



Hepatitis Chart

	Hepatitis A	Hepatitis B	Hepatitis C	Hepatitis D	Hepatitis E
What is it?	A virus that causes inflammation of the liver (Does not lead to long term disease)	 (Can cause liver damage)	 (Can cause liver damage)	(Only infects those persons with hepatitis B)	→ (Does not lead to long term diseases)
Incubation Period	2-7 weeks (usually 4 weeks)	6-23 weeks (usually 17 weeks)	2-25 weeks (usually 7-9 weeks)	2-8 weeks	2-9 weeks (usually 40 days)
How does it spread?	Fecal (stool)/oral <i>Close person to person contact or ingestion of contaminated food/ water (e.g. eating after changing a dirty diaper without first washing your hands, eating food that is improperly cooked)</i>	Contact with infected blood semen vaginal secretions infected mother to newborn sexual contact dirty needles (including tattoo and body-piercing tools)	Contact with infected blood razors dirty needles (including tattoo and body-piercing tools) NOT easily spread through sex	Contact with infected blood dirty needles Sexual contact with an infected person	Fecal/oral Dirty water supply usually in other countries
Symptoms	A person may look and feel fine even if infected. Some persons may have light colored stools, dark urine, fatigue, fever, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and jaundice	A person may look and feel fine even if infected. Some persons may have mild flu like symptoms, dark urine, light colored stools, jaundice, fatigue, and fever	Same as hepatitis B	Same as hepatitis B	Same as hepatitis B
Treatment	Not applicable	Interferon and Lamivudine with varying success	Interferon and combination therapies with varying success	Interferon with varying success	Not applicable
Vaccine	2 doses of vaccine to anyone 2 years or older	3 doses may be given to persons of any age	None	HBV vaccine to prevent HDV infection	None
Who is at Risk	People with household or sexual contact with an infected person. Travelers to developing countries. Persons engaging in anal/oral sex or injection drug use.	Infants born to infected mothers. Those who have multiple sex partners, have sex with an HBV infected person, engage in anal/oral sex, use injection drugs, are emergency responders/healthcare workers or are hemodialysis patients.	Blood transfusion recipients before 1992, healthcare workers, injection drug users, hemodialysis patients, infants born to infected mothers and those with multiple sex partners.	Injection drug users, persons engaging in anal/oral sex and those having sex with an HDV infected person.	Travelers to developing countries especially pregnant women.
Prevention	Vaccination. Immune Globulin if given within 2 weeks of exposure. Wash hands with soap and water after using the bathroom.	Vaccination. Specific Hepatitis B Immune Globulin if given within 2 weeks of exposure. Avoid direct contact with blood. Do not share razors, toothbrushes or needles with anyone. Safer sex.	Avoid direct contact with blood. Do not share razors, toothbrushes or needles with anyone. Safer sex.	Hepatitis B vaccine to prevent HBV infection will prevent hepatitis D. Safer sex.	Avoid drinking or using water that may be contaminated