

MARCH 2025 HIPC NEWSLETTER

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JANUARY 2025

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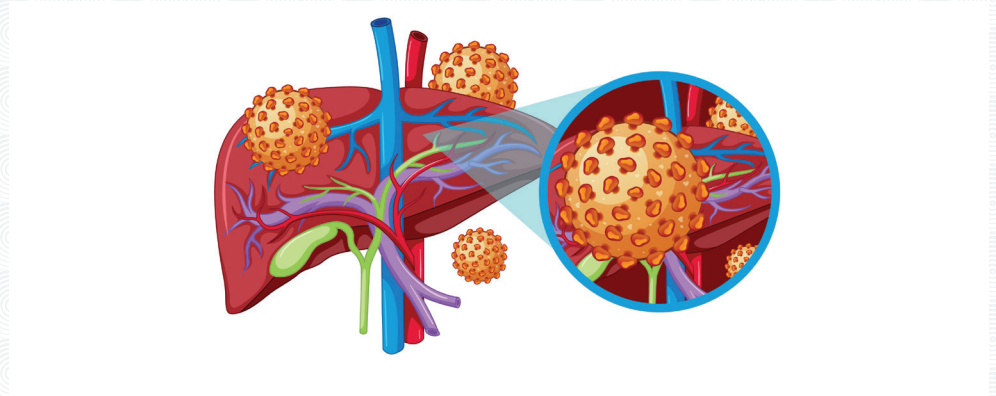
Important Dates

- | World Hand Hygiene Day-
May 5th
- | Global Hand washing day
-October 15th
- | AMR Awareness
Week-18-24 November
- | International Infection
Prevention Week -Every
3rd Week Of October

Guideline Updates Quick Links

- https://www.google.com/search?sca_esv=a7afae622429358f&rlz=1C1FHFK_enIN1094IN1094&q=hepatitis&source=Inms&fbs=ABzOT_AnTKjm8AsviXK_Zi7xykdS-H-kXO3AkxSU-rxROvofL8SbMHB8BP3aODdDrYoLES
- <https://www.healthline.com/health/hepatitis>
- <https://continentalhospitals.com/diseases/hepatitis-a/>
- https://www.google.com/search?q=hepatitis+risk+factors&sca_esv=a7afa

HEPATITIS



INTRODUCTION

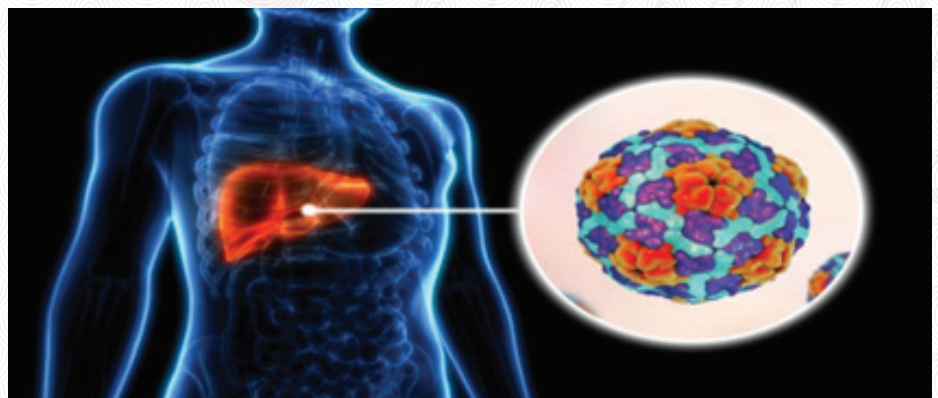
Hepatitis is an inflammation of the liver that is caused by a variety of infectious viruses and noninfectious agents leading to a range of health problems, some of which can be fatal..

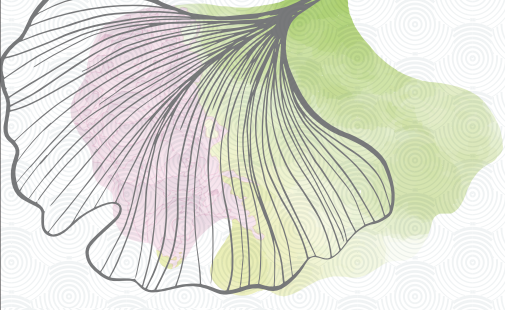
VIRAL HEPATITIS

- > Most common types of viral hepatitis are: A, B, C, D, and E.
- > Hepatitis A and E are caused by ingestion of contaminated food or water.
- > Hepatitis B and C are transmitted through infected blood, sexual route or from mother to newborn during childbirth.
- > Hepatitis D is only found in people who are also infected with hepatitis B.

Hepatitis A

Hepatitis A caused by Hepatitis A virus (HAV) range from mild illness to a severe illness that last several months. It is transmitted through the fecal oral route which means it spread by ingesting contaminated food or water. It can also spread through closed physical contact with an infected perso





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N1094&biw=1366&bih=633&ei=qb_KZ8
ykGJSzseMPkYf

·<https://www.verywellhealth.com/hepatitis-causes-and-risk-factors-4689127>

·<https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/hepatitis-b/symptoms-causes/syc-20366802>

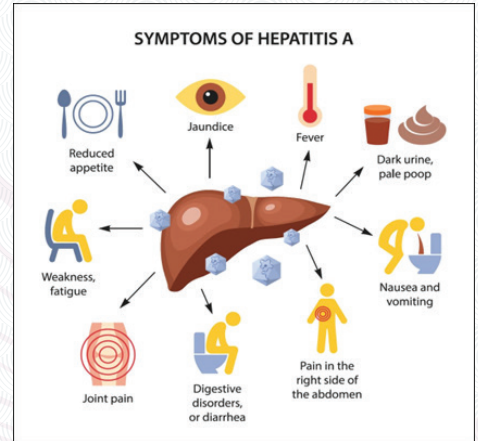
·https://www.google.com/search?q=hepatitis+a+and+e+virus&sca_esv=a7afae622429358f&rlz=1C1FHFk_enIN1094IN1094&ei=_dXKZ9fjJamZseMP_p-GcA&oeq=hepatitis+a+and+e+gs_lp=Egxnd3Mtd2l6LXNlcnAiEWWhcGF0aXRpcyBhIGFuZCBiKgIIBzILEAAyGgAQ

·https://www.google.com/search?sca_esv=a7afae622429358f&rlz=1C1FHFk_enIN1094IN1094&q=hepatitis+a+diagnosis&source=Inms&fbs=AB

·<https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/hcp/clinical-overview/index.html>

SYMPTOMS

Adults have signs and symptoms of illness more often than children. The severity of disease and fatal outcomes are higher in older age groups. Infected children under 6 years of age do not usually experience noticeable symptoms, and only 10% develop jaundice. Hepatitis A sometimes relapses, meaning the person who just recovered falls sick again with another acute episode. This is normally followed by recovery.



DIAGNOSIS

Specific diagnosis is made by the detection of HAV-specific immunoglobulin G (IgM) antibodies in the blood. Additional tests include reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR)

COMPLICATIONS

Complications of acute hepatitis A infection include cholestatic hepatitis, relapsing hepatitis, and autoimmune hepatitis

TREATMENT

Hepatitis A vaccines is safe and effective, and it's the best way to prevent HAV infections.

Recommendations for hepatitis A vaccination include:

1. Routine Vaccination:

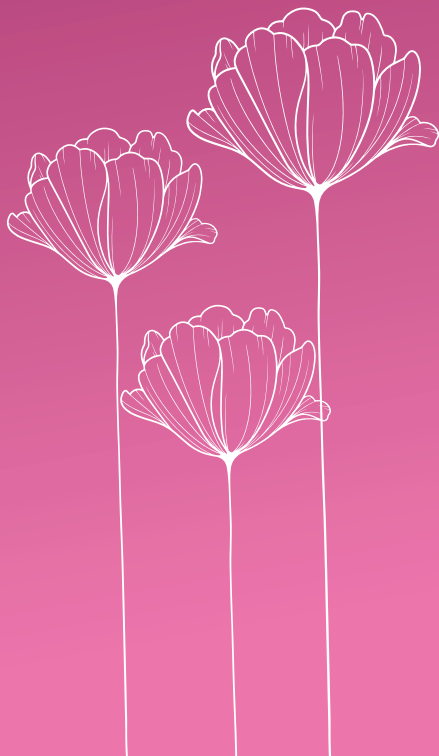
Target Group: Children aged 12 through 23 months.

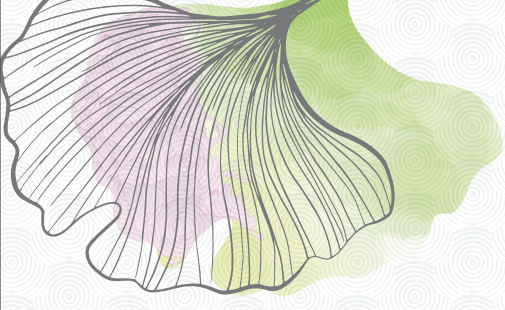
Schedule:

Two doses of the vaccine are given, at least 6 to 18 months apart.

First dose: typically administered around 12 to 23 months of age.

Second dose: 6 to 18 months after the first dose.





VACCINES AVAILABLE:

Havrix and Vaqta are common inactivated hepatitis A vaccines.

2.Catch-up Vaccination:

Target Group: Children and adolescents aged 2–18 years who have not previously received hepatitis A vaccine, and Adults age 19 years or older with risk factors.

Schedule:

Administer a two-dose series, at least 6 months apart.

Vaccines Available:

Havrix and Vaqta are common inactivated hepatitis A vaccines.

3.Other Recommendations

Travel:

If you are traveling to an area where hepatitis A is prevalent, you may need a series of shots or a booster shot.

POST-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS:

If an unvaccinated person 1 year of age or older is exposed to hepatitis A, they should get one dose of hepatitis A vaccine within 2 weeks of exposure.

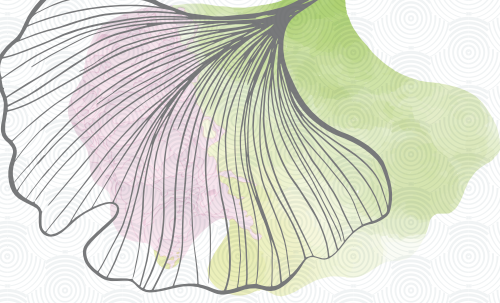
HEPATITIS E

Hepatitis E caused by Hepatitis E virus(HEV) is mainly found in areas with Poor sanitation and typically results from ingesting fecal matter that contaminates the water supply. It is usually acute and self-limiting but can be dangerous in pregnant women.

Common symptoms of infectious hepatitis include:

- fatigue
- flu-like symptoms
- dark urine
- pale stool
- abdominal pain
- loss of appetite
- unexplained weight loss
- yellow skin and eyes, which may be signs of jaundice





DIAGNOSIS

Hepatitis E diagnosis primarily relies on laboratory tests, including blood tests to detect specific antibodies (IgM, IgG) and, if needed, virological tests to detect the hepatitis E virus (HEV) RNA in blood or stool.

TREATMENT

Currently, no specific medical therapies are available. Trusted Source to treat hepatitis E. Because the infection is often acute, it typically resolves on its own.

Doctors will typically advise people with this infection to get adequate rest, drink plenty of fluids, get enough nutrients, and avoid alcohol. However, pregnant women who develop this infection require close monitoring & care

TRANSMISSION

Practicing effective hygiene is one way to avoid contracting hepatitis A and E. The viruses that cause these conditions can be present. Trusted Source in water. If you're traveling to a country where there is a high prevalence of hepatitis, you should avoid:

- local water
- ice
- raw or undercooked shellfish and oysters
- raw fruit and vegetables

RISK FACTORS

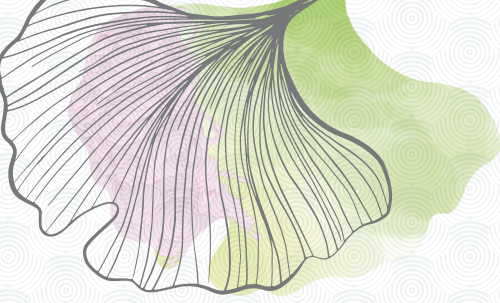
HEPATITIS A & E:

- poor sanitation;
- lack of safe water;
- living in a household with an infected person;
- being a sexual partner of someone with acute hepatitis A infection;
- use of recreational drugs;
- travelling to areas of high endemicity without being immunized.
- Unsafe food practices

PREVENTION

Hepatitis A and E can be prevented by practicing good hygiene, avoiding contaminated objects, and getting vaccinated.





HEPATITIS A

1. Wash hands with soap and water after using the bathroom, changing diapers, and before eating
2. Avoid contact with contaminated water and food
3. Avoid pre-cut fruits and vegetables
4. Don't eat raw or undercooked meat and fish
5. Drink bottled water or boil tap water before drinking it
6. Practice safer sex practices, such as using condoms and dental dams
7. Get vaccinated.

HEPATITIS E

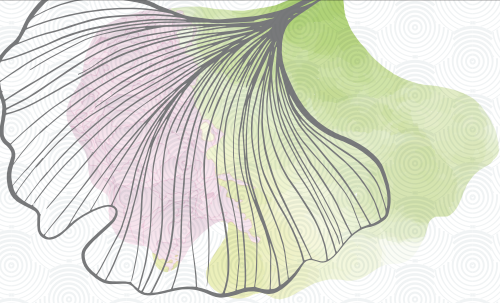
1. Clean the bathroom daily with a household disinfectant containing bleach
2. Wear rubber gloves when cleaning
3. Flush urine, feces, and toilet paper down the toilet
4. Change diapers on a hard surface and disinfect the surface after use
5. Wash hands after changing diapers
6. Keep the home free of rodents and insects

KEY FACTS

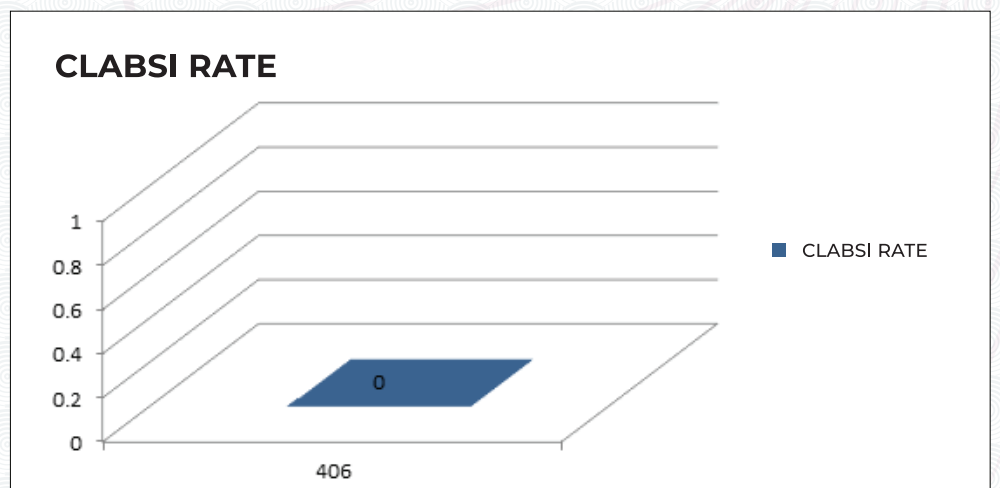
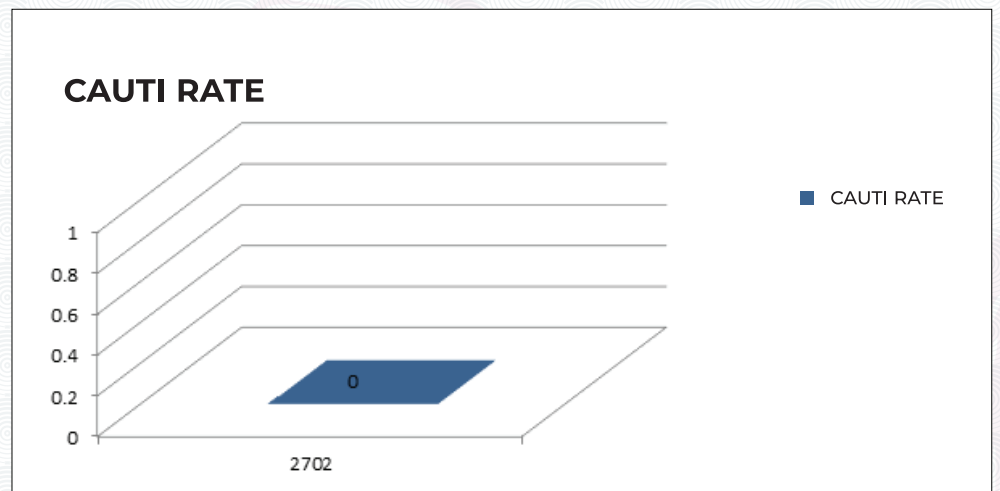
- Hepatitis is a general term used to describe inflammation of the liver.
- Hepatitis can be an acute (short-term) infection or a chronic (long-term) infection
- Viral hepatitis is the most common type. It is caused by one of several viruses -- hepatitis viruses A, B, C, D, and E. In the United States, A, B, and C are the most common.
- To prevent infection, children — or anyone who has not been previously vaccinated — should be vaccinated against hepatitis B and hepatitis A.

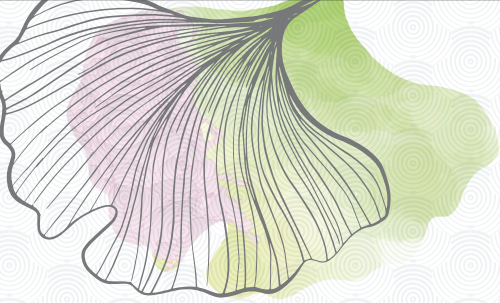
There are no vaccines against hepatitis types C, D and E.



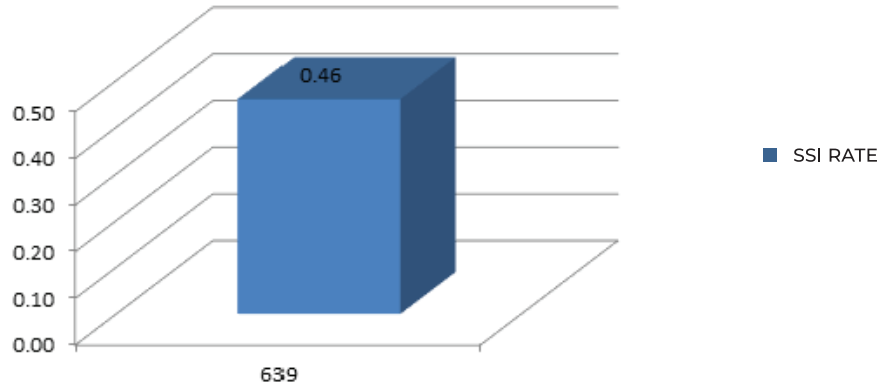


HAI DATA - JANUARY - 2025

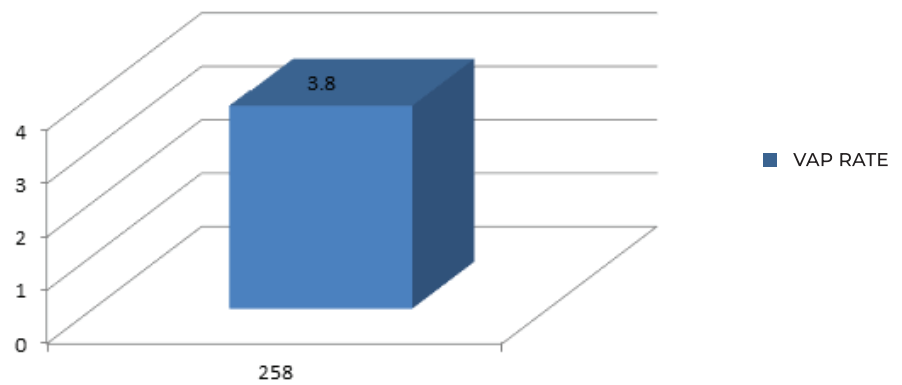




SSI RATE



VAP RATE



PERCENTAGE OF HAND HYGIENE COMPLIANCE

