

Search

Immunization Action Coalition

Vaccination Information for Healthcare Professionals

Subscribe | Support IAC | Shop IAC | Photos | Videos | Press Room | About Us | Contact Us

Needle Tips | Vaccinate Adults | IAC Express | Ask Experts | Diseases & Vaccines | Unprotected People | Handouts | Resources | VISs

IAC HOME | HANDOUTS HOME

Handouts: Vaccine Index

Chickenpox (varicella)

Diphtheria

Hepatitis A

Hepatitis B

H. influenzae type b

HPV

Influenza

Measles

Meningococcal

Mumps

Pertussis

Pneumococcal - PCV

Pneumococcal - PPSV

Polio

Rabies

Rotavirus

Hepatitis A

PDF Help

Hepatitis A: Questions and answers

Information about the disease and vaccines for patients and parents [#P4204]

Hepatitis A and B vaccines... be sure your patient gets the correct dose!

Recommended child and adult dosages of licensed hepatitis A and B vaccines [#P2081]

Hepatitis A, B, C: Learn the differences

One-page table explaining the differences [#P4075]

Hepatitis A is a serious liver disease. Vaccination can protect you.

Brochure for all ages [#P4080]

Hepatitis B and A vaccines are imperative for families adopting from abroad

Author: Jane Aronson, MD [#P4153]

Protect yourself against hepatitis A and hepatitis B: A guide for gay and bisexual men

Brochure for men who have sex with men [#P4115]

Languages: SPANISH • TURKISH

Should you be vaccinated against hepatitis A? (for adults)

Use this questionnaire to assess your patients' risk factors [#P2190]

Standing orders for administering hepatitis A vaccine to adults

Eligible health professionals may vaccinate adults who meet any of the criteria on this form [#P3077]

Standing orders for administering hepatitis A vaccine to children and adolescents

Eligible health professionals may vaccinate children and teens who meet any of the criteria on this form [#P3077A]

Unprotected People Reports - Hepatitis A

Vaccine Information Statements - Hepatitis A

Hepatitis A: Questions and Answers

Information about the disease and vaccines

What is hepatitis A?
Hepatitis A is a liver disease caused by hepatitis A virus (HAV).

How is hepatitis A spread?
HAV is spread from person to person by getting something in the mouth that has been contaminated with the virus. This can happen if you share a toothbrush, use a shared bathroom, or have sex with someone who has hepatitis A. It can also be spread by eating or drinking food or water contaminated with the virus. In some areas, the virus is found in the blood, urine, and stool of people who have hepatitis A. It is not spread by mosquitoes, ticks, or other insects.

What are the symptoms of hepatitis A?
The first symptoms of hepatitis A are usually fatigue, loss of appetite, and nausea. Other symptoms include dark urine, jaundice (yellowing of the skin and eyes), and abdominal pain. Symptoms usually last for 2 to 6 weeks.

How is hepatitis A diagnosed?
Hepatitis A is diagnosed by testing the blood for HAV antibodies. A blood test can also determine if you have hepatitis A and if you have been infected in the past.

How is hepatitis A treated?
There is no specific treatment for hepatitis A. Most people recover completely within 2 to 6 weeks. However, some people may have symptoms for a longer period of time.

How can hepatitis A be prevented?
Hepatitis A can be prevented by getting vaccinated. The vaccine is safe and effective. It is recommended for people who live in areas where hepatitis A is common, for people who travel to these areas, and for people who have sex with someone who has hepatitis A. Good hygiene, such as washing hands with soap and water, can also help prevent hepatitis A.

What are the long-term effects of hepatitis A?
Most people who have hepatitis A do not have long-term effects. However, in some cases, hepatitis A can lead to chronic liver disease, liver failure, or liver cancer.

What are the symptoms of hepatitis A?
The first symptoms of hepatitis A are usually fatigue, loss of appetite, and nausea. Other symptoms include dark urine, jaundice (yellowing of the skin and eyes), and abdominal pain. Symptoms usually last for 2 to 6 weeks.

How is hepatitis A diagnosed?
Hepatitis A is diagnosed by testing the blood for HAV antibodies. A blood test can also determine if you have hepatitis A and if you have been infected in the past.

How is hepatitis A treated?
There is no specific treatment for hepatitis A. Most people recover completely within 2 to 6 weeks. However, some people may have symptoms for a longer period of time.

How can hepatitis A be prevented?
Hepatitis A can be prevented by getting vaccinated. The vaccine is safe and effective. It is recommended for people who live in areas where hepatitis A is common, for people who travel to these areas, and for people who have sex with someone who has hepatitis A. Good hygiene, such as washing hands with soap and water, can also help prevent hepatitis A.

What are the long-term effects of hepatitis A?
Most people who have hepatitis A do not have long-term effects. However, in some cases, hepatitis A can lead to chronic liver disease, liver failure, or liver cancer.

Page 1 of 4

Preview of handout