

√Facts

- ✓ May be most infectious during first month of infection
- ✓ May not be able to detect antibodies for 30 days yet the disease can be transmitted, may take 6 months for some
- Females are more likely to be infected by male partner, than a male partner will be infected by female partner
- ✓ More people living with HIV that in past years due to drug therapy
- ✓ Uncircumcised males may be at greater risk of infection due to absorption of the virus through the foreskin

√How it is spread

- √ Vaginal, oral or anal intercourse
- ✓ Contact with infected blood and blood products, IV needles, tattooing, piercing

10-20 pills everyday for the rest of life!

✓ Mother to fetus

Diagnosis

- ✓ Blood test looking for antibodies
- ✓ May not be able to be detected for 30 to 90 days after exposure

Potential Complications

- ✓ Life threatening illnesses, associated with HIV
- ✓ Death

Treatment

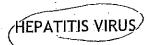
No cure

✓ Treatment for symptoms

✓ Treatment to maintain immune system reducing associated illnesses

√ Symptoms

- ✓ May be asymptomatic while HIV positive
- ✓ Night sweats
- ✓ Frequent persistent cough
- ✓ Loss of weight or appetite
- ✓ Easily affected by illnesses
- ✓ Fatigue
- ✓ Specific illnesses related to AIDS



Facts

Hepatitis is a term used to describe liver inflammation caused by any variety of . agents, including viruses, and bacteria. There are several kinds of viral hepatitis, hepatitis A and B are the most common.

How it is spread Hepatitis A

✓ Spread by direct or indirect contact with fecal material.

✓ You can get hepatitis A by eating contaminated raw or undercooked shellfish, eating food or drinking water contaminated with feces, and through sexual activity, particularly oral-anal contact.

✓ There is no danger of transmitting hepatitis A through pregnancy.

Hepatitis B

✓ Spread by contact with blood, semen, vaginal fluids, or other body fluids of an infected person.

 \checkmark The virus can be spread by having sex without a condom or sharing needles with an

infected person.

✓ Pregnant women who have the virus in their blood can pass it to their babies while giving birth.

✓ Sharing a toothbrush, razor, or anything else that might have blood on it can also

spread the virus.

✓ It is 100 time more contagious that HIV.

Hepatitis C . A COLORADO SA SA CARRELLA DE LA CARRELLA DE ✓ Spread by contact with blood and body fluids through sharing needle with a person who is infected.

✓ There is low risk that the hepatitis C virus can be spread by sexual contact or that a pregnant women will pass it to her baby.

Diagnosis

All hepatitis is diagnosed through a blood test.

Potential Complications

<u>Hepatitis A</u>

Most people recover from hepatitis without sever consequences.

Once you have been infected with hepatitis A you can not get it again, yet you may become infected with other hepatitis viruses.

Hepatitis B

Most adults (90%) who become infected become chronic carriers.

✓ Infants born to infected mothers often become chronic carriers.

These people can develop chronic liver problems which can lead to liver cancer, cirrhosis (liver failure), and sometimes death.

Carriers have the virus in their body fluids and can infect their families, housemates, and sex partners.

✓ An infected person should be tested after six months after their first test to see if they have become carriers.

Hepatitis C

✓ A large percentage of people with hepatitis C will carry the virus in their blood for many months or years.

✓ A few people will have serious liver disease.

Treatment

Hepatitis A

No treatment although an injection of gamma globulin before exposure (as for travelers) can prevent infection for five months.

The gamma globulin may also prevent or reduce symptoms if given within two to six weeks after exposure.

Hepatitis B

✓ The symptoms for most people will go away without treatment.

Hepatitis C

For those who have serious liver disease may be treated yet the treatment may not have any impact.

Symptoms

Hepatitis A

✓ Symptoms for hepatitis A may begin four to six weeks after exposure or a person may be asymptomatic.

✓ Symptoms may include diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, fever, achiness, fatigue and

loss of appetite. Jaundice will often occur.

✓ Symptoms usually end after two weeks, but continued rest is very importnat to avoid a relapse.

Hepatitis B

✓ Symptoms are similar to hepatitis A although they may not occur for six weeks to six months after, infection.

✓ Less common symptoms include yellow skin and eyes, muscle pain, dark urine, and felling depressed.

Hepatitis C

✓ Most people do not have symptoms.

✓ If symptoms occur they may begin two weeks to six months after infection.

✓ Symptoms are similar to A and B.**

Prevention

A vaccine is available for Hepatitis B, and Hepatitis A. No vaccine for Hepatitis C.