

Viral Hepatitis – from A to E

28.7.

WORLD HEPATITIS DAY

Birthday of Dr. Blumberg,
discoverer of the
hepatitis B virus

Hepatitis is an inflammation of the liver.

Infections with the hepatitis viruses A to E are often the cause of hepatitis.

The viral infection can be chronic.

354 MILLION

people worldwide
are living with
hepatitis B or C.*

20 MILLION

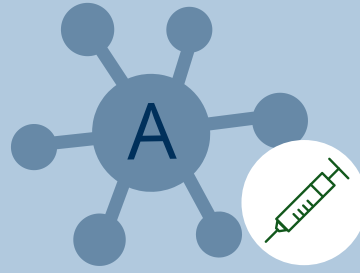
hepatitis E infections
occur annually
worldwide.*

1.1 MILLION

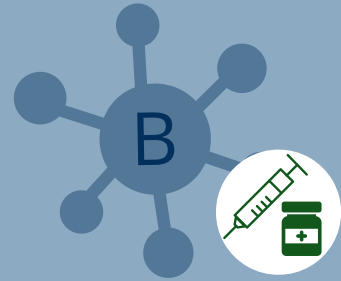
people worldwide die
of hepatitis B or C
every year.*

9.4 MILLION

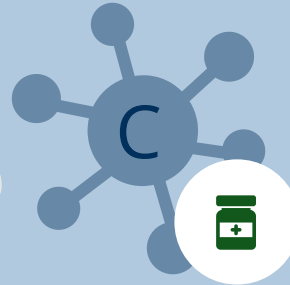
people worldwide are
treated for chronic
hepatitis C virus
infection.*



- Effective vaccines are available
- Never chronic, usually heals without serious complications
- Specific treatment is not possible



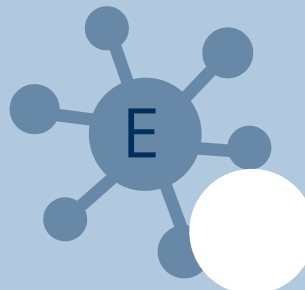
- Effective vaccines are available
- Can be severe and chronic, especially in young children and babies
- Medicines cannot cure, but can reduce the viral load



- There is no vaccine
- Usually asymptomatic, but often becomes chronic
- Medicines are available



- Vaccination against hepatitis B also protects against hepatitis D
- Requires the hepatitis B virus to multiply - in this combination leads to the most severe forms of progression
- A medicine has been authorised since 2020



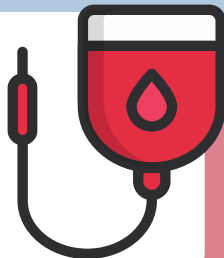
- There is no vaccine authorised in the EU
- Usually cures without consequences, but severe and lethal courses are possible, especially for pregnant women
- No specific therapy possible

* source: WHO (www.who.int/health-topics/hepatitis)

Find out more about the vaccines authorised in Germany: www.pei.de/vaccines

BLOOD DONATIONS

are tested in Germany for the hepatitis viruses B and C, and since 2020 for E, in order to prevent transmission via blood products.



SPREAD OF HEPATITIS VIRUSES:

A Lack of food hygiene, polluted water, lack of sanitary facilities

B, C, D Blood, sperm and other body fluids

E In Germany mostly zoonotic, worldwide through contaminated drinking water, blood

