

Hepatitis A virus: How to protect against it?

Razzokberganova D.O.

Urgench branch of Tashkent Medical Academy Urgench, Uzbekistan

Hepatitis A is on the rise died of illness step of times by learning the bride. Hepatitis A is anthroponosis, a common viral disease that belongs to the group of infectious intestinal infections, transmitted by the fecal-oral mechanism. A hepatitis virus enteroviruses type and picornaviruses to his family belong to being diameter according to this, it is equal to 27 nm. Hepatitis A virus resistance to high temperature, ethers, disinfectants ensures its long survival in the external environment. It can be stored at low temperature for months and sometimes years. As a result of the resistance to these disinfectants, in some cases viruses can pass through the blockages in the water treatment facilities and enter the water supply networks, causing disease.

Source of infection . Disease in hepatitis A source the patient is a person. The 2 types of sick people are distinguished, they are manifest and a symptomatic patients. Patients with asymptomatic form are more common than patients with manifest form. For example, it is 10-12 times more common in children and 2 times more common in adults. The virus is excreted through the feces of the patient, it is especially excreted more at the end of the incubation period and before jaundice. Therefore, patients are considered dangerous until jaundice appears in their body. In the first week of jaundice, 50% of the virus is released, in the second week, 20%, in the third week, up to 5%, and in the fourth week, a small amount of the virus is released. Hepatitis A of hidden period up to 7-45 days continue reached 25-30 days on average it's exciting . There is no chronic transmission in this disease.

Transmission mechanism . Hepatitis A is carried out through the fecal-oral mechanism, this process is mainly caused by contamination of water, food, environmental materials through feces, and household routes are of great importance. In most cases, water transport is the main transport route. One of the factors of infection of the pathogen is the use of low-quality drinking water, that is, bathing in contaminated water bodies, use of technically defective tap water, violation of state standards for the use of tap water, use of running water, contamination of well water, etc. All people are susceptible to hepatitis A. From

illness after lifelong immunity will be Hepatitis A of the population inclination common will be.

Views of the epidemic process . Hepatitis A is found everywhere, but its distribution varies from place to place. The areas of distribution differ as follows: the rate of development of the epidemic process is low - the intensive indicator of the disease is less than 100 per 100,000 population, average - from 100 to 300, above - more than 300.

Hepatitis A epidemiological Features :

- Chronic viral transmission is not possible .
- territories on this one does not spread flat.
- often young i.e. in his old age and school age of children getting sick
- epidemic process manifestation is average, sometimes sporadic, some in cases epidemic in case
- of the disease genders in this regard, there is no difference in distribution
- death level very low
- family of the three special to be
- the patient hidden of the era last 10 days, in 1-2 weeks very dangerous
- seasonality-summer-autumn , more autumn - the death of work .

Hepatitis A of prevention :

This of diseases fecal - oral infection to account take the main preventive measure events are like this mechanism eliminate to ask is mixed and dies . Of this sanitation for - hygiene and to the epidemic throne from events used :

- population good quality drink water with provide
- safe food with provide
- food preparation, transportation, save processing to give process and sanitary norms in sales and to the relatives of compliance to achieve
- children to sanitary hygiene rules in institutions compliance to do
- to personal hygiene requirements compliance to achieve
- disease spread for comfort has been big-big enterprise and little hunting industries and enterprises sanitary control over installation .
- outdoor environment objects over sanitary- bacteriological, sanitary-virological methods kill laboratory control wide in scope take to go
- retrospective and operative analysis to the results based on prevention of GA and plan is made and authorities by confirmed .

hepatitis A to the epidemic throne measures .

- diseases early look at it and communication those who are over control take away
- the patient with communication those who are it will be done and during the 35 th day medical in observation will be
- medical observational thermometry, skin and phlegm to see feces and urine in color changes asking stand up Palpate the liver checking stand up need will be
- during this and the patient done organized children in teams public events and sports games respectively is limited .
- New children are not admitted to the group or transferred to another group.
- sanitary- hygienic in three rooms , disinfectant , disinsection affairs done is increased .
- It's early diagnostics of this for immediately with the moment check
- Hepatitis A suspicion of q is hung persons of course, it is very important diseases to the hospital earthquakes a must
- Hepatitis A patients from each other isolated in case earthquakes need

A special prevention against the disease is considered to be immunoglobulin for Hepatitis A.

Transmission of disease the risk was high children and to adults to the disease administration of q arshi immunoglobulin from an epidemiological point of view is reasonable . 1 ml intramuscular immunoglobulin is prescribed for children 1-3 years old in areas with a high epidemic process. Prophylactic vaccination is prohibited for 6 months to those who have transmitted hepatitis.

Measures against routes of transmission.

- daily disinfection at the patient's home and in the hospital
- keep the patient's secretions in a 1:2 hypochlorite calcium mixture for 60 minutes and then pour into the sewer.
- food scraps in a 1:4 mixture of dry chlorinated lime or boiling method for 15 min. boiled and then flushed down the toilet.
- underwear is boiled in detergents for 15 minutes.
- rooms are cleaned daily with 2% soap or soda solution.
- skin nodes are wiped twice a day in chlorine solutions.
- it is recommended to drink boiling water at a constant rate.

Epidemiological characteristics of hepatitis A:



- Chronic viral load.
 - the territories are not evenly distributed.
 - most often the disease of children of young age and school age.
 - the manifestation of the epidemic process is moderate, sometimes sporadic, in some cases in an epidemic state.
 - lack of difference in the distribution of the disease by gender.
 - very low rate of death.
 - characteristic of family trinity.
- Jaundice in the last 10 days of the patient's latent period is very dangerous in 1-2 weeks.
- seasonality-summer-autumn, bridge autumn-winter.

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