

IN SOUTHEAST MICHIGAN:

Hepatitis A cases are increasing rapidly, with numerous hospitalizations and deaths from infection. Those infected with hepatitis A are at risk of serious illness.

IF YOU THINK YOU HAVE BEEN EXPOSED OR HAVE SYMPTOMS:

Talk to or see a healthcare provider. If you know that your exposure occurred within the last two weeks, you may be offered the hepatitis A vaccine. Your healthcare provider will be able to determine if you need additional medical care.

IF YOU ARE DIAGNOSED:

Your local health department will contact you to learn how you may have been exposed to hepatitis A and who has been in close contact with you. The hepatitis A vaccine may be offered to those contacts for their protection and to further prevent the spread of disease.

OTHER HEPATITIS A RESOURCES

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (MDHHS):
mi.gov/hepatitisAoutbreak

CENTERS FOR DISEASE
CONTROL AND PREVENTION (CDC):
cdc.gov/hepatitis



NORTH OAKLAND HEALTH CENTER

1200 N. Telegraph, 34E • Pontiac, MI 48341

SOUTH OAKLAND HEALTH CENTER

27725 Greenfield Rd. • Southfield, MI 48076

Nurse On Call: 800.848.5533 | [f](https://www.facebook.com/OAKGOV/HEALTH) [t](https://twitter.com/PUBLICHEALTHOC) @PUBLICHEALTHOC
OAKGOV.COM/HEALTH

HEPATITIS A



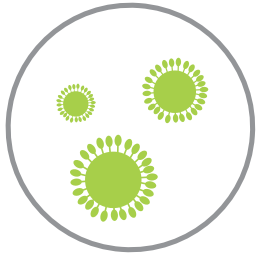
WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

Protect yourself. Protect others.
Get vaccinated.

The Oakland County Health Division will not deny participation in its programs based on race, sex, religion, national origin, age or disability. State and federal eligibility requirements apply for certain programs.



oakgov.com/health



WHAT IS HEPATITIS A

Hepatitis A is an easily spread virus that infects the liver. Symptoms of hepatitis A include:

- Sudden onset abdominal pain
- Diarrhea
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Dark urine
- Tiredness
- Loss of appetite
- Headache
- Jaundice (yellowing of eyes and/or skin)

Symptoms may appear 14-50 days after exposure, with the average time being one month.

IS THERE TREATMENT FOR HEPATITIS A?

There is no specific treatment for hepatitis A infection. However, it is important to have a doctor follow the course of the infection. If you were recently exposed to hepatitis A and are not showing symptoms, you may get a vaccine to prevent serious illness.



HOW IS HEPATITIS A SPREAD?

A person can get hepatitis A when they eat, drink, or touch their mouth with food, liquid, or objects (including hands) that have come into contact with feces from an infected person.

People most likely to become infected with hepatitis A are:

- Those not vaccinated for hepatitis A
- Share injection and non-injection drugs
- Have sexual contact with someone who has hepatitis A
- Have close contact, care for, or live with someone who has hepatitis A

Many people are contagious for two (2) weeks before symptoms begin, and up to one (1) week after jaundice first appears.

CAN HEPATITIS A BE PREVENTED?



There is a vaccine that will prevent hepatitis A. It is recommended for all children, food handlers, travelers to some foreign countries, and people who are at risk of complications from the hepatitis A infection. It is also available to anyone who wants protection from hepatitis A virus. After exposure to hepatitis A, there are shots that may prevent the disease if given within two weeks.

Good sanitation and good hygiene are keys to preventing hepatitis A. Wash your hands thoroughly with soap and warm water:

- Before eating or preparing food
- After using the bathroom
- After diapering/toileting a small child

