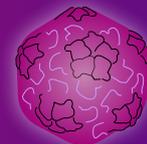




# Hepatitis A disease



Caused by the **hepatitis A virus (HAV)** highly resistant to low pH, drying, detergents, high ambient temperatures, and freezing<sup>1,2</sup>



Responsible for **160 million acute HAV infections worldwide** in 2022, resulting in **26,500 deaths**<sup>3</sup>



A **food & water borne disease** transmitted primarily by the faecal/oral route through contaminated food and water, or by direct contact with infected persons<sup>1,4</sup>



**Incubation period** is **30 days** in average (range 15-50 days)<sup>1</sup>



Mostly **asymptomatic in children** under 6 years but more severe outcomes in older age groups<sup>1,2</sup>



**Common symptoms** of acute hepatitis A include dark urine, jaundice, pale-colored stools, elevated serum aminotransferases activity<sup>5</sup>



**Relapsing hepatitis** may occur **3 to 20%** of the cases and evolution to **fulminant hepatitis** in less than **1%**<sup>1,2</sup>



**Recovery** is usually complete within **24 weeks**<sup>4</sup>



## Hepatitis A treatment & prevention



No **antiviral treatment** available for hepatitis A<sup>1,2</sup>



Improved **basic hygiene**<sup>2,6</sup>



Improved **sanitation** and access to **safe water**<sup>2,6</sup>



**Vaccination**  
Hepatitis A is a vaccine-preventable disease<sup>2</sup>

# Selected AT-RISK POPULATIONS\* for whom vaccination is recommended by WHO and US CDC<sup>6,7</sup>

Travelers from low to high or intermediate endemic areas

Persons working with clinical or non-clinical material containing HAV

Persons who use injection or non-injection drugs

Men who have sex with men

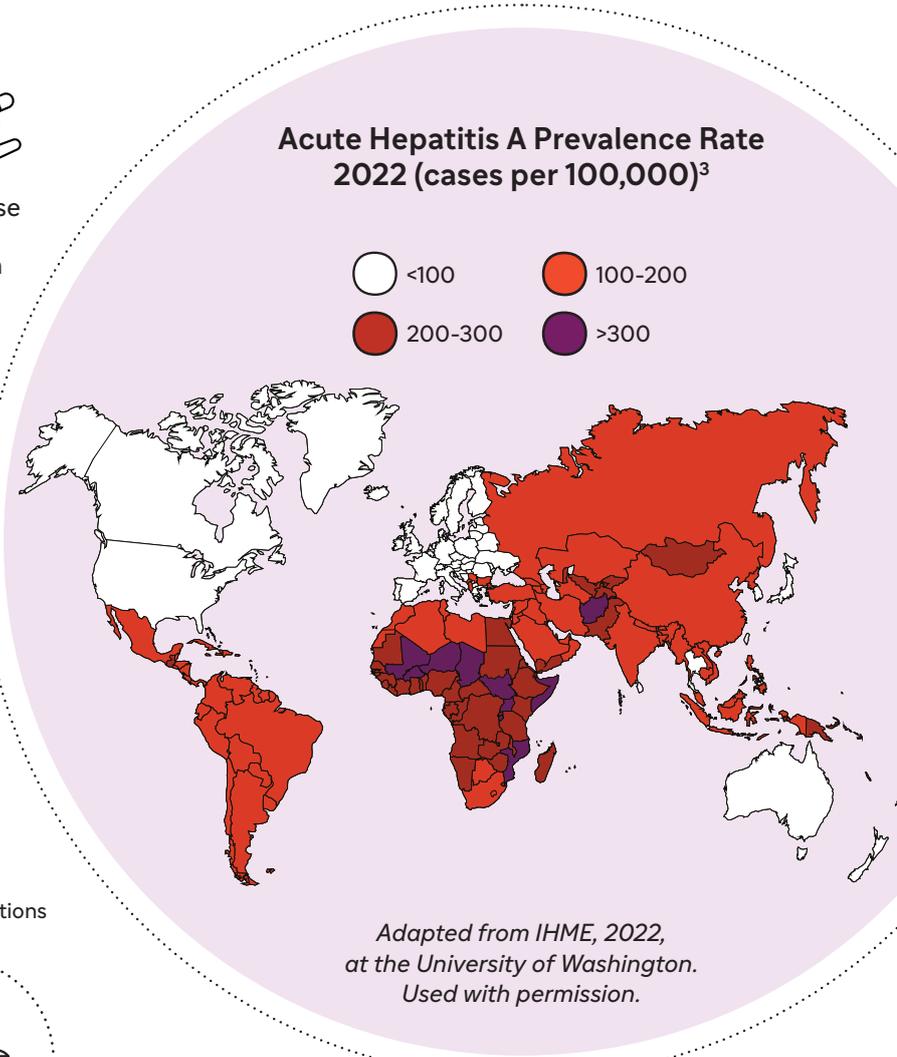
Persons experiencing homelessness

HIV+

Chronic Liver Disease

People at risk of serious outcomes if infected

\*For a complete list, please refer to the WHO/US CDC recommendations



## Risk of hepatitis A associated with travel



1



78.2% of 254 travellers with acute hepatitis A had no pre-travel health encounter, underscoring a major missed opportunity for prevention<sup>8</sup>

2



Among the 254 travellers with acute hepatitis A, the top regions of exposure were:  
 South-Central Asia: 24.8%,  
 Sub-Saharan Africa: 24.0%,  
 North Africa: 17.3%<sup>8</sup>

3



Risk to contract Hepatitis A:  
 1-7 per 100,000 per month of travel<sup>9</sup>

4



Risk to get hospitalized if infected:  
 23-93%<sup>9</sup>

Hepatitis A vaccination should be considered by travelers as a preventive measure in addition to behavioral precautions<sup>6,10</sup>  
 Vaccination usually consists a 2-doses# series<sup>2,6,7</sup>

#Schedule may vary depending on country and vaccine manufacturer



A vaccine should be administered as soon as travel is considered. For most healthy persons aged 1-40 years, one dose of a single-antigen hepatitis A vaccine given at any time before departure can provide adequate protection. Completion of the vaccine series according to the licensed schedule is needed for long-term protection<sup>5</sup>

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WHO: World Health Organization; US CDC: US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention