

## SYMPTOMS & SIGNS – MANIFESTATIONS & NATURAL HISTORY

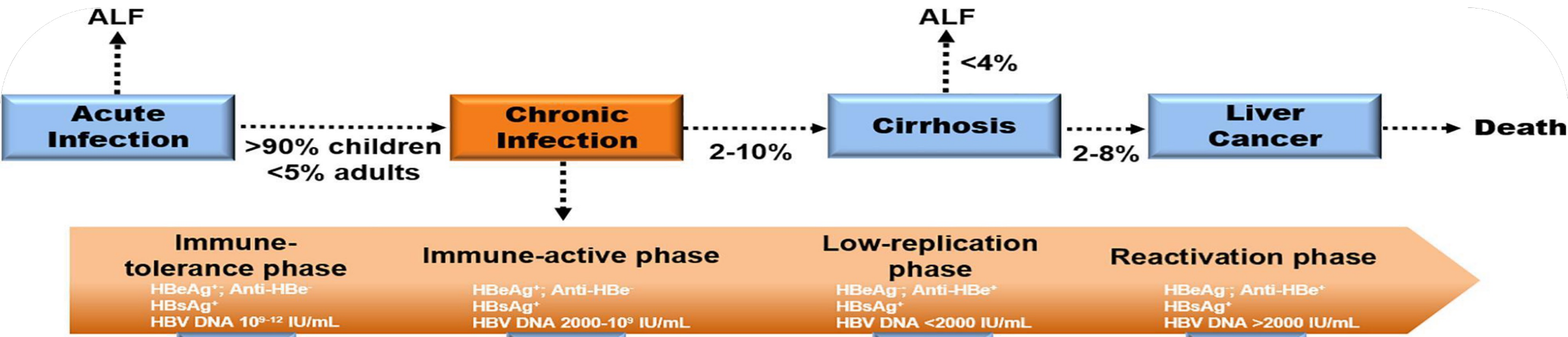
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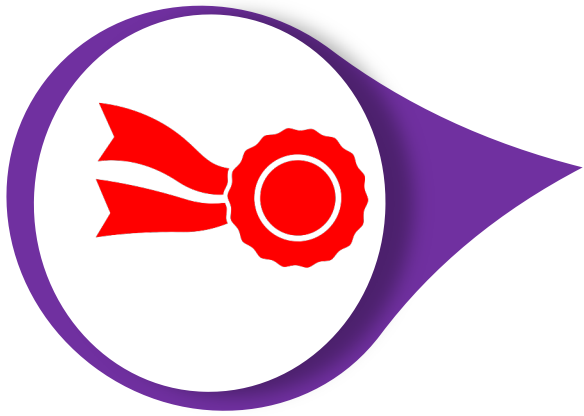
## Outcome of acute HBV infection

90 percent for a perinatally acquired infection would go on to have chronic HBV infection

20 - 50% of those who acquired the infection between 1 and 5yrs develop chronic HBV

Adults – 5%



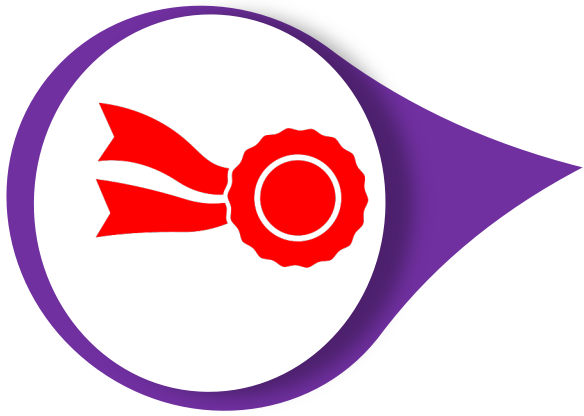


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## **Treatment for acute HBV**

Treatment for acute HBV is mainly  
supportive

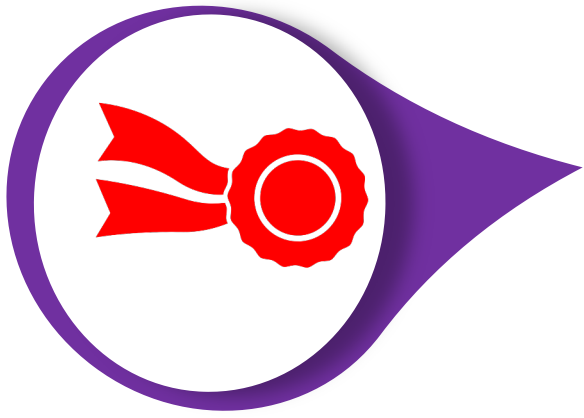


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## **Hospital management is based on**

- Coagulopathy, deep jaundiced or encephalopathy
- elderly age at first infection
- have significant comorbidities
- cannot tolerate oral intake
- have poor social support systems



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Antiviral therapy is not indicated, except in a few cases of fulminant hepatic failure, but which should be stopped once the patient has become negative to HBsAg





## What we have learned

- ✓ HBV is a viral infection that causes acute and chronic diseases
- ✓ Transmission of HBV in developing countries is most often horizontal, whilst it is via sexual routes in the West
- ✓ Acute HBV presents more dramatically than chronic HBV
- ✓ HBV treatment is supportive and rarely needs antiviral agents

