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# **Key facts**

#### **Transmission**

- Unwashed hands
- Food or water contaminated by waste from people
- Unwashed fruits and vegetables/food washed or prepared with contaminated water
- Close physical contact (such as oral-anal sex) with a sick person (not passed through casual contact)

# Most vulnerable to severe consequences

• Adults often develop more severe symptoms than children

## **Symptoms**

- Tiredness
- Fever
- Loss of appetite
- Abdominal pain
- Nausea
- Dark urine
- Yellowing of the skin and/or mucosae (jaundice)

 $^{**}$  Many people (especially children) show no symptoms, even though they are infected and can spread the disease  $^{**}$ 



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# What can you do to prevent and control an epidemic?

# Monitoring the community and identifying sick people

• Identify sick people in the community

# Treatment and management

- Refer symptomatic cases to health facilities
- Provide psychosocial support to the sick person and their family members

#### Sanitation and waste management

- Promote use of appropriate sanitation and waste facilities (toilets/latrines)
  - No open defecation

# **Hand hygiene**

- Promote good hand hygiene (handwashing with soap)
  - BEFORE: preparing food; eating; feeding a child; treating wounds; or caring for sick people
  - AFTER: using the toilet or cleaning a baby; touching garbage or waste; touching or feeding animals; blowing nose, coughing, or sneezing; treating wounds; or caring for sick people

## Food and water hygiene and safety

- Encourage household water treatment for safe drinking water
  - Store water in clean, covered water container
- Promote thorough cleaning, cooking, and storage of food
  - Cover and store food safely (protected from insect/animal contamination)
  - Use clean utensils and storage containers
- Encourage exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life, and complementary breastfeeding until the age of two years (especially when a child is sick)



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## Social mobilization and health promotion

- Find out the specific advice being given by health and other relevant authorities
- Offer support and encouragement to follow the advice
  - Try to gain understanding about if and why health practice advice is not being followed
  - With the guidance of your supervisor and health authorities, work with communities to overcome barriers to following health advice and recommended practices

#### **Immunization**

• Support routine and mass vaccination campaigns

# Mapping and community assessment

- 1. Make a map of the community.
- 2. Mark the following information on the map:
  - How many people have fallen sick with hepatitis A? Where?
  - o How many people have died? Where? When?
  - Who and where are the vulnerable people?
  - Where are the local health facilities and services? (include traditional healers)
  - Where do people obtain their drinking water?
- 3. Record the following information on the back of the map:
  - When did people start to fall sick with hepatitis A?
  - How many people live in the affected community? How many are children under five years?
  - Is breastfeeding common?
  - Is the water source safe?
  - Do people treat their drinking water?
    - How do they do it?
  - What sanitation facilities are available? (put communal toilets/latrines on map)
    - Do people use them?
  - What handwashing facilities are available? (put communal handwashing stations on map)
    - Do they have soap?
  - What are the community's habits, practices and beliefs about caring for and feeding sick people? Consider any differences in roles and responsibilities between men and women.
    - When babies and infants are sick, do women continue to breastfeed them?
  - Is a social mobilization or health promotion programme in place?
  - Is a vaccination programme planned or in place?
  - What are the habits, practices and beliefs about hygiene, sanitation and water?
    - What are the barriers people face in accessing water points and sanitation and hygiene facilities, of



all gender identities, ages, disabilities and backgrounds

- Which sources do people use/trust the most for information?
  Are there rumours or misinformation about Hepatitis A? What are the rumours?

