

# What I need to know about Hepatitis B



U.S. Department  
of Health and  
Human Services

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

**NIDDK** NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF  
DIABETES AND DIGESTIVE  
AND KIDNEY DISEASES

National Digestive Diseases  
Information Clearinghouse



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## What is hepatitis B?

Hepatitis B is a liver disease. **Hepatitis\*** means **inflammation** of the liver. Inflammation is the painful, red swelling that results when tissues of the body become injured or infected. Inflammation can cause organs to not work properly.

## What is the liver?

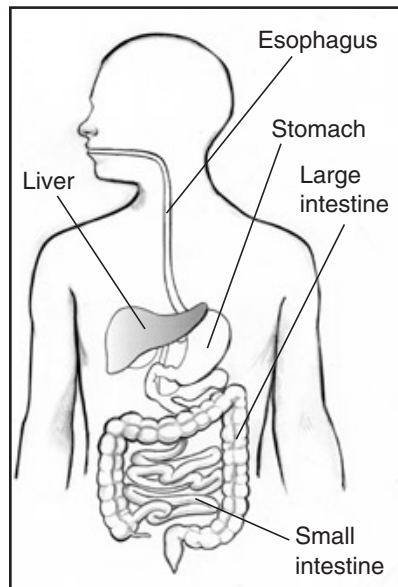
The liver is an organ that does many important things.

The liver

- removes harmful chemicals from your blood
- fights infection
- helps digest food
- stores nutrients and vitamins
- stores energy

You cannot live without a liver.

\*See page 13 for tips on how to say the words in **bold** type.



Hepatitis B is a liver disease.

## What causes hepatitis B?

The hepatitis B **virus** causes hepatitis B. Viruses are germs that can cause sickness. For example, the flu is caused by a virus. People can pass viruses to each other.

## Who gets hepatitis B?

Anyone can get hepatitis B, but some people are at higher risk, including

- people who were born to a mother with hepatitis B
- people who live with someone who has hepatitis B
- people who have lived in parts of the world where hepatitis B is common
- people who are exposed to blood or body fluids at work
- people on hemodialysis
- people who have had more than one sex partner in the last 6 months or have a history of sexually transmitted disease
- injection drug users
- men who have sex with men



## How could I get hepatitis B?

You could get hepatitis B through contact with an infected person's blood, semen, or other body fluid.

You could get hepatitis B from

- being born to a mother with hepatitis B
- having sex with an infected person
- being tattooed or pierced with unsterilized tools that were used on an infected person
- getting an accidental needle stick with a needle that was used on an infected person
- using an infected person's razor or toothbrush
- sharing drug needles with an infected person



You could get hepatitis B from having sex with an infected person.

You cannot get hepatitis B from

- shaking hands with an infected person
- hugging an infected person
- sitting next to an infected person

## What are the symptoms of hepatitis B?

Hepatitis B usually has no symptoms. Adults and children ages 5 and older sometimes have one or more of the following symptoms:

- yellowish eyes and skin, called **jaundice**
- a longer than usual amount of time for bleeding to stop
- swollen stomach or ankles
- easy bruising
- tiredness
- upset stomach
- fever
- loss of appetite
- diarrhea
- light-colored stools
- dark yellow urine

## What is chronic hepatitis B?

Hepatitis B is **chronic** when the body can't get rid of the hepatitis B virus. Children, especially infants, are more likely to get chronic hepatitis B, which usually has no symptoms until signs of liver damage appear. Without treatment, chronic hepatitis B can cause scarring of the liver, called **cirrhosis**; liver cancer; and liver failure.

Symptoms of cirrhosis include

- yellowish eyes and skin, called jaundice
- a longer than usual amount of time for bleeding to stop
- swollen stomach or ankles
- tiredness
- nausea
- weakness
- loss of appetite
- weight loss
- spiderlike blood vessels, called spider **angiomas**, that develop on the skin

## How is hepatitis B diagnosed?

Hepatitis B is diagnosed through blood tests, which can also show if you have chronic hepatitis B or another type of hepatitis.

Your doctor may suggest getting a liver **biopsy** if chronic hepatitis B is suspected. A liver biopsy is a test for liver damage. The doctor uses a needle to remove a tiny piece of liver, which is then looked at with a microscope.



Blood is drawn for hepatitis B testing.

## How is hepatitis B treated?

Hepatitis B usually is not treated unless it becomes chronic.

Chronic hepatitis B is treated with drugs that slow or stop the virus from damaging the liver. The length of treatment varies. Your doctor will help you decide which drug or drug combination is likely to work for you and will closely watch your symptoms to make sure treatment is working.

Drugs given by shots include

- **interferon**
- **peginterferon**

Drugs taken by mouth include

- **lamivudine**
- **telbivudine**
- **adefovir**
- **entecavir**

## Liver Transplantation

A liver transplant may be necessary if chronic hepatitis B causes liver failure. Liver transplantation surgery replaces a failed liver with a healthy one from a donor. Medicines taken after surgery can prevent hepatitis B from coming back.

## How can I avoid getting hepatitis B?

You can avoid getting hepatitis B by getting the hepatitis B **vaccine**.

Vaccines are medicines that keep you from getting sick. Vaccines teach your body to attack specific germs. The hepatitis B vaccine teaches your body to attack the hepatitis B virus.

Adults at higher risk of getting hepatitis B and all children should get the vaccine. The hepatitis B vaccine is given through three shots over a period of several months.

There is no minimum age for vaccination.

The second shot should be given at least 1 month after the first, and the last shot should be given at least 2 months



The hepatitis B vaccine protects you from infection.

after the second shot but no sooner than 4 months after the first. The hepatitis B vaccine is safe for pregnant women.

You need all three shots to be fully protected. If you are traveling to a country where hepatitis B is common, try to get all the shots before you go. If you don't have time to get all the shots before you go, get as many as you can. One shot may provide some protection against the virus.

You can also protect yourself and others from hepatitis B if you

- use a condom during sex
- do not share drug needles
- wear gloves if you have to touch another person's blood
- do not borrow another person's toothbrush, razor, or anything else that could have blood on it
- make sure any tattoos or body piercings you get are done with sterile tools
- do not donate blood or blood products if you have hepatitis B



Wear gloves if you have to touch another person's blood.

## What should I do if I think I have been exposed to the hepatitis B virus?

See your doctor right away if you think you have been exposed to the hepatitis B virus. The first shot of the hepatitis B vaccine taken with a medicine called hepatitis B immune globulin may prevent you from getting sick.

If you are at higher risk of hepatitis B, get tested. Many people do not know they are infected. Early diagnosis and treatment can help prevent liver damage.

### Points to Remember

- Hepatitis B is a liver disease caused by the hepatitis B virus.
- Anyone can get hepatitis B, but some people are at higher risk.
- You could get hepatitis B through contact with an infected person's blood, semen, or other body fluid.
- Hepatitis B usually has no symptoms.
- Adults and children ages 5 and older sometimes have jaundice or other symptoms.



- Hepatitis B usually is not treated unless it becomes chronic.
- Hepatitis B is chronic when the body can't get rid of the hepatitis B virus.
- Children, especially infants, are more likely to develop chronic hepatitis B.
- Chronic hepatitis B is treated with drugs that slow or stop the virus from damaging the liver.
- You can protect yourself from getting hepatitis B by getting the hepatitis B vaccine.
- See your doctor right away if you think you've been exposed to the hepatitis B virus.
- If you are at higher risk of hepatitis B, get tested. Many people do not know they are infected. Early diagnosis and treatment can help prevent liver damage.

## Hope through Research

The National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK) conducts and supports basic and clinical research into many digestive disorders, including hepatitis B. NIDDK scientists are researching better strategies for using antiviral medicines to treat hepatitis B.

Participants in clinical trials can play a more active role in their own health care, gain access to new research treatments before they are widely available, and help others by contributing to medical research. For information about current studies, visit [www.ClinicalTrials.gov](http://www.ClinicalTrials.gov).

## Pronunciation Guide

**adefovir** (ad-DEF-oh-vihr)

**angiomas** (an-jee-OH-muhs)

**biopsy** (BY-op-see)

**chronic** (KRON-ik)

**cirrhosis** (sur-ROH-siss)

**entecavir** (INT-ih-CAH-vihr)

**hepatitis** (HEP-uh-TY-tiss)

**inflammation** (IN-fluh-MAY-shuhn)

**interferon** (IN-tur-FIHR-on)

**jaundice** (JAWN-diss)

**lamivudine** (luh-MIH-vyoo-deen)

**peginterferon** (PEG-IN-tur-FIHR-on)

**telbivudine** (tel-BIH-vyoo-deen)

**vaccine** (vak-SEEN)

**virus** (VY-ruhss)

## For More Information

### **American Liver Foundation**

75 Maiden Lane, Suite 603

New York, NY 10038-4810

Phone: 1-800-GO-LIVER (1-800-465-4837)  
or 212-668-1000

Fax: 212-483-8179

Email: [info@liverfoundation.org](mailto:info@liverfoundation.org)

Internet: [www.liverfoundation.org](http://www.liverfoundation.org)

### **Hepatitis B Foundation**

3805 Old Easton Road

Doylestown, PA 18902

Phone: 215-489-4900

Fax: 215-489-4913

Email: [info@hepb.org](mailto:info@hepb.org)

Internet: [www.hepb.org](http://www.hepb.org)

### **Hepatitis Foundation International**

504 Blick Drive

Silver Spring, MD 20904-2901

Phone: 1-800-891-0707 or 301-622-4200

Fax: 301-622-4702

Email: [hfi@comcast.net](mailto:hfi@comcast.net)

Internet: [www.hepfi.org](http://www.hepfi.org)

## **National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention**

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

1600 Clifton Road

Atlanta, GA 30333

Phone: 1-800-311-3435 or 404-639-3534

Email: [cdcinfo@cdc.gov](mailto:cdcinfo@cdc.gov)

Internet: [www.cdc.gov/nchhstp](http://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp)

Other types of hepatitis exist. The National Digestive Diseases Information Clearinghouse (NDDIC) also has booklets about hepatitis A and hepatitis C:

- *What I need to know about Hepatitis A*
- *What I need to know about Hepatitis C*



You can get a free copy of each booklet by calling

1-800-891-5389,

by going online to

[www.catalog.niddk.nih.gov](http://www.catalog.niddk.nih.gov), or by writing to

### **NDDIC**

2 Information Way

Bethesda, MD 20892-3570

Hepatitis information for health professionals is also available.

## Acknowledgments

Publications produced by the Clearinghouse are carefully reviewed by both NIDDK scientists and outside experts. The individuals listed here provided editorial guidance or facilitated field-testing for the original version of this publication. The NDDIC would like to thank these individuals for their contribution.

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The National Digestive Diseases Information Clearinghouse (NDDIC) is a service of the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK). The NIDDK is part of the National Institutes of Health of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Established in 1980, the Clearinghouse provides information about digestive diseases to people with digestive disorders and to their families, health care professionals, and the public. The NDDIC answers inquiries, develops and distributes publications, and works closely with professional and patient organizations and Government agencies to coordinate resources about digestive diseases.

This publication is not copyrighted. The Clearinghouse encourages users of this booklet to duplicate and distribute as many copies as desired.

This booklet is also available at [www.digestive.niddk.nih.gov](http://www.digestive.niddk.nih.gov).

This publication may contain information about medications. When prepared, this publication included the most current information available. For updates or for questions about any medications, contact the U.S. Food and Drug Administration toll-free at 1-888-INFO-FDA (1-888-463-6332) or visit [www.fda.gov](http://www.fda.gov). Consult your doctor for more information.



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AND HUMAN SERVICES  
National Institutes of Health

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NIH Publication No. 09-4228  
April 2009