

Viral hepatitis in India

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Abraham P¹.

¹Department of Clinical Virology, Christian Medical College, Vellore, Tamil Nadu, India.
priyaabraham@cmcvellore.ac.in

Abstract

Hepatitis in India is caused mainly by hepatitis A virus (HAV), hepatitis B virus (HBV), hepatitis C virus (HCV), and hepatitis E virus (HEV). HAV infection occurs frequently in children, though in parts of India there is an evolving epidemiology. HEV is the most common cause of acute sporadic hepatitis in India and has been associated with several large-scale epidemics in the past. India belongs to the intermediate endemicity zone for HBV carriers. HBV is the major cause of chronic liver disease and liver cancer. Horizontal transmission of HBV plays an important role. Genotypes D, A, and C have been reported in India. HCV is transmitted mainly through suboptimal blood banking and injection practices in India. Genotype 3 is the most predominant, followed by genotype 1.

Reference

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