



JEFFERSON COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

1400 SIXTH AVENUE SOUTH | P.O. BOX 2648
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA 35202 | 205.930.9110

Hepatitis A: What You Need to Know

The numbers of Hepatitis A Virus infections have increased in several parts of the United States. In Alabama, more than 200 cases have been reported since September 2018. In August 2019, Jefferson County joined several other counties as being declared an outbreak county by the Alabama Department of Public Health (ADPH).

Overview

[Hepatitis A](#) is a highly contagious liver infection caused by the hepatitis A virus. It can range from a mild illness lasting a few weeks to a severe illness lasting several months. Most people who get hepatitis A feel sick for several weeks, but they usually recover completely and do not have lasting liver damage. Hepatitis A rates have declined by more than 95% since the hepatitis A vaccine first became available in 1995.

Transmission/Exposure

Hepatitis A usually spreads when a person unknowingly ingests the virus from objects, food, or drinks contaminated by small, undetected amounts of stool from an infected person. Hepatitis A can also spread from close personal contact with an infected person. Although anyone can get hepatitis A, certain groups of people are at [higher risk](#), such as:

- persons experiencing homelessness
- users of injection or non-injection drugs
- men who have sex with men
- those who have recently been incarcerated

Symptoms

Older children and adults typically have symptoms. If symptoms develop, they can appear abruptly and can include:

- Fever
- Tiredness
- Loss of appetite
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Abdominal pain
- Dark urine
- Diarrhea
- Changes of stool color
- Joint pain
- Jaundice (yellowing of the skin and eyes)

Treatment/Prevention

[Handwashing](#) with soap and water after the use of the rest room and before handling any food is critical to stop the spread of the Hepatitis A virus. There is a [vaccine](#) available for the virus if you fall into the at-risk categories. The Jefferson County Department of Health urges those in a high-risk category to seek vaccination from their health care provider or local pharmacist. A doctor can determine if you have hepatitis A by discussing your symptoms and taking a blood sample.

[The Jefferson County Department of Health](#) can provide vaccines to those who do not otherwise have access to the vaccine through their providers. These will be offered free of charge through the end of September for Jefferson County residents.

For more general information about hepatitis A, click [here](#).