

## **Editorial note: Prevalence of Viral Hepatitis**

**Dr. Julia Scot**

**Director, GCPA Program; Senior Faculty Lecturer, Accounting, Canada.**

Dear Readers,

Season's greetings!

The scourge viral hepatitis is life threatening and is about to become an epidemic in Aliero metropolis. This study tries to survey the prevalence of hepatitis B and hepatitis C viruses in Aliero metropolis from 2011 to 2015. This was done by scientifically gathering data from the hospital records and from randomly selected human subjects; after collecting an ethical clearance from the state ministry of health, informed consents was sought for from eligible participants (1-65 years) whether they may donate blood samples for screening. Commercial kits were used, to detect hepatitis B surface antigen and hepatitis C virus. Sera positive for HCV antibodies by EIA were tested by use of the RIBA HCV. The Blood samples collected were evaluated for qualitative determination of HBV and HCV surface antigens; two distinct red lines, one on the control (C) region, while the other on the test (T) region reveals the status, shade of red in the test (T) region is considered positive while one red line on the control (C) region and no shade of red color on the test (T) region as negative. The results show a year dependent increase on the incidence. Action must be taken to avert the scourge.

Viral hepatitis is liver inflammation due to a viral infection. It may present in acute form as a recent infection with relatively rapid onset, or in chronic form.

The most common causes of viral hepatitis are the five unrelated hepatotropic viruses hepatitis A, B, C, D, and E. Other viruses can also cause liver inflammation, including cytomegalovirus, Epstein-Barr virus, and yellow fever. There also have been scores of recorded cases of viral hepatitis caused by herpes simplex virus.

The most common types of hepatitis can be prevented or treated. Hepatitis A and hepatitis B can be prevented by vaccination. Effective treatments for hepatitis C are available but costly.

In 2013, about 1.5 million people died from viral hepatitis, most commonly due to hepatitis B and C. East Asia, in particular Mongolia is the region most affected.

Stay Safe & Healthy...!

Thank you!

With kind regards, John

Wayne,

Associate Managing Editor,

Advances in Pharmacoepidemiology and Drug Safety