

# Hepatitis

## What is it?

*Inflammation of the liver.*

## What is the function of the liver?

*Processes nutrients from the food you eat, filters your blood from toxins, and fights infections.*

**\* BE CAREFUL OF USED NEEDLES!  
( TATTOO PARLORS, PIERCINGS)**

## Signs & Symptoms

*Nausea, vomiting, stomach pain, anorexia, dark urine, grey stool, fever, jaundice, fatigue, itchiness, bleeding (emergency!) \*GO SEEK HELP! CALL 911!*

**\* JAUNDICE: YELLOW DISCOLORATION OF SKIN & SCLERA FROM BUILDUP OF BILIRUBIN.**

## Types of Hepatitis

**Hep A:** fecal-oral transmission; VACCINE

**Hep B:** blood/bodily fluid transmission; VACCINE

**Hep C:** NO VACCINE

**Hep D:** blood/bodily fluid transmission; coexists only with those who have hep b; VACCINE FOR HEP B can also be used for HEP D

**Hep E:** fecal-oral transmission; NO USE VACCINE

## Risk Factors

- Alcohol
- Tylenol
- Exposure to: blood, those with jaundice, & recreational (amatoxins = exotic mushrooms)
- Traveling, dining out
- Health history of liver complications

## What Can I do?

- Wash your hands!
- Stay away from large crowds
- Take Ibuprofen, **NOT TYLENOL** **\*TYLENOL DAMAGES YOUR LIVER!**
- Do not drink alcohol

# Hepatitis

U	E	V	Y	A	B	C	D	E	B	A	L	F	N
N	N	J	A	U	N	D	I	C	E	E	A	B	R
E	E	L	I	C	E	V	N	A	R	H	N	B	F
H	C	C	S	B	C	R	A	M	O	A	T	O	E
P	O	H	C	O	D	I	A	I	N	A	I	D	C
O	S	R	H	O	I	A	N	O	C	L	V	I	A
N	I	O	C	A	C	L	V	E	C	I	I	L	L
I	T	N	N	E	O	E	L	O	I	V	R	Y	A
M	I	I	N	U	T	R	S	U	V	E	A	F	N
A	T	C	A	D	I	R	E	I	R	R	L	L	D
T	A	S	N	I	X	O	T	A	M	A	S	U	O
E	P	V	N	I	B	U	R	I	L	I	B	I	R
C	E	C	I	R	R	H	O	S	I	S	R	D	A
A	H	I	A	L	C	O	H	O	L	A	H	S	L

BODILY FLUIDS  
 VACCINE  
 ALCOHOL  
 BILIRUBIN  
 LIVER  
 FECAL AND ORAL  
 AMATOXINS  
 HEPATITIS  
 CIRRHOSIS  
 ACETAMINOPHEN  
 JAUNDICE  
 CHRONIC  
 ABCDE  
 ANTIVIRALS

Play this puzzle online at : <https://thewordsearch.com/puzzle/3597241/>

**Liver:** the organ that Hepatitis affects.

**ABCDE:** the main types of Hepatitis.

**Hepatitis:** inflammation of the liver.

**Jaundice:** yellow discoloration of the skin & sclera (whites of the eyes) from the buildup of bilirubin.

**Bilirubin:** orange-yellow pigment formed in the liver by the breakdown of blood.

**Alcohol:** excessive use of this can cause Hepatitis or worsen it.

**Acetaminophen:** medications that can hurt the liver if used excessively because they are hepatotoxic (toxic to the liver).

**Antivirals:** treatment that is effective for only Hepatitis B, C, and D.

**Vaccine:** treatment available only for Hepatitis A and B.

**Cirrhosis:** chronic liver damage primarily due to Hepatitis, especially if left untreated.

**Amatoxins:** contained in certain wild mushrooms that can cause acute liver injury (AKI), potentially leading to Hepatitis.

**Fecal and Oral:** Hepatitis A & E are transmitted by this.

**Bodily Fluids:** Hepatitis B and C are transmitted by this.

**Chronic:** Hepatitis B, C & D are acute/chronic.