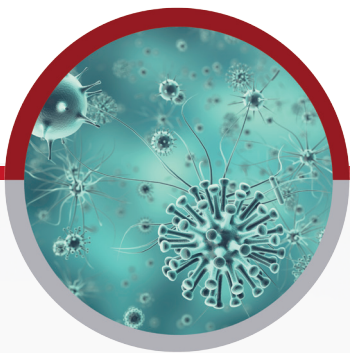


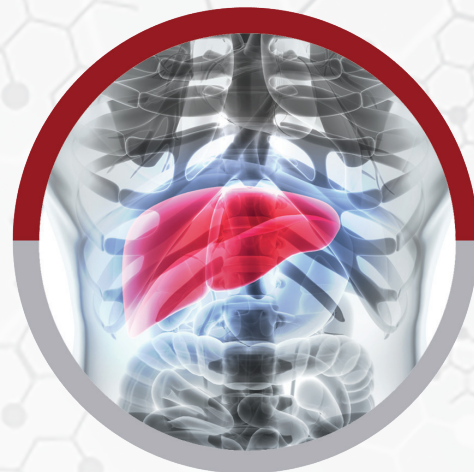
EMERGING PATHOGEN ALERT

Hepatitis A Virus



Pathogen Profile^{1,2}


- Hepatitis A virus causes a contagious illness of the liver with symptoms ranging from a mild illness to fulminant hepatitis.
- Children under six years of age are commonly asymptomatic
- Up to 97% of adults exhibit symptoms such as fever, dark urine, joint pain, and fatigue; 40-70% experience jaundice.
- In most people, the illness will last for several weeks and resolve on its own. Up to 15% of those sick may experience recurring symptoms, and those with chronic liver disease may experience more severe illness including liver failure.





Situation^{3,4}

Current hepatitis A outbreaks:

California


 Case Count: **674**
(as of 12.8.17)

 Hospitalizations: **434**


 Deaths: **21**

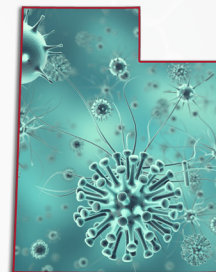


Utah


 Case Count: **102**
(as of 12.11.17)

 Hospitalizations: **56**

 Deaths: **0**



Michigan

 Case Count: **610**
(as of 12.13.17)


 Hospitalizations: **501**

 Deaths: **20**



New York

 Case Count: **45**
(as of August 2017)

 Hospitalizations: **15**

 Deaths: **0**



Routes of Transmission^{1,2}

- Hepatitis A virus is transmitted through exposure to the virus via the fecal-oral route, sexual contact, or through exposure to contaminated blood or blood products.
- Oral ingestion of the virus may occur after contact with hepatitis A-contaminated surfaces, hands, food, or water.
- Transmission may occur as a result of improper or absent hand washing after using the restroom and has been linked to close personal contact as well as with injection drug use.



Precautions and Infection Control²

Per the CDC take the following precautions to prevent the spread of hepatitis A:

- Get vaccinated.
- Disinfect surfaces that may have come into contact with an infected individual using bleach.
- Wash hands frequently with soap and water especially after using the bathroom or preparing food.
- Unvaccinated people who have been exposed to hepatitis A virus are encouraged to seek post-exposure prophylaxis...within two weeks of the exposure.



The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommend the use of bleach to inactivate hepatitis A virus on surfaces. Additionally, the California Department of Health recommends using environmental guidelines for norovirus as a proxy for hepatitis A virus. These guidelines also indicate that bleach is an effective intervention.



SUGGESTED PDI PRODUCTS

Sani-Cloth® Bleach
GERMICIDAL DISPOSABLE WIPE



	REORDER NO.	WIPE SIZE	CASE PACK	CASE WGT	CASE CUBE	PALLET TI/HI
Sani-Cloth® Bleach Germicidal Disposable Wipe						
Large Canister	P54072	6" X 10.5"	12/75's	22.65 lbs	1.54 ft	10/3
Extra Large Canister	P25784	7.5" X 15"	6/65's	20.50 lbs	1.01 ft	10/4
Large Individual Packets	H58195	5" X 7"	10/40's	8.10 lbs	0.51 ft	19/5
Extra Large Individual Packets	U26595	11.5" X 11.75"	3/40's	8.20 lbs	0.50 ft	24/3
Pail	P7007P	7.5" X 15"	2/160's	16.50 lbs	0.95 ft	10/5
Refill (for Pail)	P700RF	7.5" X 15"	2/160's	15.20 lbs	0.53 ft	18/3

References:

¹https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/pdfs/fiore_ha_transmitted_by_food.pdf

²<https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/hav/havfaq.htm>

³<https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/outbreaks/2017March-HepatitisA.htm>

⁷<https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/doh/downloads/pdf/han/alert/alert34-hepatitis-a-among-men.pdf>

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