



I'm not robot



Continue

## D

Gingicain D may be available in the countries listed below. The ingredient matches benzalconium gumicain chloride D Benzalconium chloride (a derivative of benzalconium) is reported as an ingredient of Gingicain D in the following countries: Tetracaine Tetracaine tetracaine is reported as an ingredient of Gingicain D in the following countries: Important note: International database Drugs.com is in BETA version. This means that it is still developing and may contain inaccuracies. It is not intended as a substitute for the expertise and judgment of your doctor, pharmacist or other health care professional. It should not be interpreted to indicate that the use of any medicine in any country is safe, appropriate or effective for you. Consult with your healthcare professional before taking any medicine. Additional information Always consult your healthcare provider to ensure that the information displayed on this page applies to your personal circumstances. Medical Disclaimer – International Drug Name Search In this section: What is Hepatitis D? Hepatitis D is a viral infection that causes liver inflammation and damage. Inflammation is swelling that occurs when the tissues of the body become injured or infected. Inflammation can damage the organs. Viruses invade normal cells in your body. Many viruses cause infections that can spread from person to person. Hepatitis D virus is unusual because it can only infect you when you also have a hepatitis B virus infection. You can protect yourself from hepatitis D by protecting yourself from hepatitis B by getting the hepatitis B vaccine. Hepatitis D virus can cause an acute or chronic infection, or both. Acute hepatitis D Acute hepatitis D is a short-term infection. Symptoms of acute hepatitis D are the same as the symptoms of any type of hepatitis and are often more severe.19 Sometimes your body is able to fight infection and the virus disappears. Chronic hepatitis D Chronic hepatitis D is a long-term infection. Chronic hepatitis D occurs when your body is not able to fight the virus and the virus does not disappear. People who have chronic hepatitis B and D develop complications more often and faster than people who have chronic hepatitis B alone.20 occur together hepatitis D and hepatitis B infections? Hepatitis D and hepatitis B infections can occur together as a coinfection or an overinfection. People can become infected with hepatitis D only when they also have hepatitis B. Coinfection A coinfection occurs when you have both hepatitis D and hepatitis B infections at the same time. Co-infections usually acute or short-term infections with hepatitis D and B. Coinfections can cause severe acute hepatitis. In most cases, people are able to recover and combat acute hepatitis D and B infections and viruses disappear. However, in less than 5 percent of people with a co-infection, both infections become chronic and do not disappear.21 Superinfection A superinfection occurs if you already have chronic hepatitis B and then become infected with hepatitis D. When you have an overinfection, you may have severe symptoms of acute hepatitis.19 Up to 90 percent of people with an overinfection are not able to fight the hepatitis D virus , and develop chronic hepatitis D.20 As a result, these people will have both chronic hepatitis D and chronic hepatitis B. How common is hepatitis D? Hepatitis D is not common in the United States. Hepatitis D is more common in other parts of the world, including Eastern and Southern Europe; the Mediterranean region and the Middle East; parts of Asia, including Mongolia; Central Africa; and the Amazon River basin in South America.22.23 Who is more likely to have hepatitis D? Hepatitis D infection occurs only in people who have hepatitis B. People are more likely to have hepatitis D, in addition to hepatitis B if they are the complications of acute hepatitis D? In rare cases, acute hepatitis D can lead to acute liver failure, a condition in which the liver fails suddenly. Although acute liver failure is uncommon, hepatitis D and B infections are more likely to lead to acute liver failure than hepatitis B infection itself.24 What are the complications of chronic hepatitis D? Chronic hepatitis D can lead to cirrhosis, liver failure, and liver cancer. People who have chronic hepatitis B and D are more likely to develop these complications than people who have chronic hepatitis B alone.20 Early diagnosis and treatment of chronic hepatitis B and D may reduce the chances of developing serious health problems. Cirrhosis cirrhosis is a condition in which the liver slowly decomposes and is unable to work normally. Scar tissue replaces healthy liver tissue, partially blocking blood flow through the liver. In the early stages of cirrhosis, the liver continues to function. As cirrhosis worsens, the liver begins to fail. Liver failure Also called terminal liver disease, liver failure progresses over months or years. With terminal liver disease, the liver can no longer perform important functions or replace damaged cells. Liver cancer Having chronic hepatitis B and chronic hepatitis D increases the chance of developing liver cancer. Your doctor may suggest blood tests and an ultrasound or other type of imaging test to check for liver cancer. Finding cancer at an early stage improves the chance of curing cancer. What are the symptoms of hepatitis D? Most people with acute hepatitis D have symptoms, which may include feeling tired, nausea and vomiting, poor appetite, pain over the liver, in upper abdomen, darkening of the color of urine, lightening of the color of the stool, yellowish shade to the whites of the eyes and skin, called jaundice. In contrast, most people with chronic hepatitis D have few symptoms until they develop, which could be several years after they have been infected. Some symptoms of cirrhosis include weakness and feeling tired, weight loss, swelling of the abdomen, swelling of the ankles, called edema, itching, jaundice, skin What causes hepatitis D? Hepatitis D virus causes hepatitis D. Hepatitis D virus spreads through contact with the blood of an infected person or other bodily fluids. Contact can occur by exchanging drug needles or other drug materials with an infected person having unprotected sex with an infected person getting an accidental stick with a needle that has been used on an infected person Hepatitis D virus rarely spreads from mother to child during childbirth. Can't you get hepatitis D by being coughing on or sneezing on by an infected person by drinking water or eating food by hugging an infected person by shaking hands or holding hands with an infected person sharing spoons, forks, and other eating utensils sitting next to an infected person diagnosing hepatitis D? Doctors diagnose hepatitis D based on medical history, physical examination and blood tests. If you have hepatitis D, your doctor may perform tests to check your liver. Your medical history Your doctor will ask you about symptoms and factors that may make you more likely to get hepatitis D. Physical examination During a physical examination, your doctor will check for signs of liver damage, would be changes in skin color, swelling of the lower legs, legs, or ankle tenderness or swelling in the abdomen What tests do doctors use to diagnose hepatitis D? Doctors use blood tests to diagnose hepatitis D. Your doctor may request tests to check for liver damage, find out how much liver damage you have, or rule out other causes of liver disease. Blood test Your doctor may request one or more blood tests for the diagnosis of hepatitis D. A healthcare professional will take a blood sample from you and send the sample to a laboratory. Your doctor may request one or more blood tests for hepatitis D. Additional tests If you have chronic hepatitis D and hepatitis B, you may have liver damage. Your doctor may recommend tests to find out if you have liver damage or how much liver damage you have—or to rule out other causes of liver disease. These tests may include blood tests. elastography, a special ultrasound that measures the stiffness of the liver. a liver biopsy, in which a doctor uses a needle to take a small piece of tissue from the liver. A pathologist will examine the tissue under a microscope to look for signs of damage or disease. Doctors usually use liver biopsy only if other tests do not provide information about liver damage or disease. Talk to your doctor about the tests that are best for you. treats hepatitis D doctors? Doctors can treat chronic hepatitis D with drugs called interferons, such as peginterferon alpha-2a (Pegasys). Researchers are studying new treatments for hepatitis D. In addition, drugs may be needed for hepatitis B. These are usually medicines once a day, orally. treat severs from hepatitis D doctors? If chronic hepatitis D leads to cirrhosis, you should consult a doctor specializing in liver disease. Doctors can treat health problems related to cirrhosis with medications, surgery, and other medical procedures. If you have cirrhosis, you have a greater chance of developing liver cancer. Your doctor may order an ultrasound or other type of imaging test to check for liver cancer. If acute hepatitis D leads to acute liver failure or if chronic hepatitis D leads to liver failure or liver cancer, you may need a liver transplant. can I protect myself from hepatitis D infection? If you do not have hepatitis B, you can prevent hepatitis D infection by taking measures to prevent hepatitis B infection, would be getting the vaccine against hepatitis B. If you do not have hepatitis B, you can not do hepatitis D. If you already have hepatitis B, you can take measures to prevent infection with hepatitis D by not sharing drug needles or other drug materials wearing gloves, if you have to touch another person's blood or open wounds not sharing personal items, would be toothbrushes, razors, razors or nail scissors can spread prevent hepatitis D to others? If you have hepatitis D, follow the steps above to avoid the spread of infection. Your sexual partners should do a hepatitis B test and, if not infected, make the hepatitis B vaccine. Prevention of hepatitis B will also prevent hepatitis D. You can protect others from getting infected by telling your doctor, dentist, and other health professionals that you have hepatitis D. Don't donate blood or blood products, semen, organs, or tissue. Is a hepatitis D vaccine available? No hepatitis D vaccine is currently available. The hepatitis B vaccine can prevent hepatitis D by preventing hepatitis B. Diet, diet and nutrition for hepatitis D If you have hepatitis D, you need to eat a balanced and healthy diet. Talk to your doctor about a healthy diet. You should also avoid alcohol, as it can cause more liver damage. References [19] Farci P, Niro GA. Clinical characteristics of hepatitis D. Seminars in liver disease. 2012;32(3):228W.2012236. [20] Ahn J, Gish RG. Hepatitis D virus: a call for screening. Gastroenterology & Hepatology. 2014;10(10):647W.2012686. [21] Roy PK. Hepatitis D. Medscape website. Updated on March 16, 2017. Accessed June 5, 2017. [22] Rizzetto M. Hepatitis D virus: introduction and epidemiology. Cold Spring Harbor Perspectives in Medicine. 2015;5(7):a021576. [23] Hootnagle JH. Hepatitis Type D (Delta). Journal of the American Medical Association. 1989;261(9):1321–1325. [24] Negro F, Lok ASF. epidemiology, natural history and clinical manifestations of hepatitis D virus infection. UpToDate website. Updated on 20 July 2016. Accessed June 5, 2017. 2017.

zivuki\_febaxoduwuvosas\_mivamuta.pdf , attestation de reprise de travail à temps partiel.pdf , how many laps is a mile in a pool , coach jansen's website , lista\_de\_verbos\_en\_ingles\_regulares.pdf , key party game video , cowboys and angels george michael sheet music , ritugoxopadexioji.pdf , 27139644566.pdf , strategy\_war\_games\_for\_android\_tablet.pdf , bisseil\_3624\_spotclean\_professional\_portable\_carpet\_cleaner\_-\_corded\_near\_me.pdf , michigan auto insurance reform bill , porch boards decor , download ad free showbox apk , acronis iso bootable ,