Take CONTROL of chronic Hepatitis B

Patients with on-going liver inflammation from viral replication should start antiviral treatment early to reverse liver damage or to prevent liver complications.

You may have chronic hepatitis B and not even know it. Many people are not aware they have the virus, or the symptoms may be so mild and completely unwell. Hepatitis B virus is the most common cause of hepatitis in Singapore — an estimated 1 in 10 adult Singaporeans are living with the virus, according to the latest national survey in 2015.

Infection with Hepatitis B is the most common cause of liver cancer in the world, and it is preventable with vaccination. The majority of patients with chronic hepatitis B can be treated effectively.

A: What is Hepatitis B?

It is an infection of the liver caused by the Hepatitis B virus. It is transmitted through body fluids that contain the virus, which mainly target and infect the liver. Hepatitis B virus can infect any organs and may not be apparent at all.

The virus may remain in your system for weeks, months, years, or decades. The virus infects severe symptoms, especially in vulnerable patients, such as the elderly and those with co-existing medical conditions. The virus may cause liver inflammation or damage, or it may lead to liver failure and liver cancer.

B: How effective can it be prevented?

The best way to prevent hepatitis B is through vaccination. Vaccination is recommended for all children, as well as for people who may be exposed to the virus.

C: How can it be treated?

Antiviral treatment is recommended for patients with hepatitis B. Antiviral treatment can help the virus go away or slow down its replication. The treatment can help prevent liver damage and reduce the risk of liver cancer.

D: Do you want to avoid hepatitis B?

To avoid hepatitis B, it is important to follow good hygiene practices. Make sure to wash your hands thoroughly before and after eating, using the restroom, or caring for someone who has hepatitis B.

E: When should I start treatment?

Antiviral treatment should be started as soon as possible after the diagnosis of hepatitis B. Treatment can help prevent liver damage and reduce the risk of liver cancer.

F: What happens if I don’t treat it?

If you don’t treat hepatitis B, it can lead to severe liver damage and even liver failure. Antiviral treatment can help prevent liver damage and reduce the risk of liver cancer.

G: How do I give antiviral treatment?

Antiviral treatment is usually given as part of a regular health check. It is given in small doses and results in less liver damage and less liver cancer.

H: Can I stop treatment after a while?

It is important to continue treatment for as long as possible. Stopping treatment too early can lead to a return of liver damage and an increase in the risk of liver cancer.

I: How do I monitor my treatment?

Regular blood tests are done to monitor the effectiveness of antiviral treatment. If the treatment is not working, it may be necessary to try a different treatment or adjust the dosage.

J: What happens if my treatment isn’t working?

If the treatment isn’t working, it may be necessary to try a different treatment or adjust the dosage. If the treatment isn’t working, it may be necessary to try a different treatment or adjust the dosage.

K: How long will I need treatment?

The length of treatment depends on the patient’s response to treatment. It may be shorter for patients with a good response, or longer for those with a poor response.

L: Will I need lifelong treatment?

In some cases, the treatment may be lifelong. In others, it may be shorter. The length of treatment depends on the patient’s response to treatment.