# Knowledge And Practice of Pediatric Nurses Concerning Viral Hepatitis

### Thesis

Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of M.S. Degree In Pediatric Nursing

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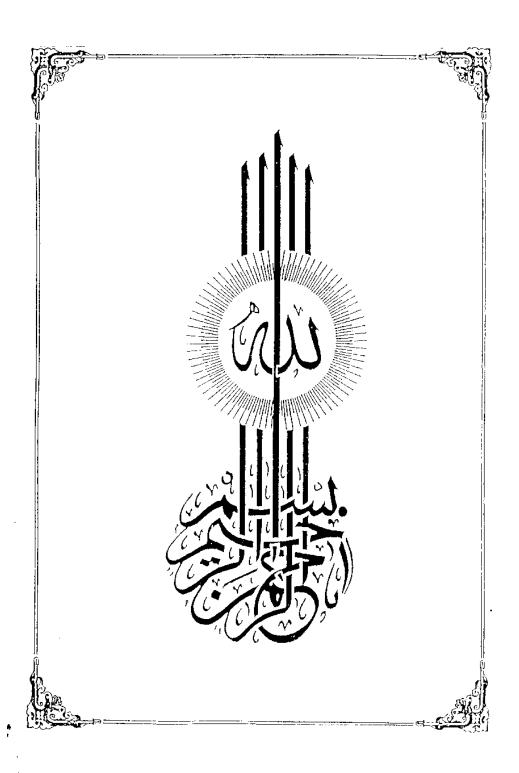
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# To The Spirit of My Sylother



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# List of Abbreviations

AI-CAH Autoimmune chronic acute hepatitis.

**ALT** Alanine aminotransferase.

**AST** Aspartate aminotransferase.

CDC Center for disease control.

CMV Cytomegalovirus.

DNA Deoxyribonucleic acid.

EIA Enzyme immunoassay.

**ELISA** Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay.

**EPV** Epstein-Barr virus.

**HAV** Hepatitis A-virus.

**HBcAb** Hepatitis B core antibody.

HBIG Hepatitis B-immunoglobuline.

**HBsAb** Hepatitis B-surface antibody.

**HBsAg** Hepatitis B-surface antigen.

HBV Hepatitis B-virus.

HCC Hepatocellular carcinoma.

**HCV** Hepatitis C-virus.

**HDV** Hepatitis D-virus.

**HED** Hepatitis E-virus.

**HFV** Hepatitis F-virus.

**HGV** Hepatitis G-virus.

HIV Human immunodeficiency virus.

**IFN** Recombinant interferon- $\alpha$ .

ISG Immune serum globuline.

IVDUs Intravenous drug users.

LDH Lactic dehydrogenase.

NANB Non-A, non B-hepatitis.

NICU Neonatal intensive care unit.

OLT Orthropic liver transplantation.

PT Post transfusion.

RIA Radio immunoassay.

RIBA Recombinant immunoblot assay.

SCH Schistosomasis.

**SGPT** Serum glumtamic pyrovix transfusion.

STD Sexual transmitted disease.

Introduction

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Aimor The Study

## Introduction

Viral hepatitis is scary for patients and health care workers too. Because it represents a major health problem throughout the world especially in developing countries. Where low socioeconomic level, schistosomiasis and other factors are contributing to the morbidity and mortality of viral hepatitis (Lee, 1991).

In Egypt, viral hepatitis is an endemosporadic disease, the exact incidence is not known due to differences in surveillance and the disease pattern (Amer et al., 1993).

Viral hepatitis is a diffuse necroinflammatory lesion of the liver and caused by at least five different viruses; HAV, HBV, HCV, HDV and HEV. It may be acute or chronic. However, depending on the etiologic agent, the disease differ in their modes of transmission, immunologic and their clinical picture ranges from an asymptomatic infection to acute disease with jaundice. In addition, both hepatitis B, and C may be associated with persistent infection, prolonged carrier state, progression to chronic liver disease. Moreover there is substantial evidence of an etiologic association between hepatitis B virus and hepatocellular carcinoma (*Robinson*, 1990).

The nurses can make contributions towards the prevention of viral hepatitis. Nurses are urged to become more active in professional societies, be patient advocates, counsel patients, and educate others about viral hepatitis. However, the risk to nurses of accidental exposure to HBV or HCV be minimized if they used the right universal precautions (King, 1990).

# Aim of the study:

To assess the nurses knowledge, and performance in caring for children with viral hepatitis.

Introduction & Aim of The Study

Beview Of Market