

Knowledge And Practice of Pediatric Nurses Concerning Viral Hepatitis

Thesis

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To
*The Spirit of My
Mother*



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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- α .
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	Schistosomiasis.
SGPT	Serum glutamic pyrovix transfusion.
STD	Sexual transmitted disease.

Introduction & Aim of 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.

Review of Literature