

SCREEN - IMMUNIZE - INFORM

Emergency Department Evaluation and Management of Patients at High Risk for Hepatitis A

Currently, over 800 Michigan residents have been infected with hepatitis A, making it the largest hepatitis A outbreak in Michigan's history. Lucas County has seen an increase in cases due to the close proximity of this outbreak. One of the most effective ways to reduce further spread of the outbreak is to ensure that as many as possible of those at highest risk for hepatitis A have received at least 1 dose of hepatitis A vaccine.

PREVENTION BEGINS WITH SCREENING FOR RISK FACTORS

RISK

DO ANY OF THESE RISK FACTORS APPLY TO THE PATIENT?

- Persons who use injection or non-injection illicit drugs
- Persons with chronic liver disease, such as cirrhosis, hepatitis B, or hepatitis C
- Anal Sex and/or Oral-to-Anal Sex (applies to all sexes)
- Men who have sex with men
- Persons who are homeless

If YES, screen for signs & symptoms of Hepatitis A and obtain vaccine history

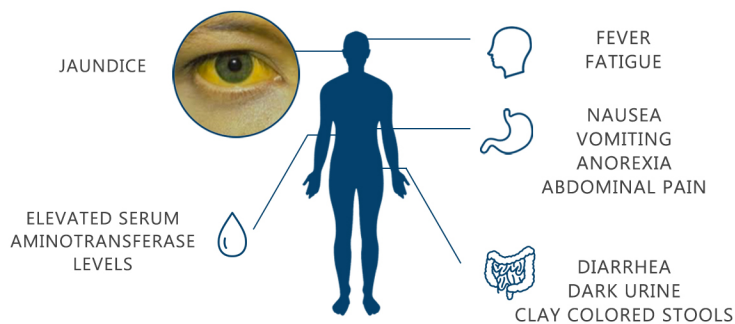
OBTAIN HISTORY OF HEP A VACCINE

- Have you ever received the hepatitis A vaccine? If so, when?
- Were you ever diagnosed with hepatitis A? If so, when?

If the patient has received 1 or more doses of hepatitis A vaccination or has a history of hepatitis A infection, there is no need to proceed with screening.

If the patient has not received any doses of hepatitis A vaccination & has no known history of hepatitis A infection, proceed with screening.

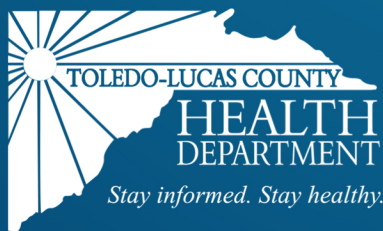
SYMPTOMATIC - Signs & Symptoms



ADMINISTER VACCINE



- Administer vaccine if patient has no previous infection or if the patient has had a previous vaccine.



ISOLATE



- Observe standard precautions
- Observe contact precautions when caring for incontinent and diapered patients
- Observe hand hygiene with soap and water; wash hands for at least 10-20 seconds
- Confirm diagnosis with:
 - CBC with differential
 - Liver Enzymes and ALP
 - ALT/AST
 - Bilirubin (total & indirect)
 - Hepatitis A panel (IgM and IgG)

INFORM



- Report suspected and confirmed cases immediately to the Local Health Department and Hospital Infection Control.
- Patients with hepatitis A should avoid work in food establishments and healthcare/childcare settings until 10 days after symptom onset. Provide education to patients about hepatitis A, how it spreads, and how to prevent it.

To order free hep A brochures and posters, go to <http://www.hpclearinghouse.org/preframestart.htm>

For more information about the hep A outbreak response, go to <http://www.lucascountyhealth.com>

Adapted with permission from Dr. Kristi L. Koenig, EMS Medical Director, County of San Diego Health & Human Services Agency

SOURCES

1. Koenig, K.L., Shastry, S., & Burns, M.J. (2017). Hepatitis A Virus: A novel Identify-Isolate-Inform Tool for Frontline Healthcare Providers. *Western Journal of Emergency Medicine*, 18(6), 1000-1007.
2. Michigan Department of Health and Human Services. (2017). Southeast Michigan Hepatitis A Outbreak Summary: 2016-2017.
3. CDC. Interim outbreak-specific guidance on hepatitis A vaccine administration. Available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/outbreaks/InterimOutbreakGuidance-HAV-VaccineAdmin.htm>. Last updated December 12, 2017.
4. Ohio Department of Health (2018) Infectious Disease Control Manual. Available at: www.odh.ohio.gov/pdf/idcm/hepa.pdf