

Hepatitis G

- The causative agent is a VHC-like virus;
- parenteral transmission, diagnosis of HGV RNA, detection of anti-HGV rather indicates an infection, often combined with VHB or VHC;
- most infections are asymptomatic, but fulminant hepatitis can occur, chronic infections are characterized by the absence of significant histological impairment of liver tissue;
- it turns chronic, but clinical, morphological and laboratory signs of liver disease are not present even after decades of infection. Therefore, therapy, prevention or other interventions are not indicated.
- the positive effect of VHGV infection on HIV infection is being considered.

Links

Related articles

- Virové hepatitidy
- Hepatitidy

Links

- PASTOR, Jan. *Langenbeck's medical web page* [online]. [cit. 2010]. <<http://langenbeck.webs.com>>.
- BENEŠ, Jiří. *Studijní materiály* [online]. [cit. 2010]. <<http://jirben.wz.cz>>.

Used literature

- HAVLÍK, Jiří. *Infektologie*. 2. edition. Avicenum, 1990. 393 pp. ISBN 80-201-0062-8.
- LOBOVSKÁ, Alena. *Infekční nemoci*. 1. edition. Karolinum, 2001. 263 pp. ISBN 80-246-0116-8.