

Abstract

Charles University

Faculty of Pharmacy in Hradec Kralove

Department of Biological and Medical Sciences

Study program: Specialist on Laboratory Methods

Author: Andrea Tužáková

Supervisor: PharmDr. Ondřej Jandourek, Ph.D.

Title thesis: Laboratory diagnosis of hepatitis E - personal experience in a routine laboratory

This thesis takes a comprehensive review of viral hepatitis E (VHE), including theoretical and practical aspects. In the theoretical part, the VHE is presented in detail, including epidemiology, genotypic variants, clinical symptoms, diagnostic methods, prevention and treatment. The epidemiological trends and prevalence of VHE are analysed, along with genotypic variants and their correlation with clinical manifestations. Various diagnostic modalities and therapeutic options in the context of VHE are discussed.

Hepatitis E is a liver infection caused by the hepatitis E virus. It is one of the five main types of hepatitis viruses: A, B, C, D, and E. Hepatitis E virus is transmitted mainly through the faecal-oral route, often *via* contaminated water or food. It can cause acute illness characterized by jaundice (yellowing of the skin and eyes), dark urine, fatigue, abdominal pain, and loss of appetite. Most cases of hepatitis E resolve on their own within a few weeks to months without causing long-term liver damage, but in some cases, particularly in pregnant women or people with pre-existing liver disease, it can lead to severe complications.

In the practical part, a statistical analysis of data obtained from examinations of patients with HEV was performed. Various parameters such as age, gender, clinical symptoms and laboratory results were analysed to understand the characteristics of patients with HEV and to identify factors influencing the severity of the disease. Findings provide an important contribution to better understanding and management of viral hepatitis E.

Keywords: hepatitises, hepatitis E, hepatitis E virus, HEV, Western blot, ELFA