



## **Viral Hepatitis: Current Status and Future Perspective**

Guest Editors:

### **Message from the Guest Editors**

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Viral hepatitis affects hundreds of millions of people worldwide. As part of the Agenda for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals 2030, a World Health Organization (WHO) global hepatitis strategy endorsed by all WHO Member States, a goal to eliminate viral hepatitis as a major public health threat by 2030 was set. Five hepatotropic viruses cause the main types of viral hepatitis: hepatitis A virus (HAV), hepatitis B virus (HBV), hepatitis C virus (HCV), hepatitis D (delta) virus (HDV), and hepatitis E virus (HEV). These variants all lead to liver disease of variable severity and differ in geographical distribution, transmission routes, and prevention methods. This Special Issue aims to address (but not exclusively) the following topics of interest: 1) the epidemiology and molecular epidemiology of viral hepatitis in key populations; 2) viral hepatitis and co-infections; 3) genetic variability and the emergence of clinically relevant variants; 4) advances in diagnostic methods; 5) new insights into prevention, management, and control of viral hepatitis; 6) new therapeutics findings; 7) natural history and host immune response.

Deadline for manuscript  
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