



Theme: Hepatitis

Dear friends, we are publishing the Journal of Integrated Community (ISSN: 2319-9113) since 2012. From 2017 the department of Tahaffuzi wa Samaji Tib (Preventive & Social Medicine), Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh India signed an MoU with ADR Publications to bring it online for worldwide visibility. We are committed to publish a journal of a high standard and international repute. As you know that the field of pragmatic and rational research is expanding its wings day by day especially in the field of medicine and in community health trends are changing regularly. Therefore, it is the high time to establish collaborative research initiatives to meet out the needs of the hour. The experts and researchers of various systems of medicine should come close and draw a road map to apply researches to ward-off the health problems of the ailing masses. It is the era of integration, so the integrated medicine is need of this millennium.

Integrated Medicine couples the latest scientific advances with the most profound insights of ancient healing systems, giving the best ways to preserve health, increase longevity and speed recovery from illness. It is a revolutionary approach to healing people-not just treating diseases-using the unique tool called person-centered diagnosis. It emphasizes the therapeutic relationship and makes use of all appropriate therapies, both conventional and alternative. Integrated community medicine is an emerging area of interest for researchers of all the systems of medicines working on community health.

Viral hepatitis B and C are major health challenges, affecting 325 million people globally. They are root causes of liver cancer, leading to 1.34 million deaths every year. Hepatitis B and C are chronic infections that may not show symptoms for a long period, sometimes years or decades. At least 60% of liver cancer cases are due to late testing and treatment of viral hepatitis B & C; and this is the most important gap to be addressed in order to achieve the global elimination goals by 2030.

In the Middle East and the Indian subcontinent, an estimated 2–5% of the general population is chronically infected while less than 1% of the population in Western Europe and North America. In highly endemic areas, HBV is most commonly spread from mother to child at birth, or from person to person in early childhood. Children less than 6 years of age who become infected with the hepatitis B virus are the most likely to develop chronic infections. There is no specific treatment for acute hepatitis B. The hepatitis B vaccine (95% efficacy) is the mainstay of hepatitis B prevention. WHO recommends that all infants receive the hepatitis B vaccine as soon as possible after birth, preferably within 24 hours.

WHO focused on the theme: “**Test. Treat. Hepatitis**” on **World Hepatitis Day 2018** with the aim to achieve the following objectives globally, in regions and in countries:

- To support scale-up of hepatitis prevention, testing, treatment and care services, with specific focus on promoting WHO testing and treatment recommendations
- To showcase best practices and promote universal health coverage of hepatitis services
- To improve partnerships and funding in the fight against viral hepatitis

Timely testing and treatment of viral hepatitis B and C can save lives.

Last but not the least I seek your kind support to make this journal – “a journal of high standard and international repute”. I appeal to medical fraternity working in the field of community health to please send their papers following the guidelines to the authors.

With warm wishes,

Prof. (Dr.) S.M. Safdar Ashraf,
Editor in Chief of *J. Integ. Comm. Health*
Professor and Chairman, D/O TST,
Ajmal Khan Tibbiya College, AMU, Aligarh.

