CONCLUSION
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1. Hepatitis A virus is the most common etiology in children suffering from complicated acute viral hepatitis in children in bundelkhand. Hepatitis B being the second most common hepatitide in these children.

2. Hepatitis A virus is more common, has maximum incidence before ten years of age in acute viral hepatitis in pediatric age group, especially before five years.

3. Hepatitis E virus is more common before ten years of age.

4. There is male preponderance in cases of acute viral hepatitis in children.

5. Anorexia, nausea and vomiting are more common with enterically transmitted agents (hepatitis A virus and hepatitis E virus) in acute viral hepatitis in children.

6. Hepatitis A virus is the most common cause of fulminant hepatic failure in children suffering from complicated acute viral hepatitis and HEV being the second most common cause.

7. Mortality in complicated acute viral hepatitis is maximum with fulminant hepatic failure and occurrence of spontaneous bacterial peritonitis, in this scenario, is associated with poor prognosis.
8. There is no significant correlation of SGPT, serum bilirubin amongst the various hepatitides (A, B, C & E) in children with complicated acute viral hepatitis.