

EASL Clinical Practice Guidelines on hepatitis delta virus

Standards and Guidelines

Hepatobiliary

June 23, 2023

The EASL Governing Board commissioned Clinical Practice Guidelines for hepatitis D virus infection in response to major diagnostic and therapeutic innovations.

KEY POINTS

- Hepatitis D virus is a defective virus requiring hepatitis B virus to complete its life cycle and cause liver damage in humans.
- HDV is considered the most aggressive hepatitis virus, responsible for rare acute and chronic liver diseases.
- Acute HDV infection can cause acute liver failure, while persistent infection typically causes severe chronic hepatitis with rapid progression to cirrhosis, hepatic decompensation, and hepatocellular carcinoma.
- The guidelines address identification, virologic and clinical characterisation, prognostic assessment, and clinical and therapeutic management of HDV-infected individuals.

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