

HEPATITIS A

General Information

What is hepatitis?

“Hepatitis” means inflammation of the liver. The liver is a vital organ that processes nutrients, filters the blood, and fights infections. When the liver is inflamed or damaged, its function can be affected.

Hepatitis is most often caused by a virus. In the United States, the most common types of viral hepatitis are Hepatitis A, Hepatitis B, and Hepatitis C. Heavy alcohol use, toxins, some medications, and certain medical conditions can also cause hepatitis.

What is Hepatitis A?

Hepatitis A is a highly contagious liver infection caused by the Hepatitis A virus. It can range in severity from a mild illness lasting a few weeks to a severe illness lasting several months.

Who is at risk?

Although anyone can get Hepatitis A, some people are at greater risk, such as those who:

- Travel to or live in countries where Hepatitis A is common
- Have sexual contact with someone who has Hepatitis A
- Are men who have sexual encounters with other men
- Use recreational drugs, whether injected or not
- Have clotting-factor disorders, such as hemophilia
- Are household members or caregivers of a person infected with Hepatitis A

How common is Hepatitis A?

Hepatitis A still occurs in the United States, although not as frequently as it once did. Over the last several decades, there has been more than a 90% decrease in Hepatitis A cases. New cases are now estimated to be around 3,000 each year. Many experts believe this decline is a result of the vaccination of children and people at risk for Hepatitis A. Many of the new cases, however, are from American travelers who got infected while traveling to parts of the world where Hepatitis A is common.



Hepatitis A can be prevented with a safe and effective vaccine.

How is Hepatitis A spread?

Hepatitis A is usually spread when a person ingests fecal matter—even in microscopic amounts—from contact with objects, food, or drinks contaminated by feces or stool from an infected person.

Hepatitis A can be spread when:

- An infected person does not wash his/her hands properly after going to the bathroom and then touches objects or food
- A caregiver does not properly wash his or her hands after changing diapers or cleaning up the stool of an infected person
- Someone engages in sexual activities with an infected person

Hepatitis A also can be spread through contaminated food or water. Contamination of food can happen at any point: growing, harvesting, processing, handling, and even after cooking. This most often occurs in countries where Hepatitis A is common.

Continued on next page



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What are the symptoms of Hepatitis A?

Not everyone has symptoms. If symptoms develop, they usually appear 2 to 6 weeks after infection and can include:

- Fever
- Vomiting
- Grey-colored stools
- Fatigue
- Abdominal pain
- Joint pain
- Loss of appetite
- Dark urine
- Jaundice
- Nausea

Symptoms are more likely to occur in adults than in children. They usually last less than 2 months, although some people can be ill for as long as 6 months.



People can spread Hepatitis A even if they don't look or feel sick. Many children and some adults have no symptoms.

How is Hepatitis A diagnosed and treated?

A doctor can determine if a person has Hepatitis A by discussing his or her symptoms and taking a blood sample. To treat Hepatitis A, doctors usually recommend rest, adequate nutrition, fluids, and medical monitoring. Some people will need to be hospitalized. It can take a few months before people begin to feel better.

How serious is Hepatitis A?

Most people who get Hepatitis A feel sick for several months, but they usually recover completely and do not have lasting liver damage. Sometimes Hepatitis A can cause liver failure and death, although this is rare and occurs more commonly in people older than 50 and people with other liver diseases.

Can Hepatitis A be prevented?

Yes. The best way to prevent Hepatitis A is by getting vaccinated. Experts recommend the vaccine for all children, and people with certain risk factors and medical conditions. The vaccine is also recommended for travelers to certain international countries, even if travel occurs for short times or on closed resorts. The Hepatitis A vaccine is safe and effective and given as 2 shots, 6 months apart. Both shots are needed for long-term protection. Ask if your health plan will cover travel related vaccines. You can get vaccinated at your doctor's office, as well as travel clinics and other locations. Lower cost vaccination may be available at certain pharmacies and your local health department.

Who should get vaccinated against Hepatitis A?

Vaccination is recommended for certain groups, including:

- All children at age 1 year
- Travelers to countries where Hepatitis A is common
- Family and caregivers of adoptees from countries where Hepatitis A is common
- Men who have sexual encounters with other men
- Users of recreational drugs, whether injected or not
- People with chronic or long-term liver disease, including Hepatitis B or Hepatitis C
- People with clotting-factor disorders

For more information

Talk to your health professional, call your health department, or visit www.cdc.gov/hepatitis or www.cdc.gov/travel.

HEPATITIS B

General Information

What is hepatitis?

"Hepatitis" means inflammation of the liver. The liver is a vital organ that processes nutrients, filters the blood, and fights infections. When the liver is inflamed or damaged, its function can be affected. Heavy alcohol use, toxins, some medications, and certain medical conditions can cause hepatitis. However, hepatitis is most often caused by a virus. In the United States, the most common types of viral hepatitis are Hepatitis A, Hepatitis B, and Hepatitis C.



The only way to know if you have Hepatitis B is to get tested.

What is Hepatitis B?

Hepatitis B can be a serious liver disease that results from infection with the Hepatitis B virus. **Acute Hepatitis B** refers to a short-term infection that occurs within the first 6 months after someone is infected with the virus. The infection can range in severity from a mild illness with few or no symptoms to a serious condition requiring hospitalization. Some people, especially adults, are able to clear, or get rid of, the virus without treatment. People who clear the virus become immune and cannot get infected with the Hepatitis B virus again.

Chronic Hepatitis B refers to a lifelong infection with the Hepatitis B virus. The likelihood that a person develops a chronic infection depends on the age at which someone becomes infected. Up to 90% of infants infected with the Hepatitis B virus will develop a chronic infection. In contrast, about 5% of adults will develop chronic Hepatitis B. Over time, chronic Hepatitis B can cause serious health problems, including liver damage, cirrhosis, liver cancer, and even death.

How is Hepatitis B spread?

The Hepatitis B virus is spread when blood, semen, or other body fluids from an infected person enters the body of someone who is not infected. The virus can be spread through:

- **Sex with an infected person.** Among adults, Hepatitis B is often spread through sexual contact.
- **Injection drug use.** Sharing needles, syringes, and any other equipment to inject drugs with someone infected with Hepatitis B can spread the virus.
- **Outbreaks.** While uncommon, poor infection control has resulted in outbreaks of Hepatitis B in healthcare settings.
- **Birth.** Hepatitis B can be passed from an infected mother to her baby at birth. Worldwide, most people with Hepatitis B were infected with the virus as an infant.

Hepatitis B is **not** spread through breastfeeding, sharing eating utensils, hugging, kissing, holding hands, coughing, or sneezing. Unlike some forms of hepatitis, Hepatitis B is also not spread by contaminated food or water.

What are the symptoms of Hepatitis B?

Many people with Hepatitis B do not have symptoms and do not know they are infected. If symptoms occur, they can include: fever, feeling tired, not wanting to eat, upset stomach, throwing up, dark urine, grey-colored stool, joint pain, and yellow skin and eyes.

When do symptoms occur?

If symptoms occur with an acute infection, they usually appear within 3 months of exposure and can last up to 6 months. If symptoms occur with chronic Hepatitis B, they can take years to develop and can be a sign of advanced liver disease.

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How would you know if you have Hepatitis B?

The only way to know if you have Hepatitis B is to get tested. Blood tests can determine if a person has been infected and cleared the virus, is currently infected, or has never been infected.

Who should get tested for Hepatitis B and why?

CDC develops recommendations for testing based upon a variety of different factors. Here is a list of people who should get tested. The results will help determine the next best steps for vaccination or medical care.

All pregnant women are routinely tested for Hepatitis B. If a woman has Hepatitis B, timely vaccination can help prevent the spread of the virus to her baby.

Household and sexual contacts of people with Hepatitis B are at risk for getting Hepatitis B. Those who have never had Hepatitis B can benefit from vaccination.

People born in certain parts of the world that have increased rates of Hepatitis B. Testing helps identify those who are infected so that they can receive timely medical care.

People with certain medical conditions should be tested, and get vaccinated if needed. This includes people with HIV infection, people who receive chemotherapy and people on hemodialysis.

People who inject drugs are at increased risk for Hepatitis B but testing can tell if someone is infected or could benefit from vaccination to prevent getting infected with the virus.

Men who have sex with men have higher rates of Hepatitis B. Testing can identify unknown infections or let a person know that they can benefit from vaccination.

How is Hepatitis B treated?

For those with acute Hepatitis B, doctors usually recommend rest, adequate nutrition, fluids, and close medical monitoring. Some people may need to be hospitalized. People living with chronic Hepatitis B should be evaluated for liver problems and monitored on a regular basis. Treatments are available that can slow down or prevent the effects of liver disease.

Can Hepatitis B be prevented?

Yes. The best way to prevent Hepatitis B is by getting vaccinated. The Hepatitis B vaccine is typically given as a series of 3 shots over a period of 6 months. The entire series is needed for long-term protection.

Who should get vaccinated against Hepatitis B?

All infants are routinely vaccinated for Hepatitis B at birth, which has led to dramatic declines of new Hepatitis B cases in the US and many parts of the world. The vaccine is also recommended for people living with someone infected with Hepatitis B, travelers to certain countries, and healthcare and public safety workers exposed to blood. People with high-risk sexual behaviors, men who have sex with men, people who inject drugs, and people who have certain medical conditions, including diabetes, should talk to their doctor about getting vaccinated.

For more information

Talk to your doctor, call your health department, or visit www.cdc.gov/hepatitis.

HEPATITIS C

Information on Testing & Diagnosis

What is Hepatitis C?

Hepatitis C is a serious liver disease that results from infection with the Hepatitis C virus. Hepatitis C has been called a silent disease because people can get infected and not know it. Some people who get infected with Hepatitis C are able to clear, or get rid of the virus, but most people who get infected develop a chronic, or lifelong, infection. Over time, chronic Hepatitis C can cause serious health problems including liver damage, liver failure, and even liver cancer.

How is Hepatitis C spread?

Hepatitis C is spread when blood from a person infected with the Hepatitis C virus enters the body of someone who is not infected. This can happen through different ways including:

Injection drug use. Most people become infected with Hepatitis C by sharing needles or other equipment to inject drugs. It is possible to have gotten Hepatitis C from injecting drugs, even if it was just once or many years ago.

Blood transfusions and organ transplants. Before widespread screening of the blood supply began in 1992, Hepatitis C was spread through blood transfusions and organ transplants.

Outbreaks. While uncommon, poor infection control has resulted in outbreaks in health care facilities and residential care facilities.

While rare, spreading Hepatitis C through sex is possible. Having a sexually transmitted disease (STD) or HIV, sex with multiple partners, or rough sex appears to increase a person's risk for Hepatitis C. Hepatitis C can also be spread when getting tattoos and body piercings in informal settings or with non-sterile instruments. Some people don't know how or when they got infected.

Who should get tested for Hepatitis C?

- Anyone who has injected drugs, even just once or many years ago
- Anyone with certain medical conditions, such as chronic liver disease and HIV or AIDS
- Anyone who has received donated blood or organs before 1992
- Anyone born from 1945 through 1965
- Anyone with abnormal liver tests or liver disease
- Health and safety workers who have been exposed to blood on the job through a needlestick or injury with a sharp object
- Anyone on hemodialysis
- Anyone born to a mother with Hepatitis C

The only way to know if you have Hepatitis C is to get tested. Early detection can save lives.

Why is it important to get tested for Hepatitis C?

- Millions of Americans have Hepatitis C, but most don't know it.
- About 8 in 10 people who get infected with Hepatitis C develop a chronic, or lifelong, infection.
- People with Hepatitis C often have no symptoms. Many people can live with an infection for decades without feeling sick.
- Hepatitis C is a leading cause of liver cancer and the leading cause of liver transplants.
- New treatments are available for Hepatitis C that can get rid of the virus.



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Continued on next page

Getting tested for Hepatitis C

Doctors use a blood test, called a Hepatitis C Antibody Test, to find out if a person has ever been infected with Hepatitis C. The Hepatitis C Antibody Test, sometimes called the Anti-HCV Test, looks for antibodies to the Hepatitis C virus. Antibodies are chemicals released into the bloodstream when someone gets infected.

Hepatitis C Antibody Test Results

When getting tested for Hepatitis C, ask your doctor when and how you will find out your results. The test results usually take anywhere from a few days to a few weeks to come back. A new rapid test is available in some health clinics.

Non-Reactive or Negative Hepatitis C Antibody Test

- A **non-reactive** or negative antibody test means that a person does not have Hepatitis C.
- However, if a person has been exposed to the Hepatitis C virus in the last 6 months, he or she will need to be tested again.

Reactive or Positive Hepatitis C Antibody Test

- A **reactive** or positive antibody test means that Hepatitis C antibodies were found in the blood and a person has been infected with the Hepatitis C virus at some point in time.
- Once people have been infected, they will always have antibodies in their blood. This is true if even if they have cleared the Hepatitis C virus.
- A reactive antibody test does not necessarily mean that you have Hepatitis C. A person will need an additional, follow-up test.



Diagnosing Hepatitis C

If the antibody test is reactive, an additional blood test is needed to determine if a person is currently infected with Hepatitis C. This test is called a RNA test. Another name used for this test is a PCR test. If the RNA test is negative, this means a person does not have Hepatitis C. If the RNA test is positive, this means a person currently has Hepatitis C and should talk to a doctor experienced in diagnosing and treating the disease.

For more information

Talk to your doctor, call your health department, or visit www.cdc.gov/hepatitis.

HEPATITIS C

What to Expect When Getting Tested

Getting tested for Hepatitis C

- A blood test, called a Hepatitis C Antibody Test, is used to find out if someone has ever been infected with Hepatitis C.
- The Hepatitis C Antibody Test, sometimes called the Anti-HCV Test, looks for antibodies to the Hepatitis C virus. Antibodies are chemicals released into the bloodstream when someone gets infected.
- Test results can take anywhere from a few days to a few weeks to come back. New rapid tests are now available in some health clinics and the results of these tests are available in 20 to 30 minutes.
- Most people who get infected with the Hepatitis C virus develop a chronic, or lifelong, infection. This is known as chronic Hepatitis C.
- However, some people are able to get rid of, or "clear," the virus.

What does a non-reactive Hepatitis C Antibody Test result mean?

- A **non-reactive** or negative antibody test means that you are not currently infected with the Hepatitis C virus.
- However, if you think you might have been exposed to Hepatitis C in the last 6 months, you will need to be tested again.

What does a reactive Hepatitis C Antibody Test result mean?

- A **reactive** or positive antibody test means you have been infected with the Hepatitis C virus at some point in time.
- Once people have been infected, they will always have antibodies in their blood. This is true if they have cleared the virus or still have the virus in their blood.
- A reactive antibody test **does not** necessarily mean that you currently have Hepatitis C and a follow-up test is needed.

What to do if the Hepatitis C Antibody Test is reactive

- If the antibody test is reactive, you need an additional test to see if you currently have Hepatitis C. This test is called a RNA test. Another name used for this test is a PCR test.
- If the RNA or follow-up test is:
 - Negative** - this means you were infected with Hepatitis C, but the virus has now been cleared from your body.
 - Positive** - this means you currently have the virus in your blood.
- If you have a **reactive** antibody test and a **positive** follow-up test, you will need to talk to a doctor experienced in diagnosing and treating Hepatitis C.

For more information

Talk to your doctor, call your health department, or visit www.cdc.gov/hepatitis.



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HEPATITIS C

General Information

What is hepatitis?

"Hepatitis" means inflammation of the liver. The liver is a vital organ that processes nutrients, filters the blood, and fights infections. When the liver is inflamed or damaged, its function can be affected.

Heavy alcohol use, toxins, some medications, and certain medical conditions can cause hepatitis. However, hepatitis is most often caused by a virus. In the United States, the most common types of viral hepatitis are Hepatitis A, Hepatitis B, and Hepatitis C.



Most people who get infected with the Hepatitis C virus develop a chronic, or lifelong, infection.

What is Hepatitis C?

Hepatitis C is an infection of the liver that results from the Hepatitis C virus. **Acute** Hepatitis C refers to the first several months after someone is infected. Acute infection can range in severity from a very mild illness with few or no symptoms to a serious condition requiring hospitalization. For reasons that are not known, about 20% of people are able to clear, or get rid of, the virus without treatment in the first 6 months.

Unfortunately, most people who get infected are not able to clear the Hepatitis C virus and develop a chronic, or lifelong, infection. Over time, **chronic** Hepatitis C can cause serious health problems including liver disease, liver failure, and even liver cancer.

How is Hepatitis C spread?

Hepatitis C is usually spread when blood from a person infected with the Hepatitis C virus enters the body of someone who is not infected. Today, most people become infected with Hepatitis C by sharing needles, syringes, or any other equipment to inject drugs. Before widespread screening of the blood supply in 1992, Hepatitis C was also spread through blood transfusions and organ transplants. While uncommon, poor infection control has resulted in outbreaks in healthcare settings.

While rare, sexual transmission of Hepatitis C is possible. Having a sexually transmitted disease or HIV, sex with multiple partners, or rough sex appears to increase a person's risk for Hepatitis C. Hepatitis C can also be spread when getting tattoos and body piercings in unlicensed facilities, informal settings, or with non-sterile instruments. Also, approximately 6% of infants born to infected mothers will get Hepatitis C. Still, some people don't know how or when they got infected.

What are the symptoms of Hepatitis C?

Many people with Hepatitis C do not have symptoms and do not know they are infected. If symptoms occur, they can include: fever, feeling tired, not wanting to eat, upset stomach, throwing up, dark urine, grey-colored stool, joint pain, and yellow skin and eyes.

When do symptoms occur?

If symptoms occur with acute infection, they can appear anytime from 2 weeks to 6 months after infection. If symptoms occur with chronic Hepatitis C, they can take decades to develop. When symptoms appear with chronic Hepatitis C, they often are a sign of advanced liver disease.



How would you know if you have Hepatitis C?

The only way to know if you have Hepatitis C is to get tested. Doctors use a blood test, called a Hepatitis C Antibody Test, which looks for antibodies to the Hepatitis C virus. Antibodies are chemicals released into the bloodstream when someone gets infected. Antibodies remain in the bloodstream, even if the person clears the virus.

A positive or reactive Hepatitis C Antibody Test means that a person has been infected with the Hepatitis C virus at some point in time. However, a positive antibody test **does not** necessarily mean a person still has Hepatitis C. An additional test called a RNA test is needed to determine if a person is currently infected with Hepatitis C.

Who should get tested for Hepatitis C?

Testing for Hepatitis C is recommended for certain groups, including people who:

- Were born from 1945 – 1965
- Received donated blood or organs before 1992
- Have ever injected drugs, even if it was just once or many years ago
- Have certain medical conditions, such as chronic liver disease and HIV or AIDS
- Have abnormal liver tests or liver disease
- Have been exposed to blood from a person who has Hepatitis C
- Are on hemodialysis
- Are born to a mother with Hepatitis C

Can Hepatitis C be treated?

Yes. However, treatment depends on many different factors, so it is important to see a doctor experienced in treating Hepatitis C. New and improved treatments are available that can cure Hepatitis C for many people.



Testing is the only way to know if you have Hepatitis C.

How can Hepatitis C be prevented?

Although there is currently no vaccine to prevent Hepatitis C, there are ways to reduce the risk of becoming infected with the Hepatitis C virus.

- Avoid sharing or reusing needles, syringes or any other equipment to prepare and inject drugs, steroids, hormones, or other substances.
- Do not use personal items that may have come into contact with an infected person's blood, even in amounts too small to see, such as razors, nail clippers, toothbrushes, or glucose monitors.
- Do not get tattoos or body piercings from an unlicensed facility or in an informal setting.

For more information

Talk to your health professional, call your health department, or visit www.cdc.gov/hepatitis.

HEPATITIS C & INJECTION DRUG USE

What is Hepatitis C?

Hepatitis C is a serious liver disease caused by the Hepatitis C virus. Some people get only a short term, or acute, infection and are able to clear the virus without treatment. If someone clears the virus, this usually happens within 6 months after infection. However, about 80% of people who get infected develop a chronic, or lifelong, infection. Over time, chronic Hepatitis C can cause serious health problems including liver damage, liver failure, and even liver cancer.

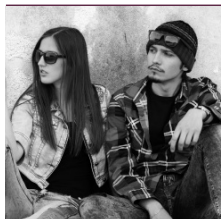
What are the symptoms?

Symptoms of Hepatitis C can include: fever, feeling tired, not wanting to eat, upset stomach, throwing up, dark urine, grey-colored stool, joint pain, and yellow skin and eyes. However, many people who get Hepatitis C do not have symptoms and do not know they are infected. If symptoms occur with acute infection, they can appear anytime from 2 weeks to 6 months after infection. Symptoms of chronic Hepatitis C can take decades to develop, and when symptoms do appear, they often are a sign of advanced liver disease.

Should I get tested?

Yes. If you have ever injected drugs, you should get tested for Hepatitis C. If you are currently injecting, talk to your doctor about how often you should be tested.

The Hepatitis C Antibody Test is a blood test that looks for antibodies to the Hepatitis C virus. A reactive or positive Hepatitis C Antibody Test means that a person has been infected at some point in time. Unlike HIV, a reactive antibody test **does not** necessarily mean a person still has Hepatitis C. An additional blood test called a RNA test is needed to determine if a person is currently infected with Hepatitis C.



All equipment used to prepare and inject drugs can spread Hepatitis C when contaminated and shared.

How is Hepatitis C spread among people who inject drugs?

The Hepatitis C virus is very infectious and can easily spread when a person comes into contact with surfaces, equipment, or objects that are contaminated with infected blood, even in amounts too small to see. The virus can survive on dry surfaces and equipment for up to 6 weeks. People who inject drugs can get Hepatitis C from:

- **Needles & Syringes.** Sharing or reusing needles and syringes increases the chance of spreading the Hepatitis C virus. Syringes with detachable needles increase this risk even more because they can retain more blood after they are used than syringes with fixed-needles.
- **Preparation Equipment.** Any equipment, such as cookers, cottons, water, ties, and alcohol swabs, can easily become contaminated during the drug preparation process.
- **Fingers.** Fingers that come into contact with infected blood can spread Hepatitis C. Blood on fingers and hands can contaminate the injection site, cottons, cookers, ties, and swabs.
- **Surfaces.** Hepatitis C can spread when blood from an infected person contaminates a surface and then that surface is reused by another person to prepare injection equipment.



Are there other ways Hepatitis C can spread?

Hepatitis C can also spread when tattoo, piercing, or cutting equipment is contaminated with the Hepatitis C virus and used on another person. Although rare, Hepatitis C can be spread through sex. Hepatitis C seems to be more easily spread through sex when a person has HIV or a STD. People who have rough sex or numerous sex partners are at higher risk of getting Hepatitis C. Hepatitis C can also be spread from a pregnant woman to her baby.

Can Hepatitis C be prevented?

Yes. The best way to prevent Hepatitis C is to stop injecting. Drug treatment, including methadone or buprenorphine, can lower your risk for Hepatitis C since there will no longer be a need to inject.

However, if you are unable or unwilling to stop injecting drugs, there are steps you can take to reduce the risk of becoming infected.

- **Do not** share any equipment used to inject drugs with another person.
- **Always** use new, sterile needles, syringes and preparation equipment—cookers, cottons, water, ties, and alcohol swabs—for each injection.
- Set up a clean surface **before** placing down your injection equipment.
- **Do not** divide and share drug solution with equipment that has already been used.
- Avoid using syringes with detachable needles to reduce the amount of blood remaining in the syringe after injecting.
- Thoroughly wash hands with soap and water **before and after** injecting to remove blood or germs.
- Clean injection site with alcohol or soap and water **prior** to injecting.
- Apply pressure to injection site with a sterile pad to stop any bleeding after injecting.
- Only handle your own injection equipment. If you do inject with other people, separate your equipment from others to avoid accidental sharing.

Use new syringes and equipment with every injection.

The Hepatitis C virus is difficult to kill. The best way to prevent Hepatitis C is to use new, sterile syringes and equipment with every injection. If using a new syringe is not possible, bleach has been found to kill the Hepatitis C virus in syringes when used as a solution of one part bleach to 10 parts water for two minutes. Bleach, however, may not be effective when used to clean other types of equipment used to prepare or inject drugs. Although boiling, burning, or using common cleaning fluids, alcohol, or peroxide can reduce the amount of virus, this **may not** prevent you from getting infected. Cleaning previously used equipment and syringes should only be done if new, sterile equipment is not available.

Can Hepatitis C be treated?

Yes. New and improved treatments are available that can cure most people with Hepatitis C. Most of the new treatments are taken as pills and do not require interferon injections. However, treatment for Hepatitis C depends on many different factors, so it is important to talk to a doctor about options.

Can someone get re-infected with Hepatitis C?

Yes. Someone who clears the virus, either on their own or from successful treatment, can become infected again.

Does injecting put you at risk for other types of hepatitis?

Yes. People who inject are more likely to get Hepatitis A and Hepatitis B. Getting vaccinated for Hepatitis A and B will prevent these types of hepatitis. There is currently no vaccine for Hepatitis C.

For More Information

Talk to your health professional, call your health department, or visit www.cdc.gov/hepatitis.