



Michigan Viral Hepatitis Resource Guide and Services Directory

Updated: June 2024

Compiled by the Viral Hepatitis Prevention Work Group

This resource directory is a continuous work in progress.

Please help us make it more comprehensive by emailing additions to
MDHHS-Hepatitis@michigan.gov. Thank you.

Disclaimer

Listings and descriptions of resources in the *Viral Hepatitis Resource Guide and Services Directory* are for informational purposes only. Inclusion in this guide does not constitute any endorsement or recommendation of, or for, any individual, service, treatment, or organization by those who contributed to this guide.

Phone numbers, providers' addresses and service information change. The information contained in this guide was current and correct when it was printed. Contributors to this guide are not responsible for programs or services that are no longer available. This guide should **not** be used in place of professional medical or mental health care. If you find an error, a change in information, or a resource that was not included, please contact us in writing. Changes or updates should be submitted to: MDHHS-Hepatitis@michigan.gov.

This directory can also be found online at: www.michigan.gov/hepatitis

INTRODUCTION

Viral hepatitis is a major public health concern both nationally and in Michigan. Nationwide, it is estimated that 862,000 people are living with chronic hepatitis B and 2.4 million people are living with chronic hepatitis C. The most recent epidemiological update for Michigan shows that in 2022, 591 cases of chronic hepatitis B infection and 3,278 cases of chronic hepatitis C were reported.

Included in this guide is basic information about viral hepatitis and links to important resources throughout the state of Michigan. The guide also includes links to websites with information on many topics related to viral hepatitis.

This directory provides information about the following services:

- Vaccination sites for hepatitis A and hepatitis B
- Sites where testing is available for viral hepatitis

We look forward to adding and updating more services with your help in the future. In the meantime, we hope that this directory will be able to provide a good starting point.

CONTENTS

Disclaimer.....	i
Introduction	ii

Health Services

State Health Department	2
Communicable Disease Division	2
Viral Hepatitis Surveillance and Prevention Unit	
Enteric & Respiratory Illness Epidemiology Unit	
Immunizations Division	3
Perinatal Hepatitis B Prevention Program (PHBPP)	
Local Health Departments	4
MDHHS Local Health Department Map	4
Michigan Association for Local Public Health	4
Community Health Centers	5
Michigan Primary Care Association	5
Michigan Child and Adolescent Health Centers.....	5

Viral Hepatitis

Overview of Hepatitis	7
Functions of the Liver	7
Understanding Viral Hepatitis	7
Hepatitis A, B, C Table	8

Viral Hepatitis Services

Hepatitis Vaccination.....	11
Vaccination Information.....	11
Vaccination Sites	12

Local Health Departments	
Pharmacies (14)	
Hepatitis Screening and Testing	16
Screening and Testing Information	16
Screening and Testing Sites	17
Local Health Departments	
Community Based Organizations and Specialty Pharmacies (19)	
Hepatitis Care and Treatment	20
Care and Treatment Information	20
Care and Treatment Sites	20
American Liver Foundation Michigan Provider Map	
Veterans Medical Centers and Clinics	
Clinics (21)	
Gastroenterologist (22)	
Hepatologists (23)	
Infectious Disease Providers	
Specialty Pharmacies	
Transplant (24)	

Hepatitis Services in Neighboring States

Wisconsin	26
Hepatitis Care and Treatment Sites	26
Hepatitis Hotline	26
Drug User Health Sites	26
Indiana	27
Hepatitis Care and Treatment Sites	27
Support Group	27
Drug User Health Sites	28
Ohio	29
Hepatitis Care and Treatment Sites	29
Drug User Health Sites	29

Financial Resources

Health Insurance	31
Marketplace	31
Healthy Michigan Plan	31
Health Insurance Consumer Assistance Program	31
Patient Assistance Programs	32
Pharmaceutical Patient Assistance Programs	32
Michigan HIV/AIDS Drug Assistance Program (MIDAP)	33
General Patient Assistance Programs	34

Living with Hepatitis

Support Information	36
Hepatitis Hotlines.....	36
Support Groups.....	36
Top 10 Healthy Habits.....	37
Preventing Transmission To Others	38
Hepatitis A.....	38
Hepatitis B.....	38
Hepatitis C.....	39
Hepatitis B: When Someone in the Family has Hepatitis B.....	40
Protect Your Baby for Life: When a Pregnant Woman Has Hepatitis B.....	41
Easy C Facts: HCV Prevention.....	43

Drug User Health

Michigan	45
Michigan Department of Health and Humans Services Office of Recovery Oriented Systems of Care.....	45
Community Based Organizations.....	45
Nationally	46
National Directory of Drug and Alcohol Abuse Treatment Programs.....	46
National Association of Addiction Treatment Providers.....	46
Harm Reduction Coalition.....	46
North American Syringe Exchange Network.....	46

Information for Health Care Providers

Recommendations	48
Immunization.....	48
Testing & Treatment.....	48
CDC Guidance Documents	48
Recommendations for HBV Testing.....	49
Interpretation of Hepatitis B Serologic Test Results.....	51
Recommended Testing Sequence for HCV.....	52
Interpretation of Hepatitis C Test Results.....	53
Treatment Documents	54
Press Release Hepatitis A outbreak in southeast Michigan.....	54
Press Release VA Expands Hepatitis C Drug Treatment.....	55
Hepatitis C Consultation Service.....	56
MDHHS Prior Authorization Request Form.....	57

Resources

Alphabetized by site title... 62

Alphabetized by topic... 63



Health Services

Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS)

Bureau of Disease Control, Prevention and Epidemiology

Communicable Disease Division

Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 30195
Lansing, MI 48909

Phone: 517-335-8165
Fax: 517-335-8263
[Communicable Disease Division Website](#)

Division Director:
James Collins

The mission of the Communicable Disease Division is to ensure the health and wellbeing of Michigan residents by using education, technology and the epidemiological process, in collaboration with local, state, federal and international partners, to promote data driven decisions, and to detect and prevent communicable diseases.

Viral Hepatitis Surveillance Unit

Unit Manager:
Geoff Brousseau

E-mail: MDHHS-Hepatitis@michigan.gov
Website: www.michigan.gov/hepatitis

Staff: Kim Kirkey, Viral Hepatitis Epidemiologist
Adam Hart, Viral Hepatitis Epidemiologist/Surveillance Coordinator
Marjorie Oswald, Viral Hepatitis Epidemiologist
Vanessa Estibeiro, COVID-19 Epidemiologist
Sarah Landes, Harm Reduction Epidemiologist
Vacant, Drug User Health Epidemiologist
Vacant, Harm Reduction Pillar Epidemiologist

Harm Reduction and Viral Hepatitis Prevention Unit

Unit Manager:
Shelby Pasch

E-mail: MDHHS-SyringeAccess@Michigan.gov
Website: www.michigan.gov/ssp

Staff: Teresa Juridico, Viral Hepatitis Prevention Coordinator
Sarah Kilbride, Viral Hepatitis Linkage to Care Coordinator
Mary Nagy, Viral Hepatitis Health Educator
Mary Aguirre, Harm Reduction Analyst
Lauren Hodson, Harm Reduction Analyst

Enteric & Respiratory Illness Epidemiology Unit

E-mail: MDHHS_ERS@michigan.gov

Unit Manager: Justin Henderson

Staff: Sally Bidoi, Foodborne/Influenza Epidemiologist
Katie Arends, Foodborne Epidemiologist
Cole Burkholder, Communicable Disease Epidemiologist
Sue Kim, Influenza Epidemiologist
Elizabeth Reeg, Influenza Data Analyst

Immunizations Division

Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 30195
Lansing, MI 48909

Phone: 517-335-8159
Fax: 517-335-9855
Website: www.michigan.gov/immunize

Division Director:
Ryan Malosh

The mission of the Department's Immunization Program is to minimize and prevent the occurrence of vaccine-preventable diseases within our state.

Perinatal Hepatitis B Prevention Program (PHBPP)

Unit Manager:
Tina Scott

Website: www.michigan.gov/hepatitisb

Staff:

Vacant, Perinatal Hepatitis B Program Coordinator Kari
Tapley, Surveillance Specialist
Marcy Smith, Case Manager/Out-state

Local Health Departments

Health Departments

Local health departments work to prevent disease, prolong life, and promote the public health through organized programs, including prevention and control of environmental health hazards; prevention and control of diseases; prevention and control of health problems of particularly vulnerable population groups; development of health care facilities and health services delivery systems; and regulation of health care facilities and health services delivery systems to the extent provided by law.

[Local Health Department Map](#)

Michigan Association for Local Public Health (MALPH)

The Michigan Association for Local Public Health was founded in 1985 as a private, non-profit, 501(c)3 state association. The Association is organized to represent Michigan's 45 city, county, and district health departments before the state and federal legislative and executive branches of government. MALPH's Mission is to strengthen Michigan's system of local public health departments and local governing boards.

For your areas Local Health Departments contact information, view the
[Michigan Association For Local Public Health Directory](#)

Community Health Centers

Health Centers

"Health Center" is used to refer to Health Center Program grantees and Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC) Look-Alikes. Today 45 Health Center organizations provide quality, affordable, comprehensive primary and preventive health care for more than 680,000 Michigan residents at over 260 sites located in both rural and urban communities across the state. Of Michigan's 45 Health Center organizations, 38 are Health Center Program grantees, three are FQHC Look-Alikes, and five are Indian Health Services organizations (one is both a Health Center Program grantee and an Indian Health Services organization).

[Michigan Health Center Factsheet](#)

Michigan Primary Care Association (MPCA)

MPCA's mission is to promote, support, and develop comprehensive, accessible, and affordable community-based health care services to everyone in Michigan. [MPCA Factsheet](#)

To identify a Community Health Center in your area and the services they provide view the [Michigan Health Centers & MPCA Members Directory](#)

Michigan Child and Adolescent Health Centers (CAHC)

Child and Adolescent Health Centers promote the health of children, adolescents and their families by providing important primary, preventative, and early intervention health care services. These centers provide comprehensive health assessment, vision and hearing screening, medication, immunization, treatment of acute illness, co-management of chronic illness, health education and mental health care. Program services are aimed at achieving the best possible physical, intellectual, and emotional status of adolescents by providing services that are high quality, accessible, and acceptable to youth. The clinical program is targeted to uninsured, underinsured and Medicaid children ages 5-10 and adolescents ages 10-21 as well as infants and small children of eligible adolescents.

For more information on Child and Adolescent Health Centers view the [Michigan Child and Adolescent Health Center Program](#)

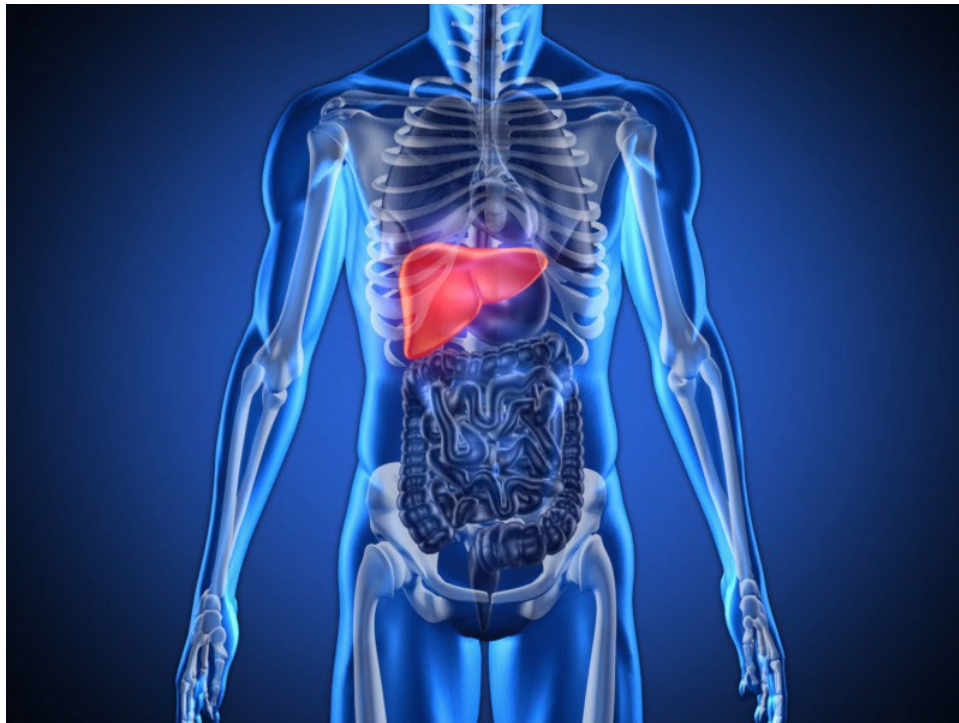


Viral Hepatitis

Overview of Hepatitis

Functions of the Liver

The liver is the largest organ in the body, a wedge-shaped organ located underneath the right rib cage. The liver is a vital organ that processes nutrients, filters the blood, and fights infections. Its function is to process everything that is eaten by mouth, breathed through the lungs, and absorbed through the skin. It converts food into nutrients, stores vitamins, minerals and sugars, produces bile, and detoxifies substances that are harmful to the body.



Understanding Viral Hepatitis

“Hepatitis” means inflammation of the liver. 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. Viral hepatitis is often called the silent disease because people will often have no symptoms. In the United States, the most common types of viral hepatitis are hepatitis A, hepatitis B, and hepatitis C.

The chart on the next page describes how hepatitis A, B and C infections are transmitted, prevented and treated.

The ABCs of Hepatitis—for Health Professionals

	HEPATITIS A is caused by the hepatitis A virus (HAV)	HEPATITIS B is caused by the hepatitis B virus (HBV)	HEPATITIS C is caused by the hepatitis C virus (HCV)
U.S. Statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated 24,900 new infections in 2018 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated 21,600 new infections in 2018 Estimated 862,000 people living with chronic HBV infection in 2016 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated 50,300 new infections in 2018 Estimated 2.4 million people living with HCV infection in 2016
Routes of Transmission	<p>Fecal-oral route.</p> <p>HAV is transmitted through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Close person-to-person contact with an infected person Sexual contact with an infected person Ingestion of contaminated food or water <p>Although viremia occurs early in infection, bloodborne transmission of HAV is uncommon.</p>	<p>Percutaneous, mucosal, or nonintact skin exposure to infectious blood, semen, and other body fluids. HBV is concentrated most highly in blood, and percutaneous exposure is an efficient mode of transmission.</p> <p>HBV is transmitted primarily through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Birth to an infected mother Sexual contact with an infected person Sharing contaminated needles, syringes, or other injection-drug equipment <p>Less commonly through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needle-sticks or other sharp instrument injuries Organ transplantation and dialysis Interpersonal contact through sharing items such as razors or toothbrushes or contact with open sores of an infected person 	<p>Direct percutaneous exposure to infectious blood. Mucous membrane exposures to blood can also result in transmission, although this route is less efficient.</p> <p>HCV is transmitted primarily through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sharing contaminated needles, syringes, or other equipment to inject drugs <p>Less commonly through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Birth to an infected mother Sexual contact with an infected person Unregulated tattooing Needle-sticks or other sharp instrument injuries
Incubation Period	15–50 days (average: 28 days)	60–150 days (average: 90 days)	14–182 days (average range: 14–84 days)
Symptoms of Acute Infection	<p>Symptoms of all types of viral hepatitis are similar and can include one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jaundice • Fever • Fatigue • Loss of appetite • Nausea • Vomiting • Abdominal pain • Joint pain • Dark Urine • Clay-colored stool • Diarrhea (HAV only) 		
Likelihood of Symptomatic Acute Infection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <30% of children <6 years of age have symptoms (which typically do not include jaundice) >70% of older children and adults have jaundice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most children <5 years of age do not have symptoms 30%–50% of people ≥5 years of age develop symptoms Newly infected immunosuppressed adults generally do not have symptoms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jaundice might occur in 20%–30% of people Nonspecific symptoms (e.g., anorexia, malaise, or abdominal pain) might be present in 10%–20% of people
Potential for Chronic Infection after Acute Infection	None	<p>Chronic infection develops in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90% of infants after acute infection at birth 25%–50% of children newly infected at ages 1–5 years 5% of people newly infected as adults 	Chronic infection develops in over 50% of newly infected people



	HEPATITIS A	HEPATITIS B	HEPATITIS C
Severity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most people with acute disease recover with no lasting liver damage; death is uncommon but occurs more often among older people and/or those with underlying liver disease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most people with acute disease recover with no lasting liver damage; acute illness is rarely fatal 15%–25% of people with chronic infection develop chronic liver disease, including cirrhosis, liver failure, or liver cancer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 5%–25% of persons with chronic hepatitis C will develop cirrhosis over 10–20 years People with hepatitis C and cirrhosis have a 1%–4% annual risk for hepatocellular carcinoma
Serologic Tests for Acute Infection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IgM anti-HAV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HBsAg, plus IgM anti-HBc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No serologic marker for acute infection
Serologic Tests for Chronic Infection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable—no chronic infection 	<p>Tests for chronic infection should include three HBV seromarkers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HBsAg anti-HBs Total anti-HBc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assay for anti-HCV Qualitative and quantitative nucleic acid tests (NAT) to detect and quantify presence of virus (HCV RNA)
Testing Recommendations for Chronic Infection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable—no chronic infection <p>Note: testing for past acute infection is generally not recommended</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All pregnant women should be tested for HBsAg during an early prenatal visit in each pregnancy Infants born to HBsAg-positive mothers (HBsAg and anti-HBs are only recommended) People born in regions with intermediate and high HBV endemicity (HBsAg prevalence $\geq 2\%$) People born in U.S. not vaccinated as infants whose parents were born in regions with high HBV endemicity ($\geq 8\%$) Household or sexual contacts of people who are HBsAg-positive Men who have sex with men People who inject, or have injected, drugs Patients with alanine aminotransferase levels (≥ 19 IU/L for women and ≥ 30 IU/L for men) of unknown etiology People with end-stage renal disease including hemodialysis patients People receiving immunosuppressive therapy People with HIV Donors of blood, plasma, organs, tissues, or semen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All adults aged 18 years and older, at least once All pregnant women during each pregnancy People who currently inject drugs and share needles, syringes, or other drug preparation equipment (routine periodic testing) People who ever injected drugs People with HIV People who receive maintenance hemodialysis (routine periodic testing) People who ever received maintenance hemodialysis People with persistently abnormal ALT levels Prior recipients of transfusions or organ transplants, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> people who received clotting factor concentrates produced before 1987 people who received a transfusion of blood or blood components before July 1992 people who received an organ transplant before July 1992 people who were notified that they received blood from a donor who later tested positive for HCV infection Healthcare, emergency medical, and public safety personnel after needle sticks, sharps, or mucosal exposures to HCV positive blood Children born to mothers with HCV infection Any person who requests hepatitis C testing should receive it

Continued on next page

	HEPATITIS A	HEPATITIS B	HEPATITIS C
Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No medication available • Best addressed through supportive treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute: no medication available; best addressed through supportive treatment • Chronic: regular monitoring for signs of liver disease progression; antiviral drugs are available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute: AASLD/IDSA recommend treatment of acute HCV without a waiting period • Chronic: over 90% of people with hepatitis C can be cured regardless of HCV genotype with 8–12 weeks of oral therapy
Vaccination Recommendations	<p>Children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All children aged 12–23 months • Unvaccinated children and adolescents aged 2–18 years <p>People at increased risk for HAV infection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International travelers • Men who have sex with men • People who use injection or noninjection drugs • People with occupational risk for exposure • People who anticipate close personal contact with an international adoptee • People experiencing homelessness <p>People at increased risk for severe disease from HAV infection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People with chronic liver disease • People with HIV infection <p>Other people recommended for vaccination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pregnant women at risk for HAV infection or severe outcome from HAV infection • Any person who requests vaccination <p>Vaccination during outbreaks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unvaccinated people in outbreak settings who are at risk for HAV infection or at risk for severe disease from HAV <p>Implementation strategies for settings providing services to adults</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People in settings that provide services to adults in which a high proportion of those people have risk factors for HAV infection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All infants • All unvaccinated children and adolescents aged <19 years • Sex partners of HBsAg-positive people • Sexually active people who are not in a mutually monogamous relationship • Anyone seeking evaluation or treatment for a sexually transmitted infection • Men who have sex with men • Anyone with a history of current or recent injection-drug use • Household contacts of people who are HBsAg-positive • Residents and staff of facilities for developmentally disabled people • Health care and public-safety personnel with reasonably-anticipated risk for exposure to blood or blood-contaminated body fluids, • Hemodialysis, predialysis peritoneal dialysis, and home dialysis patients • People with diabetes mellitus aged <60 years and people with diabetes mellitus aged ≥60 years at the discretion of the treating clinician • International travelers to countries with high or intermediate levels of endemic HBV infection (HBsAg prevalence of ≥2%) • People living with hepatitis C • People with chronic liver disease (including cirrhosis, fatty liver disease, alcoholic liver disease, autoimmune hepatitis, and an ALT or AST level greater than twice the upper limit of normal) • People living with HIV infection • People who are incarcerated • Pregnant women who are identified as being at risk for HBV infection during pregnancy • Anyone else seeking long-term protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no hepatitis C vaccine
Vaccination Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single-antigen hepatitis A vaccine: 2 doses given 6–18 months apart depending on manufacturer • Combination HepA-HepB vaccine: typically 3 doses given over a 6-month period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infants and children: 3–4 doses given over a 6- to 18-month period depending on vaccine type and schedule • Adults: 2 doses, 1 month apart or 3 doses over a 6-month period (depending on manufacturer) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No vaccine available



Viral Hepatitis Services

Hepatitis Vaccination

Vaccination Information

Hepatitis A

The best way to prevent Hepatitis A is by getting vaccinated. 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.

Hepatitis A vaccination is recommended for certain groups, including:

- All children aged 12-23 months and unvaccinated children and adolescents aged 2-18 years
- International travelers
- Men who have sex with men
- People who use injection or non-injection drugs
- People who have occupational risk for infection
- People who anticipate close contact with an international adoptee
- People experiencing homelessness
- People with HIV or chronic liver disease
- Anyone wishing to obtain immunity (protection)

Hepatitis B

The best way to prevent Hepatitis B is by getting vaccinated. For adults, the Hepatitis B vaccine is given as a series of 3 shots over a period of 6 months or a series of 2 shots over a 1-month period. The entire series is needed for long-term protection. Booster doses are not currently recommended.

Hepatitis B Vaccination is recommended for certain groups, including:

- Persons at risk for infection by sexual exposure
- Persons at risk for infection by percutaneous or mucosal exposure to blood
- International travelers to countries with high or intermediate levels of endemic hepatitis B infection
- Persons with hepatitis C infection
- Persons with chronic liver disease
- Persons with HIV infection
- Incarcerated persons
- Infants at birth
- All other persons seeking protection from HBV infection

Vaccination Sites

Vaccines may be available at private doctor offices, public or community health clinics, or other community locations (such as schools/universities, pharmacies, religious centers or places of worship).

Local Health Departments

Many Local Health Departments offer sliding fee scales. Contact health department directly for more information.

Allegan County Health Department:

The hepatitis A and hepatitis B vaccine are available for children and adults **by appointment only**. Call 269-673-5411 to schedule an appointment. For more information, visit [Allegan County Immunization Clinic](#).

Berrien County Health Department:

The hepatitis A and hepatitis B vaccines are available for children, teens, and adults. Immunizations are given **by appointment only** at the Berrien County Health Department offices in Benton Harbor and Niles. Contact Benton Harbor at 269-927-5638 or Niles at 269-684-2800 ext. 6510. There is a small administrative fee for all vaccines. A sliding fee scale may be applied to reduce this administrative fee; no one is denied services for inability to pay the administration fee. For more information, visit [Berrien County Immunizations](#).

Branch- Hillsdale-St. Joseph Community Health Agency:

The hepatitis A and hepatitis B vaccines are available for children and adults during scheduled clinics. Call to schedule an appointment: Branch: 517-279-9561, ext. 100, Hillsdale: 517-437-7395, ext. 336, St. Joseph: 269-273-2161, ext. 208. For more information, visit [Branch, Hillsdale, St. Joseph Immunizations](#).

Calhoun County Public Health Department:

The hepatitis A and hepatitis B vaccines are available for children and adults. Contact for an appointment at 269-969-6363. For more information, visit [Calhoun County Immunizations](#).

Dickinson-Iron District Health Department:

The hepatitis A and hepatitis B vaccines are available for children and adults during regularly scheduled day and evening clinics. Walk-ins are accommodated during scheduled appointment clinics and other times if arrangements can be made with available staff. Contact for an appointment 906-774-1868 or 906-265-4150. For more information, visit [Dickinson-Iron District Health Department Immunizations](#).

District Health Department 2:

The hepatitis A and hepatitis B vaccines are available for children and adults. There is a small administration fee for immunizations. Clinics vary from month- to-month in each county office. Please call 1-800-504-2650 for an appointment. For more information, visit [District Health Department 2](#).

District Health Department 10:

The hepatitis A and hepatitis B vaccines are available for children and adults. Immunizations are available at scheduled clinics or as needed. To make an appointment at any DHD #10 location, call 888-217-3904 and press #2 to be connected to DHD #10 central scheduling. For more information, visit [District Health Department 10](#).

Health Department of Northwest Michigan:

The hepatitis A and hepatitis B vaccines are available for children and adults. Immunization clinics vary month-to-month in each county office. Clinics are located in Charlevoix, Boyne City, Bellaire, Mancelona, Gaylord, Petoskey/Harbor Springs, and Pellston. Immunizations available **by appointment only**, to schedule an appointment call 800-432-4121. For more information, visit [Northwest Michigan Health Department Immunizations](#).

Huron County Health Department:

The hepatitis A and hepatitis B vaccines are available for children and adults. Clinics are held by appointment. Please call 989-269-9723 to schedule an appointment. Walk-ins accepted if a nurse is available. For more information, visit [Huron County Immunizations](#).

Ingham County Health Department:

The hepatitis A and hepatitis B vaccines are available for children and adults. Immunization appointments available for Ingham County residents only. Limited walk-in appointments are available on a first come first serve basis. Contact 517-887-4316 or immunize@ingham.org. For more information, visit [Ingham County immunizations](#).

Ionia County Health Department:

The hepatitis A and hepatitis B vaccines are available for children and adults. Immunizations are available to eligible children at Health Department Clinics. There is a fee for children with insurance and adult vaccines. Contact at 616-527-5341 ext. 408. For more information, visit [Ionia County Immunizations](#).

Jackson County Health Department:

The hepatitis A and hepatitis B vaccines are available for children and adults. Immunization walk-in clinic requires no appointments. Clinic hours are Monday through Friday, 8 A.M. to 4 P.M. Contact at 517-788-4468. For more information, visit [Jackson County Immunizations](#).

Kent County Health Department:

The hepatitis A and hepatitis B vaccines are available for children and adults. Kent County Health Department has several clinic locations throughout the county. All clinics are open Monday through Friday, however hours vary by location. To schedule an appointment, call 616-632-7200. Kent County has a sliding scale vaccine administration fee. Individuals who qualify are eligible to receive the vaccine free of charge. For more information, visit [Kent County Immunizations](#).

Lenawee Health Department:

The hepatitis A and hepatitis B vaccines are available for children and adults. Immunizations available by appointment, to schedule an appointment call 517-264-5226 (press #2, then #2). Clinic hours are by appointment on specific dates and times. For more information, visit [Lenawee Immunizations](#).

Macomb County Health Department:

The hepatitis A and hepatitis B vaccines are available for children and adults. Immunization Clinic provides vaccines on a walk-in basis or by appointment. Call 586-466-6840 to schedule an appointment or visit [Macomb County Immunization Clinic](#) for more information.

Monroe County Health Department:

The hepatitis A and hepatitis B vaccines are available for children and adults. **Immunizations by appointment only.** For more information, call 734-240-7800, toll free at 888-354-5500 (ext. 7800), or visit [Monroe County Clinic Services](#).

Public Health Muskegon County:

The hepatitis A and hepatitis B vaccines are available for children and adults. Immunizations available Monday through Friday from noon to 4:30 p.m. by appointment. To schedule an appointment call 231-724-1220. For more information, visit [Public Health Muskegon Immunization Clinic](#).

Saginaw County Department of Public Health:

The hepatitis A and hepatitis B vaccines are available for children and adults. Immunization clinic hours vary by location. Contact at 989-758-3840. For more information, visit [Saginaw County Immunizations](#).

Van Buren Cass District Health Department:

The hepatitis A and hepatitis B vaccines are available for children and adults. Immunization Clinic services are available by appointment. To schedule an appointment call 269-740-4155. For more information, visit [Van Buren Cass Immunizations](#).

Wayne County Health Department:

The hepatitis A and hepatitis B vaccines are available for children and adults. Immunization by appointment Monday through Friday. To schedule an appointment call 734-727-7100. Services will not be denied due to inability to pay. For more information, visit [Wayne County clinic](#).

Pharmacies

Many pharmacies accept most major insurance plans and welcome walk-ins with no appointment necessary. Hepatitis A and Hepatitis B vaccines are subject to availability. State, age, and health restrictions may apply. See pharmacist for more details.

Costco:

Hepatitis A, hepatitis B, and hepatitis A & B vaccines are available at Costco. Age restrictions may apply and vary by state. The hepatitis A & B combination vaccine is only available for patients 18 years of age and older. No appointment necessary. For more information and to locate a Costco near you, visit [Costco Pharmacy](#).

CVS:

The Hepatitis A and Hepatitis B vaccines are available for individuals age 18 months and older at Minute Clinic. The Hepatitis A and Hepatitis B vaccines are available for adolescents, adults and seniors, and may require an appointment at CVS Pharmacy. For more information or to schedule an appointment visit [CVS Hepatitis A and Hepatitis B Vaccine](#).

Kroger:

The Hepatitis A and Hepatitis B vaccines are available, see pharmacist for details. No appointment needed. To locate a Kroger Pharmacy near you visit [Kroger Vaccinations](#).

Meijer:

The Hepatitis A and Hepatitis B vaccines are available, see Meijer pharmacist for details. Walk-ins welcome, no appointments necessary. To locate a Meijer Pharmacy near you, visit [Meijer Immunizations](#).

Rite Aid:

The Hepatitis A and Hepatitis B vaccines are available for individuals' age 3 years and up. Walk-ins are welcome, no appointments necessary. For more information, visit [Rite Aid Vaccine Central](#).

Sam's Club:

Hepatitis A and Hepatitis B vaccines are available at Sam's Club for adults. To locate a Sam's Club Pharmacy near you visit [Sam's Club Immunizations](#).

Walgreens:

The hepatitis A and Hepatitis B vaccines are available at Healthcare Clinic for adults, seniors, and adolescents. For more information or to schedule a Hepatitis A or Hepatitis B Vaccination visit [Walgreens Hepatitis A and Hepatitis B Vaccine](#).

Walmart:

The Hepatitis A and Hepatitis B vaccines are available, see Walmart pharmacist for details. To locate a participating Walmart Pharmacy visit [Walmart Immunizations](#).

Hepatitis Screening and Testing

Screening and Testing Information

Hepatitis A

A doctor can determine if a person has hepatitis A by discussing his or her symptoms and taking a blood sample. Although anyone can get hepatitis A, some people are at greater risk, such as those who:

- International travelers
- Men who have sex with men
- People who use or inject drugs
- People with occupational risk for exposure
- People who anticipate close personal contact with an international adoptee
- People experiencing homelessness

Hepatitis B

Hepatitis B is diagnosed with specific blood tests that are not part of blood work typically done during regular physical exams. Although anyone can get hepatitis B, some people are at greater risk, such as those who:

- Infants born to infected mothers
- People who inject drugs or share needles, syringes, and other types of drug equipment
- Sex partners of people with hepatitis B
- Men who have sex with men
- People who live with someone who has hepatitis B
- Healthcare and public safety workers exposed to blood on the job
- Hemodialysis patients

Hepatitis C

Doctors use a blood test, called a hepatitis C antibody test, which looks for antibodies to the hepatitis C 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 an RNA test is needed to determine if a person is

currently infected with hepatitis C. Testing for hepatitis C is recommended for certain groups, including people who:

- Are 18 years of age and older
- 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
- Are pregnant (testing during every pregnancy)

Screening and Testing Sites

Local Health Departments

Allegan County Health Department:

Hepatitis B testing and hepatitis C antibody and confirmatory testing are available at clinics on Tuesdays from noon to 4:00 p.m. by appointment only. Schedule an appointment at 269-673-5411. For more information, view [Allegan County STDs](#).

Branch-Hillsdale-St. Joseph Community Health Agency:

Hepatitis B testing and hepatitis C antibody testing are available. For more information, contact [Branch-Hillsdale-St. Joseph Clinic](#).

Calhoun County Public Health Department:

Hepatitis B and C testing are available. Photo Identification is required at time of service. Payment may be based on income. For more information view [Calhoun County STI Clinic](#).

Detroit Health Department:

For more information on hepatitis C testing, contact the [Detroit Health Department](#) at 313-876-4000.

Dickinson-Iron District Health Department:

Hepatitis B testing and hepatitis C antibody and confirmatory testing are available by appointment. To schedule an appointment call 906-779-7237 or 906-265-4166. For more information, view [Dickinson-Iron District STI Clinic](#).

District Health Department 10:

Hepatitis C testing is available by appointment only. To schedule an appointment call 888-217-3904, option #2. For more information, visit [District Health Department 10 Sexual Health](#).

Health Department of Northwest Michigan:

Hepatitis B and C testing is available by appointment with the family planning clinic. Call 800-432-4121 to make an appointment. For more information, view [Northwest Michigan STD](#).

Ingham County Health Department:

Hepatitis B and C testing is available by appointment only. Schedule an appointment at 517-887-4424, option #0. For more information, view [Ingham County STI Services](#).

Kalamazoo County Health Department:

For more information on hepatitis C testing, contact the [Kalamazoo County Health Department](#) at 269-373-5200.

Kent County Health Department:

Hepatitis B and hepatitis C testing is available by appointment only at the Fuller Clinic, 700 Fuller N.E. Services available to Kent County residents, age 13 and older. Clients may be required to meet certain eligibility criteria for free hepatitis testing. For more information, view [Kent County Hepatitis](#).

Macomb County Health Department:

Hepatitis B testing is available. For more information, contact [Macomb County Health Department](#).

Monroe County Health Department:

Hepatitis B and C testing is available by appointment only. Schedule an appointment at 734-240-7800 or 888-354-5500, ext. 7800. For more information, view [Monroe County clinic](#).

Muskegon County Health Department:

for more information on hepatitis C Testing, contact [Muskegon County Health Department](#) at 231-724-1287.

Oakland County Health Department:

For more information on hepatitis C testing, contact the [Oakland County Health Department's clinic](#) at 248-858-1280.

Saginaw County Department of Public Health:

Hepatitis B and C testing are available. For more information, visit [Saginaw County Department of Public Health](#).

St. Clair County Health Department:

For more information on hepatitis C testing, contact [St. Clair County Health Department](#) at 810-987-5300.

Van Buren Cass District Health Department:

Hepatitis B and C testing is available by appointment. For more information view [Van Buren Cass STD Clinic](#).

Wayne County Health Department:

For more information on hepatitis C testing, contact the [Wayne County Health Department's clinic](#) at 734-727-7100.

Community-Based Organizations

The Grand Rapids Red Project:

The Grand Rapids Red Project offers free and confidential hepatitis C testing, with results in just 20 minutes. Testing is available by appointment at 616-456-9063. Walk-in testing is also available; for days, times and locations, visit [Red Project](#).

Web-Based HCV Services

GoodRx Care:

GoodRx Care is a website that offers a wide range of clinical services, including hepatitis C screening and referral. To complete a quick online visit, visit [GoodRx Care](#).

Hepatitis Care and Treatment

Hepatitis Care and Treatment Information

Hepatitis A

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.

Hepatitis B

For acute hepatitis B, doctors usually recommend rest, adequate nutrition, fluids, and close medical monitoring. Some people may need to be hospitalized. Those living with chronic hepatitis B should be evaluated for liver problems and monitored on a regular basis. Even though a person may not have symptoms or feel sick, damage to the liver can still occur. Several new treatments are available that can significantly improve health and delay or reverse the effects of liver disease.

Hepatitis C

New and improved treatments are available that can cure hepatitis C for many people with minimal side effects with an over 95% cure rate.

Hepatitis Care and Treatment Sites

There are many types of healthcare providers who evaluate and treat people with liver disorders. The following listings are provided to assist you with locating a healthcare provider or treatment facility in an area near you. The listings are for informational purposes only and inclusion in this guide does not constitute any endorsement or recommendation for any individual, service, treatment, or organization by those who have contributed to this guide. If you wish to verify and/or receive a consultation, please contact these healthcare providers or health centers directly.

Veterans Medical Centers and Clinics

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) announced that it is able to fund care for all Veterans with hepatitis C for Fiscal Year 2016 regardless of the stage of the patient's liver disease.

To identify a V. A. Medical Center or Clinic in your area view the
[U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs Michigan Veterans Health Administration](#)

Clinics

Contact these healthcare clinics directly to verify service and/or receive a consultation.

Listings and descriptions of healthcare clinics are for informational purposes only. This is not a list of all health care clinics. Inclusion in this guide does not constitute any endorsement or recommendation for any individual, service, treatment, or organization by those who contributed to this guide.

Mid- Michigan

[Bayside Health Center](#) 989-671-2000

[Janes Street Academic Community Health Center](#) 989-755-0316

(www.greatlakesbayhealthcenters.org/janes-street/)

[Forest Community Health Center](#) (Ingham County Health Department) 517-887-4302

[Helen M Nickless Volunteer Clinic](#) 989-895-4830

[Trinity Health Medical Group, Hepatitis C Clinic - Hackley](#) 231-727-5575

[Patient Infectious Infusion Center \(PIIC\)](#) 517-788-4781

- Dr. Vivek Kak, MD
- Dr. Donna O'Neil, MD
- Dr. Pallavi Bhargava, MD
- Dr. Grace Kulhanek, MD

South West Michigan

[Bronson Infectious Disease](#)

Battle Creek: 269-245-8302

[Southwestern Medical Clinic](#)

- Bridgman: 269-465-6050
- Niles: 269-687-0200
- Stevensville: 269-429- 9644

South East Michigan

[Wayne Health Cares](#) 877-978-3627

Referral from a Primary Care Physicians may be required prior to visiting a Gastroenterologist.

Listings and descriptions of gastroenterologist are for informational purposes only. This is not a list of all gastroenterologists. Inclusion in this guide does not constitute any endorsement or recommendation for any individual, service, treatment, or organization by those who contributed to this guide.

Upper Peninsula

[UP Health System Marquette - Digestive & Liver Specialists](#) 906-225-7188

Northern Michigan

[HealthLink Gastroenterologist](#) 800-533-5520

[McLaren Gastroenterologist](#)

Mid- Michigan

[Digestive Health Institute](#) 517-332-1200

[McLaren Bay Valley Gastroenterology](#) 989-791-9133

South East Michigan

[Huron Gastroenterology](#) 800-772-4659

[University of Michigan Gastroenterology & Hepatology at Taubman Center](#) 888-229-7408

[Wayne Health Care](#) 313-745-4525 or 313-745-1741

Hepatologists

[Beaumont Health Hepatologists](#) 248-551-1515

[University of Michigan Gastroenterology & Hepatology at Taubman Center](#) 888-229-7408

Infectious Disease Providers

Contact these providers directly to verify service and/or receive a consultation.

Listings and descriptions of healthcare providers are for informational purposes only. This is not a list of all health care providers. Inclusion in this guide does not constitute any endorsement or recommendation for any individual, service, treatment, or organization by those who contributed to this guide.

Upper Peninsula:

UP Health System Marquette Infectious Disease Physicians

[Dr. John Wallace](#) 906-225-3910

Northern Michigan:

[Munson Medical Center – Infectious Disease Consultants](#) 231-935-5090

South East Michigan:

[Trinity Health IHA Medical Group, Infectious Diseases - Ann Arbor](#) (734) 712-8600

Specialty Pharmacies

Specialty Pharmacies require a prescription from a physician prior to providing treatment services.

Listings and descriptions of specialty pharmacies are for informational purposes only. This is not a list of all specialty pharmacies. Inclusion in this guide does not constitute any endorsement or recommendation for any individual, service, treatment, or organization by those who contributed to this guide.

[BioMed Specialty Pharmacy](#) **Southfield:** 248-663-3390

BioMed Specialty Pharmacy offer all of the commercial medications that treat the following conditions including hepatitis C.

[CVS Caremark Specialty Pharmacy](#) 800-237-2767

CVS Caremark Specialty Pharmacy offers a variety of specialty pharmacy services for complex health conditions including hepatitis C. (www.cvsspecialty.com/wps/portal/specialty/)

[Optum Specialty Pharmacy](#) 800-356-3477

Optum Specialty Pharmacy specializes in complex and chronic conditions including hepatitis C.

[DirectRx Specialty Pharmacy](#) 855-362-3397

DirectRx Specialty Pharmacy works directly with patients, physicians, and insurance companies to provide care plans for various disease states including hepatitis C.

[Meijer Specialty Pharmacy](#) 855-263-4537

Meijer Specialty Pharmacy has an expansive care team that includes pharmacists, patient service coordinators, nurses, and registered dietitians to assist with all patient needs. Meijer Pharmacy offers hepatitis C counseling, and can assist with access to financial assistance programs.

[Walgreens Specialty Pharmacy](#) 888-782-8443 or 866-830-4366 (TTY)

Walgreens Specialty Pharmacy offers a complete range of specialized care for a variety of patient conditions, including hepatitis C.

[Walmart Specialty Pharmacy](#) 877-453-4566

Walmart Specialty Pharmacy helps treat a variety of specialty needs, including hepatitis C.

Transplant

Listings and descriptions of transplant centers are for informational purposes only. This is not a list of all transplant centers. Inclusion in this guide does not constitute any endorsement or recommendation for any individual, service, treatment, or organization by those who contributed to this guide.

[Beaumont Health System](#) 248-551-0729

[Henry Ford Transplant Institute](#) 313-916-8865

[University of Michigan Transplant Center at Taubman Center](#) 800-333-9013



Hepatitis Services in Neighboring States

Wisconsin

Hepatitis Care and Treatment Sites

Gastroenterologists and Hepatologists:

Below are a group of listings to locate a liver specialist or treatment facility within a specific state. If you wish to verify and/or receive a consultation, please contact these healthcare providers or health centers directly.

[Aurora BayCare Medical Center](#) 920-288-8000

Aurora BayCare provides comprehensive prevention, evaluation, and treatment services for patients with all types of liver diseases, including hepatitis A, B, and C, cirrhosis, complications of portal hypertension, alcoholic liver disease and liver cancer.

[The Medical College of Wisconsin Hepatitis Treatment Program](#)

The Hepatitis Clinic, dedicated to treating people with hepatitis B and hepatitis C. For more information call the MCW Division of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Hepatitis Treatment Program at Froedtert Hospital at 414-805-3666.

Veterans Affairs Hospitals and Clinics:

To identify a Veterans Affairs Medical Center or Clinic in your area view the [U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs Wisconsin Veterans Health Administration](#).

Transplant:

[Medical College of Wisconsin Transplant Surgery](#) 414-805-3100

Hepatitis Hotline

Vivent Health:

Vivent Health is a medical center that provides prevention and treatment services, including HIV and STI testing, PrEP, complimentary syringe access, hepatitis C testing, harm reduction counseling, referral to substance use treatment programs, opioid overdose prevention education, and access to naloxone. For more information view [Vivent Health](#) or call 800-359-9272.

Drug User Health Sites

National Directory of Drug and Alcohol Abuse Treatment Programs:

To identify a Substance Use Treatment Services in your area view the [Substance Abuse Treatment Services Locator](#).

Indiana

Hepatitis Care and Treatment Sites

Gastroenterologists and Hepatologists:

Below are a group of listings to locate a liver specialist or treatment facility within a specific state. If you wish to verify and/or receive a consultation, please contact these healthcare providers or health centers directly.

[Indiana University Health Gastroenterologists](#)

[Beacon Health System Gastroenterologists](#) (South Bend, IN)

Veterans Affairs Hospitals and Clinics:

To identify a V. A. Medical Center or Clinic in your area view the [U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs Indiana Veterans Health Administration](#)

[Dr. Sheree Peglow](#) 574-234-5938 (South Bend, IN)

Transplant:

[Indiana University Health Transplant](#) 800-382-4602

Support Group

Hip on Hep C Support Group:

This support group for Hepatitis meets the third Friday of every month at 6:00 p.m. at DeKalb Health, 3rd Floor Conference Room (Lot C, Door 61), 1314 E. 7th St., Auburn. For more information view [DeKalb Health Support Groups](#) or call Christie Soaper at 260-515-5130 or 260-920-8180. (www.dekalbhealth.com/hip-on-hep-c-support-group)

Evansville Hep C Support Group:

This support group meets the second Monday of every month at 6:30 p.m. at Deaconess Hospital Heart Group Building in Evansville. For more information, view [Evansville Hep C Support Group](#), or contact Chris Jackson at darrylchris@aol.com. (www.hepatitiscentral.com/hcv/support/in/evansville/)

Drug User Health Sites

Life Treatment Centers:

Located in South Bend. For more information view [Life Treatment Centers](#) or call 574-233-5433.

Northeastern Center:

Located in Kendallville. For more information view [Northeastern Center](#) or call 260-347-4400.

Swanson Center

Located in Michigan City. For more information view [Swanson Center](#) or call 219-879-4621.

Ohio

Hepatitis Care and Treatment Sites

Gastroenterologists and Hepatologists:

Below are a group of listings to locate a liver specialist or treatment facility within a specific state. If you wish to verify and/or receive a consultation, please contact these healthcare providers or health centers directly.

[Mercy Health – St Vincent Specialty Clinic](#) 419-251-4283

[Mercy Health - Westfield Gastroenterology](#) 419-696-5555

[The Toledo Clinic-Gastroenterology](#) 419-473-3561 or 800-444-3561

[ProMedica Gastroenterologist](#) (Toledo Area)

[University of Toledo Medical Center Hepatology Division](#) 419-383-3627

The University of Toledo Medical Center Hepatology division provides a full range of consultative and procedural services.

Veterans Affairs Hospitals and Clinics:

To identify a Veterans Affairs Medical Center or Clinic in your area view the [U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs Ohio Veterans Health Administration](#).

Drug User Health Sites

National Directory of Drug and Alcohol Abuse Treatment Programs:

To identify a Substance Use Treatment Services in your area view the [Substance Abuse Treatment Services Locator](#).



Financial Resources

Health Insurance

Health Insurance Marketplace

The Marketplace helps people without health coverage find and enroll in a plan. If you don't have coverage through a job, Medicare, Medicaid, the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), or another source, the Marketplace helps you find and enroll in a plan that fits your budget and meets your needs. You can apply online, by phone, or with a paper application.

Most people are eligible to use the Health Insurance Marketplace. To be eligible for health coverage through the Marketplace, you:

- Must live in the United States
- Must be a U.S. citizen or national (or be lawfully present).
- Cannot be incarcerated

If you have Medicare coverage, you're not eligible to use the Marketplace to buy a health or dental plan.

For more information or to apply for health coverage, visit [Health Insurance Marketplace](http://www.HealthCare.gov) (www.HealthCare.gov) or call 1-800-318-2596.

Healthy Michigan Plan

The Healthy Michigan Plan provides comprehensive health care benefits to Michigan residents at a low cost so that more people can have health care coverage. The Healthy Michigan Plan covers the federal healthcare law essential health benefits, as well as other services and benefits. You can apply online, by phone, or in person.

Individuals are eligible for the Healthy Michigan Plan if they:

- Are age 19-64 years
- Have income at or below 133% of the federal poverty level* (\$16,000 for a single person or \$33,000 for a family of four)
- Do not qualify for or are not enrolled in Medicare
- Do not qualify for or are not enrolled in other Medicaid programs
- Are not pregnant at the time of application
- Are residents of the State of Michigan

For more information or to apply for the Healthy Michigan Plan, visit [Healthy Michigan Plan](http://www.healthymichiganplan.org) (www.healthymichiganplan.org) or call 1-855-789-5610.

Health Insurance Consumer Assistance Program (HICAP)

HICAP offers free help to anyone looking for Health Insurance information. If you need health insurance assistance, please call 877-999-6442 or email DIFS-HICAP@Michigan.gov. For more information, visit [HICAP](http://www.michigan.gov/HICAP) (www.michigan.gov/HICAP)

Patient Assistance Programs

Pharmaceutical Patient Assistance Programs

Product Name	Hepatitis Type	Company	Contact Information
Epclusa (sofosbuvir/velpatasvir)	HCV	Gilead	Support Path (www.mysupportpath.com) 1-855-7-MYPATH (1-855-769-7284)
Harvoni (ledipasvir/sofosbuvir)	HCV	Gilead	Support Path (www.mysupportpath.com) 1-855-7-MYPATH (1-855-769-7284)
Sovaldi (Sofosbuvir)	HCV	Gilead	Support Path (www.mysupportpath.com) 1-855-7-MYPATH (1-855-769-7284)
Vosevi (sofosbuvir/velpatasvir/voxilaprevir)	HCV	Gilead	Support Path (www.mysupportpath.com) 1-855-7-MYPATH (1-855-769-7284)

Gilead: Support Path

Support Path™ assists eligible hepatitis C patients in the United States access Sovaldi® (sofosbuvir), Harvoni® (ledipasvir/sofosbuvir), Vosevi® (sofosbuvir/velpatasvir/voxilaprevir), and Epclusa® (sofosbuvir/velpatasvir). The program consists of an integrated offering of support services for patients and providers, among them:

- A call center staffed with associates trained to help patients and their providers with insurance-related needs.
- Education and support, including a 24/7 nursing support service line.
- The Support Path Patient Assistance Program will provide Sovaldi and Harvoni at no charge for eligible patients with no other insurance options

Michigan HIV/AIDS Drug Assistance Program (MIDAP)

The Michigan Drug Assistance Program (MIDAP) assists eligible clients with prescription copay/coinsurance coverage and health insurance premiums, and covers HIV-specific and related medicines and vaccines. As of March 1, 2018, four hepatitis C medications have been added to the MIDAP Formulary for eligible individuals co-infected with HIV and hepatitis C. The four hepatitis C medications that have been added to the MIDAP Formulary are Epclusa® (sofosbuvir/velpatasvir), Harvoni® (ledipasvir/sofosbuvir), Mavyret™ (glecaprevir/pibrentasvir), and Zepatier® (elbasvir and grazoprevir).

To access the prior authorization form, patient consent form, and prior authorization approval and denial criteria, visit ScriptGuideRx's [website](#) and find the Client Specific Forms section

(www.scriptguiderx.com/forms/).

For more information on MIDAP eligibility requirements, visit the MIDAP [homepage](#)
(www.michigan.gov/mdhhs/0,5885,7-339-71550_2955_2982_70541_70542---,00.html).

General Patient Assistance Programs

Company	Contact Information
Good Days	877-968-7233 (www.mygooddays.org)
Merck Helps	800-727-5400 (www.merckhelps.com)
NeedyMeds	800-503-6897 (www.needymeds.org)
Partnership for Prescription Assistance	888-477-2669 (www.pparx.org)
Patient Advocate Foundation Co-Pay Relief	866-512-3861 (www.copays.org/diseases/hepatitis-c)
Rx Assist	800-444-4106 (www.rxassist.org)
myAbbVieAssist	855-687-7503 (www.abbvie.com/patients/patient-assistance/program-qualification/mavyret-program-selection.html)

NeedyMeds

NeedyMeds is a national non-profit organization that maintains a website of free information on programs that help people who can't afford medications and healthcare costs. All the information is accessible online, at no charge and without registration.

Partnership for Prescription Assistance

The Partnership for Prescription Assistance helps qualifying patients without prescription coverage. Patients will be directed to the public or private programs most likely to meet their needs.

Patient Advocate Foundation

Patient Advocate Foundation is committed to helping Hepatitis C patients maintain financial stability while consistently accessing needed treatments and prescribed medical care. By directly connecting Hepatitis C patients with the correct resources and negotiating on their behalf, we believe PAF can make a difference for patients in the Hepatitis C community.

HealthWell Foundation

The HealthWell Foundation is a leading non-profit organization dedicated to improving access to care for America's underinsured. They assist with copays, premiums, deductibles, and out-of-pocket expenses for underinsured patients with chronic or life-altering diseases, including hepatitis C. HealthWell bases eligibility on an individual's medical, financial, and insurance situation. Patients can see if they are eligible by visiting the [HealthWell Foundation's Eligibility page](#).

PAN Foundation

The PAN Foundation is a national non-profit organization dedicated to helping federally and commercially insured people living with life-threatening, chronic and rare diseases (including hepatitis C) with the out-of-pocket costs for their prescribed medications. Patients must meet certain criteria to be eligible for PAN assistance. To view eligibility criteria, visit the [PAN Foundation's Eligibility page](#).



Living With Hepatitis

Support Information

Hepatitis Hotlines

Help 4 Hep:

Help-4-Hep is a non-profit, peer-to-peer helpline where counselors work with patients to meet the challenges of hepatitis C head-on. Callers talk one-to-one with a real person, typically someone who's had hepatitis C touch their own life. And they talk about the specifics of their particular situation. The phone call, support and information are all provided free of charge. For more information view [Help4Help](http://www.help4hep.org) or call 877-435-7443. (www.help4hep.org)

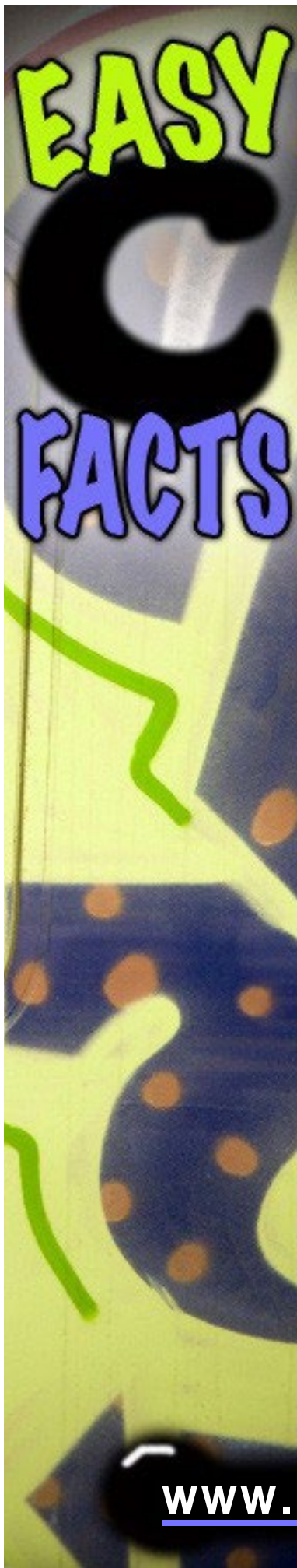
HIV/AIDS/Hepatitis C Nightline:

HIV/AIDS/Hepatitis C Nightline is a hotline providing support for people with HIV or hepatitis C and their caregivers during the evening and nighttime hours. For more information, call 800-273-2437, 8 P.M. - 8 A.M. Eastern Time. Also offers Spanish-language hotline at 800-303-7432.

Support Groups

American Liver Foundation's online Hepatitis C support community:

The American Liver Foundation hosts an online community for anyone interested in talking about their experiences with Hepatitis C. Connect with other patients with liver disease and their families to share experiences, information and support. For more information, view [Hepatitis C on Inspire](https://www.alfd.org/online-community).



There are many things that people with hepatitis C can do to keep themselves healthy and feeling well. Here's our top ten list of things you can do to stay healthy.

Top 10 Healthy Habits

1. See your health-care provider for regular check-ups. Make sure you tell your health-care provider about any problems or symptoms you are having.
2. Eat a healthy & balanced diet. Include a lot of vegetables and fruits; try to stay away from too much salt, sugar and fat.
3. Rest when you are tired. Try to find time during the day for a short nap or times you can unwind and relax.
4. Exercise regularly. Walking is one of the best exercises, and it helps to make you feel less tired.
5. Get the hepatitis A and hepatitis B vaccines if you are not already immune. You don't want to get another illness that might make your hepatitis C worse.
6. Cut down on or stop drinking alcohol. If you can't stop drinking alcohol, cut down, and ask for help on ways to stop drinking alcohol.
7. Be careful when using over-the-counter drugs such as Tylenol (acetaminophen and paracetamol) and ibuprofen.
8. Be careful when mixing alcohol, drugs or herbs.
9. Join a support group. People in a support group can help you with emotional problems and give you information about how best to take care of yourself.
10. Try not to worry too much. Learn as much as you can about hepatitis C so that you know what you are facing.

Get Tested. Get Treated. Get Cured.

Prevent Transmission To Others

Hepatitis A

The best way to prevent hepatitis A is through vaccination with the hepatitis A vaccine. The hepatitis A vaccine is given as 2 shots, 6 months apart. The hepatitis A vaccine also comes in a combination form, containing both hepatitis A and B vaccine, that can be given to persons 18 years of age and older. This form is given as 3 shots, over a period of 6 months.

Hepatitis A vaccination is recommended for:

- All children aged 12-23 months and all children and adolescents 2-18 years of age who have not previously received hepatitis A vaccine
- International travelers
- Men who have sex with men
- People who use or inject drugs
- People with occupational risk for exposure
- People who anticipate close personal contact with an international adoptee
- People experiencing homelessness
- Pregnant women at risk for hepatitis A or risk for severe outcome from hepatitis A infection
- Any person who requests vaccination

To prevent the spread of hepatitis A:

- Wash hands frequently with soap and warm water.
- Wash hands with soap and warm water after using the bathroom or changing a diaper
- Wash hands before preparing food

Hepatitis B

The best way to prevent Hepatitis B is by getting the Hepatitis B vaccine. The Hepatitis B vaccine is usually given as a series of 3 shots over a 6-month period, or 2 shots over a 1 month-period.

Hepatitis B vaccination is recommended for:

- People who have close household contact with someone infected with the Hepatitis B virus
- People whose sex partners have Hepatitis B
- Sexually active persons who are not in a long-term, mutually monogamous relationship.
- Men who have sexual contact with other men
- Anyone who wishes to be protected from Hepatitis B virus infection
- View [Hepatitis B Information](#) for a complete list

Hepatitis B is not spread by:

- Sharing meals, bowls or utensils
- Breastfeeding
- Hugging
- Kissing
- Holding hands
- Coughing
- Sneezing

Hepatitis C

There is no vaccine to prevent hepatitis C. People living with hepatitis C, however, can take steps to keep themselves and those around them healthy.

The only way to stop the spread of hepatitis C is to avoid direct contact with infected blood.

To prevent the spread of hepatitis C:

- Do not share personal items with others for example, razors and toothbrushes
- Practice safe sex by reducing number of sex partners and using condoms
- Use clean equipment for tattoos or body piercings for example ink and needles
- Do not share injection equipment for example needles, cottons, cookers, rinse water
- Use recommended safety measures for example wear gloves if you have to touch someone's blood

Hepatitis C is not spread by:

- Sharing eating utensils
- Hugging
- Kissing
- Holding hands
- Coughing
- Sneezing
- Through food or water

HEPATITIS B

KNOW

HEPATITIS B™

When Someone in the Family has Hepatitis B

What is Hepatitis B?

Hepatitis B is a liver disease. It is caused by the Hepatitis B virus. For some people who get Hepatitis B, the virus stays in the body, causing a lifelong illness. Hepatitis B can cause serious health problems over time. These problems can include liver failure and liver cancer.



What are the symptoms of Hepatitis B?

Most people who have Hepatitis B do not know they have it. The disease does not always cause symptoms. Hepatitis B can stay hidden in the body. Many people can live with Hepatitis B for 20 years without feeling sick. Still, liver damage from the disease can take place during this time.

How is Hepatitis B spread?

Hepatitis B is spread when someone comes in contact with blood from a person who has the disease. Most people born in China and other Asian countries who have Hepatitis B were infected as infants or young children. Hepatitis B can be passed from an infected mother to her baby at birth or from a family member to young children. People living with someone who has Hepatitis B are more likely to get the disease.

Hepatitis B is not a genetic disease. People also do not get Hepatitis B from sharing meals, bowls or utensils with someone who has the disease. Hepatitis B is not spread through breastfeeding, hugging, kissing, holding hands, coughing, or sneezing.

What should be done when a family member has Hepatitis B?

Doctors will want to test all family members of people with Hepatitis B. This includes adults and children living in the same house. The test involves a simple blood test that takes only a small amount of blood from a person's arm.

Testing family members is important. Family members who have Hepatitis B should get medical treatment. Other family members who do not have the disease should get the Hepatitis B vaccine. This protects them from getting the disease.

Hepatitis B test results will be kept confidential. People with Hepatitis B cannot be forced to leave the United States. They also cannot be fired from a job, or forced to leave school.

Why is the Hepatitis B vaccine important?

The vaccine protects people who have never had Hepatitis B from getting it. All babies born in the United States and many other countries get the vaccine as infants. Any other family members of people with Hepatitis B should also get the vaccine. The vaccine is safe. It also prevents people from getting Hepatitis B. This helps prevent liver disease and liver cancer that comes from getting Hepatitis B.

What is the Hepatitis B vaccine series?

For adults, the vaccine is three shots given over six months. People should get all three shots to keep them from getting Hepatitis B.



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hepbunited.org

cdc.gov/knowhepatitisB

June 2013

Publication No. 220397

Protect Your Baby for Life

When a Pregnant Woman has Hepatitis B

If you are pregnant and have hepatitis B, your baby can get a set of shots starting at birth to prevent infection.

What is hepatitis B?

Hepatitis B is a serious liver infection caused by the hepatitis B virus. When babies become infected with hepatitis B, they have about a 90% chance of developing a lifelong, chronic infection. Left untreated, about 1 in 4 children who have chronic hepatitis B will eventually die of health problems related to their infection, such as liver damage, liver disease, or liver cancer.

Hepatitis B and pregnancy

All pregnant women should get a blood test for hepatitis B as part of their prenatal care. Hepatitis B can be easily passed from a pregnant woman with hepatitis B to her baby at birth. This can happen during a vaginal delivery or a c-section. If you have hepatitis B, health care providers can give your baby a set of shots at birth to prevent your baby from getting infected.

Test and vaccinate your family

The hepatitis B virus is very infectious and can also spread to other family members through contact with blood, semen or other body fluids from an infected person. Your baby's father and everyone else who lives in your house should go to the doctor or clinic to be tested. Family members who do not have hepatitis B can get the hepatitis B vaccine to protect them from getting infected.

Protect your baby from hepatitis B

- **Your baby should get the first dose of hepatitis B vaccine and a shot called hepatitis B immune globulin (HBIG) within 12 hours of being born.** HBIG is a medicine that gives your baby's body a "boost" or extra help to fight the virus as soon as he or she is born. The HBIG shot is only given to babies of mothers who have hepatitis B. The HBIG and hepatitis B vaccine shots help prevent your baby from getting hepatitis B. These shots work best when they are given within 12 hours after your baby is born.
- **All the hepatitis B shots are necessary to help keep your baby from getting hepatitis B.** Your baby will get 3 or 4 shots in all, depending on your baby's birth weight and the vaccine brand. After the first shots are given in the hospital, the next shot is usually given at 1 to 2 months of age. The last shot is given when your baby is six months old. Ask your doctor or nurse when your baby needs to come back for each shot.
- **Make sure your baby gets tested after completing the series of shots.** After getting all the hepatitis B shots, your doctor will test your baby's blood. This blood test tells you and your doctor if your baby is protected and does not have hepatitis B. The blood test is usually done 1 to 2 months after completing the series of shots. Your baby should be at least 9 months of age before getting this test.

You can breastfeed your baby if your baby gets HBIG and the hepatitis B vaccine within 12 hours of birth. You cannot give your baby hepatitis B from breast milk. Ask your doctor if you should still breastfeed if you have cracked nipples or open sores on your breast.

Take care of yourself

You may need additional tests to check the health of your liver and see if you need treatment. Medications, called antivirals, can treat many people with hepatitis B. However, not everyone needs the treatment. Ask a doctor before taking any prescription, over-the-counter medications, supplements or vitamins because some drugs can potentially damage the liver. You may also benefit from the hepatitis A vaccine. Continue to see a doctor after giving birth to monitor your infection.



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www.cdc.gov/hepatitis

January 2020

EASY C FACTS

HCV Prevention

Hepatitis C (HCV or Hep C for short) is spread by direct blood-to-blood contact. In order to prevent giving or getting

hepatitis C from someone else you have to make sure that your blood does not come into contact with another person's blood.

Prevention Tips:

- ◆ Do not share needles or works (cookers, cottons, ties, water) used to inject drugs, hormones, steroids or vitamins. Wash hands before injecting.
- ◆ Do not share any straws or crack pipes.
- ◆ Do not share any personal hygiene items such as razors, toothbrushes, nail clippers or pierced earrings. Cover any personal items and keep them separate from other people you live with.
- ◆ Make sure tattoo and piercing equipment is sterile. For a tattoo – make sure that a new needle and ink pot is used for each person. For a piercing – make sure that a new needle is used and that the package that contains the needle is opened up in front of you.
- ◆ Cover any open cuts or wounds.
- ◆ Sexual transmission is low, but the use of condoms or barriers will help reduce the risk even more.
- ◆ A mother can transmit hepatitis C to her baby during pregnancy or birth, but this doesn't happen very often.
- ◆ Make sure that in healthcare settings standard safety precautions are being carefully followed.

More detailed information about HCV transmission and prevention can be found in this series of Easy C's.

www.hcvadvocate.org



Drug User Health

Michigan

Michigan Department of Health and Humans Services Office of Recovery Oriented Systems of Care (OROSC)

The Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Section of OROSC provide leadership and support for quality substance abuse and communicable disease prevention services for the citizens of Michigan.

To identify a Substance Use Treatment Services in your area view the [Substance Use Services Map](#).

Community Based Organizations and Syringe Services Programs

The Grand Rapids Red Project:

The Grand Rapids Red Project is a non-profit organization dedicated to improving health, reducing risk, and preventing HIV. Since 1998, The Grand Rapids Red Project has served the city of Grand Rapids by providing people with access to the tools, information, resources, and support that they need to stay healthy. For more information view [Red Project](#) or call 616-456-9063.

For a list of syringe service programs in Michigan, please visit the map or directory on the [Michigan – Find Syringe Service Program Near Me page](#).

Nationally

National Directory of Drug and Alcohol Abuse Treatment Programs

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) National Directory of Drug and Alcohol Abuse Treatment Programs includes an inventory of public and private substance abuse treatment programs. The directory provides important information on levels of care, types of facilities, addresses, phone numbers, and specific information on services available. In addition, information is available on forms of payment accepted, special language services available with select providers, and whether methadone or buprenorphine therapy is offered.

To identify a Substance Use Treatment Services in your area view the
[Substance Abuse Treatment Services Locator](https://findtreatment.gov/)
(<https://findtreatment.gov/>)

To identify physicians authorized to treat opioid addiction with Buprenorphine in your area view the
[SAMHSA Buprenorphine Physician Locator](http://www.samhsa.gov/medication-assisted-treatment/physician-program-data/treatment-physician-locator)
(www.samhsa.gov/medication-assisted-treatment/physician-program-data/treatment-physician-locator)

National Association of Addiction Treatment Providers

National Association of Addiction Treatment Providers (NAATP) mission is to provide leadership, advocacy, training and other member support services to assure the continued availability and highest quality of addiction treatment. For more information, view [NAATP](http://www.naatp.org). (www.naatp.org)

To identify National Association of Addiction Treatment Providers in your area view the
[NAATP Facilities List](http://www.naatp.org/facility/?f=1)
(www.naatp.org/facility/?f=1)

Harm Reduction Coalition

Harm Reduction Coalition is a national advocacy and capacity-building organization that promotes the health and dignity of individuals and communities impacted by drug use. The Coalition works to uphold every individual's right to health and well-being and their competence to participate in the public policy dialogue. For more information, view [Harm Reduction Coalition](http://www.harmreduction.org). ([www.harmreduction.org/](http://www.harmreduction.org))

North American Syringe Exchange Network

North American Syringe Exchange Network (NASEN) is a national network of syringe exchange programs. NASEN's purpose is to ensure that drug users have access to the quality disease prevention and health care services. For more information view [NASEN](http://www.nasen.org). ([www.nasen.org/](http://www.nasen.org))

To identify Michigan exchange programs view [NASEN's Map of Syringe Exchange Programs](http://www.nasen.org/map/)
(www.nasen.org/map/)



Information for Care Providers

Recommendations

Immunization

Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP)

ACIP is a group of medical and public health experts that develops recommendations on how to use vaccines to control diseases in the United States. The recommendations stand as public health advice that will lead to a reduction in the incidence of vaccine preventable diseases and an increase in the safe use of vaccines and related biological products.

[Prevention of Hepatitis A Through Active or Passive Immunization](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/rr/rr5507.pdf) (www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/rr/rr5507.pdf)

A Comprehensive Immunization Strategy to Eliminate Transmission of Hepatitis B Virus Infection in the US

[Part 1: Immunization of Infants, Children, and Adolescents](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/rr/rr5416.pdf) (www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/rr/rr5416.pdf)

[Part 2: Immunization of Adults](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/rr/rr5516.pdf) (www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/rr/rr5516.pdf)

Testing & Treatment

American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases (AASLD)

AASLD is the leading organization of scientists and health care professionals committed to preventing and curing liver disease. AASLD provides members and non-members with a variety of ways — including meetings, Webinars, and other online educational opportunities — to further their professional development.

[AASLD Practice Guidelines on Chronic Hepatitis B](http://www.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/hep.28156/full) (www.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/hep.28156/full)

[AASLD HCV Guidance: Recommendations for Testing, Managing, and Treating Hepatitis C](http://www.hcvguidelines.org) (www.hcvguidelines.org)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

CDC conducts critical science and provides health information that protects our nation against expensive and dangerous health threats, and responds when these arise. Promoting healthy and safe behaviors, communities and environment by developing leaders and putting science and advanced technology into action to prevent disease.

[Recommendations for Identification and Public Health Management of Persons with Chronic Hepatitis B Virus Infection](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/rr/rr5708.pdf) (www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/rr/rr5708.pdf)

[Recommendations for the Identification of Chronic Hepatitis C Virus Infection Among Persons Born During 1945–1965](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/rr/rr6104.pdf) (www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/rr/rr6104.pdf)

[Primary Care Practices Guide to Comprehensive Hepatitis C Counseling and Testing](http://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/resources/professionals/pdfs/counselingandtestingpc.pdf)
(www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/resources/professionals/pdfs/counselingandtestingpc.pdf)

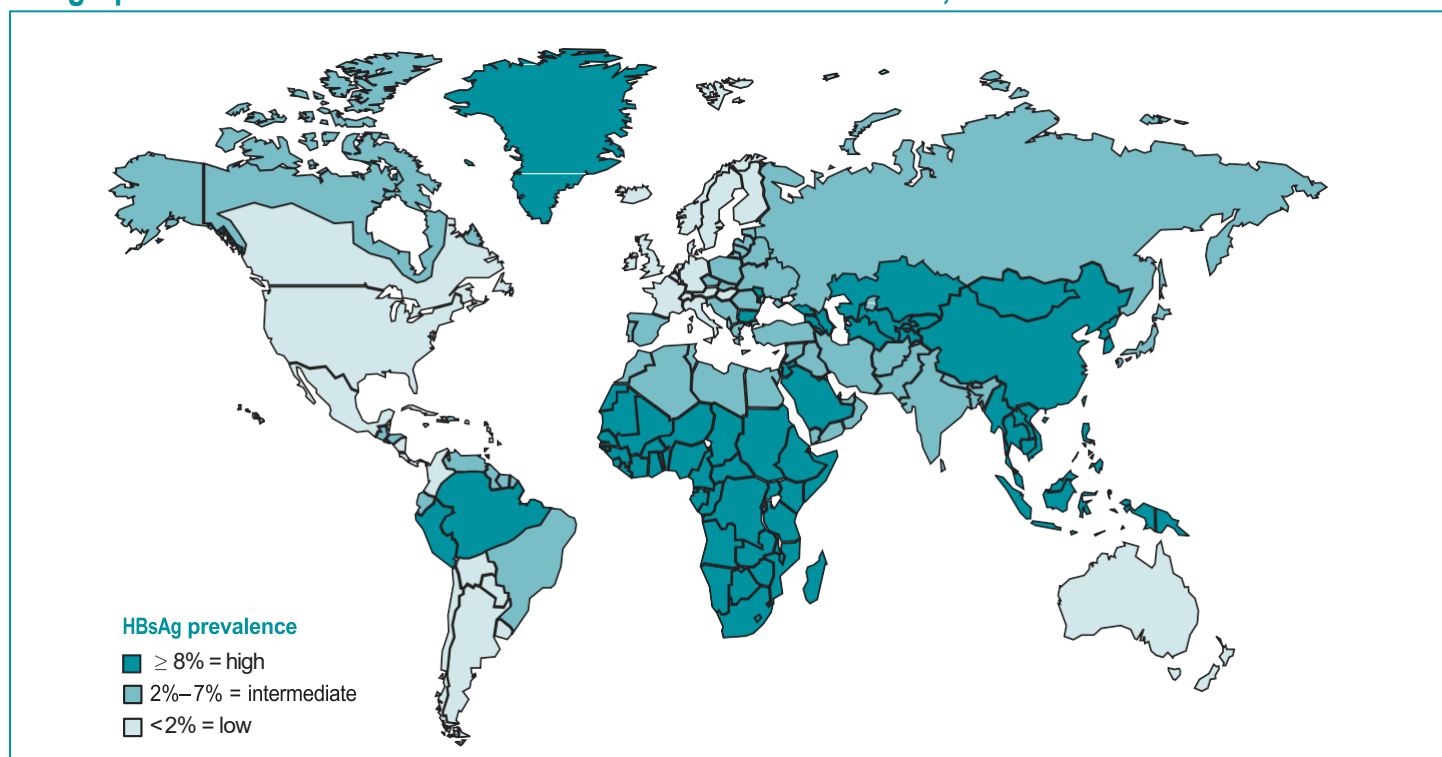
[Public Health Setting Guide to Comprehensive Hepatitis C Counseling and Testing](http://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/resources/professionals/pdfs/counselingandtesting.pdf)
(www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/resources/professionals/pdfs/counselingandtesting.pdf)

Recommendations for Routine Testing and Follow-up for Chronic Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) Infection

Population	Recommendation	
	Testing	Vaccination/Follow-up
Persons born in regions of high and intermediate HBV endemicity (HBsAg prevalence $\geq 2\%$)	Test for HBsAg, regardless of vaccination status in their country of origin, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – immigrants – refugees – asylum seekers – internationally adopted children 	If HBsAg-positive, refer for medical management. If negative, assess for on-going risk for hepatitis B and vaccinate if indicated.
US born persons not vaccinated as infants whose parents were born in regions with high HBV endemicity ($\geq 8\%$)	Test for HBsAg regardless of maternal HBsAg status if not vaccinated as infants in the United States.	If HBsAg-positive, refer for medical management. If negative, assess for on-going risk for hepatitis B and vaccinate if indicated.

Continues on back

Geographic Distribution of Chronic HBV Infection — Worldwide, 2006*



* For multiple countries, estimates of prevalence of hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg), a marker of chronic HBV infection, are based on limited data and might not reflect current prevalence in countries that have implemented childhood hepatitis B vaccination. In addition, HBsAg prevalence might vary within countries by subpopulation and locality.

Source: CDC. Travellers' Health; Yellow Book. <http://www.cdc.gov/travel/yellowbookch4-HepB.aspx>.

Routine Testing and Follow-up for Chronic HBV Infection (continued)

Population	Recommendation	
	Testing	Vaccination/Follow-up
Injection-drug users	Test for HBsAg, as well as for anti-HBc or anti-HBs to identify susceptible persons.	First vaccine dose should be given at the same visit as testing. Susceptible persons should complete a 3-dose hepatitis B vaccine series to prevent infection from ongoing exposure.
Men who have sex with men	Test for HBsAg, as well as for anti-HBc or anti-HBs to identify susceptible persons.	First vaccine dose should be given at the same visit as testing. Susceptible persons should complete a 3-dose hepatitis B vaccine series to prevent infection from ongoing exposure.
Persons needing immunosuppressive therapy, including chemotherapy, immunosuppression related to organ transplantation, and immunosuppression for rheumatologic or gastroenterologic disorders	Test for all markers of HBV infection (HBsAg, anti-HBc, and anti-HBs).	Treat persons who are HBsAg-positive. Monitor closely persons who are anti-HBc positive for signs of liver disease.
Persons with elevated ALT/AST of unknown etiology	Test for HBsAg along with other appropriate medical evaluation.	Follow-up as indicated.
Donors of blood, plasma, organs, tissues, or semen	Test for HBsAg, anti-HBc, and HBV-DNA as required.	
Hemodialysis patients	Test for all markers of HBV infection (HBsAg, anti-HBc, and anti-HBs). Test vaccine nonresponders monthly for HBsAg. HBsAg-positive hemodialysis patients should be cohorted.	Vaccinate against hepatitis B to prevent transmission and revaccinate when serum anti-HBs titer falls below 10mIU/mL.
All pregnant women	Test for HBsAg during each pregnancy, preferably in the first trimester. Test at the time of admission for delivery if prenatal HBsAg test result is not available or if mother was at risk for infection during pregnancy.	If HBsAg-positive, refer for medical management. To prevent perinatal transmission, infants of HBsAg-positive mothers and unknown HBsAg status mothers should receive vaccination and postexposure immunoprophylaxis in accordance with recommendations and within 12 hours of delivery.
Infants born to HBsAg-positive mothers	Test for HBsAg and anti-HBs 1–2 mos after completion of at least 3 doses of a licensed hepatitis B vaccine series (i.e., at age 9–18 months, generally at the next well-child visit to assess effectiveness of postexposure immunoprophylaxis). Testing should not be performed before age 9 months or within 1 month of the most recent vaccine dose.	Vaccinate in accordance with recommendations.
Household, needle-sharing, or sex contacts of persons known to be HBsAg positive	Test for HBsAg, as well as anti-HBc or anti-HBs to identify susceptible persons.	First vaccine dose should be given at the same visit as testing. Susceptible persons should complete a 3-dose hepatitis B vaccine series to prevent transmission from ongoing exposure.
Persons who are the sources of blood or body fluids resulting in an exposure (e.g., needlestick, sexual assault) that might require postexposure prophylaxis	Test source for HBsAg.	Vaccinate healthcare and public safety workers with reasonably anticipated occupational exposures to blood or infectious body fluids. Provide postexposure prophylaxis to exposed person if needed.
HIV-positive persons	Test for HBsAg, as well as for anti-HBc or anti-HBs to identify susceptible persons.	Vaccinate susceptible persons against hepatitis B to prevent transmission.

Adapted from: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Recommendations for Identification and Public Health Management of Persons with Chronic Hepatitis B Virus Infection. MMWR 2008; 57 (No. RR-8).



Department of Health & Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Division of Viral Hepatitis

50

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Interpretation of Hepatitis B Serologic Test Results

Hepatitis B serologic testing involves measurement of several hepatitis B virus (HBV)-specific antigens and antibodies. Different serologic “markers” or combinations of markers are used to identify different phases of HBV infection and to determine whether a patient has acute or chronic HBV infection, is immune to HBV as a result of prior infection or vaccination, or is susceptible to infection.

HBsAg anti-HBc anti-HBs	negative negative negative	Susceptible
HBsAg anti-HBc anti-HBs	negative positive positive	Immune due to natural infection
HBsAg anti-HBc anti-HBs	negative negative positive	Immune due to hepatitis B vaccination
HBsAg anti-HBc IgM anti-HBc anti-HBs	positive positive positive negative	Acutely infected
HBsAg anti-HBc IgM anti-HBc anti-HBs	positive positive negative negative	Chronically infected
HBsAg anti-HBc anti-HBs	negative positive negative	Interpretation unclear; four possibilities: 1. Resolved infection (most common) 2. False-positive anti-HBc, thus susceptible 3. “Low level” chronic infection 4. Resolving acute infection

Adapted from: A Comprehensive Immunization Strategy to Eliminate Transmission of Hepatitis B Virus Infection in the United States: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices. Part I: Immunization of Infants, Children, and Adolescents. MMWR 2005;54(No. RR-16).

- Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg):**
 A protein on the surface of hepatitis B virus; it can be detected in high levels in serum during acute or chronic hepatitis B virus infection. The presence of HBsAg indicates that the person is infectious. The body normally produces antibodies to HBsAg as part of the normal immune response to infection. HBsAg is the antigen used to make hepatitis B vaccine.
- Hepatitis B surface antibody (anti-HBs):**
 The presence of anti-HBs is generally interpreted as indicating recovery and immunity from hepatitis B virus infection. Anti-HBs also develops in a person who has been successfully vaccinated against hepatitis B.
- Total hepatitis B core antibody (anti-HBc):**
 Appears at the onset of symptoms in acute hepatitis B and persists for life. The presence of anti-HBc indicates previous or ongoing infection with hepatitis B virus in an undefined time frame.
- IgM antibody to hepatitis B core antigen (IgM anti-HBc):**
 Positivity indicates recent infection with hepatitis B virus (≤ 6 mos). Its presence indicates acute infection.



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Division of Viral Hepatitis

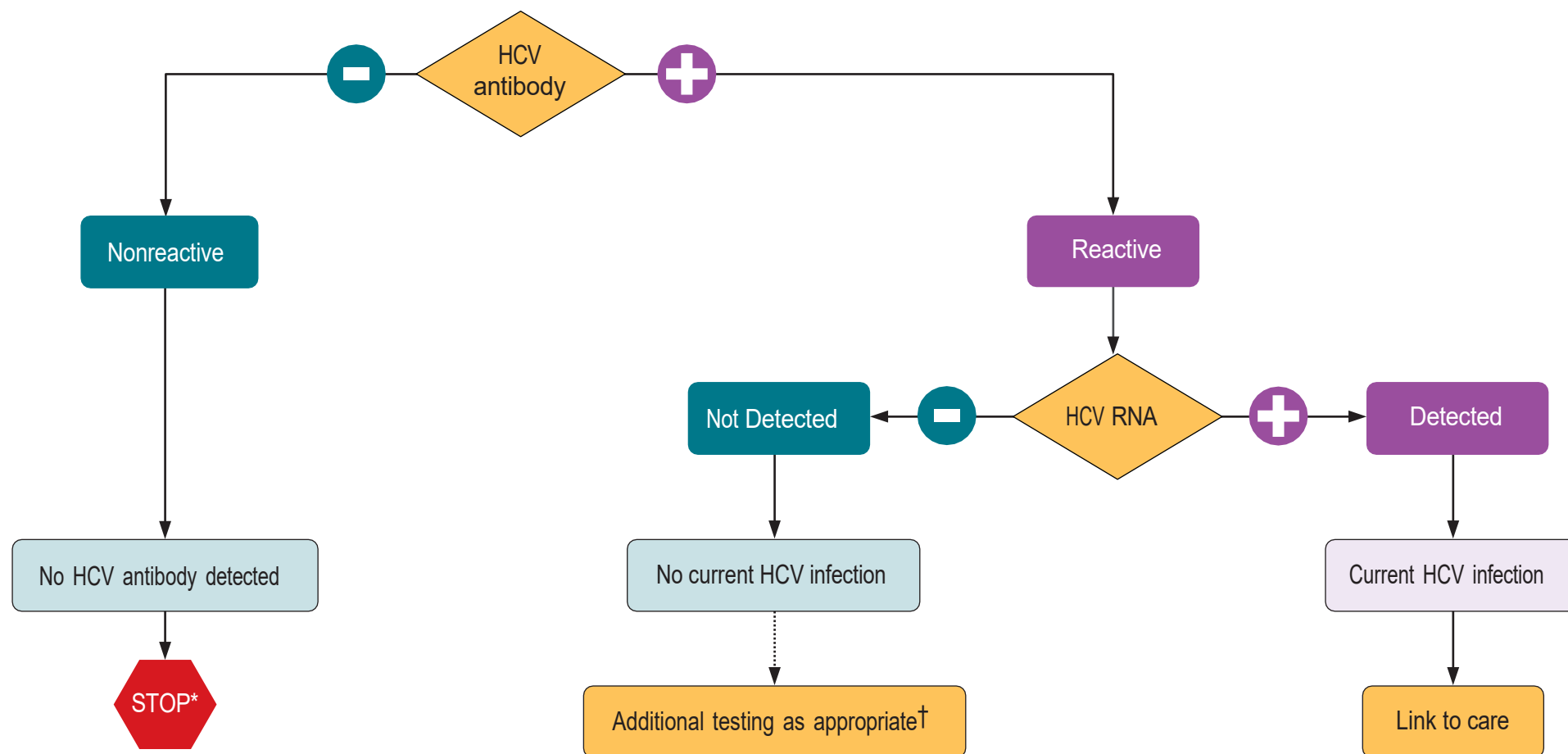


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Recommended Testing Sequence for Identifying Current Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) Infection



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* For persons who might have been exposed to HCV within the past 6 months, testing for HCV RNA or follow-up testing for HCV antibody is recommended. For persons who are immunocompromised, testing for HCV RNA can be considered.

† To differentiate past, resolved HCV infection from biologic false positivity for HCV antibody, testing with another HCV antibody assay can be considered. Repeat HCV RNA testing if the person tested is suspected to have had HCV exposure within the past 6 months or has clinical evidence of HCV disease, or if there is concern regarding the handling or storage of the test specimen.

Interpretation of Results of Tests for Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) Infection and Further Actions



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TEST OUTCOME	INTERPRETATION	FURTHER ACTIONS
HCV antibody nonreactive	No HCV antibody detected	Sample can be reported as nonreactive for HCV antibody. No further action required. If recent exposure in person tested is suspected, test for HCV RNA.*
HCV antibody reactive	Presumptive HCV infection	A repeatedly reactive result is consistent with current HCV infection, or past HCV infection that has resolved, or biologic false positivity for HCV antibody. Test for HCV RNA to identify current infection.
HCV antibody reactive, HCV RNA detected	Current HCV infection	Provide person tested with appropriate counseling and link person tested to care and treatment.†
HCV antibody reactive, HCV RNA not detected	No current HCV infection	No further action required in most cases. If distinction between true positivity and biologic false positivity for HCV antibody is desired, and if sample is repeatedly reactive in the initial test, test with another HCV antibody assay. In certain situations,‡ follow up with HCV RNA testing and appropriate counseling.

* If HCV RNA testing is not feasible and person tested is not immunocompromised, do follow-up testing for HCV antibody to demonstrate seroconversion. If the person tested is immunocompromised, consider testing for HCV RNA.

† It is recommended before initiating antiviral therapy to retest for HCV RNA in a subsequent blood sample to confirm HCV RNA positivity.

‡ If the person tested is suspected of having HCV exposure within the past 6 months, or has clinical evidence of HCV disease, or if there is concern regarding the handling or storage of the test specimen.

Health officials continue to investigate ongoing hepatitis A outbreak in Southeast Michigan

Contact: Jennifer Eisner 517-241-2112

For Immediate Release: July 7, 2017

LANSING, Mich. – The Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) and local public health officials are continuing to investigate an outbreak of hepatitis A cases in the city of Detroit, and Macomb, Oakland, Wayne, and St. Clair counties. From August 1, 2016 to June 26, 2017, there have been nearly 190 cases of confirmed hepatitis A including ten deaths reported to public health authorities in these jurisdictions. This represents a ten-fold increase during the same time last year.

Ages of the cases range from 21 to 86 years, with an average age of 44 years. Two-thirds of the cases (66 percent) are men, and nearly nine out of ten (87 percent) have been hospitalized. While no common source of the outbreak such as contaminated food or water has been identified, transmission does appear to be person-to-person through illicit drug use, sexual activity, and close contact among household members.

The ongoing hepatitis A outbreak presents a significant public health threat to vulnerable community members within Southeast Michigan. Nearly half of the cases (47 percent) have a history of substance abuse, 20 percent are co-infected with hepatitis C, and six more recent cases have been incarcerated.

“Hepatitis A is a vaccine-preventable disease,” said Dr. Eden Wells, chief medical executive for MDHHS. “And while the hepatitis A vaccine is recommended as part of the routine childhood vaccination schedule, most adults have not been vaccinated against the hepatitis A virus and may be susceptible to the illness.”

To end the outbreak in SE Michigan, the vaccination is being recommended for the following at-risk individuals:

- People who use injection and non-injection illegal drugs
- People who participate in commercial exchange of sexual practices
- Close personal contacts (e.g., household, sexual) of hepatitis A patients
- Men who have sex with men
- People with liver diseases, such as hepatitis B or hepatitis C. Persons with chronic liver disease have an elevated risk of death from liver failure
- Any person who wishes to be immune to hepatitis A
- People who live, work, or recreate in SE Michigan and are concerned about getting hepatitis A

Individuals with hepatitis A are infectious for two weeks prior to symptom onset. Symptoms of hepatitis A include jaundice (yellowing of the skin), fever, fatigue, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, dark urine, and light-colored stools. Symptoms usually appear over a number of days and last less than two months; however, some people can be ill for as long as six months. Hepatitis A can sometimes cause liver failure and death.

Risk factors for a hepatitis A infection include living with someone who has hepatitis A, having sexual contact with someone who has hepatitis A, or sharing injection or non-injection illegal drugs with someone who has hepatitis A. The hepatitis A virus can also be transmitted through contaminated food or water.

Together with local health departments, MDHHS urges those individuals at greatest risk to seek hepatitis A vaccination at the locations below. Residents in the city of Detroit and Macomb, Oakland, St. Clair, and Wayne counties should talk to their healthcare provider about their risks for hepatitis A.

Please contact your local health department for more information about how to receive the hepatitis A vaccine:

- Macomb County Health Department, 586-469-5372
- Oakland County Health Division, 1-800-848-5533 or email noc@oakgov.com
- St. Clair County Health Department, 810-987-5300
- Wayne County Communicable Disease Unit, 734-727-7078
- Detroit Health Department, 313-876-4000

For general information on hepatitis A, please visit <https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/hav/afaq.htm>.



U.S. Department
of Veterans Affairs

News Release

Office of Public Affairs
Media Relations

Washington, DC 20420
(202) 461-7600
www.va.gov

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
March 9, 2016

VA Expands Hepatitis C Drug Treatment

Expanded funding now allows VA to provide increased drug therapy at VA facilities nationwide

WASHINGTON – The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) today announced that it is now able to fund care for all Veterans with hepatitis C for Fiscal Year 2016 regardless of the stage of the patient's liver disease. The move follows increased funding from Congress along with reduced drug prices.

"We're honored to be able to expand treatment for Veterans who are afflicted with hepatitis C," says VA Under Secretary for Health Dr. David Shulkin. "To manage limited resources previously, we established treatment priority for the sickest patients. Additionally, if Veterans are currently waiting on an appointment for community care through the Choice Program, they can now turn to their local VA facility for this treatment or can elect to continue to receive treatment through the Choice Program."

VA has long led the country in screening for and treating hepatitis C. VA has treated over 76,000 Veterans infected with hepatitis C and approximately 60,000 have been cured. In addition, since the beginning of 2014, more than 42,000 patients have been treated with the new highly effective antivirals. In fiscal year 2015, VA allocated \$696 million for new hepatitis C drugs (17 percent of the VA's total pharmacy budget) and in fiscal year 2016, VA anticipates spending approximately \$1 billion on hepatitis C drugs. VA expects that with the expansion, many more Veterans will be started on hepatitis C treatment every week this fiscal year.

In addition to furnishing clinical care to Veterans with hepatitis C, VA Research continues to expand the knowledge base regarding the disease through scientific studies focused on effective care, screening, and healthcare delivery including to female Veterans and Veterans with complicated medical conditions in addition to hepatitis C.

For additional information on Hepatitis C treatments Veterans can log onto <http://www.hepatitis.va.gov/patient/hcv/index.asp>.

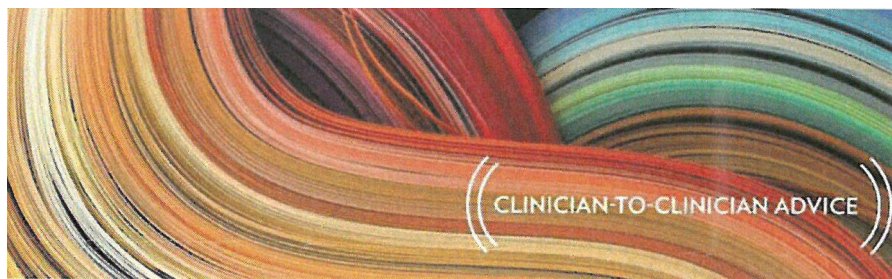
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HEPATITIS C CONSULTATION SERVICE

{844} 437-4636 or {844} HEP-INFO

9AM- 5PM PT, M-F

Call the Clinician Consultation Center (CCC) for no-cost, up-to-date, expert clinical advice to support clinicians managing patients with hepatitis C (HCV) and co-morbidities such as HIV co-infection or substance use disorder. Advice provided is based on Federal treatment guidelines, current medical literature, and clinical best practices.



Consultation topics include:

- HCV transmission & prevention
- HCV screening & diagnostic testing
- HCV staging & monitoring
- Regimen selection & dosing
- Drug interactions
- HIV/HCV management strategies
- Prior HCV treatment failure
- ESRD/chronic kidney disease
- Management of clinical problems- including cirrhosis and anemia
- HCV in pregnancy

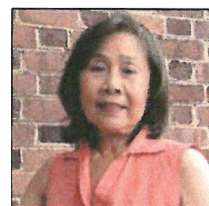


nccc.ucsf.edu

Meet Our Consultants



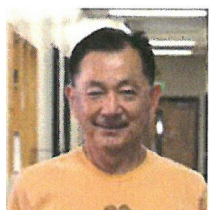
**Carolyn Chu, MD,
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Betty Dong, PharmD
Pharmacy Director



**Cristina Gruta,
PharmD**
Senior Consultant



Jason Tokumoto, MD
Senior Consultant,
Infectious Disease
specialist



Jose Eguia, MD
Infectious Disease
specialist

Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS)
Prior Authorization Request
General PA Form

All information on this form must be addressed. Incomplete forms will be returned only once for missing information. Mark as 'N/A' if no information is available or does not apply.
Issues that remain blank after being returned once will receive a denial and will not qualify for MDHHS physician review until completed or clearly marked 'N/A'.

Beneficiary Information

LAST NAME:

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MEDICAID NUMBER:

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GENDER: MALE ☐ FEMALE ☐

FIRST NAME:

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DATE OF BIRTH:

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Prescriber Information

LAST NAME:

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FAX NUMBER:

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Person Completing Form

LAST NAME:

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FIRST NAME:

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FAX NUMBER:

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DATE:

REQUESTED START DATE:

Pharmacy

NAME:

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PHONE NUMBER:

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FAX NUMBER:

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Drug Name	Strength	Dosing	Duration of Tx

DIAGNOSIS FOR USE OF THIS MEDICATION:

CAN THIS BENEFICIARY USE A PREFERRED MEDICATION?

☐ Yes ☐ No

IF "NO", GIVE REASON BELOW:

HAS THIS BENEFICIARY SEEN ANY OTHER PROVIDER FOR THIS CONDITION?

☐ Yes ☐ No

IF "YES," WHAT WAS THE PROVIDER'S SPECIALTY AND RECOMMENDATION?

REASON FOR THE EXCEPTION REQUEST: PREVIOUS HISTORY OF A MEDICAL CONDITION, ALLERGIES, LAB / TEST RESULTS, AND / OR OTHER PERTINENT MEDICAL INFORMATION. MARK AS 'N/A' IF NO INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE AND CANNOT BE PROVIDED.

Submit requests to:
Magellan Medicaid Administration
11013 W Broad Street Suite 500
Glen Allen, VA 23060

Fax: 888-603-7696 Phone: 877-864-9014

This form is available at <https://michigan.magellanrx.com/provider/forms/>

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MANAGEMENTSM

Revision Date: 10/28/2022

Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS)
Prior Authorization Request
General PA Form

NAMES OF PREVIOUS MEDICATIONS TRIED FOR THIS CONDITION: PLEASE INCLUDE THE REASONS FOR THERAPEUTIC FAILURE. MARK AS 'N/A' IF NO INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE AND CANNOT BE PROVIDED.

Drug Name	Strength	Directions	Dates	Reason for Failure

PERTINENT LABORATORY TEST(S) OR PROCEDURE(S). MARK AS 'N/A' IF NO INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE AND CANNOT BE PROVIDED.

Procedure	Findings	Date

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:



Resources

RESOURCES

Alphabetized by Site Title

American Liver Foundation

www.liverfoundation.org

**Centers for Disease Control and Prevention,
Hepatitis Branch**

www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/

Hep C Hope

www.hepchope.com/

Hepatitis C Awareness Project

Hepatitis C Caring Ambassadors Program

[Hepatitis C | Caring Ambassadors](#)

Vivent Health

www.viventhealth.org

National Black Leadership Commission on AIDS, INC.

[Hep C – National Black HEALth \(natlblackhealth.org\)](http://HepC–NationalBlackHEALTH(natlblackhealth.org))

National Hepatitis C Prison Coalition

www.hcvinprison.org

National Institutes of Health

www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/hepatitis.html

**Veterans Affairs—Center for Excellence in HCV
Research & Education**

<https://www.hepatitis.va.gov/>

RESOURCES

Alphabetized by topic

HEPATITIS

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Hepatitis Branch

www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/

Veterans Affairs—Center for Excellence in HCV Research & Education

<https://www.hepatitis.va.gov/>

HEPATITIS B

Hepatitis B

[Hepatitis B Basics | Hepatitis B | CDC](#)

HEPATITIS C

Hep C Hope

www.hepchope.com/

Hepatitis C Awareness Project Hepatitis C Caring Ambassadors Program

www.hepcchallenge.org

Vivent Health

[Serving all affected by HIV AIDS \(viventhealth.org\)](http://viventhealth.org)

HEPATITIS C Continued

Hepatitis C

[Hepatitis C Basics | Hepatitis C | CDC](#)

National Black Leadership Commission on AIDS, INC.

[Hep C – National Black HEALth \(natlblackhealth.org\)](http://natlblackhealth.org)

National Hepatitis C Prison Coalition

www.hcvinprison.org

National Institutes of Health

www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/hepatitis.html

LIVER HEALTH

American Liver Foundation

www.liverfoundation.org