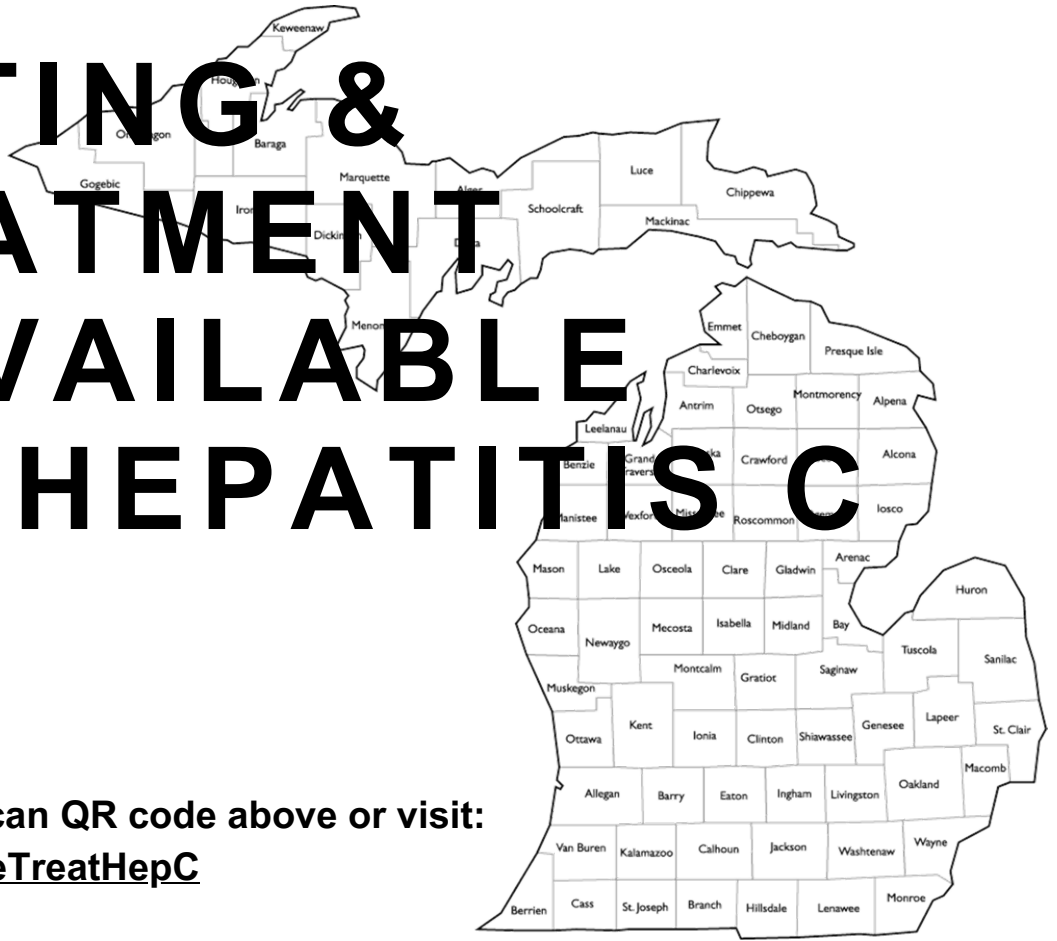


HEP C FACTS



TESTING & TREATMENT IS AVAILABLE FOR HEPATITIS C



HCV 101

For more info, scan QR code above or visit:
Michigan.gov/WeTreatHepC

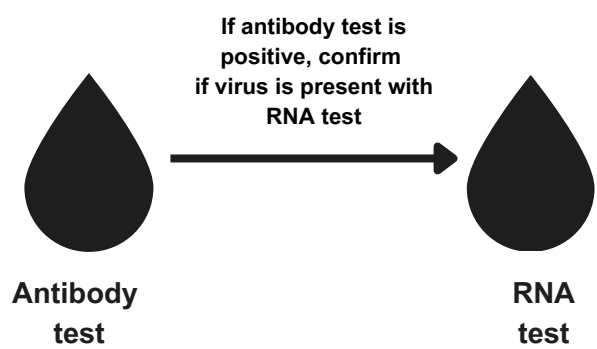
HOW DOES TESTING WORK?

Two blood tests are performed:

HCV Antibody test:
Tests if virus has ever been present in the body.

HCV RNA test:
Tests for the virus' genetic material and can tell if a person is currently infected.

How it works:



WHO SHOULD BE TESTED?

Pregnant persons

People who are pregnant should receive testing during each pregnancy regardless of age.

Children

Birthed by persons who have tested positive for HCV.

People who have injected drugs

People who have injected drugs, shared syringes or other equipment at least once.

People who have experienced occupational exposures

Healthcare, emergency medicine, and public safety personnel.

People living with HIV

HIV may cause chronic HCV to advance more quickly.

People receiving hemodialysis

Hemodialysis increases the risk of acquiring transmitted infections such as hepatitis B and C.

People who received clotting factor concentrates before 1987

Receiving clotting factor concentrates before 1987 increases the risk of acquiring hepatitis C.

Recipients of transfusions or transplants before July 1992

Receiving transfusions of blood, blood components, or organ transplant increases the risk of acquiring hepatitis C.

Anyone who has abnormal liver tests or disease

May be at an increased risk for HCV.