

CDC Resources for Hepatitis Awareness Month

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Education, Training and Communications Team

Division of Viral Hepatitis



Division of Viral Hepatitis Homepage

What is Viral Hepatitis?
Hepatitis means inflammation of the liver. Hepatitis is often caused by a virus. The most common types of viral hepatitis are hepatitis A, hepatitis B, and hepatitis C.
Learn more about the ABCs of hepatitis.

New Hepatitis C Testing Recommendations
CDC Recommendations for Hepatitis C Screening Among Adults

May is Hepatitis Awareness Month
CDC resources for Hepatitis Awareness Month and Testing Day

Vital Signs: Dramatic increases in hepatitis C
CDC now recommends hepatitis C testing for all adults

A Hepatitis A
B Hepatitis B
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D Hepatitis D
E Hepatitis E

Statistics and Surveillance
Resource Center
Viral Hepatitis Outbreaks
Policy and Programs
Populations and Settings
Global

Know More Hepatitis
Get tested for hepatitis C. It could save your life.
Hepatitis C Campaign

Know Hepatitis B
愛家人從關愛自己開始
가족 사랑의 첫 걸음은
당신의 건강을 돌보는 것입니다.
Yêu thương gia đình bắt đầu bằng
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Hepatitis B Campaign for Asian Americans

About DVH
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Viral Hepatitis
About the Division of Viral Hepatitis


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Viral Hepatitis Prevention Point of Contact List
Perinatal Hepatitis B Coordinator List

Feedback
We want your
FEEDBACK!

- Hepatitis Awareness Month
- Know Hepatitis B campaign
- Know More Hepatitis campaign
- New hepatitis C testing recommendations
- Hepatitis A outbreak materials
- COVID links coming soon
- Additional resources

Hepatitis Awareness Month



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Statistics and Surveillance



Resource Center



Viral Hepatitis Outbreaks



Policy and Programs



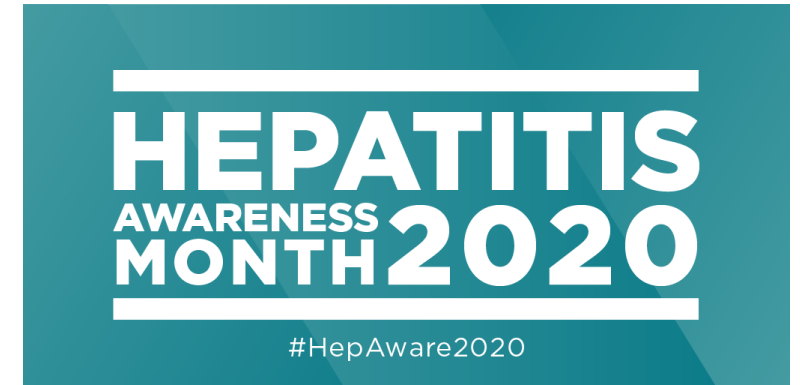
Populations and Settings



Global

Hepatitis Awareness Month & Hepatitis Testing Day

- **Theme: Learn the ABCs of Viral Hepatitis**
- **Disease a week feature**
 - Week 1: ABCs of Hepatitis
 - Week 2: Hepatitis A Outbreak
 - Week 3: Hepatitis B Vaccination
 - Week 4: Hepatitis C Testing
- **Updated and redesigned websites**
 - Landing page
 - Resource center
- **New resources developed for partners**



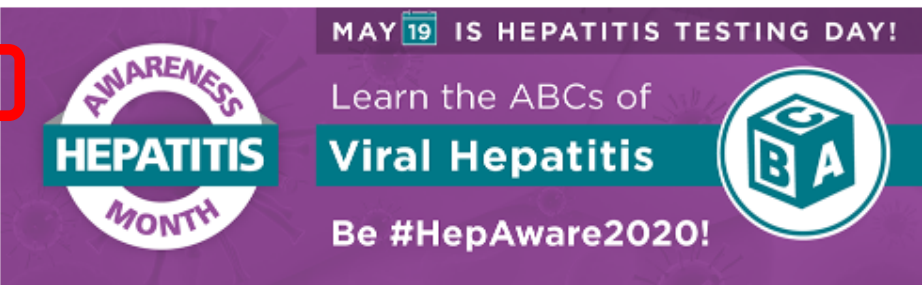
Hepatitis Awareness

Resources +

- A Hepatitis A
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Learn the ABCs of Viral Hepatitis

May is Hepatitis Awareness Month. Hepatitis A, hepatitis B, and hepatitis C are three types of viral hepatitis. Although each type of viral hepatitis is caused by a different virus and is spread in different ways, they all affect the liver and can cause serious health problems.

Hepatitis A

Hepatitis A is easily prevented with a safe and effective vaccine. In recent years, widespread outbreaks of hepatitis A have been occurring across the United States.

[More](#)

Hepatitis B

The hepatitis B vaccine is recommended for all infants at birth and adults at risk, but many people were infected before the vaccine was widely available.

[More](#)

Hepatitis C

CDC now recommends all adults and pregnant women get tested for hepatitis C. Treatments are available that can cure hepatitis C.

[More](#)

Hepatitis Awareness Month Tools

Check out our resource center for free tools and ideas on how to get involved in May.

Join the Conversation

Use #HepAware2020, #HepTestingDay, and #hepatitis on social media and follow @cdchep on Twitter.

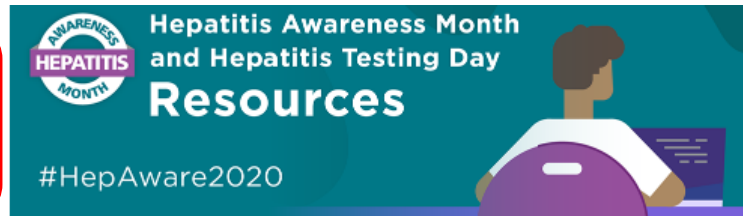
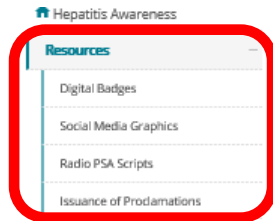
Viral Hepatitis Resources

Find patient education materials, provider tools and campaign resources.

Stay Connected

- [Get hepatitis email updates](#)
- [Follow on Twitter \(@cdchep\)](#)
- [Contact Us](#)

Resources for Hepatitis Awareness Month



The month of May is designated as Hepatitis Awareness Month in the United States, and May 19th is Hepatitis Testing Day. During May, CDC and our public health partners work to shed light on this hidden epidemic by raising awareness of viral hepatitis and encouraging priority populations to get tested.

What can you do for May?

Save the Date: Hepatitis Awareness Month Webinar on April 27th



Join Hep B United and NASTAD for a webinar on **April 27, 2020 at 3:00 PM – 4:00 PM EDT** to discuss innovative, online strategies to raise awareness about hepatitis throughout May. During this webinar CDC's Division of Viral Hepatitis will share resources that are available and community partners will provide an overview of activities including the impact of COVID-19 on programs, strategies to transition community testing events to virtual activities, increasing social media presence, online hepatitis B education, and discuss their plans for this year's Hepatitis Awareness Month and Testing Day. [Register here](#).

Hepatitis Awareness Month and Testing Day. [Register here](#).

Share the ABCs of Viral Hepatitis



Share our feature on the [ABCs of Viral Hepatitis](#) and help others learn facts about the three most common types of viral hepatitis in the United States. Check back throughout May for a new feature each week on hepatitis A, hepatitis B, and hepatitis C.

Publish Your Ongoing Testing & Vaccination Services



If your organization provides ongoing hepatitis testing and vaccination services, please visit <https://gettested.cdc.gov/> and fill out an [online form](#) to make sure your services are registered within their database. This site is a tool for people to enter their zip code and find ongoing services in their area.

Promote the Adult Vaccine Assessment Tool



Share this [adult vaccine assessment tool](#) to help others find out what vaccines, including hepatitis A and hepatitis B vaccines, are recommended based on age, health conditions, jobs and other factors. The tool is designed for adults 19 years or older and provides a list of recommended vaccines based on the answers to a few quick questions.

Learn more about Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C Testing & Treatment



Check out University of Washington's [Hepatitis B Online](#) and [Hepatitis C Online](#) where clinicians can learn guidance on screening, diagnosing, monitoring, and managing hepatitis B virus infection and hepatitis C virus infection while earning free CE. *These online training websites are solely funded through CDC Cooperative Agreement (CDC-R5A-PS16-1608) and developed by the University of Washington (UW) National Hepatitis Training Center.*

- Webinars and important events
- ABCs of Viral Hepatitis
- Ways to publicize testing/vaccination services
- Vaccine assessment tool
- Online trainings
- Digital tools
- Live-read radio scripts
- Posters
- Proclamations
- Social media graphics and sample content

<https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/awareness/heppromoresources.htm>

FREE Posters and Fact Sheets

- Select and place orders here:
<http://www.cdc.gov/pubs/CDCInfoOnDemand.aspx?ProgramID=48>
- Takes 2-4 weeks to ship

CDC-INFO On Demand - Publications

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CDC works 24/7 to provide information that helps protect the health of individuals and communities. Order or download books, fact sheets, pamphlets, and educational materials at CDC-INFO On Demand. If you're ordering fewer than 5 of any item, please consider downloading the items. Visit [CDC Stacks](#) to download materials only available online.







FILTER PUBLICATIONS BY:

Programs Languages Material Type Search for Text

Hepatitis Posters All Languages All Material Types

Found 19 Publications that match your search (viewing 1 - 10).

Publications Per Page: 10 20 50

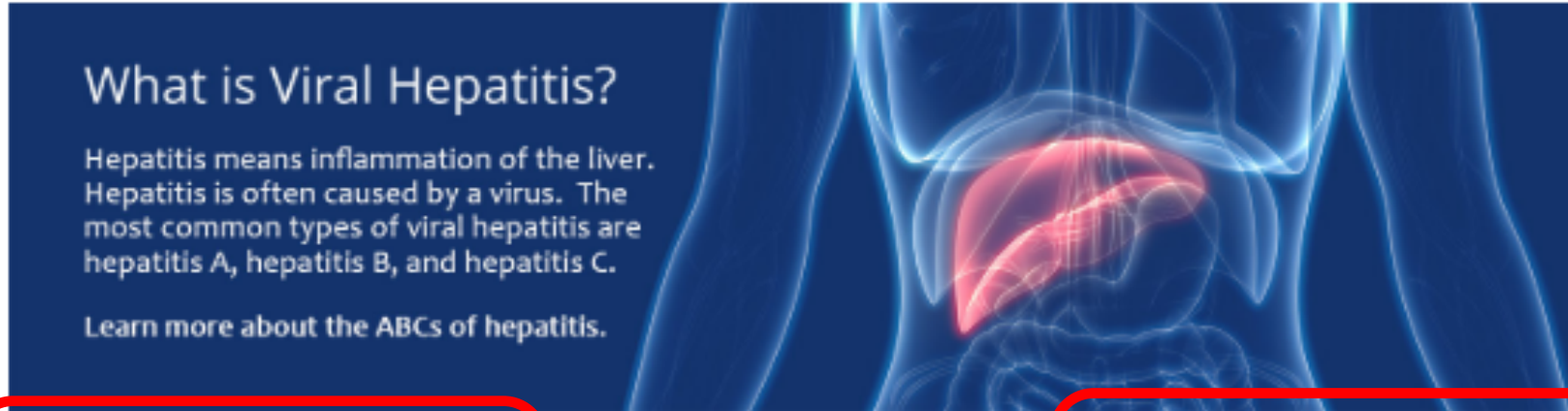
	<p>Title Doctor Knows 24" x 36" Chinese poster Pub ID 221737 Program Hepatitis Posters Description To encourage testing, this 24" x 36" poster explains how hepatitis B is spread. Language Chinese Material Type Poster Order Amount 0 Limit: 25 Add to Cart International or Over Max Orders Download  Please consider downloading instead of ordering.</p>
	<p>Title Hepatitis B: Are You At Risk? (Amharic) Fact Sheet Pub ID 300395 Program Hepatitis Posters Description This fact sheet in Amharic provides basic information on getting tested for hepatitis B for people from Africa and has the English translation on the back page Language Amharic Material Type Fact Sheet Order Amount 0 Limit: 25 Add to Cart International or Over Max Orders Download  Please consider downloading instead of ordering.</p>
	<p>Title Hepatitis B: Are You At Risk? (Arabic) Fact Sheet Pub ID 300393 Program Hepatitis Posters Description This fact sheet in Arabic provides basic information on getting tested for hepatitis B and has the English translation on the back page Language Arabic Material Type Fact Sheet Order Amount 0 Limit: 25 Add to Cart International or Over Max Orders Download  Please consider downloading instead of ordering.</p>



Social Media Activities

- **Use #HepAware2020 to join the conversation and raise awareness during May**
- **Visit our Hepatitis Awareness Month Resource Center for sample social media posts and graphics**
- **#HepChat20 Twitter Chat on May 19th at 2 PM EDT**
 - Co-hosted by NASTAD, Hep B United, NVHR and HEP
 - Featured partners representing harm reduction, coalitions, health departments, patient and provider perspective, and more
 - Topics will address:
 - Importance of testing and linkage to care
 - Efforts around elimination
 - Engaging community partners, patients, and others in testing and elimination efforts
 - Addressing stigma and discrimination
 - And more!

Hepatitis C Testing Recommendations



New Hepatitis C Testing Recommendations

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 Statistics and Surveillance

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 Viral Hepatitis Outbreaks

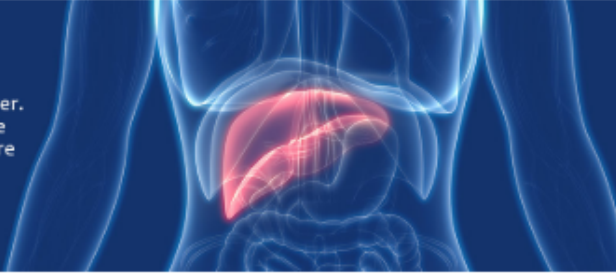
 Policy and Programs

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Know Hepatitis B Campaign

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Get tested for hepatitis C. It could save your life.
Hepatitis C Campaign

Know Hepatitis B
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Yêu thương gia đình bắt đầu bằng sự chăm sóc cho bản thân.
Hepatitis B Campaign for Asian Americans

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Feedback
We want your **FEEDBACK!**



- Know Hepatitis B
- Questions and Answers
- Campaign Materials in multiple languages**
- Logos and Usage Guidelines
- Professional Resources
- About the Campaign
- About our Partner
- Spread the Word

For more information on viral hepatitis from CDC, [click here](#).



"Loving your family means taking care of yourself."
Watch this video encouraging individuals to talk to their doctors about being tested for hepatitis B.
[Watch Now.](#)

KNOW HEPATITIS B



愛家人從關愛自己開始
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Get tested for Hepatitis B. Treatments are available that can save your life.

50% Hepatitis B disproportionately affects Asian Americans

Hepatitis B is common worldwide, especially in many parts of Asia and the Pacific Islands. In the U.S., hepatitis B disproportionately affects Asian Americans. While Asian Americans make up 5% of the U.S. population, they account for more than 50% of Americans living with hepatitis B.

Rx Hepatitis B is serious, but treatments are available

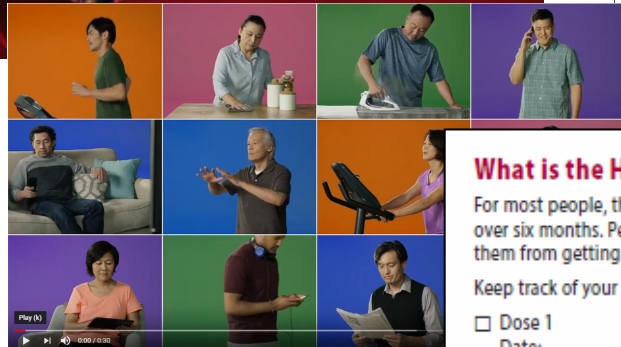
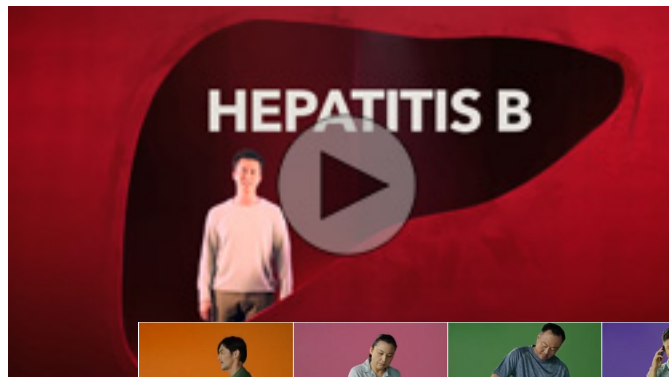
Left untreated, nearly 1 in 4 people living with hepatitis B develop serious liver problems, even liver cancer. In fact, hepatitis B-related liver cancer is a leading cause of cancer deaths among Asian Americans. Getting tested for hepatitis B can help many people access lifesaving treatments that can prevent serious liver damage.

2 in 3 Asian Americans with hepatitis B don't know they are infected

People can live with hepatitis B for decades without having any symptoms or feeling sick. hepatitis B is usually spread when someone comes into contact with blood from someone who has the virus, and many people living with hepatitis B got infected as infants or young children. Testing is the only way to know if someone has hepatitis B.

Know Hepatitis B Campaign Resources

- Designed to be used on a local level
- Suite of materials in multiple languages to encourage testing for hepatitis B
- Materials can be modified for communities and events



B형 간염에 걸릴 위험이 있으십니까?

B형 간염이란?
B형 간염은 만성 바이러스 감염에 의해 발생합니다. B형 간염 바이러스는 혈액, 정액, 모유를 통해 전파되며, 감염된 사람과 접촉할 때 전파될 수 있습니다. 이 바이러스는 간 기능 저하와 간암을 유발할 수 있습니다.

B형 간염은 어떻게 전염되나요?
B형 간염은 혈액, 정액, 모유를 통해 전파되며, 감염된 사람과 접촉할 때 전파될 수 있습니다. 이 바이러스는 간 기능 저하와 간암을 유발할 수 있습니다.

B형 간염은 얼마나 흔한가요?
한국과 대만에서는 B형 간염에 걸린 사람이 약 1억 명에 달합니다. 이 바이러스는 대개 12살부터 15살 사이에 감염되며, 이 시기에 감염된 사람은 평생 감염을 앓을 수 있습니다.

B형 간염의 증상은 무엇인가요?
B형 간염의 증상은 감염 후 1~6개월 후에 나타납니다. B형 간염에 걸린 대부분의 사람들은 아무런 증상도 느끼지 못합니다. 그러나 일부 사람들은 피로, 식욕 부진, 구역, 구토, 황달(눈과 피부가 노랗게 변함)과 같은 증상을 경험할 수 있습니다.

왜 B형 간염 검사를 받아야 하나요?
B형 간염을 조기에 발견하면 치료할 수 있습니다. B형 간염에 걸린 사람은 정기적으로 간 기능을 검사할 수 있습니다. 검사 결과는 B형 간염을 치료할지 여부를 결정하는 데 도움이 됩니다. B형 간염에 걸린 사람은 정기적으로 간 기능을 검사할 수 있습니다.

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What is the Hepatitis B vaccine?

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

Keep track of your vaccine series:

Dose 1 Date: _____ Dose 2 Date: _____ Dose 3 Date: _____

Next shot is in _____ months Next shot is in _____ months

接受乙型肝炎檢查 能夠救您一命

什麼是乙型肝炎?

乙型肝炎病毒 引起肝病

乙型肝炎 肝臟 知不知 肝臟

您 12歲 每人 美國亞裔當中，每12個人就有1人感染了乙型肝炎而其中大部分人都不知道。

大部份在亞洲出生的乙型肝炎患者在嬰兒或幼年期感染。

在亞裔美國人當中，乙型肝炎是導致肝癌的主要原因。

VIÊM GAN B

Should You Be Tested for Hepatitis B?

Hepatitis B is common among people of Chinese heritage, as well as people from other Asian countries. People born in Asia, or have parents who were born in Asia, are more likely to have Hepatitis B. People with Hepatitis B can develop serious liver problems, and pass the virus without knowing it to their family.

Please answer the following questions to find out if you should be tested for Hepatitis B.

1. Where were you born?
 - United States
 - other country (which country?) _____
2. Where was your mother born?
 - United States
 - other country (which country?) _____
3. Where was your father born?
 - United States

Hepatitis B

Understanding Hepatitis B and Promoting Testing in Asian Immigrant Communities

Using Know Hepatitis B Materials

LOVING YOUR FAMILY STARTS WITH GETTING A
HEPATITIS B BLOOD TEST.

YÊU THƯƠNG GIA ĐÌNH BẮT ĐẦU VỚI VIỆC
**THỬ NGHIỆM MÁU
VỀ VIÊM GAN B.**

B형 간염 혈액 검사,
가족 사랑의 시작입니다.

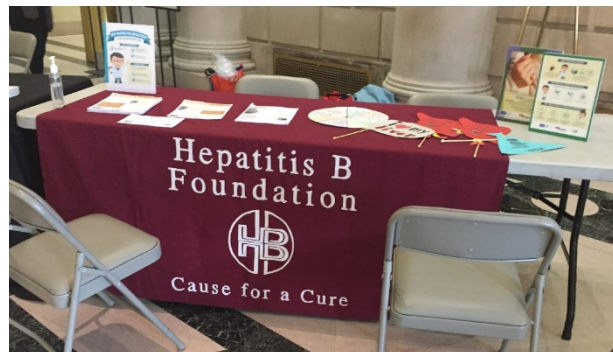
愛家人從接受
**乙型肝炎
血液檢查**開始。

Come to our **FREE Hepatitis B Screening Event**
Call (212) 941-2188 x 2427 for more information
Sunday, May 18, 2014 | 10AM – 3PM
Charles B. Wang Community Health Center
268 Canal Street, 2nd Floor | NY, NY

歡迎參加免費乙型肝炎篩檢
欲知更多詳情, 請電 (212) 941-2188 x 2427
2014年5月18日 (星期日) 早上10時 – 下午3時
王嘉慶社區醫療中心 268 號堅尼路二樓










HEPATITIS B
is the leading cause of
liver cancer for Asian Americans.

Come get tested for Hepatitis B.
It could save your life.

FREE testing | Saturday, October 18, 2014 | 1PM – 3PM
Wat Tummaprateip
1010 W. Duncannon Ave. | Phila, PA 19141
Call (215) 324-4070 or email chanphy@cabg.org for more information

Please bring your PA PHOTO ID and insurance card if you have one!




Hepatitis B Foundation
Cause for a Cure

Know More Hepatitis Campaign


What is Viral Hepatitis?

Hepatitis means inflammation of the liver. Hepatitis is often caused by a virus. The most common types of viral hepatitis are hepatitis A, hepatitis B, and hepatitis C.

Learn more about the ABCs of hepatitis.



New Hepatitis C Testing Recommendations CDC Recommendations for Hepatitis C Screening Among Adults	May is Hepatitis Awareness Month CDC resources for Hepatitis Awareness Month and Testing Day	Vital Signs: Dramatic increases in hepatitis C CDC now recommends hepatitis C testing for all adults
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Hepatitis C Campaign

Know Hepatitis B



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Hepatitis B Campaign for Asian Americans

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State & Local Partners

- Viral Hepatitis Prevention Point of Contact List
- Perinatal Hepatitis B Coordinator List

Feedback

We want your FEEDBACK!

Get tested for hepatitis C. It could save your life.


CDC recommends all adults get tested for hepatitis C




Millions of Americans have hepatitis C
An estimated 2.4 million people are living with hepatitis C in the United States. Many people don't know they are infected.



Hepatitis C often has no symptoms
Most people with chronic hepatitis C will not have symptoms for 20 years or more. Even without symptoms, serious damage to your liver can occur.




Hepatitis C can lead to liver cancer
Hepatitis C can cause serious health problems. It is the #1 cause of liver transplants and a leading cause of liver cancer.



Hepatitis C can be cured
Treatments are available that can cure hepatitis C. Treatment can help prevent further liver damage, cirrhosis, and even liver cancer.

Getting tested is the only way to know if you have hepatitis C. Talk to your doctor about getting tested. It could save your life.



Find Campaign Materials



Access Professional Resources



Learn More About Hepatitis C



Spread the Word



Learn About the Campaign



More Information on Viral Hepatitis

<https://www.cdc.gov/knowmorehepatitis/>

Know More Hepatitis Campaign Resources

- Updated campaign materials to support new hepatitis C testing recommendation to test all adults
- Phased approach with new materials in development
- New materials include:
 - Posters
 - Fact sheets
 - Sample social media content and graphics (including static and GIF)
 - Digital tools
 - Email signatures
 - Live read radio scripts
 - Logo files

Know More Hepatitis Campaign Resources

Why should you get tested for hepatitis C?

Hepatitis C is a leading cause of liver cancer.

Millions of Americans have hepatitis C. Many don't know it.

Hepatitis C can be cured.

All adults should get tested for hepatitis C. Talk to your doctor—it could save your life.

cdc.gov/knowmorehepatitis

GET TESTED FOR HEPATITIS C

Millions of Americans have hepatitis C. Many don't know it. There is a cure for hepatitis C.

So whenever your walk of life, talk to your doctor about getting tested for hepatitis C. It could save your life.

cdc.gov/knowmorehepatitis

WHY SHOULD YOU GET TESTED FOR HEPATITIS C ?

LIVER CANCER

Hepatitis C is a leading cause of liver cancer.

Millions of Americans have hepatitis C. Many don't know it.

Hepatitis C can be cured.

All adults should get tested for hepatitis C. Talk to your doctor—it could save your life.

cdc.gov/knowmorehepatitis

MILLIONS OF AMERICANS HAVE HEPATITIS C. MANY DON'T KNOW IT.

Hepatitis C is a serious disease that can lead to liver cancer. There is a cure for hepatitis C.

All adults should get tested for hepatitis C. Talk to your doctor—it could save your life.

cdc.gov/knowmorehepatitis

Hepatitis C

What is hepatitis?
Hepatitis means inflammation of the liver. The liver is a vital organ that processes nutrients, filters the blood, and fights infections. When the liver is inflamed or damaged, its function can be affected. Heavy alcohol use, toxins, some medications, and certain medical conditions can cause hepatitis.

How is hepatitis C spread?
The hepatitis C virus is usually spread when someone comes into contact with blood from an infected person. This can happen through:

- Sharing drug injection equipment. Today, most people become infected with hepatitis C by sharing needles, syringes, or any other equipment used to prepare and inject drugs.
- Birth. Approximately 6% of infants born to infected mothers will get hepatitis C.
- Healthcare exposures. Although uncommon, people can become infected when healthcare professionals do not follow the proper steps needed to prevent the spread of bloodstream infections.
- Sex with an infected person. While uncommon, hepatitis C can spread during sex, though it has been reported more often among men who have sex with men.
- Unregulated tattoos or body piercings. Hepatitis C can spread when getting tattoos or body piercings in unlicensed facilities, informal settings, or with non-sterile instruments.
- Sharing personal items. Pouches can get splashed from sharing glucose monitors, razors, nail clippers, liver cancer, and other items.

All adults, pregnant women, and people with risk factors should get tested for hepatitis C.

Hepatitis C
Hepatitis C is a liver disease caused by the hepatitis C virus. When someone is first infected with the hepatitis C virus, they can have a very mild illness with few or no symptoms or a serious condition requiring hospitalization. For reasons that are not known, less than half of people who get hepatitis C are able to clear, or get rid of, the virus without treatment in the first 6 months after infection. Most people who get infected will develop a chronic, or lifelong, infection. Left untreated, chronic hepatitis C can cause serious health problems including liver disease, liver failure, liver cancer, and liver transplants.

Symptoms
Many people with hepatitis C do not have symptoms and do not know they are infected. If symptoms occur, they can include yellow skin or eyes, not wanting to eat, upset stomach, throwing up, stomach pain, fever, dark urine, light-colored stool, joint pain, and feeling tired. If symptoms occur with acute infection, they usually appear within 2 to 12 weeks, but can take up to 6 months to develop.

Hepatitis C can be cured.
Getting tested for hepatitis C is important to find out if you are infected and get life-saving treatment. Treatments are available that can cure most people with hepatitis C in 8 to 12 weeks.

Hepatitis C can be prevented.
Although there is no vaccine to prevent hepatitis C, there are ways to reduce the risk of becoming infected.

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

People can live with hepatitis C without symptoms or feeling sick.

Getting tested is the only way to know if you have hepatitis C.
A blood test called a hepatitis C antibody test can tell if you have been infected with the hepatitis C virus—either recently or in the past. If you have a positive antibody test, another blood test is needed to tell if you are still infected or if you were infected in the past and cleared the virus on your own.

CDC recommends you get tested for hepatitis C if you:

- Are 18 years of age and older
- Are pregnant (get tested during each pregnancy)
- Currently inject drugs (get tested regularly)
- Have ever injected drugs, even if it was just once or many years ago
- Have HIV
- Have abnormal liver tests or liver disease
- Are on hemodialysis
- Received donated blood or organs before July 1992
- Received clotting factor concentrates before 1987
- Have been exposed to blood from a person who has hepatitis C
- Were born to a mother with hepatitis C

www.cdc.gov/hepatitis
April 2020

CDC RECOMMENDS ALL ADULTS GET TESTED FOR HEPATITIS C

CDC recommends all adults get tested for hepatitis C.

[click here to learn more](#)

Why should all adults get tested for hepatitis C?

Millions of Americans have hepatitis C, but many don't know it.

Hepatitis C is a leading cause of liver cancer.

Treatments can cure hepatitis C.

CDC recommends all adults get tested for hepatitis C.

[click here to learn more](#)

Talk to your doctor about getting tested. It could save your life.

cdc.gov/knowmorehepatitis

Use of Campaign Materials

- Materials are in the public domain
- Encourage their use if it meets your needs
- Open to suggestions for new materials

Logos

The Know More Hepatitis™ logo is provided to help partners incorporate the Know More Hepatitis campaign into their work and enhance efforts to raise awareness of, and increase testing for, Hepatitis C. Use of the campaign logo is encouraged provided adherence to the [Materials & Logo Usage Guidelines](#). To save an image file, right-mouse-click on the link and select "Save Target As ..." or "Save Link As..."



For Web Use

[Landscape](#) (shown)
[Portrait](#)



Digital and For Print

Digital (high resolution)

[JPG format](#)
[PNG format](#)
[PNG format](#) (reversed)

For Print

[CMYK for 4-color printing](#)
[PMS Spot for 2-color printing](#)
 Black / White
 Reversed out of black, 'NO & MORE' print 30% K

Logos and Usage Guidelines

The Know Hepatitis B™ logo is provided to help partners incorporate Know Hepatitis B™ into their everyday work and enhance their efforts to raise awareness, increase testing for hepatitis B, and link those identified with chronic infection to care.

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Logos



Color	B&W
JPG	JPG
PNG	PNG
EPS	EPS



Color	B&W
JPG	JPG
PNG	PNG
EPS	EPS



Color	B&W
JPG	JPG
PNG	PNG
EPS	EPS



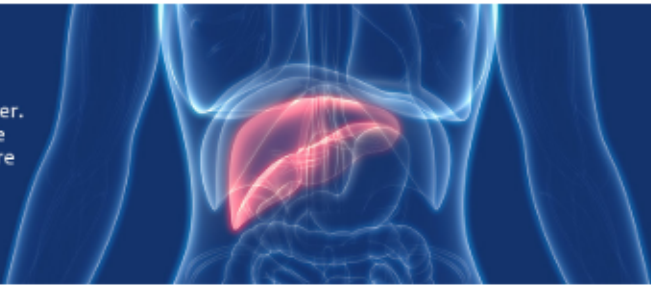
Color	B&W
JPG	JPG
PNG	PNG
EPS	EPS

Hepatitis A Outbreak Resources

What is Viral Hepatitis?

Hepatitis means inflammation of the liver. Hepatitis is often caused by a virus. The most common types of viral hepatitis are hepatitis A, hepatitis B, and hepatitis C.

Learn more about the ABCs of hepatitis.



New Hepatitis C Testing Recommendations

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Vital Signs: Dramatic increases in hepatitis C

CDC now recommends hepatitis C testing for all adults

- A Hepatitis A
- B Hepatitis B
- C Hepatitis C
- D Hepatitis D
- E Hepatitis E

- Statistics and Surveillance
- Viral Hepatitis Outbreaks**
- Populations and Settings

- Resource Center
- Policy and Programs
- Global


Know More Hepatitis

Get tested for hepatitis C.

It could save your life.

Hepatitis C Campaign


Know Hepatitis B



愛家人從關愛自己開始
가족 사랑의 첫 걸음은
당신의 건강을 돌보는 일입니다.
Yêu thương gia đình bắt đầu bằng
sự chăm sóc cho bản thân.

Hepatitis B Campaign for Asian Americans

About DVH



About the Division of Viral Hepatitis

Stay Connected

- Get hepatitis email updates
- Follow on Twitter (@cdc/hcp)
- Contact Us

State & Local Partners

- Viral Hepatitis Prevention Point of Contact List
- Perinatal Hepatitis B Coordinator List

Feedback

We want your
FEEDBACK!

Outbreaks

Hepatitis A Outbreaks

- Widespread outbreaks of hepatitis A across the United States
- Hepatitis A outbreaks
- Interim outbreak-specific guidance on hepatitis A vaccine administration
- Outbreak of Hepatitis A Virus Infections Linked to Fresh Blackberries – 2019
- Multistate outbreak of hepatitis A linked to frozen strawberries – 2016
- Hawaii outbreak of hepatitis A – 2016
- Multistate outbreak of hepatitis A virus infections – 2013

When hearing about hepatitis A, many people think about contaminated food and water. However, in the United States, hepatitis A is more commonly spread from person to person. Since March 2017, CDC's Division of Viral Hepatitis (DVH) has been assisting multiple state and local health departments with hepatitis A outbreaks, spread through person-to-person contact.

The hepatitis A vaccine is the best way to prevent HAV infection

- The following groups are at highest risk for acquiring HAV infection or developing serious complications from HAV infection in these outbreaks and should be offered the hepatitis A vaccine in order to prevent or control an outbreak:
 - **People who use drugs (injection or non-injection)**
 - **People experiencing unstable housing or homelessness**
 - **Men who have sex with men (MSM)**
 - **People who are currently or were recently incarcerated**
 - **People with chronic liver disease, including cirrhosis, hepatitis B, or hepatitis C**
- One dose of single-antigen hepatitis A vaccine has been shown to control outbreaks of hepatitis A.
- Pre-vaccination serologic testing is not required to administer hepatitis A vaccine. Vaccinations should not be postponed if vaccination history cannot be obtained or records are unavailable.

CDC has provided [outbreak-specific considerations for hepatitis A vaccine administration](#).

Since the outbreaks were first identified in 2016, 33 states have publicly reported the following as of April 17, 2020

- Cases: 32,235
- Hospitalizations: 19,694 (61%)
- Deaths: 324

On This Page

- [CDC's Response](#)
- [Postexposure Prophylaxis](#)
- [HAV Specimen Requests](#)
- [Additional Vaccination Information](#)
- [Professional Resources](#)
- [Educational Resources](#)
- [Information for the Public](#)
- [Additional Information](#)

State-Reported Hepatitis A Outbreak Cases as of April 17, 2020




Legend:

- No publicly reported cases
- Outbreak declared over
- 1 - 250
- >250 - 500
- >500 - 1,000
- >1,000 - 2,000
- >2,000 - 4,000
- >4,000

<https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/outbreaks/2017March-HepatitisA.htm>

Hepatitis A Outbreak Resources

Hepatitis A Outbreak



Hepatitis A is a liver infection caused by the hepatitis A virus. The virus is spreading from person to person around the country, especially among people who are not vaccinated.

Protect yourself and get vaccinated against hepatitis A

Who should get vaccinated:

- People who use drugs
- People who have unstable housing or are homeless
- People with hepatitis C or other serious liver disease

Can hepatitis A be serious?
Hepatitis A can range from a mild illness lasting a few weeks to a more severe illness that can lead to liver failure. Although uncommon, hepatitis A can cause conditions, including hepatitis C, are at higher risk of complications.

Can hepatitis A be prevented?
Yes. The hepatitis A vaccine is safe and effective in preventing infection with the hepatitis A virus. People who are at high risk should get vaccinated as soon as possible.

Practice good hand hygiene. Thoroughly washing hands with soap and water plays an important role in preventing the spread of many illnesses.

How is hepatitis A spread?
The hepatitis A virus is found in the blood and stool of an infected person. In this outbreak, the virus is spreading from person to person, especially among people using drugs, having sex with men, or living in unstable housing.

HEPATITIS A OUTBREAKS

Outbreaks of hepatitis A are occurring nationwide. Hospitalizations and deaths have been higher than usual, especially among older people and those with comorbid conditions. People at higher risk for infection include people who use drugs and those experiencing homelessness. These populations may be more likely to seek care in emergency departments than in primary care settings. Please screen for these risk factors and administer hepatitis A vaccine.

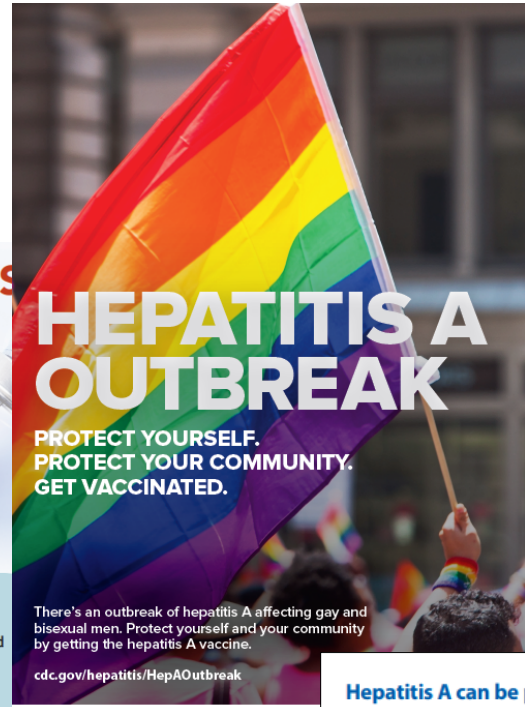
What Emergency Departments Can Do

- FOLLOW** appropriate infection control practices, including proper hand hygiene
- ADVISE** post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) for close contacts of infected people within 2 weeks of exposure
- REPORT** all confirmed or suspected hepatitis A cases to your health department in a timely manner
- VACCINATE** patients at risk
 - Serologic testing is NOT required or recommended in order to vaccinate
 - A single dose of hepatitis A vaccine is about 95% seroprotective in healthy individuals

Assess and Vaccinate Patients at Risk

- People who use drugs (injection or non-injection)
- People experiencing homelessness or transient living
- People who are, or were recently incarcerated
- Men who have sex with men
- People with underlying liver disease (cirrhosis, hepatitis B, or hepatitis C)

www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/HepAOutbreak




HEPATITIS A OUTBREAK

PROTECT YOURSELF. PROTECT YOUR COMMUNITY. GET VACCINATED.

There's an outbreak of hepatitis A affecting gay and bisexual men. Protect yourself and your community by getting the hepatitis A vaccine.

cdc.gov/hepatitis/HepAOutbreak



HEPATITIS A OUTBREAK

PROTECT YOURSELF. GET VACCINATED.

Hepatitis A can make you sick for weeks to months. Some people have even died in this outbreak. The virus is spreading from person to person among people who have unstable housing or are experiencing homelessness.

HEPATITIS A CAN BE PREVENTED WITH A SAFE AND EFFECTIVE VACCINE.

Name of Organization
Street
City, State, Zip code
Phone number
Additional information as needed



www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/HepAOutbreak

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

Hepatitis A is a liver infection caused by the hepatitis A virus. The virus is very contagious and spreading from person to person and causing an outbreak.

Who should get vaccinated?

- People who use drugs
- People who have unstable housing or are homeless
- People who are or were recently in jail or prison
- Men who have sex with men
- People with hepatitis C or other serious liver problems

www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/HepAOutbreak

HEPATITIS A OUTBREAKS

WIDESPREAD PERSON-TO-PERSON OUTBREAKS OCCURRING IN THE U.S.
Vaccination is the best prevention

Assess and Vaccinate:


- People who use drugs
- People experiencing homelessness
- Men who have sex with men
- People who are currently or were recently incarcerated
- People with chronic liver disease

Since 2016, 33 states have publicly reported:

32,235 CASES **61% HOSPITALIZATIONS** **324 DEATHS**

*As of April 17, 2020

ONE DOSE of HepA vaccine **95%** protection in healthy adults **CONTROLS OUTBREAKS** of hepatitis A




www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/HepAOutbreak

HEPATITIS A OUTBREAK

PROTECT YOURSELF AND YOUR COMMUNITY. GET VACCINATED.

Hepatitis A can make you sick for weeks to months. Some people have even died in this outbreak. The virus is spreading from person to person among people who use drugs. **But hepatitis A can be prevented with a safe and effective vaccine.**

Name of Organization
Street
City, State, Zip code
Phone number
Additional information as needed



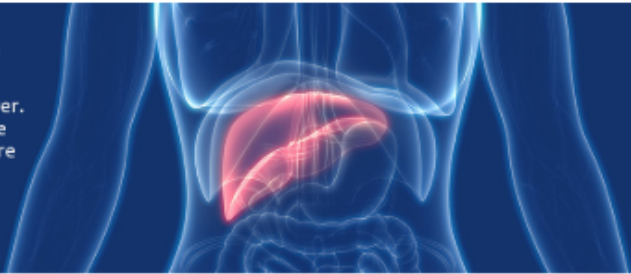
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Patient & Provider Resources

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Learn more about the ABCs of hepatitis.



<h3>New Hepatitis C Testing Recommendations</h3> <p>CDC Recommendations for Hepatitis C Screening Among Adults</p>	<h3>May is Hepatitis Awareness Month</h3> <p>CDC resources for Hepatitis Awareness Month and Testing Day</p>	<h3>Vital Signs: Dramatic increases in hepatitis C</h3> <p>CDC now recommends hepatitis C testing for all adults</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Hepatitis A B Hepatitis B C Hepatitis C D Hepatitis D E Hepatitis E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics and Surveillance Viral Hepatitis Outbreaks Populations and Settings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource Center Policy and Programs Global
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<h3>Know More Hepatitis</h3> <p>Get tested for hepatitis C. It could save your life.</p> <p>Hepatitis C Campaign</p>	<h3>Know Hepatitis B</h3> <p>愛家人從關愛自己開始 가족 사랑의 첫 걸음은 당신의 건강을 돌보는 일입니다. Yêu thương gia đình bắt đầu bằng sự chăm sóc cho bản thân.</p> <p>Hepatitis B Campaign for Asian Americans</p>	<h3>About DVH</h3> <p>Division of Viral Hepatitis</p> <p>About the Division of Viral Hepatitis</p>
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<h3>Stay Connected</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Get hepatitis email updates Follow on Twitter (@cdchepp) Contact Us 	<h3>State & Local Partners</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Viral Hepatitis Prevention Point of Contact List Perinatal Hepatitis B Coordinator List 	<h3>Feedback</h3> <p>We want your FEEDBACK!</p>
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Resource Center

- Health Professional Tools
- Patient Education Materials
- MMWR Publications
- Order CDC Posters
- Training Resources
- Helpful External Links

- A** Hepatitis A
- B** Hepatitis B
- C** Hepatitis C
- D** Hepatitis D
- E** Hepatitis E

Viral Hepatitis Home

- Statistics & Surveillance
- Populations & Settings
- Outbreaks
- State and Local Partners & Grantees
- Policy and Programs
- Resource Center
- Global
- Anonymous Feedback



<h3>Health Professional Tools</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hepatitis A Hepatitis B Hepatitis C All CDC tools 	<h3>Patient Education Materials</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hepatitis A Hepatitis B Hepatitis C All CDC fact sheets CDC Posters available for order
<h3>MMWR Publications</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hepatitis A Hepatitis B Hepatitis C Hepatitis E Other hepatitis MMWRs 	<h3>National Education Campaigns</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know More Hepatitis encourages testing for hepatitis C Know Hepatitis B encourages hepatitis B testing for Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders (AAPIs)
<h3>Training Resources</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CDC Training External Training CDC Conferences and Meetings 	<h3>Plans & Reports</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DVH Strategic Plan HHS Action Plan The National Academies' Reports
<h3>Observance Day/Month Resources</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hepatitis Awareness Month and Hepatitis Testing Day World Hepatitis Day 	

Provider Clinical Tools

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. In response to HBV as a result of prior infection or vaccination, or is susceptible to infection.

HBsAg	anti-HBc	anti-HBs	Interpretation
negative	negative	negative	Susceptible
negative	positive	negative	Immune due to natural infection
negative	negative	positive	Immune due to hepatitis B vaccination
positive	positive	negative	Acutely infected
positive	positive	positive	Chronic infection

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.

Testing Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders for Hepatitis B

Rationale
Studies have shown that while Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders (AAPI) represent 5% of the population, they make up 50% of hepatitis B cases. Nearly 2 in 3 people living with chronic hepatitis B do not know they are infected. Testing for chronic hepatitis B plays an important role in the detection, classification, management and medical care for patients with hepatitis B.

Who should be tested for Hepatitis B with an HBsAg* test?

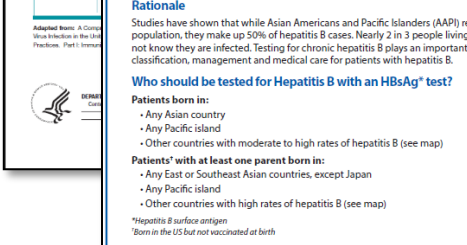
Patients born in:

- Any Asian country
- Any Pacific island
- Other countries with moderate to high rates of hepatitis B (see map)

Patients' with at least one parent born in:

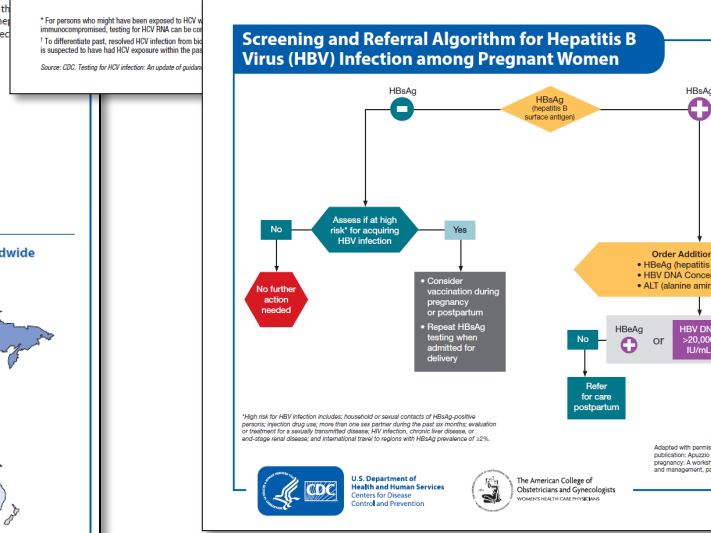
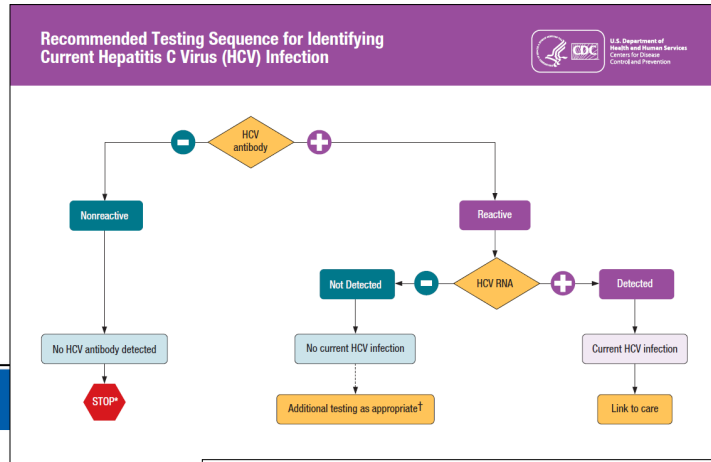
- Any East or Southeast Asian countries, except Japan
- Any Pacific island
- Other countries with high rates of hepatitis B (see map)

*Hepatitis B surface antigen
Born in the US but not vaccinated at birth



Source: CDC Recommendations for Identification and Public Health Management of Persons with Chronic Hepatitis B Virus Infection. MMWR Sept 19, 2008; 57 (No. 38): 1-20. <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/mm5708a.pdf>

Continued on next page



Hepatitis C Online

Sign In or Register

HCV Biology | HCV Medications | Course Modules | Tools & Calculators | Clinical Consultation | Master Bibliography

HCV Biology

HCV Structure
HCV Proteins
HCV Life Cycle

Learn about HCV Biology »

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Hepatitis B Online

A free educational website from the University of Washington National Hepatitis Training Center

Contributors

Funded by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

HBV Medications


Prescribing Information
Clinical Studies
Slide Decks

Learn about medications to treat HBV »

Hepatitis B Virus Modules

www.cdc.gov/hepatitis

Stay Connected



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Feedback

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Thank you

For more information, contact
Amanda Carnes at ccarnes@cdc.gov

For more information, contact CDC
1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)
TTY: 1-888-232-6348 www.cdc.gov

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.