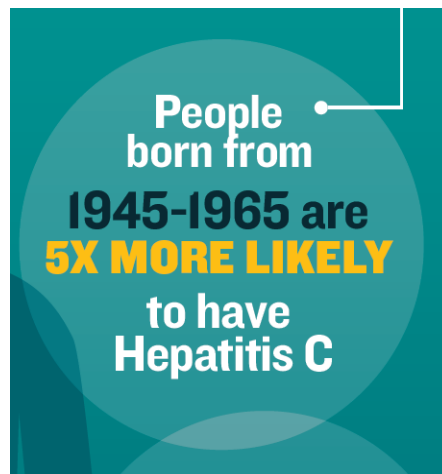
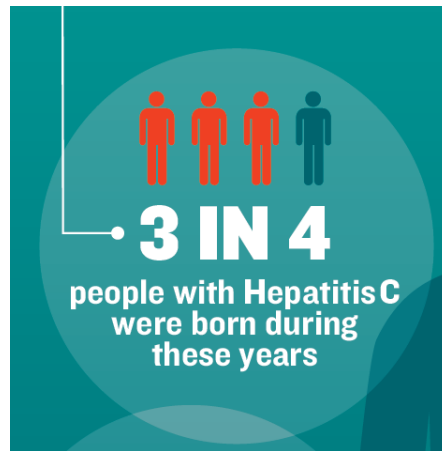


THE AAOHN COMMUNITY CARES ABOUT HEPATITIS C

HCV Outreach Project, funded by the National Viral Hepatitis Roundtable Health Coaching Materials

Why get tested?

- There are 1.5-2 million people in the United States who do not know they have Hepatitis C.
- They may not have symptoms.
- 75% of all known cases of Hepatitis C are in adults born between 1945 and 1965.
- It is estimated that people born between 1945 and 1965 are 5 times more likely to have Hepatitis C.



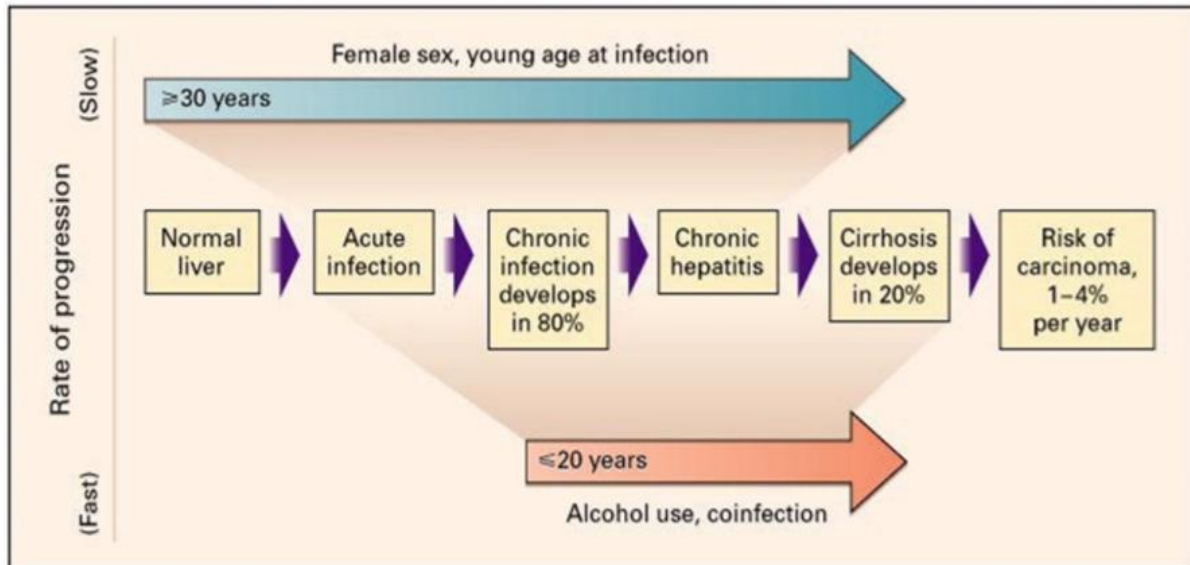
Source:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Know More Hepatitis Campaign. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/knowmorehepatitis/index.htm>

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What happens if you test positive for Hepatitis C antibody?

- There is an additional blood test which determines whether you have chronic Hepatitis C.
- 15-25% of people with the Hepatitis C clear the virus spontaneously and do not need treatment.
- In persons with chronic Hepatitis C, if untreated, liver damage, cirrhosis and liver cancer can occur.

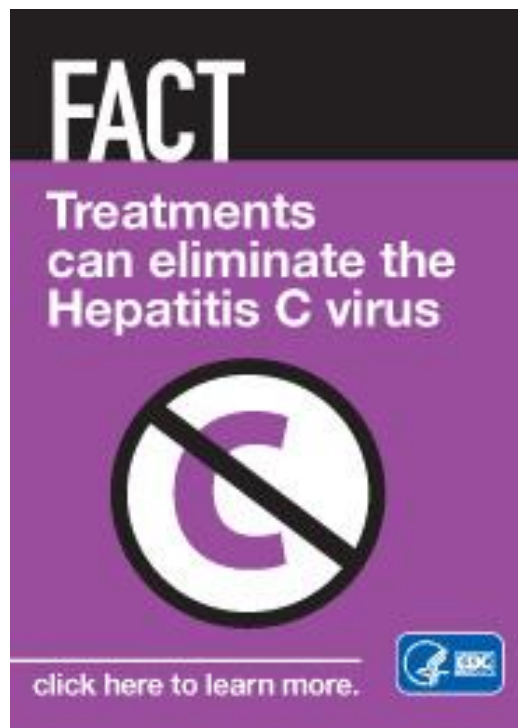


Source: Mehta, N., Carey, W., Alkhouri, N., & O'Shea, R.S. (February 2017). Hepatitis C. Cleveland Clinic Center for Continuing Education. Retrieved from <http://www.clevelandclinicmeded.com/medicalpubs/diseasemanagement/hepatology/hepatitis-C/>

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Treatment is available to cure Hepatitis C

- Treatment (oral medication) is taken for 8-12 weeks and has very few side effects.
- Your test results are kept confidential.
- You most likely will be able to do your regular job.
- In 95-99% of people, these medications cure Hepatitis C.
- In our organization, these medications:
 - Are covered by our insurance
 - May not be covered by our insurance but there are Patient Assistance Programs to help with payment.
 - I will put you in contact with our Human Resources for a confidential discussion about your coverage options.



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Making the decision to screen for Hepatitis C

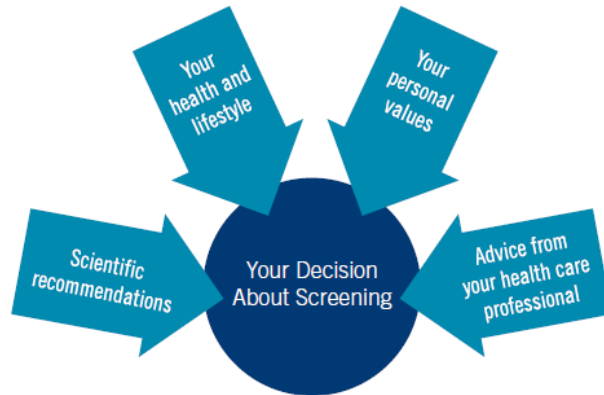
Screening for Hepatitis C Virus Infection in Adults



Deciding Whether to Get Screened for Hepatitis C Infection

The Task Force recommends that adults at high risk for hepatitis C infection be screened for the infection. People who currently use injection drugs should be screened regularly. The Task Force also recommends that doctors or nurses should offer 1-time hepatitis C screening to adults born between 1945 and 1965.

Even though the Task force recommends that doctors and nurses offer you a hepatitis C test, you can choose to decline. If you have questions, talk to your doctor or nurse about hepatitis C infection, the test, and the meaning of positive and negative results. Be comfortable that all your questions have been answered. When deciding whether to get screened, think about your own lifestyle (both now and in the past), personal beliefs, and preferences for health care. Consider scientific recommendations, like this one from the Task Force. Use this information to become fully informed and to decide whether getting a hepatitis C test is right for you.



Source: U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. (2013). Screening for Hepatitis C Infection in Adults: Consumer Guide. Retrieved from <https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/UpdateSummaryFinal/hepatitis-c-screening>

For more campaign materials, including posters and short videos aimed at screening persons born between 1945 and 1965, visit the CDC site Know More Hepatitis: <https://www.cdc.gov/knowmorehepatitis/materials.htm>

For motivational interviewing strategies, focused on those with Hepatitis C and substance use disorders, visit the Institute for Research, Education, and Training in Addictions <http://ireta.org/hepatitis-c/>