Hepatitis C in Connecticut

Absolutely anyone can have Hep C and not know it. Be a part of the knowing.

What is Hep C?

Hepatitis C (Hep C) is a liver disease caused by the Hepatitis C virus. Hepatitis means inflammation of the liver. The liver is a major organ that processes nutrients, filters the blood, and fights infections. While anyone can have Hep C, once you know your status, this disease can be treated and cured!





AGE

Born between 1981-1996? Millennials make up **36.5%** of new Hep C infections.



RISK FACTORS

- Injection drug use
- Being born to mother with Hep C
- Being HIV+
- Tattoos and piercings
- Blood transfusion & organ transplant before 1992
- Being in prison
- Having sex with a Hep C+ person





Average time for Hep C test results

Hep C & HIV

Around 62-80% of injection drug users with HIV also have Hep C. Having both HIV and Hepatitis C more than triples the odds for liver disease, liver failure, and liver-related death. This means testing is all the more important for those at risk for both HIV and Hep C – and testing is easy!

Silence Stigma. Get Tested.

Getting tested for Hep C is the only way to know if you have it. Rapid Hep C tests are available at health clinics with results in 20 minutes. In-home tests are available as well. No matter which way you choose to test, you can know your status quickly, and get treated and cured if you test positive.

Silence Stigma. Seek Treatment.

If you have a positive Hep C test result, you will need to talk to a doctor about the best treatment option for you.

8-12 WEEKS

of treatment cures 90% of people with Hep C

Silence Stigma. Get Cured.

Over 90% of people with Hep C are cured with just 8-12 weeks of treatment. Hep C cures are covered by most Medicaid and Medicare policies, and major private insurers. Speak with your healthcare provider for details. An end to Hep C is in sight!

For a testing site near you, **visit: ct.gov/HepC** For all other questions, please **email: HepCinfo.dph@ct.gov**

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SIGNS & SYMPTOMS

- Fever
- Tiredness
- Dark urine
- Jaundice (yellowed skin)
- Clay-colored poop
- Belly or joint pain
- Nausea/vomiting
- Diarrhea
- Loss of appetite