

Hepatitis Prevention Program

Bureau of HIV/AIDS Division of Disease Control

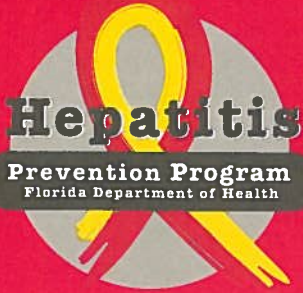
Florida Department of Health

Call your county health department for information on hepatitis testing and vaccination.

www.doh.state.fl.us/Disease_ctrl/aids/hep/index.html

www.cdc.gov/hepatitis

www.liverfoundation.org



Hepatitis A (HAV)

Hepatitis B (HBV)

Hepatitis C (HCV)

How do you get it?

Oral contact with feces from an infected person

- Eating food prepared by an infected person who did not clean hands properly
- Drinking contaminated water
- Eating raw contaminated shellfish
- Close personal contact (including sex & sharing a household)
- Oral-anal sexual practices

Contact with infected person's blood/body fluids

- Sharing injection drug or tattooing equipment
- Unprotected anal, vaginal, or oral sex
- Infected mother to her infant during pregnancy, delivery, or breast-feeding
- Household contact
- Occupational exposure through needle stick

Contact with infected person's blood

- Sharing injection drug or tattooing equipment
- Blood transfusion before 1992
- Infants born to a mother with hepatitis C
- Occupational exposure through needle stick
- Can be passed during sex, but this is not common

How do you prevent it?

• Get vaccinated

- Wash your hands after using the bathroom, after changing a diaper, and before preparing or eating food
- Avoid sexual practices that result in oral-anal contact; or, use a latex barrier between the mouth and anus
- Cook shellfish thoroughly

• Get vaccinated

- Don't share needles to inject drugs, tattooing equipment, razors, or toothbrushes
- Wear a condom every time you have sex
- Pregnant women screened for HBV and routine vaccination for all infants
- Use standard precautions in occupations which involve possible exposure to blood and body fluids

• There is NO vaccine

- Avoid sharing injection drug equipment
- Don't share tattooing equipment, razors, toothbrushes, or fingernail clippers
- Use standard precautions in occupations which involve possible exposure to blood
- Wear a condom every time you have sex

What are the Symptoms?

In many cases symptoms may be absent or very mild

If present, may include any of the following:

- Yellow skin or eyes (jaundice)
- Feeling very tired
- Abdominal pain
- Loss of appetite
- Nausea
- Diarrhea

- Most children and many adults don't have symptoms
- Symptoms, if present, similar to hepatitis A

- Most people don't have symptoms
- Symptoms, if present, similar to hepatitis A
- Might not show any symptoms until 10-30 years after getting infected

How do you treat it?

- No treatment except management of symptoms
- Rest
- Don't drink alcohol—it can worsen liver disease
- Eat a healthy diet

- Medications are available for chronic illness
- Don't drink alcohol—it can worsen liver disease
- Get vaccinated for hepatitis A
- Eat a healthy diet
- Regular exercise

- Medications are available to treat chronic illness
- Don't drink alcohol—it can worsen liver disease
- Get vaccinated for hepatitis A and hepatitis B.
- Eat a healthy diet
- Regular exercise