How is Hepatitis C NOT passed on:

Hepatitis C is only transmitted through infected blood. It is not passed on from kissing, hugging, shaking hands, eating from same plate or drinking from same glass.

Can Hepatitis be treated?

Yes! Over 90% of Hepatitis cases can be treated and cured. New and improved treatments with minimal side effects and toxicity are locally available. All information regarding treatment can be discussed with your doctor.

How can Hepatitis C be prevented?

There is **NO VACCINE TO PREVENT HEPATITIS C** but there are always ways of how to reduce the risk of getting infected.



Avoid sharing shaving razors, toothbrushes or other personal belonging that involves contact with infected blood



Do not share needles, spoons or snorting practices for drug use



Attend to licensed tattooing, acupuncture or body piercing parlours.



Always use condoms for sexual encounters





Support and Contacts

- Your General Practitioner (Family Doctor)
- GenitoUrinary (GU) Clinic **T:** 2122 7981/ 2545 7494
- Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Directorate **T:** 2326 6000
- Detox helpline **T:** 2226 1800
- www.sexualhealth.gov.mt



YOUR QUESTIONS & ANSWERS ON **HEPATITIS C**



OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER MINISTRY FOR HEALTH

What is Hepatitis?

Hepatitis means inflammation of the liver. There are different types of Hepatitis, but this fact sheet will only focus on Hepatitis C.

What is Hepatitis C?

Hepatitis C is a **liver disease** caused by the **Hepatitis C virus**. It can be acute or chronic.

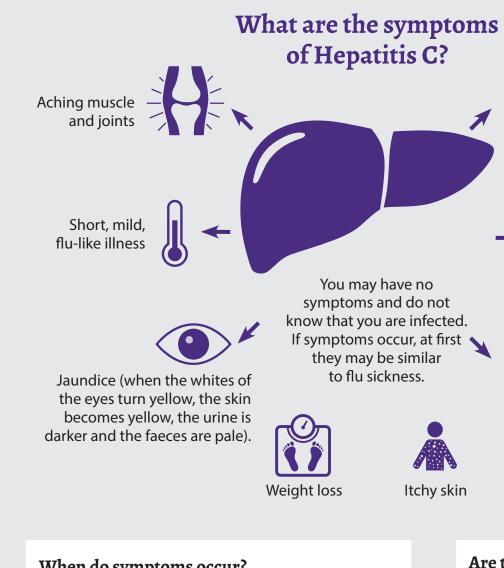
Persons who have been infected for less than 6 months are suffering from **Acute Hepatitis C**. They generally show no symptoms.

Approximately **20%** of infected persons will **clear the virus** within 6 months and will have no long term consequences.

The remaining 80% of infected persons will develop Chronic Hepatitis C. Such infected persons will **carry the virus for the rest of their lives** and will **remain infectious** and at **risk to others**.

A person can be **re-infected** even if the virus was cleared, or has been successfully treated and cured.





When do symptoms occur?

Most cases have no symptoms. The symptoms appear anytime between 2 weeks and 6 months after infection. However, symptoms may develop many years later with the possibility that the damage to liver would be already in the advanced stage.

Tiredness or general fatigue (this can last for weeks)

> Digestive problems:-Nausea &

Diahorrea and poor appetite



Are there different types of Hepatitis C?

Yes, there are 4 types of Hepatitis C virus known as genotypes. Your doctor will guide which virus you are infected after a blood test.

How is Hepatitis passed on?

The hepatitis C virus is passed from one person to another mainly through blood that is infected.

HIGH RISK ACTIVITIES INCLUDE:

- Sharing of drug-injecting equipment (needles, heating spoons and snorting equipment). This is the most common way how people become infected.
- Using non-sterilised equipment for tattooing, acupuncture or body piercing (it is important to go to a Public Health registered outlets)



MEDIUM-LOW RISK ACTIVITIES INCLUDE:

- Sharing or not disposing of grooming and hygiene supplies like shaving razors and toothbrushes of infected persons
- **Exposure to blood during unprotected sex** with an infected person. Sexual transmission is an uncommon way of becoming infected with Hepatitis C. However, there is research showing that men who have sex with men (MSM), who are HIV-positive, and have multiple sex partners have an increased risk for Hepatitis C.
- **Needle stick injuries** in health care settings
- **Poor infection control:** contaminated and inadequately sterilized equipment used in medical and dental procedures
- **Rarely** from an infected mother to baby during **childbirth**.