**Canadian Liver Foundation**

1 in 4 Canadians may be affected by liver disease, including everyone from newborn babies to older adults.

Founded in 1969 the Canadian Liver Foundation (CLF) is the only national charity in Canada focused on liver health, and the main source of non-profit funding for liver health research.

Today, we are bringing liver research to life by raising funds to promote liver health, improve public awareness, fund research and provide support to individuals affected by liver disease.

To support liver research visit [liver.ca/donate](http://liver.ca/donate)

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**Hepatitis C in Canada**

**Who Should Be Screened?**

Hepatitis C is a liver disease which can progress to cirrhosis, liver cancer and ultimately death from liver failure.

New treatments can cure almost everybody in 8 - 12 weeks!

Screen for early detection and intervention.

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**WHY SCREEN FOR HEPATITIS C?**

- Hepatitis C is a liver disease which can progress to cirrhosis, liver cancer and ultimately death from liver failure.
- New treatments can cure almost everybody in 8 - 12 weeks!
- Screen for early detection and intervention.

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**References**


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**Canadian Liver Foundation Hepatitis C Information, Tools & Resources:** [www.liver.ca/HepC4HCP](http://www.liver.ca/HepC4HCP)

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**Canadian Charitable Registration No:** 10686 2949 RR0001

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RISK-BASED SCREENING ALONE IS INEFFECTIVE

RISK-BASED SCREENING:
A) Injection or intranasal drug use or shared drug paraphernalia (past or present)
B) Born or resident in a region where hepatitis C is more common (i.e.: Central, East and South Asia; Australasia and Oceania; Eastern Europe; Sub-Saharan Africa; and North Africa/Middle East)
C) Blood, blood products or an organ transplant before July 1992 in Canada
D) Needle stick involving hepatitis C positive blood
E) Signs of liver disease (i.e.: abnormal liver enzyme tests) or other infectious diseases (i.e.: hepatitis B, HIV, etc.)
F) Health care services where there is a lack of infection prevention and control practices, including kidney/hemodialysis treatment
G) Children born to hepatitis C positive mothers
H) Tattoos or body piercings
I) Risky sexual activity (i.e.: multiple partners, traumatic or rough sex, etc.)
J) Shared personal care items with someone who has hepatitis C (i.e.: razors, toothbrush, etc.)

THE CANADIAN LIVER FOUNDATION RECOMMENDS ADDING BIRTH-COHORT SCREENING

REFERRAL FOR CARE AND TREATMENT
Refer to your preferred specialist or search for a specialist in your area at www.liver.ca/liverdocs

EVALUATION/MONITORING
Follow-up with additional testing according to test results noted above.
Screen for mental health/substance use disorders, and if present, treat or refer as appropriate. Ongoing mental health or substance use disorders should not exclude patients from being immediately referred for treatment.