

HEPATITIS C IN CANADA:

PRIMARY CARE PHYSICIANS ARE THE IST POINT OF SCREENING

WHY SCREEN FOR HEPATITIS C?

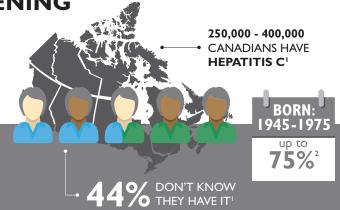


Hepatitis C is a liver disease which can progress to cirrhosis, liver cancer and ultimately death from liver failure.



New treatments can cure almost everybody

Screen for early detection and intervention.





RECOGNIZE • Who to screen

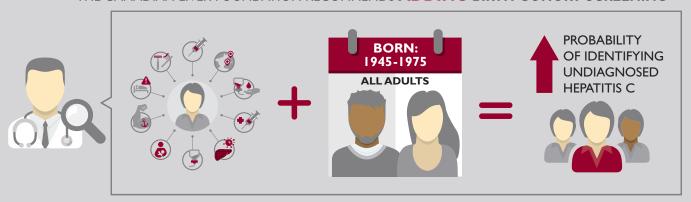
RISK-BASED SCREENING ALONE IS INEFFECTIVE



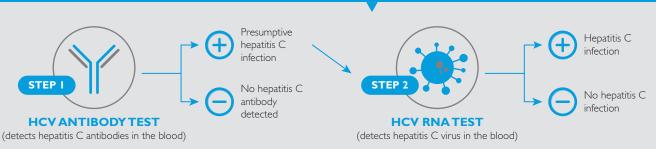
RISK-BASED SCREENING:

- 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.)
-)) Shared personal care items with someone who has hepatitis C (i.e.: razors, toothbrush, etc.)

THE CANADIAN LIVER FOUNDATION RECOMMENDS ADDING BIRTH-COHORT SCREENING3









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.





1. Trubnikov, M., P.Yan, and C. Archibald. Estimated prevalence of Hepatitis C virus infection in Canada, 2011. Canada Communicable Disease Report 40.19 (2014): 429
2. Remis RS. Modelling the incidence and prevalence of hepatitis C infection and its sequelae in Canada, 2007. Ottawa (ON): Public Health Agency of Canada; 2007
3. Canadian Liver Foundation Position Statement on Hepatitis C Testing: www.liver.ca/how-you-help/advocate/#hep-c-testing

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