### Resources

**Information about hepatitis C:** 

Talk to staff at your local needle exchange.

**Hepatitis Education Project** 

hepeducation.org, 206-732-0311

**Centers for Disease Control and Prevention** cdc.gov/hepatitis/#

**KNOW** More Hepatitis, Born between 1945 and 1965:

cdc.gov/knowmorehepatitis/

#### Alcohol and drug use services:

**Robert Clewis Center** 

Social Work Program, 206-205-1074

**Seattle-King County Needle Exchange** 

tinyurl.com/nxschedule, 206-263-2000

**Washington Recovery Help Line** 

warecoveryhelpline.org, I-866-789-1511

**Alcohol Drug Help Line** 

adhl.org, 206-722-3700 or 800-562-1240

Available in alternate formats



December 2013

You've had a hepatitis C antibody test...



## Your test result is ✓ Negative

What does this mean? It means that <u>most likely you are not infected</u> with the hepatitis C virus.

- It can take up to 6 months for your body to make enough antibodies to show up on the hepatitis C antibody test.
- Get tested again if you have shared injection equipment during the past 6 months.
- A negative result does not mean you are protected from getting hepatitis C in the future.

## Take steps to protect yourself and others!

- There is no vaccine to prevent hepatitis C.
- But there is vaccine for hepatitis A and B.
- Get your hep A & B vaccines now!

# You don't have to get hepatitis C. Hep C is preventable!

Hepatitis C is spread through direct contact with blood.

To protect yourself:

- Always use a new sterile syringe.
- Avoid sharing needles, syringes, cookers, cottons, mixing water, and other drug equipment.
- Do not share personal items that could have blood on them – things like toothbrushes, razors, or nail clippers.
- Sex The risk for vaginal sex is low.
  For anal sex, the risk is higher. Risk is also higher if you already have HIV.