



## Pwogram Prevansyon Epatit

Biwo Kontwòl Maladi Kontajye (Bureau of Communicable Diseases)  
Divizyon Kontwòl Maladi ak Pwoteksyon Sante (Division of Disease Control and Health Protection)

Depatman Sante Florida (Florida Department of Health)

Rele depatman sante konte kote w ap viv la pou mande enfòmasyon sou tès ak vaksen pou epatit.

Sant pou Kontwòl ak Prevansyon Maladi  
(Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, CDC), rekòmande pou tout moun ki fèt ant ane 1945 ak 1965 fè tès pou epatit C

[www.flahepatitis.org](http://www.flahepatitis.org)  
[www.cdc.gov/hepatitis](http://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis)

### Epatit A (HAV)

### Epatit B (HBV)

### Epatit C (HCV)

#### Kijan ou pran li?

Kontak oral avèk poupopou yon moun ki enfekte

- Si ou manje sa yon moun enfekte prepare san li pa t lave men li kòrèkteman
- Si ou bwè dlo ki kontamine
- Si ou manje fwidmè kri ki kontamine
- Kontak pèsònèl sere (tankou séks ak itilizasyon menm istansil avèk moun lakay ou)
- Pratik seksyèl oral-anal

Kontak avèk san/fliyid kò moun ki enfekte

- Si ou sèvi nan menm zegwi pou pran piki oswa nan menm ekipman pou mete tatou sou kò avèk lòt moun
- Séks anal, vajinal oswa oral san pwoteksyon
- Manman enfekte ki transmèt li ba tibebé yo[!]pandan yo ansent oswa pandan y ap akouche
- Kontak avèk moun nan kay la
- Si ou ekspoze nan travay ou nan pwent zegwi

Kontak avèk san moun ki enfekte

- Si ou sèvi nan menm zegwi pou pran piki oswa nan menm ekipman pou mete tatou sou kò avèk lòt moun
- Séks anal, vajinal oswa oral san pwoteksyon
- Tibebé ki fèt nan yon manman ki gen epatit C
- Si ou ekspoze nan travay ou nan pwent zegwi
- Kapab transmèt li pandan sèks, men sa pa fèt souvan

#### Kijan ou evite li?

##### • Pran vaksen

- Lave men ou apre ou itilize twalèt, apre ou chanje yon kouchèt, epi anvan ou prepare manje oswa anvan ou manje.
- Pa fè pratik seksyèl kote ou gen kontak oral-anal; oswa, itilize baryè ki gen latèks ant bouch la ak anis lan
- Kwit fwidmè yo nèt

##### • Pran vaksen

- Pa sèvi nan menm zegwi pou pran dwòg, ekipman pou fè tatou, razwa, bwòs dan, oswa tay zong avèk lòt moun
- Sèvi ak yon nouvo kapòt chak fwa w ap fè bagay
- Famn ansent ki teste pou HBV ak vaksen woutin pou tout tibebé yo
- Famn ansent ki teste pou HBV ak vaksen woutin pou tout tibebé yo
- Pran prekosyon nòmal nan metye ou ki ka lakòz ou ekspoze nan san ak fliyid kò

##### • PA gen vaksen

- Pa sèvi nan menm ekipman pou pran dwòg avèk lòt moun
- Pa kite lòt moun itilize zegwi ou pou fè tatou, razwa ou, bwòs dan ou, oswa tay zong ou
- Pran prekosyon nòmal nan metye ou ki ka lakòz ou ekspoze nan san
- Sèvi ak yon nouvo kapòt chak fwa w ap fè bagay

#### Kisa Sentòm yo ye?

#### Nan anpil ka, ka pa gen sentòm oswa sentòm yo ka lejè

Si ou gen sentòm, kèk ladan yo se ka nenpòt nan sa ki anba la a:

- Po oswa zye jòn (lajònisis)
- Ou santi ou fatige anpil
- Doulè anba tivant
- Bouch pa bon
- Képlen
- Dyare

• Pifò timoun an anpil adilt pa gen sentòm yo

- Si ou gen sentòm yo, yo sanble avèk epatit A

• Pifò moun pa gen sentòm yo

- Si ou gen sentòm yo, yo sanble avèk epatit A

• Ou ta ka pa montre okenn sentòm jouk nan 10-30 ane apre ou enfekte

#### Kijan ou trete li?

- Pa gen tretman, sof kontwòl sentòm yo
- Repoze
- Pa bwè alkòl-li kapab fè maladi fwa a vin grav
- Manje sa ki bon pou sante ou

• Gen medikaman ki disponib pou maladi kwonik

- Pa bwè alkòl-li kapab fè maladi fwa a vin grav
- Pran vaksen pou epatit A
- Manje sa ki bon pou sante ou
- Fè egzèsis fizik souvan

• Gen medikaman ki disponib pou tretre maladi kwonik

- Pa bwè alkòl—li kapab fè maladi fwa a vin grav
- Pran vaksen pou epatit A ak epatit B
- Manje sa ki bon pou sante ou
- Fè egzèsis fizik souvan



## Hepatitis Prevention Program

Bureau of Communicable Diseases

Division of Disease Control and Health Protection

Florida Department of Health

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

The Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC), recommends all people born from 1945-1965 get tested for hepatitis C

[www.flahepatitis.org](http://www.flahepatitis.org)  
[www.cdc.gov/hepatitis](http://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis)

### Hepatitis A (HAV)

#### 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

### Hepatitis B (HBV)

##### 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 or delivery
- Household contact
- Occupational exposure through needle stick

### Hepatitis C (HCV)

##### 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, toothbrushes, or nail clippers
- 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 nail clippers
- Use standard precautions in occupations which involve possible exposure to blood
- Wear a condom every time you have sex

#### What are the Symptoms?

- If present, may include any of the following:
- Yellow skin or eyes (jaundice)
  - Feeling very tired
  - Abdominal pain
  - Loss of appetite
  - Nausea
  - Diarrhea

#### In many cases symptoms may be absent or very mild

- 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