

Hepatitis B

*Understanding Hepatitis B and Promoting
Testing in African Immigrant Communities*

*A guide for community health workers, health
educators, healthcare providers and other professionals*



KNOW[™]
HEPATITIS B



U.S. Department of
Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention

HEPATITIS B
FOUNDATION



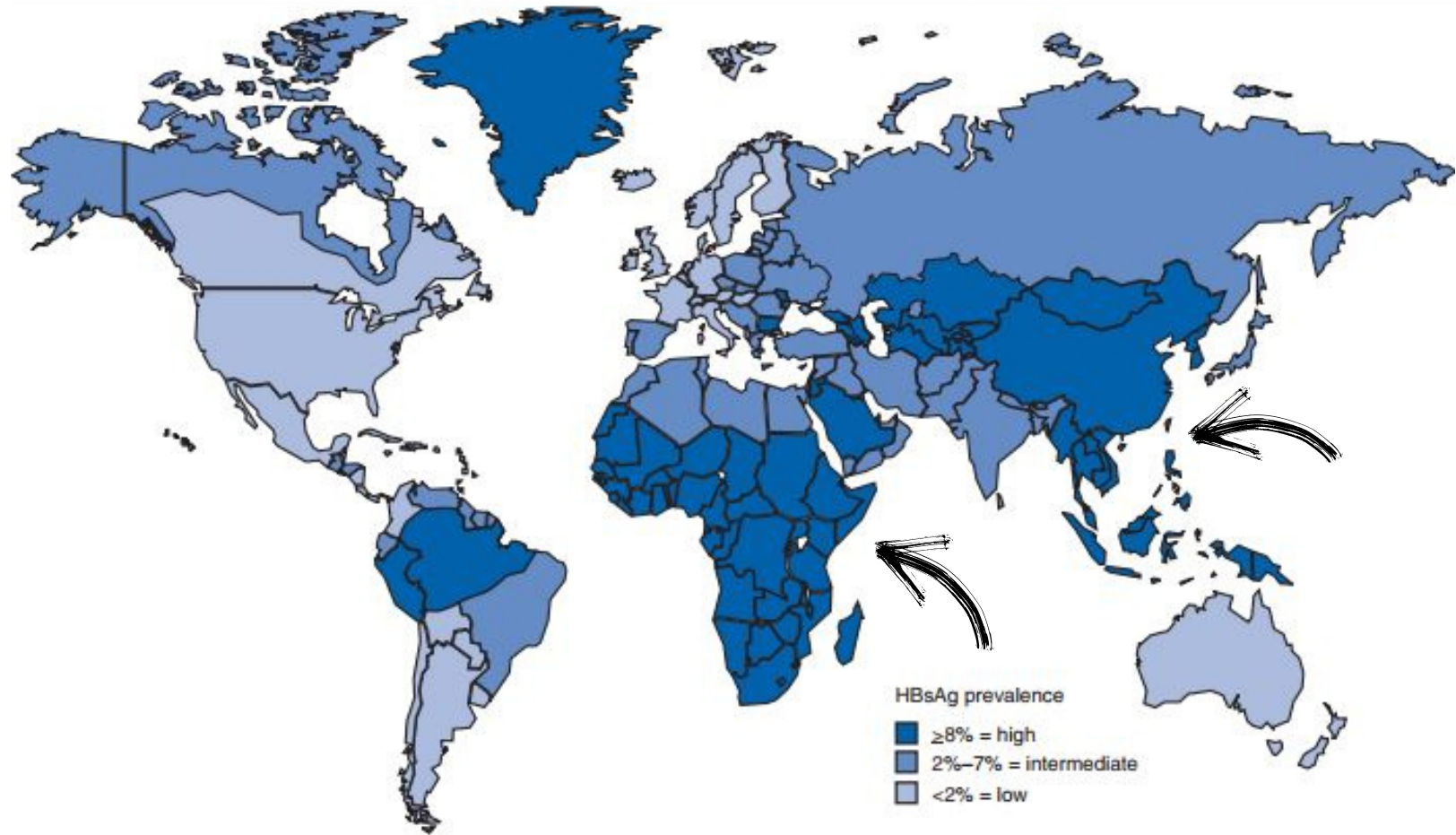
Why is Hepatitis B
Relevant to Me?

Because...

Hepatitis B is one of the world's most common infections.

Hepatitis B is more common among people who were born in Africa and other parts of the world.

In African communities in the U.S., between 5% and 18% of people have hepatitis B.





What is Hepatitis B?



Hepatitis B is a viral infection that can cause serious liver disease and even liver cancer.



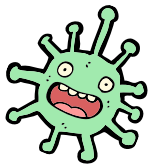
Keeping your liver healthy is important
because it has many jobs in your body.

Digests food. 🍌

Regulates energy.



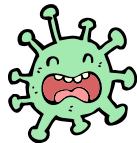
Builds muscle.



Breaks down toxins.

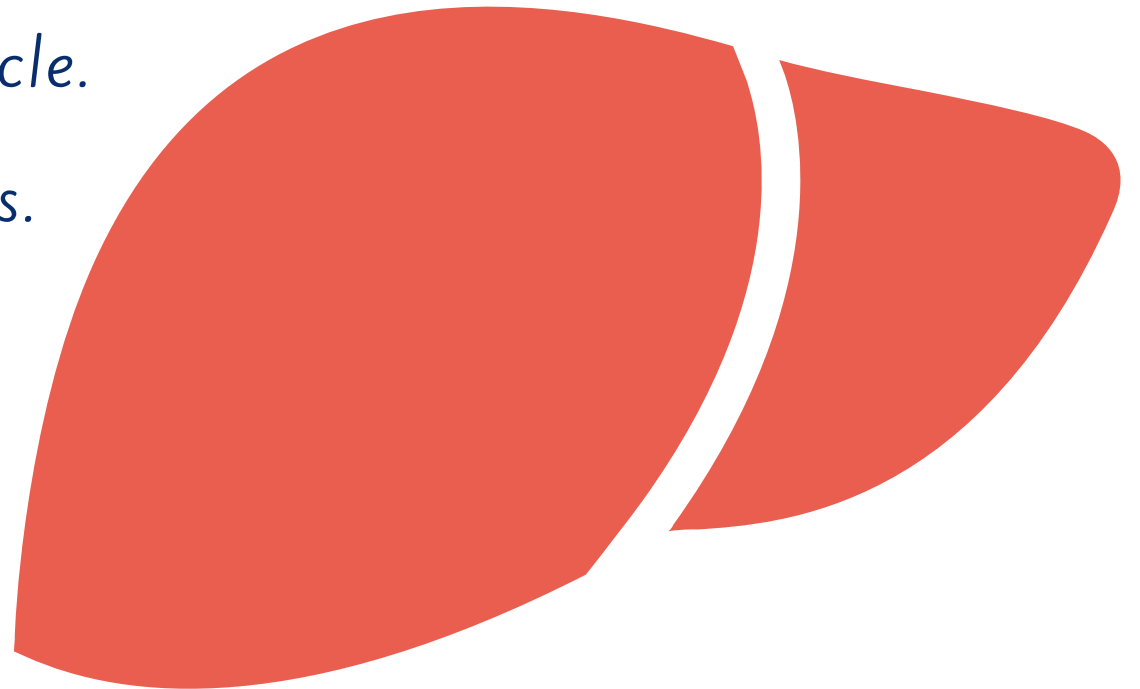
Fights infections.

Processes medications.

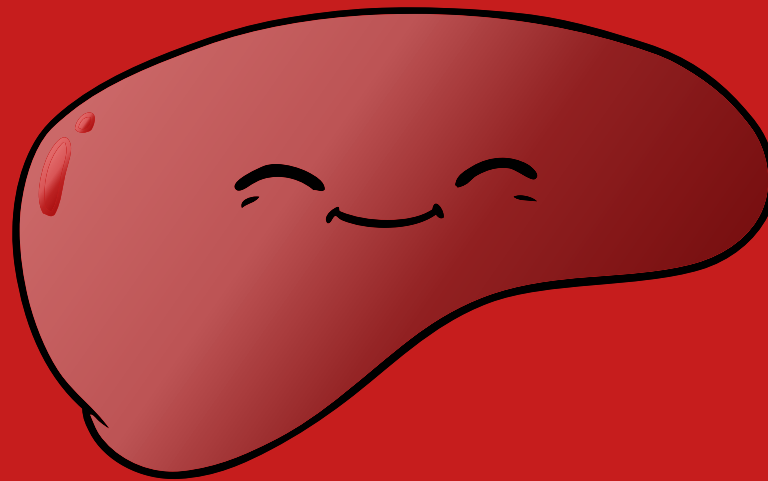


Stores vitamins.

Helps the blood to clot.




People cannot live
without their liver!



The good news:

When managed by a doctor,
hepatitis B is a disease that people
can live with for a long time.

By taking care of their
health, people can have a
long and productive life.



You can help keep
the community healthy by
learning about hepatitis B
and promoting awareness
and testing.



The Basics of Hepatitis B

Hepatitis B is one of the world's most common infections.

Worldwide

*Almost 300 million people
are living with hepatitis B*



In the United States

*More than 2 million people have
hepatitis B infections*

**Most people with hepatitis B do not know
that they are infected!**



There are 2 kinds of hepatitis B infections.

Acute



Short-term infection

Chronic



Lifelong infection

The age when someone becomes infected determines what type of infection they will have.

Acute

An infection that lasts less than 6 months



- Less common
- Usually occurs by getting infected as an adult
- Usually clears from the body within 6 months

Chronic

An infection that lasts for life



- More common
- Usually occurs by getting infected during childhood
- Usually lasts for life



Although hepatitis B can be prevented with a vaccine at birth, not all babies receive the vaccine.

Many pregnant women do not know they are infected, and unknowingly transmit the virus to their babies.

Without the vaccine, most of these will develop into chronic, lifelong infections.

Someone can also get hepatitis B through:



Blood

Direct blood to blood contact



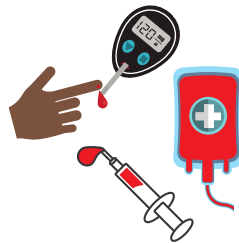
*Mother to child
during birth*



*Household contact
Sharing hygiene equipment
(razors, toothbrushes,
earrings etc.)*



*Tattoos, piercings, barbers,
scarification, circumcision
practices*



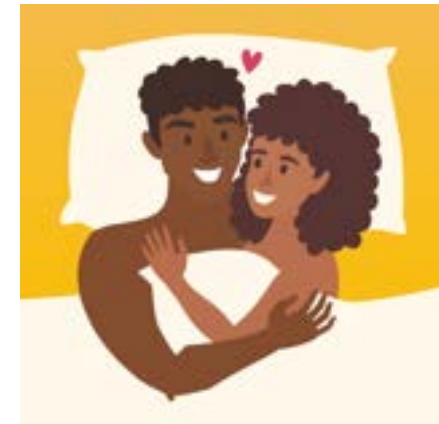
*healthcare
exposures*



Sharing needles

Sex

*Direct contact with sexual fluids
of an infected person*



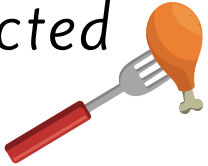
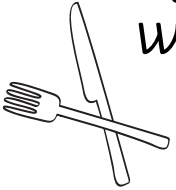
Unprotected Sex

*There is a risk during any
type of sexual contact*

Hepatitis B is **NOT** spread by:

Food

Or sharing meals with someone who is infected



Sneezing or coughing on someone

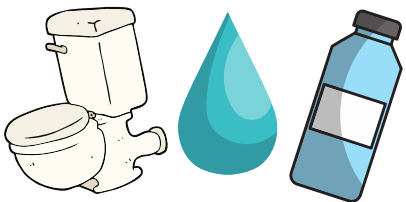


Touching



Water

Drinking from a cup of someone who is infected or sharing a toilet



Breastfeeding



Hugging



Kissing



Less than 10% of people infected with chronic hepatitis B have symptoms.

If symptoms occur with chronic hepatitis B, they can be a sign of advanced liver disease:



Yellow skin or eyes, abdominal pain,
vomiting, feeling tired, joint pain,
dark urine or clay colored stool



▶ Although hepatitis B is common in Africa, most people do not know they are infected.

▶ People can be afraid to get tested. They may incorrectly believe they would have symptoms, or hold on to myths or do not have access to health care.

▶ Not knowing about an infection is a health risk.

▶ Without regular healthcare and possible treatment, a person with hepatitis B faces an increased risk of dying early or unknowingly infecting others.

The test for hepatitis B is a simple blood test.

It can be done at the family doctor, liver specialist or at a community health fair.



It is quick and easy and the results will be available in a few days.



CDC Universal Adult Hepatitis B Screening/Testing Recommendations

CDC recommends that all adults in the U.S. aged 18 years and older be tested for hepatitis B at least once.

All pregnant people should be tested during each pregnancy.

CDC recommends additional risk-based testing for the following groups: Persons incarcerated/formerly incarcerated; persons with a history of sexually transmitted infections or multiple sex partners; and persons with hepatitis C virus infection.

Anyone who requests HBV testing should receive it, regardless of disclosure of risk. This will minimize the stigma associated with testing and will get more people diagnosed!



CDC Universal Adult Hepatitis B Vaccination Recommendations

CDC recommends hepatitis B vaccination for all adults aged 19–59 years, and any adult aged 60 years or older with one or more risk factors (although adults aged 60 years and older without known risk factors for hepatitis B may also receive the hepatitis B vaccine!)

Infants and all other persons aged 19 years and younger in the U.S. are recommended to receive the hepatitis B vaccine.

After someone is tested:

If the test results show that

Someone is NOT infected

- *They should get vaccinated to prevent hepatitis B*

Someone is infected

- *They should see a doctor for additional testing*
- *Have family members and sexual partners tested*



People who test positive for hepatitis B can stay healthy by:

1

Seeing their doctor 1-2 times a year.

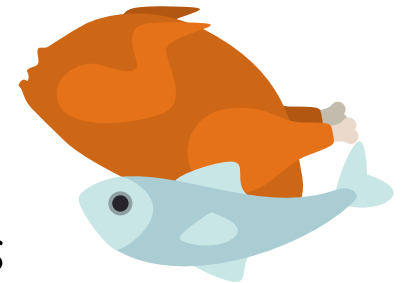
- *Ideally a doctor experienced in managing hepatitis B*
- *They will perform additional tests and, if needed, recommend treatment*



2

Leading a healthy lifestyle.

- *Eating a nutritious diet*
 - *Staying physically active*
 - *Avoiding alcohol and cigarettes*
- These contain toxins that can harm the liver*



There is no cure for chronic hepatitis B.

*Claims that medicine or herbal remedies
can cure the virus are false.*



There are treatments for hepatitis B.

But, the good news is that...

*There are treatments, called
antivirals, that can effectively control
the virus and prevent liver damage.*



Why should people get tested for hepatitis B?



Hepatitis B can be managed and treated!

Most people do not have symptoms.



Someone should not wait until they feel sick.



They should get tested now!



There is a safe and effective vaccine that can protect loved ones who don't have hepatitis B.

Getting tested now can allow someone to stay healthy for themselves and their loved ones!





You have the power to save lives by:

- Educating about hepatitis B
- Promoting testing in your community






Talking about hepatitis B in a culturally sensitive way can be challenging.



Knowing the common misconceptions and how to overcome them can help dispel stigma and convey accurate information.

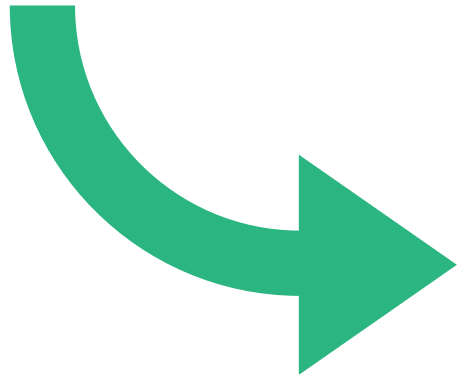


Misconception #1: Symptoms



*I don't have any
symptoms.*

*Could I still have
hepatitis B?*



Yes.

*Most people
with hepatitis B
do not have
any symptoms!*

Fact #1

Most people with hepatitis B don't have any symptoms.

Remember:

People may be used to treating illnesses only when they have symptoms. People may not have a sense of urgency to get tested.

Key Tips:

- *Let community members know that people with hepatitis B often have no symptoms, even though their liver could be damaged.*
- *Remind people that they have the power to improve their health now, to prevent serious liver problems in the future.*
- *The hepatitis B test is a simple blood test. It is the only way to know if someone is infected!*



Misconception #2: Transmission

*I haven't done
anything risky to get
hepatitis B.*

Could I still have it?



Yes.

*Most people
contract hepatitis B as
babies or children.*

Fact #2

Most people living with hepatitis B were infected at birth or early childhood.

Remember:

Some people associate hepatitis B with unhealthy or risky behaviors. People may not be aware of how most people become infected.

Key Tips:

- Reinforce the most common way hepatitis B is transmitted; which is through blood contact at birth or during early childhood.
- Reminding them that hepatitis B is one of the world's most common infections may be helpful in normalizing testing.



Misconception #3: Medical Care

A man with a shaved head, wearing a white lab coat with a stethoscope around his neck, stands on the left side of the image.

*Are there
treatments for
hepatitis B?*

A woman with short dark hair, wearing a red shirt, stands on the right side of the image, holding a white sign.

Yes.

*Treatments are
available that
can help people
stay healthy.*

Fact #3

Treatments are available that can help people stay healthy.

Remember:

People may be worried that a hepatitis B diagnosis will change their whole life – but it doesn't have to!

Key Tips:

- *People with hepatitis B can still live long, healthy and productive lives.*
- *Hepatitis B usually progresses slowly. The biggest danger is not knowing someone is infected!*
- *Hepatitis B can be managed effectively over time by seeing a doctor and taking treatment if it is needed.*





Be Aware:



*There can be stigma and fear
associated with hepatitis B.*



*Let's learn more about how to overcome
these barriers when educating.*



Dispelling Stigma: Misinformation

Stigma can come from misinformation.

Misinformation can create assumptions about how someone may have gotten the virus.

People may assume that people have contracted hepatitis B through:

- *Immoral behavior*
- *Drug use*
- *Having many sex partners*



Dispelling Stigma: Misinformation

*To overcome misinformation,
emphasize the facts!*

People most commonly get hepatitis B from:

- Their mothers during birth*
- Contact with blood during early childhood*

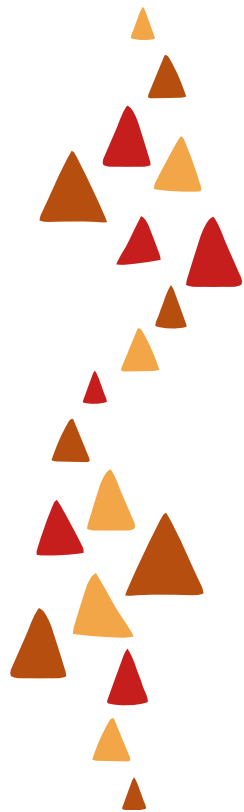
*Anyone can get it regardless of
their cultural or religious values*



Dispelling Stigma: Fear



Stigma can also come from fear.

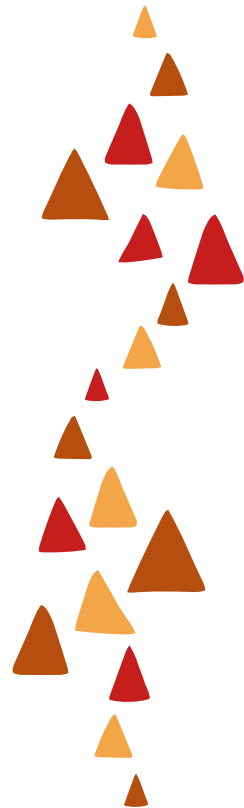


- Being seen getting tested
- Managing a hepatitis B infection
 - Cost
 - Seeing a doctor regularly
 - Family burden
- Social stigma
 - Isolation from friends and family
 - Community judgment

Dispelling Stigma: Fear



To overcome fear, normalize hepatitis B testing and emphasize available resources.



- *Resources are available to help people living with hepatitis B.*
- *Hepatitis B is a very common virus, and can be managed effectively by seeing a doctor and making simple lifestyle changes.*
- *The more correct information the community knows, the less stigma that will exist around hepatitis B!*



**You play an important role in your community,
and you have the power to promote awareness and testing for hepatitis B!**



Key tips:

- ▶ *Never invalidate someone's concerns. Always encourage community members to become empowered and proactive about their health, so they can stay healthy for themselves and their families.*
- ▶ *If someone tests positive for hepatitis B, there are many resources available to help them manage their infection, even if they do not have insurance.*
- ▶ *A hepatitis B diagnosis isn't a death sentence, and by living a healthy lifestyle and monitoring it with the doctor, people can live long and productive lives!*



You are not alone! There are resources available to help:

How can I locate doctors for testing and care?

The Hepatitis B Foundation's Liver Specialist Directory
www.hepb.org/physiciandirectory

Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC) Locator
www.findahealthcenter.hrsa.gov

Where can I find more information on hepatitis B?

▶ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

- Basic information about hepatitis B, guidelines and downloadable PDFs
- Printable fact sheets, PSA videos, infographics, quizzes and more in multiple languages
- Free posters

www.cdc.gov/knowhepatitisB

▶ The Hepatitis B Foundation

- Phone and email helplines
- Comprehensive information
- Printable fact sheets
- Inspiring videos

www.hepb.org

There are many ways that you can integrate hepatitis B education into your community.

Talk to community members about their health and hepatitis B risk.



Host an education session, health fair or hepatitis B testing event.



Display educational fact sheets, brochures and posters in your office.



Promote a local health fair that is testing for hepatitis B.

Share CDC's and the Hepatitis B Foundation's posts on social media.





The toolkit contains more
details and support for
integrating these ideas.



Thank you for helping
spread the word about hepatitis B!





*After viewing this presentation, please
complete a short self-assessment.*

Click Here!

*Your feedback can help us provide you with
the most useful resources!*

For questions or additional support, email: info@hepb.org



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