

Hepatitis B is genetically transmitted.





FALSE

**Hepatitis B is not
genetically transmitted.**

**Hepatitis B can only be
transmitted from blood to blood
contact, condomless sexual
contact, and mother to child
during childbirth.**



**You cannot
transmit
hepatitis B to
your pets.**





TRUE

Hepatitis B cannot be transmitted to pets such as dogs and cats from humans living with hepatitis B.



**It is safe to
breastfeed
if you have
hepatitis B.**





TRUE

Breastfeeding is safe if you have hepatitis B, as the virus cannot be transmitted to the baby through breast milk. If you have cracked or bleeding nipples there is risk of hepatitis B transmission, but if your baby has been vaccinated against hepatitis B, they are protected from the low risk of transmission this way.



**Shaking
hands with a
sweaty person
can transmit
hepatitis B.**





FALSE

**Hepatitis B cannot be
transmitted through sweat.**

**It can only be transmitted
through blood, unprotected
sexual contact, or mother to child
during childbirth.**



**My doctor
definitely would
have told me if I
had hepatitis B,
or if I needed
a test.**





FALSE

Hepatitis B is not a routine blood test. You should not assume you have been tested or that you don't have the virus.

Ask your doctor for a hepatitis B test to be sure.



**I can wait till I am
40 before getting
tested even if
I come from a
country with
high hepatitis B
prevalence.**





FALSE

Any person from a high-prevalence region of the world, including the Asia-Pacific, Eastern Europe, India and Africa, should be screened and vaccinated against hepatitis B, regardless of age. It may be worthwhile discussing hepatitis B testing and vaccination with a doctor.



**There is a
vaccination for
both hepatitis B
and hepatitis C.**





FALSE

There is a vaccination for hepatitis B, but there is no vaccination for hepatitis C.

There is a treatment that cures hepatitis C.



**There is no cure
for hepatitis B.**





TRUE

Hepatitis B is not curable currently, but there is treatment to manage it and keep people living with hepatitis B healthy.

Not everyone with chronic hepatitis B requires treatment because in some people the virus is present in small amounts.

However, it's important that everyone with chronic hepatitis B has regular liver check-ups.



**If I have the
hepatitis B virus
can I still be
vaccinated to
prevent me from
contracting or
transmitting it?**





FALSE

The vaccine is not effective for people who already have hepatitis B.

Vaccination is not necessary for you, but your household contacts or partners should be vaccinated to prevent them from contacting hepatitis B.

If you have hepatitis B, there is effective treatment to help you stay healthy.



**I got hepatitis B.
I was told I can't
get married or
have kids.**





FALSE

There is no reason why you could not get married or have a family. However, it's strongly recommended that those close to you are vaccinated.

You should also discuss your hepatitis status with your doctor if you become pregnant, to prevent you transmitting it to your child.



**You don't have
to tell your
doctor you have
hepatitis B or
hepatitis C.**





TRUE

You do not have to tell your doctor. It is your choice if you want to disclose your status to your doctor or health professional.

There are some exceptions to who you have to tell. (When joining the army for example.)



**I cannot donate
blood if I have
hepatitis B or
hepatitis C.**





TRUE

**You cannot donate blood if
you have hepatitis B or C
because there is a risk of
blood-to-blood transmission.**

**Hepatitis B and C is
found in blood.**



**Kids can get
hepatitis B even
though they have
been vaccinated
for it.**





FALSE

**Babies and children
require four vaccinations for
complete protection.**

**After the complete series of
vaccines has been given to the
child, the chances of getting
hepatitis B is very low.**



**Symptoms always
show straight
away if you have
chronic hepatitis
B or chronic
hepatitis C.**





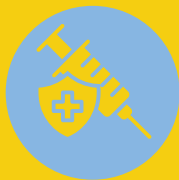
FALSE

Most people are asymptomatic, meaning that they do not show or exhibit any symptoms.

Some people may show symptoms, but for others, symptoms show when the virus has done damage to the liver.



**I need to take
one vaccination
for hepatitis B.**





FALSE

In Australia, adults need to take 3 vaccinations, and babies and children need to take 4 vaccinations.



**Living with
hepatitis B or C
without being
treated is not
serious.**





FALSE

If you are not treated for hepatitis B or C, this can lead to irreversible liver damage and scarring called 'cirrhosis', and this can lead to liver cancer. Liver cancer can cause death if it is not being checked or monitored by a health professional.



**There are
many ways to
prevent the
transmission of
hepatitis B and
hepatitis C.**





TRUE

**There are many ways to
prevent transmission**

- Safe sex (such as using condoms)
- Going to a licenced and professional
tattooing and piercing salon
- Safe injecting (not reusing or
sharing injecting equipment)
- Education
- Hepatitis B vaccination



**Hepatitis C
treatment is
effective in
curing someone
who has
hepatitis C.**





TRUE

**The good news is that
hepatitis C can be treated.**

**More than 95% of people
with hepatitis C can be
cured with medication.**



**Hepatitis B and
hepatitis C can
affect only
the liver.**





FALSE

Hepatitis B and C primarily affects the liver. However, the virus can also have effects on other parts of the body (brain, blood vessels, pancreas, and kidneys).

This is normally when the condition is more progressed.



**Everyone who
has a tattoo
or a piercing
contracts
hepatitis C.**





FALSE

Chances of contracting hepatitis C at a licensed, professional studio in Australia are slim. But tattoos or piercings done with nonsterile instruments can spread hepatitis C.

If you get a tattoo or piercing, look for a facility that has all single-use items like gloves, needles, and ink pots.



**Hepatitis C is
not a sexually
transmitted
infection (STI).**





TRUE

Hepatitis C is transmitted by blood-to-blood exposure. There is a very low chance hepatitis C can be transmitted through sexual activity.

Transmission is more likely to occur during rough sex, anal sex or when other STIs are present during sex.



**I have fever
and always
feel tired, so
I must have
hepatitis C?**





FALSE

There are many reasons for having a fever and always feeling tired. The only way to know if you have hepatitis C is to have a blood test.

If you experience any unusual symptoms or are concerned about your health, you should see your doctor.



**You can
contract
hepatitis C
again even if
you have been
cured.**





TRUE

If you get hepatitis C you will develop antibodies, but they will not protect you from the virus in the future. That means it's possible to get hepatitis C again.

You can lower your risk of contracting hepatitis C by avoiding activities that is a risk for hepatitis C transmission.



**Hepatitis C will
go away without
treatment.**





FALSE

About 25% of people will clear the virus without treatment. For everyone else, though, hepatitis C turns into a chronic condition.

There are effective treatments for hepatitis C. However, left untreated, hepatitis C can lead to health problems like cirrhosis (heavy liver scarring), cancer, and liver failure.



**I am a student
that has hepatitis
B or hepatitis C, I
don't have to tell
my parents or my
teachers.**





TRUE

If you're living with chronic hepatitis B or C, most of the time it's your decision who you tell. You're not required by law to tell anyone you have hepatitis B or C, including your employer or any educational institution.

When it comes to family and friends, it's your choice who you tell, what you tell them and when you tell them.

It's recommended you tell people who may have come into contact with the virus, so they can be tested and treated if necessary. This also includes people you live with.

In some situations you will need to tell people you have hepatitis B or C, such as someone asking if you have hepatitis B or C before having sex.



**People living
with chronic
hepatitis B can
still live active
and healthy
lives.**





TRUE

People with chronic hepatitis B can live healthy and productive lives. Early diagnosis or finding out you have hepatitis B early is important so that you can prevent any further damage being done to the liver. It is also important to have regular 6 monthly check-ups with your doctor, and take medication if your doctor tells you to.

If you have signs of liver damage, you should do what keeps the liver healthy such as avoiding smoking and alcohol, eating healthy, exercising and managing your mental health.



**People living
with chronic
hepatitis C can
still live active
and healthy
lives.**





TRUE

People with chronic hepatitis C can live healthy and productive lives. Early diagnosis or finding out you have hepatitis C early is important so that you can prevent any further damage being done to the liver. You can get treated to be cured of hepatitis C. It is possible to get hepatitis C again, so prevention and staying safe is still important when doing risk-taking activities.

If you have signs of liver damage, you should do what keeps the liver healthy such as avoiding smoking and alcohol, eating healthy, exercising and managing your mental health.

