People who are at risk for hepatitis C include:

• Baby Boomers born from 1945 to 1965
• Blood transfusion or organ transplant before July 1992
• Hemophiliacs receiving clotting factor before 1987
• Hemodialysis patients
• IV Drug users having shared an injection needle or drug paraphernalia, even once
• Intranasal drug users, including cocaine and opioids
• Healthcare workers who’ve had an accidental needlestick incident with a used needle
• Military veterans (especially Vietnam Veteran)
• Shared toothbrushes, razors, etc. with a person who has hepatitis C
• Born to a mother with hepatitis C
• HIV positive individuals
• Tattoos or body piercings
• Incarcerated or worked in a jail or prison
• Unprotected sex with a person with hepatitis C

Why should I get tested?

Q. What is HCV?
A. HCV is a viral infection that affects the liver. If not properly managed, it can cause inflammation that damages the liver and could lead to further complications.

Q. Why should you get tested?
A. HCV infections can be present for years without showing any symptoms. Early detection and treatment can significantly improve outcomes.

Q. How is the test performed?
A. A small sample of blood from your finger can be used to perform the test, with results available in 20 minutes.

Visit www.TestHepC.com/patients to learn more about why you should be tested for hepatitis C if you’re at risk.
5 Things You Should Know About Hepatitis C

1. The CDC urges all baby boomers (those born from 1945 to 1965) to be tested once for hepatitis C. 1 in 30 baby boomers are likely infected, making them 5 times more likely than other adults to be infected.

2. More than 75% of those infected with Hepatitis C are not aware of their infection, allowing the disease to potentially cause extensive liver damage before detection. (1)

3. Hepatitis C is curable and new treatments offer greater effectiveness in a shorter time period with fewer side effects than previous treatments. (1)

4. Chronic Hepatitis C is the leading cause of cirrhosis and liver cancer and the most common reason for liver transplantation in the United States. Nearly 20,000 people died in 2013 from Hepatitis C related liver disease. (1)

5. Hepatitis C screening is a “B” graded service from the U.S. Preventative Services Task Force and as a preventative service, testing is available to all baby boomers and high risk patients without cost sharing through Affordable Care Act and private insurance.

Get Tested Today!

It’s easier than ever to be tested for hepatitis C by your health care provider. The OraQuick® HCV Rapid Antibody Test is a simple fingerstick test that provides laboratory accuracy at the point of the care with test results available in 20 minutes. With the USPSTF “B” recommendation for the testing of baby boomers, hepatitis C testing is now covered without cost sharing by insurance and is an essential health benefit for Medicare-eligible patients.

Sources – 1: CDC.

NAME AND INTENDED USE: The OraQuick® Rapid HCV Antibody Test is a single use, qualitative immunoassay to detect antibodies to Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) in fingerstick whole blood specimens.

RESTRICTIONS: Sale of the OraQuick® Rapid HCV Antibody Test is restricted to healthcare professionals. This assay has not been FDA approved for use in patient populations without signs, symptoms, or not at risk for hepatitis C infection. Not for use in screening whole blood, plasma, or tissue donors. Performance characteristics have not been established for testing a pediatric population less than 15 years of age or for pregnant women.

© 2015 OraSure Technologies, Inc | Pending US patents and various international patents. | OraQuick® is a registered trademark of OraSureTechnologies, Inc. Item#HCV0125 (rev. 04/15)