

You had a rapid hepatitis C antibody test: Your result is reactive/antibody positive.

This means:

- You have antibodies to **hep C** in your blood.
- You were exposed to **hep C** at one time. You are probably infected with **hep C**.
- You need a second test to know for sure.

What to do next:

Find out if you have **hep C** infection.

- You need a second test to know if you have **hep C**.
- This second test measures **hep C** virus in your blood.
- If you don't have the virus in your blood, this test will come back undetectable. If the test comes back detectable, then you have **hep C**.
- Until you take the second test, assume you have **hep C**.

Be safe. Protect others.

- **Hep C** is spread mainly by contact with infected blood. Do not share needles, or any other injection equipment (cotton, cooker, etc.) or anything, including razors or other personal care items that may have blood on them.
- **Hep C** is not spread by casual contact like sneezing, hugging, or sharing eating or drinking utensils.

Make healthy choices. Help protect your liver.

- Avoid alcohol. If you have **hep C**, alcohol is your enemy.
- Make sure you are vaccinated against hepatitis A and B.
- Eat healthy (limit sugar, salt and fat), exercise and get enough rest.

See a doctor.

- A doctor can explain the results of your second test.
- If you have **hep C**, a doctor will monitor your health and liver regularly.
- Even if you don't have **hep C**, you should see a doctor on a regular basis.

Learn about **hep C** treatment.

- **Hep C** can be cured.
- With the medications available today, the length of **hep C** treatment is shorter now, more successful and has fewer side effects.
- Not everyone needs **hep C** treatment.
- You have time. Talk with your doctor and your family before making a decision about treatment.

Find out more about **hep C**.

- When you take the second test and know for sure, let's talk again.

Take the second test. Know for sure.

