

Hepatitis C in Texas

If you are at risk, get tested!

What is hepatitis C?

Hepatitis C is a blood-borne virus that predominantly infects the cells of the liver.

Up to 85% of all hepatitis C virus infections become chronic, meaning the virus is in the body for more than six months.



People at highest risk of developing hepatitis C:



Adults born during 1945-1965 (baby boomers) account for 73% of all hepatitis C associated mortality. **3 out of 25 people** in Texas identify as baby boomers.



1 in 4 people living with HIV are infected with hepatitis C. An estimated **21,667** are coinfecting with HIV and hepatitis C in Texas.



People who inject and share drugs or other materials are more likely to have hepatitis C. Injection drug use is the source of infection for 60% of persons with hepatitis C.

Chronic hepatitis C can cause:

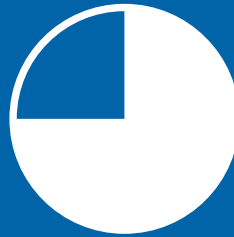
- Cirrhosis of the liver
- Liver failure
- Liver cancer



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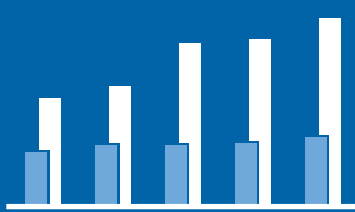
More than **25%** of Texans are at risk



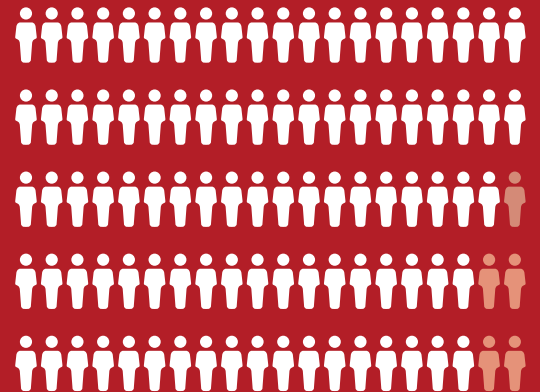
Over **584,196** people in Texas may have chronic hepatitis C



Mortality increased in Texas by 71% in men and 29% in women since 1990



New medications can cure hepatitis C in 2-3 months with few side effects. **The cure rate is 95%.**



To learn more about hepatitis C, visit www.dshs.texas.gov/hivstd/info/hcv/

Please contact us for references.

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