

Where can you find us?

We are here to support you in everything related to HIV, your wellbeing, and your quality of life.

Don't hesitate to contact us if you need any help or information - **we are here for you!**

Pre-arranged attention:

C/ Gandía 1, local 9A (coworking Freeland)

Nearest metro stations:

Pacífico (L1& L6) y Puente de Vallecas (L1)

Contact for information:

Tel. (+34) 683 28 03 12

e-mail: madrid@gtt-vih.org

Contact for legal assistance:

Tel. (+34) 659 11 02 07

Follow us on our social media:



@gTtVIH

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www.gtt-vih.org

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SUBVENCIÓN 0,7% IRPF



**Comunidad
de Madrid**

gt grupo de
trabajo sobre
tratamientos del VIH
ENTIDAD DECLARADA DE
UTILIDAD PÚBLICA
ONG DE DESARROLLO

08 Hepatitis C

ENGLISH



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Hepatitis

How is it transmitted?

The hepatitis C virus is mainly transmitted **through contact with infected blood**, e.g. by sharing syringes and/or material for the preparation of injectable drugs.

It can also be transmitted by having sex without a condom. Pregnant people can pass the disease to their babies.

It is not transmitted through breast milk, food or water, or through casual contact such as hugging or kissing.

What are its symptoms?

Most people have no symptoms in the first few weeks, and **it can take between two weeks and six months before symptoms appear.**

→ If symptoms appear, they may include:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| → fever | → nausea |
| → a lot of fatigue | → vomiting |
| → dark urine | → yellowing of the skin |
| → pale stools | and whites of the eyes |

Getting tested for hepatitis C is important to find out if you are infected and to get life-saving treatment.

Hepatitis C is a viral infection that affects the liver. It can manifest itself in acute (temporary) and chronic (long-term) ways that may not be curable.



How is it diagnosed?

It is diagnosed with a **specific test for detecting the hepatitis C virus.**



How is it treated?

Effective hepatitis C treatments are available to cure the disease and prevent long-term liver damage.

People with hepatitis C may benefit from changing some habits, such as not drinking alcoholic beverages and maintaining a healthy weight.



How to prevent it?

There is no vaccine to prevent hepatitis C.

To reduce the risk of infection, avoid sharing needles or injection equipment, and do not use personal items that may have come into contact with infected blood. If you are planning to get a tattoo or piercing, make sure that the business complies with health and safety measures.