

HOUSEHOLD TRANSMISSION



This factsheet has been produced by HepatitisWA; it is intended to act as a guide for all members of the community to prevent blood borne virus transmission in the home.

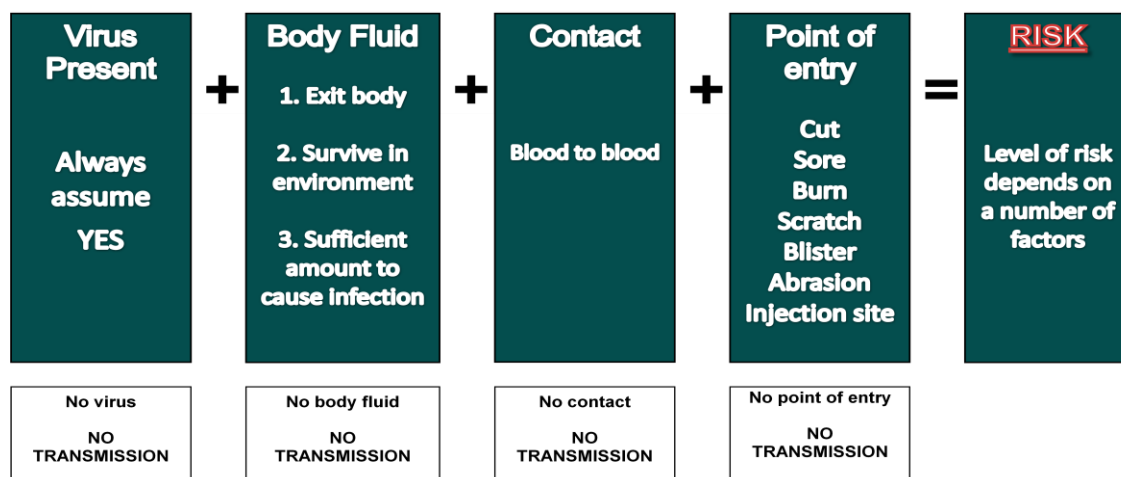
HEPATITIS C – AN OVERVIEW

- Hepatitis C is a virus that affects the liver; it is transmitted by blood to blood contact
- There is no vaccine for hepatitis C
- The virus affects different people in different ways. The majority of people with hepatitis C will have no or very few health problems; a small number of people will develop cirrhosis and/or liver cancer
- About 25% of people exposed to the virus will clear it naturally, however, they will not become immune to re-infection
- There are over 50 different types (strains) of hepatitis C and a person can be infected with more than one strain (or ‘genotype’)
- Treatment and support services are available (visit www.hepatitiswa.com.au for details).

TRANSMISSION OF HEPATITIS C

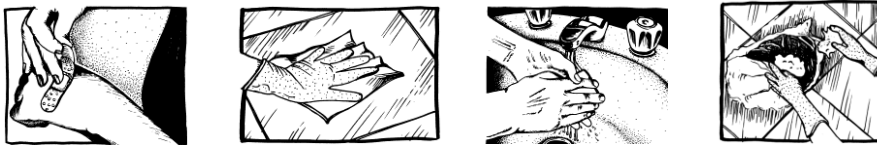
- Hepatitis C is transmitted through blood to blood contact (e.g. High Risk routes include sharing injecting equipment, unsterile tattooing and piercing; Low Risk include sharing toothbrushes, razors, body jewellery)
- Hepatitis C is NOT transmitted through social contact. Hugging, kissing, sharing food, drinks, plates, eating utensils, sneezing, coughing, washing clothes in the same machine or using the same bathroom facilities do not pose a risk of hepatitis C transmission.
- Mosquitoes or other insects do not transmit hepatitis C

To determine the risk of blood-borne virus transmission, use the following equation:



PRECAUTIONS AT HOME

- Cover any broken skin with sterile waterproof dressings (e.g. cuts or sores)
- Always use disposable gloves when cleaning up blood spills (see next section)
- Transmission of hepatitis C may occur through sharing personal grooming items such as razors, nail clippers, toothbrushes or enema equipment, therefore keep bathroom items separate and out of reach of children
- Washing hands with soap and running water will help remove germs from the skin, and is the simplest way to prevent infection
- Hepatitis C is not classified as a sexually transmissible infection (STI) as it is only transmitted by blood to blood contact, but safer sex should always be practiced
- All blood-stained items (sanitary towels, tampons, dressings, tissues, gloves etc) should be placed in a leak-proof plastic bag, tied securely then placed in a second plastic bag. This can then be disposed of in domestic waste.



BLOOD SPILLS

- Where possible, blood spills should be promptly attended to by the *injured* individual
- Always wear disposable gloves when cleaning up any blood spill
- Wash the area thoroughly with lukewarm soapy water (extremely cold or hot water coagulates blood, which makes it harder to clean the area effectively)
- Disinfect the area (e.g. with bleach)
- Place any bloodied materials in two plastic bags, one inside the other (including the gloves used for cleaning) and discard into domestic waste
- Wash any clothes with small blood splatters in cold water in a normal wash cycle
- Wash hands thoroughly with soap under running water for at least 30 seconds

FIRST AID

- Adhere to the recommended principles of First Aid: DRSABC
- Intact skin is the best defence – cover all cuts and abrasions with a waterproof dressing
- Theoretically, there is a low risk of blood-borne virus transmission when giving mouth-to-mouth resuscitation; however, people trained in First Aid should not hesitate to give life support if needed. Single use plastic masks act as a barrier to prevent blood-borne virus transmission (a t-shirt can also be used in place of a mask and can reduce the risk of transmission).

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT HEPATITISWA ON

(08) 9328 8538 OR INFO@HEPATITISWA.COM.AU OR VISIT WWW.HEPATITISWA.COM.AU