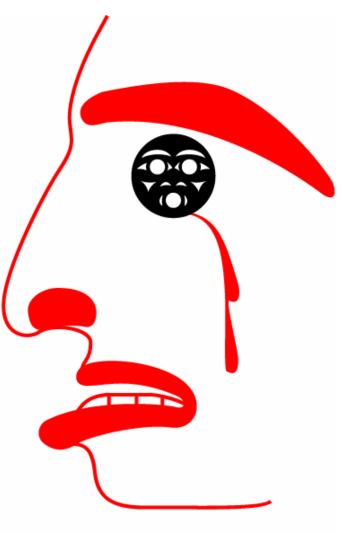
Why are Aboriginal People at risk for Hepatitis C?

- •Residential School Syndrome
- •Sexual Abuse
- •Low Self Esteem
- •Isolation
- •IV drug use
- •Time in prison
- •Tattooing
- •Poor access to health services

Chee Mamuk, Aboriginal Program, STD/AIDS Division, BC Centre for Disease Control, 2004



The Grieving Mask represents the sense of sorrow many people feel over the circumstances that have put Aboriginal people at high risk.

National Study

- Hep C infection is about 7 times higher in the Aboriginal population
 - <u>(Incidence of acute Hepatitis C in the Canadian</u> <u>Aboriginal Population, 1999-2000)</u>

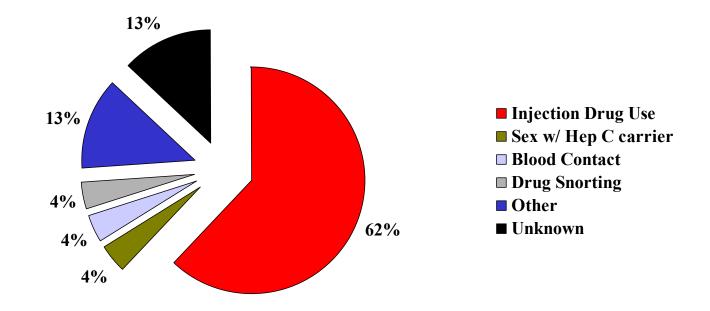
Aboriginal Hepatitis Stats

- Warren D Hill, BC Hepatitis Services, BC Centre for Disease Control
- Community HCV prevalence rates from 1992-2000
- Grouped BC into 200 areas around cities
- Correlation between higher than average HCV rates and communities with higher than average number of Aboriginal people

VIDUS

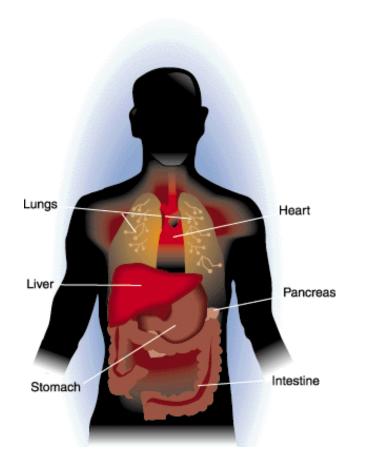
- Out of 1437 injection drug users
- Current HCV prevalence is 87.5%
- 362 are Aboriginal, 339 are HCV positive (94%)
- 232 youth in VIDUS, 143 (62%) are HCV positive
- 56 (24%) are Aboriginal, 47 Aboriginal youth (84%) are HCV positive

Hep C Risk Factors among Aboriginal People (N=23)





The Liver







What Does a Healthy Liver Do?

- Makes nutrients
- Clears out harmful things (drugs, alcohol)
- Clotting
- Hormones
- Keeps your body healthy



The Healing House: a traditional coastal longhouse. The serpents on the front represents "cleansing" in some First Nations cultures. The serpents can also represent, here, the Caduceus, the symbol of western medicine.

What is Hepatitis C Virus?

- Virus that is spread blood to blood
- Hep C virus reproduces in the liver and damages it
- "hepat" (liver) + 'itis" (inflammation)



• No vaccine



Spirit Bear: Among some First Nation cultures, bear represents strength and agility. The White Spirit Bear of coastal British Columbia, legend says, was created by Raven as a reminder of the last ice age and represents peace and harmony.

Transmission

- Usually blood to blood
- Very low risk through breast milk, semen, or vaginal secretions
- Hep C virus + Opening into Bloodstream + Risk Behavior = Risk of Infection

Risk Activities

- Sharing needles, works, spoon, cotton, water
- Sharing crack pipes or snorting equipment
- Blood transfusions prior to 1990
- Sharing razors, toothbrushes, nail files and nail clippers
- Tattooing, piercing, ritual cuttings (shared)
- Mother to baby (very low risk)
- Unprotected Sex (very low risk)

Chee Mamuk, Aboriginal Program, STD/AIDS Division, BC Centre for Disease Control, 2004

Hepatitis C not spread by:

- Sneezing, coughing
- Shaking hands
- Sharing forks, cups
- Mosquitoes
- Spit, pee, poo, vomit
- Toilet seats
- Sweats



Sacred Sweat: The eagle and the wolf, symbols of power and family form the walls of the sweat lodge. The heated stones, thrown up from centre of Mother Earth, are the Grandmothers, the caregivers.

Symptoms

- Fatigue
- Jaundice
- Nausea
- Muscle and joint pain



Wolf: for many First Nation cultures, wolf represents family and togetherness.

- Swollen hands and feet
- Trouble sleeping
- Dark urine
- Light colored poo

Hepatitis C affects each person differently. Only about 25% will experience symptoms.

Effective Treatment is Available

Infection

Hepatitis C virus enters the bloodstream, attaches to liver cells and infects them

Cirrhosis?

New virus made in infected liver cells, invades more liver cells and infects them

Some people may develop liver cancer or require a liver transplant

Cirrohsis affects how blood flows through liver. The liver doesn't work as well

> In 20 to 30% of people with long-term infection, fibrosis can lead to cirrhosis of the liver.

15 to 25% of people infected will clear the virus from their bodies without treatment

> 75 to 85% of people will remain infected. They may be at risk for complications

> > Infected liver cells become Inflammed

Inflammation causes liver cells to die

Dead liver cells causes scarring of the liver; this is called fibrosis

0

Fibrosis takes a long time to develop. A lot of scar tissue means that hepatitis C virus has been present for ten years or more

Fibrosis?

Inflammation

Infection

- Hep C enters blood and infects liver cells
- New virus made in liver cells
- 25% of people will clear the virus
- About 75% of people remain infected



Sacred Sweat: The eagle and the wolf, symbols of power and family form the walls of the sweat lodge. The heated stones, thrown up from centre of Mother Earth, are the Grandmothers, the caregivers.

Inflammation

- Infected liver cells become inflamed
- Inflammation causes liver cells to die
- Dead liver cells cause scarring of the liver



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Fibrosis?



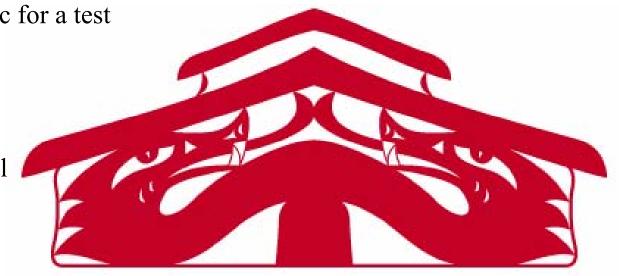
- Fibrosis=Scarring of the liver
- Long time to develop
- A lot of scar tissue means virus present
 < 10 years
- Drinking alcohol makes the liver worse

Cirrhosis?=80% of liver scarred

- 20-30% of people with long term infection may lad to cirrhosis
- Affects how blood flows through liver
- Liver doesn't work well
- Some people may develop liver cancer
- Some may need a transplant
- Treatment can cure some people

Testing

- Testing is important to confirm you have hepatitis and to monitor your progress during and after treatment
- Go to Doctor or Clinic for a test
- They will draw blood
- Testing is confidential



Living with Hepatitis C

- Avoid alcohol
- Rest, eat healthy
- Exercise
- Sense of humor
- See doctor regularly
- Bandage cuts
- Hepatitis A and B Vaccine
- Talk to pharmacist/doctor about drug interactions
- Only use tylenol if doctor says ok



Chee Mamuk, Aboriginal Program, STD/AIDS Division, BC Centre for Disease Control, 2004

Co infection

- Infected with more than one virus
- Ex HIV + Hepatitis C
- HIV may make Hepatitis C worse
- Treatment for HIV may damage liver
- May have Hepatitis A, B, and C
- Having Hepatitis A and C is bad (get vaccinated for A and B)



The hepatitis C ribbon represents our dedication to the memory of those who have passed and our commitment to the struggle to defeat this disease.

Treatment of Hepatitis C

- Pegylated interferon and ribavirin
- Two forms are available: Pegetron and Pegasys.
- Ribavirin capsules twice daily and pegylated interferon injection once a week.

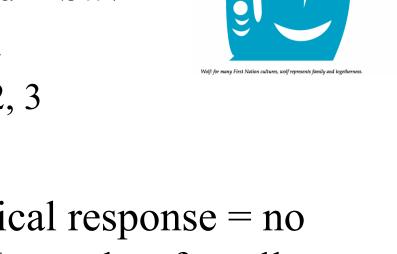


olf: for many First Nation cultures, wolf represents family and togetherness.

Treatment

• Pegylated interferon and ribavirin

- -45% cure with genotype 1
- -75% cure with genotype 2, 3
- Cure is measured by:
- **SVR** = sustained virological response = no HCV virus in the blood 6 months after all therapy is stopped.



When Start, How Long?

- Start therapy when ALT level more than 1.5X normal on 3 consecutive occasions over 3 months.
- Genotype 1 response rate better with 48 weeks of therapy.
- Genotype 2, 3 can stop treatment after 24 weeks.



Chee Mamuk, Aboriginal Program, STD/AIDS Division, BC Centre for Disease Control, 2004

Side Effects

- Interferon: flu like, irritable, fatigue, depression, insomnia, decreased appetite, lower white blood cell count
- **Ribavirin**: anemia, shortness of breath, rashes, itching (cannot be used in pregnancy because it could damage the infant)
- Treatment makes you feel bad, make sure you are ready for it.



Chee Mamuk, Aboriginal Program, STD/AIDS Division, BC Centre for Disease Control, 2004

Standard Precautions



The hepatitis C ribbon represents our dedication to the memory of those who have passed and our commitment to the struggle to defeat this disease.

- Preventing contact with blood or body fluids of others
- Dispose of used needles properly
- Wear latex gloves when cleaning up blood
- Use household bleach (or other cleaning agent like lysol) and water to clean up blood spills
- Teach others, especially children

Prayer, Meditation, Smudging, Belief in the creator, The eagle feather, Traditional ceremonies, Singing, Dancing, Drumming, A connection with Mother Earth, Sweat lodge and the longhouse, Belief in self

Easy access to medical services A clean safe place to live Good nutrition and physical exercise Nutritional supplements Help with addictions Financial assistance Alternate therapies Adaquate rest Relief from symptoms

Spiritual

Caring, Laughter Support groups Stress management Self esteem and worth Support from family and friends Acceptance by the community Able to enjoy life with loved ones Able to contribute to family and community Feels cherished and accepted

Mental

Love, Respect, Joy

Understanding hepatitis C Virus Knowing about treatment options Adapting to the changes that hepatitis C virus causes in the body Learning how to protect self Sharing information with others Aware of services available for hepatitis C infected people Living positively

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Physical

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Emotional

Resources

- Chee Mamuk, BCCDC
- Red Road HIV/AIDS Network
- Healing Our Spirit
- BC Women's, Aboriginal Health Program
- Canadian Liver Foundation
- BC Centre for Disease Control Hepatitis Services
- Help Line 1800 707 6430

Chee Mamuk, Aboriginal Program, STD/AIDS Division, BC Centre for Disease Control, 2004