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 coinfected 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

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

More than 25% of Texans are at risk

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/