

some basic recommendations for effective hepatitis risk assessment with adult clients

- You do not need separate hepatitis risk list--these risk factors overlap with many other communicable diseases!*
- If you are mentioning other diseases, *do* mention hepatitis (for example, if you list HIV or other STIs, list hepatitis B as well).
- Nurse or medical assistant can look over history/risk assessment to see if client has completed or has questions, and
 ↑ flag concerns for clinician to save clinician time.
- The sample questions below are examples of clear, efficient wording to obtain basic information needed for assessing hepatitis risk.

^{*}This form was developed to help assess risk for hepatitis A, B, and C. The risk factors for theses diseases are common to many other diseases transmitted via sexual contact, drug and needle use, inadequate hygiene and water safety. Communicable diseases not addressed in this handout include airborne diseases such as tuberculosis, influenza, etc.



<u>hygiene</u>

- Ask about washing food and clean food preparation.
- Ask about access to clean drinking water.
- Ask about handwashing.

Sample questions:
Are you always able to wash fruit and vegetables before eating? Yes No
Are you able to wash hands often during the day (after using the rest room, after changing a diaper,
before eating, before and after sexual contact)? ☐ Yes ☐ No
Do you have clean water to drink and use for cooking? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If lack of clean water or hygiene practices put client and family at risk of hepatitis A and other communicable diseases, follow up with education.



drug/alcohol/needle use

- Ask about IV drugs, even one time use.
- Ask about number of drinks of alcohol per week.
- Ask about other types of injections outside a clinic—vitamins, antibiotics, etc.?

Sample questions:
Have you ever used injection (IV) drugs (even one time)? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If yes, are you using IV drugs now? □ Yes □ No
How many drinks of alcohol (beer, wine, liquor) do you drink a week?
Do you use needles for any kind of injection at all outside a clinic—vitamins, antibiotics, or anything
else? □ Yes □ No

If client has EVER used injection drugs or might have shared needles for any other reason, follow up with education and encourage hepatitis C testing and hepatitis B vaccination.

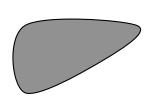


sexual risk

- Ask about number of partners lifetime/past six months.
- Ask if partner has other partners.
- Ask about partner's IV drug use.
- Ask about condom use—including how often.
- Ask if client has sex with men/women/both?
- Ask if client has had a diagnosis of an STD

Sample questions:
How many people have you had sex with in your life?
How many sexual partners have you had in the last six months?
Do you have sex with □ Men □ Women □ Both men and women? □ I have never had sex.
Are you sexually active now? □ Yes □ No
If yes, does your partner have other partners? \square Yes \square No
Does your partner use injection (IV) drugs? ☐ Yes ☐ No
Do you use condoms? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If yes, how often? □ Every time I have sex. □ Sometimes □ Never
Have you ever had a sexually transmitted disease? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, how long ago?

If client has more than one sexual partner in the last six months, has had a diagnosis of an STD, if they have multiple partners and do not use condoms, or if they are unsure of whether partner has other partners or uses IV drugs, follow up with education and encourage hepatitis B immunization. If client has more than 50 lifetime partners, encourage hepatitis C testing.



medical history

- Include history of hepatitis and liver disease in standard list/checklist. (Family history is not crucial.)
- Ask about immunization history for hepatitis B.
- Ask about blood transfusion and organ transplants.
- Ask country of origin and migration history.

If client received blood clotting factor before 1987 or blood transfusion before July 1992 in the U.S. (or anytime in another country, if you are uncertain about the safety of the blood supply), encourage hepatitis C testing. If client was born in a country with high or intermediate rates of hepatitis B (including Asia, Africa, Amazon Basin, Eastern Europe, Middle East, as well as Haiti, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala), encourage hepatitis B testing.

