

## Hepatitis C Screening

Risk Factor Screening: Test anyone with risk behaviours for HCV, with potential exposure to HCV, and/or with clinical clues suspicious for HCV

- current or past (even once) history of injection drug use
- previously incarcerated
- born, travelled or resided in HCV endemic countries ([See Appendix 6](#))
- received health care where there is a lack of universal precautions
- Recipients of blood transfusions, blood products or organ transplant before 1992 in Canada
- Hemodialysis patients
- needle stick injuries
- engaged in other risks sometimes associated with HCV exposure such as high-risk sexual behaviours, homelessness, intranasal and inhalation drug use, tattooing, body piercing or sharing sharp instruments or personal hygiene materials with someone who is HCV positive.
- Anyone with clinical clues suspicious for HCV infection
- Elevated alanine aminotransferase
- Received health care or personal services where there is a lack of infection prevention and control practices
- Born to a mother who is HCV-infected

## Population Screening

- The Canadian Task Force on Preventative Health Care advises against testing the cohort born from 1950 to 1975, in the absence of risk factors.
- The Canadian Liver foundation recommends population based screening for those born between 1945 and 1975