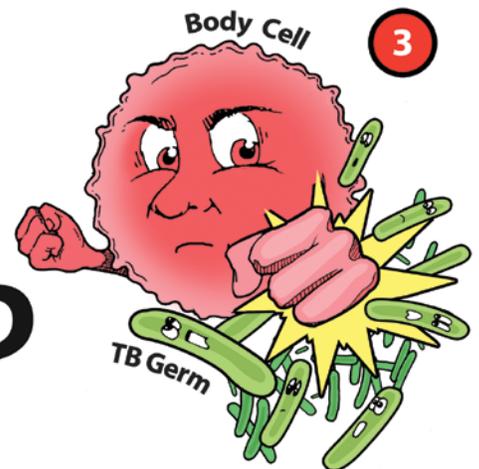


TB is spread when a person with TB disease coughs, sings, or speaks and you breathe the air contaminated with TB germs.

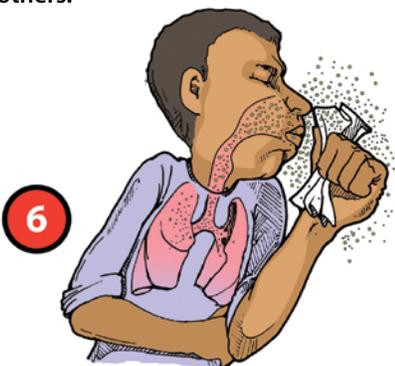
The germs reach your lungs. From there, they can go to other parts of your body.



Your body fights the TB germs.

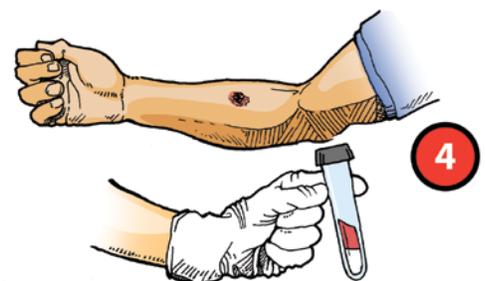
STOP TB

Taking your TB medicine is very important. You need to take the medicine to help get better and to prevent the spread of TB germs to others.



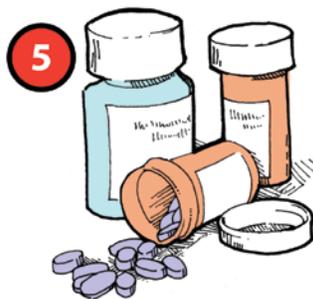
You get TB DISEASE when the TB germs multiply and attack your lungs or other parts of your body. When this happens,

- ◆ You have a positive TB skin test or TB blood test.
- ◆ You feel sick with cough, fever, weight loss, chest pain, or sweating at night.
- ◆ You have active TB germs in your body.
- ◆ You may give TB germs to others.
- ◆ You may have an abnormal chest x-ray.



If your body controls the germs, you have LATENT TB INFECTION. When this happens,

- ◆ You may have a positive TB skin test or TB blood test.
- ◆ You don't feel sick.
- ◆ You don't have TB symptoms.
- ◆ You can't give TB germs to others.
- ◆ You have a normal chest x-ray.



You can take medicine to treat LATENT TB INFECTION and prevent getting TB DISEASE.

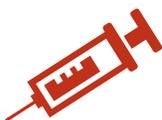
HIV 101

Without treatment, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) can make a person very sick and even cause death. Learning the basics about HIV can keep you healthy and prevent transmission.

HIV CAN BE TRANSMITTED BY



Sexual Contact



Sharing Needles to Inject Drugs



Mother to Baby During Pregnancy, Birth, or Breastfeeding

HIV IS NOT TRANSMITTED BY



Air or Water



Saliva, Sweat, Tears, or Closed-Mouth Kissing



Insects or Pets



Sharing Toilets, Food, or Drinks

Protect Yourself From HIV

- Get tested at least once or more often if you are at risk.
- Use condoms the right way every time you have anal or vaginal sex.
- Choose activities with little to no risk like oral sex.
- Limit your number of sex partners.
- Don't inject drugs, or if you do, don't share needles, syringes, or other drug injection equipment.



- If you are at very high risk for HIV, ask your health care provider if pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) is right for you.
- If you think you've been exposed to HIV within the last 3 days, ask a health care provider about post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) right away. PEP can prevent HIV, but it must be started within 72 hours.
- Get tested and treated for other STDs.



Keep Yourself Healthy And Protect Others If You Have HIV

- Find HIV care. It can keep you healthy and help reduce the risk of transmitting HIV to others.
- Take your HIV medicine as prescribed.
- Stay in HIV care.



- Tell your sex or drug-using partners that you have HIV. Use condoms the right way every time you have sex, and talk to your partners about PrEP.
- Get tested and treated for other STDs.



For more information please visit www.cdc.gov/hiv

National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention
Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention

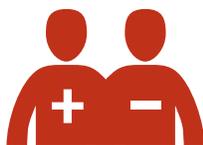


HIV Testing 101

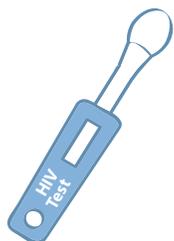
Many HIV tests are now quick, **FREE**, and painless.

Should I Get Tested For HIV?

- Everyone ages 13 to 64 should get tested for HIV at least once.
- If you're pregnant or planning to get pregnant, get tested as early as possible to protect yourself and your baby.
- You should get tested at least once a year if:
 - You're a sexually active gay or bisexual man. Some sexually active gay and bisexual men may benefit from more frequent testing (every 3 to 6 months).
 - You've had sex with an HIV-positive partner.
 - You've had more than one partner since your last HIV test.
 - You've shared needles, syringes, or other equipment to inject drugs.
 - You've exchanged sex for drugs or money.
 - You have another sexually transmitted disease, hepatitis, or tuberculosis.
 - You've had sex with anyone who has done anything listed above or with someone whose sexual history you don't know.



Where Can I Get Tested?



Ask your doctor for an HIV test, or find a testing site near you by

- visiting gettested.cdc.gov,
- texting your ZIP code to KNOW IT (566948), or
- calling 1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636).



Many testing locations are **FREE** and confidential. You can also buy a home testing kit at a pharmacy or online. Most HIV tests are covered by health insurance.

What If My Test Result Is Negative?

- You could still have HIV. Ask your doctor about the “window period,” the time between when a person may have been exposed to HIV and when a test can accurately detect it.
- To stay negative, take actions to prevent HIV. Visit www.cdc.gov/hiv/basics/prevention.html to learn more.



What If My Test Result Is Positive?

You may be given a follow-up test to confirm the result.

- Finding out you have HIV can be scary, but you can still live a healthy life if you take action.
- If you have HIV, start medical care right away. HIV treatment can keep you healthy for many years and reduce your chance of transmitting the virus to others. Learn more at www.cdc.gov/hiv/basics/livingwithhiv.



For more information please visit www.cdc.gov/hiv

National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention
Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention



Syphilis – CDC Fact Sheet



Syphilis is a sexually transmitted disease (STD) that can have very serious complications when left untreated, but it is simple to cure with the right treatment.

What is syphilis?

Syphilis is a sexually transmitted infection that can cause serious health problems if it is not treated. Syphilis is divided into stages (primary, secondary, latent, and tertiary). There are different signs and symptoms associated with each stage.

How is syphilis spread?

You can get syphilis by direct contact with a syphilis sore during vaginal, anal, or oral sex. You can find sores on or around the penis, vagina, or anus. You can also find them in the rectum, on the lips, or in the mouth. Syphilis can spread from an infected mother to her unborn baby.

What does syphilis look like?

Syphilis is divided into stages (primary, secondary, latent, and tertiary), with different signs and symptoms associated with each stage. A person with **primary syphilis** generally has a sore or sores at the original site of infection. These sores usually occur on or around the genitals, around the anus or in the rectum, or in or around the mouth. These sores are usually (but not always) firm, round, and painless. Symptoms of **secondary syphilis** include skin rash, swollen lymph nodes, and fever. The signs and symptoms of primary and secondary syphilis can be mild, and they might not be noticed. During the **latent stage**, there are no signs or symptoms. **Tertiary syphilis** is associated with severe medical problems. A doctor can usually diagnose tertiary syphilis with the help of multiple tests. It can affect the heart, brain, and other organs of the body.

How can I reduce my risk of getting syphilis?

The only way to avoid STDs is to not have vaginal, anal, or oral sex.

If you are sexually active, you can do the following things to lower your chances of getting syphilis:

- Being in a long-term mutually monogamous relationship with a partner who has been tested for syphilis and does not have syphilis;

- Using latex condoms, the right way, (<https://www.cdc.gov/condomeffectiveness/male-condom-use.html>) every time you have sex. Condoms prevent transmission of syphilis by preventing contact with a sore. Sometimes sores occur in areas not covered by a condom. Contact with these sores can still transmit syphilis.



Example of a primary syphilis sore.

Am I at risk for syphilis?

Any sexually active person can get syphilis through unprotected vaginal, anal, or oral sex. Have an honest and open talk with your health care provider and ask whether you should be tested for syphilis or other STDs.

- All pregnant women should be tested for syphilis at their first prenatal visit.
- You should get tested regularly for syphilis if you are sexually active and
 - o are a man who has sex with men;
 - o are living with HIV; or
 - o have partner(s) who have tested positive for syphilis.

How will I or my doctor know if I have syphilis?

Most of the time, a blood test is used to test for syphilis. Some health care providers will diagnose syphilis by testing fluid from a syphilis sore.

Can syphilis be cured?

Yes, syphilis can be cured with the right antibiotics from your health care provider. However, treatment might not undo any damage that the infection has already done.

I've been treated. Can I get syphilis again?

Having syphilis once does not protect you from getting it again. Even after you've been successfully treated, you can still be re-infected. Only laboratory tests can confirm whether you have syphilis. Follow-up testing by your health care provider is recommended to make sure that your treatment was successful.

It may not be obvious that a sex partner has syphilis because syphilis sores can be hidden in the vagina, anus, under the foreskin of the penis, or in the mouth. Unless you know that your sex partner(s) has been tested and treated, you may be at risk of getting syphilis again from an infected sex partner.

Where can I get more information?

Syphilis and MSM - Fact Sheet
<https://www.cdc.gov/std/syphilis/stdfact-msm-syphilis.htm>

Congenital Syphilis - Fact Sheet
<https://www.cdc.gov/std/syphilis/stdfact-congenital-syphilis.htm>

STDs during Pregnancy - Fact Sheet
<https://www.cdc.gov/std/pregnancy/stdfact-pregnancy.htm>

STD information and referrals to STD Clinics

CDC-INFO Contact Center
1-800-CDC-INFO (1-800-232-4636)
TTY: (888) 232-6348
Contact CDC-INFO
<https://www.cdc.gov/dcs/ContactUs/Form>

HEPATITIS B

General Information

What is hepatitis?

“Hepatitis” means inflammation of the liver. The liver is a vital organ that processes nutrients, filters the blood, and fights infections. When the liver is inflamed or damaged, its function can be affected. Heavy alcohol use, toxins, some medications, and certain medical conditions can cause hepatitis. However, hepatitis is most often caused by a virus. In the United States, the most common types of viral hepatitis are Hepatitis A, Hepatitis B, and Hepatitis C.



The only way to know if you have Hepatitis B is to get tested.

What is Hepatitis B?

Hepatitis B can be a serious liver disease that results from infection with the Hepatitis B virus. **Acute Hepatitis B** refers to a short-term infection that occurs within the first 6 months after someone is infected with the virus. The infection can range in severity from a mild illness with few or no symptoms to a serious condition requiring hospitalization. Some people, especially adults, are able to clear, or get rid of, the virus without treatment. People who clear the virus become immune and cannot get infected with the Hepatitis B virus again.

Chronic Hepatitis B refers to a lifelong infection with the Hepatitis B virus. The likelihood that a person develops a chronic infection depends on the age at which someone becomes infected. Up to 90% of infants infected with the Hepatitis B virus will develop a chronic infection. In contrast, about 5% of adults will develop chronic Hepatitis B. Over time, chronic Hepatitis B can cause serious health problems, including liver damage, cirrhosis, liver cancer, and even death.

How is Hepatitis B spread?

The Hepatitis B virus is spread when blood, semen, or other body fluids from an infected person enters the body of someone who is not infected. The virus can be spread through:

- **Sex with an infected person.** Among adults, Hepatitis B is often spread through sexual contact.
- **Injection drug use.** Sharing needles, syringes, and any other equipment to inject drugs with someone infected with Hepatitis B can spread the virus.
- **Outbreaks.** While uncommon, poor infection control has resulted in outbreaks of Hepatitis B in healthcare settings.
- **Birth.** Hepatitis B can be passed from an infected mother to her baby at birth. Worldwide, most people with Hepatitis B were infected with the virus as an infant.

Hepatitis B is **not** spread through breastfeeding, sharing eating utensils, hugging, kissing, holding hands, coughing, or sneezing. Unlike some forms of hepatitis, Hepatitis B is also not spread by contaminated food or water.

What are the symptoms of Hepatitis B?

Many people with Hepatitis B do not have symptoms and do not know they are infected. If symptoms occur, they can include: fever, feeling tired, not wanting to eat, upset stomach, throwing up, dark urine, grey-colored stool, joint pain, and yellow skin and eyes.

When do symptoms occur?

If symptoms occur with an acute infection, they usually appear within 3 months of exposure and can last up to 6 months. If symptoms occur with chronic Hepatitis B, they can take years to develop and can be a sign of advanced liver disease.

Continued on next page



How would you know if you have Hepatitis B?

The only way to know if you have Hepatitis B is to get tested. Blood tests can determine if a person has been infected and cleared the virus, is currently infected, or has never been infected.

Who should get tested for Hepatitis B and why?

CDC develops recommendations for testing based upon a variety of different factors. Here is a list of people who should get tested. The results will help determine the next best steps for vaccination or medical care.

All pregnant women are routinely tested for Hepatitis B. If a woman has Hepatitis B, timely vaccination can help prevent the spread of the virus to her baby.

Household and sexual contacts of people with Hepatitis B are at risk for getting Hepatitis B. Those who have never had Hepatitis B can benefit from vaccination.

People born in certain parts of the world that have increased rates of Hepatitis B. Testing helps identify those who are infected so that they can receive timely medical care.

People with certain medical conditions should be tested, and get vaccinated if needed. This includes people with HIV infection, people who receive chemotherapy and people on hemodialysis.

People who inject drugs are at increased risk for Hepatitis B but testing can tell if someone is infected or could benefit from vaccination to prevent getting infected with the virus.

Men who have sex with men have higher rates of Hepatitis B. Testing can identify unknown infections or let a person know that they can benefit from vaccination.

How is Hepatitis B treated?

For those with acute Hepatitis B, doctors usually recommend rest, adequate nutrition, fluids, and close medical monitoring. Some people may need to be hospitalized. People living with chronic Hepatitis B should be evaluated for liver problems and monitored on a regular basis. Treatments are available that can slow down or prevent the effects of liver disease.

Can Hepatitis B be prevented?

Yes. The best way to prevent Hepatitis B is by getting vaccinated. The Hepatitis B vaccine is typically given as a series of 3 shots over a period of 6 months. The entire series is needed for long-term protection.

Who should get vaccinated against Hepatitis B?

All infants are routinely vaccinated for Hepatitis B at birth, which has led to dramatic declines of new Hepatitis B cases in the US and many parts of the world. The vaccine is also recommended for people living with someone infected with Hepatitis B, travelers to certain countries, and healthcare and public safety workers exposed to blood. People with high-risk sexual behaviors, men who have sex with men, people who inject drugs, and people who have certain medical conditions, including diabetes, should talk to their doctor about getting vaccinated.

For more information

Talk to your doctor, call your health department, or visit www.cdc.gov/hepatitis.

HEPATITIS C

General Information

What is hepatitis?

“Hepatitis” means inflammation of the liver. The liver is a vital organ that processes nutrients, filters the blood, and fights infections. When the liver is inflamed or damaged, its function can be affected.

Heavy alcohol use, toxins, some medications, and certain medical conditions can cause hepatitis. However, hepatitis is most often caused by a virus. In the United States, the most common types of viral hepatitis are Hepatitis A, Hepatitis B, and Hepatitis C.



Most people who get infected with the Hepatitis C virus develop a chronic, or lifelong, infection.

What is Hepatitis C?

Hepatitis C is an infection of the liver that results from the Hepatitis C virus. **Acute** Hepatitis C refers to the first several months after someone is infected. Acute infection can range in severity from a very mild illness with few or no symptoms to a serious condition requiring hospitalization. For reasons that are not known, about 20% of people are able to clear, or get rid of, the virus without treatment in the first 6 months.

Unfortunately, most people who get infected are not able to clear the Hepatitis C virus and develop a chronic, or lifelong, infection. Over time, **chronic** Hepatitis C can cause serious health problems including liver disease, liver failure, and even liver cancer.

How is Hepatitis C spread?

Hepatitis C is usually spread when blood from a person infected with the Hepatitis C virus enters the body of someone who is not infected. Today, most people become infected with Hepatitis C by sharing needles, syringes, or any other equipment to inject drugs. Before widespread screening of the blood supply in 1992, Hepatitis C was also spread through blood transfusions and organ transplants. While uncommon, poor infection control has resulted in outbreaks in healthcare settings.

While rare, sexual transmission of Hepatitis C is possible. Having a sexually transmitted disease or HIV, sex with multiple partners, or rough sex appears to increase a person’s risk for Hepatitis C. Hepatitis C can also be spread when getting tattoos and body piercings in unlicensed facilities, informal settings, or with non-sterile instruments. Also, approximately 6% of infants born to infected mothers will get Hepatitis C. Still, some people don’t know how or when they got infected.

What are the symptoms of Hepatitis C?

Many people with Hepatitis C do not have symptoms and do not know they are infected. If symptoms occur, they can include: fever, feeling tired, not wanting to eat, upset stomach, throwing up, dark urine, grey-colored stool, joint pain, and yellow skin and eyes.

When do symptoms occur?

If symptoms occur with acute infection, they can appear anytime from 2 weeks to 6 months after infection. If symptoms occur with chronic Hepatitis C, they can take decades to develop. When symptoms appear with chronic Hepatitis C, they often are a sign of advanced liver disease.

Continued on next page



How would you know if you have Hepatitis C?

The only way to know if you have Hepatitis C is to get tested. Doctors use a blood test, called a Hepatitis C Antibody Test, which looks for antibodies to the Hepatitis C virus. Antibodies are chemicals released into the bloodstream when someone gets infected. Antibodies remain in the bloodstream, even if the person clears the virus.

A positive or reactive Hepatitis C Antibody Test means that a person has been infected with the Hepatitis C virus at some point in time. However, a positive antibody test **does not** necessarily mean a person still has Hepatitis C. An additional test called a RNA test is needed to determine if a person is currently infected with Hepatitis C.

Who should get tested for Hepatitis C?

Testing for Hepatitis C is recommended for certain groups, including people who:

- Were born from 1945 – 1965
- Received donated blood or organs before 1992
- Have ever injected drugs, even if it was just once or many years ago
- Have certain medical conditions, such as chronic liver disease and HIV or AIDS
- Have abnormal liver tests or liver disease
- Have been exposed to blood from a person who has Hepatitis C
- Are on hemodialysis
- Are born to a mother with Hepatitis C

Can Hepatitis C be treated?

Yes. However, treatment depends on many different factors, so it is important to see a doctor experienced in treating Hepatitis C. New and improved treatments are available that can cure Hepatitis C for many people.



Testing is the only way to know if you have Hepatitis C.

How can Hepatitis C be prevented?

Although there is currently no vaccine to prevent Hepatitis C, there are ways to reduce the risk of becoming infected with the Hepatitis C virus.

- Avoid sharing or reusing needles, syringes or any other equipment to prepare and inject drugs, steroids, hormones, or other substances.
- Do not use personal items that may have come into contact with an infected person's blood, even in amounts too small to see, such as razors, nail clippers, toothbrushes, or glucose monitors.
- Do not get tattoos or body piercings from an unlicensed facility or in an informal setting.

For more information

Talk to your health professional, call your health department, or visit www.cdc.gov/hepatitis.

Hepatitis B & C Treatment Specialists

AIDS Healthcare Foundation (AHF)

815 W. Broad St.-Suite 350, Columbus, 43222
(614) 223-1532

Columbus VA, Chalmers P. Wylie Ambulatory Care Center

Dr. Glen Borchers
420 N. James Rd., Columbus, 43219
(614) 388-7057
Patients must be veterans.

Digestive Associates of Ohio

700 E. Broad St.-2nd Floor, Columbus, 43215
(614) 458-1183
Hep C only

Equitas Health

1033 N. High St., Columbus, 43215
(614) 340-6777

Infectious Disease Consultants

Dr. Thomas Keeling, Dr. Rodney Kusumi, Dr. James Smith and Dr. Julian Goodman
685 Bryden Rd., Columbus, 43205
(614) 461-3214

Mid Ohio Digestive Disease Associates

99 N. Brice Rd.-Suite 100, Columbus, 43213
1908 Tamarack Rd., Newark, 43055
(614) 575-2600

Nationwide Children's Hospital: Gastroenterology, Hepatology & Nutrition

700 Children's Dr., Columbus, 43205
(614) 722-3450
Pediatric patients

Ohio Gastroenterology Group, Inc.

30 doctors in this practice
3400 Olentangy River Rd., Columbus, 43202
450 Alkyre Run Dr.-Suite 350, Columbus, 43082
815 W. Broad St.-Suite 200, Columbus, 43222
6670 Perimeter Dr.-Suite 200, Dublin, 43016
85 McNaughten Rd.-Suite 320, Columbus, 43213
(614) 754-5500

Ohio Health Gastroenterology Physicians

Dr. Seth Levin and Dr. Sumit Kapoor
5131 Beacon Hill Rd.-Suite 200, Columbus, 43228
6905 Hospital Dr.-Suite 200, Dublin, 43016
(614) 544-1891

The Ohio State University Division of Gastroenterology, Hepatology and Nutrition

Dr. Robert Kirkpatrick and Pam Kibbe, CNP
410 W. 12th Ave., Columbus, 43210
(614) 293-6255

OSU Wexner Medical Center Infectious Disease Clinic

1581 Dodd Dr., McCampbell Hall, 4th Floor-Suite 400, Columbus, 43210
(614) 293-4854

Pediatric Academic Association, Inc.

Dr. Malvestutto
555 S. 18th St.-Suite 5A, Columbus, 43205
(614) 722-4450
Pediatric hep C patients only

Victorian Village Family Health

Brian Beesley, DO
100 W. 3rd Ave.-Suite 250, Columbus, 43201
(614) 299-2557

William Emlich, Jr., DO

4930 W. Broad St.-Suite 1, Columbus, 43228
210 Sharon Rd.-Suite 3, Circleville, 43113
117 West High St.-Suite 108, London, 43140
(614) 870-1234

Most providers accept Medicare, Medicaid, some private insurance and self-pay patients. Call provider for more details.