

Hepatitis B

Mewnzha gaa-bi-zhi-dbaataming HIV,
Syphilis miinwaahepatitis B gye C,
Nishnaabemwining dgobdemgak
gajwinnanda naapniwnan.
Waa-zhi-mno-maajiishkaamgak
wii-mno-bmaadzing miinwaa
wii-mno-daapnigaademgak
eni-zhiwebkinwiinwaa bemaadzijig
ezhi-waabndamwaad maage
gkendizwaadgkendmowaad maage ge
gkendnzigwaa gchi-gegoo gaa-aawang.
Noongo dash, bkaan gegoo zhichgem
waa-zhi-mno-yaangmiinwaa
waa-ni-zhi-gshkitoong gbey'ii,
wii-ni-mno-bmaadzing.

Aabdek gonaa maanda
daa-gkenjgaademgad aakziwin
ezhi-wiindmaagemgak eni-zhisemgak,
eni-zhi-mookiitaagemgakmaanda HIV,
hepatitis B gye C miinwaa syphilis
niizhoosnoonshkiy'iin miinwaa
gete-zhigiizhwewnan nanda dash
begsendmaangin, ezhi-bgosendming,
ezhi-wiikdendming ji-ni-waabndaming wi
niibna bemaadzid e-ggishkang maanda
HIV, syphilis miinwaa hepatitis B gye C,
wdaa-nsastaan wi,
aabdekgwii-gkendaan
waa-zhi-mno-daapnaman gnimaa gegoo
aaninddaa-annaandwichgaadenoon
wii-miikseg mshkikwan enkaazngin.

The old way of talking about HIV, Syphilis, and hepatitis B and C in Anishinaabemowin has associated shame with these health issues. It was important to promote wellness and acceptance of situations in which people find themselves knowingly or unknowingly. Today, changes are being made to promote wellness and the ability to live a long, healthy life.

It is important to note that the ailments described in the sections concerning HIV, Hepatitis B and C, and Syphilis are a combination of new and old words but ones we hope to convey hopefulness with the ability to see that many people who live with HIV, Syphilis, and Hepatitis B and C can understand that it is something you learn to live with or in some cases that can be healed with proper medical interventions.

Introduction

- Hepatitis B is a virus that attacks the liver. When left untreated, hepatitis B can lead to serious health problems such as liver failure, liver cancer and early death.
- Most adults who get hepatitis B can recover from it on their own, but this is less likely for babies and children.

Mookwaajmowin

Hepatitis B aawan aakziwin maagaadang wi wkon. Pii bwaa-naagdawenjigaadeg, hepatitis B daa-ni-aawan gchi-aakziwindbiskoo gonaa wkon booni-nakiimgak, wkon znagak aakziwinmiinwaa wiiba nbowin.

- Giwi netaawgijig bemaadzijig e-debnamwaad hepatitis B daa-aabziishinoog wiinwaa nshike, gaawii dash gagwechzhiwebzisiwag giwi binoojiinsag miinwaa binoojiinyig.

- Wi mno-wiindmaagewin aawan wi naagdawendamowin, bemaadzijigeyaangig hepatitis B daa-bmaadziwag gnezh miinwaawdayaanaawaa mno-bmaadziwin!

- Hepatitis B aazhdesemgad pii wi aakziwin zhiwi wiiywaaboondbiskoo gonaa mskwi, nini wbaashkzignaaboo maage kwewdoonjgaawin onji wi bemaadizid eyaang hepatitis B biinjbiddegbaan bemaadzijig wiiyaw.

- Debnaming bdak'ond ji-nji-aakozising wi hepatitis B aawan bezhig e-maamwi-nishing wii-ngaasidoong debnaming hepatitis B. Tenoonyaabji-nishing nikeyaa wii-ngaasidoong debnigaadeg maageaazhdesemgak hepatitis B.

- Wi go eta nikeyaa wii-gkenjigaadeg endgwen ji-yaaman hepatitis B aawan wii-nda-gkenmigooyin.

- The good news is that with care, people with hepatitis B can live long and healthy lives!

- Hepatitis B is passed when the virus in bodily fluids such as blood, semen or vaginal fluid from a person with hepatitis B enters another person's body.

- Getting vaccinated for hepatitis B is one of the best ways to prevent getting hepatitis B. There are many other effective ways to prevent getting or passing hepatitis B.

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

Read on for answers to common questions about hepatitis B.

What is hepatitis B?

Hepatitis B is a virus that attacks the liver, an organ that performs many important functions for the body. The liver is essential to good health.

Most adults who get hepatitis B can recover from it on their own without needing treatment. Babies and children are less likely to recover on their own. Once someone has recovered from hepatitis B, they are immune, meaning they can never get it again.

For those who do not recover, the virus stays in the body for a long time. This can injure the liver over time and lead to

Aabji-gindaason niwin nkwetamwin
niwin gagwech ggwedwewnan
onjihepatitis B.

Wegnesh wi hepatitis B?

Hepatitis B aawan aakziwin e-mookiitang
wi wkon, wi biinj-wiiyaw niibnagegoo
ezhi-nakiimgak niibina
gechi-piitendaagwak nankiimgak wi
wiiyaw. Wi wkon niigaanendaawak wi
mno-bmaadziwin.

Gegaa kina netaawgijig debnangig
hepatitis B daa-noojmowag wi
wiinwaamemkaaj ndawendaagwasnog
nnaandwichgewin. Binoojiinsag
miinwaabinoojiinyig gaawii go gagwech
daa-noojmosiiwag nshike wiinwaa.
Piiwiya gii-noojmod wi hepatitis B,
gaawii daa-aakzisii, mii wi edming
gaawiimiinwaa wiikaa wdaa-debnaziin.

Giwi gaawii e-noojmosgwaa, wi aakziwin
temgad zhiwi wiiywing gchi-gnezh minik.
Wdaa-wiiygitoon wi wkon
ni-piichaamgak miinwaa daa-ni-aawan
gchi-niizaanak miinwaa yaawin
dbishkooo gonaa wkon booni-nakiimgak,
wkon znagak aakziwin miinwaa wiiba
nbowin. Wi mno-wiindmaagewin aawan
wi weweni gnawenmindwaa bemaadzijig
eyaangighepatitis B, wdaa-yaanaawaan
bmaadziwaad gnezh miinwaa
mno-bmaadziwaad.

serious health problems like liver failure,
liver cancer and early death. The good
news is that with proper care, people
with hepatitis B can live long and healthy
lives.

How does someone get hepatitis B and how can this be prevented?

Hepatitis B is passed when the virus in
bodily fluids such as blood, semen or
vaginal fluid from a person with hepatitis
B enters another person's body. In
Canada, many people have been
vaccinated against hepatitis B, which
means they have immunity and cannot
get hepatitis B.

For those who are not immune, hepatitis
B is passed through condomless sex and
through sharing drug use equipment,
especially injection drug use equipment.
Hepatitis B may also be passed from a
parent to a child during childbirth,
between household members through
direct contact with blood or other bodily
fluids (e.g., sharing personal care items
like razors, nail clippers and
toothbrushes), or through reusing
unsterilized tattooing or body piercing
equipment.

Hepatitis B is no longer passed through
donated blood or tissue in Canada.
Canada started testing donated blood
and tissue for hepatitis B in 1972.

Aaniish wiya ezhi-debnang hepatitis B miinwaa aaniishge-zhi-ngaasjigaademgak?

Hepatitis B aazhdesemgad pii wi aakziwin zhiwi wiiywaaboon dbishkooogonaa mskwi, nini wbaashkzignaaboo maage kwe wdoonjgaawin onji wabemaadzid eyaang hepatitis B biinjbideg bkaan bemaadzig wiiyaw. Maampii Canada, niibna bemaadzijig gii-miinaawag bdak'ondwaa ji-nji-aakzising wi hepatitis B,wi edming eyaamwaad bwaa-aakziwaad miinwaagaawii wdaa-debnanziinaawaa hepatitis B.

Onji giwi gaawii eyaanzigwaa wii-bwaa-aakziwaad, hepatitis B aazhdesemgad wi bwaa-nokaazang bshkwegaansan noodkwewewinmiinwaa wi maad'ookiitaadwin mshkiki nokaazwinan, memdage gwabdak'odzoyin mshkiki nokaazwin. Hepatitis B ge daa-aazhdesemgad onjiwgitziiman wa binoojiins pii ndaadzid, biitwi-yi'ii waajgendaadjig wigagwek daangshinwaad miskwi maage bkaan wiiywaaboon (dbishkoo, wimaad'ookiitaading nokaazwinan dbishkooo gaashkbaajigan, giishkgazhiizhgan miinwaa gzii'aabide'ganan), maage wi aanke-nokaazongbaanchigaadesnog nokaazwin mzi-naakshkoodoowin gwiiyaw maagewiiyaw bgone'gaadeg.

Hepatitis B, noongo dash gaawii geyaabi debnigaadesnoo wi maagwengmskwi

Hepatitis B is not passed by hugging, touching or kissing or by sharing utensils with someone who has the virus.

There are many ways to prevent hepatitis B:

- Get vaccinated for hepatitis B.
- If you inject drugs, avoid sharing by using new equipment every time you inject.
- If you smoke or snort drugs, avoid sharing by using your own equipment every time you smoke or snort.
- Use condoms the right way each time you have sex.
- Get tested for hepatitis B during pregnancy. If you have hepatitis B, take effective treatment throughout your pregnancy and ensure your baby receives proper care, including a vaccine at birth, to reduce the risk of passing hepatitis B to your baby.
- If you may have recently been exposed to hepatitis B, seek medical care to access PEP (post-exposure prophylaxis). Ideally, you should start PEP for hepatitis B within 48 hours of exposure.

maage wiiywing biinjna etemgak
maampii Canada. Canada gii-maajtaawag
nda-gkendamwaad maagweng mskwi
miinwaa wiiying biinjnaetemgak wi
hepatitis B pii 1972.

Hepatitis B gaawii aashtosesinoo wi
aabtoojiinding, daangniding,
maagejiinding, maage maad'ookiing,
wiisning nokaazwinan wi wiya
yaangaakoziwin.

Tenoon niibna nikeyaa
ezhi-ngaasijigaadeg hepatitis B:

- Debnaming bdak'ond
ji-nji-aakzising wi hepatitis B.
- Giishpin daapnaman mshkiki
gzhaabnigning,
miiwshkanmaad'ookiiyin wi
nokaazyin shki-nokaazwin
ensa-piibdak'odzoyin.
- Giishpin zgaswaadman maage
biidnaamtaman mshkiki,
miiwshkan maad'ookiiyin wi
nokaazyin wi nakaazyin
shki-nokaazwin ensa-pii
zgaswaadman maage
biidnaamtaman.
- Nokaazang bshkwegaansan
gagwek nikeyaa ensa-pane
gwanoodkweweyin.
- Debnan nda-gkenjgewin wi
hepatitis B epiichi-maajiishkaayin.
Giishpin yaaman hepatitis B,
debnan naandwichgewin kina
gwaepiichi-maajiishkaayin

How do I know if I have hepatitis B?

Most people who have hepatitis B do not have any symptoms for many years, even though the virus is active and injuring their liver. **You can have hepatitis B and not know it.**

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

Ask a healthcare provider for a hepatitis B test. You may want to also get tested for other infections at the same time, like gonorrhea, chlamydia, hepatitis C, HIV and syphilis.

Can hepatitis B be cured?

There is no cure for hepatitis B, but most adults who get it recover on their own without needing treatment.

However, some people — especially those who get it when they are young — develop chronic hepatitis B. For those who develop a chronic infection, hepatitis B treatment is available to keep the virus under control. With proper care, people with hepatitis B can live long and healthy lives.

If you have hepatitis B, speak to a healthcare provider about your treatment options.

miinwaa gagwekwendan
gdoo-binoojiinsim debnang
gagwek naagdawendamowin,
e-dgosingwibdak'igan
ji-nji-aakzising pii bmaadzid,
wii-naazhnigaadeg wi niizaanak
aazhdenman hepatitis B wi
gdoo-binoojiinsim.

- Giishpin gnimaa noomaya
gii-niwe'dizyin wi hepatitis B,
ndawaabndan naandwichgewin
wii-mswendaman PEP
(shkwaa-niwe'dizwin
ngaasjigewin). E-maamwi-nishing,
gdaa-maajtaaPEP onji hepatitis B
biinji 48 dba'giizsiwaan wi
piiniwe'dizwin.

Aaniish ge-zhi-gkendmaan giishpin yaamaan hepatitis B?

Aanind bemaadzijig eyaangig hepatitis B
gaawii wdoo-yaanziinaawaanamji'winan
wi niibna nsa-bboon, aanwi go wi
aakziwin bmaadad
miinwaabnaajitoomgad gdoo-kon.

**Gdaa-yaan hepatitis B miinwaa gaawii
gdaa-gkendanziin.**

Wi go eta bezhig nikeyaa wii-gkendaman
giishpin yaaman hepatitis B aawan
wii-nda-gkenmigooyin.

Ggwejim wa mno-bmaadziwin maagwed
wi hepatitis B nda-gkenjigewin. Gnimaa
ge gdaa-ndawendaan
wii-nda-gkenmigooyin niwin

Can you pass hepatitis B on to your child?

Hepatitis B can be passed from a parent
to their child during childbirth or during
childhood. Babies and children are more
likely to develop chronic hepatitis B
infections, which can lead to serious
liver-related complications and death.
Treating the pregnant parent during
pregnancy and making sure the baby
receives proper care, including a vaccine
at birth, can greatly reduce the risk of
passing on hepatitis B. There is no risk of
passing hepatitis B through
breastfeeding/chestfeeding if the baby
has been vaccinated and receives proper
care.

If you are pregnant or thinking of
becoming pregnant, get tested for
hepatitis B. If you test positive, talk with
your doctor about options to reduce the
risk of passing hepatitis B to your baby.

Where can I get hepatitis B services?

- Speak to a healthcare provider
about hepatitis B testing or to
receive care for hepatitis B.
- Find hepatitis B services in your
area at <https://whereto.catie.ca>.

bkaanmniwsewin naasaab pii, dbishkoo gonaa gonorrhea, chlamydia, hepatitis C, HIV miinwaa syphilis.

Daa-noojmochgaademgad na hepatitis B?

Gaawii gegoo tesinoo noojmowin wi hepatitis B, gegaa dash kina bemaadzijig e-debnangig aabziishinoog wiinwaa nshike bwaa-ndawendaagwak naandwichgewin.

Aanind dash wii go, aanind bemaadzijig - memdage gwa giwi e-debnangig pii shkiniigwaad maajtaamgad gaagge hepatitis B. Giwimaajtaamgak gaagge mniwsewin, hepatitis B naandwichgewin temgad wiaakziwin bwaa-mbishkaamgak. Wi weweni naagdawenjigewin bemaadzijigyaamwaad hepatitis B daa-bmaadziwag gnezh miinwaa mno-bmaadziwag.

Giishpin yaaman hepatitis B, gnoozh wa naandwichgewin maagwed wigdoo-naandwichgewin wenaabnjignan.

Gdaa-aazhdesidoon na hepatitis B wa gdoo-binoojiinyim?

Hepatitis B da-aazhdesjigaademgad onji e-gitiziinged wi wdoo-binoojiinyiman epiichi-bmaadziiked maage epiichi-binoojiinywid. Binoojiinsag

miinwaa binoojiinyig washme gagwech
daa-maajtaamgadgaagge hepatitis B
mniiksiwnan, gaa-ni-zhaamgakba wi
neniizaanak wkonndawendaagwak
aanke-znagziwin miinwaa nbowin.
Naandwichgaazod wamyajjiishkaad kwe
bmidaawisod miinwaa
gagwekwenjigaadeg wabinoojiins
debnang weweni gnawenjgewin,
e-dgosing wi bdak'igan ji-nji-aakzising pii
ndaadzid, daa-gchi-naazhnigaademgad
niizaanak wii-aazhdesemgak wi hepatitis
B. Gaawii gegoo niizaanziwin wi
aazhdesemgakhepatitis B wi
noonaawsowin/wkaakigan-shamaawsow
in giishpin wabinoojiins gii-debnang wi
bdak'ond ji-nji-aakzising miinwaa
debnangweweni gnawenjgewin.

Giishpin maajiishkaayin maage
nendaman wii-maajiishkaayin, zhaan
wii-nda-gkenmigooyin wi hepatitis B.
Giishpin mkaagooyin yaaman,
gnoozhgdoo-mshkikii-nini(kwe) onji
wenaabnjignan wii-naazhnaman
winiwe'dizwin wi aazhdesemgak wi
hepatitis B gdoo-binoojiinyim.

Aapiish ge-ndinmaan hepatitis B zhichgewinan?

- Gnoozh wa mno-yaawin maagwed
wi hepatitis B
nda-gkenjgewinmaage
wii-debnaman gnawenjgewin wi
hepatitis B.

- Mkan hepatitis B zhichgewinan
zhiwi endnakiiyin
oodi <https://where.to.catie.ca>.