



BC Centre for Disease Control
Provincial Health Services Authority

Pathways to STBBI Care in BC Corrections

Pre- and Post-Test Questions Healthcare Workers



Q1. Hepatitis C can be passed by... (Check all that apply).

- Air (e.g., coughing, sneezing)
- Blood-to-blood contact (e.g., sharing drug equipment, rough sex when blood is present)
- Saliva (e.g., kissing, sharing dishes when eating or drinking)
- None of the above
- I don't know

Q2. What test(s) is/are needed to tell if a person currently has hepatitis C? (Check all that apply)

- Hepatitis C virus test (e.g., RNA, PCR)
- Hepatitis C antibody test
- Liver enzyme test (e.g. ALT, AST)
- I don't know

Q3. Can people who use/inject non-prescription drugs receive hepatitis C treatment? (Check one)

- Yes
- Yes, but they must stop using/injecting these drugs before treatment
- No
- I don't know

Q4. Which of the following are true statements about sofosbuvir/velpatasvir (Epclusa)?

(Check all that apply)

- It is always taken for 12 weeks
- It must be taken with food
- Must avoid antacids for 4 hours before/after taking sofosbuvir/velpatasvir (Epclusa)
- It is over 95% effective
- People must take three pills all at once, daily
- None of the above
- I don't know

Q5. Which of the following are true statements about glecaprevir/pibrentasvir (Maviret)?(Check all that apply)

- It is always taken for 12 weeks
- It must be taken with food
- Must avoid antacids for 4 hours before / after taking glecaprevir/pibrentasvir (Maviret)
- It is over 95% effective
- People must take three pills all at once, daily
- None of the above
- I don't know

Q6. True or False: If people who are living with HIV take their HIV pills every day, and maintain an undetectable HIV viral load, they cannot pass HIV through sex.

- True
- False
- I don't know

Q7. The common side effects of current HCV treatment are: (Check all that apply)

- Headache
- Hair loss
- Fatigue
- GI Upset
- Fever / chills
- None of the above
- I don't know

Q8. Why are STBBIs (Sexually transmitted blood borne infections) more prevalent among people with lived/living experience of incarceration? (Check all that apply)

- Limited access to STBBI testing, care and treatment in prisons
- Refusal rates of over 50% when people are offered testing/treatment during their incarceration
- Fear of being stigmatized
- Many people who are incarcerated do not know their HCV/STBBI status (more likely to pass it on to others)
- High risk behaviours
- None of the above
- I don't know

Q9. In 2019, approximately what % of people incarcerated in BC facilities received a hepatitis C test?
(Check one)

- 0 to 25%
- 26 to 50%
- 51 to 75%
- 76 to 100%
- I don't know

Q10. People are not eligible for Hepatitis C treatment through BC Pharma Care if: (Check all that apply)

- Their liver has no scarring (i.e., fibrosis score of F0)
- They are co-infected with HIV and hepatitis B
- They have hepatitis B
- They have compensated cirrhosis
- They were previously treated for hepatitis C, got cured and then re-infected with hepatitis C
- None of the above
- I don't know