

## A note of caution amidst a 'revolution' in hepatitis C treatment



- Number of patients accessing treatment continues to rise
- Stigma in health care settings continues to create treatment barriers
- Engagement with marginalised population groups around prevention, diagnosis, and treatment remains critical

## Young people



- Young people (at risk of transitioning to injecting drug use) are not aware of where to access sterile injecting equipment
- NSP services were not identified, rather secondary sources such as hospitals and pharmacies
- Young people's uptake of new treatments?



## Harm reduction among couples who inject together



- Current harm reduction strategies are individualising, ignoring the social context of injecting
- Some harm reduction workers may not recognise intimacy of couples in injecting partnerships; instead perceive relationships as 'drug-driven'
- Couples have been viewed as 'impenetrable' to health promotion messaging



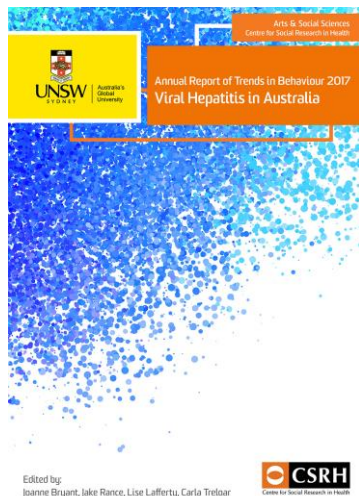
## Experiences of diagnosis among Aboriginal people



- Subjected to stigma and discrimination in multiple ways related to infection status and race
- Ongoing engagement in specialist care was challenging
- Culturally appropriate diagnoses = greater engagement with HCV care



## Questions?



Full report available at:  
[bit.ly/csrh\\_artb](http://bit.ly/csrh_artb)

**Centre for Social Research in Health**

E: [csrh@unsw.edu.au](mailto:csrh@unsw.edu.au)

W: [csrh.arts.unsw.edu.au](http://csrh.arts.unsw.edu.au)

 [@CSRH\\_UNSW](https://twitter.com/CSRH_UNSW)

