

Dear representative

敬愛的國會議員

On behalf of hepatitis B patients and others silently suffering with chronic viral hepatitis, I am writing to urge you to support an increase in the funding level for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Division of Viral Hepatitis, to a total of \$50 million in the FY2011 Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations bill. This funding increase is supported by the new Institute of Medicine Report, "Hepatitis and Liver Cancer," please see the report summary below.

我代表所有乙肝病患及其他默默承受著慢性過濾性肝炎的病人，誠摯地要求您在 2011 會計年度的勞工-保健福利-教育撥款法案中，支持增加美國疾病控制及預防中心的過濾性肝炎部門的經費至五千萬元。這項增加經費的需求是由美國醫藥學會的一項最新發表的報告“肝炎及肝癌”的支持。請參閱以下報告的節錄。

In order to meet the needs of the six million US residents affected by hepatitis B and C, the CDC must receive additional funding to develop robust public health programs. A funding level of \$50 million is the first step in building a comprehensive viral hepatitis program at the CDC that will include education, testing, vaccination, surveillance and referral to care. In addition, we ask for your support for greater funding of viral hepatitis activity at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to conduct research into treatments that will eliminate hepatitis B, hepatitis C and liver cancer. Liver cancer, largely caused by chronic viral hepatitis, is the 5th leading cause of cancer and the only type of cancer that is on the rise. Liver cancer is one of the most deadly forms of cancer and more research is needed at the NIH to develop lifesaving treatments.

爲了要滿足六百萬被乙肝或丙肝感染的美國居民的需求，美國疾病預防及控制中心必需增加經費以發展一套健全的公共健康及研究計劃。五千萬元的經費是在美國疾病預防及控制中心建立一個完整的過濾性肝炎計劃，包括教育、檢驗、接種疫苗、追蹤及轉診治療。此外，我們也要求您支持增加國家健康研究院的過濾性肝炎的經費以發展有關撲滅乙肝、丙肝及肝癌的治療研究計劃。大部份肝癌是由於慢性過濾性肝炎造成，它在所有癌症中排名第五，也是唯一的仍在繼續增長的癌症。肝癌是最危險的癌症之一，國家健康研究院需要更多的經費以推展這項急需的研究工作。

Thank you for your attention to this important health issue.

謝謝您對這項重要的保健問題的重視。

Name

姓名

Address

地址



INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE
OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES

Hepatitis and Liver Cancer: A National Strategy for Prevention and Control of Hepatitis B and C

肝炎及肝癌：一項預防及控制乙肝及丙肝的國家策略

Up to 5.3 million people—2 percent of the U.S. population—are living with chronic hepatitis B or hepatitis C. These diseases are more common than HIV/AIDS in the U.S. Yet, because hepatitis B and hepatitis C often present no symptoms, most people who have them are unaware until they develop liver cancer or liver disease many years later.

美國有五百卅萬人或百分之二的全國人口患有慢性乙肝或丙肝。這個疾病比愛滋病還要普遍。但是由於乙肝或丙肝通常沒有症狀，大部份的患者都不知道自己的情況，直到幾年後發展成肝癌或肝病。

A new IOM study finds that these diseases are not widely recognized as serious public health problems, and as a result, that viral hepatitis prevention, control, and surveillance programs have inadequate resources. The report concludes that the current approach to the prevention and control of chronic hepatitis B and hepatitis C is not working. As a remedy, the IOM recommends increased knowledge and awareness about chronic viral hepatitis among health care providers, social service providers, and the public; improved surveillance for hepatitis B and hepatitis C; and better integration of viral hepatitis services.

醫藥學院的一項研究顯示這些病症沒有被認為是嚴重的公共健康問題，其結果是過慮性肝炎的預防、控制及追蹤一直沒有獲得應得的支持。這項報告的結論是目前對慢性乙肝及丙肝的預防及控制措施是無效的。為了改正這項缺失，醫藥學院建議增加醫生、社工及大眾對慢性過慮性肝炎的知識及了解；加強對乙肝及丙肝患者的追蹤；及改進過慮性肝炎患者的整體服務。

For the complete report go to: <http://www.iom.edu/Reports.aspx>

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