

The Northern Echo

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COMMENT

Reporting suspicions

COMING just 24 hours after a disturbing series of child sexual exploitation convictions in Newcastle, the National Crime Agency's (NCA) warning that modern slavery and human trafficking is now affecting every large town and city in the UK is sadly no surprise.

The agency is assisting on 300 live police operations investigating modern slavery, with victims including those working in car washes, agriculture, construction and food processing. Many are sold into prostitution and kept in pop-up brothels.

On page 59 of today's edition, we report the story of father-of-one Dau Ba Phuong, who came to the UK from Vietnam in search of a better life. He ended up being trafficked into the country in the back of a lorry, and in exchange for looking after a cannabis farm in Shildon, was given a place to sleep, food and a phone. He is now in jail and facing deportation.

The NCA's director of vulnerabilities, Will Kerr says the problem is on a larger scale than anyone previously thought, and adds: "This should not be acceptable in any way, shape or form."

His comments are strikingly similar to those of Northumbria Police Chief Constable Steve Ashman, who spoke out after details of the size of his force's investigation into the Newcastle grooming network became clear on Wednesday.

He described tackling child sexual exploitation as "the challenge of our generation".

Those who believe trafficking, slavery, and organised child sexual abuse could not happen in their town, village or street must take heed of these warnings any report any suspicions they have to the authorities immediately. Victims will be found in every community.

What do you think?

echo@nne.co.uk

Write to: The Editor, Hear All Sides, The Northern Echo, PO Box 14, Priestgate, Darlington, DL1 1NF.

Fax: 01325-360754

email: echo@nne.co.uk

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Early diagnosis can save lives



RISK:
People given blood or blood products before September 1991 are also at risk of hepatitis C specifically

HEPATITIS is perhaps a less well-known disease, but more than 400 million people are living with it worldwide. Of this number, sadly almost one and half million will die every year. However, with better awareness, this figure could be greatly reduced.

This is where World Hepatitis Day, which took place on July 28, comes in. It aims to raise awareness of the global impact of hepatitis and is one of just four disease-specific global awareness days officially endorsed by the World Health Organisation.

Hepatitis simply means inflammation of the liver. There are currently known to be five strains, A to E. Hepatitis A is usually transmitted via food prepared in unsanitary conditions, but the body normally clears this rapidly with no lasting problems. Hepatitis B and C, the focus of this article, are transmitted via blood and bodily fluids, so by unprotected sex with someone who already has the virus, sharing needles, and also from a hepatitis positive mother to her baby during childbirth.

People given blood or blood products before September 1991 are also at risk of hepatitis C specifically, as screening for this and HIV was not performed before this time.

If you contract hepatitis, there are two phases, called acute and chronic for simplicity. In the acute phase, which can last up to six months after infection, you may feel generally unwell, in a manner similar to a flu-like illness. Features specific to hepatitis include pale urine, dark stools, and the most commonly known symptom, jaundice, where the skin and whites of the eyes become yellow. At the opposite end of the scale, carriers may be completely symptom-free.

Thankfully, for many, the body will naturally rid itself of hepatitis, with no further complications. However, a group will go on to develop chronic hepatitis. The problem is that those without symptoms in the acute phase may be unaware they are infected and hence unlikely to seek medical attention.

Chronic infection – especially that which the individual is unaware of – poses two ma-

Following World Hepatitis Day, North-East GP **Dr Zak Uddin** looks at this lesser-known disease where early diagnosis can save thousands of lives

jor problems. Firstly, he or she will remain infective, so can pass on the virus to another person. Secondly, a proportion of those who have chronic hepatitis will develop cirrhosis or scarring of the liver. Some of these unfortunately will end up with liver cancer.

Despite what appears to be a bleak backdrop, there are many promising developments. Currently, all pregnant mothers are screened for hepatitis B, and if found to be positive, their baby will be immunised immediately after birth. In addition, since August 1 this year, the hepatitis B vaccine will be included in the routine childhood schedule, where previously it was only given to those babies identified as high risk. This is excellent news as the majority of babies who develop hepatitis B will have no symptoms initially, but will go on to develop the problems associated with chronic infection.

There is currently no cure for hepatitis B. However, there are medications that can reduce the effects of the virus on the liver, hopefully preventing the development of cirrhosis or liver cancer. Whereas there is no vaccine against hepatitis C at the present, we now have treatment that can permanently clear the virus from the bloodstream, and hence prevent further liver damage.

All of these treatments are offered by liver specialists, but the take home message is simple. As the viruses are transmitted in blood and bodily fluids, avoiding unprotected intercourse with casual sexual partners is strongly advised. Any needles and other items used for recreational drugs can transfer hepatitis. Most areas now have a clean needles exchange policy, as well as support for those wishing to come off drugs.

The majority of those who had blood products before 1991 will now have been identified, but if you are in this group and haven't been tested, or you feel you may have exposed yourself to hepatitis, please discuss this with your regular GP, who will most likely offer a blood test.

It is ignorance of the disease which kills. The virus can lie undetected for several years and only come to light when a person becomes very ill, by which time treatment may be less effective or not work at all.

A negative test will hopefully put many people's minds at rest, yet a positive test means advice, support and treatment can be offered at the earliest opportunity.

For more information, visit www.worldhepatitisday.org; www.britishliver-trust.org; and www.heptrust.org

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