



Your current progress:



Explanation of Recommendations

Based on your answers, please talk to your doctor about the following CDC recommendations.

[Back](#)

[Print My Results](#)

Testing for Hepatitis B

Getting tested for Hepatitis B is important because early detection can save lives. CDC recommends testing:

- Anyone who has lived in the same house with someone who has Hepatitis B because they may have been exposed to the virus

Hepatitis A Vaccine

CDC recommends the Hepatitis A vaccine for people who have an increased risk of exposure to the Hepatitis A virus, including:

- Anyone with a clotting factor disorder because infection has previously occurred from infected clotting factor concentrate

The Hepatitis A vaccine is recommended for:





3/23/2012

Explanation of Recommendations

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Testing for Hepatitis B

Getting tested for Hepatitis B is important because early detection can save lives. CDC recommends testing:

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Hepatitis A Vaccine

CDC recommends the Hepatitis A vaccine for people who have an increased risk of exposure to the Hepatitis A virus, including:

- Anyone with a clotting factor disorder because infection has previously occurred from infected clotting factor concentrate

The Hepatitis A vaccine is recommended for:

- Anyone with chronic liver disease because getting Hepatitis A also affects the liver and can make liver disease worse or can result in liver failure

The vaccine is very effective in preventing Hepatitis A infection. The Hepatitis A vaccine is given as 2 shots, 6 months apart. Both shots are needed for long-term protection.

Hepatitis B Vaccine

The Hepatitis B vaccine is recommended for:

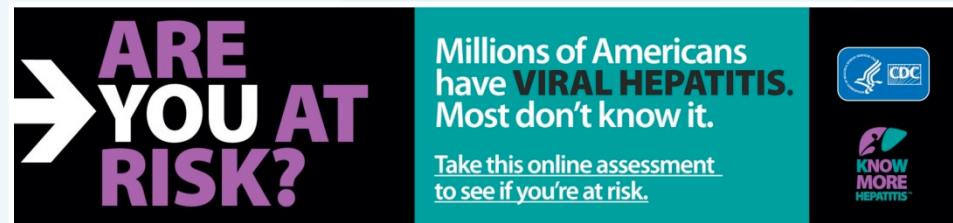
- All adults with diabetes 19 through 59 years of age in order to prevent hepatitis B infection. People with diabetes who are 60 years and older should discuss the benefits of hepatitis B vaccination with their doctor. Unvaccinated adults with diabetes are at risk for Hepatitis B, especially if they receive assistance with blood glucose monitoring, share monitoring or treatment equipment (e.g., lancets or insulin pens), or require care procedures that involve contact with blood or blood containing fluids.
- People with chronic liver disease, since getting Hepatitis B also affects the liver and can make liver disease worse or can result in liver failure.

The vaccine is effective in preventing Hepatitis B infection. For adults, the Hepatitis B vaccine is given as a series of 3 shots over a period of 6 months. The entire series is needed for long-term protection.

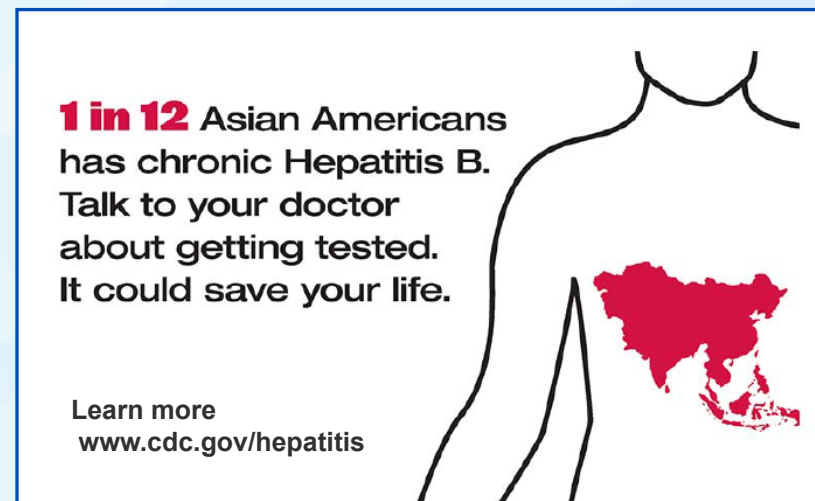
For additional resources for health care professionals or patients, please visit www.cdc.gov/hepatitis.



Promotional Materials



Buttons and badges for websites



E-card

Partner Resource Center

- Site where partners can access materials and resources promoting
 - General hepatitis education (providers & consumers)
 - Know More Hepatitis
 - Hepatitis Awareness Month
 - Hepatitis Testing Day
 - Hepatitis Risk Assessment
- Resources and materials will include:
 - Print materials (posters and fact sheets)
 - Digital tools (PSAs, videos, buttons/badges, widgets)
 - Social media resources
 - Policy related backgrounders

Hepatitis B Materials

NEW and Existing



Proposed Get Tested Poster

Purpose: Promote testing at AAPCO and other API health centers and clinics

Audience: Chinese, Vietnamese, Korean speakers with limited English proficiency

Rationale: :

- Cost efficient to have multiple languages

Process: Developed by an Asian Communication firm **in native language** – *then* translated into English

New Poster – Draft Ideas

#1



 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

I PROMISE, I will get a Hepatitis B blood test.
Hepatitis B has no symptoms but it can cause liver cancer. Talk to your doctor about getting tested so that you can protect yourself and your family.

我答应你，我会去做乙型肝炎的血液检查
乙型肝炎没有任何症状，但它却会引发肝癌。请与您的医生详谈关于接受乙肝的检查，这样您就可以保护您自己和您的家人。

TÔI HỨA, tôi sẽ làm thử nghiệm máu về Viêm Gan B.
Viêm Gan B không có triệu chứng gì nhưng nó có thể gây tổn hại đến lá gan. Hãy hỏi bác sĩ của quý vị để được thử nghiệm để quý vị có thể bảo vệ bản thân và gia đình.

B형 간염 혈액 검사를 받을 것을 약속합니다
B형 간염은 증세는 없지만 간암을 유발할 수 있습니다. B형 간염 검사에 대해 의사와 상의하시는 것으로 당신 자신과 가족을 보호할 수 있습니다.

#2



**PROTECT
YOUR LIVER**
Get a Hepatitis B blood test.

照顾肝脏
从接受乙型肝炎血液检查开始

**당신의 간을
지키십시오**
B형 간염 혈액 검사를 받으십시오.

**BẢO VỆ LÁ GAN
CỦA MÌNH**
Hãy thử nghiệm máu về Viêm Gan B.



1 in 12 Asian Americans is infected with chronic Hepatitis B. **Talk** to your doctor about getting tested for Hepatitis B. **Early** intervention can save your life.
亚洲美国人中每12人就有1人罹患慢性乙型肝炎。请与您的医生讨论关于接受乙型肝炎血液检查。早期干预可以挽救您的生命。
아시아인 12명 가운데 1명만 B형 간염에 감염되어 있습니다. B형 간염 검사에 대해 의사와 상의하십시오. 조기 B형 간염의 진단은 구할 수 있습니다.
1 trong 12 người Mỹ gốc Á bị nhiễm Viêm Gan B mãn tính. Hãy nói bác sĩ của quý vị về được thử nghiệm Viêm Gan B. Nhận phát hiện sớm có thể cứu mạng sống của quý vị.

#3



U.S. Department of
Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention

**1 IN 12 ASIAN AMERICANS IS INFECTED
WITH CHRONIC HEPATITIS B.**

Talk to your doctor about getting tested. It can save your life.

亚裔美国人中每12人就有1人罹患慢性乙型肝炎

请向您的医生咨询如何接受检验这可能会挽救您的性命

**아시안 아메리칸 12명 중 1명은 만성
B형 간염에 감염되어 있습니다**

검사에 대해 의사와 상의하십시오, 당신의 생명을 구할 수 있습니다

**1 TRONG 12 NGƯỜI MỸ GỐC Á
BỊ NHIỄM VIÊM GAN B MÃN TÍNH.**

Hãy hỏi bác sĩ của quý vị để được thử nghiệm. Điều này có thể cứu mạng sống của quý vị

#4

LOVING YOUR FAMILY STARTS WITH GETTING A
HEPATITIS B BLOOD TEST.

YÊU THƯƠNG GIA ĐÌNH BẮT ĐẦU VỚI VIỆC
**THỬ NGHIỆM MÁU
VE VIÊM GAN B.**

B형 간염 혈액 검사,
가족 사랑의 시작입니다.

爱家人从接受
**乙型肝炎
血液检查**开始



Hepatitis B has no symptoms but it can cause liver cancer. Talk to your doctor about getting tested so that you can protect yourself and your family.
Viêm Gan B không có triệu chứng gì nhưng nó có thể gây tổn hại đến lá gan. Hãy hỏi bác sĩ của quý vị để được thử nghiệm để quý vị có thể bảo vệ bản thân và gia đình.
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乙型肝炎没有任何症状，但它可能会导致肝癌。请与您的医生讨论关于接受乙型肝炎的检查，这样您才可以保护自己和其他的家人。

Proposed Hep B United Logos

Purpose: Common brand or theme throughout the Hep B United effort

Audience: Chinese, Vietnamese, Korean speakers

Logo:

- Developed by an Asian Communication firm
- Join effort of Hepatitis B Foundation, AAPCHO and CDC

Process: Developed in native language – *then* translated into English

Draft Logo #1

Love your family, love yourself.



Love your family, love yourself.

English

Love your family, love yourself.



爱家人从关爱自己开始

Simplify Chinese

Loving your family starts with caring for yourself.



Yêu thương gia đình bắt đầu bằng sự chăm sóc cho bản thân

Vietnamese

Loving family starts with caring for yourself.



가족 사랑의 첫 걸음은 당신의 건강을 돌보는 일입니다

Korean

The first step to love your family is taking care of yourself.

Draft Logo #2

Knowledge for a healthy life.



Knowledge for a healthy life.

English

Knowledge for a healthy life.

正确的知识  健康的人生

Simplify Chinese

Correct knowledge, healthy life.

Hiểu biết tường tận  Hiểu biết tường tận

Vietnamese

Thorough understanding/knowledge,
healthy life

올바른 지식  건강한 인생

Korean

Correct knowledge, healthy life.

Use of logo #1 on a poster



Use of logo #2
on a poster



Logos

- Logos available for all to use
- Can be:
 - Included along with organizations' logo
 - Used by itself
- Multiple purposes planned
 - Logo on posters and other materials
 - Presentation templates
 - Flyers
 - Advertisements

Reminder Existing Materials



CDC Hepatitis B Materials

- Available at: www.cdc.gov/hepatitis
- More to be developed

HEPATITIS B
General Information

Who is at risk?
Although anyone can get hepatitis B, some people are at greater risk, such as those who:

- Have sexual contact with an infected person
- Have multiple sex partners
- Have a sexually transmitted disease
- Are men who have sexual contact with other men
- Inject drugs or other drug equipment, syringes, or other drug paraphernalia
- Live with a person who has chronic hepatitis B
- Are infants born to infected mothers
- Are exposed to blood on the job
- Are hemodialysis patients

What is hepatitis B?
"Hepatitis" means inflammation of the liver. Hepatitis is most often caused by one of several viruses, such as hepatitis A virus, hepatitis B virus, or hepatitis C virus. Toxins, bacterial infections, certain drugs, other diseases, and heavy alcohol use can also cause hepatitis.

What is hepatitis B?
Hepatitis B is a contagious liver disease that results from infection with the hepatitis B virus. It can range in severity from a mild illness lasting a few weeks to a serious, lifelong disease. Hepatitis B can be either "acute" or "chronic."

Acute hepatitis B virus infection is a short-term illness that occurs within the first 6 months after someone is exposed to the hepatitis B virus. Acute infection can—but does not always—lead to chronic infection. Chronic hepatitis B virus infection is a long-term illness that occurs when the hepatitis B virus remains in a person's body.

The best way to prevent hepatitis B is by getting vaccinated.

How common is hepatitis B in the United States?
The number of acute hepatitis B virus infections has been declining each year, with an estimated 40,000 new infections in 2016. It is estimated that up to 1.4 million people may have the hepatitis B virus, many of whom are unaware of their infection.

How is hepatitis B spread?
Hepatitis B is usually spread when blood, semen, or another body fluid from a person infected with the hepatitis B virus enters the body of someone who is not infected. This can happen through sexual contact with an infected person or sharing needles, syringes, or other drug-injection equipment. Hepatitis B can also be passed from an infected mother to her baby at birth.

Hepatitis B is not spread through breastfeeding with an infected person or sharing eating utensils, hugging, kissing, hugging, hugging, hugging, coughing, or sneezing. Unlike some other viruses, hepatitis B is not spread by contact with food or water.

Can hepatitis B be spread through sexual contact?
Yes. In the United States, hepatitis B is spread through sexual contact. The hepatitis B virus is spread through semen, vaginal fluids, and blood.

CHRONIC HEPATITIS B

Information on Testing

Who should be tested for hepatitis B?
Testing for hepatitis B is recommended for certain groups of people, including:

- People born in Asia, Africa and other regions with moderate or high rates of hepatitis B (See map)
- Unvaccinated people whose parents are from regions with high rates of hepatitis B (See map)
- Anyone having sex with a person infected with hepatitis B
- People who live with someone who is infected
- Men who have sexual contact with other men
- Injection drug users
- All pregnant women
- People with HIV or AIDS
- Persons with selected medical conditions who receive immunosuppressive therapy (hemodialysis or chemotherapy)

What is hepatitis B?
Hepatitis B is a contagious liver disease that results from infection with the hepatitis B virus. Some people get infected with hepatitis B and develop an acute, or short-term, illness, while others develop a chronic, or long-term, illness.

How is hepatitis B spread?
Hepatitis B is usually spread when blood, semen, or another body fluid from a person infected with the hepatitis B virus enters the body of someone who is not infected. This can happen through direct contact with the blood or open sores of an infected person; having sex with an infected partner; an infected mother passing it to her baby at birth; or sharing needles, syringes, or other drug-injection equipment.

Up to 1.4 million people in the United States and 350 million people worldwide may have chronic hepatitis B. Most are unaware of their infection.

Why is chronic hepatitis B so common?
As shown in the map below, chronic hepatitis B is very common. Worldwide, most people with chronic hepatitis B were infected with the virus at birth or during early childhood. Many of those infected are unaware that they have chronic hepatitis B, especially since they have no symptoms. As a result, they can spread the disease to others, including people they live with, sexual partners, and—for women—their newborns.

Worldwide Rates of Chronic Hepatitis B Virus Infection

Legend:
 ■ 10% or more
 ■ 5-9%
 ■ Less than 5%

Chinese Materials

HEPATITIS B Are you at risk?



When Someone Close To You Has Chronic Hepatitis B



Who should be tested for Hepatitis B?

Testing for Hepatitis B for certain groups of

- People born in Asia, regions with moderate prevalence of Hepatitis B (see map)
- Unvaccinated people from regions with high prevalence of Hepatitis B
- Anyone having sex with someone who has Hepatitis B
- People who live with someone who has Hepatitis B
- Men who have sex with other men
- People who inject drugs
- All pregnant women
- People with HIV infection
- People on hemodialysis
- People who receive other types of immunosuppressive therapy

Who should be tested for Hepatitis B?

Anyone who lives with or is close to someone who has been diagnosed with chronic Hepatitis B should get tested. Hepatitis B can be a serious illness, and the virus can be spread from an infected person to other family and household members, caregivers, and sexual partners.

What is Hepatitis B?

Hepatitis B is a contagious liver disease that results from infection with the Hepatitis B virus. When first infected, a person can develop an "acute" infection, which can range in severity from a very mild illness with few or no symptoms to a serious condition requiring hospitalization. Acute Hepatitis B refers to the first 6 months after

What is Hepatitis B?

Hepatitis B is a contagious liver disease that results from infection with the Hepatitis B virus. Hepatitis B can be "acute" or "chronic". The hepatitis ranges in severity from a mild to severe illness that occurs within the first 6 months of exposure to the Hepatitis B virus. Most people recover from their acute infection. When this happens, the person is immune, which means he or she cannot get Hepatitis B again and cannot spread the virus to others.

For other people, acute infection develops into a chronic infection. When this happens, the virus remains in the body without their knowledge, and it can easily be passed on to others.

How likely is Hepatitis B to become chronic?

It depends on the age at which a person is infected with the virus. Infants infected at birth have a 90% chance of becoming infected—unless they are vaccinated at birth. In contrast, the majority of people who are infected as adults recover from the acute illness. When this happens, they become immune to the Hepatitis B virus.

How serious is chronic Hepatitis B?

Over time, approximately 15% of people with chronic Hepatitis B develop serious liver problems, including liver damage, cirrhosis, liver failure, and even liver cancer. Every year, approximately 300,000 people die from Hepatitis B.

How is it spread?

Hepatitis B is usually spread from a person with the virus to someone who is not infected. It is spread easily through breaks in the skin and other soft tissues.

- Sexual contact
- Direct contact with blood
- Sharing personal items, such as razors, toothbrushes, and glucose monitors that have even microscopic amounts of blood on them

B型肝炎(乙肝) 您是否存在患病的風險?



什麼是B型肝炎(乙肝)?

B型肝炎(乙肝)是一種傳染性肝病，這是感染B型肝炎(乙肝)病毒導致的結果。當人體第一次感染這種病毒後，可能發展成一種“急性”傳染病，它的嚴重程度可能只是很少或根本沒有症狀的輕微疾病，也可能嚴重到需要住院治療。急性B型肝炎(乙肝)指的是人感染B型肝炎(乙肝)病毒後的前6個月內發病。有些人能夠對抗病毒清除病毒，而有些人的感染會留存下來並發展成一種“慢性”或終身疾病。慢性B型肝炎(乙肝)指的是B型肝炎(乙肝)病毒留存於人體內而發生的疾病。隨著時間，這種感染可能會導致嚴重的健康問題。

B型肝炎(乙肝)是如何傳播的?

B型肝炎(乙肝)病毒通常是由B型肝炎(乙肝)病毒攜帶者的血液、精液或其他體液，進入沒有感染這種病毒的人體的方式進行傳播。這種情況可以通過以下這些途徑發生：共用針頭、注射器或其他注射毒品的設備；

當您身邊有人患有慢性B型肝炎(乙肝)時



什麼是B型肝炎(乙肝)?

B型肝炎(乙肝)是一種傳染性肝病，這是感染了B型肝炎(乙肝)病毒導致的結果。B型肝炎(乙肝)可能是“急性”的，也可能是“慢性”的。急性B型肝炎(乙肝)的嚴重程度可以從輕微到嚴重不等。它是在接觸B型肝炎(乙肝)病毒後的前6個月內發病。有些人可以從急性感染中恢復健康。當發生這種情況時，這個人就獲得了免疫力，這就意味著他們或她不會再患B型肝炎(乙肝)，也不會將這種病毒傳播給他人。

對於有些人，急性感染可能會發展成一種慢性，或慢性傳染病。當發生這種情況時，病毒會留存於人體內，而通常他們自己並不知道，因此這種病毒就可能輕易地傳播給他人。

B型肝炎(乙肝)發展成慢性傳染病的機率有多大?

這取決於您是在感染B型肝炎(乙肝)病毒時的年齡。在出生時受感染的嬰兒發展成慢性傳染病的機率為90%——除非他們在出生時接受了疫苗。相反的是，大多數在成年時受感染的人則可以從急性感染中恢復健康。當發生這種情況時，他們就獲得了B型肝炎(乙肝)免疫力。



慢性B型肝炎(乙肝)有多嚴重?

隨著時間，大約有15%-25%的慢性B型肝炎(乙肝)患者開始出現嚴重的肝臟問題。這包括肝硬化、肝衰竭、甚至肝癌。每年，美國大約有3000人死於與B型肝炎(乙肝)有關的肝臟疾病。全球大約有60萬人死於與B型肝炎(乙肝)有關的肝臟疾病。

哪些人應該進行B型肝炎(乙肝)檢測?

任何與慢性B型肝炎(乙肝)患者生活在一起、或與患者有密切接觸的人都應該接受檢測。B型肝炎(乙肝)是一種嚴重的疾病。

Protect Your Baby for Life

When a Pregnant Woman Has Hepatitis B



Why should pregnant women be concerned about Hepatitis B?

Hepatitis B is a serious liver disease that can be easily passed to others. It is important for a woman to find out if she has Hepatitis B, so she can get medical care. It is also possible for a pregnant woman with Hepatitis B to pass the virus to her baby at birth. Fortunately, there is a vaccine to prevent babies from getting Hepatitis B.

What is Hepatitis B?

"Hepatitis" means inflammation of liver disease that results from infection. When a person becomes infected, person's body for the rest of his or her life.

Can Hepatitis B be spread to Yes. The Hepatitis B virus can be This can happen during a vaginal

How else is Hepatitis B spread Hepatitis B can also be spread with fluids from a person with the virus not infected. The virus is very infectious in the skin or in soft tissue

This can happen through direct contact person, even in tiny amounts too

Tiv Thaiv Koj Tus Me Nyuar Lub Neej

Thaum Ib tug Poj Nlan Mob Siab Daj Hom B...

ປົກປ້ອງລູກນ້ອຍຂອງທ່ານຕະຫຼອດຊີວິດ

Ingatan nang Habang-Buhay ang Iyong Sanggol

Kapag May He na Babae

Kab Mob Siab Daj Hom B yag Dab Tsi?

"Kab Mob Siab Daj" t'hehis tau hais tias yas daim siab o e lawm. Kab Mob Siab Daj Hom

ພະຍາດຕັບສັກເສຍ ມີ ຜົນກະທົບ?

"ຕັບສັກເສຍ" ຫາຍໄປໆ ການສັກເສຍຂອງຕົນ. ຕັບສັກເສຍ ມີ ຜົນກະທົບຕໍ່ຕົວເອງເປັນຜົນຈາກການລົດເສົາໄວ້ສັບ ຕັບສັກເສຍ ມີ ຜົນກະທົບຕໍ່ລູກນ້ອຍ ໄວ້ສັບຕັບສັກເສຍ ມີ ສາມາດຢູ່ໃນສ່ອງກະແສຂອງລູກນ້ອຍໄດ້ເຖິງຊ່ວຍຊີວິດ ພວກເຮົາສາມາດໄດ້ປົກປ້ອງລູກນ້ອຍໄດ້.

Ano ang Hepatitis B?

Ang "Hepatitis" ay nangangahulugang pamamaga ng atay. Nakakahawang sakit sa atay ang Hepatitis B na nagresulta mula sa pagkainpekasyon ng virus na Hepatitis B. Kapag nahawahan ang isang tao, maaaring manatili ang Hepatitis B sa katawan ng tao sa kabuuang buhay niya at maging sanhi ng seriyosong mga suliranin sa atay.

새로운 생명을 위한 건강 지키기

임산부가 B형 간

保護寶寶的終身健康

B型肝炎(乙肝)孕婦該如何

B형 간염이 무엇입니까? "간염(Hepatitis)" 은 간의 염증을 B형 간염 바이러스에 감염되어 발병 사람의 일상 생활 속에서 잠재하고

ការពារສາກສະໝັສສູງສຳຄັນສຳລັບເດັກ

ເຈັບປີເຊີຫຼຸດເສຍ B ຈື່ນຜູ້?

"ເຈັບປີເຊີ" ຫາຍໄປໆ ຕາມສັກເສຍຂອງຕົນ. ເຈັບປີເຊີ ຫາຍໄປໆ ມີ ຜົນກະທົບຕໍ່ຕົວເອງເປັນຜົນຈາກການລົດເສົາໄວ້ສັບ ເຈັບປີເຊີ ຫາຍໄປໆ ມີ ຜົນກະທົບຕໍ່ລູກນ້ອຍ ໄວ້ສັບເຈັບປີເຊີ ຫາຍໄປໆ ມີ ສາມາດຢູ່ໃນສ່ອງກະແສຂອງລູກນ້ອຍໄດ້ເຖິງຊ່ວຍຊີວິດ ພວກເຮົາສາມາດໄດ້ປົກປ້ອງລູກນ້ອຍໄດ້.

ເລີຍດີເລີຍເກາເກາ B ສາມາດຮູ້ໄດ້ຫຼືບໍ່ສາມາດຮູ້ໄດ້?

ເກາເກາ B ສາມາດຮູ້ໄດ້ຫຼືບໍ່ສາມາດຮູ້ໄດ້ ຈາກການທົດສອບເກາເກາ B ທີ່ຮູ້ກ່ອນການສັກເສຍ ຫຼື ຫຼັງການສັກເສຍ ຫຼື ຫຼັງການສັກເສຍ ຫຼື ຫຼັງການສັກເສຍ

什麼是B型肝炎(乙肝)?

Bảo Vệ Con Quý Vị Suốt Đời

Khí Phụ Nữ Mang Thai mắc Bệnh Viêm Gan B...

Bệnh Viêm Gan B là gì?

"Bệnh Viêm Gan" có nghĩa là chứng viêm nhiễm gan. Bệnh Viêm Gan B là căn bệnh gan lây nhiễm, do nhiễm siêu vi Viêm Gan B. Khi một người nhiễm bệnh, siêu vi Viêm Gan B có thể ở trong cơ thể của người đó suốt phần đời còn lại và gây ra các vấn đề nghiêm trọng về gan.

Bệnh Viêm Gan B có thể lây lan sang các em bé không?

Có. Siêu vi Viêm Gan B có thể lây lan sang em bé trong khi chào đời. Trường hợp này có thể xảy ra trong khi người mẹ sinh con qua đường âm đạo hoặc mổ tử cung.

သင့်၏ကလေးအား ဘဝတစ်သက်တာ ကာကွယ်ပါ။

ကိုယ်တိုင်အောင်အချိန်ကုသနိုင်စွမ်းအား အသင့်အတွက်အထောက်အကူပြုပါ။ (B) ဖြစ်ပါက

အသင့်အတွက်အထောက်အကူပြုပါ။ (B) ဖြစ်ပါက

"အသင့်အတွက်အထောက်အကူပြုပါ။ (B) ဖြစ်ပါက" ဆိုသည်မှာ အသင့်အတွက်အထောက်အကူပြုပါ။ (B) ဖြစ်ပါက အသင့်အတွက်အထောက်အကူပြုပါ။ (B) ဖြစ်ပါက အသင့်အတွက်အထောက်အကူပြုပါ။ (B) ဖြစ်ပါက

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