

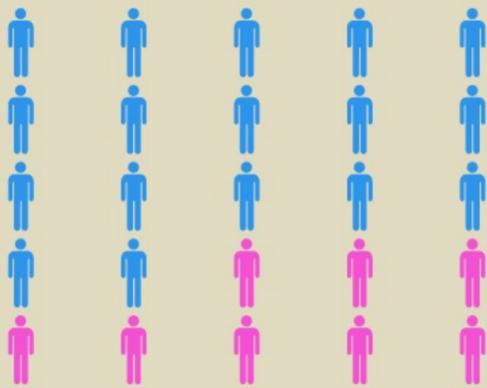
Hepatitis C in Wyoming

2015

Hepatitis C (HCV) is a virus that affects the liver. HCV is spread through blood to blood contact and from a mother to her baby during birth. People at risk for hepatitis C include injection drug users, infants born to infected mothers, those who received a blood or organ transplant prior to 1992, recipients of blood clotting factor prior to 1987, those who are HIV-positive, and men who have sex with other men.

Many people who are infected with hepatitis C do not have symptoms. If symptoms do occur they include yellowing of the skin and eyes (jaundice), nausea, clay-colored stool, or dark urine. Hepatitis C is detected with a blood test and many types of hepatitis C can be cured.

If left untreated, infection with hepatitis C can lead to liver damage, cirrhosis, the need for a liver transplant, and death.



67% of reported hepatitis C cases in 2015 were male.

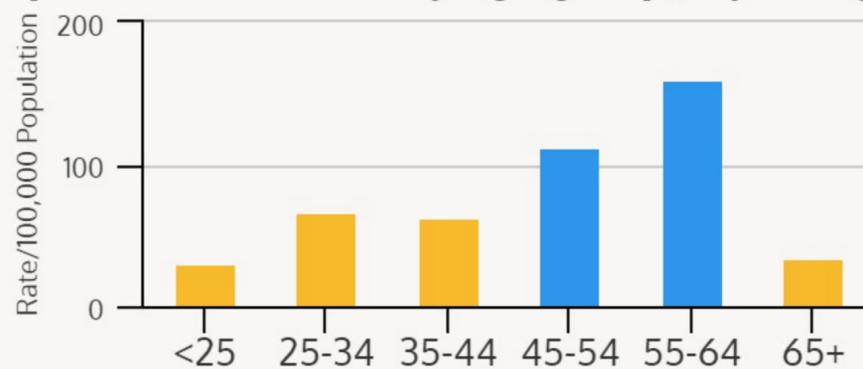
7.5%

The percentage of people with HIV in Wyoming that are co-infected with HCV



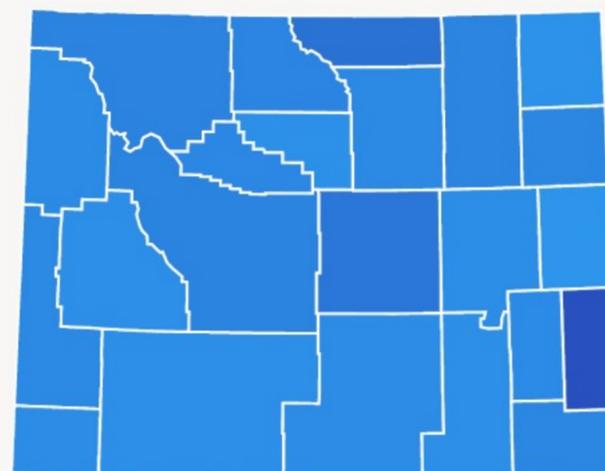
For those who reported risks under the age of 36, over 70% reported injection drug use

Newly reported HCV cases by age group, Wyoming, 2015.



Most newly reported cases of HCV occurred in those between the age of 45 and 64. These data are consistent with the information from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention regarding an increased risk of infection to individuals born between 1945 and 1965.

Newly reported HCV rate per 100,000 population by county, Wyoming, 2015



A higher rate of infection is typical in Goshen County where the Wyoming Medium Correctional Institute (WMCI) is located. WMCI is the intake facility for all inmates incarcerated in Wyoming's prison system. Natrona and Sheridan counties accounted for the second and third highest rates of infection respectively.