

Hepatitis B in Wyoming

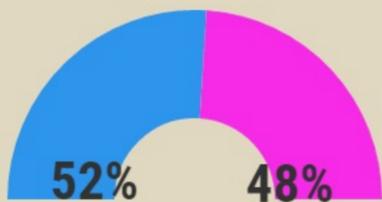
2015

Hepatitis B virus (HBV) is transmitted from person to person through blood to blood contact, from an infected mother to her baby during birth, and through unprotected sexual contact. Risks for infection with HBV include those who have not been vaccinated; injection drug users; unprotected oral, anal, or vaginal sex; men who have sex with other men; household contacts of those infected; hemodialysis patients; and those born in a country where HBV is common.

Some people are able to clear the infection on their own without medication. Others may develop a life-long (chronic) infection. If a chronic infection with HBV develops, it can lead to liver damage, cirrhosis, the need for a liver transplant, and death.

A vaccine is available to prevent infection with HBV. Adults who have not been vaccinated can get low-cost vaccinations through the Wyoming Department of Health Immunization Unit.

Forty-two (42) cases of HBV were reported in 2015, all of which were chronic infections.



Male Female

Of the 42 reported HBV cases, 22 were among males.

3.4%

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

3,182

The number of people who received at least one dose of HBV vaccine in 2015 through the Wyoming Department of Health Adult Hepatitis Vaccine Program

HBV Symptoms:



- Fever
- Vomiting
- Nausea
- Yellowing of the skin and eyes (jaundice)
- Dark urine
- Clay-colored stool

How to prevent HBV:



- Get vaccinated
- Use condoms with oral, anal, and vaginal sex
- Don't share needles or drug use equipment
- Don't share razors or toothbrushes with anyone who is infected