

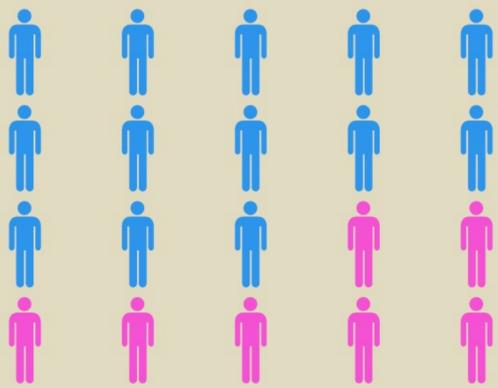
Hepatitis C in Wyoming

2017

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 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.



66% of reported hepatitis C cases in 2017 were male.

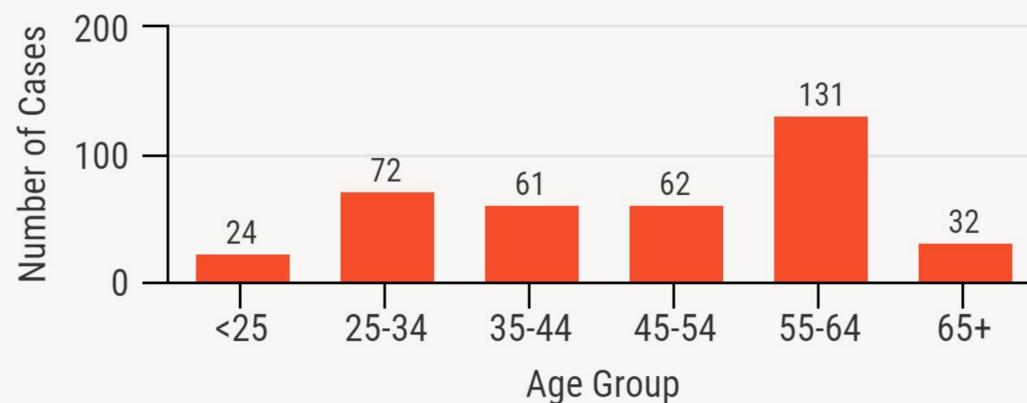
6.4%

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



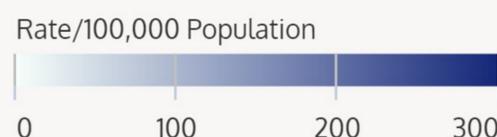
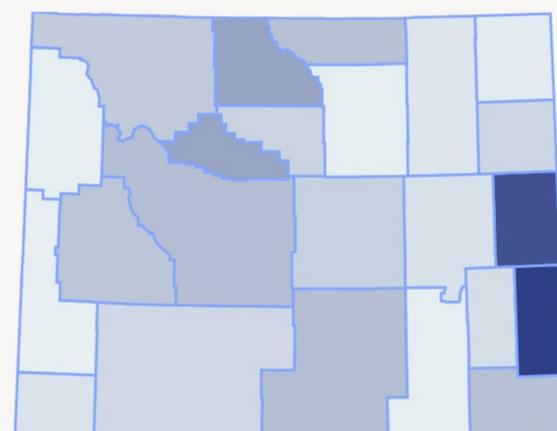
Injection drug use accounted for 76% of documented risk factors (65/86).

Newly reported confirmed and probable HCV cases by age group, Wyoming, 2017



Most newly reported cases of HCV occurred in those between the age of 55 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. Those aged 25-34 accounted for the second highest number of infections.

Newly reported HCV rate per 100,000 population by county, Wyoming, 2017



A higher rate of infection is typical in Goshen and Niobrara Counties where two Wyoming Department of Corrections facilities are located. According to the National Hepatitis Corrections Network, approximately 17.4% of correctional facility populations have chronic hepatitis C compared to only 1% of the general population nationwide.