

Hepatitis B in Wyoming

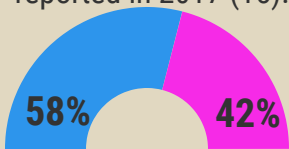
2018

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 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, liver cancer, the need for a liver transplant, and death.

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

Twenty-one (21) cases of HBV were reported in 2018, two of which were acute infections. This is an increase from the number of infections reported in 2017 (15).



Male Female

Of the 21 reported HBV cases, 12 were male.

3.2%

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

3,000

The approximate number of people that receive at least one dose of hepatitis B vaccine through the Wyoming Department of Health Adult Hepatitis Vaccine Program each year

HBV Symptoms:



- Fever
- Vomiting
- Nausea
- Yellowing of the skin and eyes (jaundice)
- Dark urine
- Clay-colored stool
- No symptoms

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