

HEPATITIS C IN WYOMING

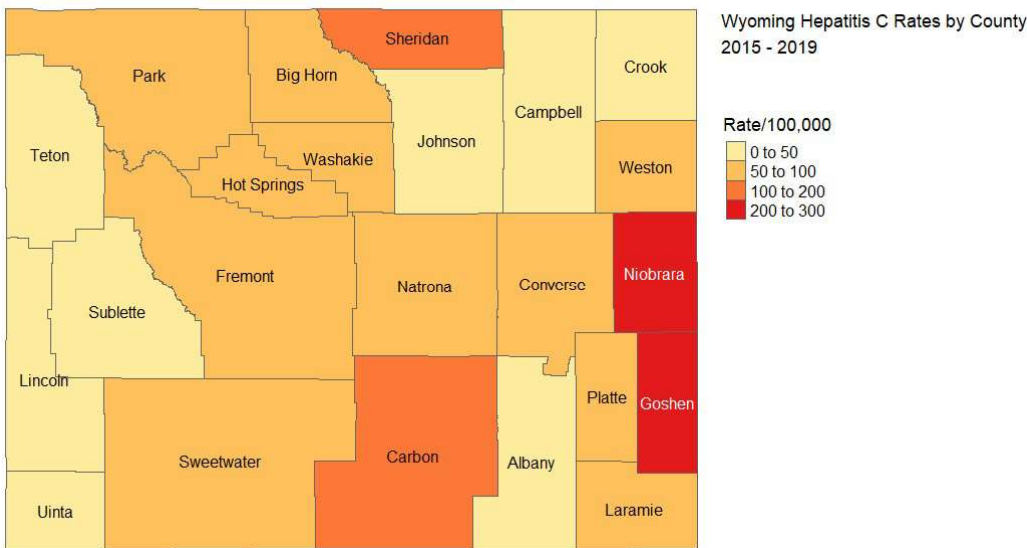
2019

Hepatitis C (HCV) is a virus that affects the liver. HCV is spread through blood-to-blood contact, sexual 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.

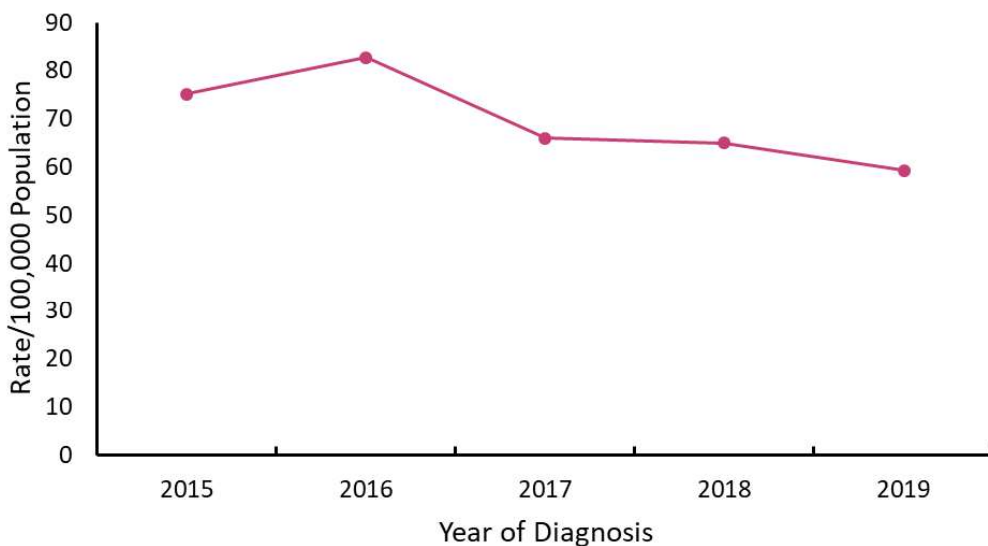
Many people who are infected with hepatitis C do not have symptoms. If symptoms do occur they include yellowing of the skin and eyes (jaundice), nausea, clay-colored stool, or dark urine. Hepatitis C is detected with a blood test and many types of hepatitis C can be cured.

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

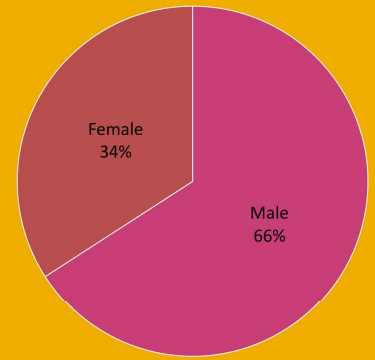
Get tested to know your status. To find out how to get no- or low-cost testing, visit www.knowyo.org.



New Hepatitis C Diagnosis Rates



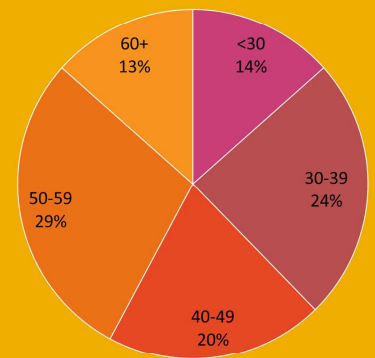
New Hepatitis C Diagnoses by Sex 2019



Only 1.5% of new HCV cases were diagnosed in the acute stage.

The acute stage refers to the early stages of HCV infection when symptoms are present.

New Hepatitis C Diagnoses by Age 2019



23% of new diagnoses were under the age of 36.

25% of all newly diagnosed HCV cases reported injection drug use (IDU) as a risk factor.

51% of those under the age of 26 reported IDU as a risk factor.

An additional 5% (56% total) reported general drug use.