

# HEPATITIS C IN WYOMING

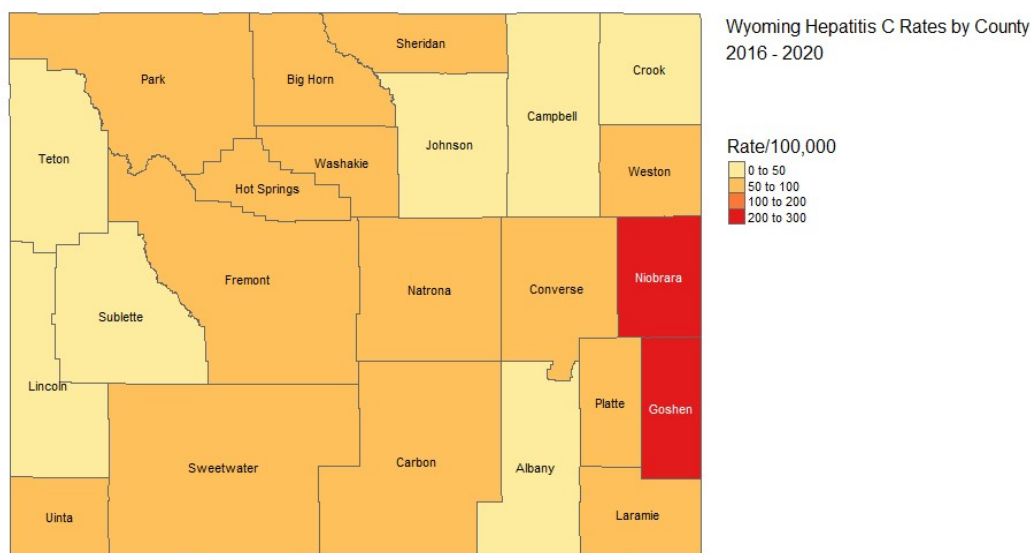
2020

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.

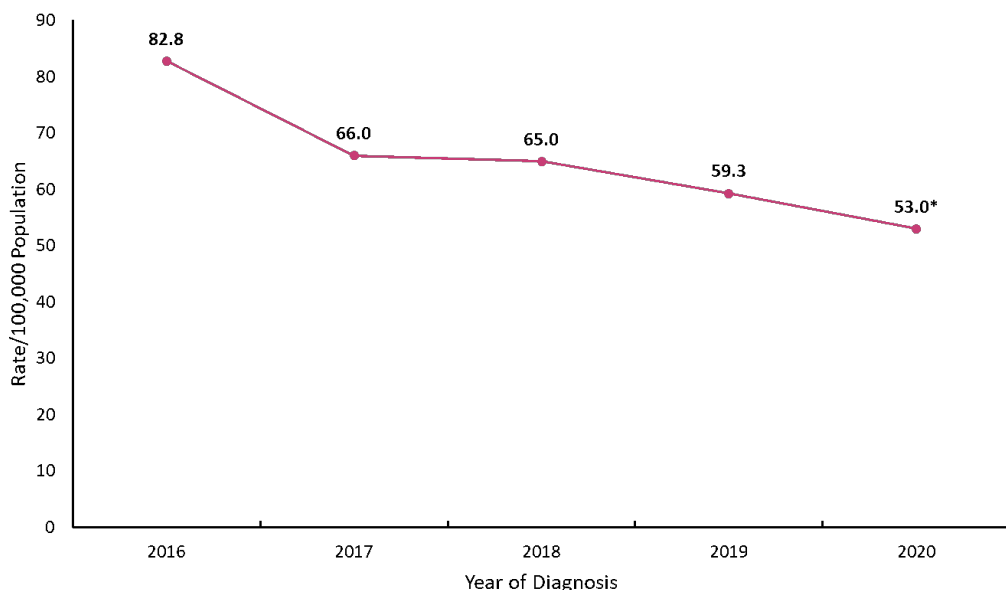
Many people who are infected with hepatitis C do not have symptoms. If symptoms do occur they include yellowing of the skin and eyes (jaundice), nausea, clay-colored stool, or dark urine. Hepatitis C is detected with a blood test and many types of hepatitis C can be cured.

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](http://www.knowyo.org).**

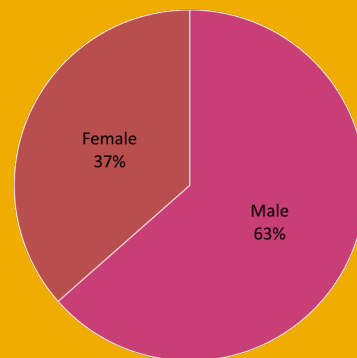


## New Hepatitis C Diagnosis Rates



**\*Potential impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to hepatitis C testing should be considered when interpreting 2020 rates.**

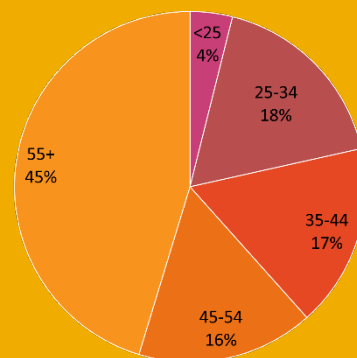
## New Hepatitis C Diagnoses by Sex 2020



**0% 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 2020



**22% of new diagnoses were under the age of 36.**

**14% of all newly diagnosed HCV cases reported injection drug use (IDU) as a risk factor.**

**54% of those under the age of 26 reported IDU as a risk factor. An additional 6% (60% total) reported general drug use.**