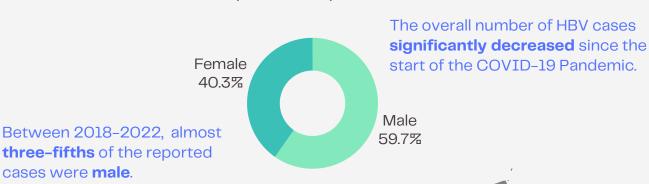
Hepatitis B in Wyoming

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 condomless sexual contact. People at risk for infection with HBV include those who have not been vaccinated; people who have used injection drugs; people who have 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.



There were 72 cases of hepatitis B reported between 2018-2022

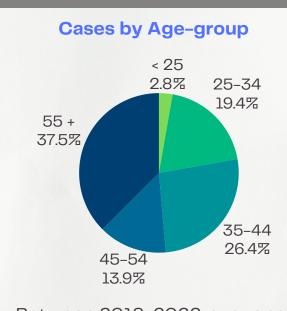




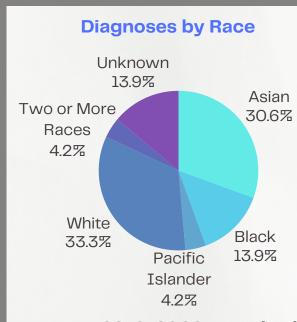
cases were male.

Acute Infections: 2018-2022

Approximately 11.1% of reported HBV cases between 2018-2022 were diagnosed as acute **infections**. The cases were diagnosed in the early stages of the disease within six months of infection.



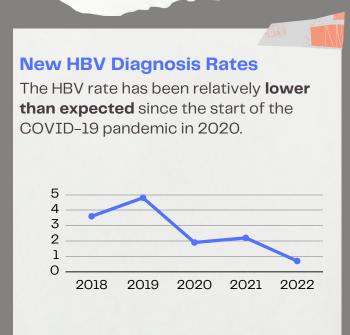
Between 2018-2022, over **one**third of the newly diagnosed HBV cases were reported in the 55+ age group.



Between 2018-2022, one-third of the newly diagnosed HBV cases identified White as their race.

Hepatitis B (Chronic)

Some people 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.



Hot Springs (8.8 per 100,000) Albany (6.8 per 100,000) Carbon (5.5 per 100,000) **Rates by County, 2018-2022** 0 to 2.0 2.1 to 4.0 4.1 to 6.0 6.1 to 8.0 8.1 to 10.0 *The rates are per 100,000 population

County Rates, 2018-2022

*The rates are per 100,000 population