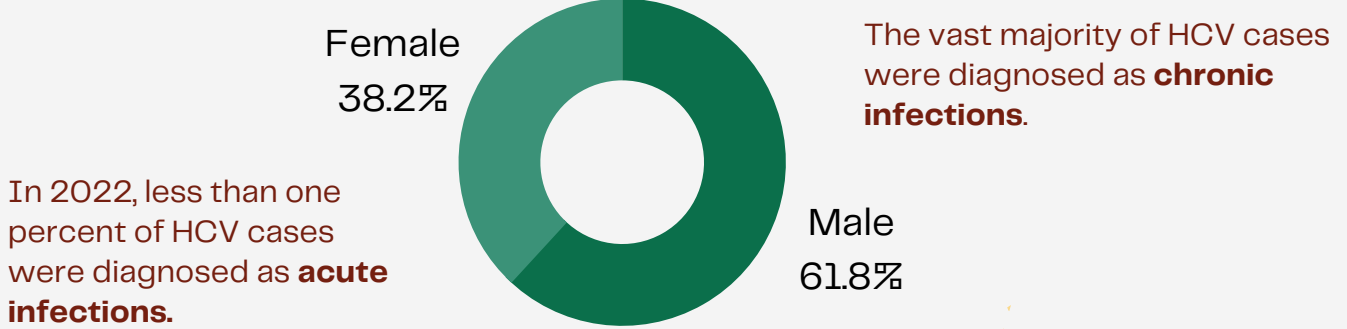


# Hepatitis C in Wyoming

Hepatitis C (HCV) is a virus that affects the liver. HCV is spread through blood-to-blood contact, condomless sexual contact, and from a mother to her baby during birth. People at risk for hepatitis C include people who have used injection drugs, infants born to infected mothers, those who received a blood or organ transplant before 1992, recipients of blood clotting factor before 1987, people living with HIV, and men who have sex with men.

## 2022 Cases

During 2022, there were **241** cases of hepatitis C reported.



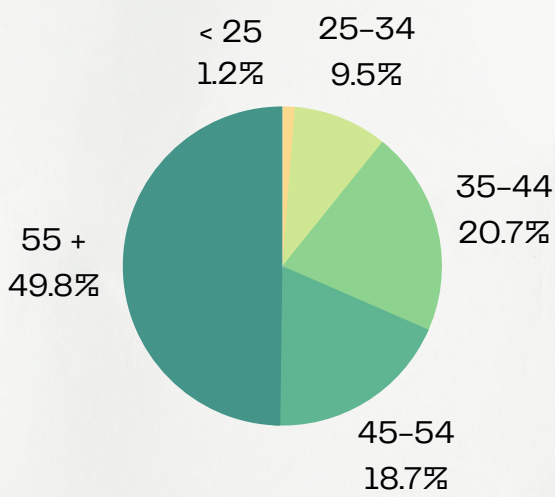
In 2022, less than one percent of HCV cases were diagnosed as **acute infections**.



## Cases ≤ 36 years

In 2022, over one-tenth (**11.6%**) of the newly diagnosed hepatitis C cases were **under the age of 36 years**.

## Cases by Age-group



In 2022, **almost half** of HCV cases were reported in the **55 + age group**.

## Injection Drug Use (IDU)

Of the investigated cases **under the age of 36 years**, almost **three-fifths** reported IDU as a risk factor.



## Risk Factors

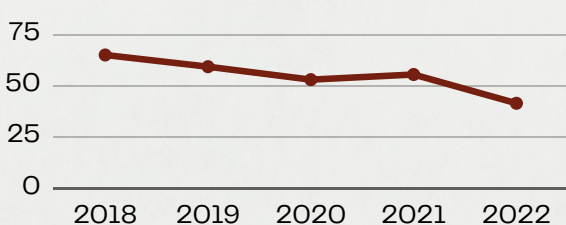
The data points associated with risk factors are **limited**.

## Symptoms

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 in most cases, hepatitis C is curable with medication.

## New HCV Diagnosis Rates

The HCV rate significantly **decreased** in 2022

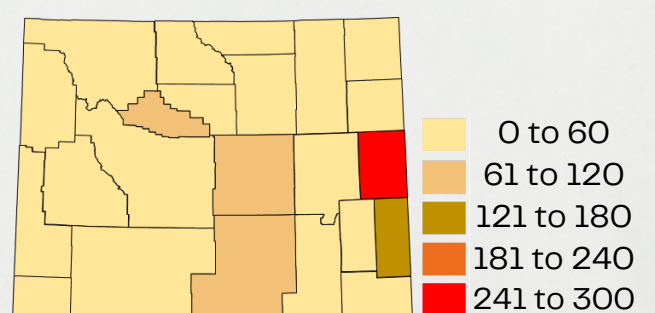


\*The rates are per 100,000 population

## County Rates, 2018-2022

The elevated five-year rates in **Niobrara** (283.0 per 100,000) and **Goshen** (151.3 per 100,000) are associated with **state correctional facilities**.

## Rates by County, 2018-2022



\*The rates are per 100,000 population

**Note** The potential impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on access to hepatitis C virus testing should be considered when interpreting 2020 - 2022 data.