

Hepatitis B in Wyoming | 2024

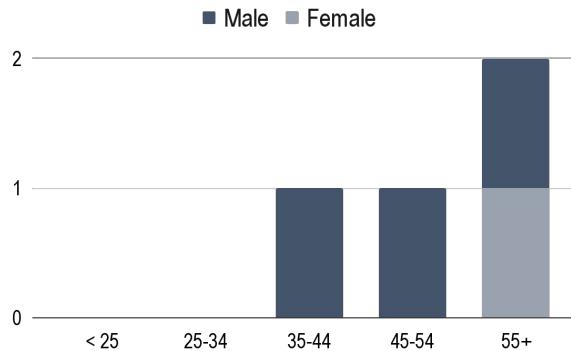
Hepatitis B virus (HBV) is vaccine-preventable and is transmitted from person to person through blood-to-blood contact, to an infant from a mother with HBV during birth, and through condomless sexual contact. Some people clear the HBV infection on their own without medication, but others may develop a **life-long (chronic) infection**, which can lead to liver damage, cirrhosis, liver cancer, the need for a liver transplant, and death. Currently, chronic HBV cannot be cured, but people with HBV can live normal, healthy lives.

Common risk factors for HBV infection:

- unvaccinated against hepatitis B
- sharing needles or drug equipment
- engaging in condomless oral, anal, or vaginal sex
- men who have sex with men
- household contacts of those infected with HBV
- hemodialysis patients
- being born in a country where HBV is common.

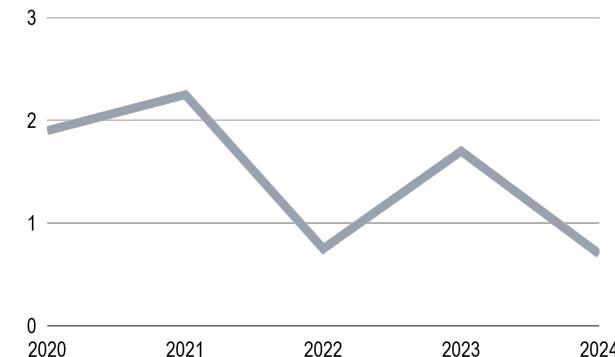
In 2024, there were **four** cases of HBV reported in Wyoming, and the majority of cases were **male**.

Case counts by sex and age group



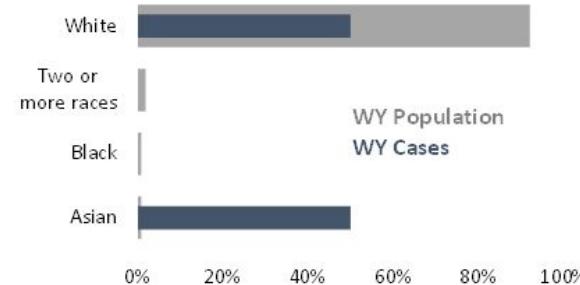
The overall incidence rate of HBV in Wyoming has varied slightly since 2020.

The rates are per 100,000 population



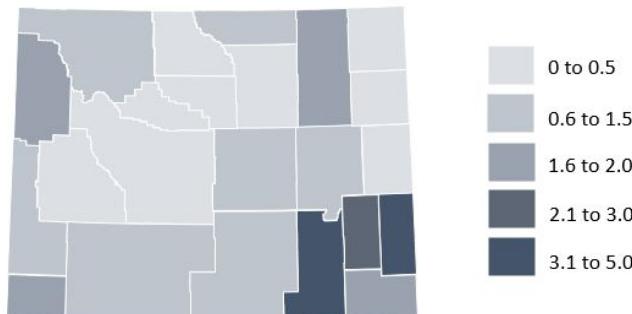
The reported race of **Asian** made up 50% of cases, but only 1% of the total population of WY in 2024.

Percent of reported races and population for 2024



Goshen and Albany counties had the highest rate of HBV from 2020-2024. Goshen County is associated with a state correctional facility.
Rate per 100,000 population

Rate per 100,000 population



The only way to know for sure if you have hepatitis B is to get tested. Visit www.KnoWyo.org for more information.

