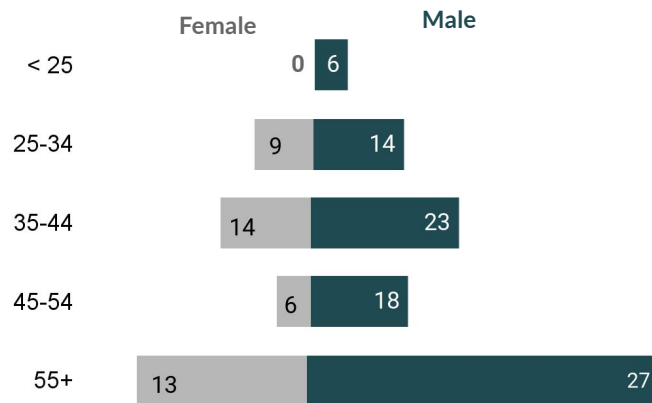


Hepatitis C in Wyoming | 2024

Hepatitis C virus (HCV) affects the liver and is spread through blood-to-blood contact, condomless sexual contact, and from a mother with HCV to her baby during birth.

30% of the diagnosed HCV cases in Wyoming in 2024 were aged **55+**.

Cases counts by age group and sex.



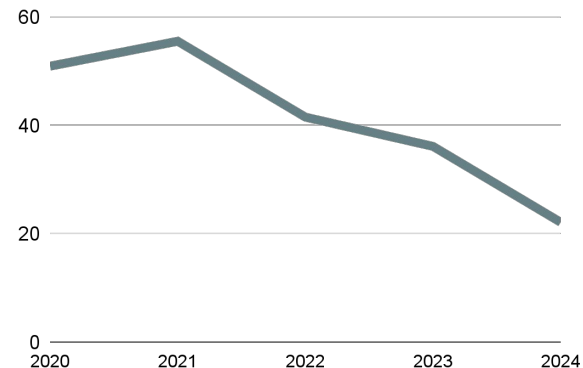
Common risk factors for HCV infection:

- sharing needles or drug equipment
- unprofessional tattoos or piercings
- engaging in condomless oral, anal, or vaginal sex
- men who have sex with men
- born to a mother living with HCV
- people living with HIV
- recipients of blood or organ transplants before 1992
- recipients of blood clotting factor before 1987
- people born between 1945-1965

Many people who are infected with HCV **do not have symptoms**. If symptoms do occur, they can 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 over 95% of cases, hepatitis C is **curable with medication**.

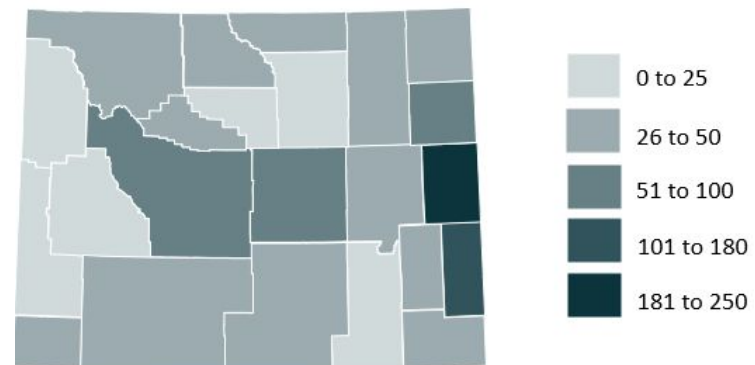
The HCV incidence rate has steadily **decreased** since 2021.

The rates are per 100,000 population



Niobrara and **Goshen** counties had the **highest rates** of HCV between 2020 and 2024. These counties are associated with **state correctional facilities**.

The rates are per 100,000 population



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