

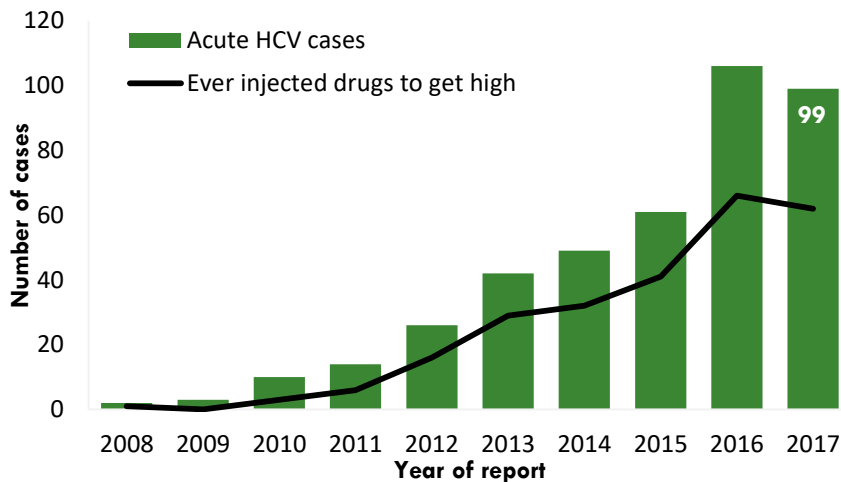
HEPATITIS C IN WISCONSIN

2017 Summary Report

In 2017, there were 3,067 new reports (99 acute, 2,968 chronic) of hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection among Wisconsin residents. From 2016 to 2017, the number of chronic HCV cases decreased because of a change to the surveillance system and does not reflect a change in the occurrence or detection of HCV. An estimated 90,000 people are living with HCV in Wisconsin, with less than half (42,516) having been identified and reported. For more information, see the full [HCV annual review for 2017](#).

Hepatitis C: trends

The number of acute HCV cases has increased over the past 10 years in Wisconsin, and remained high in 2017. Most reported injecting drugs.



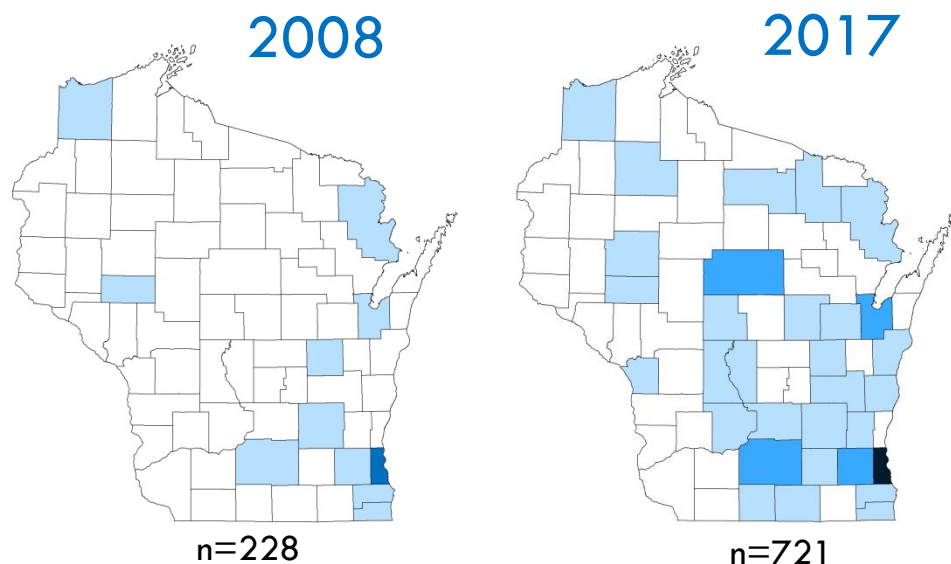
Among the 99 acute cases in 2017:

33 years
median age

44%
female

80%
non-Hispanic
white

Over the past 10 years, the number of new HCV cases among young people age 15-29 years has more than tripled, and more Wisconsin counties are reporting cases.

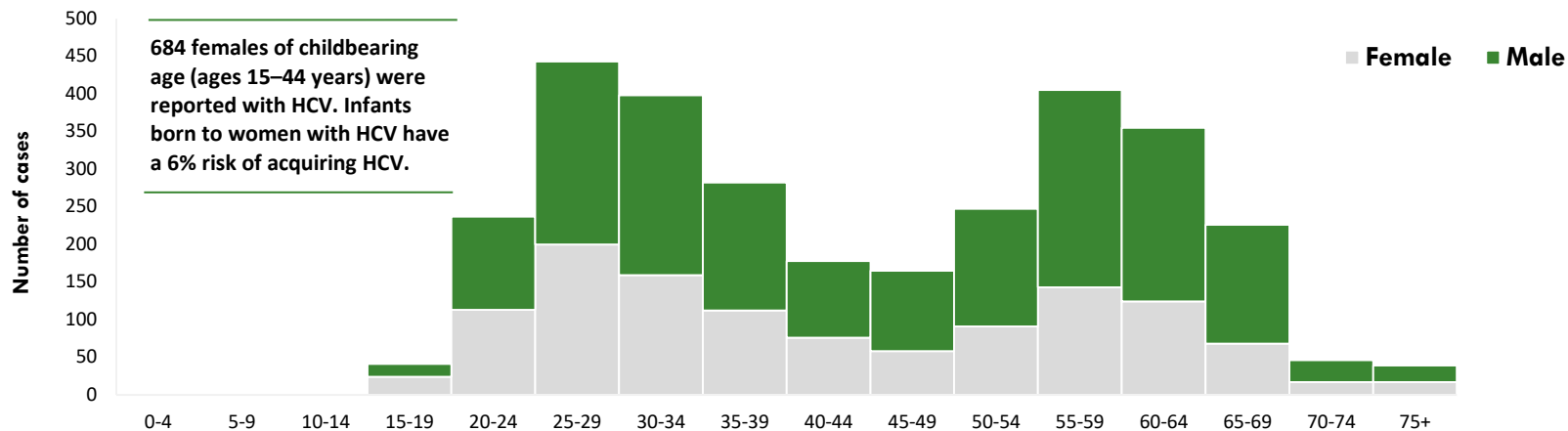


0 to 5 6 to 20 21 to 50 51 to 100 100 to 132

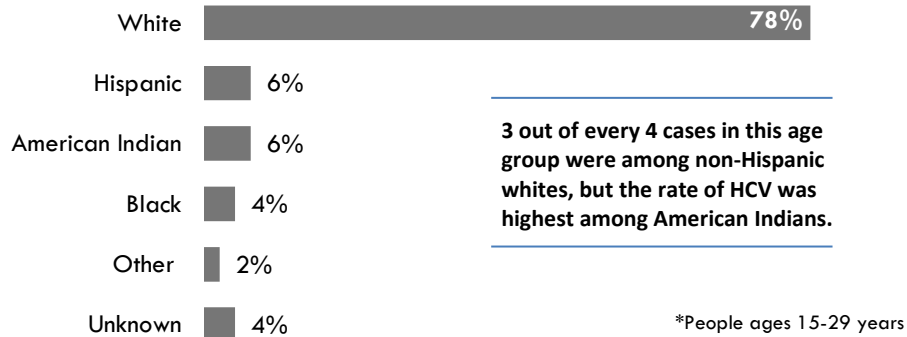
HCV cases age 15-29 years

Hepatitis C in 2017: age, sex, and race

In 2017, new HCV cases were commonly reported among two groups: **young adults who were likely recently infected and older adults who were likely infected many years ago.**

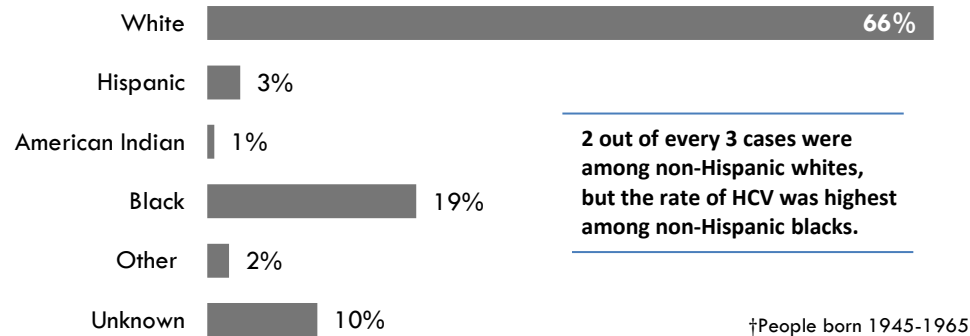


Young adults*



People who inject drugs are at high risk for HCV, and injection drug use is the most commonly reported risk factor among this age group. Nearly half of cases ages 15–29 were female.

Baby boomers†



Most HCV cases in the U.S. are among baby boomers and likely represent infections that occurred many years ago. Two out of three cases in this cohort were male.

