

# HIV & Hep C

## Coinfection in Kentucky

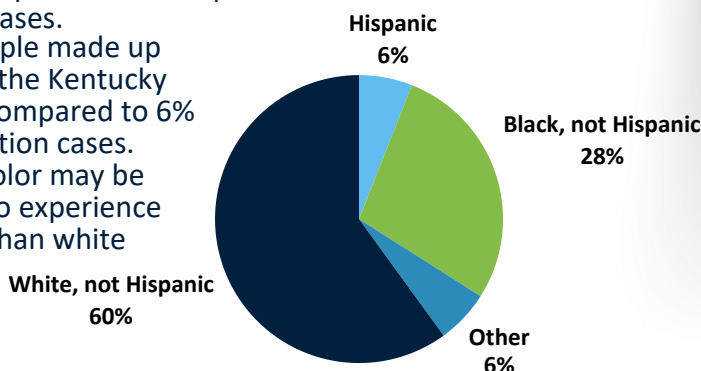


### COMMON WAYS PEOPLE ARE EXPOSED TO HIV & HEP C?

In 2021, people with Hepatitis C (hep C) and HIV infection were most commonly exposed through injection drug use. Sharing needles with someone infected with hep C or HIV, or through a needle stick accident at work, can put you at risk for HIV and hep C coinfection. Unprotected sexual contact also puts someone at risk of being exposed to HIV and hep C. If you think you may have been exposed to either HIV or hep C, contact your primary health care provider or your nearest emergency room as soon as possible (ideally within 48 hours). Post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) is available to prevent infection.

### RACE AND ETHNICITY AMONG PEOPLE WITH COINFECTION IN 2021

- 8% of the Kentucky population is comprised of Black/African American people and make up 3.5 times more of all coinfection cases.
- Hispanic people made up about 4% of the Kentucky population compared to 6% of all coinfection cases.
- Persons of color may be more likely to experience coinfection than white persons.



About 3 out of every 4 people with coinfection were males in 2021



66% of people with coinfection were first diagnosed with HIV between the ages of

**20-39**

20% were first diagnosed between the ages of 40-49 and 9% were first diagnosed after age 50.

### RISK FACTORS FOR HIV AMONG PEOPLE WITH COINFECTION

