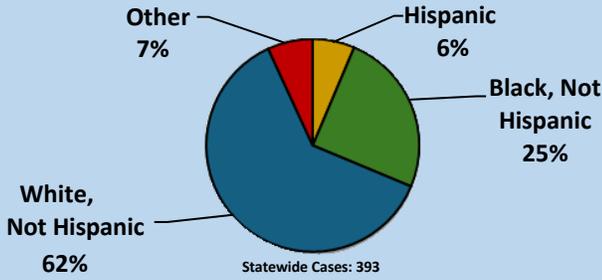


Kentucky: HIV & hep C (HCV) Coinfection

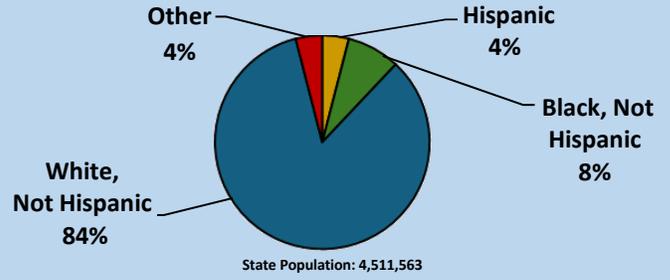


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HIV/HCV COINFECTION CASES BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2022

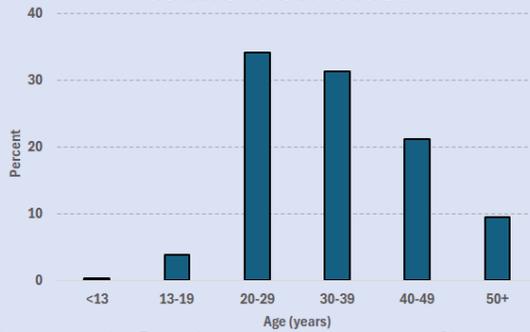


KENTUCKY POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY AS OF JULY 1, 2022

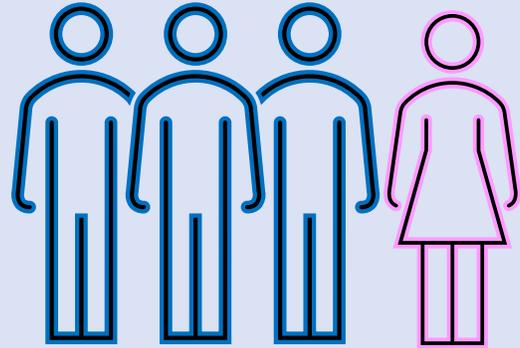


Black populations have more coinfection cases than expected.

Age when Diagnosed with HIV for Coinfection Cases

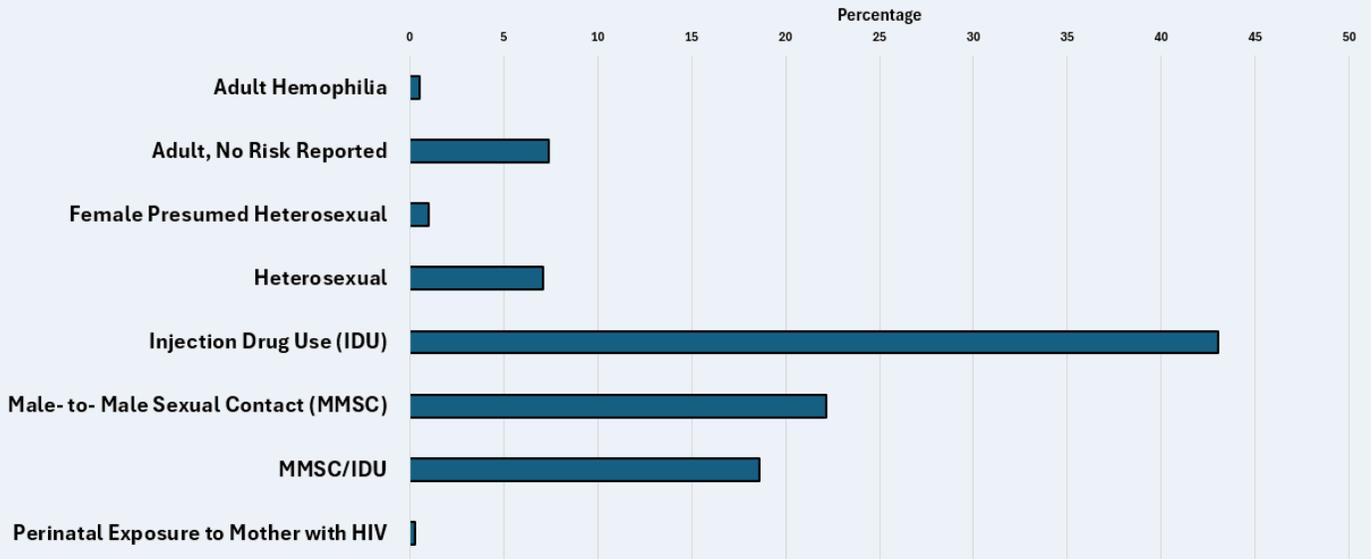


Most coinfection cases were diagnosed with HIV between the ages of 20 and 39.



Three out of every four people with coinfection were males.

HIV Transmission among People with Coinfection



Persons who inject drugs are at high risk for HIV/HCV coinfection. Male-to-male sexual contact also puts someone at risk for coinfection.

HIV/HCV Coinfection



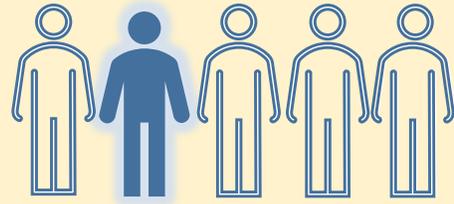
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A person who has human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and hepatitis C virus (HCV) has HIV/HCV coinfection, meaning they are infected with both.

There is no vaccination for HCV or HIV, but effective treatment exists for both. Injecting drugs and male-to-male sexual contact are risk factors for HIV/HCV.



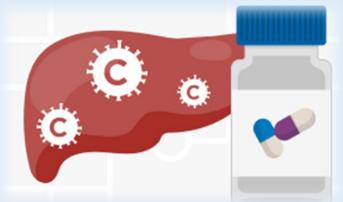
HIV can make HCV worse. Untreated HCV can result in life-threatening, severe liver scarring (cirrhosis) and cancer.



21% or about 1 in 5 people with HIV are coinfecting with HCV.

People who are coinfecting may not have any symptoms. HCV screening is recommended at least once for everyone 18 years and older and for all who have recently become pregnant. See a health care provider to get tested.

HCV can last for years, with most developing lifelong infection without antiviral treatment. Some cases of HCV resolve spontaneously.



How can you prevent coinfection?

1. Do not share needles or other drug injection equipment.
2. Use properly sterilized equipment for tattoos or body piercings.
3. Limit sharing of personal care items (razors, nail clippers, toothbrushes etc.).
4. Practice safer sex, such as condoms and other barrier use (PrEP and PEP Do Not prevent hepatitis transmission).
5. Follow recommended safety measures if you are exposed to blood or needle sticks at work. (<https://www.osha.gov/bloodborne-pathogens>)
6. Wear gloves if you are in contact with blood.