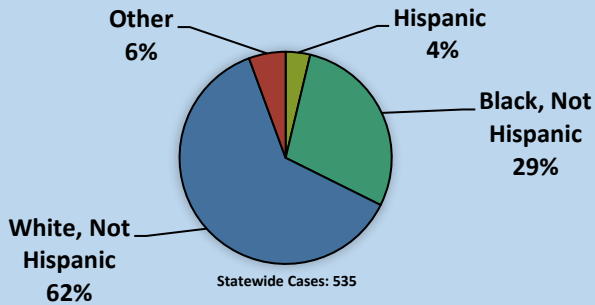


Kentucky: HIV & hep C (HCV) Coinfection

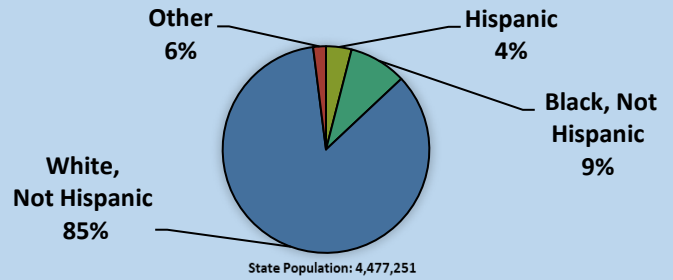


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HIV/HCV COINFECTION CASES BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2020*

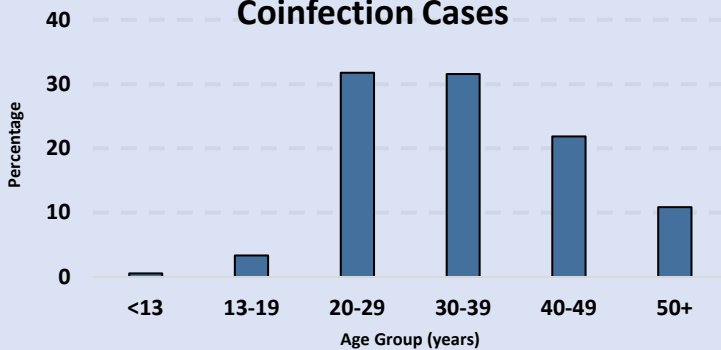


KENTUCKY POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY AS OF JULY 1, 2020*



Black populations have more coinfection cases than expected.

Age when Diagnosed with HIV for Coinfection Cases

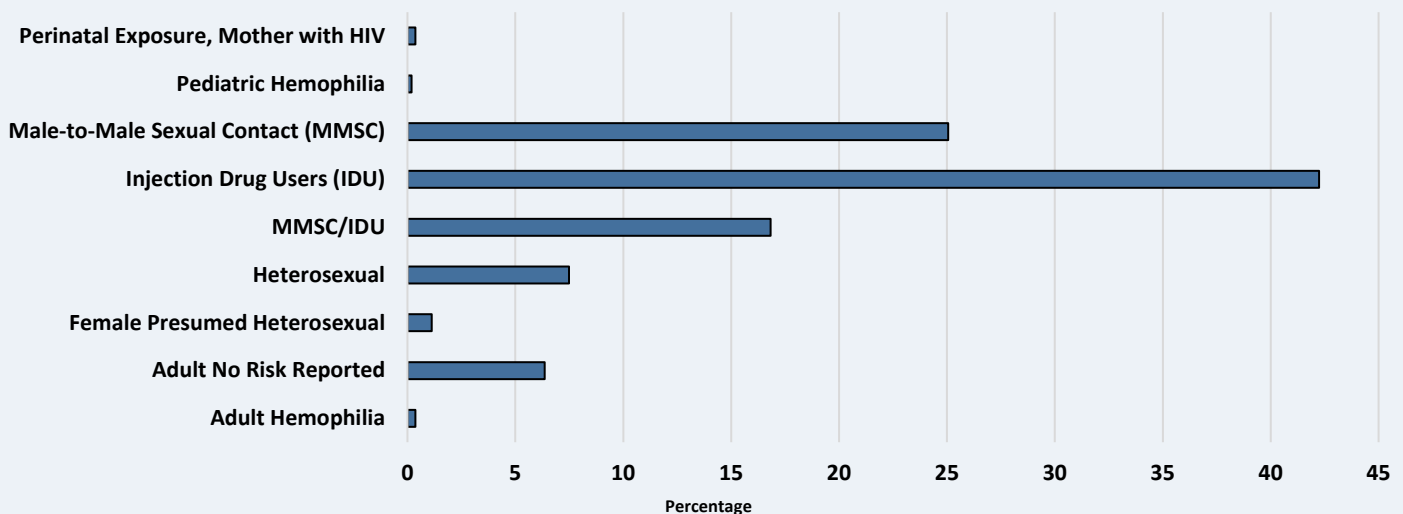


Most coinfection cases were diagnosed with HIV between the ages of 20 and 39.



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.

Data from Kentucky Department for Public Health as of December 31st 2020*

Release Date: 8/11/2023

*Data for 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state and local jurisdictions.

HIV/HCV Coinfection



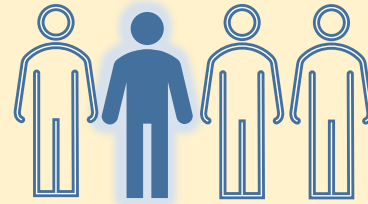
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A person who has human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and hepatitis C virus (HCV) has HIV/HCV coinfection, meaning they are infected with both.

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



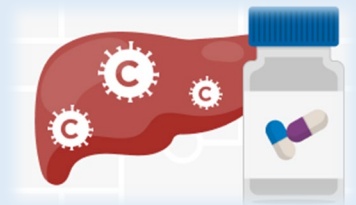
HIV can make HCV worse. Untreated HCV can result in life-threatening, severe liver scarring (cirrhosis) and cancer.



One in four people with HIV are coinfecting with HCV.

Sometimes people who are coinfecting have no symptoms. HCV screening is recommended at least once for everyone 18 years and older. See a doctor if you think you may have been exposed to HCV.

Some cases of HCV resolve spontaneously. Others last for years and require treatment with antivirals.



How can you prevent coinfection?

1. Do not share needles.
2. Use properly sterilized equipment for tattoos or body piercing.
3. Limit sharing of personal care items (razors, nail clippers, etc.).
4. Practice safe sex (PrEP and PEP Do Not prevent coinfection).
5. Follow recommended safety measures if you are exposed to blood or needle sticks at work.
6. Wear gloves if you must be in contact with blood.