

# HEPATITIS C IN WISCONSIN

## 2022 Summary Report

In 2022, 1,702 cases of hepatitis C were newly reported, including two perinatal, 100 acute, and 1,600 chronic cases. Combined newly reported cases in 2022 are 21% less than 2021 cases, 14% less than 2020 cases, and 45% less than 2019 cases.

An estimated 47,000 adults are living with hepatitis C in Wisconsin, but only about half (25,276) have been identified and reported. Hepatitis C prevalence was above 0.1% in all counties. For more information, visit the [Hepatitis C Annual Review for 2022](#).

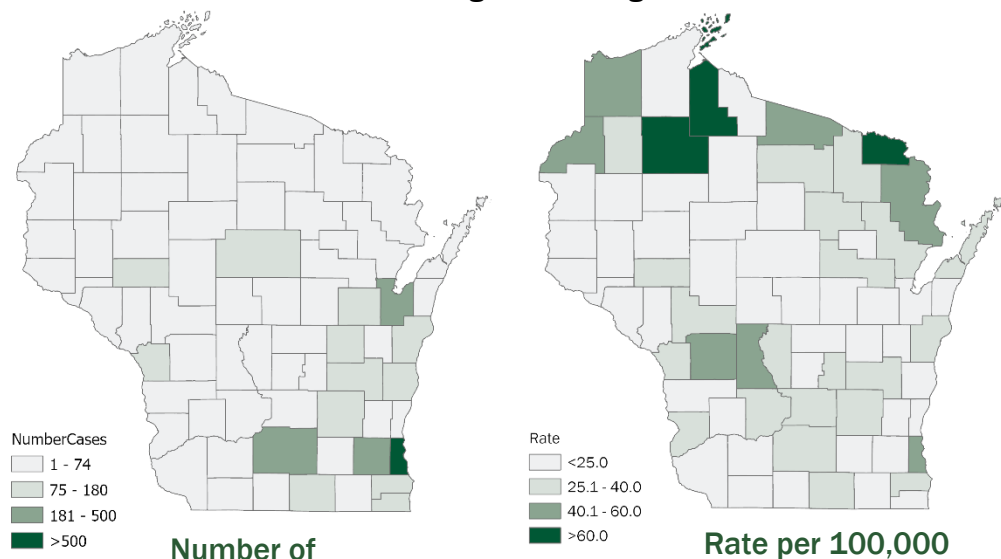
## Hepatitis C Trends

Over the past 10 years, the number of **new HCV cases** reported each year in Wisconsin has slowly declined.



Since 2012, trendline analysis indicates a statistically significant decrease in newly reported hepatitis C cases ( $p$ -value: 0.04), with the greatest number of cases reported from 2014–2018. Concurrently, the years 2020–2022 represent the lowest number of reported cases in over 20 years.

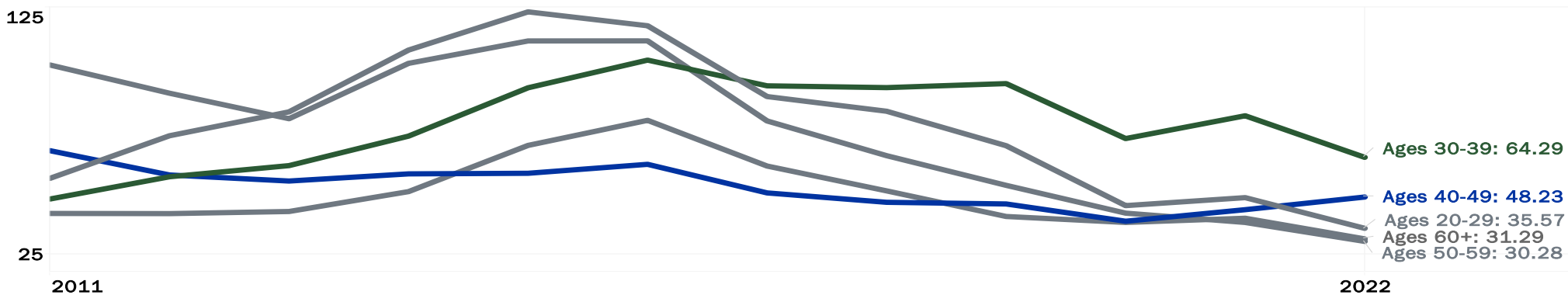
Most cases newly reported during 2020–2022 resided in the urban south and east, but rates were highest among **counties in rural areas**.



The highest number of reported cases were in Milwaukee and Dane counties, with 522 and 120 cases. The largest rates per 100,000 population were in Sawyer, Burnett, Marinette, and Milwaukee counties, with 86.2, 70.4, 57.2, and 56.2 per 100,000 persons.

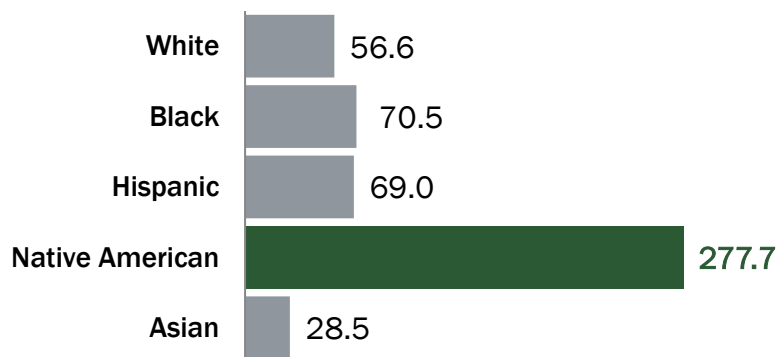
# Hepatitis C in 2022: Age, Sex, and Race

In 2022, the rate of newly reported hepatitis C cases was the highest among persons aged **30–39 years** (64.29 cases per 100,000 population), followed by persons **aged 40–49 years** (48.23 cases per 100,000 population), compared to other age categories, illustrating a significant shift in disease burden from older (above 60 years old) to younger persons.



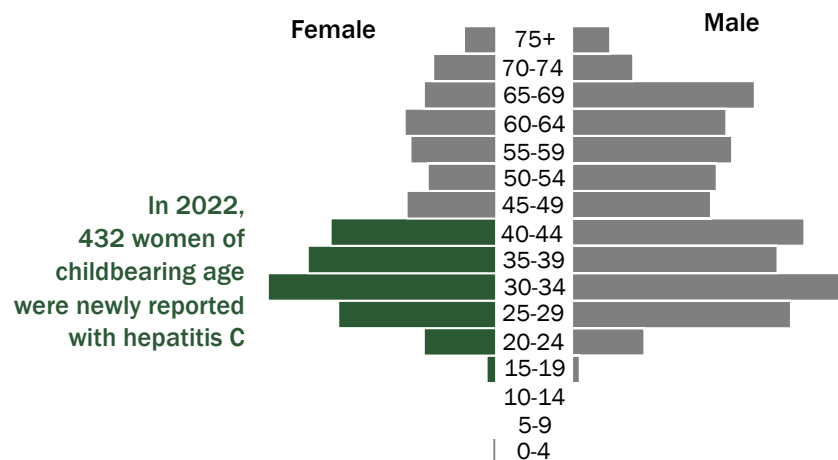
## Adults aged 30-44

Hepatitis C cases by race/ethnicity among people aged 30–44, Rate per 100,000, 2022



While most cases of hepatitis C were among White people, the rate was highest among Native Americans. People who inject drugs are at high risk for hepatitis C, and injection drug use is the most commonly reported risk factor among this age group. 45% of cases ages 30–44 were female.

## Childbearing Age



As the number of women of childbearing age with hepatitis C has increased, the number of infants at risk of perinatal hepatitis C infection has also increased. An estimated 6% of infants born to women with hepatitis C will be infected around the time of birth.

