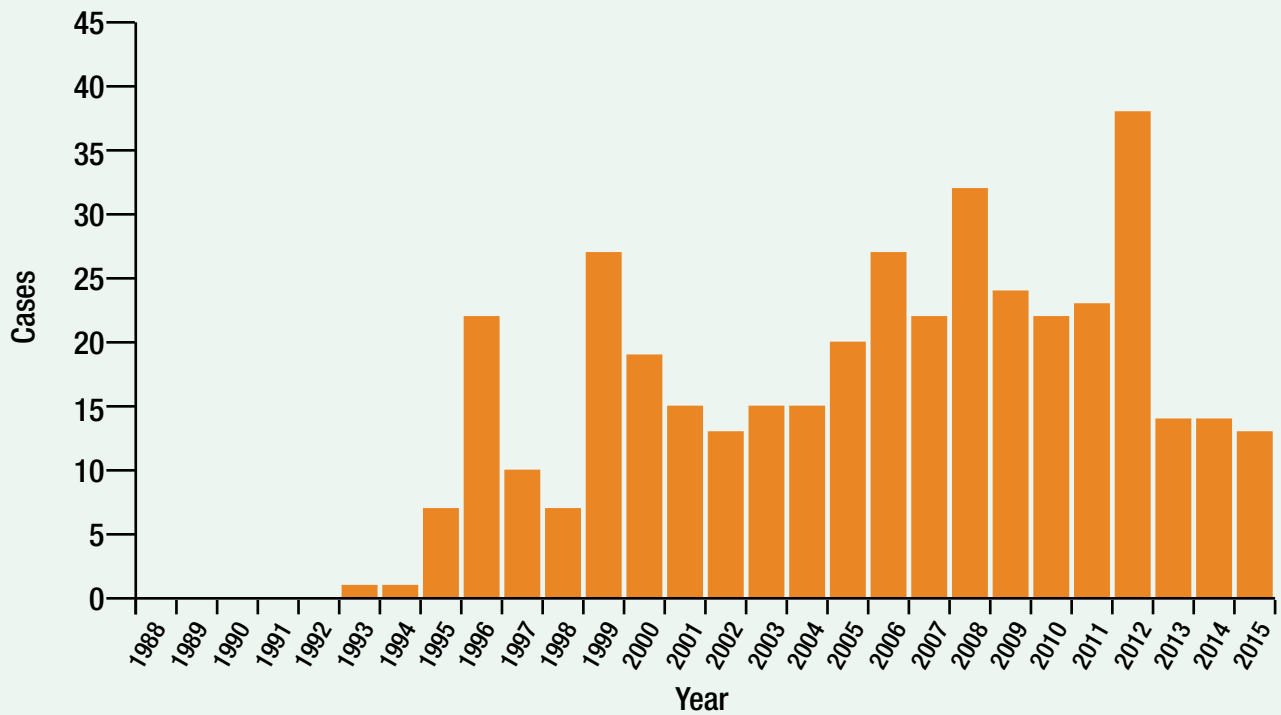


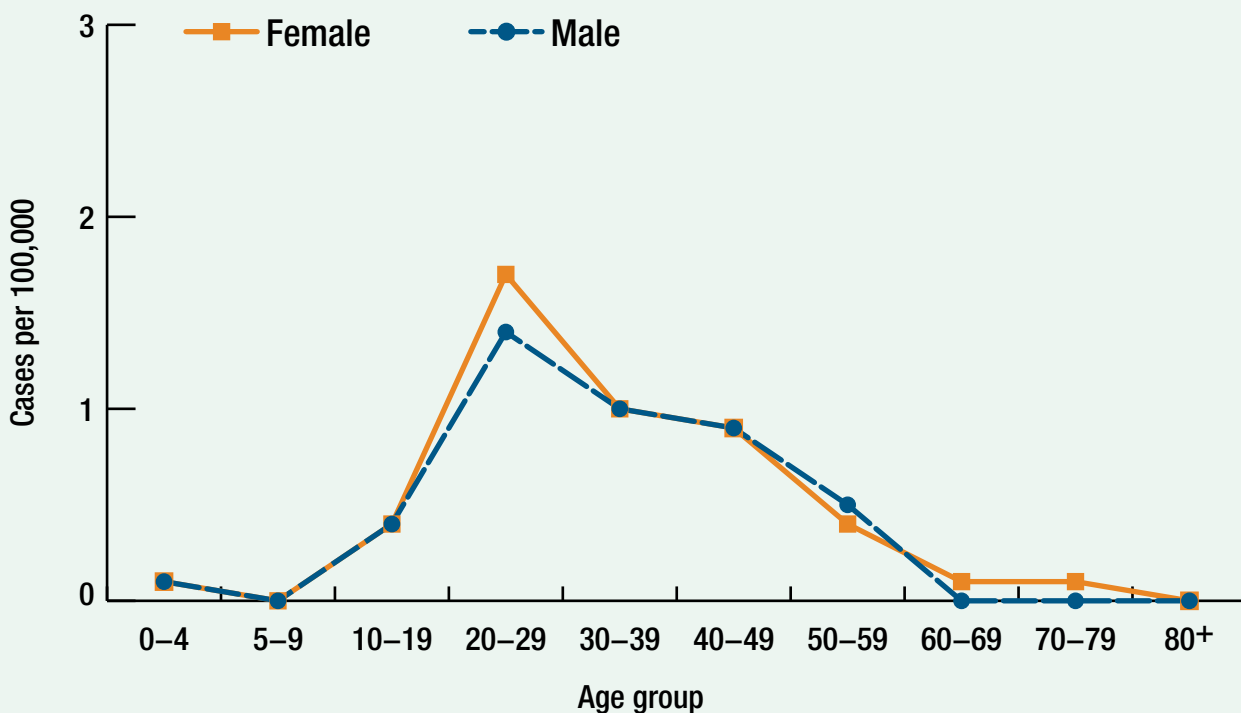
Acute hepatitis C

On average during 2005–2015, there were 23 acute hepatitis C cases reported annually in Oregon. In 2015, 13 cases were reported. Nine (69%) of the cases were <40 years of age, and 8 (62%) were female. Injection drug use remains the predominant risk factor reported by cases (75%). There were no health care-associated acute hepatitis C cases in 2015. Currently there is no vaccine for hepatitis C.

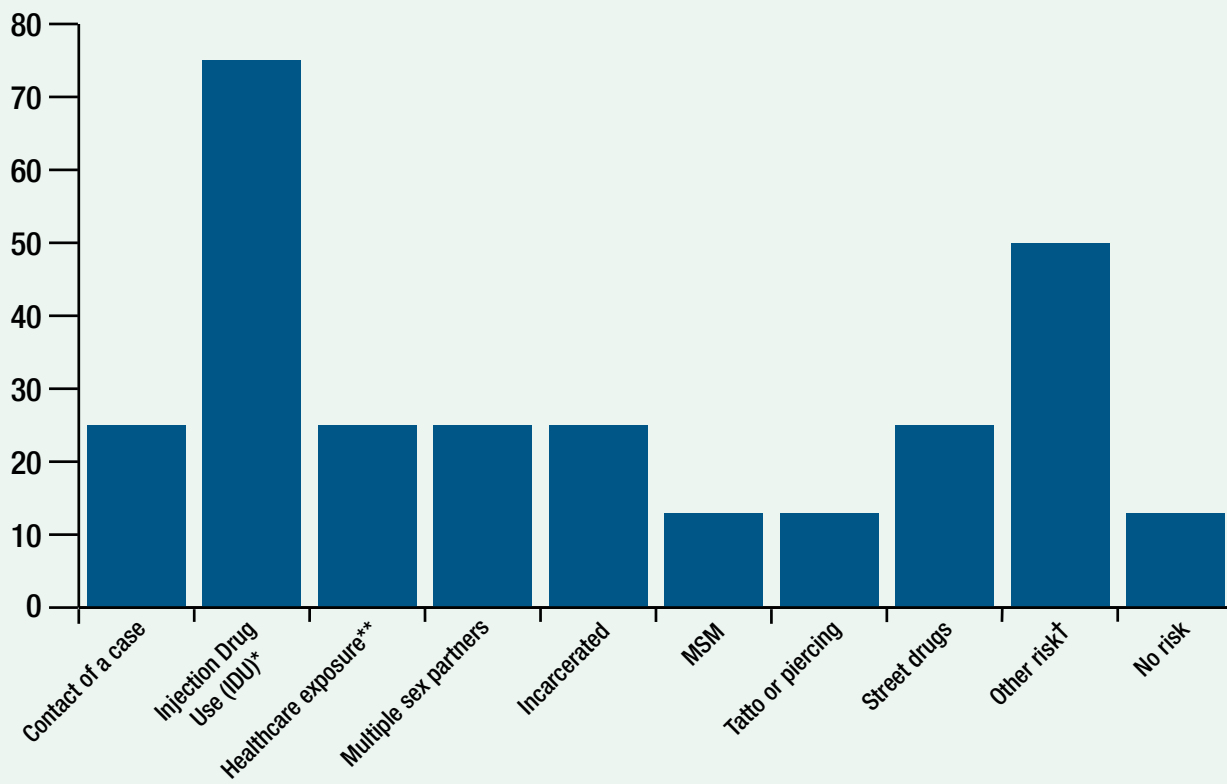
Acute hepatitis C by year: Oregon, 1988–2015



Acute hepatitis C by age and sex: Oregon, 2006–2015



Reported risk factors for acute hepatitis C among interviewed cases: Oregon, 2015

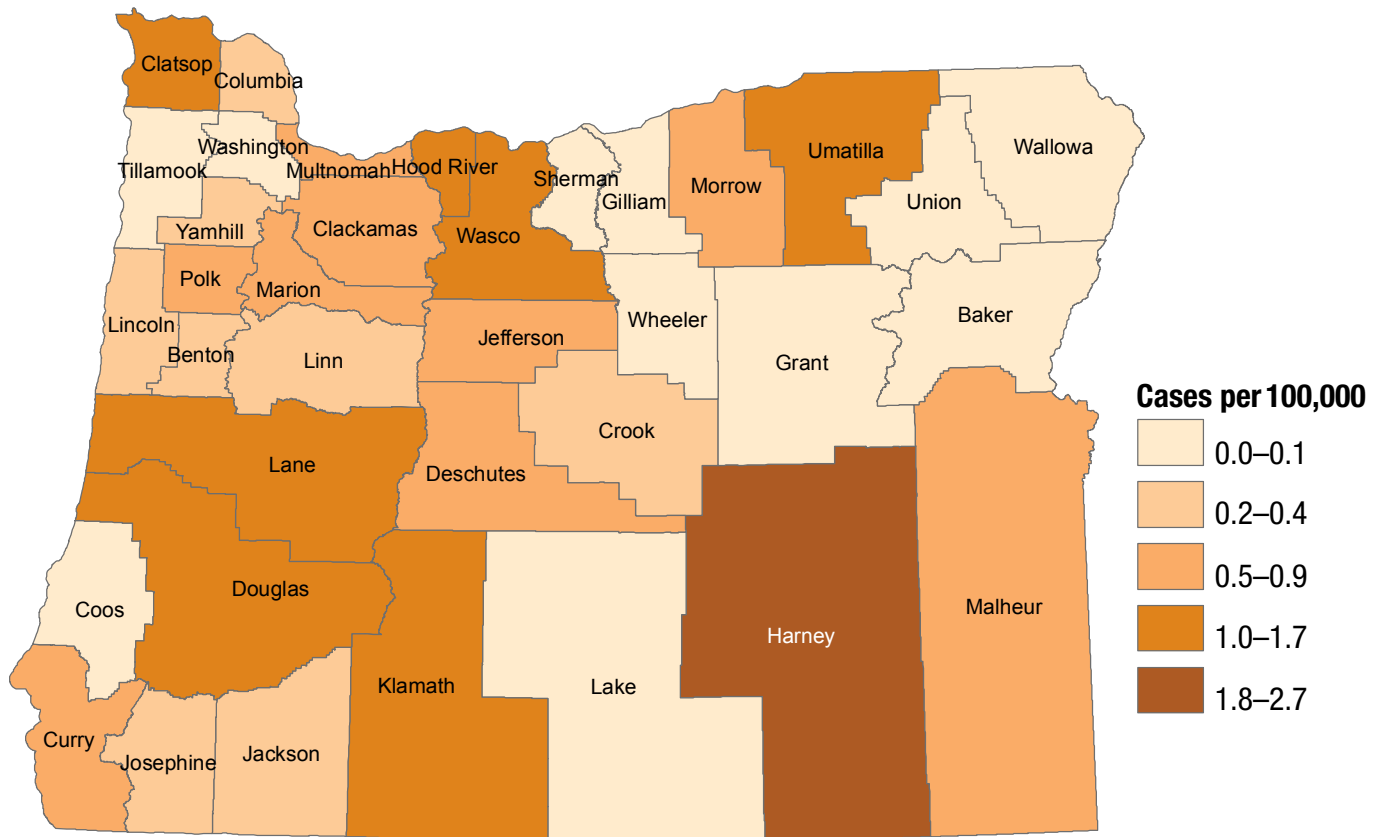


*IV drug use men who have sex with men

**Transfusion, infusions, dialysis, surgery, dental work

†Needlestick, other blood exposure

Incidence of acute hepatitis C by county of residence: Oregon, 2006–2015



Prevention

- Health care workers: use universal precautions and best practices to prevent needlestick injuries.
- Persons who inject drugs can:
 - › Avoid sharing needles or works with others.
 - › Use only clean needles and works.
 - › Purchase new sterile needles from pharmacies.