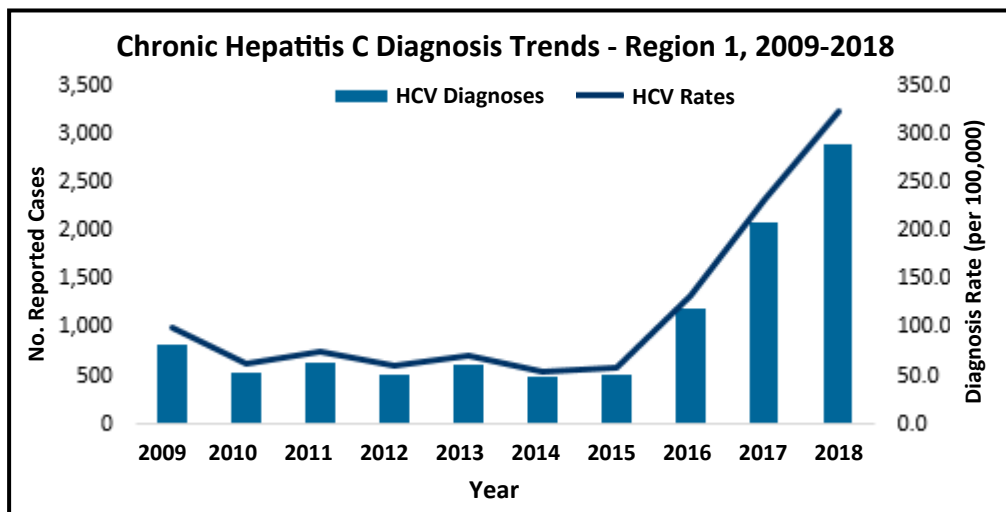




# Region 1: New Orleans

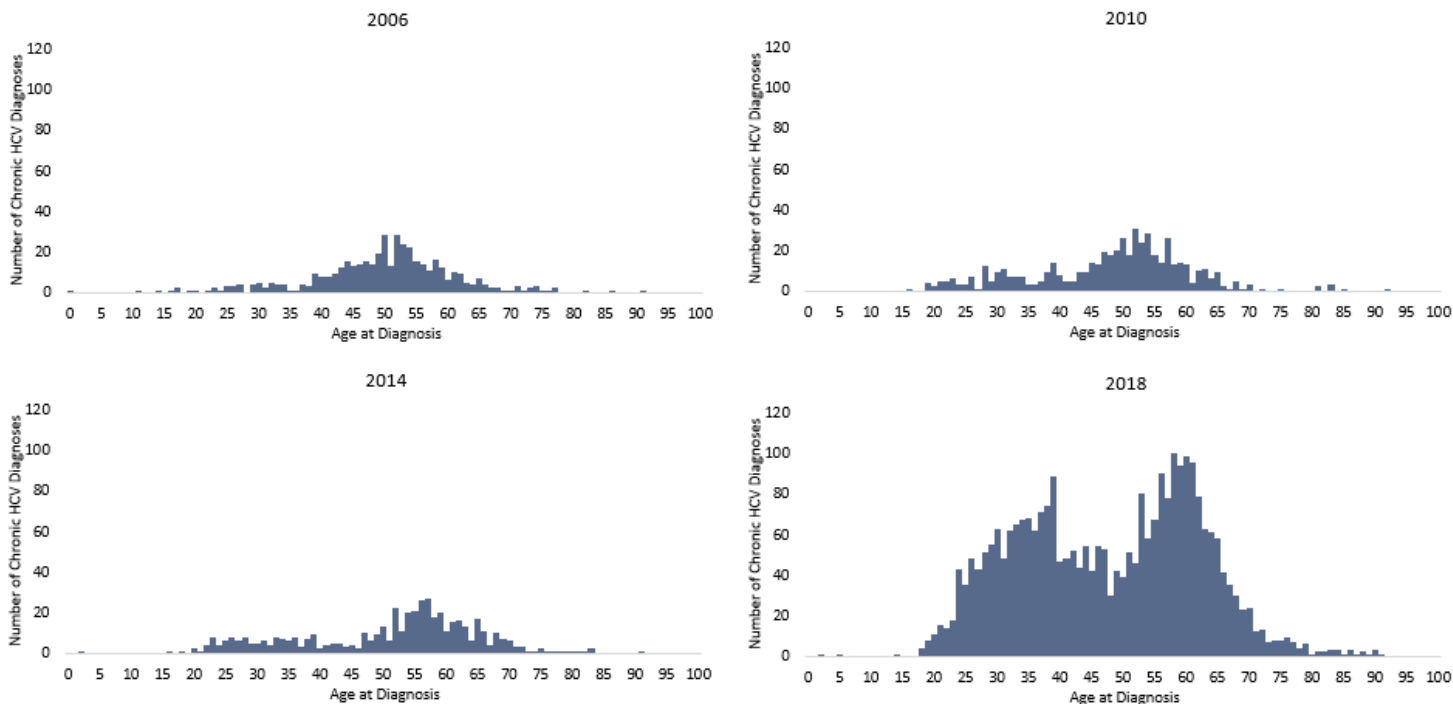
## 2018 Chronic Hepatitis C Update

Reports of newly diagnosed chronic hepatitis C (HCV) in the New Orleans Region have increased in recent years mirroring statewide trends. In 2018, there were 2,892 chronic HCV cases reported (323.1 cases per 100,000 population). Both the number of cases reported and rate are the highest of any region in the state with the rate in the New Orleans Region 1.6 times that of the state (323.1 per 100,000 compared to 197.5 per 100,000). Since 2014, the rate of reported cases in the Region has increased 486% (55.1 cases per 100,000 compared to 323.1 cases per 100,000). Reasons for this change include increased incidence, enhanced case reporting, increased awareness and screening, and an official change in the case definition in 2016.



The majority of new chronic HCV diagnoses are in Baby Boomers (persons born between 1945 and 1965). However, recent years have seen an increase in new diagnoses in person under 40 years of age mainly due to injection drug use. In 2006, only 15% (64/441) of newly reported chronic HCV diagnoses were in persons under 40 years of age, while Baby Boomers accounted for 72% (318/441). The percentage of diagnoses in persons under 40 has increased each year. In 2018, persons under 40 years of age accounted for 35% (1,017/2,892) of chronic HCV diagnoses, while Baby Boomers accounted for 45% (1,231/2,892).

### Chronic Hepatitis C Diagnoses by Year of Diagnosis and Age - Region 1, 2006, 2010, 2014, and 2018





# Region 1: New Orleans

## 2018 Chronic Hepatitis C Update

The demographics of chronic HCV diagnoses in persons under 40 years of age and Baby Boomers are different. In persons under 40 years, the majority of chronic HCV diagnoses were White and male, although a larger proportion occurred in females when compared to Baby Boomers (40% compared to 29%). Baby Boomers were mostly male and Black.

For Baby Boomers the majority of diagnoses occurred in males (71%, n=876). In persons under 40 more diagnoses occurred in males (60%, n=606).

In persons under 40, 68% (n=563) of diagnoses occurred in Whites and 30% (n=244) of diagnoses occurred in Blacks. For Baby Boomers, 60% (n=533) of diagnoses occurred in Blacks and 36% (n=318) of diagnoses occurred in Whites.

The majority of chronic HCV diagnoses reside in the Orleans Parish (53%, n=1,538) and Jefferson Parish (37%, n=1,072). A larger proportion of persons under 40 years of age reside in Jefferson Parish compared to Baby Boomers (42% compared to 35%) and a smaller proportion of persons under 40 years of age reside in Orleans Parish compared to Baby Boomers (47% compared to 57%).

A total of 4% (n=107) of chronic HCV diagnoses were co-infected with HIV.

### Chronic Hepatitis C Diagnoses for Persons Under 40 Years and Baby Boomers - Region 1, 2018

	Total		Under 40 Years		Baby Boomers*	
	Diagnoses	Percent	Diagnoses	Percent	Diagnoses	Percent
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,892</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,231</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Gender</b>						
Female	990	34%	411	40%	355	29%
Male	1,902	66%	606	60%	876	71%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
Asian	29	1%	4	0%	17	2%
Black	1,034	47%	244	30%	533	60%
Hispanic/Latinx	23	1%	11	1%	5	1%
White	1,108	50%	563	68%	318	36%
Other	19	1%	3	0%	10	1%
Unknown	679	-	192	-	348	-
<b>Parish</b>						
Jefferson	1,072	37%	424	42%	425	35%
Orleans	1,538	53%	473	47%	704	57%
Plaquemines	57	2%	27	3%	21	2%
St. Bernard	225	8%	93	9%	81	7%
<b>Co-infection</b>						
HIV	107	4%	47	5%	31	3%

\* Includes persons born between 1945 and 1965.