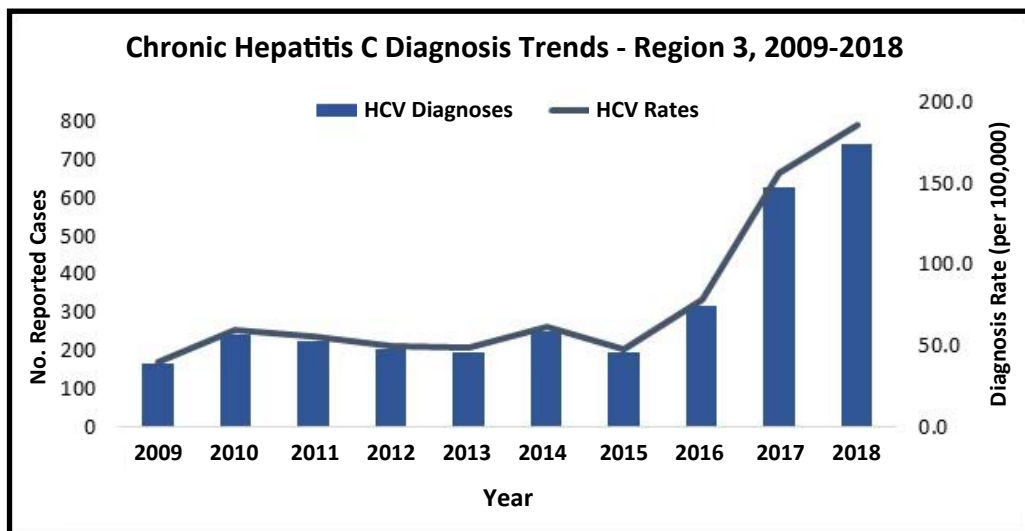




Region 3: Houma

2018 Chronic Hepatitis C Update

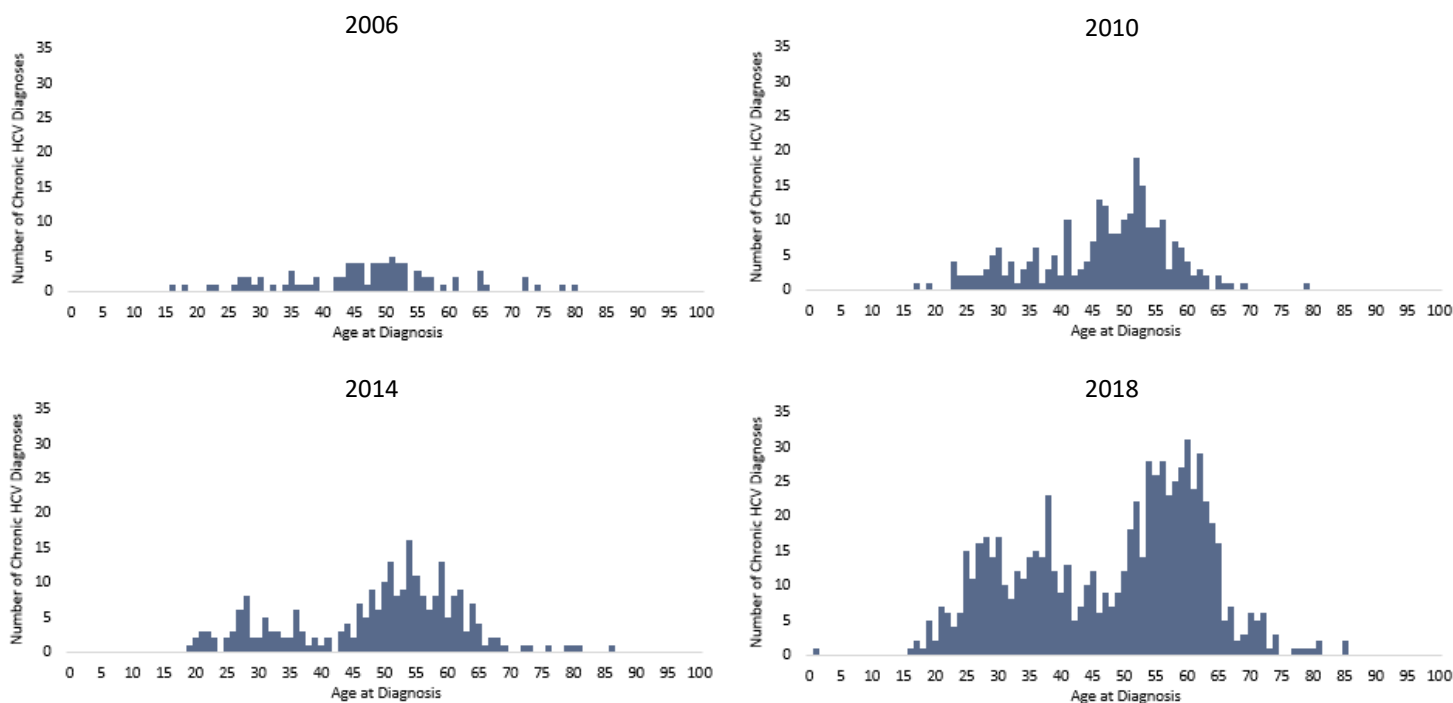
Reports of newly diagnosed chronic hepatitis C (HCV) in the Houma Region have increased in recent years mirroring statewide trends. In 2018, there were 741 chronic HCV cases reported from the Houma Region (186.0 cases per 100,000 population). The rate for the Houma Region is lower than that of the state (186.0 per 100,000 compared to 197.5 per 100,000). Since 2014, the rate of reported



cases in the Houma Region has increased 200% (61.9 cases per 100,000 compared to 186.0 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 have been 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 27% (22/83) of newly reported chronic HCV diagnoses were in persons under 40 years of age, while Baby Boomers accounted for 60% (50/83). The percentage of diagnoses in persons under 40 has increased in recent years. In 2018, persons under 40 years of age accounted for 33% (244/741) of chronic HCV diagnoses, while Baby Boomers accounted for 49% (362/741).

Chronic Hepatitis C Diagnoses by Year of Diagnosis and Age - Region 3, 2006, 2010, 2014, and 2018





Region 3: Houma

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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, but a larger proportion of diagnoses occurred in females when compared to Baby Boomers (49% compared to 30%). Baby Boomers were mostly male and White with a larger proportion occurring in Blacks when compared to persons under 40 (34% versus 13%).

In persons under 40 and among Baby Boomers, the majority of diagnoses were among males, 51% (n=25) of diagnoses for persons under 40 and 70% (n=254) of diagnoses among Baby Boomers.

In persons under 40, 84% (n=158) of diagnoses occurred among Whites and 13% (n=25) of diagnoses occurred among Blacks. For Baby Boomers, 64% (n=162) of diagnoses occurred among Whites and 34% (n=86) of diagnoses occurred among Blacks.

The majority of chronic HCV diagnoses reside in Terrebonne Parish (39%, n=290), and Lafourche Parish (18%, n=133). A larger proportion of persons under 40 years of age reside in Terrebonne Parish compared to Baby Boomers (43% compared to 38%) and a smaller proportion of persons under 40 years of age reside in Lafourche Parish compared to Baby Boomers (14% compared to 20%).

A total of 6 (1%) of chronic HCV diagnoses were co-infected with HIV.

Chronic Hepatitis C Diagnoses for Persons Under 40 Years and Baby Boomers - Region 3, 2018

	Total		Under 40 Years		Baby Boomers*	
	Diagnoses	Percent	Diagnoses	Percent	Diagnoses	Percent
TOTAL	741	100%	244	100%	362	100%
Gender						
Female	281	38%	119	49%	108	30%
Male	460	62%	125	51%	254	70%
Race/Ethnicity						
Black	137	25%	25	13%	86	34%
White	389	72%	158	84%	162	64%
Other	18	3%	6	3%	5	2%
Unknown	197	-	53	-	109	-
Parish						
Assumption	25	3%	13	5%	9	2%
Lafourche	133	18%	34	14%	74	20%
St. Charles	101	14%	37	15%	46	13%
St. James	19	3%	5	2%	10	3%
St. Mary	113	15%	34	14%	59	16%
St. John the Baptist	60	8%	16	7%	27	7%
Terrebonne	290	39%	105	43%	137	38%
Co-infection						
HIV	6	1%	1	0%	0	0%

* Includes persons born between 1945 and 1965.