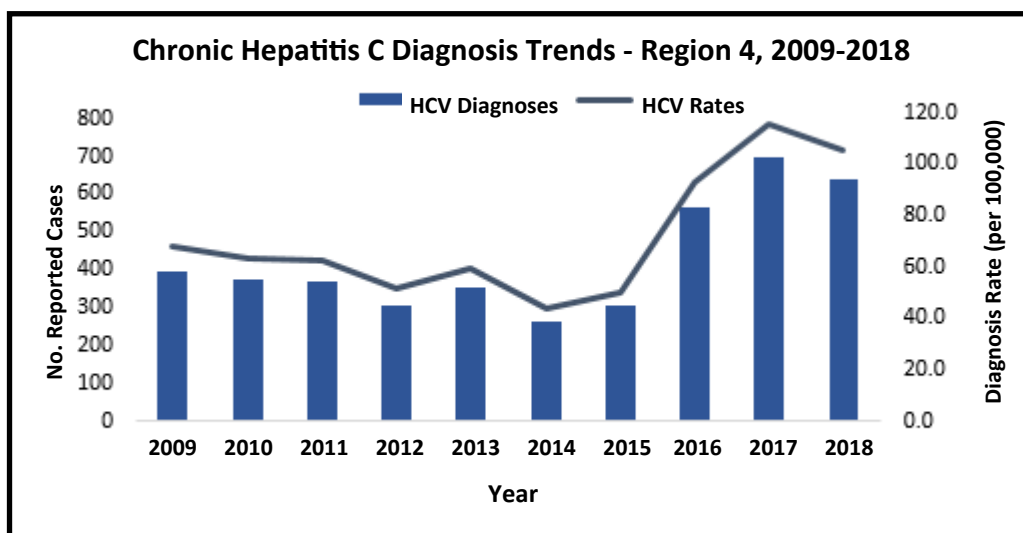




Region 4: Lafayette

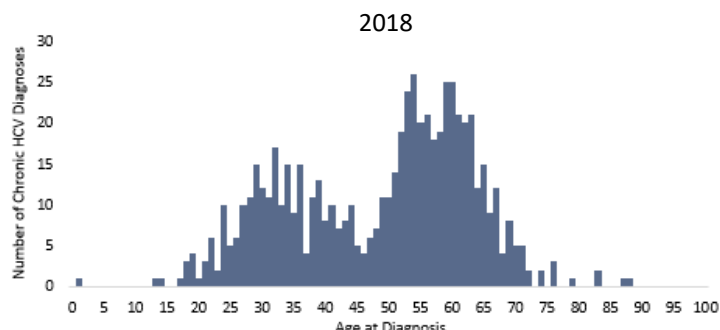
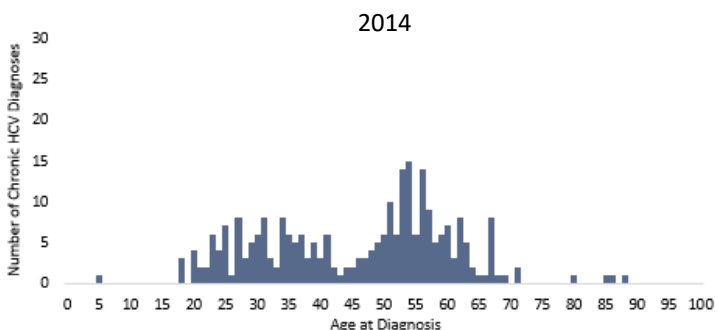
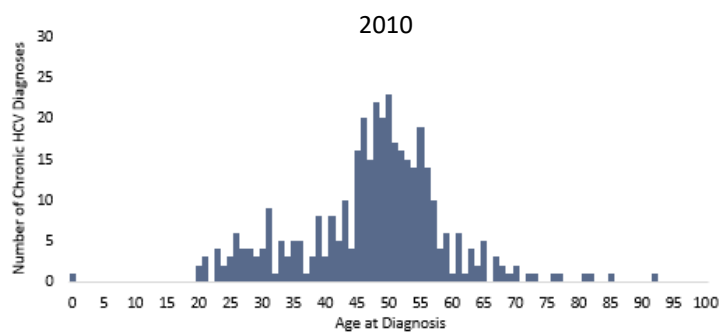
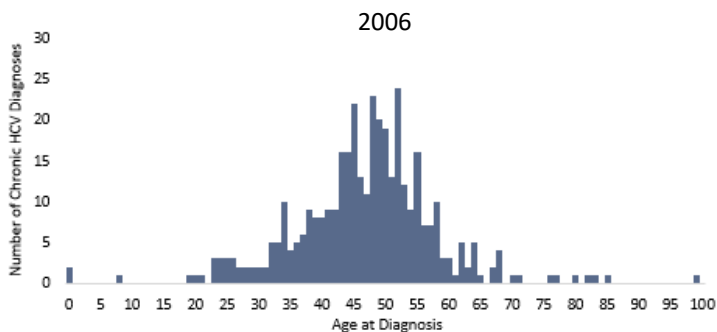
2018 Chronic Hepatitis C Update

Reports of newly diagnosed chronic hepatitis C (HCV) in the Lafayette Region have increased in recent years mirroring statewide trends. In 2018, there were 639 chronic HCV cases reported in the Lafayette Region (105.5 cases per 100,000 population). Despite recent increases, the Lafayette Region had the second lowest rate of chronic HCV in the state. Since 2014, the rate of reported cases in the Region has increased 141% (43.7 cases per 100,000 compared to 105.5 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 21% (80/379) of newly reported chronic HCV diagnoses were in persons under 40 years of age, while Baby Boomers accounted for 70% (266/379). The percentage of diagnoses in persons under 40 has increased each year. In 2018, persons under 40 years of age accounted for 31% (197/639) of chronic HCV diagnoses, while Baby Boomers accounted for 50% (322/639).

Chronic Hepatitis C Diagnoses by Year of Diagnosis and Age - Region 4, 2006, 2010, 2014, and 2018





Region 4: Lafayette

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, and a larger proportion occurred in females when compared to Baby Boomers (46% compared to 32%). Baby Boomers were mostly male and White with a larger proportion occurring in Blacks when compared to persons under 40 (46% versus 14%).

In persons under 40 and among Baby Boomers, the majority of diagnoses were among males, 54% (n=106) of diagnoses for persons under 40 and 68% (n=220) of diagnoses among Baby Boomers.

In persons under 40, 84% (n=118) of diagnoses occurred in Whites and 14% (n=20) of diagnoses occurred in Blacks. For Baby Boomers, 50% (n=104) of diagnoses occurred in Whites and 46% (n=96) of diagnoses occurred in Blacks.

The majority of chronic HCV diagnoses reside in Lafayette Parish (44%, n=279). A larger proportion of persons under 40 years of age reside in Lafayette Parish compared to Baby Boomers (50% compared to 39%) and a smaller proportion of persons under 40 years of age reside in Iberia and St. Landry Parishes compared to Baby Boomers (7% compared to 17%, and 11% compared to 16%, respectively).

A total of 11 (2%) of chronic HCV diagnoses were co-infected with HIV.

Chronic Hepatitis C Diagnoses for Persons Under 40 Years and Baby Boomers - Region 4, 2018

	Total		Under 40 Years		Baby Boomers*	
	Diagnoses	Percent	Diagnoses	Percent	Diagnoses	Percent
TOTAL	639	100%	197	100%	322	100%
Gender						
Female	253	40%	91	46%	102	32%
Male	386	60%	106	54%	220	68%
Race/Ethnicity						
Black	140	33%	20	14%	96	46%
White	276	64%	118	84%	104	50%
Other	13	3%	2	1%	8	4%
Unknown	210	-	57	-	114	-
Parish						
Acadia	71	11%	24	12%	36	11%
Evangeline	33	5%	9	5%	12	4%
Iberia	84	13%	14	7%	56	17%
Lafayette	279	44%	99	50%	125	39%
St. Landry	84	13%	21	11%	52	16%
St. Martin	40	6%	15	8%	20	6%
Vermilion	48	8%	15	8%	21	7%
Co-infection						
HIV	11	2%	4	2%	4	1%

* Includes persons born between 1945 and 1965.