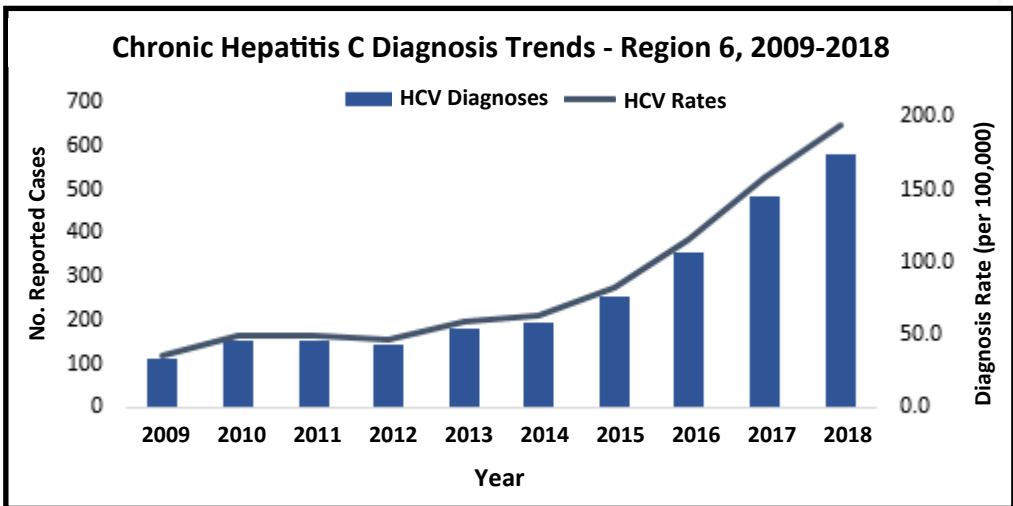




Region 6: Alexandria

2018 Chronic Hepatitis C Update

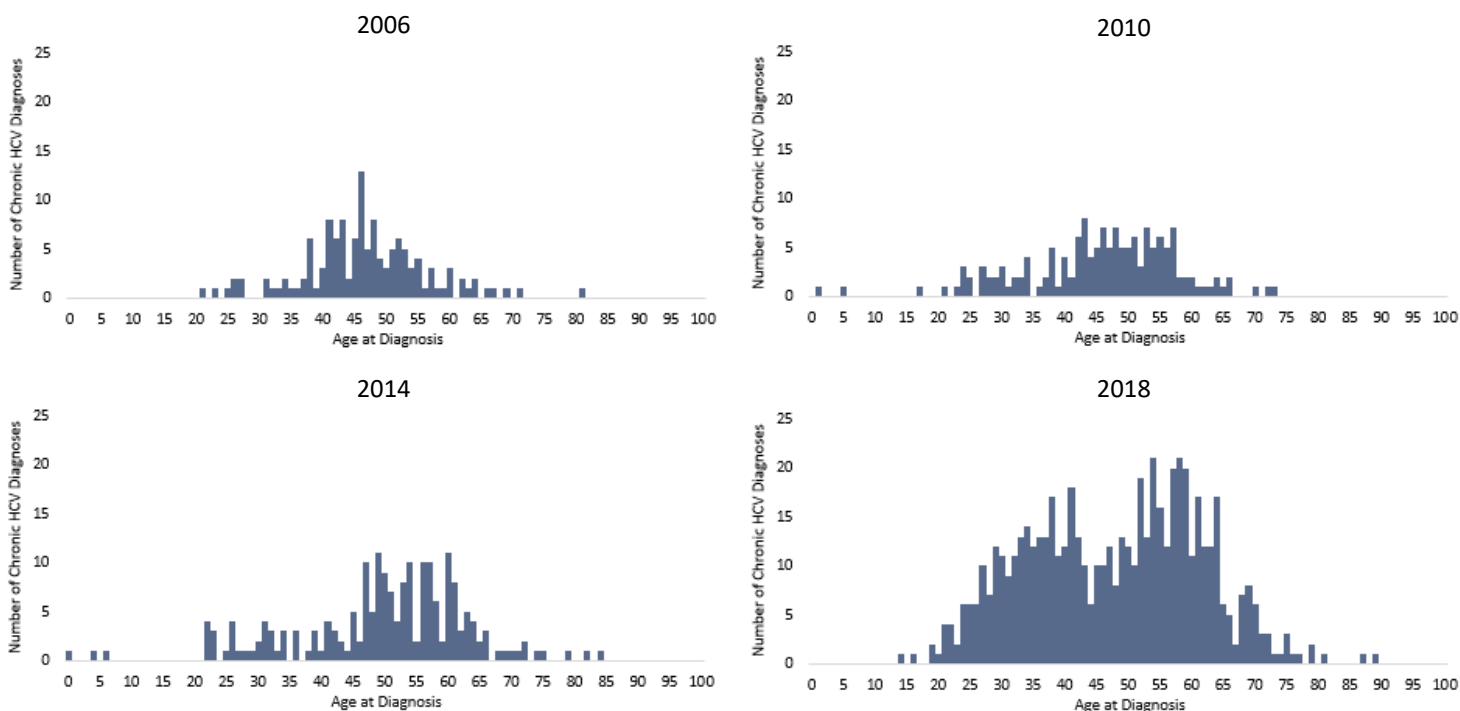
Reports of newly diagnosed chronic hepatitis C (HCV) in the Alexandria Region have increased in recent years mirroring statewide trends. In 2018, there were 583 chronic HCV cases reported from the Alexandria Region (193.9 cases per 100,000 population). The rate for the Alexandria Region is similar to that of the state (193.9 per 100,000 compared to 197.5 per 100,000).



Since 2014, the rate of reported cases in the Region has increased 204% (63.8 cases per 100,000 compared to 193.9 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 18% (24/132) of newly reported chronic HCV diagnoses were in persons under 40 years of age, while Baby Boomers accounted for 73% (97/132). The percentage of diagnoses in persons under 40 has increased each year. In 2018, persons under 40 years of age accounted for 32% (186/583) of chronic HCV diagnoses, while Baby Boomers accounted for 41% (241/583).

Chronic Hepatitis C Diagnoses by Year of Diagnosis and Age - Region 6, 2006, 2010, 2014, and 2018





Region 6: Alexandria 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 (38% compared to 33%). Baby Boomers were mostly male and Black.

In persons under 40 and among Baby Boomers, the majority of diagnoses were among males, 62% (n=115) of diagnoses for persons under 40 and 67% (n=162) of diagnoses among Baby Boomers.

In persons under 40, 76% (n=90) of diagnoses occurred in Whites and 16% (n=19) of diagnoses occurred in Blacks. For Baby Boomers, 52% (n=66) of diagnoses occurred in Blacks and 45% (n=57) of diagnoses occurred in Whites.

The majority of chronic HCV diagnoses reside in Rapides Parish (40%, n=235), Grant Parish (18%, n=107), and Avoyelles Parish (16%, n=96). A larger proportion of persons under 40 years of age reside in Grant Parish compared to Baby Boomers (26% compared to 12%) and a smaller proportion of persons under 40 years of age reside in Avoyelles Parish compared to Baby Boomers (9% compared to 19%).

A total of 2% (n=9) of chronic HCV diagnoses were co-infected with HIV.

Chronic Hepatitis C Diagnoses for Persons Under 40 Years and Baby Boomers - Region 6, 2018

	Total		Under 40 Years		Baby Boomers*	
	Diagnoses	Percent	Diagnoses	Percent	Diagnoses	Percent
TOTAL	583	100%	186	100%	241	100%
Gender						
Female	196	34%	71	38%	79	33%
Male	387	66%	115	62%	162	67%
Race/Ethnicity						
Black	109	33%	19	16%	66	52%
White	201	61%	90	76%	57	45%
Other	18	5%	9	8%	5	4%
Unknown	255	-	68	-	113	-
Parish						
Avoyelles	96	16%	16	9%	45	19%
Catahoula	18	3%	5	3%	10	4%
Concordia	20	3%	9	5%	7	3%
Grant	107	18%	48	26%	29	12%
La Salle	33	6%	8	4%	14	6%
Rapides	235	40%	82	44%	99	41%
Vernon	53	9%	11	6%	30	12%
Winn	21	4%	7	4%	7	3%
Co-infection						
HIV	9	2%	3	2%	2	1%

* Includes persons born between 1945 and 1965.