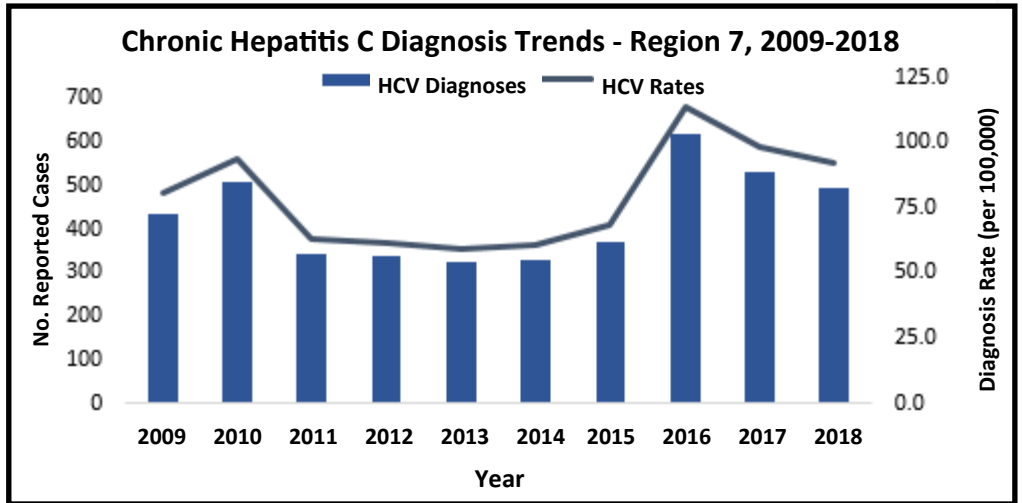




# Region 7: Shreveport

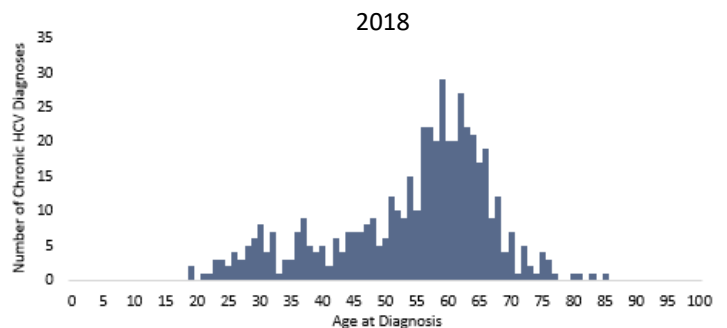
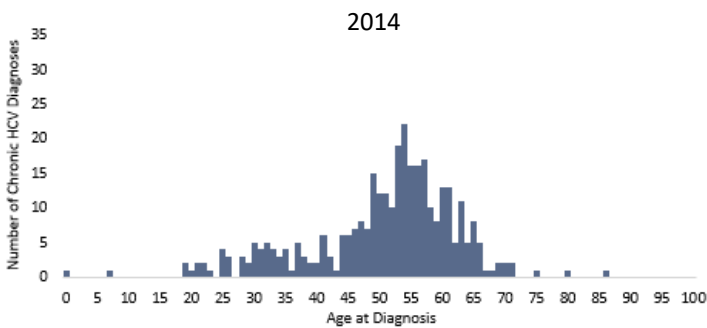
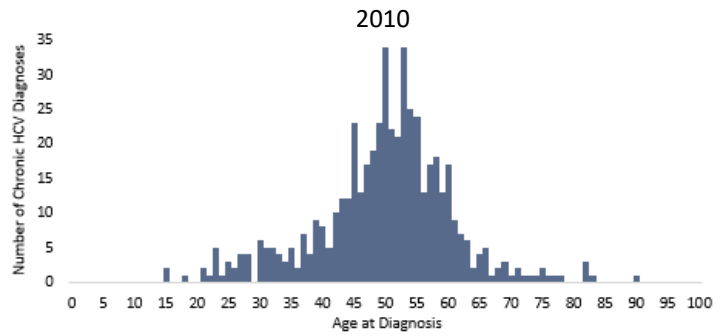
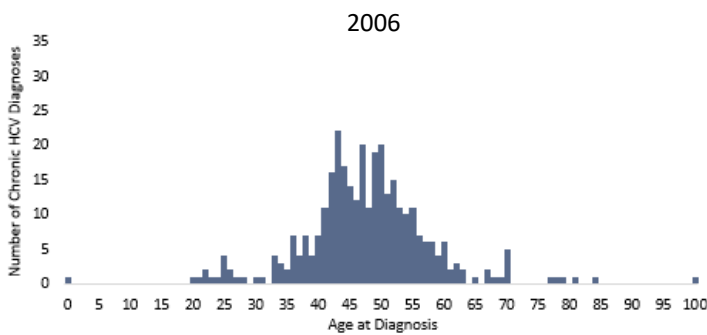
## 2018 Chronic Hepatitis C Update

The Shreveport Region saw a large increase in reports of newly diagnosed chronic hepatitis C (HCV) from 2015 to 2016 with decreases in 2017 and 2018. There were 495 chronic HCV cases reported in 2018 from the Shreveport Region (92.2 cases per 100,000 population), the lowest rate of chronic HCV in the state. From 2014 to 2016, the rate of reported cases increased 87% (60.7 cases per 100,000 compared to 113.5 cases per 100,000), and from 2016 to 2018 the rate of reported cases decreased 19% (113.5 cases per 100,000 compared to 92.2 cases per 100,000).



The majority of new chronic HCV diagnoses have been and continue to be in Baby Boomers (persons born between 1945 and 1965). Unlike other regions in the state which have consistently seen more new diagnoses in persons under 40 years of age in recent years, the Shreveport Region continues to see the majority of new HCV diagnoses in Baby Boomers and does not have the characteristic bimodal or two-humped histogram when new diagnoses are distributed by age. Enhanced screening efforts in the Shreveport Region may lead to an increase in the number of diagnoses for persons under 40.

### Chronic Hepatitis C Diagnoses by Year of Diagnosis and Age - Region 7, 2006, 2010, 2014, and 2018





# Region 7: Shreveport

## 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 (49% compared to 30%). New diagnoses among Baby Boomers were mostly male and Black.

In persons under 40 and among Baby Boomers, the majority of diagnoses were among males, 51% (n=41) of diagnoses for persons under 40 and 70% (n=225) of diagnoses among Baby Boomers.

In persons under 40, 85% (n=46) of diagnoses occurred in Whites and 11% (n=6) of diagnoses occurred in Blacks. For Baby Boomers, 58% (n=103) of diagnoses occurred in Blacks and 40% (n=70) of diagnoses occurred in Whites.

The majority of chronic HCV diagnoses reside in Caddo Parish (49%, n=241), and Bossier Parish (15%, n=75). A larger proportion of Baby Boomers reside in Caddo Parish compared to persons under 40 (51% compared to 41%) and a larger proportion of persons under 40 years of age reside in Bossier and Webster Parishes compared to Baby Boomers (16% compared to 13%, and 12% compared to 9%, respectively).

A total of 7 (1%) of chronic HCV diagnoses were co-infected with HIV.

**Chronic Hepatitis C Diagnoses for Persons Under 40 Years and Baby Boomers - Region 7, 2018**

	Total		Under 40 Years		Baby Boomers*	
	Diagnoses	Percent	Diagnoses	Percent	Diagnoses	Percent
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Gender</b>						
Female	182	37%	40	49%	95	30%
Male	313	63%	41	51%	225	70%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
Black	131	46%	6	11%	103	58%
White	143	51%	46	85%	70	40%
Other	9	3%	2	4%	4	2%
Unknown	212	-	27	-	143	-
<b>Parish</b>						
Bienville	14	3%	3	4%	10	3%
Bossier	75	15%	13	16%	43	13%
Caddo	241	49%	33	41%	162	51%
Claiborne	16	3%	2	2%	9	3%
De Soto	26	5%	5	6%	14	4%
Natchitoches	38	8%	6	7%	27	8%
Red River	14	3%	3	4%	9	3%
Sabine	26	5%	6	7%	18	6%
Webster	45	9%	10	12%	28	9%
<b>Co-infection</b>						
HIV	7	1%	2	2%	4	1%

\* Includes persons born between 1945 and 1965.