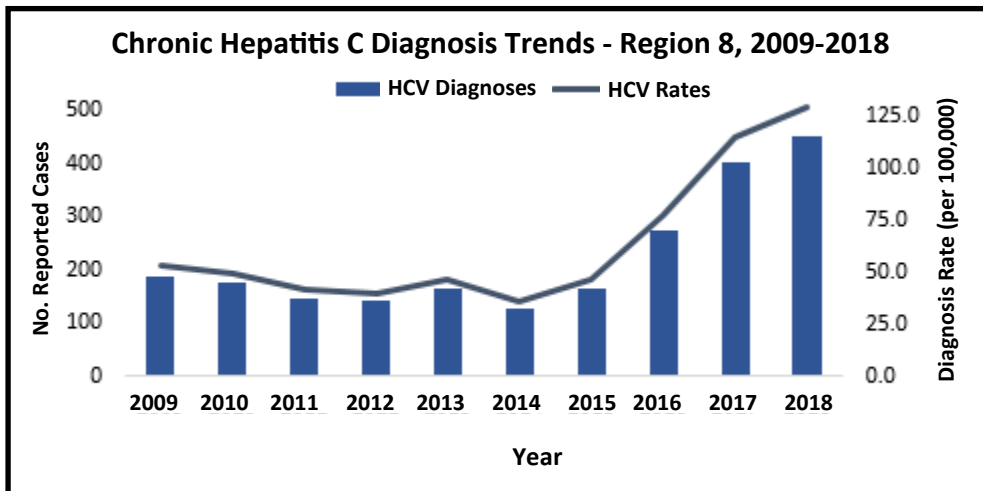




Region 8: Monroe

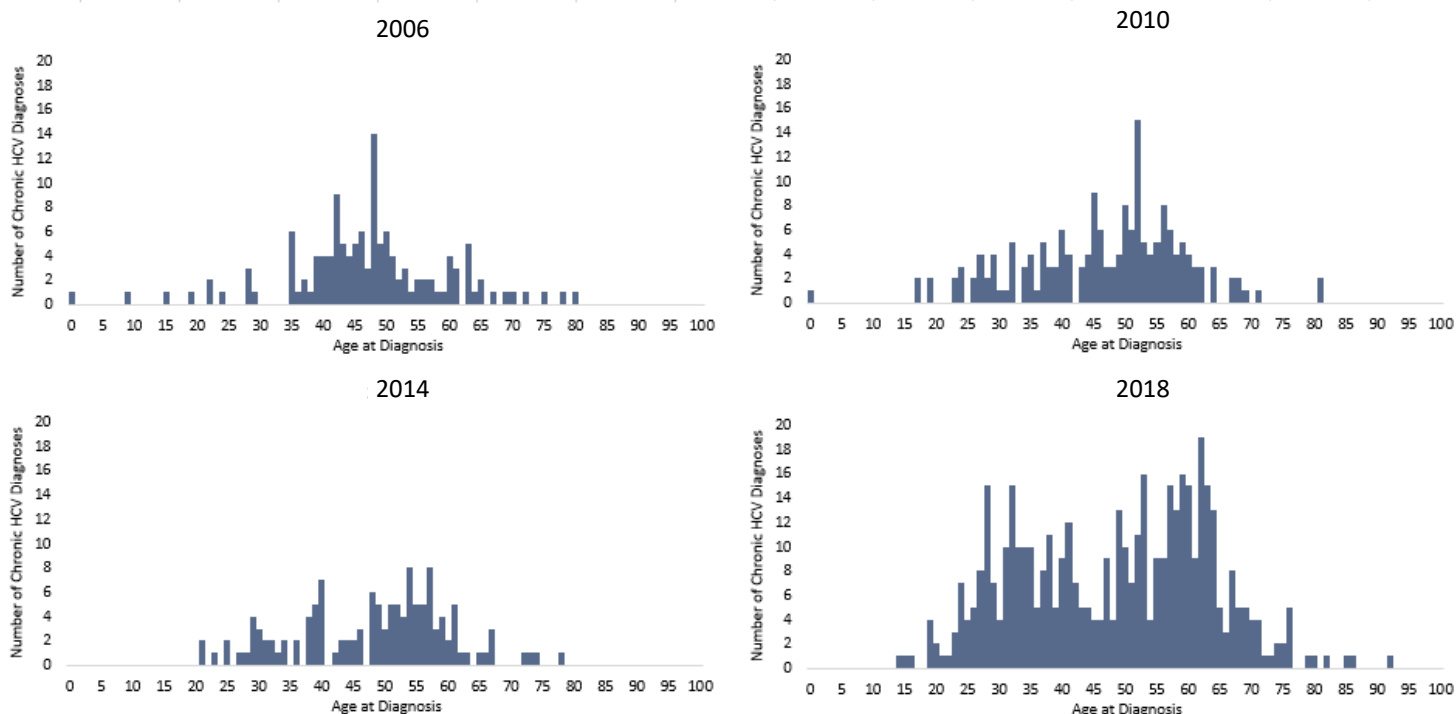
2018 Chronic Hepatitis C Update

Reports of newly diagnosed chronic hepatitis C (HCV) in the Monroe Region have increased in recent years mirroring statewide trends. In 2018, there were 452 chronic HCV cases reported from the Monroe Region (129.4 cases per 100,000 population). Despite recent increases, the Monroe Region had the third lowest rate of chronic HCV in the state. Since 2014, the rate of reported cases in the Region has increased 259% (36.0 cases per 100,000 compared to 129.4 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 19% (25/130) of newly reported chronic HCV diagnoses were in persons under 40 years of age, while Baby Boomers accounted for 68% (89/130). The percentage of diagnoses in persons under 40 has increased each year. In 2018, persons under 40 years of age accounted for 33% (148/452) of chronic HCV diagnoses, while Baby Boomers accounted for 43% (196/452).

Chronic Hepatitis C Diagnoses by Year of Diagnosis and Age - Region 8, 2006, 2010, 2014, and 2018





Region 8: Monroe

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 female. The majority of diagnoses among Baby Boomers were male and Black.

In persons under 40 more diagnoses occurred in females (51%, n=76), and for Baby Boomers the majority of diagnoses occurred in males (69%, n=135).

In persons under 40, 86% (n=102) of diagnoses occurred in Whites and 11% (n=13) of diagnoses occurred in Blacks. For Baby Boomers, 54% (n=75) of diagnoses occurred in Blacks and 43% (n=60) of diagnoses occurred in Whites.

The majority of chronic HCV diagnoses reside in Ouachita Parish (47%, n=211). A larger proportion of persons under 40 years of age reside in Ouachita Parish compared to Baby Boomers (55% compared to 42%) and a smaller proportion of persons under 40 years of age reside in Jackson Parish compared to Baby Boomers (2% compared to 8%).

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

Chronic Hepatitis C Diagnoses for Persons Under 40 Years and Baby Boomers - Region 8, 2018

	Total		Under 40 Years		Baby Boomers*	
	Diagnoses	Percent	Diagnoses	Percent	Diagnoses	Percent
TOTAL	452	100%	148	100%	196	100%
Gender						
Female	183	40%	76	51%	61	31%
Male	269	60%	72	49%	135	69%
Race/Ethnicity						
Black	103	32%	13	11%	75	54%
White	216	66%	102	86%	60	43%
Other	7	2%	3	3%	3	2%
Unknown	126	-	30	-	58	-
Parish						
Caldwell	18	4%	8	5%	5	3%
East Carroll	15	3%	2	1%	11	6%
Franklin	26	6%	13	9%	7	4%
Jackson	25	6%	3	2%	16	8%
Lincoln	34	8%	9	6%	20	10%
Madison	15	3%	5	3%	10	5%
Morehouse	46	10%	12	8%	20	10%
Ouachita	211	47%	82	55%	82	42%
Richland	18	4%	9	6%	5	3%
Tensas	5	1%	0	0%	4	2%
Union	21	5%	4	3%	9	5%
West Carroll	18	4%	1	1%	7	4%
Co-infection						
HIV	9	2%	2	1%	4	2%

* Includes persons born between 1945 and 1965.