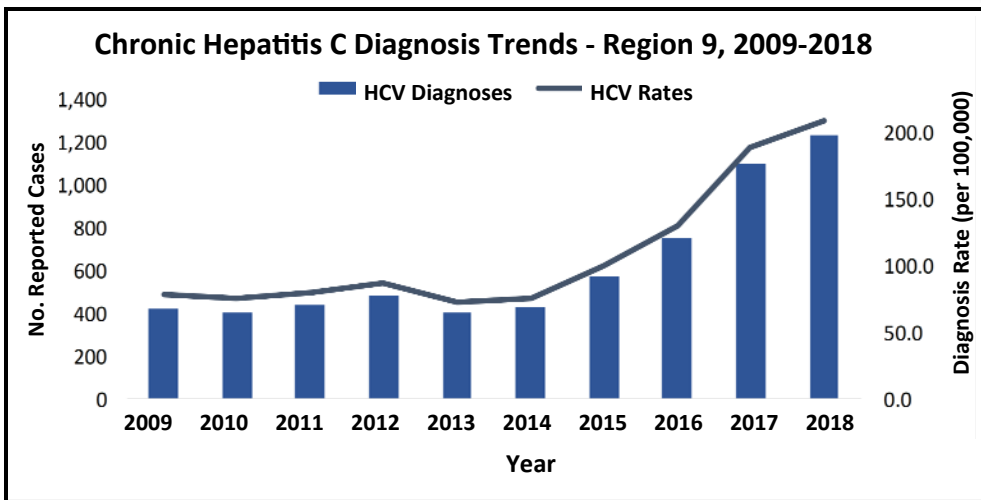




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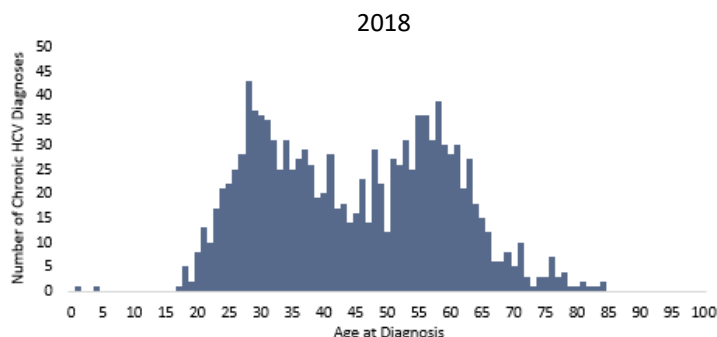
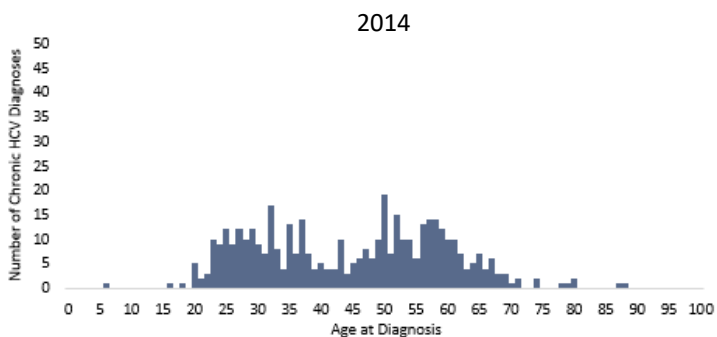
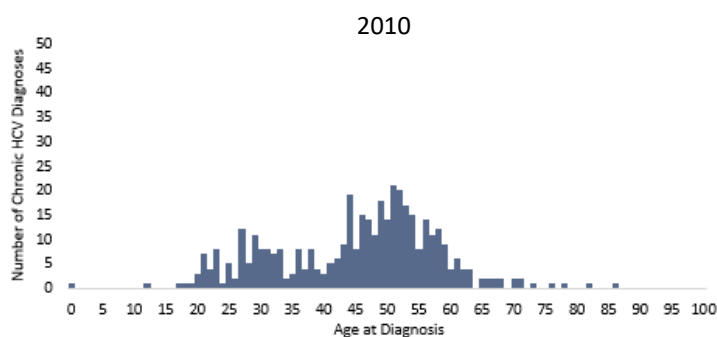
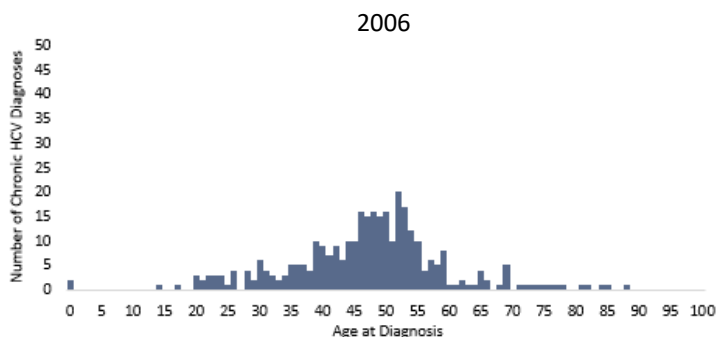
Reports of newly diagnosed chronic hepatitis C (HCV) in the Hammond/Slidell Region have increased in recent years mirroring statewide trends. In 2018, there were 1,230 chronic HCV cases reported from the Hammond/Slidell Region (209.1 cases per 100,000 population). The rate for the Hammond/Slidell Region is higher than that of the state (209.1 per 100,000 compared to 197.5 per 100,000).



Since 2014, the rate of reported cases in Region 9 has increased 176% (75.8 cases per 100,000 compared to 209.1 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.

Historically, 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 23% (76/328) of newly reported chronic HCV diagnoses were in persons under 40 years of age, while Baby Boomers accounted for 67% (219/328). The percentage of diagnoses in persons under 40 has increased each year. In 2018, persons under 40 years of age accounted for 42% (518/1,230) of chronic HCV diagnoses, while Baby Boomers accounted for 35% (431/1,230). The Hammond/Slidell Region has a larger proportion of persons under 40 diagnosed with chronic HCV when compared to other regions in the state.

Chronic Hepatitis C Diagnoses by Year of Diagnosis and Age - Region 9, 2006, 2010, 2014, and 2018





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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, nearly all chronic HCV diagnoses were White and more diagnoses occurred in females. Baby Boomers were mostly male and White, but there was a greater proportion of diagnoses among Blacks when compared to persons under 40 (31% versus 4%).

In persons under 40, a larger proportion of diagnoses occurred in females (51%, n=263), and for Baby Boomers the majority of diagnoses occurred in males (65%, n=280).

In persons under 40, 95% (n=392) of diagnoses occurred in Whites and 4% (n=17) of diagnoses occurred in Blacks. For Baby Boomers, 68% (n=192) of diagnoses occurred in Whites and 31% (n=89) of diagnoses occurred in Blacks.

The majority of chronic HCV diagnoses reside in St. Tammany Parish (38%, n=469), Livingston Parish (24%, n=298), and Tangipahoa Parish (22%, n=273). A larger proportion of persons under 40 years of age reside in Livingston Parish compared to Baby Boomers (29% compared to 21%) and a smaller proportion of persons under 40 years of age reside in Tangipahoa Parish compared to Baby Boomers (19% compared to 26%).

A total of 12 (1%) of the chronic HCV diagnoses were co-infected with HIV.

Chronic Hepatitis C Diagnoses for Persons Under 40 Years and Baby Boomers - Region 9, 2018

	Total		Under 40 Years		Baby Boomers*	
	Diagnoses	Percent	Diagnoses	Percent	Diagnoses	Percent
TOTAL	1,230	100%	518	100%	431	100%
Gender						
Female	535	43%	263	51%	151	35%
Male	695	57%	255	49%	280	65%
Race/Ethnicity						
Black	141	16%	17	4%	89	31%
White	737	83%	392	95%	192	68%
Other	12	1%	5	1%	3	1%
Unknown	340	-	104	-	147	-
Parish						
Livingston	298	24%	152	29%	90	21%
St. Helena	11	1%	1	0%	9	2%
St. Tammany	469	38%	200	39%	165	38%
Tangipahoa	273	22%	98	19%	110	26%
Washington	179	15%	67	13%	57	13%
Co-infection						
HIV	12	1%	5	1%	4	1%

* Includes persons born between 1945 and 1965.