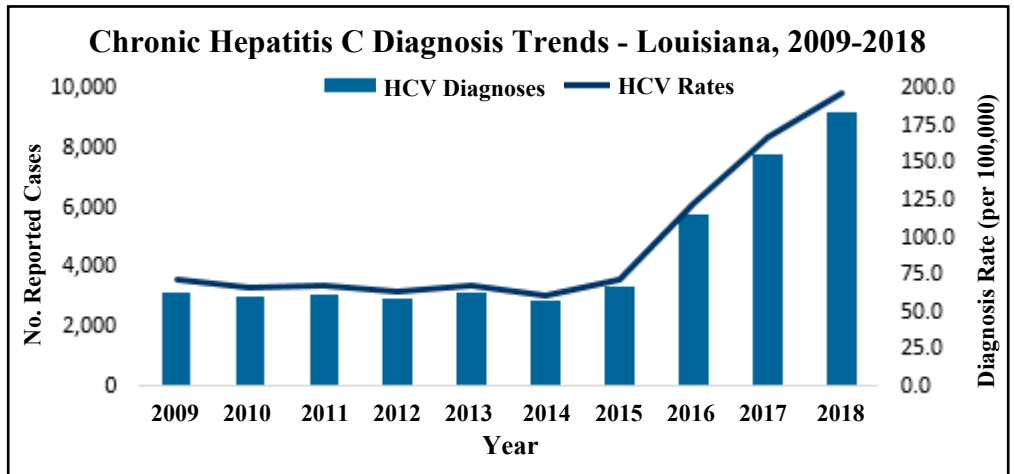




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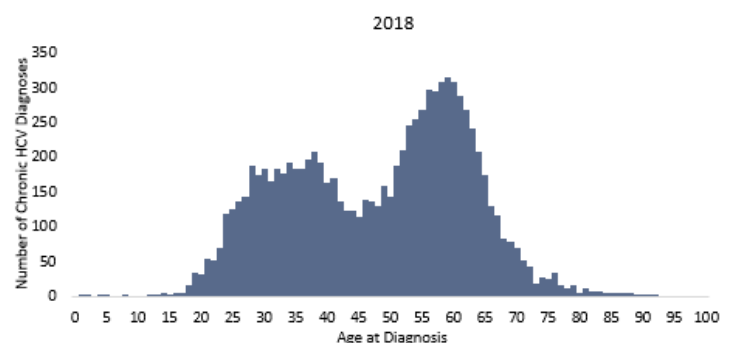
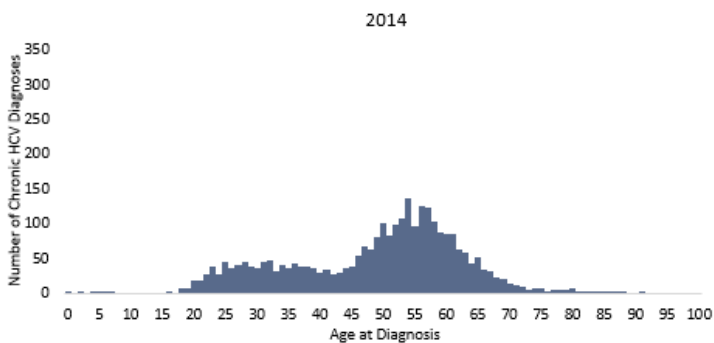
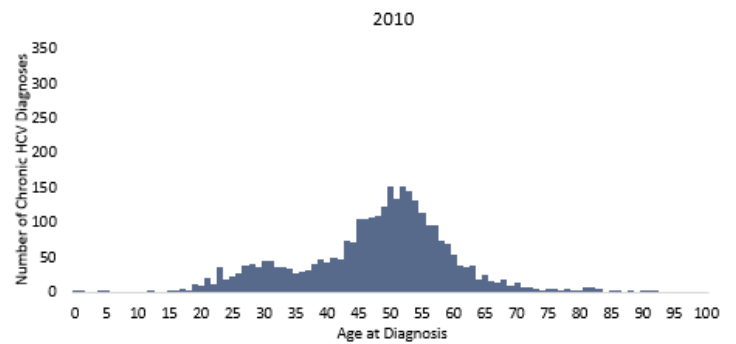
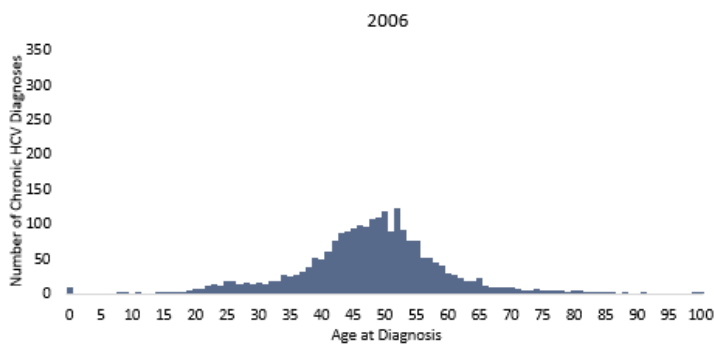
Reports of newly diagnosed chronic hepatitis C (HCV) have increased dramatically in recent years. In 2018, there were 9,202 chronic HCV cases reported (197.5 cases per 100,000 population). Since 2014, the rate of reported cases has increased 222% (61.4 cases per 100,000 compared to 197.5 cases per 100,000). 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 are 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% (420/2,303) of newly reported chronic HCV diagnoses were in persons under 40 years of age, while Baby Boomers accounted for 71% (1,637/2,303). The percentage of diagnoses in persons under 40 has increased each year. In 2018, persons under 40 years of age accounted for 33% (3,025/9,202) of chronic HCV diagnoses, while Baby Boomers accounted for 45% (4,172/9,202).

Chronic Hepatitis C Diagnoses by Year of Diagnosis and Age - Louisiana, 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, the majority of chronic HCV diagnoses were White and male, but there was a greater proportion of diagnoses among females when compared to Baby Boomers (45% compared to 29%). Baby Boomers were mostly male and Black.

In persons under 40 and among Baby Boomers, the majority of diagnoses were among males, 55% (n=1,663) of diagnoses for persons under 40 and 71% (n=2,969) of diagnoses among Baby Boomers.

For persons under 40, 79% (n=1,828) of diagnoses occurred in Whites and 18% (n=425) of diagnoses occurred in Blacks. For Baby Boomers, 55% (n=1,516) of diagnoses occurred in Blacks and 43% (n=1,192) of diagnoses occurred in Whites.

The majority of chronic HCV diagnoses reside in the New Orleans Region (31%, n=2,892), Baton Rouge Region (18%, n=1,639), and Hammond/Slidell Region (13%, n=1,230). A larger proportion of persons under 40 years of age reside in the New Orleans and Hammond/Slidell Regions compared to Baby Boomers.

A total of 3% (n=268) of chronic HCV diagnoses were co-infected with HIV.

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

	Total		Under 40 Years		Baby Boomers*	
	Diagnoses	Percent	Diagnoses	Percent	Diagnoses	Percent
TOTAL	9,202	100%	3,025	100%	4,172	100%
Gender						
Female	3,326	36%	1,362	45%	1,203	29%
Male	5,876	64%	1,663	55%	2,969	71%
Race/Ethnicity						
Asian	50	1%	7	0%	29	1%
Black	2,470	38%	425	18%	1,516	55%
Hispanic/Latinx	77	1%	35	2%	20	1%
White	3,828	59%	1,828	79%	1,192	43%
Other	50	1%	12	1%	23	1%
Unknown	2,727	-	718	-	1,392	-
Region						
Region 1: New Orleans	2,892	31%	1,017	34%	1,231	30%
Region 2: Baton Rouge	1,639	18%	482	16%	819	20%
Region 3: Houma	741	8%	244	8%	362	9%
Region 4: Lafayette	639	7%	197	7%	322	8%
Region 5: Lake Charles	531	6%	152	5%	250	6%
Region 6: Alexandria	583	6%	186	6%	241	6%
Region 7: Shreveport	495	5%	81	3%	320	8%
Region 8: Monroe	452	5%	148	5%	196	5%
Region 9: Hammond/Slidell	1,230	13%	518	17%	431	10%
Co-infection						
HIV	268	3%	89	3%	108	3%

* Includes persons born between 1945 and 1965.