



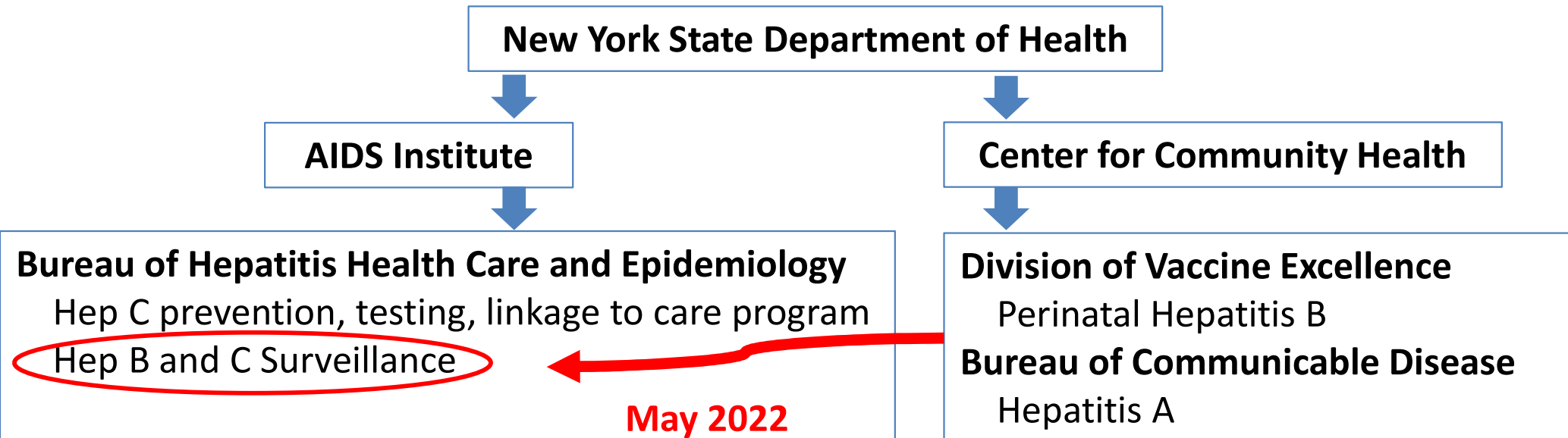
**Department
of Health**

New York State 2022 Hepatitis B and C Annual Report and Data Products

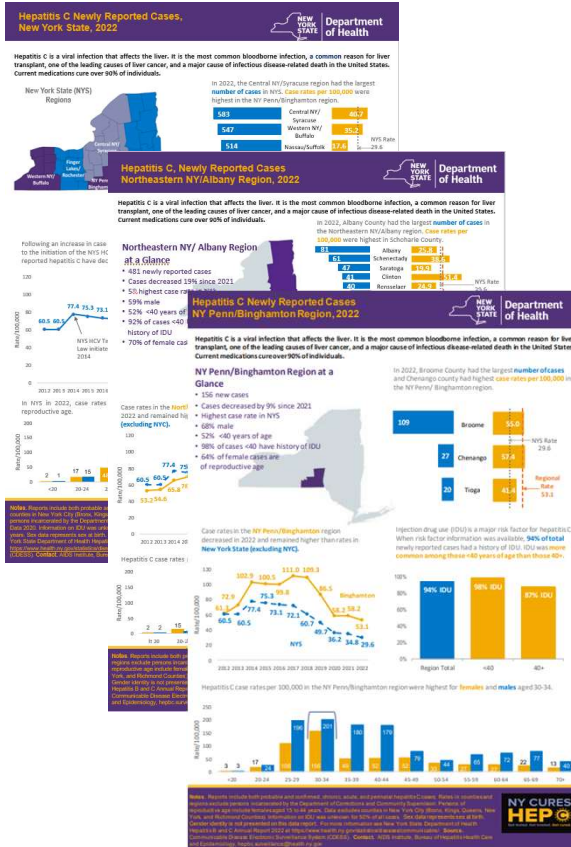
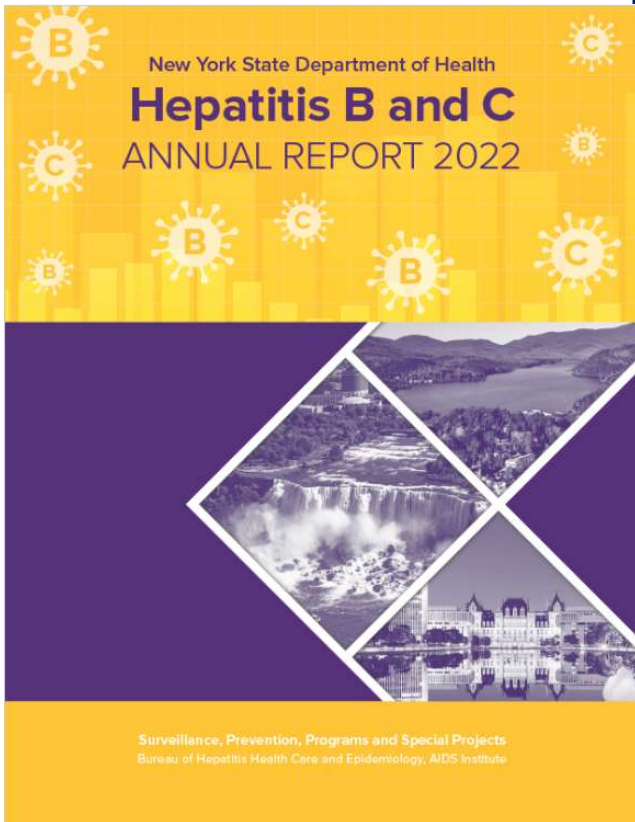
NASTAD VLC
February 21, 2024

Viral Hepatitis at New York State Department of Health

- New York State (excluding New York City)
- Organization of viral hepatitis work in New York State



Data Products



<https://hcvdashboardny.org/>

https://www.health.ny.gov/diseases/communicable/hepatitis/hepatitis_c/providers/surveillance_reports.htm



Creating the New York State Hepatitis B and C Annual Report

- Data products
- Core Team/collaboration
- Style
- Software
- New York State Hepatitis C Elimination Dashboard

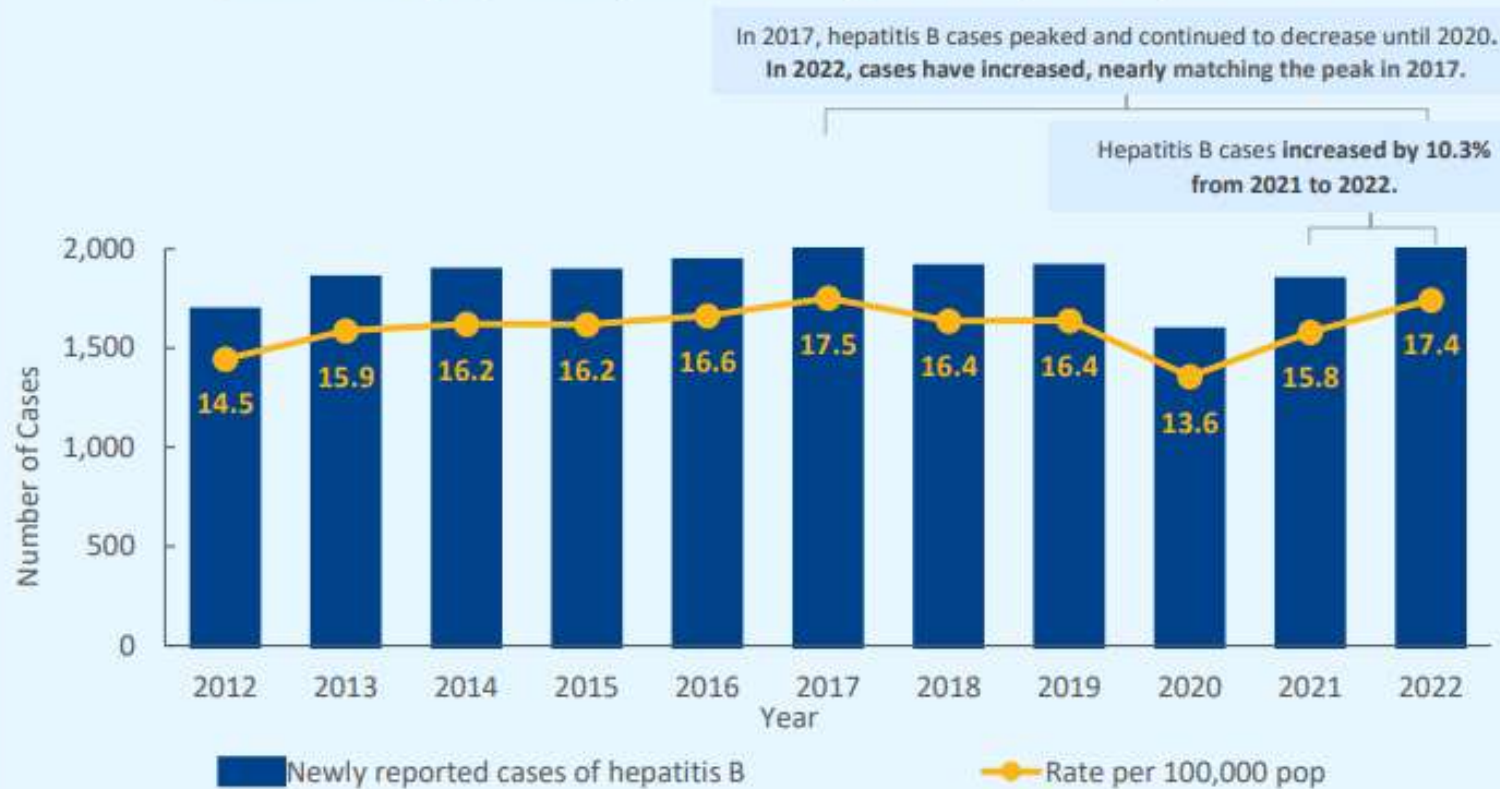


New York State Hepatitis B and C Annual Report Content

- Hepatitis B and C epidemiologic data
- Hepatitis B perinatal prevention data
- Hepatitis C laboratory-based clearance cascade
- Hepatitis C programmatic data
- Hepatitis B and C mortality trends
- Hepatitis C among incarcerated persons
- Hepatitis C Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) data

Hepatitis B Surveillance Data

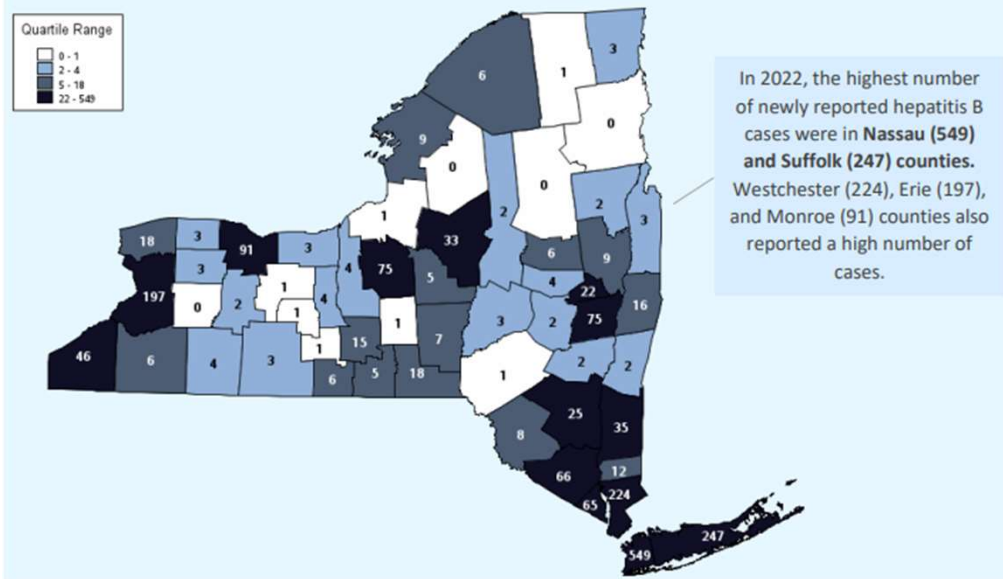
Figure 1.2: Newly Reported Hepatitis B Cases by Year, NYS (excl. NYC), 2012-2022



Hepatitis B Surveillance Data

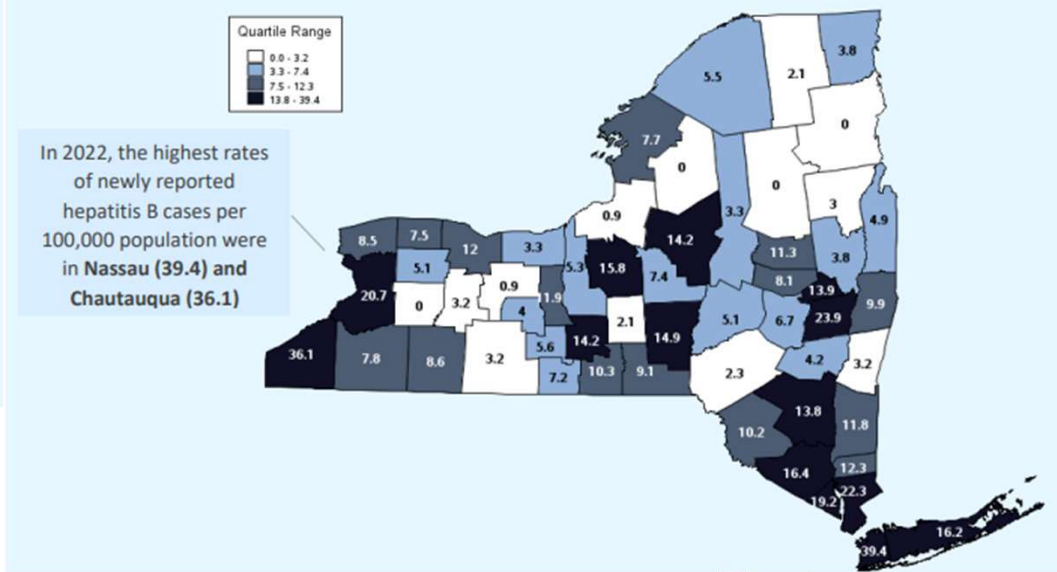
Case Counts By County

Figure 4.1: Newly Reported Hepatitis B Cases by County, NYS (excl. NYC), 2022



Case Rates By County

Figure 4.2: Newly Reported Hepatitis B Case Rates per 100,000 pop., NYS (excl. NYC), 2022



Hepatitis B Programmatic Data

Figure 8.1: Perinatal Hepatitis B Prevention Program 2021 Birth Cohort

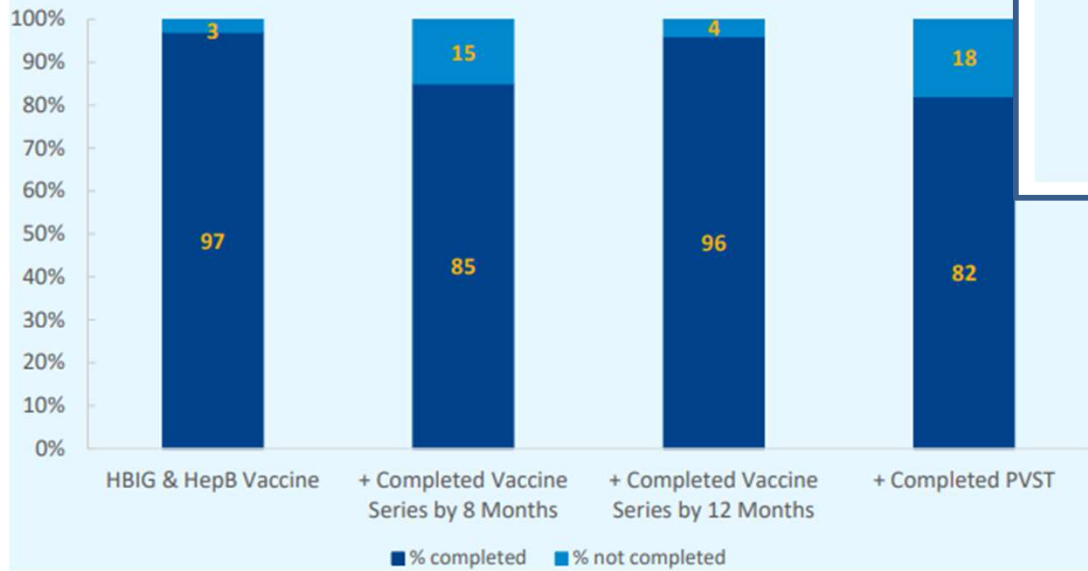
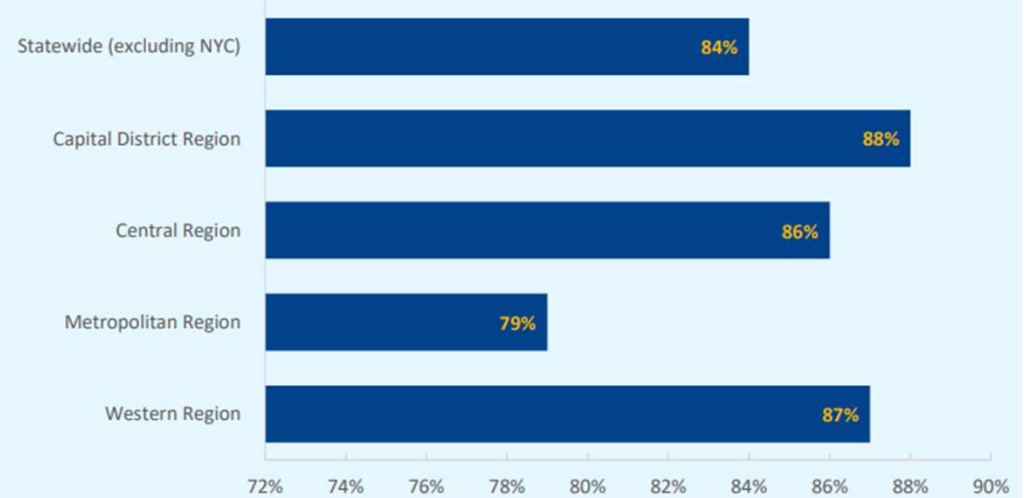


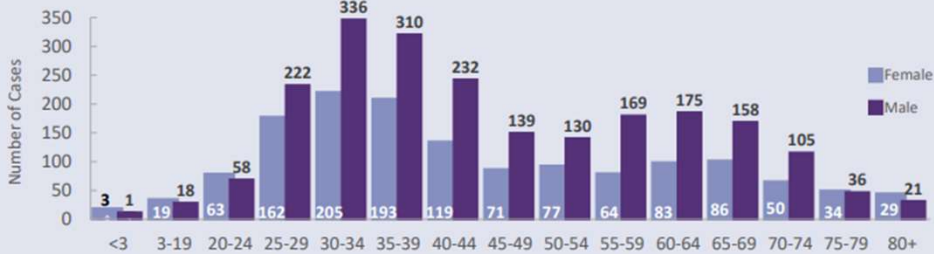
Figure 8.2: Hepatitis B Birth Dose Vaccination Rate (Percent), by Region, 2022



Hepatitis C Surveillance Data

By Age and Sex

Figure 10.2: Newly Reported Hepatitis C Cases by Sex and Age Group, NYS (excl. NYC), 2022



In 2022, 62.6% of all newly reported hepatitis C cases were male.

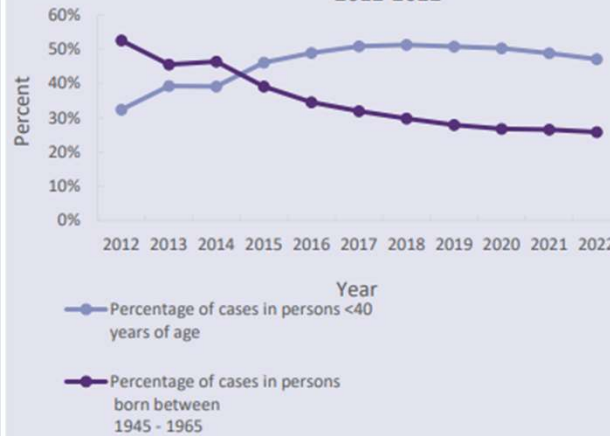
Figure 10.3: Number of Newly Reported Hepatitis C Cases Among Females and Percent Among Those Aged 15-44, NYS (excl. NYC), 2012-2022



Although the number of newly reported cases of hepatitis C among females has declined since 2016, the percentage of females who are of reproductive age (e.g., between the ages of 15 and 44) has remained stable at approximately 60% from 2016 to 2022.

Highlighting Shift in Age Distribution

Figure 11.1: Percent of Newly Reported Hepatitis C Cases Less than 40 Years of Age and Newly Reported Cases Born Between 1945-1965, 2012-2022



Baby Boomers
(Born 1945-1965)

53% → 26%
in 2012 in 2022

of all newly reported hepatitis C cases

People Aged <40 years

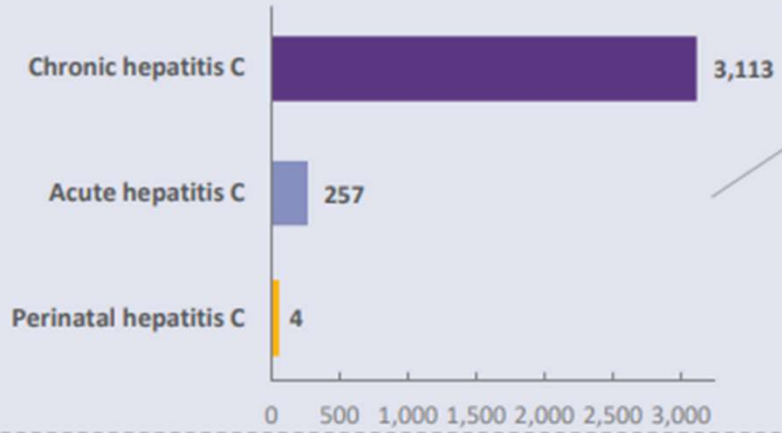
32% → 47%
in 2012 in 2022

of all newly reported hepatitis C cases

In 2012, 52.6% of all newly reported cases of hepatitis C were reported in Baby Boomers (people born between 1945-1965) while those less than 40 years of age accounted for 32.4% of all cases. In 2022, 47.1% of all newly reported cases of hepatitis C were in those under 40 years of age while only 25.8% were in the Baby Boomer population.

Hepatitis C Surveillance Data

Figure 9.1: Newly Reported Acute, Chronic, and Perinatal Hepatitis C Cases, NYS (excl. NYC), 2022



Chronic hepatitis C represents individuals that were likely infected years before initial report while **acute hepatitis C** indicates more recent infection. **Perinatal hepatitis C** is classified as infants < 3 years old that were infected in-utero or at the time of birth from a pregnant person living with hepatitis C.

Confirmed hepatitis C cases received a positive RNA result after a positive antibody screening test, which indicates active infection, while probable hepatitis C cases indicate persons who had a positive antibody screening test but did not have RNA testing performed. Reflex testing increases complete and timely diagnosis, which allows for care and treatment to be initiated sooner.



Hepatitis C Surveillance Data

By Geographic Area

Figure 12.1: Newly Reported Hepatitis C Cases and Rates per 100,000 pop. by NYS Region (excl. NYC), 2022

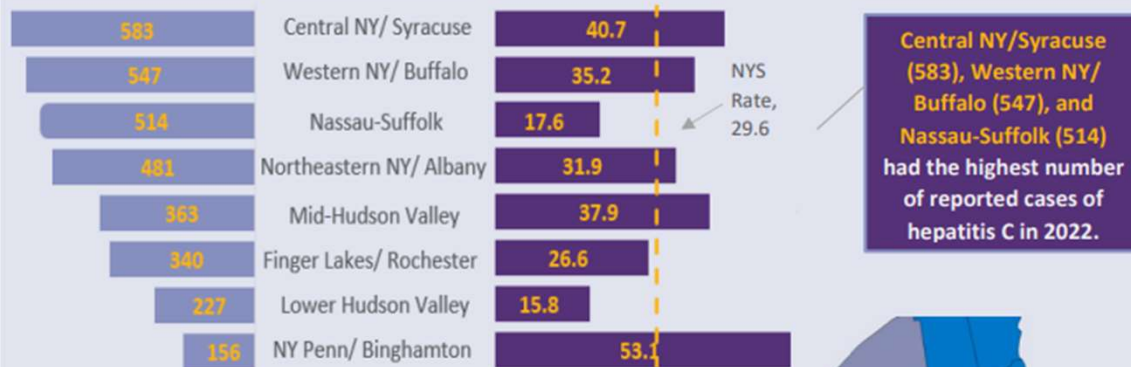
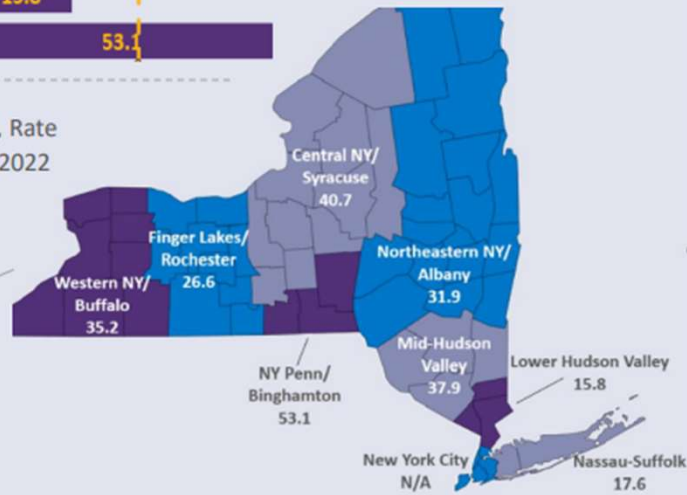




Figure 12.2: Newly Reported Hepatitis C Cases, Rate Per 100,000 pop., by Region, NYS (excl. NYC), 2022

In 2022, NY Penn/ Binghamton (53.1), Central NY/ Syracuse (40.7), and Mid-Hudson Valley (37.9) had the highest case rates per 100,000 population.



Hepatitis C Surveillance Data

Key Risk Factors

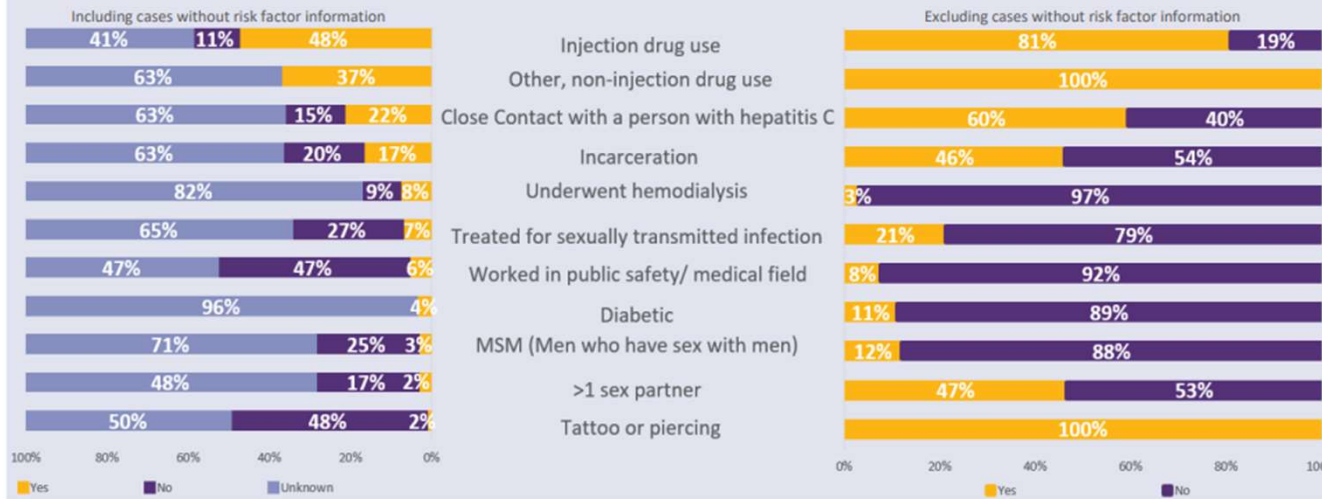



In 2022, **48%** of newly reported cases of acute hepatitis C indicated injection drug use as a risk factor. When analyzing cases with known risk factors, 81% of newly reported acute cases indicated injection drug use.

Additionally, **37%** of newly reported cases of acute hepatitis C indicated other, non-injection drug use as a risk factor. When analyzing cases with known risk factors, all newly reported acute cases indicated other, non-injection drug use.

In 2022, **22%** of newly reported cases of acute hepatitis C indicated having close contact with a person with hepatitis C. When analyzing cases with known risk factors, 60% of newly reported acute cases indicated having close contact with a person with hepatitis C.

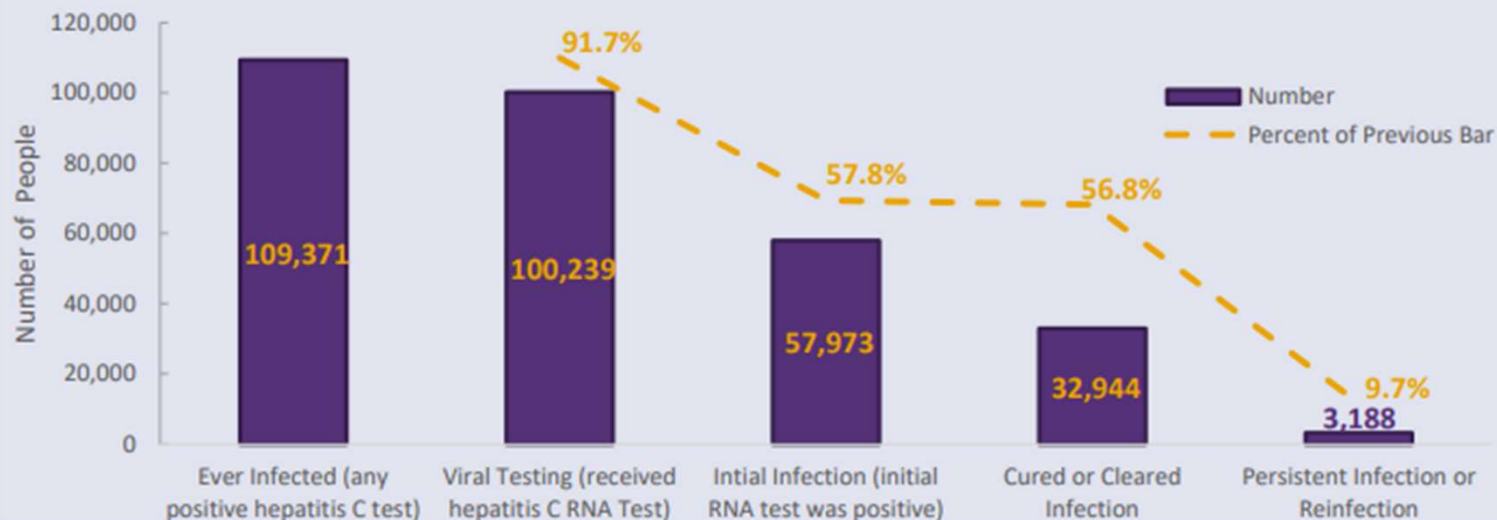
Figure 15.1: Newly Reported Acute Hepatitis C Cases, Risk Factor Information, NYS (excl. NYC), 2022



Hepatitis C Laboratory-Based Clearance Cascade

In 2021, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) developed a method to use laboratory results to track the numbers and percentages of people who are tested for and cured of hepatitis C. The results of this HCV Clearance Cascade are shown below.

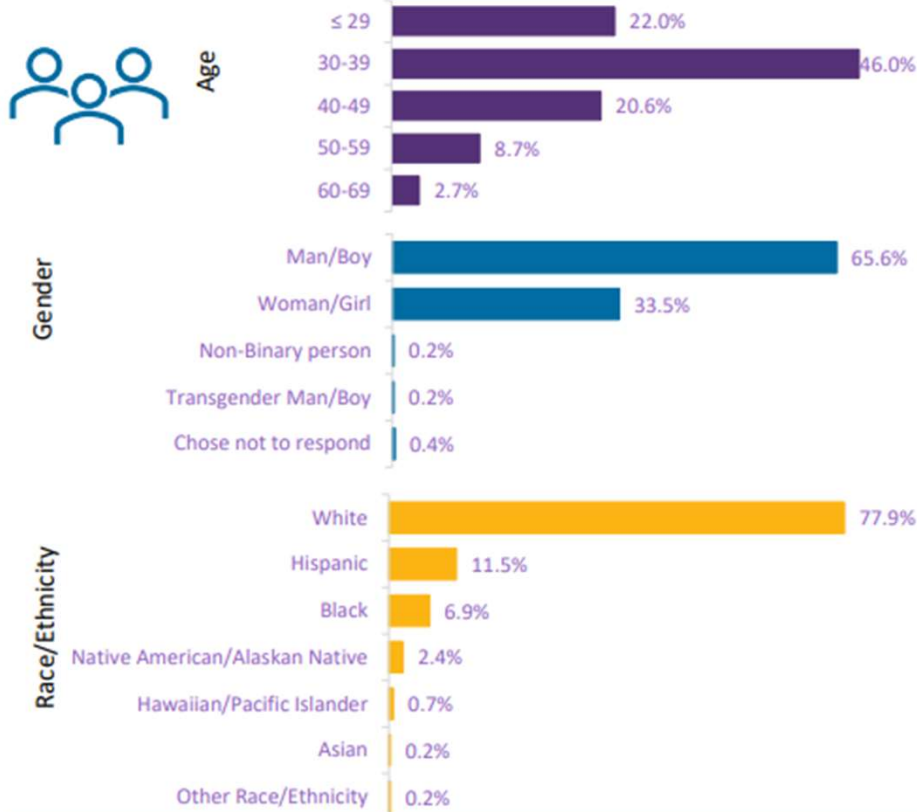
Figure 17.1: Laboratory-Based Hepatitis C Virus Clearance Cascade, NYS (excl. NYC), 2016-2021



Of 109,371 individuals in NYS (excluding NYC) with any positive hepatitis C test, indicating either past or current infection with hepatitis C from 2016 to 2020, 91.7% received viral testing in the follow-up period. 57.8% of those receiving viral testing had a positive RNA test (indicating initial infection). Of those initially infected, 56.8% individuals were cured or cleared their infection and among those, 9.7% had a persistent infection or experienced reinfection.

Hepatitis C Programmatic Data – Patient Demographics

Figure 20.1: Patient Navigation Program, Patient Demographics, 2018-2021



From 2018-2021

7
Navigation Programs
806
Clients Enrolled

95.5%
have a history of injection drug use

16.9%
are in a residential drug treatment facility

12.8%
are homeless, living on the street or in a shelter

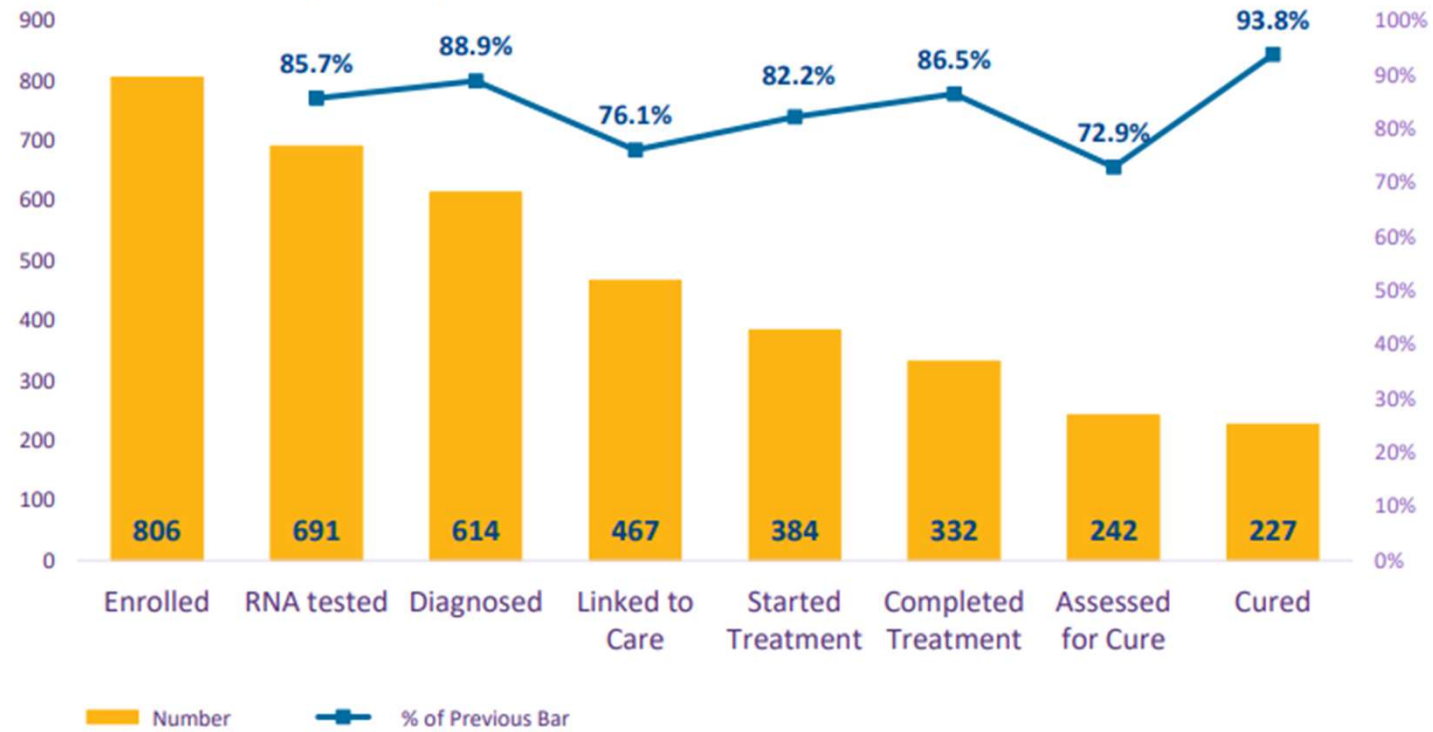
1.4%
are in a correctional facility (jail/prison)

89.8%
are insured by Medicaid



Hepatitis C Programmatic Data - Outcomes

Figure 20.4: Patient Navigation Program, HCV Care Continuum: 2018-2021*



*Includes patients enrolled any time from Nov. 1, 2018 through Oct. 31, 2021 and reflects treatment status as of Nov. 23, 2021.

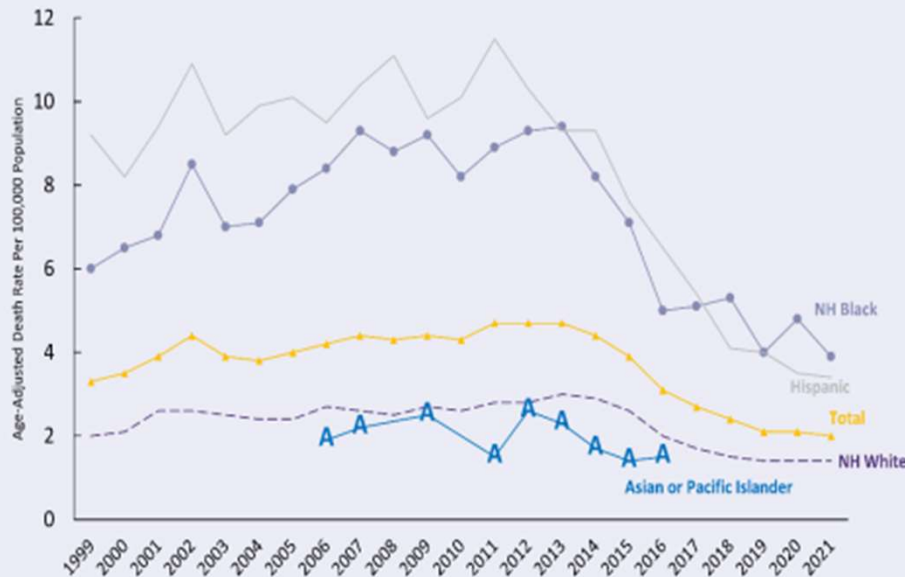


Hepatitis Mortality Trends

Figure 23.2: Age-Adjusted Hepatitis C Death Rates by Race/Ethnicity, New York State: 1999-2021

Among race/ethnicities with 20 or more hepatitis C deaths per year, age-adjusted death rates were highest in the non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic populations.

When available, yearly age-adjusted death rates in the Asian/Pacific Islander community were consistently lower than death rates in the White population.



Source: CDC Wonder Multiple Cause of Death files ICD-10 Codes: Hep. C (B17.1, B18.2)
 When yearly deaths are below 20, age-adjusted death rates are unavailable.
 Due to small numbers, unable to show year-by-year data for Native Americans.

- Yearly age-adjusted rates in the Native American population were unavailable for all years. However, from 2012-2020, the average age-adjusted death rate in this group was 2.8/100,000 pop.
- The age-adjusted death rate in the Native American population was lower than the rates in the Hispanic and non-Hispanic Black population (6.5/100,000 pop. and 6.4/100,000 pop. respectively), but higher than the rates in the non-Hispanic White and Asian/Pacific Islander population (2.2/100,000 pop. and 1.3/100,000 pop. respectively).

Hepatitis C in State Correctional Settings

In 2022:

There were **163** newly reported cases of hepatitis C in the New York State Department of Corrections and Community Supervision (NYSDOCCS).

521.5 per 100,000 individuals, was the rate of newly reported hepatitis C cases in the NYSDOCCS.



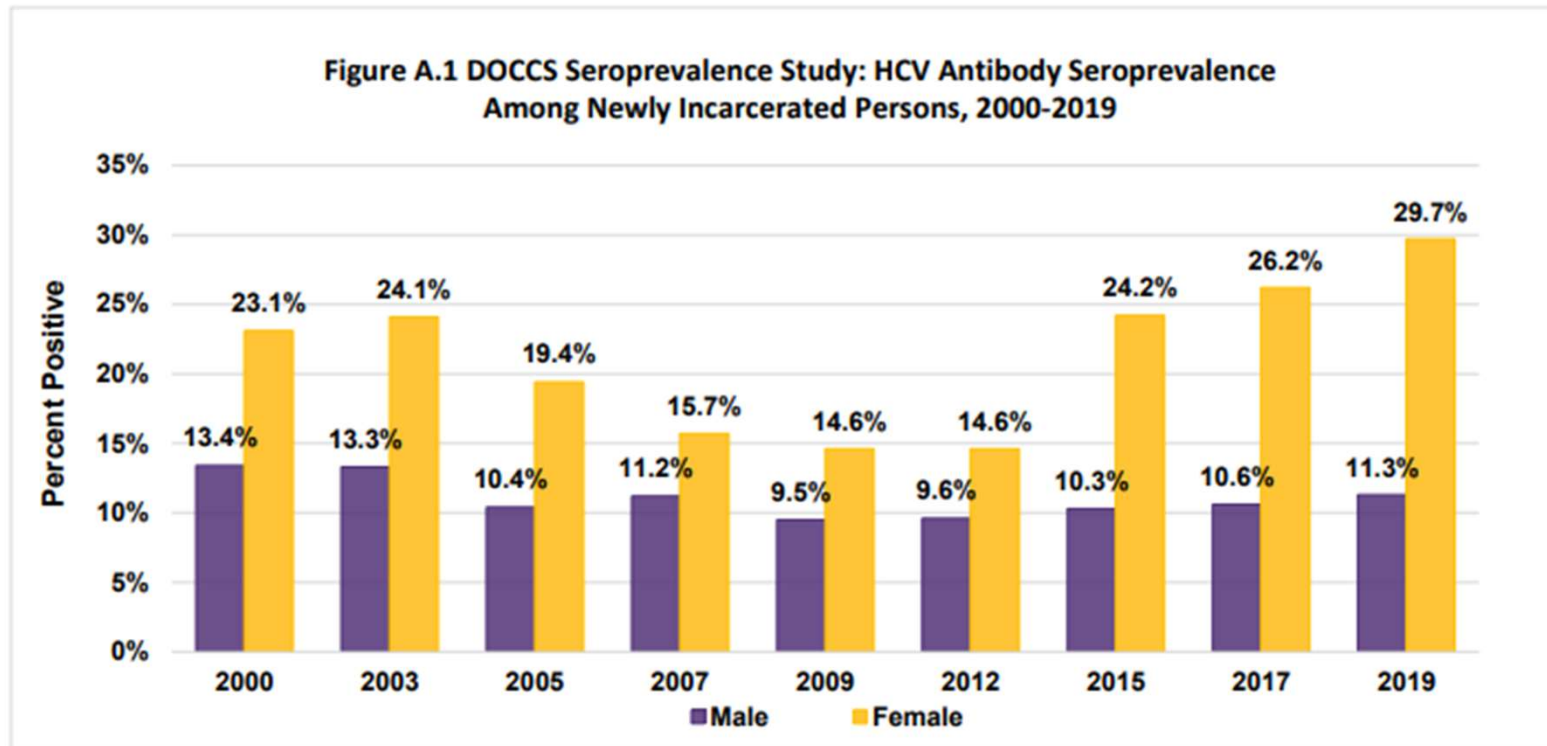
When risk factor information was available, injection drug use was the most common risk factor for newly reported cases.

Figure 18.1: Newly Reported Hepatitis C Cases and Rates by Year, NYSDOCCS, 2012-2022



Between 2012-2022, 4,750 cases of hepatitis C were first diagnosed in the NYSDOCCS and reported to the NYSDOH. The rate and the total number of newly reported cases peaked in 2014 and decreased in the following years, reaching a ten year low in 2020, corresponding to the start of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Hepatitis C in State Correctional Settings



Tracking Hepatitis C Testing with BRFSS

- From 2019-2021, New York State added hepatitis C questions in the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Survey.
 - Have you ever been tested for hepatitis C?
 - Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had hepatitis C?
 - Were you told you were cured and no longer have hepatitis C?
- 2019-2021 combined data presented by age, race/ethnicity, sex, insurance provider published in 2021 report.

Hepatitis C Surveillance Data

Race and Ethnicity

	Persons <40 Years of Age		Persons 40+ Years of Age		Total	
	Number of Cases	Percent of Cases	Number of Cases	Percent of Cases	Number of Cases	Percent of Cases
<i>Race</i>						
White	923	58.1%	915	51.3%	1,839	54.5%
Black	107	6.7%	171	9.6%	278	8.2%
American Indian	14	0.9%	13	0.7%	27	0.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	13	0.8%	26	1.5%	39	1.2%
Other	114	7.2%	143	8.0%	258	7.6%
Unknown	419	26.4%	514	28.8%	933	27.7%
<i>Ethnicity</i>						
Hispanic	72	4.5%	69	3.9%	141	4.2%
Non-Hispanic	694	43.6%	654	36.7%	1,348	40.0%
Unknown	824	51.8%	1059	59.4%	1885	55.9%

Hepatitis C Regional Summaries

Hepatitis C Newly Reported Cases Nassau-Suffolk Region, 2022

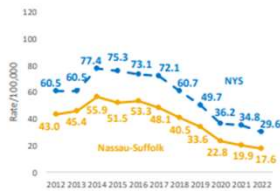


Hepatitis C is a viral infection that affects the liver. It is the most common bloodborne infection, and a common reason for liver transplant, one of the leading causes of liver cancer, and a major cause of infectious disease-related death in the United States. Current medications cure over 90% of individuals.

Nassau-Suffolk Region at a Glance

- 514 new cases
- Cases decreased 11% since 2021
- 2nd lowest case rate in NYS rate
- 63% male
- 33% <40 years of age
- 82% of cases <40 have history of IDU
- 43% of female cases are of reproductive age

Case rates in the Nassau-Suffolk region decreased in 2022 and remained lower than the rates in New York State (excluding NYC).



Hepatitis C case rates per 100,000 in the Nassau-Suffolk region were highest for females and males aged 65-69.



NY CURES HEP C
Get Tested. Get Treated. Get Cured.

Notes: Reports include both probable and confirmed, chronic, acute and perinatal Hepatitis C cases. Rates in counties and regions exclude persons incarcerated by the Department of Corrections and Community Supervision. Persons of reproductive age include females aged 15 to 44 years. Data excludes counties in New York City (Bronx, Kings, Queens, New York, and Richmond Counties). Information on IDU was unknown for 80% of all cases. Sex data represents sex at birth. Gender identity is not presented on this data report. For more information see New York State Department of Health Hepatitis B and C Annual Report 2022 at <https://www.health.ny.gov/stat/dco/diseases/communicable/>. Source: Communicable Disease Electronic Surveillance System (CDESS). Contact: AIDS Institute, Bureau of Hepatitis Health Care and Epidemiology, hpc@surveillance.health.ny.gov

Hepatitis C Newly Reported Cases NY Penn/Binghamton Region, 2022

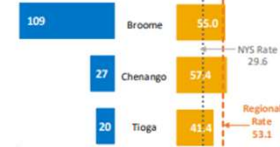


Hepatitis C is a viral infection that affects the liver. It is the most common bloodborne infection, a common reason for liver transplant, one of the leading causes of liver cancer, and a major cause of infectious disease-related death in the United States. Current medications cure over 90% of individuals.

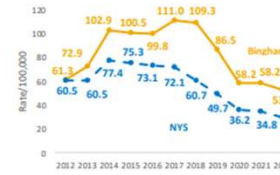
NY Penn/Binghamton Region at a Glance

- 156 new cases
- Cases decreased by 9% since 2021
- Highest case rate in NYS
- 68% male
- 52% <40 years of age
- 98% of cases <40 have history of IDU
- 64% of female cases are of reproductive age

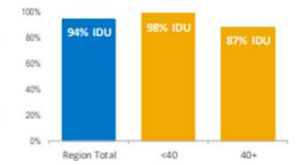
In 2022, Broome County had the largest number of cases and Chenango county had highest case rates per 100,000 in the NY Penn/ Binghamton region.



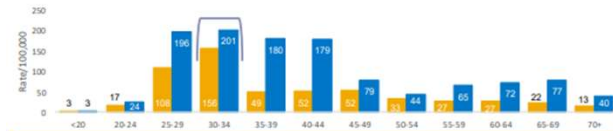
Case rates in the NY Penn/Binghamton region decreased in 2022 and remained higher than rates in New York State (excluding NYC).



Injection drug use (IDU) is a major risk factor for hepatitis C. When risk factor information was available, 94% of total newly reported cases had a history of IDU. IDU was more common among those <40 years of age than those 40+.



Hepatitis C case rates per 100,000 in the NY Penn/Binghamton region were highest for females and males aged 30-34.



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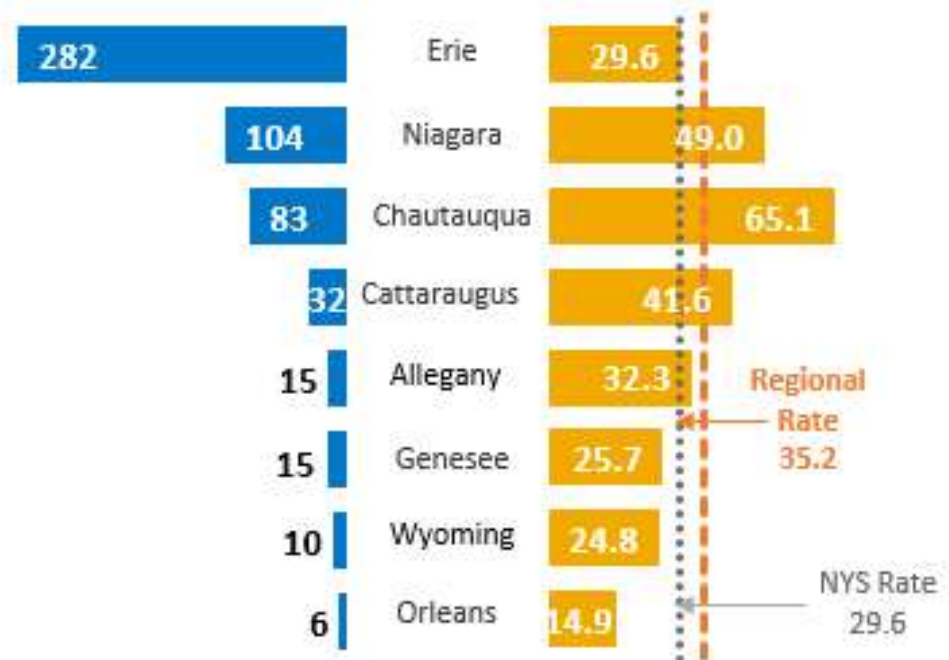
Notes: Reports include both probable and confirmed, chronic, acute, and perinatal Hepatitis C cases. Rates in counties and regions exclude persons incarcerated by the Department of Corrections and Community Supervision. Persons of reproductive age include females aged 15 to 44 years. Data excludes counties in New York City (Bronx, Kings, Queens, New York, and Richmond Counties). Information on IDU was unknown for 50% of all cases. Sex data represents sex at birth. Gender identity is not presented on this data report. For more information see New York State Department of Health Hepatitis B and C Annual Report 2022 at <https://www.health.ny.gov/stat/dco/diseases/communicable/>. Source: Communicable Disease Electronic Surveillance System (CDESS). Contact: AIDS Institute, Bureau of Hepatitis Health Care and Epidemiology, hpc@surveillance.health.ny.gov

Hepatitis C Regional Summaries

Western NY/Buffalo Region at a Glance

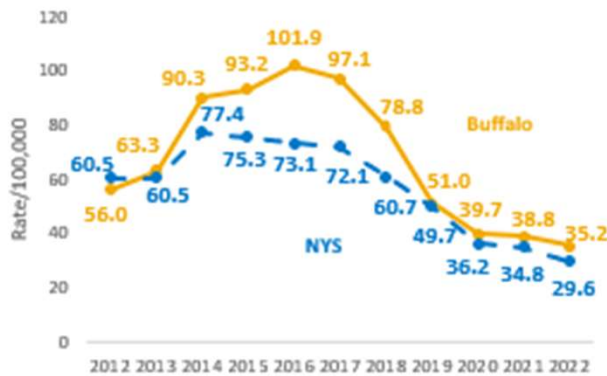
- 547 new cases
- Cases decreased 9% since 2021
- 4th highest case rate in NYS
- Chautauqua County had the highest case rate in NYS
- 61% male
- 42% <40 years of age
- 86% of cases <40 have history of IDU
- 54% of female cases are of reproductive age

In 2022, Erie County had the largest **number of cases** in the Western NY/Buffalo region. **Case rates per 100,000** were highest in Chautauqua County.

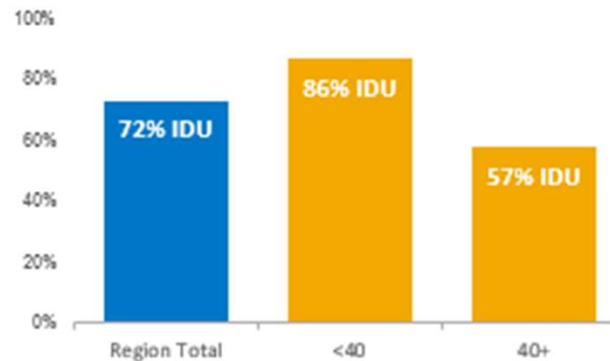


Hepatitis C Regional Summaries

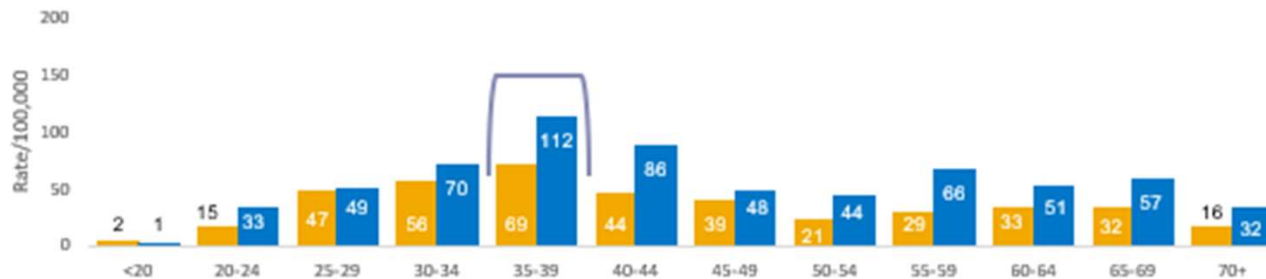
Case rates in the **Western NY/Buffalo** region decreased in 2022 and remained higher than rates in **New York State (excluding NYC)**.



Injection drug use (IDU) is a major risk factor for hepatitis C. When risk factor information was available, **72% of total** newly reported cases had a history of IDU. IDU was **more common among those <40 years of age than those 40+.**



Hepatitis C case rates per 100,000 in the Western NY/Buffalo region were highest for **females** and **males** aged 35-39.



Slides

Newly Reported Hepatitis C New York State (Excluding NYC), 2022

- 3,374 new case reports
- 29.6/100,000 case rate
- 257 acute cases (8%)
- 3,113 chronic cases (92%)
- 4 perinatal cases (<1%)
- 63% male
- Case rates highest in 30-34 years of age -- 78/100,000
- 60% of female cases of child-bearing age



We are **more** than a statistic!

Source: NYS DOH Communicable Disease Electronic Surveillance System. Data current as of 05/22/2023. Data are preliminary and subject to change.



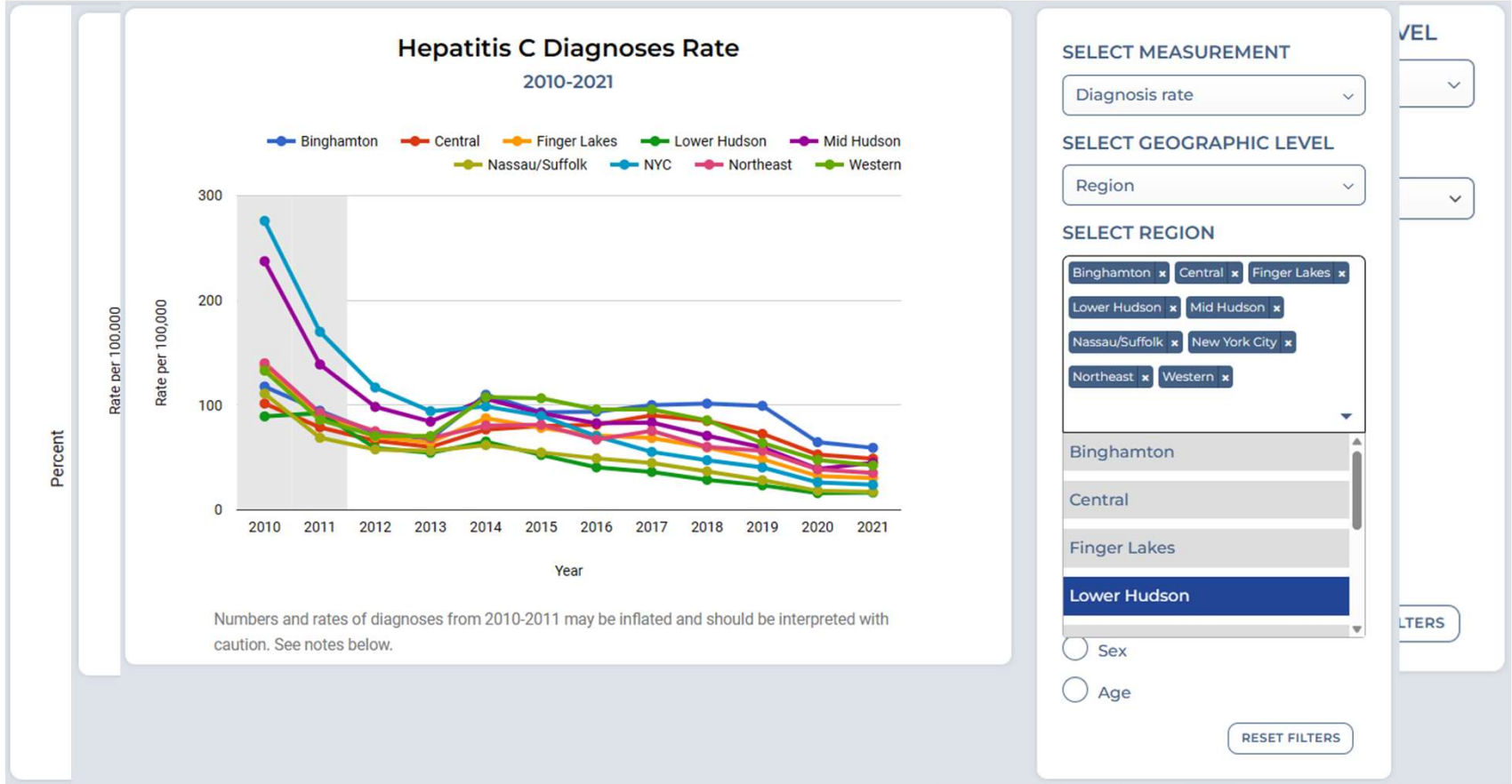
29

47% people with newly reported hepatitis C were
< 40 years of age, and of those*

88%
have history of **injection drug use (IDU)**

Source: NYS DOH Communicable Disease Electronic Surveillance System, 2023
Data current as of 05/22/2023. Data are preliminary and subject to change.
* with known risk factors





Hcvdashboardny.org




Dissemination

- Annual Report and Regional Summaries posted on New York State Department of Health website with multiple pathways
- Email listservs
- In-person and virtual presentations
- Press release
- New York Hepatitis Elimination Dashboard
- Social media



Media/Social Media




NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH RELEASES HEPATITIS B AND C ANNUAL REPORT

Newly Reported Acute Hepatitis B And C Cases Decreased in 2022

ALBANY, N.Y. (November 22, 2023) – The New York State Department of Health today released the [Hepatitis B and C Annual Report 2022](#), which highlights decreases in newly reported acute hepatitis B cases, hepatitis C cases, and acute hepatitis C cases from 2021 to 2022.

Hepatitis B cases up 16% in Nassau for 2022, according to state data

DAVID OLSON | NOVEMBER 24, 2023 5:14 PM

HEPATITIS C IN NEW YORK STATE

In 2019, there were **6,164** newly reported cases of hepatitis C (HCV) in New York State

From 2010-2021

189,749

New Yorkers were diagnosed with hepatitis C

#hcvdashboardny
www.hcvdashboardny.org
 on and Epidemiology Dataset



HCV diagnosis rates are higher among men

men	37.7
women	19.5

diagnoses per 100,000 people

#hcvdashboardny
www.hcvdashboardny.org
 Source: NYS Hepatitis Elimination and Epidemiology Dataset



Instagram

52% of NYers diagnosed with HCV between 2010 and 2021 are known to have cleared their infection as of 2021

#hcvdashboardny
www.hcvdashboardny.org
 Source: NYS Hepatitis Elimination and Epidemiology Dataset



Questions?

Contact

Larissa.Wilberschied@health.ny.gov