

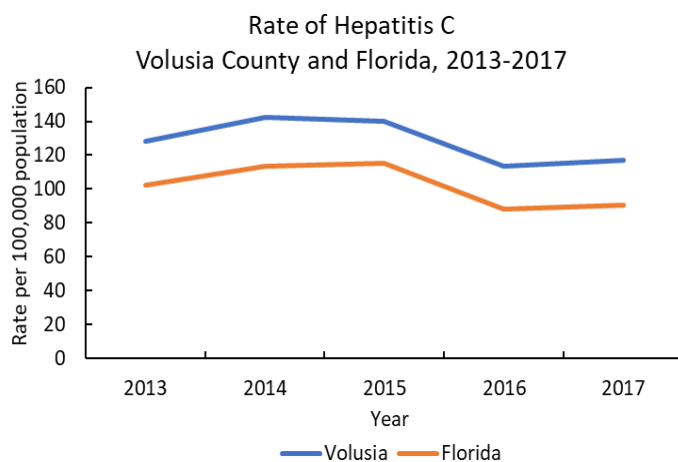


PUBLIC HEALTH DATA BRIEF

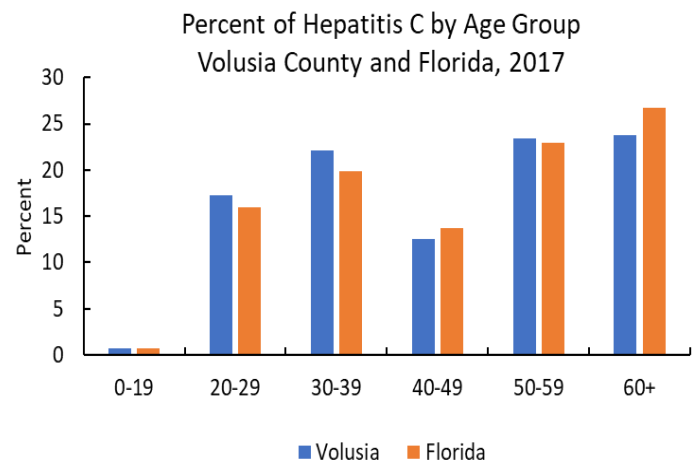
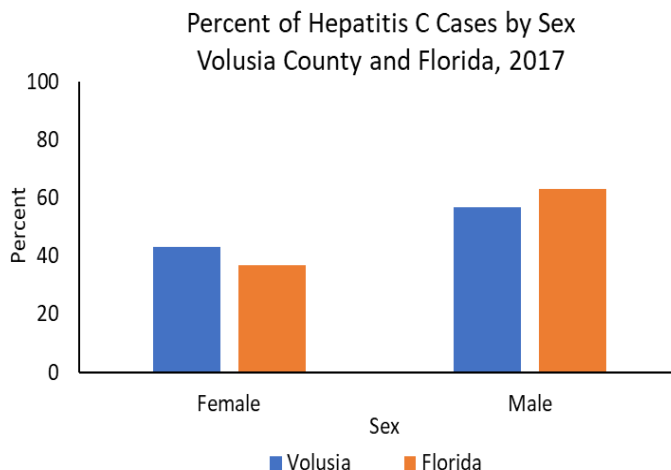


HEPATITIS C VIRUS INFECTION IN VOLUSIA COUNTY

Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection is the most common chronic bloodborne infection in the United States with an estimated 2.4 million people living with HCV infection. Approximately 75 to 85 percent of the HCV infections becomes chronic. HCV infection is a common reason for liver transplants in the United States. Of every 100 people infected with HCV, nearly 15 percent will develop cirrhosis. Healthy People 2020 has identified as a goal reducing new HCV infections to 0.25 new cases per 100,000 population and increasing the proportion of people who are aware they have a HCV infection to 60 percent.



- In Florida, the number of confirmed HCV infection cases reported increased 3.2 percent from 2016 through 2017.
- In Volusia County, 614 newly confirmed cases (of which 99 percent are chronic cases) were reported in 2017.
- HCV infection cases in Volusia County increased 4.2 percent from 2016 through 2017.
- The incidence rate for 2017 was 116.9 cases per 100,000 population in Volusia County.



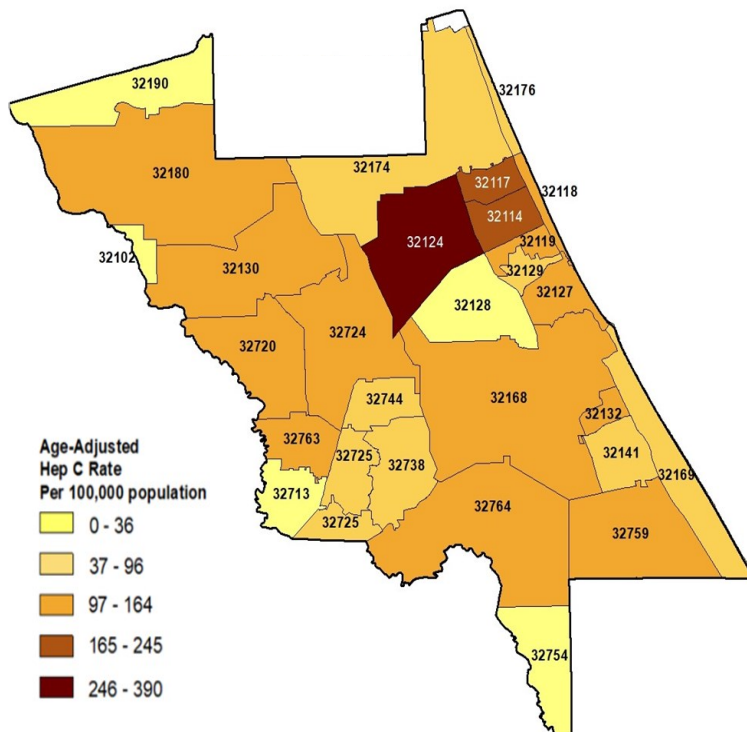
- HCV is not evenly distributed in the population.
- HCV is seen more in males with a ratio of 57 percent males to 43 percent females.
- Residents ages 20 to 59 accounted for 75 percent of the HCV infection cases in Volusia County in 2017.
- Rates were highest among males and adults 30-39 years old.

Hepatitis C Rate by Sex and Age Group
Volusia County, 2017

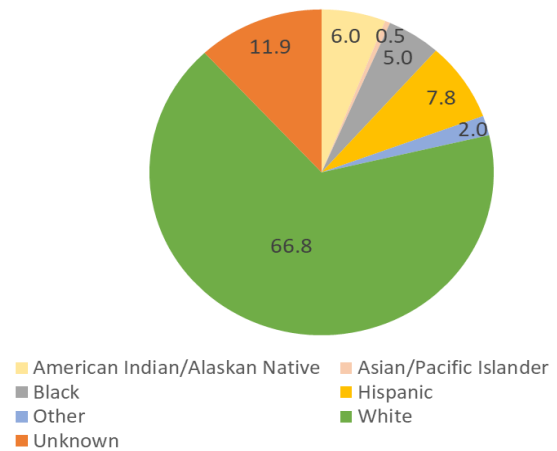
Sex	Rate/100,000
Female	98.0
Male	136.9
Age group	Rate/100,000
0-19	3.8
20-29	168.7
30-39	248.7
40-49	131.3
50-59	186.0
60+	88.1

- Whites are significantly over-represented in the HCV confirmed cases reported in Volusia County in 2017.
- Three zip codes from Daytona Beach had higher rates of HCV confirmed cases.
- Zip code 32124 has the highest rate (389.9 per 100,000 population). Eighty five percent of the cases reported in this zip code were inmates. The correctional facilities in Volusia County are located in this zip code.

Age-Adjusted Hepatitis C Rate, Volusia County, 2017



Percent of Hepatitis C Cases by Race/Ethnicity
Volusia County, 2017



Interviews for HCV cases to identify risk factors are not routinely conducted in Volusia County except in certain circumstances.

- In these circumstances the risk factor for most of the cases under 40 years old was injectable drug use.
- From 2013 to 2017, 50 percent of the HCV cases admitted using injectable drugs.

The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommends screening for HCV infection in adults born between 1945 and 1965 at least once. This group represents 42 percent of the cases reported in Volusia County in 2017.

HCV infection continues to be a problem in Volusia County. Previous infection with HCV does not protect against later infection. This virus is usually spread when blood from an infected person enters the body of someone who is not infected. The following groups are at increased risk for HCV infection:

- Injection drug users (current or former)
- People with HIV infection
- Children born to HCV-positive mothers
- People with known exposures to HCV
- Chronic hemodialysis patients
- Recipients of clotting factor concentrate made before 1987 or blood transfusions or solid organ transplants prior to July 1992

There is no vaccine available to prevent HCV infection. However, the risk of contracting infection can be reduced by disinfecting all items that come in contact with blood or blood fluids, avoiding sharing personal items that may have blood on them, covering cuts and sores on the skin, avoiding sharing needles or syringes, and properly cleaning blood spills. Treatment is available but depends on many different factors.

Additional resources from CDC for health professionals can be found online at <https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/hcv/profresourcesc.htm>