Hepatitis C Newly Reported Cases
New York State, 2019

Hepatitis C is a viral infection that affects the liver. It is the most common bloodborne infection and 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.

In 2019, the Central NY region had largest number of cases in NYS. Case rates per 100,000 were highest in the Central region. 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Rate/100,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>75.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Island</td>
<td>42.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson Valley</td>
<td>51.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>55.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeastern</td>
<td>54.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finger Lakes</td>
<td>42.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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+. 4

In NYS in 2019, case rates were higher in females and males aged 25 to 34 than among “baby boomers,” persons born between 1945-1965; 60% of female cases were of childbearing age. 5

Notes. 1 Reports include both probable and confirmed, chronic, acute, and perinatal hepatitis C cases; 2 Data includes all counties outside of New York City (Bronx, Kings, Queens, New York, and Richmond Counties); 3 Rates in counties and regions exclude persons incarcerated by the Department of Corrections and Community Supervision. 4 Information on IDU was unknown for 65% of all cases. 5 Women of childbearing age include women age 15 to 44.


Source. Communicable Disease Electronic Surveillance System (CDESS)
Contact. NYSDOH Division of Epidemiology, hepbc.surveillance@health.ny.gov
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Central Region at a Glance
- 1,273 new cases
- Cases decreased 12% since 2018
- Highest case rate in NYS
- 60% male
- 60% <40 years of age
- 93% of cases <40 have history of IDU
- 74% of female cases are of childbearing age

Case rates in the Central region decreased in 2019 and remained higher than rates in New York State (excluding NYC).

In 2019, Onondaga County had largest number of cases in the Central region. Case rates per 100,000 were highest in Broome County.

Injection drug use (IDU) is a major risk factor for hepatitis C. When risk factor information was available, 84% 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 Central region were highest for females and males aged 25-34.

Notes. 1 Reports include both probable and confirmed, chronic, acute, and perinatal hepatitis C cases; 2 Rates in counties and regions exclude persons incarcerated by the Department of Corrections and Community Supervision 3 Women of childbearing include women age 15 to 44. 4 Data includes all counties outside of New York City (Bronx, Kings, Queens, New York, and Richmond Counties). 5 Information on IDU was unknown for 59% of all cases. For more information see New York State Department of Health Hepatitis B and C Annual Report 2019 at https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/diseases/communicable/. 6 Source. Communicable Disease Electronic Surveillance System (CDESS) 7 Contact. NYSDOH Division of Epidemiology, hepbc.surveillance@health.ny.gov
Hepatitis C Newly Reported Cases
New York Finger Lakes Region, 2019

Hepatitis C is a viral infection that affects the liver. It is the most common bloodborne infection and 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.

Finger Lakes Region at a Glance
- 537 new cases
- Cases decreased 21% since 2018
- 2\textsuperscript{nd} lowest case rate in NYS
- 63% male
- 56% <40 years of age
- 89% of cases <40 have history of IDU
- 71% of female cases are of childbearing age

Case rates in the Finger Lakes region decreased in 2019 and were lower 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, 73% of total newly reported cases had a history of IDU. IDU was more common among those <40 years of age than those 40+.

In 2019, Monroe County had largest number of cases in the Finger Lakes region. Case rates per 100,000 were highest in Seneca and Chemung Counties.

Finger Lakes Region at a Glance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Rate/100,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monroe</td>
<td>36.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chemung</td>
<td>74.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>43.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Steuben</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wayne</td>
<td>43.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Livingston</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seneca</td>
<td>79.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schuyler</td>
<td>67.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yates</td>
<td>28.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Regional Rate 42.6
NYS Rate 55.5

Hepatitis C case rates per 100,000 in the Finger Lakes region were highest for females aged 25-34 and males aged 30-34.

Notes. 1 Reports include both probable and confirmed, chronic, acute, and perinatal hepatitis C cases. 2 Rates in counties and regions exclude persons incarcerated by the Department of Corrections and Community Supervision. 3 Women of childbearing include women age 15 to 44. 4 Data includes all counties outside of New York City (Bronx, Kings, Queens, New York, and Richmond Counties). 5 Information on IDU was unknown for 67% of all cases. For more information see New York State Department of Health Hepatitis B and C Annual Report 2019 at https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/diseases/communicable/. Source. Communicable Disease Electronic Surveillance System (CDESS)

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Hudson Valley at a Glance

- 1,195 new cases
- Cases decreased 3% since 2018
- 3rd lowest case rate in NYS
- 61% male
- 42% <40 years of age
- 85% of cases <40 have history of IDU
- 52% of female cases are of childbearing age

Case rates in the Hudson Valley region decreased in 2019 and were lower than rates in New York State (excluding NYC).

In 2019, Westchester County had largest number of cases in the Hudson Valley region. Case rates per 100,000 were highest in Sullivan County.

Injection drug use (IDU) is a major risk factor for hepatitis C. When risk factor information was available, 68% 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 Hudson Valley region were highest for females age 25-29 and males in the 25-29 and 65-69 age groups.

Notes. 1 Reports include both probable and confirmed, chronic, acute, and perinatal hepatitis C cases. 2 Rates in counties and regions exclude persons incarcerated by the Department of Corrections and Community Supervision. 3 Women of childbearing include women age 15 to 44. 4 Data includes all counties outside of New York City (Bronx, Kings, Queens, New York, and Richmond Counties). 5 Information on IDU was unknown for 66% of all cases. For more information see New York State Department of Health Hepatitis B and C Annual Report 2019 at https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/diseases/communicable. Source. Communicable Disease Electronic Surveillance System (CDESS).

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Long Island Region at a Glance
- 1,201 new cases
- 7% decrease in cases since 2018
- Lowest case rate in NYS
- 58% male
- 36% <40 years of age
- 85% of cases <40 have history of IDU
- 43% of female cases are of childbearing age

Case rates in the Long Island region decreased in 2019 and were lower than rates in New York State (excluding NYC).

In 2019, Suffolk County had largest number of cases and highest case rates per 100,000 on Long Island.

Injection drug use (IDU) is a major risk factor for hepatitis C. When risk factor information was available, 58% 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 Long Island region were highest for females in the 25-34 and 65-69 age groups and males aged 65-69.

Notes. 1 Reports include both probable and confirmed, chronic, acute, and perinatal hepatitis C cases. 2 Rates in counties and regions exclude persons incarcerated by the Department of Corrections and Community Supervision. 3 Women of childbearing include women age 15 to 44. 4 Data includes all counties outside of New York City (Bronx, Kings, Queens, New York, and Richmond Counties). 5 Information on IDU was unknown for 79% of all cases. For more information see New York State Department of Health Hepatitis B and C Annual Report 2019 at https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/diseases/communicable/. Source. Communicable Disease Electronic Surveillance System (CDESS). Contact. NYSDOH Division of Epidemiology, hepbc.surveillance@health.ny.gov
Hepatitis C Newly Reported Cases
New York Northeast Region, 2019

Hepatitis C is a viral infection that affects the liver. It is the most common bloodborne infection and 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.

Northeast Region at a Glance
- 815 new cases
- Cases decreased 9% since 2018
- Similar case rate to NYS rate
- 58% male
- 51% <40 years of age
- 85% of cases <40 have history of IDU
- 66% of female cases are of childbearing age

Injection drug use (IDU) is a major risk factor for hepatitis C. When risk factor information was available, 73% 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 Northeast region were highest for females aged 25-29 and males aged 30-39.

Notes. 1 Reports include both probable and confirmed, chronic, acute, and perinatal hepatitis C cases; 2 Rates in counties and regions exclude persons incarcerated by the Department of Corrections and Community Supervision; 3 Women of childbearing include women age 15 to 44; 4 Data includes all counties outside of New York City (Bronx, Kings, Queens, New York, and Richmond Counties); 5 Information on IDU was unknown for 41% of all cases. For more information see New York State Department of Health Hepatitis B and C Annual Report 2019 at https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/diseases/communicable/. Source, Communicable Disease Electronic Surveillance System (CDESS).

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Hepatitis C Newly Reported Cases
New York Western Region, 2019

Hepatitis C is a viral infection that affects the liver. It is the most common bloodborne infection and 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.

Notes. 1 Reports include both probable and confirmed, chronic, acute and perinatal hepatitis C cases; 2 Rates in counties and regions exclude persons incarcerated by the Department of Corrections and Community Supervision; 3 Women of childbearing age include women age 15 to 44; 4 Data includes all counties outside of New York City (Bronx, Kings, Queens, New York, and Richmond Counties); 5 Information on IDU was unknown for 69% of all cases. For more information see New York State Department of Health Hepatitis B and C Annual Report 2019 at https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/diseases/communicable/.

Source. Communicable Disease Electronic Surveillance System (CDESS)
Contact. NYSDOH Division of Epidemiology, hepbc.surveillance@health.ny.gov

Western Region at a Glance
• 846 new cases
• Cases decreased 32% since 2018
• Similar case rate to NYS rate
• 62% male
• 46% <40 years of age
• 82% of cases <40 have history of IDU
• 61% of female cases are of childbearing age

In 2019, Erie County had largest number of cases in the Western region. Case rates per 100,000 were highest in Chautauqua County.

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