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 2020, the Syracuse region had the largest number of cases in NYS. Case rates per 100,000 were highest in the Binghamton region.

Injection drug use (IDU) is a major risk factor for hepatitis C. When risk factor information was available, 76% of total newly reported cases had a history of IDU. IDU was more common among those <40 years of age than those 40+.

In NYS in 2020, case rates were higher in females and males aged 25-34 than among “baby boomers,” persons born between 1945-1965; 62% of female cases were of childbearing age.

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 77% of all cases. 5 Women of childbearing include women aged 15 to 44.


Source: Communicable Disease Electronic Surveillance System (CDESS)
Contact: AIDS Institute, Bureau of Hepatitis Healthcare and Epidemiology, hepbc.surveillance@health.ny.gov
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Albany Region at a Glance

- 644 new cases
- Cases decreased 18% since 2019
- 4th highest case rate in NYS
- 64% male
- 50% <40 years of age
- 92% of cases <40 have history of IDU
- 66% of female cases are of childbearing age

Case rates in the Albany region decreased in 2020 and were 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, 76% 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 Albany region were highest for females in the 25-29 and 40-44 age groups 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 aged 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 63% of all cases. For more information see New York State Department of Health Hepatitis B and C Annual Report 2020 at https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/diseases/communicable/. 
Source. Communicable Disease Electronic Surveillance System (CDESS)
Contact. AIDS Institute, Bureau of Hepatitis Healthcare and Epidemiology, hepbc.surveillance@health.ny.gov
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**Binghamton Region at a Glance**
- 171 new cases
- Cases decreased 33% since 2019
- Highest case rate in NYS
- 65% male
- 56% <40 years of age
- 98% of cases <40 have history of IDU
- 65% of female cases are of childbearing age

In 2020, Broome County had the largest number of cases and highest case rates per 100,000 in the Binghamton region.

Injection drug use (IDU) is a major risk factor for hepatitis C. When risk factor information was available, 88% 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 Binghamton region were highest for females and males aged 25-29.
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 2020, Erie County had the largest number of cases in the Buffalo region. Case rates per 100,000 were highest in Chautauqua 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+.

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 aged 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 78% of all cases. For more information see New York State Department of Health Hepatitis B and C Annual Report 2020 at https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/diseases/communicable/ Source. Communicable Disease Electronic Surveillance System (CDESS) Contact. AIDS Institute, Bureau of Hepatitis Healthcare and Epidemiology, hepbc.surveillance@health.ny.gov
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.

Lower Hudson Valley Region at a Glance
- 326 new cases
- 32% decrease in cases since 2019
- Lowest case rate in NYS
- 64% male
- 35% <40 years of age
- 89% of cases <40 have history of IDU
- 41% of female cases are of childbearing age

Case rates in the Lower Hudson Valley region decreased in 2020 and were lower than rates in New York State (excluding NYC).

In 2020, Westchester County had the largest number of cases in the Lower Hudson Valley region. Case rates per 100,000 were highest in Putnam County.

Injection drug use (IDU) is a major risk factor for hepatitis C. When risk factor information was available, 71% 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 Lower Hudson Valley region were highest for females aged 25-39 and males aged 65-69.
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 2020, Orange County had the largest number of cases in the Mid 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, 81% of total newly reported cases had a history of IDU. IDU was more common among those <40 years of age than those 40+.

Mid Hudson Valley Region at a Glance
- 434 new cases
- Cases decreased 29% since 2019
- 3rd highest case rate in NYS
- 63% male
- 46% <40 years of age
- 97% of cases <40 have history of IDU
- 58% of female cases are of childbearing age

Case rates in the Mid Hudson Valley region decreased in 2020 and remained higher than rates in New York State (excluding NYC).

Hepatitis C case rates per 100,000 in the Mid Hudson Valley region were highest for females 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 aged 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 85% of all cases. For more information see New York State Department of Health Hepatitis B and C Annual Report 2020 at https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/diseases/communicable/. Source. Communicable Disease Electronic Surveillance System (CDESS) Contact. AIDS Institute, Bureau of Hepatitis Healthcare and Epidemiology, hepbcsurveillance@health.ny.gov
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.

**Hepatitis C Newly Reported Cases**
**New York Nassau-Suffolk Region, 2020**

Hepatitis C case rates per 100,000 in the Nassau-Suffolk region decreased in 2020 and remained lower than the rates in New York State (excluding NYC).

**Nassau-Suffolk Region at a Glance**
- 664 new cases
- Cases decreased 32% since 2019
- Lowest case rate in NYS rate
- 59% male
- 36% <40 years of age
- 82% of cases <40 have history of IDU
- 47% of female cases are of childbearing age

In 2020, Suffolk County had the largest number of cases and highest case rates per 100,000 in the Nassau-Suffolk region.

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 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 include women aged 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 83% of all cases.

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.

Hepatitis C Newly Reported Cases
New York Rochester Region, 2020

In 2020, Monroe County had the largest number of cases in the Rochester Region. Case rates per 100,000 were highest in Chemung County.

Injection drug use (IDU) is a major risk factor for hepatitis C. When risk factor information was available, 79% 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 Rochester region were highest for females aged 25-29 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 age; 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 81% of all cases. For more information see New York State Department of Health Hepatitis B and C Annual Report 2020 at https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/diseases/communicable/

Source. Communicable Disease Electronic Surveillance System (CDESS)
Contact. AIDS Institute, Bureau of Hepatitis Healthcare and Epidemiology, hepbc.surveillance@health.ny.gov
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Syracuse Region at a Glance
- 779 new cases
- Cases decreased 18% since 2019
- 2nd highest case rate in NYS
- 63% male
- 61% <40 years of age
- 96% of cases <40 have history of IDU
- 76% of female cases are of childbearing age

In 2020, Onondaga County had the largest number of cases in the Syracuse Region. Case rates per 100,000 were highest in Oswego.

Injection drug use (IDU) is a major risk factor for hepatitis C. When risk factor information was available, 87% of total newly reported cases had a history of IDU. IDU was more common among those <40 years of age than those 40+.

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Syracuse Region at a Glance
- 779 new cases
- Cases decreased 18% since 2019
- 2nd highest case rate in NYS
- 63% male
- 61% <40 years of age
- 96% of cases <40 have history of IDU
- 76% of female cases are of childbearing age

In 2020, Onondaga County had the largest number of cases in the Syracuse Region. Case rates per 100,000 were highest in Oswego.

Injection drug use (IDU) is a major risk factor for hepatitis C. When risk factor information was available, 87% 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 Syracuse 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 aged 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 2020 at https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/diseases/communicable/. Source. Communicable Disease Electronic Surveillance System (CDESS) Contact. AIDS Institute, Bureau of Hepatitis Healthcare and Epidemiology, hepbc.surveillance@health.ny.gov