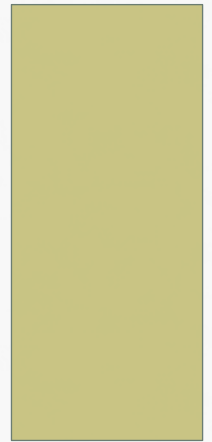


SURVEILLANCE FOR HEPATITIS C AMONG YOUTH IN NYC

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STATEN ISLAND HEP C TASK FORCE MEETING,
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RATIONALE FOR INVESTIGATING HEPATITIS C (HCV) IN NYC YOUTH

- Increases in other jurisdictions: what is happening in NYC?
- Young people recently diagnosed with HCV are more likely to be recently infected than older people: look at risk factors and case characteristics
- Help target prevention efforts

HCV AND INJECTION DRUG USE

- High incidence of HCV among injection drug users¹
- Increase in injection drug use and prescription opioid misuse in young adults nationally²⁻⁴ and in New York City (NYC)⁵⁻⁷
- Prescription opioid abusers are at high risk of transitioning to injection drug use⁸
 - Puts them at high risk for bloodborne infections, e.g. HCV and HIV

SURVEILLANCE DATA METHODS

- All hepatitis C cases reported among NYC residents from 2009-2013
- Age groups (age at diagnosis):
 - 0-17 years
 - 18-21 years
 - 22-25 years
 - 26-30 years
 - 31-45 years
 - 46-66 years (baby boomers in 2011)
 - >66 years

Youth

NEWLY REPORTED WITH HCV, 2009-2013

Age Group	N	%
0-17 year-olds	350	0.8%
18-21 year-olds	613	1.4%
22-25 year-olds	1,356	3.2%
26-30 year-olds	2,492	5.8%
31-45 year-olds	10,230	23.9%
46-66 year-olds	23,219	54.2%
>66 year-olds	4,587	10.7%
TOTAL	42,847	

NEWLY REPORTED WITH HCV, 2009-2013

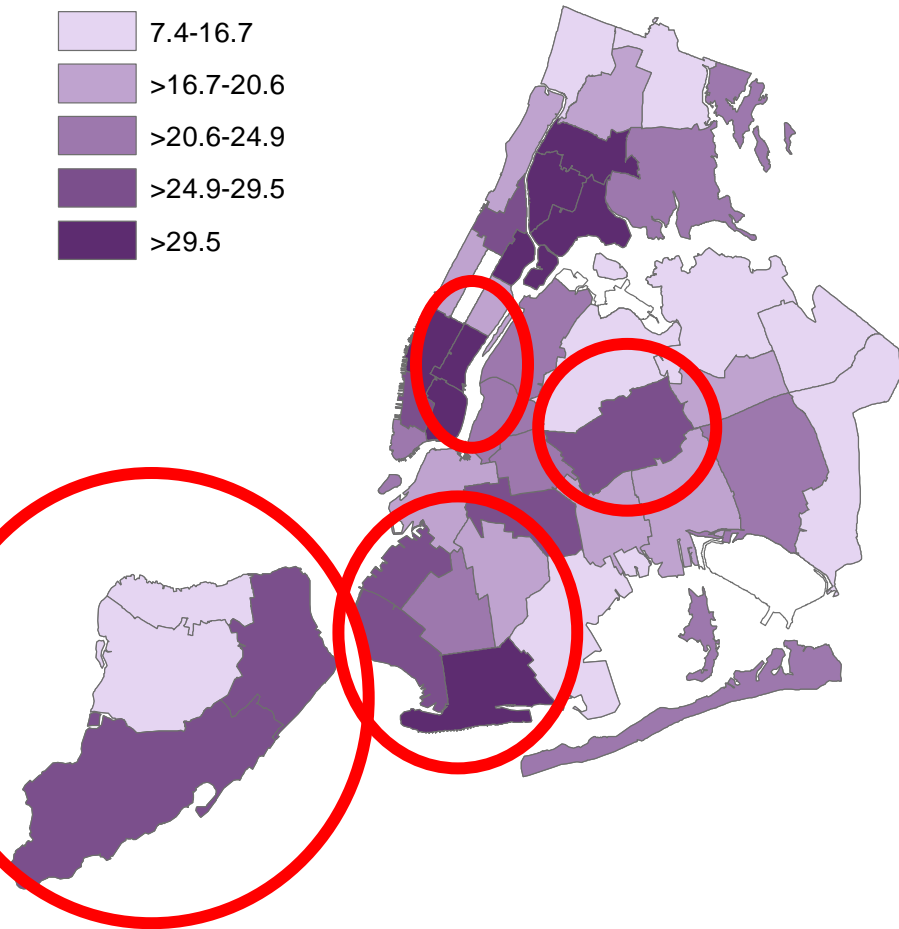
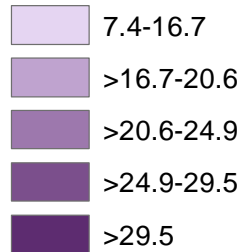
Age Group	N	Percent Male
0-17 year-olds	350	53%
18-21 year-olds	613	48%
22-25 year-olds	1,356	56%
26-30 year-olds	2,492	62%
31-45 year-olds	10,230	67%
46-66 year-olds	23,219	66%
>66 year-olds	4,587	51%
TOTAL		

HCV RATES BY UNITED HOSPITAL FUND NEIGHBORHOOD, 2009-2013

0-30 Year-Olds

UHF Neighborhoods

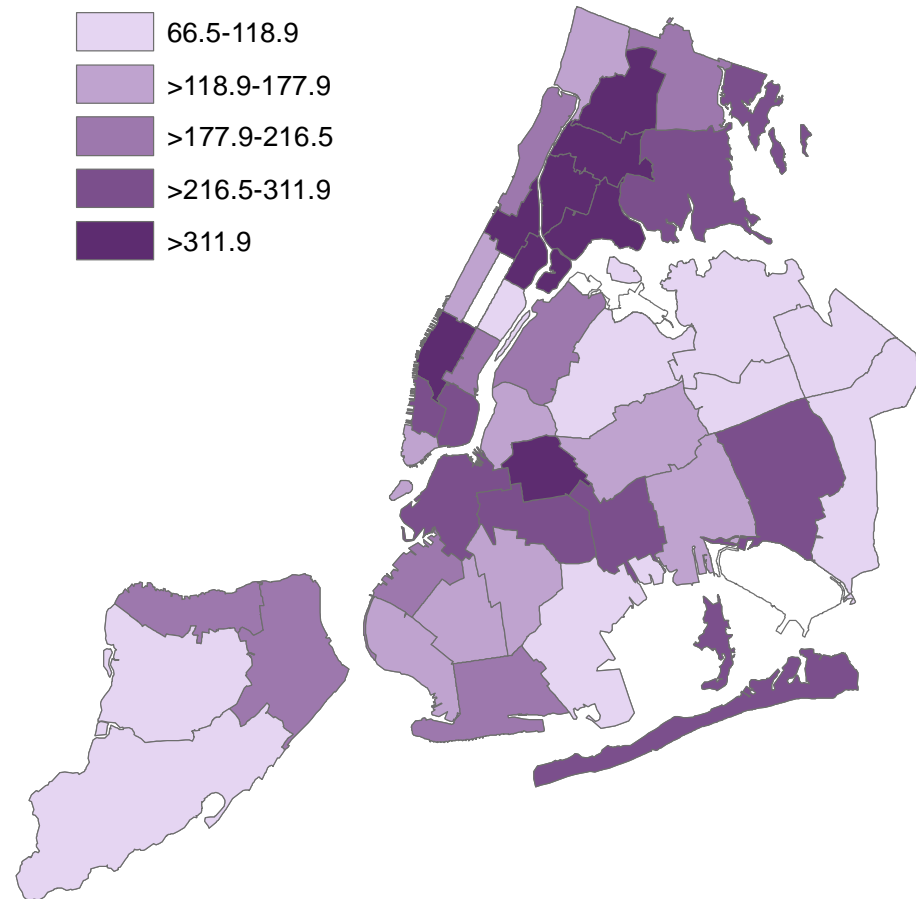
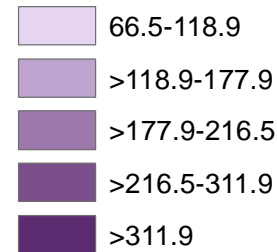
Average annual rate per 100,000 people



46-66 Year-Olds

UHF Neighborhoods

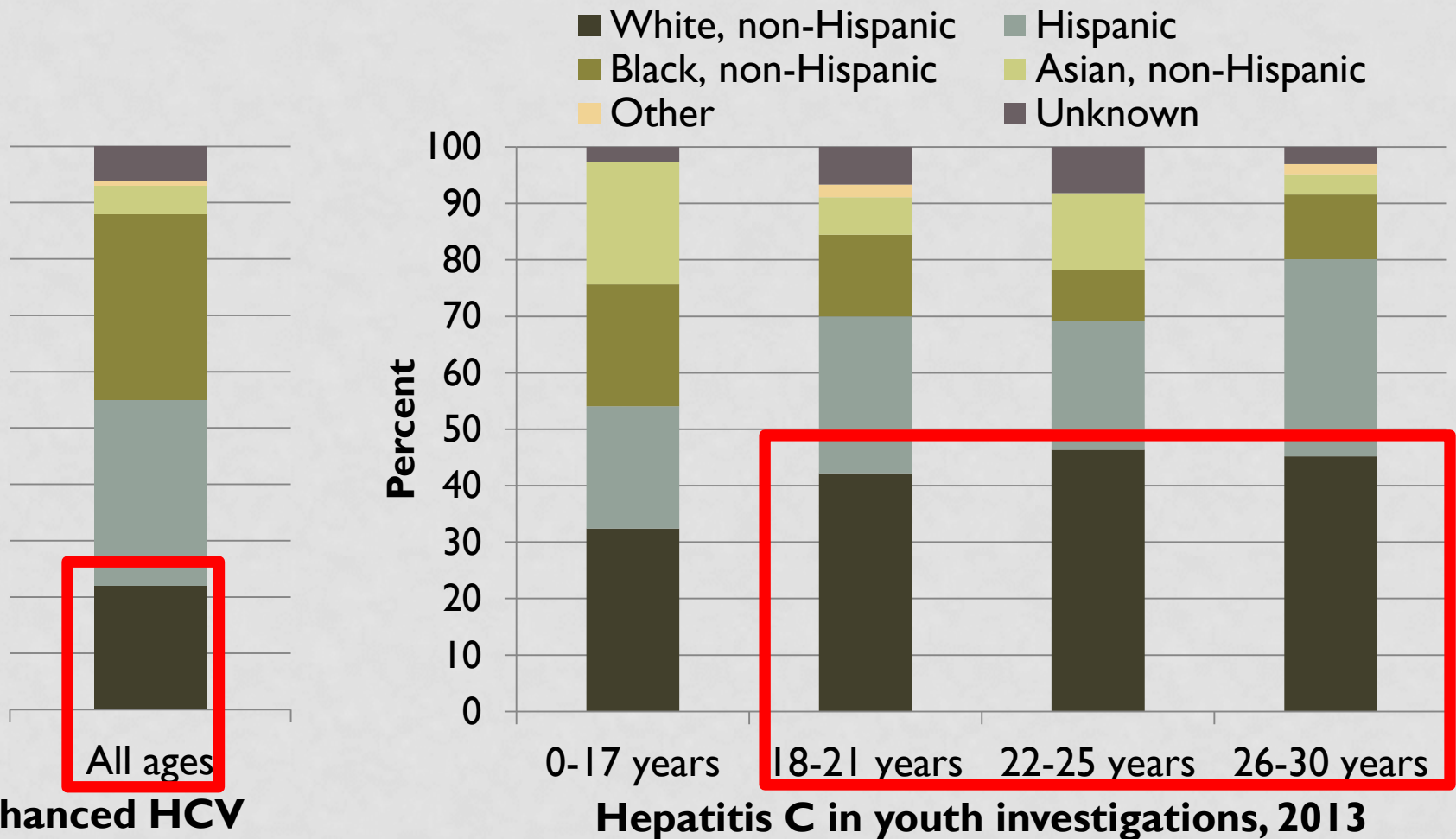
Average annual rate per 100,000 people



ENHANCED INVESTIGATION METHODS

- Investigating youth **newly reported** with HCV
 - 100% of 0-21 year-olds reported
 - 50% of 22-30 year-olds reported
 - Diagnosis dates: January 1, 2013-December 31, 2013
 - Completed investigations:
 - 0-21 year-olds: 210
 - 22-30 year-olds: 383
- Data gathered from providers on 2-page questionnaire

RACE/ETHNICITY



Enhanced HCV surveillance, 2009-2011¹

Hepatitis C in youth investigations, 2013

¹Drezner et al. *Public Health Reports* 2013 Nov; 128(6):510-518.

RISK FACTORS FOR HCV



Number of cases (n=402)

0 50 100 150 200

Injection drug use

Intranasal drug use

Men who have sex with men

Ever diagnosed with an STD

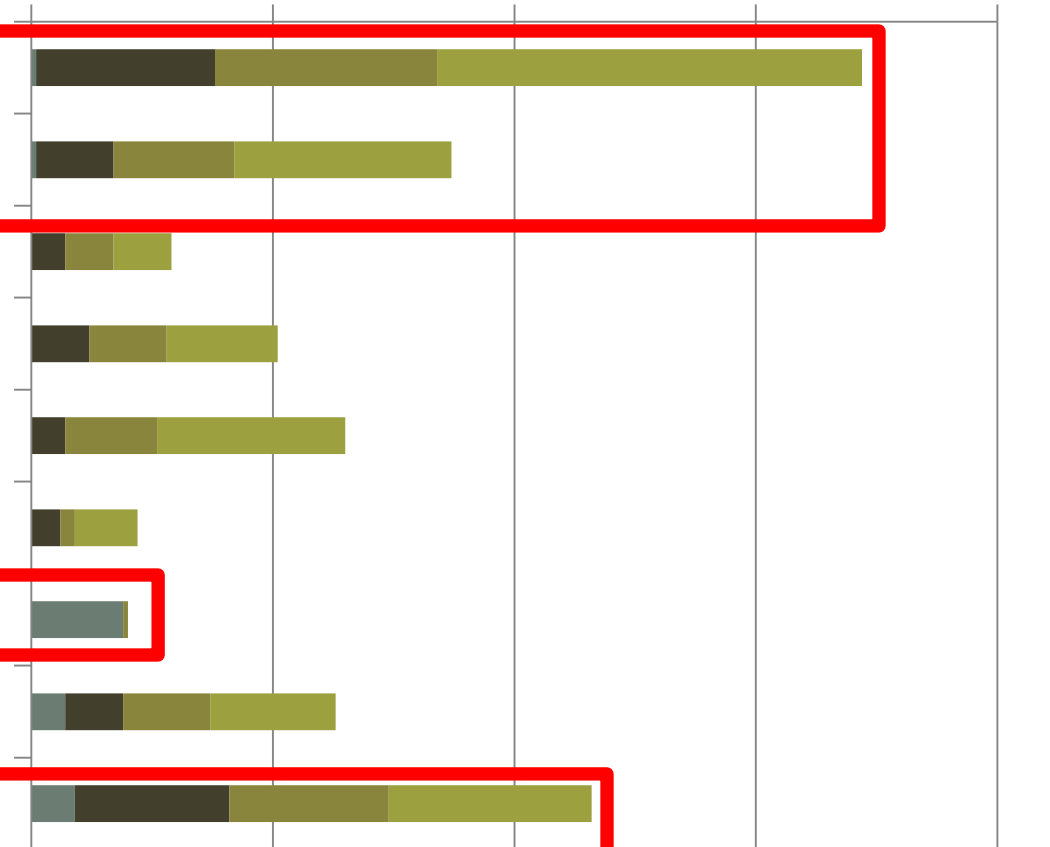
Ever incarcerated

Tattoo outside a licensed parlor

Perinatal HCV exposure

Other

No identified risk factors



TYPE OF DRUG INJECTED/SNORTED

Drug Type	N (%)
Drugs injected (n=172)	
Heroin	145 (84%)
Cocaine	46 (27%)
Prescription opioids	12 (7%)
Drugs snorted/sniffed (n=87)	
Heroin	46 (53%)
Cocaine	48 (55%)
Prescription opioids	7 (8%)

CONCLUSIONS

- Most commonly identified risk factor among 18-30 year-olds was injection drug use (mostly heroin)
- Demographics of youth in NYC newly reported with HCV are different than those of people born between 1945 and 1965
- Most youth with HCV were white, non-Hispanic
- High rates of HCV among youth in neighborhoods without high rates among baby boomers
 - Few syringe exchanges/harm reduction programs in some of these neighborhoods

NEXT STEPS

- Continue monitoring HCV among youth
- Compare maps and demographics with data on HIV, heroin, opioid use in youth
- Publish a paper on HCV among youth in NYC
- Explore options for outreach to youth about transmission of hepatitis C and how to inject safely
 - Collaborate with drug use prevention, mental health, school health, HIV, STD
- Recommendation to clinicians – HCV screening of youth with risk factors

THANK YOU!

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