

Surveillance for Hepatitis C Among Youth in NYC

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Harlem Hep C Task Force Meeting, June 4, 2014

Rationale for Investigating Hepatitis C in NYC Youth

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



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



Sex of individuals reported with Hepatitis C, 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%

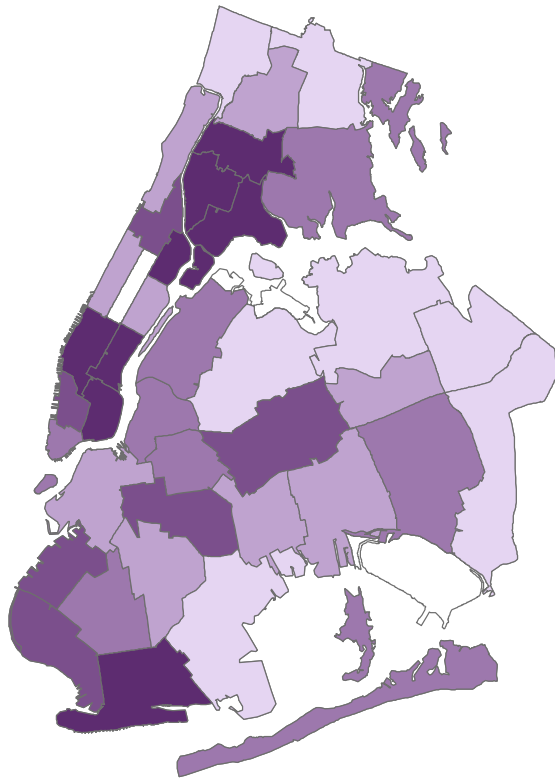
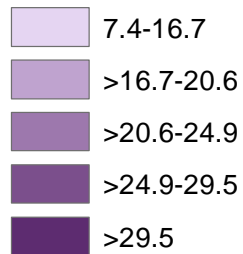


HCV Rates by United Hospital Fund Neighborhood, 2009-2013

0-30 Year-Olds

UHF Neighborhoods

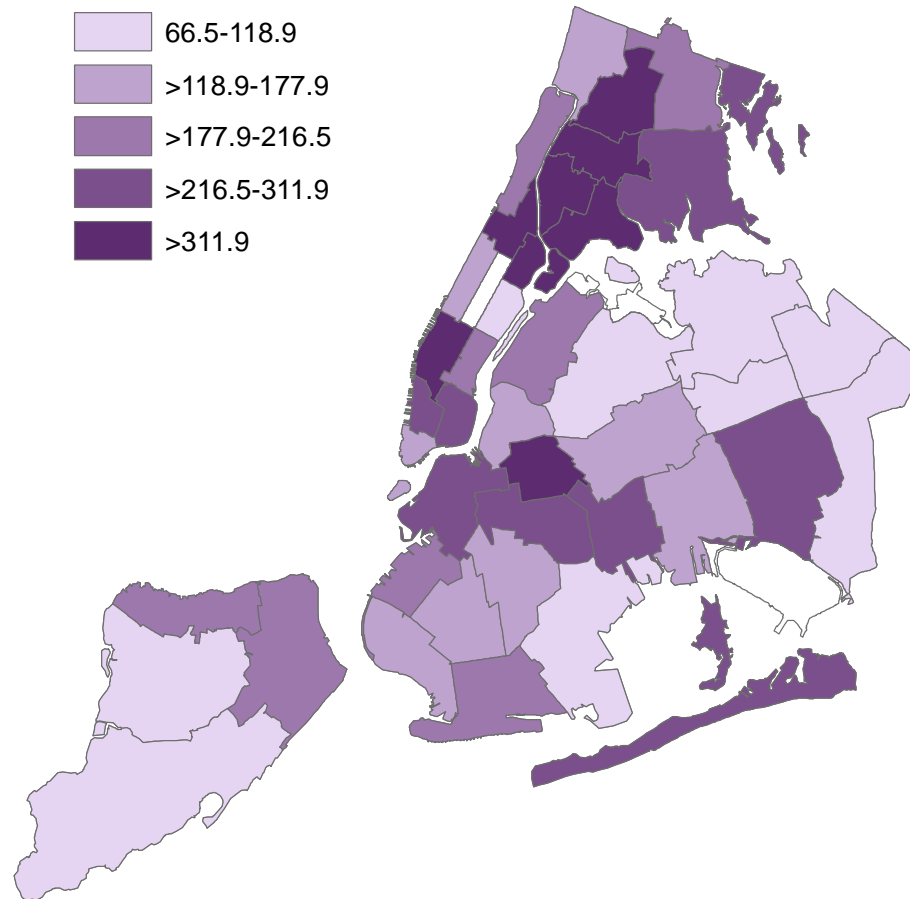
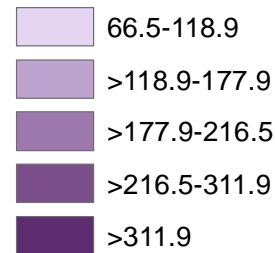
Average annual rate per 100,000 people



46-66 Year-Olds

UHF Neighborhoods

Average annual rate per 100,000 people



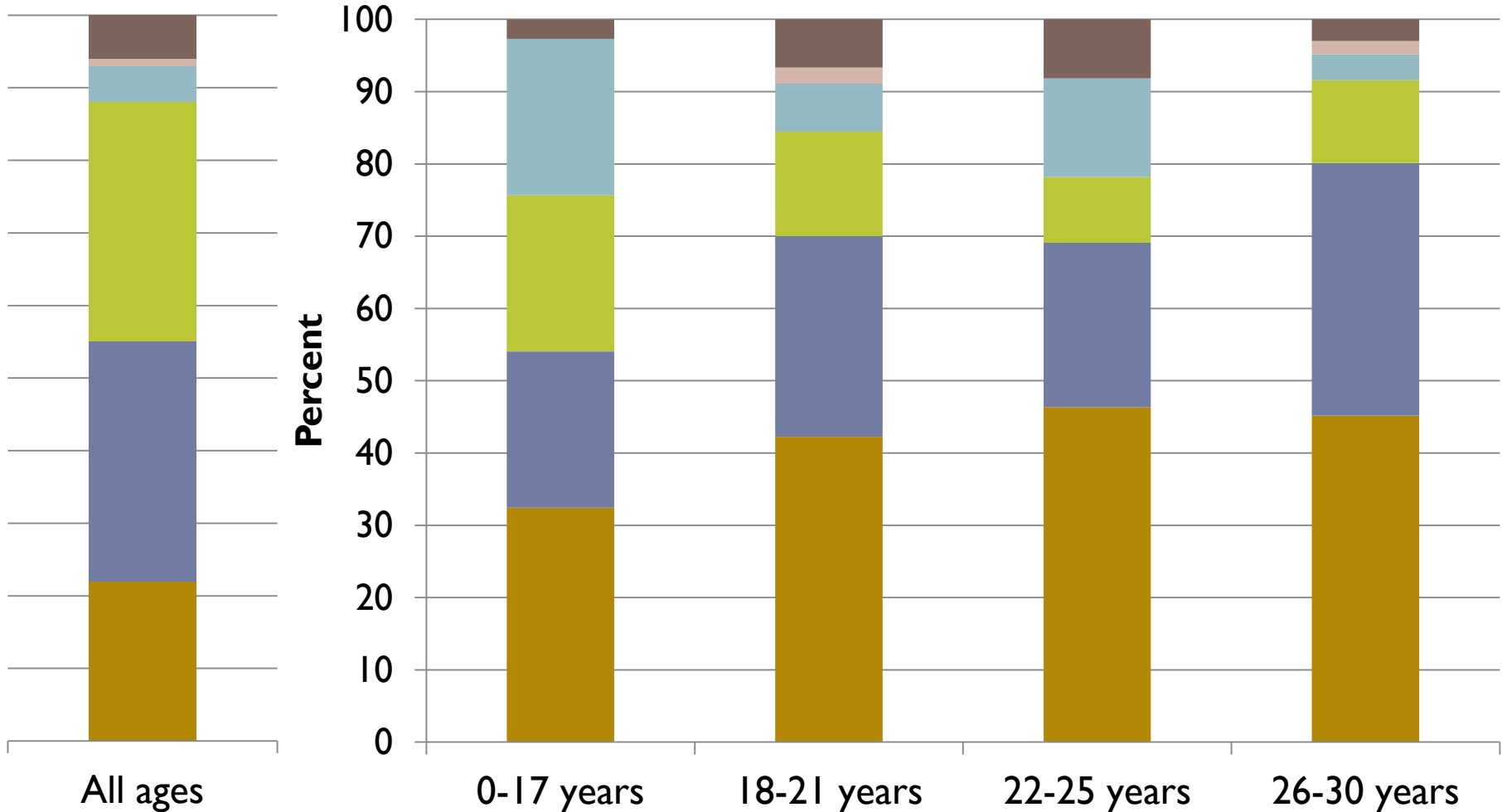
Investigation Methods

- ▶ Investigating youth newly reported with hepatitis C
 - ▶ 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
- ▶ 2-page questionnaire sent to clinician who ordered the test



Race/Ethnicity

- White, non-Hispanic
- Black, non-Hispanic
- Other
- Hispanic
- Asian, non-Hispanic
- Unknown



Enhanced hepatitis C surveillance, 2009-2011¹

Hepatitis C in youth investigations, 2013

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

Risk Factors for Hepatitis C (not mutually exclusive)

■ 0-17 year-olds ■ 18-21 year-olds ■ 22-25 year-olds ■ 26-30 year-olds

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

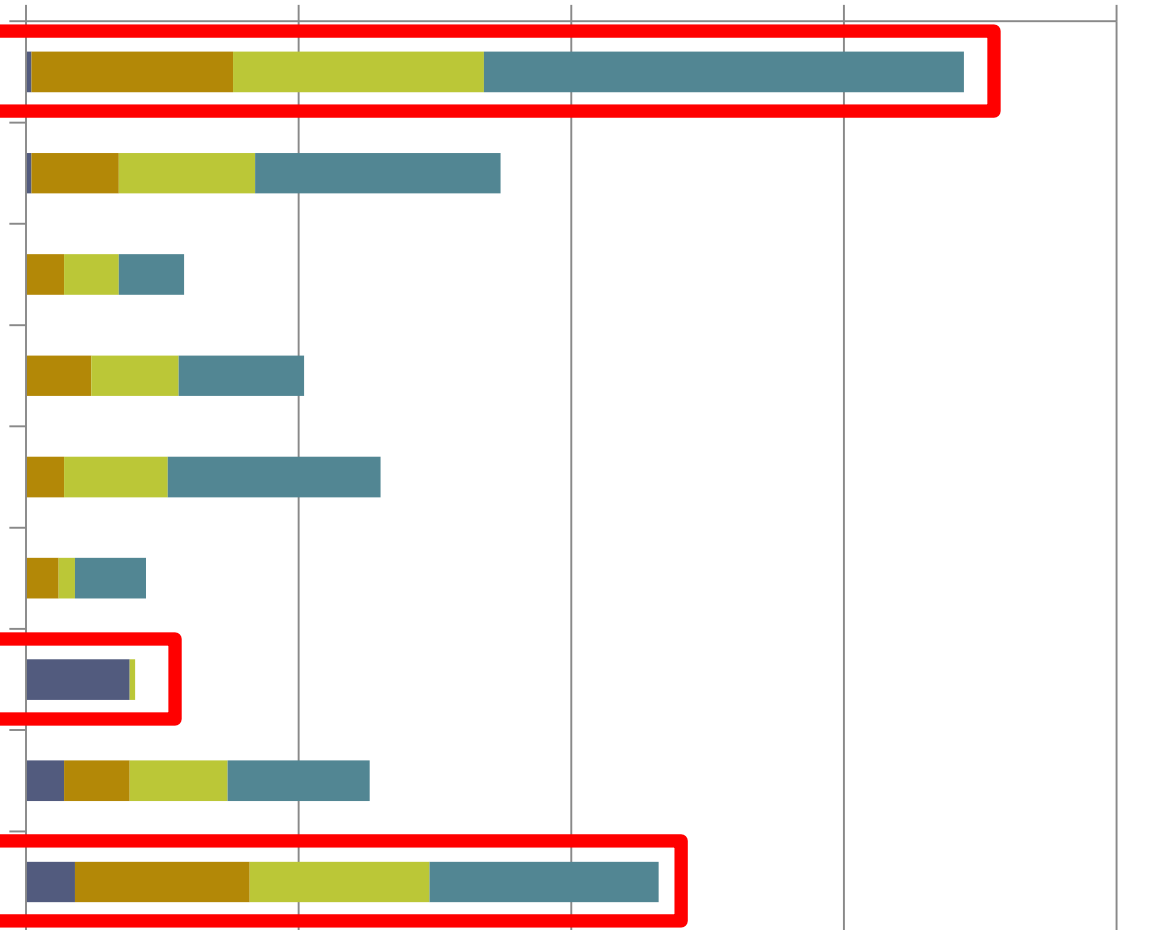
Ever incarcerated

Tattoo outside a licensed parlor

Perinatal HCV exposure

Other

No identified risk factors



Type of Drug Used (not mutually exclusive)

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

- ▶ Demographics of youth in NYC newly reported with hepatitis C are different than those of people born between 1945 and 1965
- ▶ High rates of hepatitis C among youth in Staten Island and southern Brooklyn
- ▶ Most 0-30 year-olds newly reported with hepatitis C were white, non-Hispanic
- ▶ Most commonly identified risk factor among 18-30 year-olds was injection drug use (mostly heroin)



Next Steps

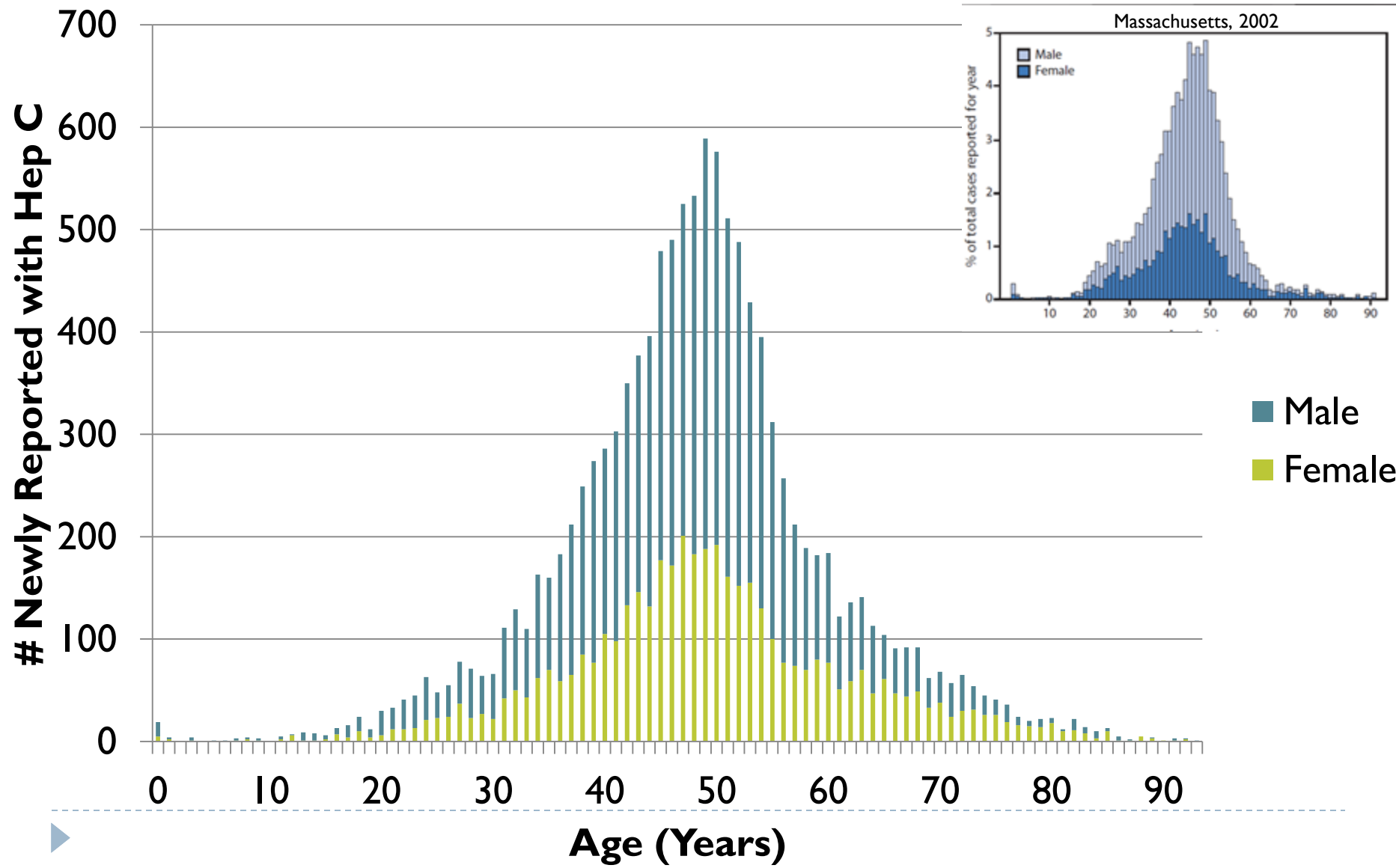
- ▶ Continue monitoring hepatitis C among youth
 - ▶ Seek additional staff resources to add patient interviews to investigations
- ▶ Compare maps and demographics with data on HIV, heroin, opioid use in youth
- ▶ Publish a paper on hepatitis C among youth in NYC
- ▶ Explore options for outreach to youth about transmission of hepatitis C and how to inject safely
 - ▶ Collaborate with drug use prevention, mental health, school health, HIV, STD



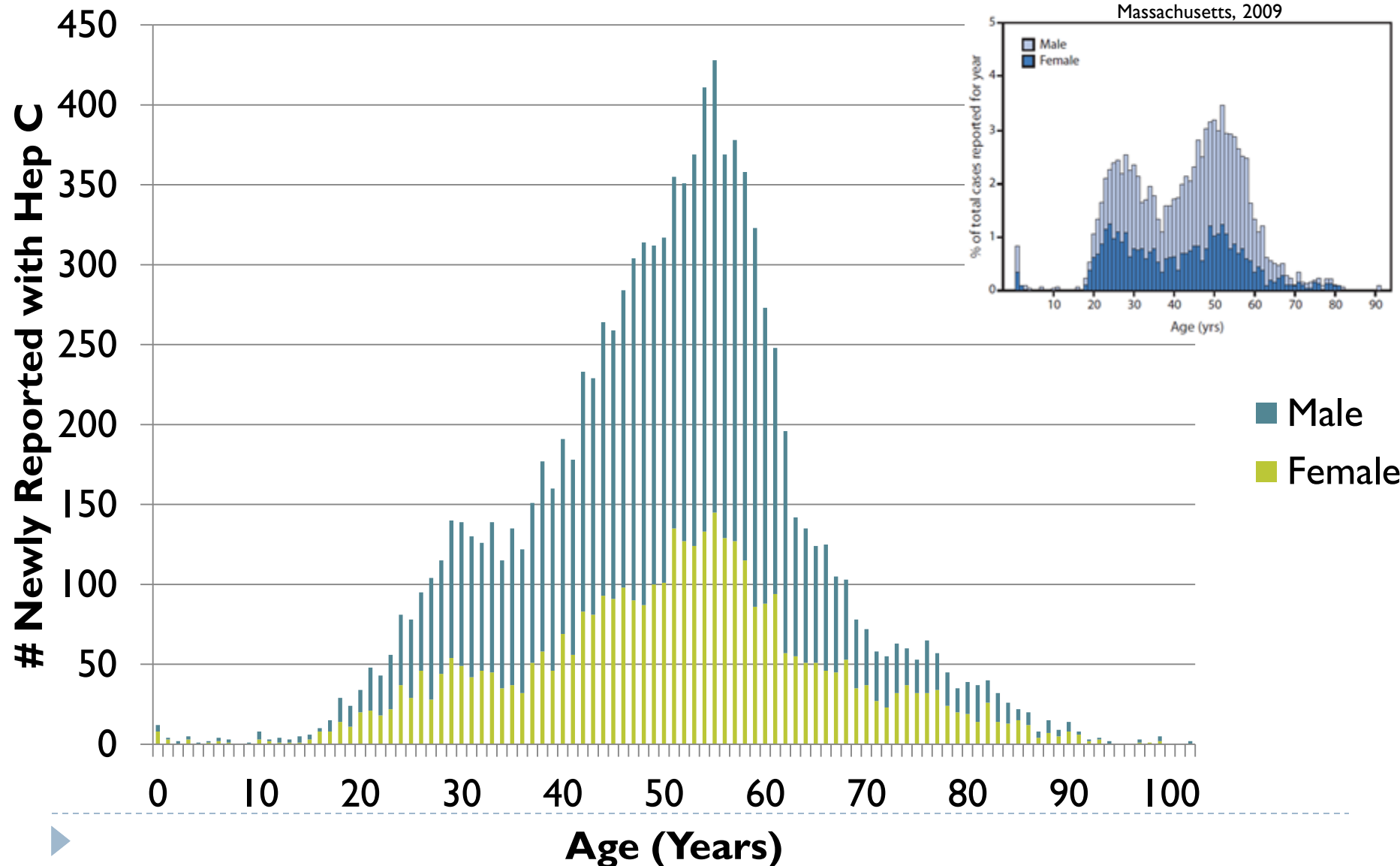


Extra Slides

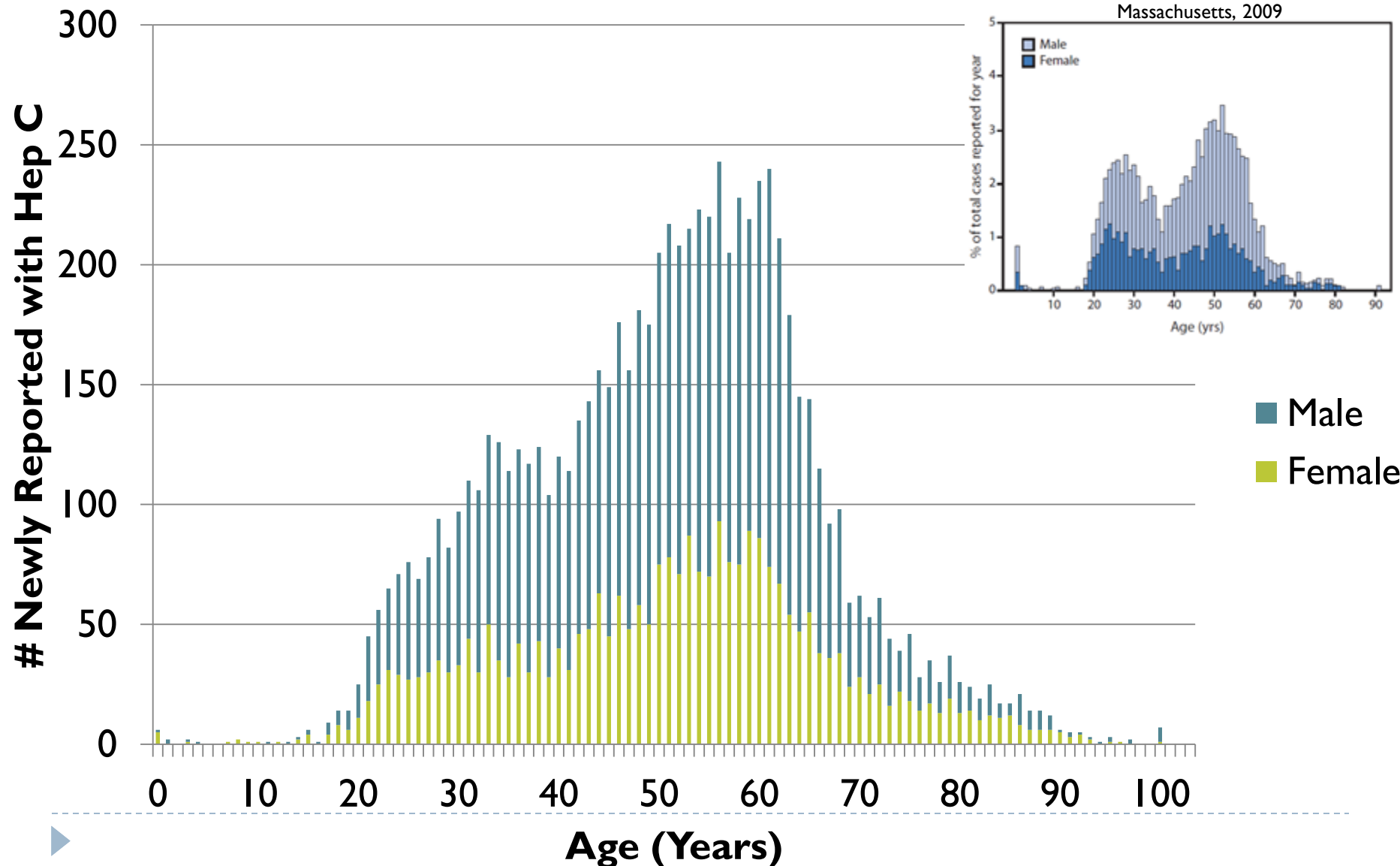
People Newly Reported with Hepatitis C in NYC by Age and Gender, 2002



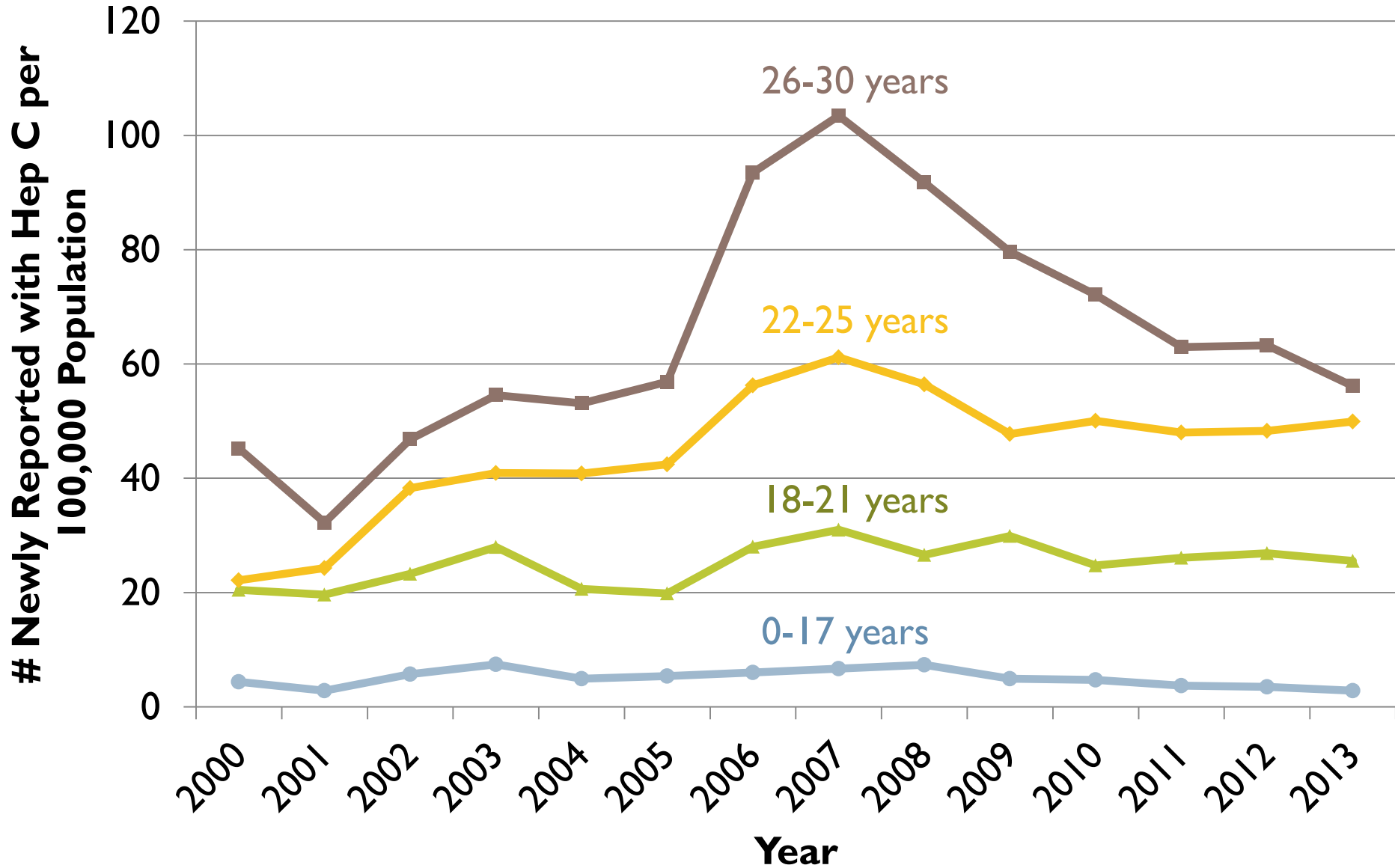
People Newly Reported with Hepatitis C in NYC by Age and Gender, 2009



People Newly Reported with Hepatitis C in NYC by Age and Gender, 2013



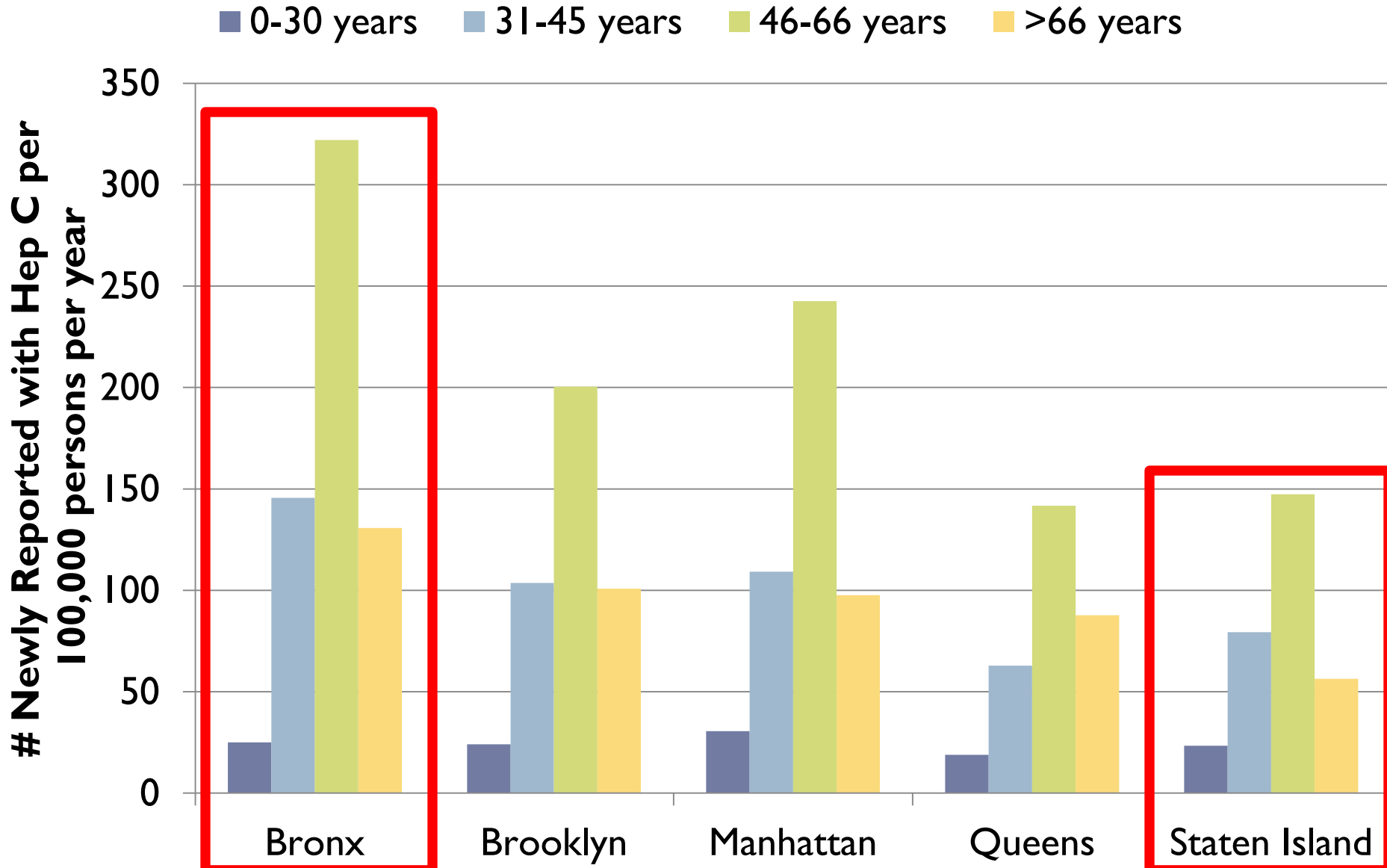
Rates of Hepatitis C Among 0-30 Year-olds, 2000-2013



Rates of Hepatitis C Among >30 Year-olds, 2000-2013

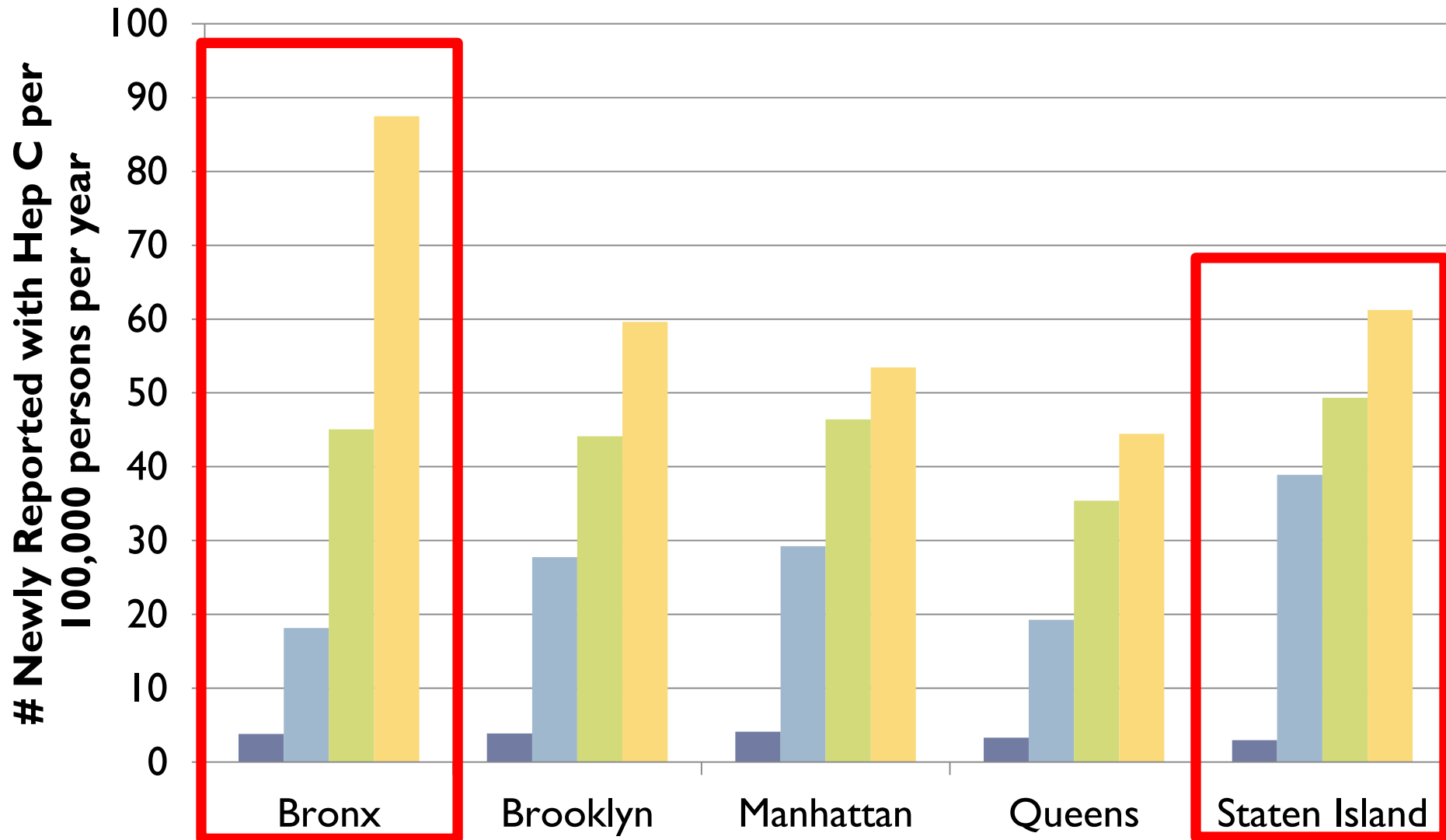


Rates of Hepatitis C by Borough, 2009-2013



Rates of Hepatitis C Among 0-30 Year-Olds by Borough, 2009-2013

■ 0-17 years ■ 18-21 years ■ 22-25 years ■ 26-30 years



Risk factors for hepatitis C (not mutually exclusive)

	0-17 years (n=36)	18-21 years (n=90)	22-25 years (n=110)	26-30 years (n=166)
Injection drug use	1 (3%)	37 (41%)	46 (42%)	88 (53%)
Intranasal drug use	1 (3%)	16 (18%)	25 (23%)	45 (27%)
MSM	0 (0%)	7 (8%)	10 (9%)	12 (7%)
Ever diagnosed with an STD	0 (0%)	12 (13%)	16 (15%)	23 (14%)
Ever incarcerated	0 (0%)	7 (8%)	19 (17%)	39 (23%)
Tattoo outside a licensed parlor	0 (0%)	6 (7%)	3 (3%)	13 (8%)
Perinatal	19 (53%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)
Other	7 (19%)	12 (13%)	18 (16%)	26 (16%)
No identified risk factors	9 (25%)	32 (36%)	33 (30%)	42 (25%)