


Hepatitis C Surveillance in NYC

Irma Kocer
CDC Public Health Associate
Viral Hepatitis Program
Bureau of Communicable Disease
New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

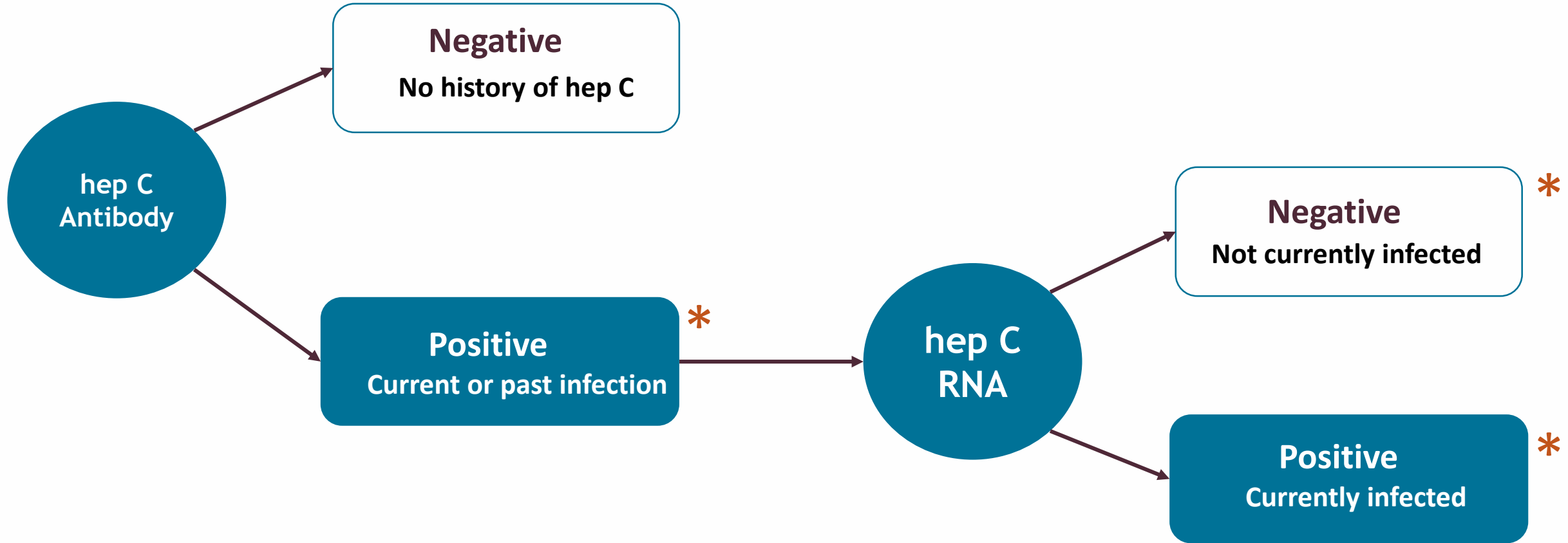


NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND MENTAL HYGIENE



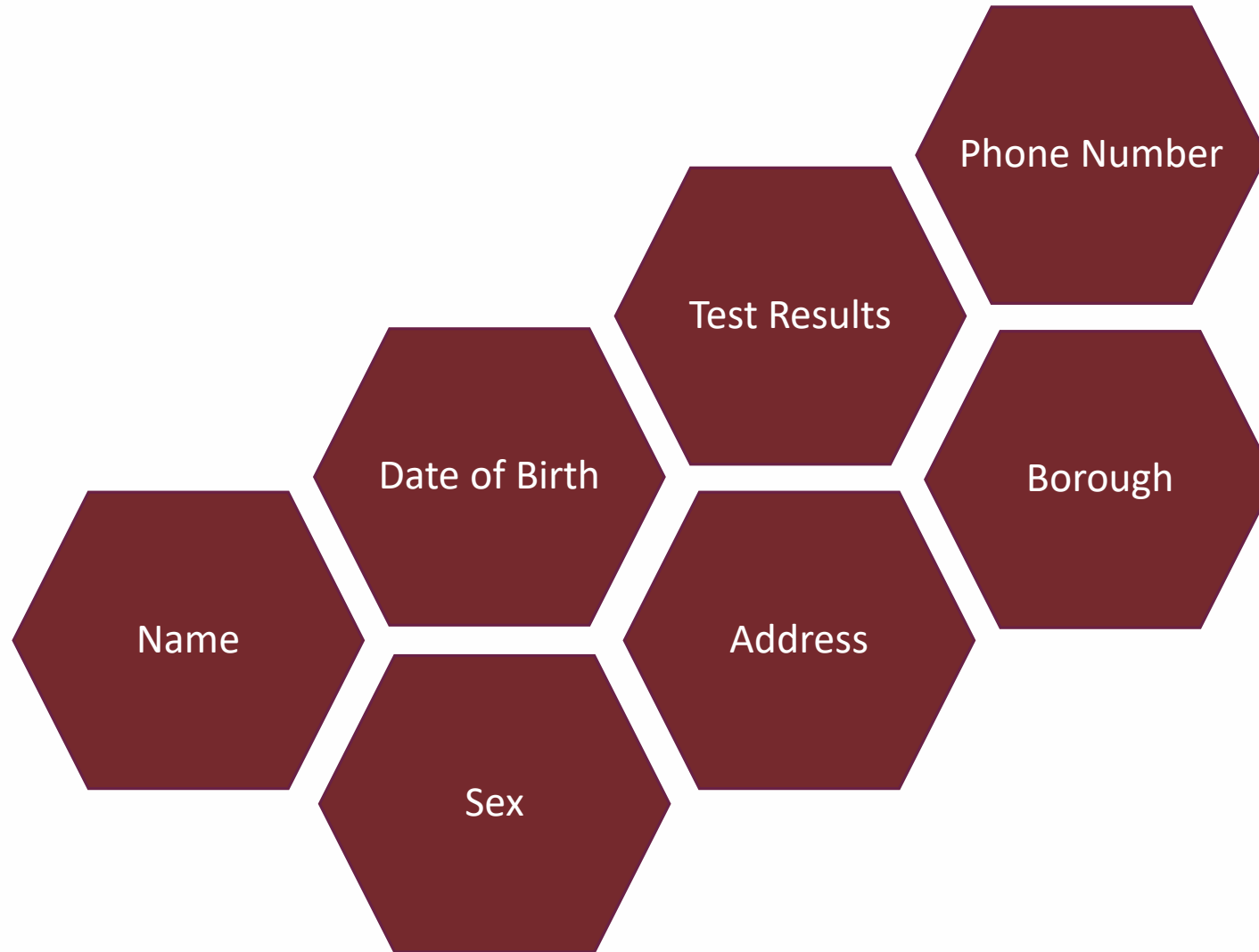
Testing and Reporting

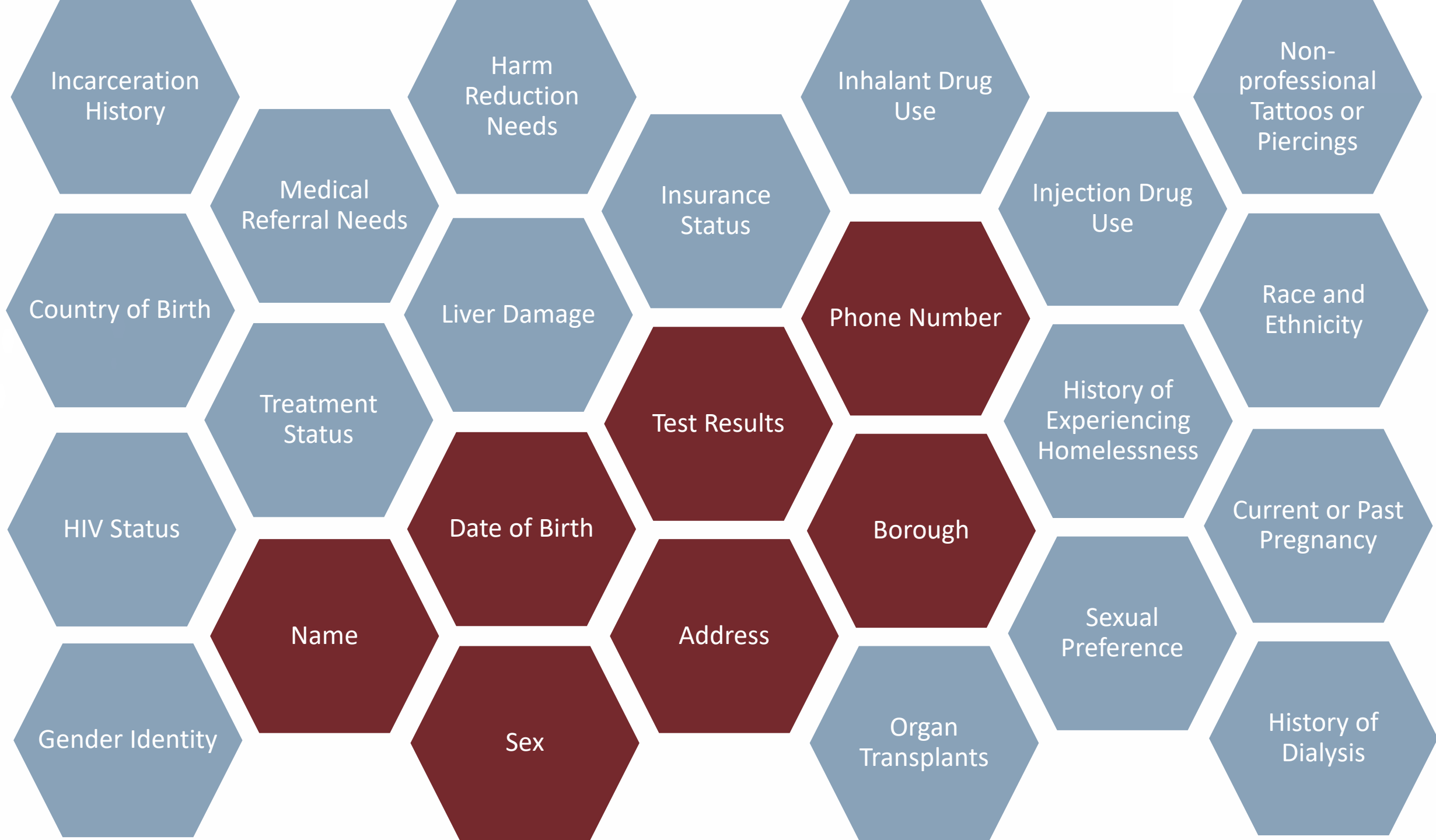
Testing Algorithm



* All positive hep C antibody, positive and negative RNA test results are reported to the NYC DOHMH

Demographic Data from Laboratory Reports



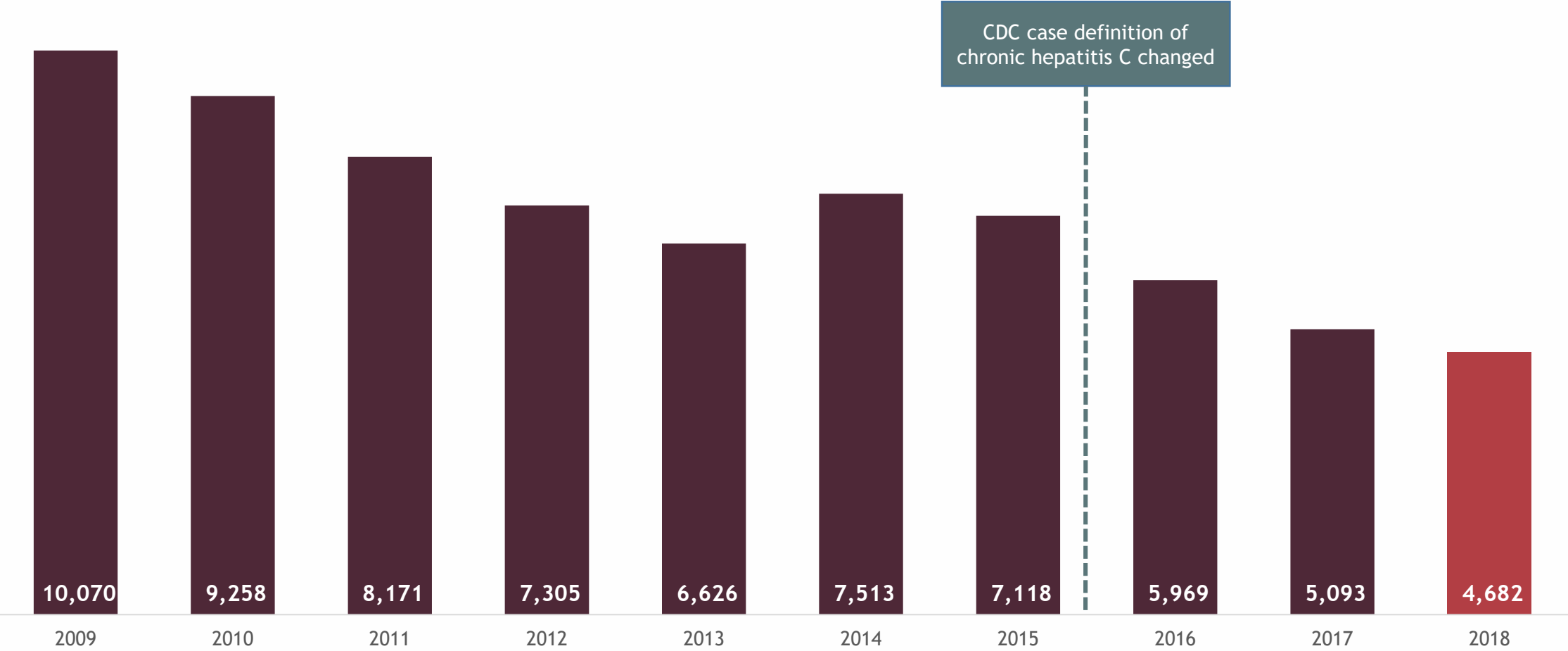




Overview

Since 2009, newly reported cases of chronic hepatitis C have declined in NYC.

Although the number of newly reported cases of hepatitis C continues to decline, more than 4,000 cases have been newly reported each year since 2009.



Characteristics of people reported with chronic hepatitis C in New York City

Birth Cohort

People newly reported in 2018

N=4,682



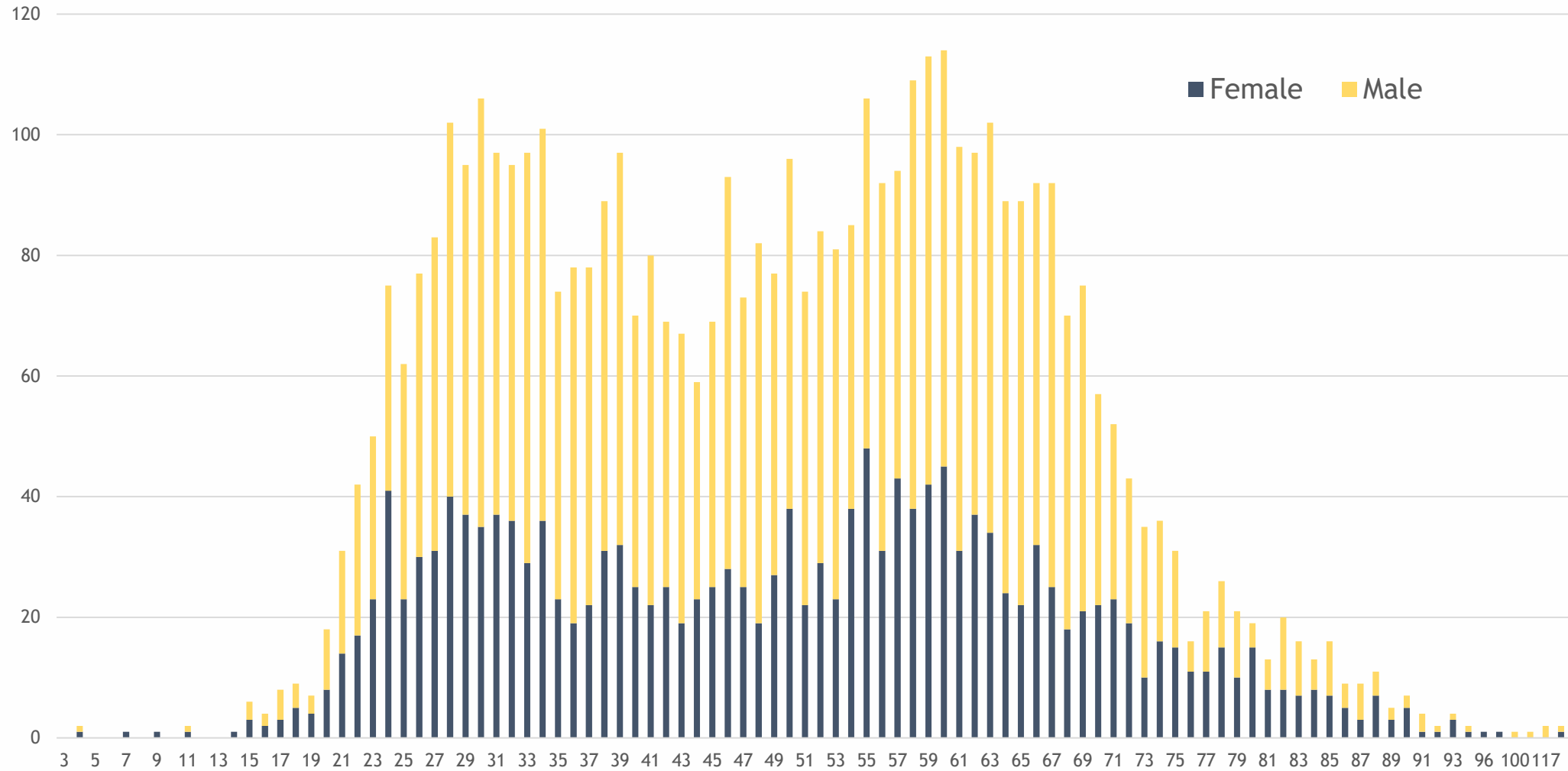
All people reported 2015-2018, regardless of year of first report

N=98,313



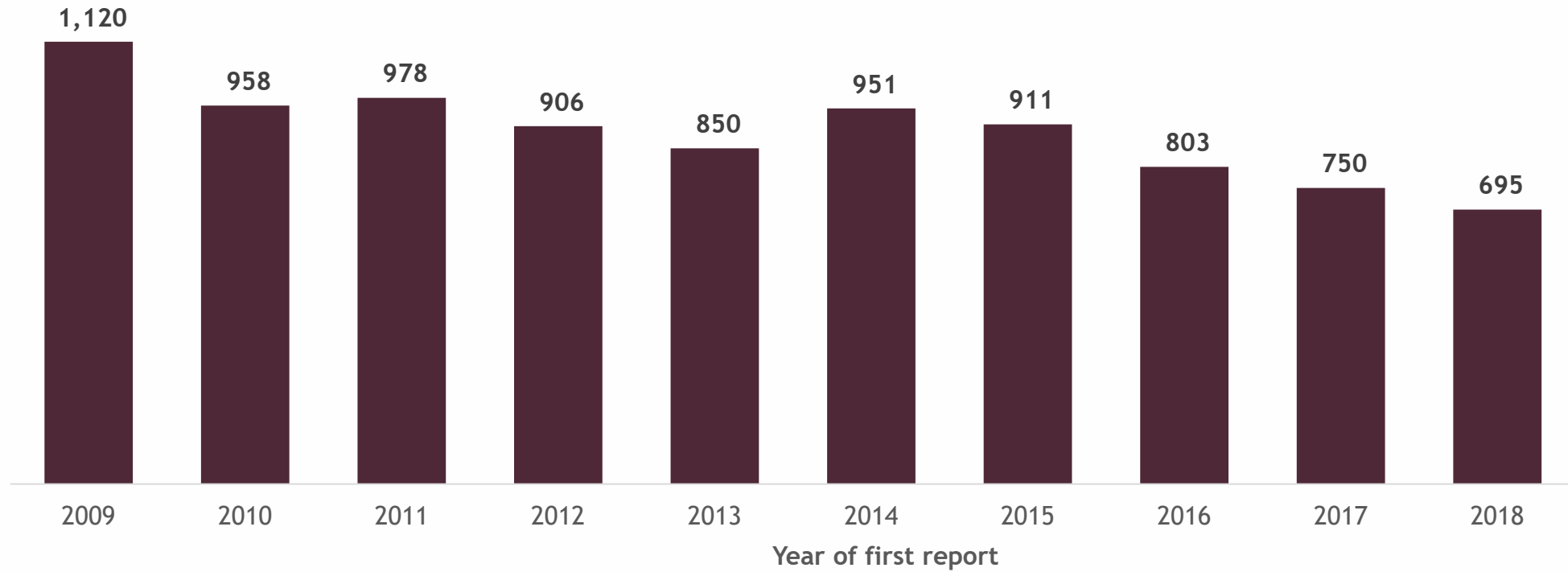
Characteristics of people reported with chronic hepatitis C in New York City

Age Distribution: Newly Reported 2018



Women of Childbearing Age

695 Number of women of childbearing age newly reported with chronic hepatitis C in 2018





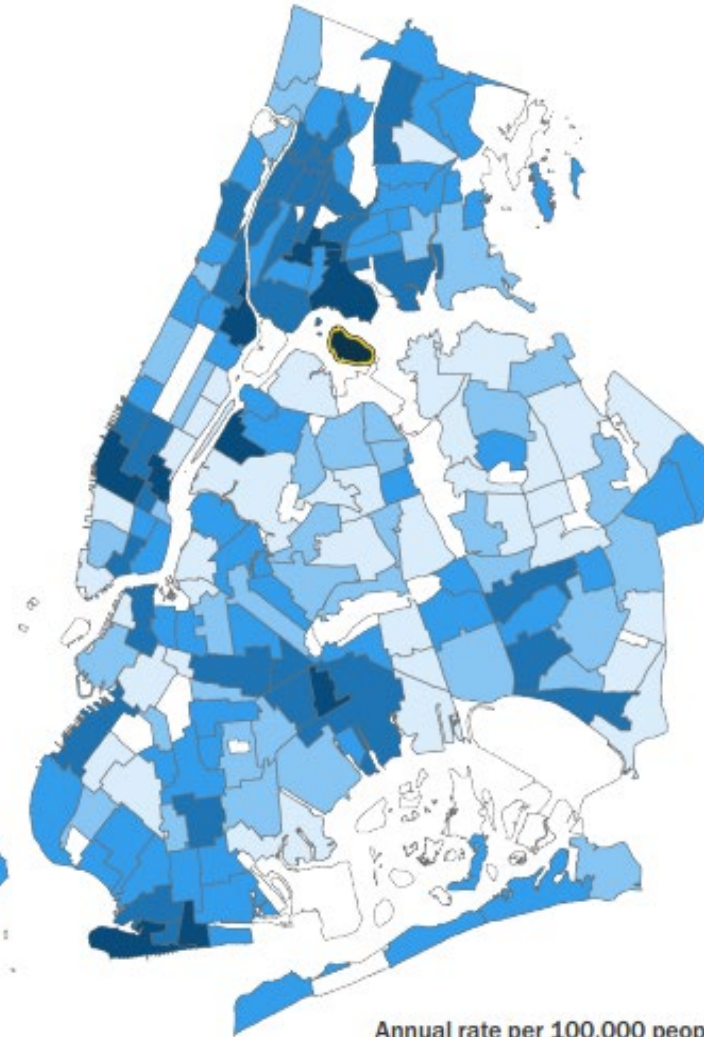
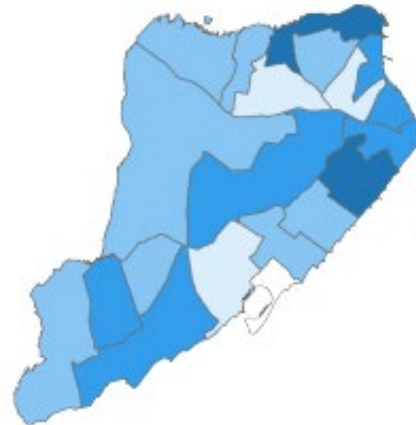
Neighborhoods

Rate of People Newly Reported with Chronic Hepatitis C in New York City by Neighborhood Tabulation Area

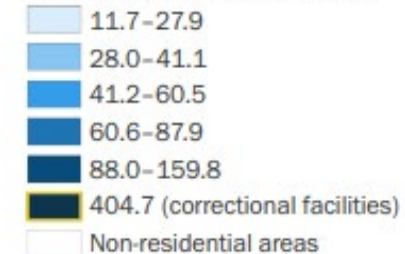
Neighborhoods with the highest rates of people newly reported with chronic hepatitis C (per 100,000 people):

1. Rikers Island, Bronx (404.7)
2. Hudson Yards-Chelsea-Flatiron-Union Square,¹¹ Manhattan (159.8)
3. Hunts Point, Bronx (146.7)
4. Brighton Beach, Brooklyn (141.9)
5. Murray Hill-Kips Bay, Manhattan (119.6)
6. Morrisania-Melrose, Bronx (119.3)
7. East Harlem North, Manhattan (116.2)
8. East New York (Pennsylvania Ave), Brooklyn (114.5)
9. Seagate-Coney Island, Brooklyn (107.9)
10. Queensbridge-Ravenswood-Long Island City, Queens (105.7)

New York City rate: 56.5

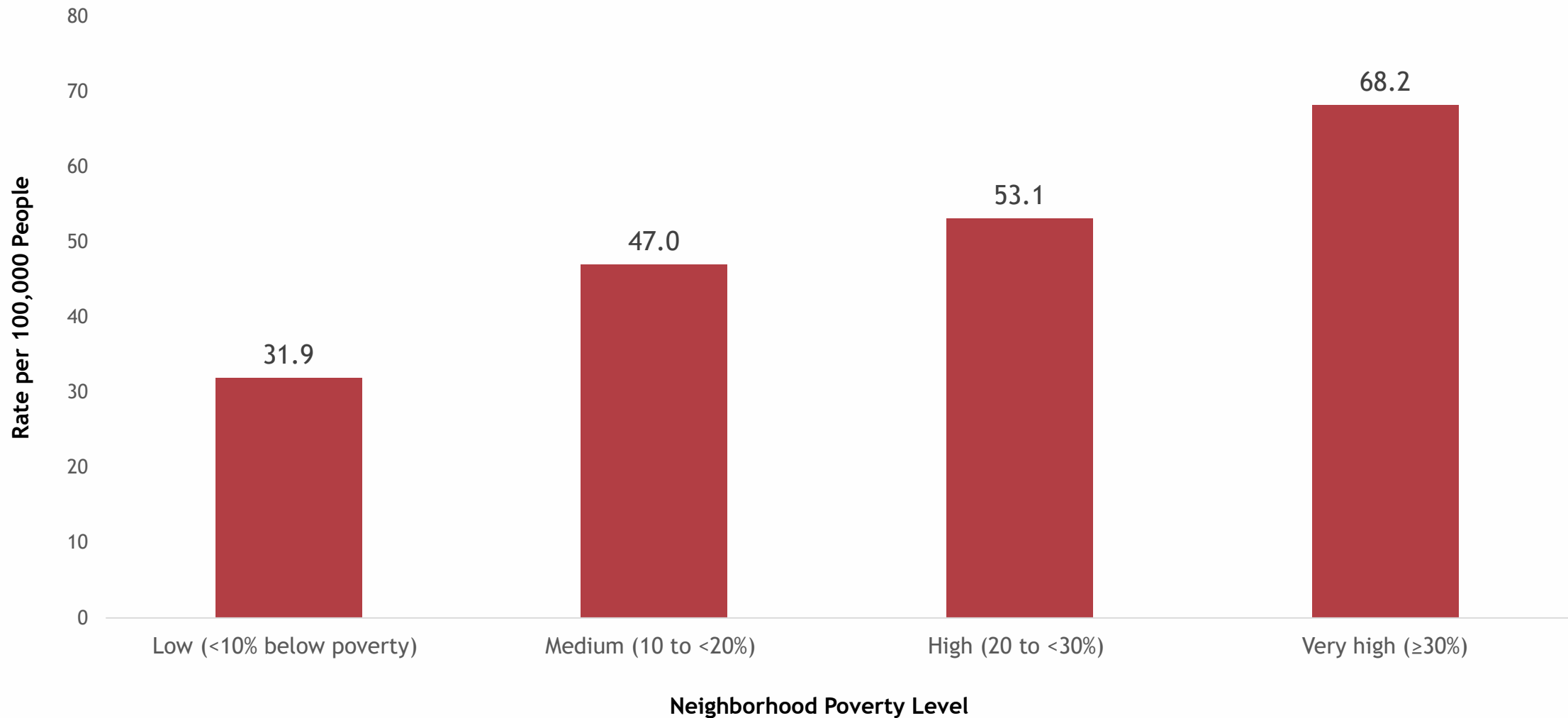


Annual rate per 100,000 people

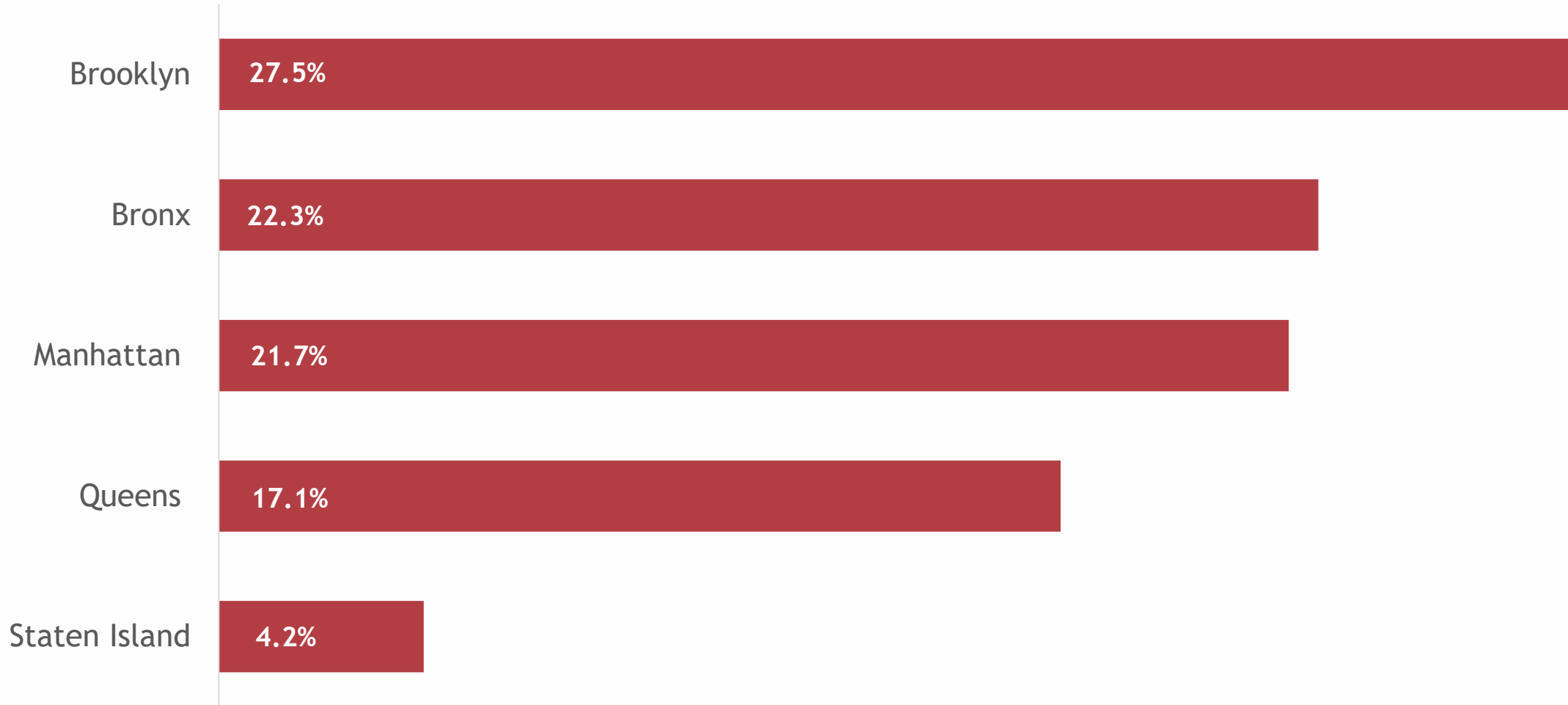


Characteristics of people reported with chronic hepatitis C in New York City

Neighborhood Poverty Level: Newly Reported in 2018



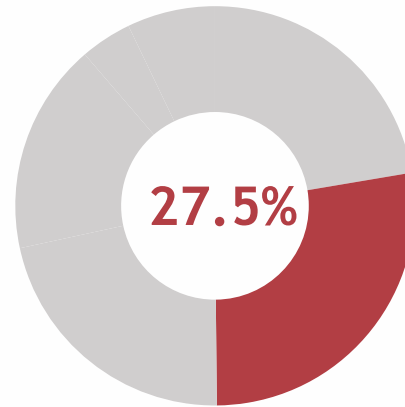
Borough of Residence: Newly Reported in 2018



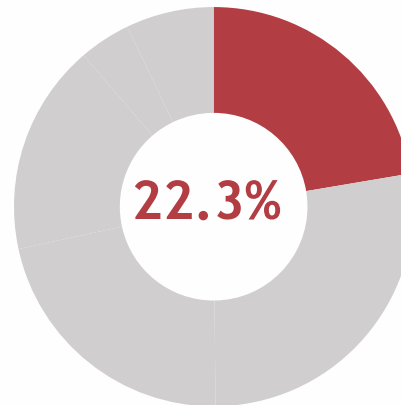
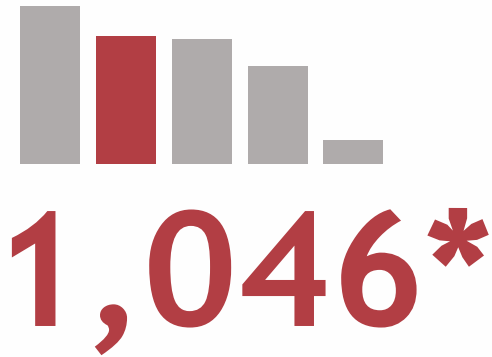
Brooklyn by the Numbers



1,288

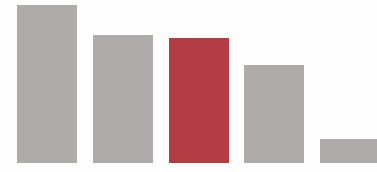


Bronx by the Numbers

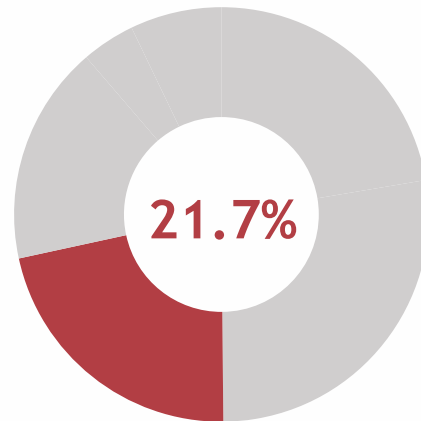


* Includes 175 reports from Rikers Island

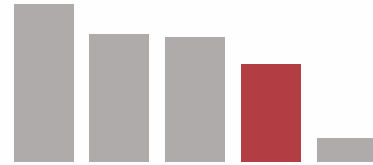
Manhattan by the Numbers



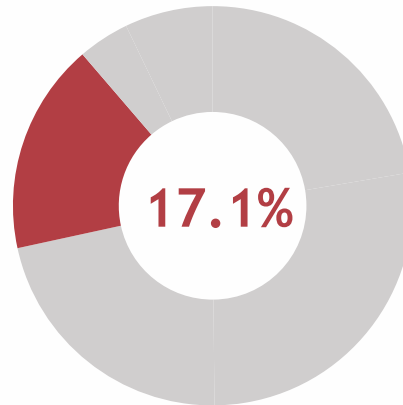
1,018



Queens by the Numbers



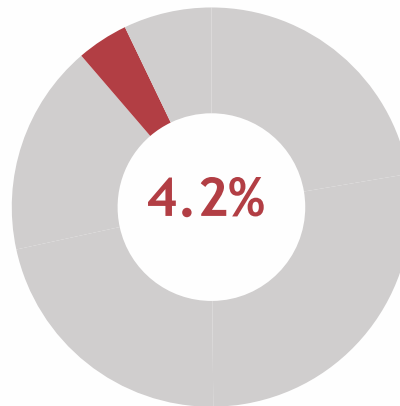
801



Staten Island by the Numbers

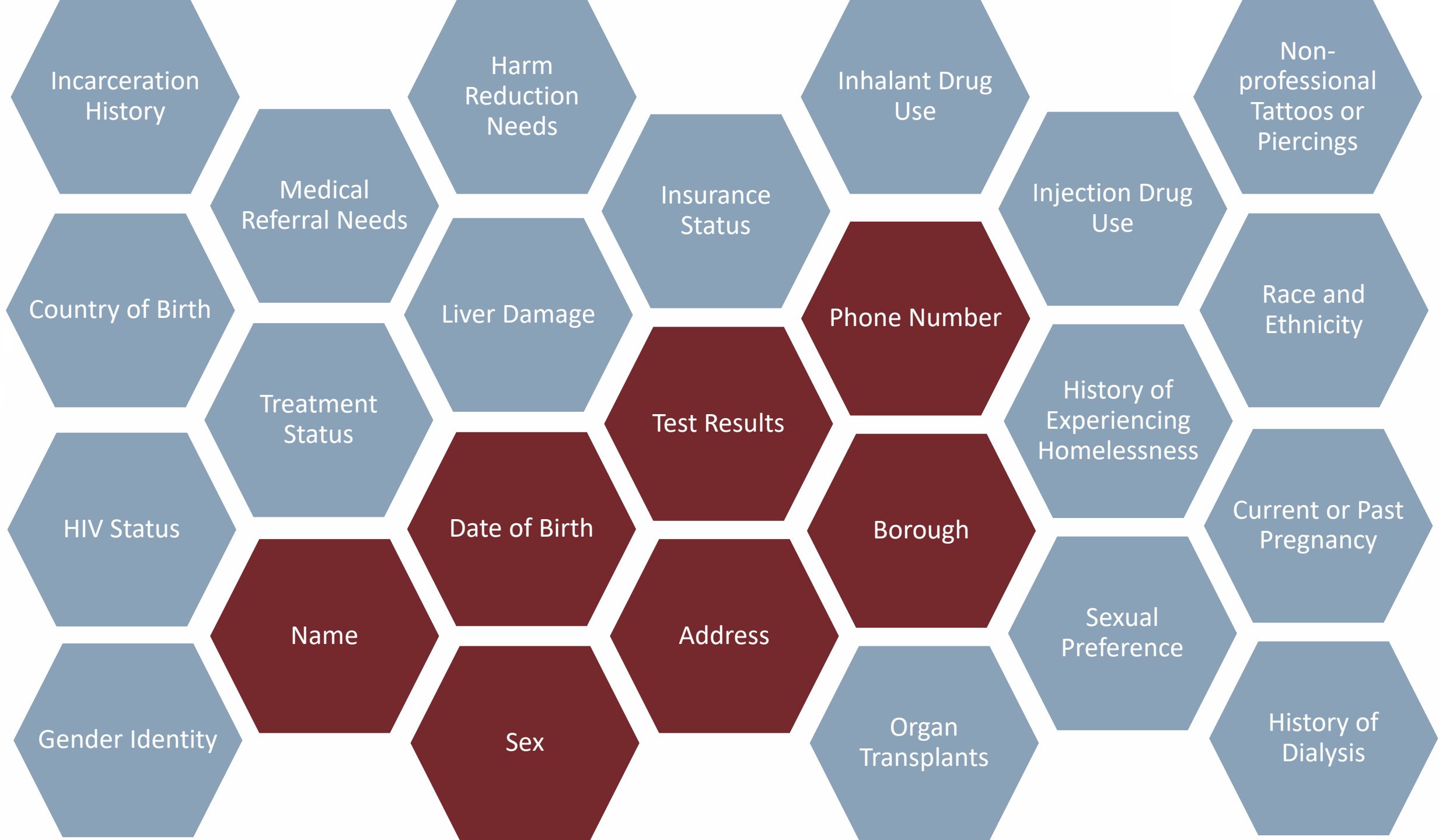


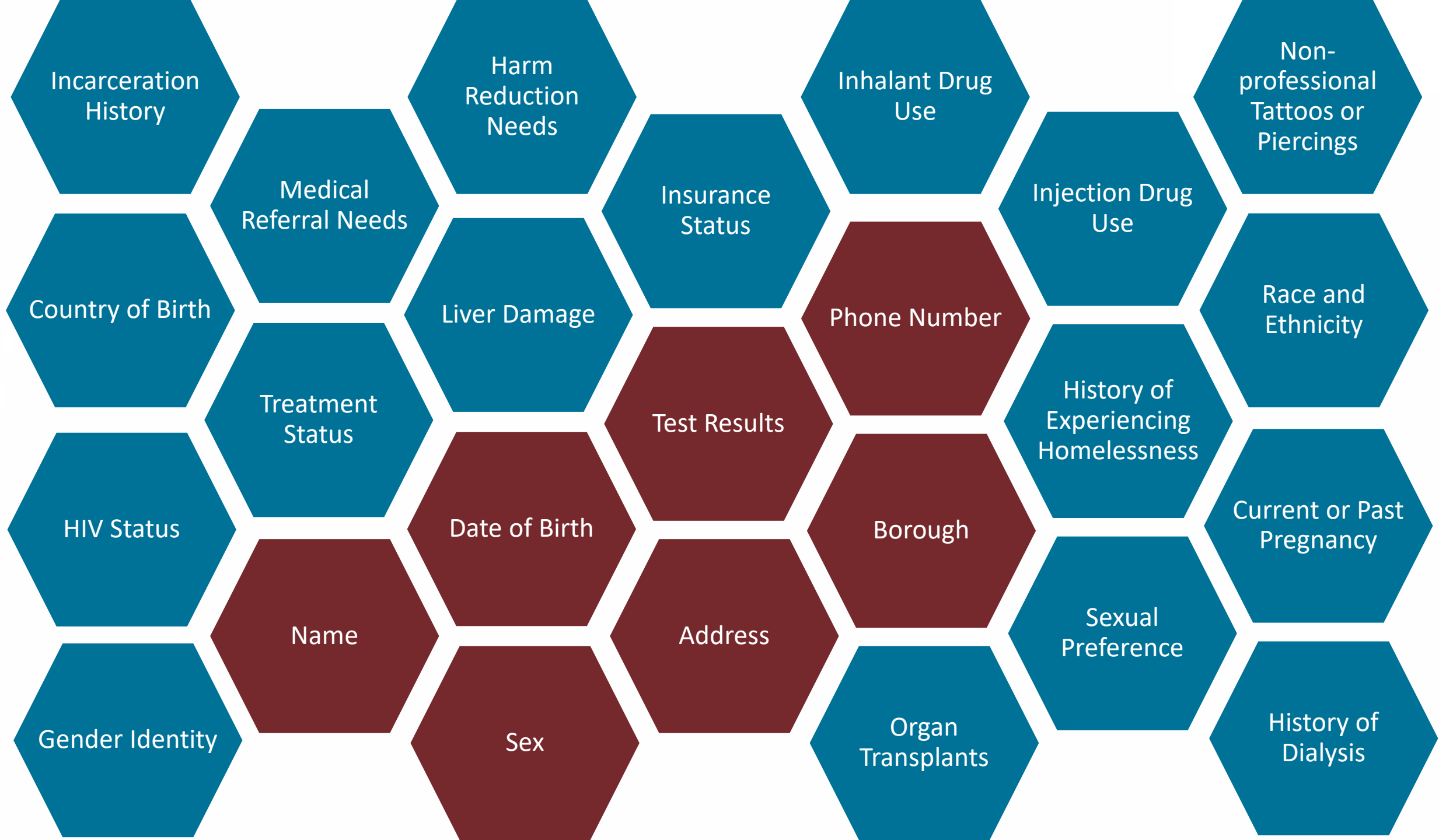
195





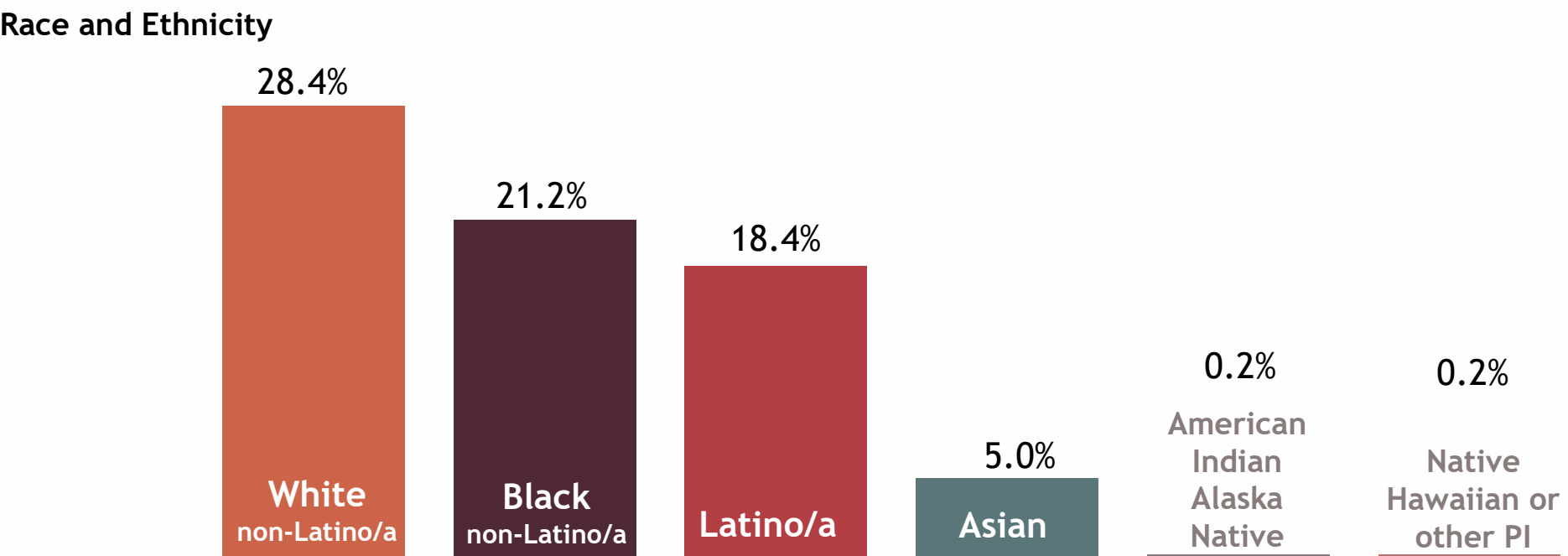
2018 Enhanced Surveillance



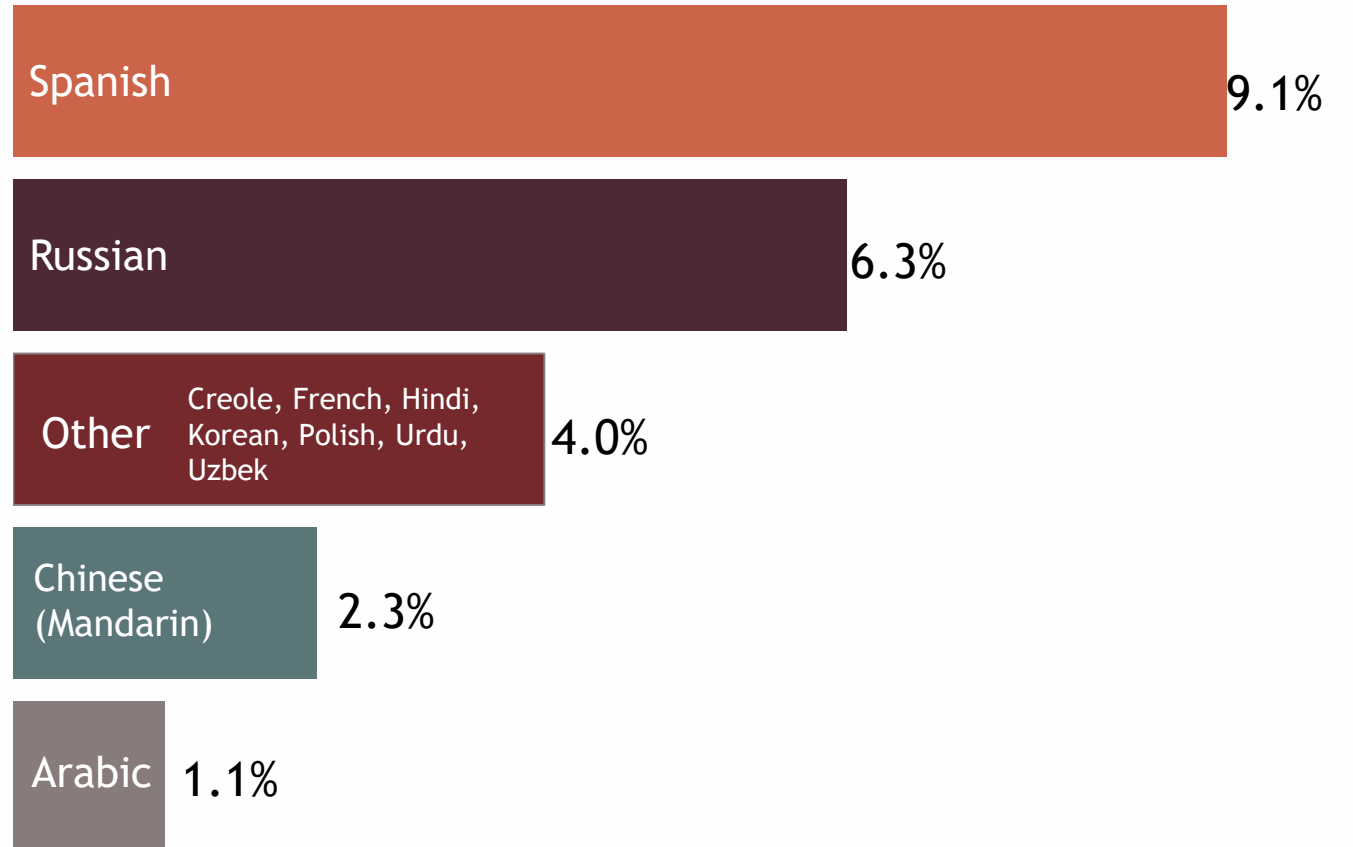
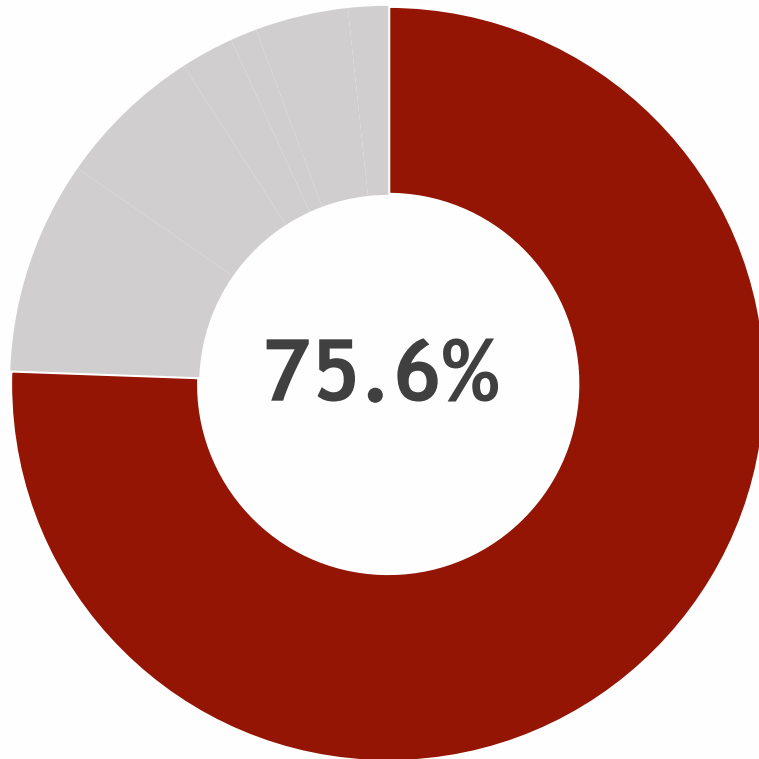


Enhanced Surveillance Interviews

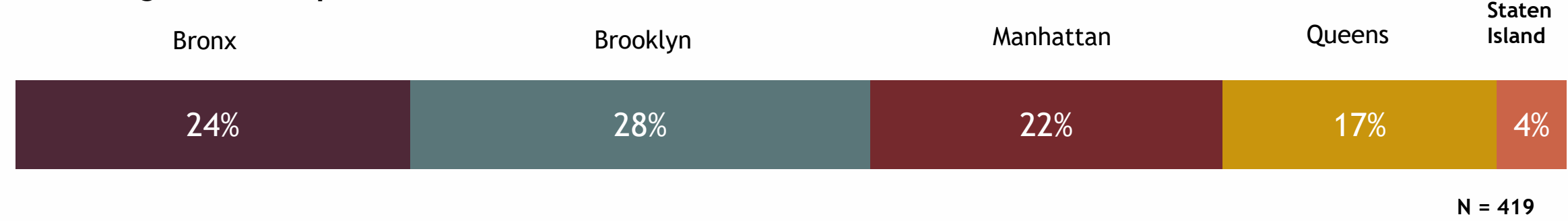
Of 570 people randomly sampled people with newly reported chronic hepatitis C in 2018, 513 were eligible for interviews and 419 patients or their providers were interviewed. **The median age of the people interviewed was 49 (range: 19-88 years).**



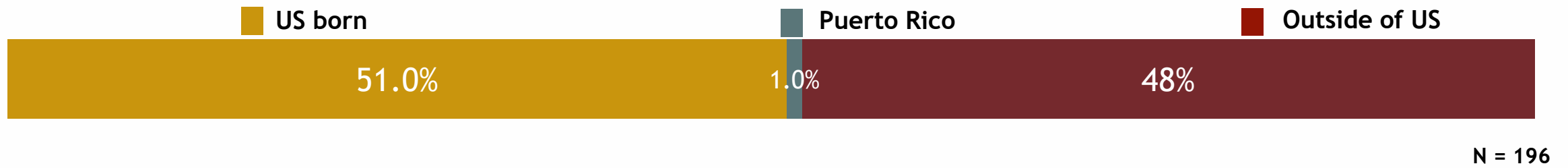
The majority of interviews were conducted in English while the rest illustrate the diversity of patients.



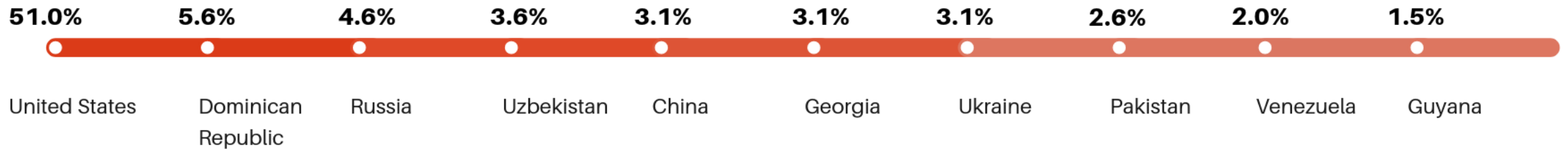
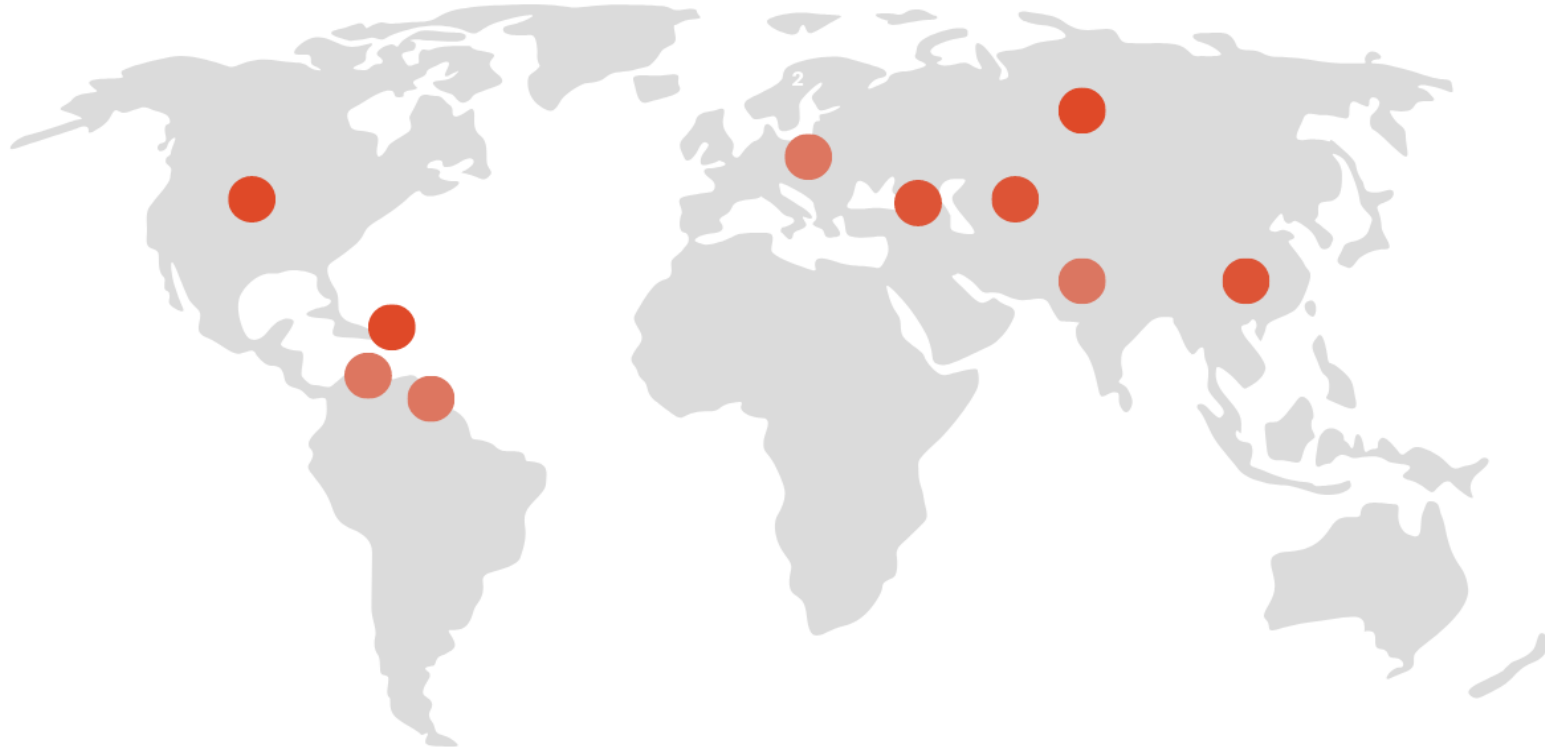
All boroughs were represented.



Cases were just as likely to be born in the US than outside the US.

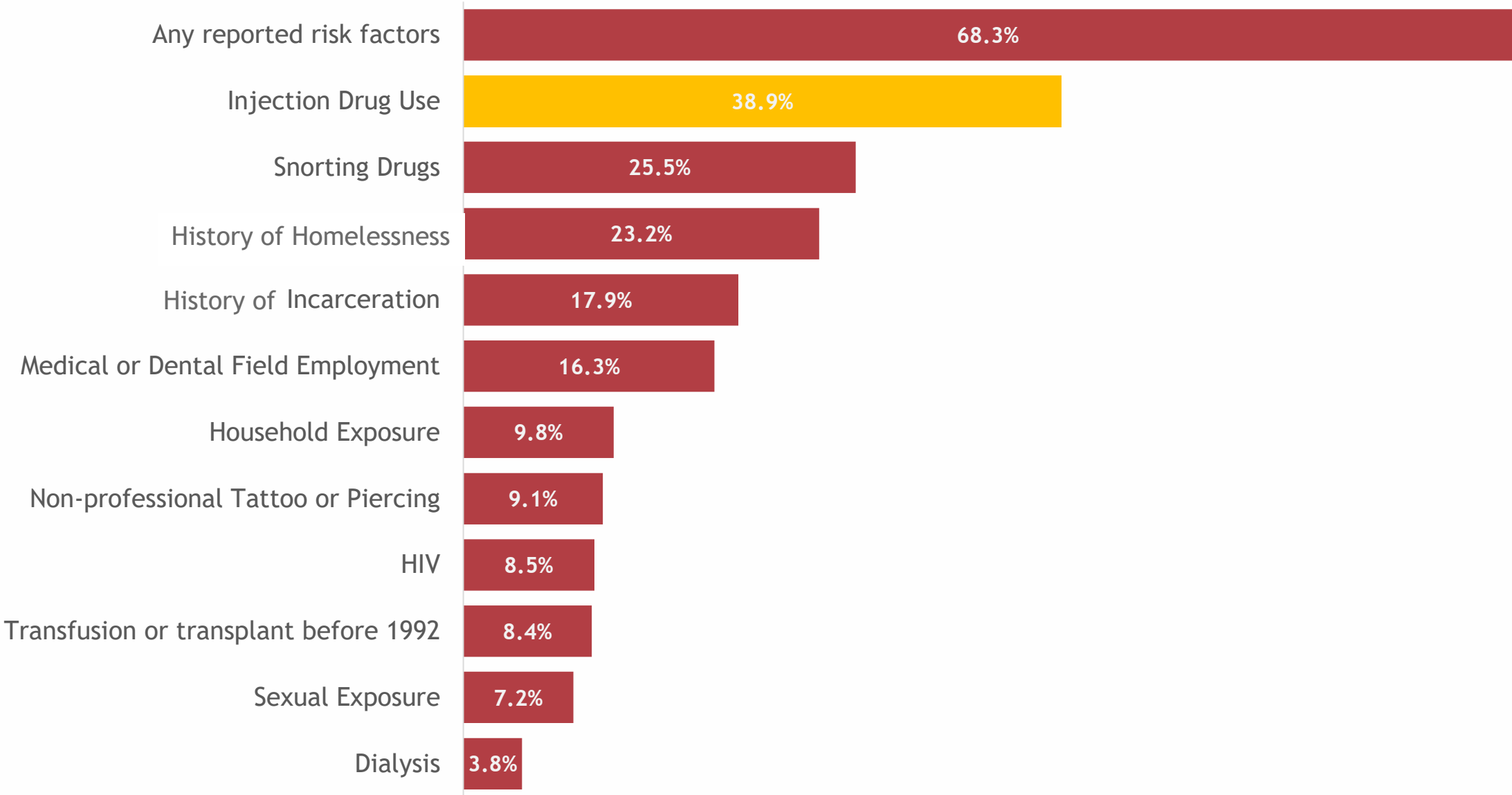


Enhanced Surveillance Interviews: Country of Birth



Other, 19.9%

Enhanced Surveillance Interviews: Risk Factors



Reported Injection Drug Use 38.9% 163 cases
Patient OR Provider

Reported Injection Drug Use 38.9% 163 cases
Patient OR Provider



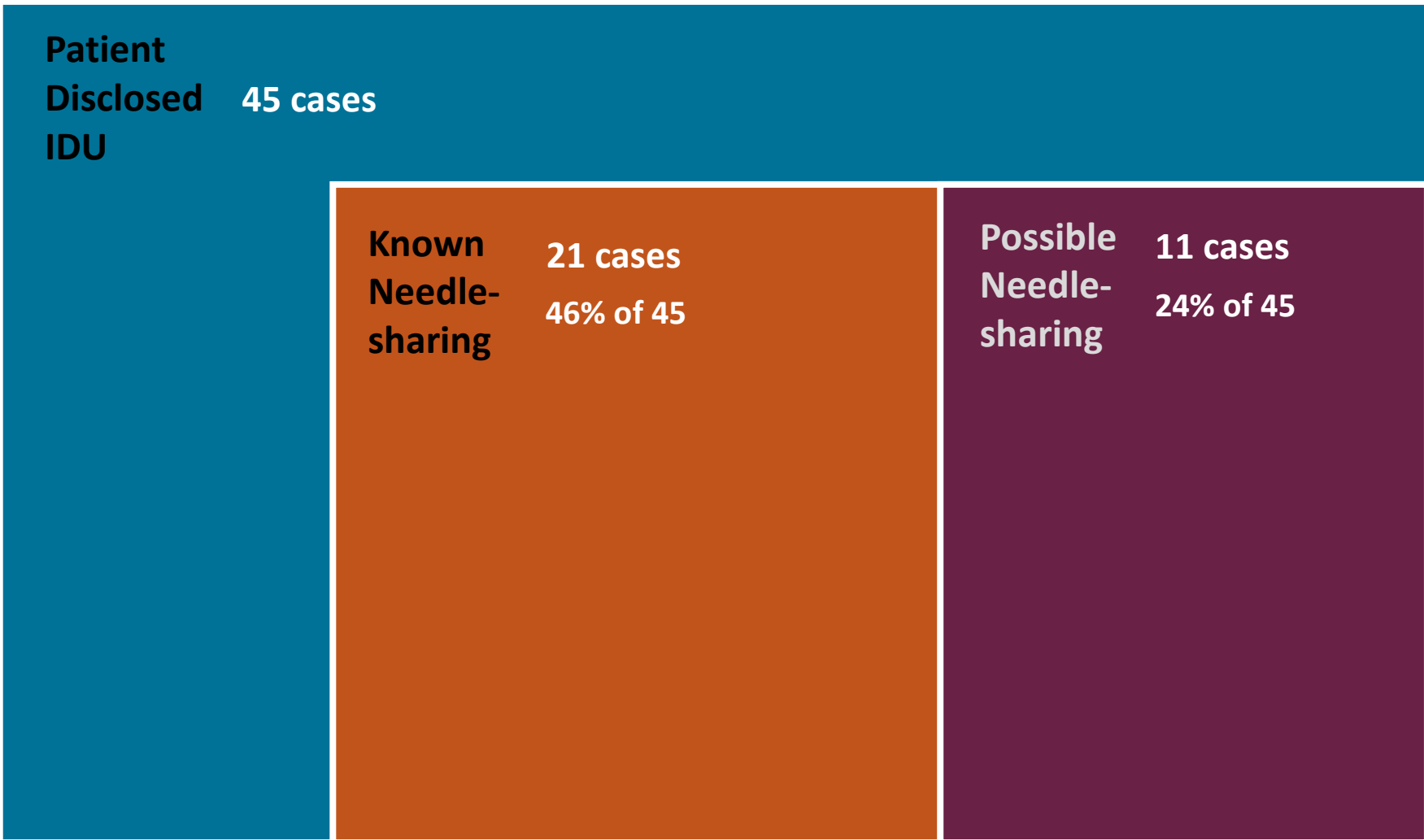
**Patient
Disclosed 45 cases
IDU**

Reported Injection Drug Use 38.9% 163 cases
Patient OR Provider

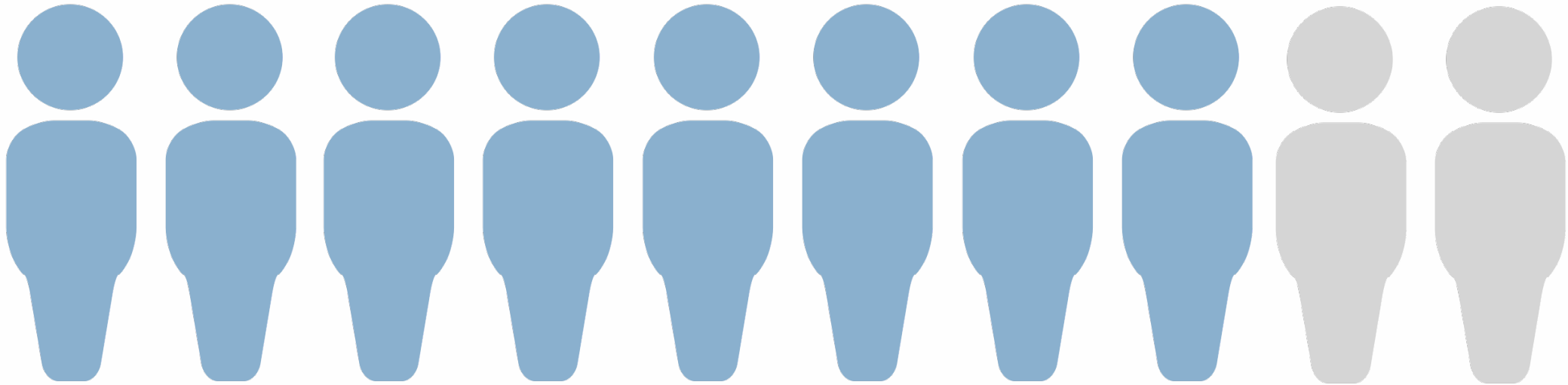
**Patient
Disclosed IDU 45 cases**

**Known
Needle-
sharing 21 cases
46% of 45**

Reported Injection Drug Use 38.9% 163 cases
Patient OR Provider

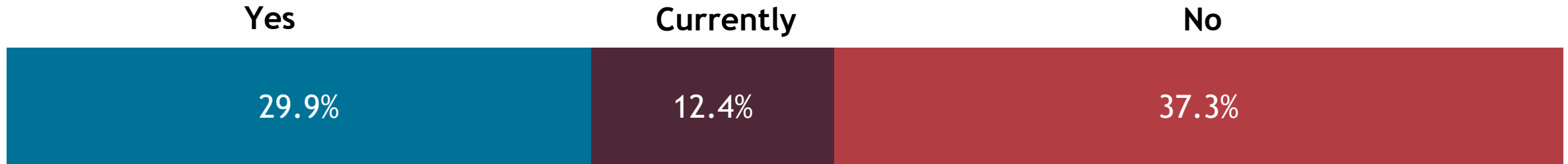


8 out of 10 patients reported that they had a provider.



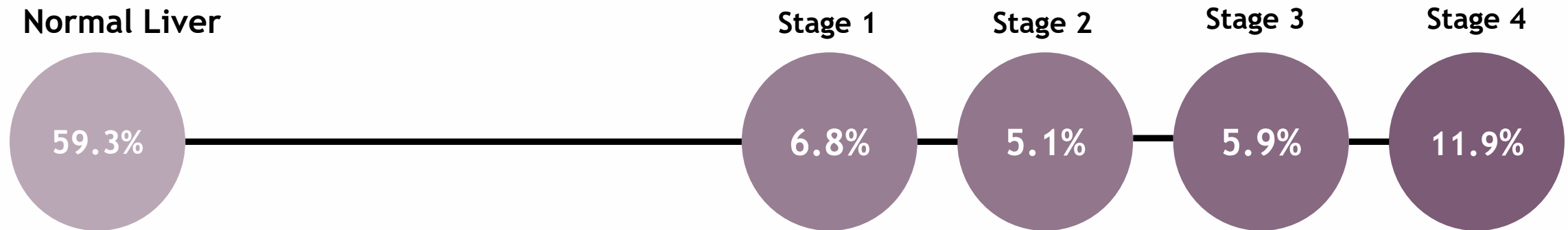
N = 176

42.5% of patients have been or are currently being assessed for liver damage.




N = 394

Of those assessed, the majority had normal livers and no damage.



N = 118



Testing and Treatment

People newly reported with hepatitis C who received RNA testing and reflex RNA testing

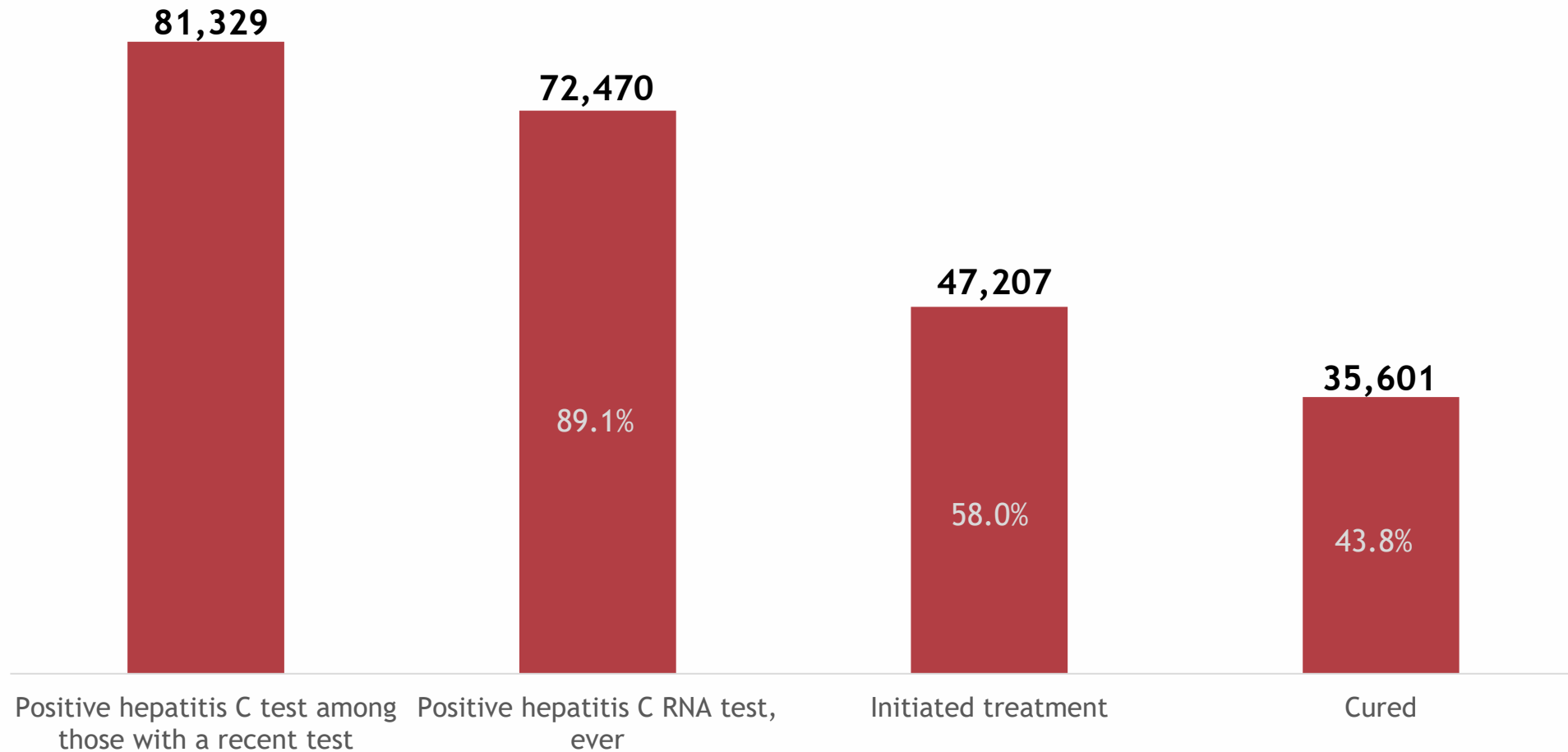
N=10,810



Care Cascade for People in New York City Recently Reported

Positive hepatitis C test regardless of year of first report

July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018



Deaths



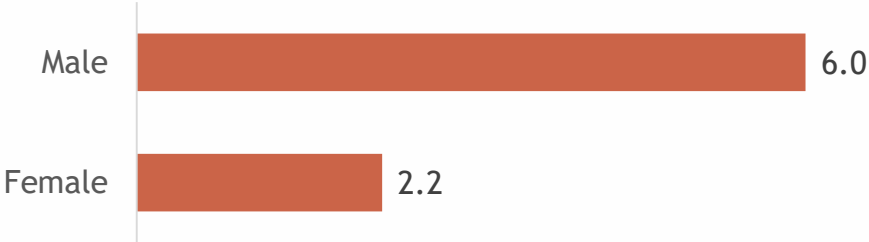
Number of deaths in 2017



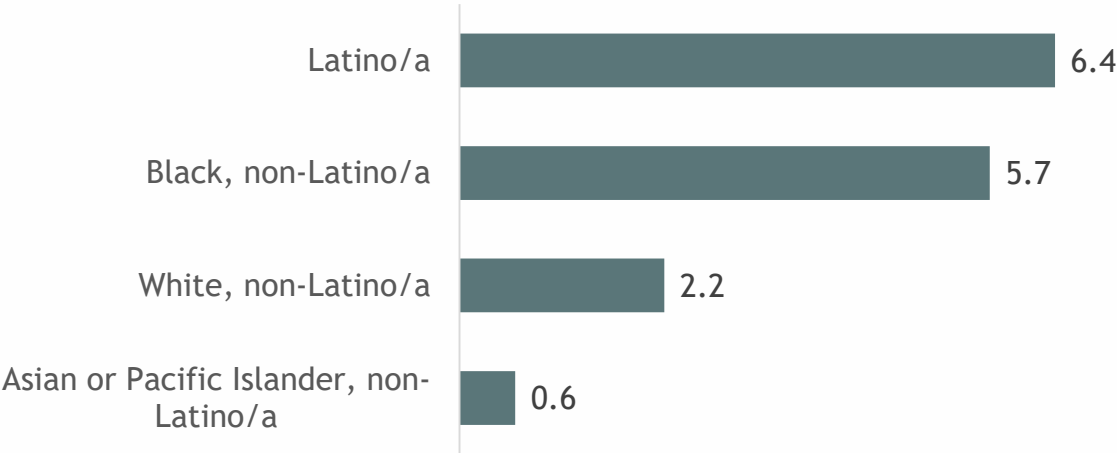
Percentage change from 2016

Age-adjusted death rate **per 100,000** people among New York City residents where hepatitis C is listed as the cause of death in 2017.

Sex



Race and Ethnicity



Prevalence Estimate





116,000

People living with hepatitis C infection
in New York City*

*Surveillance-based hep C prevalence estimate in 2015

Prevalence

- Reported with chronic hep C
- Alive
- Living in NYC in 2015
- No report of negative RNA

—

Spontaneous
clearance and
cured pre-2014

+

Undiagnosed/
unreported

= 116,000



Questions?

The background of the slide is a stylized illustration of the Manhattan skyline and bridges. It features a large, light blue circle in the center, which serves as a backdrop for the text. The background is composed of various shades of blue, yellow, and grey, representing the sky, water, and city buildings. The bridges are depicted with yellow and grey lines, and the city skyline is shown in the background with various building shapes.

Thank you!

Contact:

Irma Kocer

ikocer@health.nyc.gov