

Hepatitis B in NYC: Opportunities for Elimination

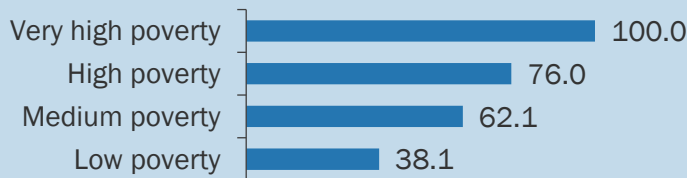
241,000 Estimated number of people with hepatitis B in NYC*

28% Percentage of people ages 18 to 34 vaccinated against hepatitis B**

*For information about how the hepatitis B prevalence estimate is calculated, see Appendix 1.
 **Reported through hepatitis C enhanced surveillance

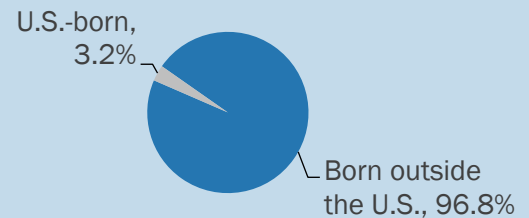
Elimination of hepatitis B is possible with the vaccine, yet many adults are unvaccinated. Hepatitis B disproportionately affects people who are foreign-born and live in high-poverty neighborhoods.

Rate of hepatitis B infection per 100,000 people by neighborhood poverty level



The rate of hepatitis B infection in very high-poverty neighborhoods is 2.5 times the rate in low-poverty neighborhoods.

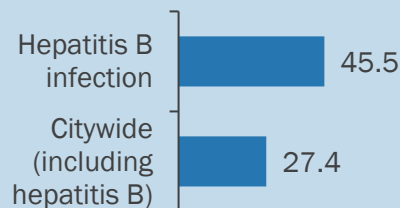
The majority of pregnant people reported with a hepatitis B infection were born outside of the United States (U.S.).



Hepatitis B can be treated to reduce the risk of liver disease, liver cancer and premature death, yet almost half of NYC residents with hepatitis B remain undiagnosed.

46% Almost half of NYC residents with hepatitis B are estimated to be undiagnosed.³

Percentage of people who died prematurely



The percentage of people with hepatitis B who die prematurely is 1.5 times higher than all premature deaths in NYC.

Health Department Response

The Health Department has worked to eliminate hepatitis B by:

- Contacting more than 1,000 parents each year to ensure newborns receive hepatitis B prophylaxis and complete vaccination to protect them from infection
- Monitoring NYC hospitals to assess coverage of hepatitis B vaccination of newborns
- Expanding hepatitis B patient navigation services in neighborhoods with high rates of hepatitis B, reaching more than 1,500 people with hepatitis B testing, linkage to care and care coordination services
- Training more than 1,000 health care providers to screen and treat hepatitis B