

NC Department of Health and Human Services

Viral Hepatitis C Epidemiology in North Carolina, 2020

**Division of Public Health/Epidemiology
Section/Communicable Disease Branch**

November 2021

Where to find Hepatitis B/C Surveillance Information?

The screenshot displays the NCDHHS website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for 'HOME', 'About Us', 'Divisions', and 'Contact Us'. The main header features the NCDHHS logo and the 'Epidemiology' section. Below this, a horizontal menu lists categories: 'INDIVIDUALS & FAMILIES', 'LOCAL HEALTH DEPTS', 'HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS', 'SCHOOLS, BUSINESSES & COMMUNITY GROUPS', and 'Facts & Figures'. The 'Facts & Figures' section is highlighted, showing a breadcrumb trail: 'DPH > Epidemiology > Communicable Diseases > Facts & Figures > N.C. HIV/STD'. The main content area is titled 'Facts & Figures' and 'North Carolina HIV/AIDS, STDs, and Viral Hepatitis B and C'. It includes a 'What We Do' section explaining the unit's role in analyzing STD data and creating reports. A 'Data' section offers buttons for 'Annual Reports', 'Quarterly Reports', 'Fact Sheets and Slides', 'Archive', and 'North Carolina HIV/STD Epidemiologic Profile'. A 'Forms' section has a 'How to Report' button. A 'Most Recent' section features a document titled 'North Carolina HIV/STD Quarterly Surveillance Report Vol. 2019, No. 2'. The footer contains the NCDHHS logo, 'NC DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES', and contact information.

<https://epi.dph.ncdhhs.gov/cd/stds/figures.html>

Hepatitis C in United States and North Carolina

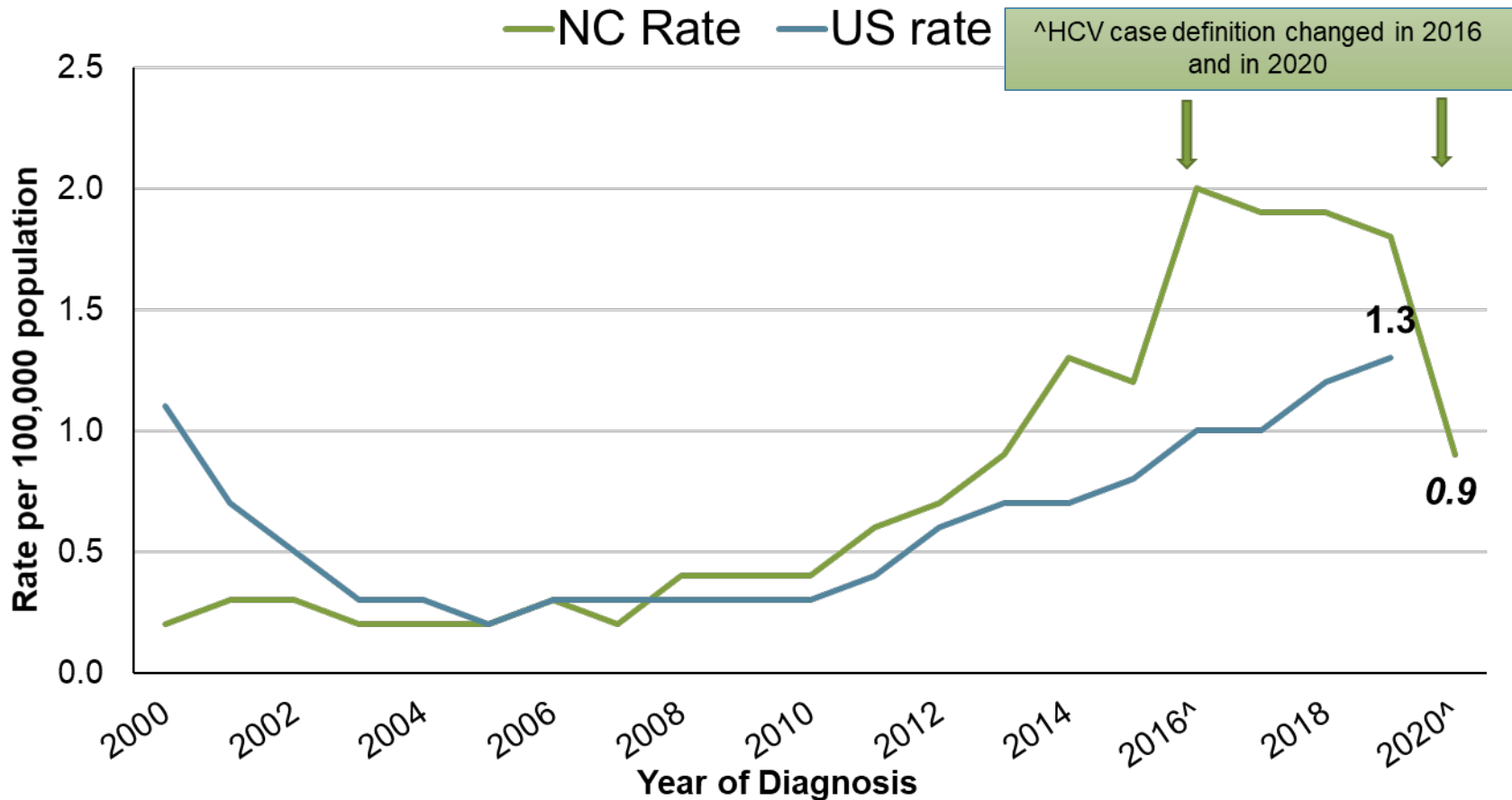
- Number of reported acute HCV cases in 2019¹: 4,136
 - Estimated number of new HCV cases in 2019¹: 57,500 (95% CI: 45,500-196,000)
 - Increase associated with rising rates of injection drug use and improved case detection¹
 - From 2005 to 2019, the greatest increase in the rate of acute HCV occurred among the 20-39 age group¹
- Using national prevalence data, CDC estimates that 2.4 million people are living with HCV in the U.S.²
- In North Carolina, we estimate at least 200,000 people are living with HCV
- In North Carolina*:
 - 100 people were diagnosed with acute HCV in 2020
 - There were 72,552 people diagnosed with chronic HCV and presumed alive at the end of 2020
 - 12,313 people were newly reported with chronic HCV in 2020
- There is no vaccine for HCV, but there is a cure!!

¹Data only available for 2019. Surveillance for Viral Hepatitis-United States, 2019 from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (<https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/statistics/2019surveillance/HepC.htm>).

²Hepatitis C Overview. <https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/hcv/hcvfaq.htm#section1>.

*Note: 2020 data should be treated with caution due to reduced availability of testing caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Data is italicized for this reason.

Acute HCV Rates in North Carolina and United States, 2000-2020*

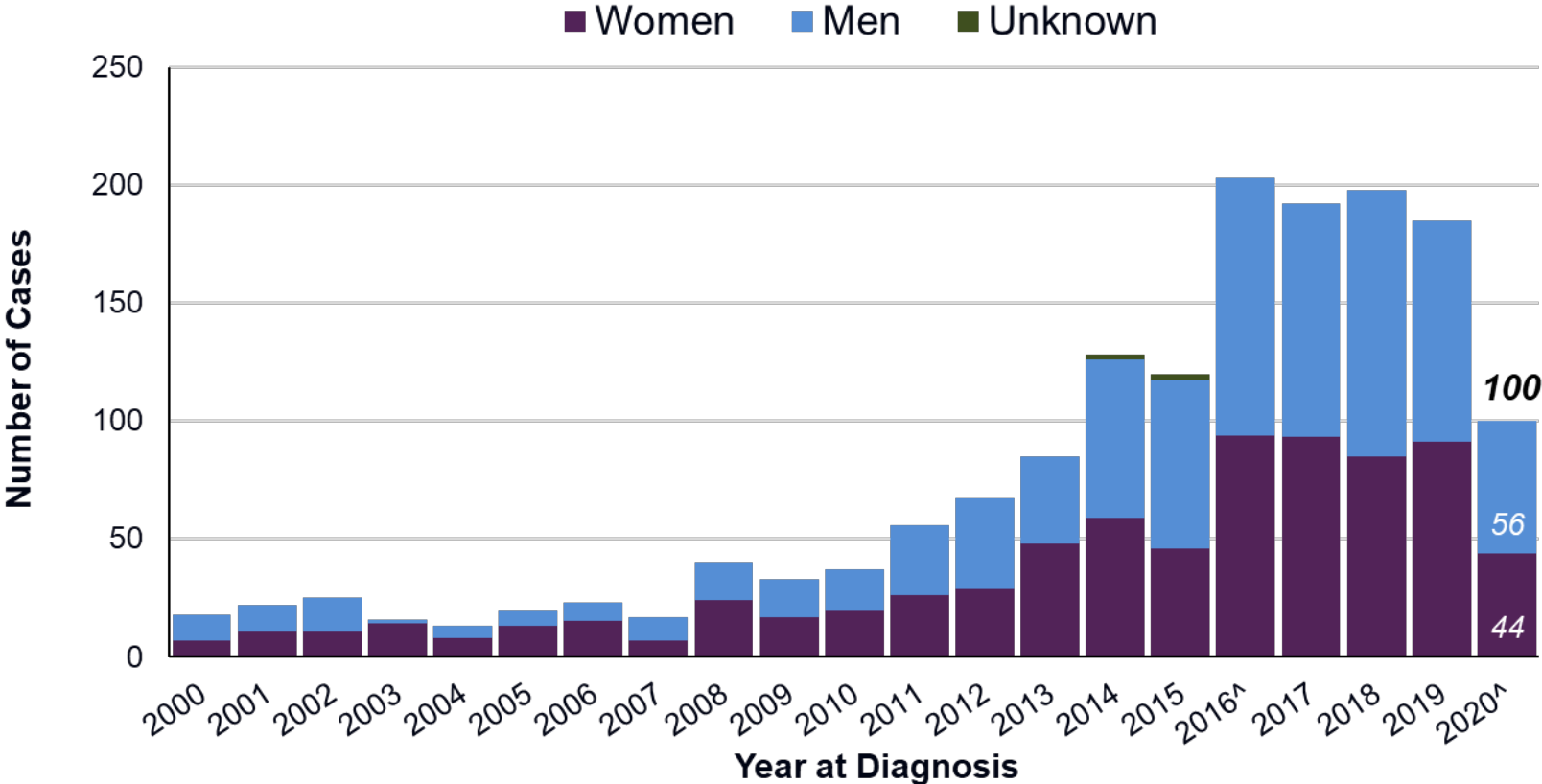


*Note: 2020 data should be treated with caution due to reduced availability of testing caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Data is italicized for this reason.

^Case definition for hepatitis C changed in 2016 and in 2020.

Data Source: North Carolina Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NC EDSS) (data as of August 1, 2021) and Surveillance for Viral Hepatitis, United States, 2000-2019 CDC reports (<https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/statistics/2019surveillance/HepC.htm>).

Acute HCV Cases by Gender in North Carolina 2000-2020*



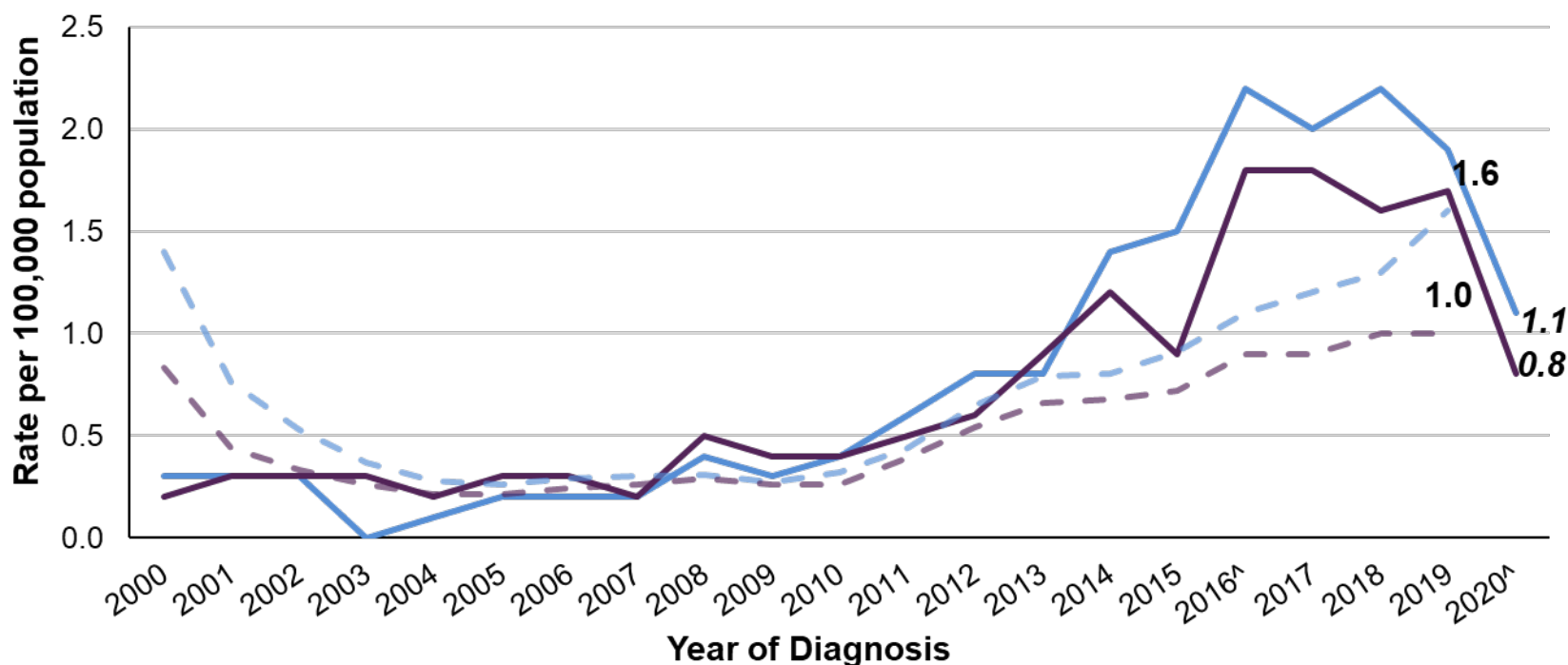
*Note: 2020 data should be treated with caution due to reduced availability of testing caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Data is italicized for this reason.

^{^^}Case definition for hepatitis C changed in 2016 and then again in 2020.

Data Source: North Carolina Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NC EDSS) (data as of August 1, 2021).

Acute HCV Rates by Gender in North Carolina and United States, 2000-2020*

— NC Rate-Men — NC Rate-Women - - - US Rate-Men - - - US Rate-Women

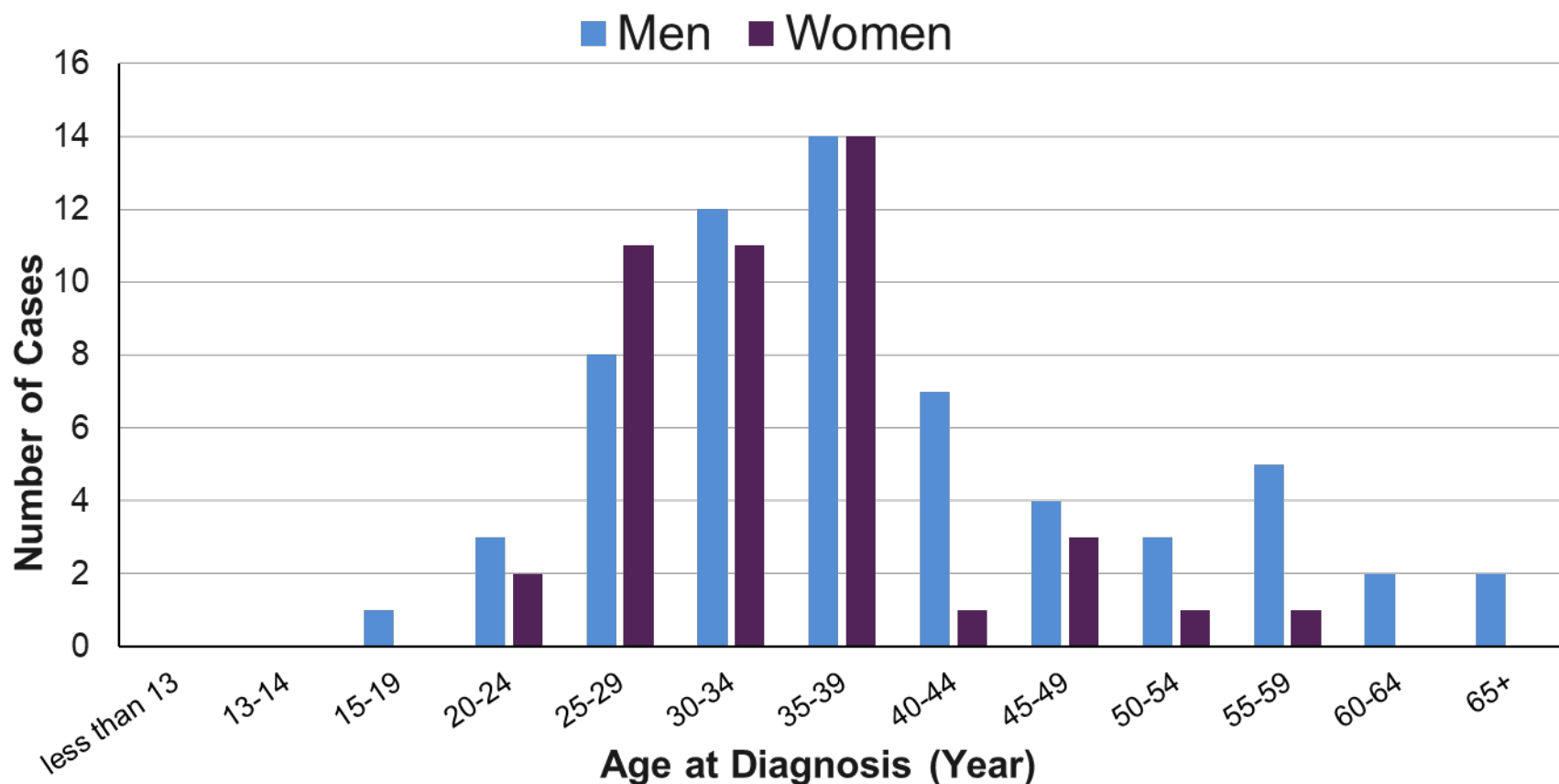


*Note: 2020 data should be treated with caution due to reduced availability of testing caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Data is italicized for this reason.

[^]Case definition for hepatitis C changed in 2016 and in 2020.

Data Source: North Carolina Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NC EDSS) (data as of August 1, 2021) and Surveillance for Viral Hepatitis, United States, 2000-2019 CDC reports (<https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/statistics/2019surveillance/HepC.htm>).

Age Distribution of Acute HCV Cases by Gender in North Carolina, 2020*

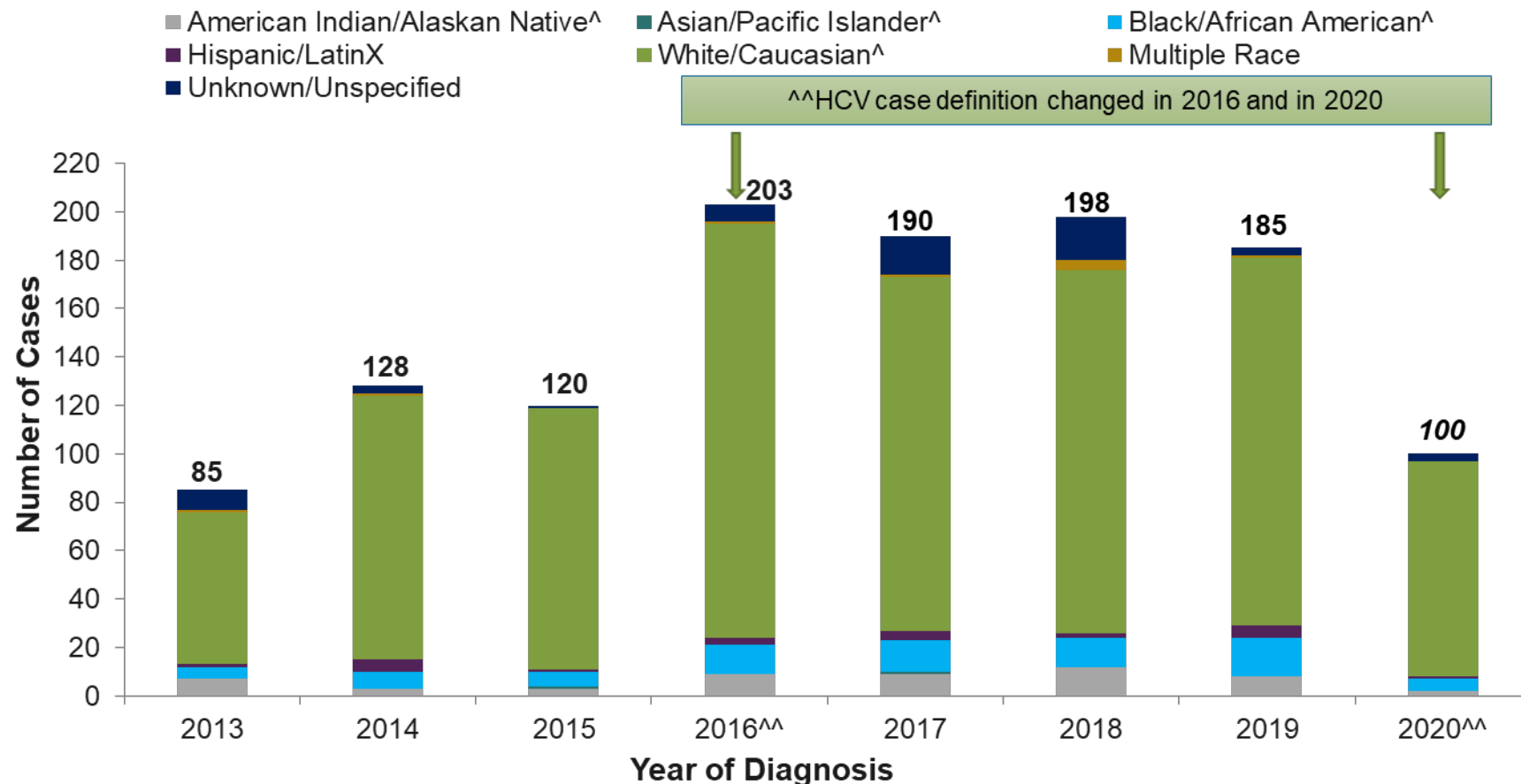


*Note: 2020 data should be treated with caution due to reduced availability of testing caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Case definition for hepatitis C changed in 2020.

Data Source: North Carolina Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NC EDSS) (data as of August 1, 2021).

Acute HCV Cases by Race/Ethnicity North Carolina 2013-2020*



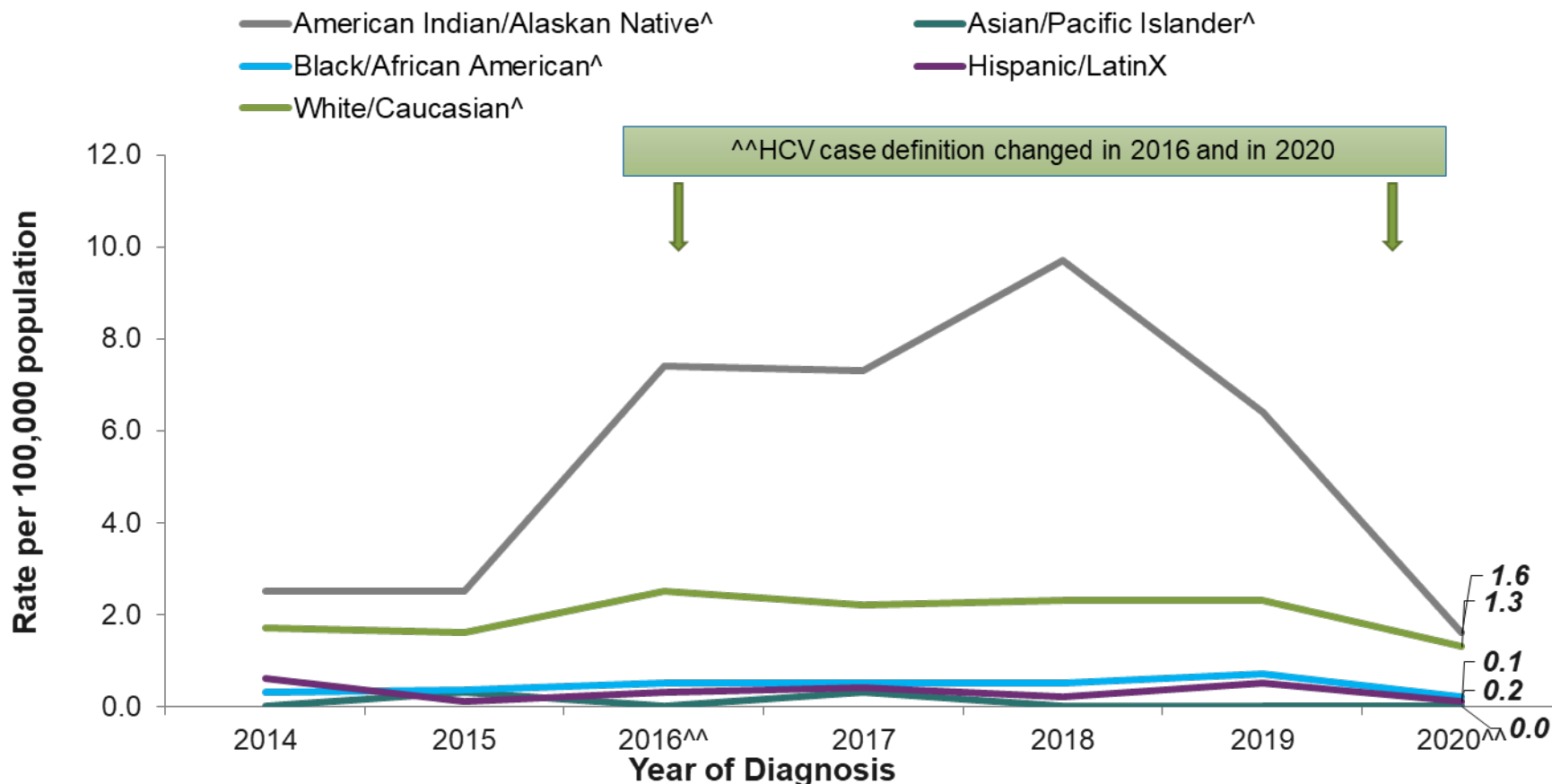
*Note: 2020 data should be treated with caution due to reduced availability of testing caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Data is italicized for this reason.

^Non-Hispanic/LatinX.

^^Case definition for hepatitis C changed in 2016 and in 2020.

Data Source: North Carolina Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NC EDSS) (data as of August 1, 2021).

Acute HCV Rates by Race/Ethnicity North Carolina 2013-2020*



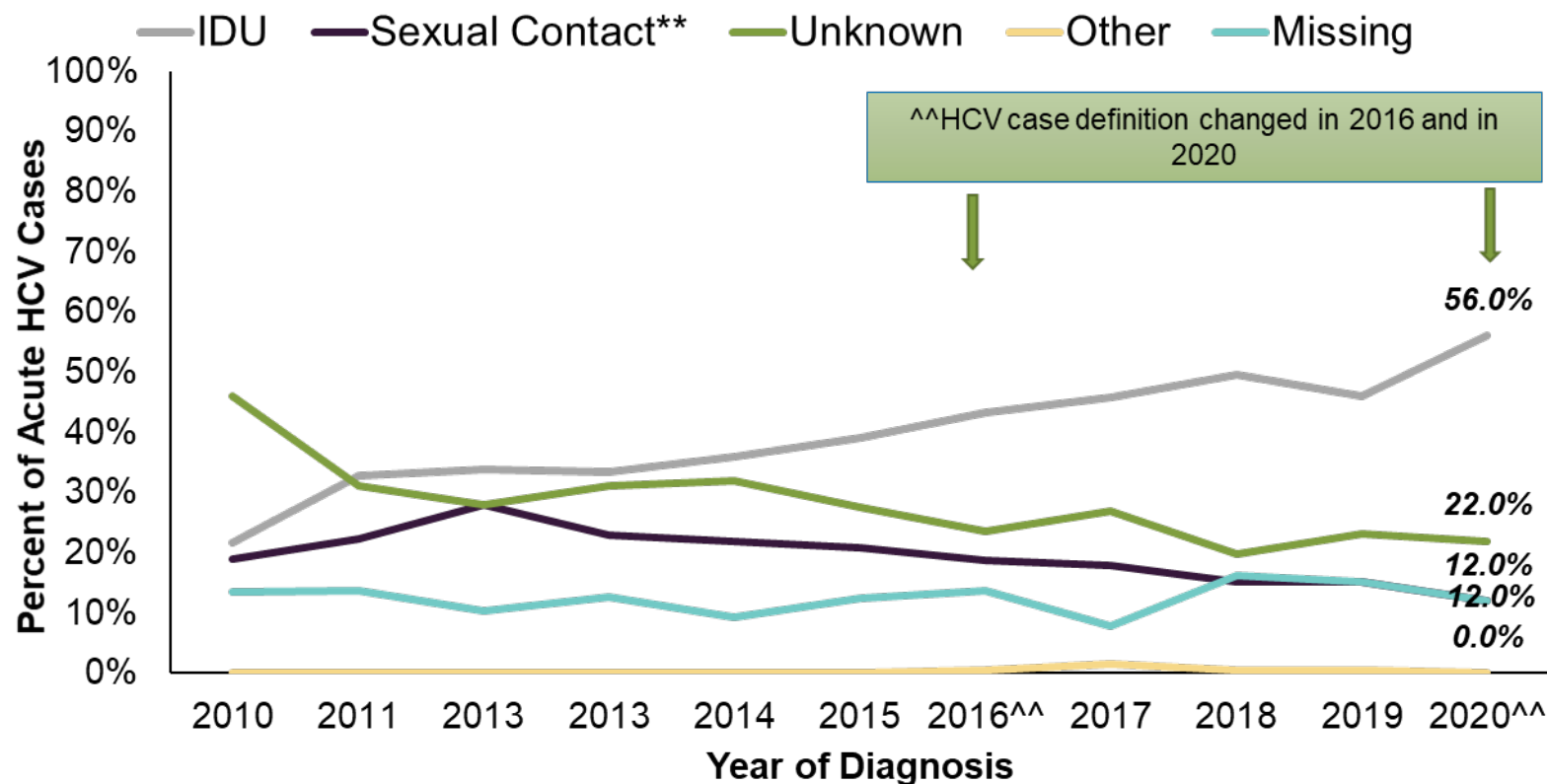
*Note: 2020 data should be treated with caution due to reduced availability of testing caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Data is italicized for this reason.

[^]Non-Hispanic/LatinX.

^{^^}Case definition for hepatitis C changed in 2016 and in 2020.

Data Source: North Carolina Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NC EDSS) (data as of August 1, 2021).

Acute HCV Cases by Self-Reported Risk[^] North Carolina 2010-2020*



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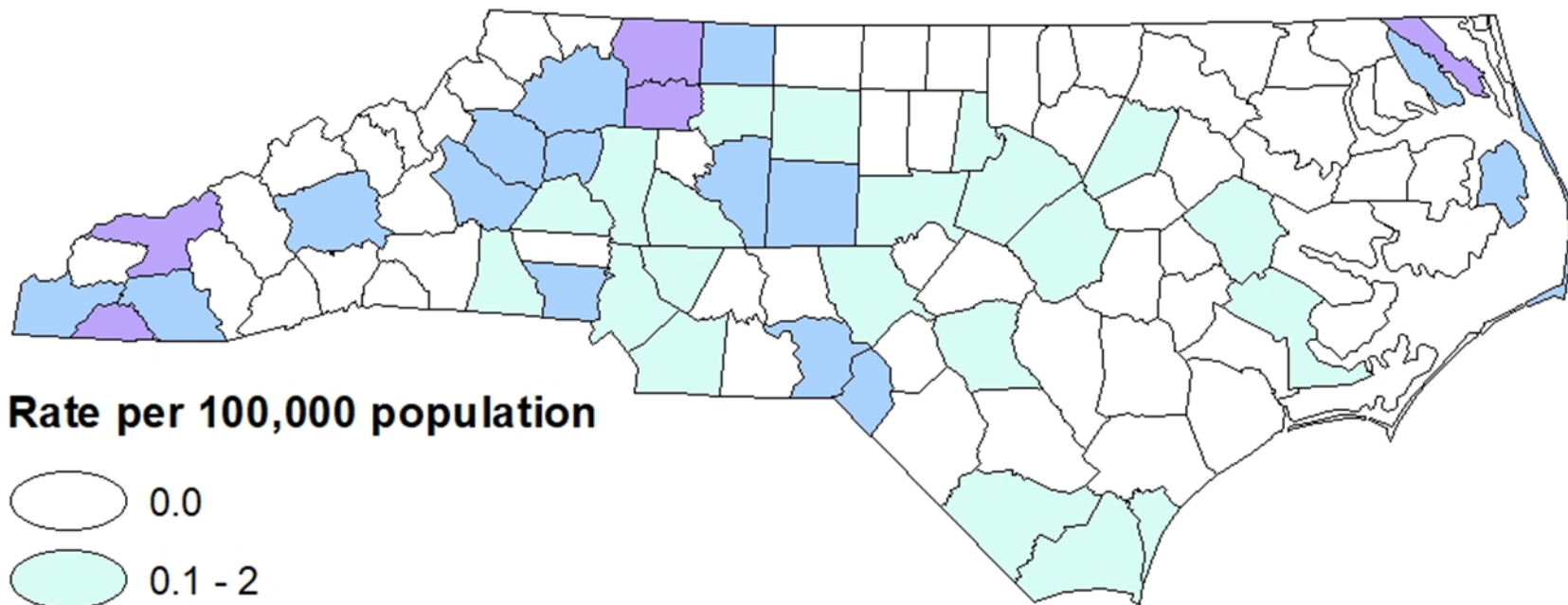
[^]Risk is based on a hierarchical risk. Rates are not presented due to the lack of population data for the exposure groups. Other risk includes healthcare exposure or contact with a positive HCV individual.

**It is likely that sexual contact (heterosexual or MSM), while true for the patient, is not the transmission route for the virus. These data likely reflect under-reporting of higher-risk exposures such as injecting drug use.

^{^^}Case definition for hepatitis C changed in 2016 and in 2020.

Data Source: North Carolina Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NC EDSS) (data as of August 1, 2021).

Acute HCV County Rates in North Carolina 2020*

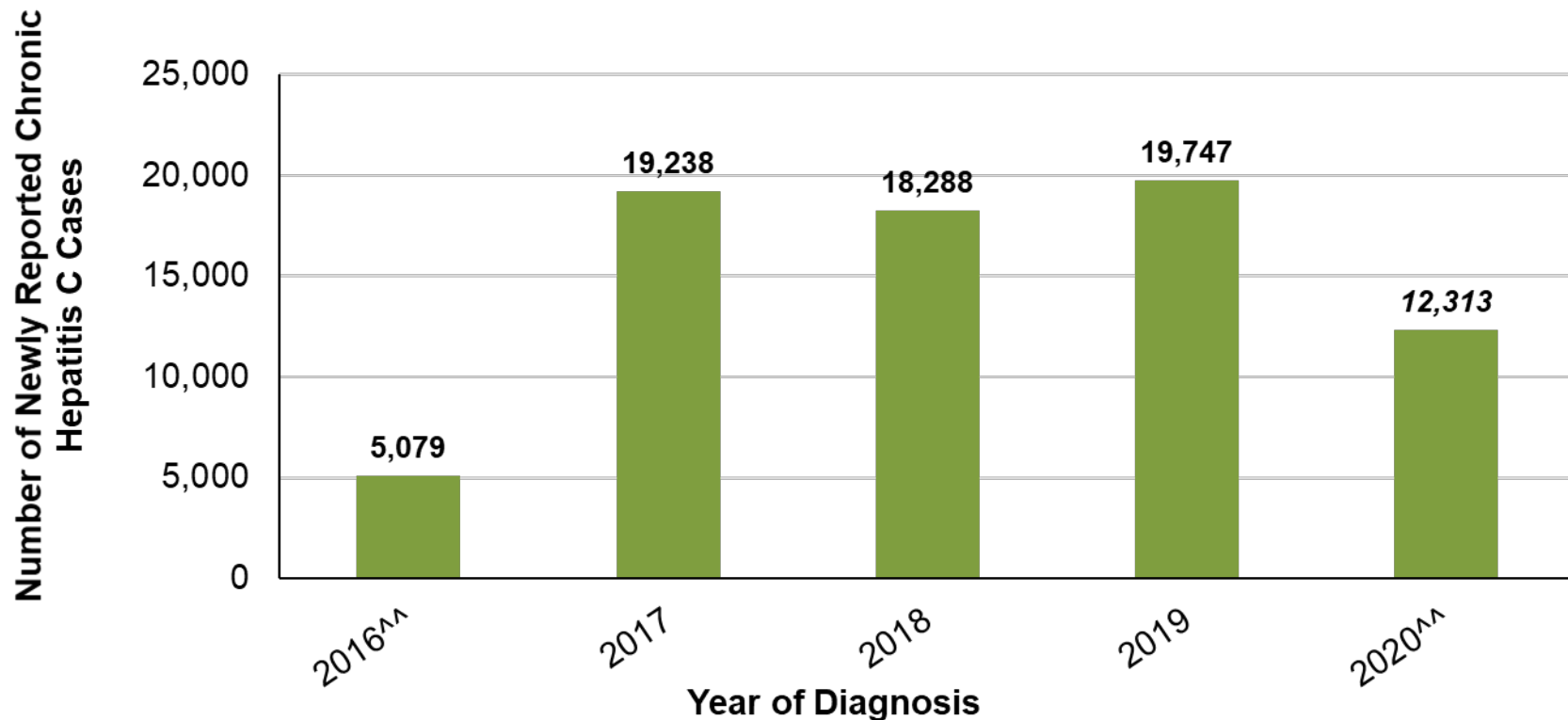


Rate per 100,000 population



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Data Source: North Carolina Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NC EDSS) (data as of August 1, 2021).

Number of Chronic HCV Reported in North Carolina, 2016[^]-2020[^]*

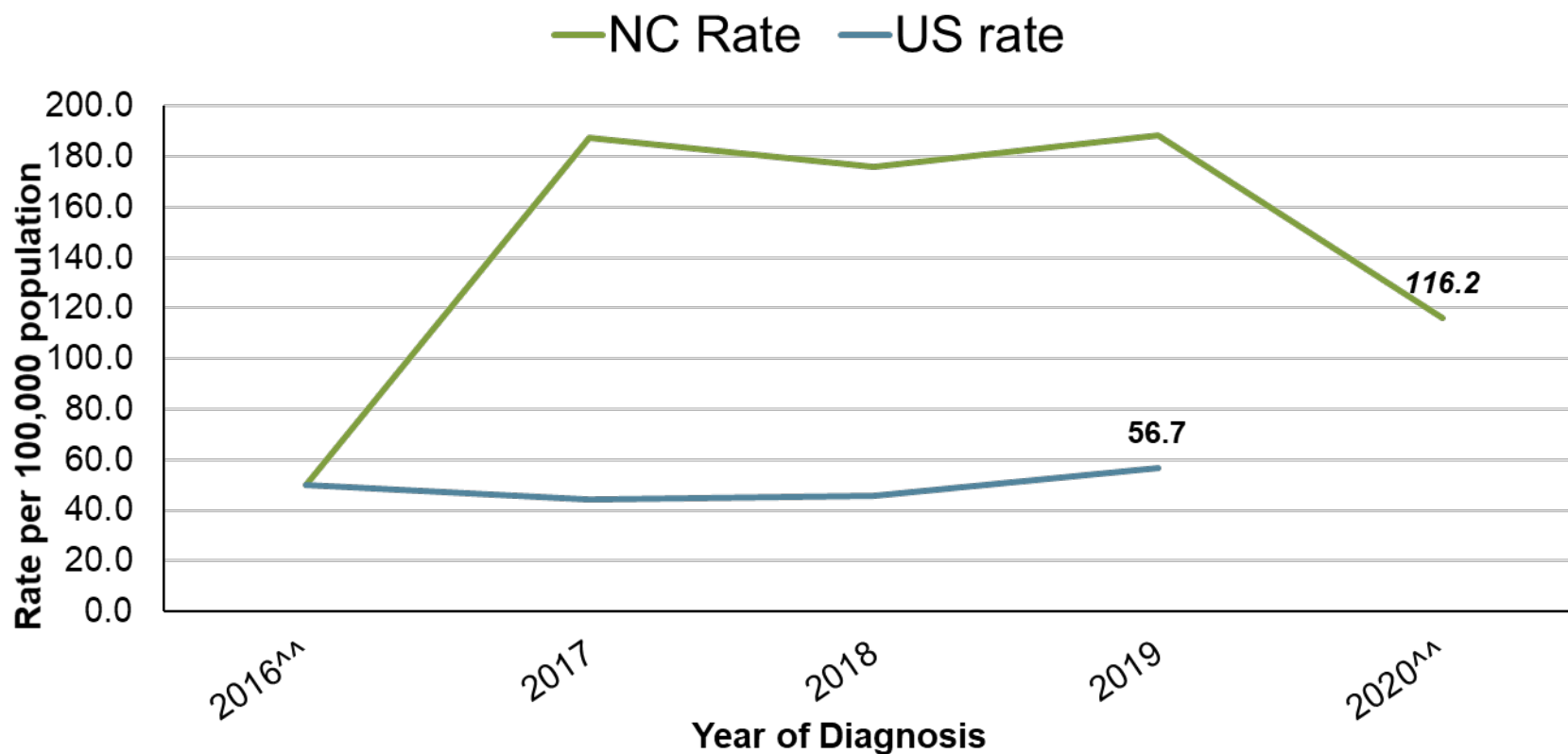


*Note: 2020 data should be treated with caution due to reduced availability of testing caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Data is italicized for this reason.

[^]Case definition for hepatitis C changed in 2016 and in 2020.

Data Source: North Carolina Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NC EDSS) (data as of August 1, 2021).

Chronic HCV Rates in North Carolina and United States, 2016[^]-2020*

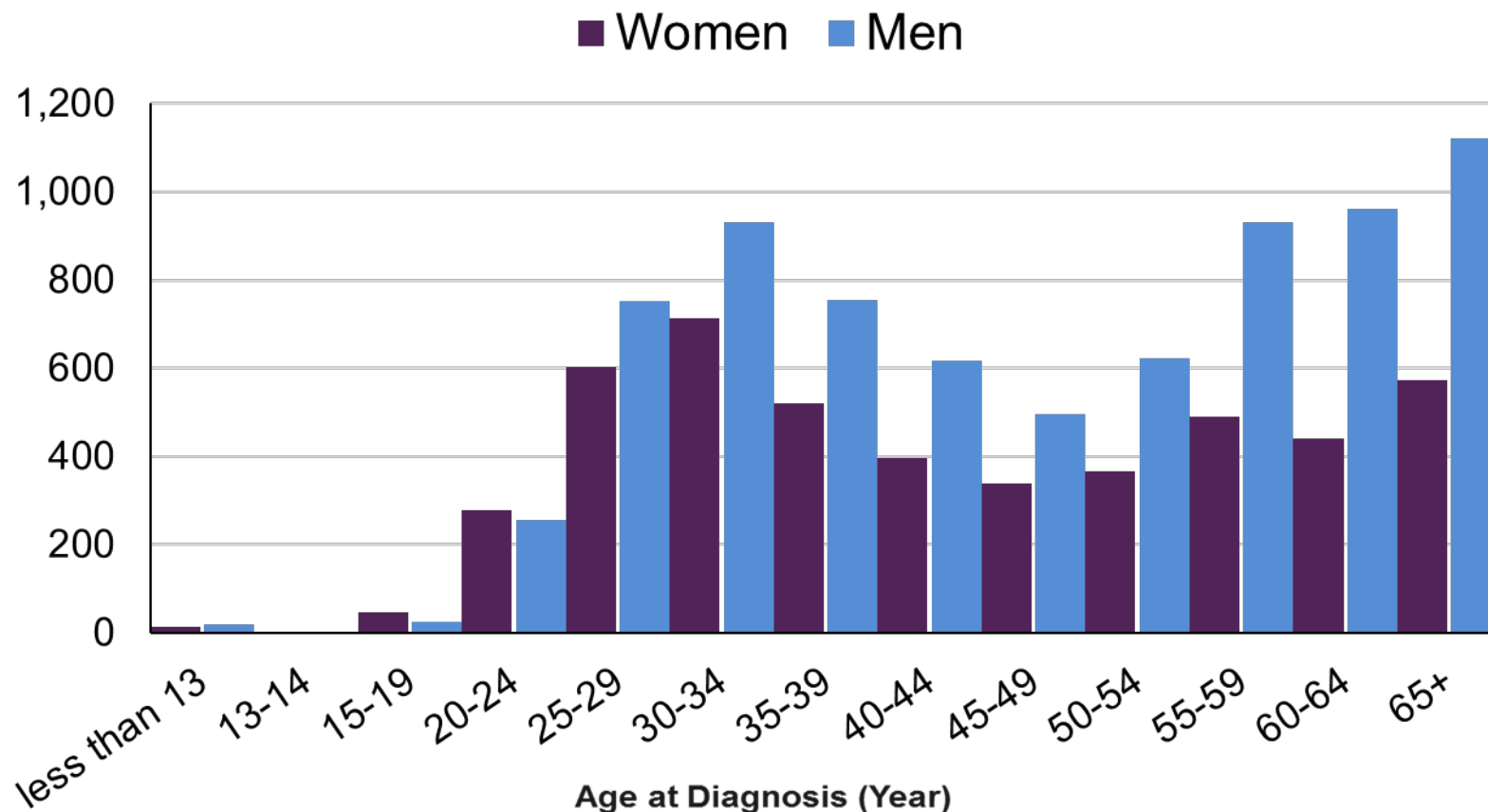


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[^]Case definition for hepatitis C changed in 2016 and then again in 2020.

Data Source: North Carolina Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NC EDSS) (data as of August 1, 2021) and Surveillance for Viral Hepatitis, United States, 2000-2019 CDC reports (<https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/statistics/2019surveillance/HepC.htm>).

Age Distribution of Chronic HCV Cases by Gender in North Carolina, 2020*

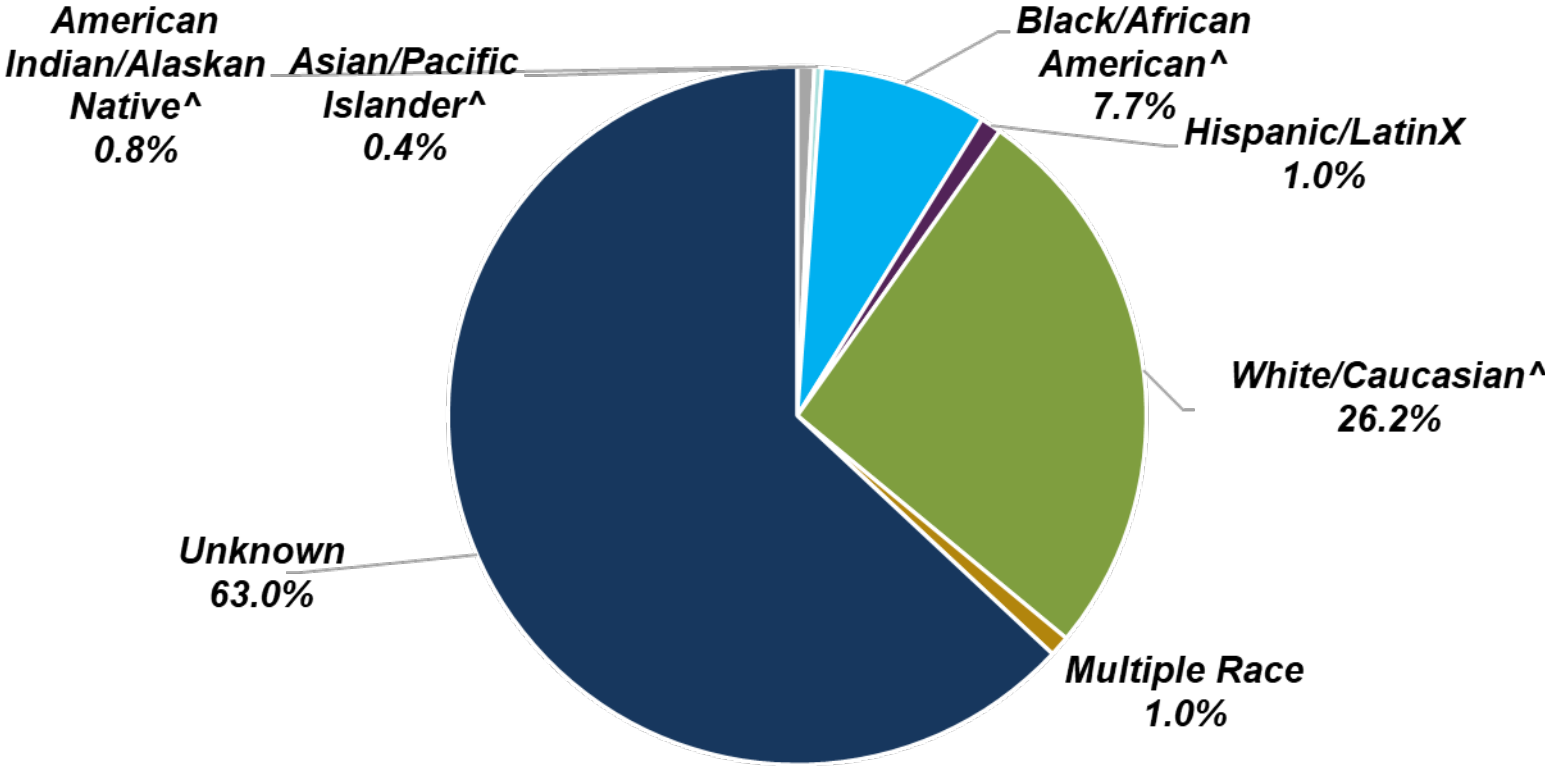


*Note: 2020 data should be treated with caution due to reduced availability of testing caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Case definition for hepatitis C changed in 2020.

Data Source: North Carolina Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NC EDSS) (data as of August 1, 2021).

Chronic HCV Cases by Race/Ethnicity North Carolina 2020*



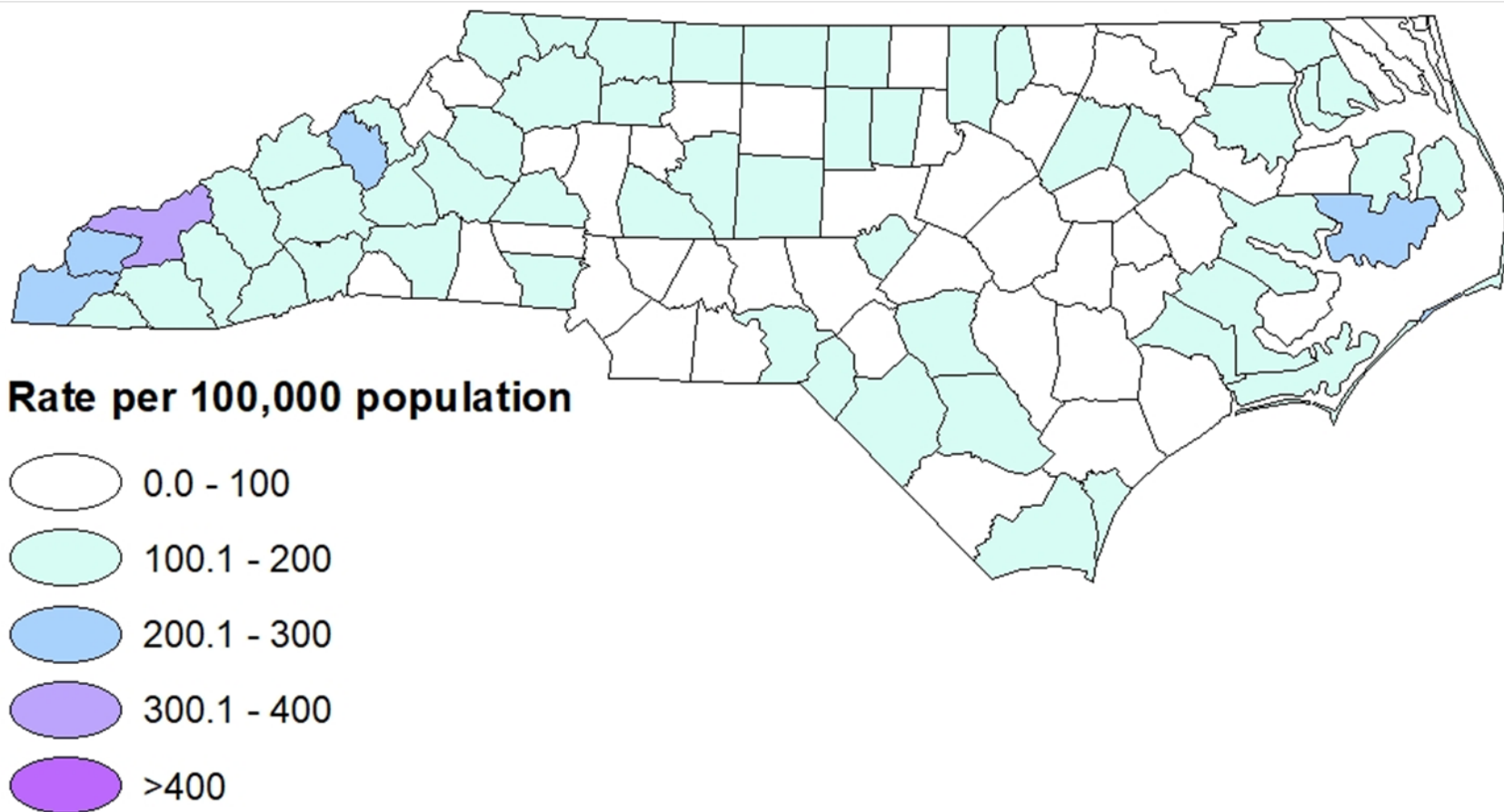
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Case definition for hepatitis C changed in 2020.

Data Source: North Carolina Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NC EDSS) (data as of August 1, 2021).

Chronic HCV County Rates in North Carolina 2020*

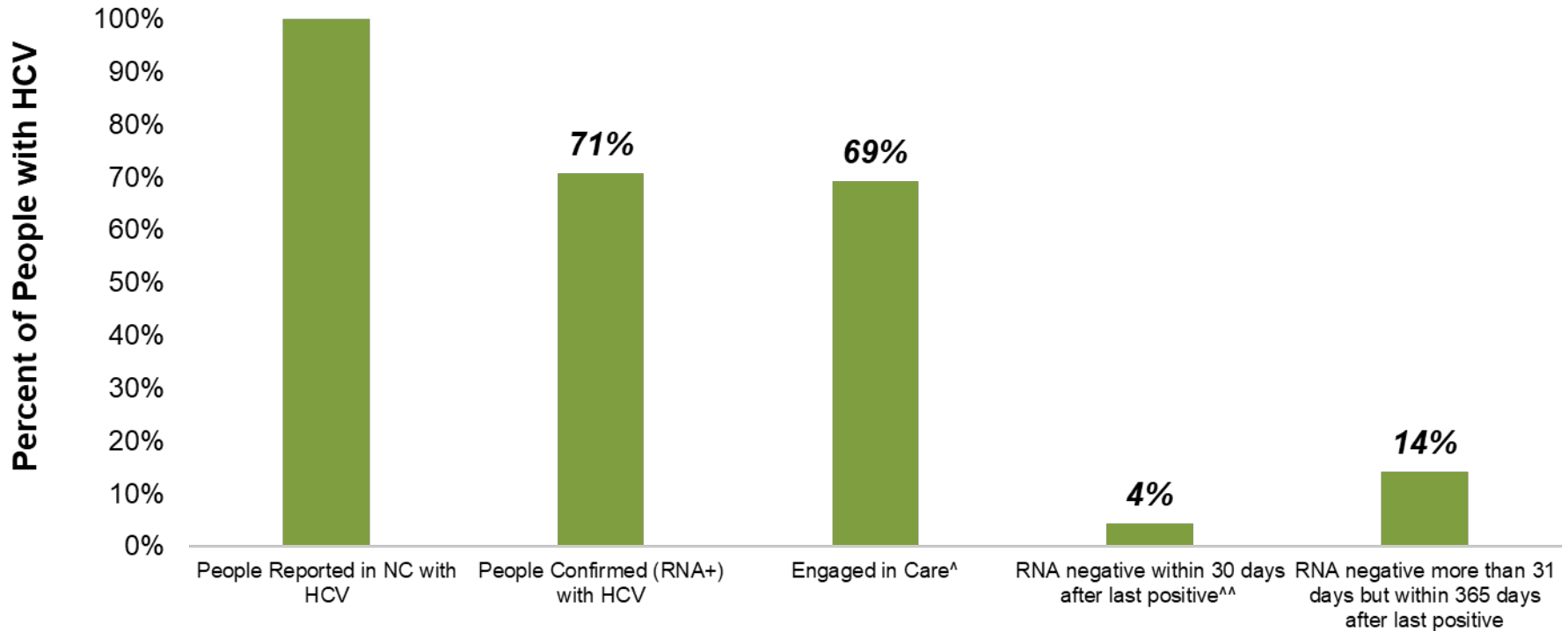


Concentrations in some counties may be due to increased availability to testing.

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Data Source: North Carolina Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NC EDSS) (data as of August 2, 2020).

Hepatitis C Treatment Cascade, 2020*



[^]Engaged in care is defined as having an additional RNA after their initial date of report to public health.

^{^^}RNA-negative less than 30 days of positive is a potential indicator of natural clearance, and therefore is its own parameter. Negative RNA results are reported into the surveillance system only where an HCV record matches to a subsequent negative test.

*Note: 2020 data should be treated with caution due to reduced availability of testing caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Data is italicized for this reason.

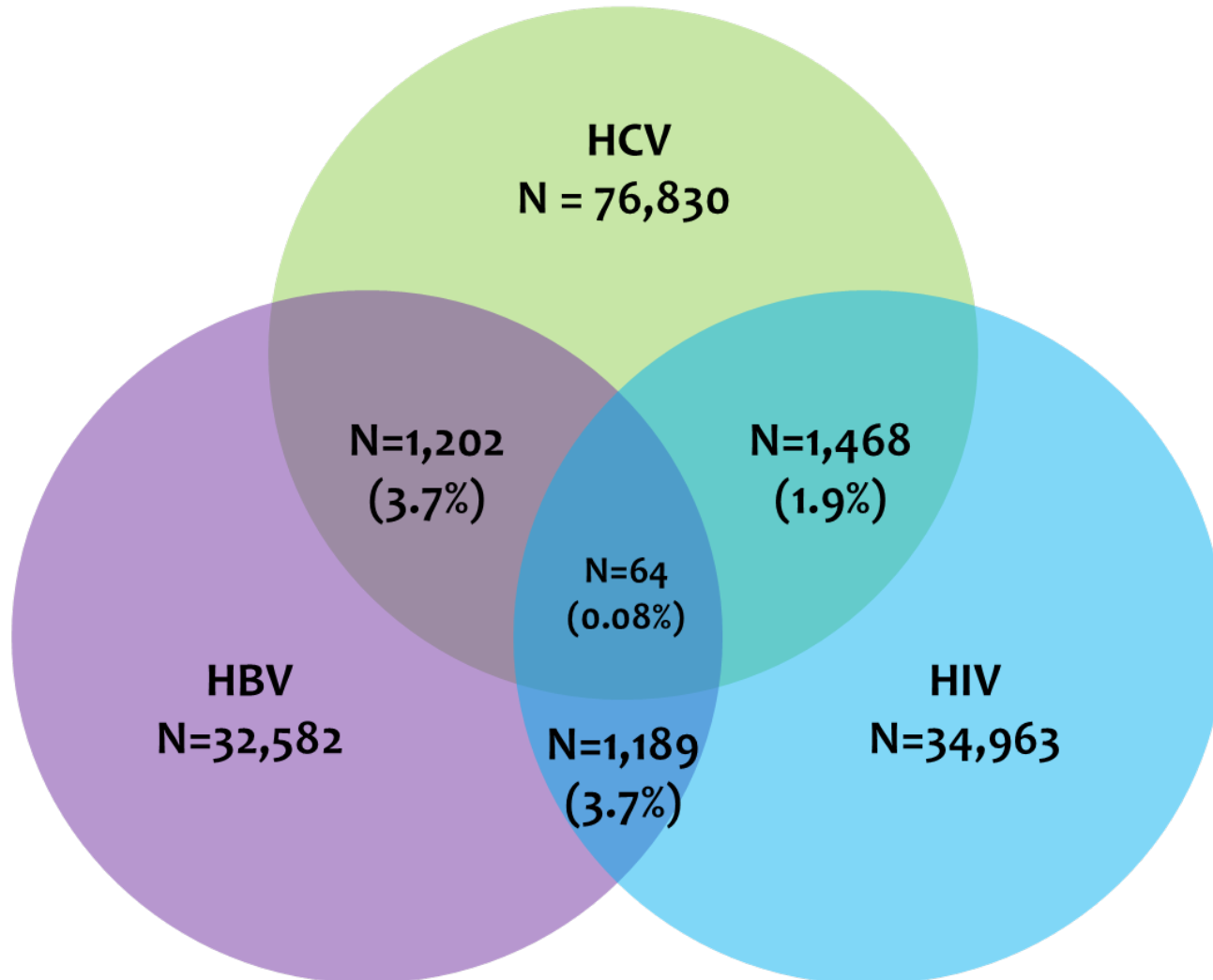
Case definition for hepatitis C changed in 2016 and in 2020.

Includes people reported with acute hepatitis C starting in 2020.

Data Source: North Carolina Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NC EDSS) (data as of August 1, 2021).

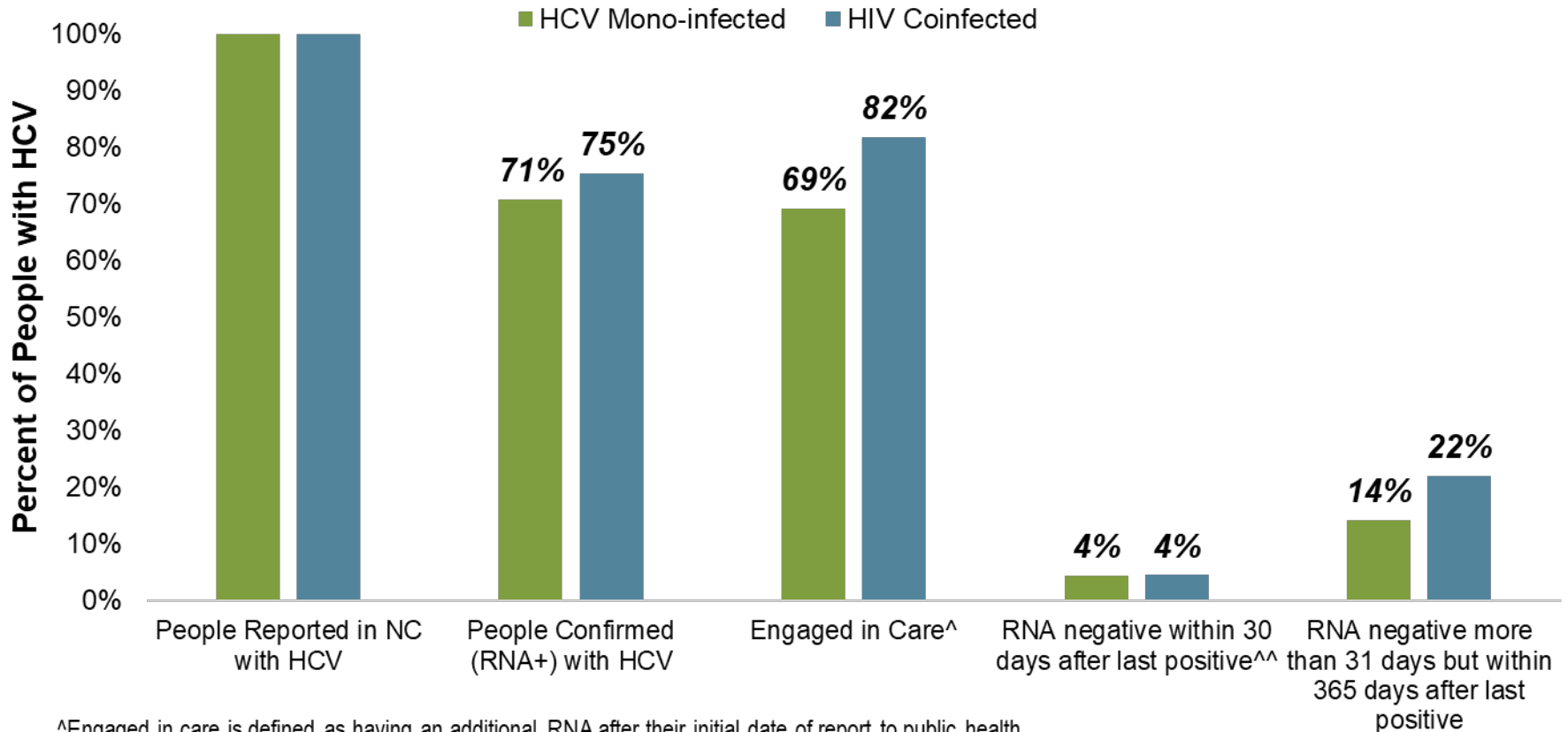
Viral Hepatitis and HIV

2020 HIV/Hepatitis B/Hepatitis C Coinfection



Data Source: enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 28, 2021) and North Carolina Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NC EDSS) (data as of August 1, 2021).

HIV and HCV Coinfected Treatment Cascade, 2020*



[^]Engaged in care is defined as having an additional RNA after their initial date of report to public health.

^{^^}RNA-negative less than 30 days of positive is a potential indicator of natural clearance, and therefore is its own parameter.

Negative RNA results are reported into the surveillance system only where an HCV record matches to a subsequent negative test.

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