
HEPATITIS C IN NEW JERSEY

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Facts About Hepatitis C (HCV)



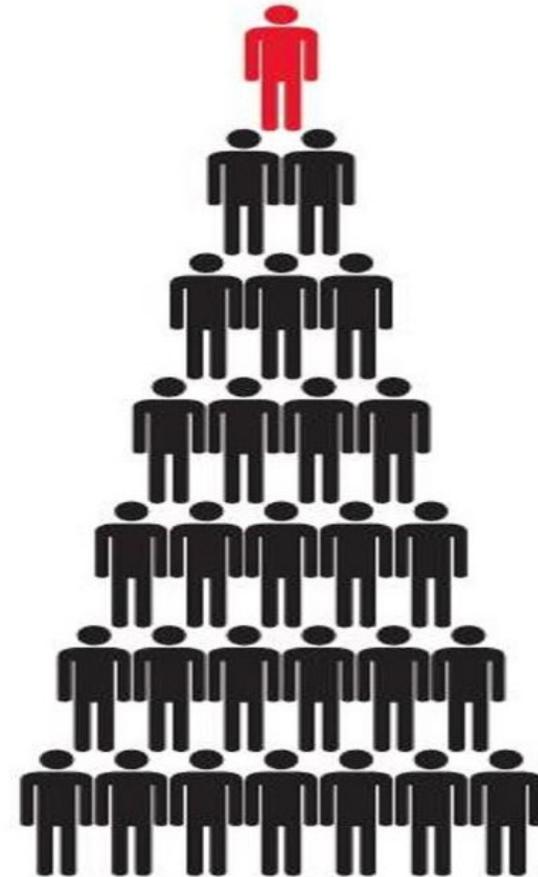
- Most common chronic bloodborne infection in the U.S.
- Globally, 58 million living with HCV.¹
- 2.4 million people in the U.S. are estimated to be living with HCV.²
- In New Jersey, approximately 61,200 people are living with HCV.

References:

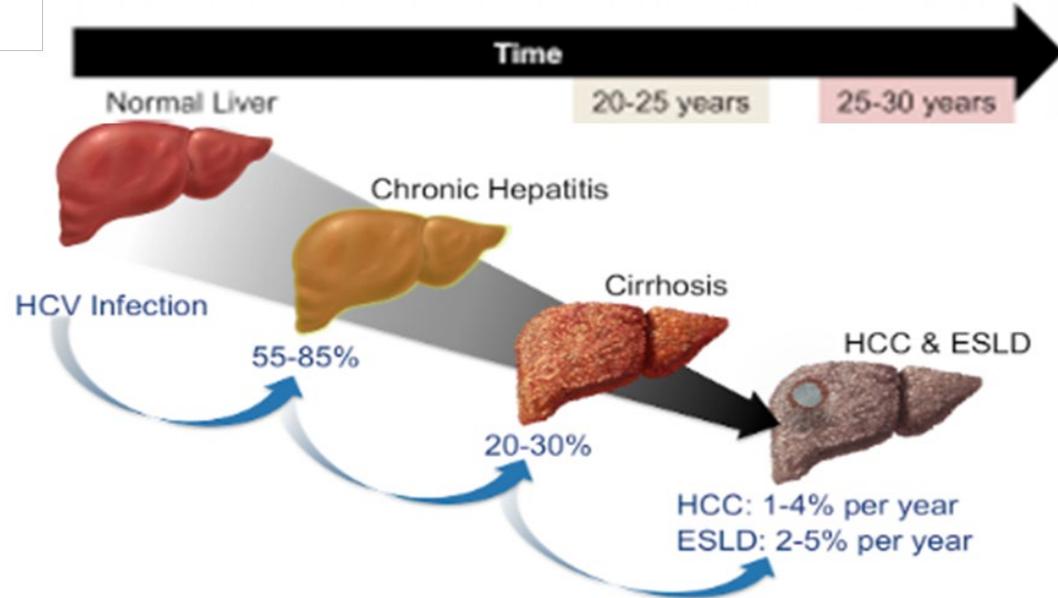
1. <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/hepatitis-c>
2. <https://hepvu.org/viral-hepatitis-surveillance-status-report/>

People Who Inject Drugs (PWID) People Who Use Drugs (PWUD)

- #1 risk factor for HCV infection: injection drug use
 - PWIDs = highest-risk group for acquiring HCV infection
 - HCV prevalence is 60-80% among PWID
 - Each PWID infected with HCV is likely to infect 20 other people within the first three years of infection¹
- PWUD make up between 60-80% of all new HCV infections in the US



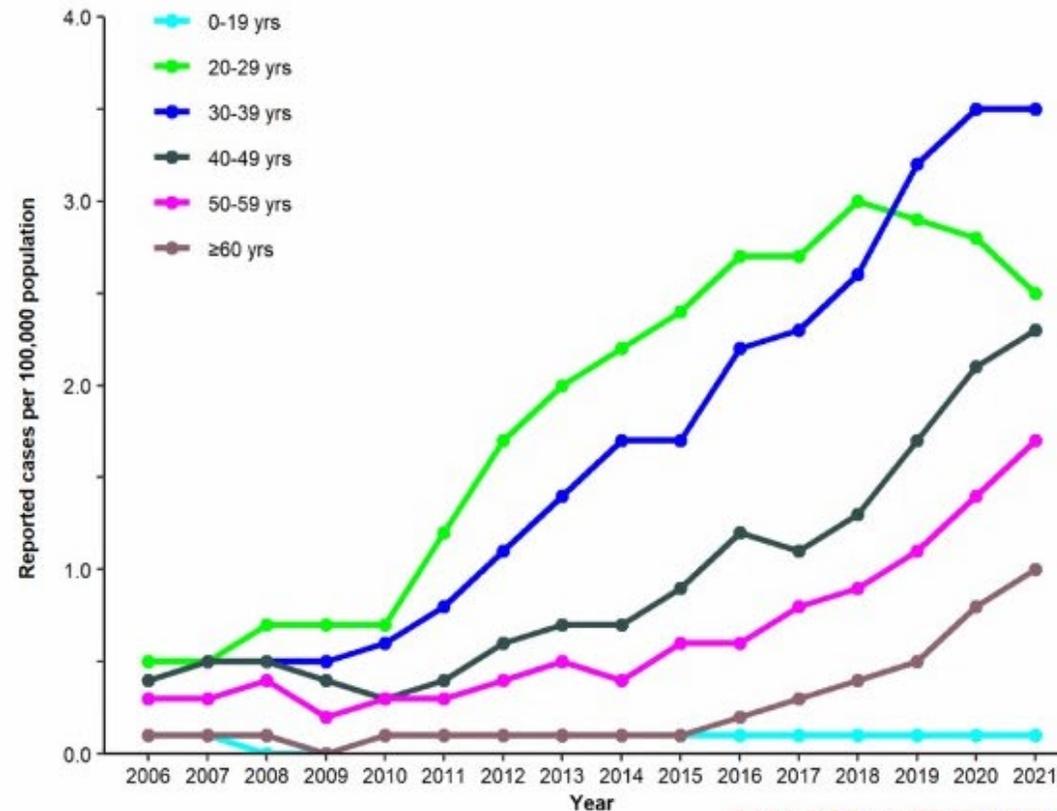
Chronic HCV Morbidity and Mortality



- Progression to cirrhosis and end-stage liver disease (exacerbated by co-infection with HIV/HBV, other factors).
- Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC)
- Extra-hepatic manifestations
- Death

Reported acute cases of hepatitis increasing for all age groups except persons aged 20-29 years

Rates of reported cases of acute hepatitis C virus infection, by age group — United States, 2006–2021



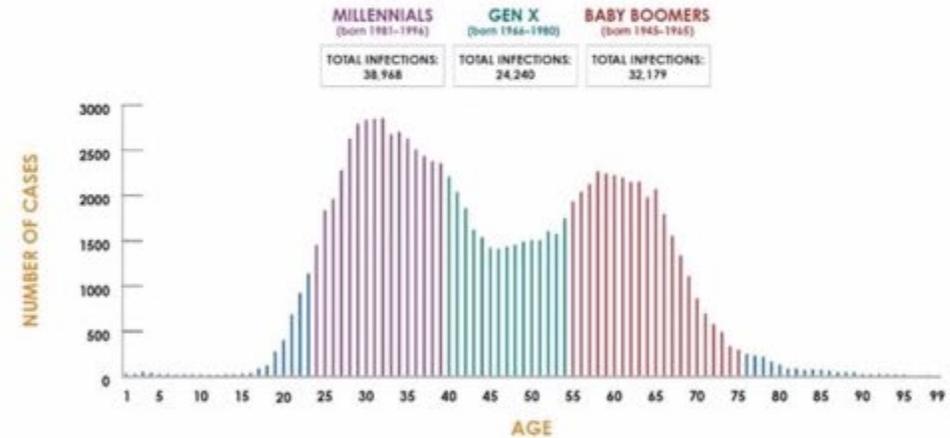
2021 DATA IS PROVISIONAL, PRE-PUBLICATION -- DO NOT SHARE

Hepatitis C is a Public Health Crisis in the United States

Chronic Infections

- Estimated **>2 million** people with hepatitis C
- **1 in 3** people with hepatitis C are unaware of their infection

NEW REPORTS OF CHRONIC HEPATITIS C WERE HIGH ACROSS MULTIPLE GENERATIONS IN 2020



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Viral Hepatitis Surveillance – United States, 2020
For more information, visit cdc.gov/mchstp/newsroom



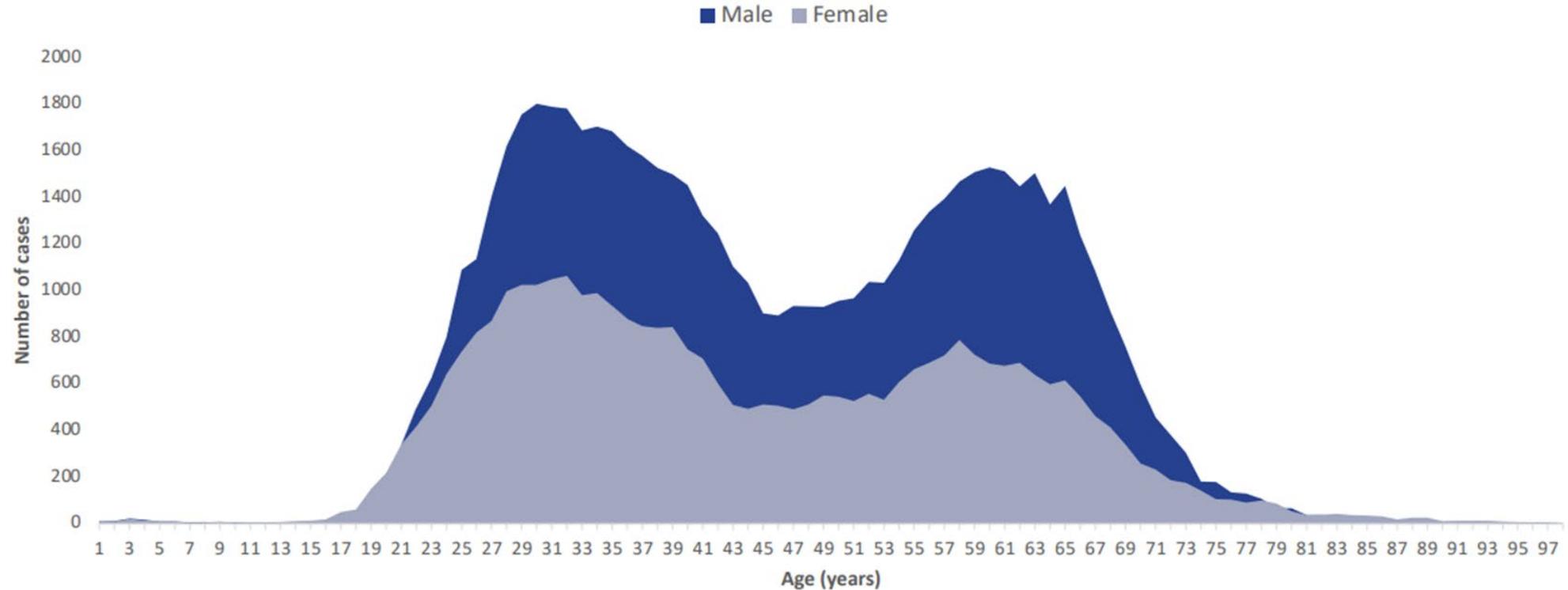
Mixed results on progress toward national viral hepatitis goals

| | Baseline 2017 data year | 2021 Observed (Annual Target*) | 2025 Goal 2023 data year | 2021 Status |
|--|----------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| Hepatitis A | | | | |
| Reduce estimated† new hepatitis A virus infections by ≥40% | 6,700 | 11,500 (4,900) | 4,000 | → |
| Hepatitis B | | | | |
| Reduce estimated† new hepatitis B virus infections by ≥20% | 22,200 | 13,300 (19,400) | 18,000 | ✓ |
| Reduce reported rate‡ of new hepatitis B virus infections among persons who inject drugs¶ by ≥25% | 1.4 | 0.6 (1.1) | 1.0 | ✓ |
| Reduce reported rate‡ of hepatitis B-related deaths by ≥20% | 0.46 | 0.44 (0.40) | 0.37 | → |
| Reduce reported rate‡ of hepatitis B-related deaths among non-Hispanic Asian and Pacific Islander persons by ≥25% | 2.45 | 2.54 (2.04) | 1.84 | ✗ |
| Hepatitis C | | | | |
| Reduce estimated† new hepatitis C virus infections by ≥20% | 44,700 | 69,800 (38,233) | 35,000 | ✗ |
| Reduce reported rate‡ of new hepatitis C virus infections among persons who inject drugs¶ by ≥25% | 2.3 | 2.6 (1.9) | 1.7 | → |
| Reduce reported rate‡ of hepatitis C-related deaths by ≥20% | 4.13 | 3.18 (3.38) | 3.00 | ✓ |
| Reduce reported rate‡ of hepatitis C-related deaths among non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native persons by ≥30% | 10.24 | 9.99 (8.19) | 7.17 | → |
| Reduce reported rate‡ of hepatitis C-related deaths among non-Hispanic Black persons by ≥30% | 7.03 | 5.01 (5.62) | 4.92 | ✓ |

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Figure 3.8

Number of newly reported* chronic hepatitis C virus infection cases† by sex and age United States, 2020



* During 2020, cases of chronic hepatitis C were either not reportable by law, statute, or regulation; not reported; or otherwise, unavailable to CDC from Arizona, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Indiana, Kentucky, Nevada, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Texas.

† Only confirmed, newly diagnosed, chronic hepatitis C cases are included. For the complete case definition, see <https://ndc.services.cdc.gov/conditions/hepatitis-c-chronic/>.

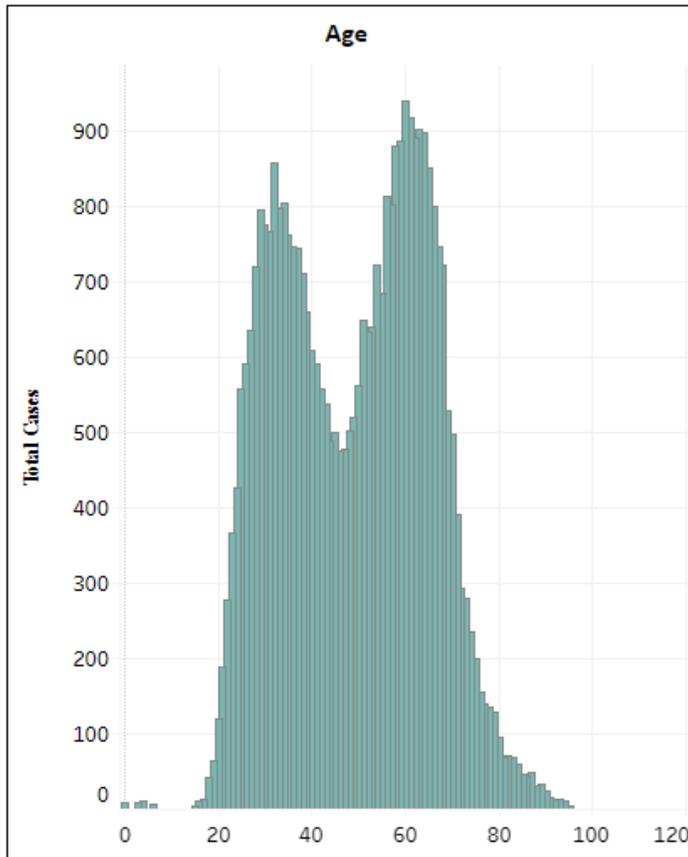
Source: CDC, National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Viral Hepatitis Surveillance Report – United States, 2020. <https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/statistics/2020surveillance/index.htm>. Published September 2022.

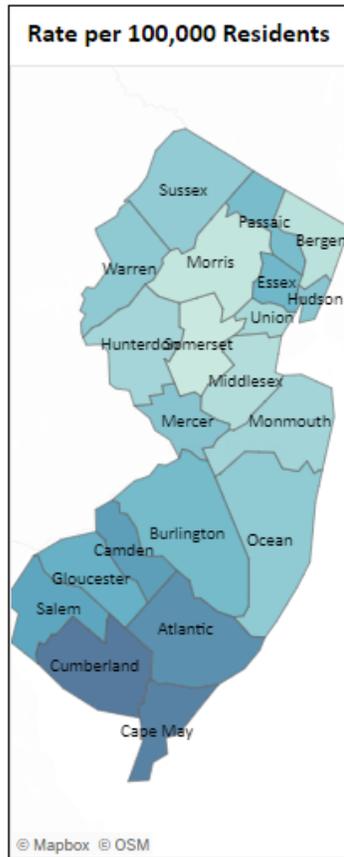
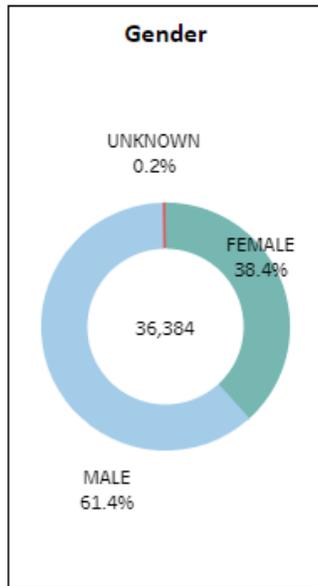


Reporting HCV

- May be asymptomatic or mildly symptomatic AND often goes undetected and under-reported.
- HCV is a reportable disease to NJDOH (NJAC 8:57)
 - Currently only + test results are required to be reported
 - Regulation update to report – and + test results (coming soon)
 - Change is to help with finding acute cases (new infections)



Total Cases
36,384



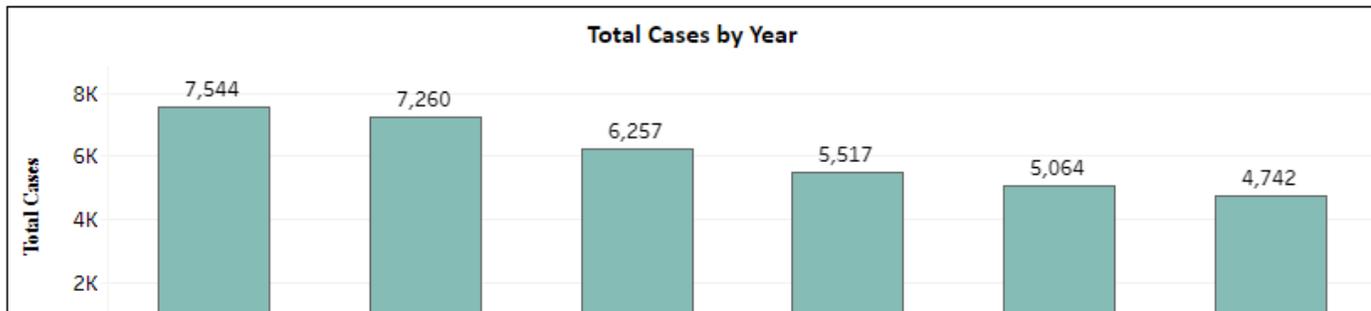
Year
(Multiple values)

County
(All)

Disease

- (All)
- HEPATITIS B - ACUTE
- HEPATITIS B - CHRONIC
- HEPATITIS C - ACUTE
- HEPATITIS C - CHRONIC

Rate
27.6 — 150.5



Note: Cases less than five counts were suppressed. NULL values were also excluded.

New Jersey Overdose Data Dashboard

2017-2022 HCV (acute and chronic) cases reported to NJDOH

Source:
https://www.nj.gov/health/populationhealth/opioid/viral_hep.shtml

Viral Hepatitis Elimination

- New Jersey's Viral Hepatitis Framework for Elimination includes hepatitis A, B, and C.
- Main areas:
 - Awareness & Prevention
 - Testing
 - Treatment
 - Monitoring

A Framework for
Viral Hepatitis
Elimination in
New Jersey
2022



WHO SHOULD GET TESTED FOR HEPATITIS C?

EVERY ADULT



At least once

**EVERY PREGNANT
WOMAN**



Every pregnancy

**EVERYONE WITH
RISK FACTORS**



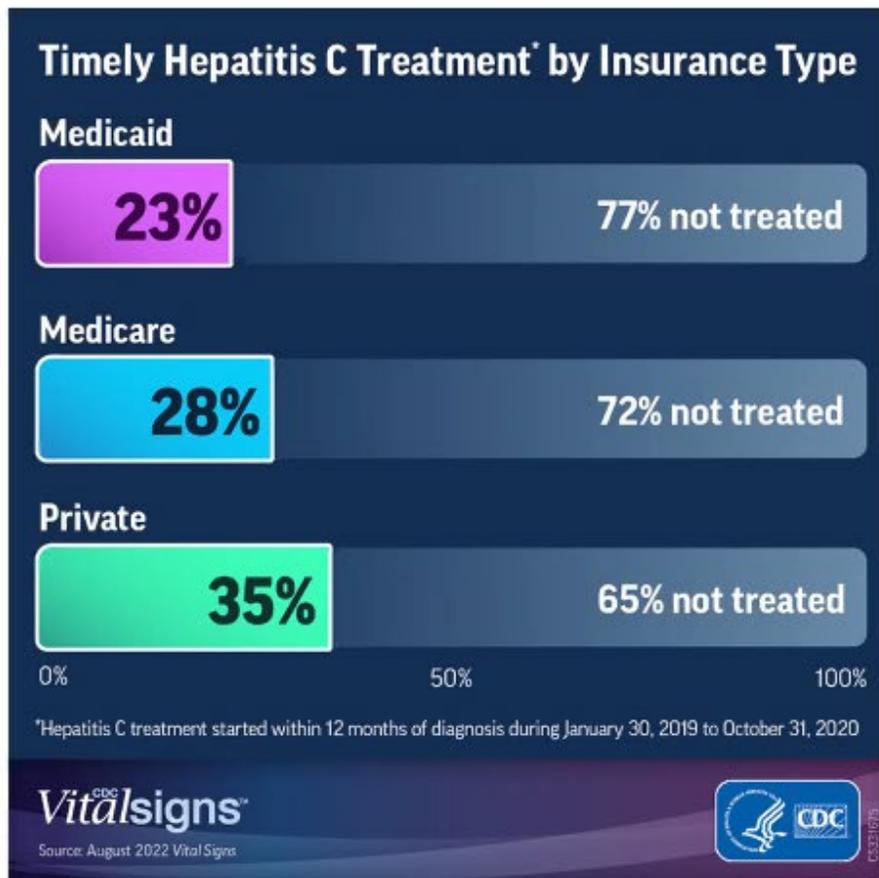
Regularly

SOURCES: CDC Recommendations for Hepatitis C Screening, MMWR, April 2020
CDC Vital Signs, April 2020

Updated CDC HCV Testing Recommendations - July 2023

- All samples be collected in a single visit
- RNA testing be performed automatically when the HCV Ab is reactive (reflex)
- Automatic testing is critical to increase the number of people with current HCV infection who can be linked to care and receive curative treatment
- “*Updated Operational Guidance for Implementing CDC’s Recommendations on Testing for Hepatitis C Virus Infection*” https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/72/wr/mm7228a2.htm?s_cid=mm7228a2_w

Too Few People Treated for Hepatitis C (MMWR, August 2022)



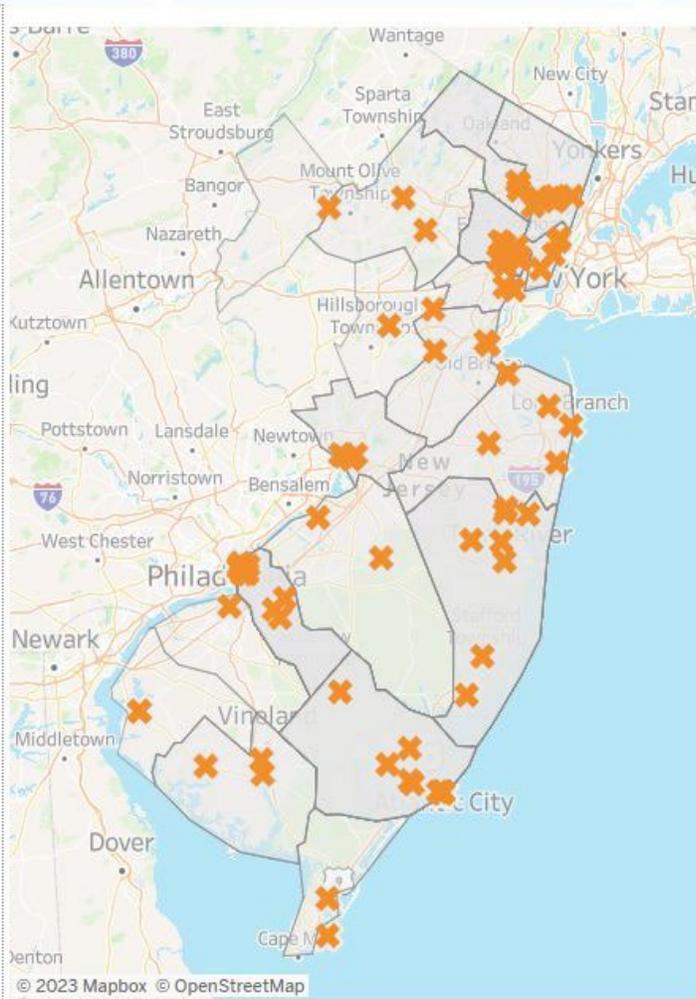
- **Among people diagnosed with hepatitis C & continuously insured:**
 - **1 in 3** initiated direct acting antivirals (DAAs) within 1 year of diagnosis
 - Even lower (**1 in 4**) among Medicaid recipients
 - Further reductions among Medicaid recipients:
 - Living in states with DAA eligibility restrictions (23% ↓)
 - Race other than White (up to 27% ↓)

INTRODUCTION

HEPATITIS SERVICES LOCATOR

LIST OF FACILITIES

- Choose a County
Ctrl+Click for Multiple
- ATLANTIC
 - BERGEN
 - BURLINGTON
 - CAMDEN
 - CAPE MAY
 - CUMBERLAND
 - ESSEX
 - GLOUCESTER
 - HUDSON
 - MERCER
 - MIDDLESEX
 - MONMOUTH
 - MORRIS
 - OCEAN
 - PASSAIC
 - SALEM
 - SOMERSET
 - UNION
 - WARREN



- Click below to find a specific service
- [HAV](#) [HAV - Vaccinations](#)
 - [HBV - Testing](#)
 - [HBV](#) [HBV - Treatment](#)
 - [HBV - Vaccinations](#)
 - [HCV - Testing](#)
 - [HCV](#) [HCV - Treatment](#)

Search a facility by zip code, city or address, e.g., 08608, Trenton, or 218 N Broad St. If no search results are found, there is no facility at that location.

Search Facility by Address

NJDOH Viral Hepatitis Services Locator

Locations of publicly-funded hepatitis services, including testing and treatment.

Source:
<https://www.nj.gov/health/cd/topics/hepatitisc.shtml>

THANK YOU!

VIRAL.HEPATITIS@DOH.NJ.GOV

