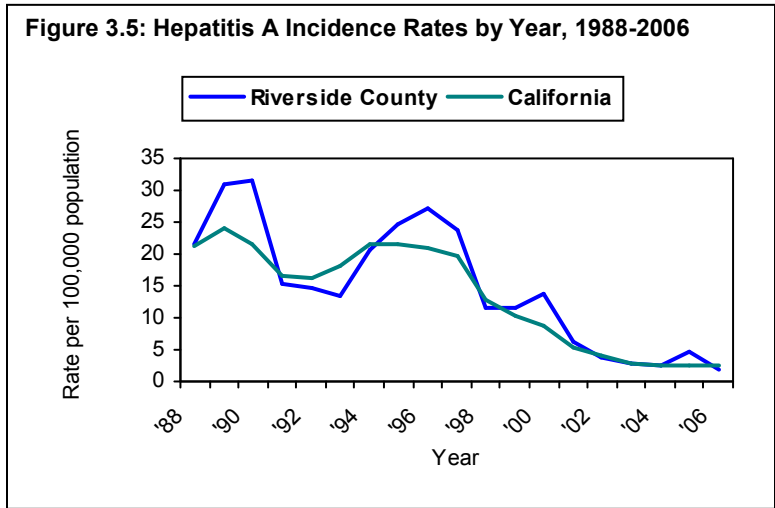


HEPATITIS A

DISEASE ABSTRACT

- Hepatitis A incidence rates have decreased from a peak of 32 cases per 100,000 in 1990 to a rate of 1.8 cases per 100,000 population in 2006.
- In 2006, 66% of all cases reported food exposure as a risk factor for disease followed by travel outside the United States (23%).

Figure 3.5: Hepatitis A Incidence Rates by Year, 1988-2006



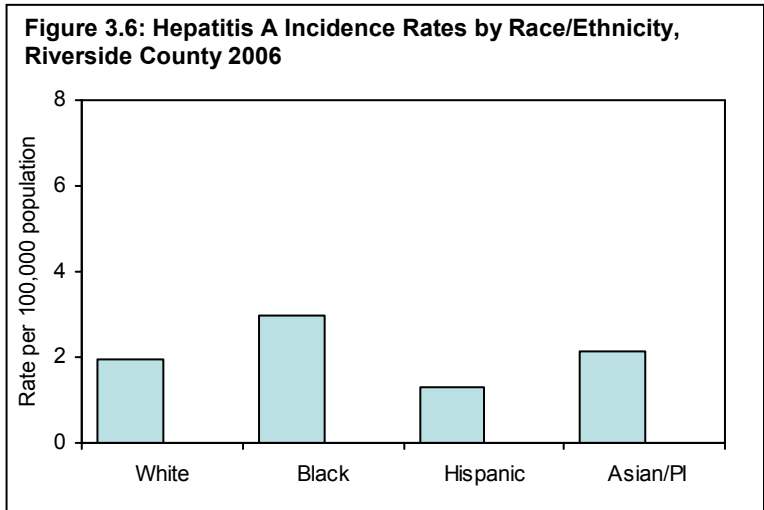
TRENDS

Historically, the incidence of hepatitis A peaks every five to seven years. The start of a cyclical peak in Riverside County is not indicated.

AGE

Incidence rates for hepatitis A among children have continued to decrease. In 2006, children aged 9 years or younger had the lowest incidence rates with 0.4 cases per 100,000 population. This decline may be attributed to recommendations for routine vaccination of children aged two years and older. The highest rate was observed in those aged 50-59 years with 3.9 cases per 100,000 population, followed by adults aged 60-69 years old (3.5 cases per 100,000 population) and 80-89 years old with 3.4 cases per 100,000 population.

Figure 3.6: Hepatitis A Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity, Riverside County 2006



RACE/ETHNICITY

Non-Hispanic Blacks had the highest incidence of hepatitis A in 2006 with a rate of 3 cases per 100,000 population followed by Asian/Pacific Islanders (2.1 cases per 100,000 population), non-Hispanic Whites (2.0 cases per 100,000 population), and Hispanics with 1.3 cases per 100,000 population.