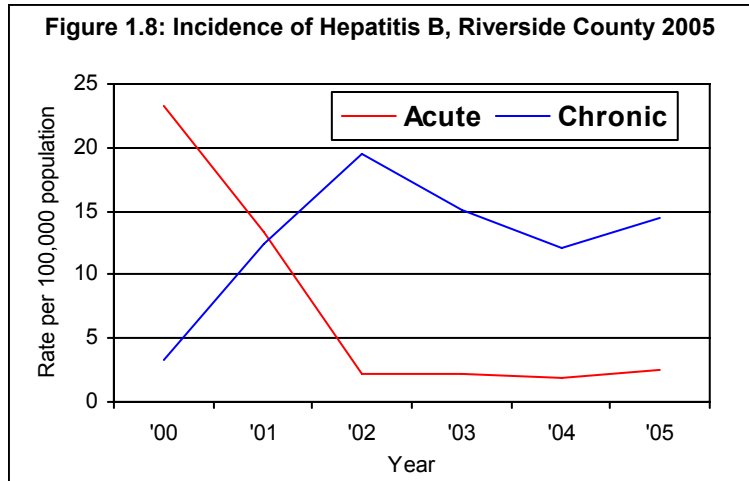


HEPATITIS B

DISEASE ABSTRACT

- In 2005, the incidence rate of acute hepatitis B was 2.5 cases per 100,000 population and the prevalence of chronic hepatitis B was 14.4 per 100,000 population.
- Males aged 30-34 years had the highest incidence of acute hepatitis B with a rate of 18.0 cases per 100,000 population.
- Asian/Pacific Islanders comprised the highest proportion of reported chronic disease (44.8%).



TRENDS

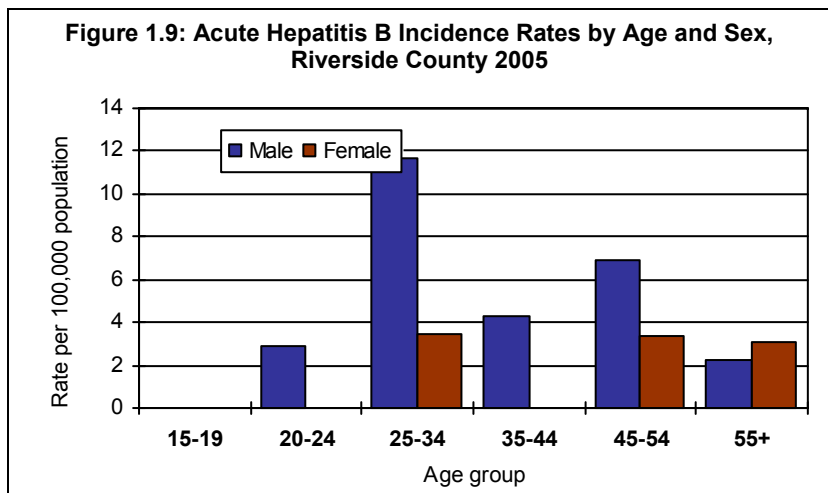
In 2000, Riverside County implemented a change in the case definitions for acute and chronic hepatitis B. The incidence rate for acute disease has declined and remained at or below Healthy People 2010 objective. The Healthy People 2010 objective for hepatitis B is 2.4 cases per 100,000 population among 14-19 year olds, 5.1 cases per 100,000 population among 25-39 year olds and 3.8 cases per 100,000 for those 40 years and older. Widespread use of hepatitis B vaccine has contributed to the decline in reported cases and rates of hepatitis B.

AGE

Acute hepatitis B is seen most often in adults. Individuals 30-34 years old had the highest incidence in 2005, with a rate of 11.6 cases per 100,000 population. This is followed by 45-54 year olds with 3.9 cases per 100,000 population and 55 years and older with 2.7 per 100,000 population.

GENDER

Males are disproportionately affected by acute hepatitis B. The incidence rate for males was 3.3 cases per 100,000 population three times the female rate of 1.6 cases per 100,000. Exposure to hepatitis B virus may be more common in high risk groups such as



RACE/ETHNICITY

In 2005, Asian/Pacific Islanders had the highest incidence of acute hepatitis B in Riverside County with 4.5 cases per 100,000 population (data not shown). This rate is higher compared to African-Americans/Blacks, Whites, and Hispanics. However, among chronic carriers of hepatitis B, Asian/Pacific Islanders carry the burden of the disease with a prevalence rate of 135.6 cases per 100,000 population, which may be due to the endemic hepatitis B in their countries of origin.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Cases of acute hepatitis B occurred throughout the three defined regions of the county. The incidence rate of infection for West, Mid, and East County was 2.1, 2.2, and 3.5 per 100,000 population, respectively. These differences among rates may be due to population risk factors associated with this disease.

Chronic hepatitis B was also distributed throughout Riverside County, with incidence rates of 16.7, 11.5 and 14.6 cases per 100,000 population in the Western, Mid and Eastern region, respectively.

