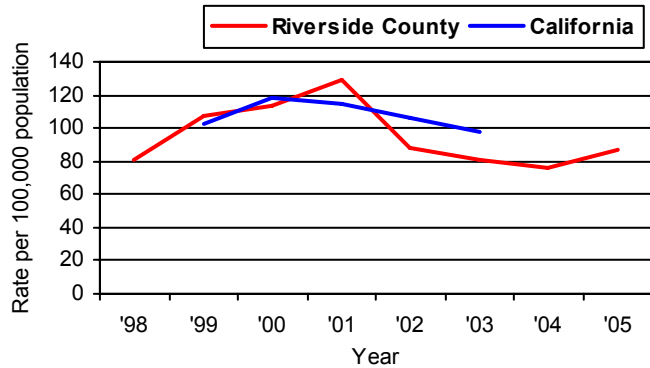


# HEPATITIS C

## DISEASE ABSTRACT

- In 2005, chronic hepatitis C was the second most reported disease in Riverside County, with 1,631 reported cases. There was 1 case of acute hepatitis C reported in 2005.
- Males aged 45-54 years had the highest incidence with 554.5 cases per 100,000 population.

Figure 1.11: Chronic Hepatitis C Incidence Rates, 1998-2005

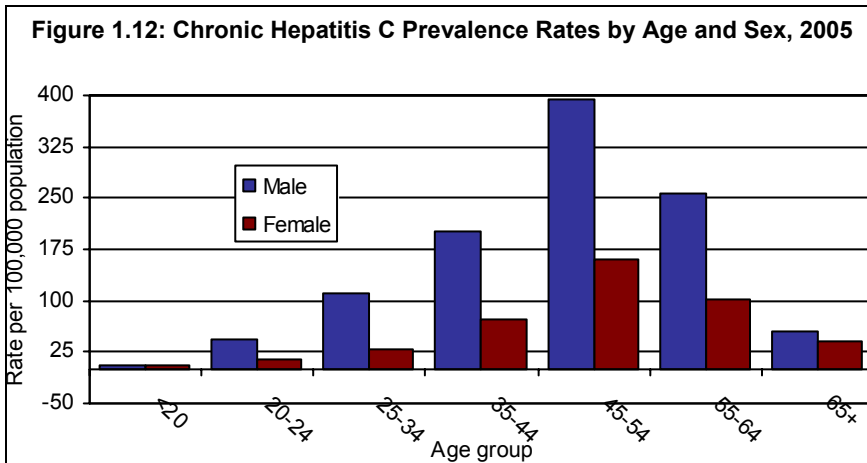


## TRENDS

Hepatitis C became a reportable disease in Riverside County in 1998. The prevalence rate of chronic hepatitis C was 87.2 cases per 100,000 population in 2005, possibly ending the decline in incidence with seven years of available data. The Healthy People 2010 objective for acute hepatitis C is 1 new case per 100,000 population.

## AGE

Adults 45-54 years old had the highest number of cases and prevalence rate of chronic hepatitis C in Riverside County. The prevalence rate for this age group in 2005 was 276.2 cases per 100,000 population, followed by 175.4 and 138.2 per 100,000 population for 35-44 and 35-44 year olds, respectively.



## GENDER

In the seven years of available data, the male-to-female ratio of chronic hepatitis C has remained constant at 2.5:1.

## GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

The rates for chronic hepatitis C is highest in the Eastern Region, with a prevalence of 158.9 cases per 100,000 population. This is followed by the Mid Region with 72.9 cases per 100,000 population and the Western Region with 57.9 cases per 100,000 population.

**RACE/ETHNICITY**

Due to the high number of hepatitis C cases with unknown race/ethnicity, race/ethnicity trends must be interpreted with caution. However, in cases with race/ethnicity specified, African-Americans/Blacks had the highest prevalence rate of chronic hepatitis C in 2005, 69.0 cases per 100,000 population, although rates have generally continued to decrease since reporting began. A similar trend can be observed in Hispanics and White/Non-Hispanic. Reporting in 2004 and 2005 may indicate a leveling-off in incidence rates.

