

NC Department of Health and Human Services

# **Viral Hepatitis B 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 (North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services) website. The main navigation bar includes 'Individuals & Families', 'Local Health Dept.', 'Healthcare Providers', 'Schools, Businesses & Community Groups', and 'Facts & Figures'. The 'Facts & Figures' section is highlighted, showing a breadcrumb trail: 'Epidemiology > Communicable Disease > Facts & Figures > N.C. HIV/STI'. The page title is 'Facts & Figures' and the subtitle is 'North Carolina HIV/AIDS, STDs, and Viral Hepatitis B and C'. The 'What We Do' section explains that the HIV/STD/Hepatitis Surveillance Unit analyzes sexually transmitted disease (STD) data and creates reports to inform public health officials, health departments, health providers, and the public about the current status of HIV/AIDS, bacterial STDs (syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia), and viral hepatitis B and C in North Carolina. It also states that all individually identifying information reported to the Division of Public Health is confidential and protected by law. The 'Please Note' section mentions a recent change in the data release policy, stating that case counts are now released only if the population denominator is more than 500. The 'Data' section contains buttons for 'Annual Reports', 'Quarterly Reports', 'Fact Sheets and Slides', 'Archive', 'North Carolina HIV/STD Epidemiologic Profile', and 'Forms' with a 'How to Report' button. The 'Most Recent' section features a document titled 'North Carolina HIV/STD Quarterly Surveillance Report Vol. 2019, No. 2'. The footer includes the NCDHHS logo, 'NC DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES', and the text 'NC.gov | Jobs | Terms of Use | Accessibility | Contact the Webmaster' and 'Updated: July 24, 2019'.

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

# Hepatitis B in United States and North Carolina

- Number of reported acute HBV cases in 2019<sup>1</sup>: 3,192
  - Estimated number of new HBV cases in 2019<sup>1</sup>: 20,700 (95% CI: 11,800- 50,800)
- Using national prevalence data, CDC estimates that 862,000 people are living with HBV in the U.S.<sup>2</sup>
  - Some studies suggest as many as 2.2 million could be living with HBV<sup>2</sup>
- Data reveal 47%-70% of people living with HBV in the U.S. were born in other countries where routine HBV immunization was introduced more recently than U.S.<sup>3</sup>
  - Of people with HBV born outside the U.S., an estimated 58% migrated from Asia<sup>4</sup>
- In North Carolina\*:
  - 131 people were diagnosed with acute HBV in 2020
  - There were 26,299 people diagnosed with chronic HBV and presumed alive at the end of 2020
  - 768 people were newly diagnosed with chronic HBV in 2020

<sup>1</sup>Data 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/HepB.htm>).

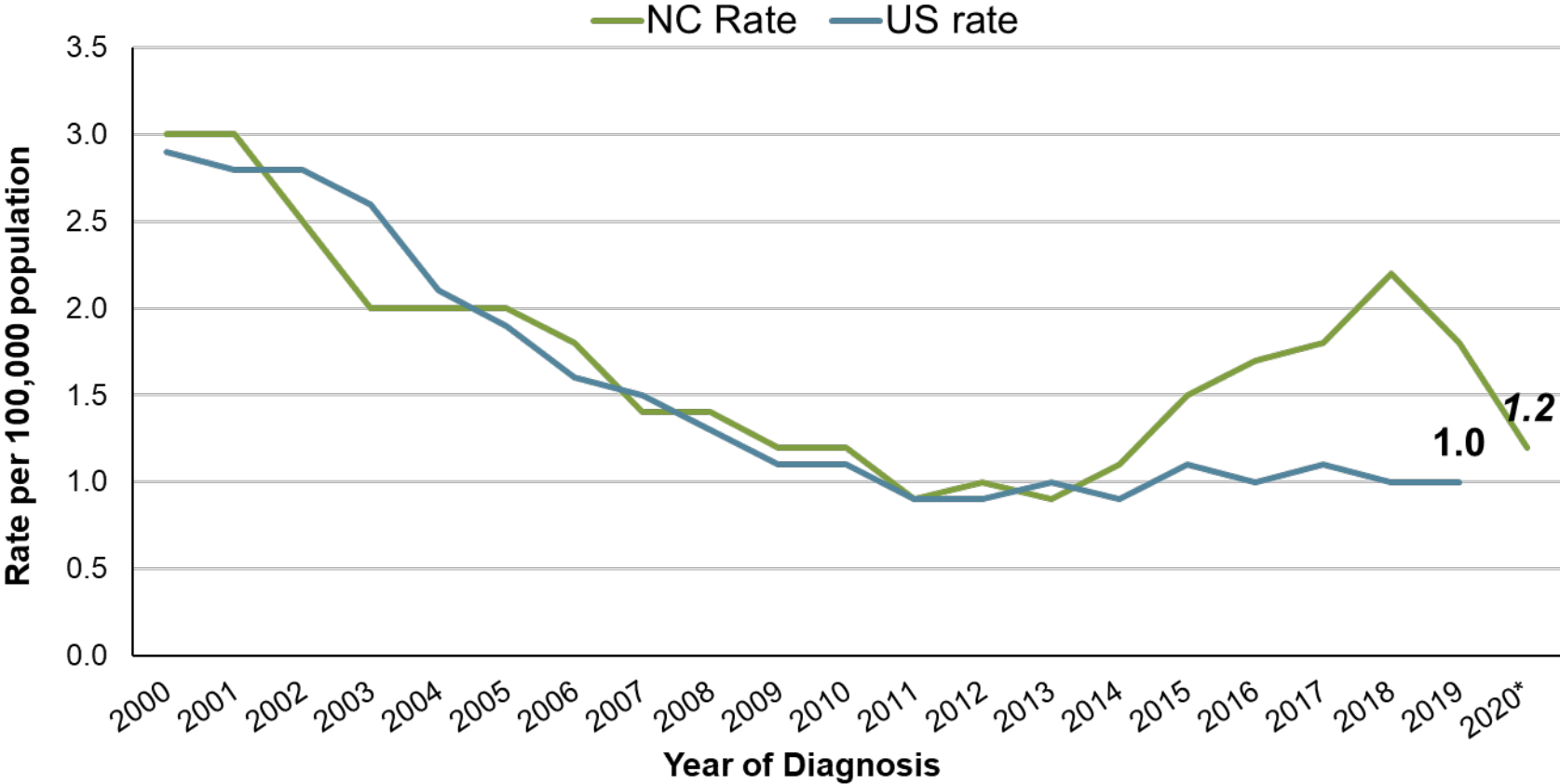
<sup>2</sup>Hepatitis B Overview. <https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/hbv/hbvfaq.htm#overview>.

<sup>3</sup>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Recommendations for identification and public health management of persons with chronic hepatitis B virus infection. MMWR. 2008;57(RR-08):1-18. <https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/statistics/2014surveillance/commentary.htm#Ref09>.

<sup>4</sup>Kowdley KV, Wang CC, Welch S, Roberts H, Brosgart CL. Prevalence of chronic hepatitis B among foreign-born persons living in the United States by country of origin. Hepatology 2012;56(2):422-33. <https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/statistics/2014surveillance/commentary.htm#Ref08>.

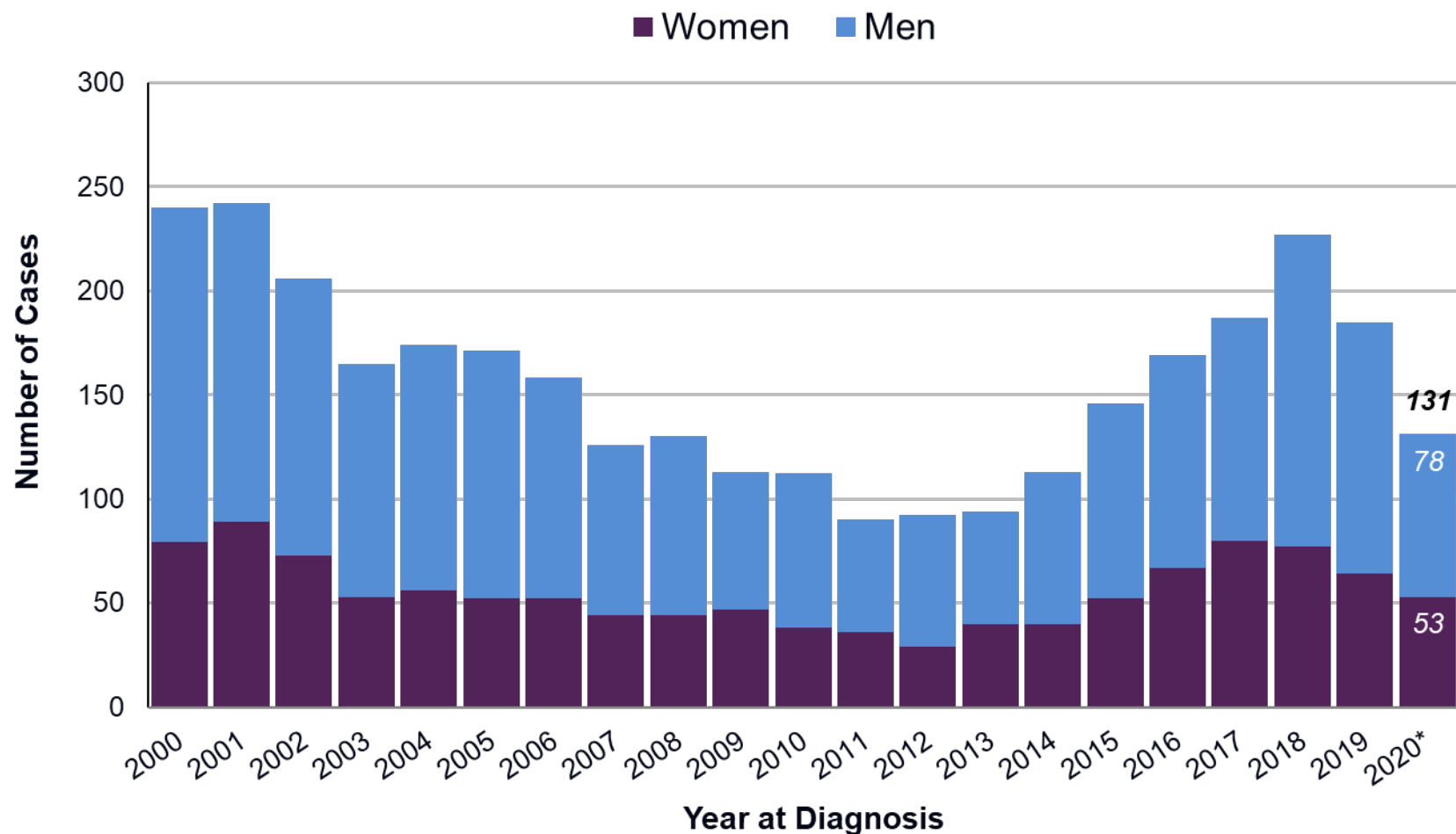
\*Note: 2020 data should be treated with caution due to reduced availability of testing caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Data is italicized for this reason.

# Acute HBV Rates in North Carolina and United States, 2000-2020\*



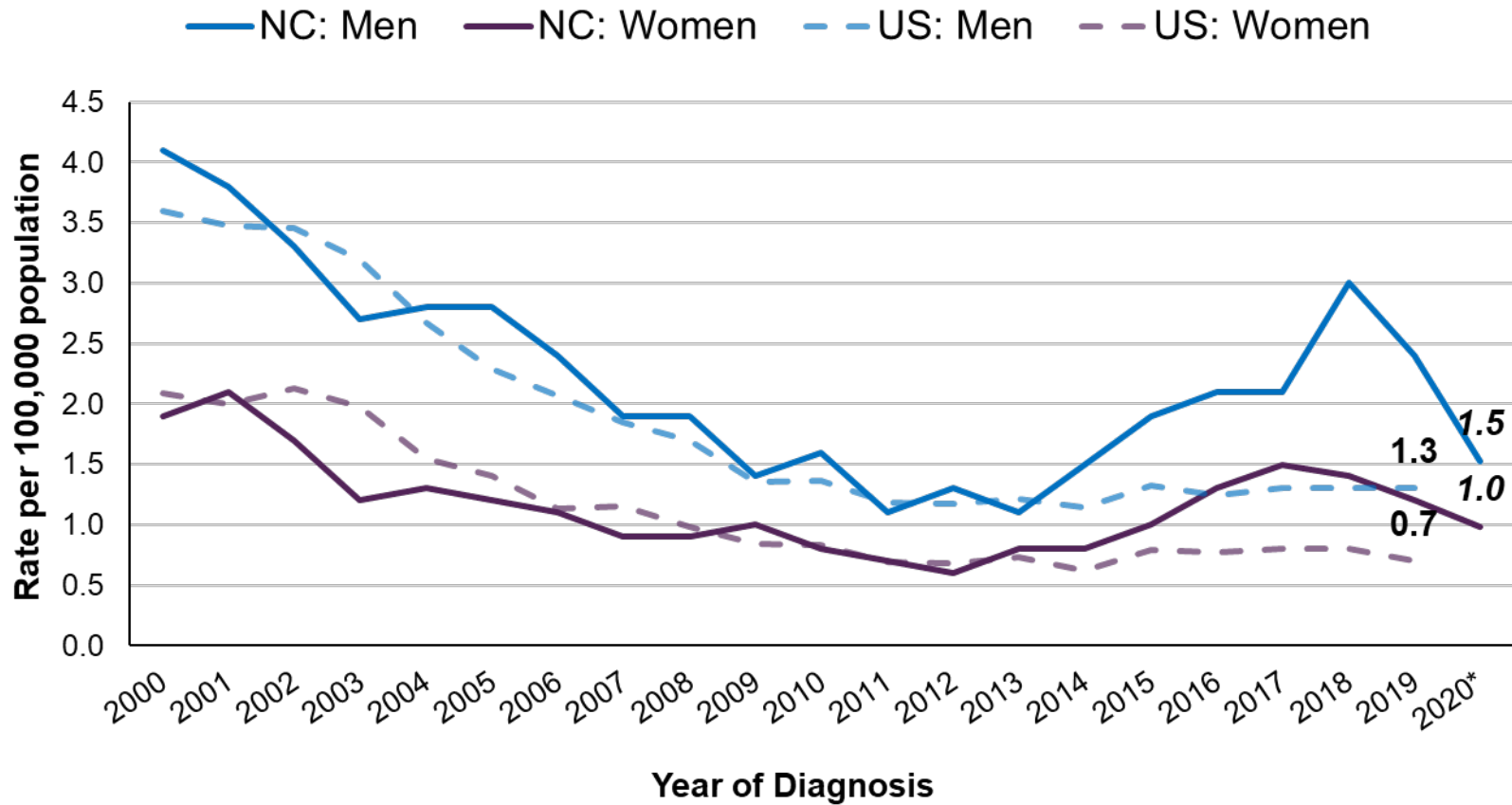
Note: 2020 data should be treated with caution due to reduced availability of testing caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Data is italicized for this reason.  
 Data Source: North Carolina Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NC EDSS) (data as of August 1, 2021) and Surveillance for Viral Hepatitis, United States, 2000-2019 CDC reports (<https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/statistics/2019surveillance/HepB.htm>).

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

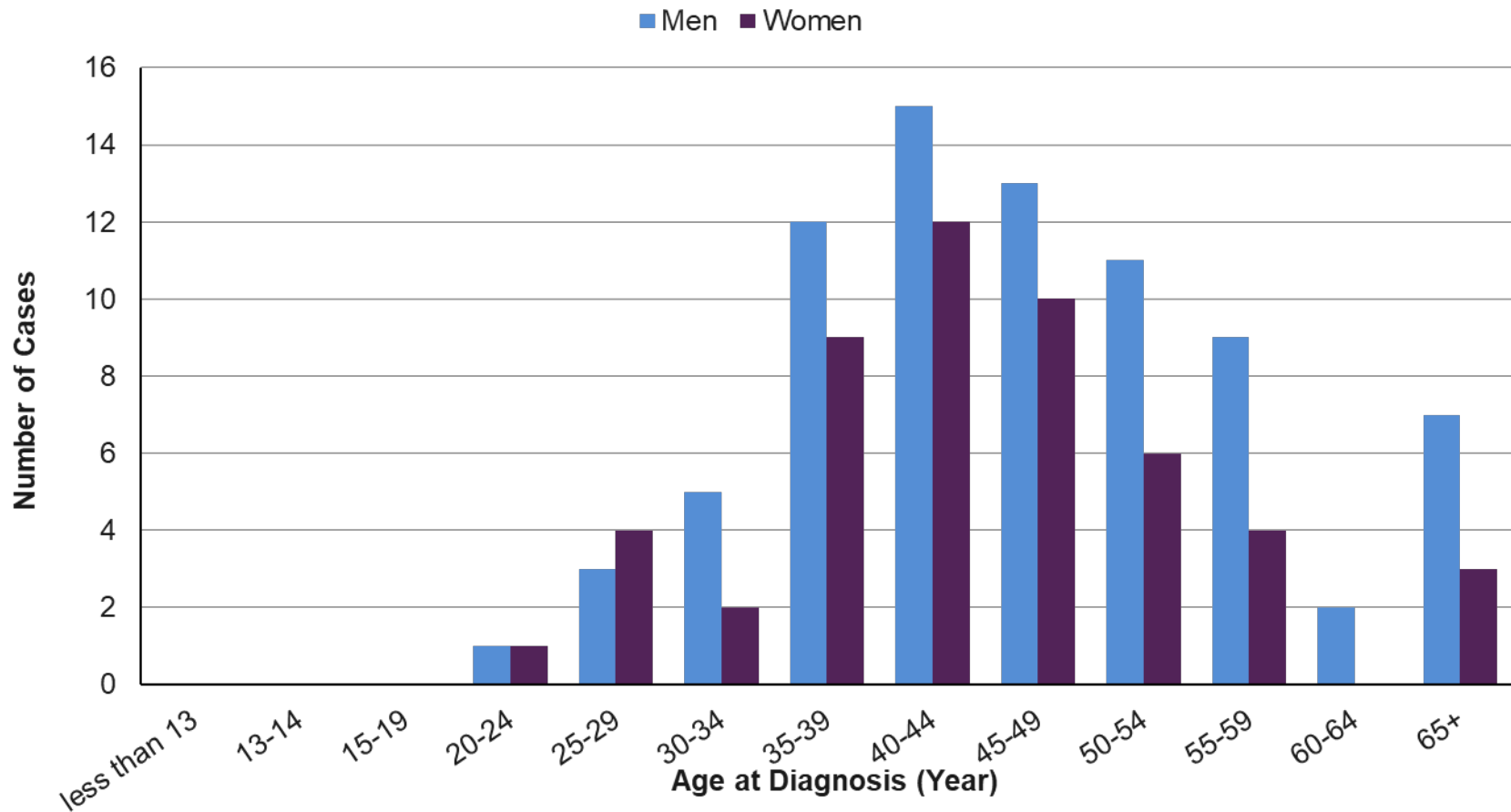
# Acute HBV Rates by Gender in North Carolina and United States, 2000-2020



\*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.

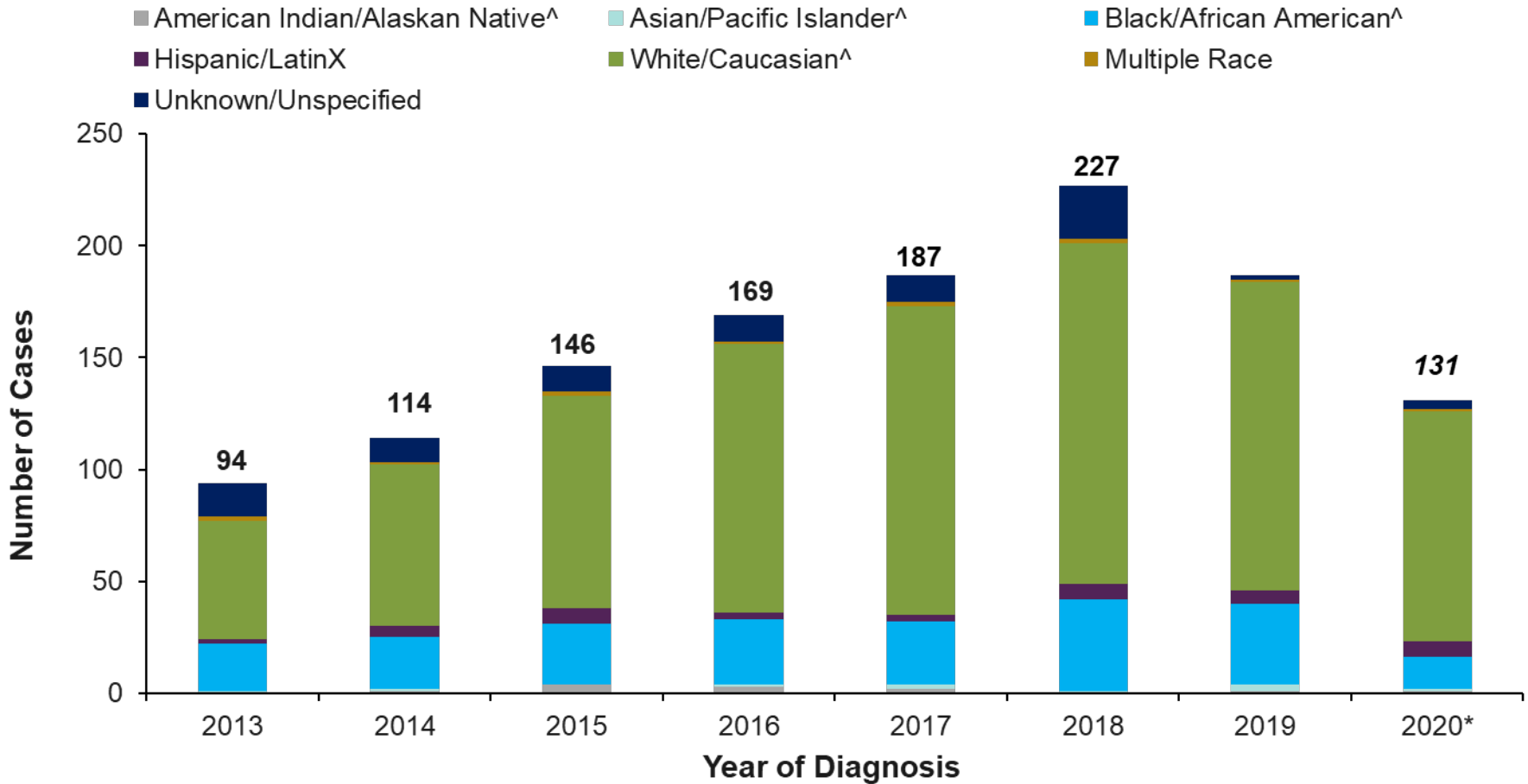
Data Source: North Carolina Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NC EDSS) (data as of August 1, 2021) and Surveillance for Viral Hepatitis, United States, 2000-2019 CDC reports (<https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/statistics/2019surveillance/HepB.htm>).

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

# Acute HBV Cases by Race/Ethnicity, North Carolina 2013-2020\*



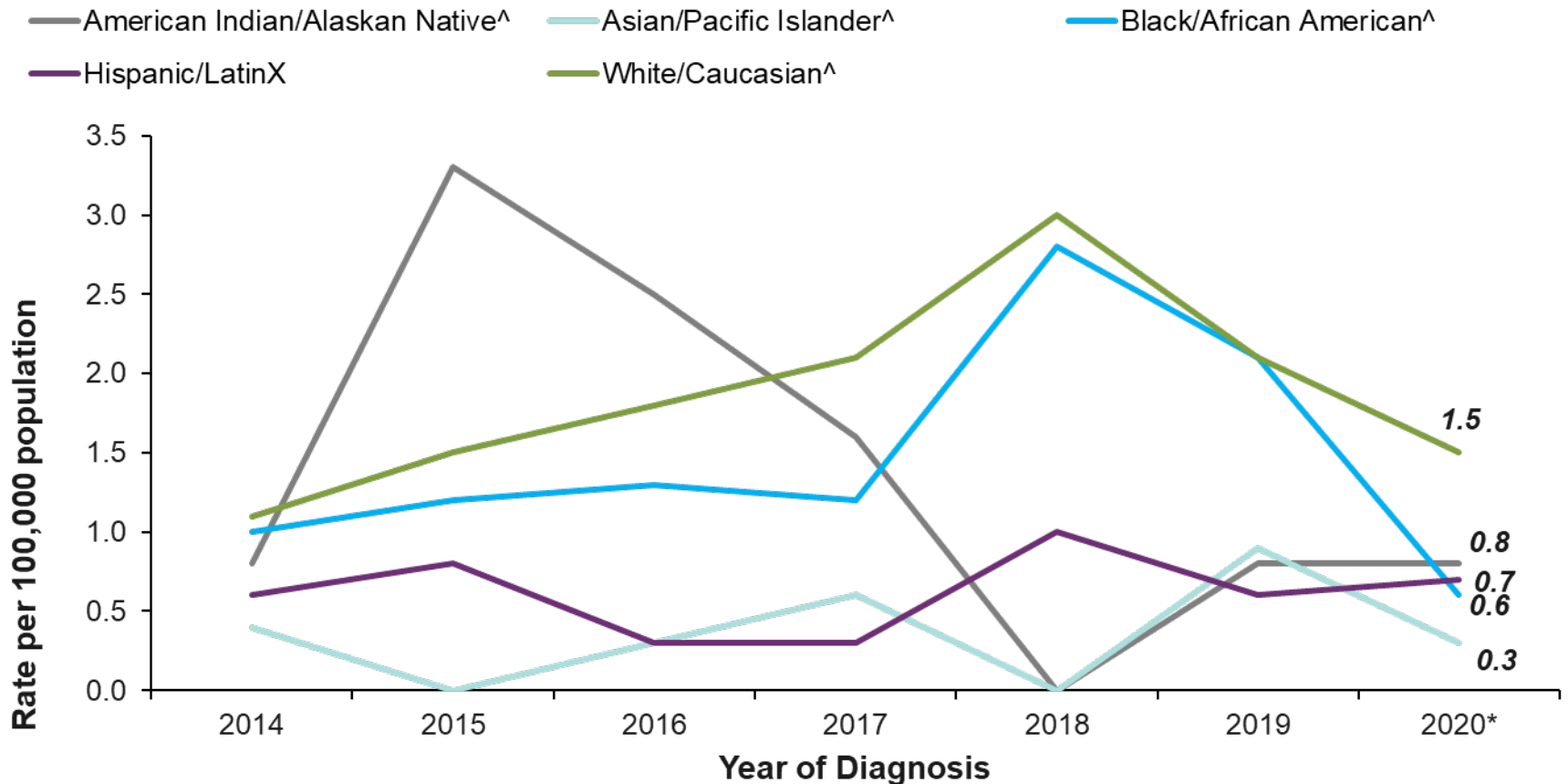
\*Note: 2020 data should be treated with caution due to reduced availability of testing caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Data is italicized for this reason.

^Non-Hispanic/LatinX.

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



# Acute HBV Rates by Race/Ethnicity, North Carolina 2014-2020\*

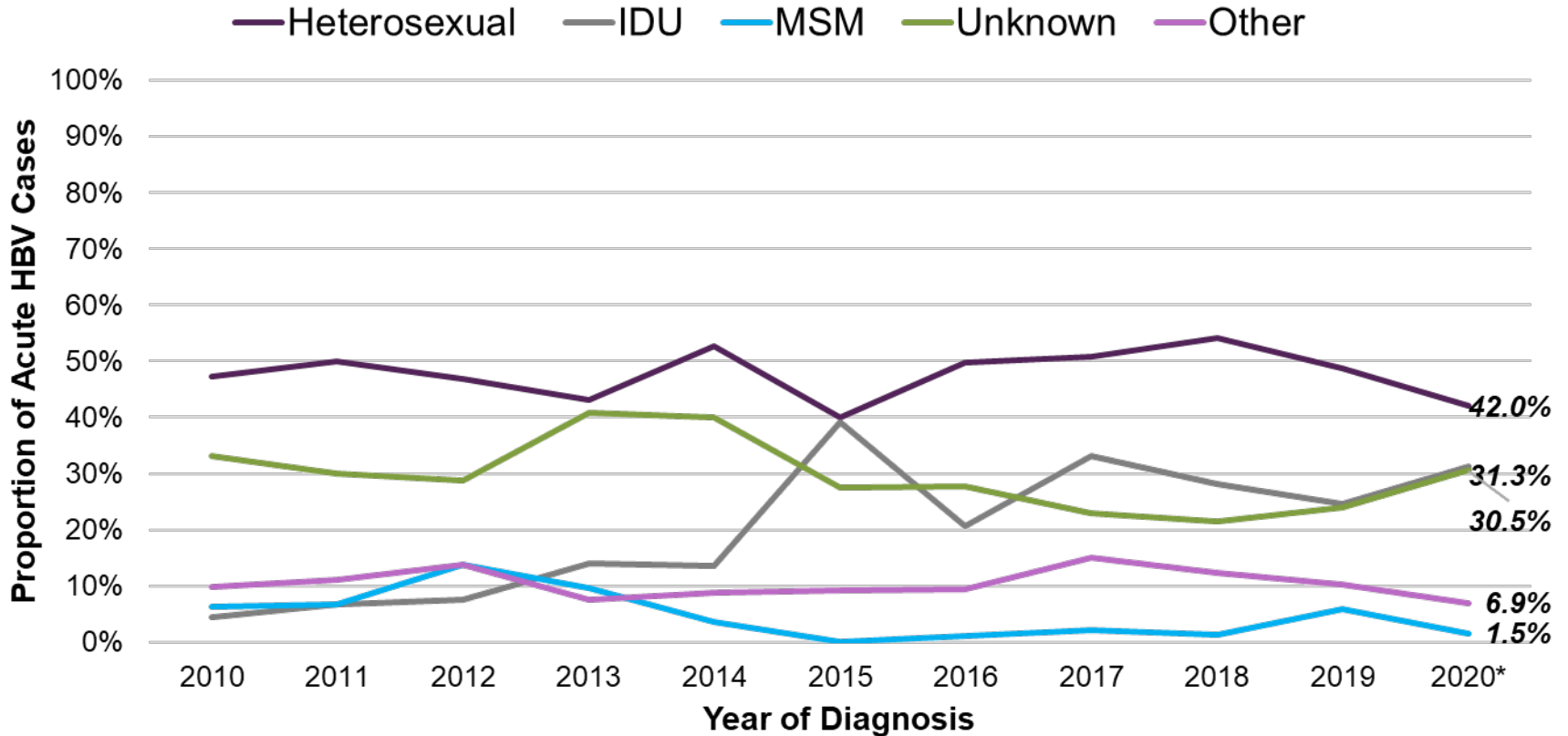


\*Note: 2020 data should be treated with caution due to reduced availability of testing caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Data is italicized for this reason.

^Non-Hispanic/LatinX.

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

# Acute HBV Cases by Self-Reported Risk<sup>^</sup> North Carolina 2010-2020\*

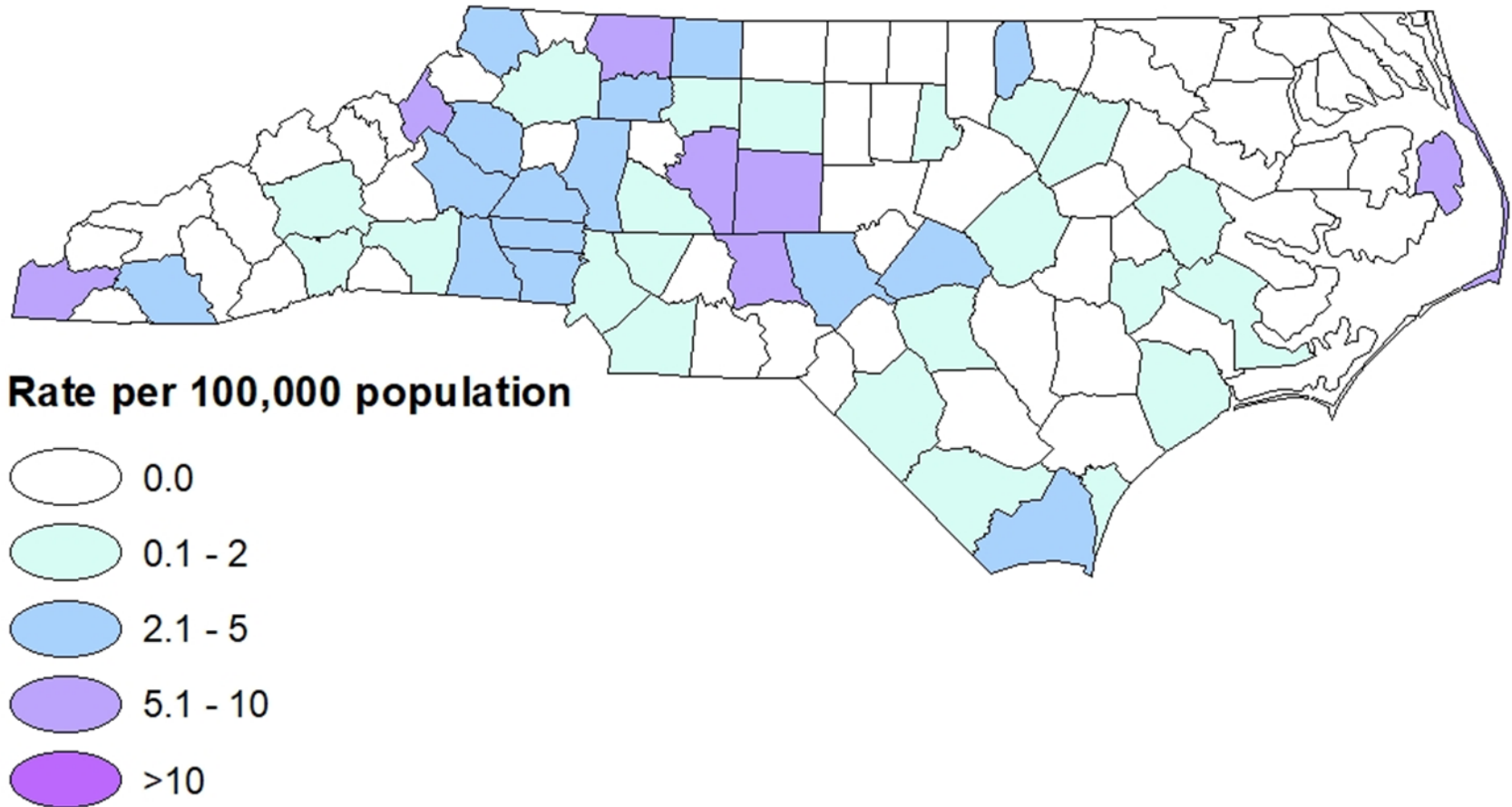


\*Note: 2020 data should be treated with caution due to reduced availability of testing caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Data is italicized for this reason.

<sup>^</sup>People may report more than one risk, so totals may not add up to the case total. Rates are not presented due to the lack of population data for the exposure groups.

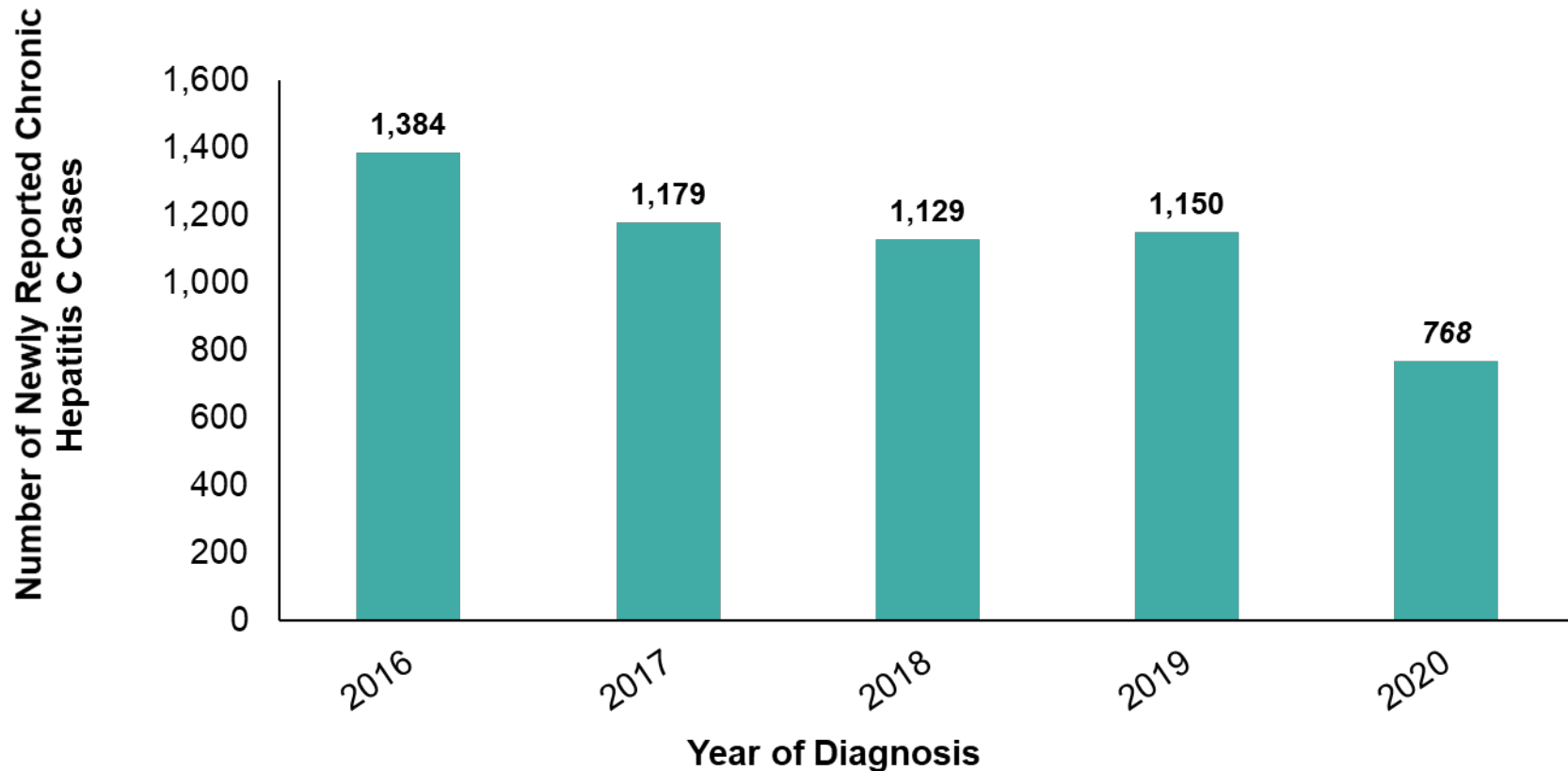
Data Source: North Carolina Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NC EDSS) (data as of August 1, 2021).

# Acute HBV County Rates in North Carolina 2020\*



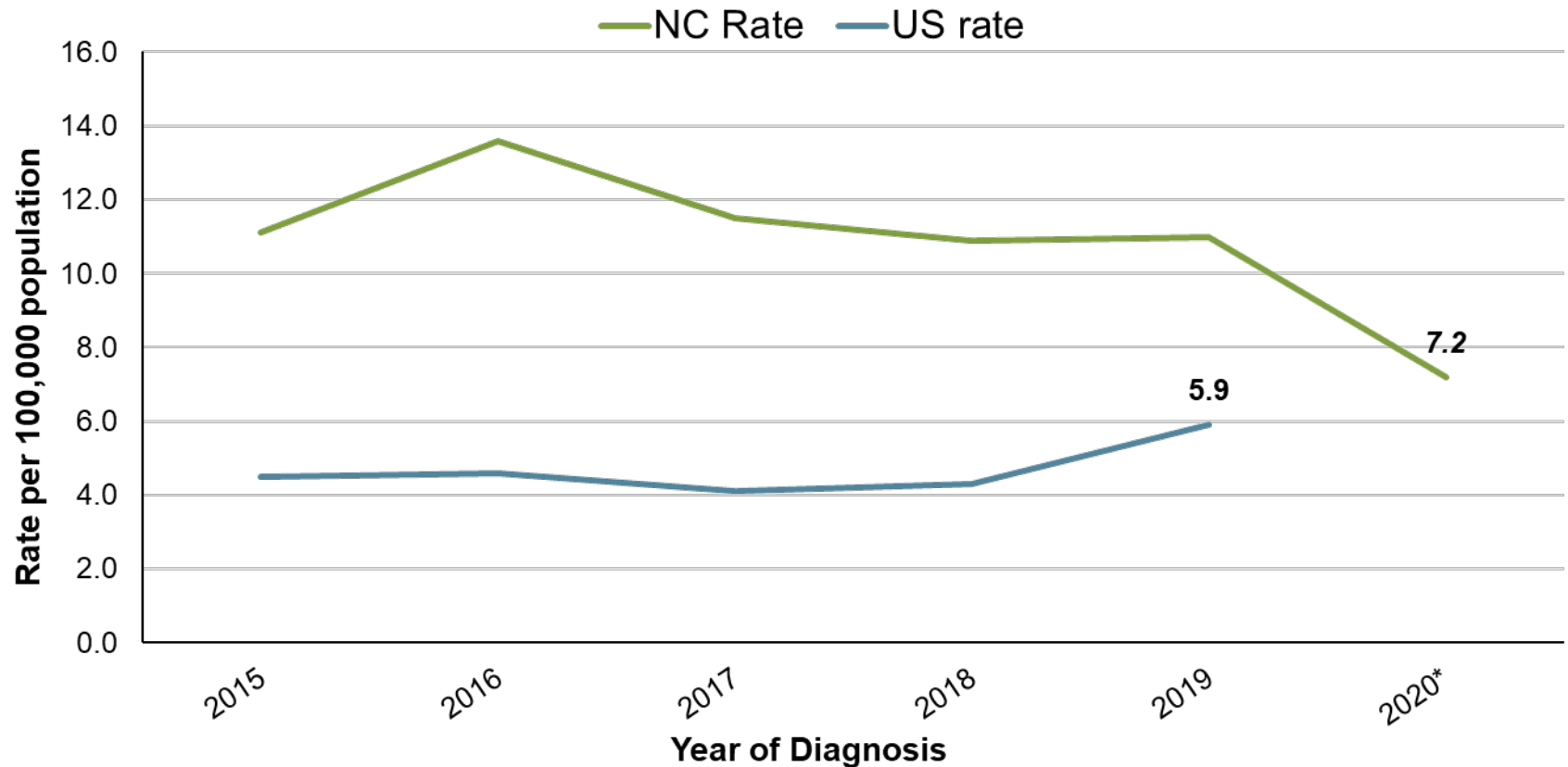
\*Note: 2020 data should be treated with caution due to reduced availability of testing caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.  
Data Source: North Carolina Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NC EDSS) (data as of August 1, 2021).

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

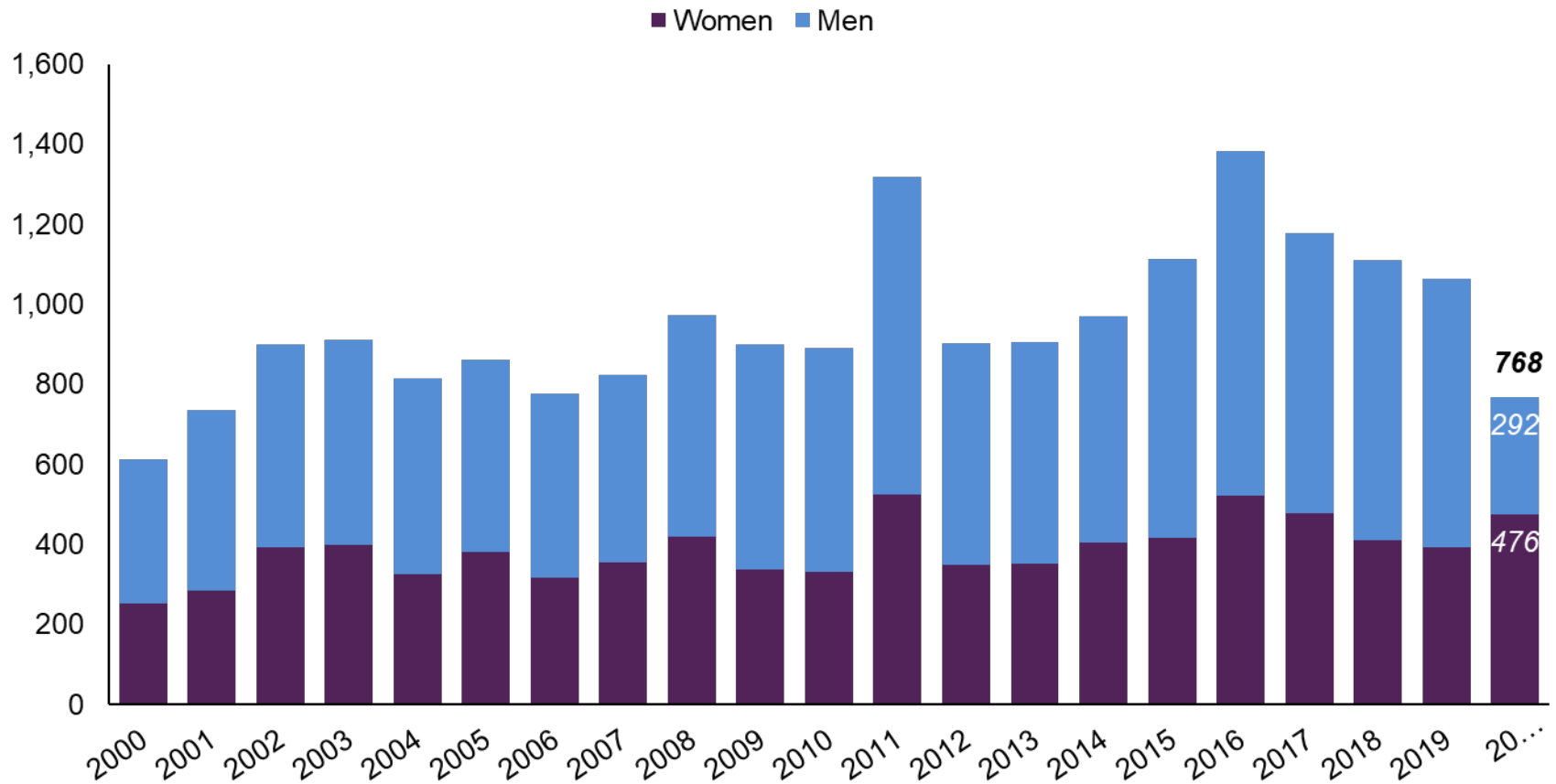
# Chronic HBV Rates in North Carolina and United States, 2015-2020\*



\*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.

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/HepB.htm>).

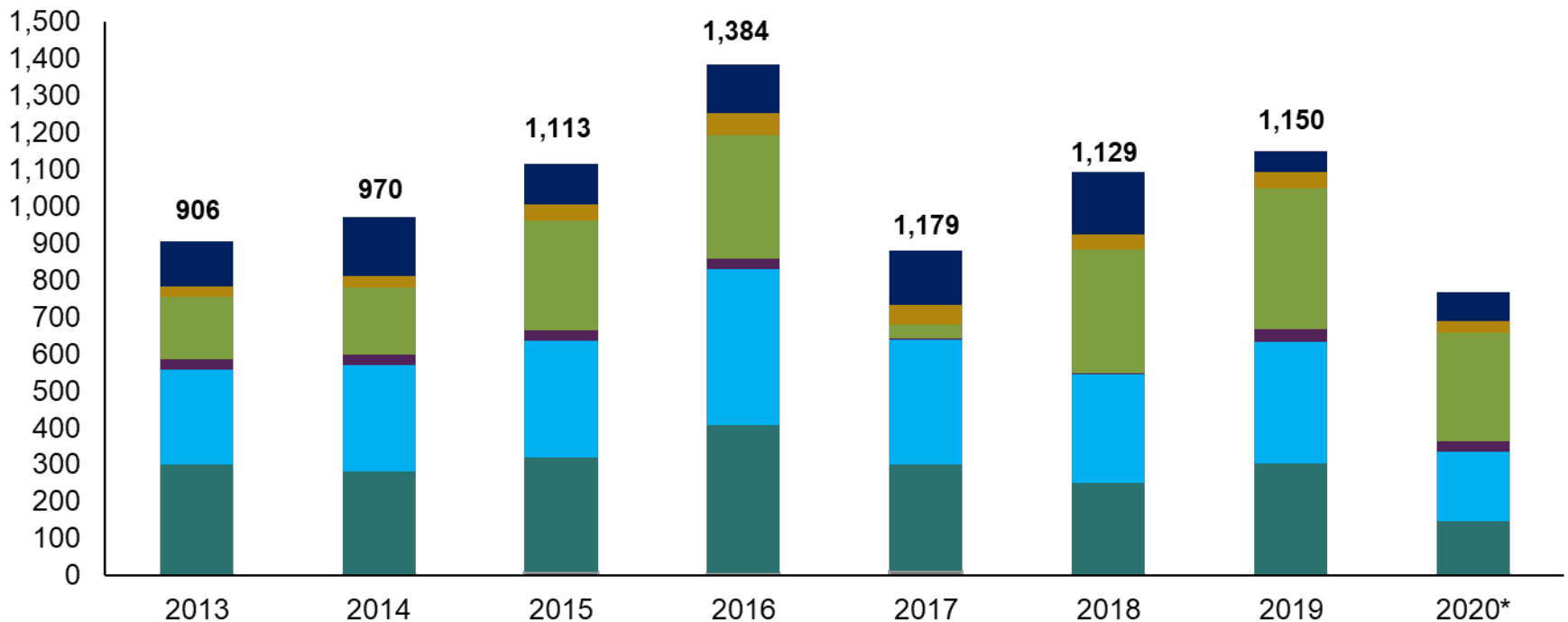
# Chronic HBV Cases By Gender North Carolina, 2000-2020\*



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

# Chronic HBV Cases by Race/Ethnicity, North Carolina 2013-2020\*

- American Indian/Alaskan Native^
- Asian/Pacific Islander^
- Black/African American^
- Hispanic/LatinX
- White/Caucasian^
- Multiple Race
- Unknown/Unspecified

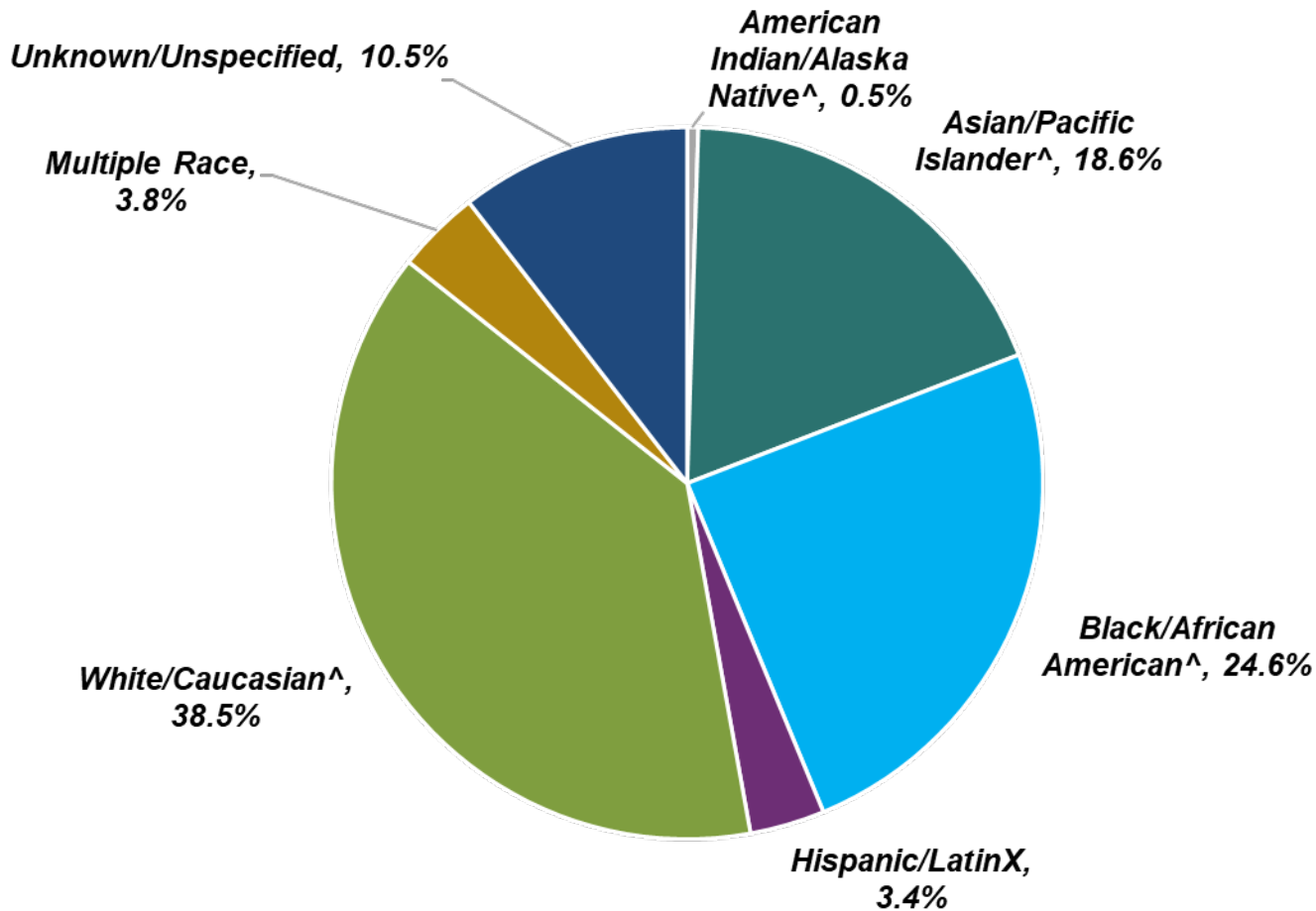


\*Note: 2020 data should be treated with caution due to reduced availability of testing caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Data is italicized for this reason.

^Non-Hispanic/LatinX.

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

# Chronic HBV Cases by Race/Ethnicity North Carolina 2020\*



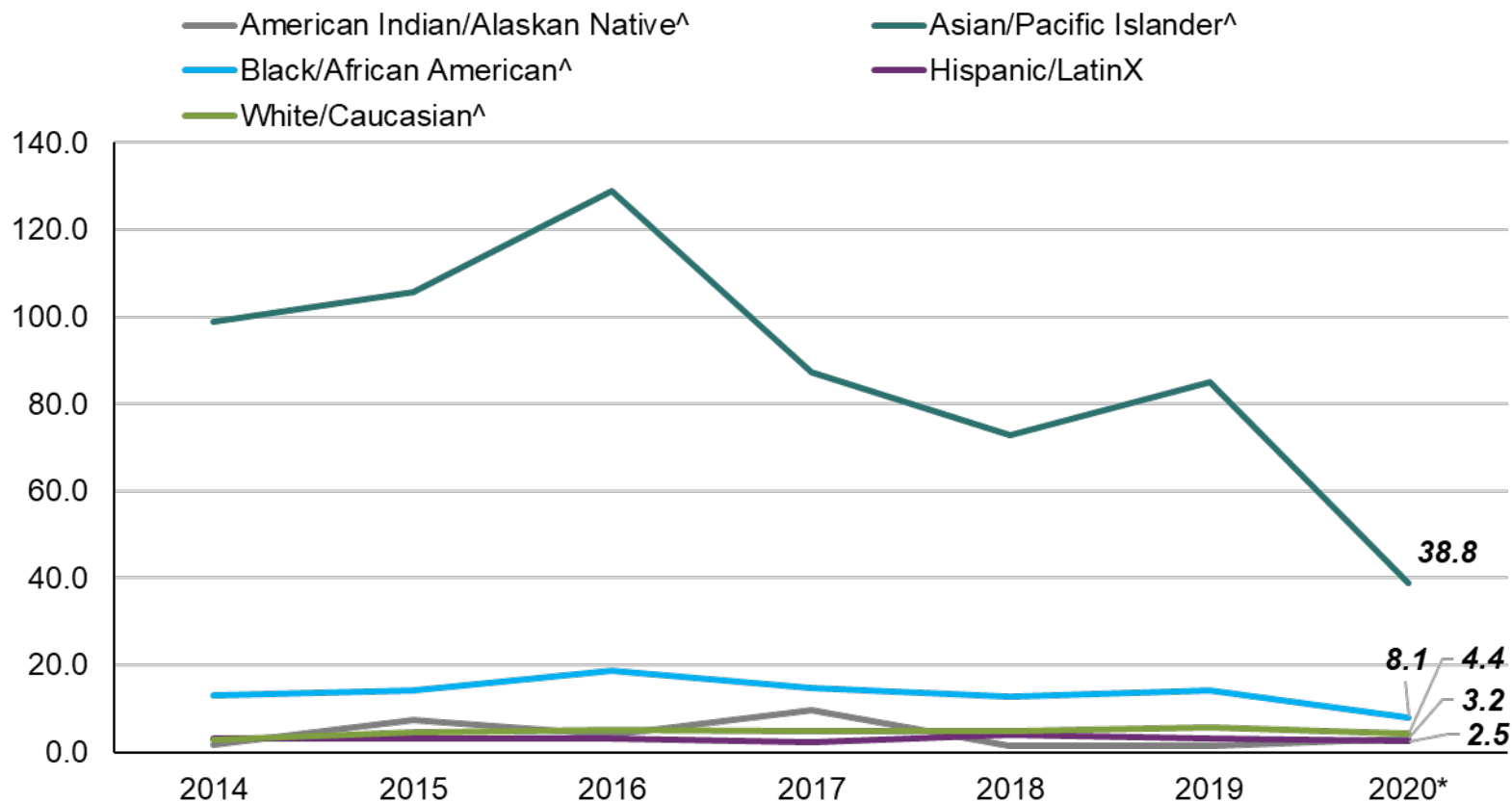
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<sup>^</sup>Non-Hispanic/LatinX.

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



# Chronic HBV Rates by Race/Ethnicity North Carolina 2014-2020\*

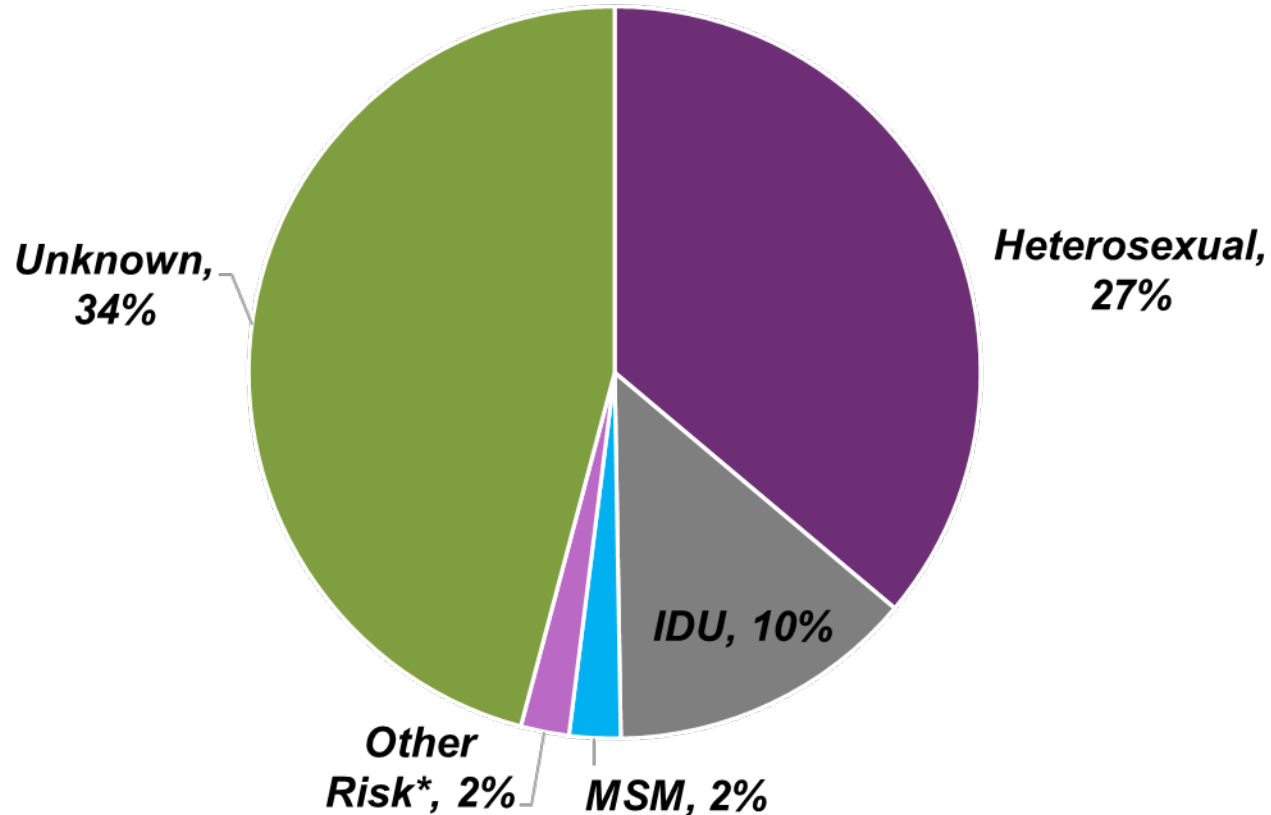


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^Non-Hispanic/LatinX.

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

# Chronic HBV Cases By Self-Reported Risk\* North Carolina, 2020\*

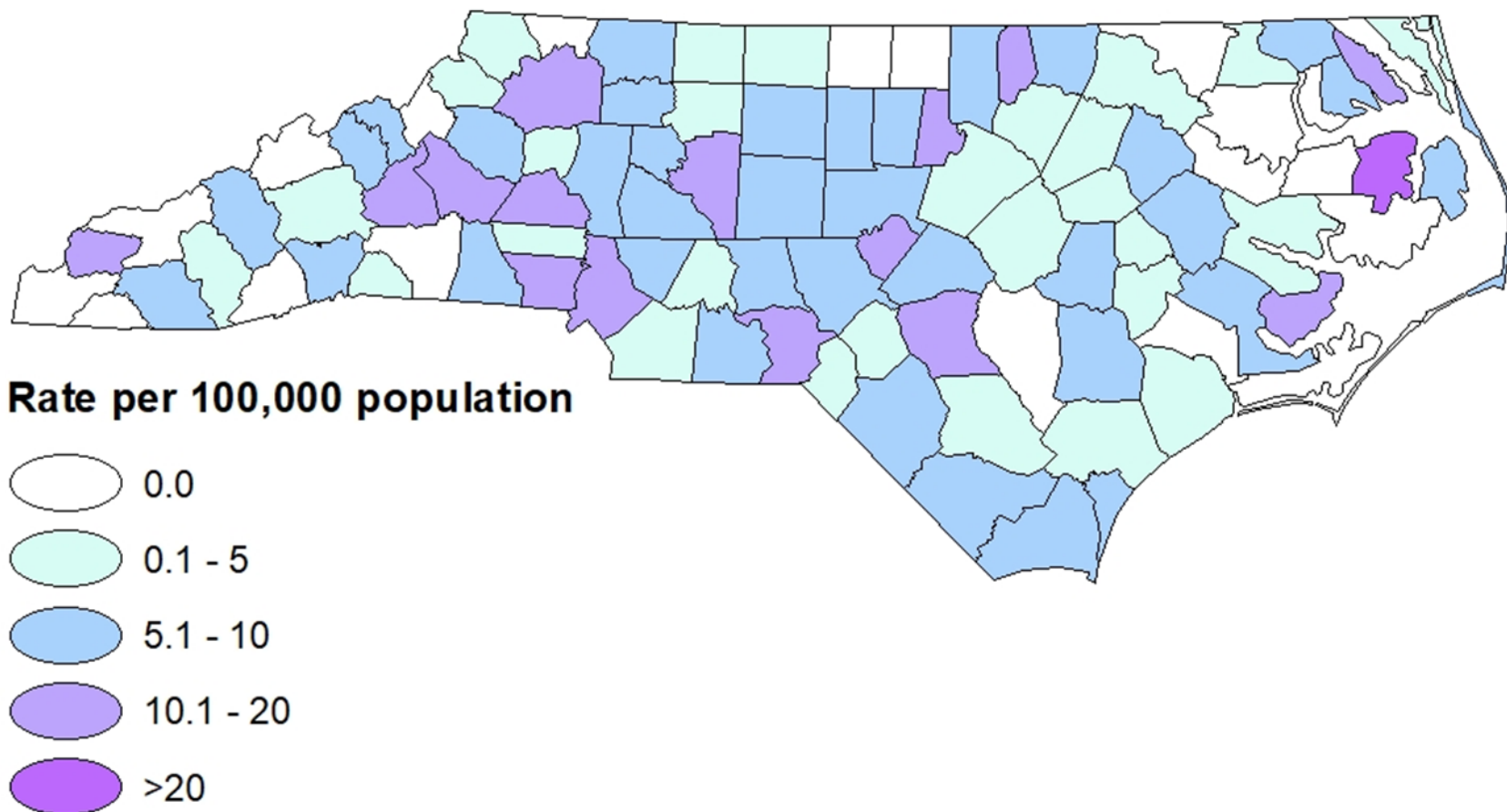


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# Chronic HBV County Rates in North Carolina 2020\*



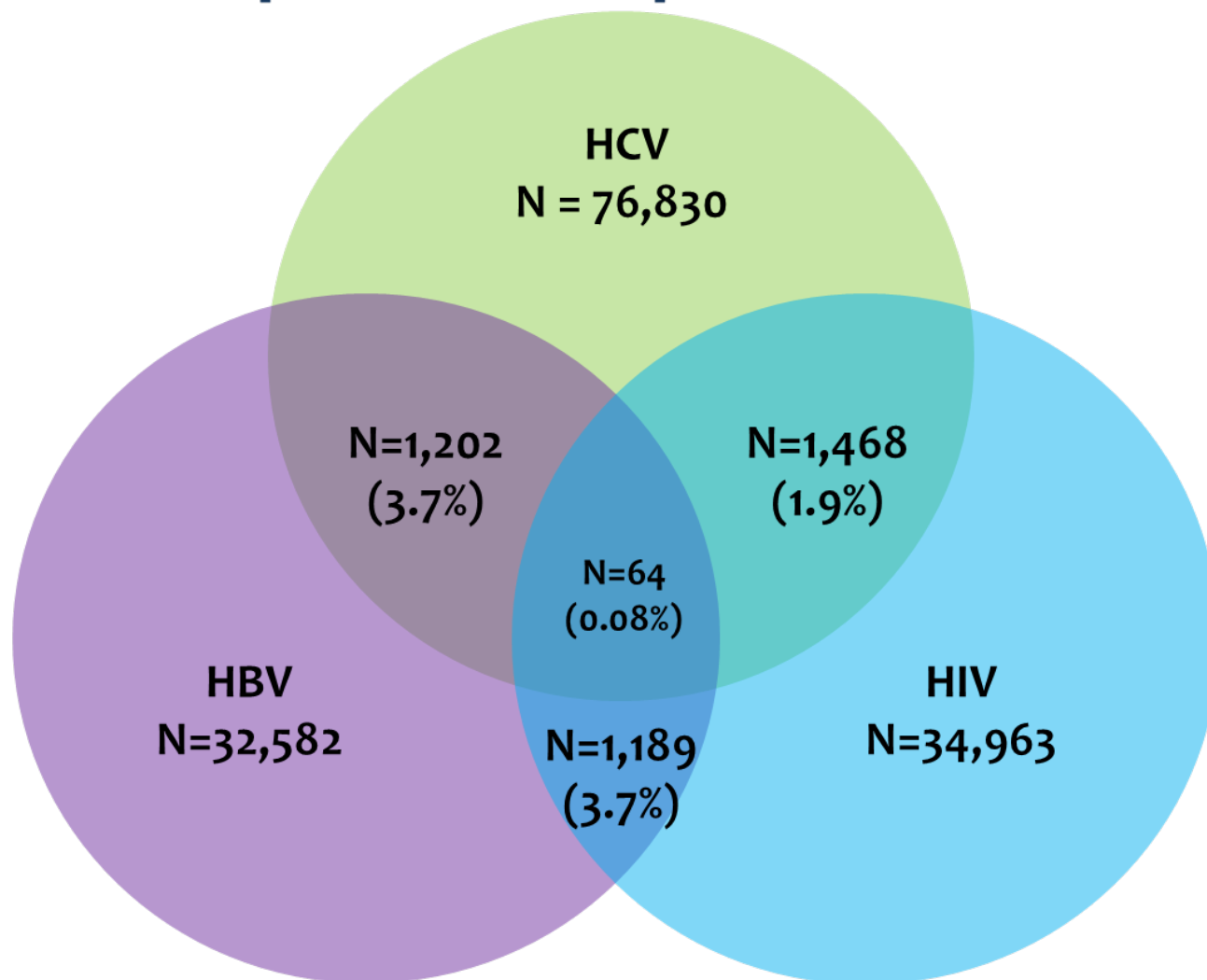
\*Note: 2020 data should be treated with caution due to reduced availability of testing caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Data is italicized for this reason.

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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).