National Summary of hep A outbreak

CDC outbreak summary: <https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/outbreaks/2017March-HepatitisA.htm>

As of June 16, 2019, there have been 20,133 outbreak-linked cases of hepatitis A across 23 states. This is an increase of over 7-fold compared to national average cases between 2011–2015. Of these, 11,595 (58%) of cases have resulted in hospitalization. There have been 191 deaths reported as attributable to the hepatitis A outbreak. Both of these rates are higher than historical averages. See the table for detailed counts by state.

Several groups of Oregonians are at risk for contracting the hepatitis A virus or developing serious complications from hepatitis A virus infection. The following groups are at risk, with groups at increased risk during these outbreaks marked with an asterisk.

* \*Men who have sex with men (MSM)
* \*Persons experiencing unstable housing or homelessness
* Persons traveling to countries where hepatitis A is endemic
* \*Persons who are currently or have recently been incarcerated
* \*Persons who use drugs (injection and non-injection)
* Persons who work with nonhuman primates
* Persons with chronic liver disease (including cirrhosis, hepatitis B, or hepatitis C)
* Persons with clotting factor disorders
* Persons with direct contact with persons who have hepatitis A

CDC has developed guidance on how to respond to these outbreaks. While Oregon has not experienced an outbreak in one of these at-risk groups, we are following the guidance in an effort to prevent such an outbreak from occurring. Vaccination is the most effective preventative. One dose of single-antigen hepatitis A vaccine has been shown to control outbreaks of hepatitis A and provides up to 95% seroprotection in healthy individuals for up to 11 years. In February 2019, CDC’s Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) issued revised guidance, adding “[a]ll persons aged ≥1 year experiencing homelessness should be routinely immunized against HAV.”

OHA recommends vaccination with Havrix or Vaqta. Vaccines can be obtained through the Oregon Immunization Program by submitting requests to the SmartSheet. OHA is collecting strategies on how to reach these at-risk populations from local health departments. We will send a summary of effective strategies to all counties and welcome continuous feedback and suggestions. As these people do not always engage in healthcare systems as often as the general public, reaching them may require a creative approach.

Outbreak-specific guidance on administering the vaccines can be found here: <https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/outbreaks/InterimOutbreakGuidance-HAV-VaccineAdmin.htm>

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| State | Cases | Hospitalizations | Hospital % | Deaths | Start date | End date |
| Alabama | 77 | 36 | 47% |  | 9/1/2018 |  |
| Arizona | 374 | 295 | 79% | 2 | 11/1/2018 |  |
| Arkansas | 343 |  |  |  | 2/7/2018 |  |
| California | 708 | 464 | 66% | 21 | 11/1/2016 | 4/11/2018 |
| Colorado | 71 | 44 | 62% | 0 | 10/1/2018 |  |
| Florida | 1,876 | 1,353 | 72% | 21 | 1/1/2018 |  |
| Georgia | 416 | 280 | 67% | 1 | 6/1/2018 |  |
| Illinois | 90 | 55 | 61% | 0 | 9/1/2018 |  |
| Indiana | 1,581 | 851 | 54% | 4 | 11/1/2017 |  |
| Kentucky | 4,695 | 2,267 | 48% | 58 | 8/1/2017 |  |
| Louisiana | 281 | 169 | 60% | 1 | 1/1/2018 |  |
| Massachusetts | 360 | 296 | 82% | 5 | 4/1/2018 |  |
| Michigan | 916 | 735 | 80% | 28 | 8/1/2016 |  |
| Missouri | 314 | 158 | 50% | 2 | 9/1/2017 |  |
| New Hampshire | 130 | 79 | 61% | 1 | 11/1/2018 |  |
| New Mexico | 124 | 99 | 80% | 2 | 11/8/2018 |  |
| North Carolina | 79 | 56 | 71% | 1 | 1/1/2018 |  |
| Ohio | 3,039 | 1,821 | 60% | 10 | 1/1/2018 |  |
| South Carolina | 133 | 101 | 76% | 1 | 11/1/2018 |  |
| Tennessee | 1,647 | 992 | 60% | 9 | 12/1/2017 |  |
| Utah | 281 | 152 | 54% | 3 | 5/8/2017 | 2/12/2019 |
| Virginia | 70 | 43 | 61% | 0 | 1/1/2019 |  |
| West Virginia | 2,528 | 1,249 | 49% | 21 | 3/19/2018 |  |
| TOTAL | 20,133 | 11,595 | 58% | 191 | 8/1/2016 |  |