

# Hepatitis C in Iowa

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# Epidemiological Profile of Hepatitis C in Iowa

Iowa Department of Public Health

2015



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## Hepatitis C Virus IN IOWA



### WHAT IS HEPATITIS C?

Hepatitis C is a liver disease caused by the Hepatitis C Virus (HCV). HCV is the most common blood-borne illness in the United States. Hepatitis C can cause serious health problems, including liver damage, cirrhosis, liver cancer, and even death.

### HOW MANY PEOPLE HAVE HCV?

As of December 31, 2016, there were 23,588 Iowans diagnosed with hepatitis C who were reported to the Iowa Department of Public Health. Based on this number of reports, there are likely 39,215 to 149,173 Iowans with hepatitis C infections, with 17,647 (45%) to 126,797 (85%), of these people undiagnosed.

### WHERE IN IOWA?

Over 55% of people living with HCV who were ages 18 to 64 reported residency in one of six counties: Polk, Linn, Scott, Woodbury, Pottawattamie, and Black Hawk.

### HEPATITIS C DIAGNOSES ARE INCREASING

HCV diagnoses have increased sharply in Iowa since 2000. There were 2,287 Iowans diagnosed in 2016, an increase of over 200% since 2000. HCV diagnoses among those 30 and under have increased 237% since 2010.

### WHO SHOULD GET TESTED?

- Those who currently or have ever injected drugs
- Those who were born between 1945 and 1965
- Those who received a blood transfusion or organ transplant before 1992
- Those who are living with HIV

For more information on hepatitis C and to view the recently released profile of Hepatitis C in Iowa, please visit: <http://idph.iowa.gov/hivstdhep/hep-c>

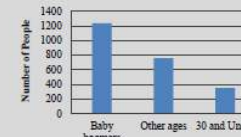
Bureau of HIV, STD, and Hepatitis  
Iowa Department of Public Health  
321 E 12th St.  
Des Moines, IA, 50319-0075

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### WHO IS INFECTED?

53% of people with hepatitis C reported to IDPH in 2016 were baby boomers. However, a growing percentage of people reported with HCV are those 30 years of age and younger.

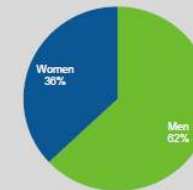
Age Distribution of People Diagnosed with HCV in 2016



Hepatitis C Diagnoses Reported by Year



Men make up a majority of people with HCV ever reported to the IDPH.



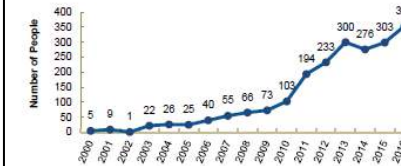
## Hepatitis C Virus ON THE RISE: YOUNG ADULTS



### WHAT IS HEPATITIS C?

Hepatitis C is a liver disease caused by the Hepatitis C Virus (HCV). HCV is the most common blood-borne illness in the United States, and new cases are on the rise. Hepatitis C can cause serious health problems including liver damage, cirrhosis, liver cancer, and even death.<sup>1</sup>

### HCV IN YOUNG ADULTS AGES 30 & YOUNGER IS ON THE RISE IN IOWA



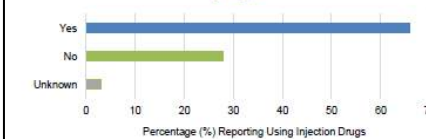
### WHY ARE YOUNG ADULTS GETTING HEPATITIS C?

Injection drug use is the primary driver for increases in new, young hepatitis C cases. The recent increase in abuse of prescription and non-prescription opioids is fueling an increase of hepatitis C among people 30 and under.

### HEPATITIS C AND INJECTION DRUG USE

HCV can spread easily through surfaces, equipment, or objects contaminated with infected blood. People who inject drugs can acquire and spread hepatitis C through contaminated needles, syringes, water, cotton, and other equipment.<sup>2</sup> Of the youth and young adults ages 30 and under reported diagnosed in 2016, 68% reported ever using injection drugs to their medical provider.

Injection drug use among adults living with HCV who are 30 years of age or younger



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<sup>1</sup>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: <http://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/hcv/diag.htm>  
<sup>2</sup>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: <https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/hcv/pdfs/factsheet-paed.pdf>

### HEROIN AND OPIOIDS

In Iowa, rates of heroin and opioid-related overdoses have increased greatly over the last 10 years. Opioid-related emergency department (ED) visits and hospitalizations have increased significantly from 2008 through 2015.

Opioid-Related Emergency Dept. Visits and Hospitalizations



Youth and young adults who report ever having injected drugs should be tested for Hepatitis C.

For more information on hepatitis C virus and to view the recently released Hepatitis C Iowa Profile please visit: <http://idph.iowa.gov/hivstdhep/hep-c>

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Find these documents at: <https://idph.iowa.gov/hivstdhep/hep>

# Epidemiology of HCV in Iowa

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## **23,588 Iowans ever reported to IDPH as diagnosed with HCV**

- 15,510 people with evidence of confirmatory result
- 8,078 people with antibody only results (75% to 85% are likely chronically infected)

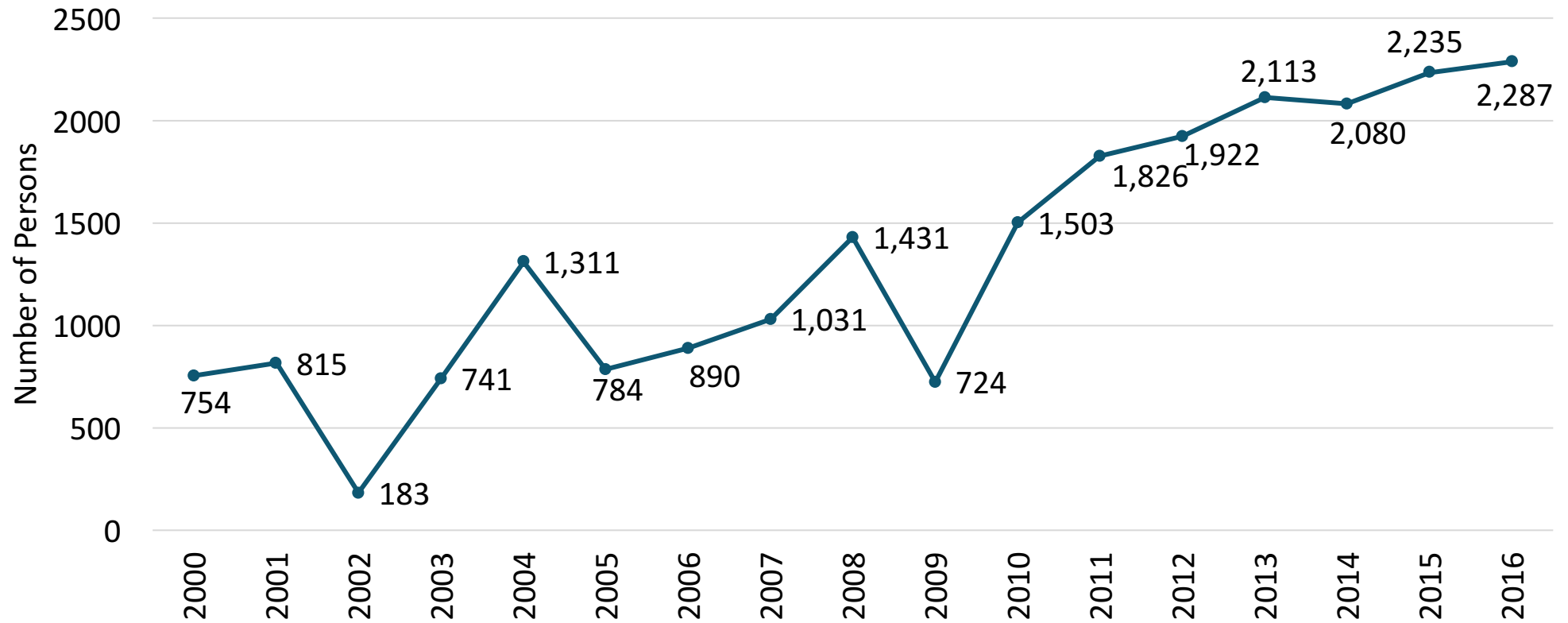
CDC estimate: 45 to 85% of people with HCV are undiagnosed

## **IDPH estimates there are 39,215 to 149,173 Iowans with HCV**

- 17,647 to 126,797 of these people are undiagnosed

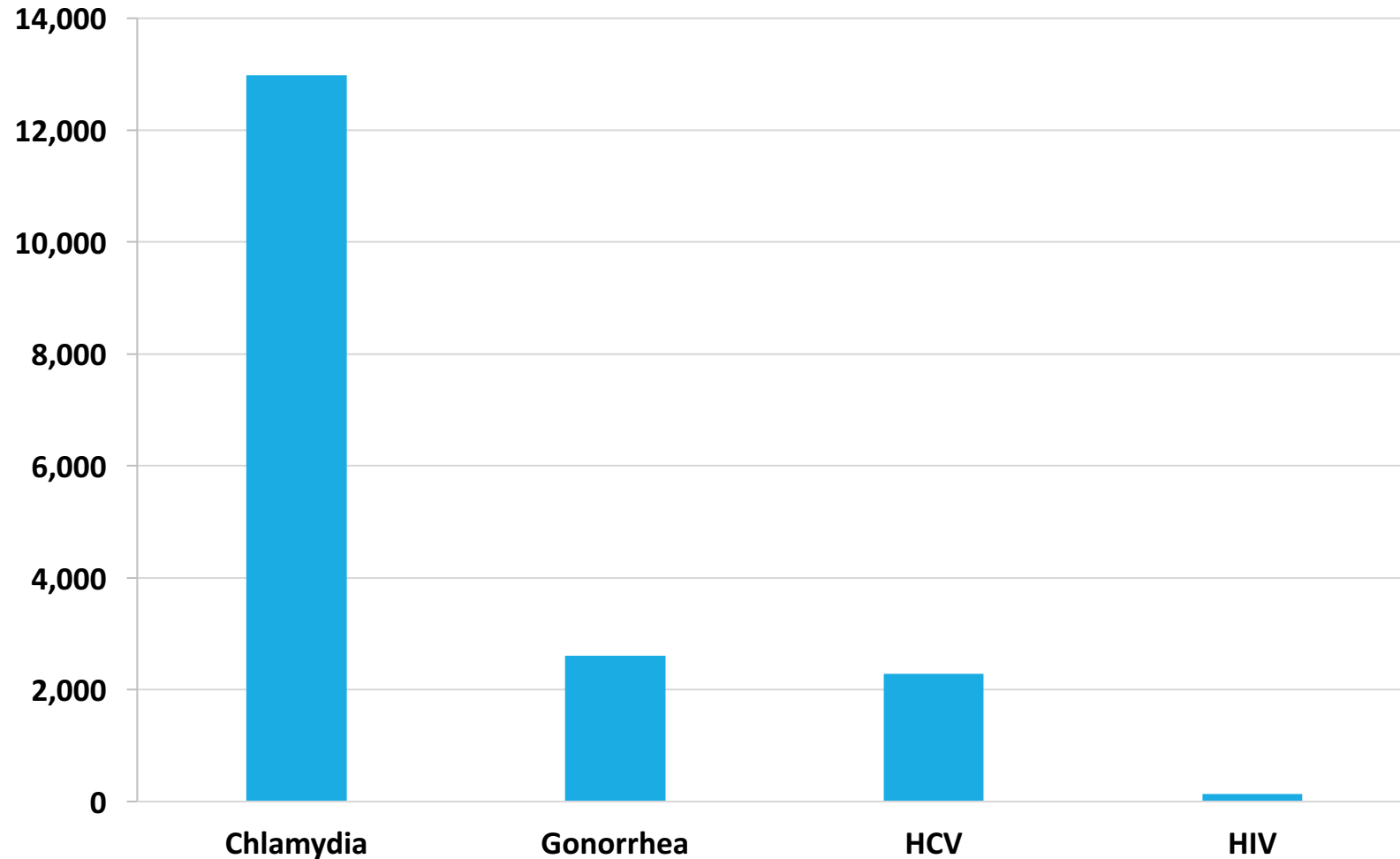
# lowans with HCV

Number of lowans Diagnosed with HCV: 2000 through 2016



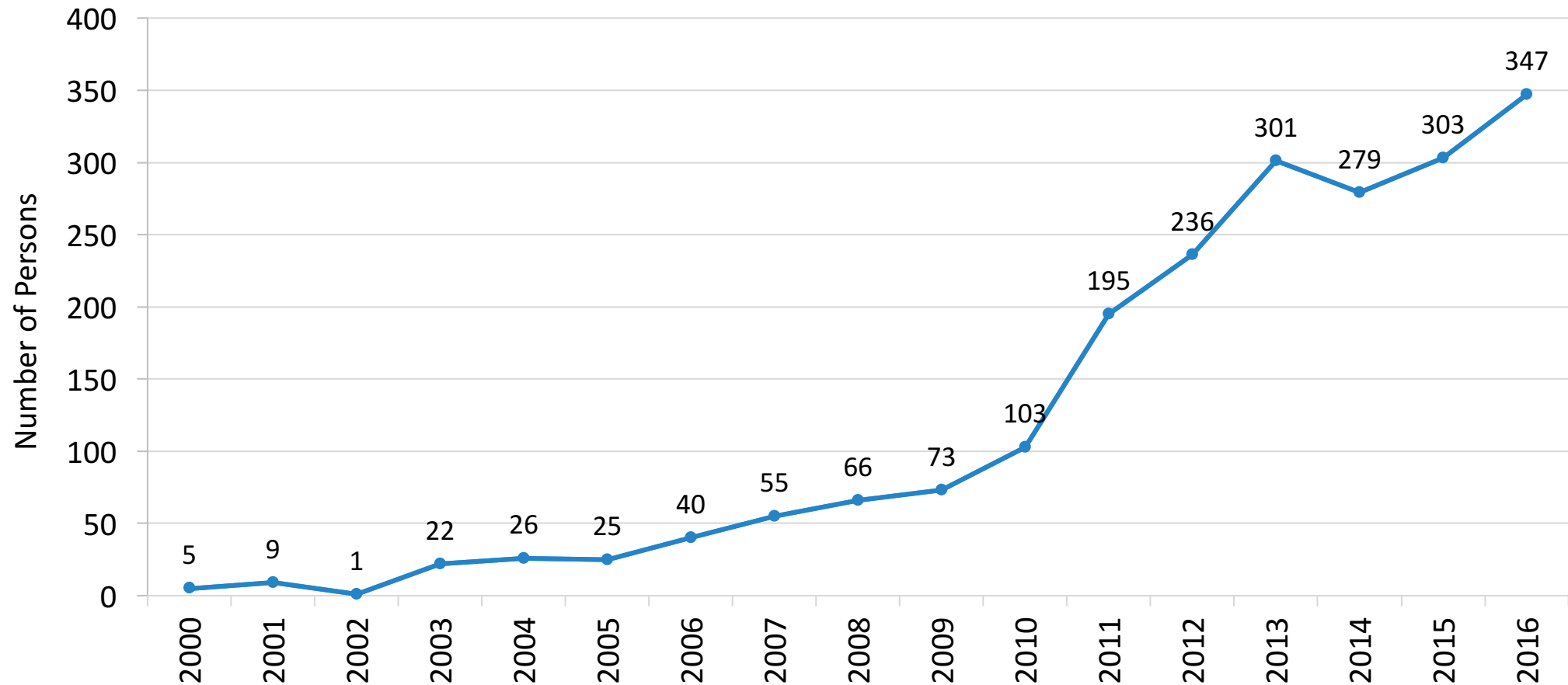
# Disease Burden Comparison

2016 Diagnoses of Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, HCV, and HIV in Iowa



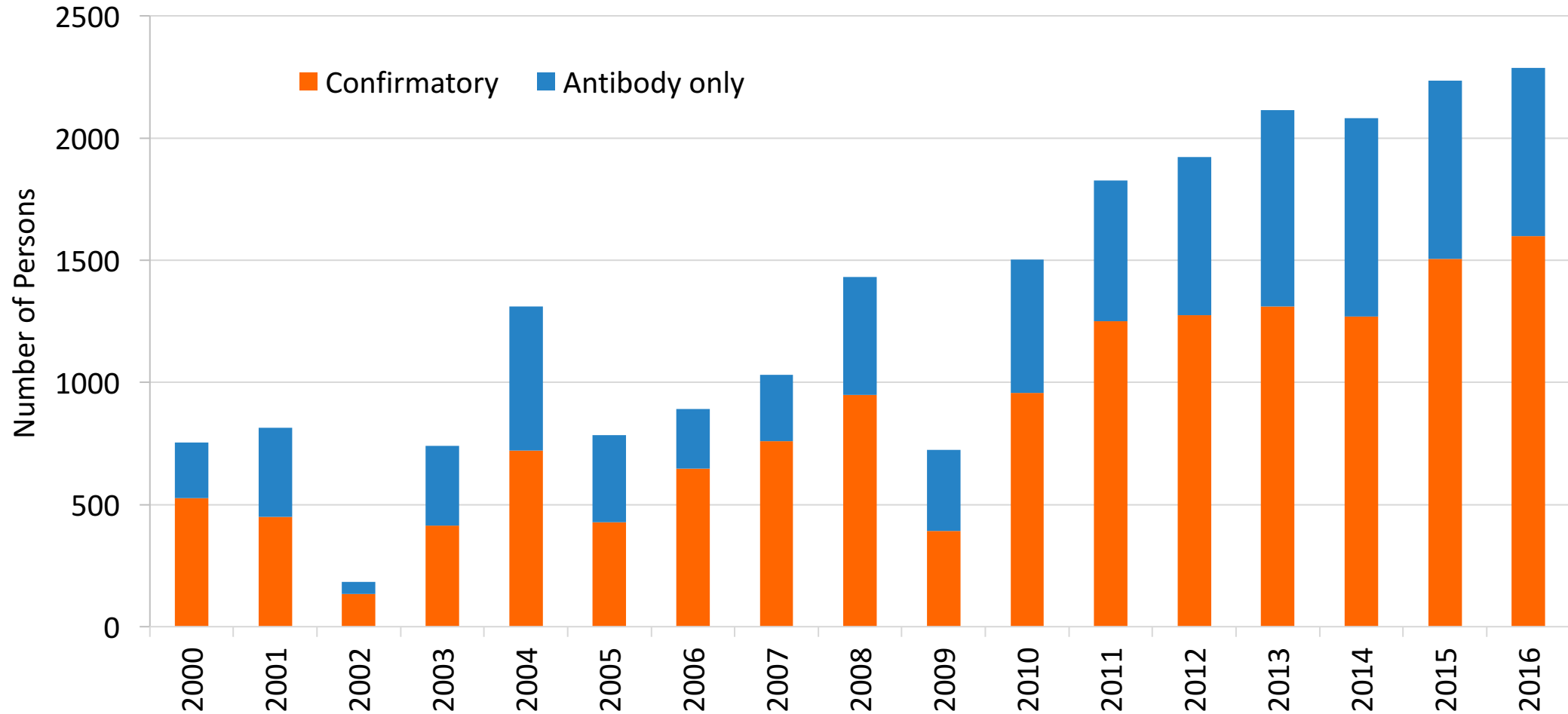
# lowans with HCV: 30 and Younger

Number of lowans 30 and Under Diagnosed with HCV: 2000 through 2016



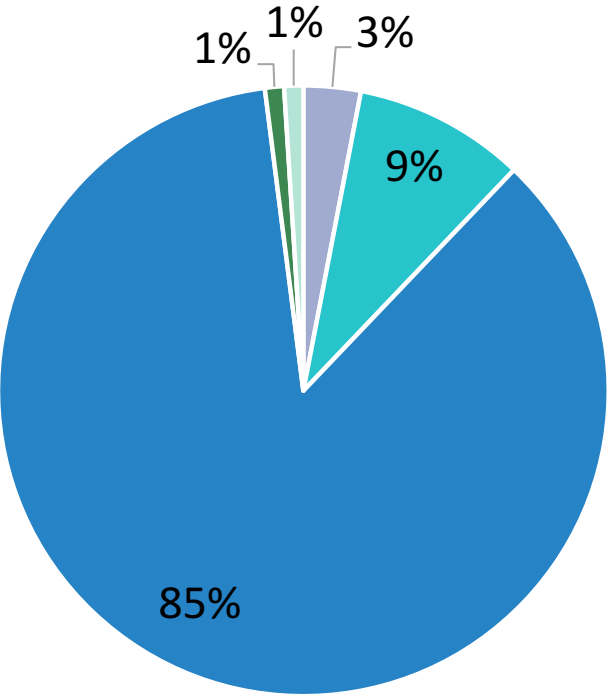
# Evidence of HCV Chronic Infection in lowans

Number of lowans Reported with Antibody-only or Confirmatory HCV Test Result



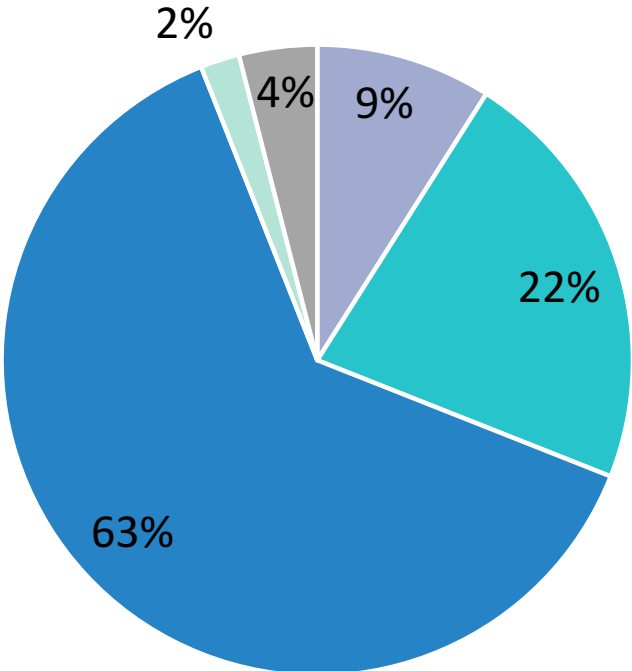
# Race and Ethnicity of lowans with HIV and HCV

Race and Ethnicity of lowans with HCV



- Hispanic: 3%
- White, NH: 85%
- American Indian/AL Native: 1%
- Black, NH: 9%
- Asian, NH: 1%

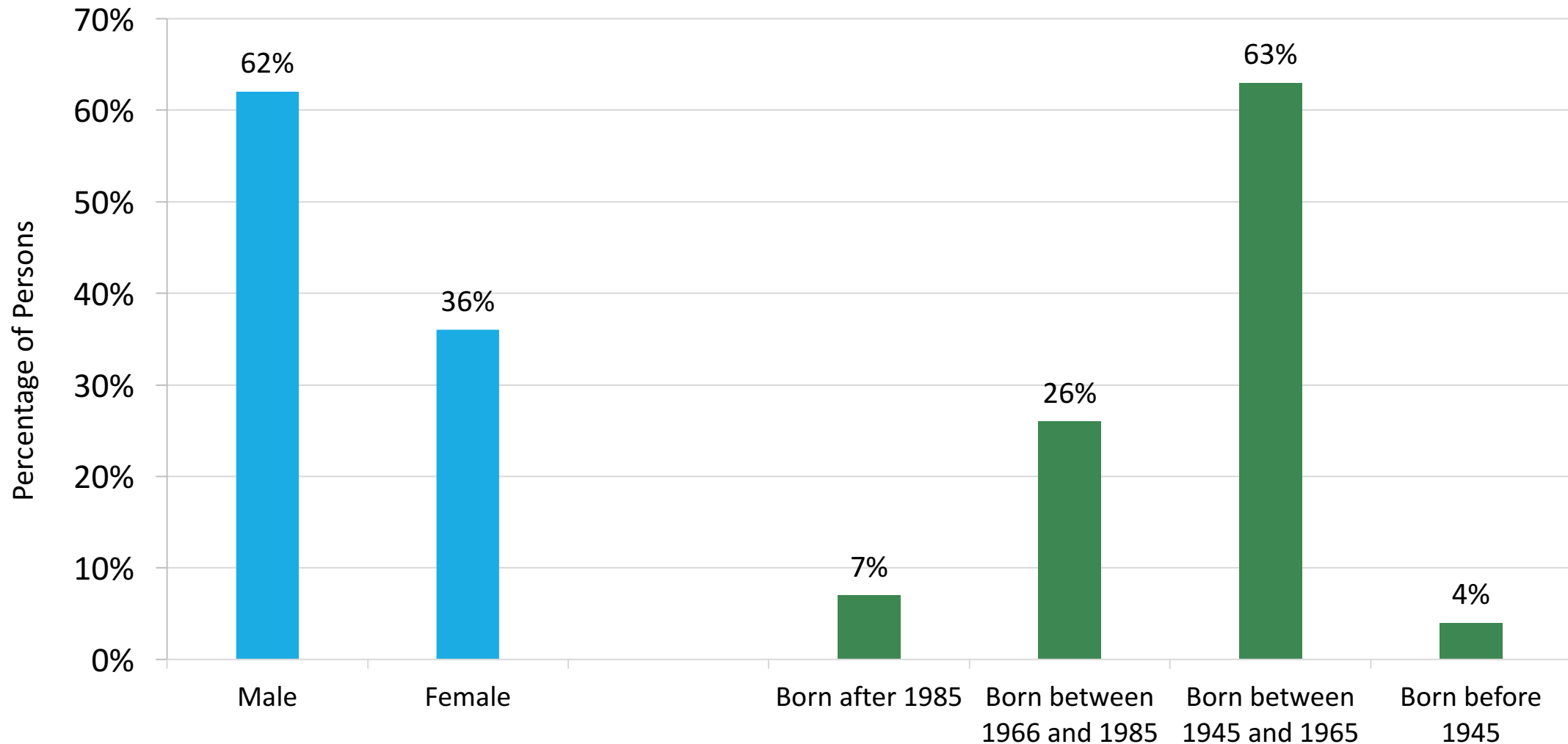
Race and Ethnicity of lowans with HIV



- Hispanic: 9%
- Black, NH: 63%
- White, NH: 22%
- Asian, NH: 2%
- Multi-race: 4%

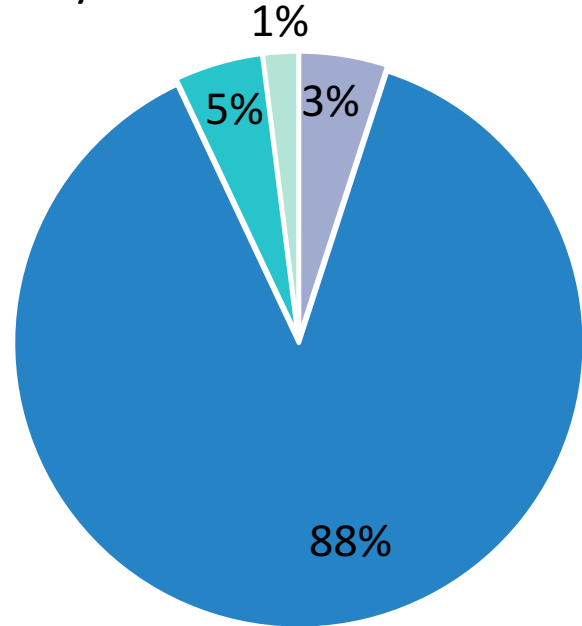


# Sex and Age of lowans with HCV: 2000 - 2016



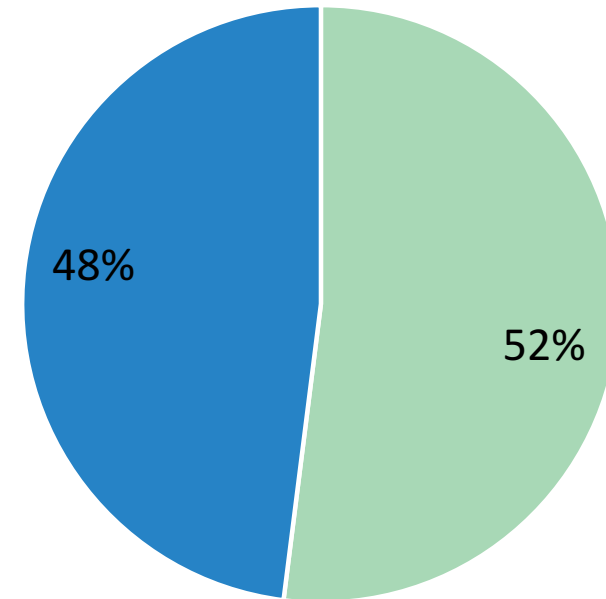
# HCV in lowans 30 and Under Diagnosed in 2016

Race and Ethnicity of lowans 30 and Under with HCV



- Hispanic/Latino, All Races
- Not Hispanic, White
- Not Hispanic, Black/African American
- Not Hispanic, Asian, Native Haw./PI, Amer. Indian/AL Native, or Multi-race

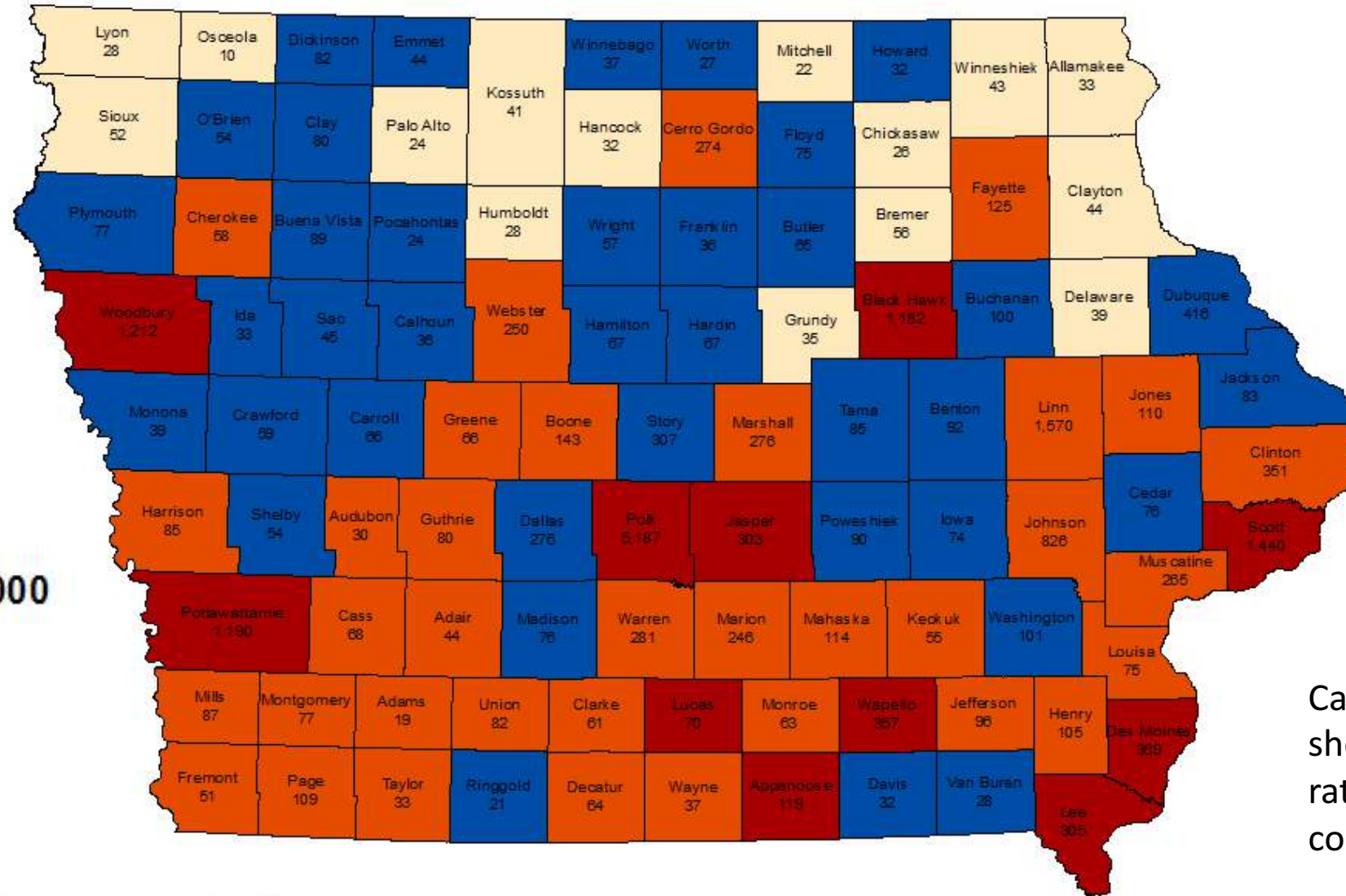
Sex at Birth of lowans 30 and Under with HCV



- Male
- Female

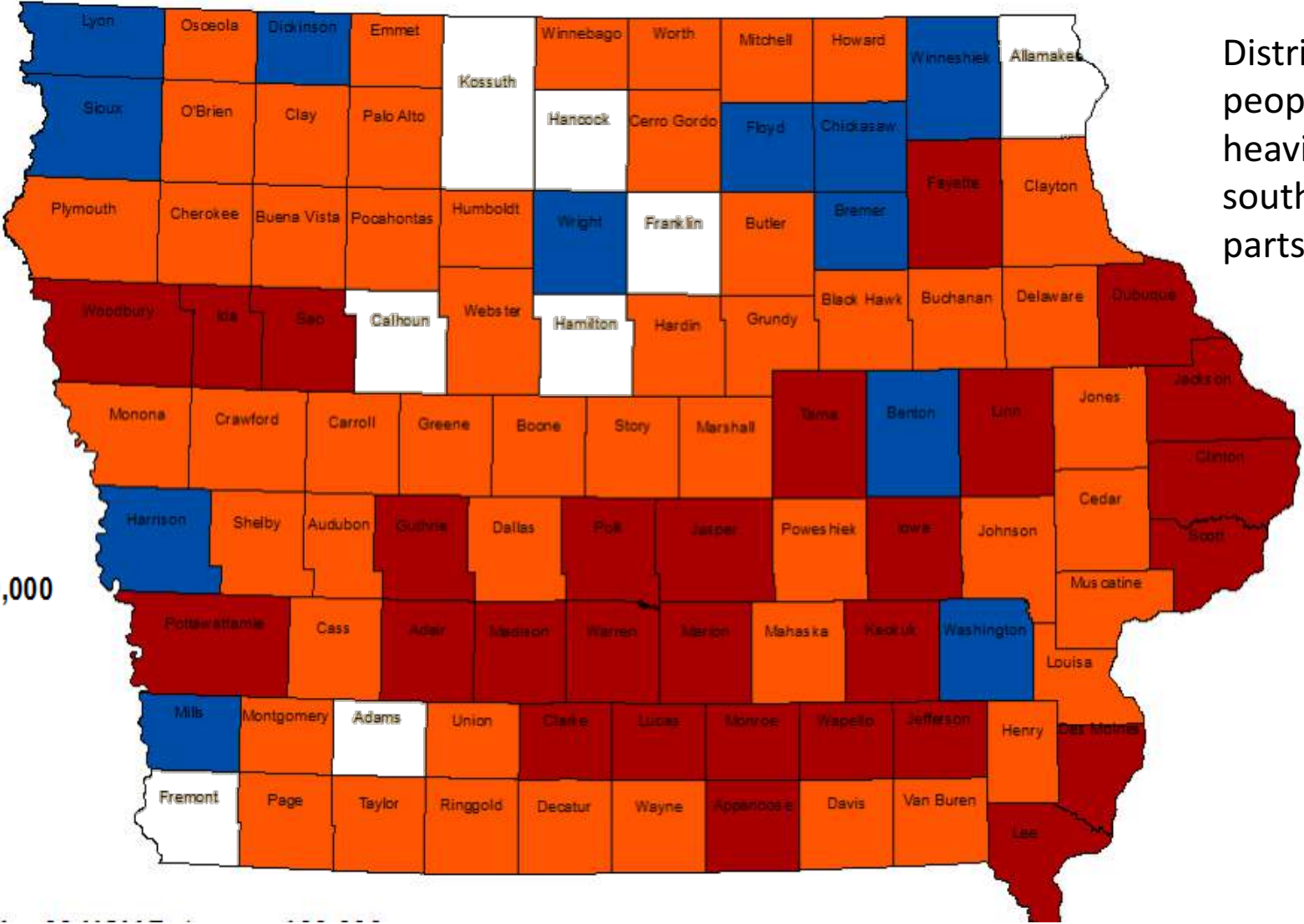
- 90% of people 30 and under diagnosed with HCV are 20 years of age or older
- 67% of people 30 and under reported injection drug use to their diagnosing provider

# Distribution of HCV in Iowa



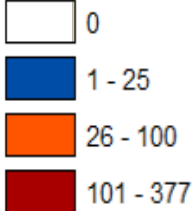
Case numbers shown in counties; rates indicated by color.

# Distribution of HCV in Iowans Under 30



Distribution of HCV in people under 30 is more heavily focused on the south-central and eastern parts of the state.

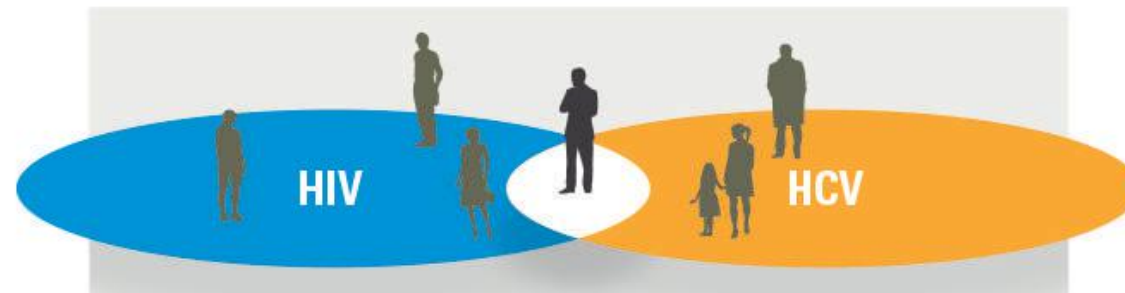
Under 30 HCV Rates per 100,000



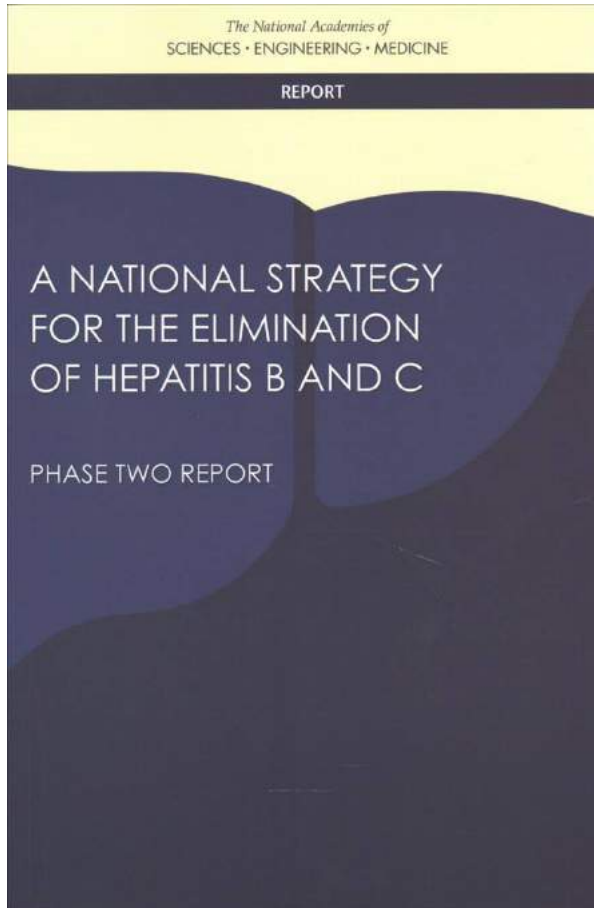
# Co-Infection of HIV and HCV

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- 11% of Iowans living with HIV (as of Dec. 31, 2016) have been diagnosed with HCV
- HCV treatment meds were added to the Iowa AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) formulary in 2014 (eligibility = 400% FPL).
- The ADAP can pay for treatment of HCV for people who are co-infected with HIV and denied treatment by Medicaid.



# National Elimination Strategy – 90% reduction in HCV incidence by 2030

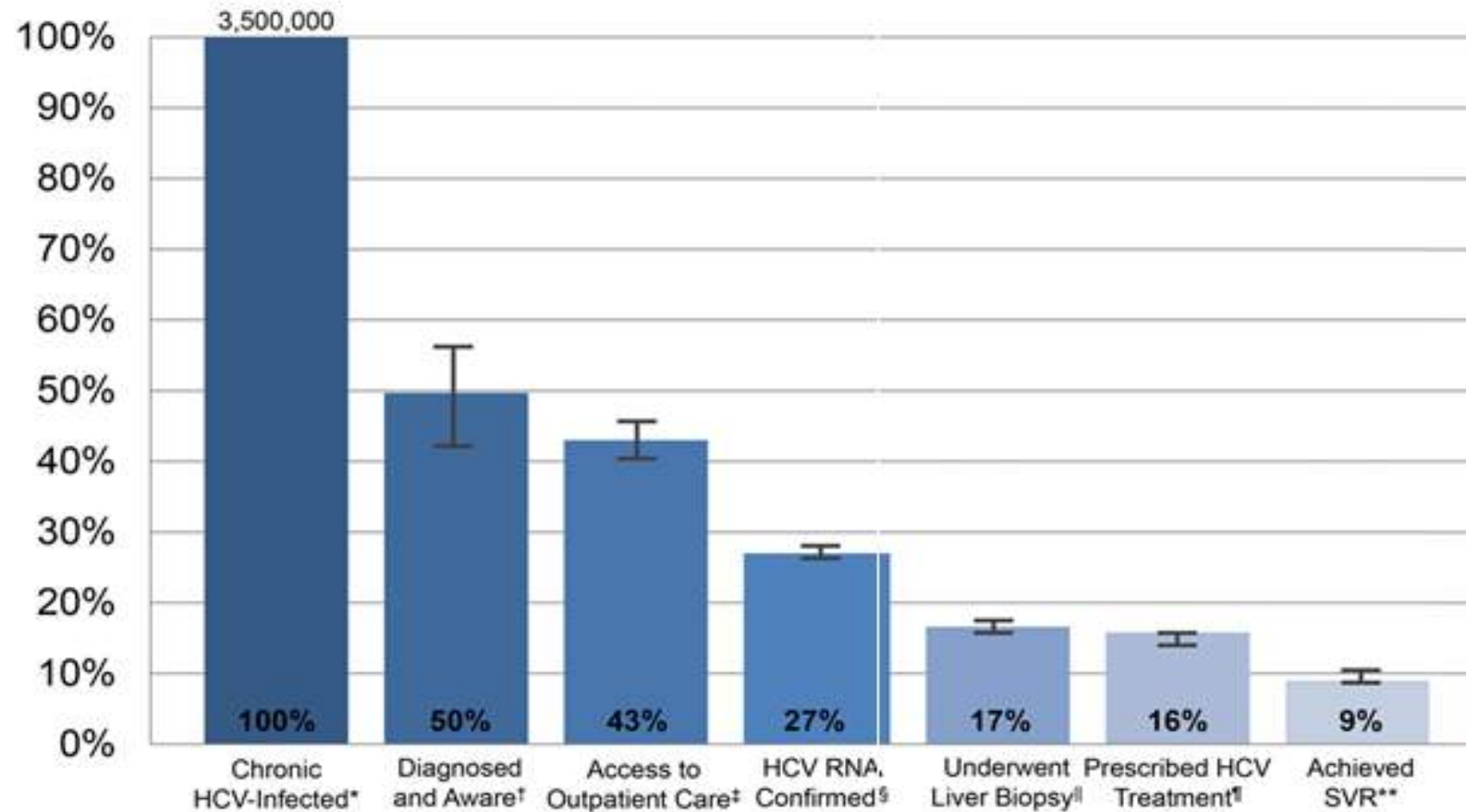


**TABLE B-3** Key Model Output Summary by Scenario, United States, 2015-2030

Scenario:	Base 2015	Aggressive $\geq 0$	Aggressive $\geq 2$
Relative to:	Base 2013	Base 2015	Base 2015
<b>Reduction in viremic infections</b>	910,000	1,105,100	515,500
<b>Liver deaths averted</b>	215,000	28,800	98,500
<b>Total new HCC cases averted (2015-2030)</b>	123,000	19,000	57,700
<b>Total new decompensated cirrhosis cases averted (2015-2030)</b>	124,000	19,000	58,200
<b>Total number of new infections averted (2015-2030)</b>	(200)	279,400	0

NOTE: HCC = hepatocellular carcinoma.

# HCV Treatment Cascade: United States



Yehia et al., 2014



# Determination of Need

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- Under the Consolidated Appropriation Act of 2016, federal law permits use of funds from the Department of Health and Human Services (SAMHSA, HRSA, CDC) to support syringe service programs EXCEPT that funds may not be used to purchase needles or syringes.
- To use HHS funds for this purpose, eligible state, local, tribal, and territorial health departments must first consult with CDC and provide evidence that their jurisdiction is experiencing or at risk for significant increases in hepatitis infections or an HIV outbreak due to injection drug use.

IDPH will be submitting a Determination of Need to CDC this fall.





# Contact Information

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