



2016 Profile of Hepatitis A in Dallas County

Dallas County Health and Human Services

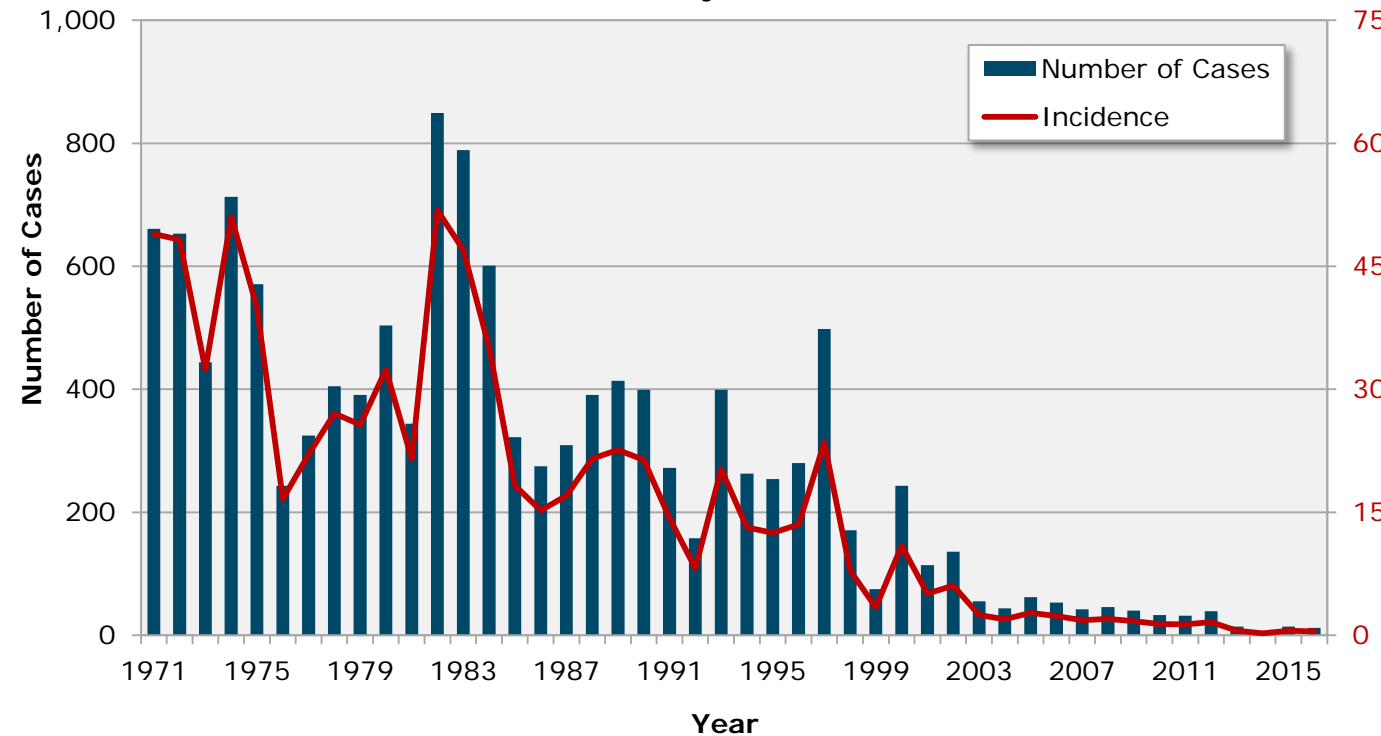
Summary of Hepatitis A Cases, 2016

	n (%)	Incidence per 100,000
Total	12 (100.0)	0.47
Sex		
Male	6 (50.0)	0.47
Female	6 (50.0)	0.46
Race/Ethnicity		
Hispanic	5 (41.7)	0.49
White	4 (33.3)	0.51
Black	1 (8.3)	0.17
Asian	2 (16.7)	1.22
Age Group (years)		
<20	0	N/A
20-29	5 (41.7)	1.26
30-39	1 (8.3)	0.26
40-49	2 (16.7)	0.59
50-59	1 (8.3)	0.32
≥60	3 (25.0)	0.78
Hospitalizations	4 (33.3)	0.16
Deaths	0	N/A

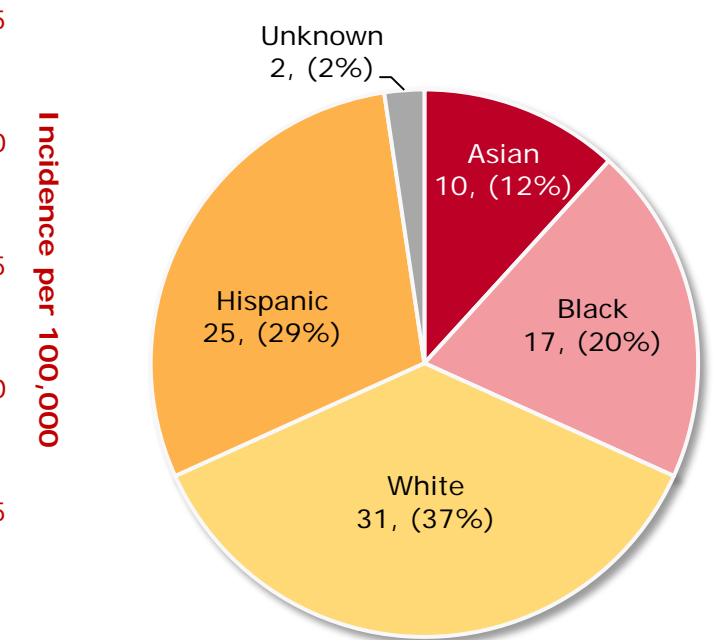
N/A = Not applicable

- Hepatitis A is a highly contagious liver infection that can cause mild to severe illness, including fever, fatigue, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, dark urine, clay-colored stools, joint pain, and jaundice.
- It is transmitted through consumption of contaminated food and water or through contact with a person who is infectious.
- Most people who get hepatitis A feel sick for a few weeks, but recover completely. In rare cases, hepatitis A infection can cause liver failure and death, usually in older adults who already have other liver diseases.
- The best way to prevent hepatitis A is with the hepatitis A vaccine, as well as practicing good hand hygiene.

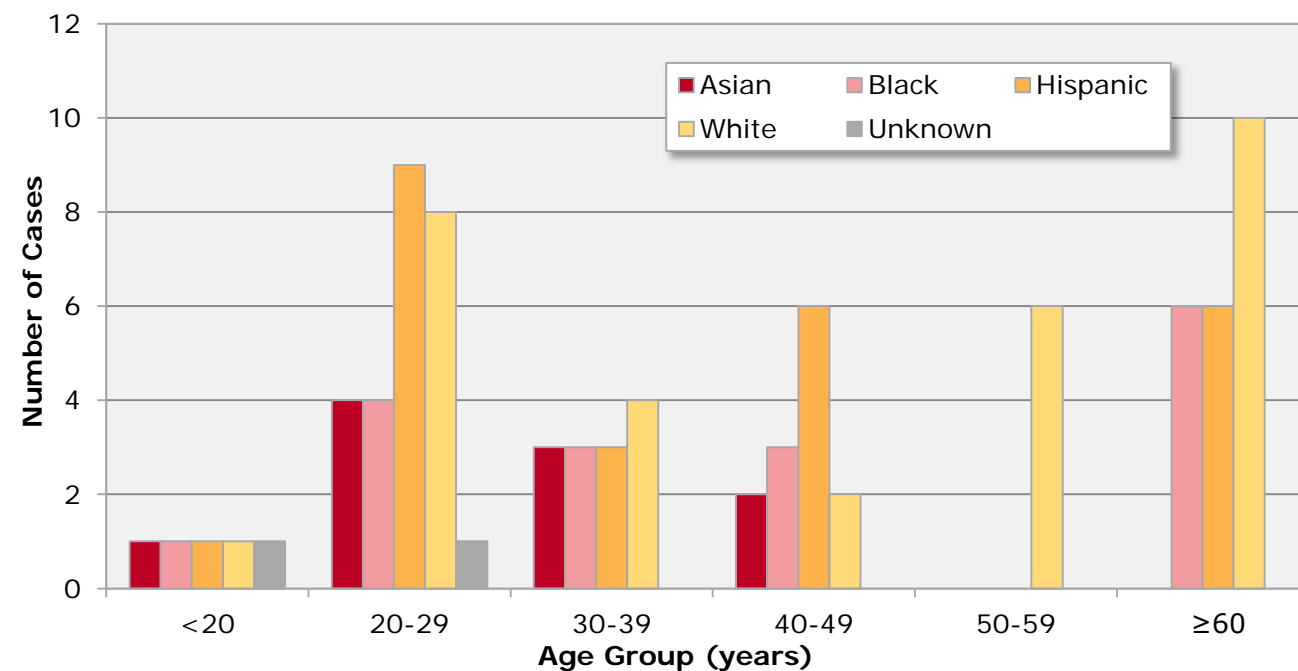
Hepatitis A Cases and Incidence by Year of Onset, Dallas County, 1971–2016



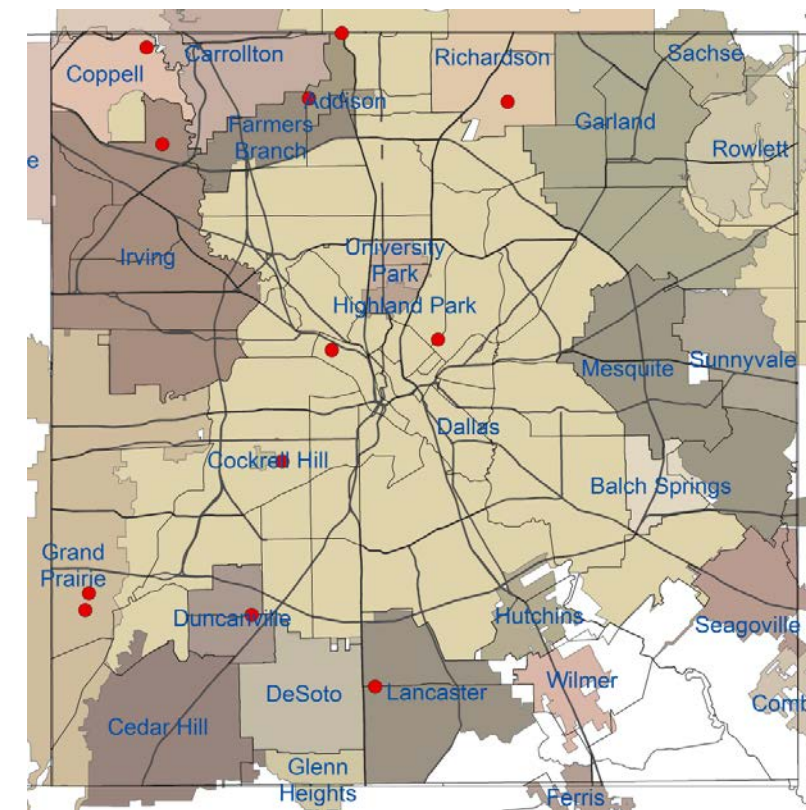
Hepatitis A Cases by Race/Ethnicity, 2012-2016, (n=85)



Hepatitis A Cases by Race/Ethnicity per Age Group and Incidence by Age Group, 2012-2016



Distribution of Hepatitis A Cases, 2016



Note: Incidence calculated using projected population data for 2012-2016
 Data Sources: Dallas County Department of Health and Human Services, Epidemiology Division; National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS); Population data obtained through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: WONDER Bridged-Race Population Estimates 1990-2016.