



2020 Profile of Hepatitis A in Dallas County

Dallas County Health and Human Services

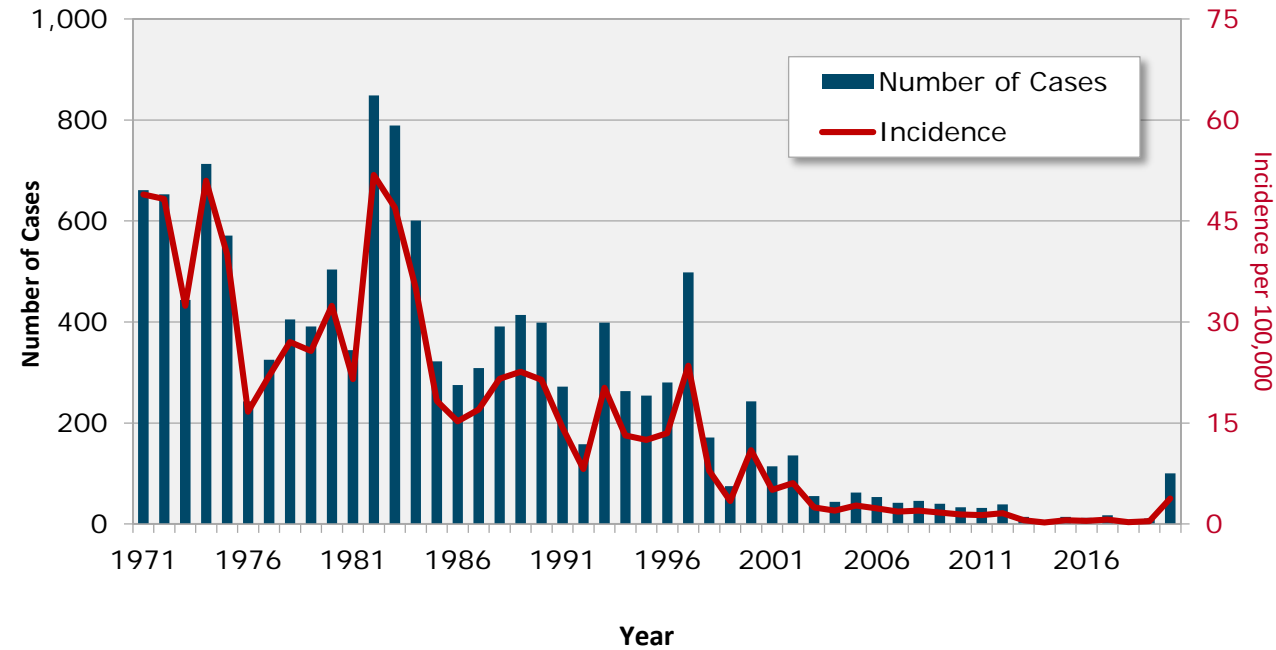
Summary of Hepatitis A Cases, 2020

	n (%)	Incidence per 100,000
Total	100 (100%)	3.8
Sex		
Male	74 (74%)	5.7
Female	26 (26%)	1.9
Race/Ethnicity		
Hispanic	16 (16%)	1.5
White	58 (58%)	7.6
Black	22 (22%)	3.6
Unknown	4 (4%)	N/A
Age Group (years)		
<20	1 (1%)	0.1
20-29	4 (4%)	1.0
30-39	38 (38%)	9.5
40-49	27 (27%)	8.0
50-59	15 (15%)	4.8
≥60	15 (15%)	3.5
Travel out-of-state	3 (3%)	N/A
Homelessness	28 (28%)	N/A
Substance abuse	47 (47%)	N/A
Hospitalizations	75 (75%)	2.8
Deaths	0	0

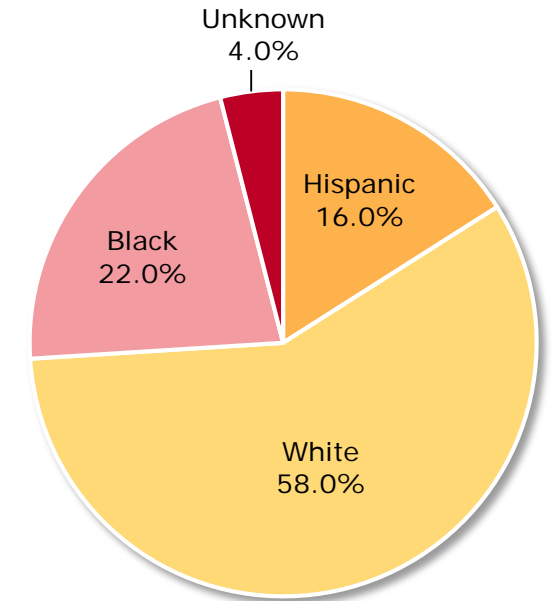
N/A = Not applicable

- 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.
- Hepatitis A is transmitted through consumption of contaminated food and water or through person-to-person 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 have other underlying liver diseases.
- Hepatitis A is a vaccine-preventable illness. The best way to prevent hepatitis A is through vaccination with the hepatitis A vaccine, as well as practicing good hand hygiene.

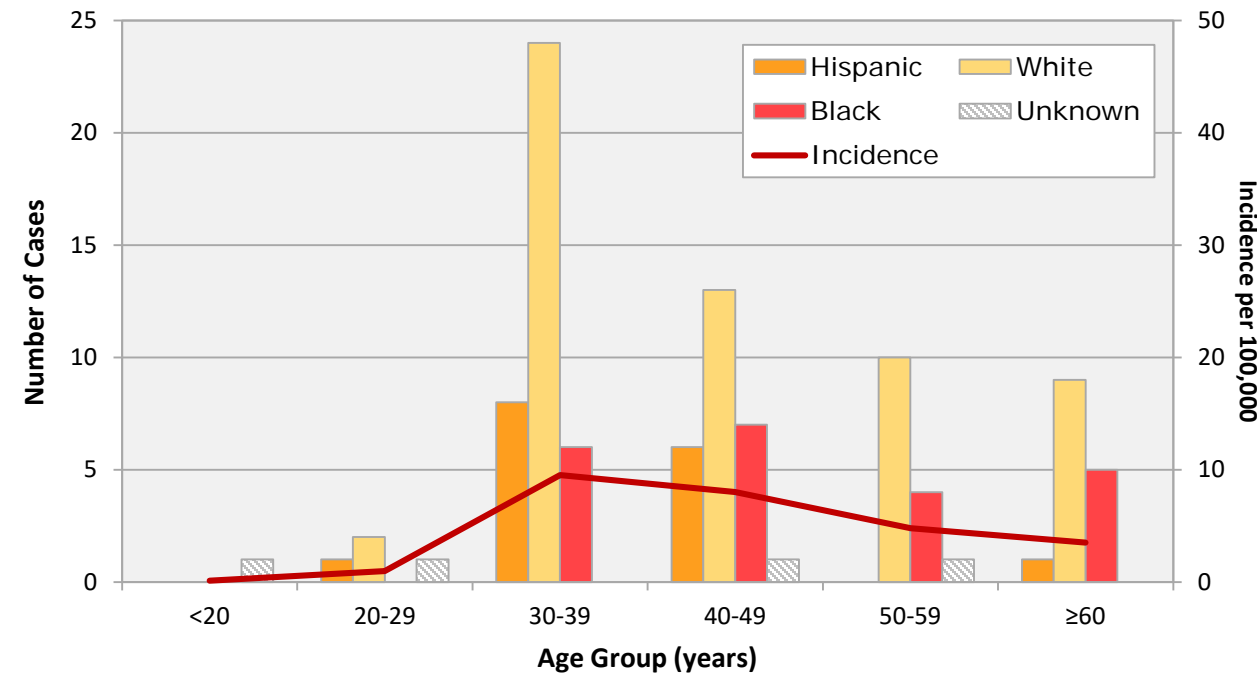
Hepatitis A Cases and Incidence by Year of Onset, Dallas County, 1971–2020



Hepatitis A Cases by Race/Ethnicity, 2020, (n=100)



Hepatitis A Cases by Race/Ethnicity per Age Group and Incidence by Age Group, 2020



Distribution of Hepatitis A Cases, 2020

