

# 2017 Profile of Hepatitis A in Dallas County Dallas County Health and Human Services

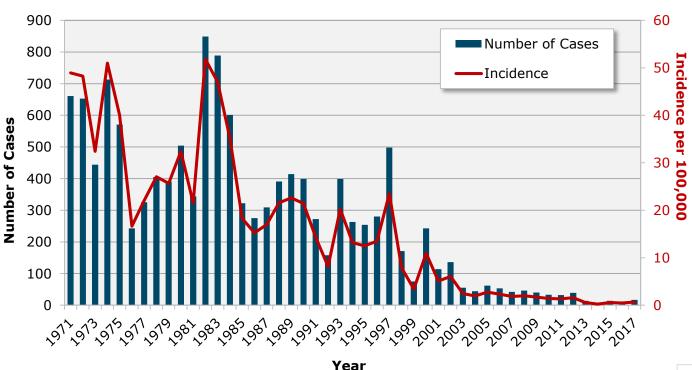
### Summary of Hepatitis A Cases, 2017

	n (%)	Incidence per 100,000
Total	17 (100)	0.7
Sex		
Male	11 (64.7)	0.9
Female	6 (35.3)	0.5
Race/Ethnicity		
Hispanic	2 (11.8)	0.2
White	8 (47.1)	1.0
Black	2 (11.8)	0.3
Asian	5 (29.4)	3.0
Age Group (years)		
<20	1 (5.9)	0.1
20-29	2 (11.8)	0.5
30-39	5 (29.4)	1.3
40-49	4 (23.5)	1.2
50-59	3 (17.6)	1.0
≥60	2 (11.8)	0.5
Hospitalizations	8 (47.1)	N/A
Deaths	0	N/A

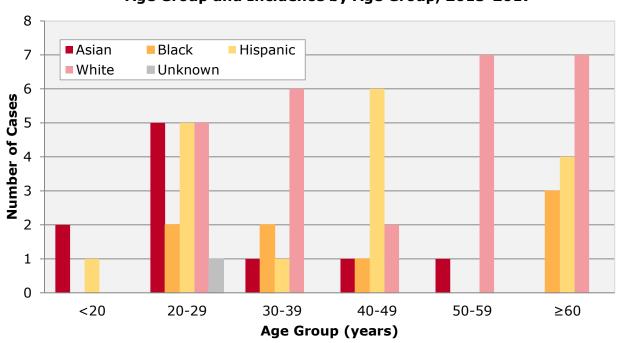
N/A = Not applicable

- 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.

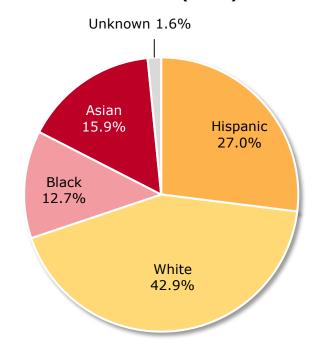
#### Hepatitis A Cases and Incidence by Year of Onset, Dallas County, 1971–2017



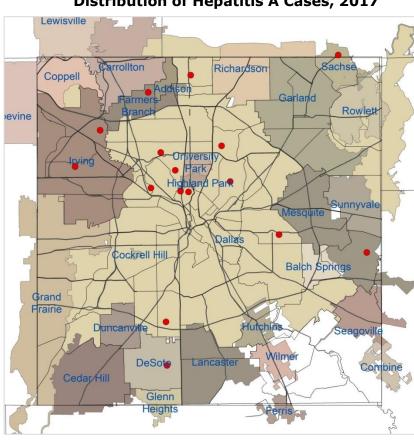
## Hepatitis A Cases by Race/Ethnicity per Age Group and Incidence by Age Group, 2013-2017



#### Hepatitis A Cases by Race/Ethnicity, 2013-2017 (n=63)



**Distribution of Hepatitis A Cases, 2017** 



Note: Incidence calculated using projected population data for 2012-2016, and percent values are based on known numbers.

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.

DCHHS Epidemiology Updated 07/25/2018