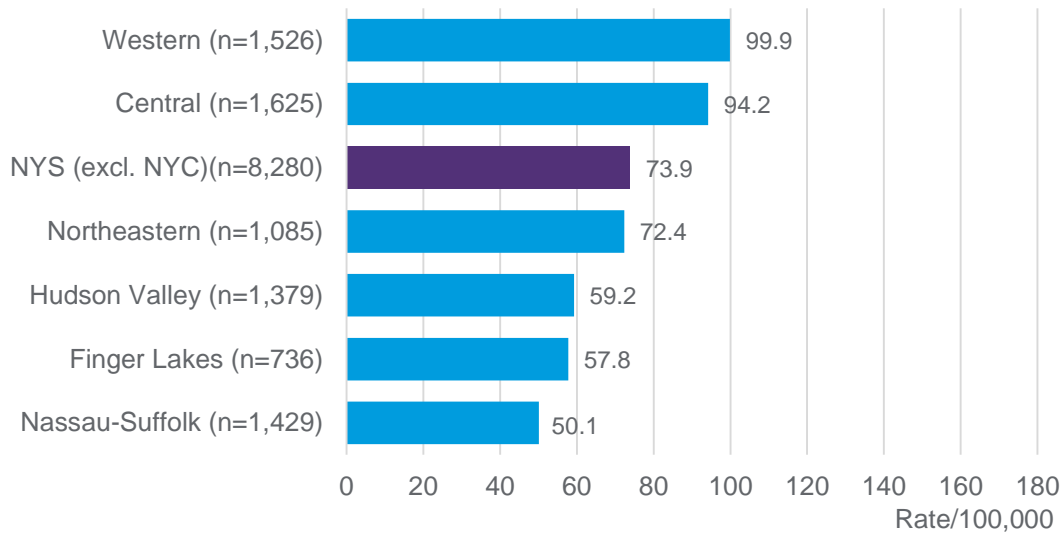


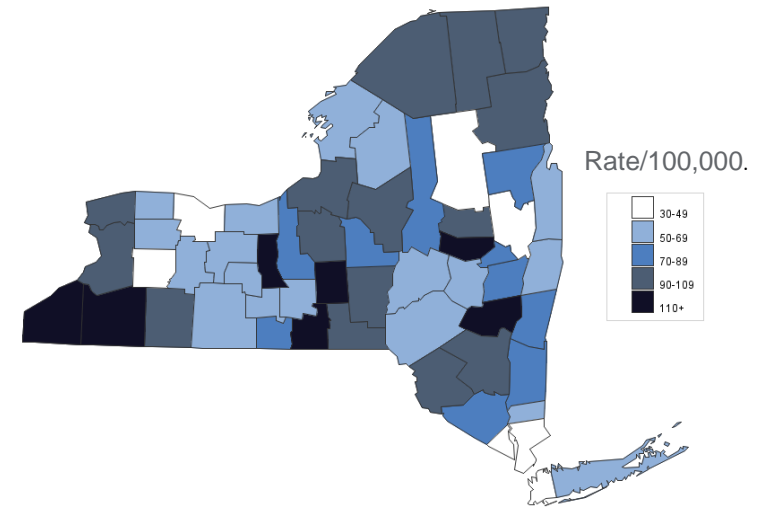
Hepatitis C Newly Reported Cases, ¹ New York State, ² 2017

Hepatitis C is a viral infection that affects the liver. It is the most common bloodborne infection and reason for liver transplant, one of the leading causes of liver cancer, and a major cause of infectious disease-related death in the United States. In NYS ² in 2017, case rates were higher in young adults, age 20 to 29, than among “baby boomers”, persons born between 1945-1965; and the most common reported risk factor was use of injection and non-injection drugs.³

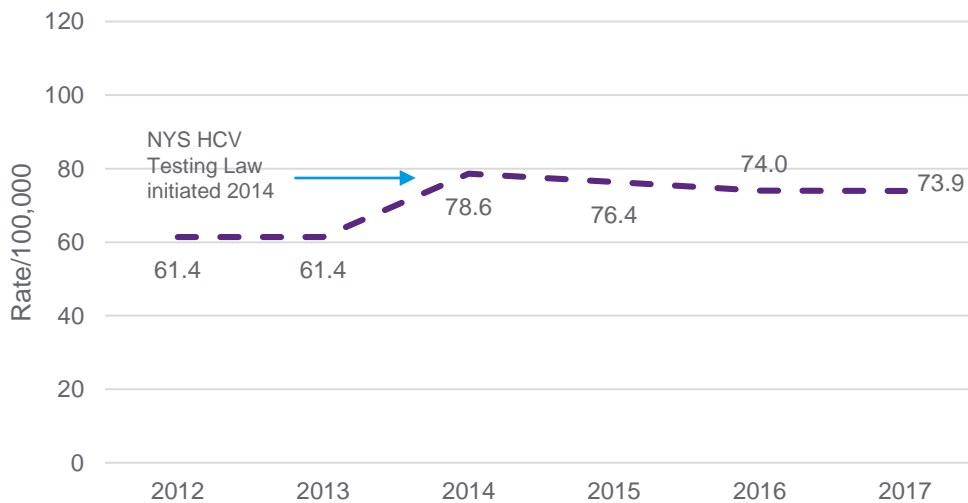
Rate of Newly Reported Hepatitis C Cases per 100,000 Population:
by New York Region, 2017⁴



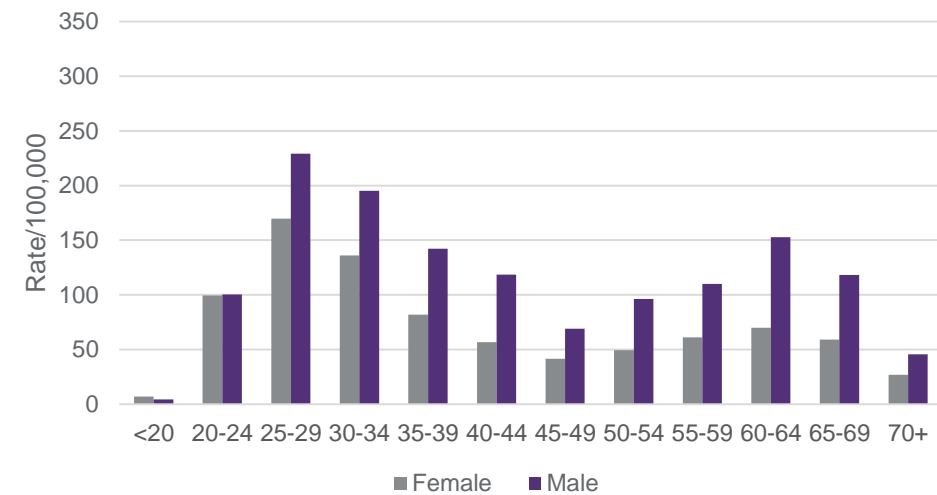
Rate of Newly Reported Hepatitis C by County:
New York State (Excluding NYC), 2017



Rate of Hepatitis C by Year of Report:
NYS (Excluding NYC), 2012-2017



Rate of Newly Reported Hepatitis C by Age in Years and Sex:
NYS (Excluding NYC), 2017



Notes. ¹ Reports include both probable and confirmed, chronic and acute, hepatitis C cases; ² Data includes all counties outside of New York City (Bronx, Kings, Queens, New York, and Richmond Counties) ³ For more information see New York State Department of Health 2017 Hepatitis B and C Annual Report at <https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/diseases/communicable/>. ⁴ Rates in counties exclude inmates in Department of Corrections and Community Supervision.

Source. Communicable Disease Electronic Surveillance System (CDESS)

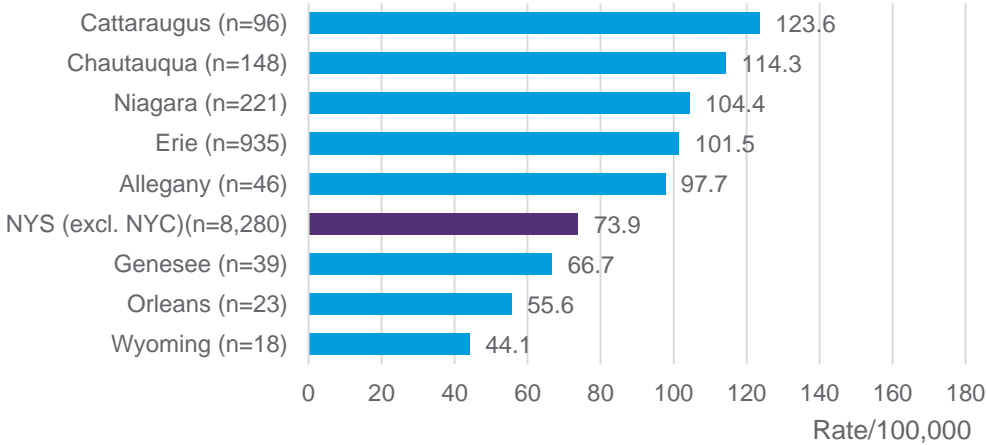
Contact. NYSDOH Division of Epidemiology, HepatitisAnnualReport@health.ny.gov

Hepatitis C Newly Reported Cases,¹ New York Western Region, 2017

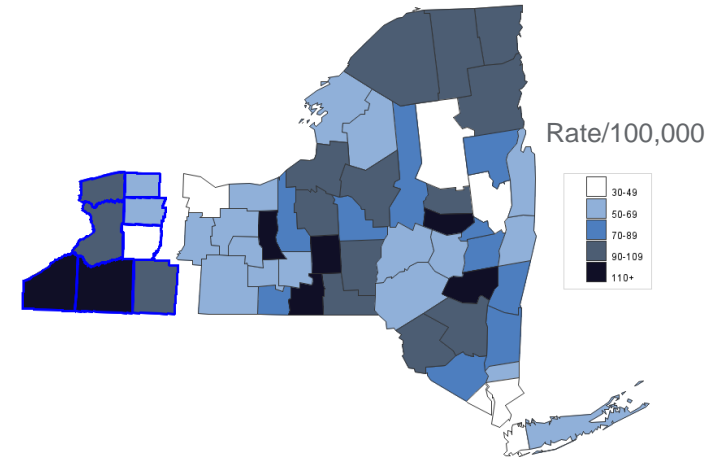
Hepatitis C is a viral infection that affects the liver. It is the most common bloodborne infection and reason for liver transplant, one of the leading causes of liver cancer, and a major cause of infectious disease-related death in the United States. In NYS² in 2017, case rates were higher in young adults, age 20 to 29, than among “baby boomers”, persons born between 1945-1965; and the most common reported risk factor was use of injection and non-injection drugs.³

Although some counties had rates below the rate for New York State,² since 2013, the Western region has had higher rates of hepatitis C than the rest of the state. In 2017, the highest rate was among males age 25-29 and 60-64.

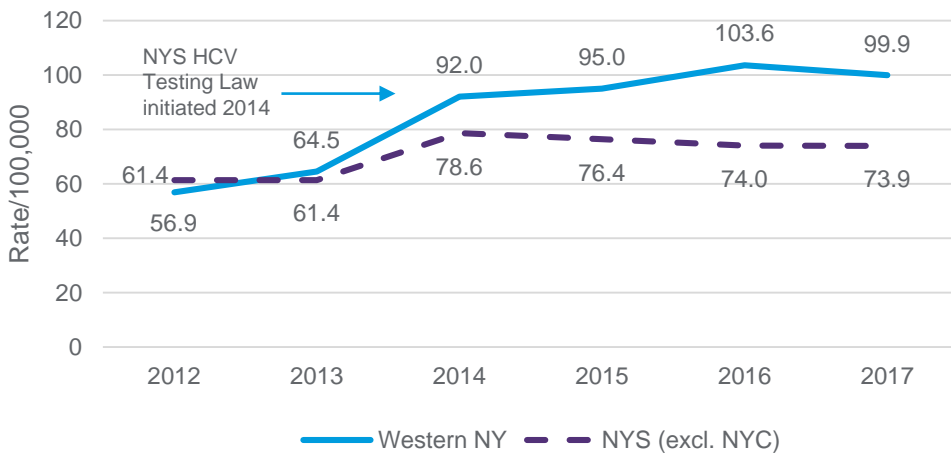
Rate of Newly Reported Hepatitis C per 100,000 Population: NY Western Region by County, 2017⁴



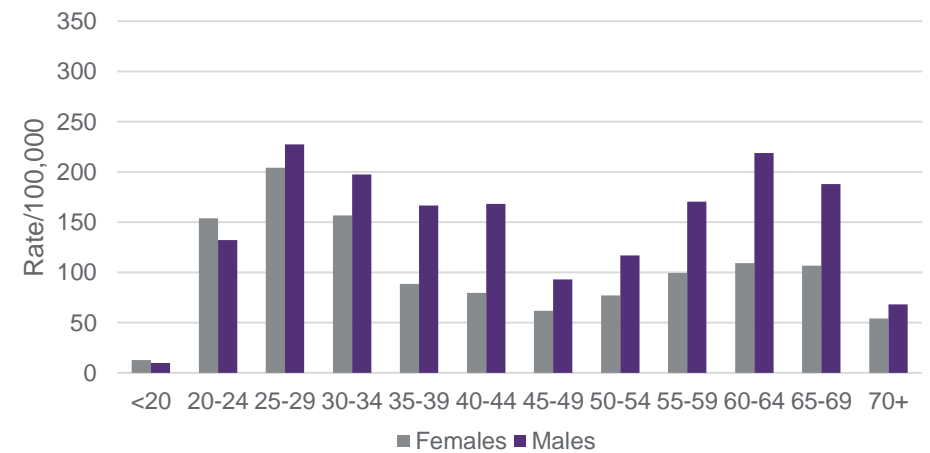
Rate of Newly Reported Hepatitis C by County: New York State (Excluding NYC), 2017



Rate of Hepatitis C by Year of Report: NY Western Region and NYS (Excluding NYC), 2012-2017



Rate of Newly Reported Hepatitis C by Age in Years and Sex: NY Western Region, 2017



Notes. ¹ Reports include both probable and confirmed, chronic and acute, hepatitis C cases; ² Data includes all counties outside of New York City (Bronx, Kings, Queens, New York, and Richmond Counties) ³ For more information see New York State Department of Health 2017 Hepatitis B and C Annual Report at <https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/diseases/communicable/>. ⁴ Rates in counties exclude inmates in Department of Corrections and Community Supervision.

Source. Communicable Disease Electronic Surveillance System (CDESS)

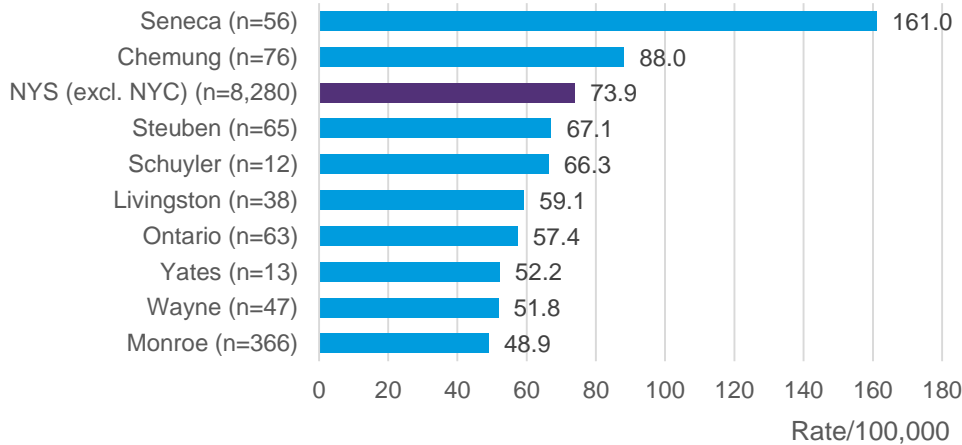
Contact. NYSDOH Division of Epidemiology, HepatitisAnnualReport@health.ny.gov

Hepatitis C Newly Reported Cases,¹ New York Finger Lakes Region, 2017

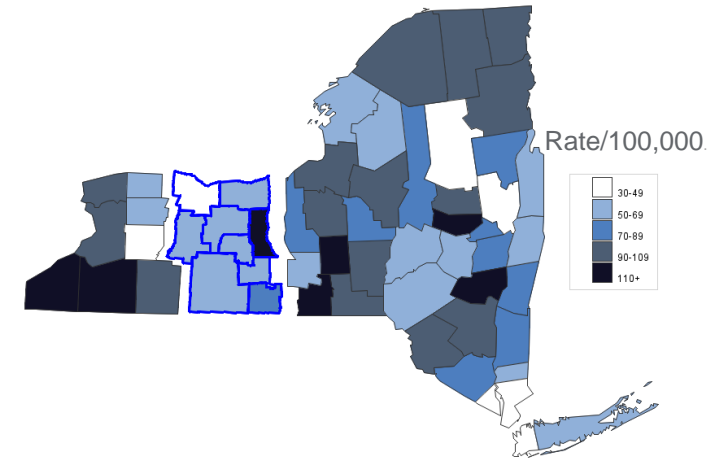
Hepatitis C is a viral infection that affects the liver. It is the most common bloodborne infection and reason for liver transplant, one of the leading causes of liver cancer, and a major cause of infectious disease-related death in the United States. In NYS² in 2017, case rates were higher in young adults, age 20 to 29, than among “baby boomers”, persons born between 1945-1965; and the most common reported risk factor was use of injection and non-injection drugs.³

Although some counties had rates above the rate for New York State,² since 2012, the Finger Lakes region has had lower rates of hepatitis C than the rest of the state. In 2017, the highest rate was among males age 25-29.

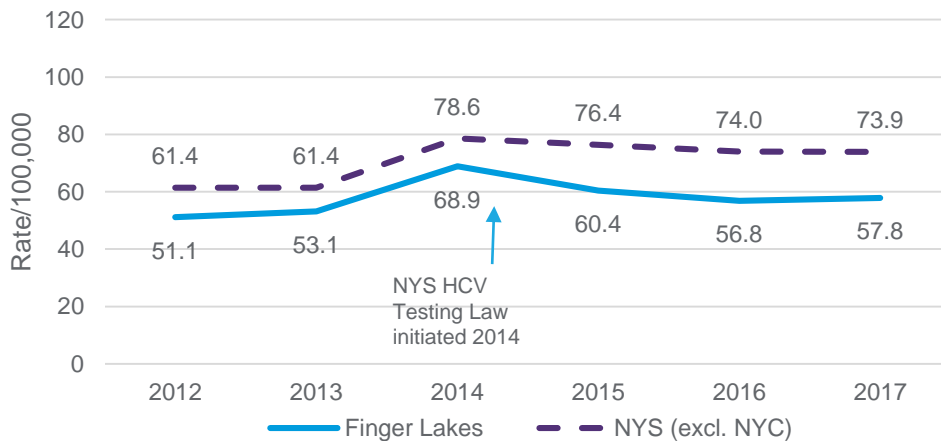
Rate of Newly Reported Hepatitis C Cases per 100,000 Population:
NY Finger Lakes Region by County, 2017⁴



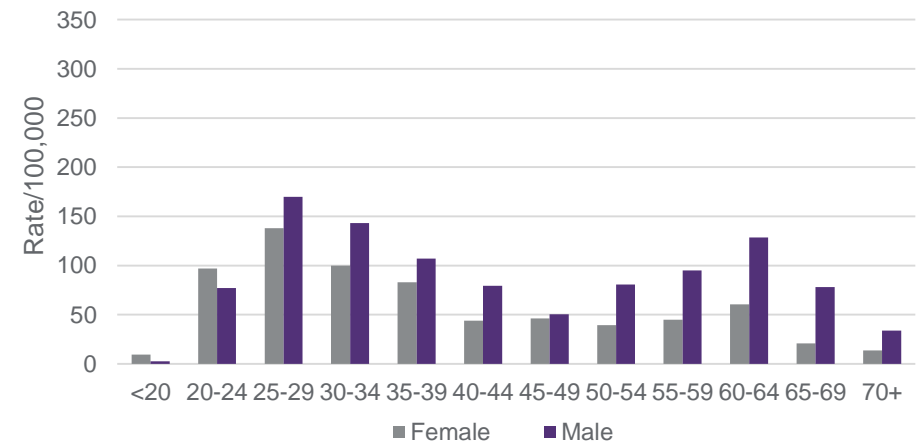
Rate of Newly Reported Hepatitis C by County:
New York State (Excluding NYC), 2017



Rate of Hepatitis C, by Year of Report:
NY Finger Lakes Region and NYS (Excluding NYC), 2012-2017



Rate of Newly Reported Hepatitis C by Age in Years and Sex:
NY Finger Lakes Region, 2017



Notes. ¹ Reports include both probable and confirmed, chronic and acute, hepatitis C cases; ² Data includes all counties outside of New York City (Bronx, Kings, Queens, New York, and Richmond Counties) ³ For more information see New York State Department of Health 2017 Hepatitis B and C Annual Report at <https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/diseases/communicable/>. ⁴ Rates in counties exclude inmates in Department of Corrections and Community Supervision.

Source. Communicable Disease Electronic Surveillance System (CDESS)

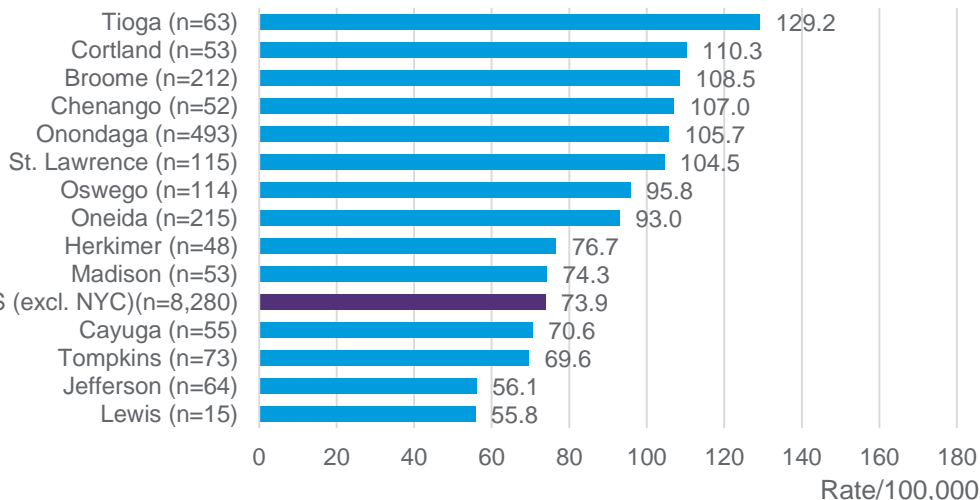
Contact. NYSDOH Division of Epidemiology, HepatitisAnnualReport@health.ny.gov

Hepatitis C Newly Reported Cases,¹ New York Central Region, 2017

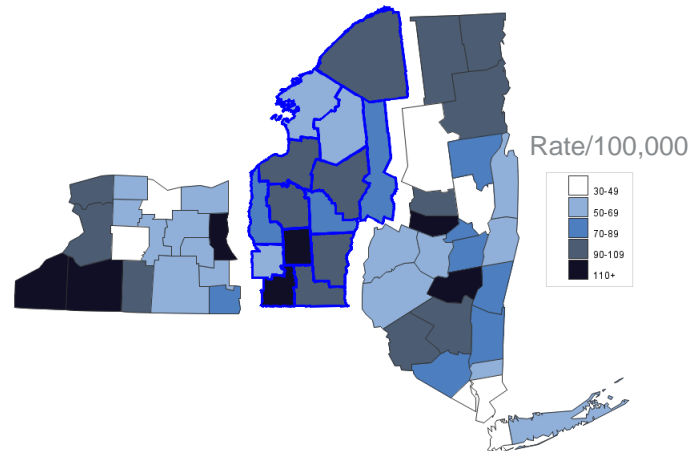
Hepatitis C is a viral infection that affects the liver. It is the most common bloodborne infection and reason for liver transplant, one of the leading causes of liver cancer, and a major cause of infectious disease-related death in the United States. In NYS² in 2017, case rates were higher in young adults, age 20 to 29, than among “baby boomers”, persons born between 1945-1965; and the most common reported risk factor was use of injection and non-injection drugs.³

Since 2014, the region has had higher rates of hepatitis c than the rest of New York State.² In 2017, most counties in Central New York had rates above the rate for the state. In 2017, the highest rate was among males age 25-29 and 30-34.

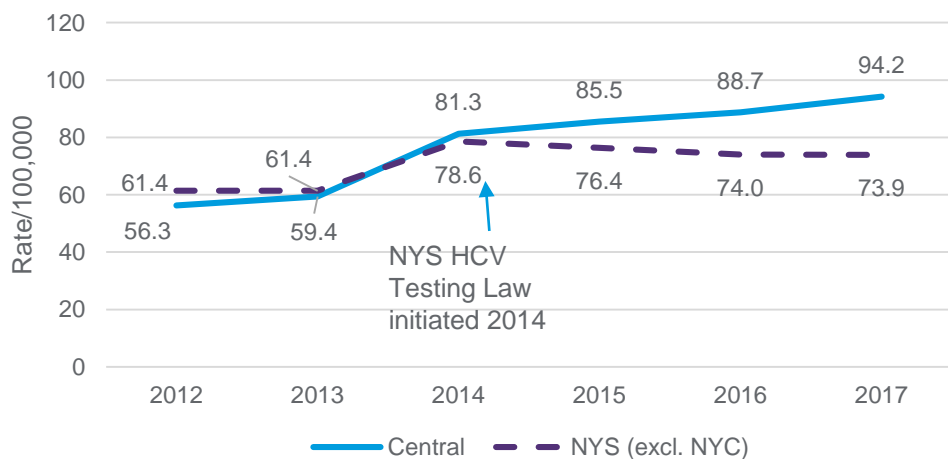
Rate of Newly Reported Hepatitis C Cases per 100,000 Population:
NY Central Region by County, 2017⁴



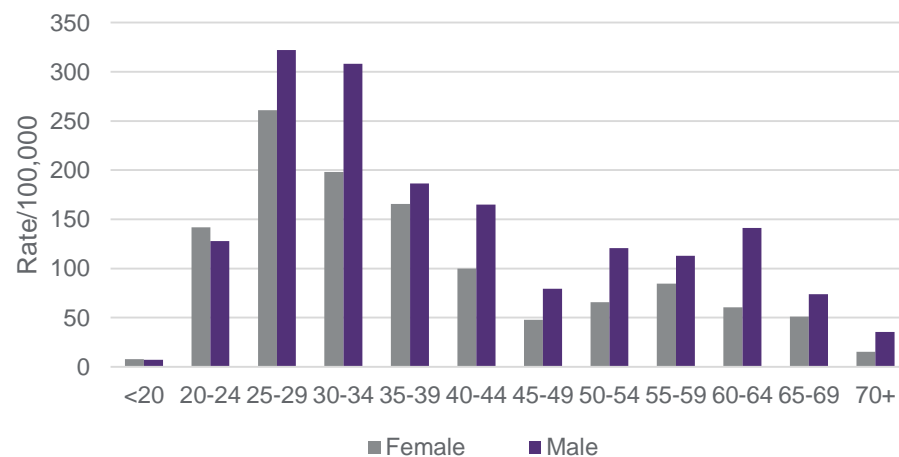
Rate of Newly Reported Hepatitis C by County:
New York State (Excluding NYC), 2017



Rate of Hepatitis C, by Year of Report:
NY Central Region and NYS (Excluding NYC), 2012-2017



Rate of Newly Reported Hepatitis C by Age in Years and Sex:
NY Central Region, 2017



Notes. ¹ Reports include both probable and confirmed, chronic and acute, hepatitis C cases; ² Data includes all counties outside of New York City (Bronx, Kings, Queens, New York, and Richmond Counties) ³ For more information see New York State Department of Health 2017 Hepatitis B and C Annual Report at <https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/diseases/communicable/>. ⁴ Rates in counties exclude inmates in Department of Corrections and Community Supervision.

Source. Communicable Disease Electronic Surveillance System (CDESS)

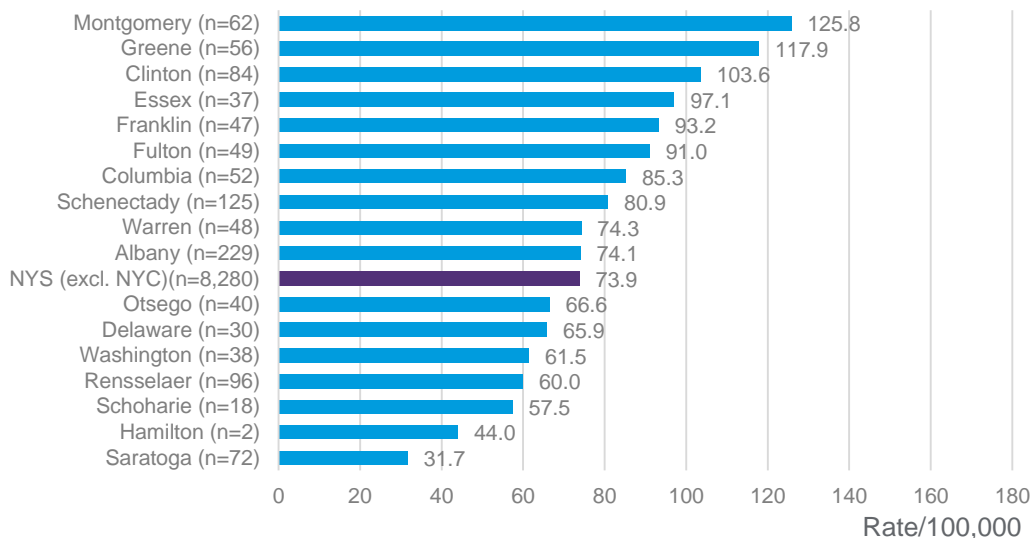
Contact. NYSDOH Division of Epidemiology, HepatitisAnnualReport@health.ny.gov

Hepatitis C Newly Reported Cases,¹ New York Northeast Region, 2017

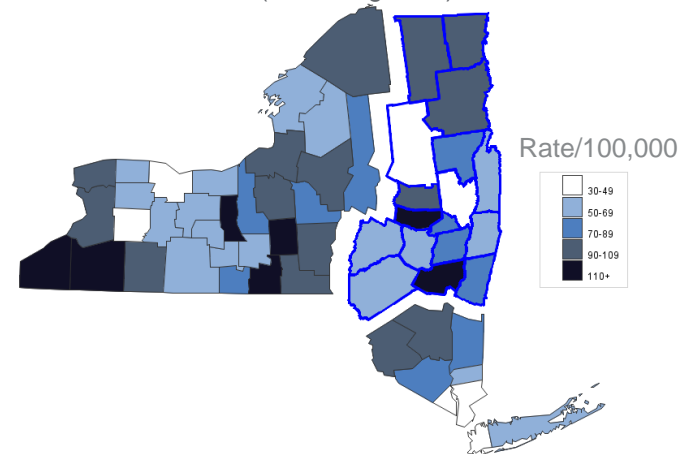
Hepatitis C is a viral infection that affects the liver. It is the most common bloodborne infection and reason for liver transplant, one of the leading causes of liver cancer, and a major cause of infectious disease-related death in the United States. In NYS² in 2017, case rates were higher in young adults, age 20 to 29, than among “baby boomers”, persons born between 1945-1965; and the most common reported risk factor was use of injection and non-injection drugs.³

Since 2014, the region has had lower rates of hepatitis C than the rest of New York State.² However, in 2017, most counties in the Northeast region had rates above the rate for the state. In 2017, the highest rate was among males age 25-29.

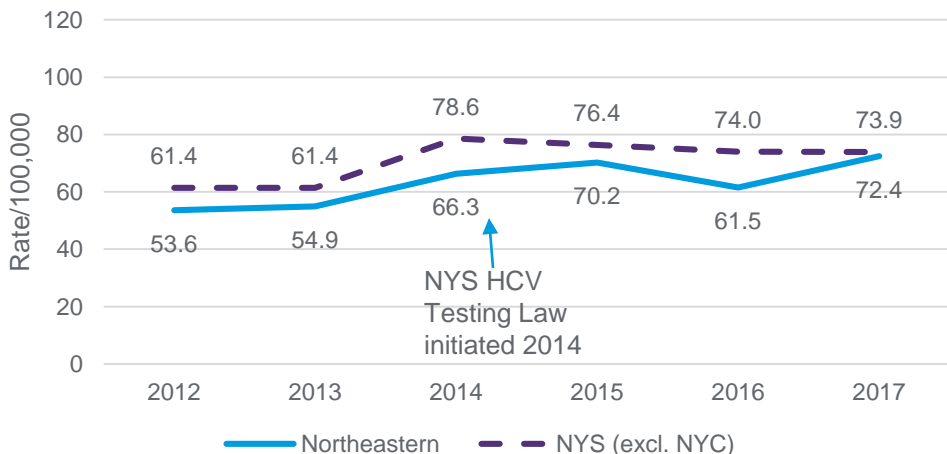
Rate of Newly Reported Hepatitis C Cases per 100,000 Population:
NY Northeastern Region by County, 2017⁴



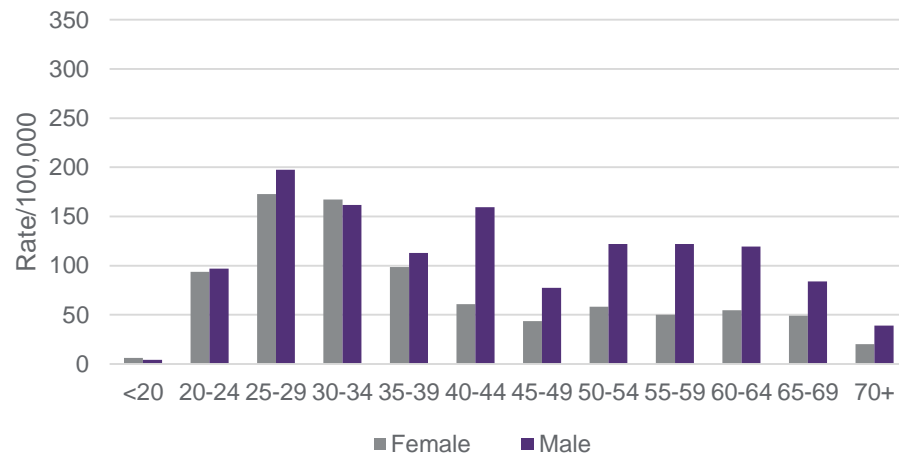
Rate of Newly Reported Hepatitis C by County:
New York State (Excluding NYC), 2017



Rate of Hepatitis C by Year of Report:
NY Northeastern Region and NYS (Excluding NYC), 2012-2017



Rate of Newly Reported Hepatitis C by Age in Years and Sex:
NY Northeastern Region, 2017



Notes. ¹ Reports include both probable and confirmed, chronic and acute, hepatitis C cases; ² Data includes all counties outside of New York City (Bronx, Kings, Queens, New York, and Richmond Counties) ³ For more information see New York State Department of Health 2017 Hepatitis B and C Annual Report at <https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/diseases/communicable/>. ⁴ Rates in counties exclude inmates in Department of Corrections and Community Supervision.

Source. Communicable Disease Electronic Surveillance System (CDESS)

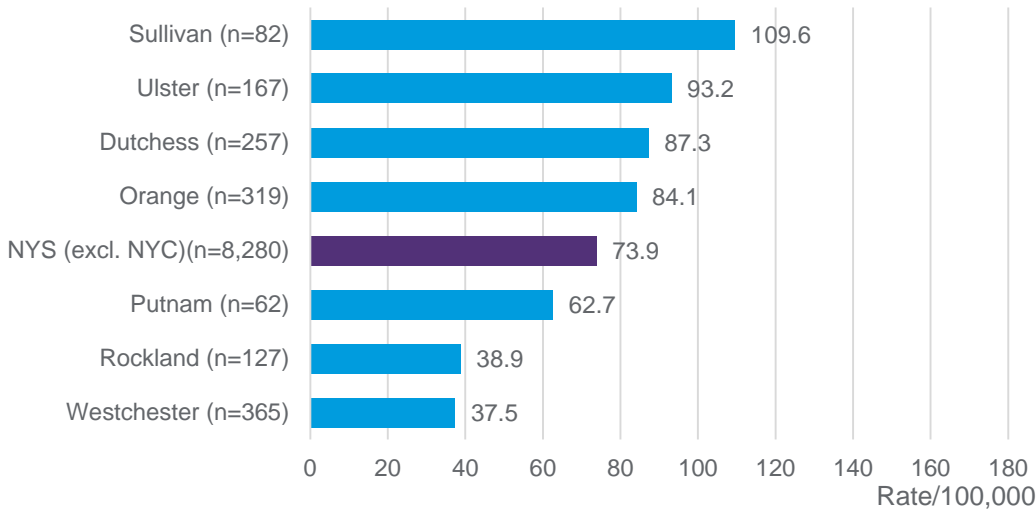
Contact. NYSDOH Division of Epidemiology, HepatitisAnnualReport@health.ny.gov

Hepatitis C Newly Reported Cases,¹ New York Hudson Valley Region, 2017

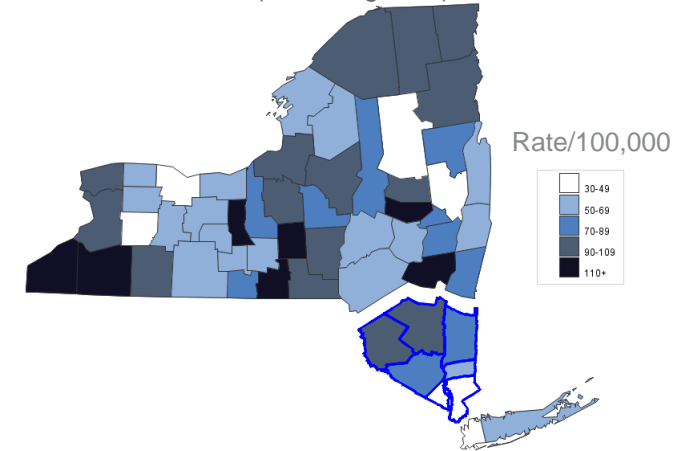
Hepatitis C is a viral infection that affects the liver. It is the most common bloodborne infection and reason for liver transplant, one of the leading causes of liver cancer, and a major cause of infectious disease-related death in the United States. In NYS² in 2017, case rates were higher in young adults, age 20 to 29, than among “baby boomers”, persons born between 1945-1965; and the most common reported risk factor was use of injection and non-injection drugs.³

Since 2014, the region had lower rates of hepatitis C than the rest of New York State.² However, in 2017, most counties in the Hudson Valley Region had rates above the rate for state. In 2017, the highest rate was among males age 25-29 and 60-64.

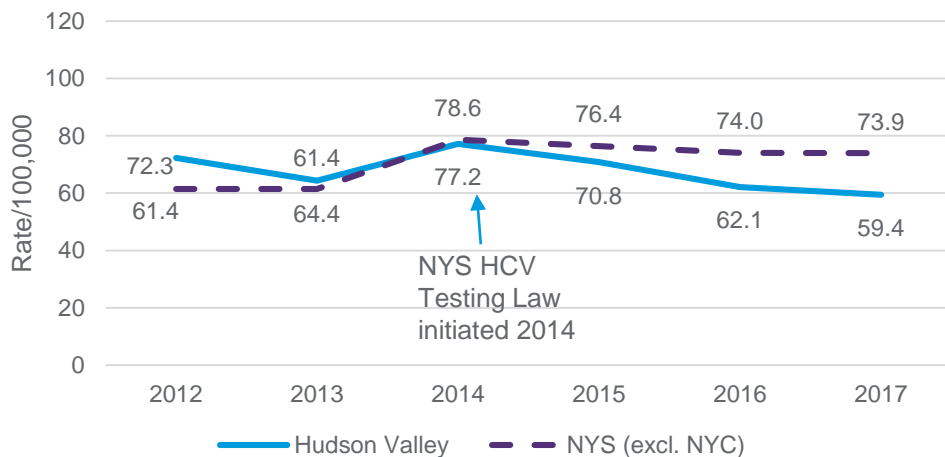
Rate of Newly Reported Hepatitis C Cases per 100,000 Population:
NY Hudson Valley Region by County, 2017⁴



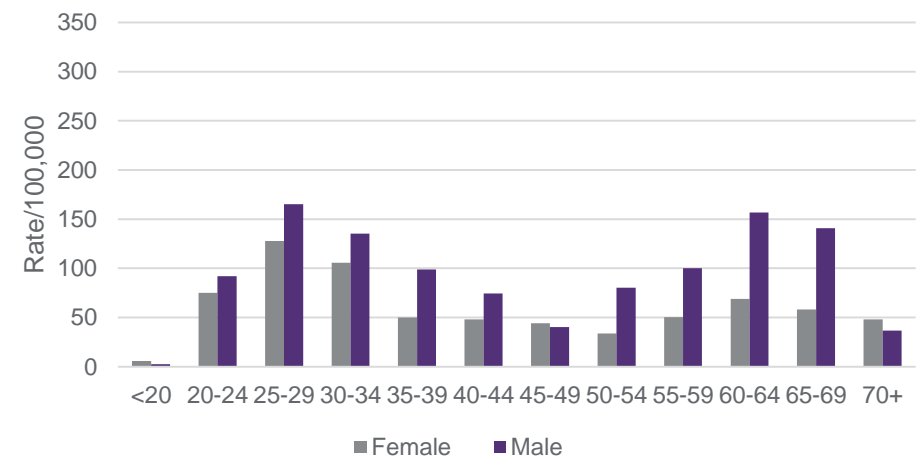
Rate of Newly Reported Hepatitis C by County:
New York State (Excluding NYC), 2017



Rate of Hepatitis C, by Year of Report:
NY Hudson Valley Region and NYS (Excluding NYC), 2012-2017



Rate of Newly Reported Hepatitis C by Age in Years and Sex:
NY Hudson Valley Region, 2017



Notes. ¹ Reports include both probable and confirmed, chronic and acute, hepatitis C cases; ² Data includes all counties outside of New York City (Bronx, Kings, Queens, New York, and Richmond Counties) ³ For more information see New York State Department of Health 2017 Hepatitis B and C Annual Report at <https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/diseases/communicable/>. ⁴ Rates in counties exclude inmates in Department of Corrections and Community Supervision.

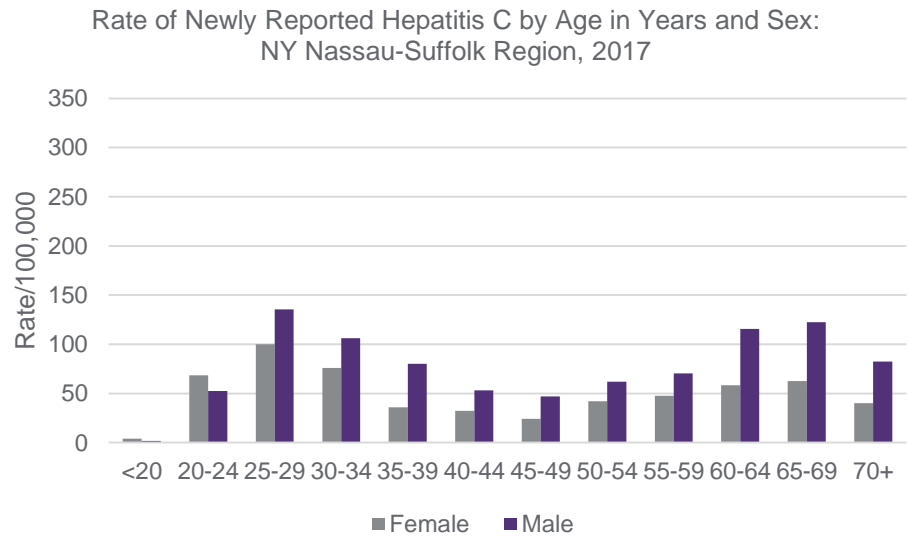
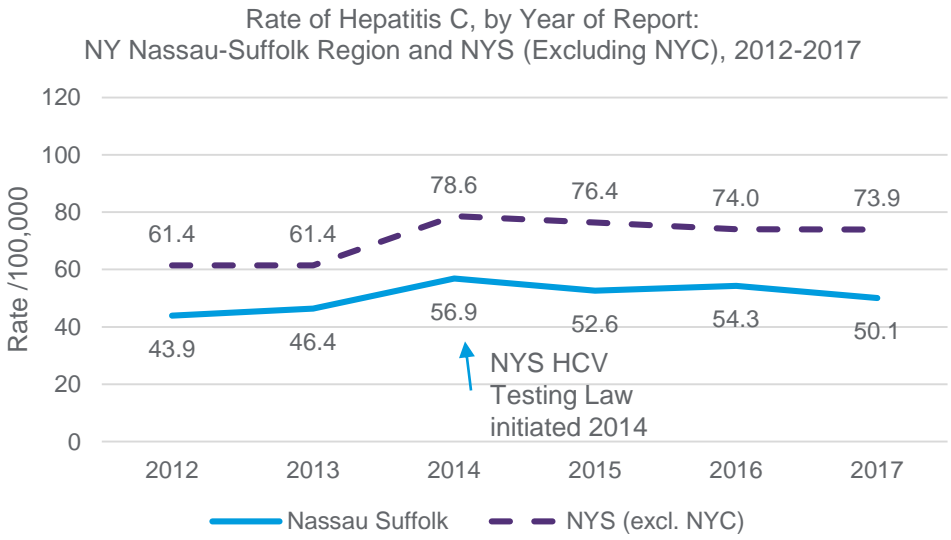
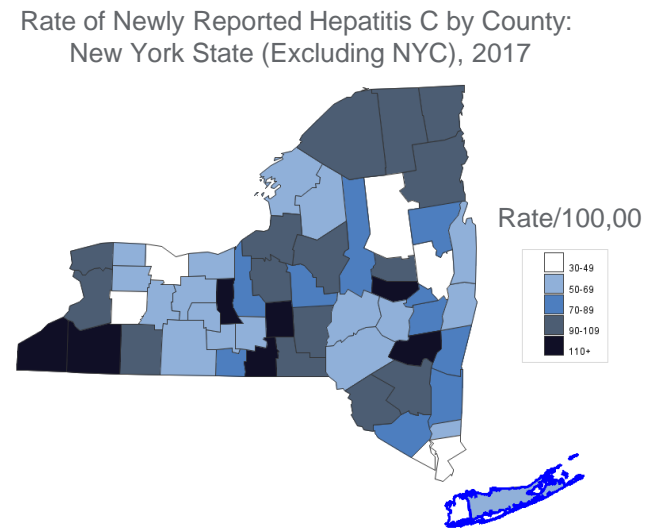
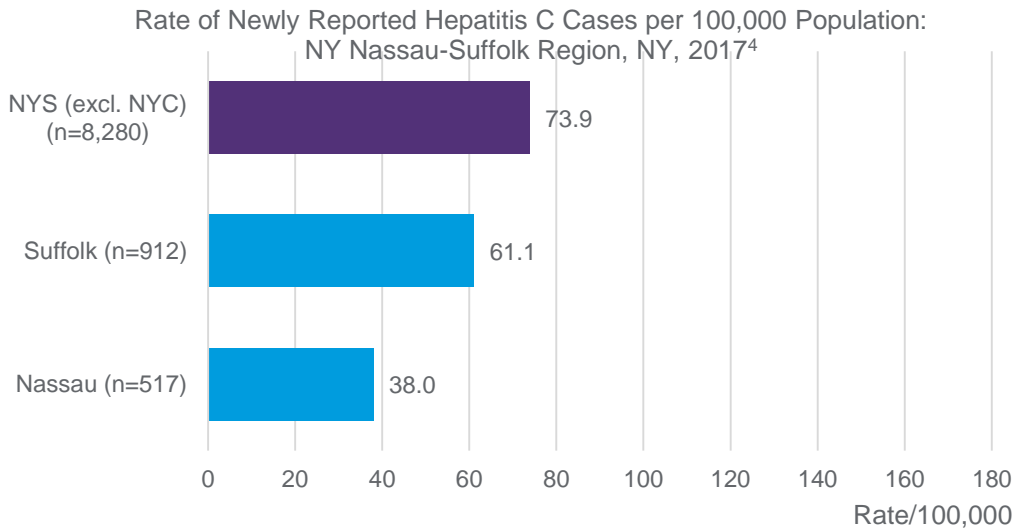
Source. Communicable Disease Electronic Surveillance System (CDESS)

Contact. NYSDOH Division of Epidemiology, HepatitisAnnualReport@health.ny.gov

Hepatitis C Newly Reported Cases,¹ New York Nassau-Suffolk Region, 2017

Hepatitis C is a viral infection that affects the liver. It is the most common bloodborne infection and reason for liver transplant, one of the leading causes of liver cancer, and a major cause of infectious disease-related death in the United States. In NYS² in 2017, case rates were higher in young adults, age 20 to 29, than among “baby boomers”, persons born between 1945-1965; and the most common reported risk factor was use of injection and non-injection drugs.³

Since 2012, the region has had lower rates of hepatitis C than the rest of New York State.² In 2017, Suffolk and Nassau had rates below the rate for the state. In 2017, the highest rate was among males age 25-29.



Notes. ¹ Reports include both probable and confirmed, chronic and acute, hepatitis C cases; ² Data includes all counties outside of New York City (Bronx, Kings, Queens, New York, and Richmond Counties) ³ For more information see New York State Department of Health 2017 Hepatitis B and C Annual Report at <https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/diseases/communicable/>. ⁴ Rates in counties exclude inmates in Department of Corrections and Community Supervision.
Source. Communicable Disease Electronic Surveillance System (CDESS)
Contact. NYSDOH Division of Epidemiology, HepatitisAnnualReport@health.ny.gov

