

Hepatitis A Surveillance

October Key Points



10 cases



0% of cases linked to other cases



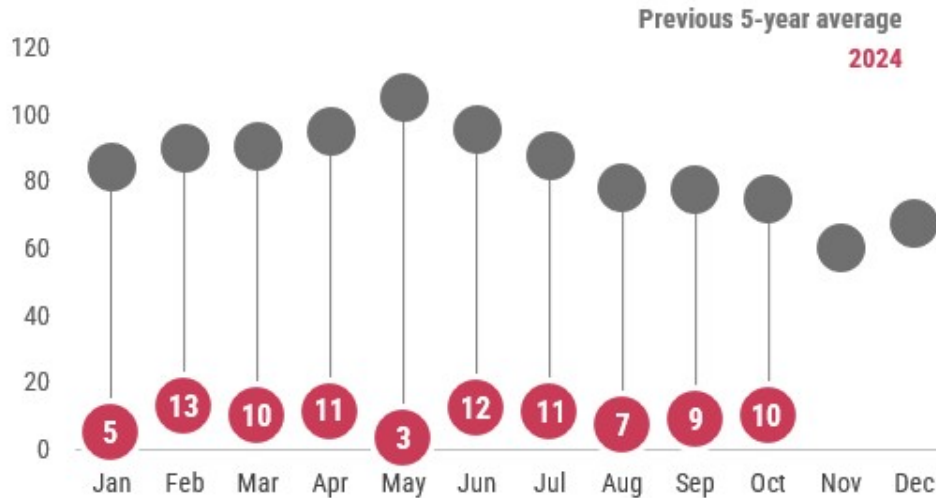
30-39 year olds had the highest incidence



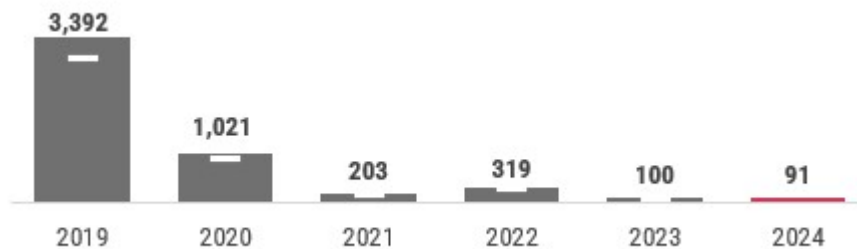
80% of cases were not up-to-date or had unknown hepatitis A vaccination status



In October 2024, 10 hepatitis A cases were reported in 6 counties. The number of reported hepatitis A cases in October increased from the previous month and was below the previous 5-year average.



In 2024, 91 hepatitis A cases were reported.



*The white bars indicate the total number of cases as of October for each year

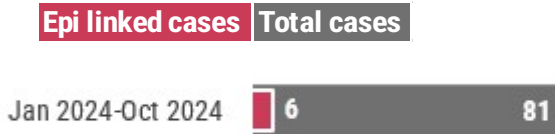


The best way to prevent hepatitis A infection is through vaccination. In October 2024, 50% of cases were not up-to-date on hepatitis A vaccinations and 30% had unknown vaccination status. Since 2006, hepatitis A vaccine has been recommended for all children at age 1 year. Hepatitis A vaccine is also recommended for certain adult high-risk groups, including persons using injection and non-injection drugs, persons experiencing homelessness, and men who have sex with men. To learn more about the hepatitis A vaccine, talk to your doctor or visit: www.CDC.gov/Vaccines/HCP/VIS/VIS-Statements/Hep-A.html.

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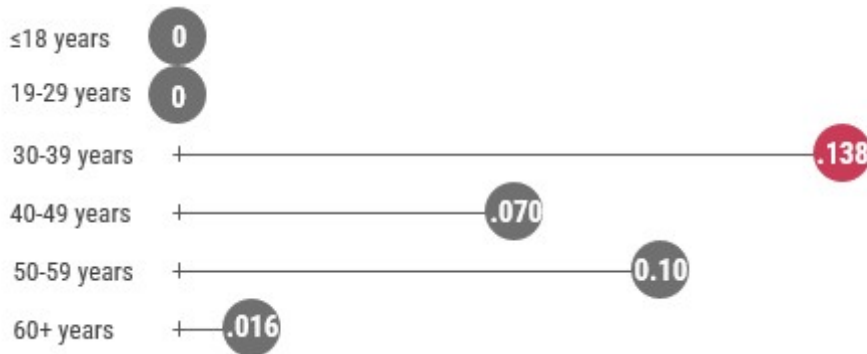
In October 2024, **no cases** were **epidemiologically (epi) linked to another case**. From January to October 2024, **6 cases** were **epidemiologically (epi) linked to another case**.



In October 2024, there was an average of **0 contacts to reported cases**. Contacts are those who were exposed to the virus and recommended prophylaxis for illness prevention.



In October 2024, **30-39 year olds have the highest incidence rate at 0.138 cases per 100,000 population**.



In October 2024, **no cases** were co-infected with chronic hepatitis C and **no cases** were co-infected with chronic hepatitis B. **Co-infection with more than one type of viral hepatitis can lead to more severe liver disease and increase the risk of developing liver cancer.**



National activity

Hepatitis A rates have decreased by more than 95% since the first vaccine became available in 1995. However, since outbreaks were first identified in 2016, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has been monitoring outbreaks in 37 states. More information about these outbreaks can be found here: www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/outbreaks/2017May-HepatitisA.htm

Hepatitis A surveillance goals

- Identify cases to limit transmission
- Identify and prevent outbreaks
- Monitor effectiveness of immunization programs and vaccines

To learn more about hepatitis A, please visit FloridaHealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/vaccine-preventable-disease/hepatitis-a. For more information on the data sources used in Florida for hepatitis A surveillance, see the last page of this report.

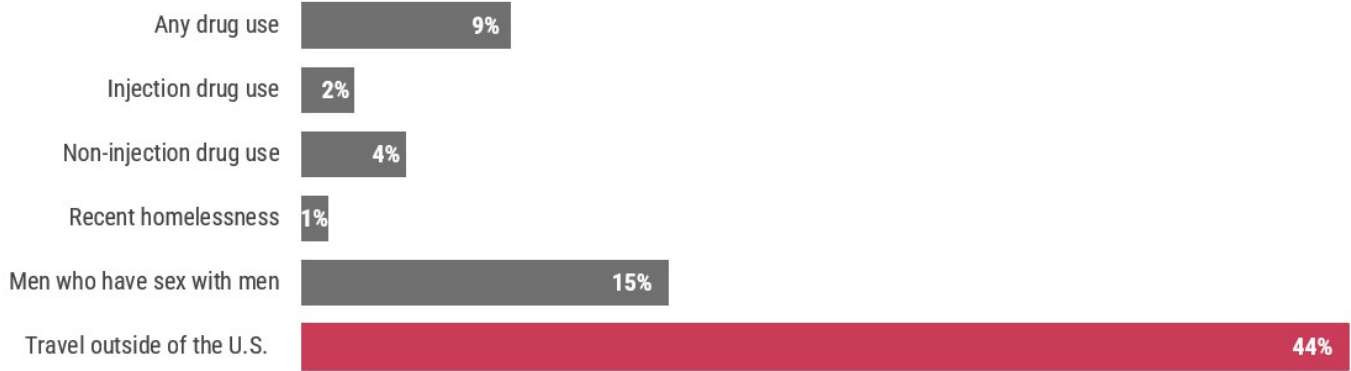
Hepatitis A Surveillance

Vaccination is the best way to prevent hepatitis A infection. Health care providers are encouraged to actively offer the hepatitis A vaccine to individuals at risk including men who have sex with men.

For more information about hepatitis A vaccination in Florida visit: <https://www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/hepatitis/hepatitis-vaccination-testing-program.html>



In 2024, 44% of the 91 cases in Florida reported the risk factor of travel outside of the U.S. and 15% of cases reported the risk factor of men who have sex with men. The next most common risk factors are any drug use at 9%, non-injection drug use at 4%, followed by injection drug use at 2%, and recent homelessness at 1%.



Hepatitis A infections can be severe, leading to inpatient hospitalization and sometimes death. In 2024, 61 cases (67%) reported in Florida have been hospitalized due to hepatitis A infection. No deaths have been identified as hepatitis A associated in 2024.



The Florida Department of Health is actively working to vaccinate those most at risk for hepatitis A infection. In October 2024, 5,806 doses were administered. The number of first doses of hepatitis A vaccine administered by both private providers and county health departments to adults age 18 years and older, as recorded in Florida SHOTS, decreased and was above the previous 5-year-average. Vaccination is the best way to prevent hepatitis A infection.

