



Acute Hepatitis A

Maine Surveillance Report | 2021

Case Information:

50

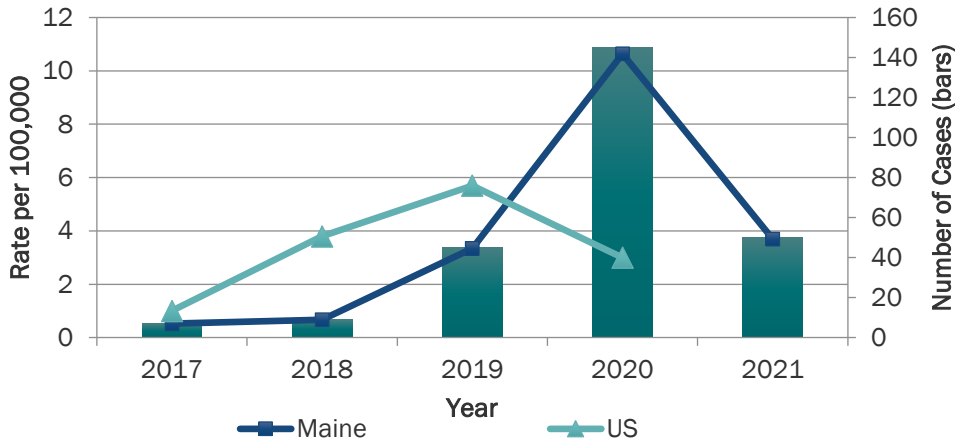
patients diagnosed with acute hepatitis A

3.7

cases per 100,000 people

65%

decrease since 2020



Demographics:

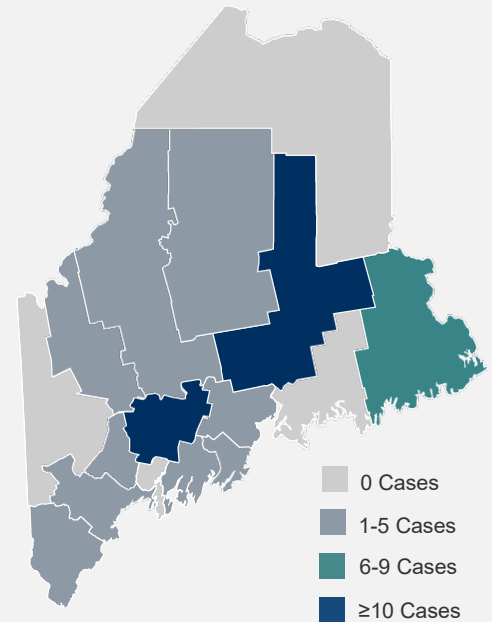


56% of patients were male

38 years old on average

- 88% White
- 2% American Indian/Alaska Native
- 4% Multi Race
- 4% Black
- 2% Unknown

Geography:



Risk Factors:



66%

Of cases reported injection or non-injection drug use

Maine is part of a widespread person-to-person outbreak of hepatitis A across the United States

Certain groups are at increased risk for acquiring hepatitis A and should receive the hepatitis A vaccine:

- People who use drugs (injection or non-injection)
- People experiencing unstable housing or homelessness
- Men who have sex with men (MSM)
- People who are currently or were recently incarcerated
- People with chronic liver disease, including cirrhosis, hepatitis B, or hepatitis C

Patient Outcomes:



- 42% of patients were hospitalized

- All patients had symptoms, including abdominal pain, vomiting, diarrhea, nausea, fever, headache and dark urine.
- 62% of patients had jaundice
- None of the patients died.
- None of the patients were fully vaccinated
- None of the patients reported travel outside the U.S.

Prevention:

- Get vaccinated against hepatitis A
- Always wash your hands with soap and water after using the bathroom, changing a diaper, and before preparing, serving, or eating food.
- People who have hepatitis A should not be preparing or serving food, or caring for the elderly or for young children, until at least 2 weeks have passed since the first sign of hepatitis A illness.

For more information visit:

<https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/hav/index.htm>

<http://www.maine.gov/dhhs/hepatitis>

All cases of hepatitis A must be reported to Maine CDC within 48 hours of recognition or strong suspicion of disease.

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