



Ohio Viral Hepatitis & Liver Cancer Prevention Profile

Each year in the United States, around 31,000 people get liver cancer.¹ Did you know that among people with certain liver cancers in the United States, more than half have hepatitis C and around 15% have hepatitis B?² Less than 18% of people diagnosed with any kind of liver cancer live five or more years.³

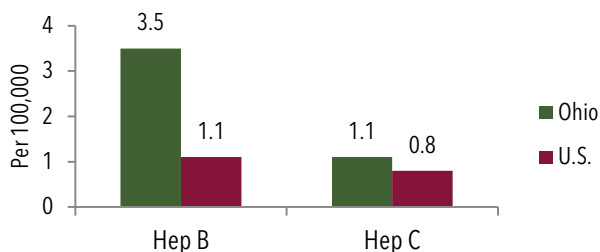


Populations at higher risk of hepatitis B infection include people born in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, people who inject drugs, incarcerated individuals, men who have sex with men and health care workers at risk of occupational exposure.⁴

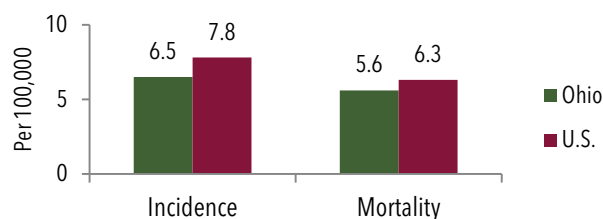
Populations at higher risk of hepatitis C infection include baby boomers (born 1945-1965), those who inject drugs or who have ever injected drugs, individuals with HIV, and prior recipients of transfusions or organ transplants.⁴

What's happening in Ohio?

Ohio vs. U.S. Incidence Rates of Acute Hepatitis B and C (2015)⁶








Ohio vs. U.S. Age-Adjusted Liver Cancer* Incidence and Mortality Rates (2010-2014)⁵



Take Action!

Most new liver cancer cases diagnosed each year could be prevented through these strategies:⁴

|  SURVEILLANCE |  VACCINATION |  SCREENING |  TREATMENT |  POLICY, SYSTEMS & ENVIRONMENTAL (PSE) CHANGE |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| <p><i>State- and national-based surveillance systems provide essential data for program planning.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use cancer registry data to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe disease burden Identify disease trends to inform patterns of access to care Use National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System and Viral Hepatitis Surveillance Program to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe infection of disease Monitor trends in incidence and prevalence of risk factors for disease Follow the CDC Guidelines for Viral Hepatitis Surveillance and Case Management | <p><i>95% of hepatitis B infections can be prevented with immunization, and promising practices.⁷</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify individuals recommended for <u>hepatitis B vaccination</u> Administer vaccination as part of routine services | <p><i>Early detection is key.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify patients who are at high risk for <u>hepatitis B</u> or <u>hepatitis C</u> infections Test according to age- and risk-based guidelines Assess for risk factors for liver cancer, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heavy alcohol use Obesity Type II diabetes¹ | <p><i>Viral hepatitis is curable, and treatment could prevent 90,000 liver cancer deaths by 2030.⁸</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure those infected with <u>hepatitis B</u> or <u>hepatitis C</u> receive appropriate care and treatment Partner with insurers to develop solutions to lower cost of treatment | <p><i>PSE change leads to broader impact and sustainability.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build infrastructure that allows the identification, follow-up and monitoring of individuals with hepatitis B and hepatitis C infections Work with stakeholders to support improvements in research, prevention, screening, diagnosis and care⁸ |

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*Refers to cancer that begins in the liver or intrahepatic bile duct.

Learn more about viral hepatitis at www.cdc.gov/hepatitis and more about liver cancer at www.cdc.gov/cancer/liver



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