



Acute Hepatitis B Maine Surveillance Report | 2022

Case Information:

29

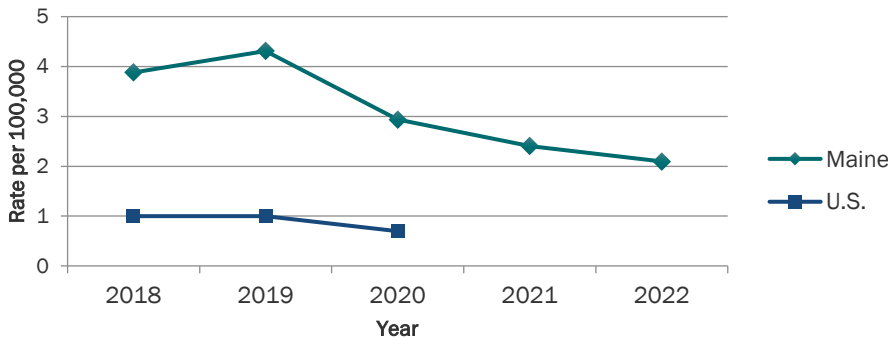
patients diagnosed with acute hepatitis B

2.1

cases per 100,000 people

12%

decrease since 2021



Demographics:



59% of patients were female

Median age of 40

- 79% of patients were White
- 3% of patients were Black or African American
- 3% of patients were Asian
- 3% of patients were American Indian or Alaska Native
- 3% of patients were of other or unknown race
- 7% of patients were multi-race

Risk Factors:



58%

Were people who injected drugs



45%

Were people who used non-injection drugs



10%

Were experiencing houselessness



21%

Were people with multiple sex partners



10%

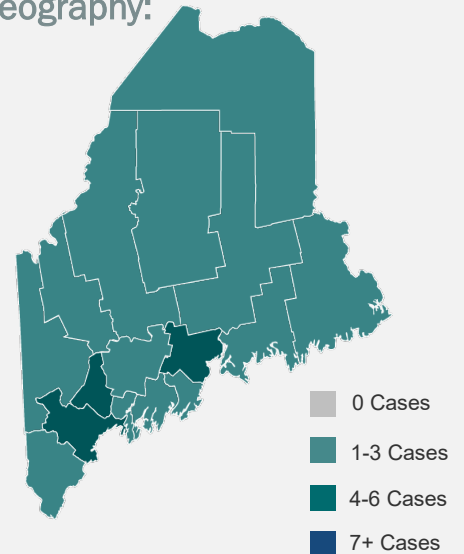
Received an unlicensed tattoo prior to infection



14%

Had been incarcerated

Geography:



Prevention:

- Get vaccinated against hepatitis A and B
- Do not share syringes or injection kit equipment
- Practice safer sex
- Do not share razors, toothbrushes, or tattooing or piercing needles
- Get tested for hepatitis B, especially if you are a person who injects drugs, were ever incarcerated, were born between 1945-1965, or received an unlicensed tattoo
- If you have hepatitis B, seek medical care

Case Investigations:



41% of patients were hospitalized

- 97% of patients had symptoms
- 83% of patients had elevated liver enzyme lab results
- 52% of patients had jaundice
- 97% of patients were not fully vaccinated

For more information visit:

<https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/hbv/index.htm>
www.maine.gov/dhhs/hepatitis



Chronic Hepatitis B

Maine Surveillance Report | 2022

Case Information:

194

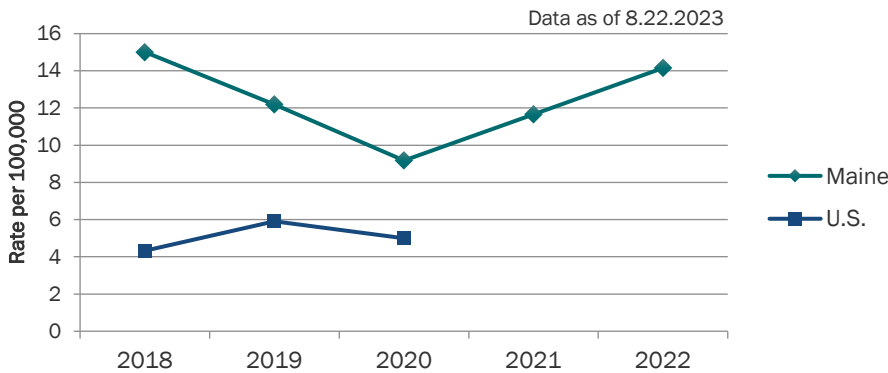
patients diagnosed with chronic hepatitis B

14

cases per 100,000 people

21%

increase since 2021



Demographics:

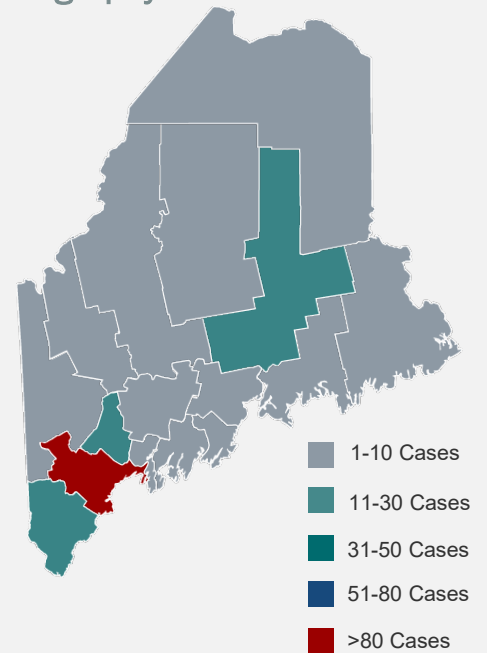


60% of patients were male

Median age of 41

- 42% of patients were White
- 36% of patients were Black or African American
- 10% of patients were Asian
- 10% of patients were of other or unknown race
- <1% of patients were American Indian or Alaska Native
- <1% of patients were multi-race

Geography:



Risk Factors:



53%

Were born outside the U.S.



18%

Were people who have injected drugs



10%

Had been incarcerated

Case Investigations:



2% of patients were hospitalized

- 7% of patients had symptoms
- 13% of patients had elevated liver enzyme lab results
- 2% of patients had jaundice
- 94% of patients were not fully vaccinated

Acute vs. Chronic Hepatitis B:

- Acute hepatitis B is a short-term illness that occurs within the first 6 months after someone is exposed to the hepatitis B virus. Some people with acute hepatitis B have no symptoms at all or only mild illness. For others, acute hepatitis B can cause a more severe illness that requires hospitalization.
- What is chronic (long-term) hepatitis B?
- Some people, especially those who get infected in adulthood, can fight the virus without treatment. For other people, acute hepatitis B leads to life-long infection known as chronic hepatitis B. Over time, chronic hepatitis B can cause serious health problems, including liver damage, cirrhosis, liver cancer, and even death.