

Hepatitis C at a Glance, South Carolina

This fact sheet provides a snapshot of **HCV/Hepatitis C burden** and **Risk-Reduction**. This information can help local public health and community workers identify population most at risk and implement relevant strategies to address problems related to HCV/Hepatitis C.

Quick Stats

- Prevalence
 - Number of people living with Hepatitis C, 2013-2016: **36,100**
 - Rate of people living with Hepatitis C (per 100,000), 2013-2016: **970**
- Incidence
 - Number of new cases in 2018: **6,448**
 - Rate of new cases in 2018 (per 100,000): **127**
- Mortality
 - Number of deaths related to Hepatitis C in 2016: **299**
 - Rate of deaths related to Hepatitis C in 2016 (per 100,000): **6**
- In 2016, **63%** of HCV related mortality occurred among White, **35%** among African-American, and **2%** among other race.

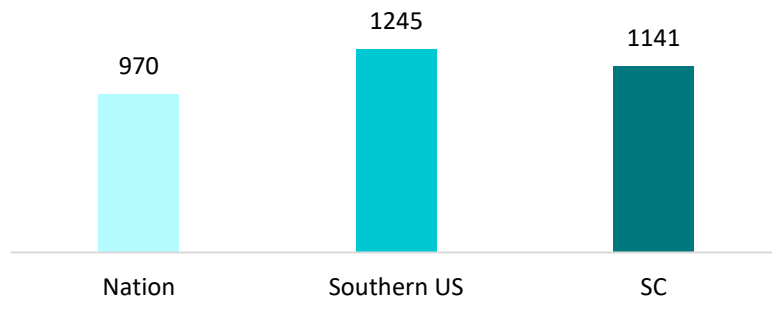
Source: hepvu.org
Justplainkillers.com
CDC, National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance system

Population at Risk

- Baby Boomers
 - New cases have increased from 7% in 2010 to 12% in 2016 among the baby boomers (55 – 75 years old).
- Young persons (age 20-29)
 - Number of cases among 20-29 year old increased from 6% in 2010 to 16% in 2016. This increase were mainly attributable to use of injected drugs associated with growing opioid epidemic.

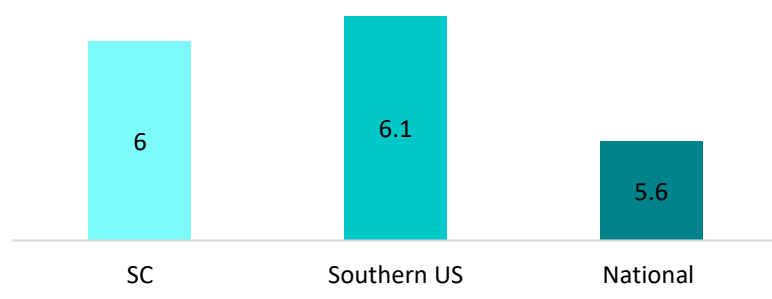
Source: SC DHEC
Center for Diseases Control (CDC)

Estimated Infection Rate of HCV, 2013-2016 (Per 100,000)



Source: hepvu.org

Mortality Related to HCV, 2016 (Per 100,000)



Source: hepvu.org

Transmission/Exposure

- Sharing needles, syringes, or other equipment to inject drugs.
- Needle stick injuries during health care settings
- Being born to a mother who has HCV
- Sharing personal care items that may have contact with another person's blood, such as razors or toothbrushes.
- Having sexual contact with a person infected with HCV
- Getting a tattoo or body piercing in an unregulated setting

Source: Center for Diseases Control (CDC)

Prevention

- Screening and testing
- Risk-reduction and counseling services
- Implementation and maintenance of infection-control practices
- Identification, counseling, and testing of persons at risk
- Medical management of Infected persons
- Professional and public education
- Surveillance and research to monitor trends and effectiveness of prevention activities and to develop new prevention methods

Source: Center for Diseases Control (CDC)