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 morality occurred among White, **35%** among African-American, and **2%** among other race.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Rate 2013-2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nation</td>
<td>970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern US</td>
<td>1245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>1141</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: hepvu.org

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Rate 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern US</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

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)

For more information, visit Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services (DAODAS) website at: http://www.daodas.sc.gov/.