



## Infection report / Immunisation

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### Laboratory reports of hepatitis A and C (England): July-September 2016

#### Laboratory reports of hepatitis A in England, July-September 2016

There were a total of 98 laboratory reports of hepatitis A reported to Public Health England (PHE) during the third quarter of 2016 (July-September 2016). This was a 13.3% decrease on the July to September quarter in 2015 (n=113).

Age-group and sex were well reported (100% complete). 52 (53.1%) reports were among those aged 15-44 years, a further 20 (20.4%) reports were among the 45 years and over age group and 26 (26.5%) reports were from the under 15 year age-group.

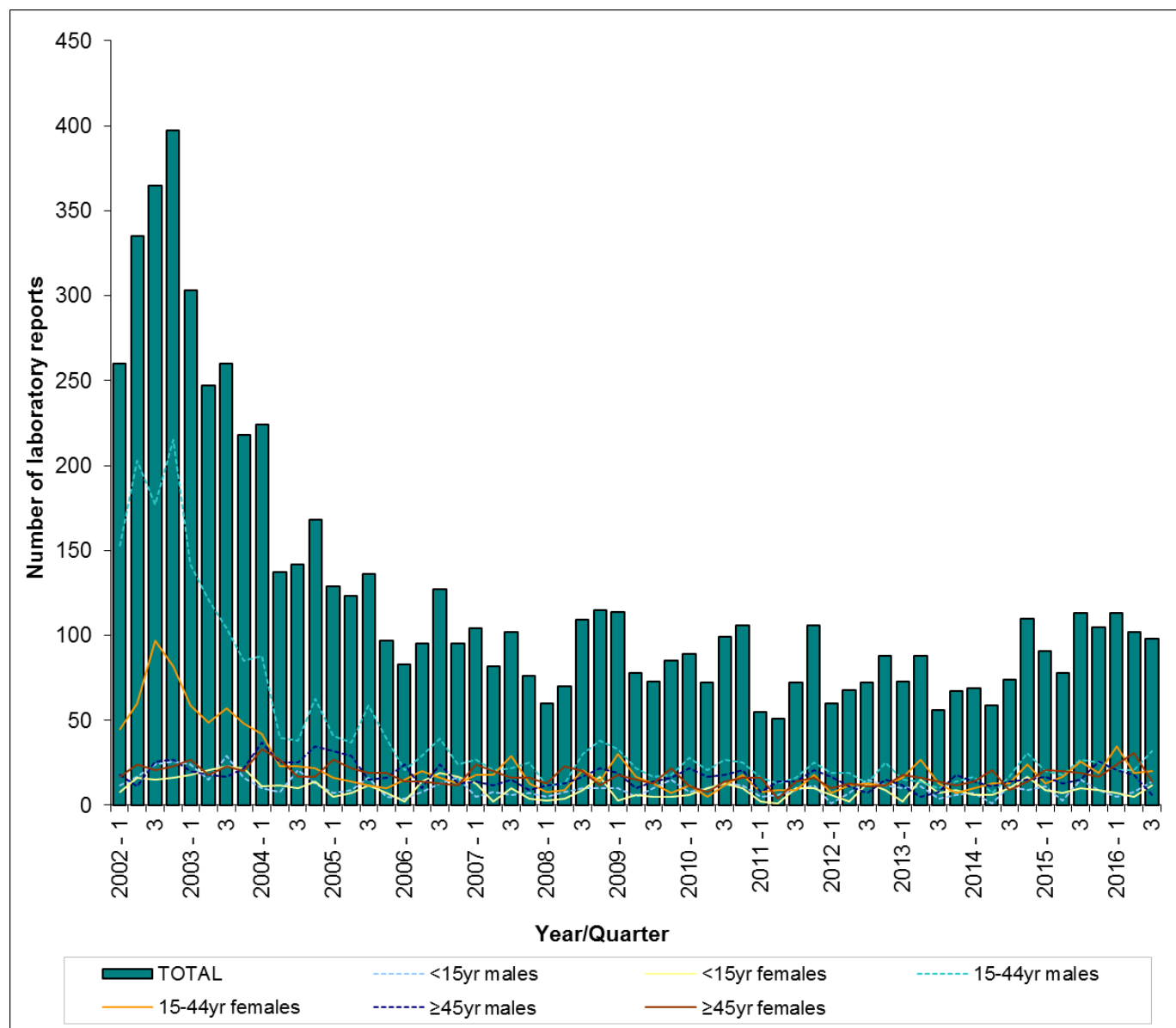
Males accounted for 53.1% of all reports. The majority of reports in the under 15s were in males (53.8%). In the 15-44 years age-group females and males accounted for 38.5% and 61.5% of the cases, respectively. Females accounted for the majority of reports (70%) in the over 45 year's age-group.

**Table 1: Laboratory reports of hepatitis A in England, July-September 2016**

Age group	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
<1 year	1	2	–	3
1-4 years	3	4	–	7
5-9 years	4	4	–	8
10-14 years	6	2	–	8
15-24 years	13	5	–	18
25-34 years	12	6	–	18
35-44 years	7	9	–	16
45-54 years	2	3	–	5
55-64 years	2	1	–	3
>65 years	2	10	–	12
Unknown	–	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>98</b>

\* Corrected versions of table 1 and figure 1 in this report were substituted prior to republication on 28 April 2017.

**Figure 1. Laboratory reports of hepatitis A by age & sex (England and Wales) - January 2002 to September 2016\***



\*For 2016, data represents England only.

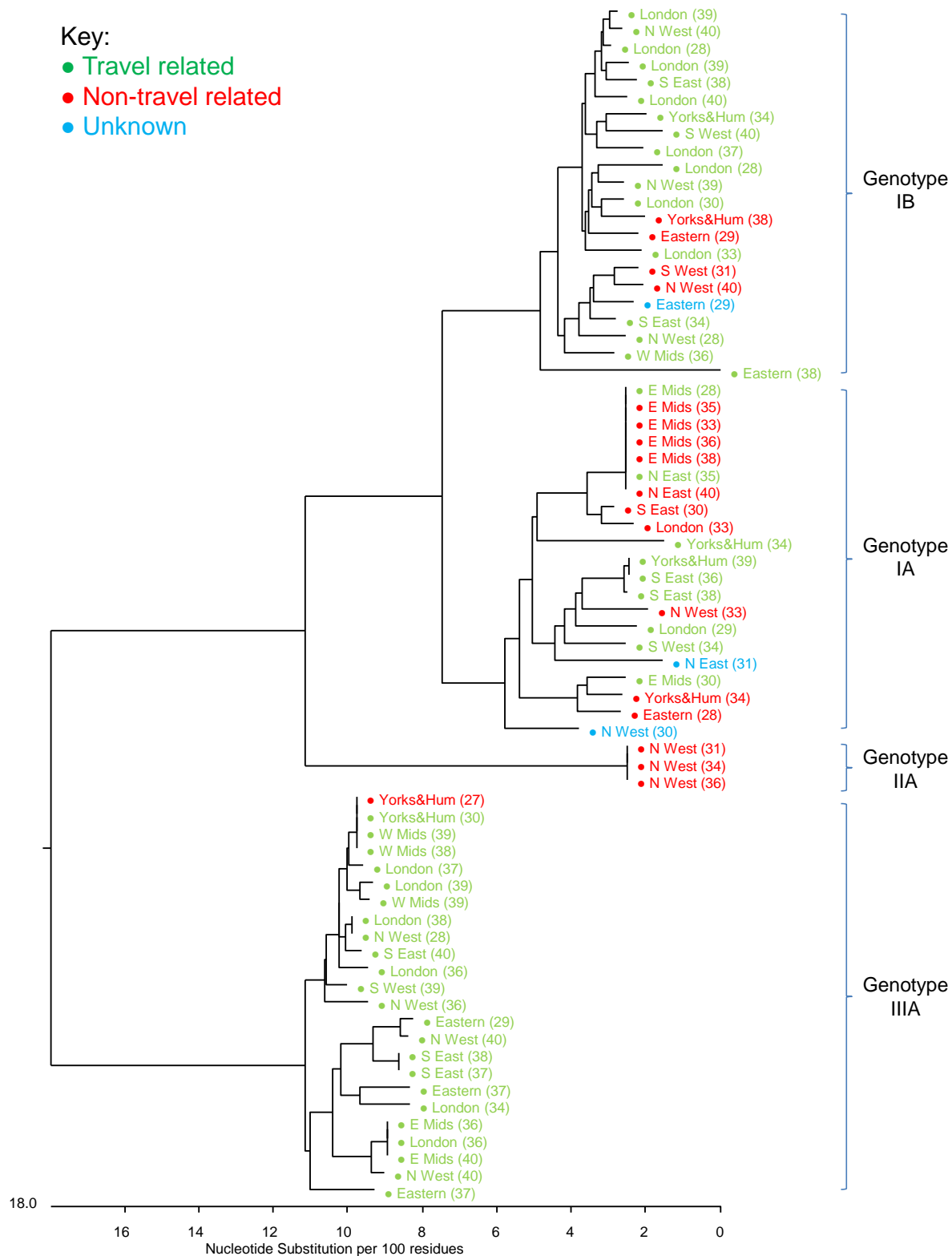
### Reference laboratory confirmation and phylogeny of hepatitis A infection

Of the 98 patients reported as having acute HAV infection during the third quarter of 2016, 70 had samples forwarded to the Virus Reference Department for confirmation. Sixteen of the patients were not confirmed to have acute HAV infection and two were not tested in this quarter. The remaining 52 patients were confirmed to have acute HAV infection. In addition 20 patients were confirmed to have acute HAV infection that had not been reported through the laboratory reporting system although they were recorded in HPzone.

A total of 70 patients could be genotyped over this period; 21 were genotype IA (30%), 22 were genotype IB (31.4%), three were genotype IIA (4.3%) and 24 were genotype IIIA (34.3%). Of these samples 49 were associated with travel (70%), 18 had no travel history (25.7%) and three

had no information (4.3%). This information is presented as a phylogenetic tree. Each sequence is represented by a dot with the patient region and the week of sampling in brackets.

**Figure 2. Phylogenetic tree of genotype IA, IB, IIA, and IIIA sequences July to September 2016 (n=70)**



## Laboratory reports of hepatitis C in England, July-September 2016

Between July and September 2016 there were a total of 2,686 laboratory reports of hepatitis C reported to PHE. There was a 1.3% decrease in the number of reported cases compared to the July to September quarter in 2015 (n=2721).

Age-group and sex were well reported (87.3% complete). Where known, males accounted for 67.4% (1793/2662) of reports which is consistent with previous quarters. Adults aged 25-44 years accounted for 48.2% of the total number of hepatitis C reports, where age was reported.

**Table 2: Laboratory reports of hepatitis C in England, July-September 2016**

Age group	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
<1 year	6	4	–	10
1-4 years	2	1	–	3
5-9 years	3	–	–	3
10-14 years	2	1	1	4
15-24 years	25	37	1	63
25-34 years	297	153	2	452
35-44 years	446	230	2	678
45-54 years	425	156	1	582
55-64 years	258	108	1	367
>65 years	107	74	1	182
Unknown	222	105	15	342
<b>Total</b>	<b>1793</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2686</b>