



Infection reports

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Immunisation

Laboratory reports of hepatitis A and C (England and Wales): April-June 2015

Laboratory reports of hepatitis A in England and Wales (April-June 2015)

There were a total of 79 laboratory reports of hepatitis A reported to Public Health England (PHE) during the second quarter of 2015 (April-June 2015). This was a 14.1% decrease on the number of reports during the first quarter of 2015 (n=92) and a 33.9% increase on the same quarter in 2014 (n=59).

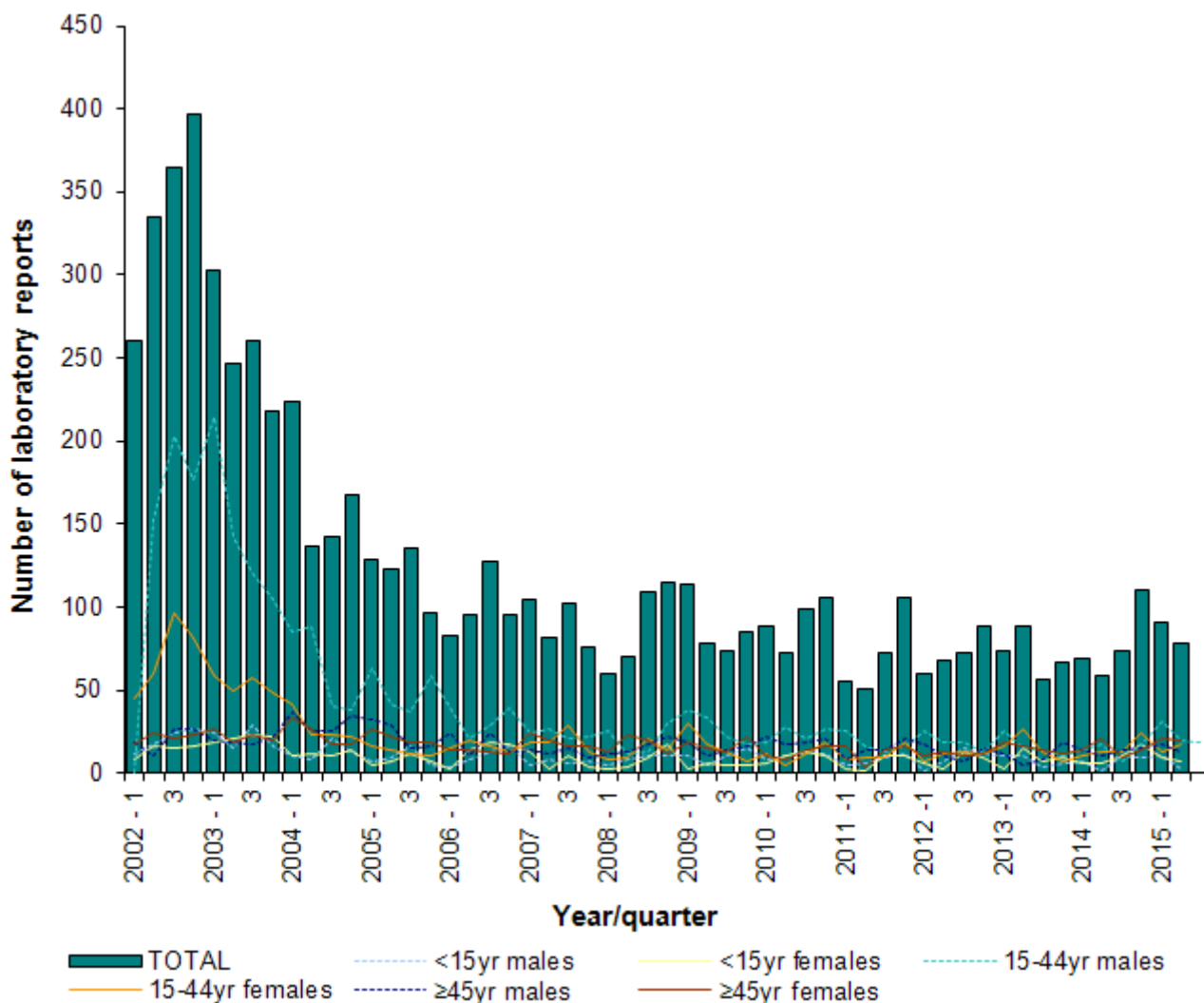
Age-group and sex were well reported (>98% complete). Thirty five (44.9%) reports were among those aged 15-44, a further 33 (42.3%) reports were among the over 44 years old-age group, and 10 (12.8%) reports were from the under 15 year age-group.

Males accounted for 43.6% of all reports. A similar proportion of males and females were reported in the 15-44 years age-group (44.3% males) and in the over 45 years old group (41.8% males). A considerably lower proportion of males (12.7% males) were reported in the less than 15 years age-group.

Table 1. Laboratory reports of hepatitis A in England and Wales, April to June 2015

Age group	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
<1 year	0	0	0	0
1-4 years	2	2	0	4
5-9 years	1	4	0	5
10-14 years	0	1	0	1
15-24 years	5	6	0	11
25-34 years	9	5	0	14
35-44 years	4	6	0	10
45-54 years	0	5	0	5
55-64 years	6	5	0	11
>65 years	7	10	0	17
Unknown	0	0	1	1
Total	34	44	1	79

Figure 1. Laboratory reports of hepatitis A by age and sex (England and Wales): 2002-2015

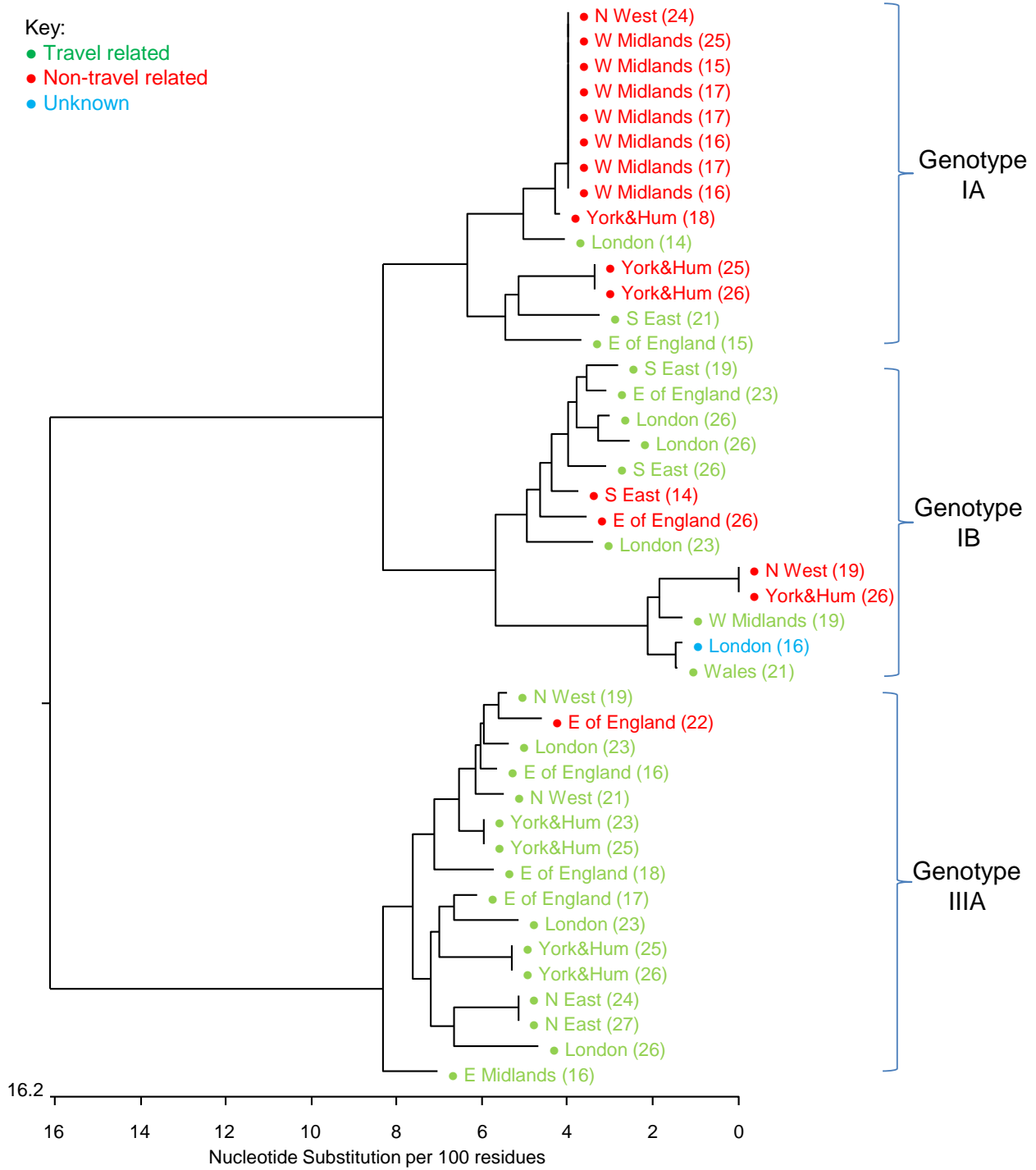


Reference laboratory confirmation and phylogeny of hepatitis A infection

Of the 79 patients notified as having acute HAV infection during the second quarter of 2015, 47 had samples forwarded to the Virus Reference Department for confirmation. Nineteen of the patients were not confirmed to have acute HAV infection. The remaining 28 patients were confirmed to have acute HAV infection. In addition 16 patients were confirmed to have acute HAV infection that had not been reported through the laboratory reporting system, with the exception of two they were all recorded on HPzone.

A total of 43 patients could be genotyped over this period; 14 were genotype IA (32.6%), 13 were genotype IB (30.2%) and 16 were genotype IIIA (37.2%). Of these samples 26 were associated with travel (60.5%), 16 had no travel history (37.2%) and 1 had no information (2.3%). 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, and IIIA sequences April to June 2015



Laboratory reports of hepatitis C in England and Wales (April-June 2015)

There were a total of 2,758 laboratory reports of hepatitis C reported to the PHE between April and June 2015. There was an 2.6% increase in the number of reported cases compared to the first quarter of 2015 (n=2,689), and a 2.5% increase on the same quarter in 2014 (n=2,690).

Age-group and sex were well reported (>98% complete). Where known males accounted for 68.7% of reports (1,876/2,732), which is consistent with previous quarters. Adults aged 25-44 years accounted for 49.9% of the total number of hepatitis C reports.

Table 1. Laboratory reports of hepatitis C in England and Wales, April-June 2015

Age group	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
<1 year	5	5	0	10
1-4 years	0	0	0	0
5-9 years	3	2	0	5
10-14 years	1	1	0	2
15-24 years	62	44	1	107
25-34 years	404	182	6	592
35-44 years	557	219	4	780
45-54 years	500	209	5	714
55-64 years	253	125	3	381
>65 years	86	69	1	156
Unknown	5	0	6	11
Total	1876	856	26	2758