



Infection reports

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Immunisation

Laboratory reports of hepatitis A and C (England and Wales): April-June 2014

Laboratory reports of hepatitis A in England and Wales (April-June 2014)

There were a total of 59 laboratory reports of hepatitis A reported to PHE Centre for Infectious Disease Surveillance and Control during the second quarter of 2014 (April-June). This was a 16.9% decrease on the number of reports during the first quarter of 2014 (n=69) and a 49.2% decrease on the same quarter in 2013 (n=88).

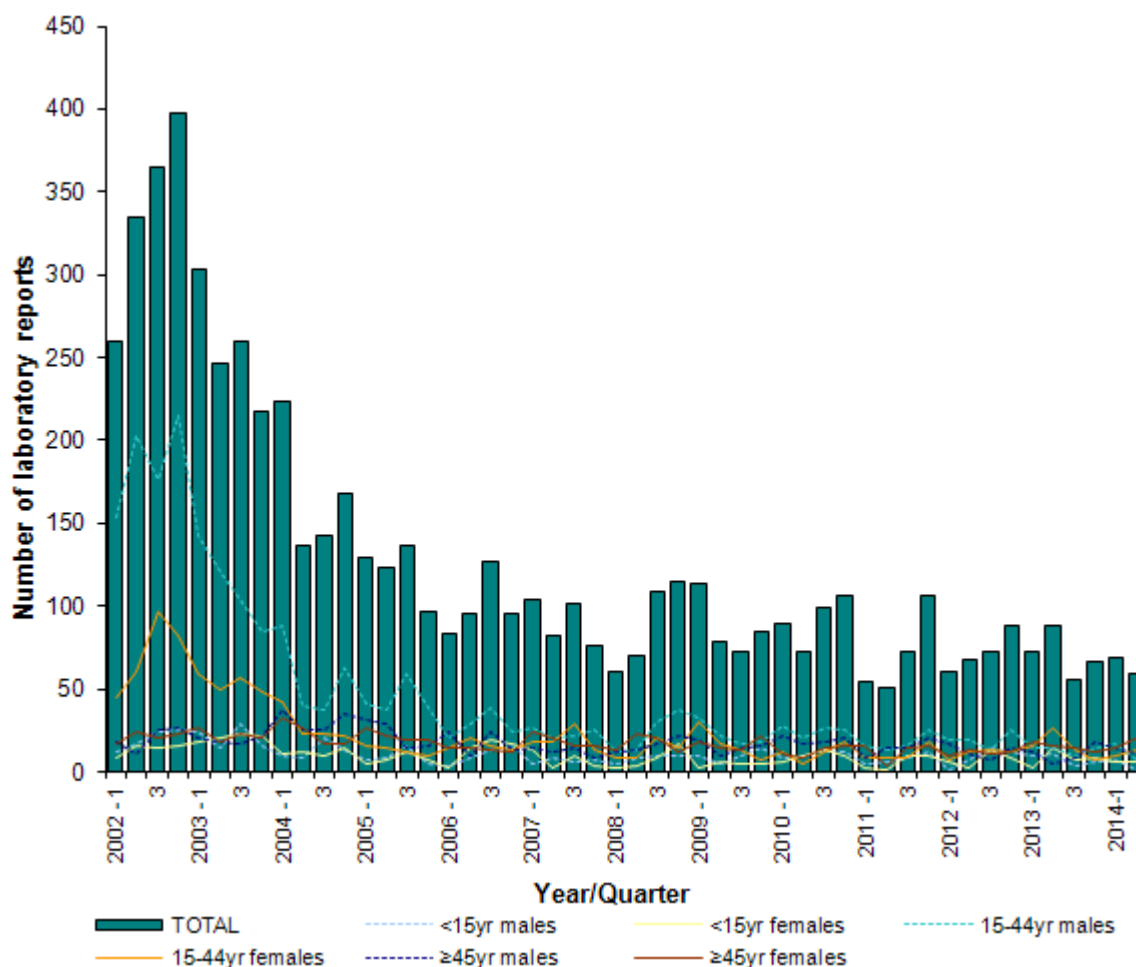
Age-group and sex were well reported (100% complete). Thirty-two (54.2%) reports were among those aged over 44 years, a further 20 (33.9%) reports were among the 15-44 year old age group and 7 (11.9%) reports were from the under 15 year age group.

Males accounted for 32.2% of all reports. A similar proportion of males and females were reported among those aged over 44 years old (34.4% males). More females than males were also reported in the under 15 years age group (85.7% females) and in the over 15 year age group (65.4% females).

Table 1. Laboratory reports of hepatitis A in England and Wales, April to June 2014

Age group	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
<1 year	0	0	0	0
1-4 years	0	1	0	1
5-9 years	0	3	0	3
10-14 years	1	2	0	3
15-24 years	2	4	0	6
25-34 years	3	3	0	6
35-44 years	2	6	0	8
45-54 years	4	4	0	8
55-64 years	4	5	0	9
>65 years	3	12	0	15
Unknown	0	0	0	0
Total	19	40	0	59

Figure 1. Laboratory reports of hepatitis A by age and sex (England and Wales): 2002-2014

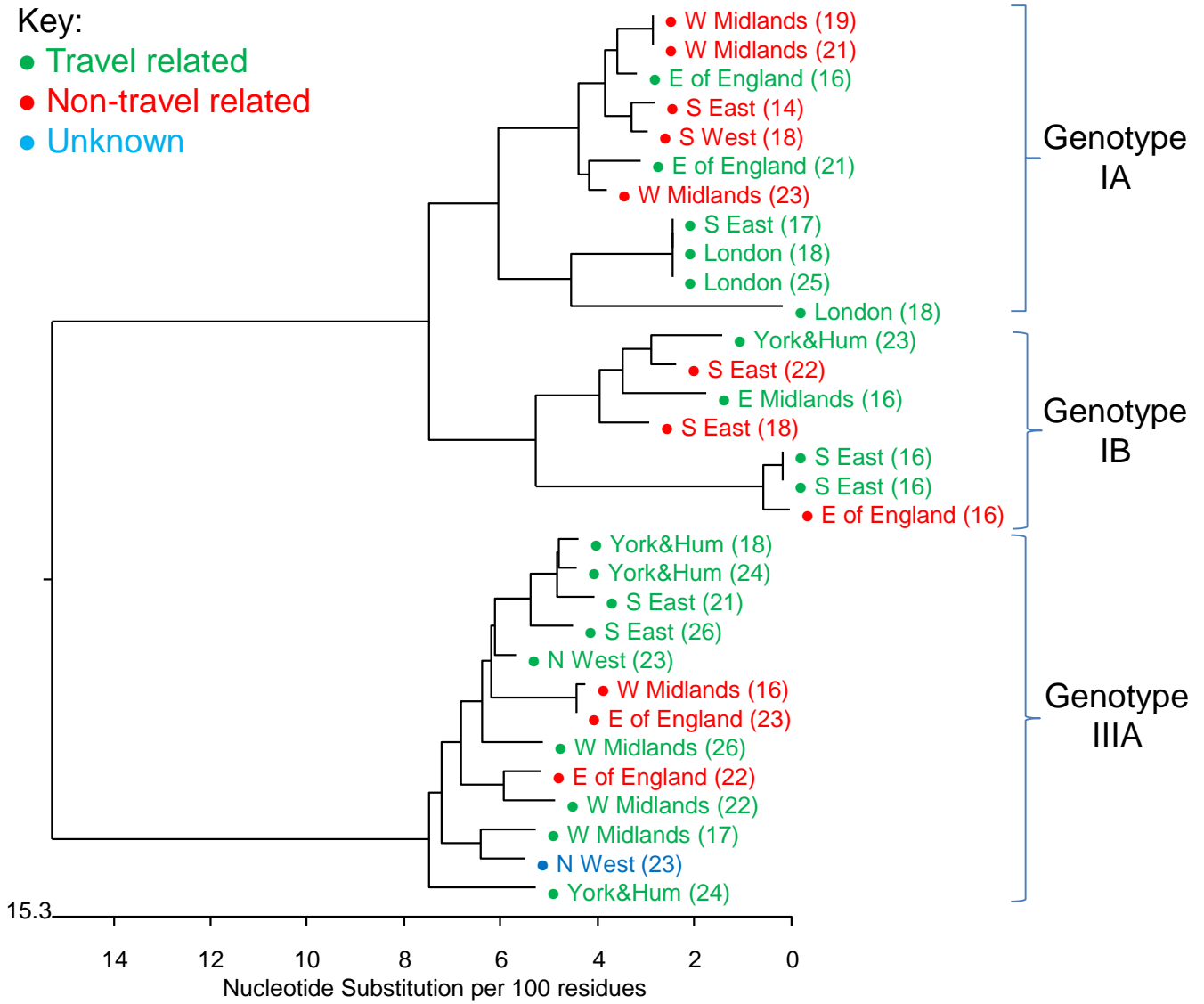


Reference laboratory confirmation and phylogeny of hepatitis A infection

Of 59 patients reported to PHE Colindale Centre for Infectious Disease Surveillance and Control as having acute HAV infection during the second quarter of 2014, 41 had samples forwarded to the Virus Reference Department for confirmation. Eighteen of the patients were not confirmed to have acute HAV infection. The remaining 23 patients were confirmed to have acute HAV infection. In addition 8 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 31 patients were genotyped over this period; 11 (35.5%) were genotype IA, 7 (22.6%) were genotype IB and 13 (41.9%) were genotype IIIA. Of these samples 19 (61.3%) were associated with travel, 11(35.5%) had no travel history and 1(3.2%) had no information. 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. Phylogentic tree of genotype IA, IB, and IIIA sequences April to June 2014 (n=50)



Laboratory reports of hepatitis C in England and Wales (April-June 2014)

There were a total of 2,690 laboratory reports of hepatitis C reported to PHE Centre for Infectious Disease Surveillance and Control between April and June 2014. This was a similar number of reported compared to the first quarter of 2014 (n=2,782), and a 16.2% decrease on the same quarter in 2013 (n=3,126).

Age-group and sex were well reported (>99% complete). Where known males accounted for 66.7% of reports (1,777/2,665), which is consistent with previous quarters. Adults aged 25-44 years accounted for 52.4% of the total number of hepatitis C reports.

Table 1. Laboratory reports of hepatitis C in England and Wales, April-June 2014

Age group	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
<1 year	2	3	0	5
1-4 years	1	2	1	4
5-9 years	0	0	0	0
10-14 years	2	3	0	5
15-24 years	77	54	3	134
25-34 years	417	228	10	655
35-44 years	523	215	7	745
45-54 years	453	180	1	634
55-64 years	221	123	1	345
>65 years	69	77	0	146
Unknown	12	3	2	17
Total	1777	888	25	2690