



Infection report / Immunisation

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Laboratory reports of hepatitis A and C (England and Wales): January to March 2016

Laboratory reports of hepatitis A in England and Wales (January-March 2016)

There were a total of 113 laboratory reports of hepatitis A reported to Public Health England (PHE) during the first quarter of 2016 (January-March 2016). This was a 7.6% increase on the number of reports during the fourth quarter of 2015 (n=105) and a 22.8% increase on the same quarter in 2015 (n=92).

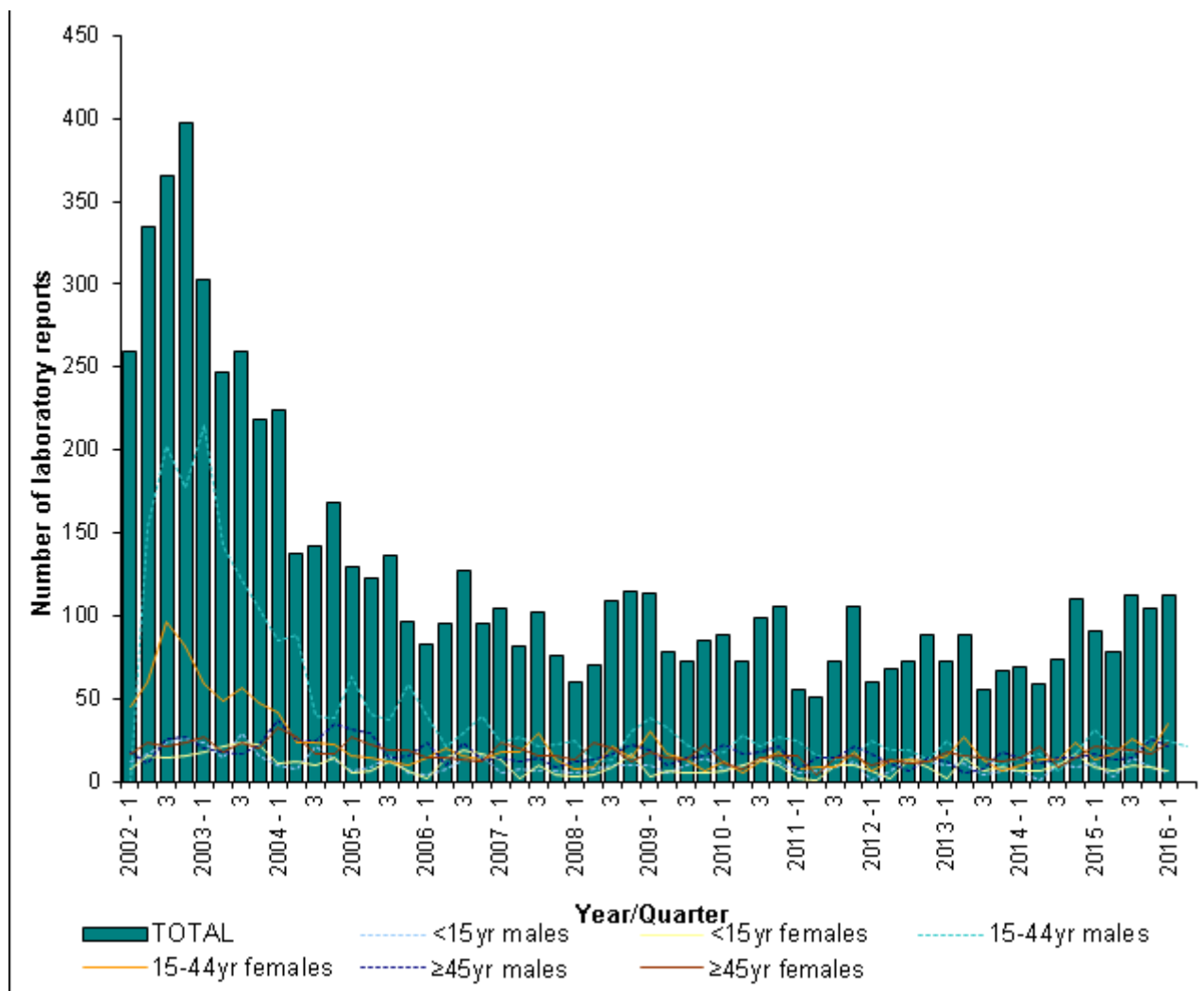
Age-group and sex were well reported (100% complete). Fifty six (49.6%) reports were among those aged 15-44 years, a further 45 (39.8%) reports were among the over 44 years old-age group, and 12 (10.6%) reports were from the under 15 year age-group.

Females accounted for 58.4% of all reports. A similar proportion of males and females were reported in the <15 years old group (58.3% females) and the 15-44 years age-group (62.5% females). Almost an equal proportion of males and females (53.3% females) was reported in the over 45 years age-group.

Laboratory reports of hepatitis A in England and Wales, January-March 2016

Age group	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
<1 year	0	0	0	0
1-4 years	0	2	0	2
5-9 years	2	2	0	4
10-14 years	3	3	0	6
15-24 years	3	11	0	14
25-34 years	6	15	0	21
35-44 years	12	9	0	21
45-54 years	9	9	0	18
55-64 years	5	3	0	8
>65 years	7	12	0	19
Unknown	0	0	0	0
Total	47	66	0	113

Figure 1. Laboratory reports of hepatitis A by age and sex (England and Wales): Jan. 2002 to March 2016

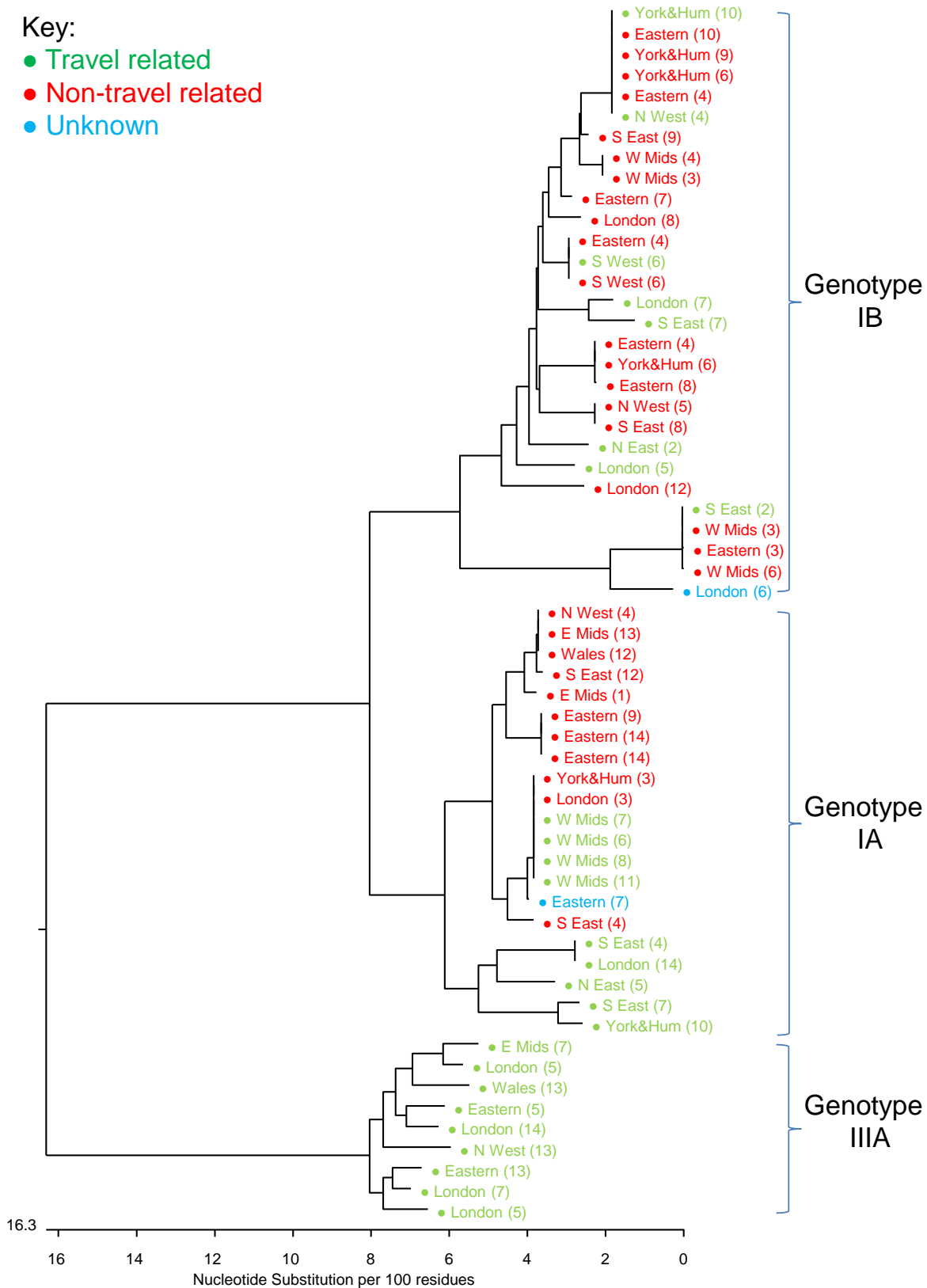


Reference laboratory confirmation and phylogeny of hepatitis A infection

Of the 113 patients notified as having acute HAV infection during the first quarter of 2016, 69 had samples forwarded to the Virus Reference Department for confirmation. Twenty four of the patients were not confirmed to have acute HAV infection. The remaining 45 patients were confirmed to have acute HAV infection. In addition 14 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 59 patients could be genotyped over this period; 21 were genotype IA (35.6%), 29 were genotype IB (49.2%) and 9 were genotype IIIA (15.2%). Of these samples 25 were associated with travel (42.4%), 32 had no travel history (54.2%) and 2 had no information (3.4%). 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 January to March 2016 (n=59)



Laboratory reports of hepatitis C in England and Wales (January-March 2016)

There were a total of 2,918 laboratory reports of hepatitis C reported to PHE between January and March 2016. There was an 0.8% decrease in the number of reported cases compared to the fourth quarter of 2015 (n=2,942), and an 8.5% increase on the same quarter in 2015 (n=2,689).

Age-group and sex were well reported (>97.2% complete). Where known males accounted for 68.9% (1,970/2,860) of reports which is consistent with previous quarters. Adults aged 25-44 years accounted for 51.8% of the total number of hepatitis C reports.

Laboratory reports of hepatitis C in England and Wales, January-March 2016

Age group	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
<1 year	4	3	0	7
1-4 years	2	1	1	4
5-9 years	2	3	0	5
10-14 years	0	1	0	1
15-24 years	43	40	0	83
25-34 years	380	223	5	608
35-44 years	624	239	20	883
45-54 years	499	172	12	683
55-64 years	282	125	3	410
>65 years	120	73	0	193
Unknown	14	10	17	41
Total	1,970	890	58	2,918