

7-29-2013

Hepatitis A in Maine, 2012

Maine Department of Health and Human Services

Maine Center for Disease Control and Prevention

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalmaine.com/mecdc_docs

Recommended Citation

Maine Department of Health and Human Services and Maine Center for Disease Control and Prevention, "Hepatitis A in Maine, 2012" (2013). *Center for Disease Control Documents*. 151.
https://digitalmaine.com/mecdc_docs/151

This Text is brought to you for free and open access by the Health & Human Services at Digital Maine. It has been accepted for inclusion in Center for Disease Control Documents by an authorized administrator of Digital Maine. For more information, please contact statedocs@maine.gov.



Infectious Disease Epidemiology Report



Hepatitis A in Maine, 2012

Background

Hepatitis A is a liver disease caused by hepatitis A virus (HAV). HAV is spread from person to person by the fecal-oral route. Poor hand washing by infected persons increases the risk of transmission. The virus spreads more easily in areas where sanitary conditions and personal hygiene practices are poor. Most infections result from exposure during international travel or contact with a household member or sex partner who has hepatitis A. Casual contact, as in the office or school setting, does not typically spread the virus.

Signs and symptoms of acute HAV infection include tiredness, loss of appetite, nausea, abdominal discomfort, dark urine, clay-colored stool, jaundice and elevated liver function tests. Acute HAV infection is classified by a discrete onset of symptoms, elevated liver enzymes or jaundice, and positive serology. Symptoms appear within 15 to 50 days of infection with the virus, although children are less likely to have symptoms. There is no chronic form of hepatitis A and infection provides lifelong immunity. There is a vaccine for hepatitis A.

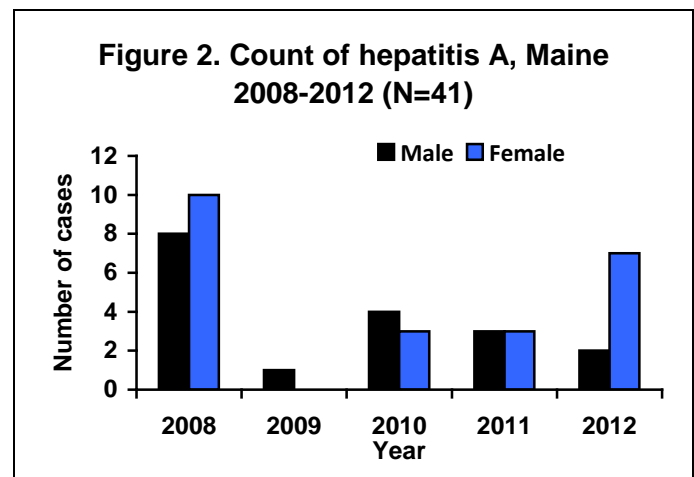
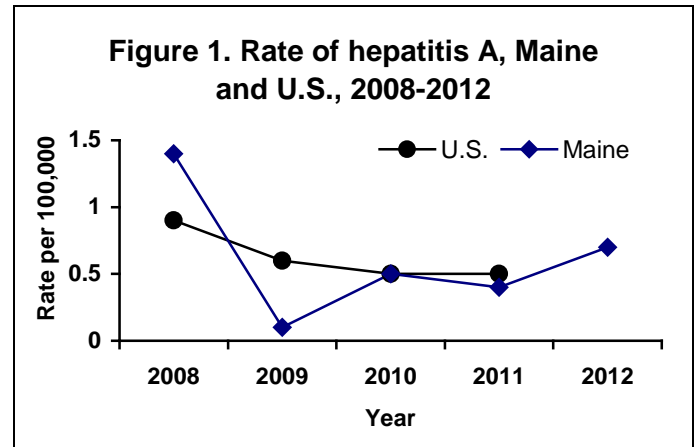
Methods

Acute HAV infections in Maine are reportable immediately upon recognition or strong suspicion of disease. Reported cases are investigated by Maine CDC to determine the exposure, identify close contacts, and make recommendations for post-exposure prophylaxis and prevention.

Results

In 2012, nine cases of acute hepatitis A were reported in Maine compared to six cases in the previous year. The rate of acute HAV infection in Maine was 0.7 cases per 100,000 persons in 2012 (Figure 1).

The majority of the cases (78%) were female in 2012 (Figure 2).

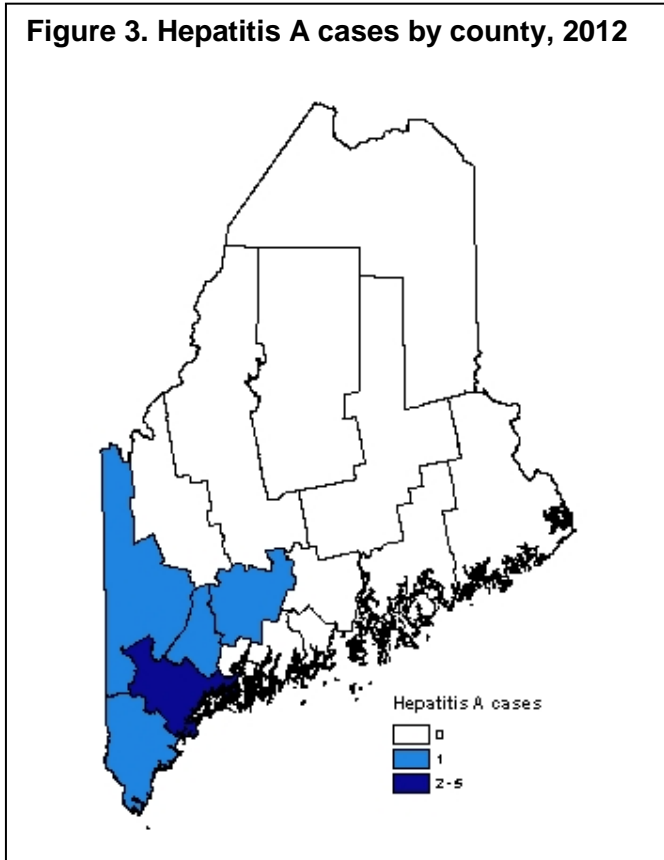


Risk factor information was collected for all nine cases in 2012. Three cases (33%) reported travel history during the exposure period. One case identified as a man who has sex with men (MSM). No risk factor was reported for the remaining five (56%) cases.

In 2012, hepatitis A cases were reported from five Maine counties. Five cases (56%) were reported from Cumberland county and one case each was reported from Androscoggin, Kennebec, Oxford, and York counties (Figure 3).

Hepatitis A in Maine, 2012

Figure 3. Hepatitis A cases by county, 2012



Hepatitis A is vaccine-preventable in persons aged one and older. The vaccine is administered in a 2-dose schedule, six months apart. A combined hepatitis A and hepatitis B (Twinrix) vaccine is also available for adults age 18 and older. Hepatitis A vaccine is recommended routinely for children and for household members and other close personal contacts of adopted children newly arriving from countries where HAV infection is endemic.

Infection with HAV can be avoided after exposure to a confirmed case with timely administration of hepatitis A vaccine or immune globulin. This is called post-exposure prophylaxis and is effective if given within two weeks of exposure.

- For healthy persons aged 12 months-40 years, single-antigen hepatitis A vaccine at the age-appropriate dose is preferred.
- For persons aged >40 years, IG is preferred; vaccine can be used if IG cannot be obtained.
- IG should be used for children aged <12 months, immunocompromised persons, persons who have had chronic liver disease diagnosed, and persons for whom vaccine is contraindicated.

Prevention and Control

Prevention measures for HAV infection include the following:

- Consider vaccination for all children and persons at increased risk for HAV infection, including travelers, MSM, drug users, persons with occupational risk for infection, and persons with clotting factor disorders
- Practice good hand washing, especially before handling or eating food, after toilet use and after changing diapers
- Dispose of feces in a sanitary manner in daycare or residential settings
- Avoid sexual practices that may allow fecal-oral transmission
- When traveling, do not drink tap water or use ice and avoid eating uncooked foods in developing countries where the water may not be safe and sanitation is poor

Due to the likelihood for false positive results when diagnostic testing for hepatitis A virus is performed on asymptomatic persons, CDC recommends that healthcare providers limit use of IgM anti-HAV testing to persons with evidence of clinical hepatitis or to those who have had recent exposure to a person with an acute HAV infection. Providers should also not use IgM anti-HAV as a screening tool for asymptomatic persons or as part of testing panels for the workup of non-acute liver function abnormalities.

Acute hepatitis A cases are required to be reported immediately to Maine CDC at 1-800-821-5821. Information about hepatitis A is available online at www.maine.gov/idepi and www.cdc.gov.