Butler County General Health District
Hepatitis A Outbreak Investigation Update (4/22/19)

Hepatitis A Cases
Butler County Residents, 2018-2019

Total # of Confirmed Cases: 395*
Outbreak-Linked Cases: 296† (as of 04/22/19)
Total Number of Deaths: 2
First Case Reported: 1/9/2018
Last Case Reported (so far): 4/19/2019
Age Range: 3-84

The average number of confirmed Hepatitis A cases in Butler County in the past (2013-2017) was 0 to 1 case per year.

The numbers of confirmed cases on Figure 1 are subject to change between weekly reports and confirmed case counts for the most recent weeks are more likely to increase.

*Data is provisional – only confirmed Hepatitis A cases are included in counts. Report reflects time period of the 2018-2019 Ohio Hepatitis A Outbreak (Jan 2018 – Present), measured in MMWR week intervals, unless otherwise noted. Data accessed from the Ohio Disease Reporting System (ODRS) on 04/22/19.
†Case definitions for confirmed outbreak-linked cases are those that meet ODH-specified clinical and laboratory criteria, which are provided on page 3 of this report.

Figure 1. Confirmed Hepatitis A Cases by Date Reported
Butler County Residents, 2018-2019

Figure 2. Outbreak-Linked Hepatitis A Cases by Facility of Diagnosis
Butler County Residents, 2018-2019

Figure 1 shows all "confirmed" Hepatitis A cases in Butler County as of 04/22/19. Due to delays in reporting, the numbers of confirmed cases on Figure 1 are subject to change between weekly reports and confirmed case counts for the most recent weeks are more likely to increase.

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Data accessed from the Ohio Disease Reporting System (ODRS) on 04/22/19.
Outbreak-Linked Hepatitis A Cases – Demographic Information
Butler County Residents, 2018-2019
(as of 04/22/19)

The Ohio Department of Health has declared a community outbreak of hepatitis A after observing an increase in cases linked to certain risk factors since the beginning of 2018. Outbreaks of hepatitis A are occurring in several states across the US, including Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan and West Virginia.

Source: https://www.odh.ohio.gov/hepa

Figure 3. Confirmed Hepatitis A Cases by City of Residence and Date Reported
Butler County Residents 2018-2019 (Top Three Cities)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Number of Cases</th>
<th>% of Outbreak-linked cases</th>
<th>Rate of Disease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>55.6%</td>
<td>264 per 100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middletown</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
<td>135 per 100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairfield &amp; Fairfield Township</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>47 per 100,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 3 and Table 1 show data for the cities in Butler County with the highest numbers of outbreak-linked cases of Hepatitis A as of 04/22/19.
ODH Update: Ohio Hepatitis A Outbreak Cases

**ODRS Outbreak Title:** Hepatitis A Statewide Community Outbreak 2018

**Hepatitis A Outbreak Summary (April 22, 2019):**

- **Number of cases:** 2155
- **Illness onset range:** 01/05/2018 - 04/14/2019
- **Age range:** 1-84 years
- **Gender:** 60% male
- **Number of hospitalizations:** 1322 (61%)
- **Number of deaths:** 7
- **Number of counties with cases:** 76 (86%)

**Ohio Hepatitis A Outbreak Case Definition:**

**CLINICAL CRITERIA**

An acute illness with a discrete onset since January 1, 2018 of any sign or symptom consistent with acute viral hepatitis (e.g., fever, headache, malaise, anorexia, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and abdominal pain), and either

- Jaundice, OR
- Elevated aspartate aminotransferase (AST) or alanine aminotransferase (ALT) levels (>200 IU/L)

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**Figure 11. Outbreak-Linked Hepatitis A Cases by Gender**

Butler County Residents, 2018-2019

- Male 165 (55.7%)
- Female 131 (44.3%)

**Figure 12. Outbreak-Linked Hepatitis A Cases by Age**

Butler County Residents, 2018-2019

- <25: 9.5%
- 25-34: 35.1%
- 35-44: 31.4%
- 45+: 24.0%

**Figure 13. Outbreak-Linked Hepatitis A Cases by Hospitalization Status**

Butler County Residents, 2018-2019

- Yes: 60.4%
- No/Unknown: 39.6%

**Figure 14. Outbreak-Linked Hepatitis A Cases by High Risk Group History**

Butler County Residents, 2018-2019

- Yes: 85.7%
- No/Unknown: 14.3%

**Ohio Hepatitis A Outbreak Cases by County (April 22, 2019):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adams</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Lucas</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Athens</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Mahoning</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auglaize</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>28</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Medina</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butler</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>Musking</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carroll</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mercer</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Champaign</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Miami</td>
<td>33</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clark</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Montgomery</td>
<td>219</td>
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<td>Morgan</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbiana</td>
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<td>Morrow</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coshocton</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Musking</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuyahoga</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Noble</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Darke</td>
<td>14</td>
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<td>2</td>
</tr>
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<td>Paulding</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erie</td>
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<td>Perry</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairfield</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>Pickaway</td>
<td>61</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fayette</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pika</td>
<td>32</td>
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<tr>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>Portage</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fulton</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Preble</td>
<td>34</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gallia</td>
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<td>Putnam</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greene</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Richland</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guernsey</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ross</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hamilton</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>Sandusky</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hancock</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Scioto</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardin</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sandus</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harry</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Shelby</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highland</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Stark</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hocking</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Summit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Trumbull</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jefferson</td>
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<td>Union</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knox</td>
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<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lake</td>
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<td>Warren</td>
<td>59</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lawrence</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>Washington</td>
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<td>Licking</td>
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<td>Wayne</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logan</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lorain</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Wyandot</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grand Total** 2155
**LABORATORY CRITERIA**

- Immunoglobulin M (IgM) antibody to hepatitis A virus (anti-HAV) positive, OR
- Nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT) for hepatitis A virus RNA positive (including PCR or genotype testing)

**CONFIRMED HEPATITIS A OUTBREAK CASE**

- A case with a specimen that matches the circulating outbreak strain (genotype 1B), OR
- A case that meets the clinical and laboratory criteria, OR
- A case that meets the clinical criteria and occurs in a person who has an epidemiologic link with a person who has laboratory-confirmed hepatitis A (i.e., household contact, drug partner or sexual contact with an infected person during the 15-50 days before the onset of symptoms)

**EXCLUSIONS**

A case will be excluded if any of the following conditions apply:

- In the absence of known risk factors (illicit drug use, men who have sex with men, homelessness, incarceration or domestic travel to an area with a known outbreak), any illness that occurs in a patient who reports travel to a country or U.S. territory with endemic hepatitis A during the 15-50 days before symptom onset, OR
- Specimen is identified as any genotype other than 1B, OR
- Specimen collected within four weeks of symptom onset is negative for HAV RNA, OR
- A more likely clinical explanation is available to account for clinical symptoms and laboratory findings

For more information, please call the Ohio Department of Health Bureau of Infectious Diseases at (614) 995-5599.

*Page Updated: 04/22/2019*

*Source: [https://www.odh.ohio.gov/hepa](https://www.odh.ohio.gov/hepa)*
Hepatitis A Outbreak Cases by County, Ohio, 2018-2019

April 22, 2019

Data analyzed 04/22/19, Outbreak Response and Bioterrorism Investigation Team, Bureau of Infectious Diseases, Ohio Department of Health, 2019.

Source: https://www.odh.ohio.gov/hepa

Please direct any questions/comments/concerns regarding this report to:
Jordan Luttrell-Freeman, Epidemiologist (BCGHD) –Luttrell-FreemanJ@butlercountyohio.org/ (513) 887-5248
What is Public Health Doing to Decrease the Number of Hepatitis A Cases in Butler County?

Every case is interviewed and all contacts are assisted to get vaccinated. In addition:

**Vaccination**

As of 04/22/19

2,378 Vaccinations given to high risk groups (illicit drug users, incarcerated, homeless, and men who have sex with men) by the three public health departments / districts in Butler County. Additional vaccinations have been given by providers and clinics.

**Education**

As of 04/22/19

28,868 Information given to health care and drug treatment providers, hospitals, clinics, restaurants, homeless shelters, jails, and the public via fliers, faxes, website, social media.

**Policy Change**

As of 04/22/19

13 Policy changes requested of healthcare and drug treatment providers, insurance companies, restaurants.

**Sanitation**

As of 04/22/19

25,632 Information cards about sanitizing to prevent Hepatitis A given to restaurants, food service workers.
Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

Hepatitis A

What is hepatitis A?
Hepatitis A is a highly contagious (spreads person-to-person) liver disease caused by the hepatitis A virus (germ). Mild cases can last a few weeks while severe cases can last several months.

How is hepatitis A spread?
Hepatitis A spreads by putting something in your mouth (object, food, or drink) that has been in contact with the feces (poop) of an infected person.

Hepatitis A can be spread by:
- Forgetting to wash your hands after using the bathroom or changing diapers
- Having sexual contact with infected partner(s)
- Consuming food or drinks that are contaminated by the virus

Who is at risk for hepatitis A?
Anyone can get hepatitis A, but you are at a higher risk if you are in one of these groups:
- IV and other illicit drug users, including marijuana users
- Those incarcerated or recently in jail
- Those experiencing homelessness
- Men who have sex with men
- Those having sexual contact with someone who has hepatitis A
- Those who live or work with someone who has hepatitis A

What are the symptoms of hepatitis A?
Not everyone shows symptoms. If symptoms develop, they usually appear 2 to 6 weeks after infection. Symptoms can include:
- Fever
- Feeling tired
- Loss of appetite
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Stomach pain
- Dark urine (pee)
- Grey stool
- Joint pain
- Yellowing of the skin and eyes

How is hepatitis A treated?
Treatment includes rest, good nutrition, fluids, and medical monitoring. Some people may need to be hospitalized. Most people who get hepatitis A recover completely and don’t have lasting liver damage. It’s important to see a doctor if you have symptoms of hepatitis A.

How can hepatitis A be prevented?
The best way to prevent hepatitis A is by getting vaccinated. The vaccine is safe and effective. You can get a shot for hepatitis A at:
- Your own doctor or primary care provider
- Primary Health Solutions
- Centerpoint
- Local pharmacies (Kroger, Walgreens, CVS, Meijer, Walmart, etc.)
- Retail clinics (Kroger Littler Clinic, etc.)
- Urgent care offices.

If you have no insurance or have other barriers to getting vaccinated, please contact the Butler County General Health District (513-863-7080), City of Hamilton Health Department (513-425-1818), or the City of Middletown Health Department (513-425-1818).

You can also prevent the spread of hepatitis A by washing hands with soap and water:
- Before eating or preparing food
- After using the bathroom or changing diapers

Who should get vaccinated?
- IV and other illicit drug users, including marijuana users
- Those incarcerated or recently in jail
- Those experiencing homelessness
- Men who have sex with men
- Those having sexual contact with someone who has hepatitis A
- Those who live or work with someone who has hepatitis A

For more information:
Butler County General Health District
http://health.bcohio.us/our_services/hepatitis_info.php#

Ohio Department of Health
https://www.odh.ohio.gov/hepa

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/hav/index.htm

(12/11/18)
Butler County is currently a leader in the state in cases of *Hepatitis A*

Vaccination provides the surest way to prevent the disease

High risk groups in particular should get vaccinated: IV and other illicit drug users including marijuana users, those incarcerated or recently in jail, those experiencing homelessness, and men who have sex with men. This includes those who live or work with these high risk groups. Others who want to be protected are also encouraged to get vaccinated. Food handlers in the high risk groups are encouraged to get vaccinated!

**Where can I get a shot for Hepatitis A?**

- Your own doctor or primary care provider
- Primary Health Solutions
- Centerpoint
- Local pharmacies: Kroger, Walgreens, CVS, Meijer, Walmart, etc.
- Retail clinics: Kroger Little Clinic, etc.
- Urgent Care Offices
- Butler County General Health District (513-863-1770), City of Hamilton Health Department (513-785-7080), or City of Middletown Health Department (513-425-1818) if you have no insurance or other barriers.

**Please call for pricing, accepted insurances, and availability of vaccine**

Revised 11/2018