



# Acute Hepatitis B

## Maine Surveillance Report | 2023

### Case Information

20

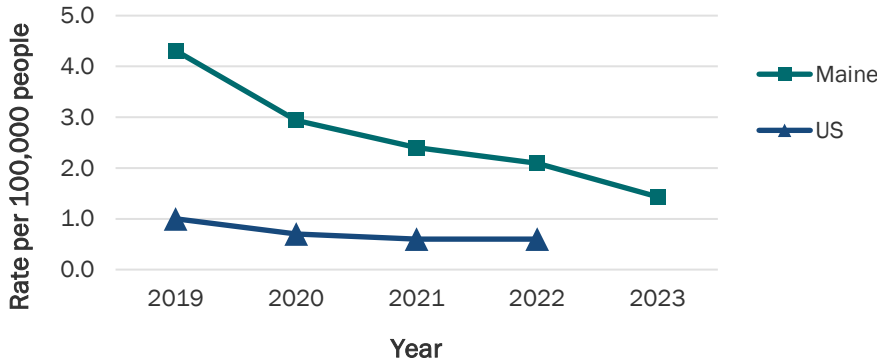
patients diagnosed with acute hepatitis B

1.4

cases per 100,000 people

31%

decrease since 2022



### Demographics:



80% of patients were male

Median age of 46

90% of patients were White

5% of patients were Black or African American

5% of patients were of unknown race

### Risk Factors



33%

Were people who injected drugs



28%

Were people who used non-injection drugs



10%

Were experiencing homelessness



10%

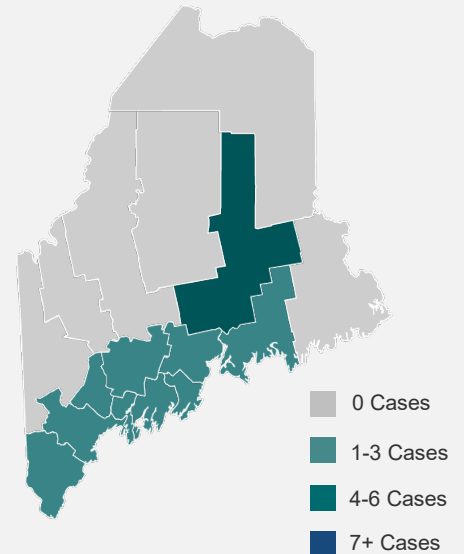
Were people with multiple sex partners



5%

Had been incarcerated

### Geography:



### Prevention:

- Get vaccinated against hepatitis A and B
- Do not share syringes or injection kit equipment
- Practice safer sex
- Do not share razors, toothbrushes, or tattooing or piercing needles
- Get tested for hepatitis B, especially if you are a person who injects drugs, were ever incarcerated, were born between 1945-1965, or received an unlicensed tattoo
- If you have hepatitis B, seek medical care

### Case Investigations:



42% of patients were hospitalized

- 95% of patients had symptoms
- 85% of patients had elevated liver enzyme lab results
- 45% of patients had jaundice
- 95% of patients were not fully vaccinated

For more information visit:

<https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/hbv/index.htm>  
[www.maine.gov/dhhs/hepatitis](http://www.maine.gov/dhhs/hepatitis)



# Chronic Hepatitis B

## Maine Surveillance Report | 2023

### Case Information

# 190

patients diagnosed with chronic hepatitis B

# 13.6

cases per 100,000 people

# 2%

decrease since 2022

### Demographics:

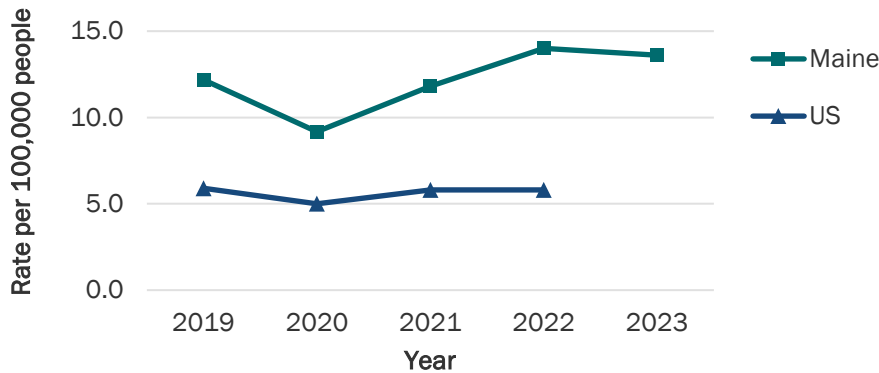
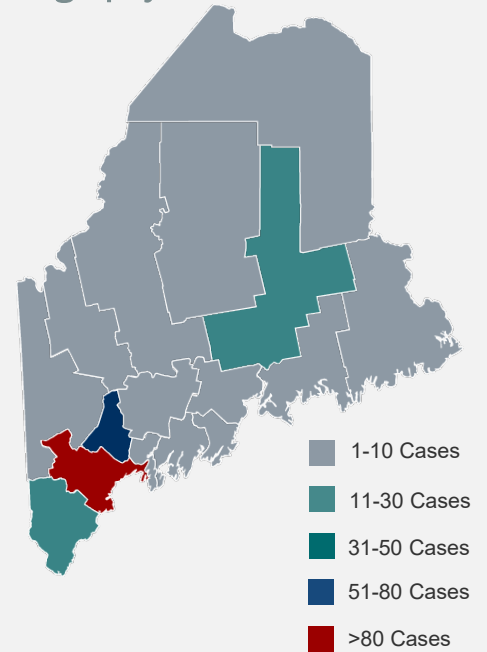


69% of patients were male

Median age of 43

44% of patients were Black or African American  
37% of patients were White  
8% of patients were Asian  
11% of patients were of other or unknown race

### Geography:



### Risk Factors



# 62%

Were born outside the U.S.



# 14%

Were people who have ever injected drugs



# 10%

Had ever been incarcerated

### Case Investigations:



5% of patients were hospitalized

- 7% of patients had symptoms
- 14% of patients had elevated liver enzyme lab results
- 1% of patients had jaundice
- 97% of patients were not fully vaccinated

### Acute vs. Chronic Hepatitis B:

- Acute hepatitis B is a short-term illness that occurs within the first 6 months after someone is exposed to the hepatitis B virus. Some people with acute hepatitis B have no symptoms at all or only mild illness. For others, acute hepatitis B can cause a more severe illness that requires hospitalization.
- Some people, especially those who get infected in adulthood, can fight the virus without treatment. For other people, acute hepatitis B leads to a life-long infection known as chronic hepatitis B. Over time, chronic hepatitis B can cause serious health problems, including liver damage, cirrhosis, liver cancer, and even death.