



Case Information:

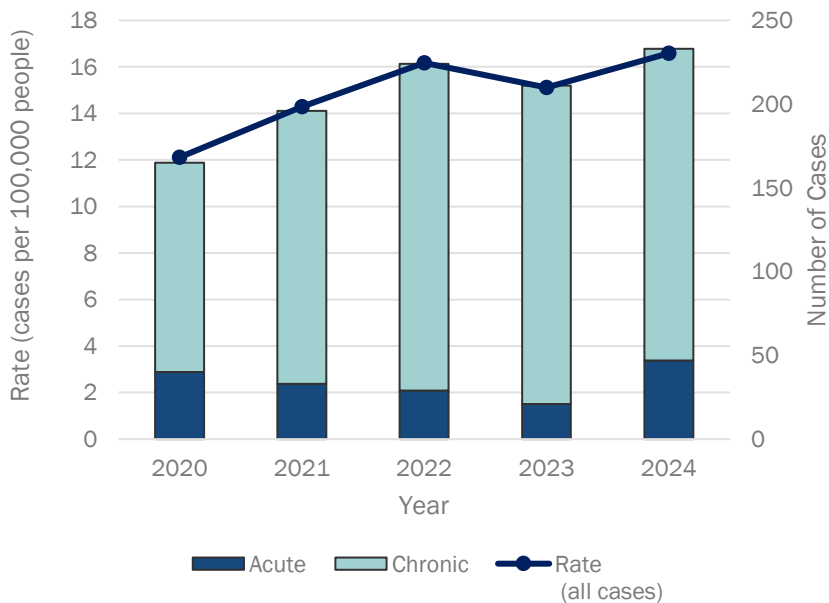
Acute Hepatitis B



Chronic Hepatitis B



Hepatitis B Acute and Chronic; Maine, 2020-2024



Clinical Outcomes (acute cases):



34% of patients were hospitalized

- 67% of patients had symptoms
- 55% of patients had elevated liver enzyme lab results above 200 IU/L
- 30% of patients had jaundice

Hepatitis B

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Demographics (all cases):

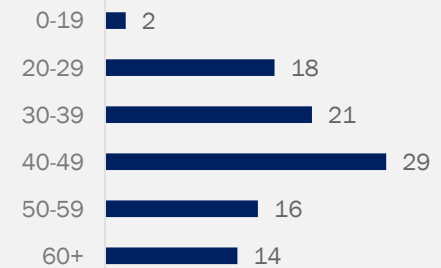
Sex

Male: 65%
Female: 35%

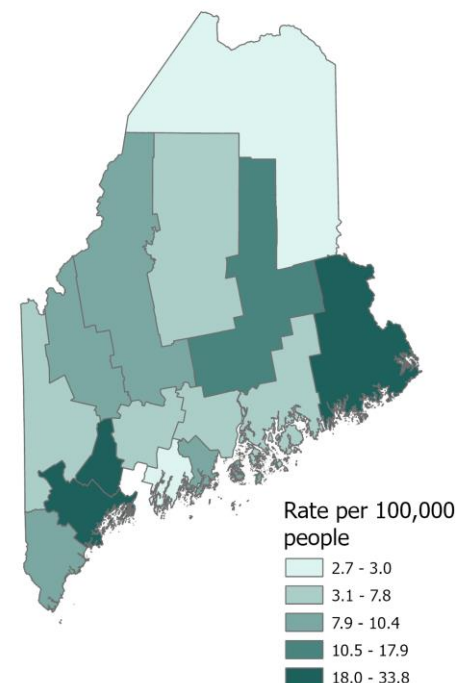
Race

White: 46%
Black or African American: 41%
Other/Unknown: 6%
Asian: 5%
Multi-race: 1%
American Indian or Alaska Native: 1%

Age Group (percent)



Geography (all cases):



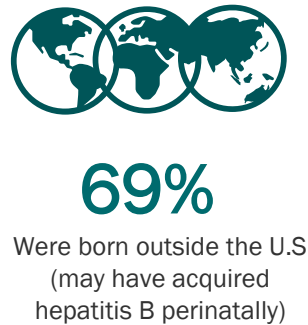
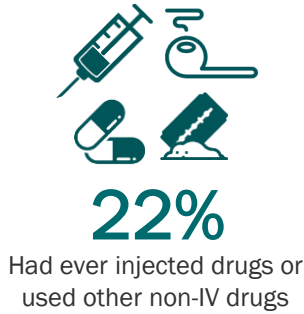


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Other patient* characteristics:

**for whom information was available*



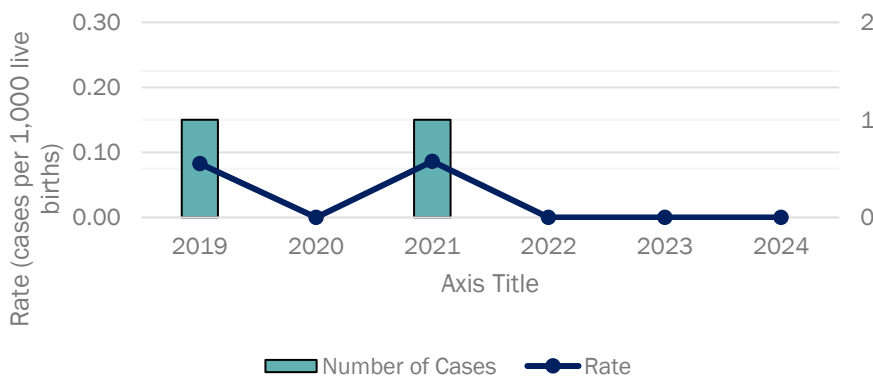
Acute vs. Chronic Hepatitis B

- 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.

Perinatal Hepatitis B cases of hepatitis B in infants <24 months of age

0 There have been no cases of perinatally-acquired hepatitis B in Maine since 2021

Hepatitis B Perinatal; Maine, 2020-2024



- 27% of hepatitis B cases were females of reproductive age
- Among females of reproductive age with hepatitis B, 25% were pregnant or recently delivered a baby.
- Perinatally exposed infants should be screened for hepatitis B.

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.
- Everyone should get tested for hepatitis B at least once in their life.
- Some people may need to be tested more often. This includes if:
 - You are pregnant or trying to get pregnant,
 - You are a person who injects drugs or uses non-injection drugs through the sharing of drug paraphernalia like pipes and straws used for snorting or smoking drugs.
- If you have hepatitis B, seek medical care.

For more information visit:
<https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/hbv/index.htm>
www.maine.gov/dhhs/hepatitis