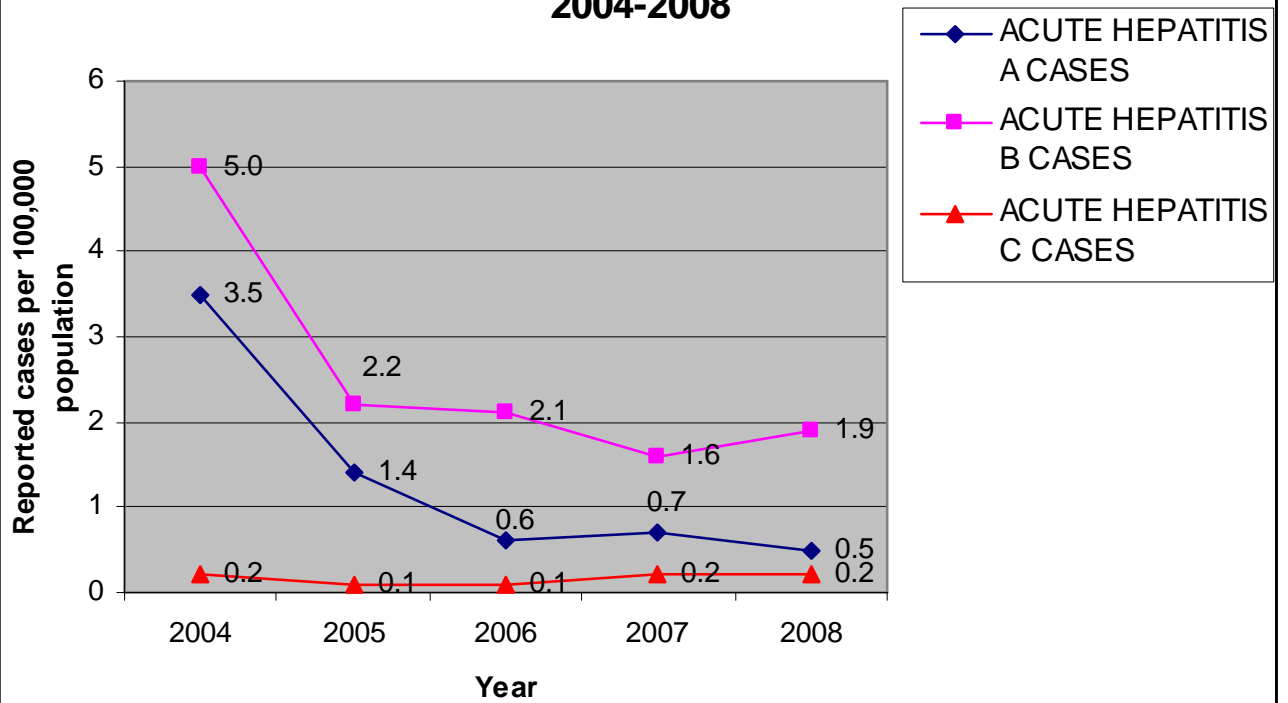
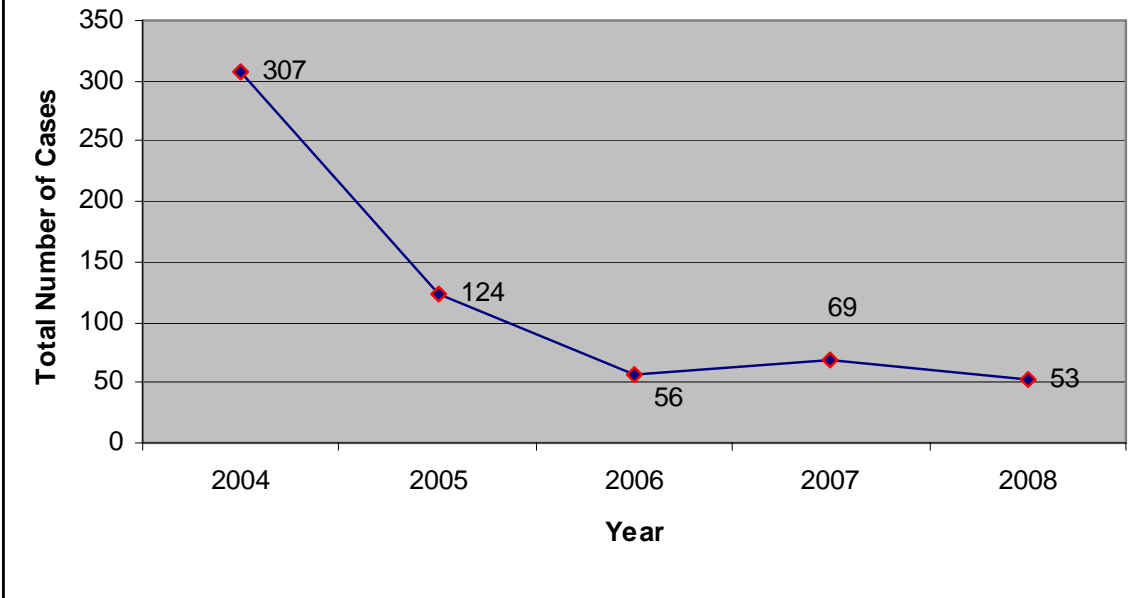


INCIDENCE OF VIRAL HEPATITIS, GA 2004-2008

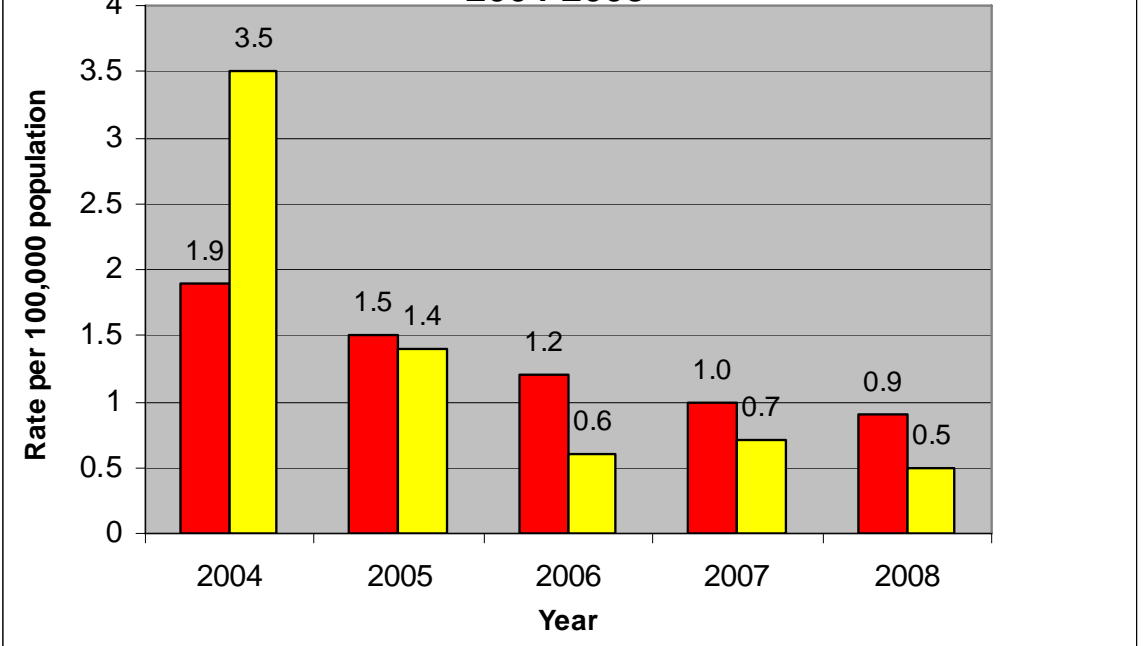


2007 National rate did not include cases from the District of Columbia; data was not available for 2007

Acute Hepatitis A Cases, GA 2004-2008

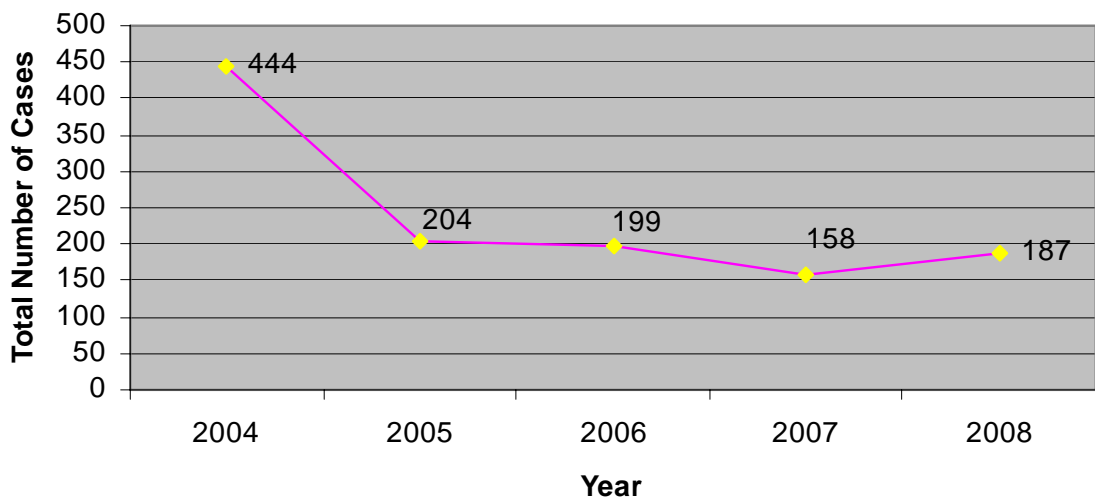


Incidence of Hepatitis A Cases per 100,000 Population Georgia vs. U.S. 2004-2008

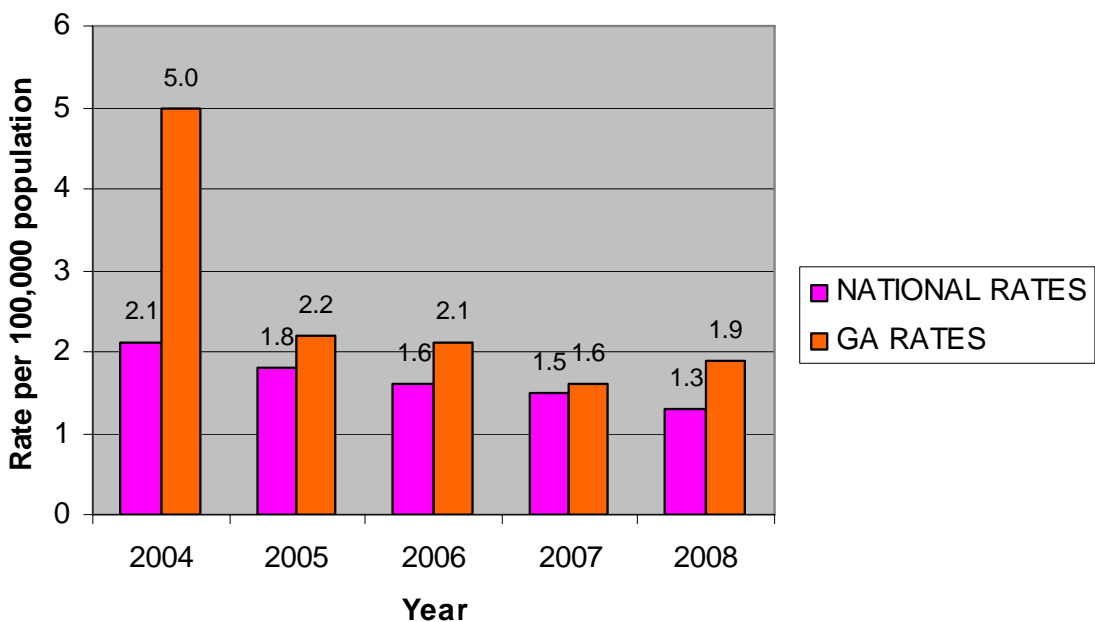


2007 National rate did not include cases from the District of Columbia; data was not available for 2007

Acute Hepatitis B Cases, GA 2004-2008



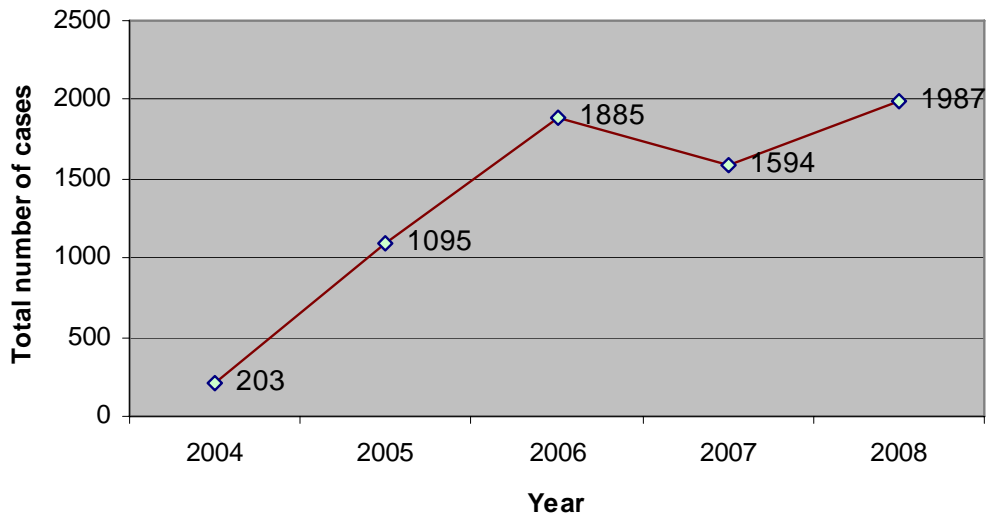
Incidence of Hepatitis B Cases per 100,000 population Georgia vs. U.S. 2004-2008



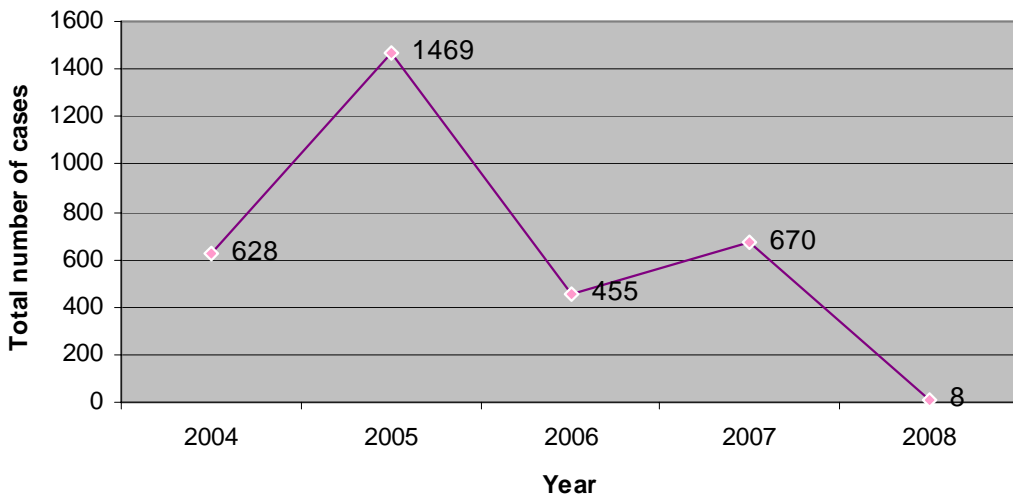
1- Cases from Arizona were excluded from 2006 National rates

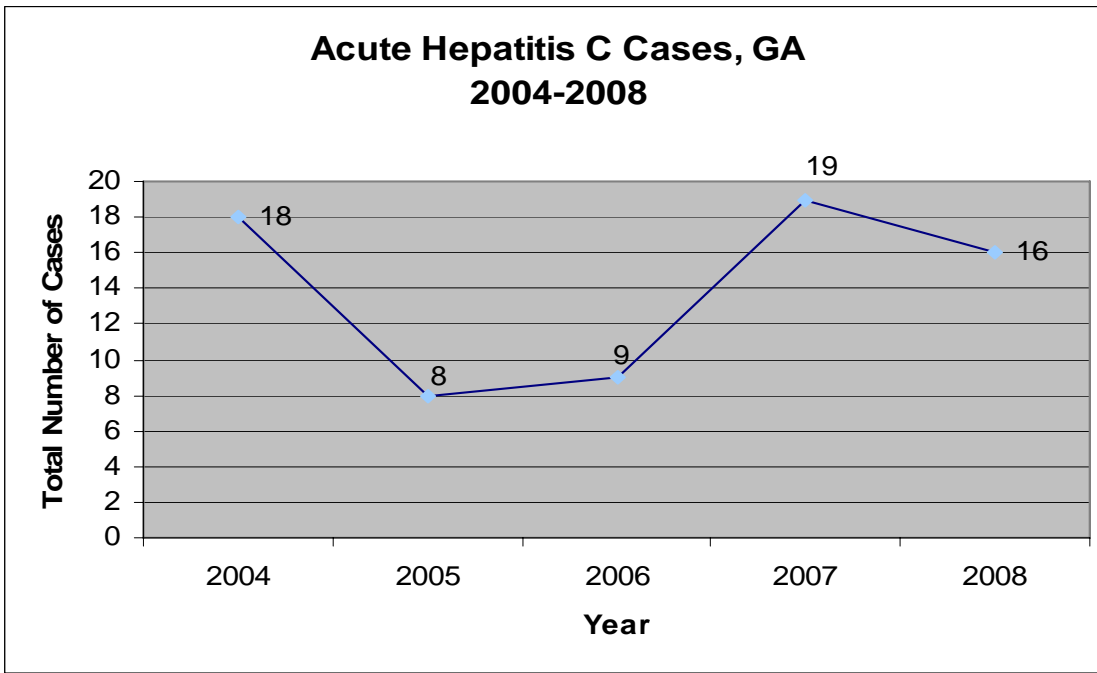
2- 2007 National rate did not include cases from the District of Columbia; data was not available for 2007

Chronic hepatitis B cases, GA 2004-2008



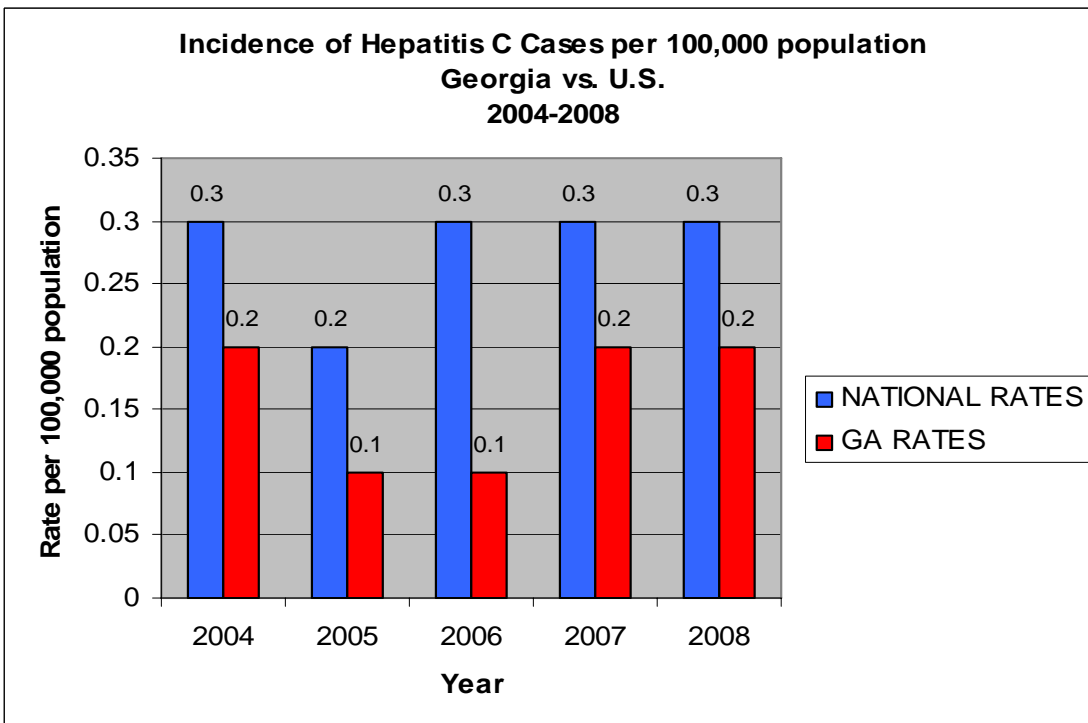
Infected hepatitis B cases, GA 2004-2008





1- Please note that above stats *ONLY* represent a snapshot of our acute hepatitis C cases in Georgia. It is likely that these data reflect an underreporting of acute hepatitis C cases. Above cases are those reported to us electronically through the State Surveillance System (SENDSS).

2- Acute hepatitis C cases can be difficult to diagnose. Many patients with acute HCV infection are asymptomatic and thus often not diagnosed in time. Additionally, monitoring the incidence of acute hepatitis C cases have been unreliable because: no serologic marker is available to diagnose acute hepatitis C, and anti-HCV positive persons may be reported as having acute hepatitis C without the necessary clinical information to confirm acute disease.



2007 National rate did not include cases from the District of Columbia; data was not available for 2007

