

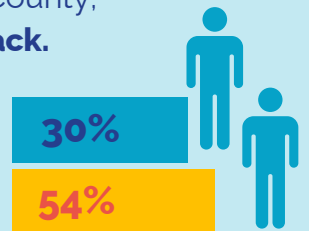
Hepatitis B in Indiana

From 2018-2023, acute hepatitis B infection rates in Indiana declined from 2.5 to 1.1 cases per 100,000 population.

There is no cure, but hepatitis B is vaccine preventable.

In 2023, despite comprising only **10%** of Indiana's population, **Black Hoosiers** accounted for **27%** of hepatitis B infections. The rate of **total hepatitis B** cases was **35.0** per 100,000 Black Hoosiers.

Roughly **30%** of Marion County, Indiana, residents are **Black**. In 2023, **Black** residents accounted for **54%** of the hepatitis B cases in Marion County.



In 2023, **Asian Hoosiers** accounted for **13%** of total hepatitis B cases but had the rate of **62.4** cases per 100,000 Asian Hoosiers. In contrast, **White Hoosiers** made up **46%** of total hepatitis B cases but had the rate of **7.3** cases per 100,000 White Hoosiers.

In 2023, **51%** of Indiana residents living with hepatitis B were between the ages of **30-49** years.

In 2023, **140 pregnancies** occurred with mothers living with **hepatitis B**. However, thanks to prevention efforts there were **no cases of perinatal HBV** reported in 2023.

1 in 4

25% of adults in Indiana living with Hepatitis B have experienced incarceration.

3 in 20

In 2023, **15%** of people living with hepatitis B have used injection drugs at least once in their lifetime.

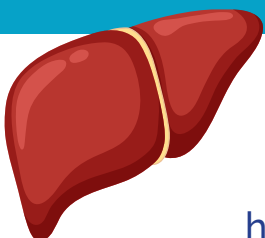
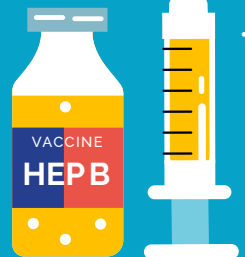
*All data originate from newly reported cases in 2023, unless otherwise specified.

CDC recommends screening all adults aged 18 and older for hepatitis B at least once in their lifetime.

<https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis-b/hcp/diagnosis-testing/index.html>

According to CDC, any adult aged 0-59 get vaccinated for hepatitis B.

<https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/hbv/index.htm>



Get vaccinated. Get tested. Get care.

Call 211 or visit

<https://www.in.gov/fssa/home/check-care-cure/>



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