



Indiana State Department of Health

Indiana Health Alert Network Advisory — June 13, 2018

Hepatitis A Outbreak in Indiana – Reporting Requirements and Vaccine Recommendations

Since November 2017, the Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH) has identified an increase of hepatitis A cases, many of which are related to the outbreaks in southern Indiana and Kentucky. Indiana, which typically sees fewer than 20 cases of hepatitis A statewide each year, has confirmed 124 outbreak-associated cases statewide as of June 8, 2018. The ISDH is posting updated case counts and outbreak-related information by close-of-business each Friday on the [ISDH hepatitis A outbreak website](#). Ongoing outbreaks and increased cases of hepatitis A have also been identified in Kentucky, Michigan, Utah, and West Virginia. Transmission is presumed to occur person-to-person; no commercial food product has been identified as being contaminated. Based on current information, populations who are homeless, use illicit drugs, or men who have sex with men are considered at increased risk of exposure to hepatitis A.

Hepatitis A Reporting Requirements

In accordance with Indiana Administrative Code 410 1-2.5-75 cases of hepatitis A are to be **reported immediately** by telephone or other instantaneous means of communication to the local health department in the patient's county of residence **upon first knowledge or suspicion of the diagnosis**. Healthcare providers should **not** wait for laboratory confirmation of the disease before reporting suspected cases. Laboratories must also report cases of hepatitis A immediately to the ISDH.

Symptoms of hepatitis A appear 15-50 days after exposure and include abdominal pain, fatigue, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, dark urine, pale stool, and jaundice. Healthcare providers are encouraged to ask symptomatic patients about risk factors for hepatitis A, which include:

- Travel within the past 50 days to states with ongoing outbreaks
- Men who have sex with men
- Injection drug use
- History of homelessness
- Direct contact with individuals who have hepatitis A

Healthcare providers who suspect a patient has hepatitis A based on clinical assessment are strongly encouraged to order serologic IgM testing, especially if a patient reports the above risk factors.

Immediately report suspect cases of hepatitis A to the local health department in the county of the patient's residence in accordance with 410 IAC 1-2.5-75.

Hepatitis A Specimen Submission Request

The ISDH Laboratories is requesting the submission of all positive hepatitis A blood specimens from Indiana facilities so additional testing can be performed.

- If your laboratory performs in-house serologic IgM testing for hepatitis A, please send all positive specimens to the ISDH Laboratories for additional epidemiology testing.

- Until further notice, if your laboratory normally sends specimens to an out of state reference lab for hepatitis A testing, please send them instead to ISDH Laboratories. This testing will be free of charge.

For laboratory questions regarding hepatitis A, please contact Dr. Nicolas Epie at 317-921-5555 or at nepie@isdh.in.gov.

Hepatitis A Vaccine Recommendations

- **To prevent and control hepatitis A outbreaks**, offer single-antigen hepatitis A (Hep A) vaccine to persons who are homeless, those who report using injection or non-injection illicit drugs, and men who have sex with men.
- **In jurisdictions with hepatitis A outbreaks**, also offer Hep A vaccine to persons who have frequent close contact with persons who are homeless or using illicit drugs (e.g., in homeless shelters, jails, food pantries, drug rehabilitation programs, etc.).
- **The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends the following groups be vaccinated against hepatitis A:**
 - All children at age 1 year
 - Persons who are at increased risk for infection:
 - Persons traveling to or working in countries that have [high or intermediate endemicity of hepatitis A](#);
 - Men who have sex with men;
 - Persons who use injection and non-injection drugs;
 - Persons who have occupational risk for infection (i.e. persons who work with hepatitis A infected animals or in a hepatitis A research laboratory)
 - Persons who have chronic liver disease;
 - Persons who have clotting-factor disorders;
 - Household members and other close personal contacts or adopted children newly arriving from countries with high or intermediate hepatitis A endemicity; and
 - Persons with direct contact with persons who have hepatitis A.
 - Persons who are at increased risk for complications from hepatitis A, including people with chronic liver diseases, such as hepatitis B or hepatitis C.
 - Any person wishing to obtain immunity.

Individuals who do not have risk factors associated with the hepatitis A outbreak but who still wish to be vaccinated should receive vaccine through private providers or pharmacies.

Additional information

- The first dose of single-antigen Hep A vaccine appears to provide protection to more people than the first dose of the combined Hep A/Hepatitis B (Twinrix®) vaccine (see [Table 3, product insert](#)). This apparent advantage disappears when the respective series are completed. Providers should consider the short-term risks of exposure to HAV, the likelihood of follow-up to complete multi-dose immunization and the need for protection from HBV when selecting vaccines for those at risk. Immunization against HAV with existing supplies should not be delayed to obtain a different formulation of vaccine.
- Hepatitis B vaccine is also recommended for people who inject drugs who are not known to be immune. A complete vaccination series is needed for full protection.

- If a provider suspects acute hepatitis A based on clinical assessment, additional molecular testing for HAV is recommended. The provider should consider drawing an additional tube of blood for serum to be saved by the submitting lab, especially if the likelihood of loss to follow-up (e.g. homeless patient) is high. This specimen should then be sent to the ISDH Laboratories for additional testing.
- Serologic testing for HAV infection is not recommended for people who are asymptomatic, nor is serologic testing for HAV immunity recommended as screening before vaccination.

Additional information about Indiana's hepatitis A outbreak may be found on the Indiana State Department of Health website at <https://www.in.gov/isdh/27791.htm>.