

Hepatitis surveillance system and epidemiology Northern Norway

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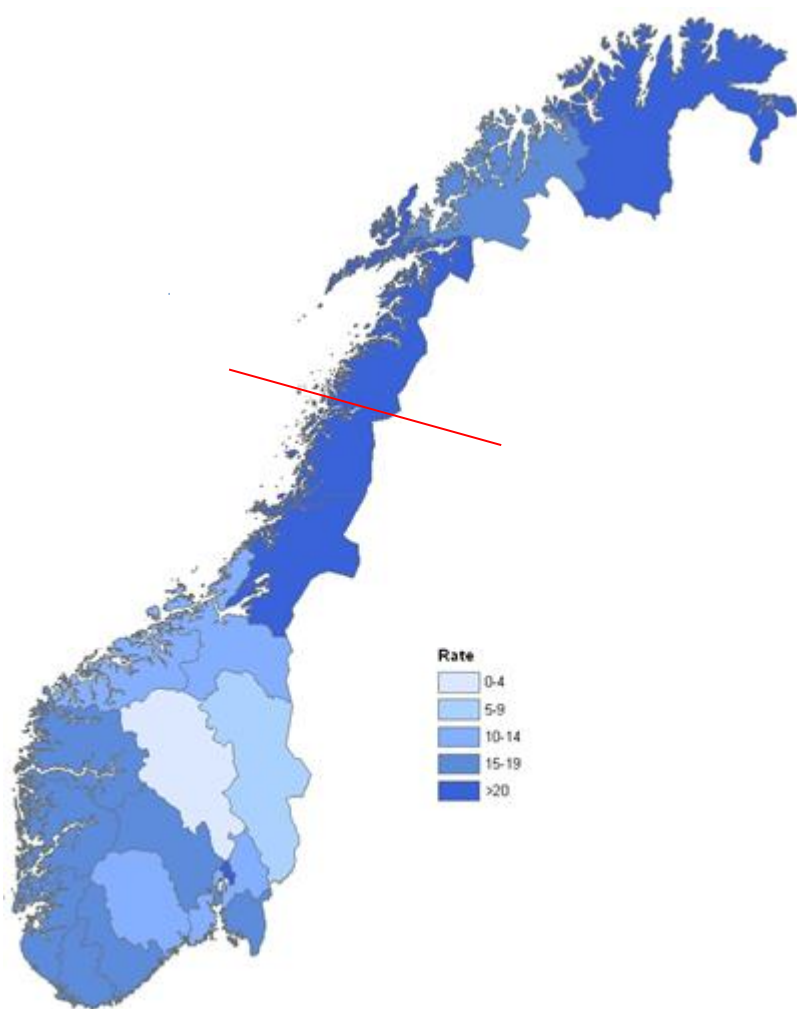
Surveillance systems hepatitis Norway

- Hepatitis A, B and C notifiable diseases with full patient identity
- Double reporting from laboratories and clinicians
- Reported to Norwegian Institute of Public Health and Municipality Health Officer
- Case definitions for hepatitis C changed 2008, for hepatitis A and B unchanged from 1975
- Better distinguishing acute and chronic hepatitis B since 1992
- Data available on web (www.msis.no)

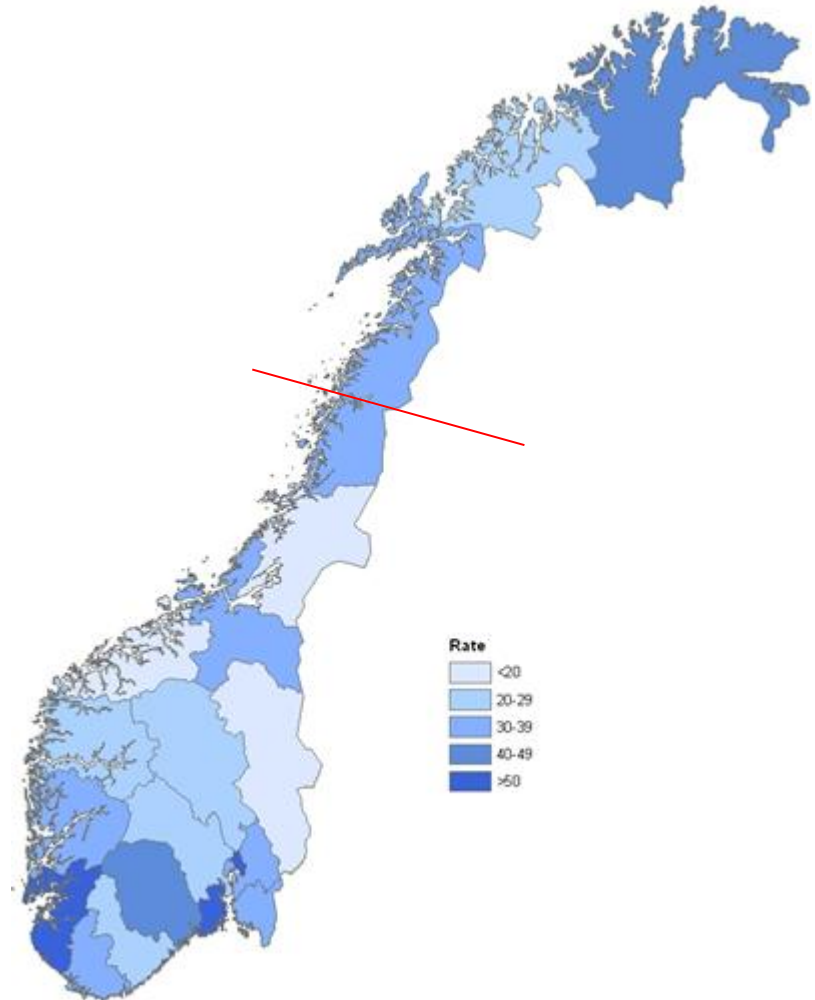
General epidemiology Norway

- **Hep A:** Large, nationwide outbreak among IDUs 1995-99. Smaller outbreaks among men who have sex with men. Mostly imported food borne cases
- **Acute hep B:** Large, nationwide outbreak among IDUs 1995-2008. Now low incidence, usually IDUs and heterosexual transmission.
- **Chronic hep B:** 90-95% of cases diagnosed in immigrants. Approx. 20 000 - 30 000 chronic carriers
- **Hep C:** Low quality surveillance data. Changes in case definition 2008. Approx. 20 000 - 30 000 chronic carriers
- **Hep D:** Not notifiable since 2002, prior to 2002 sporadic cases among IDUs
- **Hep E:** Not notifiable. Sporadic imported cases Indian subcontinent.

No. of notifications hepatitis B and C Norway 2010 per 100 000 population by county

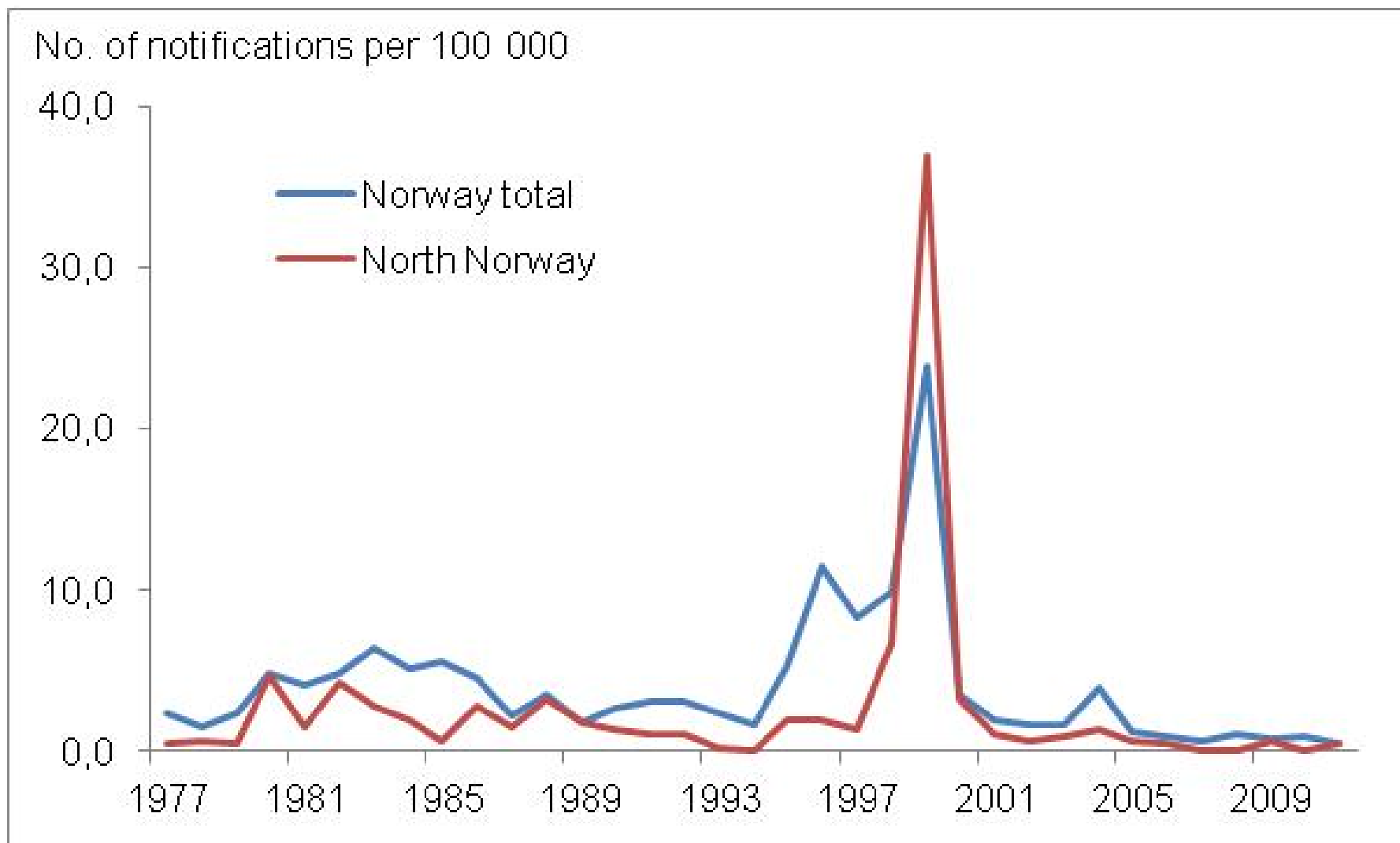


Hepatitis B (acute and chronic)

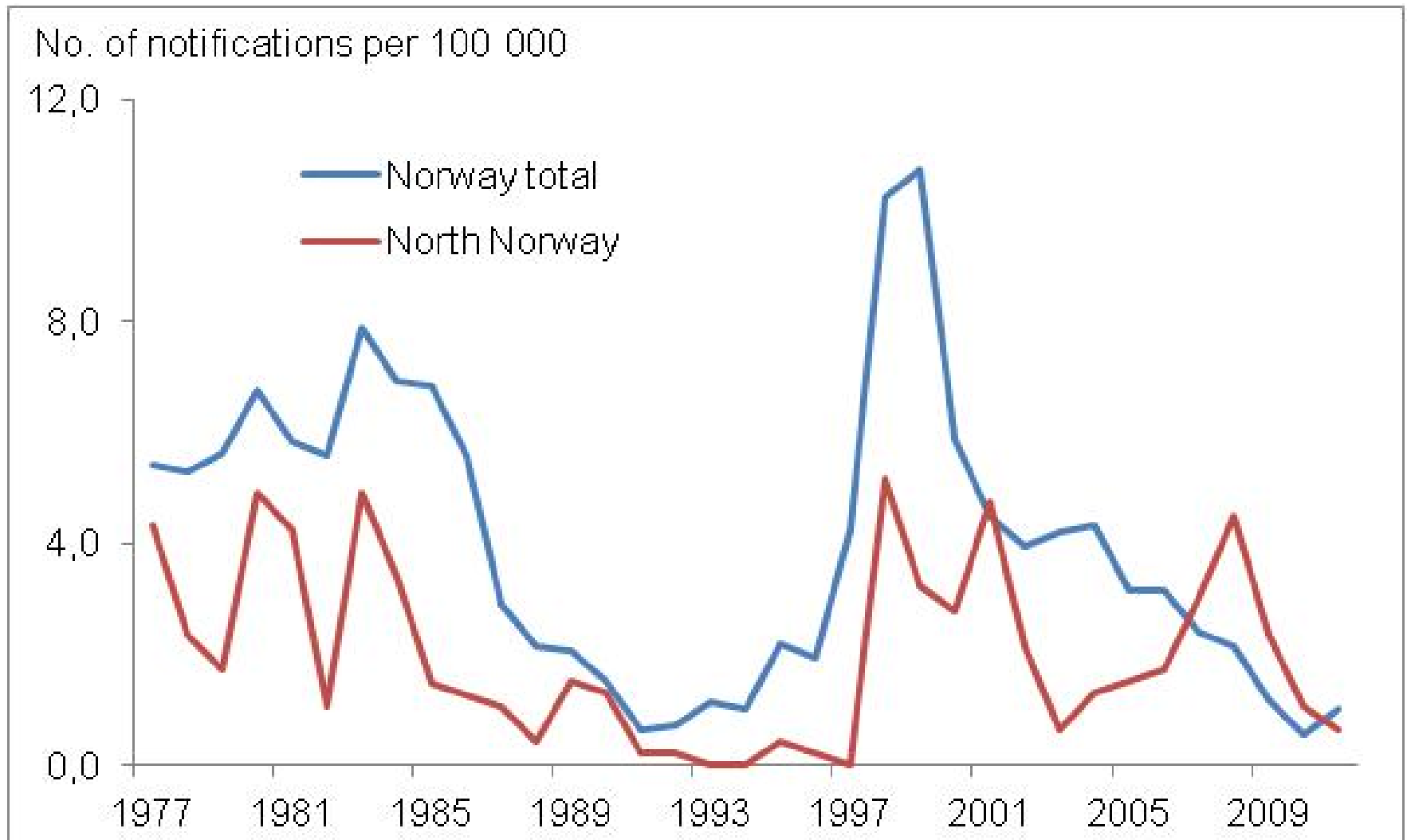


Hepatitis C (acute and chronic)

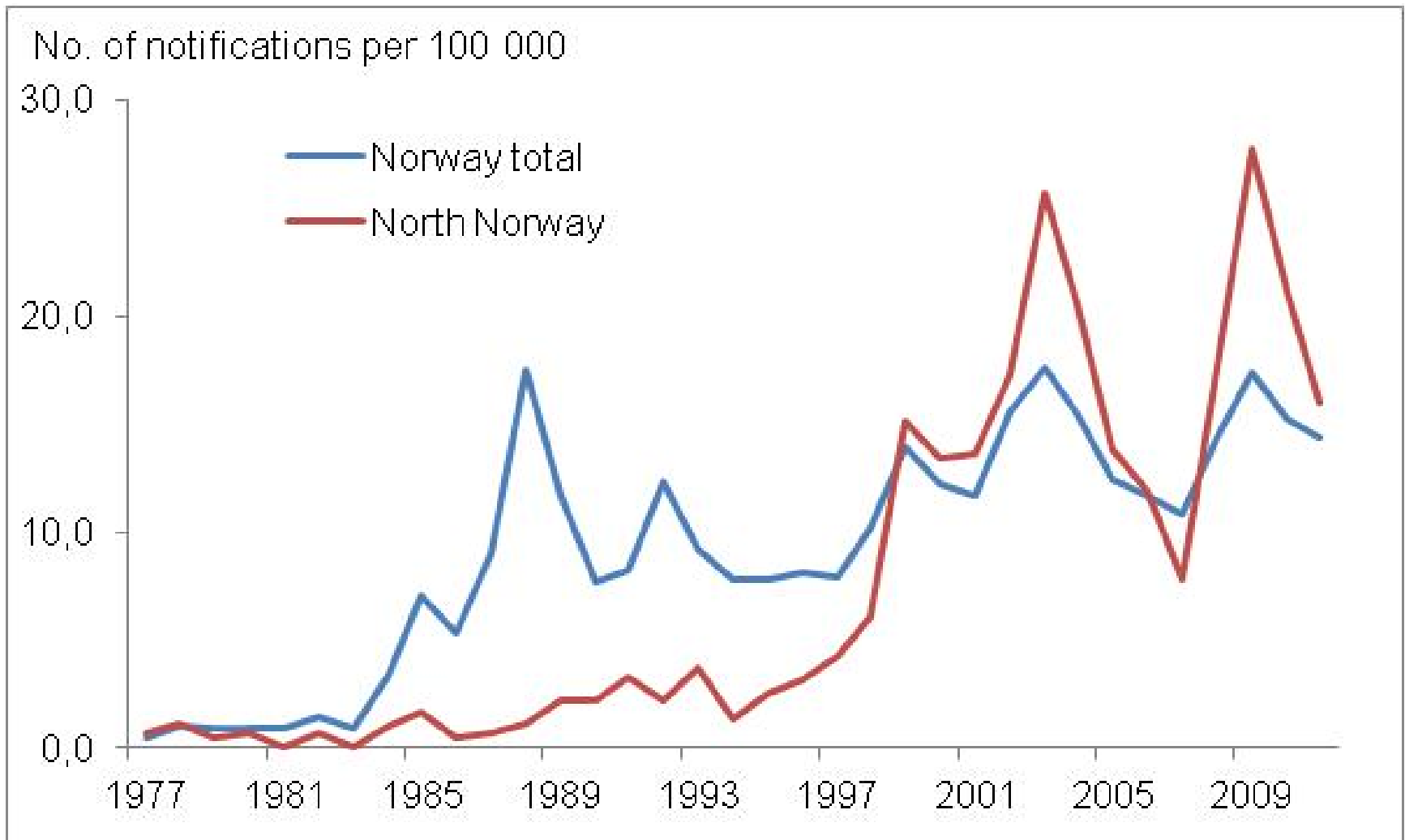
No. of hepatitis A notifications per 100 000 in Norway 1977-2011 by region



No. of acute hepatitis B notifications per 100 000 in Norway 1977-2011 by region



No. of chronic hepatitis B notifications per 100 000 in Norway 1977-2011 by region



No. of hepatitis C (acute and chronic) notifications per 100 000 in Norway 2008-2011 by region

