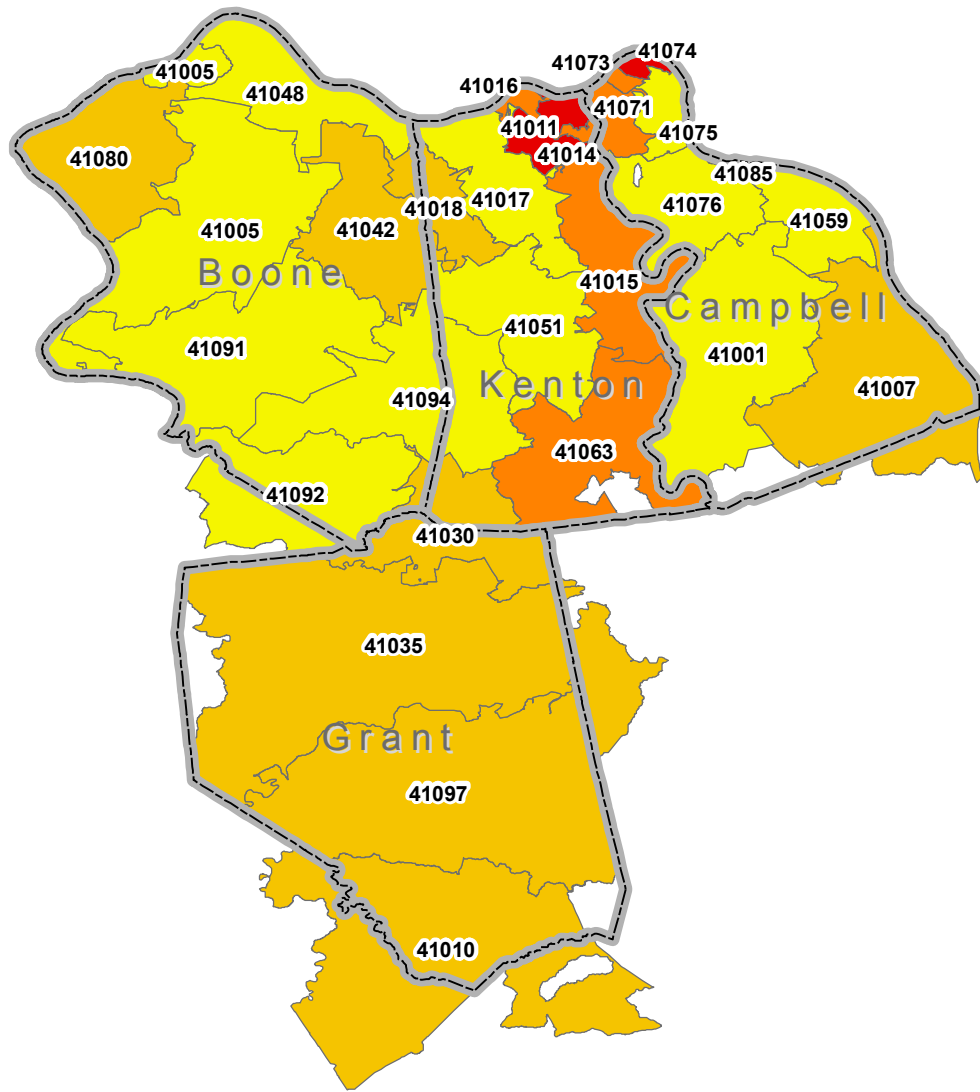


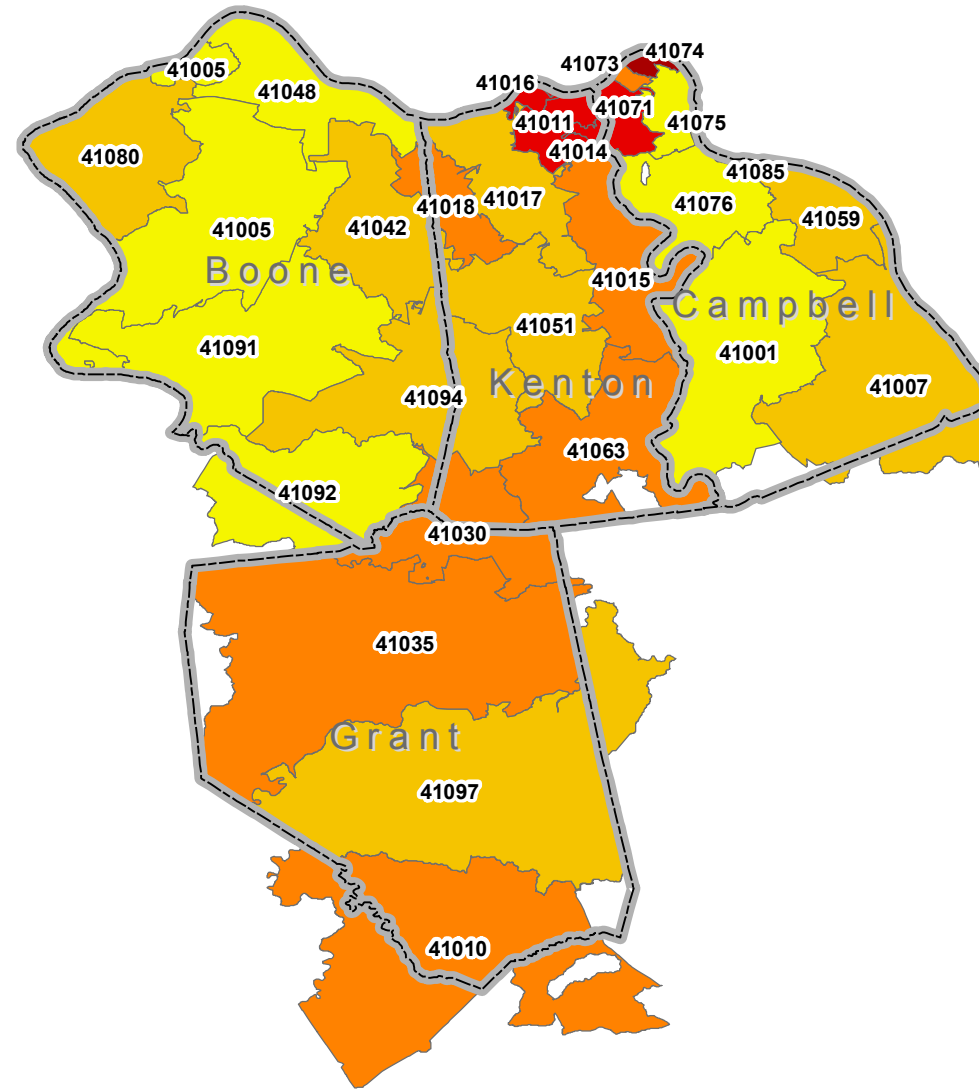
# Northern Kentucky

## Acute and Non-Acute Hepatitis C, Cumulative Rates per 100,000 Population, by ZIP Code\* of Residence.

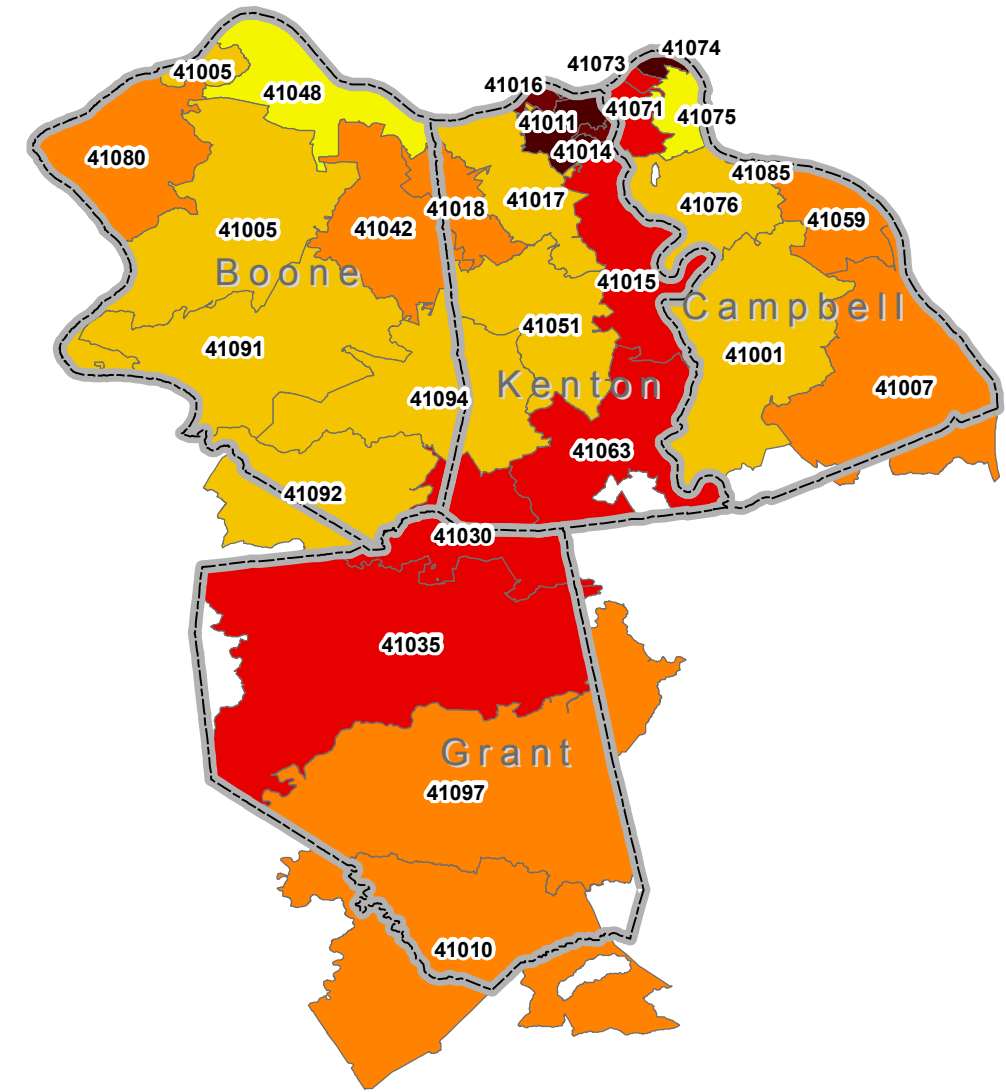
2010-2014



2010-2015

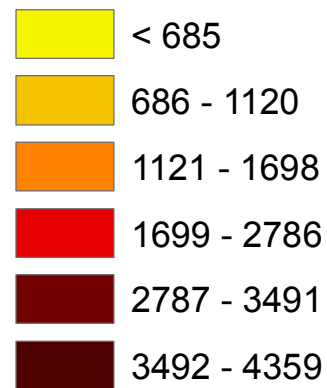


2010-2016\*\*



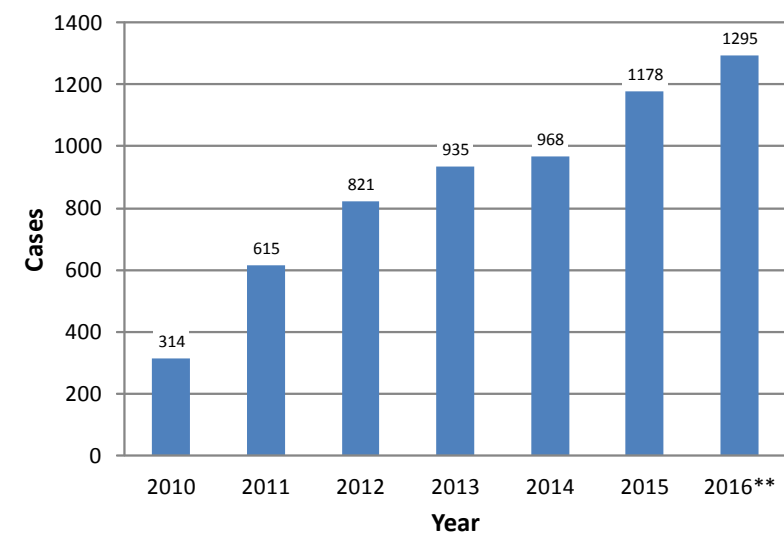
### NOTES ABOUT THE DATA

### Cumulative Hep C Rate per 100,000



- Hepatitis C continues to increase across the Northern Kentucky region.
- Hepatitis C is usually spread when blood from a person infected with the hepatitis C virus enters the body of someone who is not infected. Today, most people become infected with the hepatitis C virus by sharing needles or other equipment to inject drugs, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- The data in the county maps above show cumulative rates of hepatitis C per 100,000 population, which is a commonly used method to compare disease across diverse geographic areas. Mapping cumulative rate over time allows us to address the question "How far has the disease spread during a specified time period of time?"
- Data includes hepatitis C diagnoses reported to the Health Department by providers across the region. Cases of acute hepatitis C are required by law to be reported to the Health Department. Cases of non-acute hepatitis C are voluntarily reported to the Health Department by health care providers or labs.
- The rate of hepatitis C increased in all ZIP codes from 2014 to 2016; however, some increases in rates may not have resulted in a color change on the county maps.

Northern Kentucky  
Acute and Non-Acute Hepatitis C Cases by Year



0 3 6 12 Miles



\* Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs). ZCTAs are generalized areal representations of United States Postal Service (USPS) ZIP Code service areas.

\*\* Provisional 2016 data.