

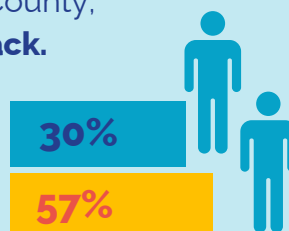
# Hepatitis B in Indiana

From 2019-2024, acute hepatitis B infection rates in Indiana declined from 2.5 to 1.8 cases per 100,000 population.

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

In 2024, despite comprising only **11%** of Indiana's population, **Black Hoosiers** accounted for **30%** of hepatitis B infections. The rate of **total hepatitis B** cases was **37.1** per 100,000 Black Hoosiers.

Roughly **30%** of Marion County, Indiana, residents are **Black**. In 2024, **Black** residents accounted for **57%** of the hepatitis B cases in Marion County.



In 2024, **Asian Hoosiers** accounted for **14%** of total hepatitis B cases but had the rate of **60.2** cases per 100,000 Asian Hoosiers. In contrast, **White Hoosiers** made up **42%** of total hepatitis B cases but had the rate of **6.7** cases per 100,000 White Hoosiers.

In 2024, **52%** of Indiana residents living with hepatitis B were between the ages of **30-49** years.

**1 in 4**

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

**3 in 20**

In 2024, **13%** of people living with hepatitis B have used injection drugs at least once in their lifetime.

In 2024, **144 pregnancies** occurred with mothers living with **hepatitis B**. However, thanks to prevention efforts there were **no cases of perinatal HBV** reported in 2024.

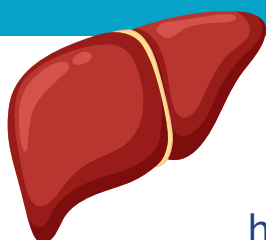
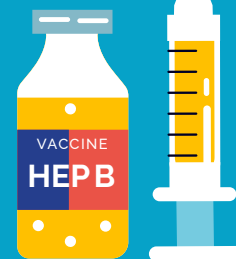
\*All data originate from newly reported cases in 2024, unless otherwise specified.

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/>



**Indiana  
Department  
of  
Health**