

**Connecticut Department of Public Health  
Viral Hepatitis Surveillance Program  
Risk factors for acute hepatitis B by race/ethnicity, 2007-2011**

<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>	<i>Number of Cases</i>	<i>Sex Contact</i>	<i>Multiple Sex Partners</i>	<i>Street Drugs*</i>	<i>IDU*</i>	<i>MSM*</i>	<i>Household Contact</i>	<i>Healthcare Related^</i>	<i>Other^^</i>	<i>None Determined</i>	<i>Unknown</i>
Black	36	7	6	9	0	3	0	17	32	1	4
Hispanic	17	3	2	2	2	1	0	7	20	0	2
White	71	15	11	8	14	6	3	37	38	3	11
Other §	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Unknown	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>19</b>

\* IDU = injection drug use; MSM = men who have sex with men; Street drugs = non-injection drugs not prescribed by a physician

§ Other race includes Asian, Native American/Alaskan Native, and other

^ Healthcare related includes dental work, accidental needlestick, blood transfusion/organ transplant, IV infusions/injections, surgery, residence in a long term care facility, acupuncture, employment in a medical/dental field, and hospitalization

^^ Other includes tattoo, body piercing, incarceration >24 hrs, ever incarceration >6 months, ever had a sexually transmitted disease, other contact with a hepatitis B positive person, other blood exposure, and other risk

**Note: The presence of a risk factor does not necessarily indicate the cause of disease and risk factors are not mutually exclusive**