

## Healthy People 2010 Operational Definition

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### 14-3. Reduce hepatitis B.

#### 14-3a. 19 to 24 years.

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| <b>National Data Source</b>                                | National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS), CDC, NCPHI.  |
| <b>State Data Source</b>                                   | National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS), CDC, NCPHI.  |
| <b>Healthy People 2000 Objective</b>                       | 20.3 (Immunization and Infectious Diseases).   |
| <b>Changes since the 2000 Publication</b>                  | Revised baseline (see Comments).<br>Revised target (see Comments).   |
| <b>Measure</b>   | Rate per 100,000 population.   |
| <b>Baseline (Year)</b>                                     | 18.5 (1997)  |
| <b>Target</b>  | 1.8  |
| <b>Target-Setting Method</b>                               | Better than the best racial/ethnic subgroup.<br><br>For a discussion of target-setting methods, see Part A, section 4.   |
| <b>Numerator</b>   | Number of estimated cases of hepatitis B among persons aged 19 to 24 years.  |
| <b>Denominator</b>   | Number of persons aged 19 to 24 years.   |
| <b>Population Targeted</b>                                 | U.S. resident population.  |
| <b>Questions Used To Obtain the National Baseline Data</b> | CDC Viral Hepatitis Case Record for Reporting of Patients With Symptomatic Acute Viral Hepatitis, Form 53.1.   |
| <b>Expected Periodicity</b>                                | Annual.  |
| <b>Comments</b>  | To determine the estimated number of hepatitis B cases by year of age, the number of hepatitis B cases reported to NNDSS by year of age is multiplied by age-specific ratios of infections to reported cases and divided by the age-specific proportions of infections which are symptomatic. <sup>1, 2</sup><br><br>To determine the estimated hepatitis B rate for a |

specific age group, the estimated number of cases for each year of age included in the group are added together and divided by the total population in that age group.

The original baseline was revised from 24.0 cases per 100,000 population to 18.5 cases per 100,000 as the result of changes in methodology. The target was proportionally adjusted 2.4 cases per 100,000 population to 1.8 cases per 100,000 to reflect the revised baseline using the original target-setting method.

This measure is a modification of its comparable Healthy People 2000 objective 20.3, which tracked all ages. This measure tracks specific age groups.

For some measures, data do not meet the criteria for statistical reliability, data quality, or confidentiality and have been suppressed. Information on suppression of data for the major Healthy People 2010 data systems has been published in a *Healthy People Statistical Note*.<sup>3</sup>

See Part C for a description of NNDSS and Appendix A for focus area contact information.

## References

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1. Coleman, P.J.; McQuillan, G.M.; Moyer, L.A.; et al. Incidence of hepatitis B virus infection in the United States, 1976-1994: Estimates from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys. *Journal of Infectious Diseases* 178: 954-959, 1998.
2. McMahon, B.J.; Alward, W.L.; Hall, D.B.; et al. Acute hepatitis B virus infection: Relation of age to the clinical expression of disease and subsequent development of the carrier state. *Journal of Infectious Diseases* 151(4): 599-603, 1985.
3. Klein, R.J.; Proctor, S.E.; Boudreault, M.A.; Turczyn, K.M. Healthy People 2010 Criteria for Data Suppression. *Statistical Notes* No. 24. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2002.