

## **Hepatitis in New York City**

In 2019, 100 New York City (NYC) residents with confirmed hepatitis A (HAV) infection were reported to the NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (Health Department); in 2020, 42 NYC residents with confirmed HAV infection were reported; and in 2021, 90 NYC residents with confirmed HAV infection were reported (as of December 6, 2022). The reduced number of cases in 2020 is likely a result of decreases in international travel and person-to-person contact and changes in health care-seeking behavior during the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic.

In 2019, 36 NYC residents with confirmed acute hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection and 5,930 NYC residents with confirmed chronic HBV infection were reported to the NYC Health Department; in 2020, 20 NYC residents with confirmed acute HBV infection and 3,998 NYC residents with confirmed chronic HBV infection were reported; and in 2021, 44 NYC residents with confirmed acute HBV infection and 5,346 residents with confirmed chronic HBV infection were reported. In 2020, the lowest number of confirmed chronic HBV cases were reported since hepatitis B case reporting began in NYC as fewer people accessed health care and screening services during the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic.

In 2019, 81 NYC residents with confirmed acute hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection and 4,163 NYC residents with confirmed chronic HCV infection were reported to the NYC Health Department; in 2020, 185 NYC residents with confirmed acute HCV infection and 2,791 NYC residents with confirmed chronic HCV infection were reported; and in 2021, 130 NYC residents with confirmed acute HCV infection and 2,832 residents with confirmed chronic HCV infection were reported. In 2020, NYC implemented a new case definition for acute HCV (following an update to the case definition by the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists), which drove the increase in acute HCV cases in NYC in 2020 and 2021.

Data for 2022 are still being analyzed and are not yet available.

For additional information, see the NYC Health Department's Hepatitis A, B and C in New York City Annual Report for [2021](#), [2020](#), and [2019](#).

## **HIV in New York City**

The number of new HIV diagnoses in NYC reported to the NYC Health Department was 1,783 in 2019, 1,431 in 2020, and 1,594 in 2021, a three-year decline of 11%. The unexpectedly steeper drop in new HIV diagnoses in NYC from 2019 to 2020 reflects reduced access to ambulatory care, including HIV testing, during the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic. The number of new HIV diagnoses reported in 2021 likely includes diagnoses among people who had delayed seeking HIV testing during 2020 and were tested in 2021. Comparing new diagnoses in 2021 and in 2019 before COVID-19, the pace of decline was consistent with that observed in the five years prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Data for 2022 are still being analyzed and are not yet available.

For additional information, see the NYC Health Department's HIV Surveillance Annual Report for [2021](#), [2020](#), and [2019](#).

## **Tuberculosis in New York City**

In 2019, 559 NYC residents with confirmed tuberculosis (TB) were reported to the NYC Health Department; in 2020, 444 NYC residents with confirmed TB were reported; and in 2021, 529 NYC residents with confirmed TB were reported. The reduction in TB cases in 2020 and 2021 may be due to changes in care access and travel related to the COVID-19 pandemic. COVID-19 prevention measures may also have had an impact.

Data for 2022 are still being analyzed and are not yet available.

### **Measles in New York City**

There were no measles cases in 2019, 2020, or 2021.