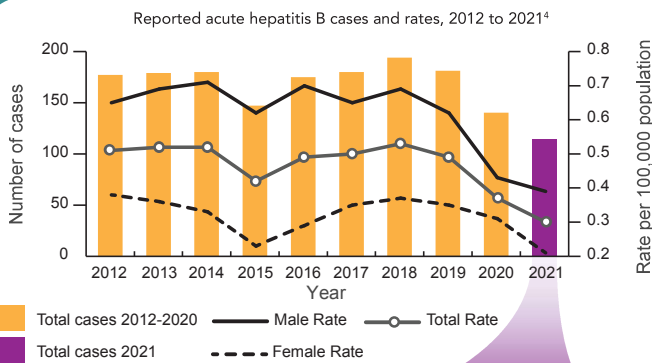


Hepatitis B in Canada: 2021 surveillance data update

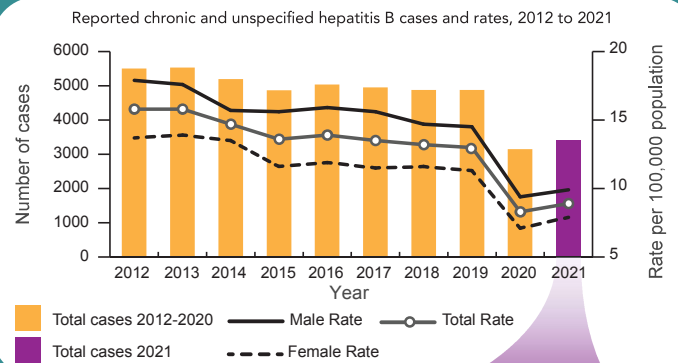
The COVID-19 pandemic affected the demand for and access to services related to sexually transmitted and blood-borne infections, including testing. This likely contributed to fewer reported cases of hepatitis B in 2020 and 2021.¹

In 2021, **3,524 cases² of hepatitis B** (acute, chronic, and unspecified) were reported across Canada for a rate³ of **9.2 per 100,000 population**.

Acute hepatitis B (new infections lasting up to six months)



Chronic and unspecified hepatitis B (infections lasting longer than six months)



Acute hepatitis B in 2021

In 2021, 114 acute hepatitis B⁵ cases were reported for a rate of 0.30 cases per 100,000 population.

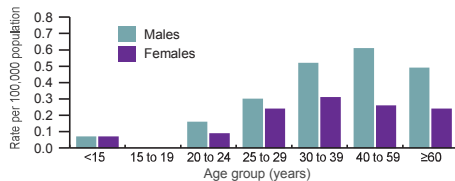
19%

Reported acute hepatitis B rates decreased 19% from 2020 to 2021

65% males

65% of reported acute hepatitis B cases were male

Rates of reported acute hepatitis B cases per 100,000 population by sex and age



Chronic and unspecified hepatitis B in 2021

In 2021, 3,410 chronic and unspecified hepatitis B cases were reported for a rate of 8.9 cases per 100,000 population.

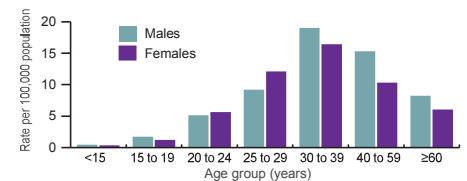
8%

Reported chronic and unspecified hepatitis B rates increased 8% from 2020 to 2021

55% males

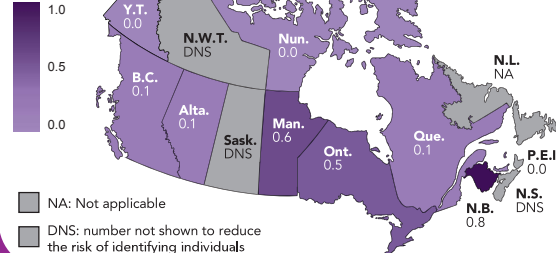
55% of reported chronic and unspecified hepatitis B cases were male

Rates of reported chronic and unspecified hepatitis B cases per 100,000 population by sex and age



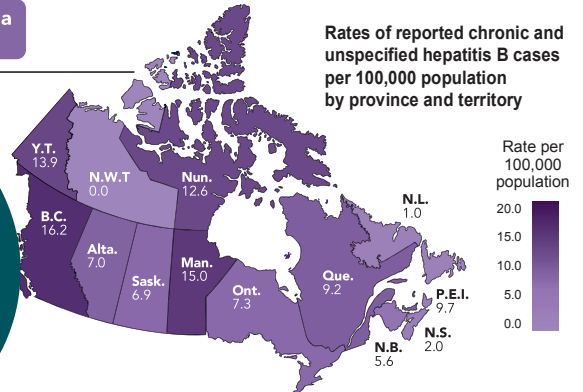
Canada
0.3

Rate per 100,000 population



Canada
8.9

Rates of reported chronic and unspecified hepatitis B cases per 100,000 population by province and territory



Hepatitis B is preventable through vaccination

Testing for hepatitis B is recommended in the presence of risk factors, during pregnancy, and for people who are immunocompromised⁶

1. Survey on the impact of COVID-19 on the delivery of STBBI prevention, testing and treatment, including harm reduction services, in Canada. Ottawa, ON: Public Health Agency of Canada; 2022. Pub.: 210294.
2. Data source: Canadian Notifiable Disease Surveillance System (<https://diseases.canada.ca/notifiable/>).
3. Population denominator data is from Statistics Canada July 2022 yearly population estimates.
4. Acute hepatitis B reporting by provinces and territories vary from 2012 to 2021. For reporting patterns please see [Sexually transmitted and blood-borne infections surveillance resources and publications - Canada.ca](https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/reports-publications/sexually-transmitted-and-blood-borne-infections-surveillance-resources-and-publications-Canada.ca).

5. All provinces and territories (PT) except for Newfoundland and Labrador provided acute hepatitis B 2021 data.
6. Primary Care Management of Hepatitis B – Quick Reference (HBV-QR) - Canada.ca (<https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/reports-publications/primary-care-management-hepatitis-b-quick-reference/executive-summary-primary-care-management-hepatitis-b-quick-reference.html>)

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