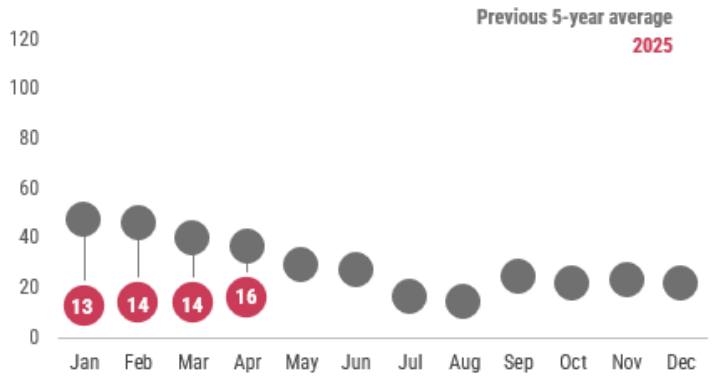
Hepatitis A Surveillance

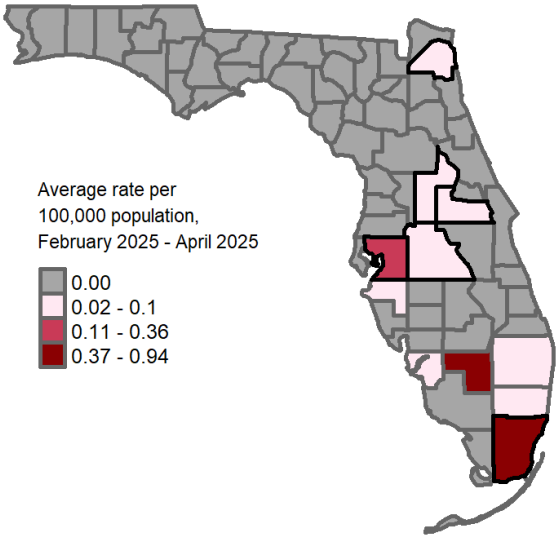
April Key Points

- 16 cases
- 19% of cases linked to other cases
- 30-39 year olds had the highest incidence
- 69% of cases were not up-to-date and 19% had unknown hepatitis A vaccination status

The number of reported hepatitis A cases in April increased from the previous month and was below the previous 5-year average.

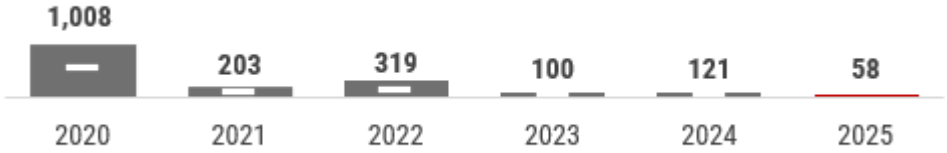


In April 2025, **16 hepatitis A cases** were reported in **6 counties,** outlined in black in the map below. From February 2025 through April 2025 the average county rates were lowest in northwest Florida.



In 2025, 58 hepatitis A cases† were reported.

†CDC MMWR report year

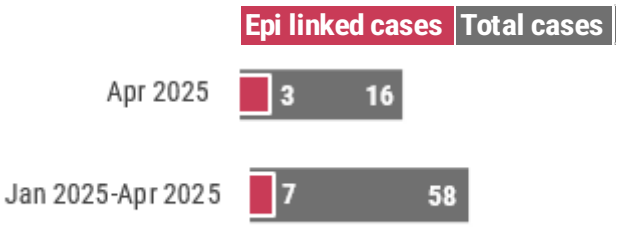


*The white bars indicate the total number of cases as of April for each year

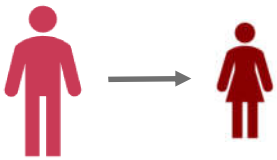
The best way to prevent hepatitis A infection is through vaccination. In April 2025, 69% of cases were not up-to-date on hepatitis A vaccinations and 19% had unknown vaccination status. Since 2006, hepatitis A vaccine has been recommended for all children at age 1 year. Hepatitis A vaccine is also recommended for certain adult high-risk groups, including persons using injection and non-injection drugs, persons experiencing homelessness, and men who have sex with men. To learn more about the hepatitis A vaccine, talk to your doctor or visit: www.CDC.gov/Vaccines/HCP/VIS/VIS-Statements/Hep-A.html.

Hepatitis A Surveillance

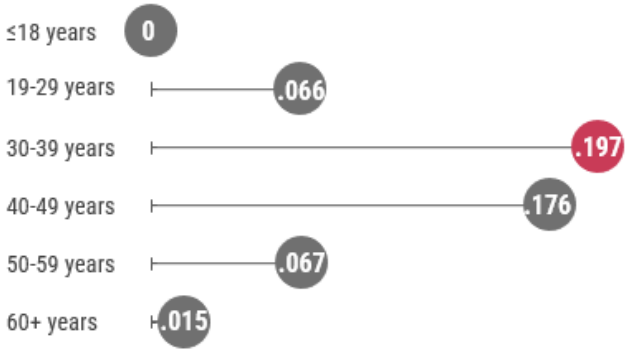
In April 2025, **three cases** were **epidemiologically (epi) linked to another case.** From January to April 2025, **seven cases** were **epidemiologically (epi) linked to another case.**



In April 2025, there was an average of **1 contact to reported cases.** Contacts are those who were exposed to the virus and recommended prophylaxis for illness prevention.



In April 2025, **30-39 year olds have the highest incidence rate at 0.197 cases per 100,000 population.**



In April 2025, **no cases** were co-infected with chronic hepatitis B or C. **Co-infection with more than one type of viral hepatitis can lead to more severe liver disease and increase the risk of developing liver cancer**.

National activity

Hepatitis A rates have decreased by more than 95% since the first vaccine became available in 1995. However, since outbreaks were first identified in 2016, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has been monitoring outbreaks in 37 states. More information about these outbreaks can be found here: www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/outbreaks/2017May-HepatitisA.htm

Hepatitis A surveillance goals

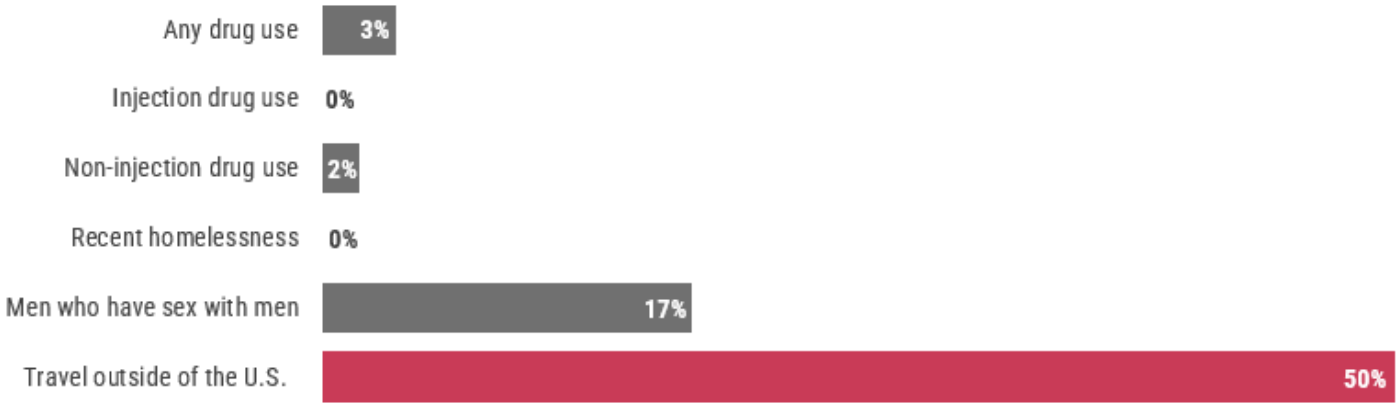
- Identify cases to limit transmission
- Identify and prevent outbreaks
- Monitor effectiveness of immunization programs and vaccines

To learn more about hepatitis A, please visit FloridaHealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/vaccine-preventable-disease/hepatitis-a. For more information on the data sources used in Florida for hepatitis A surveillance, see the last page of this report.

Hepatitis A Surveillance

Vaccination is the best way to prevent hepatitis A infection. Health care providers are encouraged to actively offer the hepatitis A vaccine to individuals at risk including men who have sex with men.
For more information about hepatitis A vaccination in Florida visit: https://www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/hepatitis/hepatitis-vaccination-testing-program.html

In 2025, the most common risk factors identified were travel outside of the U.S. (50%), men who have sex with men (17%), any drug use (3%), and non-injection drug use (2%).



Hepatitis A infections can be severe, leading to inpatient hospitalization and sometimes death. **In 2025, 35 cases (60%) reported in Florida have been hospitalized due to hepatitis A infection.** No deaths have been identified as hepatitis A associated in 2025.

The Florida Department of Health is actively working to vaccinate those most at risk for hepatitis A infection. In April 2025, 5,409 doses were administered. **The number of first doses of hepatitis A vaccine administered by both private providers and county health departments to adults age 18 years and older, as recorded in Florida SHOTS**, increased and was above the **previous 5-year-average**. **Vaccination is the best way to prevent hepatitis A infection.**