



Public Health
Agency

Hepatitis B & Hepatitis C in Northern Ireland: Interim Annual Data Tables (Data up to 2025)

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Introduction

This report describes the epidemiology of people newly diagnosed with hepatitis B and hepatitis C in Northern Ireland (NI), as notified to the Public Health Agency (PHA) NI, from 2017 to 2025. Both hepatitis B and hepatitis C were made statutorily notifiable diseases within NI, in 1967 and 2021 respectively.

This report uses data from the NI enhanced surveillance datasets for hepatitis B and hepatitis C, which are maintained by the PHA. The most recent annual report on hepatitis B and hepatitis C in Northern Ireland is available on the PHA website ([link](#)).

Further technical information about this reporting is available within the appendices of this report. Please note, the NI hepatitis B & hepatitis C reporting methodologies are currently under review. Accordingly, data within this report are provisional and may revise further as a result of receiving further information or updates to the data collection, data processing or reporting methodologies.

Data presented within this report were correct at **29 July 2026**.

Published: **14 October 2026**

Executive Summary

Hepatitis B in Northern Ireland

In 2025, 126 people were notified to the Public Health Agency (PHA) with a new diagnosis of hepatitis B in NI. This equates to a rate of 6.54 per 100,000 population in 2025, which is lower than the rate observed in 2024 (7.37 per 100,000 population). From 2022 to 2025, the rates of people notified with a new diagnosis of hepatitis B ranged from 6.49 to 7.37 per 100,000 population. This is higher than the rates observed in the period prior to the COVID-19 pandemic (2017 to 2019), which ranged from 5.23 to 6.06 per 100,000 population. A notable decrease in the annual rates was also observed during the early COVID-19 pandemic period (3.74 per 100,000 (2020); 5.15 per 100,000 (2021)).

In NI, from 2017 to 2025, the majority of people notified to PHA with a new diagnosis of hepatitis B had a chronic hepatitis B infection. Within the same time period, there have been less than ten people with acute hepatitis B notified annually. Moreover, the number of people notified with a new diagnosis of hepatitis B that was first identified during pregnancy has remained stable in recent years, ranging from 11-13 people notified annually in NI from 2021-2025.

Since 2017 in NI, notifications of people with new hepatitis B diagnoses have more frequently been observed among males than females. In 2025, 65% (82 out of 126) of people notified with new hepatitis B diagnoses were male, which equates to a rate of 8.63 per 100,000 population in males (females: 4.50 per 100,000 in 2025). The highest age-specific rate was observed amongst people who were aged 40-49 years (16.25 per 100,000 population), followed by those aged 30-39 years (16.14 per 100,000 population), whilst rates remained relatively low in other age groups. In 2025, there was a notable increase in the rate for males notified who were aged 40-49 years, which was not observed in females in the same age group.

For people notified with a new hepatitis B diagnosis who had a Local Government District (LGD) recorded, 66% (79 out of 120) were resident outside of the Belfast area in 2025.

Hepatitis C in Northern Ireland

In 2025, 290 people with a new hepatitis C episode in NI were notified to the PHA. This equates to a rate of 15.04 per 100,000 population in 2025, which is slightly lower than the rate observed in 2024 (15.67 per 100,000 population). Prior to hepatitis C being designated a notifiable disease in NI in July 2021, an increase in the rate of people notified with a new hepatitis C episode was observed from 2017 to 2020 (2017: 4.85 per 100,000 population; 2020: 6.63 per 100,000 population). In 2021, the year notifiable status was designated for hepatitis C in NI and the first year that reinfection episodes were included within annual counts, the annual rate almost doubled to 12.18 per 100,000 population. Following the COVID-19 pandemic period, annual rates increased further but have remained approximately stable from 2023 to 2025.

From July 2021 onwards, the NI hepatitis C surveillance system incorporated routine collection of risk factors and infection status (first infection versus reinfection) for each person notified with a new hepatitis C episode. From 2024 to 2025, the number of people notified with a reinfection episode increased (from 47 to 74 people with a reinfection episode), however, in the same period, the number of people notified with a first infection episode decreased (from 255 to 216 people with a first infection episode).

Since 2017 in NI, notifications of new hepatitis C episodes have more frequently been observed among males than females, particularly from 2021 onwards. In 2025, 73% (211 out of 290) of people notified with a new hepatitis C episode were male. Rates of people notified with a new hepatitis C episode have increased since 2021 and 2022 among both females and males respectively, but have been stable from 2023 to 2025. Since 2021, annual rates amongst females have ranged from 6.10 to 9.00 per 100,000 population, whilst, amongst males, this was 13.19 to 22.43 per 100,000 population.

From 2018 to 2025, people notified with a new hepatitis C episode were most frequently aged 30-39 years (48.6% in 2025 (141 out of 290)). In 2025, the rate of people notified with a new hepatitis C episode who were aged 30-39 years (55.50 per 100,000 population) was more than double the rate in the next most frequently observed age group (40-49 years, at 24.38 per 100,000 population). However, the rates were considerably higher in those aged 30-39 years who were male (87.11 per 100,000), compared to those who were female (25.37 per 100,000). Furthermore, rates among those aged 40-49 years and, to a lesser extent, those aged 0-29 years, have increased in recent years.

For people notified with a new hepatitis C episode who had a reported Local Government District (LGD), 61% (174 out of 284) were resident within the Belfast area in 2025.

Since 2022, injecting drug use has been the most frequently reported risk factor for people notified with a new hepatitis C episode (77% in 2025). In the context of people who were identified as having reinfections, the majority of this cohort reported injecting drug use as a risk factor annually from 2022 to 2025. Other frequently reported risk factors among all people notified with a new hepatitis C episode in NI include prison setting exposure (40% in 2025) and experiencing homelessness (29% in 2025). For all of these risk factors, the proportion observed was higher among people with reinfection episodes than first infection episodes.

Section 1: Hepatitis B in Northern Ireland

This section outlines annual number and rates of people notified with newly diagnosed hepatitis B in NI, including counts and rates by population demographics and geographic distribution.

Annual Counts & Rates of Hepatitis B in Northern Ireland

Table-1.01: Annual count of people notified with newly diagnosed hepatitis B in NI, by classification, 2017 to 2025

Classification	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
All Hepatitis B	98	100	115	71	98	124	126	142	126
Acute Hepatitis B	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Data Source: PHA NI Hepatitis B Enhanced Surveillance Datasets.

*Cell suppressed as per PHA small cell policy. **Please note, classification is confirmed at point of notification to PHA (following an individual's first ever positive hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) result)).

Table 1.02: Annual count of people notified with newly diagnosed hepatitis B in NI, by population, 2017 to 2025

Population	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
All	98	100	115	71	98	124	126	142	126
Antenatal**	13	15	22	*	12	11	11	13	12

Data Source: PHA NI Hepatitis B Enhanced Surveillance Datasets.

*Cell suppressed as per PHA small cell policy. **Please note, the antenatal population counts refer to people whose first ever HBsAg positive result was identified during pregnancy or as part of antenatal screening.

Table-1.03: Annual rate of people notified with newly diagnosed hepatitis B per 100,000 persons in NI, 2017 to 2025

Metric	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Annual rate per 100,000 persons per year (All Classifications)	5.23	5.30	6.06	3.74	5.15	6.49	6.56	7.37	6.54
Data Source: PHA NI Hepatitis B Enhanced Surveillance Datasets; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) Mid-Year Estimates (MYE) 2024.									

Sex

Sex	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Female	28	44	50	25	40	43	46	55	44
Male	70	56	65	46	58	81	80	87	82
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Data Source: PHA NI Hepatitis B Enhanced Surveillance Datasets.									

Sex	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Female	2.94	4.59	5.18	2.59	4.13	4.43	4.72	5.62	4.50
Male	7.60	6.04	6.96	4.92	6.19	8.62	8.46	9.16	8.63

Data Source: PHA NI Hepatitis B Enhanced Surveillance Datasets; NISRA MYE 2024.

Age (All)

Table-1.06: Annual count of people notified with newly diagnosed hepatitis B in NI, by age group, 2017 to 2025

Age Group	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0-29yrs	28	26	35	12	18	27	33	24	25
30-39yrs	31	38	50	26	39	47	60	55	41
40-49yrs	20	22	15	16	19	31	21	34	40
50+yrs	19	14	15	17	22	19	12	29	20
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Data Source: PHA NI Hepatitis B Enhanced Surveillance Datasets.

Table-1.07: Annual rate of people with newly diagnosed hepatitis B infection per 100,000 persons in NI, by age group, 2017 to 2025

Age Group	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0-29yrs	3.89	3.62	4.88	1.69	2.55	3.85	4.70	3.42	3.56
30-39yrs	12.44	15.04	19.68	10.29	15.41	18.53	23.62	21.65	16.14
40-49yrs	8.06	8.97	6.14	6.55	7.80	12.73	8.59	13.81	16.25
50+yrs	2.89	2.09	2.20	2.45	3.13	2.67	1.67	4.00	2.76

Data Source: PHA NI Hepatitis B Enhanced Surveillance Datasets; NISRA MYE 2024.

Age (Male)

Table-1.08: Annual count of people notified with newly diagnosed hepatitis B in NI, by age group for males, 2017 to 2025

Sex	Age Group	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Male	0-29yrs	*	11	18	*	*	*	20	*	12
	30-39yrs	21	19	29	16	24	26	39	33	29
	40-49yrs	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19	*
	50+yrs	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Data Source: PHA NI Hepatitis B Enhanced Surveillance Datasets. *Cell suppressed as per PHA small cell policy.										

Table-1.09: Annual rate of people notified with newly diagnosed hepatitis B per 100,000 persons in NI, by age group for males, 2017 to 2025

Sex	Age Group	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Male	0-29yrs	*	3.01	4.92	*	*	*	5.56	*	3.33
	30-39yrs	17.31	15.46	23.45	13.03	19.57	21.16	31.62	26.62	23.39
	40-49yrs	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15.91	*
	50+yrs	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Data Source: PHA NI Hepatitis B Enhanced Surveillance Datasets; NISRA MYE 2024. *Cell suppressed as per PHA small cell policy.										

Age (Female)

Table-1.10: Annual count of people notified with newly diagnosed hepatitis B in NI, by age group for females, 2017 to 2025

Sex	Age Group	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Female	0-29yrs	*	15	17	*	*	*	13	*	13
	30-39yrs	10	19	21	10	15	21	21	22	12
	40-49yrs	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15	*
	50+yrs	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Data Source PHA NI Hepatitis B Enhanced Surveillance Datasets; NISRA MYE 2024. *Cell suppressed as per PHA small cell policy. **Please note, the data for 2025 is provisional.										

Table-1.11: Annual rate of people notified with newly diagnosed hepatitis B per 100,000 persons in NI, by age group for females, 2017 to 2025

Sex	Age Group	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Female	0-29yrs	*	4.25	4.83	*	*	*	3.80	*	3.81
	30-39yrs	7.81	14.64	16.10	7.69	11.50	16.06	16.07	16.91	9.22
	40-49yrs	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11.84	*
	50+yrs	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Data Source PHA NI Hepatitis B Enhanced Surveillance Datasets; NISRA MYE 2024. *Cell suppressed as per PHA small cell policy.										

Geographic Distribution

Table-1.12: Annual count of people notified with newly diagnosed hepatitis B in NI, by region of residence in NI, 2017 to 2025

Region of Residence*	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Resident within Belfast	33	24	31	21	32	42	41	47	41
Resident Outside Belfast	62	71	70	39	59	64	75	90	79
LGD Not Recorded	3	5	14	11	7	18	10	5	6

Data Source: PHA NI Hepatitis B Enhanced Surveillance Datasets.

*'Region of residence' is defined based on local government district (LGD); if LGD was 'Belfast', the episode was assigned to 'Resident within Belfast' region or residence, whilst all other LGDs were assigned to 'Resident outside Belfast'.

Section 2: Hepatitis C in Northern Ireland

This section outlines the annual number and rates of people notified with a new hepatitis C episode in NI, including counts by population demographics, infection type, risk factors, and geographic distribution.

Annual Counts & Rates of Hepatitis C in Northern Ireland

Table-2.01: Annual count of people notified with a new hepatitis C episode in NI, 2017 to 2025

Metric	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Annual total	91	89	129	126	232	195	290	302	290
Data Source: PHA NI Hepatitis C Enhanced Surveillance Dataset.									

Table-2.02: Annual rate of people notified with a new hepatitis C episode per 100,000 persons in NI, 2017 to 2025

Metric	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Annual rate per 100,000 persons per year	4.85	4.72	6.79	6.63	12.18	10.21	15.10	15.67	15.04
Data Source: PHA NI Hepatitis C Enhanced Surveillance Dataset; NISRA MYE 2024.									

First Infections and Reinfections

Table-2.03: Annual count of people notified with a new hepatitis C episode in NI, by infection type, 2021 to 2025

Infection Type	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
First Infection	213	162	254	255	216
Reinfection	19	33	36	47	74
Data Source: PHA NI Hepatitis C Enhanced Surveillance Dataset. Please note, infection type was routinely recorded from July 2021 onwards.					

Demographics

Sex

Table-2.04: Annual count of people notified with a new hepatitis C episode in NI, by sex, 2017 to 2025

Sex	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Female	28	33	50	43	59	71	81	88	79
Male	63	56	78	83	170	124	209	213	211
Unknown	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	0
Data Source: PHA NI Hepatitis C Enhanced Surveillance Dataset.									

Table-2.05: Annual rate of people notified with a new hepatitis C episode per 100,000 persons in NI, by sex, 2017 to 2025

Sex	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Female	2.94	3.44	5.18	4.45	6.10	7.32	8.31	9.00	8.08
Male	6.84	6.04	8.35	8.88	18.15	13.19	22.11	22.43	22.22
Data Source: PHA NI Hepatitis C Enhanced Surveillance Dataset; NISRA MYE 2024. Please note, individual episodes where sex recorded as 'Unknown' have been excluded from this figure.									

Age (All)

Table-2.06: Annual count of people notified with a new hepatitis C episode in NI, by age group, 2017 to 2025

Age Group	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0-29yrs	29	21	37	47	74	60	84	94	58
30-39yrs	24	28	49	49	90	84	124	131	141
40-49yrs	15	18	17	16	40	38	54	52	60
50+yrs	23	21	25	14	25	13	28	24	31
Unknown	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	1	0
Data Source: PHA NI Hepatitis C Enhanced Surveillance Dataset.									

Table-2.07: Annual rate of people notified with a new hepatitis C episode per 100,000 persons in NI, by age group, 2017 to 2025

Age Group	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0-29yrs	4.03	2.92	5.16	6.62	10.50	8.55	11.97	13.39	8.26
30-39yrs	9.63	11.08	19.28	19.39	35.56	33.12	48.82	51.56	55.50
40-49yrs	6.04	7.34	6.96	6.55	16.43	15.60	22.09	21.13	24.38
50+yrs	3.50	3.14	3.66	2.02	3.55	1.83	3.89	3.31	4.27
Data Source: PHA NI Hepatitis C Enhanced Surveillance Dataset; NISRA MYE 2024. Please note, individual episodes with no recorded age group have been excluded from this figure.									

Age (Male)

Table-2.08: Annual count of people notified with a new hepatitis C episode in NI, by age group for males, 2017 to 2025

Sex	Age Group	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Male	0-29yrs	*	*	*	27	48	35	55	59	38
	30-39yrs	*	*	26	*	69	56	89	95	108
	40-49yrs	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	50+yrs	*	11	12	*	*	*	*	*	*
Data Source: PHA NI Hepatitis C Enhanced Surveillance Dataset. Please note, individual episodes with no recorded age group have been excluded from this figure. *Cell suppressed as per PHA small cell policy.										

Table-2.09: Annual rate of people notified with a new hepatitis C episode per 100,000 persons in NI, by age group for males, 2017 to 2025

Sex	Age Group	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Male	0-29yrs	*	*	*	7.45	13.33	9.74	15.28	16.38	10.55
	30-39yrs	*	*	21.02	*	56.27	45.58	72.16	76.63	87.11
	40-49yrs	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	50+yrs	*	3.46	3.69	*	*	*	*	*	*
Data Source: PHA NI Hepatitis C Enhanced Surveillance Dataset; NISRA MYE 2024. Please note, individual episodes with no recorded age group have been excluded from this figure. *Cell suppressed as per PHA small cell policy.										

Age (Female)

Table-2.10: Annual count of people notified with a new hepatitis C episode in NI, by age group for females, 2017 to 2025

Sex	Age Group	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Female	0-29yrs	*	*	*	20	26	25	29	35	20
	30-39yrs	*	*	23	*	21	28	35	36	33
	40-49yrs	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	50+yrs	*	10	13	*	*	*	*	*	*
Data Source: PHA NI Hepatitis C Enhanced Surveillance Dataset. Please note, individual episodes with no recorded age group have been excluded from this figure. *Cell suppressed as per PHA small cell policy.										

Table-2.11: Annual rate of people notified with a new hepatitis C infection per 100,000 persons in NI, by age group for females, 2017 to 2025

Sex	Age Group	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Female	0-29yrs	*	*	*	5.75	7.54	7.30	8.48	10.25	5.86
	30-39yrs	*	*	17.63	*	16.10	21.42	26.78	27.67	25.37
	40-49yrs	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	50+yrs	*	2.85	3.63	*	*	*	*	*	*
Data Source: PHA NI Hepatitis C Enhanced Surveillance Dataset; NISRA MYE 2024.										
Please note, individual episodes with no recorded age group have been excluded from this figure. *Cell suppressed as per PHA small cell policy.										

Geographic Distribution

Table-2.12: Annual count of people notified with a new hepatitis C episode in NI, by region of residence in NI, 2017 to 2025

Region of Residence**	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Resident within Belfast	*	*	37	57	114	92	138	173	174
Resident Outside Belfast	*	*	20	18	66	80	120	118	110
LGD Not Recorded	69	68	72	51	52	23	32	11	6

Data Source: PHA NI Hepatitis C Enhanced Surveillance Dataset.

*Cell suppressed as per PHA small cell policy. **'Region of Residence' is defined based on local government district (LGD); if LGD was 'Belfast', the episode was assigned to 'Resident within Belfast' region or residence, whilst all other LGDs were assigned to 'Resident outside Belfast'. Please note, individuals without a home address or those resident within prison settings may have their postcode attributed to the location where they are accessing care.

Risk Factors

Table-2.13: Annual percentage of people notified with a new hepatitis C episode in NI with reported risk factors (by risk factor type), 2022 to 2025

Year	Percentage with Any Recorded Risk Factor (%)	Prison Setting Exposure (%)	Person Who Injects Drugs (PWID) (%)	Experiencing Homelessness (%)
2022	92	38	69	16
2023	88	33	66	28
2024	95	43	78	29
2025	97	40	77	29

Source: PHA NI Hepatitis C Enhanced Surveillance Dataset.

Please note, the 'percentage of individuals with any recorded risk factor' column denotes what percentage of individuals had 'Yes' recorded for any risk factor in the surveillance dataset. Risk factor information was routinely collected from July 2021. Please note, multiple risk factors may be recorded for an individual for each hepatitis C episode. *Cell suppressed as per PHA small cell policy.

Risk factors for people notified with hepatitis C reinfection episodes

For people who were identified as having reinfection episodes, a significant majority reported injecting drug use as a risk factor annually from 2022 to 2025. Furthermore, from 2022 to 2025, a higher proportion of people with reinfection episodes reported prison setting exposure, experiencing homelessness and being a PWID than people with first infection episodes.

Section 3: Technical Information

Datasets

Northern Ireland Hepatitis B Virus Enhanced Surveillance Datasets (NI-HBV-ESDs)

- Hepatitis B has been a statutorily notifiable disease in NI since 1967. For monitoring of hepatitis B in NI, the Northern Ireland Hepatitis B Virus Enhanced Surveillance Datasets (NI-HBV-ESDs) were established to collect information for people newly diagnosed with hepatitis B infections in NI notified to the PHA, within both antenatal and non-antenatal pathways.
- The datasets are based upon the first notification of hepatitis B infection for an individual (i.e., positive HBsAg result) within antenatal and non-antenatal pathways. Each individual is counted once only within the annual totals.
- Reporting is based upon specimen date of the first positive result for a HBsAg test. The date range for this dataset within the current report is **2017 to 2025** (calendar year).

Northern Ireland Hepatitis C Virus Enhanced Surveillance Dataset (NI-HCV-ESD)

- Hepatitis C has been a statutorily notifiable disease in NI since July 2021. For monitoring of hepatitis C in NI, the Northern Ireland Hepatitis C Virus Enhanced Surveillance Dataset (NI-HCV-ESD) was established to collect information for people with active hepatitis C infection episodes in NI notified to the PHA.
- Datasets are based upon recording of 'new active hepatitis C infection episodes' (termed 'new hepatitis C episodes' within this report). An individual may appear multiple times within this surveillance dataset, for each infection episode (i.e. first infection and any reinfection episodes). Each infection episode for an individual is included within annual totals.
- Please note, infection type (i.e. first infection or reinfection status) and risk factor information has been routinely collected since July 2021.
- Reporting is based upon specimen date of the first positive result for a hepatitis C virus (HCV) polymerase chain reaction (PCR) or dried blood spot (DBS) test within the specific active hepatitis C infection episode for the individual.
- The date range for this dataset within the current report is **2017 to 2025** (calendar year).

Northern Ireland Statistics & Research Agency (NISRA) Mid-Year Estimates (MYE)

- The population data used for rate calculations in this report is from the NISRA MYE, with data available up to 2024. Please note, 2024 MYEs are used to calculate provisional rates for annual periods later than 2024.

Abbreviations

The following table outlines the abbreviations used within this report:

Abbreviation	Description
ANS	Antenatal Screening
BBV	Bloodborne Virus
DBS	Dried Blood Spot
HBsAg	Hepatitis B Surface Antigen
HBV	Hepatitis B Virus
NI-HBV-ESDs	Northern Ireland Hepatitis B Virus Enhanced Surveillance Datasets
HCV	Hepatitis C Virus
LGD	Local Government District
MYE	Mid-Year Estimate(s)
NI	Northern Ireland
NI-HCV-ESD	Northern Ireland Hepatitis C Virus Enhanced Surveillance Dataset
NISRA	Northern Ireland Statistics & Research Agency
PCR	Polymerase Chain Reaction
PHA	Public Health Agency

Interpreting trends over time

Please note, trends over time must be interpreted with care. Patterns of behaviour, testing and access to care changed during the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, caution is advised when making comparisons between the periods before, during and following the COVID-19 pandemic.

Please note, figures may have updated compared with figures presented previously due to improvements or changes in the data collection, processing or reporting methodologies. Cell suppression has been applied as per the PHA small cell policy.

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The Public Health Agency gratefully acknowledges all those who contributed to the information contained within this report, including physicians, nurses, microbiologists, laboratory staff, and administrative staff who provide or contribute information on the surveillance of viral hepatitis in Northern Ireland.