In 2012, the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention published recommendations for one-time hepatitis C virus (HCV) screening for adults born during 1945 through 1965. Evaluating US populations with hepatitis C by birth segment may provide insights that could be increasingly relevant to payers and healthcare providers.

**METHODS**
- Data was obtained from the US National Health and Wellness Survey (NHWS), a cross-sectional, self-administered, Internet-based survey, from 2009-2012.
- Respondents aged ≥18 years who self-reported a hepatitis C diagnosis were included.
- Unique respondents were stratified into mutually exclusive cohorts based on year of birth:
  - Those born before 1946 (pre-1946),
  - Those born between 1946 and 1964 (1946-1964), and
- Data from the Medical Outcomes Study 12-item (NHWS years 2009-2011) and 36-item (NHWS 2012) Short-Form Survey Instruments (SF-12v2 and SF-36v2, respectively) were utilized in this analysis. Both instruments are validated health surveys comprised of 12 or 36 items assessing 8 health domains (vitality, physical functioning, bodily pain, general health perceptions, physical role functioning, emotional role functioning, social role functioning, and mental health) that may be summarized into a physical component summary (PCS) and a mental component summary (MCS) score. PCS and MCS scores were normed to the mean = 50 and SD = 10 (mean-based scoring). A significantly lower score indicates a worse health status.
- The Work Productivity and Activity Impairment (WPAI) questionnaire is a validated instrument that has a 7-day recall period and measures the impact of health on ability to work and perform regular activities. From the WPAI, total activity impairment (the percentage of impairment in daily activities) because of one’s health can be evaluated.
- Cohorts were descriptively evaluated for observed characteristics, treatment rates, self-reported QOL (MCS and PCS scores), and activity impairment assessments; bivariate analyses were performed.

**RESULTS**
- Among the 2009-2012 NHWS respondents, 2,422 individuals self-reported a hepatitis C diagnosis (HCV respondents).
- Most (64.6%) 2009-2012 unique HCV respondents were born between 1946 and 1964 (Figure 1).

**CONCLUSIONS**
- In this hepatitis C population analyzed by birth segment, individuals born in 1946-1964 represented the largest segment of the population at nearly two-thirds of the total hepatitis C survey respondents.
- These results suggest that differences by birth cohort may exist within this population regarding their characteristics, treatment rates, and patient-reported outcomes, such as quality of life and activity impairment due to health.
- Further research by birth segment in US populations of hepatitis C patients may provide insights that could be increasingly relevant to both payers and healthcare providers.

**REFERENCES**

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