

HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report Area One Florida



Quarterly Report with Data through 12/31/2012



Area I HIV/AIDS Program
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INTRODUCTION

In order to correctly interpret and practically apply the data in this report, please read this explanation of the changing picture of HIV/AIDS surveillance.

Surveillance is the systematic collection, analysis and dissemination of disease data for the purpose of describing an epidemic in order to more effectively control and prevent the occurrence of new infections. This report has been created in response to feedback obtained from persons in the community who use this data.

AIDS SURVEILLANCE

In the years before effective HIV treatment, infection led to AIDS and to death in a way that was statistically predictable. Recent advances in treatment have resulted in many persons living with HIV and AIDS being able to enjoy renewed health and delayed progression of disease. Both AIDS cases and deaths have been declining in recent years due to these advances. Because of these changes, AIDS data has lost much of its value in predicting trends and the course of the epidemic.

By its nature, AIDS data has a number of limitations that are important to understand. AIDS surveillance includes only reported cases (completeness estimated at 85-95%) and does not include persons who do not meet the AIDS case definition criteria established by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Additionally, AIDS surveillance does not include all of the life-threatening illnesses that may be experienced by persons with severe HIV-related immune deficiency.

AIDS mortality data is incomplete in that it does not include: persons who died without meeting AIDS case criteria or who died of unrelated causes, those without HIV/AIDS recorded on the death certificate and undetected (not diagnosed/reported) cases. Additionally, AIDS data analysis yields a retrospective versus real-time picture of HIV infection trends (since it takes an average of 8 to 10 years to develop AIDS after infection with HIV). Because of these limitations, it is difficult to project the actual trends and size of the epidemic from AIDS data alone.

HIV SURVEILLANCE

After just a few years of data collection (HIV reporting was implemented in Florida in July 1997), significant differences were seen in comparing trends elicited from AIDS and HIV surveillance. HIV surveillance analysis yields a more real-time picture of trends in the epidemic although not all persons testing positive for the first time are necessarily recently infected. HIV data is very much an indicator of *who is being tested* as opposed to who is infected with HIV, and is influenced to some degree by targeted outreach and testing activities, as well as the availability of and access to HIV testing and medical services.

HIV surveillance also has some limitations that must be understood. First, it is important to know that HIV data is not population-based. Individuals are tested on a voluntary basis so that no inferences can be made about HIV incidence among the general population (since not everyone has been tested). Only those persons tested by name *after* July 1, 1997 count as a case (anonymous and negative tests are not reported). As a result, HIV data represents at best a *minimum estimate* of the number of persons living with the disease (prevalence). Despite these limitations, HIV surveillance is critical to identifying and forecasting trends in the epidemic today. Today, the limitations of this data are being offset by the recent ability to distinguish recent infections from older infections through improved testing technology and by the development of mathematical models that are rooted in actual testing data. In this way, today's national estimates of HIV incidence are much more accurate and complete.

Note: Since most persons diagnosed within the Department of Corrections (DOC) system are not originally from our geographic area, those cases have been excluded from more detailed analysis in this report (except where otherwise noted) in order to more accurately describe the epidemic in the community.

HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Summary - Area 1 Florida

Year to Date Data: January 1 - December 31, 2012

Reported AIDS Cases

Reported AIDS Cases by County of Residence at Diagnosis

County	Adults		Children <13yrs		Sub-Total		DOC/FCI*		Total	
	#	%	#	%			#	%		
Escambia	35	65%	0	0%	35	65%	0	0%	35	60%
Okaloosa	10	19%	0	0%	10	19%	1	25%	11	19%
Santa Rosa	7	13%	0	0%	7	13%	2	50%	9	16%
Walton	2	4%	0	0%	2	4%	1	25%	3	5%
Total	54	100%	0	0%	54	100%	4	100%	58	100%

*DOC/FCI - Cases reported from within the Department of Corrections and Federal Corrections Institutions

2012 AIDS Case Rank

County	Rank
Escambia	13
Okaloosa	22
Santa Rosa	24
Walton	29

Gender

Gender	#	%
Female	17	31%
Male	37	69%
Total	54	100%

Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	#	%
White, non-Hispanic	19	35%
Black, non-Hispanic	29	54%
Hispanic	4	7%
Other, non-Hispanic	2	4%
Total	54	100%

Age at Diagnosis

Age at Dx	#	%
00-12	0	0%
13-19	1	2%
20-29	7	13%
30-39	16	30%
40-49	11	20%
50+ years	19	35%
Total	54	100%

Mode of Exposure

Mode of Exposure	Males		Females		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
MSM	28	76%			28	52%
IDU	1	3%	0	na	1	2%
Hetero	6	16%	15	88%	21	39%
NIR	2	5%	2	12%	4	7%
Total	37	100%	17	100%	54	100%

Reported HIV Infection Cases

Reported HIV Infection Cases by County of Residence at Diagnosis

County	Adults		Children <13yrs		Sub-Total		DOC/FCI*		Total	
	#	%	#	%			#	%		
Escambia	66	57%	0	0%	66	56%	1	25%	67	55%
Okaloosa	24	21%	1	100%	25	21%	2	50%	27	22%
Santa Rosa	20	17%	0	0%	20	17%	1	25%	21	17%
Walton	6	5%	0	0%	6	5%	1	25%	7	6%
Total	116	100%	1	100%	117	100%	5	125%	122	100%

2012 HIV Case Rank

County	Rank
Escambia	13
Okaloosa	23
Santa Rosa	26
Walton	36

Gender

Gender	#	%
Female	27	23%
Male	90	77%
Total	117	100%

Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	#	%
White, non-Hispanic	62	53%
Black, non-Hispanic	47	40%
Hispanic	5	4%
Other, non-Hispanic	3	3%
Total	117	100%

Age at Diagnosis

Age at Dx	#	%
00-12	1	1%
13-19	9	8%
20-29	24	21%
30-39	31	26%
40-49	27	23%
50+ years	25	21%
Total	117	100%

Mode of Exposure

Mode of Exposure	Males		Females		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
MSM	68	76%			68	58%
IDU	1	1%	1	4%	2	2%
MSM/IDU	4	4%			4	3%
Hetero	6	7%	19	70%	25	21%
Perinatal	1	1%	0	0%	1	1%
NIR	10	11%	7	26%	17	15%
Total	90	100%	27	100%	117	100%

HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Summary - Area 01 Florida

Cumulative Data, Reported through September 30, 2012

Reported AIDS Cases by County of Residence at Diagnosis

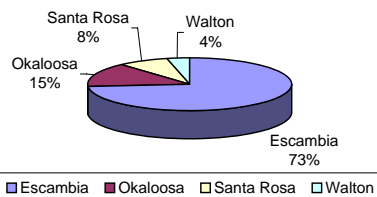
County	Adults		Children <13yrs		Sub-Total		County	DOC/FCI*		Total	
	#	%	#	%				#	%		
Escambia	1,553	73%	12	80%	1,565	74%	Escambia	42	26%	1,607	70%
Okaloosa	312	15%	2	13%	314	15%	Okaloosa	53	33%	367	16%
Santa Rosa	174	8%	0	0%	174	8%	Santa Rosa	33	20%	207	9%
Walton	74	4%	1	7%	75	4%	Walton	34	21%	109	5%
Total	2,113	100%	15	100%	2,128	100%	Total	162	100%	2,290	100%

*DOC/FCI - Cases reported from within the Department of Corrections and Federal Corrections Institutions

Vital Status of Adult AIDS Cases

County	Alive	Dead	Total	% Dead
Escambia	646	907	1,553	58%
Okaloosa	156	156	312	50%
Santa Rosa	80	94	174	54%
Walton	32	42	74	57%
Total	914	1,199	2,113	57%

Reported Adult AIDS Cases



Data in chart excludes cases reported from within the Dept of Corrections.

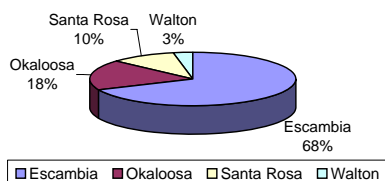
Reported HIV (not AIDS) Cases by County of Residence at Diagnosis

County	Adults		Children <13yrs		Sub-Total		County	DOC/FCI*		Total	
	#	%	#	%				#	%		
Escambia	545	68%	15	75%	560	68%	Escambia	26	25%	586	63%
Okaloosa	147	18%	2	10%	149	18%	Okaloosa	39	37%	188	20%
Santa Rosa	81	10%	3	15%	84	10%	Santa Rosa	26	25%	110	12%
Walton	26	3%	0	0%	26	3%	Walton	15	14%	41	4%
Total	799	100%	20	100%	819	100%	Total	106	100%	925	100%

Vital Status of Adult HIV (not AIDS) Cases

County	Alive	Dead	Total	% Dead
Escambia	490	55	545	10%
Okaloosa	142	5	147	3%
Santa Rosa	73	8	81	10%
Walton	25	1	26	4%
Total	730	69	799	9%

Reported Adult HIV (not AIDS) Cases



Data in chart excludes cases reported from within the Dept of Corrections.

Please note: with greater than 50% of the AIDS cases dead, more relevant data related to program planning are found within the living data tables.

Persons Living with AIDS - Area 01 Florida

Reported through September 30, 2012

Living AIDS Cases by County of Residence at Diagnosis

County	Adults		<13yrs		Sub-Total		County	DOC/FCI*		Total	
	#	%	#	%				#	%		
Escambia	649	71%	0		649	71%	Escambia	19	21%	668	66%
Okaloosa	158	17%	0		158	17%	Okaloosa	35	39%	193	19%
Santa Rosa	80	9%	0		80	9%	Santa Rosa	24	27%	104	10%
Walton	33	4%	0		33	4%	Walton	12	13%	45	4%
Total	920	100%	0		920	100%	Total	90	100%	1,010	100%

*DOC/FCI - Cases reported from within the Department of Corrections and Federal Corrections Institutions

Gender - Living Adult AIDS Cases

Gender	Escambia		Okaloosa		Santa Rosa		Walton		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Female	168	26%	33	21%	19	24%	11	33%	231	25%
Male	481	74%	125	79%	61	76%	22	67%	689	75%
Total	649	100%	158	100%	80	100%	33	100%	920	100%

Race/Ethnicity - Living Adult AIDS Cases

Race / Ethnicity	Escambia		Okaloosa		Santa Rosa		Walton		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White	297	46%	95	60%	63	79%	27	82%	482	52%
Black	326	50%	42	27%	12	15%	5	15%	385	42%
Hispanic	15	2%	16	10%	3	4%	0	0%	34	4%
Other	11	2%	5	3%	2	3%	1	3%	19	2%
Total	649	100%	158	100%	80	100%	33	100%	920	100%

Note: white and black are non-Hispanic, Hispanic are all races, other=other, multi-race or unknown

Current Age - Living Adult AIDS Cases

Current Age	Escambia		Okaloosa		Santa Rosa		Walton		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
13-19	1	0%	0	0%	1	1%	1	3%	3	0%
20-24	11	2%	3	2%	1	1%	0	0%	15	2%
25-29	18	3%	4	3%	1	1%	1	3%	24	3%
30-39	102	16%	25	16%	7	9%	8	24%	142	15%
40-49	212	33%	62	39%	32	40%	13	39%	319	35%
50-59	242	37%	49	31%	36	45%	7	21%	334	36%
60-64	36	6%	9	6%	1	1%	1	3%	47	5%
65-69	14	2%	5	3%	0	0%	2	6%	21	2%
70+ years	13	2%	1	1%	1	1%	0	0%	15	2%
Total	649	100%	158	100%	80	100%	33	100%	920	100%

Mode of Transmission - Reported Adult AIDS Cases

Males

Mode of Transmission	Escambia		Okaloosa		Santa Rosa		Walton		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MSM	313	65%	71	57%	40	66%	16	73%	440	64%
IDU	27	6%	10	8%	6	10%	1	5%	44	6%
MSM/IDU	30	6%	10	8%	4	7%	2	9%	46	7%
Hetero	74	15%	20	16%	6	10%	3	14%	103	15%
Other	2	0%	2	2%	0	0%	0	0%	4	1%
Perinatal	3	1%	2	2%	0	0%	0	0%	5	1%
NIR	32	7%	10	8%	5	8%	0	0%	47	7%
Total	481	100%	125	100%	61	100%	22	100%	689	100%

Females

Mode of Transmission	Escambia		Okaloosa		Santa Rosa		Walton		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
IDU	14	8%	4	12%	2	11%	2	18%	22	10%
Hetero	141	84%	27	82%	16	84%	7	64%	191	83%
Other	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%
Perinatal	3	2%	0	0%	0	0%	1	9%	4	2%
NIR	8	5%	2	6%	1	5%	1	9%	12	5%
Total	168	100%	33	100%	19	100%	11	100%	231	100%

Acronyms: MSM=men who have sex with men, IDU= injection drug use/needle-sharing, Other=received HIV-contaminated blood products or tissue, Hetero=sex with HIV+ person of opposite sex, Perinatal=persons with a blood exposure as a child or perinatal transmission, NIR=no identified risk.

Data on persons living with HIV disease and AIDS best represents the current snapshot of the demographic make-up of persons in need of care in the community. These data are most useful for program planning for both prevention and patient care purposes.

Persons Living with HIV (not AIDS) - Area 01 Florida

Reported through September 30, 2012

Living HIV (not AIDS) Cases by County of Residence at Diagnosis

County	Adults		<13yrs		Sub-Total		County	DOC/FCI*		Total	
	#	%	#	%				#	%		
Escambia	502	67%	3	60%	505	67%	Escambia	24	25%	529	62%
Okaloosa	143	19%	1	20%	144	19%	Okaloosa	33	34%	177	21%
Santa Rosa	75	10%	1	20%	76	10%	Santa Rosa	25	26%	101	12%
Walton	25	3%	0	0%	25	3%	Walton	15	15%	40	5%
Total	745	100%	5	100%	750	100%	Total	97	100%	847	100%

*DOC/FCI - Cases reported from within the Department of Corrections and Federal Corrections Institutions

Gender - Living Adult HIV (not AIDS) Cases

Gender	Escambia		Okaloosa		Santa Rosa		Walton		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Female	157	31%	52	36%	12	16%	11	44%	232	31%
Male	345	69%	91	64%	63	84%	14	56%	513	69%
Total	502	100%	143	100%	75	100%	25	100%	745	100%

Race/Ethnicity - Living Adult HIV (not AIDS) Cases

Race / Ethnicity	Escambia		Okaloosa		Santa Rosa		Walton		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White	222	44%	80	56%	63	84%	21	84%	386	52%
Black	265	53%	45	31%	8	11%	1	4%	319	43%
Hispanic	11	2%	14	10%	0	0%	1	4%	26	3%
Other	4	1%	4	3%	4	5%	2	8%	14	2%
Total	502	100%	143	100%	75	100%	25	100%	745	100%

Note: White and Black are non-Hispanic, Hispanic are all races, other=other, multi-race or unknown

Current Age - Living Adult HIV (not AIDS) Cases

Current Age	Escambia		Okaloosa		Santa Rosa		Walton		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
13-19	12	2%	4	3%	1	1%	0	0%	17	2%
20-24	45	9%	8	6%	7	9%	2	8%	62	8%
25-29	61	12%	11	8%	6	8%	4	16%	82	11%
30-39	107	21%	39	27%	10	13%	4	16%	160	21%
40-49	137	27%	49	34%	25	33%	8	32%	219	29%
50-59	105	21%	26	18%	20	27%	6	24%	157	21%
60-64	22	4%	3	2%	4	5%	1	4%	30	4%
65-69	7	1%	3	2%	1	1%	0	0%	11	1%
70+ years	6	1%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	7	1%
Total	502	100%	143	100%	75	100%	25	100%	745	100%

Mode of Transmission - Reported Adult HIV (not AIDS) Cases

Males

Mode of Transmission	Escambia		Okaloosa		Santa Rosa		Walton		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MSM	231	67%	52	57%	46	73%	13	93%	342	67%
IDU	11	3%	4	4%	1	2%	0	0%	16	3%
MSM/IDU	12	3%	3	3%	1	2%	0	0%	16	3%
Hetero	51	15%	16	18%	4	6%	0	0%	71	14%
Other	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Perinatal	6	2%	1	1%	1	2%	0	0%	8	2%
NIR	33	10%	15	16%	10	16%	1	7%	59	12%
Total	345	100%	91	100%	63	100%	14	100%	513	100%

Females

Mode of Transmission	Escambia		Okaloosa		Santa Rosa		Walton		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
IDU	13	8%	8	15%	0	0%	0	0%	21	9%
Hetero	125	80%	38	73%	9	75%	10	91%	182	78%
Other	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Perinatal	7	4%	0	0%	1	8%	0	0%	8	3%
NIR	12	8%	6	12%	2	17%	1	9%	21	9%
Total	157	100%	52	100%	12	100%	11	100%	232	100%

Acronyms: MSM=men who have sex with men, IDU= injection drug use/needle-sharing, Other=received HIV-contaminated blood products or tissue, Hetero=sex with HIV+ person of opposite sex, Perinatal=persons with a blood exposure as a child or perinatal transmission, NIR=no identified risk.

Data on persons living with HIV disease and AIDS best represents the demographic make-up of persons in need of care in the community.

These data are most useful for program planning for both prevention and patient care purposes.

Data in all tables calculated based on current age.

Summary of Persons Living with HIV Disease and AIDS - Area 01 Florida
Reported through September 30, 2012

Data by Mode of Transmission, Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Males

Mode of Transmission	Hispanic		Black		White		Other		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MSM	26	3%	209	27%	536	69%	11	1%	782	65%
IDU	4	7%	27	45%	28	47%	1	2%	60	5%
MSM/IDU	2	3%	8	13%	51	82%	1	2%	62	5%
Hetero	11	6%	116	67%	46	26%	1	1%	174	14%
Other	0	0%	2	40%	3	60%	0	0%	5	0%
Perinatal	2	15%	10	77%	1	8%	0	0%	13	1%
NIR	5	5%	57	54%	41	39%	3	3%	106	9%
Total	50	4%	429	36%	706	59%	17	1%	1,202	100%

Females

Mode of Transmission	Hispanic		Black		White		Other		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
IDU	1	2%	18	42%	23	53%	1	2%	43	9%
Hetero	7	2%	226	61%	127	34%	13	3%	373	81%
Other	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	2	0%
Perinatal	1	8%	9	75%	2	17%	0	0%	12	3%
NIR	1	3%	20	61%	10	30%	2	6%	33	7%
Total	10	2%	275	59%	162	35%	16	3%	463	100%

Data by Current Age Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Males

Current Age	Hispanic		Black		White		Other		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
13-19	1	11%	7	78%	1	11%	0	0%	9	1%
20-24	4	7%	34	60%	19	33%	0	0%	57	5%
25-29	8	10%	40	52%	29	38%	0	0%	77	6%
30-39	6	3%	72	38%	111	58%	1	1%	190	16%
40-49	19	5%	116	29%	254	64%	9	2%	398	33%
50-59	11	3%	131	34%	233	61%	6	2%	381	32%
60-64	0	0%	18	33%	35	65%	1	2%	54	4%
65-69	0	0%	5	21%	19	79%	0	0%	24	2%
70+ years	1	8%	6	50%	5	42%	0	0%	12	1%
Total	50	4%	429	36%	706	59%	17	1%	1,202	100%

Females

Current Age	Hispanic		Black		White		Other		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
13-19	1	9%	6	55%	3	27%	1	9%	11	2%
20-24	0	0%	13	65%	6	30%	1	5%	20	4%
25-29	0	0%	15	52%	11	38%	3	10%	29	6%
30-39	3	3%	69	62%	36	32%	4	4%	112	24%
40-49	2	1%	78	56%	54	39%	6	4%	140	30%
50-59	4	4%	62	56%	43	39%	1	1%	110	24%
60-64	0	0%	18	78%	5	22%	0	0%	23	5%
65-69	0	0%	7	88%	1	13%	0	0%	8	2%
70+ years	0	0%	7	70%	3	30%	0	0%	10	2%
Total	10	2%	275	59%	162	35%	16	3%	463	100%

Note: Hispanic are all races, black and white are non-Hispanic, other=other, multi-race or unknown. This data excludes 5 cases under the age of 12.

This data is on adults only aged ≥ 13yrs. Percentages are calculated for the row (by age) except for the total column

Data on persons *living* with HIV disease and AIDS best represents the demographic make-up of persons in need of care in the community. These data are most useful for program planning for both prevention and patient care purposes.

Data generated by the Bureau of HIV/AIDS, Report prepared by: Scott Mickley - Area 1 HIV/AIDS Surveillance Coordinator

Narrative Summary

Introduction

Before reading and interpreting the following, it is important to understand how the data is analyzed.

AIDS cases must meet CDC criteria of: 1. HIV infection diagnosed by antibody or direct viral detection testing, and 2. diagnosis of AIDS-defining opportunistic infection or cancer included in the CDC definition, or an absolute CD4 cell count of less than 200 or less than 14% of total lymphocytes. AIDS became nationally reportable in 1981. The first case of AIDS was reported in Northwest Florida in 1984.

HIV (not AIDS) cases are those that have been diagnosed using the laboratory tests cited above that *do not* meet criteria for AIDS. HIV infection reporting began in Florida in July 1997.

Acronyms Used in This Report

MSM = men who have sex with men. This includes all men who have sex with men regardless of their self-identified sexual orientation. Not all men in this category necessarily regard themselves as being gay or bisexual. 42% of MSM in Area 1 also have female partners.

IDU = injection drug use. This exposure category assumes sharing and re-use of needles and syringes. Injection drug use often involves ritualized behaviors of sharing between drug-using partners. Often, household members and friends who use drugs together will all share the same injection equipment despite knowing that this behavior spreads disease.

MSM/IDU = men who have sex with men and share needles and syringes for injection drug use. This is regarded by CDC as a dual risk for HIV infection.

Hetero = heterosexual contact. This category includes all persons who were infected by an HIV+ partner of the opposite sex.

Perinatal = persons who were infected through vertical transmission from their HIV+ mother during pregnancy, birth or later through breastfeeding.

NIR = no identified risk. Cases in this category are missing information on the mode of exposure to HIV. In some cases, the person with HIV/AIDS was not asked, did not tell or does not know how they contracted HIV.

Year to Date Data 1/1 – 12/31/2012

This data specifically summarizes the most recent calendar year of case reports. Comparing data over time can help forecast trends in the epidemic and more effectively steer prevention efforts to reach populations at increased risk of infection. Comparing year by year can help in evaluating whether targeting efforts are having the desired effect on the epidemic.

Cases by County at Residence at Diagnosis

This simple table is self-explanatory. 65% of adult cases of AIDS were reported in Escambia County. Okaloosa followed with 19%, 13% in Santa Rosa and 4% in Walton. Cases reported from within the Florida Department of Corrections are shown here, but are not included in the demographic analysis found below. The distribution of HIV cases shows Escambia with 57%, Okaloosa with 21%, Santa Rosa with 17% and Walton with 5%.

Case Rank

Escambia County ranked in 13th place among Florida's 67 counties in *both* AIDS and HIV cases. Okaloosa ranked 22nd in AIDS and 23rd in HIV cases, Santa Rosa, 24th and 26th and Walton 29th and 36th.

Gender

The remaining demographic breakdown is for all of Area 1. 69% of AIDS cases were among males and 31% among females. 77% of HIV cases were males and 23% females. The 8% difference – an increase for males and decrease for females is likely due to the increasing trend in infections among MSM over time.

Race/Ethnicity

Among reported AIDS cases, 35% were white, 54% were black, 7% were Hispanic and 4% were of other or mixed races. HIV cases were 53% white, 40% black, 4% Hispanic and 3% other/mixed. In 2012, black persons were more likely to be identified with HIV disease later (as AIDS cases) and white persons were more likely to be identified earlier with HIV. This is consistent with other health disparities seen between racial/ethnic groups.

Age at Diagnosis

Age can be a little tricky to interpret in terms of infection trends. Consider that AIDS cases were likely infected with HIV about 10 years prior to their AIDS diagnosis. Age at AIDS diagnosis shows us that a significant proportion of persons at risk for HIV are waiting until they become ill before being tested and diagnosed with HIV. Some of these

persons knew their HIV status and progressed from HIV to AIDS, but most AIDS cases were also newly diagnosed with HIV for the first time. The largest proportion of both AIDS and HIV cases are being diagnosed in their 30s. The largest proportion of reported AIDS cases were over the age of fifty at diagnosis. It is also important to consider that 20-29 year old AIDS cases were initially infected with HIV in their teenage years. Knowing the age at diagnosis can help in targeting populations at risk for HIV to help prevent progression to AIDS and slowing the spread of the infection by reaching both young and old with prevention messages and testing.

Mode of Exposure

You will notice that some exposure categories are missing when comparing AIDS to HIV. If missing, there were none in that category during 2012. Among *male AIDS* cases, MSM constituted 76% of cases. 16% of AIDS cases were attributed to heterosexual contact. The other categories were too small in number to be statistically significant. Among *female AIDS* cases, 88% were due to heterosexual contact and 12% did not have a risk identified at the time of this data analysis. With time, most NIR cases are reclassified into an identifiable category. Among all AIDS cases reported in 2012, 55% were MSM, 39% heterosexual, 2% IDU and 7% were missing risk information.

Among *male HIV* cases, 76% were MSM, 7% were heterosexual and 4% were MSM/IDU. 11% had no risk identified. Among *female HIV* cases, 70% were heterosexually contracted, 4% IDU and 26% had no risk reported. Overall among both sexes, 58% of HIV cases were MSM, 2% IDU, 3% MSM/IDU, 21% heterosexual, and 15% with no risk identified.

Cumulative Data

Cumulative data reveals the overall impact of HIV and AIDS upon the local area. The usefulness of cumulative data is limited since it includes persons who have died. It should not be used for prevention planning purposes. Cumulative data can be analyzed to show trends over time, thus its primary value is historical. Trends in cumulative HIV and AIDS data can be found in the Area Epidemiologic Profiles (*available upon request*). Area 1 cumulative data tells us that Escambia County is the most significantly impacted of the four counties in Northwest Florida with 73% of adult AIDS and 68% of adult HIV (not AIDS) cases reported (see graphic on that page for distribution of cases). 57% of AIDS and 9% of HIV (not AIDS) have died (n=1,268). It is important to note that mortality of persons with HIV/AIDS is no longer due to complications of the disease or its treatment alone - especially since the inception of the HAART (highly active antiretroviral therapy) era in the early 1990s. As the population of persons living with HIV and AIDS ages, other conditions may arise that are not necessarily related to the disease. Although the number of deaths has decreased and leveled off in the past two decades, the overall percent mortality has remained stable. AIDS is still a deadly disease, especially for those who do not avail themselves of the opportunity to receive and

adhere to treatment. Through 2012, 2,947 adults and children have been diagnosed and reported with AIDS and HIV infection in Northwest Florida.

Persons Living with AIDS

Persons living with AIDS give a snapshot of transmission patterns that were occurring roughly a decade ago (since it takes an average of eight to ten years to progress from initial infection to AIDS in most individuals). The utility of AIDS data analysis has diminished in predicting transmission trends in the local epidemic since persons with AIDS are living longer. Increasingly, epidemiology is focusing in on HIV infection trends to tell us the characteristics of persons living with and at risk for HIV. Today's advanced HIV testing technology has allowed us to more accurately estimate HIV incidence based on real time HIV testing data. AIDS data can be back-calculated to determine the likely time of initial infection so that it may also be used in calculating incidence.

Gender – 75% of living AIDS cases have been reported in men.

Race/Ethnicity – Unless otherwise stated, all races are non-Hispanic. 52% of living AIDS cases in Area 1 have been reported among white persons. In Escambia County, 50% of persons living with AIDS are black and 46% are white. In the other counties, the overwhelming majority of persons living with AIDS are white. 4% of persons living with AIDS in Area 1 are Hispanic (Hispanic persons may be of any race).

Age – The age of persons living with AIDS is the *current* age at the time of analysis. Generally speaking, most (71%) persons living with AIDS are in the 40-59 age group. 15% are in the 30-39 age group. Keep in mind that all of these individuals were ten or more years younger at the time they contracted HIV infection. 45% of persons living with AIDS are over age 50. Nationally, by 2015 half of persons living with HIV/AIDS will be over 50.

Mode of Transmission – Among men: 71% of men living with AIDS are men who have sex with men (MSM). This includes the categories of MSM and MSM/IDU (IDU - injection drug use) making them the most severely impacted population as regards risk factors. This is true Area-wide and by County. Persons who contracted HIV infection from a person of the opposite sex constitute the next highest population at risk at 15% of male cases. Among women: 83% of women living with AIDS in Area 1 were infected through heterosexual contact. Injection drug use accounts for the next highest proportion of women living with AIDS at 10%.

Persons Living with HIV (not AIDS)

Case data on persons living with HIV give us the most accurate description of current local infection trends since these cases are the most recent (although not necessarily new).

Gender – 69% of persons living with HIV are men and 31% are women. Compare this to the living with AIDS data. Over time, trending this data shows us that the gap between cases among men compared to women is narrowing; a signal of an increasingly heterosexually transmitted epidemic. Although the numbers are small, the proportion of men and women living with HIV in Walton County is approaching equal at 44% and 56% respectively.

Race/Ethnicity – The distribution of race/ethnicity among persons living with HIV varies only slightly from what we see in living AIDS cases. Overall, 52% are white, 43% are black and 3% are Hispanic.

Age – 19% of persons living with HIV are in the 20-29 age group. 50% are 30-49. 27% are over 50.

Mode of Transmission – Among men: 70% of male cases are among MSM. 14% of male cases were infected through heterosexual contact. 12% have no risk recorded. Cases in this category are routinely reviewed to ascertain risk information and most will be classified into a risk category with the passage of time. Among women: 78% contracted HIV heterosexually and 9% through injection drug use. 9% of female cases have no risk reported.

Persons Living with HIV and AIDS

This data summarizes all persons living with HIV (not AIDS) and AIDS in Area 1. This data was run a little differently to allow us to see how risk and age are distributed when broken down by both race/ethnicity and current age.

Data by Mode of Transmission, Race and Gender

Among men:

70% of those living with HIV/AIDS are MSM, 14% are heterosexual, 5% are IDU and 9% have no risk recorded. 69% of MSM are white, 27% are black, 3% are Hispanic and the remaining 1% are of other races.

IDUs constitute 5% of cases. Among IDUs, 47% are white, 45% are black, 7% are Hispanic and 2% are of other races.

MSM/IDUs make up 5% of cases. Among MSM/IDUs, 82% are white, 13% are black, 3% are Hispanic and 2% are of other races.

Heterosexual transmission accounts for 14% of men living with HIV/AIDS. Among heterosexual male cases, 67% are black, 26% are white, 3% are Hispanic and 1% are of other races.

Among women:

81% of women living with HIV/AIDS contracted the infection through heterosexual contact with an infected male. 61% of women in this category are black, 34% are white, 3% are of other races and 2% are Hispanic.

Injection drug use was the source of infection for 9% of women. 53% are white, 42% are black and 2% are Hispanic and 2% are of other races.

Data by Current Age, Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Among men:

The majority of men living with HIV/AIDS are aged 40-59 (65%). 39% are over the age of 50. 16% are 30-39. 11% are 20-29. Racial disparity is starkly evident when we look at age groups by race as follows:

- 13-19 yrs (n=9), 78% are black, 11% are white and 11% are Hispanic.
- 20-24 yrs (n=57), 60% are black, 33% are white and 7% are Hispanic.
- 25-29 yrs (n=77), 52% are black, 38% are white and 10% are Hispanic.
- 30-39 yrs (n=190), 58% are white, 38% are black, 3% are Hispanic and 1% other.
- 40-49 yrs (n= 398), 64% are white, 29% are black, 5% are Hispanic and 2% other.
- 50-59 yrs (n=381), 61% are white, 34% are black, 3% are Hispanic and 2% other.
- 60-64 yrs (n=54), 65% are white, 33% are black and 2% other
- 65-69 yrs (n=24), 79% are white and 21% are black.
- 70 yrs and older (n=12), 50% are black, 42% are white and 8% are Hispanic

Note that prevalence is higher among younger black men. The proportion of black men living with HIV/AIDS falls as we get into the young to middle age groups and white men become the majority. Prevalence by age and race then varies among elder men.

Among women:

The majority of women living with HIV/AIDS are aged 30-59 (78%). 33% are over the age of 50. 24% are aged 30-39. 10% are 20-29. Once again we can see an obvious disparity among women living with HIV by their age and race as follows:

- 13-19 yrs (n=11), 55% are black, 27% are white, 9% are Hispanic and 9% other.
- 20-24 yrs (n=20), 65% are black, 30% are white and 5% other.
- 25-29 yrs (n=29), 52% are black, 38% are white and 10% are Hispanic.
- 30-39 yrs (n=112), 62% are black, 32% are white, 3% are Hispanic and 4% other.
- 40-49 yrs (n=140), 56% are black, 39% are white, 1% are Hispanic and 4% other.
- 50-59 yrs (n= 110), 56% are black, 39% are white, 4% are Hispanic and 1% other.
- 60-64 yrs (n=23), 78% are black and 22% are white.
- 65-69 yrs (n=8), 88% are black and 13% are white.
- 70 years and older (n=10), 70% are black and 30% are white.

Your questions and feedback are welcomed. Report prepared by Scott Mickley, Area 1 HIV/AIDS Surveillance Coordinator. (850)595-6337.