The Epidemiology of HIV and AIDS in Iowa

2011 End-of-Year Iowa HIV/AIDS Surveillance Update

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Bureau of HIV, STD, and Hepatitis

Iowa Comprehensive HIV Plan Development Webinar
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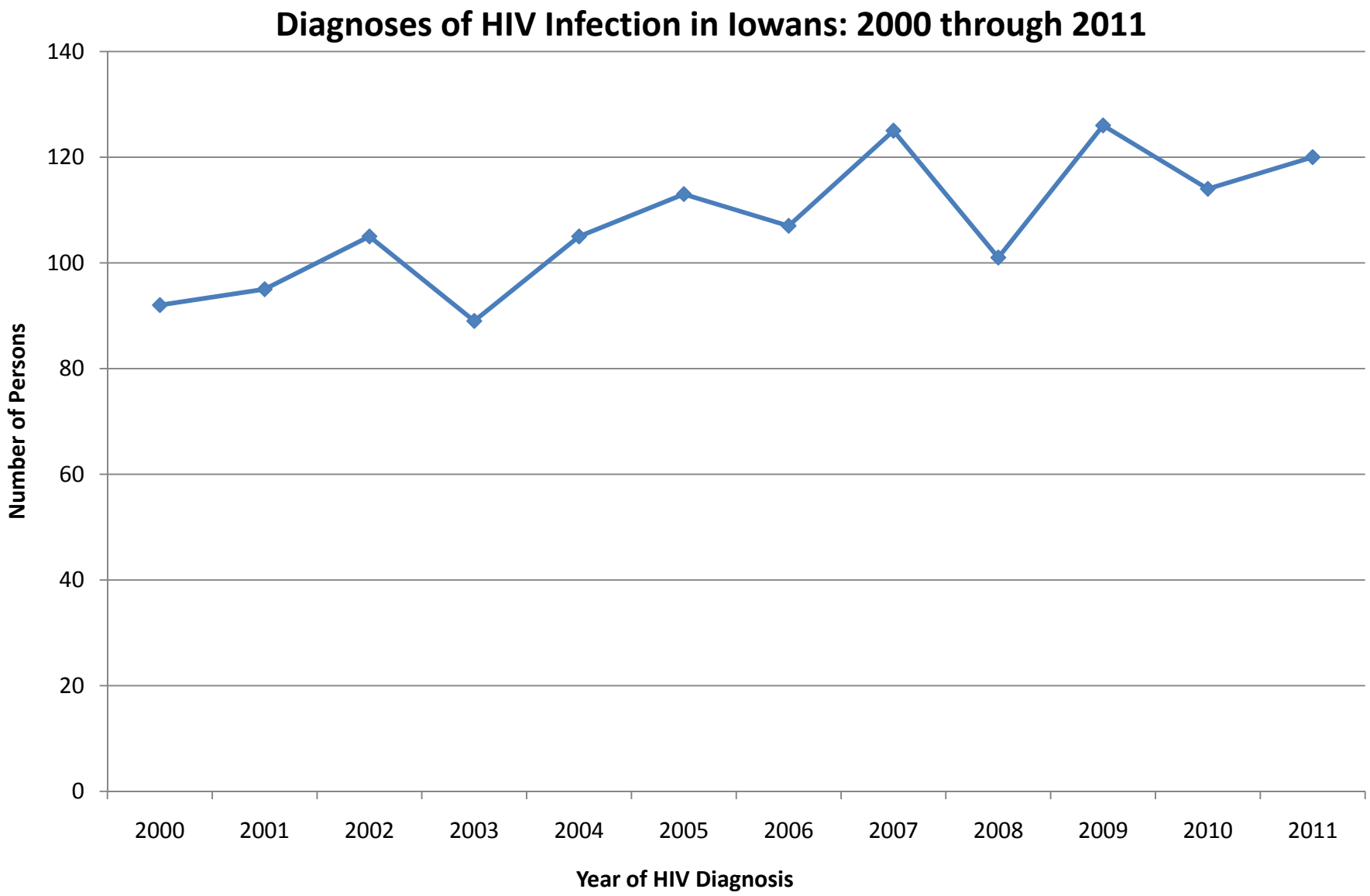
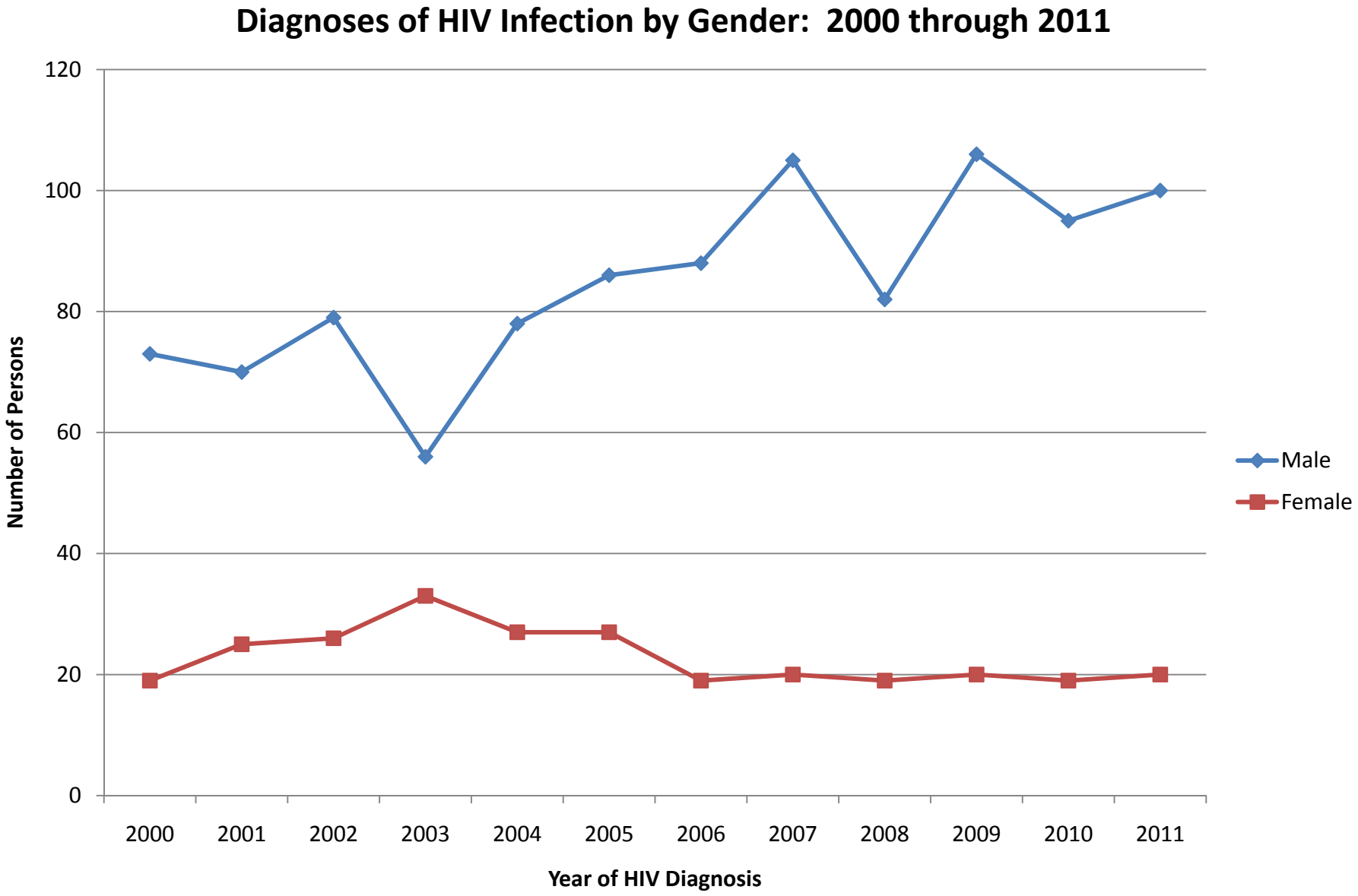
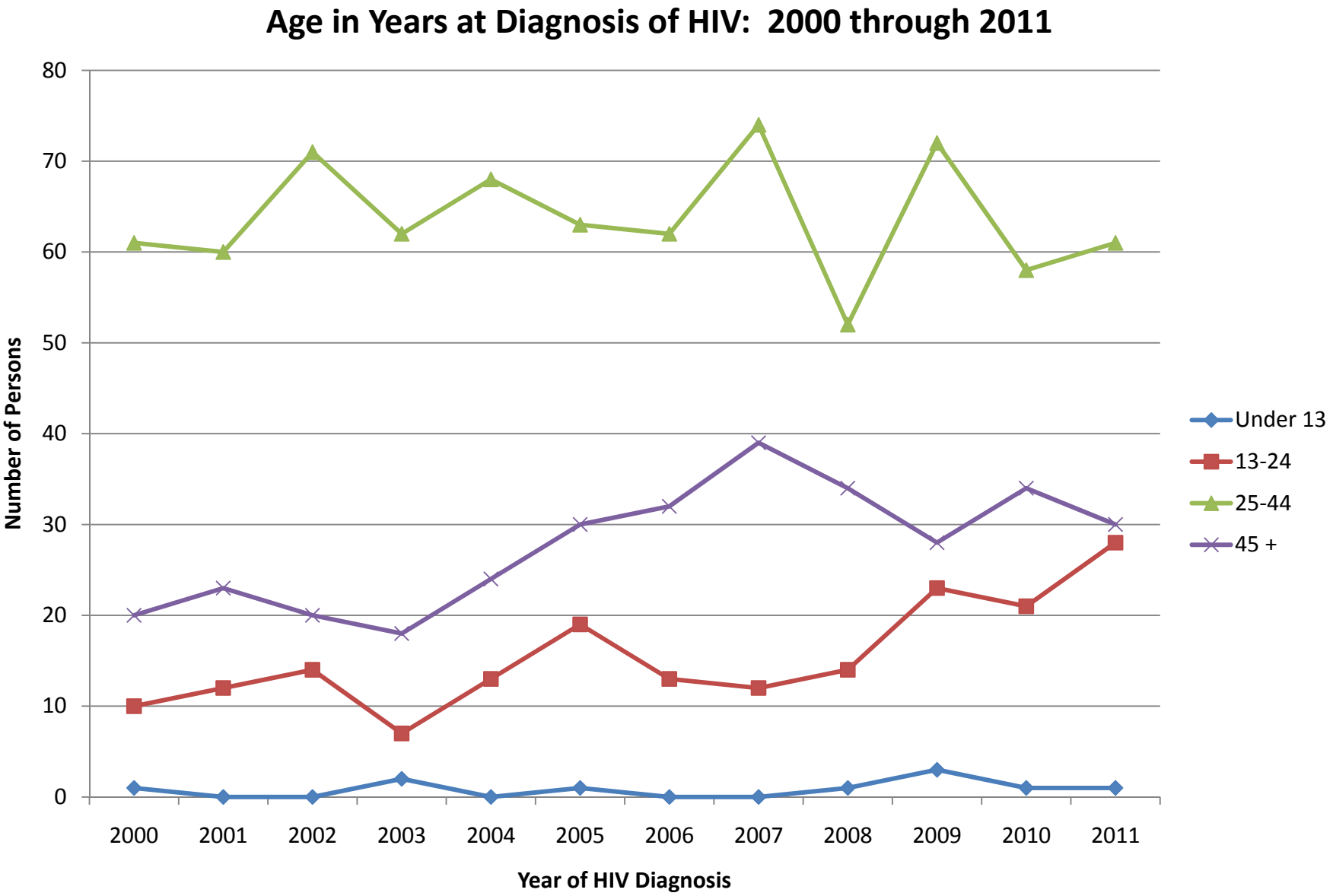
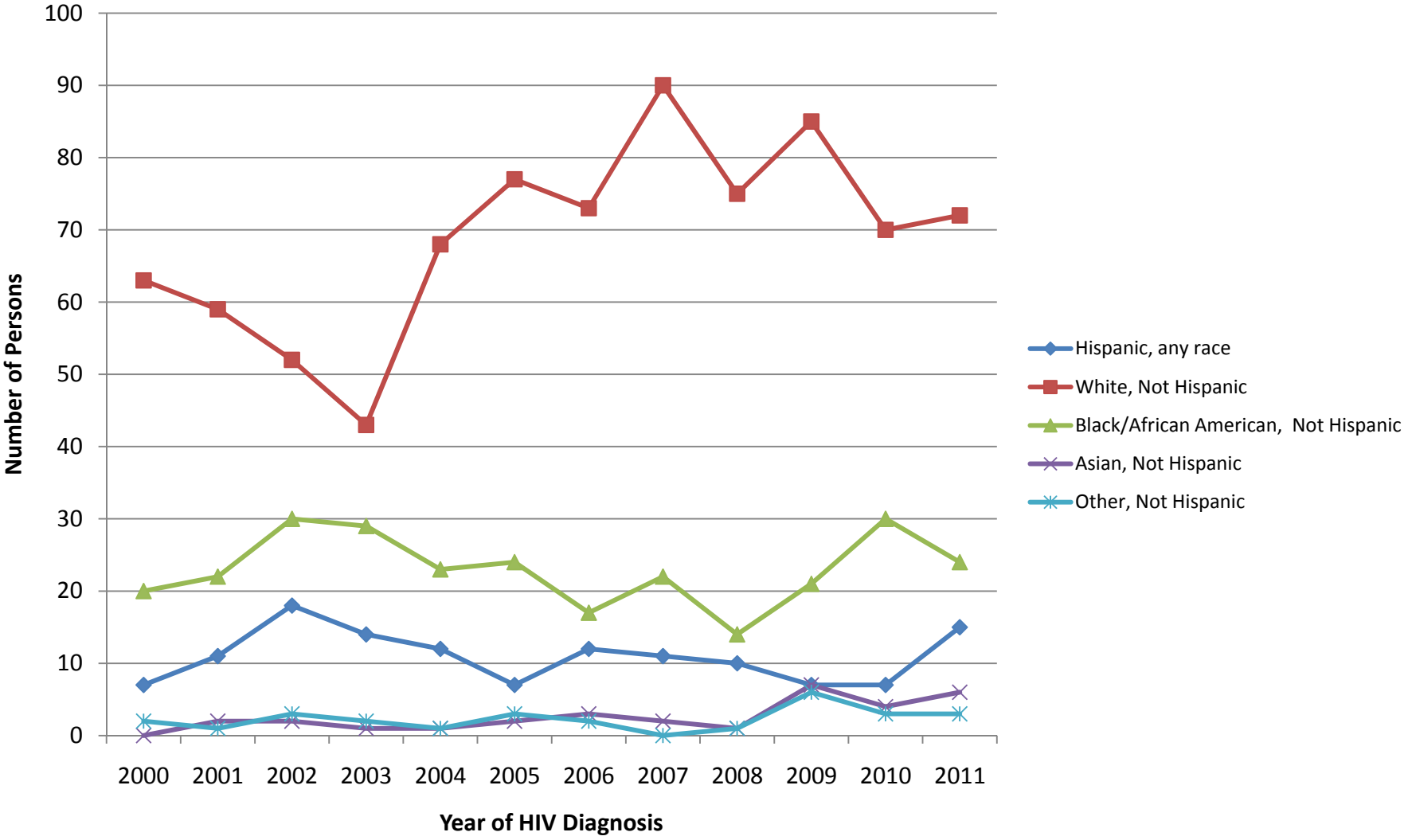

Diagnoses of HIV Infection in Iowans: 2000 through 2011
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
Number of Persons
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
Year of HIV Diagnosis

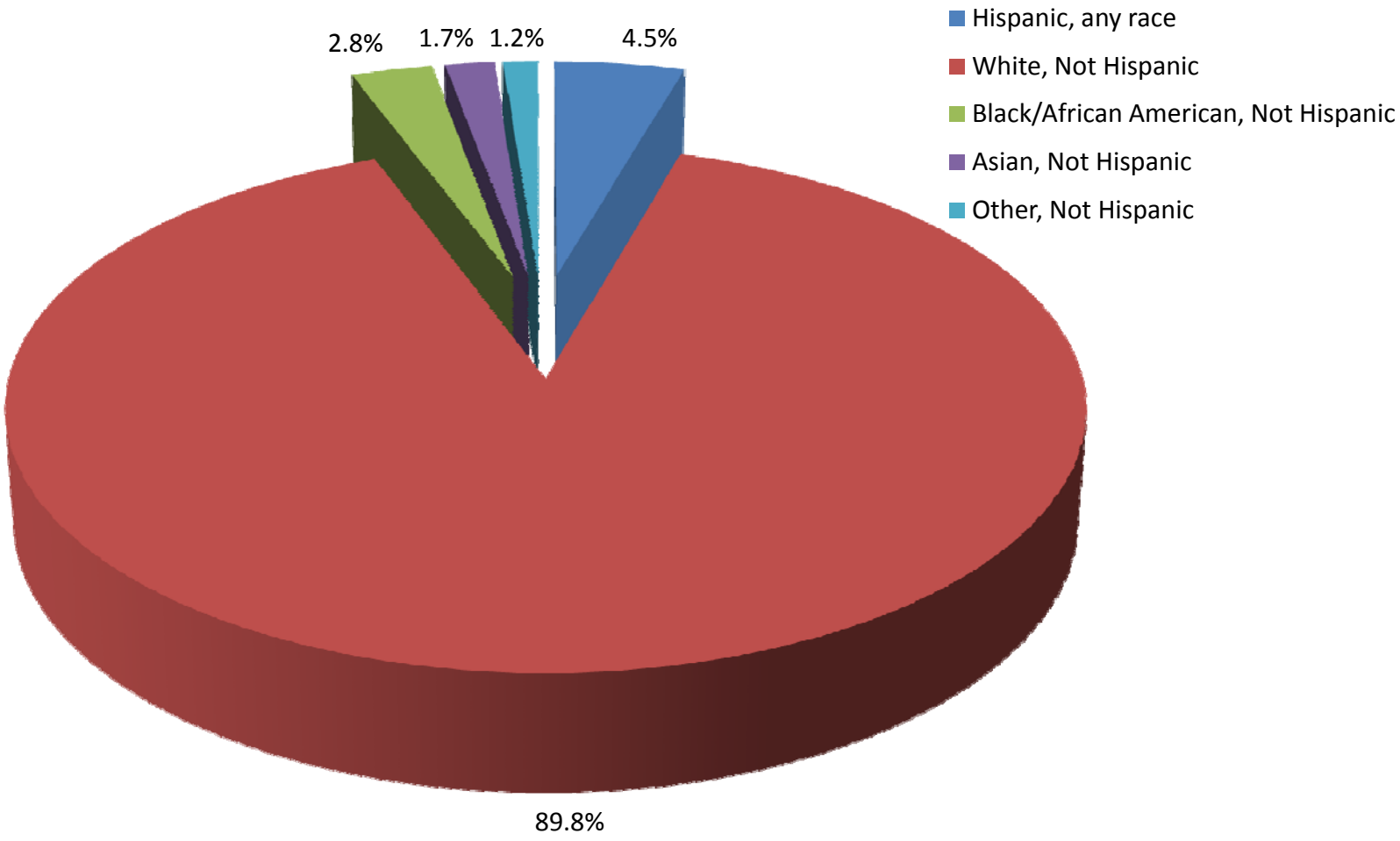

Diagnoses of HIV Infection by Gender: 2000 through 2011
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
Number of Persons
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
Year of HIV Diagnosis
Male
Female


Age in Years at Diagnosis of HIV: 2000 through 2011
Number of Persons
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
Year of HIV Diagnosis
Under 13
13-24
25-44
45 +

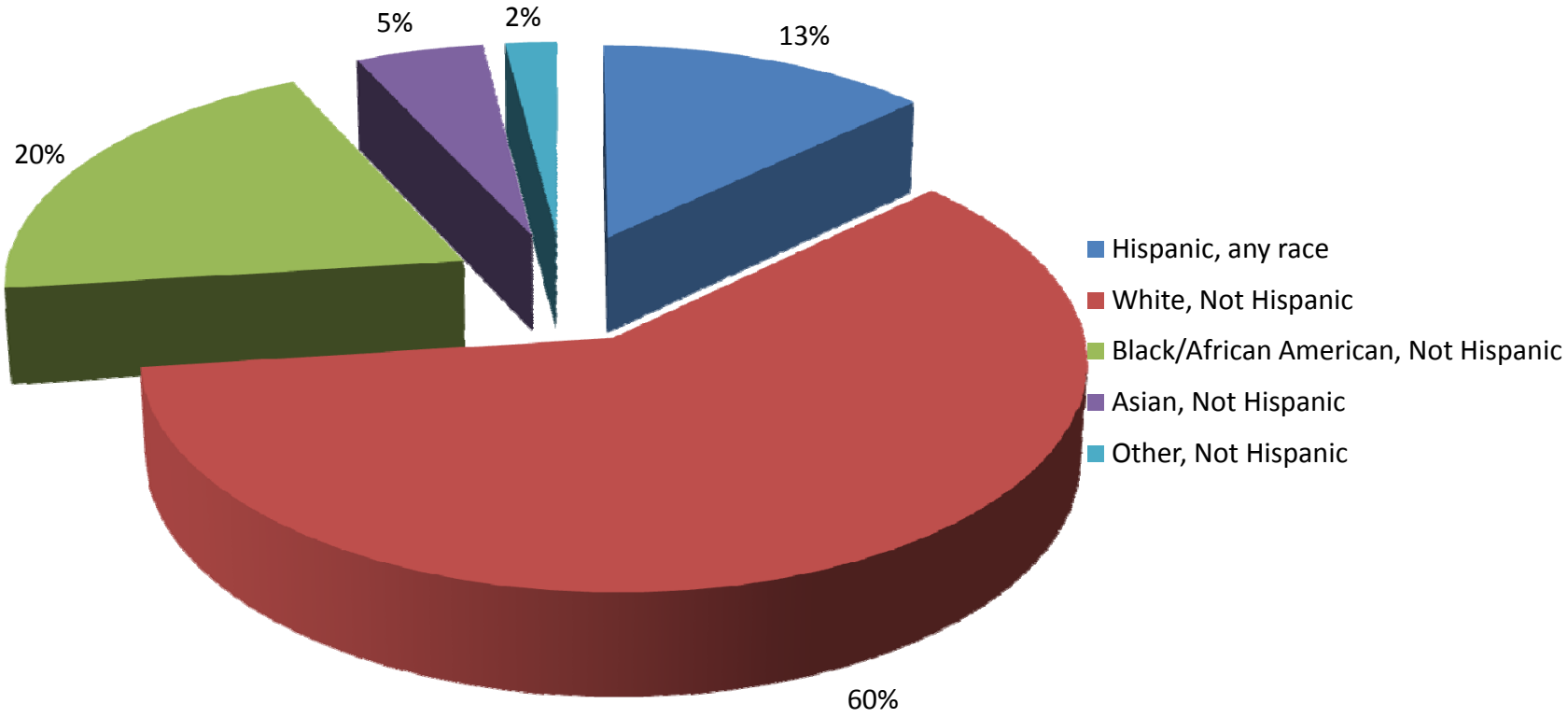
Diagnoses of HIV Infection by Race and Ethnicity: 2000 through 2011



Population of Iowa by Race and Ethnicity: 2010 Census

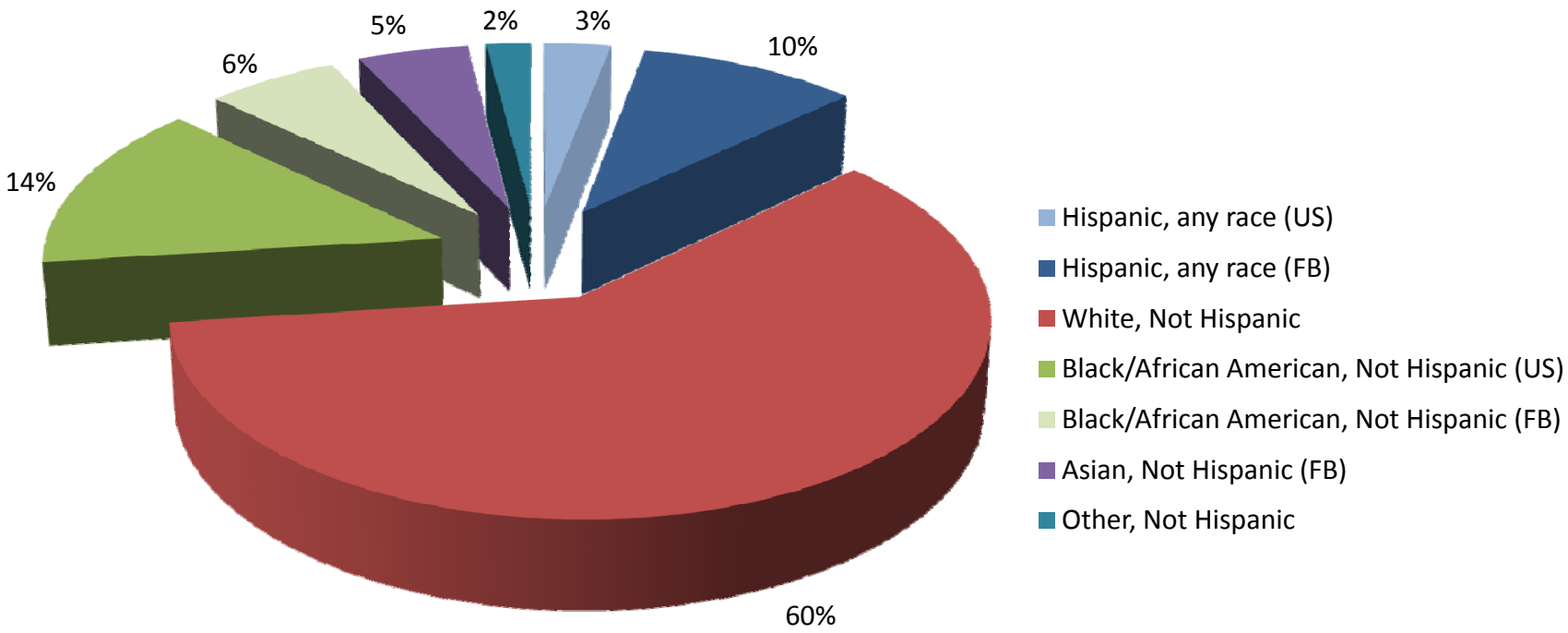


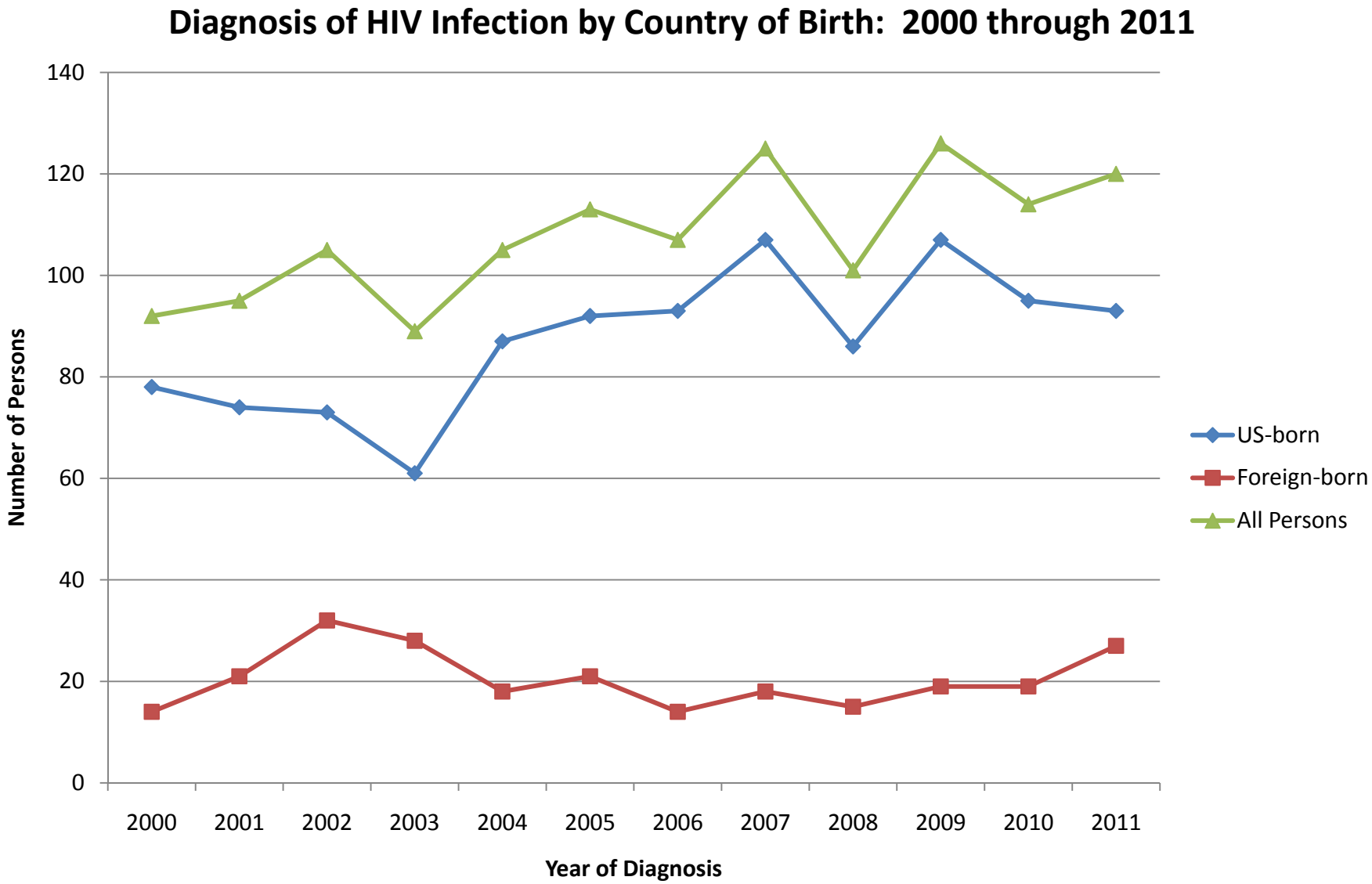
HIV Diagnoses by Race and Ethnicity: 2011



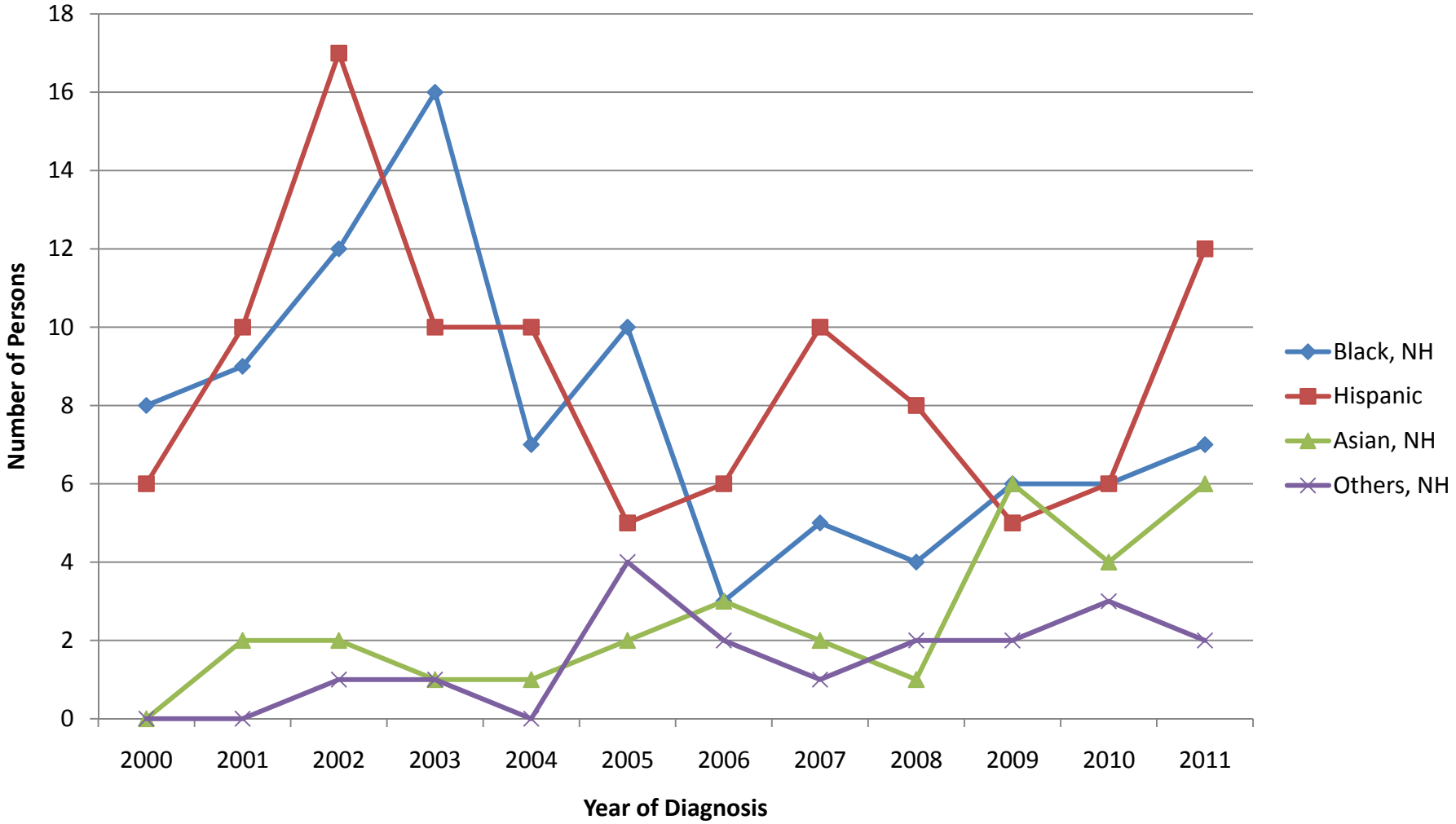
HIV Diagnoses by Race, Ethnicity and Country of Birth: 2011

(US = US Born; FB = Foreign Born)

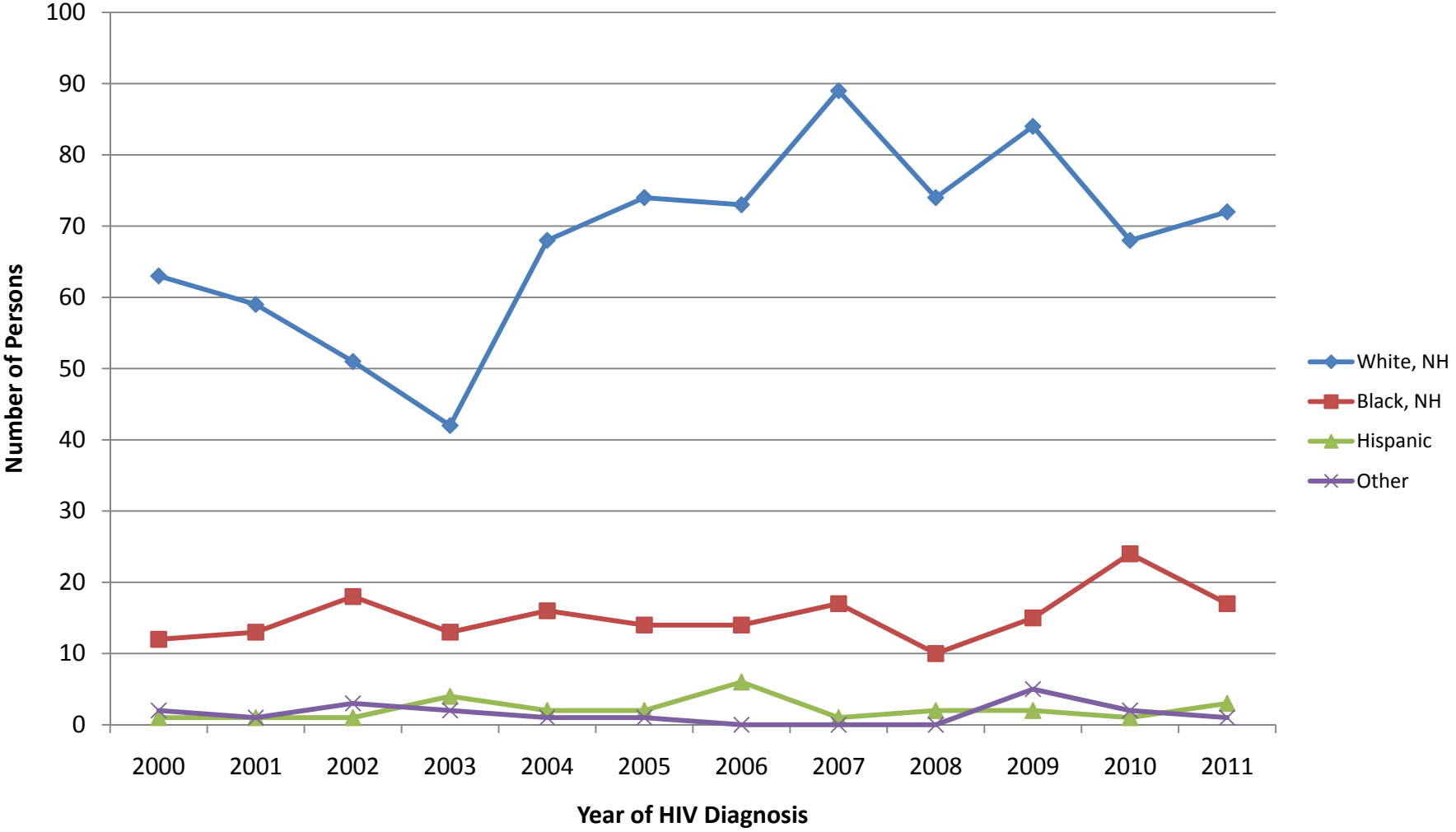



Diagnosis of HIV Infection by Country of Birth: 2000 through 2011
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
Number of Persons
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
Year of Diagnosis
US-born
Foreign-born
All Persons

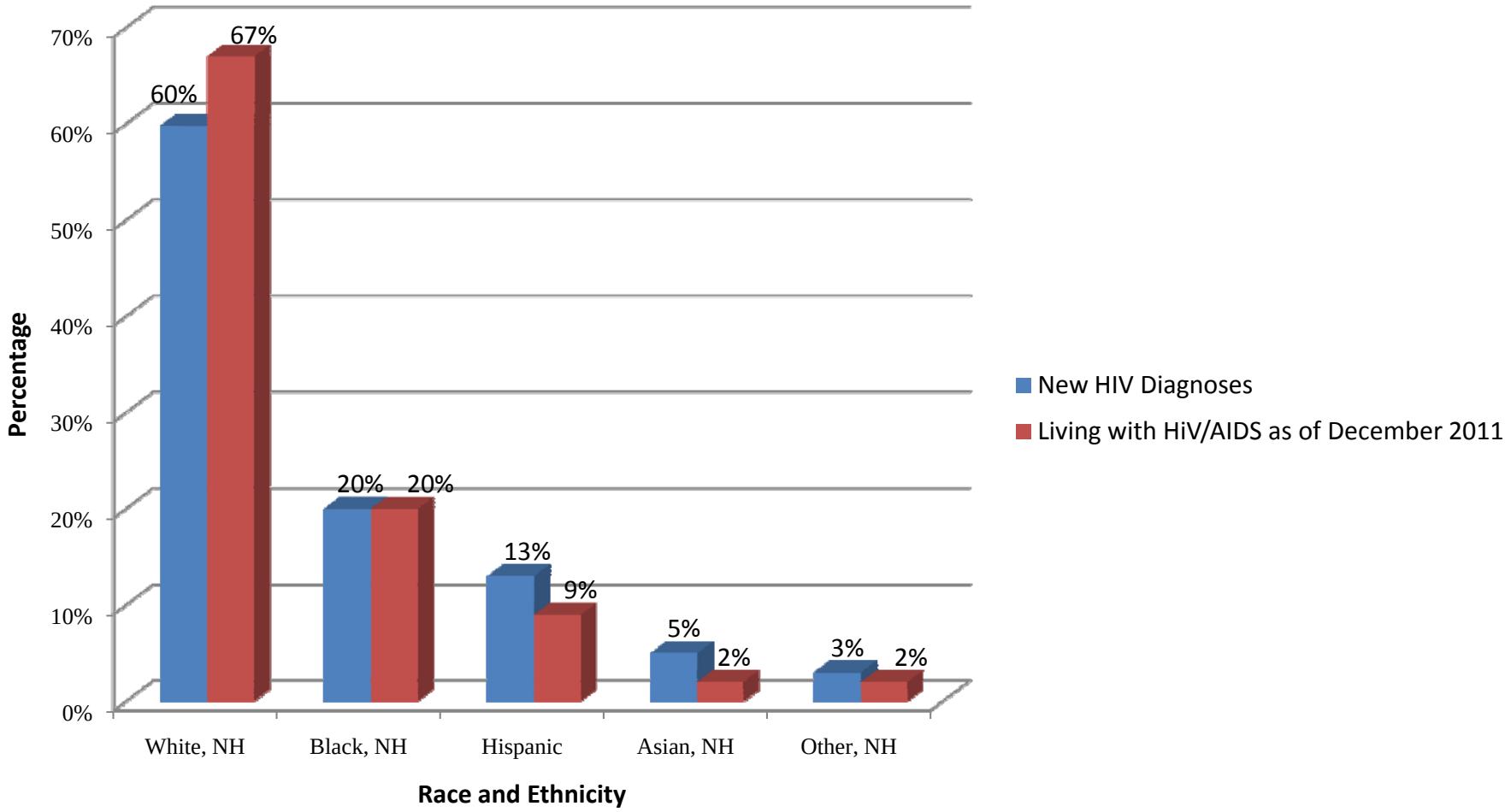
Diagnoses of HIV Infection in Foreign-born Persons by Race and Ethnicity: 2000 through 2011



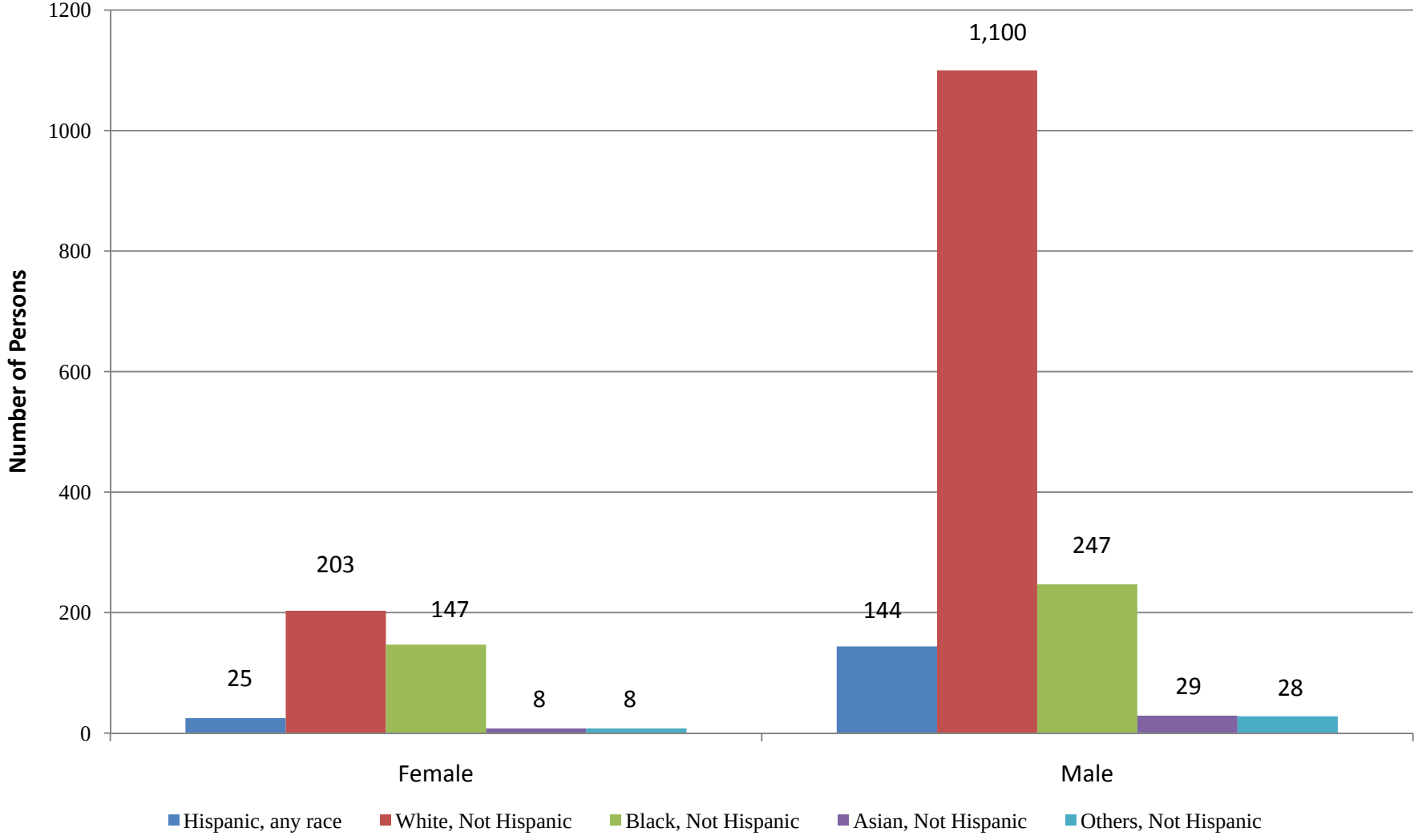
Diagnoses of HIV Infection in US-born Persons by Race and Ethnicity: 2000 through 2011



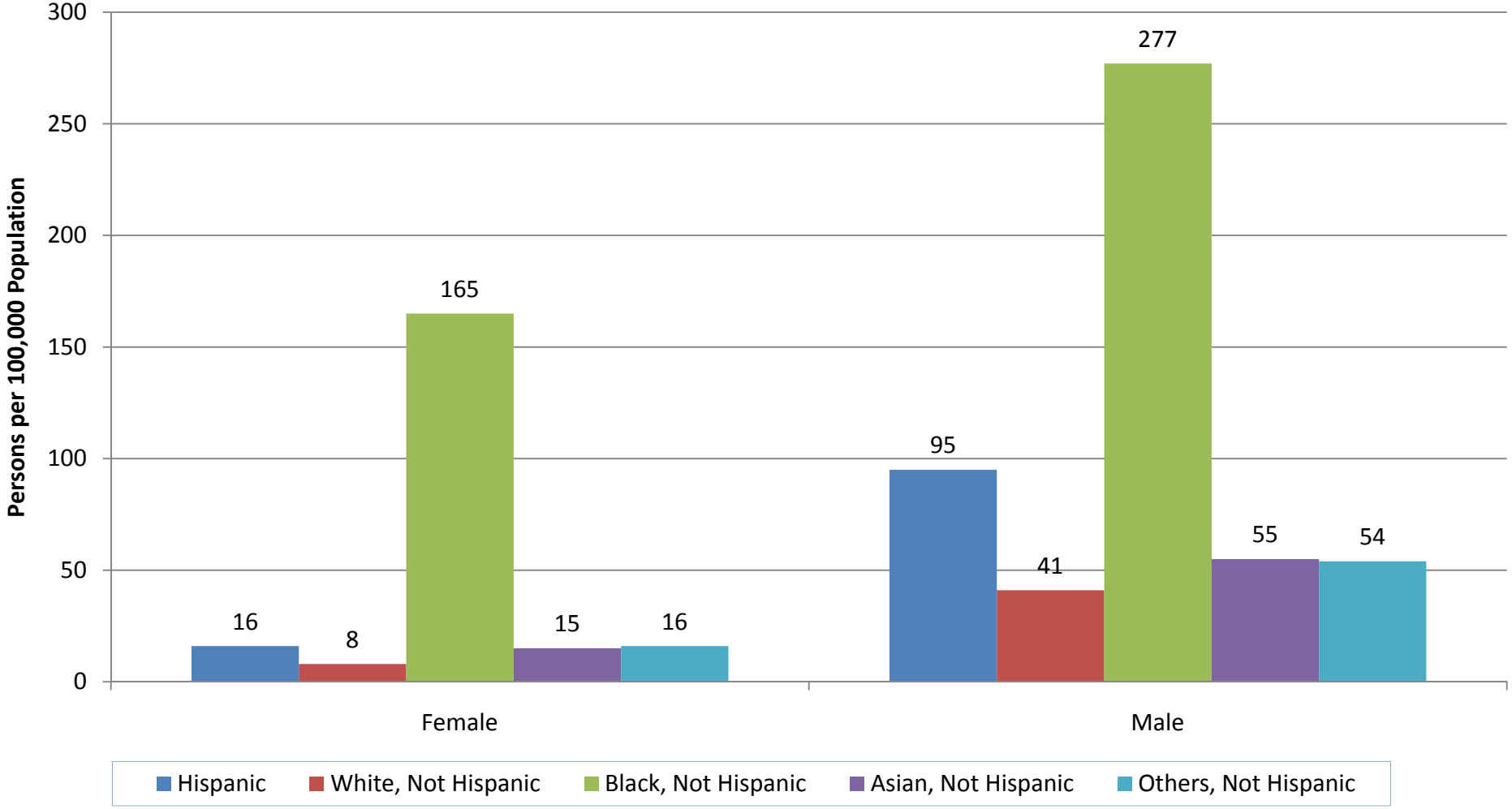
Percentage Distribution by Race and Ethnicity: Persons Newly Diagnosed with HIV Infection in 2011 Compared to Persons Living with HIV/AIDS as of December 31, 2011

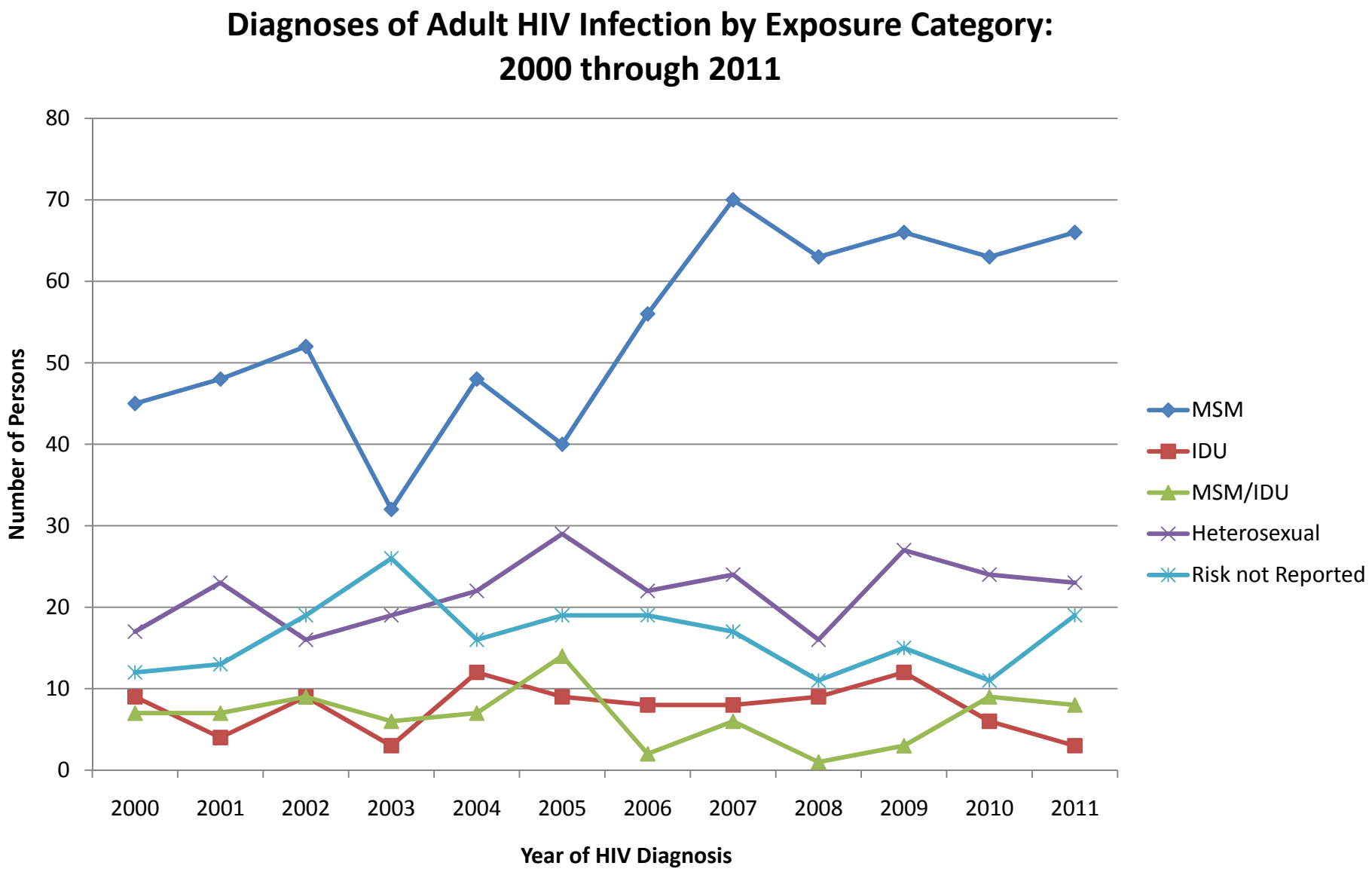


Persons Living with HIV/AIDS by Race and Ethnicity by Gender as of December 31, 2011: Number of Persons

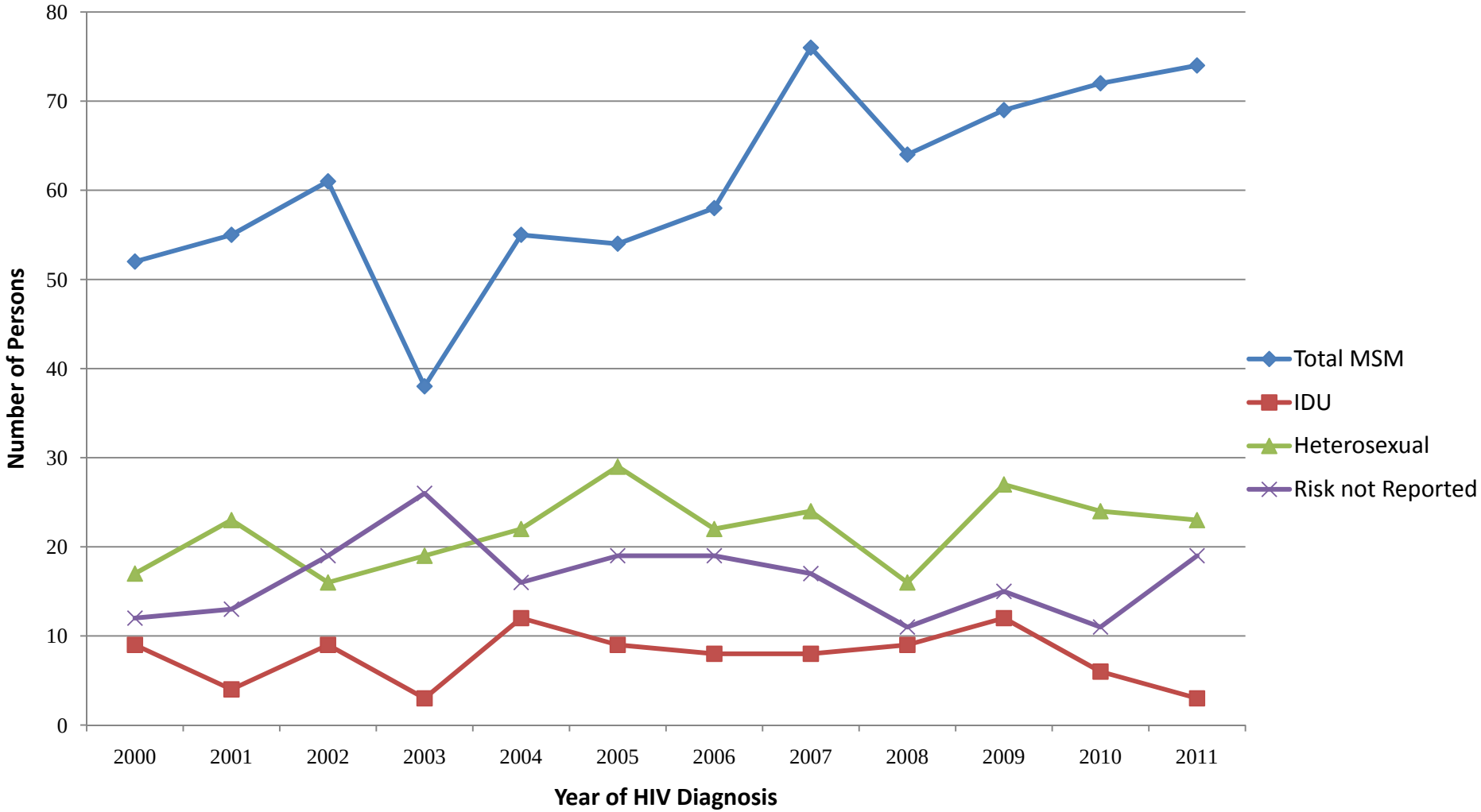


Persons Living with HIV/AIDS by Race and Ethnicity by Gender on December 31, 2011: Persons per 100,000 Population




Diagnoses of Adult HIV Infection by Exposure Category: 2000 through 2011
Number of Persons
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
Year of HIV Diagnosis
MSM
IDU
MSM/IDU
Heterosexual
Risk not Reported

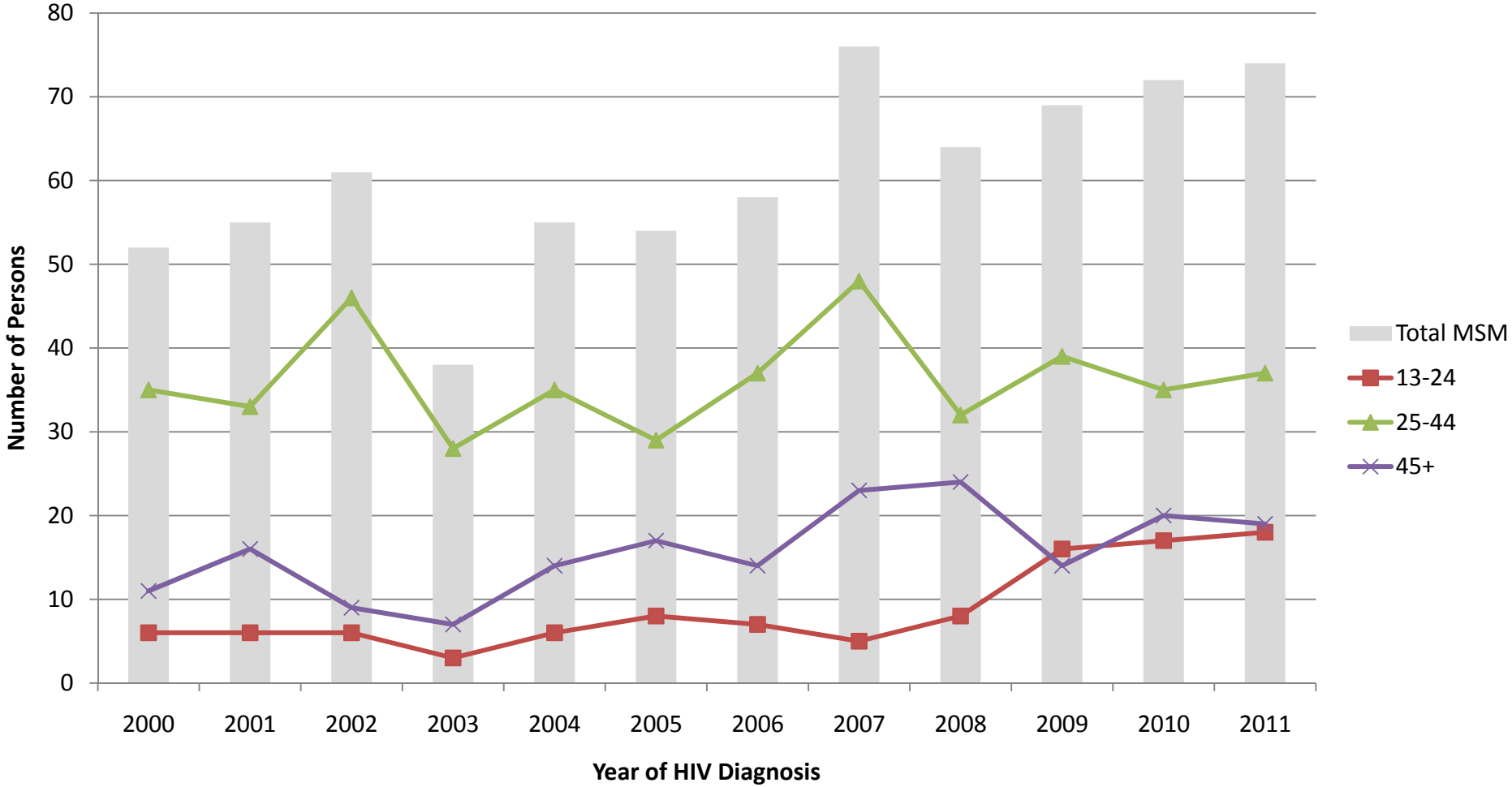
Diagnoses of Adult HIV Infection by Exposure Category where Total MSM = MSM and MSM/IDU Combined: 2000 through 2011



IDPH Bureau of HIV, STD, and Hepatitis

Diagnoses of HIV Infection in MSM by Age in Years at Diagnosis: 2000 through 2011

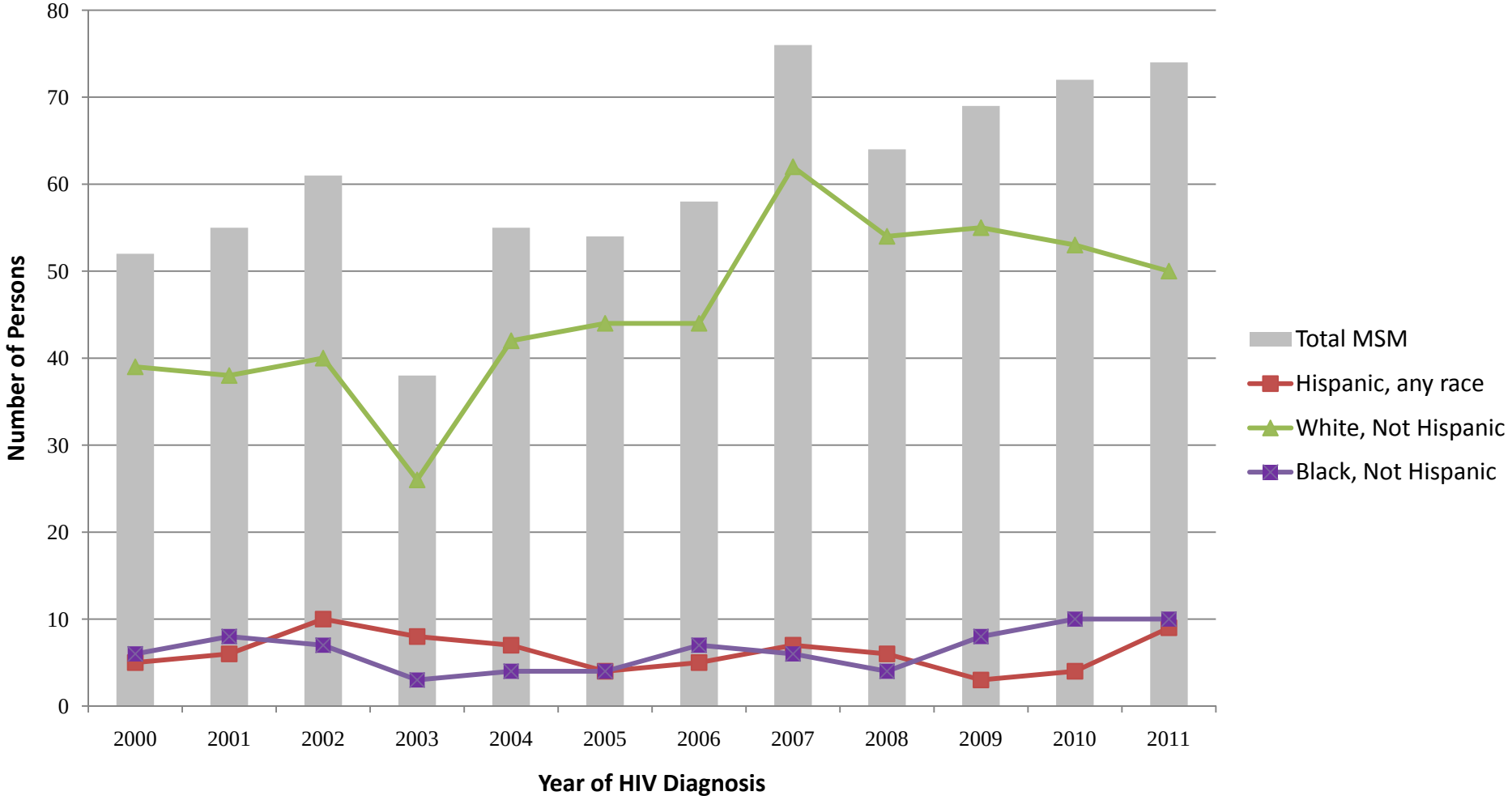
(Total MSM = MSM and MSM/IDU Combined)



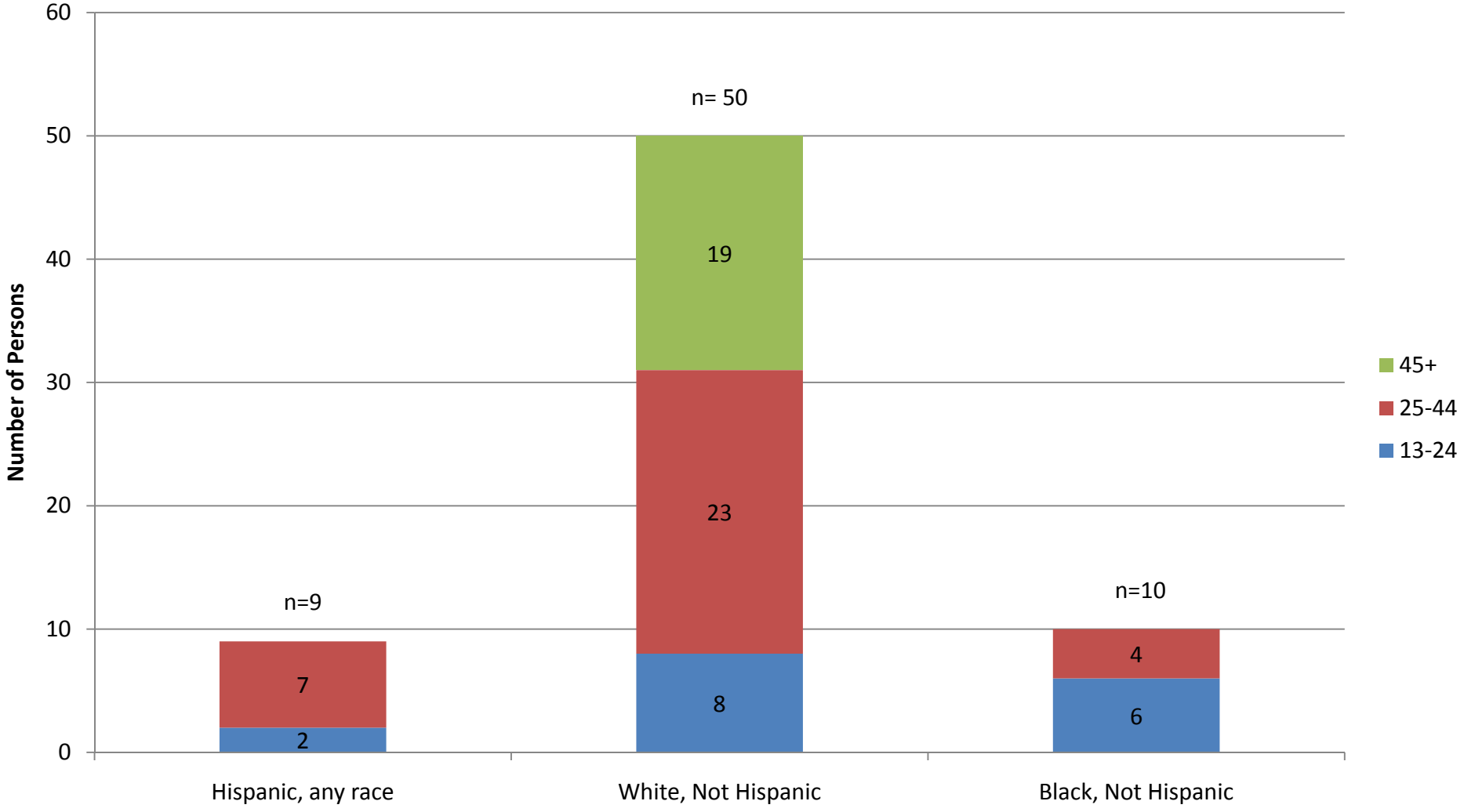
IDPH Bureau of HIV, STD, and Hepatitis

Diagnoses of HIV Infection in MSM for Selected Races and Ethnicities: 2000 through 2011

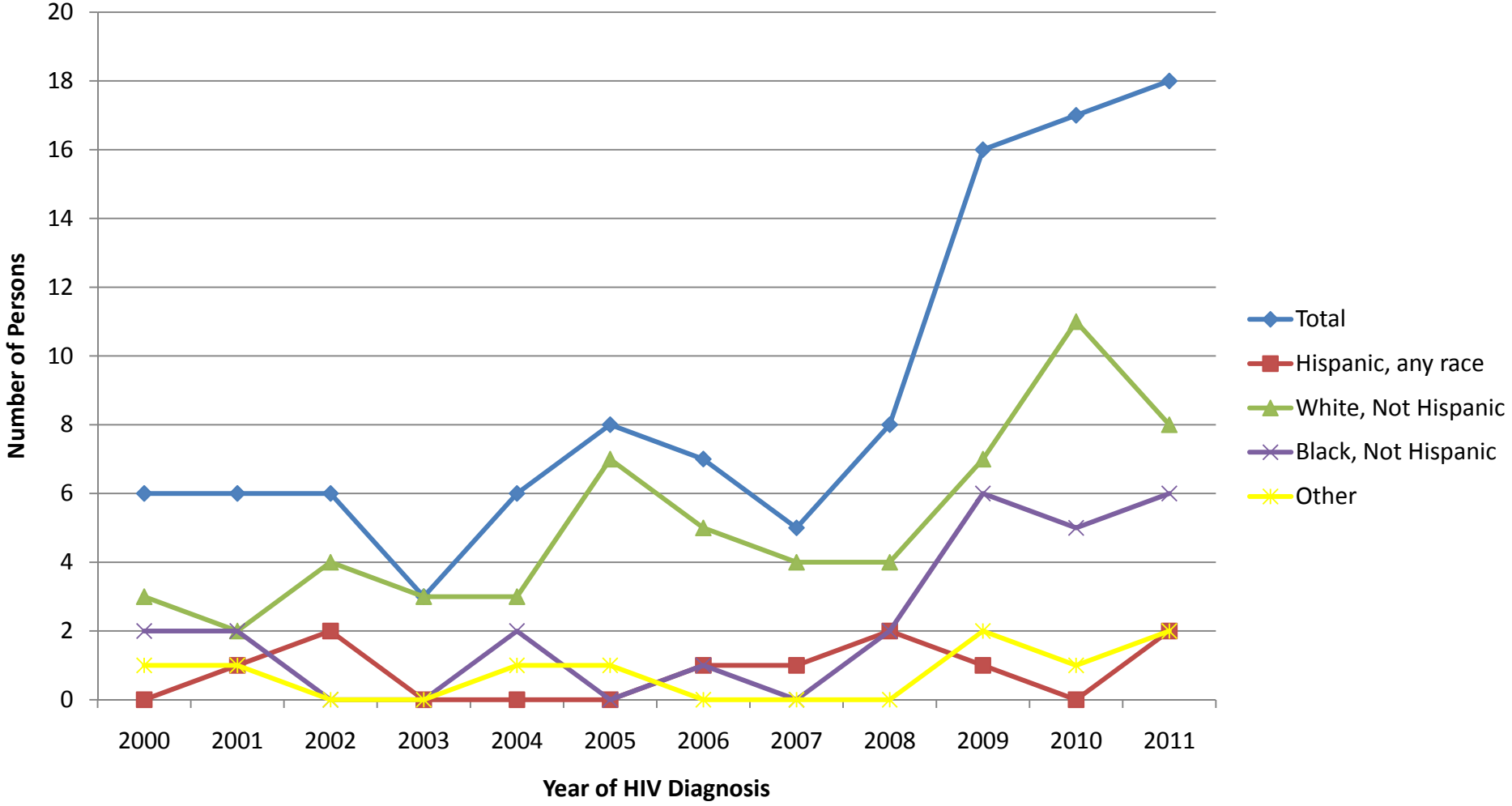
(Total MSM = MSM and MSM/IDU Combined)



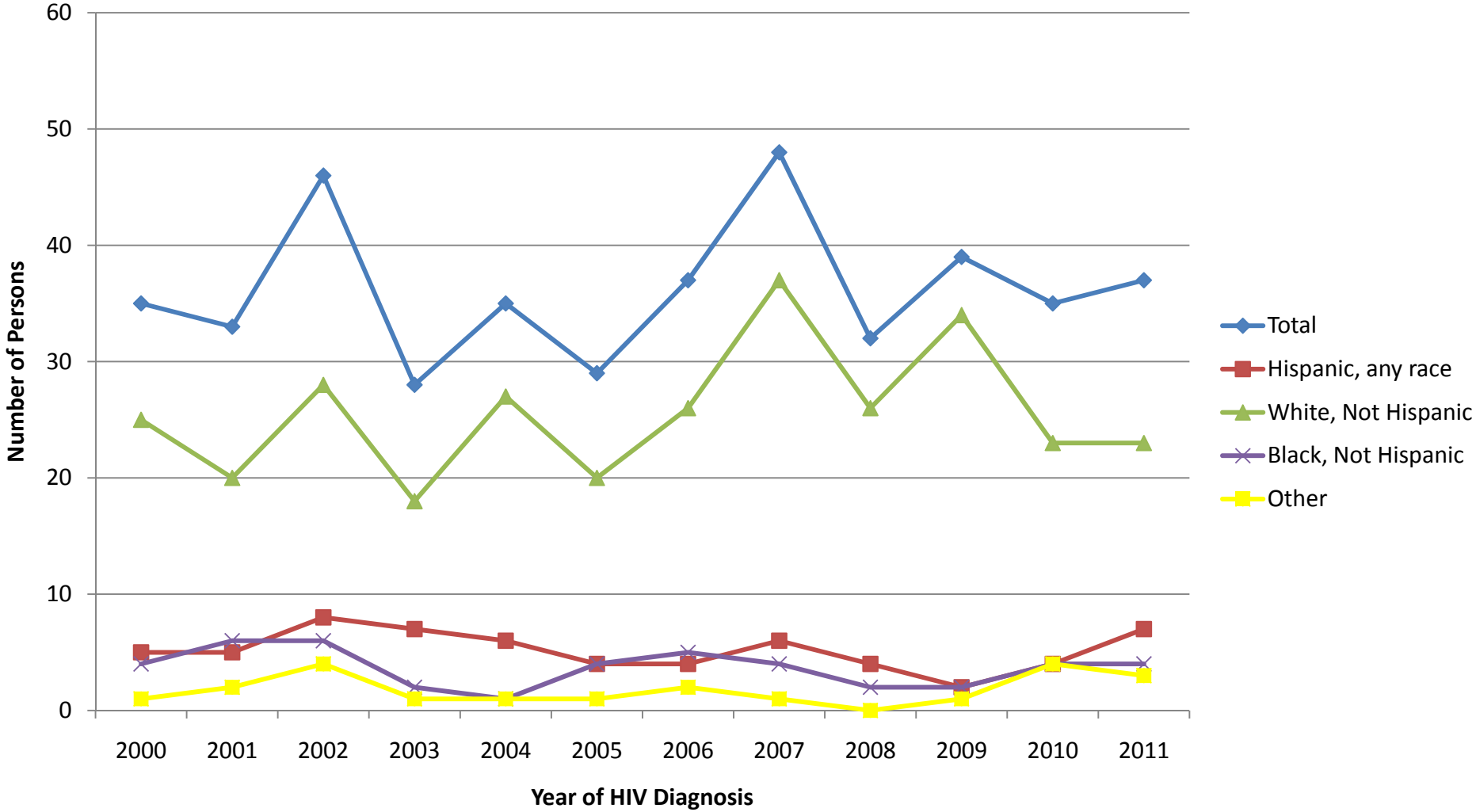
Diagnoses of HIV Infection in MSM by Age in Years at Diagnosis for Selected Races and Ethnicities: 2011



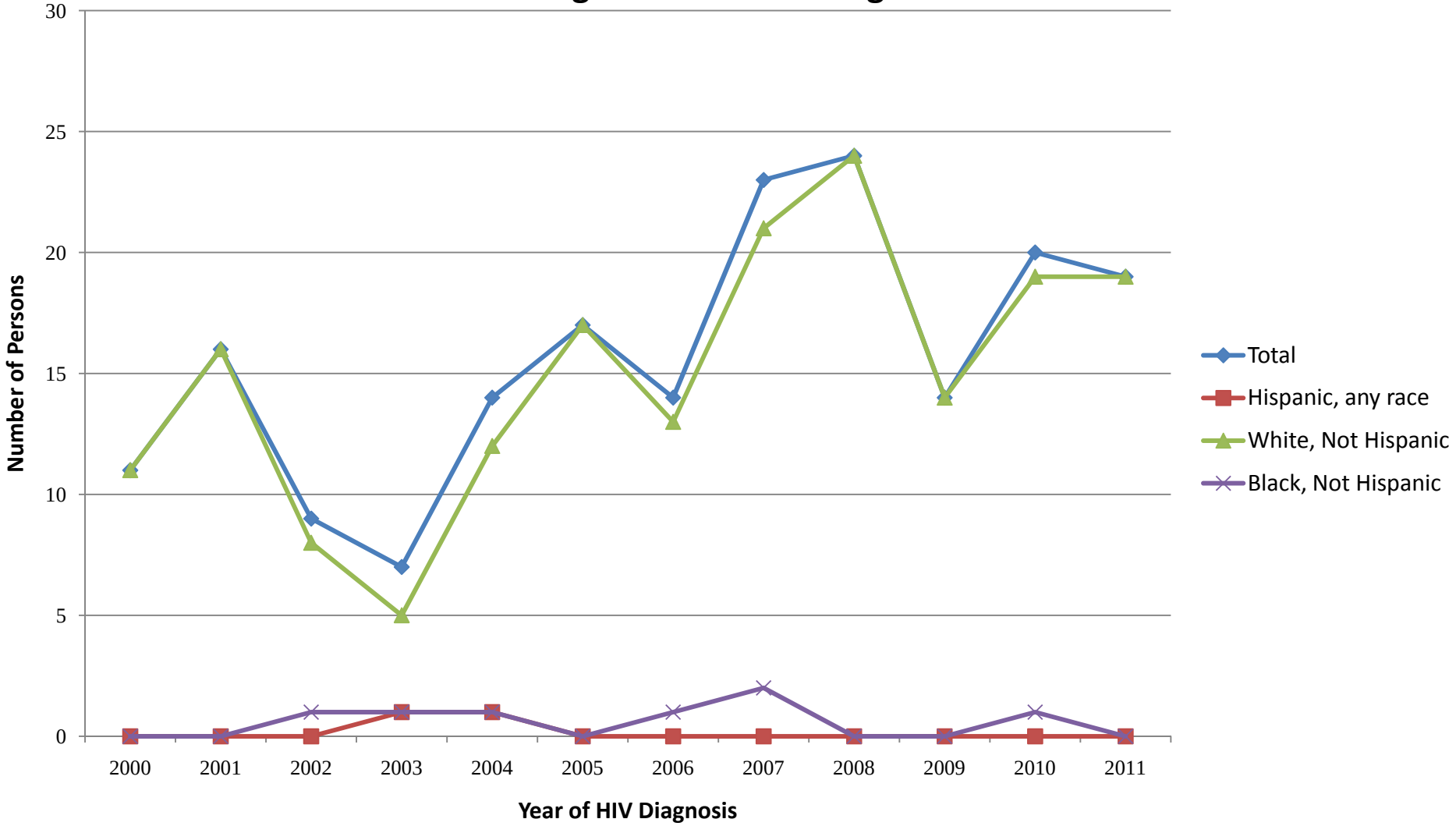
Diagnoses of HIV Infection by Race and Ethnicity among MSM Age 13-24 Years at Diagnosis: 2000 through 2011



Diagnoses of HIV Infection by Race and Ethnicity among MSM Age 25-44 Years at Diagnosis: 2000 through 2012

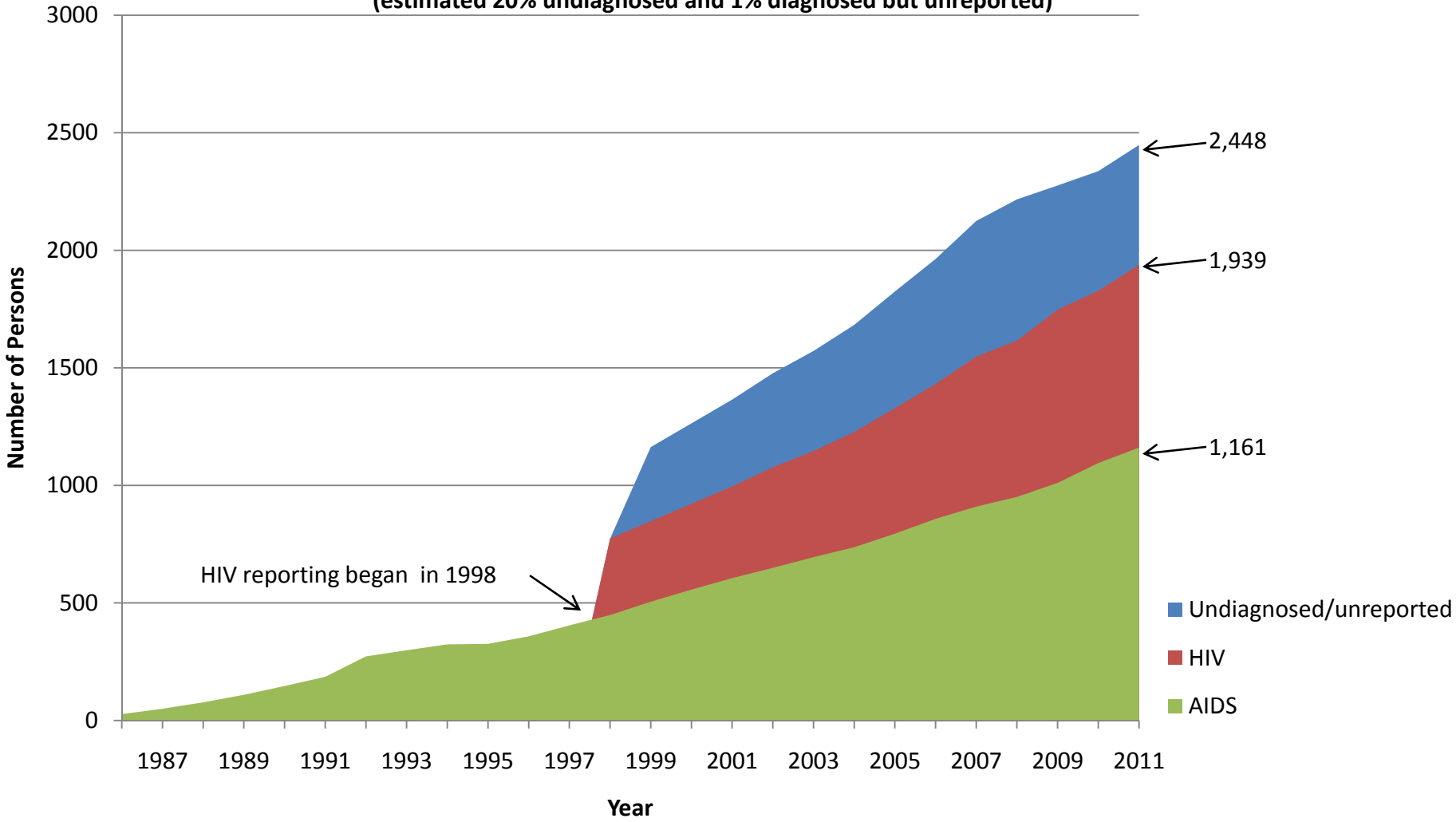


Diagnoses of HIV Infection by Race and Ethnicity among MSM Age 45+ Years at Diagnosis: 2000 through 2011

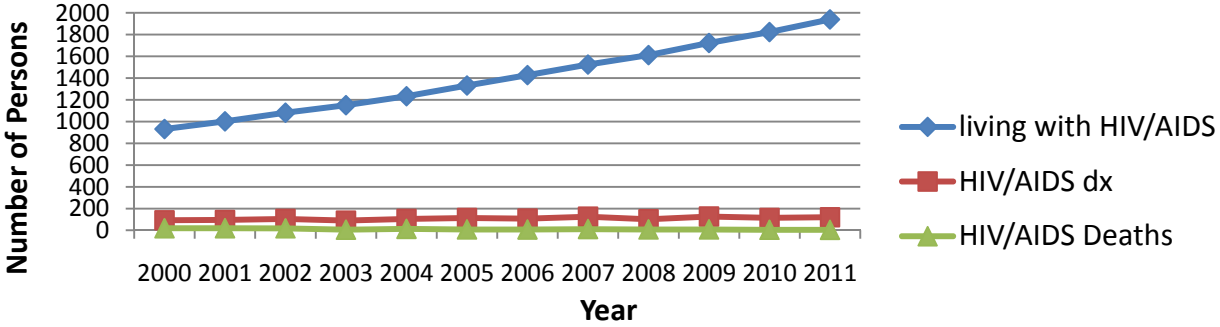


Estimated Number of Persons Living with HIV or AIDS in Iowa on December 31 of Each Year: 1987 through 2011

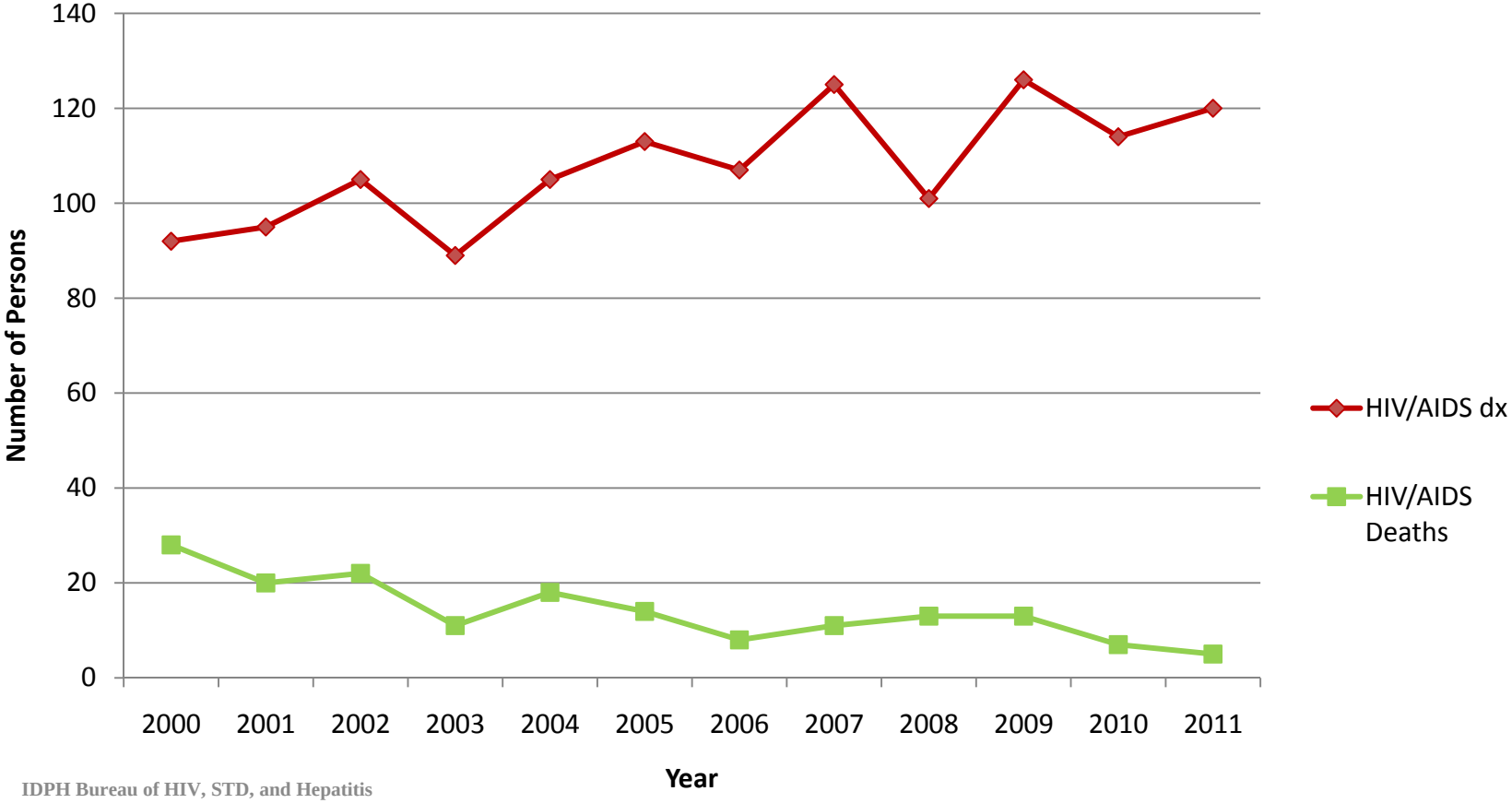
(estimated 20% undiagnosed and 1% diagnosed but unreported)



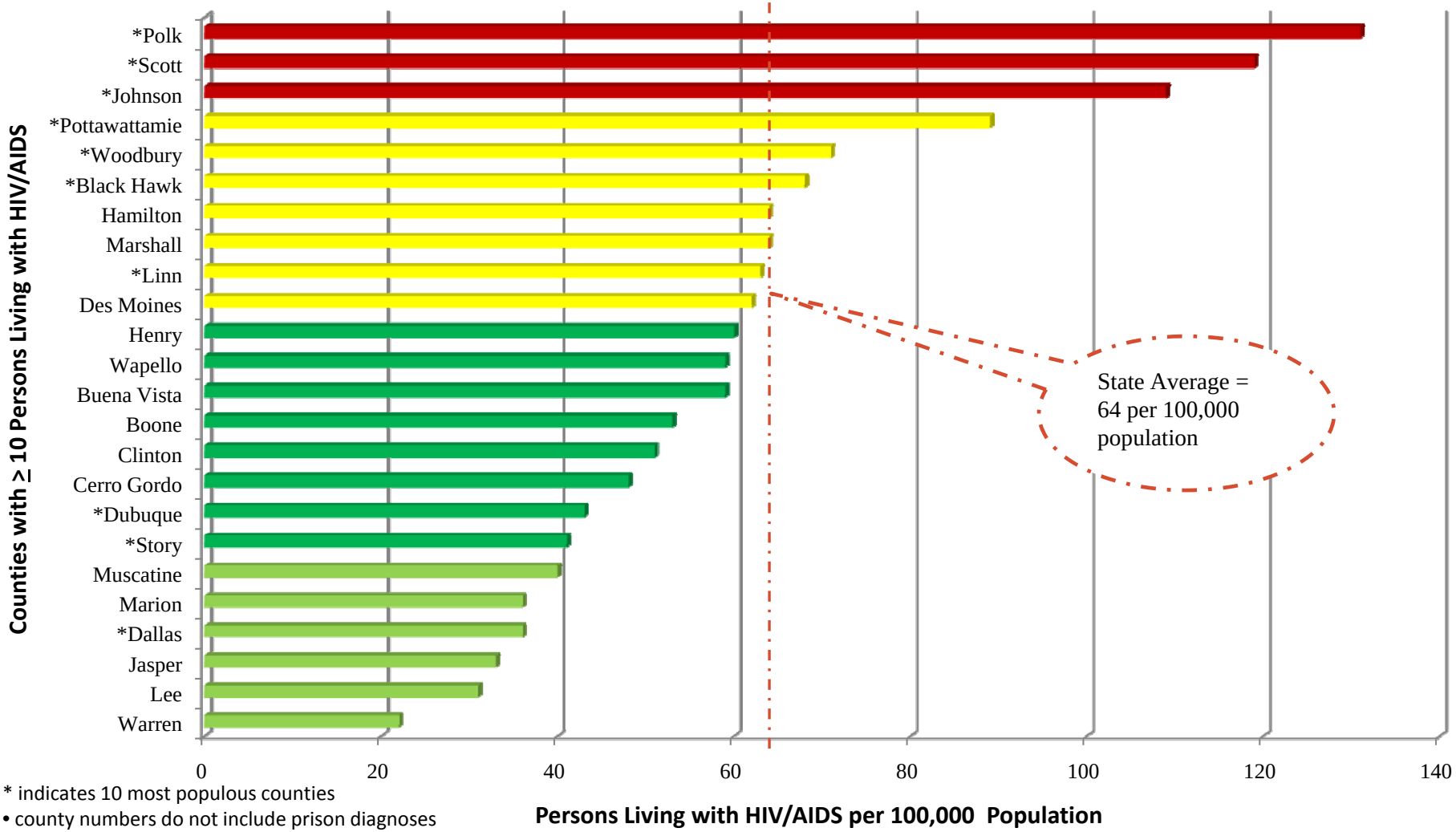
HIV/AIDS Diagnoses, HIV/AIDS Prevalence , and Deaths (from any cause) of Persons with HIV/AIDS: 2000 through 2011



HIV/AIDS Diagnoses and Deaths (from any cause): of Persons with HIV/AIDS: 2000 through 2011

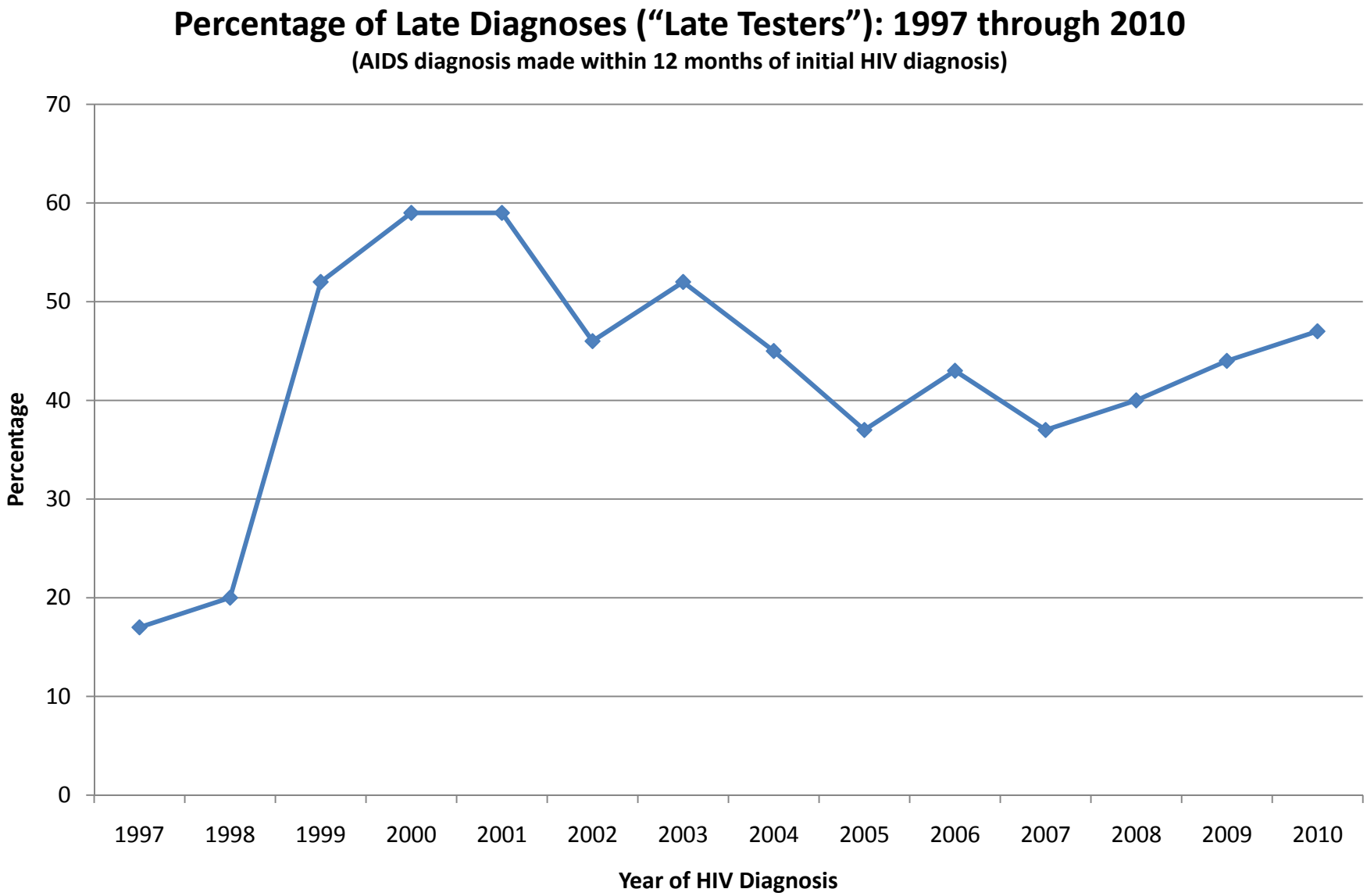


Prevalence of Diagnosed HIV/AIDS by County of Residence at Diagnosis: Persons Living with HIV/AIDS of December 31, 2011



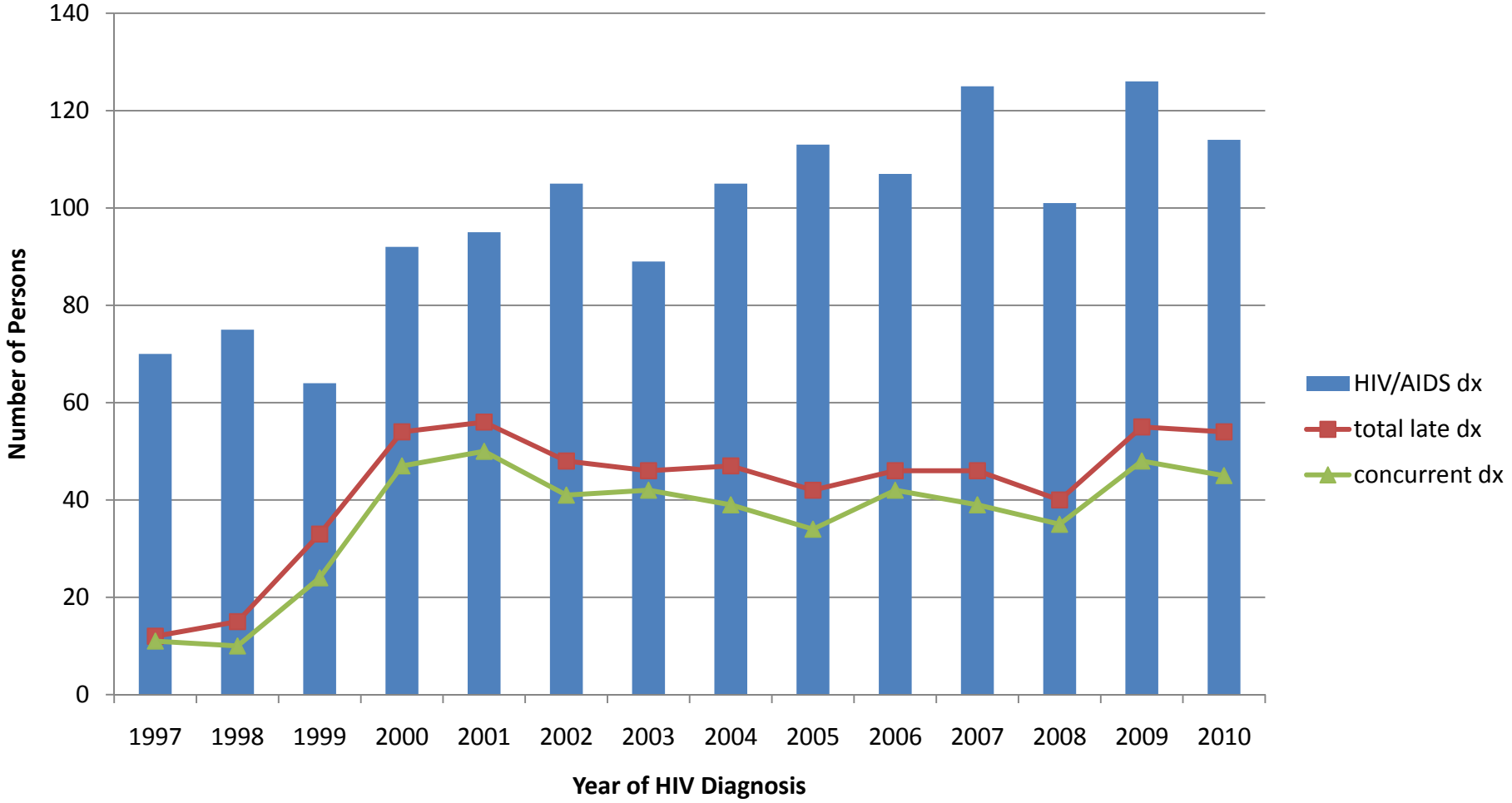
* indicates 10 most populous counties

- county numbers do not include prison diagnoses
- population data from 2010 U.S. Census

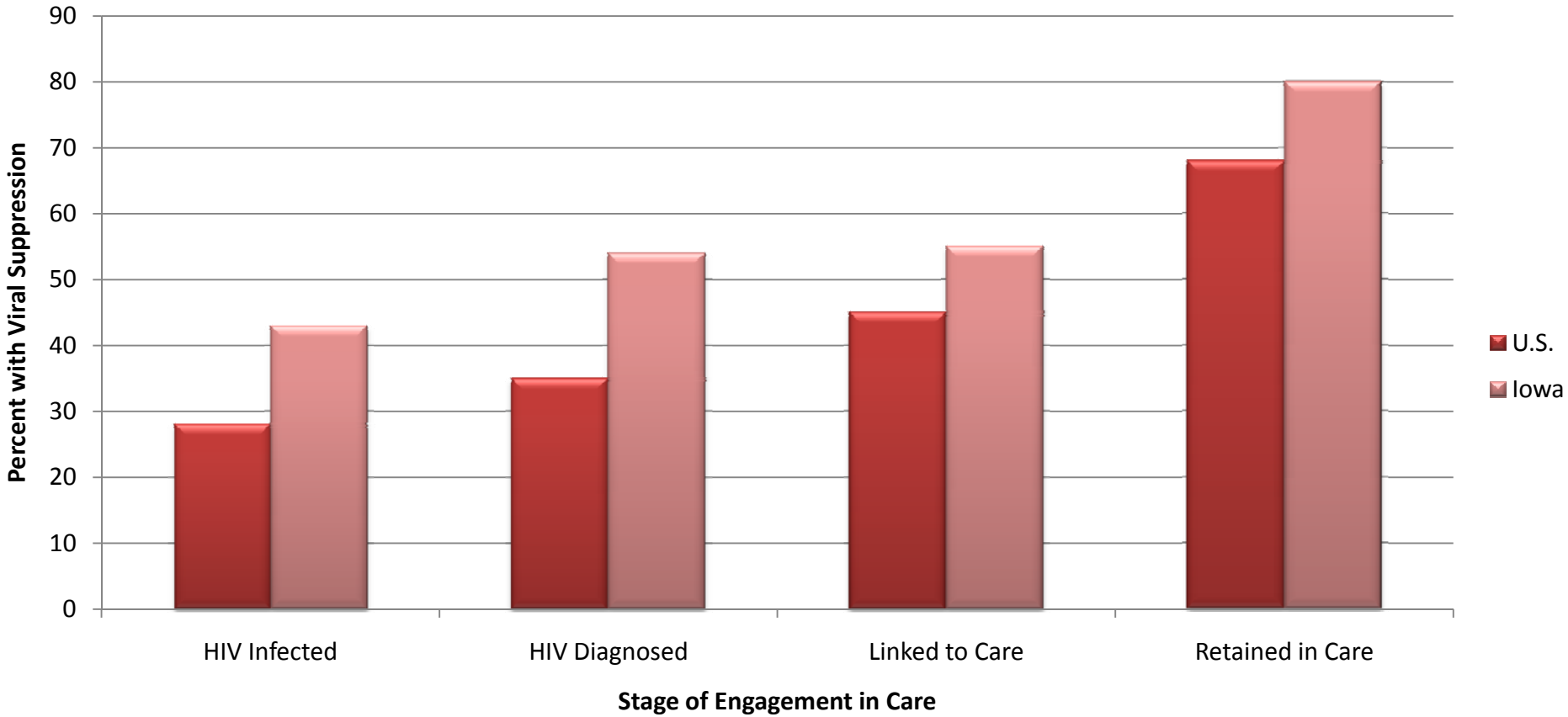

Percentage of Late Diagnoses ("Late Testers"): 1997 through 2010
(AIDS diagnosis made within 12 months of initial HIV diagnosis)
Percentage
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
Year of HIV Diagnosis

Late and Concurrent AIDS Diagnoses and Diagnoses of HIV Infection: 1997 through 2010

(late diagnosis (dx) = AIDS diagnosis within 12 months of initial HIV diagnosis)
(concurrent diagnosis (dx) = AIDS diagnosis at time of initial HIV diagnosis)



Comparison of Iowa and United States Data: Percentage of Persons with a Suppressed Viral Load (≤ 200 copies/ml) by Stage of Engagement in Care



- U.S. data are for 2008: CDC. *Vital signs: HIV prevention through care and treatment – United States. MMWR 2011:60(47);1618-1623.*
- Iowa data are based on the diagnosed number of persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) as of12/31/2010 (97% of those persons had been linked to care at some time and 69% of those linked to care had been retained in care.)
- HIV Infected: assumes 20% of HIV infected persons are undiagnosed

Summary

- **120 new HIV diagnoses in 2011, 6 more than in 2010 and 5 more than five-year average of 115; increase of 3+ per year since 2000**

- **Percentage of males (83%) to females (17%) consistent with five-year average**

- **Females younger than males at diagnosis. Median ages: females = 31 years; males = 35 years**

- **25 to 44 year olds still largest group (over half of new diagnoses)**

- **Dramatic increase in number of 13 to 24 year olds; 28 diagnoses in 2011; more than tripled since 2003 (8→28); more than doubled since 2007 (12→28); 21 males and 7 females**

Summary

- **Proportions of diagnoses in 2011 among persons of color were much greater than their representation in the general population; blacks/African Americans 9 times more likely to be diagnosed than whites; Hispanics 3.3 times more likely than whites to be diagnosed with HIV**

- **Increase in diagnoses among Hispanics, but slight decrease among black/African Americans**

- **22% of diagnoses in 2011 were among foreign born, up from the five-year average of 15%; Hispanics accounted for the largest proportion (44%) of diagnoses among foreign born**

- **Highest prevalence (number of persons living with HIV/AIDS per 100,000 population) is among black/ African American males, followed in order by black/African American females and Hispanic males**

Summary

- **Male-to-male sex (MSM and MSM/IDU combined) continued to account for more than half (62%) of all exposures and three-fourths of male exposures to HIV**

- **There were 1,939 persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) at the end of 2011, an increase of 111 from a year earlier. When undiagnosed and diagnosed but unreported persons are taken into account, there may be as many as 2,448 PLWHA**

- **At the end of 2011, HIV/AIDS prevalence for the state was 64 per 100,000 population; three counties were at or above 100 per 100,000 population (equal to 0.1% prevalence)**

- **Late diagnoses (AIDS diagnosed within a year of initial HIV diagnosis) as a percentage of new HIV diagnoses have been steadily increasing, from 37% in 2007 to 47% in 2010. Most of these diagnoses have been concurrent (AIDS diagnosed at time of initial AIDS diagnosis)**

Summary

- **Persons with suppressed viral loads are less likely to transmit HIV. Identifying HIV-infected persons, linking them to care, and retaining them in care are central elements of the "treatment as prevention" strategy.**

- **Of those HIV-infected Iowans in care, about 80% have a suppressed (≤ 200 copies/ml) viral load. This compares to about 68% nationally.**

- **Of those Iowa PLWHA at the end of 2010, about 97% had been linked to care at some time. Of those linked to care, about 69% had been retained in care.**

A BIG SHOUT OUT

AND

MANY THANKS TO ALAGIE "AL" JATTA, MS, FOR ANALYZING THE DATA AND CREATING AN INITIAL SLIDE SET!

Thank you!

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515-242-5141