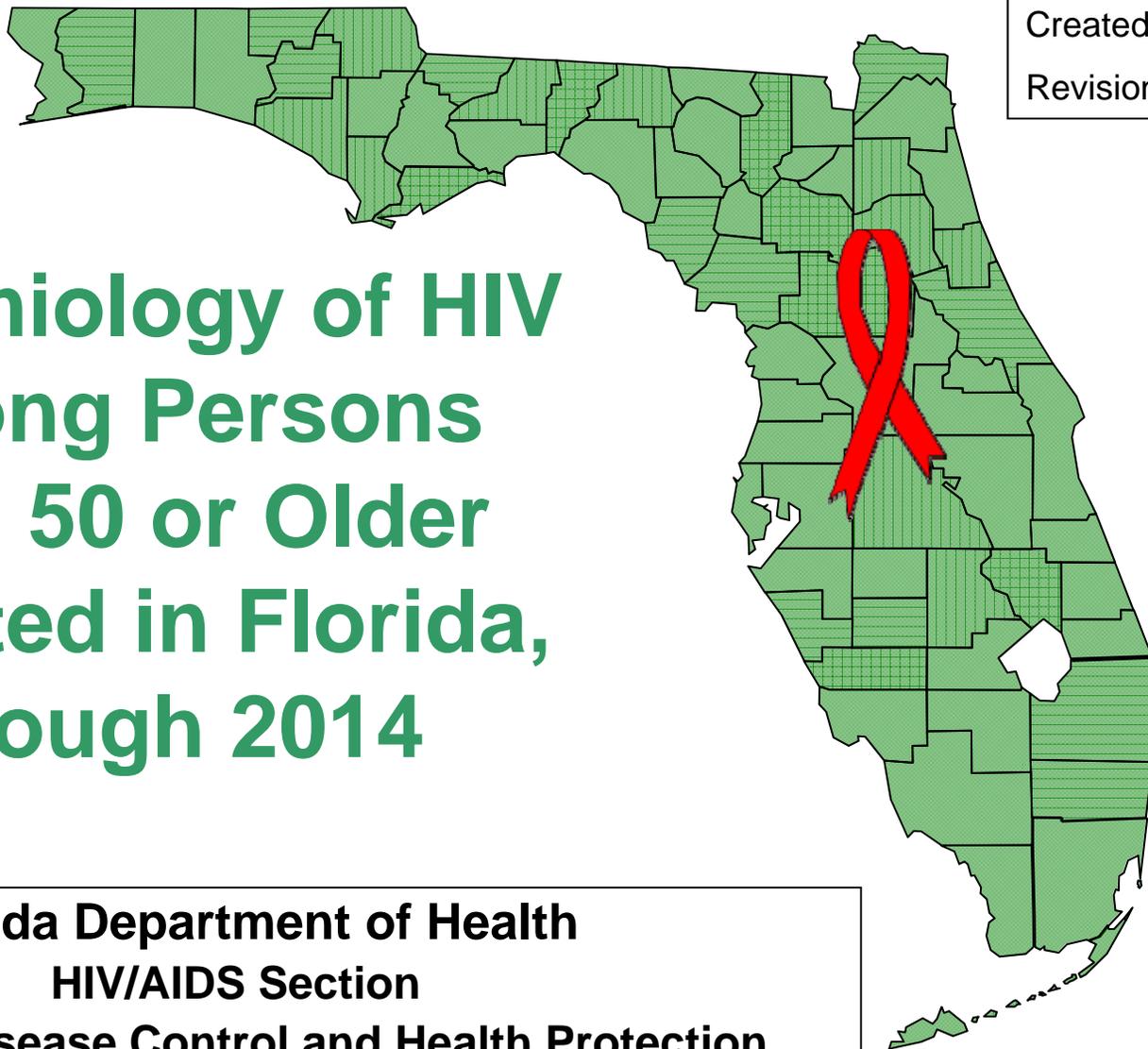


To protect, promote and improve the health of all people in Florida through integrated state, county, and community efforts.

Created: 12/04/14

Revision: 10/30/15

Epidemiology of HIV Among Persons Aged 50 or Older Reported in Florida, Through 2014



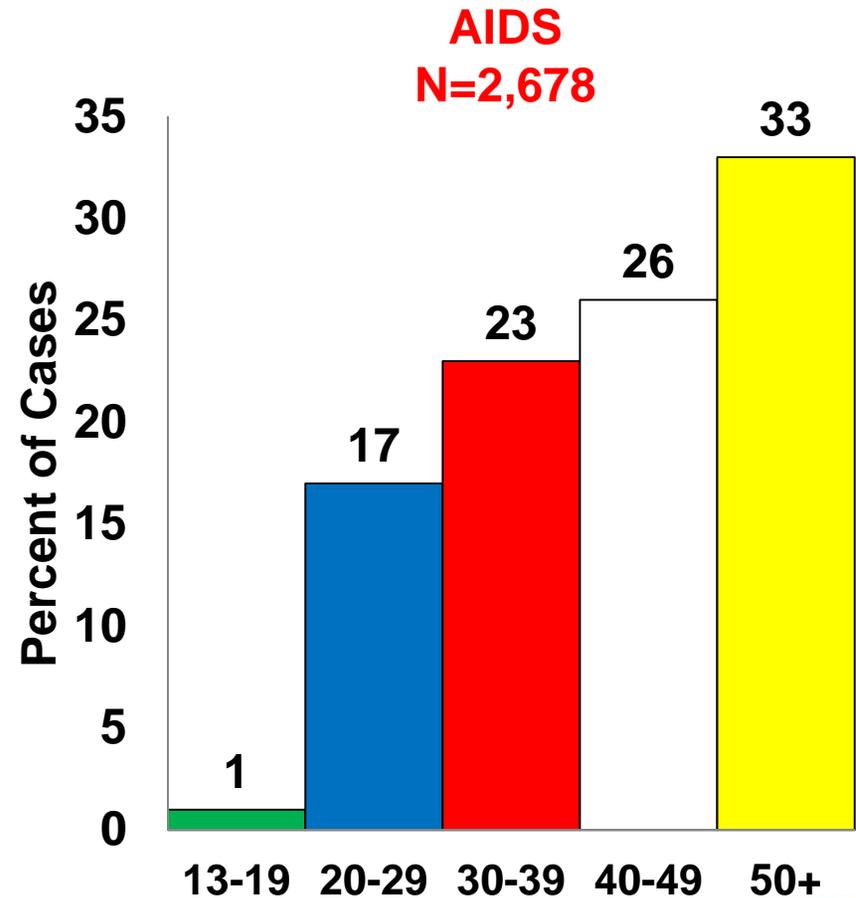
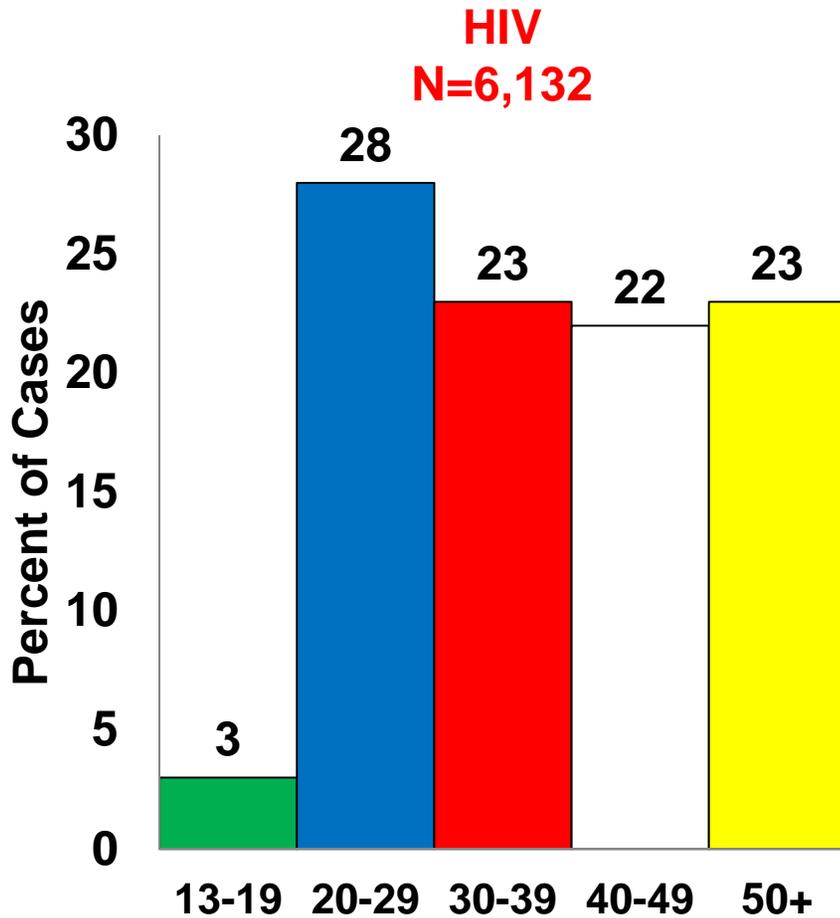
Florida Department of Health
HIV/AIDS Section
Division of Disease Control and Health Protection
Annual data trends as of 12/31/2014
Living (Prevalence) data as of 06/30/2015



HIV and AIDS Case Data

- Ⓡ Adult cases represent ages 13 or older, pediatric cases are those under the age of 13. For data by year, the age is by age of diagnosis. For living data, the age is by current age at the end of the most recent calendar year, regardless of age at diagnosis.**
- Ⓡ Unless otherwise noted, whites are non-Hispanic and blacks are non-Hispanic.**
- Ⓡ Total statewide data will include Department of Correction Cases (DOC) unless otherwise noted. County data will exclude DOC cases.**
- Ⓡ HIV prevalence data are generated later in the year, usually in July, when most of the “expected” death data are complete.**

Adult HIV Infection and AIDS Cases, by Age Group at Diagnosis, Reported in 2014, Florida



Note: HIV cases tend to be younger than AIDS cases. HIV cases tend to reflect more recent transmission than AIDS cases, and thus present a more current picture of the epidemic.

Adult HIV Infection Cases by Age Group at Diagnosis, and Year of Report, 2005-2014, Florida

Year	Age 13-39		Age 40-49		Age 50+		Total
	Cases	% Total	Cases	% Total	Cases	% Total	Cases
2005	3,646	53%	1,993	29%	1,214	18%	6,853
2006	3,539	54%	1,981	30%	1,078	16%	6,598
2007	3,518	53%	1,903	28%	1,267	19%	6,688
2008	3,835	50%	2,277	30%	1,601	21%	7,713
2009	2,844	52%	1,509	28%	1,130	21%	5,483
2010	2,548	52%	1,267	26%	1,058	22%	4,873
2011	2,666	54%	1,205	24%	1,110	22%	4,981
2012	2,419	54%	1,092	24%	983	22%	4,494
2013	2,884	53%	1,314	24%	1,248	23%	5,446
2014	3,323	54%	1,375	22%	1,434	23%	6,132

Newly reported HIV cases among persons age 50 or older increased by 5 percentage points from 2005 (18% of total) to 2014 (23% of total). In contrast, newly reported cases among persons age 40-49 decreased over this same time period by 7 percentage points. Over the past ten years, persons aged 13-39 continue to represent the majority of cases.



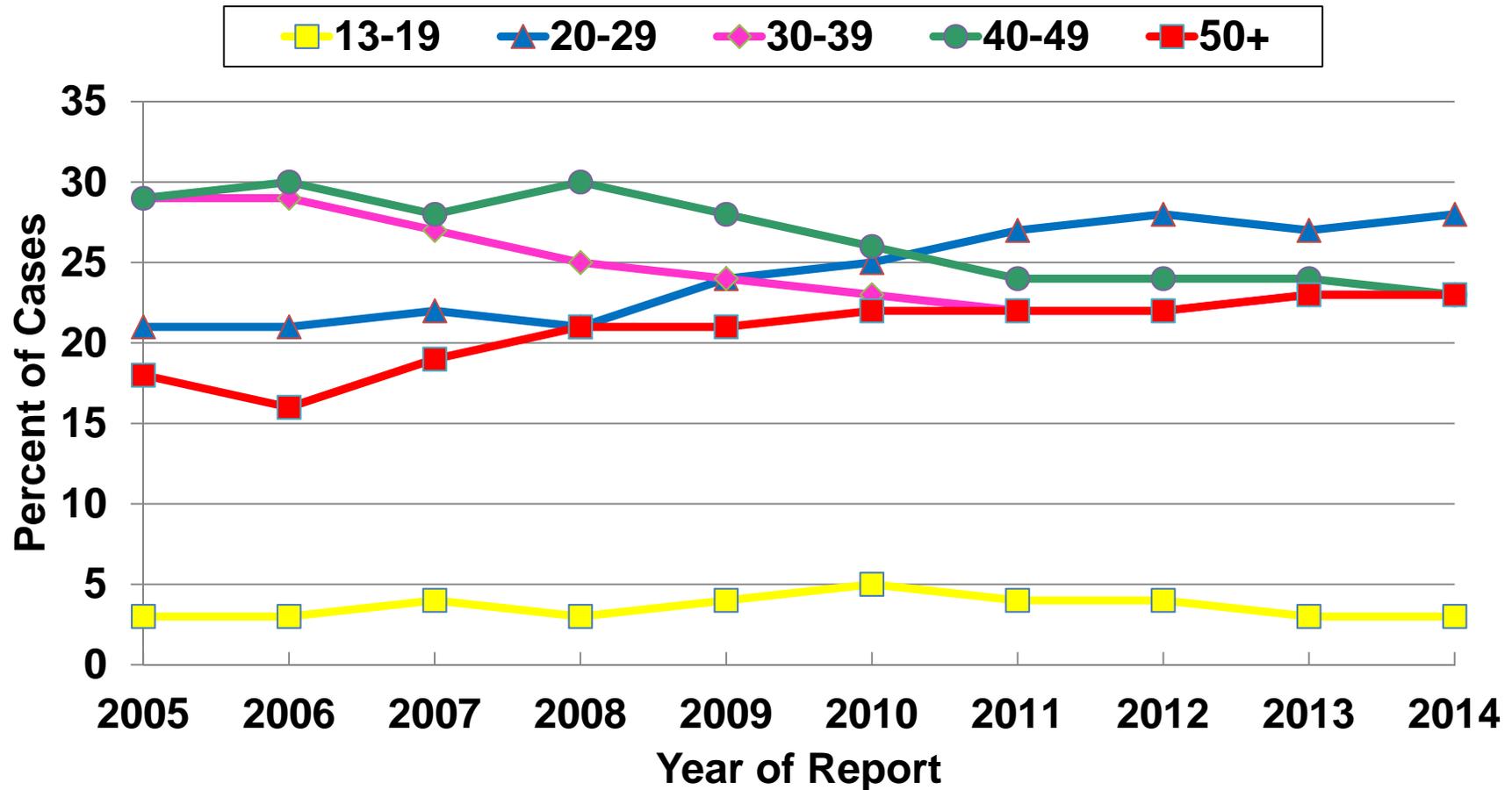
Adult AIDS Cases by Age Group at Diagnosis, and Year of Report, 2005-2014, Florida

Year	Age 13-39		Age 40-49		Age 50+		Total
	Cases	% Total	Cases	% Total	Cases	% Total	Cases
2005	1,896	41%	1,718	37%	993	22%	4,607
2006	2,014	42%	1,762	37%	1,029	21%	4,805
2007	1,494	41%	1,283	35%	868	24%	3,645
2008	1,833	40%	1,578	34%	1,166	25%	4,577
2009	1,666	41%	1,333	33%	1,021	25%	4,020
2010	1,221	39%	1,040	33%	898	28%	3,159
2011	1,298	40%	1,042	32%	944	29%	3,284
2012	1,108	41%	773	29%	792	30%	2,673
2013	1,270	40%	957	30%	940	30%	3,167
2014	1,093	41%	709	26%	876	33%	2,678

Newly reported AIDS cases among persons age 50 or older increased by 11 percentage points from 2005 (22% of total) to 2014 (33% of total). In contrast, newly reported AIDS cases among persons age 40-49 decreased over this same time period by 11 percentage points. Over the past ten years, persons aged 13-39 continue to represent the majority of cases.



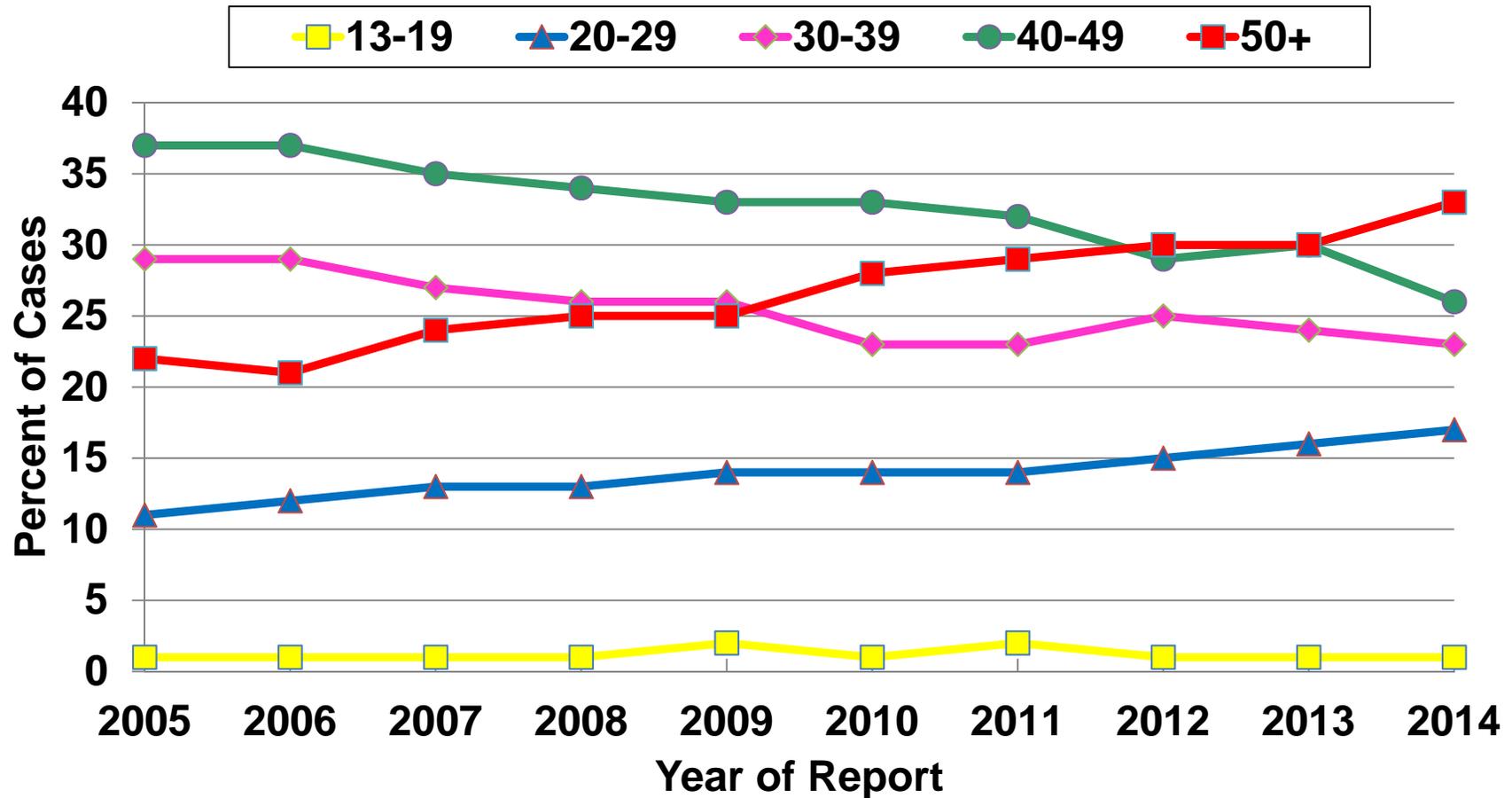
Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Age Group at Diagnosis, and Year of Report, 2005–2014, Florida



Over the past ten years, the proportion of newly reported adult HIV cases among those in the 20-29 and 50+ age groups increased by 7 and 5 percentage points, respectively. In contrast, the proportion of newly reported adult HIV cases among those in the 30-39 and 40-49 age groups decreased by 6 percentage points respectively for both, over the same time period.



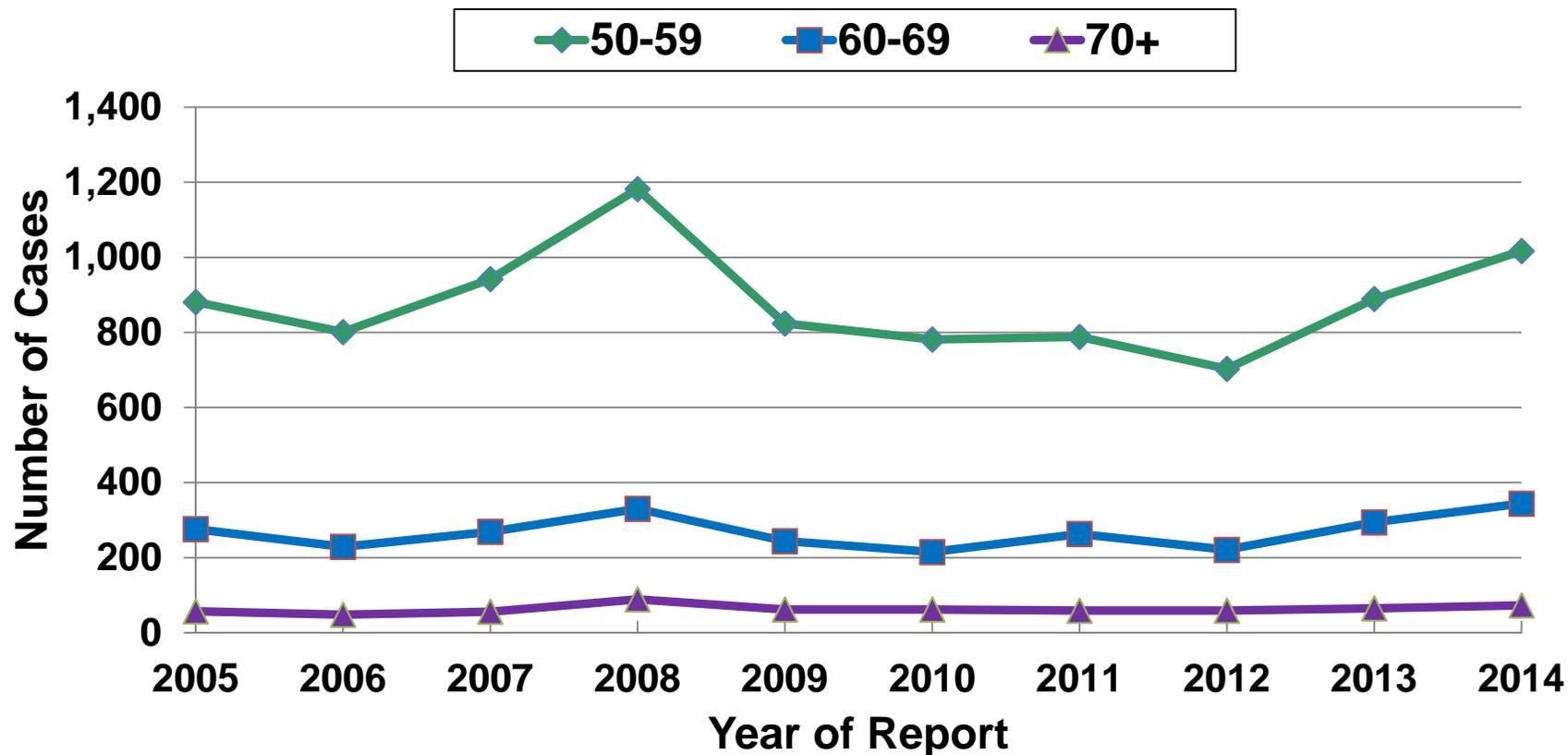
Adult AIDS Cases, by Age Group at Diagnosis, and Year of Report, 2005–2014, Florida



From 2005 to 2014, the proportion of newly reported adult AIDS cases has shown increases for both the 20-29 and 50+ age groups. Over the past ten years, newly reported adult AIDS cases among those in the 20-29 and 50+ age groups have increased by 6 and 11 percentage points respectively. In contrast, decreases were observed among those in the 30-39 (6 percentage points) and 40-49 (11 percentage points) age groups over the same time period.



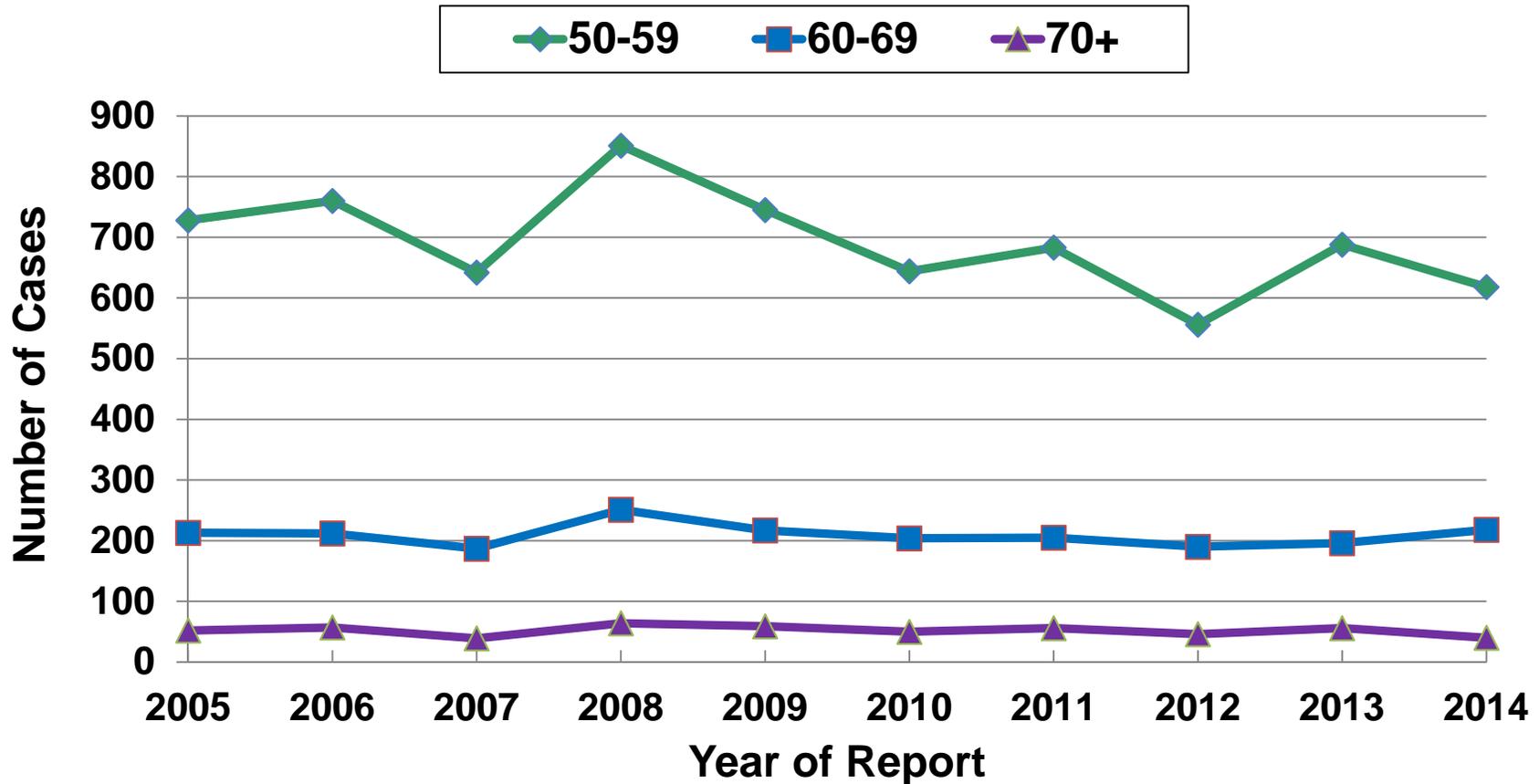
HIV Infection Cases Among Persons Aged 50 or Older, by Age of Diagnosis and Year of Report, 2005-2014, Florida



Changes in reporting laws have caused fluctuations in HIV cases. To elaborate, enhanced reporting laws were implemented in Nov. 2006, and the expansion of electronic lab reporting (ELR) in 2007 led to an artificial peak in HIV cases in 2008 which was subsequently followed by a general decline in reported cases through 2012. Another surge in the expansion of ELR in 2012 was followed by another increase in newly reported cases of HIV infection in 2013. An additional increase was observed in 2014 compared to the previous year. Over the years, the majority of HIV infection cases were among those aged 50-59.



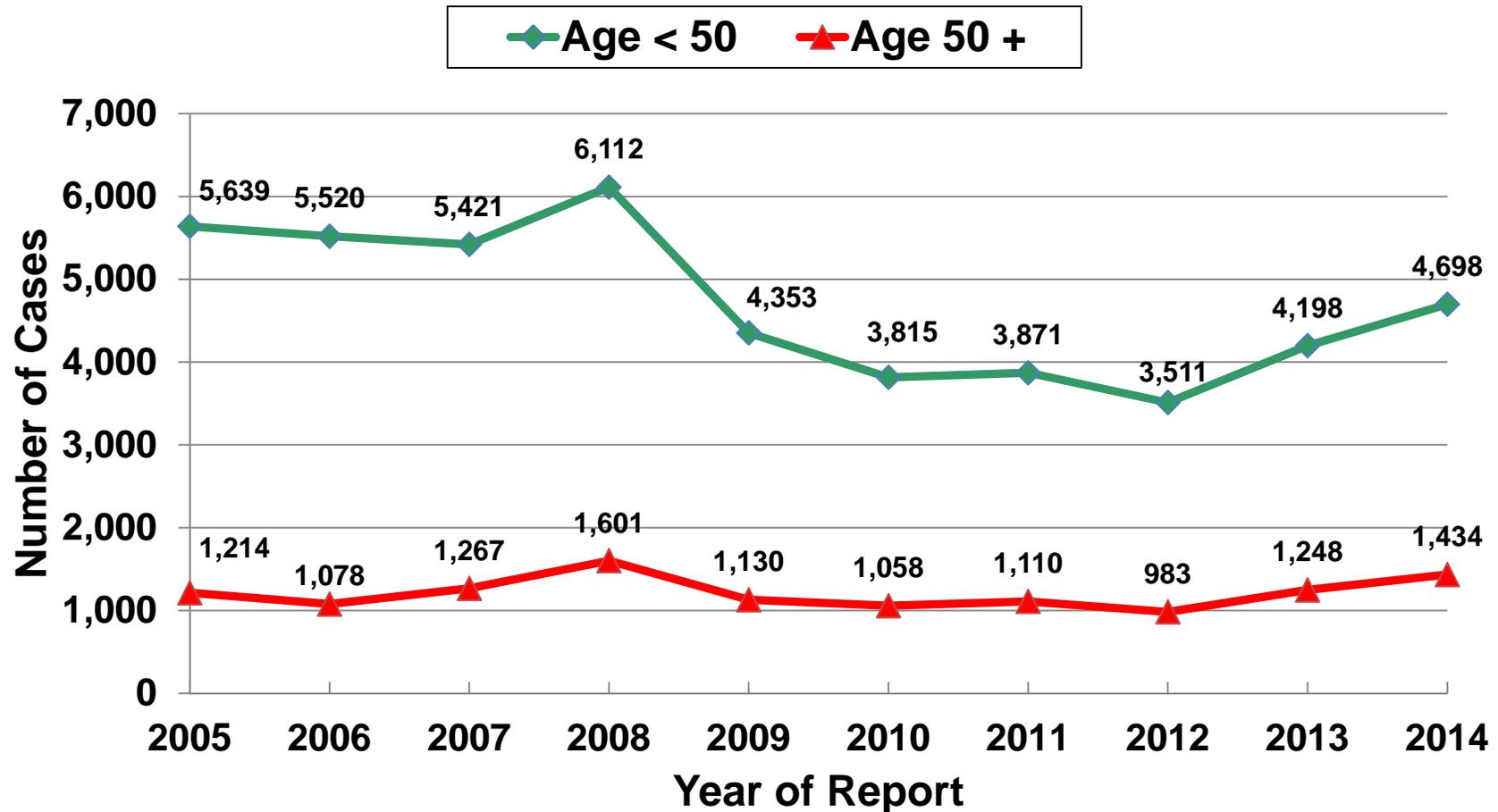
AIDS Cases Among Persons Aged 50 or Older, by Age of Diagnosis and Year of Report, 2005-2014, Florida



From 2005 to 2014, the number of newly diagnosed AIDS cases have decreased among those in the 50-59 (15%) and 70 or older (23%) age group; while cases among those in the 60-69 age group increased by 2%.



Newly Reported HIV Infection Cases by Age Group at Diagnosis, 2005-2014, Florida



Note: The relative increases in cases age 50+ reflect the changing face of the HIV epidemic over time.



Misconceptions About HIV/AIDS Among Persons Aged 50 or Older

- ✚ HIV/AIDS in the United States is generally regarded as a young person's disease.
- ✚ HIV/AIDS heavily affects only those in young adulthood and early middle age.
- ✚ Persons over 50 are not at risk for HIV/AIDS.

SEX DOES NOT END AT 50

***TRUTHS* About HIV/AIDS**

Among Persons Aged 50 or Older

- Ⓡ Older persons with HIV/AIDS are more likely to live alone.**
- Ⓡ Older persons with HIV/AIDS may be at higher risk for social isolation, including depression and social stigma.**
- Ⓡ Older persons with HIV/AIDS are at increased risk for mortality.**

Concerns About Persons Aged 50 or Older

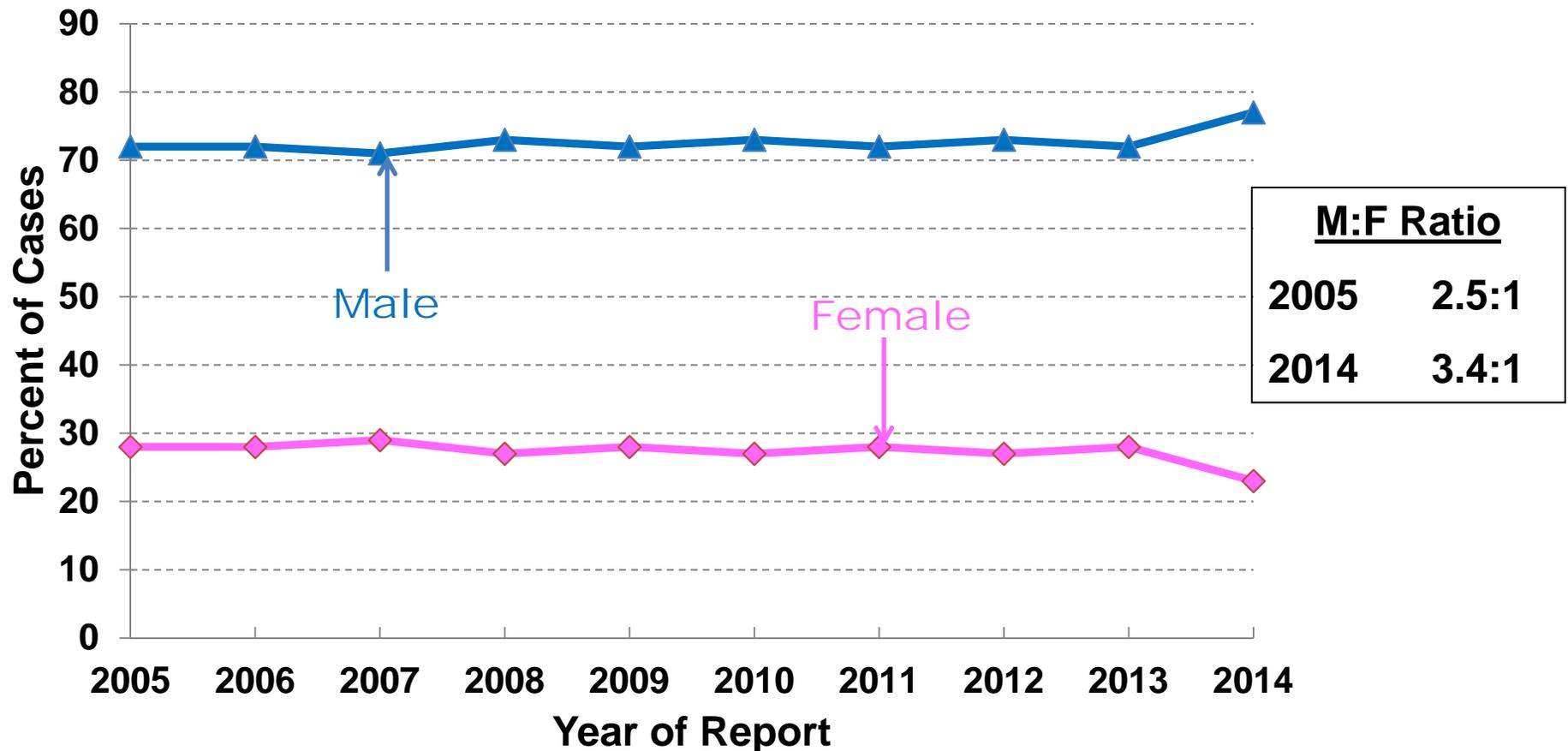
⦿ Which demographic, social and illness factors influence the use of health and social services?



⦿ What factors affect service use among older persons with HIV/AIDS?

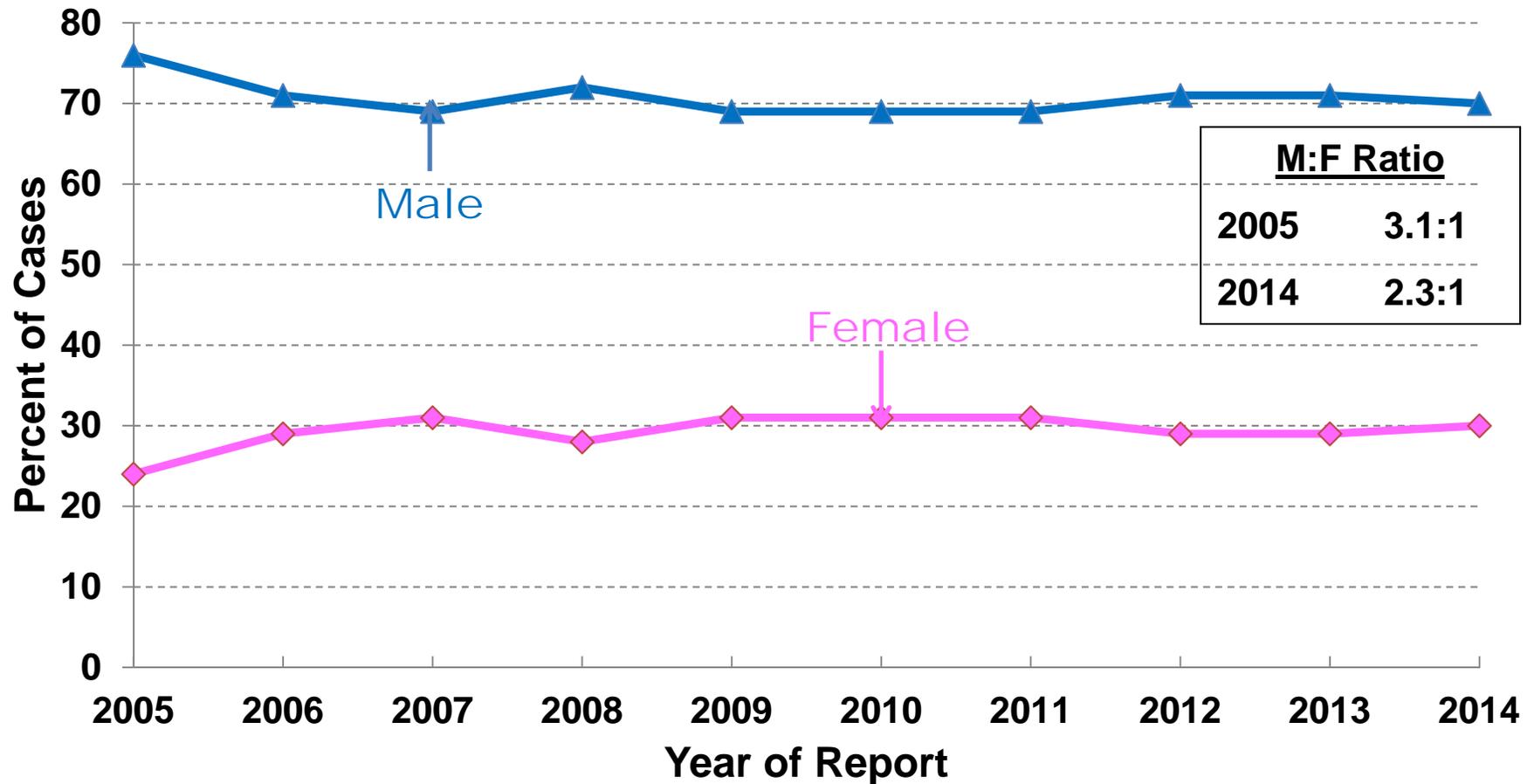
⦿ How do older persons with HIV/AIDS utilize health and social services compared to their younger counterparts?

HIV Infection Cases Among Persons Aged 50 or Older, by Sex and Year of Report, 2005-2014, Florida



Over the past ten years, 71% or more of newly reported HIV cases among persons 50 or older were male. Although annual trends have remained fairly level for most of the years, the male to female ratio increased from 2.5:1 in 2005 to 3.4:1 in 2014.

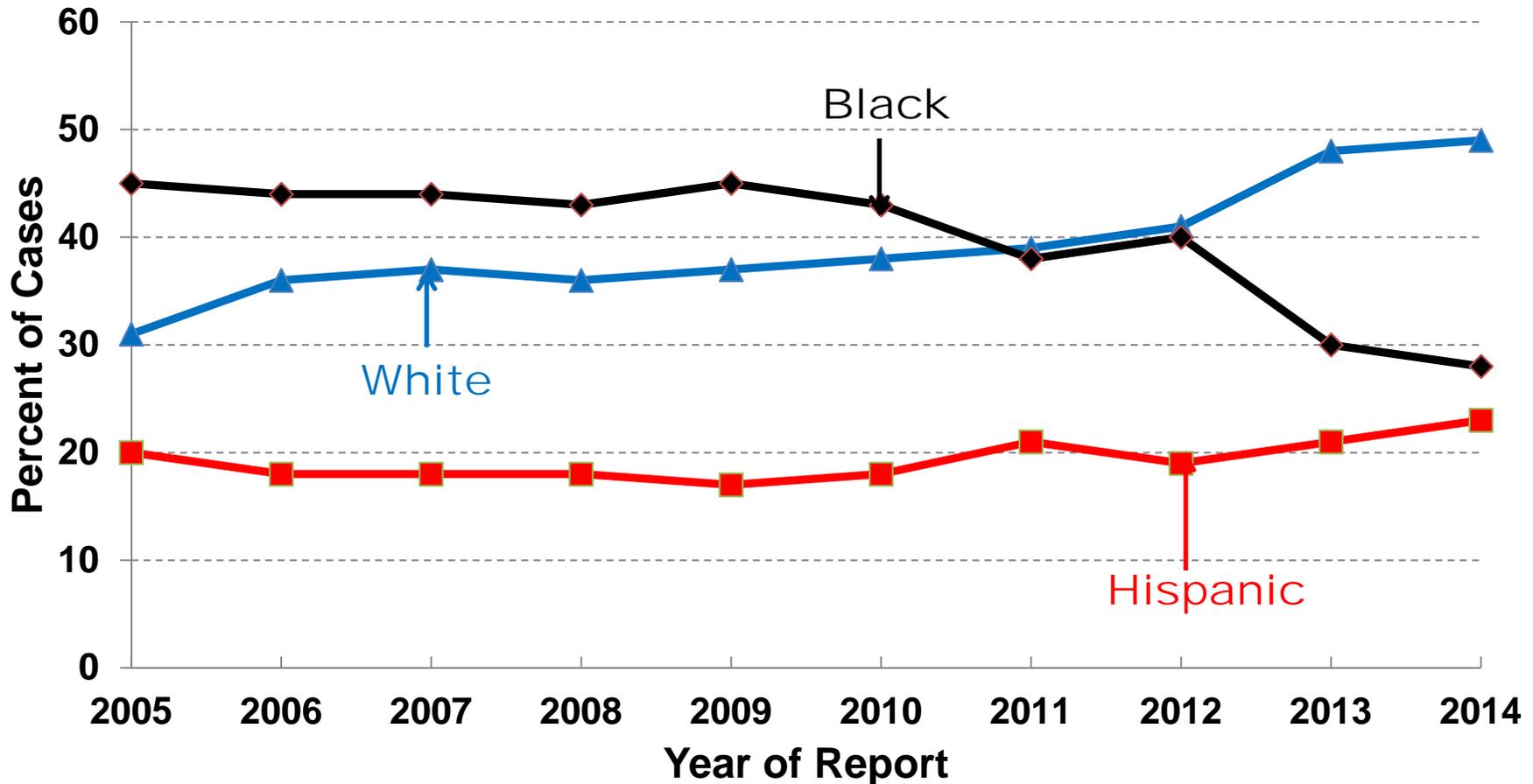
AIDS Cases Among Persons Aged 50 or Older, by Sex and Year of Report, 2005-2014, Florida



Over the past ten years, 69% or more of newly reported AIDS cases among persons 50 or older were male. Although the annual trends have remained fairly level throughout the years, the male to female ratio decreased yielding a male to female ratio of 3.1:1 in 2005 to 2.3:1 in 2014.



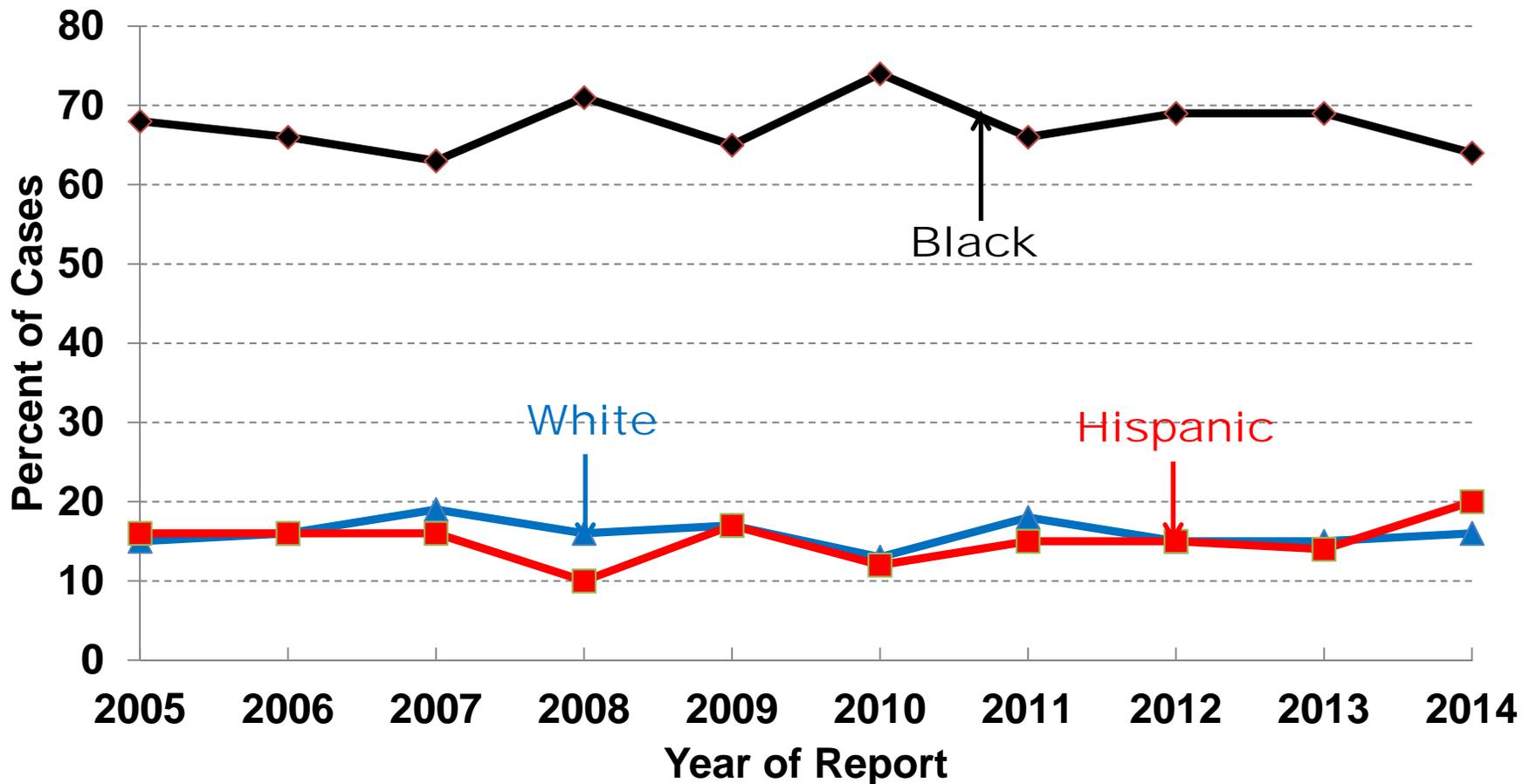
Male HIV Infection Cases Among Persons Aged 50 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report, 2005-2014, Florida



From 2005 to 2014, the proportion of newly reported male HIV cases ages 50 or older decreased by 17 percentage points among black males. In contrast, cases increased among white and Hispanic males by 18 and 3 percentage points respectively during the same time period.



Female HIV Infection Cases Among Persons Aged 50 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report, 2005-2014, Florida



Although white and Hispanic newly reported female HIV cases have fluctuated throughout the years – at times – crossing paths, HIV cases among Hispanic females have increased 4 percentage points from 2005 to 2014, while HIV cases among white females remain fairly level over the years. In contrast, the proportion of newly reported HIV cases among black females age 50 or older decreased 4 percentage points during the same time period.

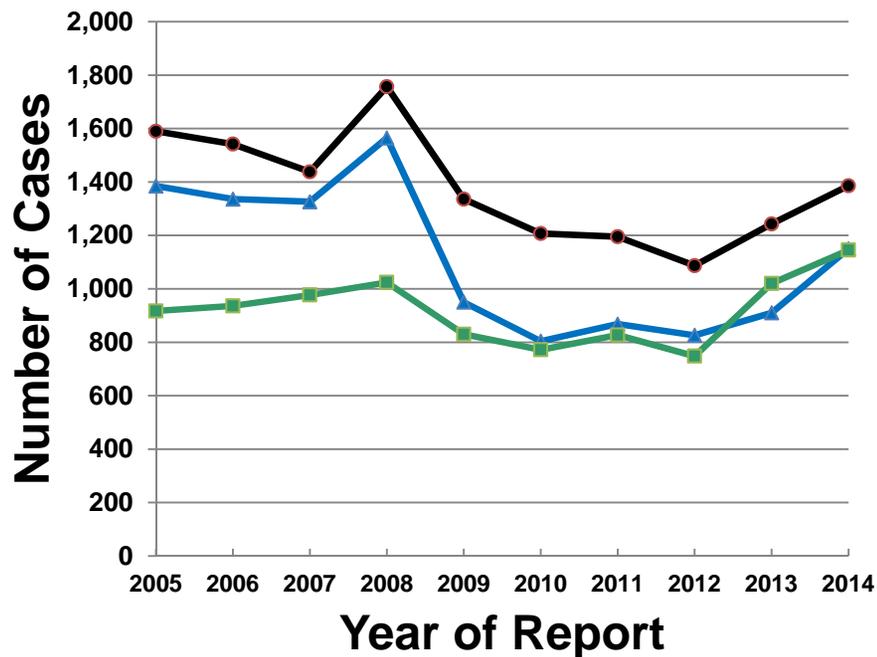
Male HIV Infection Cases, by Age at Diagnosis, Race/Ethnicity, and Year of Report, 2005-2014, Florida

 White, non-Hispanic

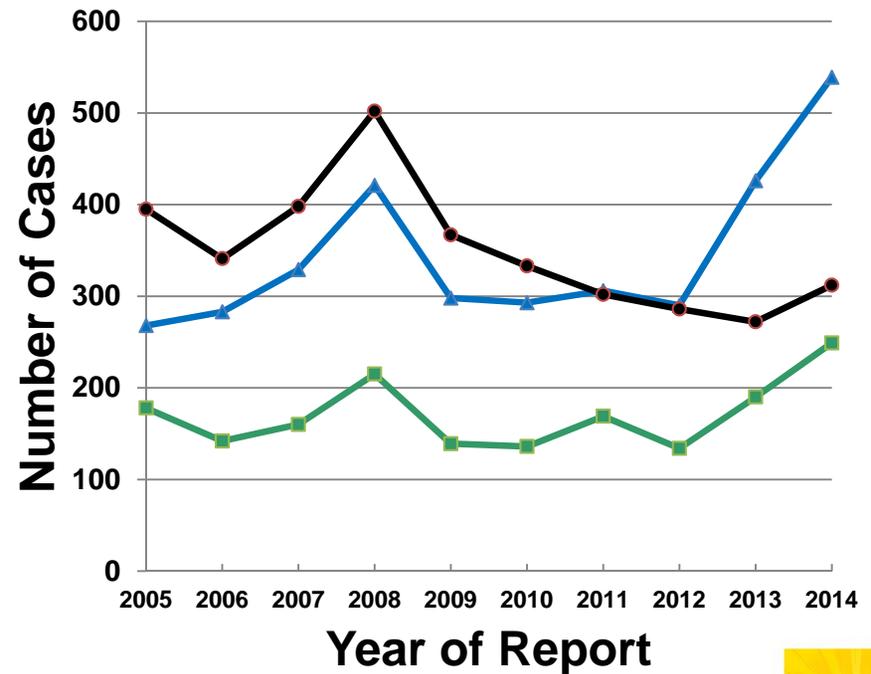
 Black, non-Hispanic

 Hispanic

Less than 50 years



50+ years



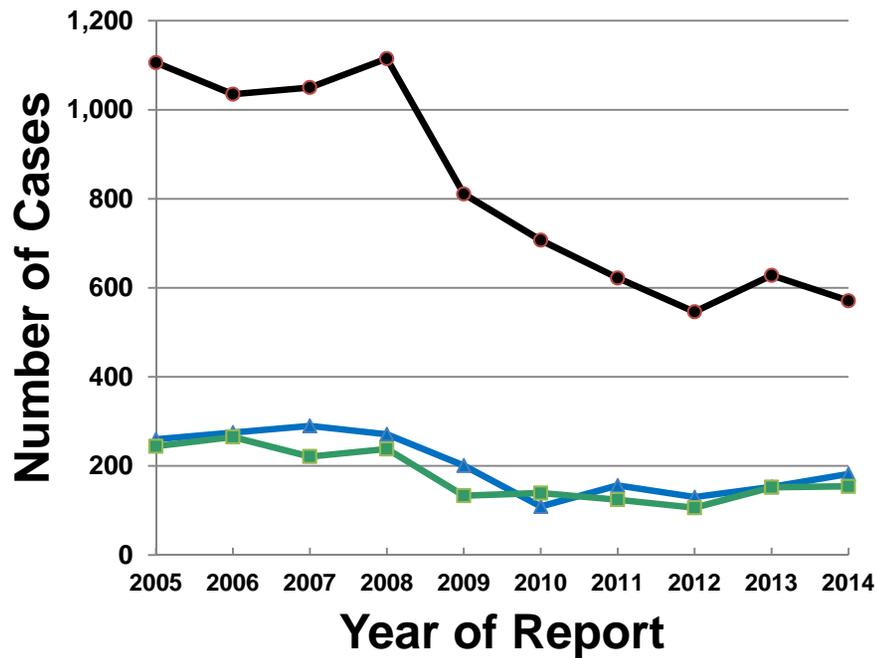
Female HIV Infection Cases, by Age at Diagnosis, Race/Ethnicity, and Year of Report, 2005-2014, Florida

 White, non-Hispanic

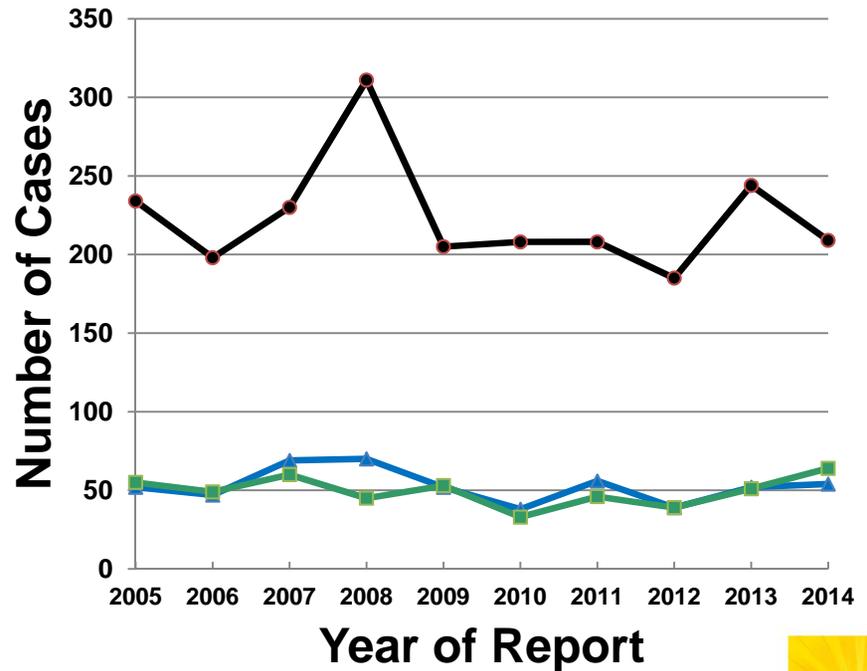
 Black, non-Hispanic

 Hispanic

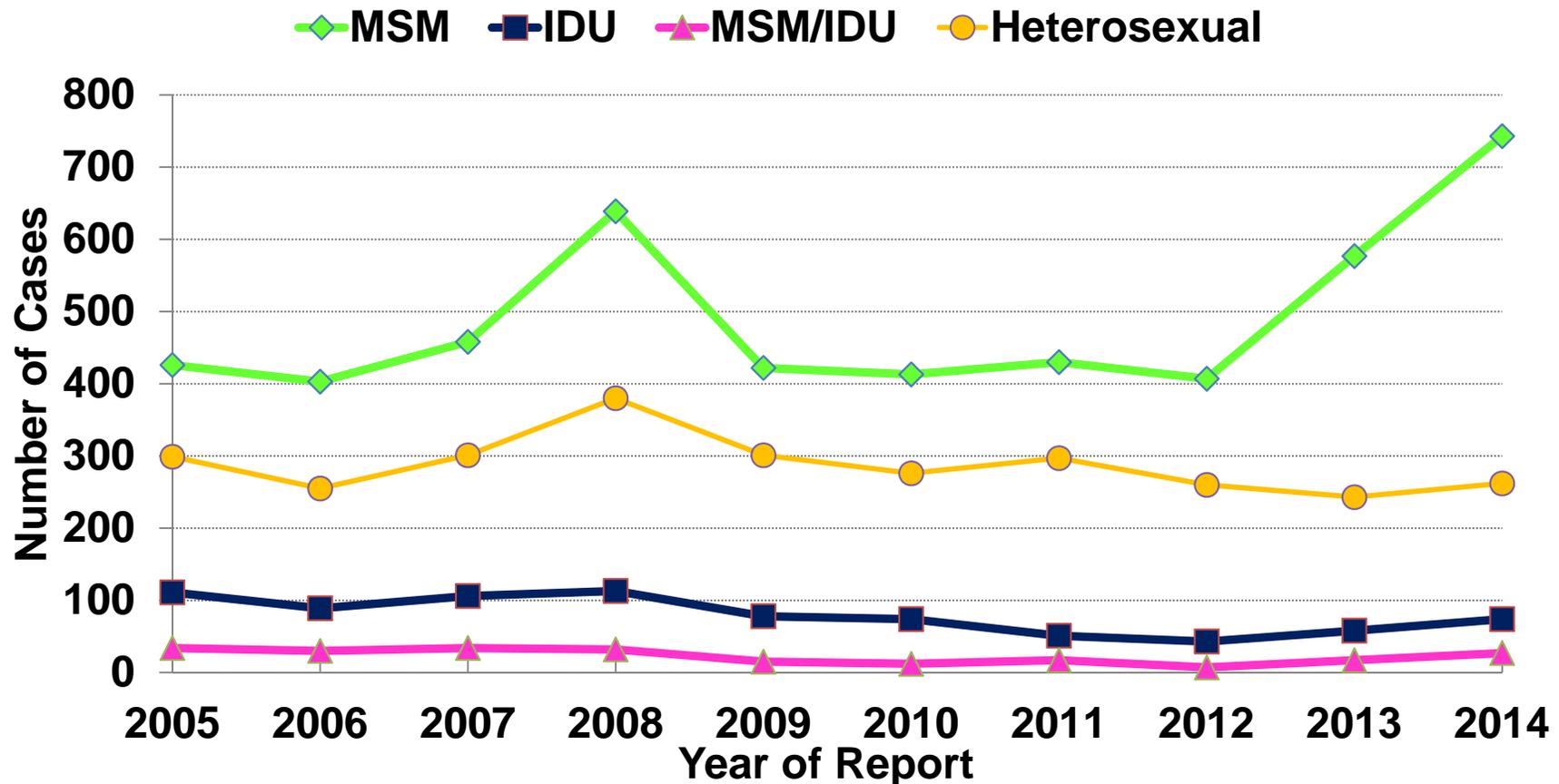
Less than 50 years



50+ years



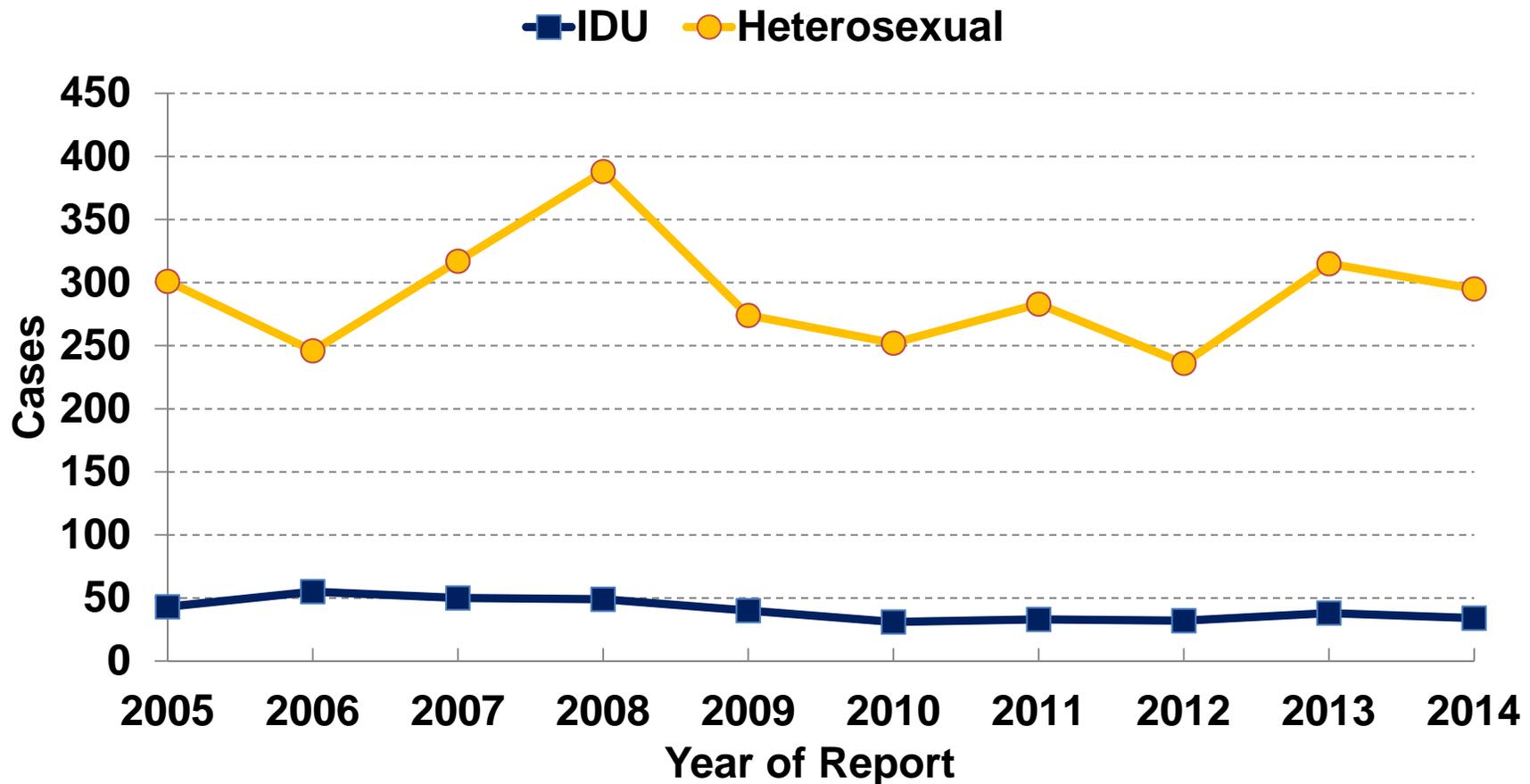
Male HIV Infection Cases Among Persons Aged 50 or Older by Mode of Exposure and Year of Report, 2005-2014, Florida



Over the past ten years, men who have sex with men (MSM) remains as the primary mode of exposure among male HIV cases age 50 or older in Florida, followed by heterosexual contact.



Female HIV Infection Cases Among Persons Aged 50 or Older by Mode of Exposure and Year of Report, 2005-2014, Florida



The heterosexual risk continues to be the dominant mode of exposure among females ages 50 or older.



HIV Infection Cases Among Persons Aged 50 or Older by Exposure Category, Age at Diagnosis and Sex, Diagnosed through 2014, Florida

Exposure Category	Age Group of Diagnosis					
	50-59		60-69		70+	
Males	#	%	#	%	#	%
Men who have Sex with Men (MSM)	2,033	64%	598	63%	124	50%
Injecting Drug User (IDU)	257	8%	66	7%	9	4%
MSM/IDU	79	3%	13	1%	4	2%
Heterosexual Contact	783	25%	270	29%	112	45%
Other	1	0%	-	0%	0	0%
TOTAL	3,153	100%	947	100%	249	100%
Females	50-59		60-69		70+	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Injecting Drug User	140	12%	19	6%	4	7%
Heterosexual Contact	1,037	88%	300	94%	53	93%
Other	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
TOTAL	1,177	100%	319	100%	57	100%

Through 2014, there were more cases of men (4,349) reported with HIV than women (1,553). The majority of men aged 50 or older contracted HIV from primarily from MSM risk followed by heterosexual contact. Among women aged 50 or older, more than 88% acquired HIV through heterosexual contact.



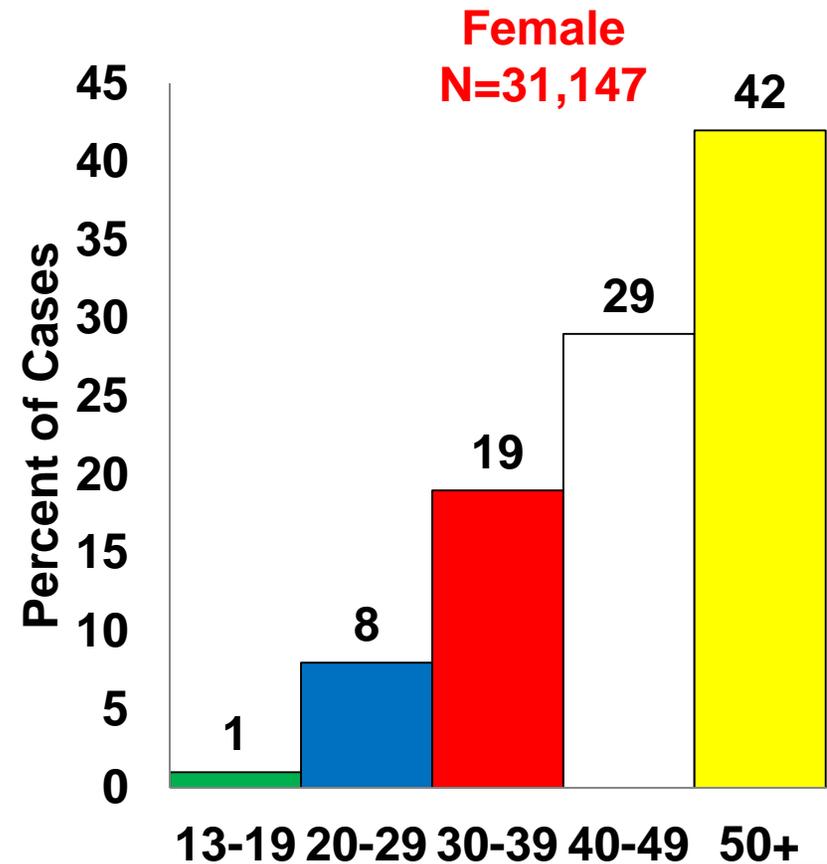
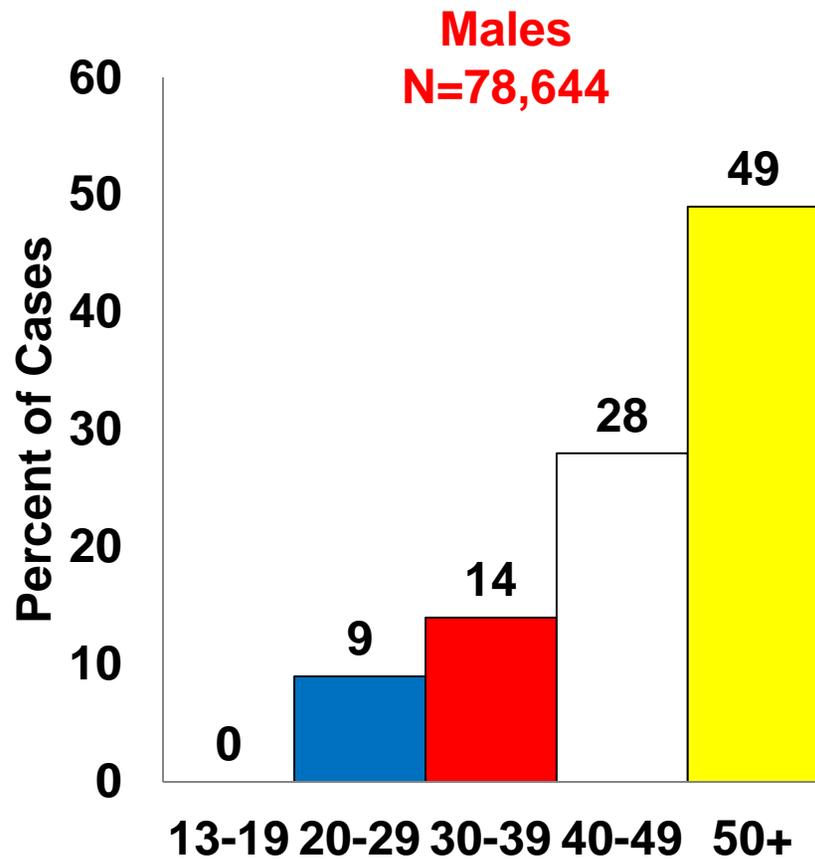
Aging and HIV Infection

- Studies have suggested that aging is an important risk factor in accelerated HIV disease progression*
- HIV infection and aging both greatly impact the immune system
- With an immune system doubly challenged, those aging with HIV will likely confront more health challenges such as
 - Diabetes, heart disease, and other co-morbidities
 - Fatigue, malnutrition, and bone problems
 - Menopause issues (for women)

*Adler WH, Baskar PV, Chrest FJ, Dorsey-Cooper B, Winchurch RA, Nagel JE. HIV infection and aging: mechanisms to explain the accelerated rate of progression in the older patient. Mech Ageing Dev 1997 Jun; 96 (1-3): 137-55

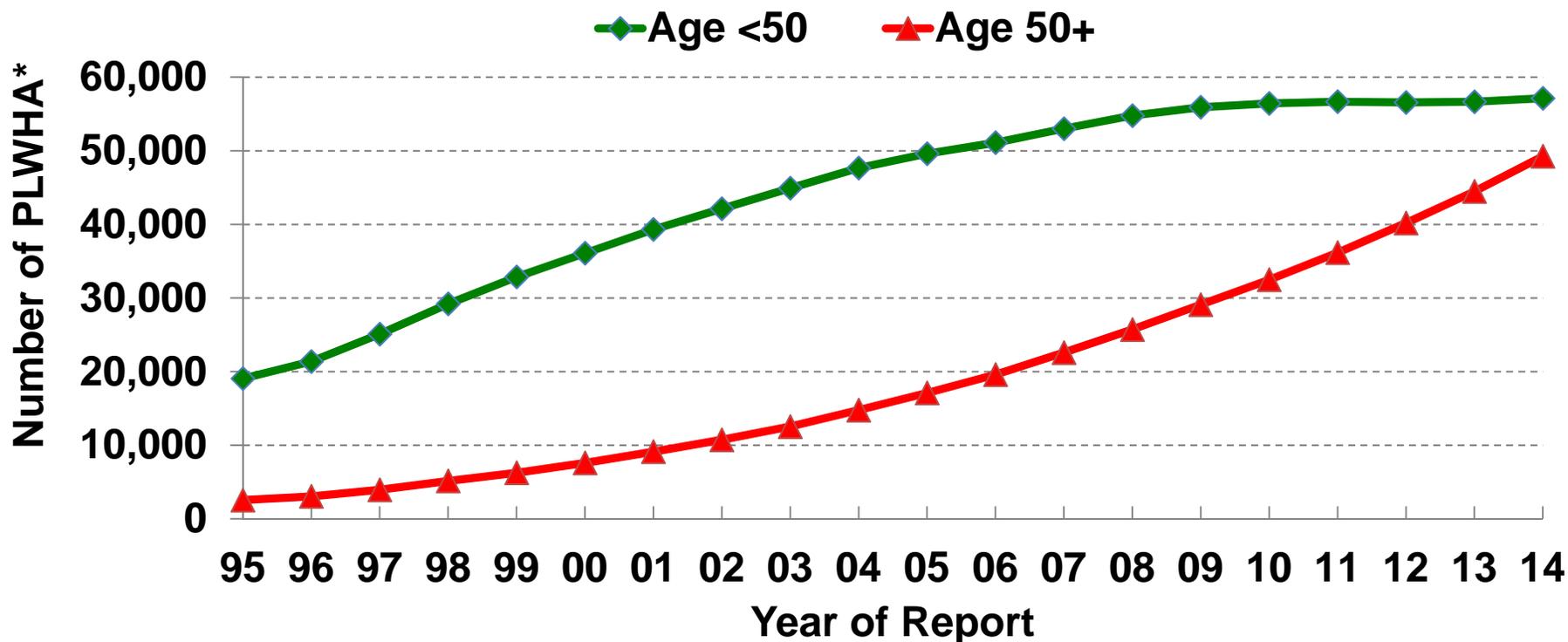


Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Sex and Current Age Group, Diagnosed through 2014, Florida



Note: Males living with HIV disease have a higher proportion of cases who are currently 40 years of age or older (77%), compared with females living with HIV disease (71%).

Annual Prevalence of Adults Living with HIV Disease by Current Age Group, 1995-2014, Florida

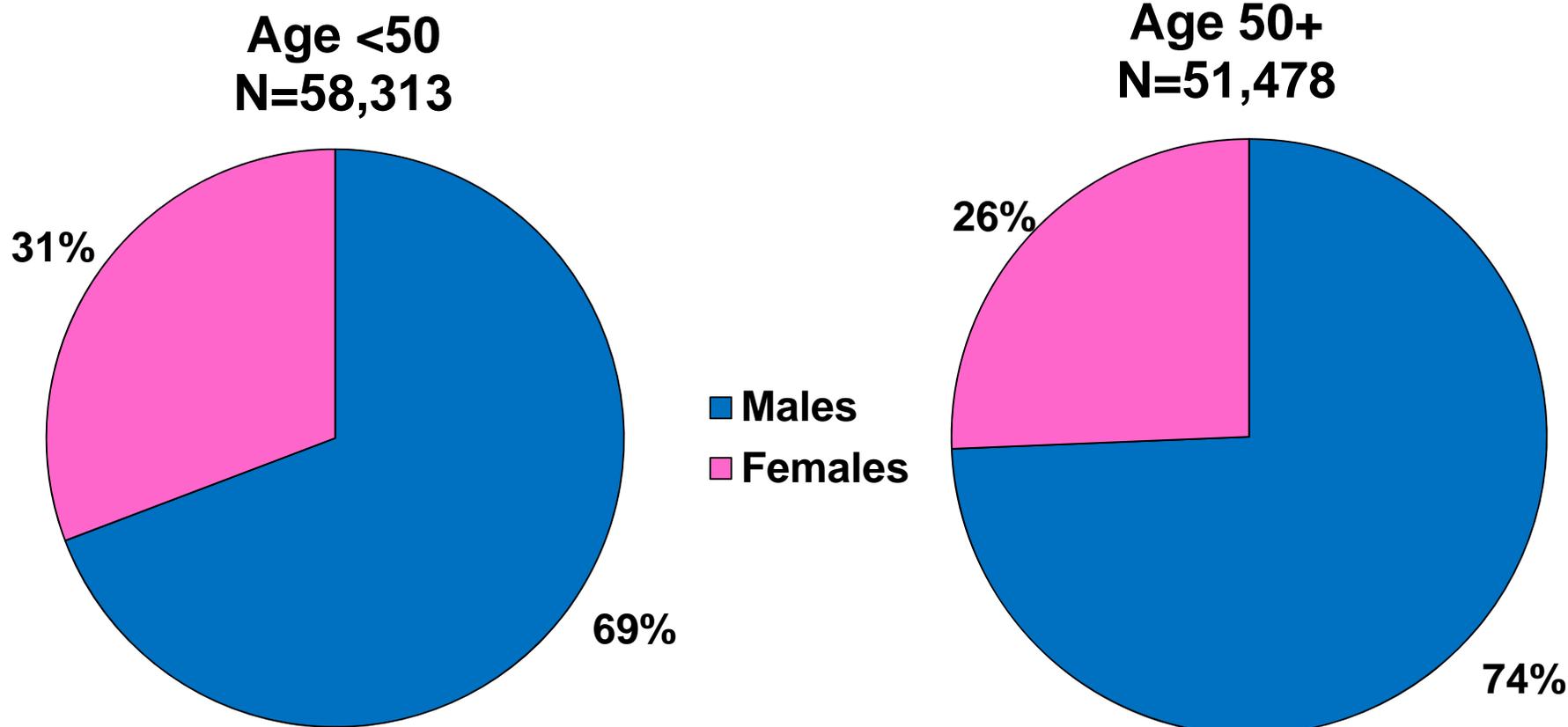


As a result of declining deaths, annual HIV/AIDS diagnoses have exceeded deaths since 1995, and the number of persons reported with HIV/AIDS who are presumed to be alive have been increasing. Since the year 1995, prevalent cases have increased more than 199% for ages <50 and more than 1,830% for ages 50+. In the past year the prevalence increased by nearly 1% for PLWHA ages <50 and 11% for PLWHA ages 50+.

*PLWHA = Persons Living with HIV/AIDS. These data represent adults living with HIV disease diagnosed in Florida regardless of their current residence.



Adults Living with HIV Disease by Sex and Current Age Group Diagnosed through 2014, Florida

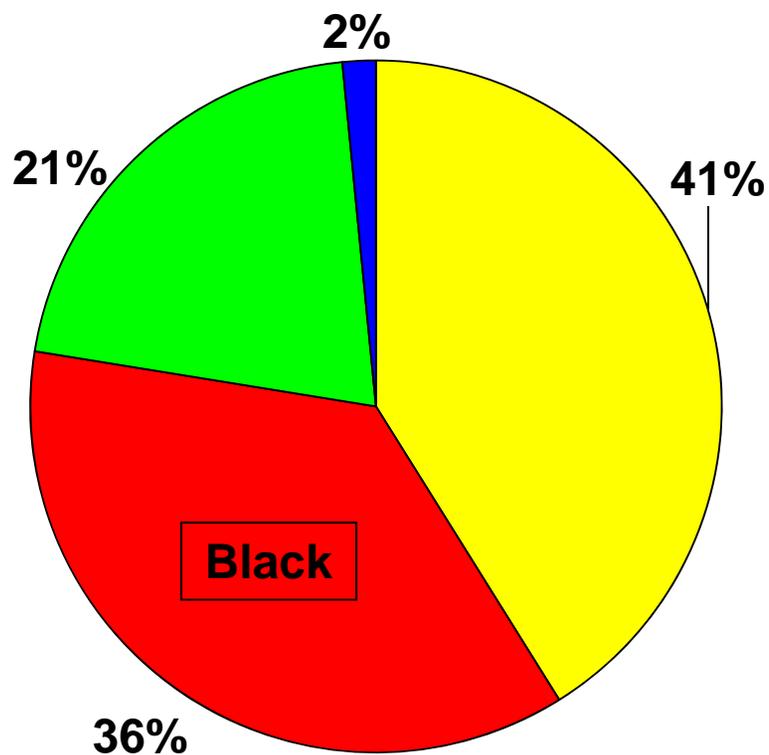


Note: Florida's Adult Population (age 13+) is: 49% Male and 51% Female.

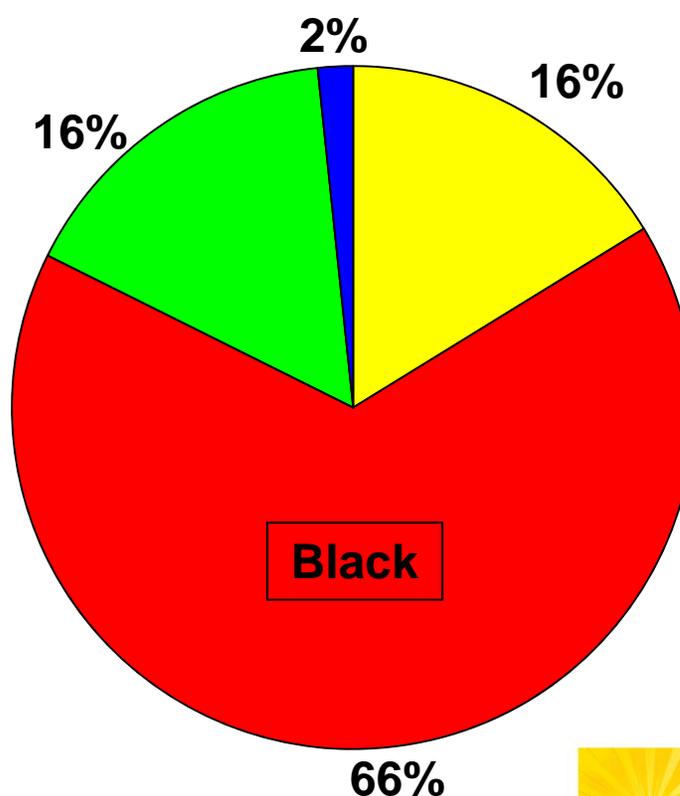


Adults Aged 50 or Older Living with HIV Disease by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Diagnosed through 2014, Florida

Males
N=38,276



Females
N=13,202



- White
- Black
- Hispanic
- Other*

Note: The proportion of cases by race/ethnicity varies by sex.

*Other includes Asian/Pacific Islanders, Native Alaskans/American Indians and multi-racial individuals.



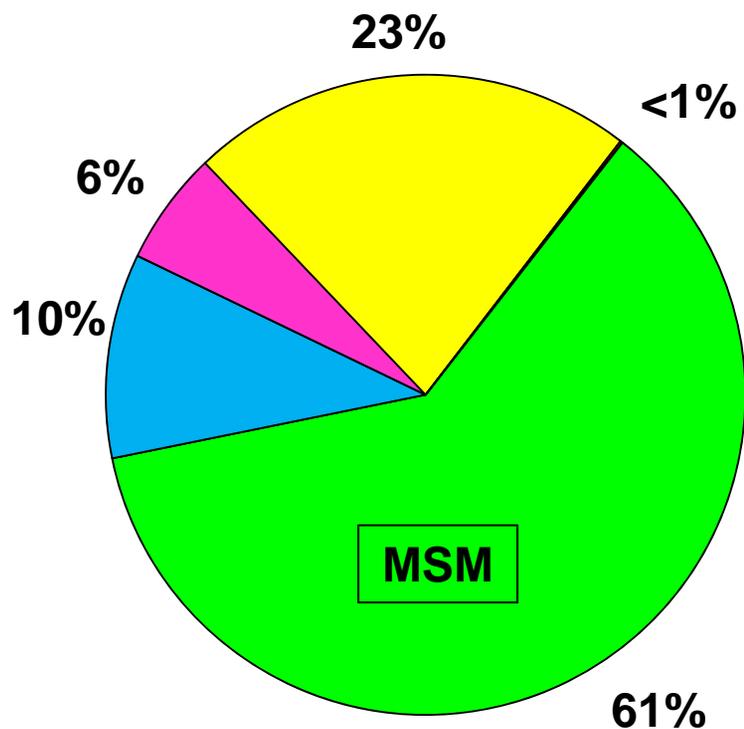
Definitions of Mode of Exposure Categories

- ❖ MSM = Men who have sex with men or Male-to-male sexual contact with person with HIV/AIDS or known HIV risk
- ❖ IDU = Injection Drug User
- ❖ MSM/IDU = Men who have sex with men or Male-to-male sexual contact & Injection Drug User
- ❖ Heterosexual = Heterosexual contact with person with HIV/AIDS or known HIV risk
- ❖ OTHER = includes hemophilia, transfusion, perinatal, other pediatric risks and other confirmed risks.
- ❖ NIR = Cases reported with No Identified Risk
- ❖ Redistribution of NIRs = This illustrates the effect of statistically assigning (redistributing) the NIRs to recognized exposure (risk) categories by applying the proportions of historically reclassified NIRs to the unresolved NIRs.

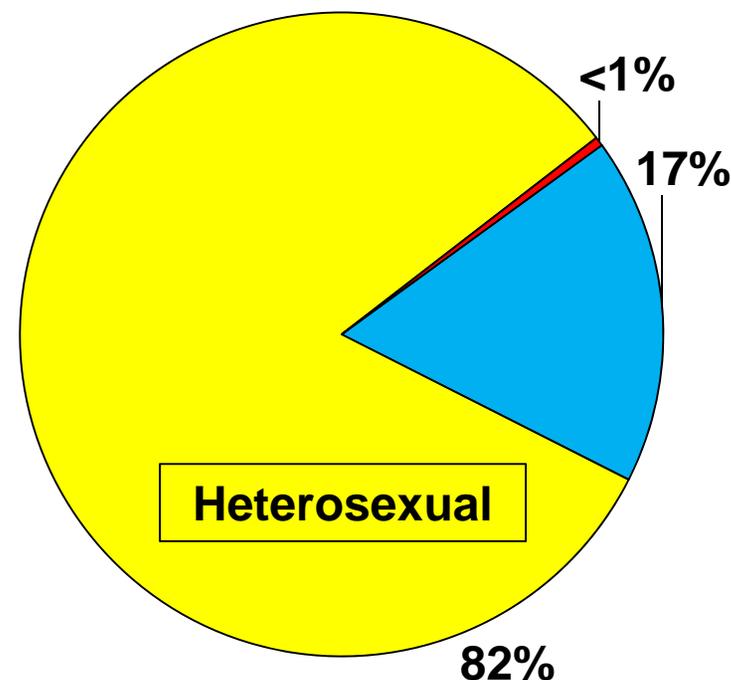


Adults Aged 50 or Older Living with HIV Disease by Sex and Mode of Exposure, Diagnosed through 2014, Florida

Males
N=38,276



Females
N=13,202



- MSM
- IDU
- MSM/IDU
- Heterosexual
- Other

Note: NIRs redistributed. Male-to-male sexual contact is the primary risk among males aged 50+ (61%), followed by heterosexual contact (23%) and IDU (10%). Heterosexual contact is the primary risk among females aged 50+ (82%), followed by IDU (17%).



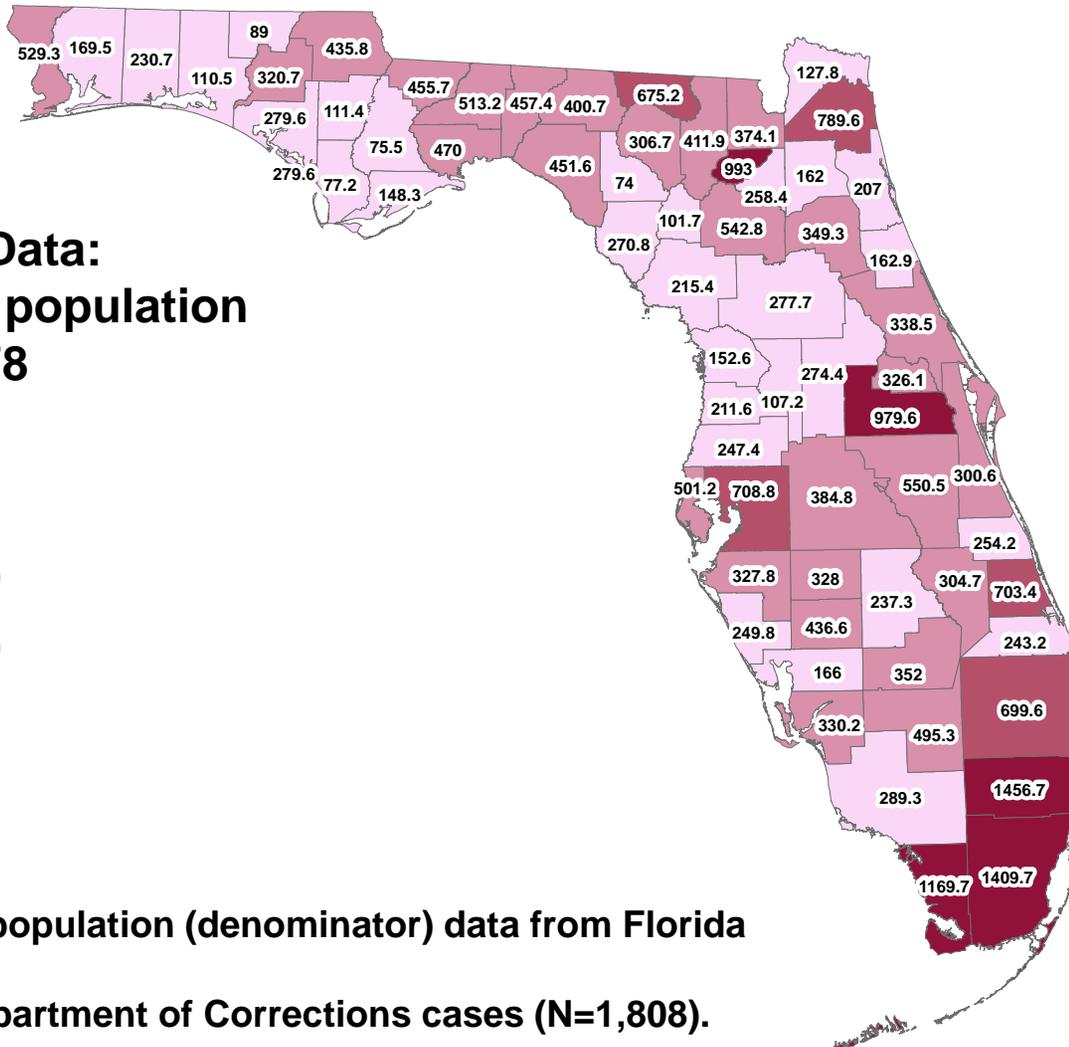
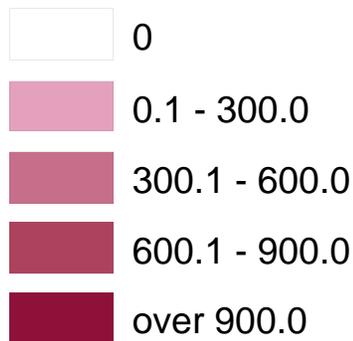
Adults Aged 50 or Older Living with HIV Disease by Sex, Race/Ethnicity, Current Age and Mode of Exposure Diagnosed through 2014, Florida

	Men		Women		Total	
Race/Ethnicity	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
White	15,734	41%	2,142	16%	17,876	35%
Black	13,949	36%	8,729	66%	22,678	44%
Hispanic	7,998	21%	2,111	16%	10,109	20%
Other	595	2%	220	2%	815	2%
Age Group						
50-59	25,988	68%	8,977	68%	34,965	68%
60-69	9,682	25%	3,303	25%	12,985	25%
70+	2,606	7%	922	7%	3,528	7%
Exposure Category						
MSM	23,448	61%	0	0%	23,448	46%
IDU	3,954	10%	2,304	17%	6,258	12%
MSM/IDU	2,199	6%	0	0%	2,199	4%
Heterosexual Contact	8,630	23%	10,838	82%	19,468	38%
Other Confirmed Risk	45	0%	60	0%	105	0%
Total	38,276		13,202		51,478	
NIRs are redistributed.						



Rates* of Persons Aged 50 or Older Living with HIV Disease, by County of Residence,** Diagnosed through 2014, Florida

Statewide Data:
678.6 per 100,000, population
N=51,478



* Rates are based on 2014 population (denominator) data from Florida CHARTS.

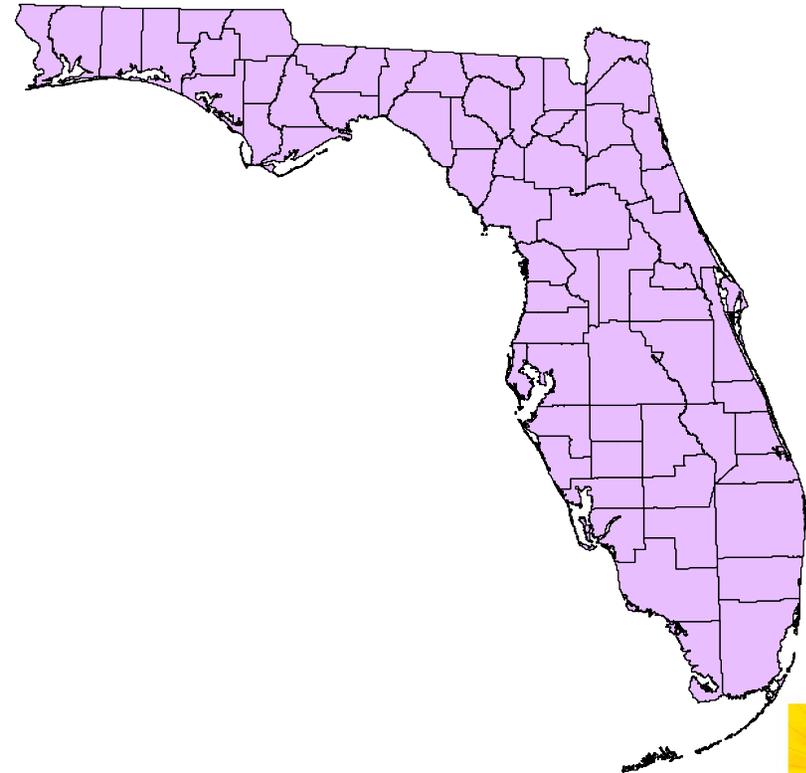
** County totals exclude Department of Corrections cases (N=1,808).



Adults Aged 50 or Older, Living with HIV Disease, Diagnosed through 2014, Florida

**74% resided in the following
counties at the time of diagnosis:**

- Dade County 25%
- Broward County 19%
- Palm Beach County 8%
- Orange County 7%
- Hillsborough County 6%
- Duval County 5%
- Pinellas County 4%



Adults Aged 50 or Older, Living with HIV Disease, For Counties with a 50+ Population Over 100,000 Diagnosed through 2014, Florida

County	50+ Population*	Percent of State Pop	50+ PLWHA** Cases	50+ PLWHA Case Rate ***	Percent of State 50+ PLWHA
Miami-Dade	887,149	12%	12,506	1409.7	25%
Broward	655,811	9%	9,553	1456.7	19%
Palm Beach	579,739	8%	4,056	699.6	8%
Pinellas	431,532	6%	2,163	501.2	4%
Hillsborough	408,859	5%	2,898	708.8	6%
Orange	346,371	5%	3,393	979.6	7%
Lee	299,227	4%	988	330.2	2%
Duval	285,453	4%	2,254	789.6	5%
Brevard	251,175	3%	755	300.6	2%
Polk	240,656	3%	926	384.8	2%
Volusia	226,891	3%	768	338.5	2%
Sarasota	215,353	3%	538	249.8	1%
Pasco	203,739	3%	504	247.4	1%
Marion	164,233	2%	456	277.7	1%
Collier	161,065	2%	466	289.3	1%
Manatee	154,972	2%	508	327.8	1%
Seminole	148,106	2%	483	326.1	1%
Lake	141,394	2%	388	274.4	1%
Saint Lucie	118,574	2%	834	703.4	2%
Escambia	109,012	1%	577	529.3	1%
Sub Total	6,029,311	79%	45,014	746.6	91%
Remaining Counties	1,556,150	21%	4,656	299.2	9%
STATE TOTAL	7,585,461	100%	49,670	654.8	100%

*Population data are from Florida CHARTS as of 07/09/2015

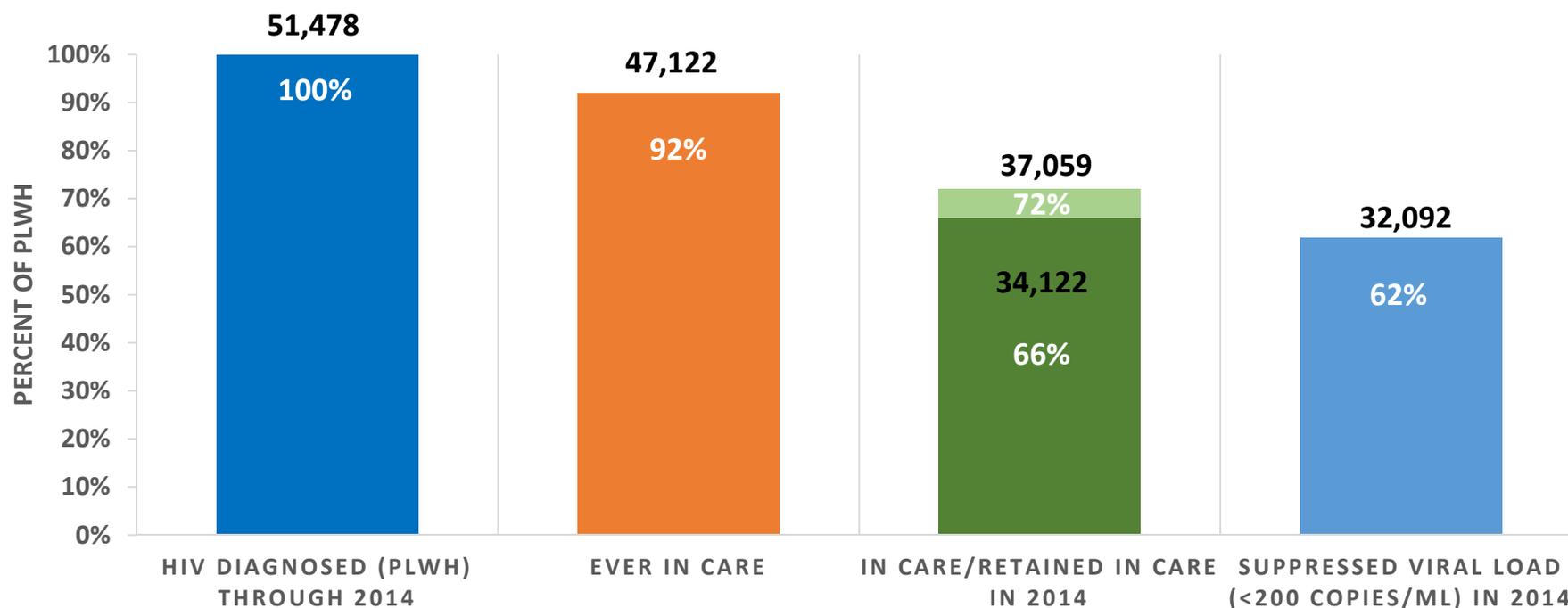
** PLWHA = PERSONS LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS

***Case rate per 100,000 population

Special note: County totals exclude Department of Correction cases (N=1,808).



Number and Percentage of Persons Diagnosed and Living with HIV (PLWH) Engaged in Selected Stages of the Continuum of HIV Care Aged 50 or Older, Florida, 2014



- 87% of those diagnosed with HIV in 2014 had documented HIV-related care within 3 months of diagnosis
- 87% of PLWH in care had a suppressed viral load in 2014

(1) **HIV Diagnosed:** Persons diagnosed and living with HIV (PLWH) in Florida through the end of 2014.

(2) **Ever in Care:** PLWH with at least 1 documented viral load (VL) or CD4 lab, medical visit or prescription since HIV diagnosis.

(3) **In Care:** PLWH with at least 1 documented VL or CD4 lab, medical visit or prescription in 2014.

Retained in Care: PLWH with 2 or more documented VL or CD4 labs, medical visits or prescriptions (at least 3 months apart) in 2014.

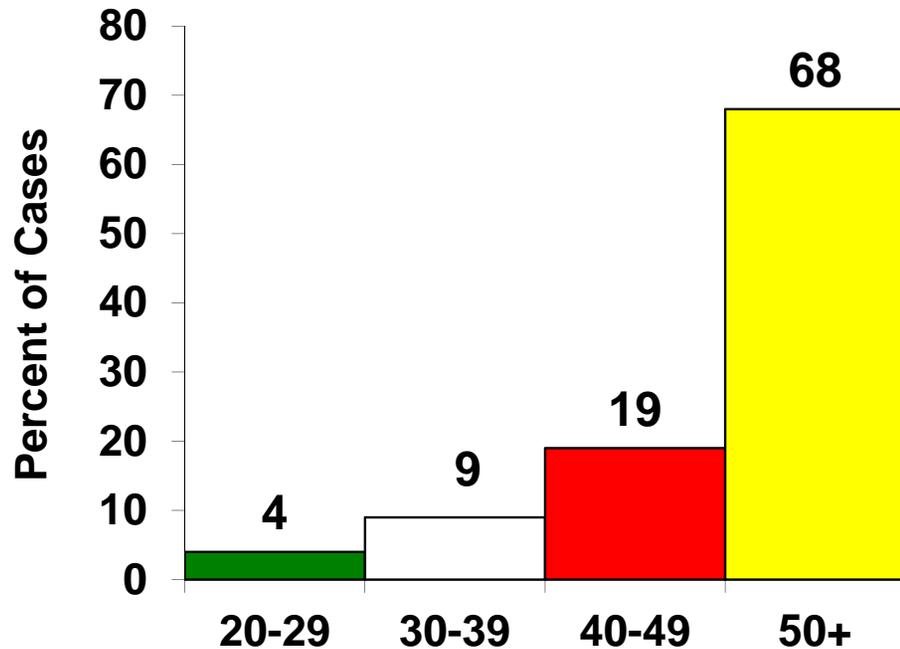
(4) **On ART:** This bar was omitted on tables with demographic and risk breakdowns because the estimated value is based on small numbers.

(5) **Suppressed Viral Load:** PLWH with a suppressed VL (<200 copies/mL) on last VL in 2014.

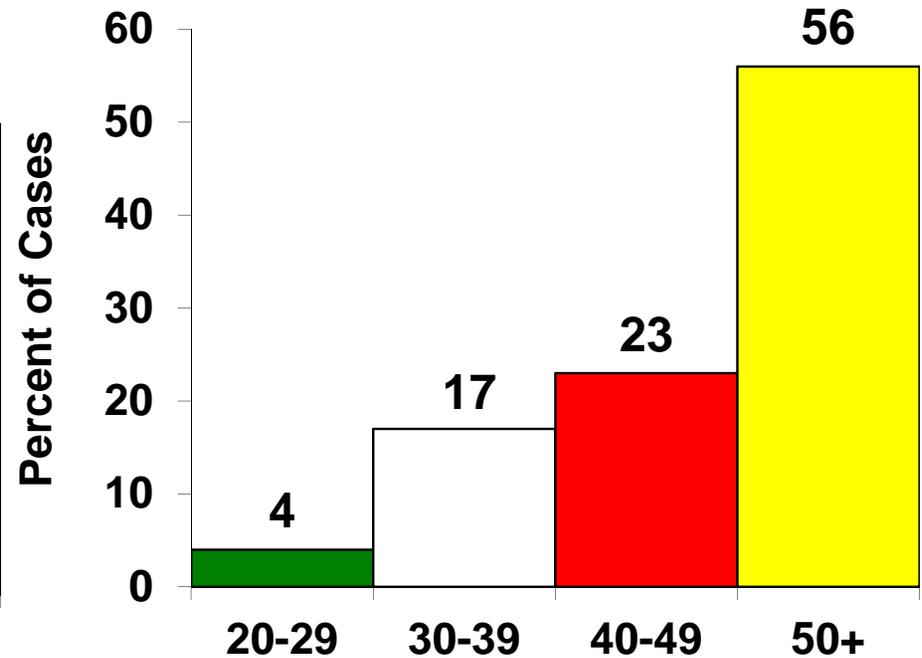


Deaths* Among Adults with HIV Disease by Age and Sex, 2014, Florida

Males
N=1,081



Females
N=486



Note: Overall, the majority of deaths among adults with HIV disease are individuals aged 50 and older. In 2014, the proportion of males (68%) aged 50 and older who died with HIV disease is higher than the proportion of females (56%) aged 50 and older.

* Adult (13+) cases diagnosed with HIV disease in Florida, who died regardless of the cause or residence or place at death. Data as of 06/30/2015



THINGS TO PONDER

- *Old age is **NOT** a safety net.*
- *Older people also need to be checked for HIV/AIDS!*
- *Sex does **NOT** end at 50.*
- *Life **BEGINS** at 50!!*

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Visit Florida's internet site for:
Monthly Surveillance Reports
Slide Sets and Fact Sheets
Annual Reports and Epi Profiles

<http://www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/aids/surveillance/index.html>

Visit CDC's HIV/AIDS internet site for:
Surveillance Reports, fact sheets and slide sets

<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/index.htm>