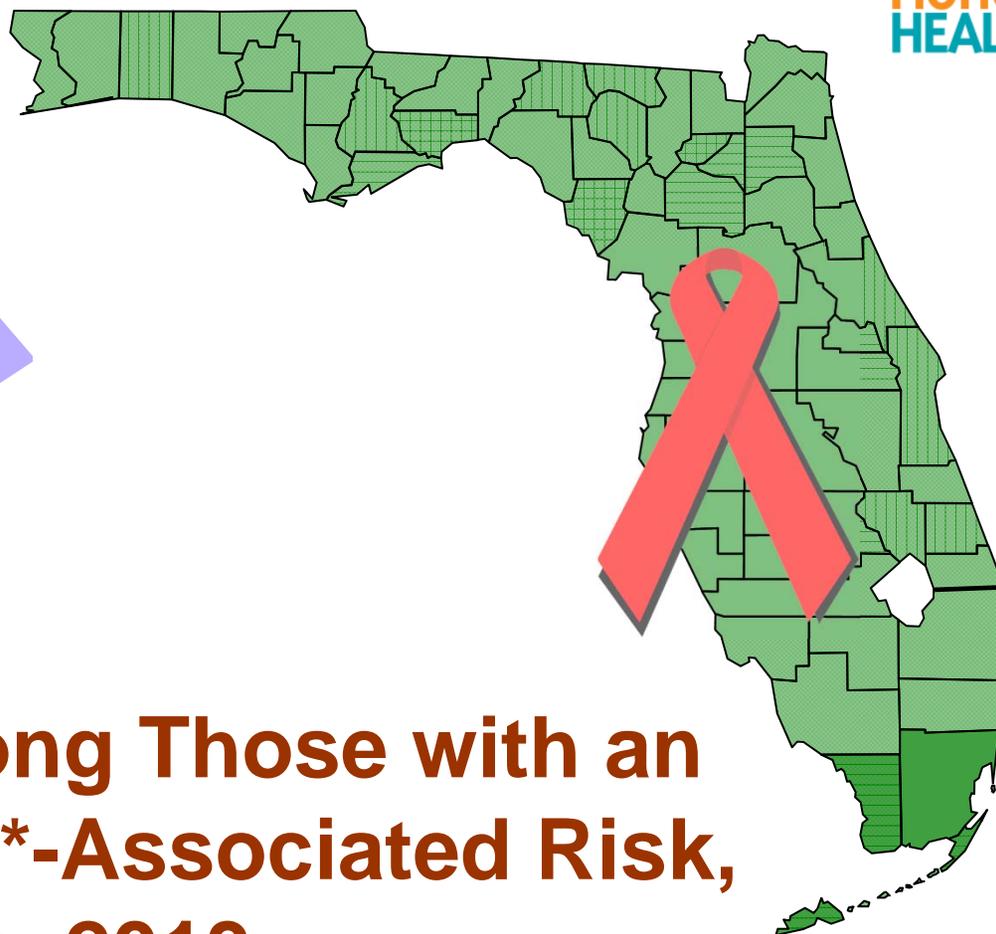
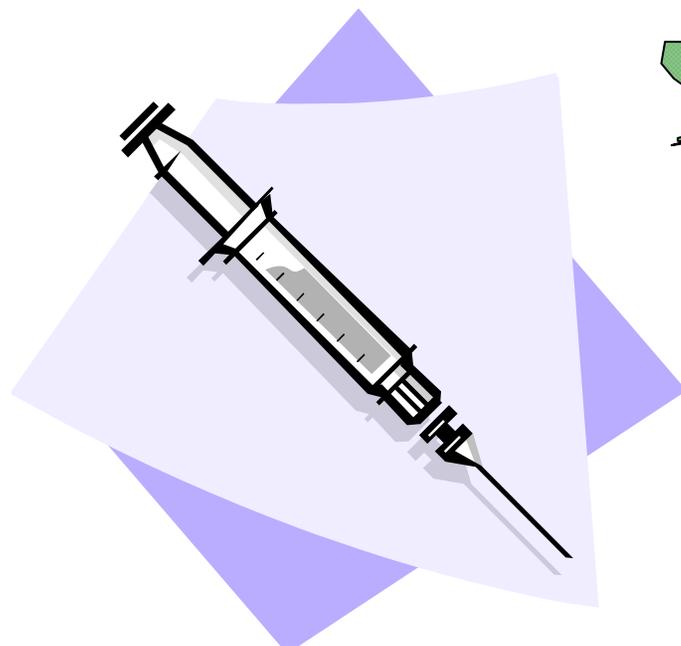


To protect, promote and improve the health of all people in Florida through integrated state, county, and community efforts.



HIV Infection Among Those with an Injection Drug Use*-Associated Risk, Florida, 2013

Florida Department of Health

HIV/AIDS Section

Division of Disease Control and Health Protection

*Injection Drug Use (IDU) data in this slide set include IDU and MSM/IDU cases

Data as of 06/30/2014

Created: 12/27/13

Revision: 10/02/14

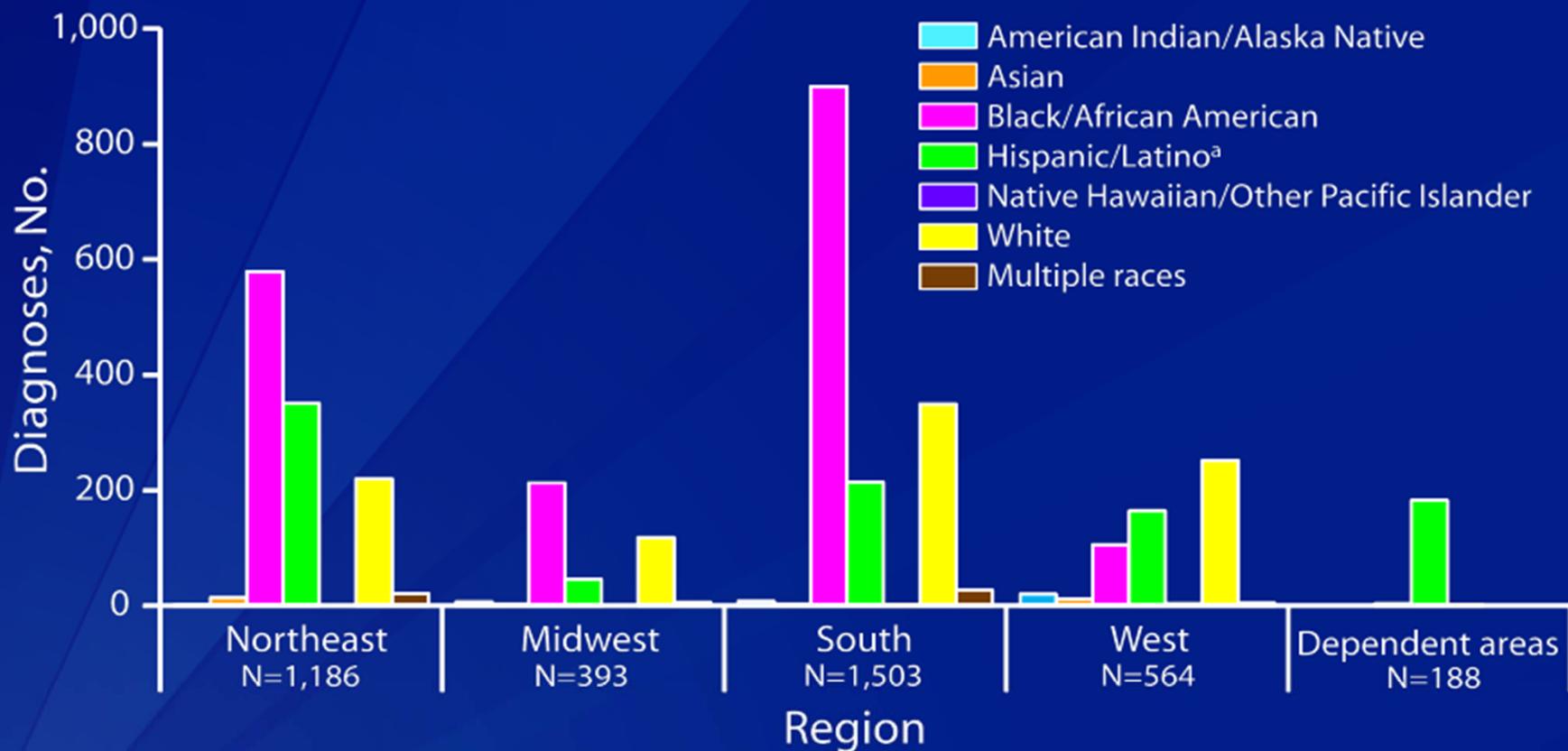
Definitions of Mode of Exposure Categories

- ◆ **MSM** = Men who have sex with men
- ◆ **IDU** = Injection Drug User
- ◆ **MSM/IDU** = Men who have sex with men & 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.

Injection Drug Use-Associated Risk

- ⌘ **Adult cases represent ages 13 and 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, IDU data in this slide set include adult cases with an IDU or MSM/IDU mode of exposure.**
- ⌘ **Unless otherwise noted, whites are non-Hispanic and blacks are non-Hispanic.**
- ⌘ **Unless otherwise noted, NIRs have been redistributed.**
- ⌘ **Total statewide data will include Department of Correction Cases (DOC) unless otherwise noted. County data will exclude DOC cases.**
- ⌘ **Data in these slides represent living (prevalent) HIV/AIDS cases (PLWHAs) reported through the most recent calendar year. HIV prevalence data are generated later in the year, usually in July, when most of the “expected” death data are complete.**

HIV Diagnoses among Injection Drug Users by Region and Race/Ethnicity 2011—United States and 6 Dependent Areas

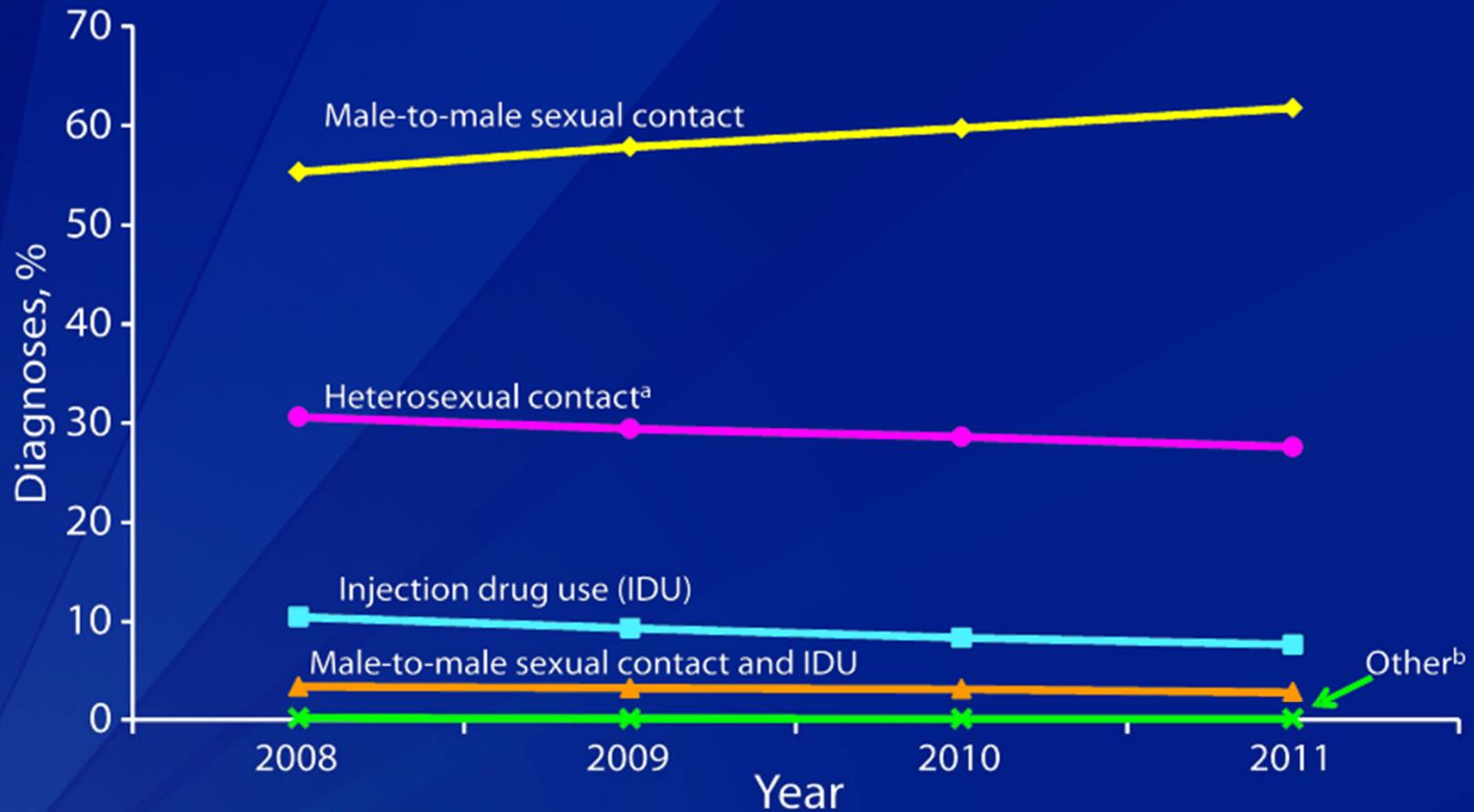


Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. All displayed data have been statistically adjusted to account for reporting delays and missing transmission category, but not for incomplete reporting. Data exclude men with HIV infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use.

^a Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.



Diagnoses of HIV Infection among Adults and Adolescents by Transmission Category, 2008–2011—United States and 6 Dependent Areas



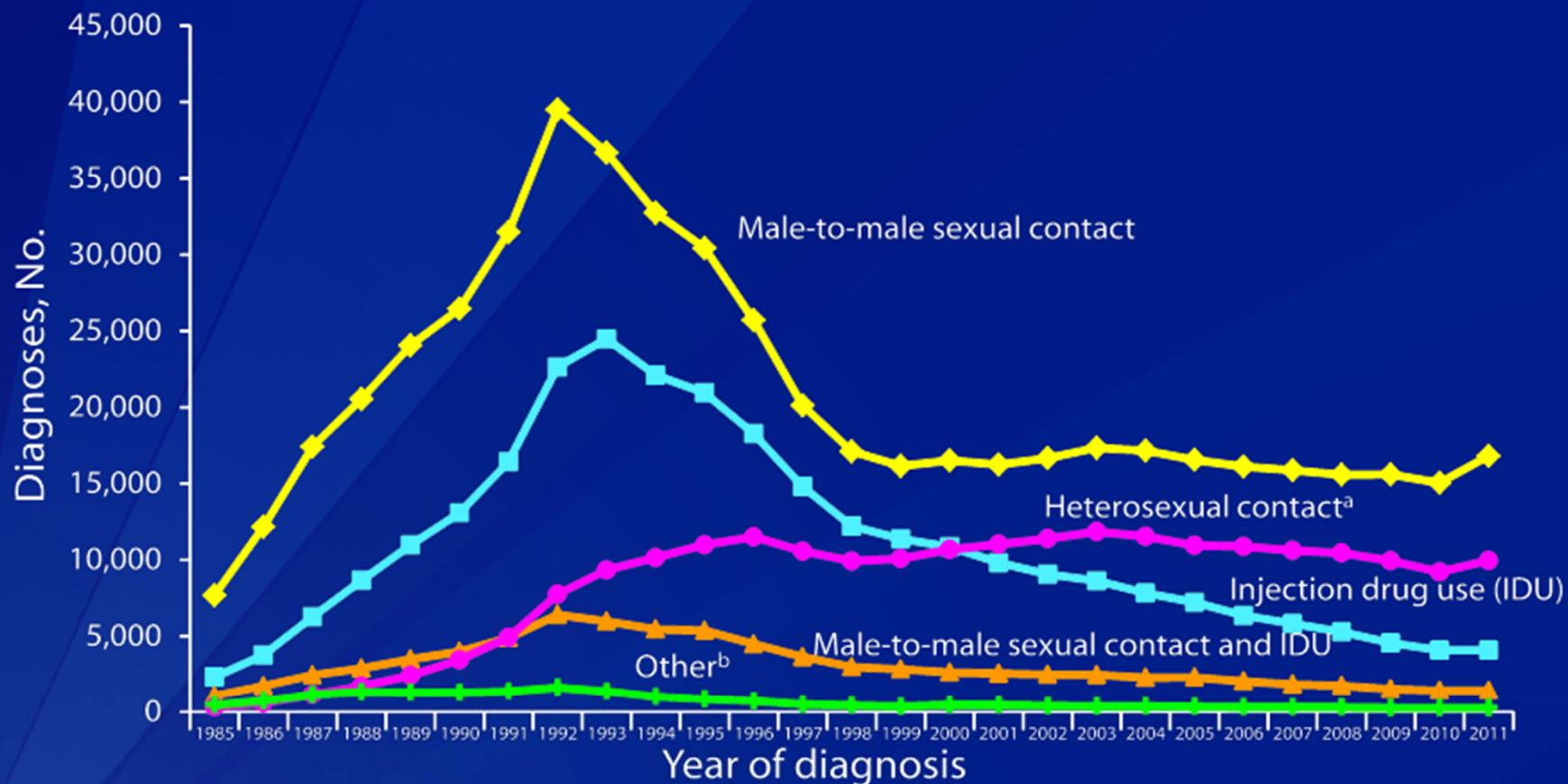
Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. All displayed data have been statistically adjusted to account for reporting delays and missing transmission category, but not for incomplete reporting.

^a Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

^b Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.



Stage 3 (AIDS) Classifications among Adults and Adolescents with HIV Infection, by Transmission Category and Year of Diagnosis, 1985–2011—United States and 6 Dependent Areas



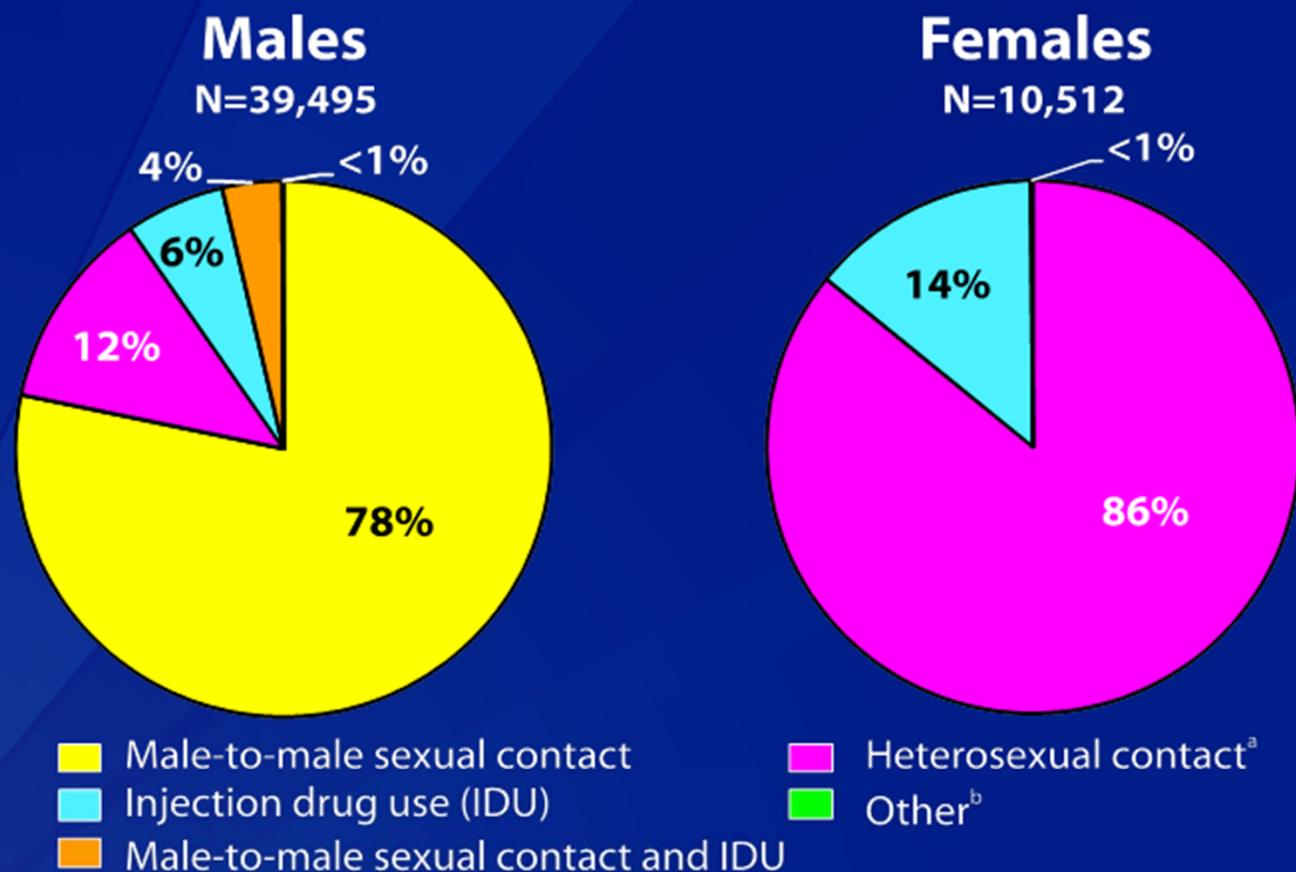
Note. All displayed data have been statistically adjusted to account for reporting delays and missing transmission category, but not for incomplete reporting.

^a Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

^b Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.



Diagnoses of HIV Infection among Adults and Adolescents by Sex and Transmission Category, 2011—United States and 6 Dependent Areas



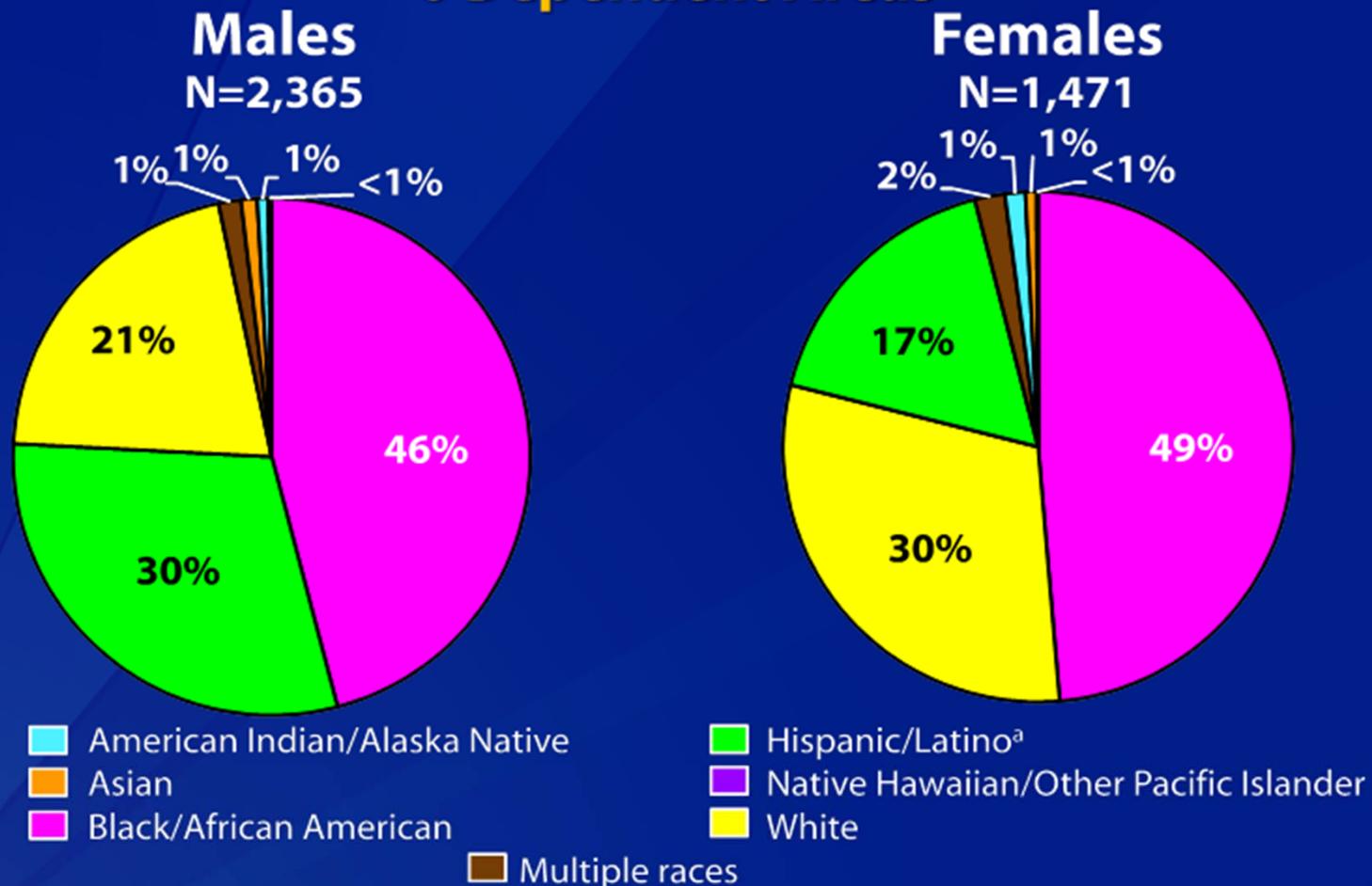
Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. All displayed data have been statistically adjusted to account for reporting delays and missing transmission category, but not for incomplete reporting.

^a Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

^b Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.



Diagnoses of HIV Infection among Injection Drug Users by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, 2011—United States and 6 Dependent Areas

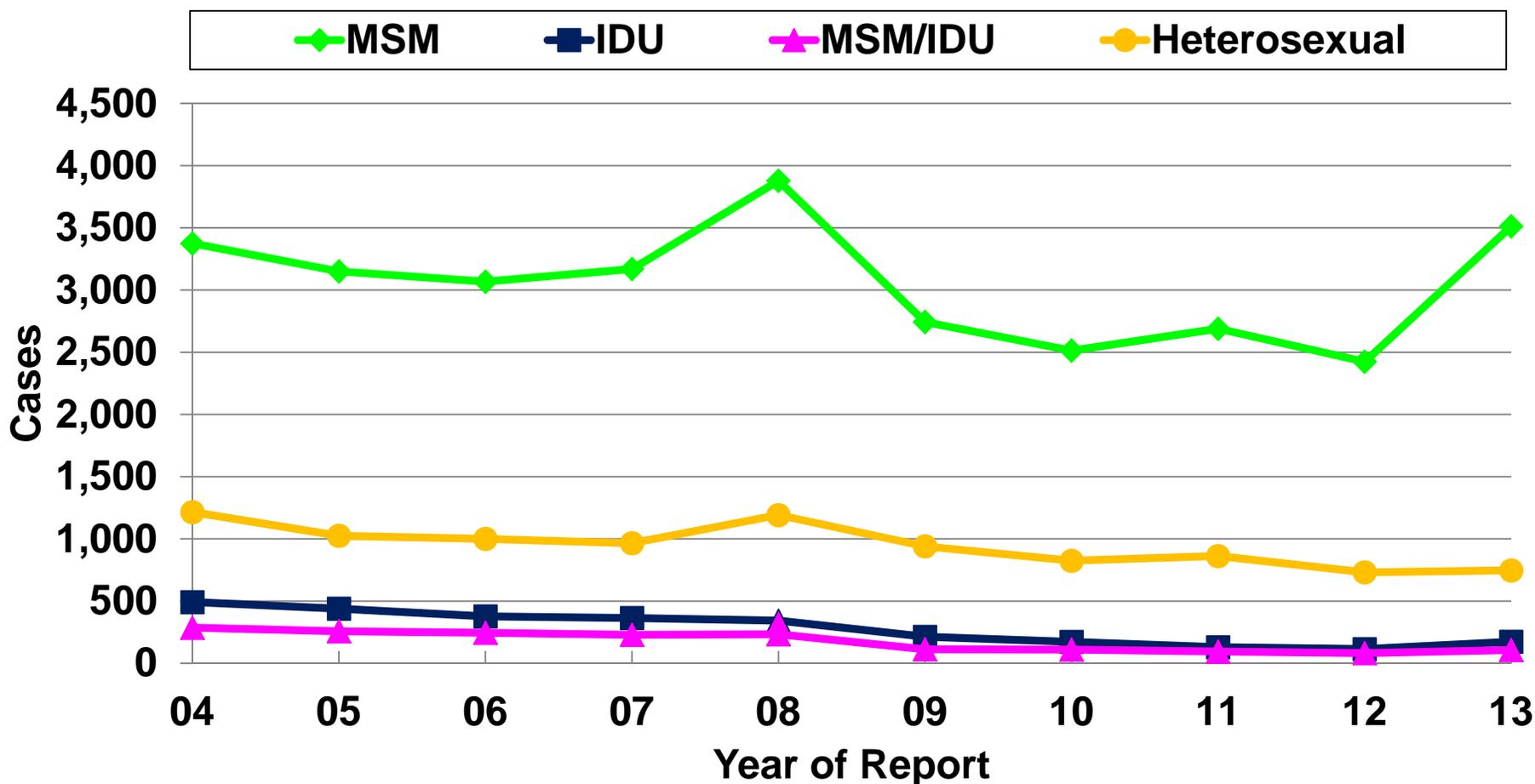


Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. All displayed data have been statistically adjusted to account for reporting delays and missing transmission category, but not for incomplete reporting. Data on injection drug use among males do not include men with HIV infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use.

^a Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

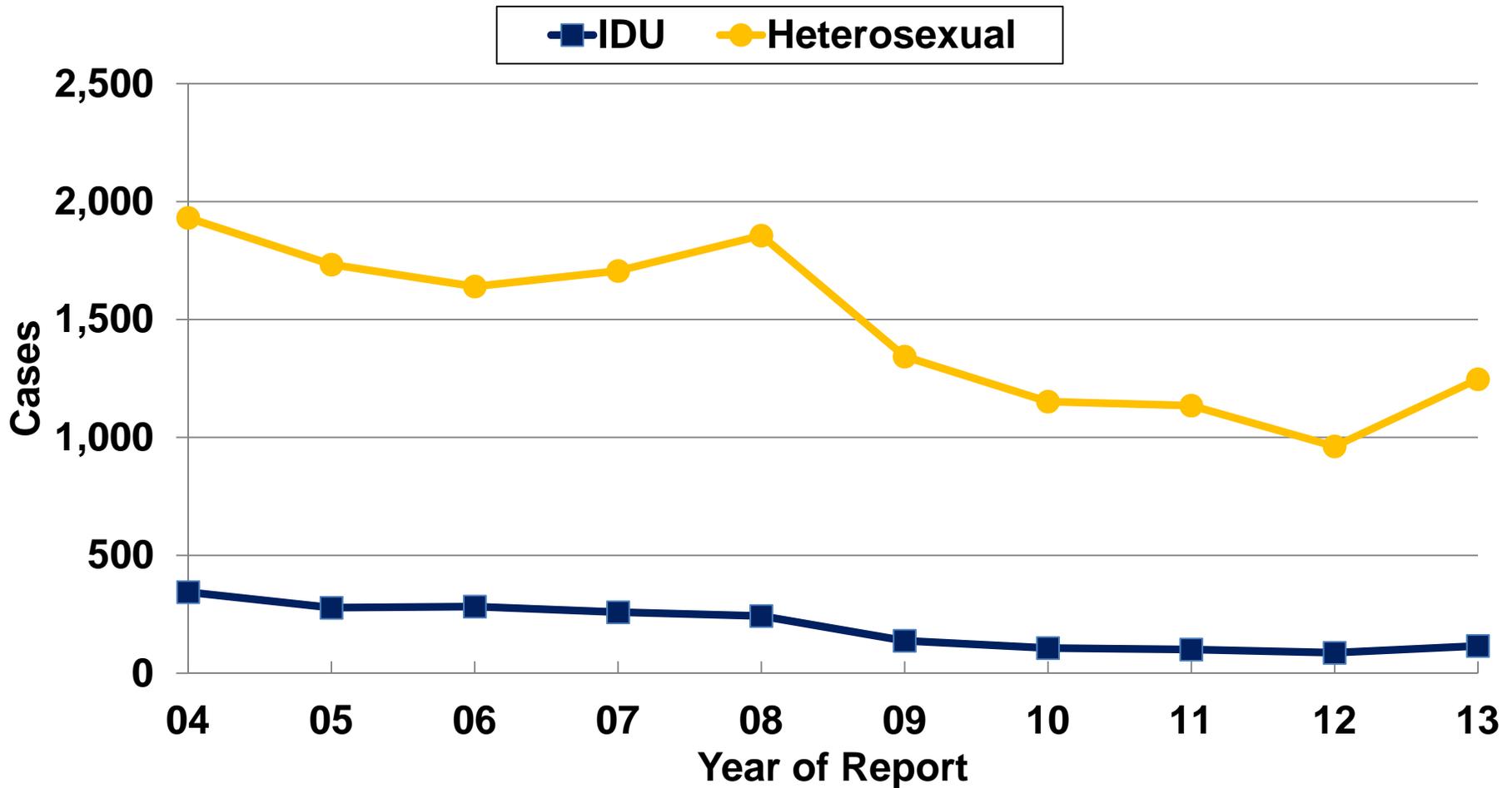


Adult Male HIV Infection Cases, by Mode of Exposure and Year of Report, 2004–2013, Florida



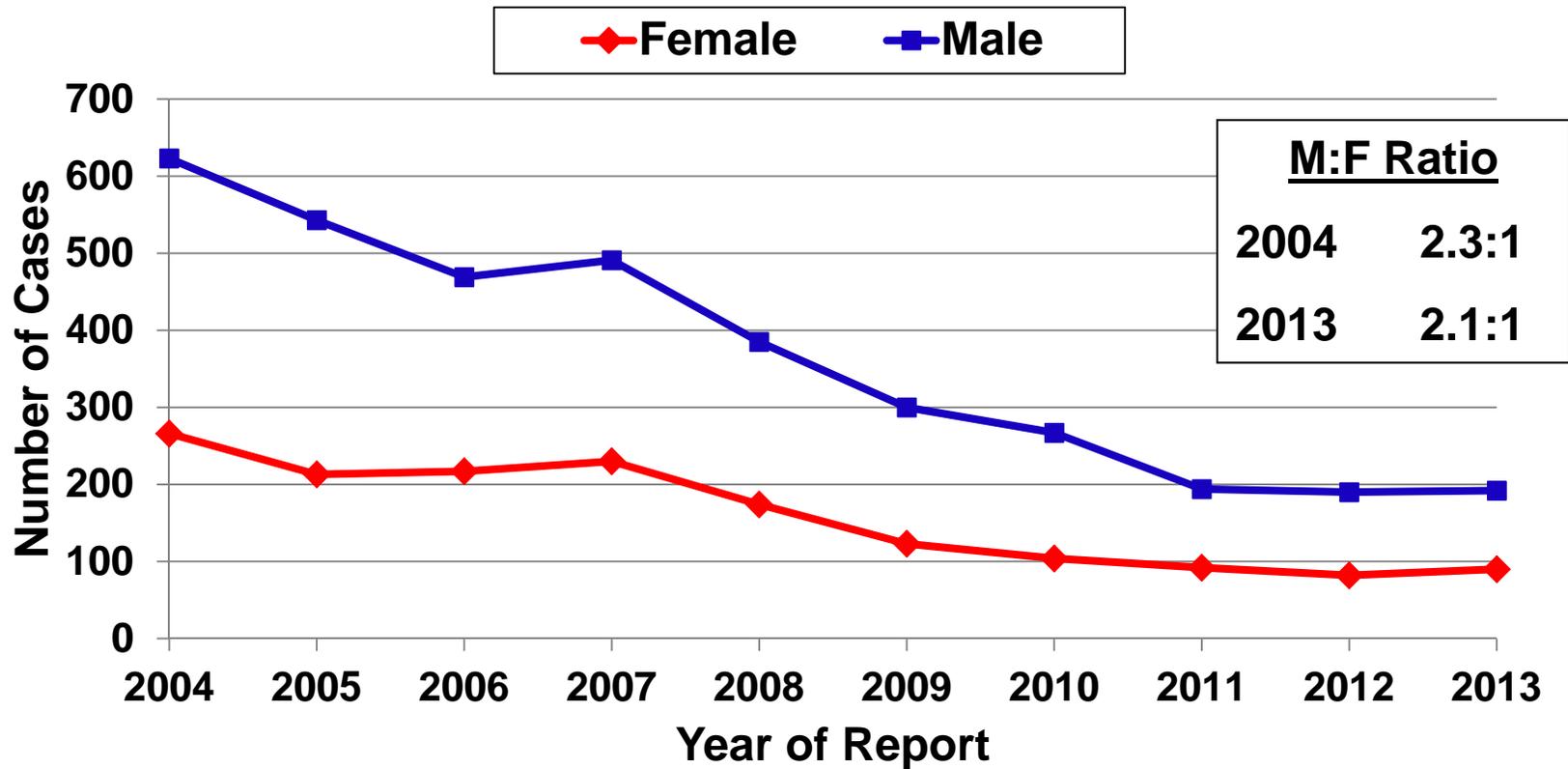
Note: NIRs redistributed. Men who have sex with men (MSM) remains as the primary mode of exposure among male HIV cases in Florida, followed by heterosexual contact.

Adult Female HIV Infection Cases, by Mode of Exposure and Year of Report, 2004–2013, Florida



Note: NIRs redistributed. The heterosexual risk continues to be the dominant mode of exposure among females.

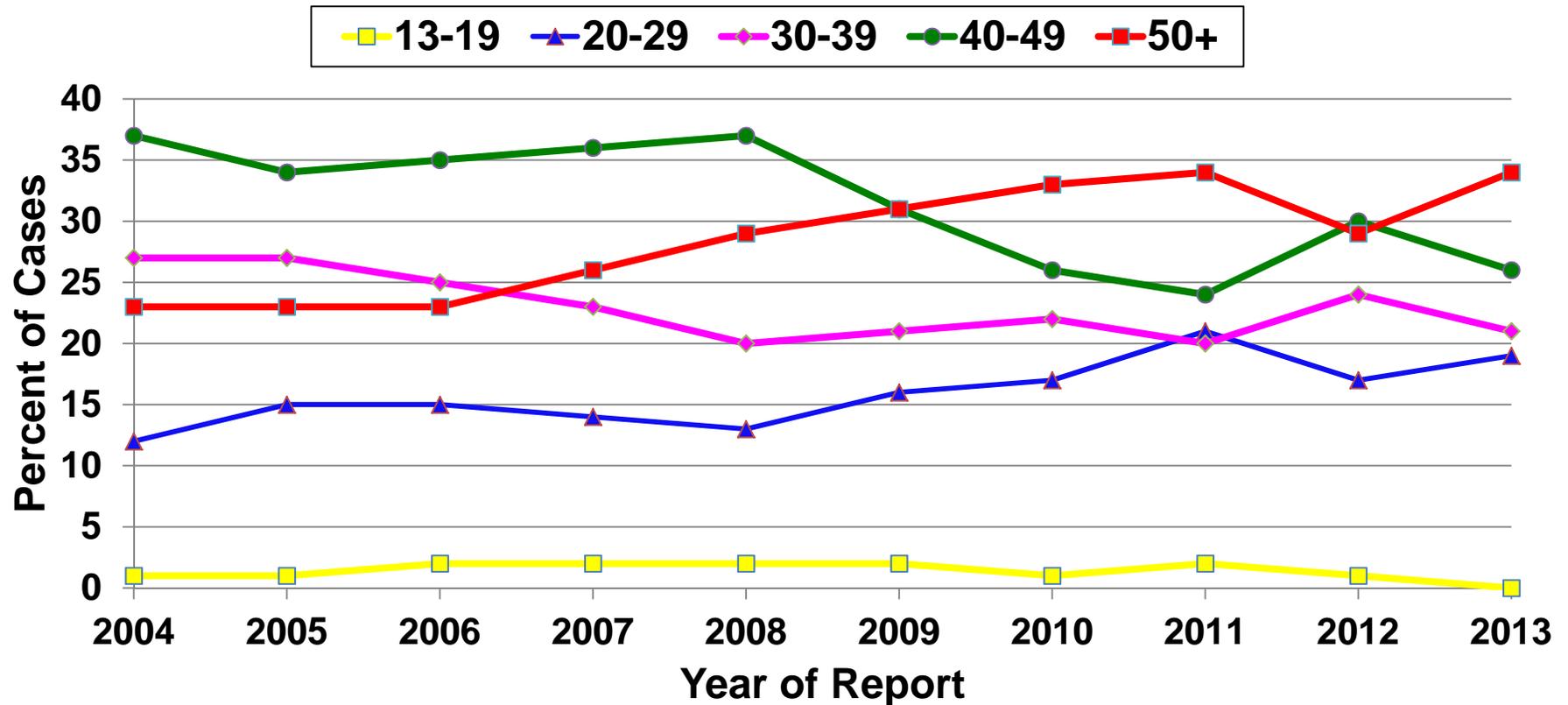
Injection Drug Use-Associated Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Sex and Year of Report, 2004-2013, Florida



Comment: Male IDU-related risk includes both IDU and/or MSM/IDU for Adults ages 13+. NIRS redistributed. Decreasing trends are observed among both males and females. The male-to-female ratio declined slightly from 2.3:1 in 2004 to 2.1:1 in 2013.



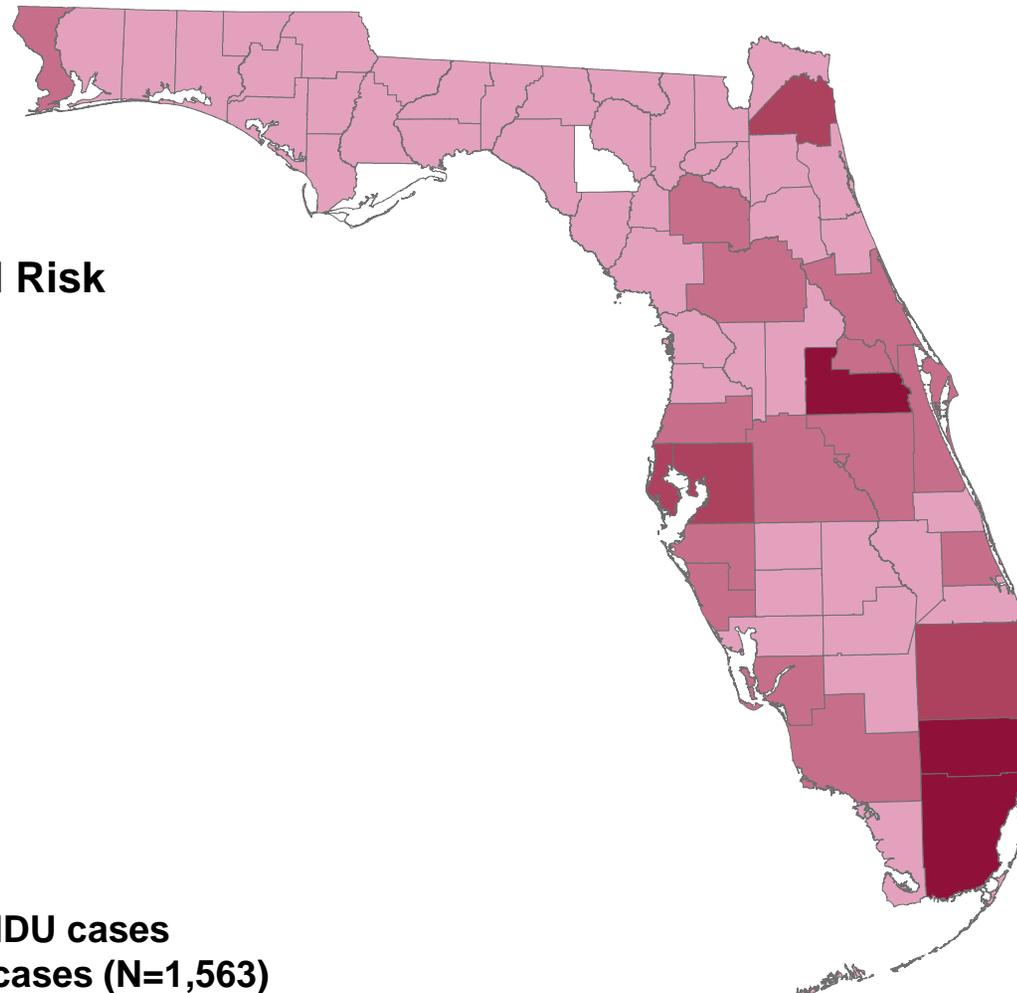
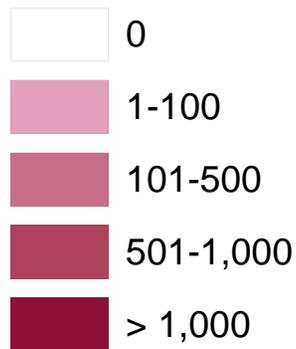
Injection Drug Use-Associated Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Age at HIV Diagnosis and Year of Report, 2004-2013, Florida



Comment: IDU-related risk includes both IDU and/or MSM/IDU for Adults ages 13+. Over the past ten years, proportional increases were observed among both the 20-29 and 50+ age groups.

Persons Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs),* with an Injection Drug Use-Associated Risk,** by County of Residence,*** Reported through 2013, Florida

PLWHAs with IDU-related Risk
N=11,580



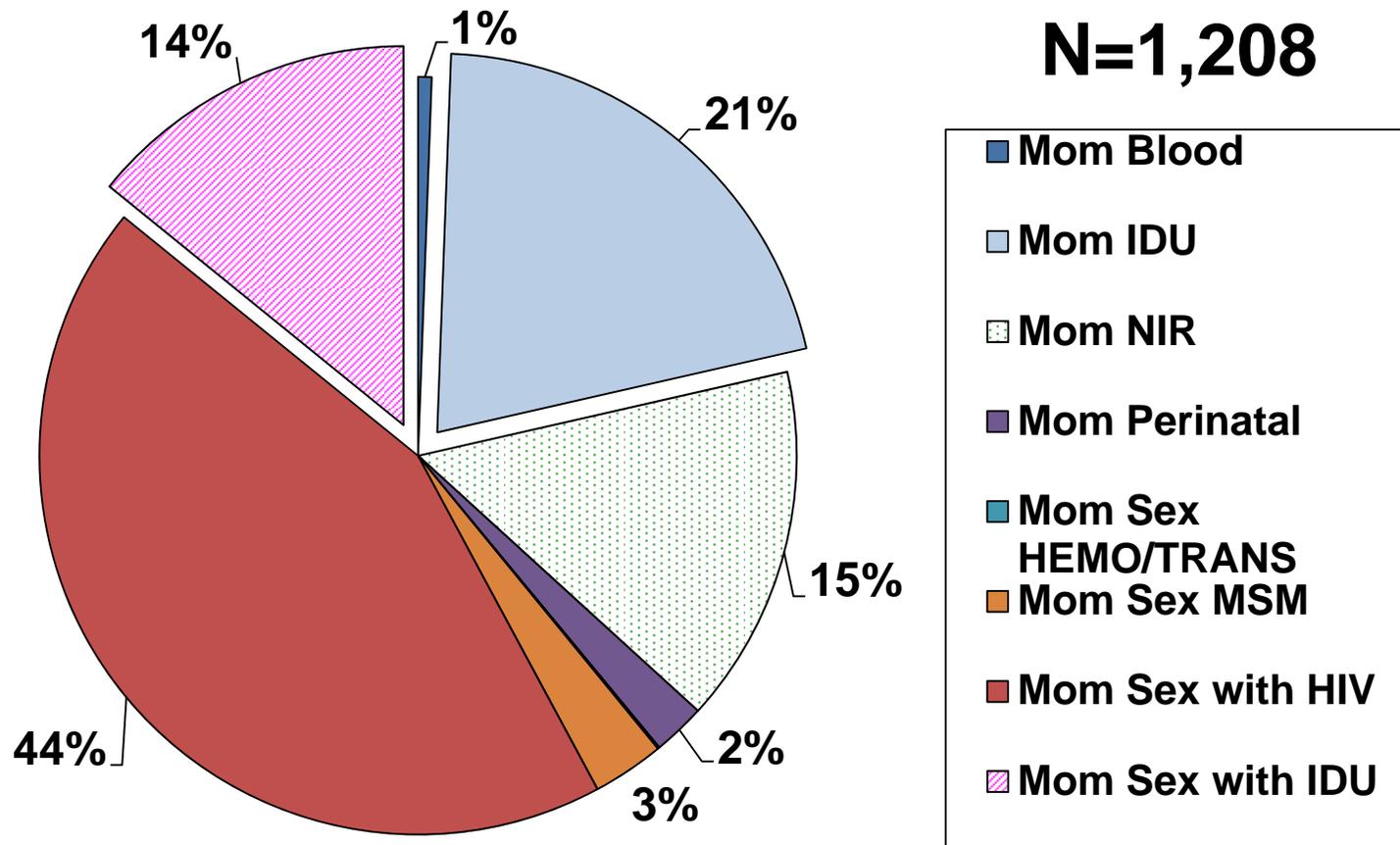
* Adult Cases Only

** IDU includes IDU and MSM/IDU cases

*** County data excludes DOC cases (N=1,563)

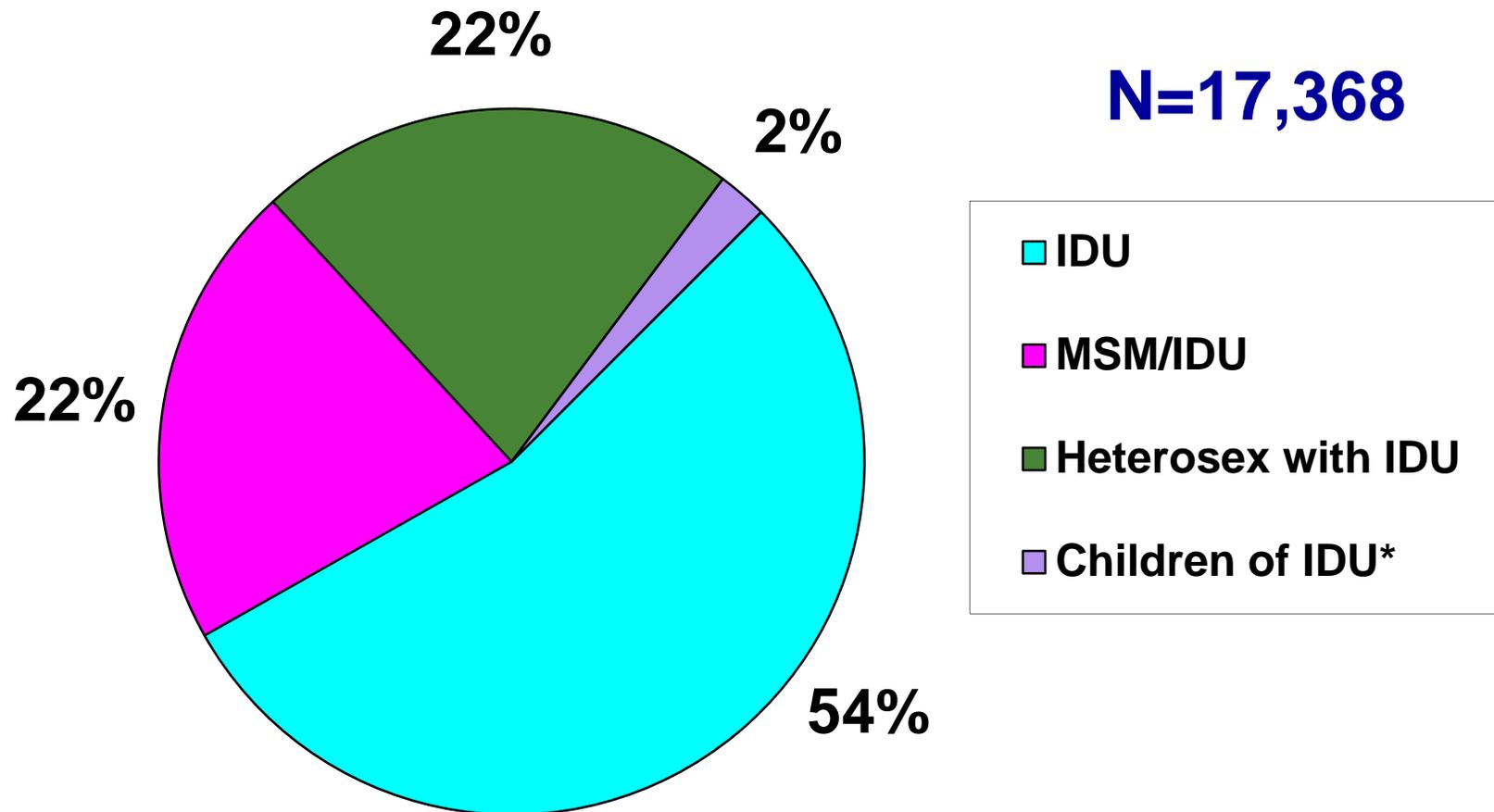
Data as of 06/30/2014

Perinatally Acquired HIV Infection Cases Born in Florida, by Mother's Mode of Exposure and Year of Birth, 1979 through 2013



Note: Exploded pieces are IDU-related cases. NIRs are redistributed. Injection drug use directly or indirectly accounts for 35% of the perinatally acquired HIV infection cases.

Injection Drug Use-Associated Transmission Modes among Adults Living with HIV Disease, Reported through 2013, Florida

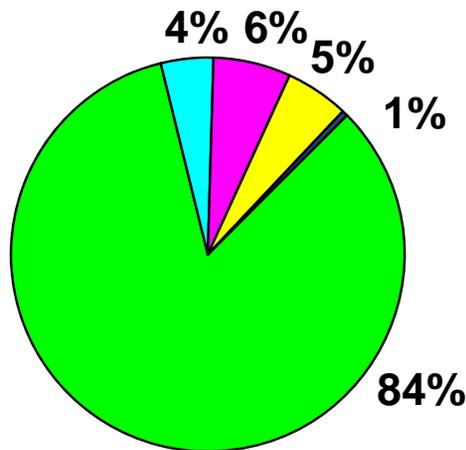


Note: Of the 102,189 persons living with HIV disease through 2013, 17,368 (17%) were IDU-associated.

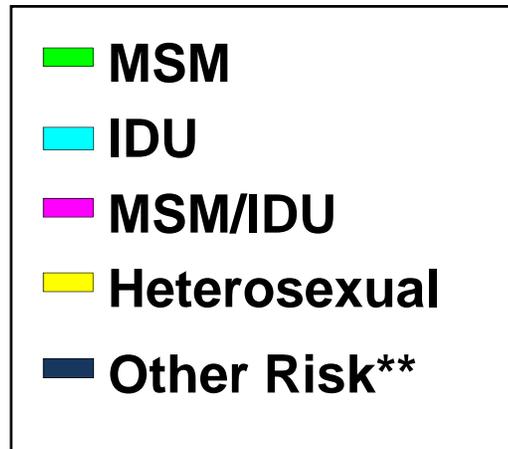
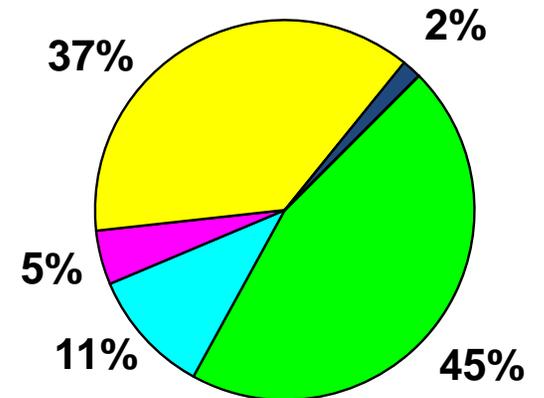
*Child of IDU includes those with mother's who were IDU or had a sex partner that was IDU.

Adult Males Living with HIV Disease by Race/Ethnicity and Mode of Exposure, Reported through 2013, Florida

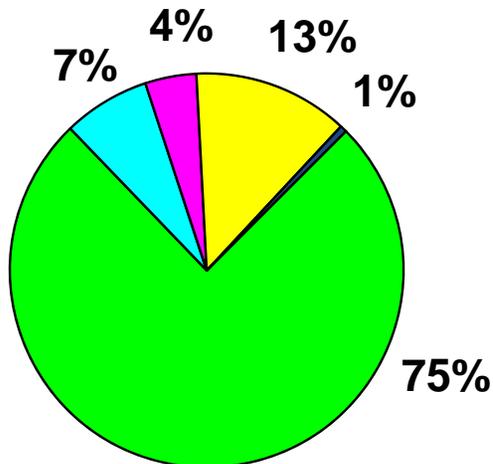
White
N=25,276



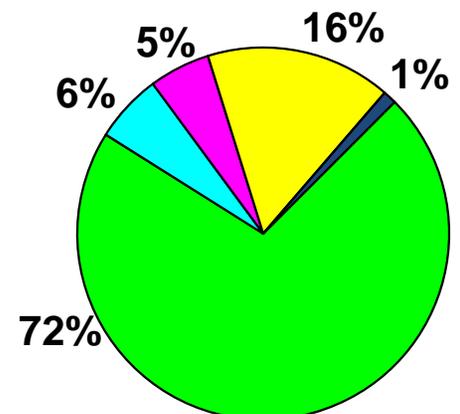
Black
N=28,425



Hispanic
N=17,057



Other*
N=1,375

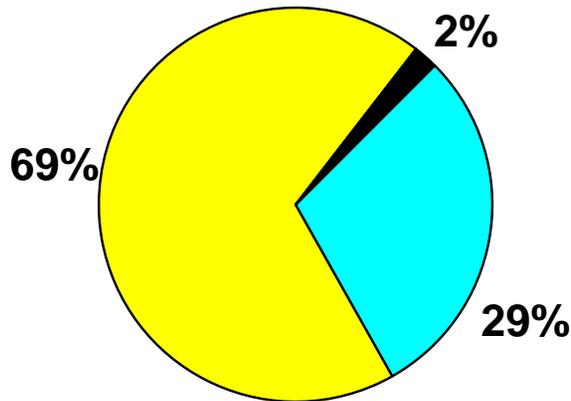


* Other includes Asian/Pacific Islander, Native Alaskan/American Indian and Multi-racial individuals.
** Other Risk includes hemophilia, transfusion, perinatal and other pediatric risks as well as other confirmed risks.

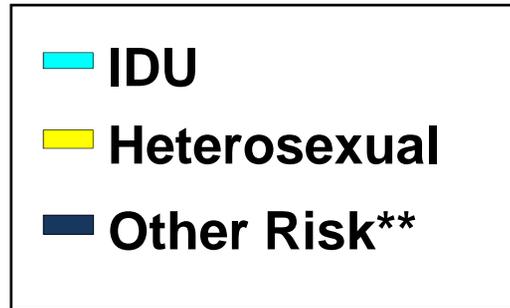
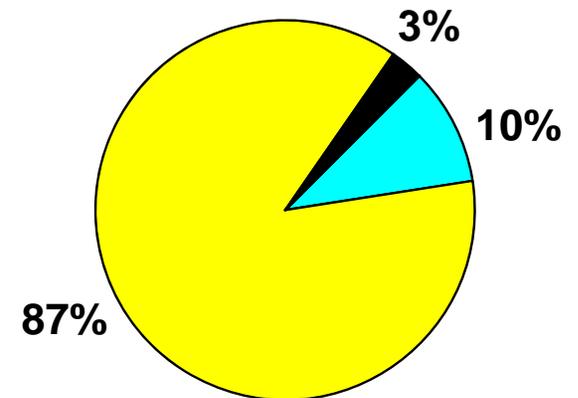
Note: NIRs redistributed.

Adult Females Living with HIV Disease by Race/Ethnicity and Mode of Exposure, Reported through 2013, Florida

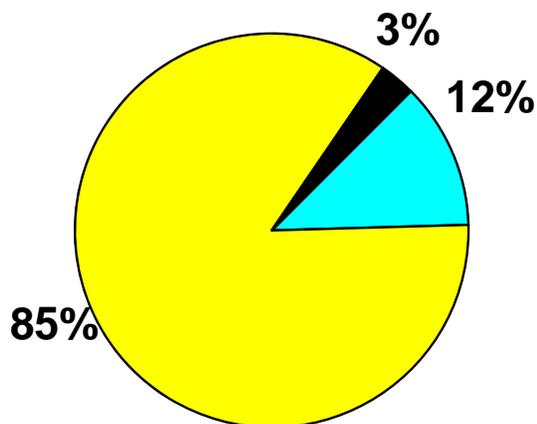
White
N=4,610



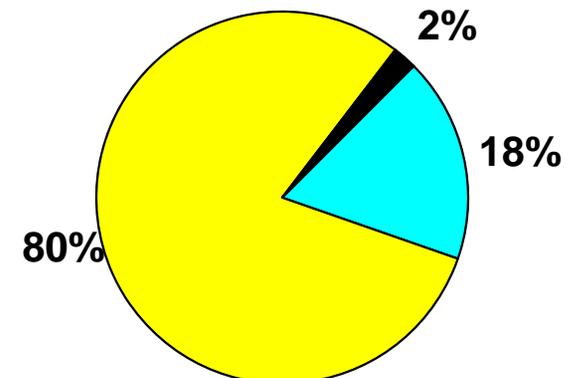
Black
N=20,588



Hispanic
N=4,074



Other*
N=572



* Other includes Asian/Pacific Islander, Native Alaskan/American Indian and Multi-racial individuals.

** Other Risk includes hemophilia, transfusion, perinatal and other pediatric risks as well as other confirmed risks.

Note: NIRs redistributed.

Adults Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA)[§] with an Injection Drug Use-Associated Risk, for Selected Counties, Reported through 2013, Florida

County	Total PLWHA Cases	Total IDU*	Percent IDU	Total Sex w/IDU **	Percent Sex w/IDU
Miami-Dade	26,445	3,240	4%	1,310	2%
Broward	17,214	2,132	3%	864	1%
Palm Beach	7,964	1,481	2%	820	1%
Orange	7,508	1,304	2%	514	1%
Hillsborough	6,262	1,198	1%	541	1%
Duval	5,584	999	1%	437	1%
Pinellas	3,675	728	1%	345	<1%
Lee	1,777	310	<1%	130	<1%
St. Lucie	1,550	309	<1%	138	<1%
Volusia	1,408	340	<1%	123	<1%
Brevard	1,300	273	<1%	103	<1%
STATE TOTAL***	80,687	12,313	15%	5,325	7%

* Total IDU = IDU Cases + Men who have sex with Men (MSM)/IDU + heterosexual sex with IDU + Child of IDU mom

** Sex w/IDU = Men who have sex with Men (MSM)/IDU & heterosexual sex with IDU

*** County data excludes Department of Corrections (DOC) cases

and State total includes data from all 67 counties, and includes DOC cases

§ Persons Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA).

Note: NIRs redistributed.



Adults Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA)[§] with an Injection Drug Use-Associated Risk, for Eligible Metropolitan Areas (EMAs), Reported through 2013, Florida

EMA	Total PLWHA	PLWHA with Total IDU* Risk		PLWHA with Heterosexual Sex Partner with IDU Risk**	
		#	%	#	%
Jacksonville	6,235	1,137	1%	502	1%
Orlando	9,953	1,829	2%	735	1%
Tampa/St. Pete	9,833	2,135	2%	1,007	1%
Palm Beach	7,964	1,481	2%	820	1%
Ft. Lauderdale	17,214	2,132	2%	864	1%
Miami-Dade	26,445	3,240	3%	1,310	1%
STATE TOTAL***	97,704	15,632	16%	6,860	7%

* Total IDU = IDU Cases; Men who have sex with Men (MSM)/IDU; heterosexual sex with IDU and Child of IDU mom

** Sex w/IDU = Men who have sex with Men (MSM)/IDU & heterosexual sex with IDU

*** EMA data excludes Department of Corrections (DOC) cases

and State total includes data from all 67 counties, and includes DOC cases

[§] Persons Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA).

Note: NIRs redistributed.



Selected Substance Abuse among High School Students, by Grade, as captured in the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), Florida, 2013

	<u>9th</u>	<u>10th</u>	<u>11th</u>	<u>12th</u>
5+ drinks in a row in past 30 days	10.7%	15.5%	18.0%	23.5%
Marijuana use in past 30 days	15.4%	21.6%	23.1%	27.9%
Cocaine use (any) ever	4.7%	5.6%	5.9%	6.7%

Note: Two-stage Random Sample of 6,089 High School Students. Data is current as of 8/5/2014.
For more details on Florida YRBS, go to:

<http://www.floridahealth.gov/statistics-and-data/survey-data/youth-risk-behavior-survey/reports/index.html>



Selected Substance Abuse among High School Students, by Race/Ethnicity, as captured in the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) Florida, 2013

	<u><i>Total</i></u>	<u><i>White</i></u>	<u><i>Black</i></u>	<u><i>Hispanic</i></u>
5+ drinks in a row in past 30 days	16.7%	19.9%	6.8%	18.7%
Marijuana use in past 30 days	21.8%	22.3%	18.3%	23.6%
Cocaine use (any) ever	5.9%	6.2%	2.9%	6.9%

Note: Two-stage Random Sample of 6,089 High School Students. Data is current as of 8/5/2014.
For more details on Florida YRBS, go to:

<http://www.floridahealth.gov/statistics-and-data/survey-data/youth-risk-behavior-survey/reports/index.html>



National HIV Behavioral Surveillance (NHBS) among Injection Drug Users (2005-2006)

- Respondent-driven sampling (respondents refer others to participate) was used to recruit 934 IDUs (persons who injected drugs within the past 12 months) in Miami-Dade and Broward counties.
- A majority of the recruits (62%) reported testing for HIV in the past 12 months; nearly all (96%) reported testing for HIV in their lifetime
 - One in 6 (16%) self-reported as HIV+
- One-third of the recruits (34%) reported testing for HCV in the past 12 months; a majority (77%) reported testing for HCV in their lifetime
 - One in 3 (32%) self-reported as HCV+

Note: Analysis excludes persons diagnosed with HIV infection over 12 month prior to study.

For full details on this study go to:

http://www.doh.state.fl.us/Disease_ctrl/aids/Behavioral_Surveillance/Florida_NHBS_IDU_Data_at_a_Glance12_10_08.pdf



HIV Infection and HIV-Associated Behaviors Among Injection Drug Users – 20 Cities, United States, 2009

- CDC's National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System (NHBS) conducts interviews and HIV testing in selected metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs). This report summarizes data from 10,073 IDUs (persons who injected drugs within the past 12 months) interviewed and tested in 20 MSAs in 2009.
- Of the IDUs tested, 9% had a positive HIV test result, and 45% of those testing positive were unaware of their infection.
- Among the 9,565 IDUs with HIV negative or unknown HIV status before the survey:
 - 69% reported having unprotected sex vaginal sex,
 - 34% reported sharing syringes, and
 - 23% reported having unprotected heterosexual anal sex during the 12 previous months

Yet for the previous 12-month period, only 49% of IDUs at risk for acquiring HIV infection reported have been tested for HIV.

Note: Analysis excludes persons diagnosed with HIV infection over 12 month period prior to study.

Source: CDC. (2012, March 2). HIV infection and HIV-associated behaviors among injecting drug users – 20 cities, United States, 2009. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 61(8), 133 – 137. Retrieved June 10, 2013 from <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/wk/mm6108.pdf> (2009 data is the most recent data available)



For Florida HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data
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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>