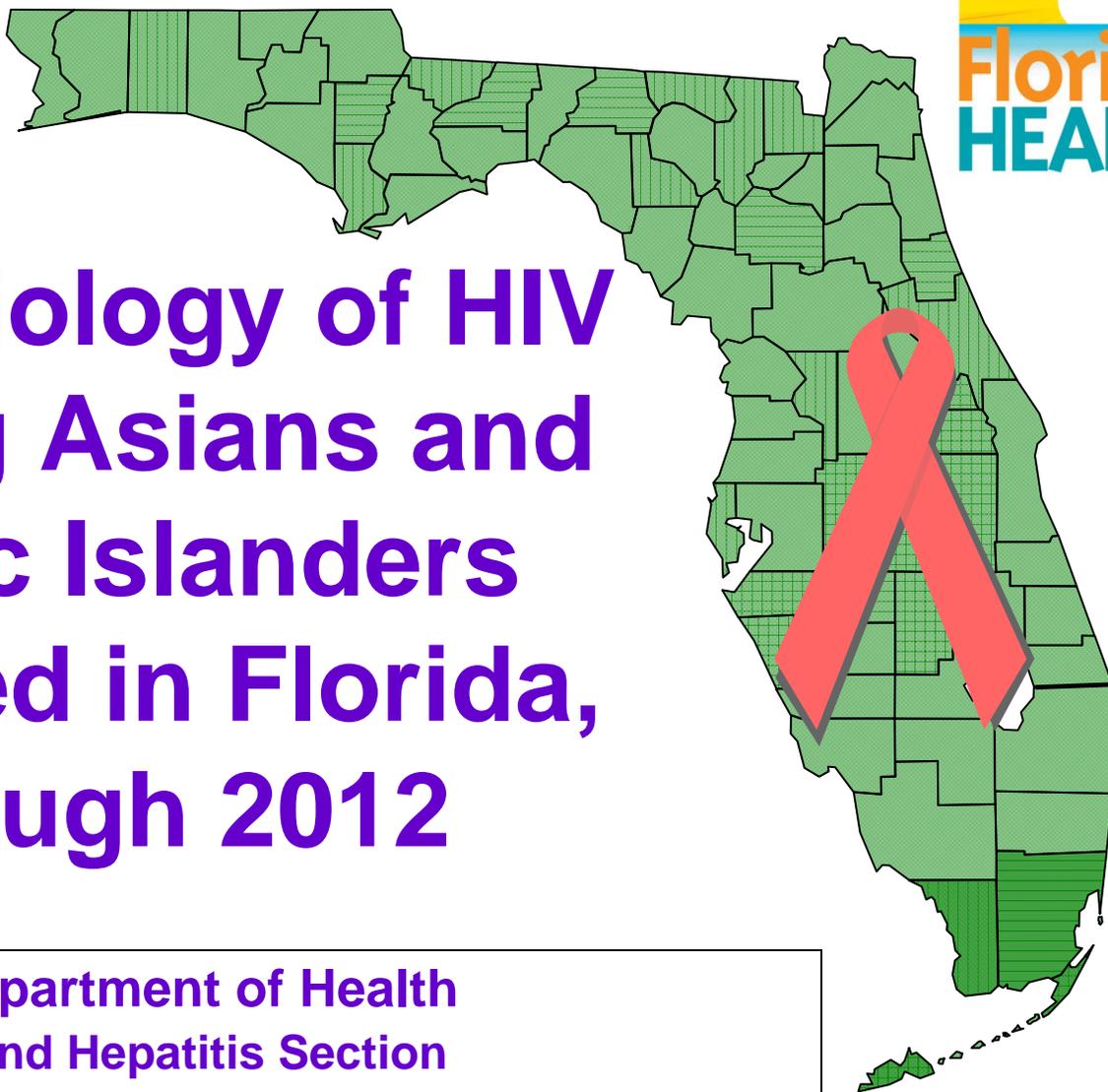


To protect, promote and improve the health of all people in Florida through integrated state, county, and community efforts.



Created: 03/26/13

Revision: 09/20/13



# Epidemiology of HIV Among Asians and Pacific Islanders Reported in Florida, Through 2012

**Florida Department of Health**

**HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis Section**

**Division of Disease Control and Health Protection**

**Annual data trends as of 12/31/2012**

**Living (Prevalence) data as of 06/30/2013**

# HIV and AIDS Case Data

- Ⓡ 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, 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 May, when most of the “expected” death data are complete.
- Ⓡ Data for Asians include: non-Hispanic Asians, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders and Legacy Asian/Pacific Islanders.

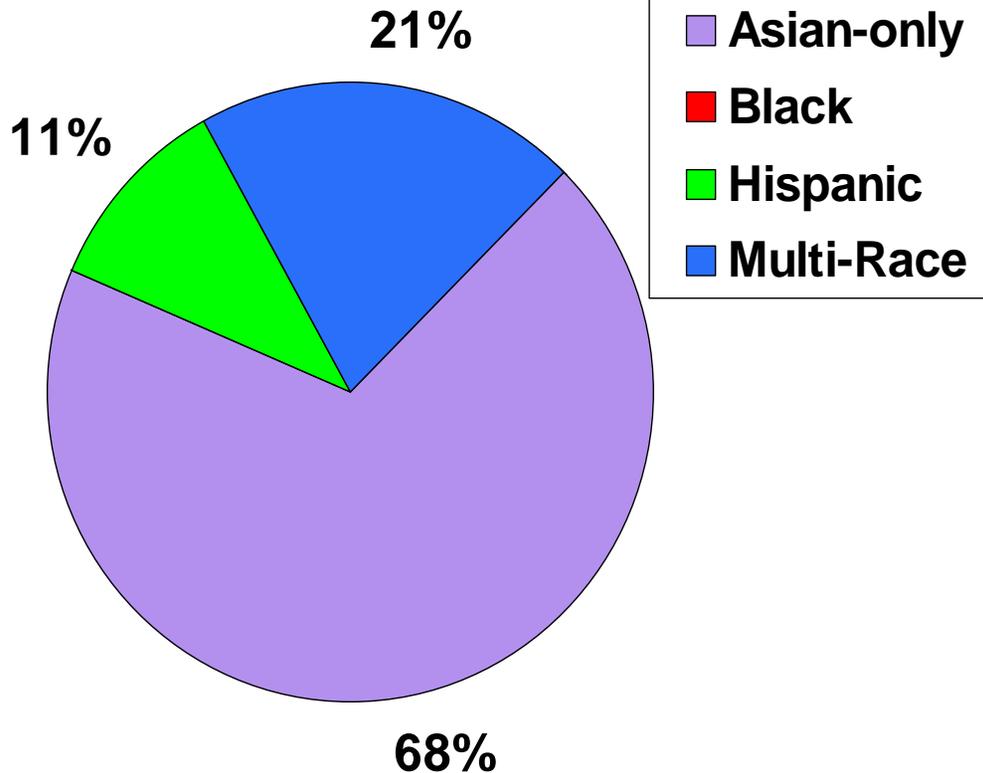
Selected slides from the Florida HIV Trends Slide Set, see site below for entire set.  
[http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease\\_ctrl/aids/trends/slides/slides.html](http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/aids/trends/slides/slides.html)



# All\* HIV and AIDS Cases Among Asians by Racial/Ethnic Background Reported through 2012, Florida

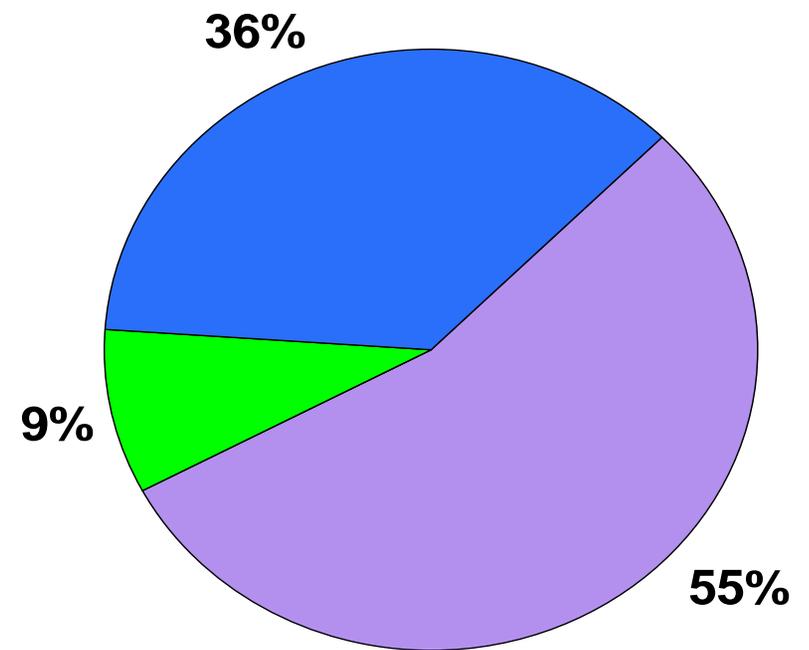
## HIV (not AIDS)

N=331



## AIDS

N=383



Note: The majority of Asian AIDS and HIV cases have a mixed racial/ethnic background.  
\*Includes nine pediatric HIV (not AIDS) cases (<13 yrs of age).

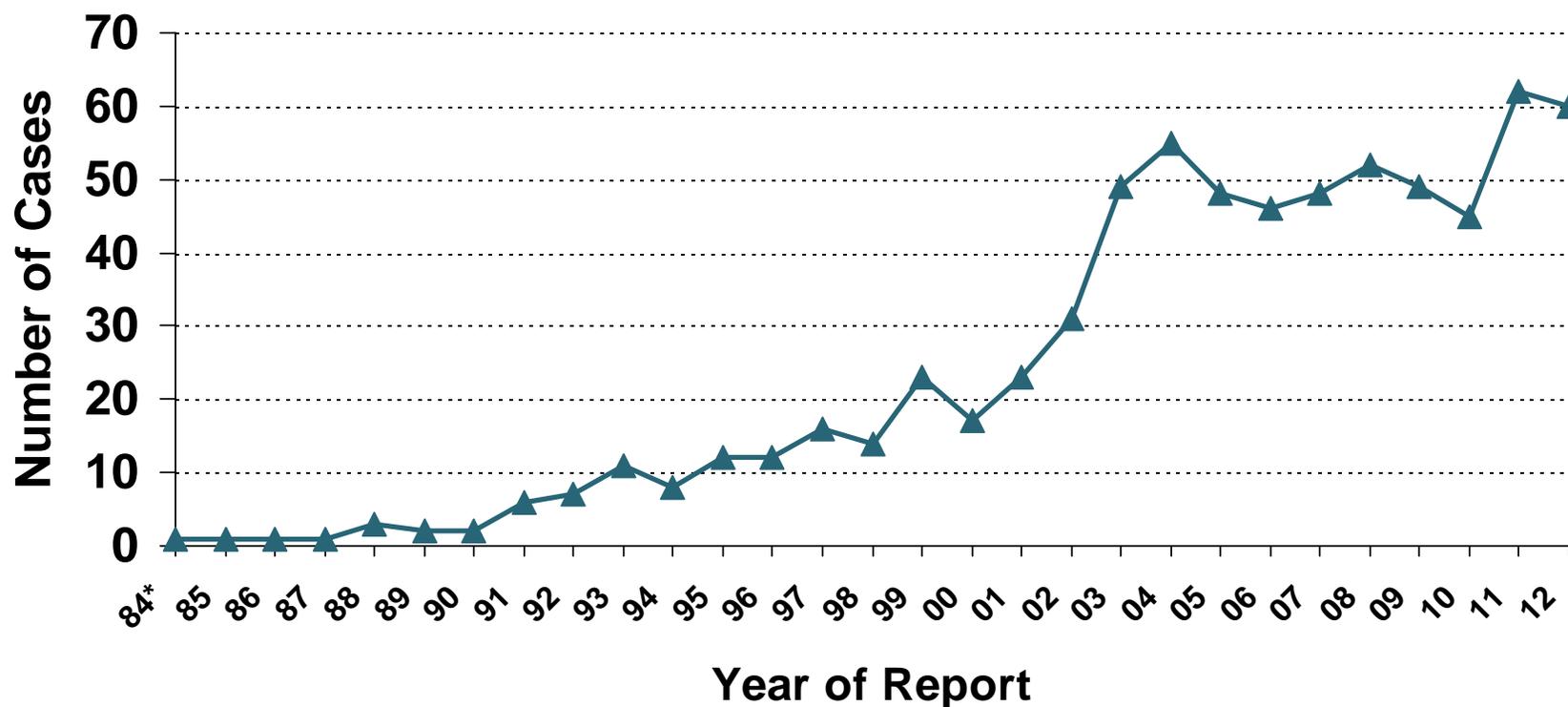


# HIV Disease Among Asians by Select Country of Birth, Reported through 2012, Florida

Country of Birth	#	%
United States	242	34%
Philippines	70	10%
Viet Nam	51	7%
India	42	6%
Thailand	43	6%
Other	218	31%
Unknown	48	7%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>100%</b>



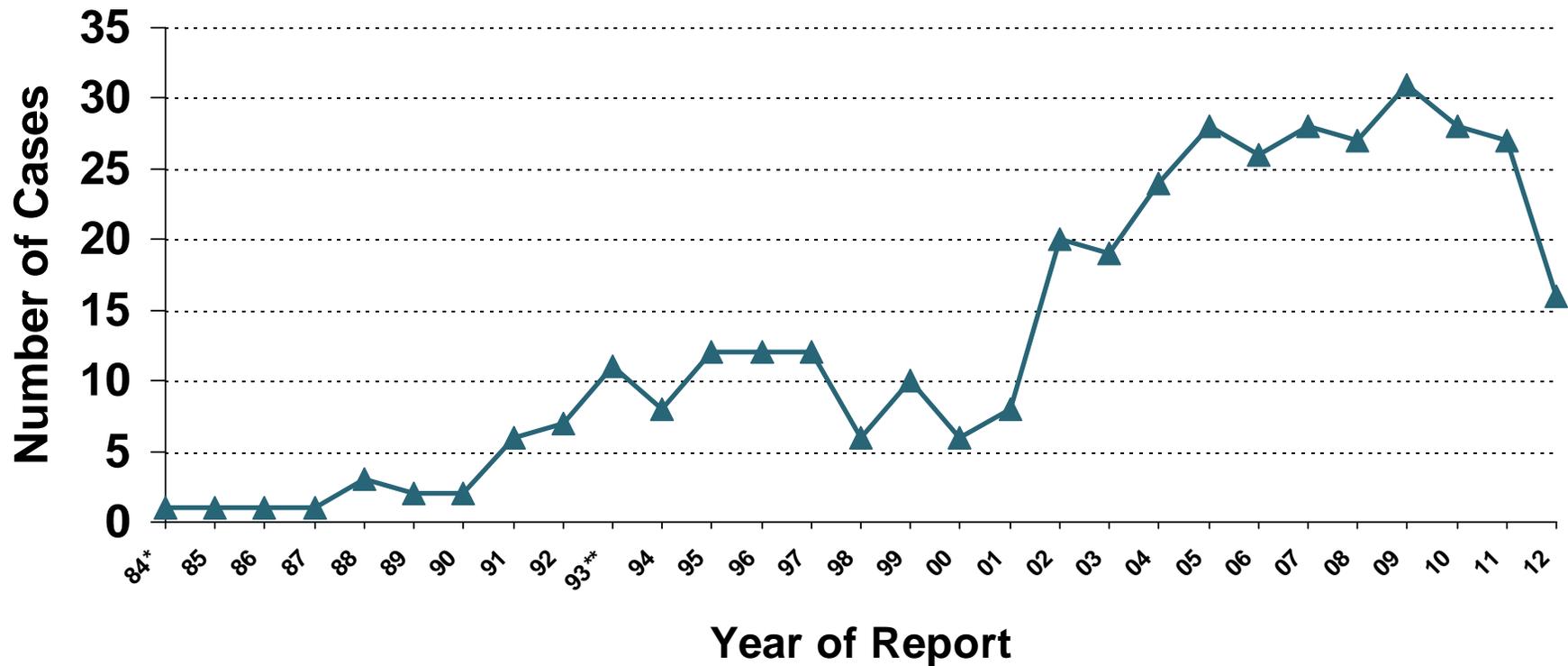
# Adult HIV Infection Cases Among Asians, by Year of Report, 1984\*- 2012, Florida



\*The first case of HIV Infection among Asians was reported in 1984.



# Adult AIDS Cases Among Asians, by Year of Report, 1984\*- 2012, Florida



\*The first AIDS case among Asians was reported in 1984.

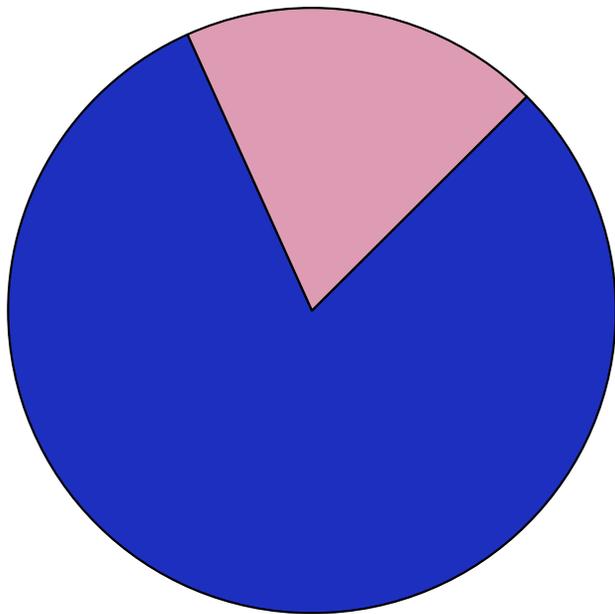
\*\*The AIDS surveillance case definition was expanded for adults/adolescents in 1993.



# Adult HIV and AIDS Cases Among Asians, by Sex, Reported through 2012, Florida

**HIV (not AIDS) Cases**  
**N=322**

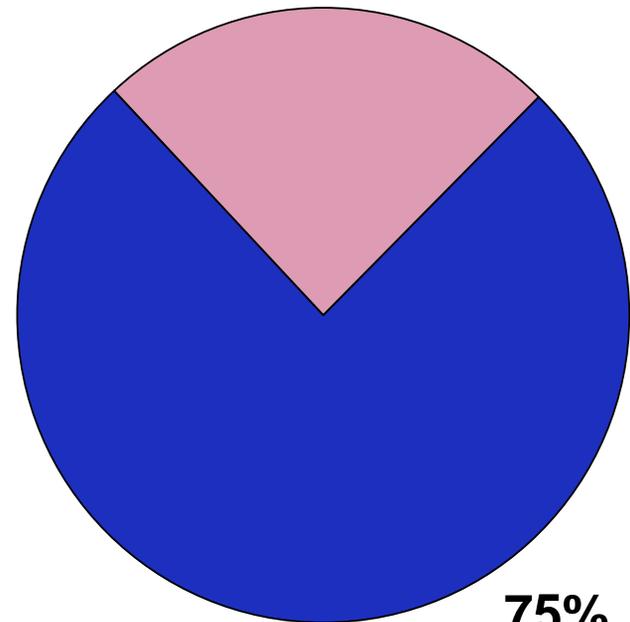
**19%**



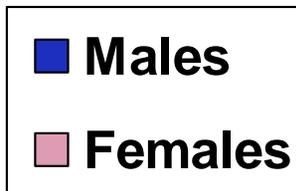
**81%**

**AIDS Cases**  
**N=383**

**25%**



**75%**

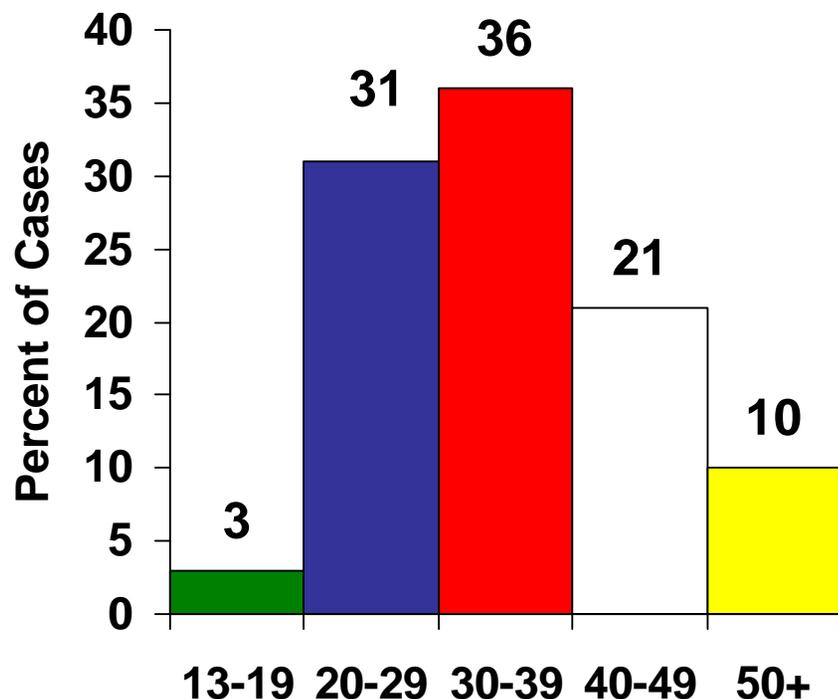


**Note:** HIV cases represent more recent infections, thus these data suggest that the proportion of female to male cases among Asian and Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders reported in Florida is increasing over time.

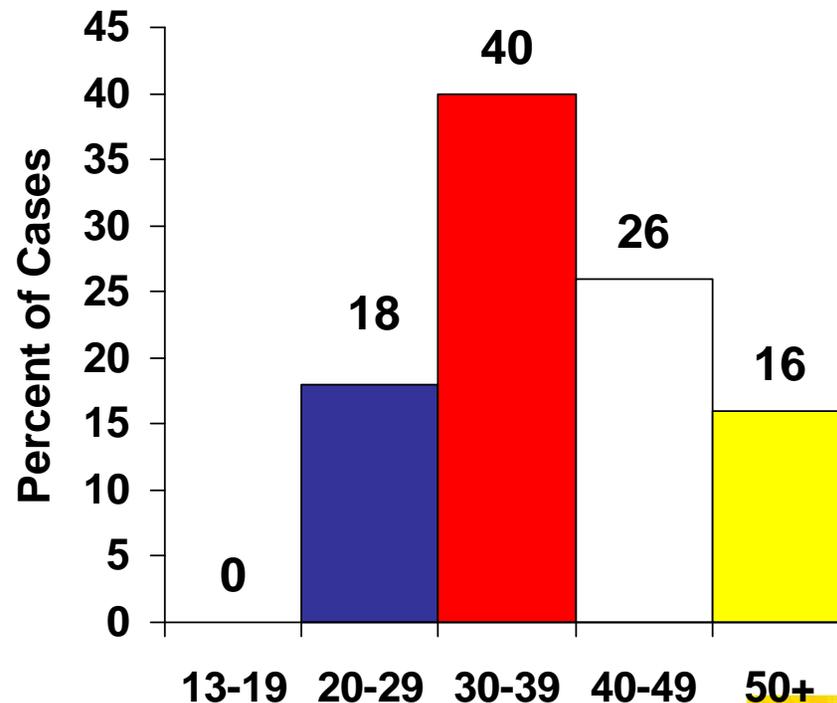


# Adult HIV and AIDS Cases Among Asians, by Age Group at Diagnosis, Reported through 2012, Florida

## HIV (not AIDS) Cases N=322



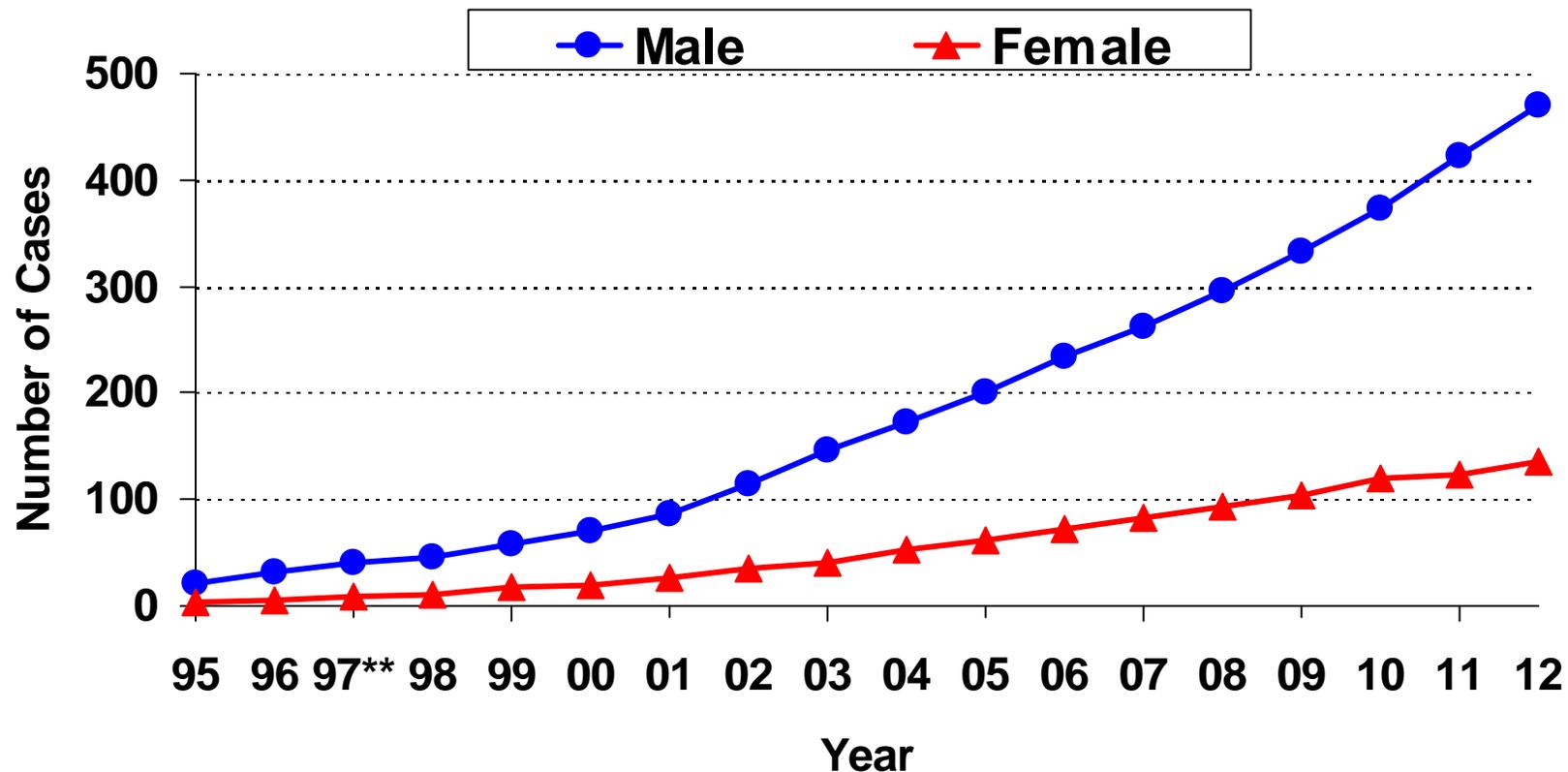
## AIDS N=383



Note: HIV cases tend to reflect more recent transmission than AIDS cases, and thus present a more current picture of the epidemic. Recent estimates show that 36% of HIV (not AIDS) cases occur among those aged 30-39, while 40% of AIDS cases occur among those aged 30-39.



# Annual Prevalence of HIV Disease Among Adult Asians, By Sex, Florida, 1995-2012



Although increases are seen among both Asian men and women, women account for an increasing proportion of Asian persons living with HIV disease. In 2012, women accounted for 22% of Asian persons living with HIV disease, compared with 16% in 1995. Data as of 06/30/2013



# Definitions of Mode of Exposure Categories

- ◆ **MSM** = Men who have sex with men
- ◆ **IDU** = Injection Drug Use
- ◆ **MSM/IDU** = Men who have sex with men and Injection Drug Use
- ◆ **Heterosexual** = Heterosexual contact with person with HIV/AIDS or known HIV risk
- ◆ **OTHER** = includes hemophilia, transfusion, perinatal and 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.



# Mode of Transmission Among Asians Living with HIV in the US\* Compared to Florida

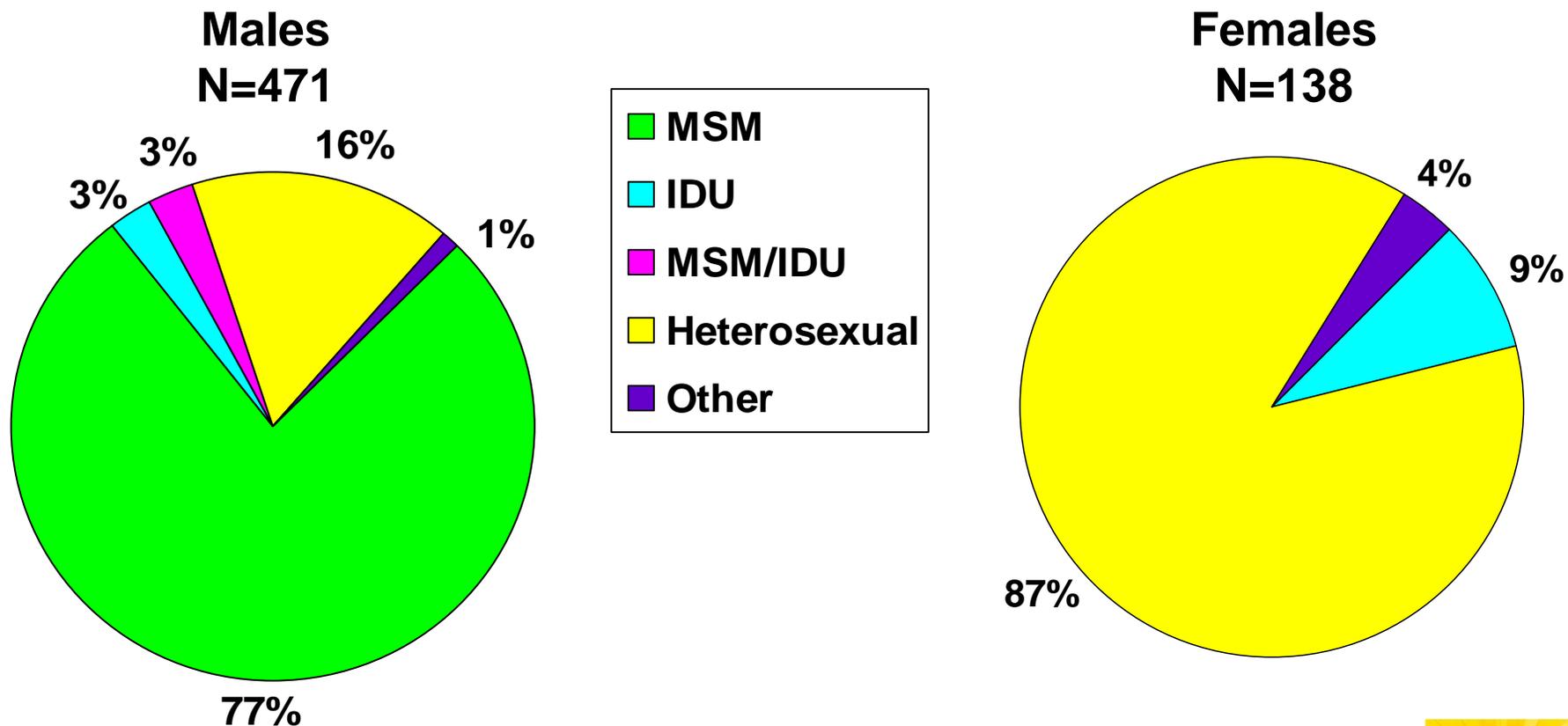
	Males		Females	
	US through 2010	FL through 2012	US through 2010	FL through 2012
<b>MSM</b>	81%	77%	-----	-----
<b>IDU</b>	4%	3%	9%	9%
<b>MSM/IDU</b>	4%	3%	-----	-----
<b>Heterosexual</b>	9%	16%	86%	87%
<b>Other</b>	1%	1%	5%	4%

Among Asian males living with HIV, Florida has a higher percent of transmission by way of heterosexual risk, but a lower percent of transmission by way of MSM risk and IDU risk compared to the US. Among Asian females living with HIV, Florida has a higher percent of transmission by way of heterosexual risk than that for the US.

\*U.S. data: CDC. HIV Surveillance Report, 2011 (most recent available) Vol. 23, Table 17a



# Adult Asians Living with HIV Disease By Mode of Exposure and Sex Reported through 2012, Florida



Note: NIRs are redistributed. MSM is the primary risk among males (77%), followed by heterosexual risk (16%). Heterosexual contact is the primary risk among females (87%) followed by IDU risk (9%).

**Median Survival Time (in months)  
from AIDS Diagnosis to Death, by  
Race/Ethnicity and  
Time Period of Death, 1980-2012, Florida**

	<b><u>Time Period of Death</u></b>				
	<b><u>Early Years</u></b>		<b><u>HAART</u></b>		
	<b><u>1980-1988</u></b>	<b><u>1989-1995</u></b>	<b><u>1996-2000</u></b>	<b><u>2001-2006</u></b>	<b><u>2007-2012</u></b>
<b>White</b>	<b>4 mo.</b>	<b>15 mo.</b>	<b>32 mo.</b>	<b>60 mo.</b>	<b>83 mo.</b>
<b>Black</b>	<b>1 mo.</b>	<b>10 mo.</b>	<b>22 mo.</b>	<b>42 mo.</b>	<b>60 mo.</b>
<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>3 mo.</b>	<b>12 mo.</b>	<b>23 mo.</b>	<b>45 mo.</b>	<b>60 mo.</b>
<b>Amer. Ind.</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>14 mo.</b>	<b>21 mo.</b>	<b>28 mo.</b>	<b>79 mo.</b>
<b>Asian</b>	<b>1 mo.</b>	<b>13 mo.</b>	<b>24 mo.</b>	<b>21 mo.</b>	<b>28 mo.</b>

**Note:** In the early years, survival times for increased for all race/ethnicity groups with the introduction of AZT in 1994. With the introduction of Highly Active Retroviral Therapy (HAART) in 1996, survival time increased significantly for all age groups, however, overall survival times are not without racial/ethnic disparities.

\*Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, HIV/AIDS Reporting System (as of 06/30/2013)



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**Ext. 2373**

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

**[http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease\\_ctrl/aids/trends/trends.html](http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/aids/trends/trends.html)**

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