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Epidemiology of HIV Infection Trends in Florida Reported through 2012



**Florida Department of Health
HIV/AIDS & Hepatitis Program
Annual data as of 12/31/2012**



HIV and AIDS Case Data

- ⦿ HIV Infection reporting represents newly reported HIV cases, regardless of AIDS status at time of report.
- ⦿ HIV infection cases classified as Stage 3 (AIDS) became reportable in Florida in 1981.
- ⦿ HIV infection cases (without an AIDS diagnosis) became reportable in Florida on July 1, 1997.
- ⦿ AIDS cases and HIV infection cases by year of report are NOT mutually exclusive and CANNOT be added together.
- ⦿ Frozen databases of year-end data are generated at the end of each calendar year. These are the same data used for Florida CHARTS and all grant-related data where annual data are included.
- ⦿ HIV prevalence data are generated later in the year, usually in May, when most of the “expected” death data are complete.

HIV and AIDS Case Data (con't)

- Ⓡ **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.**
- Ⓡ **HIV “incidence estimates” are approximations of the numbers of people who are newly infected, which include those whose infection has not yet been diagnosed or reported.**

Surveillance Case Definition for AIDS in Florida

A person with a positive confirmatory HIV antibody test or positive virologic test (qualitative or quantitative) and

🚫 In Adult/Adolescent Case Only (13 years of age or older):

- **Has a CD4 absolute count below 200, or**
- **Has a CD4 of less than 14 percent total lymphocytes**

🚫 In Adult/Adolescent and Pediatric Cases:

- **Has been diagnosed with one or more AIDS-defining illness (Opportunistic Infection)**

Surveillance Case Definition for HIV in Florida

Laboratory Criteria

Positive result on a screening test for HIV antibody, followed by a positive result on a confirmatory test for HIV antibody (e.g., Western blot, IFA, multispot, etc)

OR

🚫 Positive result or report of a detectable quantity of any of the following HIV virologic (non-antibody) tests:

- **HIV nucleic acid (DNA or RNA) detection test (e.g., polymerase chain reaction [PCR])** Has a CD4 of less than 14 percent total lymphocytes
- **HIV p24 antigen test, (excluding neutralization assay)**
- **HIV isolation (viral culture)**

HIV Infection Reporting in Florida

HIV Case Reporting in Florida is based on a positive antibody or antigen test for HIV:

- ⦿ HIV (not AIDS) cases became reportable in Florida on 07/1997, but only via confirmatory Western Blot (antibody) HIV tests. Reporting was NOT retroactive. Previously positive tests required re-testing with a confirmatory test before they could become reportable.**
- ⦿ Viral load (antigen) HIV tests became reportable in Florida on 11/20/2006.**
- ⦿ As of 2009, all states now have confidential name-based HIV infection reporting.**

Reporting Sources of HIV and AIDS Cases

- 🚫 Private MDs**
- 🚫 Medical Records**
- 🚫 Death Certificates**
- 🚫 Laboratories**
- 🚫 Medical Examiners**
- 🚫 Counseling & Testing Sites**
- 🚫 Correctional Facilities**
- 🚫 Hospitals (ICD-9), Billing**
- 🚫 HIV Patient Care Clinics**
- 🚫 Registries (e.g., AZT, TB, Cancer)**

Surveillance for HIV/AIDS relies on reporting from the above sources. Additionally, local public health professionals are responsible for case finding and/or epidemiologic follow-up, resulting in a very high completeness of reporting and decent classification of exposure (risk) category.

Cumulative HIV (not AIDS) and AIDS Cases, Reported through 2012, Florida

Persons Living with HIV/AIDS through 2011 as of 5/16/2012 97,436	Cumulative AIDS Cases (1981-2012)		
	Adults (Age 13+) 125,037	Pediatrics (Age <13) 1,544	Total 126,581
	Cumulative HIV Cases (not AIDS) 07/1997-12/2012		
	Adults (Age 13+) 48,454	Pediatrics (Age <13) 604	Total 49,058
Total	Adult (Age 13+)	Pediatrics (Age <13)	Total
HIV/AIDS Cases	173,491	2,148	175,639

ADULTS	Males	Females	Total	M:F Ratio
Cumulative AIDS Cases	92,635	32,402	125,037	2.9 : 1
Cumulative HIV Cases	34,050	14,404	48,454	2.4 : 1



The Epidemic in Florida, 2012

Population: 19.1 million →
(4th the in nation)

Newly reported HIV infections: 5,388
(2nd in the nation in 2011)

Newly reported stage 3 (AIDS): 2,775
(3rd in the nation in 2011)

Cumulative pediatric AIDS cases : 1,544
(2nd in the nation in 2011)

Persons living with HIV disease: 101,456 →**
(3rd in the nation in 2010)

HIV prevalence estimate: at least 130,000
(11.3% of the U.S. estimate for 2010)

HIV Incidence Estimates 2010: 3,454
(There was a 30% decrease from 2007-2010)

HIV-related deaths: 1,005 (2011)

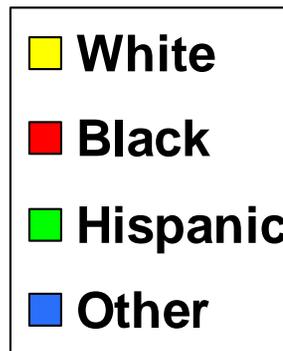
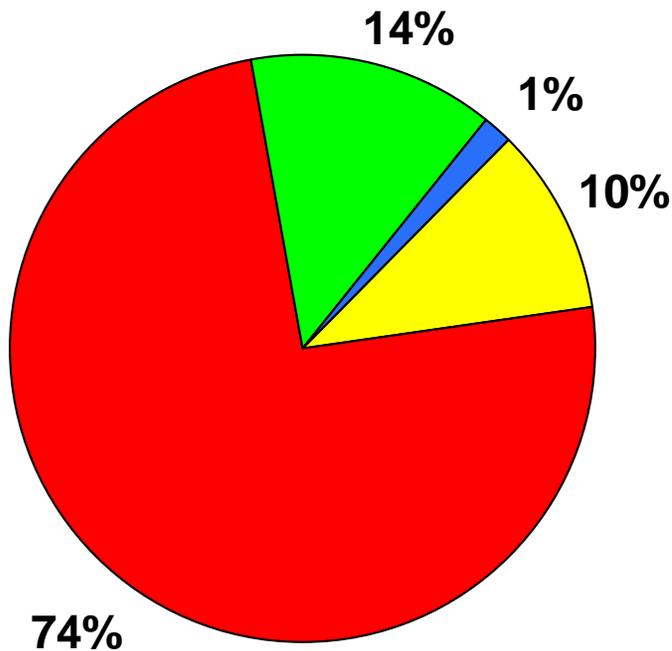
57% White
15% Black
23% Hispanic
5% Other*

29% White
49% Black
20% Hispanic
2% Other*

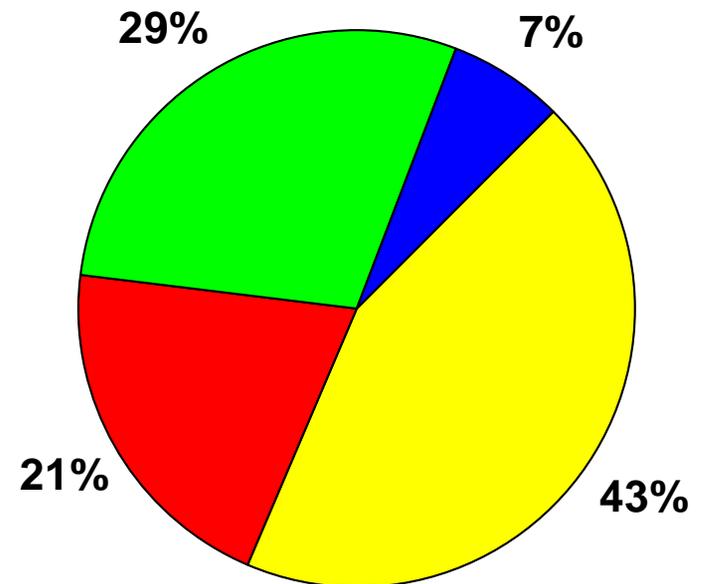
*Other = Asian/Pacific Islanders; American Indians/Alaskan Natives; multi-racial.
Trend data as of 12/31/2012, Preliminary** Living data as of 12/31/2012

Pediatric* HIV/AIDS Cases and State Population** in Children <13 years of age, by Race/Ethnicity, Reported* through 2012, Florida

Pediatric HIV/AIDS Cases
N=2,550



Population Estimates
N= 2,859,596

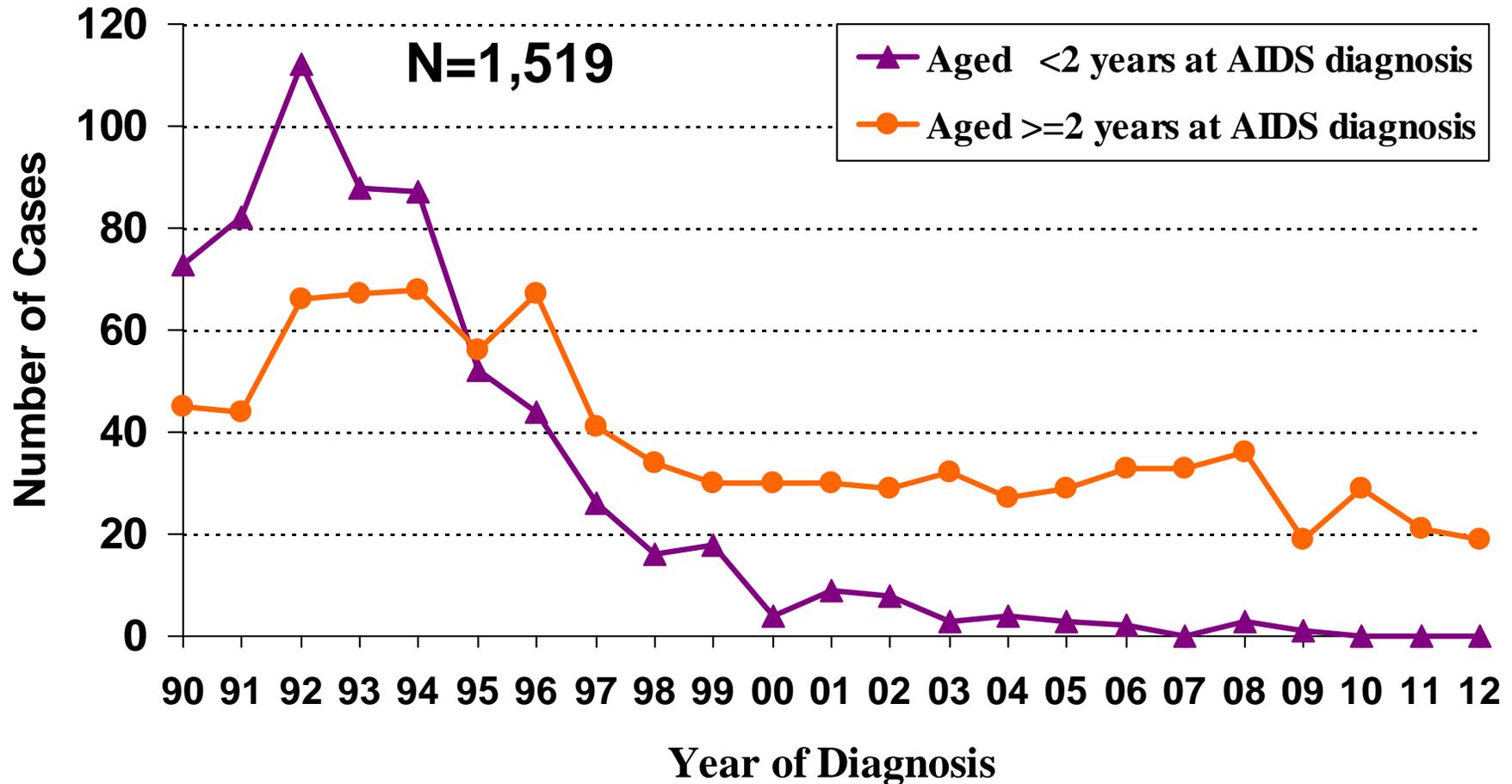


Note: Non-Hispanic blacks are disproportionately affected by HIV/AIDS compared with those of other race/ethnicities. This same trend is seen in adult HIV/AIDS cases but is more pronounced in those diagnosed with HIV Disease under 13 years of age.

*The first pediatric AIDS case was reported in 1983.

**Source: Population estimates are provided by Florida CHARTS

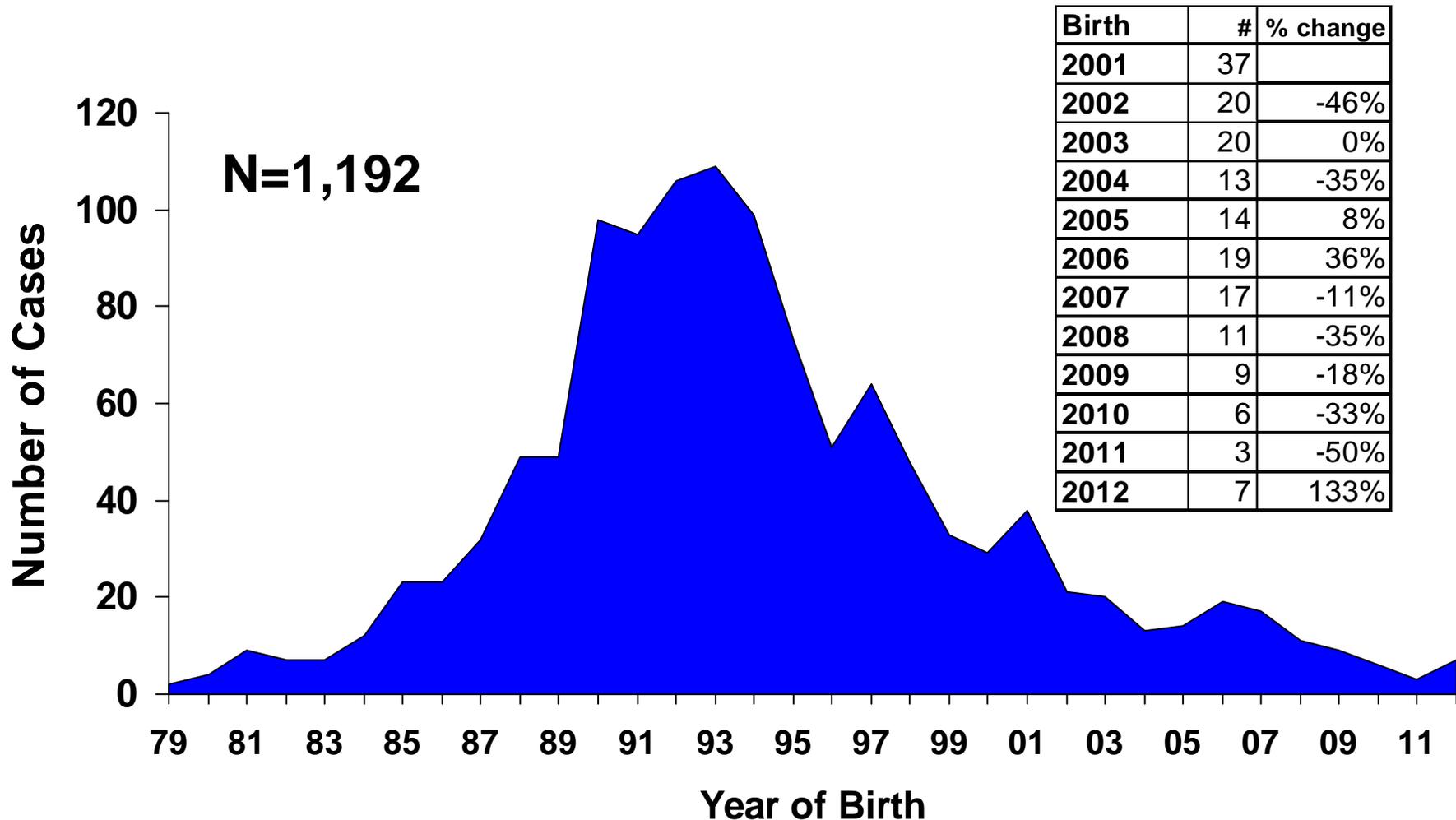
Pediatric AIDS Cases by Age Group at Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, 1990-2012, Florida



These data represent an 90% decline in pediatric AIDS cases *by year of diagnosis* 1992 (N=178) to 2012 (N=17). Due to reporting lags, 2012 data by year of diagnosis are provisional. Data as of 12/31/2012.



Perinatally Acquired HIV Infected Cases, Born in Florida, by Year of Birth, 1979-2012

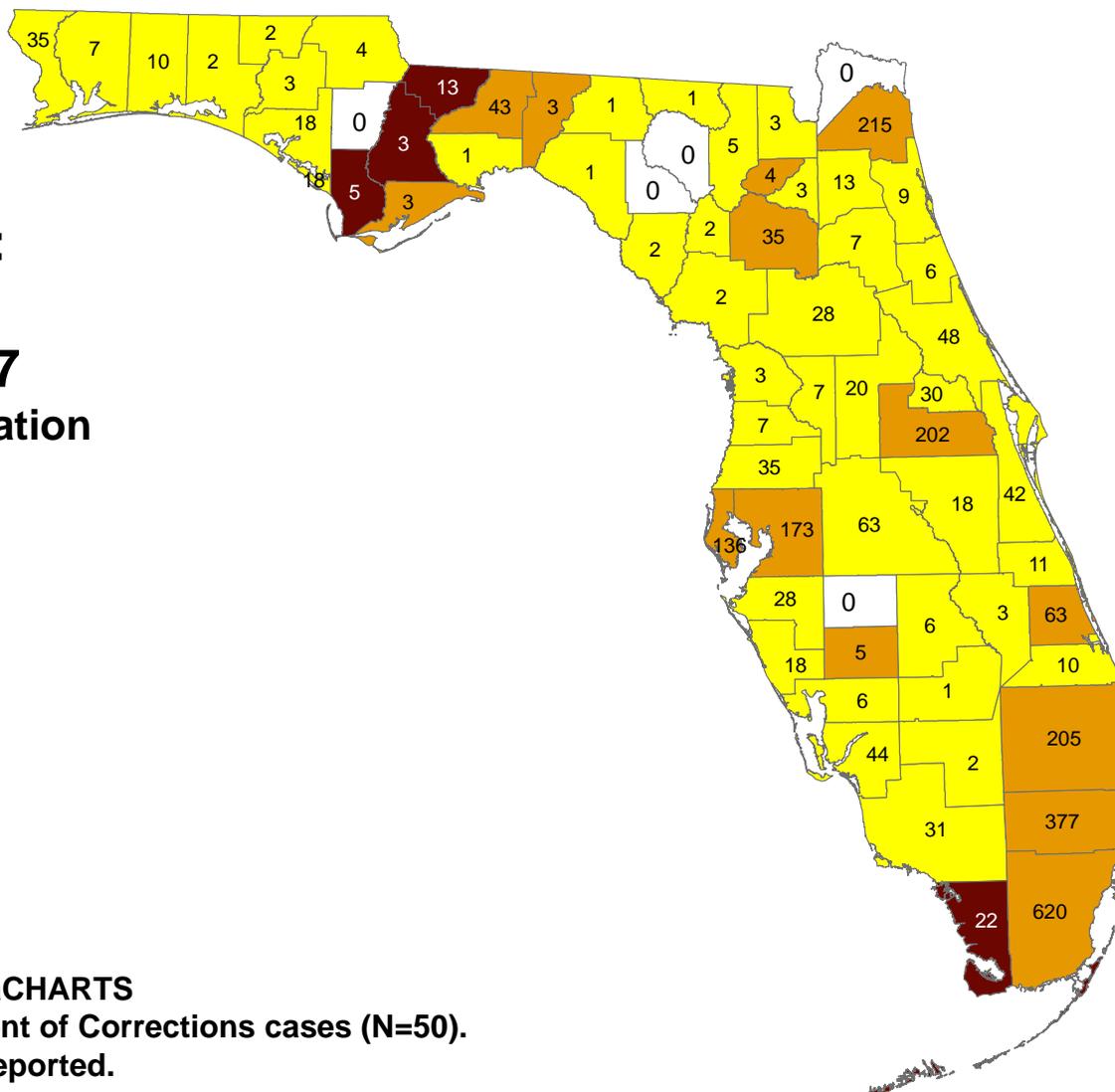


Birth	#	% change
2001	37	
2002	20	-46%
2003	20	0%
2004	13	-35%
2005	14	8%
2006	19	36%
2007	17	-11%
2008	11	-35%
2009	9	-18%
2010	6	-33%
2011	3	-50%
2012	7	133%

Note: These data represent a **94% decline** in HIV-perinatally infected births from 1993 (N=109) to 2012 (N=7). These data include ALL perinatally acquired HIV Infection cases BORN in Florida. 2012 data are provisional. None of the babies born since 2010 have developed AIDS.
Data as of 02/28/2013



AIDS Case Rates* by County of Residence,** Reported in 2012, Florida



Statewide Data:

N=2,723

State Rate = 16.7

Rate per 100,000 Population



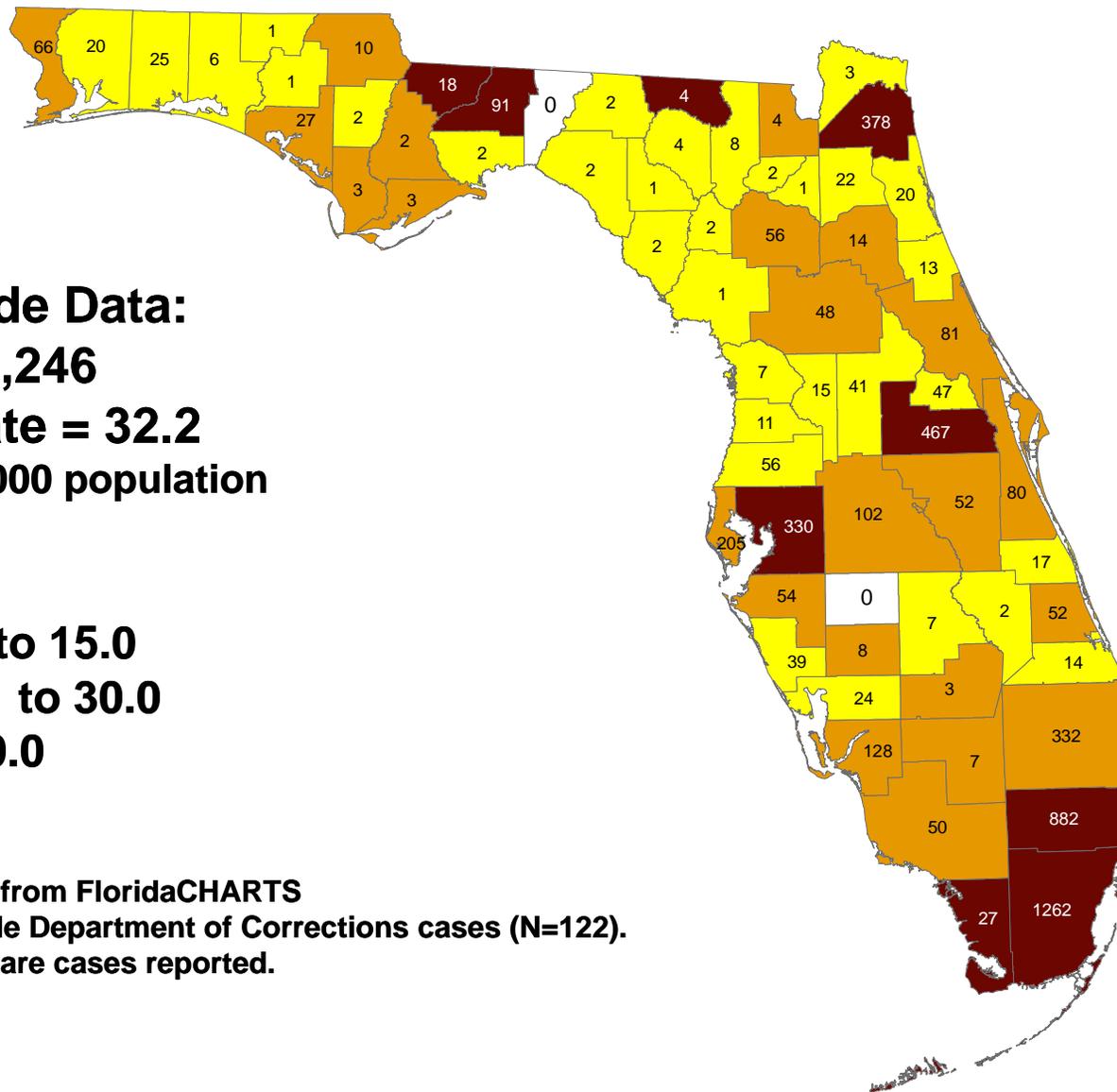
*Population data are from FloridaCHARTS

**County totals exclude Department of Corrections cases (N=50).

Numbers on counties are cases reported.



HIV Infection Case Rates* by County of Residence,** Reported in 2012, Florida



Statewide Data:

N=5,246

State Rate = 32.2

Rate per 100,000 population



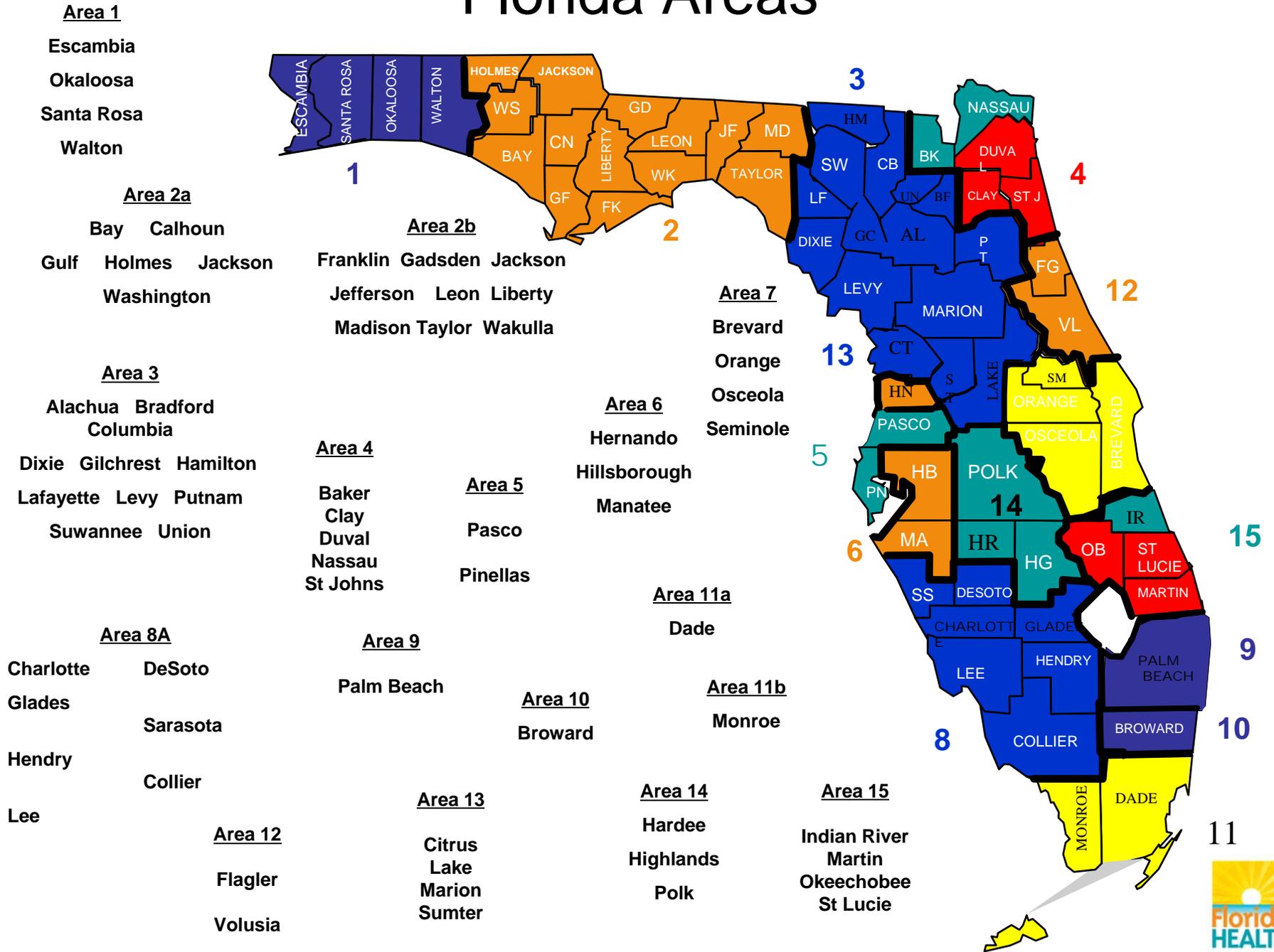
*Population data are from FloridaCHARTS

**County totals exclude Department of Corrections cases (N=122).

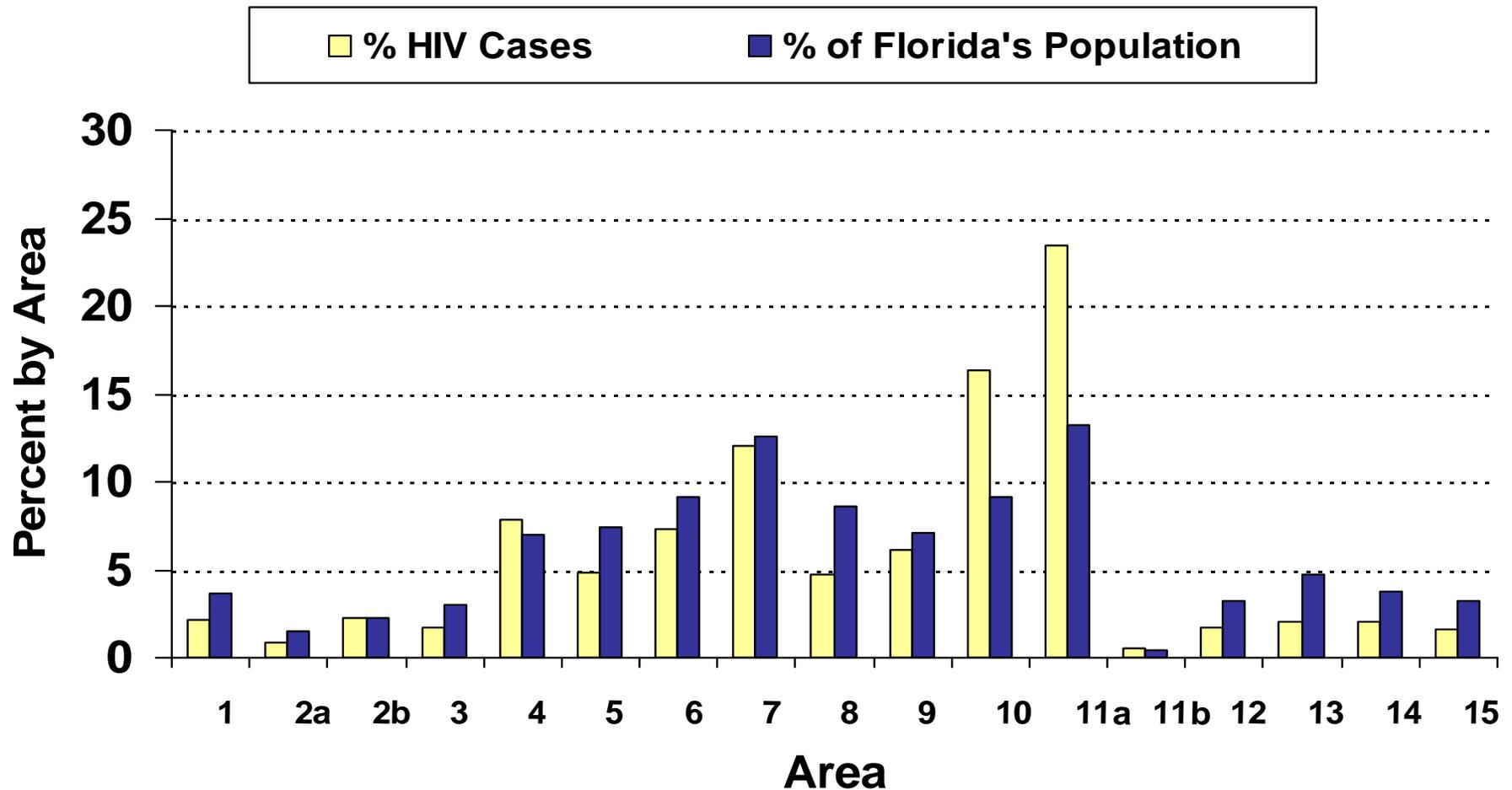
Numbers on counties are cases reported.



Florida Areas



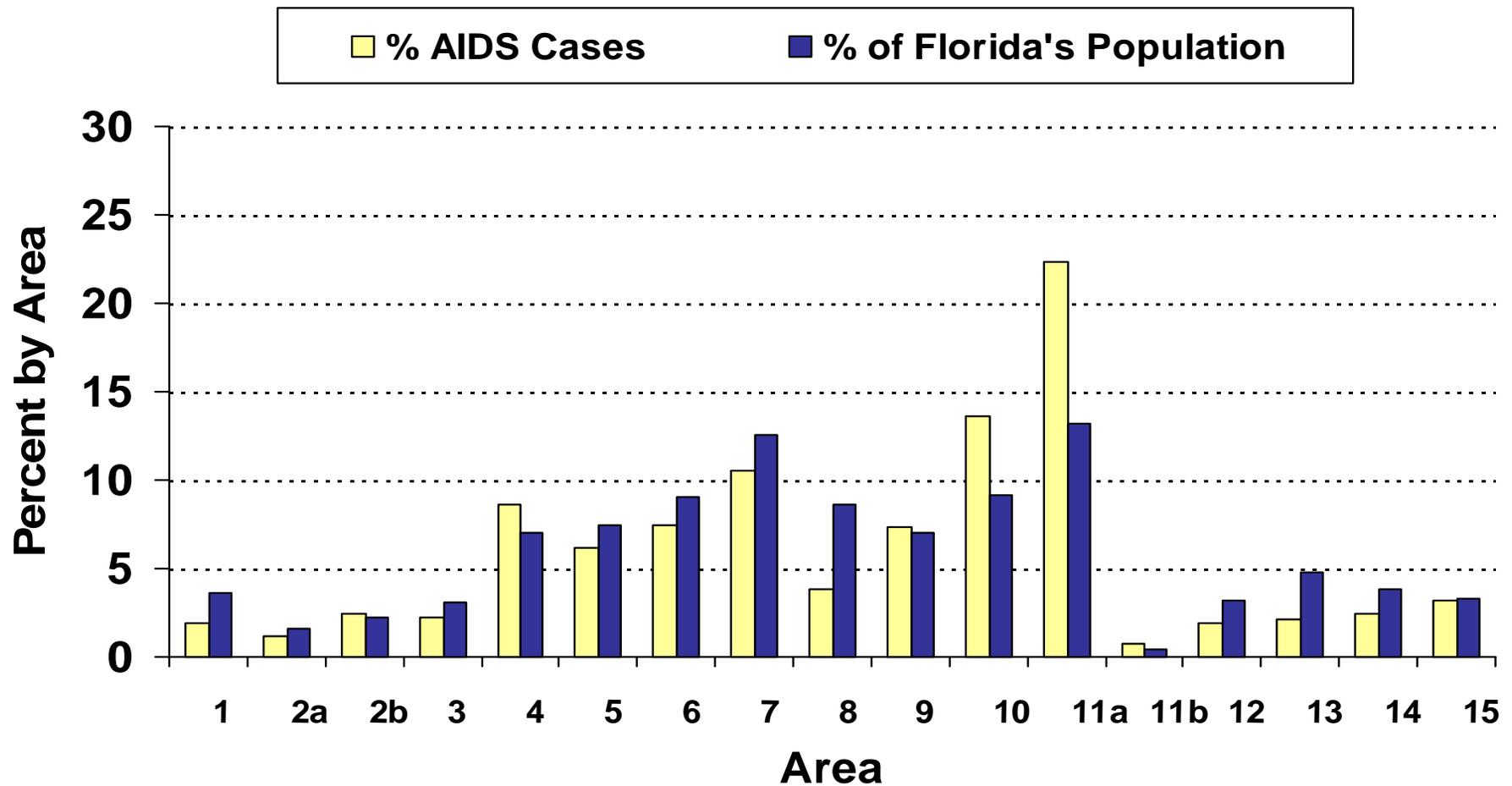
Adult HIV Infection Cases and Population* by Area, Reported in 2012, Florida



*Source: Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS



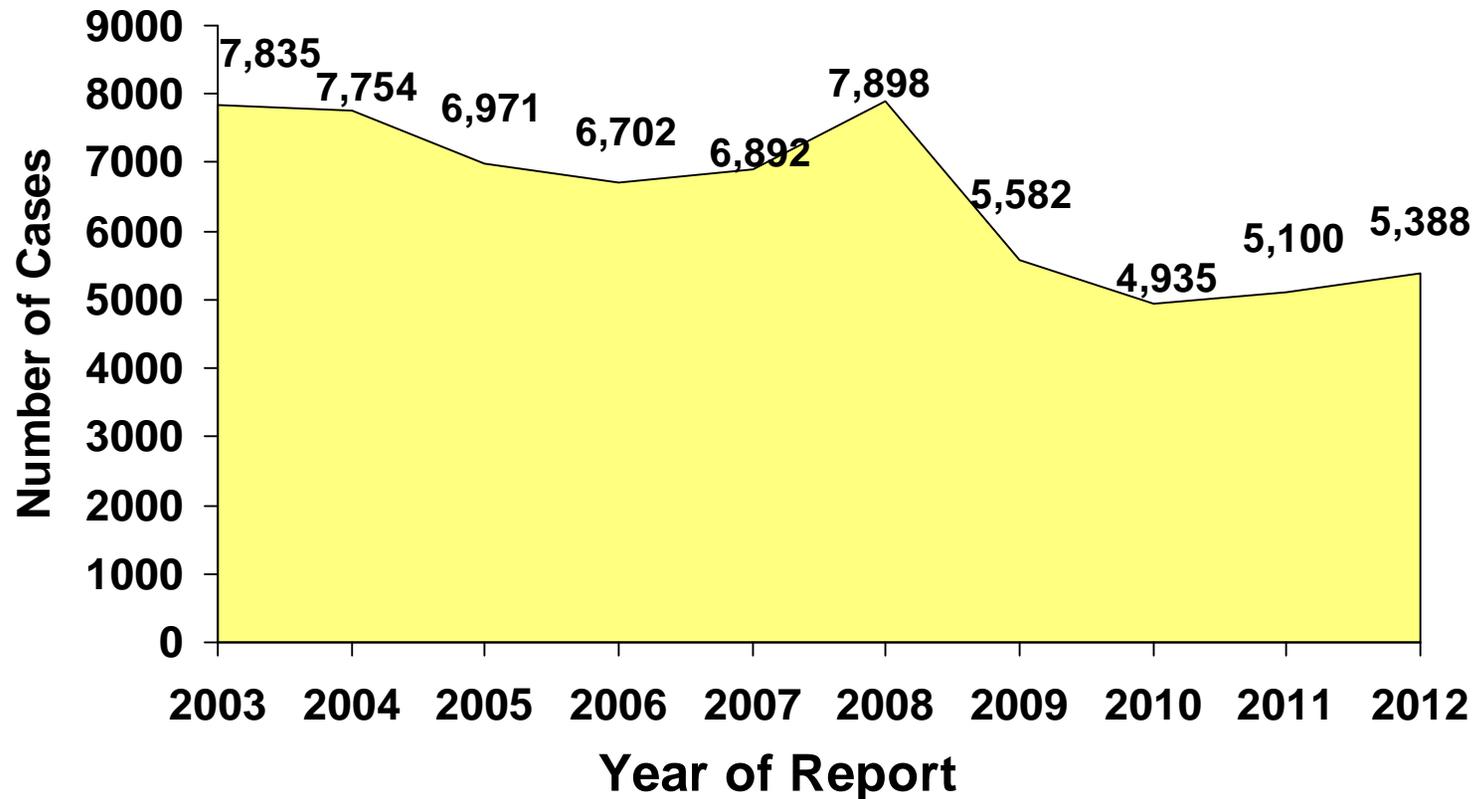
Adult AIDS Cases and Population* by Area, Reported in 2012, Florida



*Source: Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS



HIV Infection Cases and Rates*, by Year of Report, 2003-2012, Florida



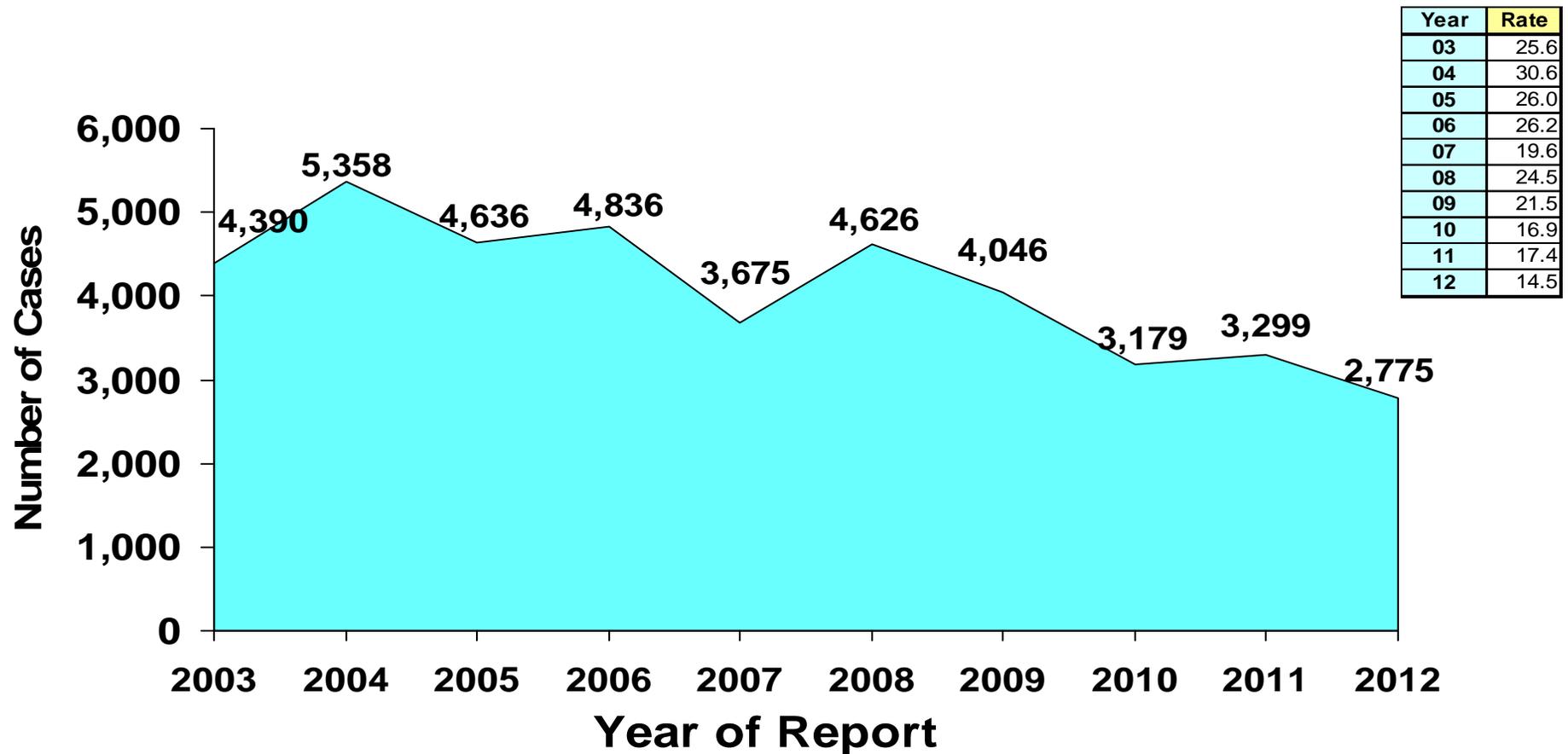
Year	Rate
03	45.7
04	44.3
05	39.1
06	36.3
07	36.8
08	41.8
09	29.7
10	26.3
11	26.9
12	28.2

Note: Enhanced reporting laws in 2006 and the expansion of electronic lab reporting in 2007 led to an artificial peak in newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection in 2007 (data not show) which led to an increase in reported HIV infection cases in 2008. This was followed by an artificial decrease in 2009 and subsequent annual decreases through 2010. New HIV infection cases began to rise again in 2011 and 2012. These trends were observed across most race/sex/risk groups.

*Source: Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS



AIDS Cases and Rates*, by Year of Report, 2003-2012, Florida

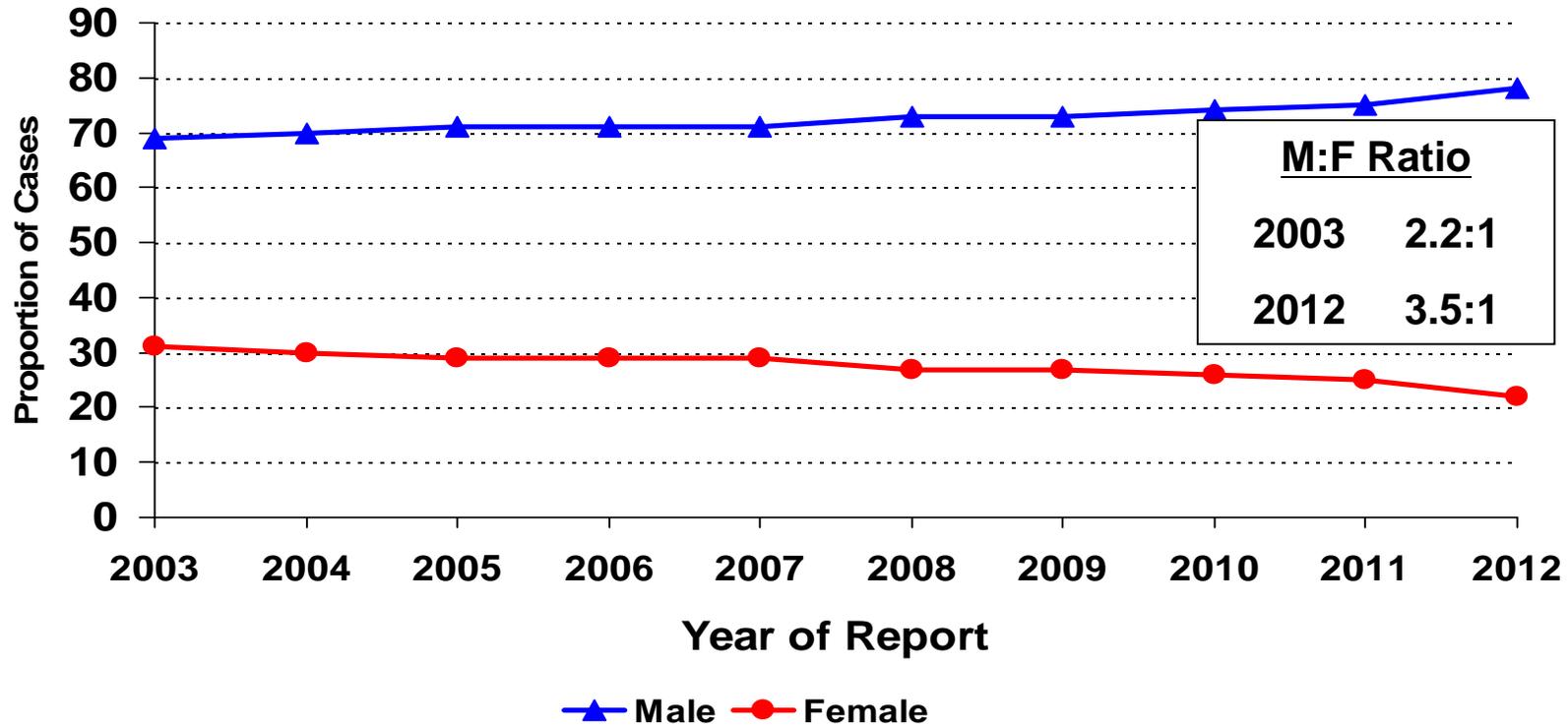


Note: AIDS cases increased in 2004 due to increased CD4 testing statewide. Electronic laboratory reporting delays in late 2007 decreased cases in that year, while contributing to a spike in 2008. The expansion of electronic lab reporting increased the timeliness of reporting, which further contributed to the artificial spike in 2008 followed by an approach to leveling. These trends were observed across most race/sex/risk groups.

*Source: Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS

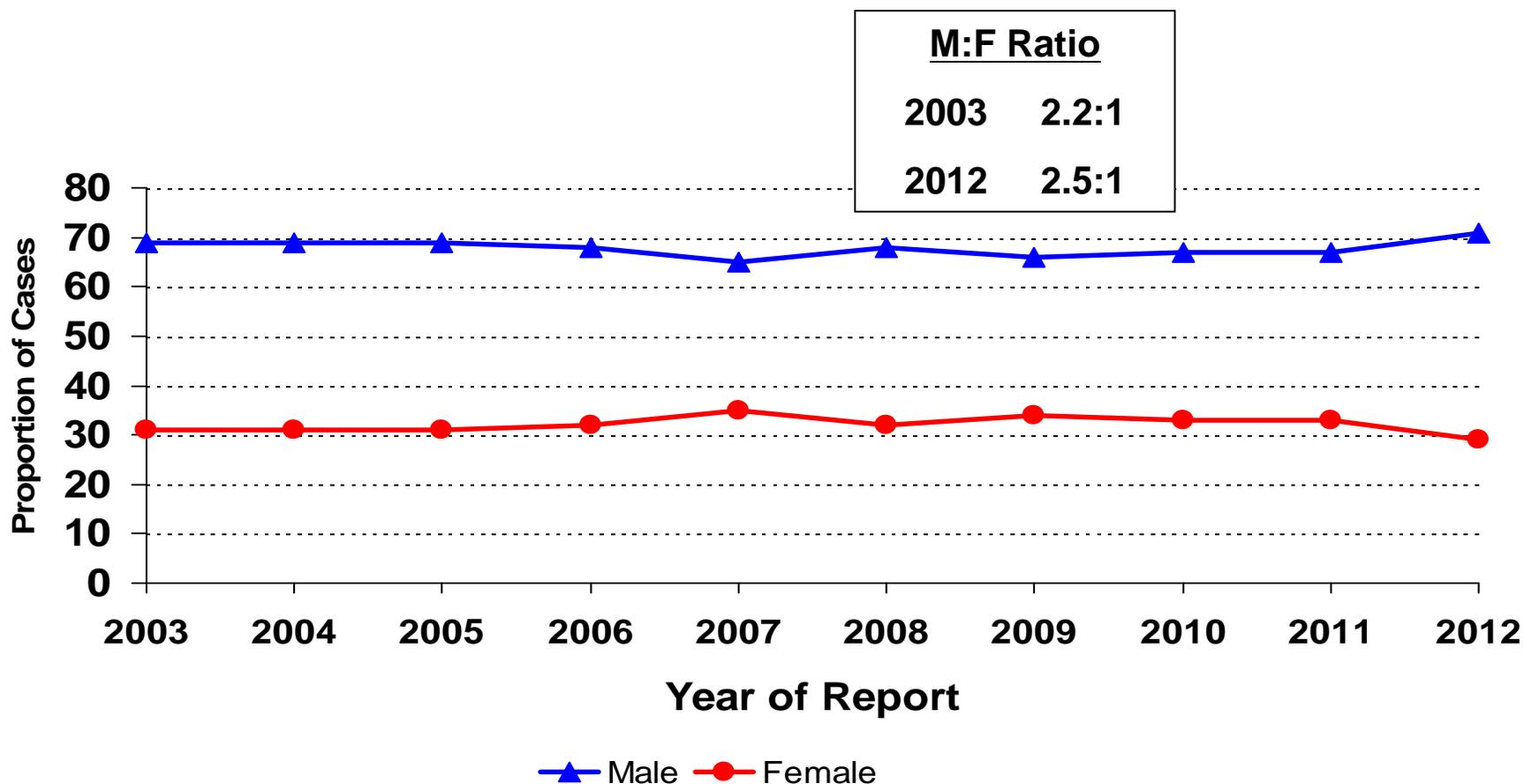


Proportion of Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Sex and Year of Report, 2003-2012, Florida



Note: In 2012, 78% of the adult HIV infection cases were male, compared to only 69% in 2003. Over the past ten years, the proportion of HIV infection cases among men has increased while the proportion among women has decreased. The result is an increase in the male-to-female ratio, from 2.2:1 in 2003 to 3.5:1 in 2012. The relative increase in male HIV cases might be attributed to proportional increases in HIV transmission among men who have sex with men (MSM).

Proportion of Adult AIDS Cases, by Sex and Year of Report, 2003-2012, Florida

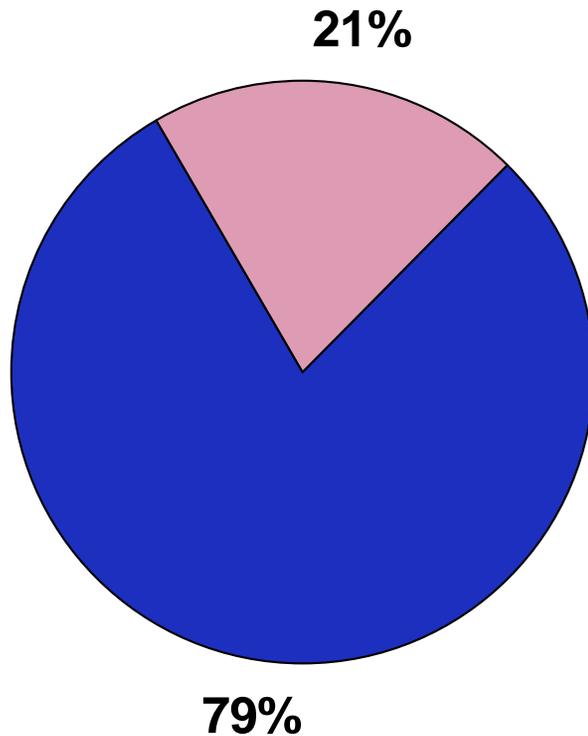


Note: Although the proportion of adult AIDS cases among men and women has remained fairly level, the proportion of male AIDS cases increased from 69% in 2003 to 71% in 2012. As the proportion of males increase, the ratio of males-to-females increases as well, thus the male-to-female ratio inclined slightly from 2.2:1 in 2003 to 2.5:1 in 2012.

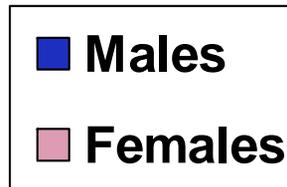
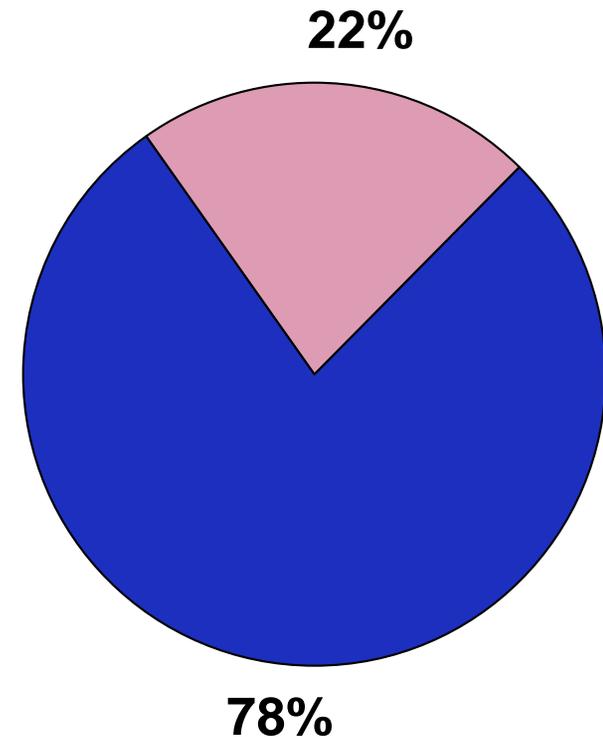


Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Sex, Reported in the United States* and Florida

U.S., 2011
N=49,273



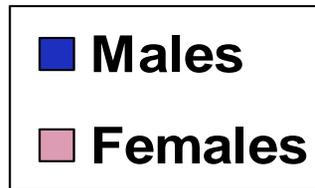
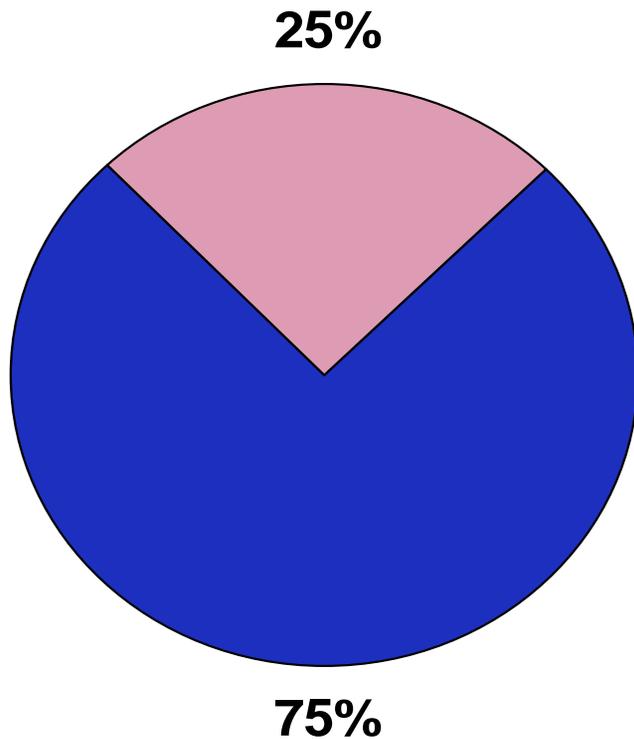
Florida, 2012
N=5,368



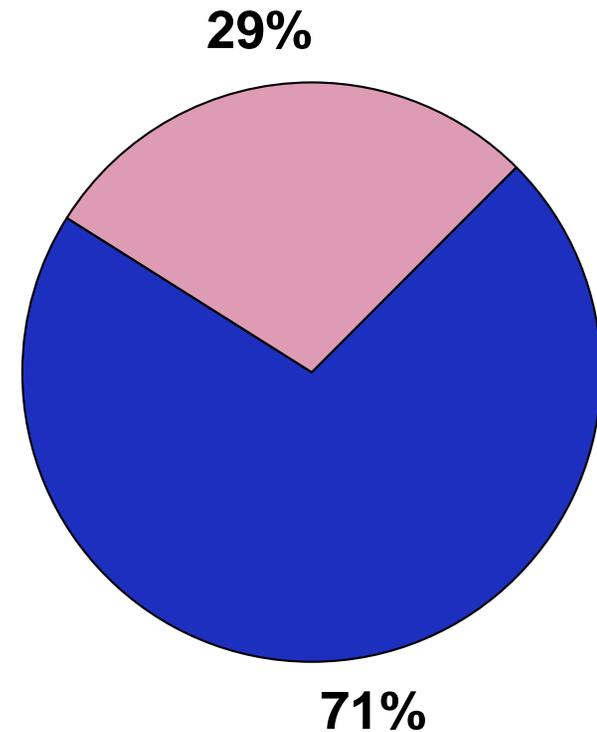
Note: Florida has a higher proportion of female cases reported in the most recent year, compared to the U.S.
*Source: U.S. data, CDC HIV surveillance report, Vol. 23, Table 1a, 2012 data not available. HIV cases are estimated reports for all 50 states with confidential HIV reporting.

Adult AIDS Cases by Sex, Reported in the United States* and Florida

U.S., 2011
N=32,052



Florida, 2012
N=2,773



Note: Florida has a higher proportion of female cases reported in the most recent year, compared to the U.S.

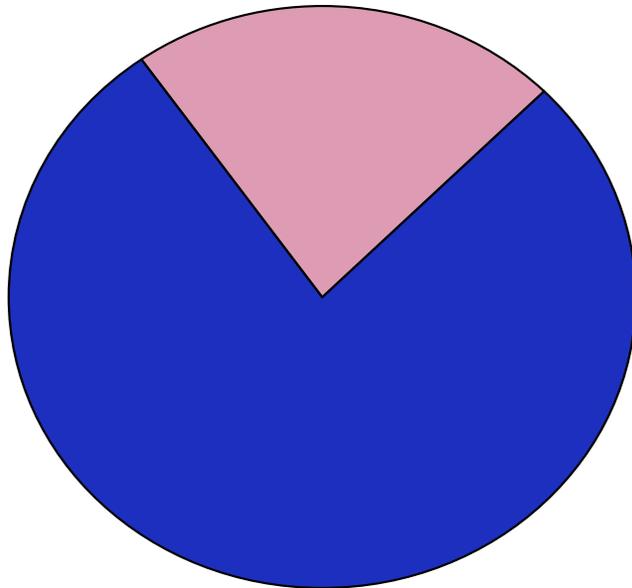
*Source: U.S. data, CDC HIV surveillance report, Vol. 23, Table 2a, 2012 data not available.

Adult HIV Infection and AIDS Cases, by Sex, Reported in 2012, Florida

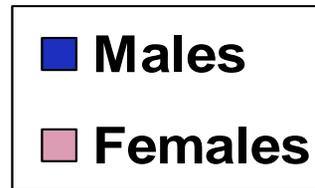
HIV Infection

N=5,368

22%



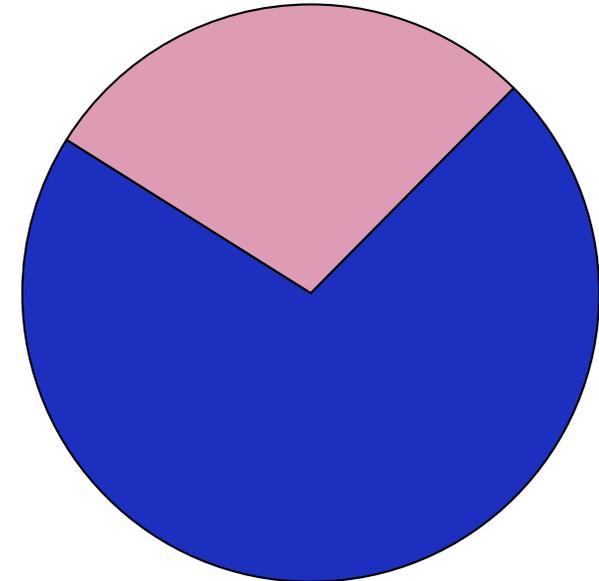
78%



AIDS

N=2,773

29%



71%

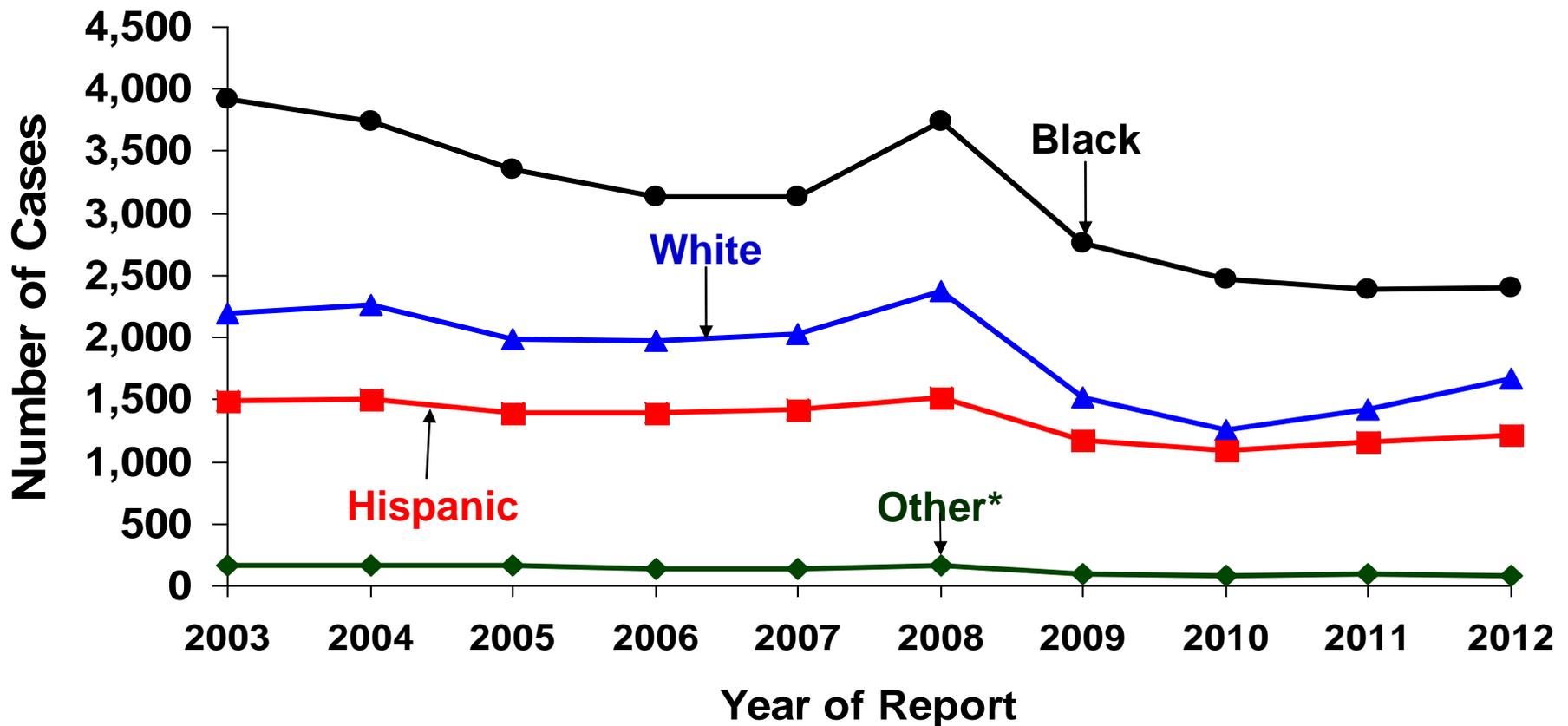
Note: In 2012, a larger proportion of AIDS cases were reported in women compared to the proportion of HIV infection.

Underlying Factors Affecting HIV/AIDS Disparities

- Amount of HIV already in the community
- Late diagnosis of HIV or AIDS*
- Access to/acceptance of care*
- Stigma, denial*
- Discrimination, homophobia*
- HIV/AIDS complacency*
- Poverty and unemployment

*Factors that HIV/AIDS initiatives can impact.

Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Race/Ethnicity, and Year of Report, 2003–2012, Florida

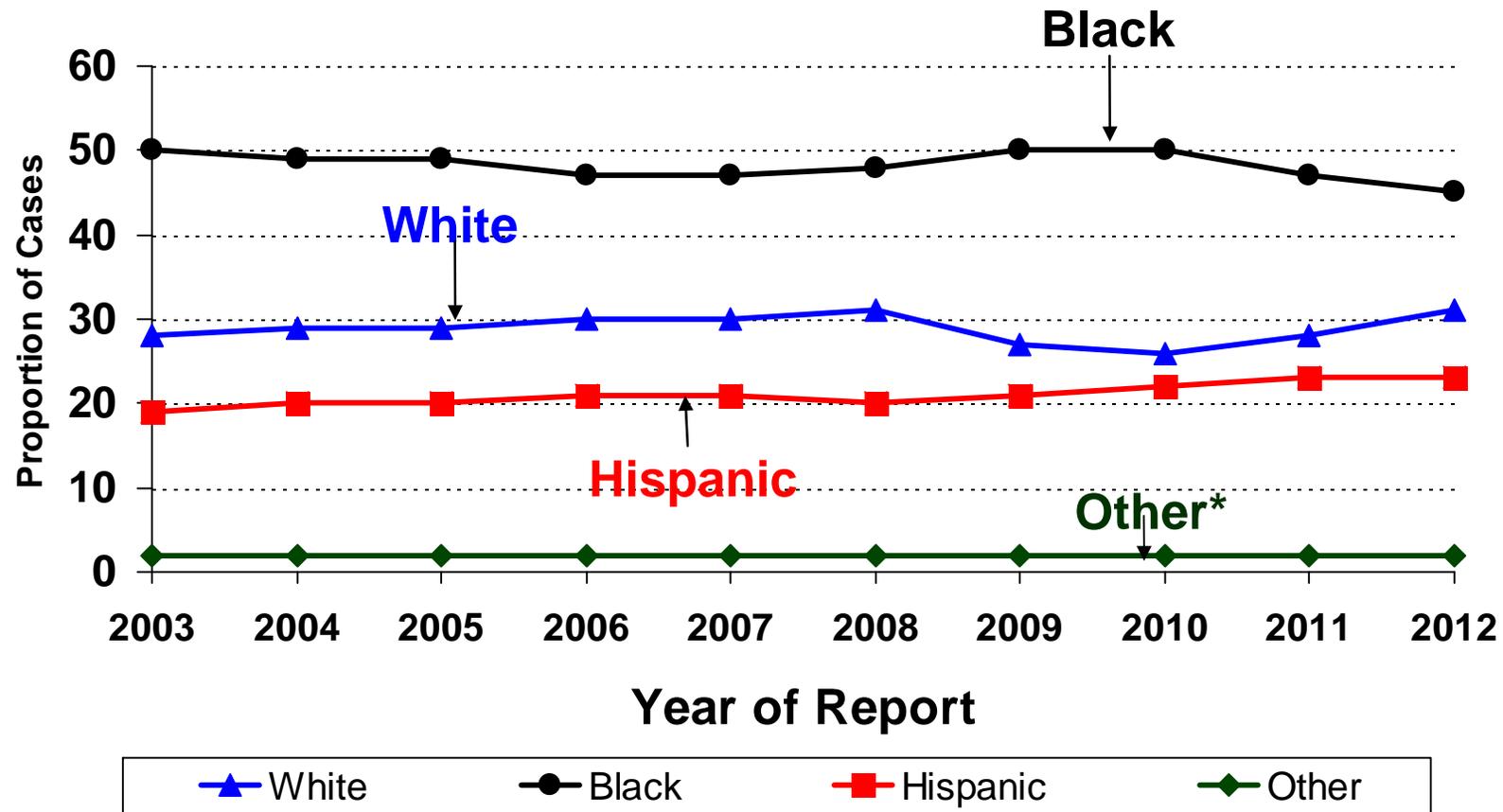


Note: Over the past ten years, HIV infection cases has decreased among all race/ethnicity groups, in fact decreases were observed among blacks by 39%, among whites by 24% and among Hispanics by 19%.

*Other includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, and multi-racial.



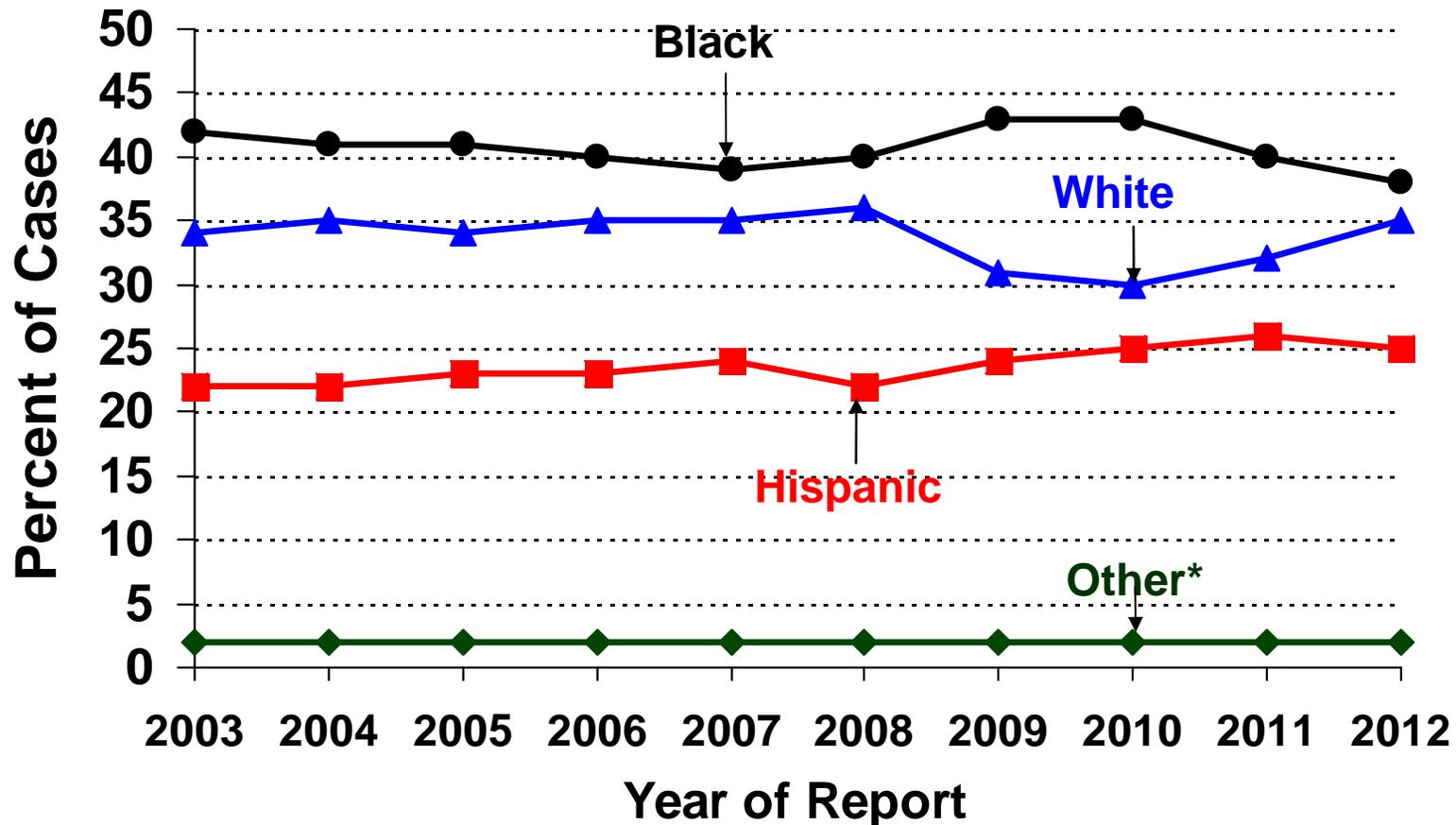
Proportion of Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Race/Ethnicity, and Year of Report, 2003-2012, Florida



Note: HIV case reporting, implemented in mid-1997, reflects more recent trends in the epidemic with respect to the distribution of cases by race/ethnicity. From 2003 to 2012, the proportion of adult HIV cases decreased by 10% among blacks. In contrast, increases were observed among both white (11%) and Hispanic (21%) HIV infection cases over this same time period.



Adult Male HIV Infection Cases, by Race/Ethnicity, and Year of Report, 2003–2012, Florida

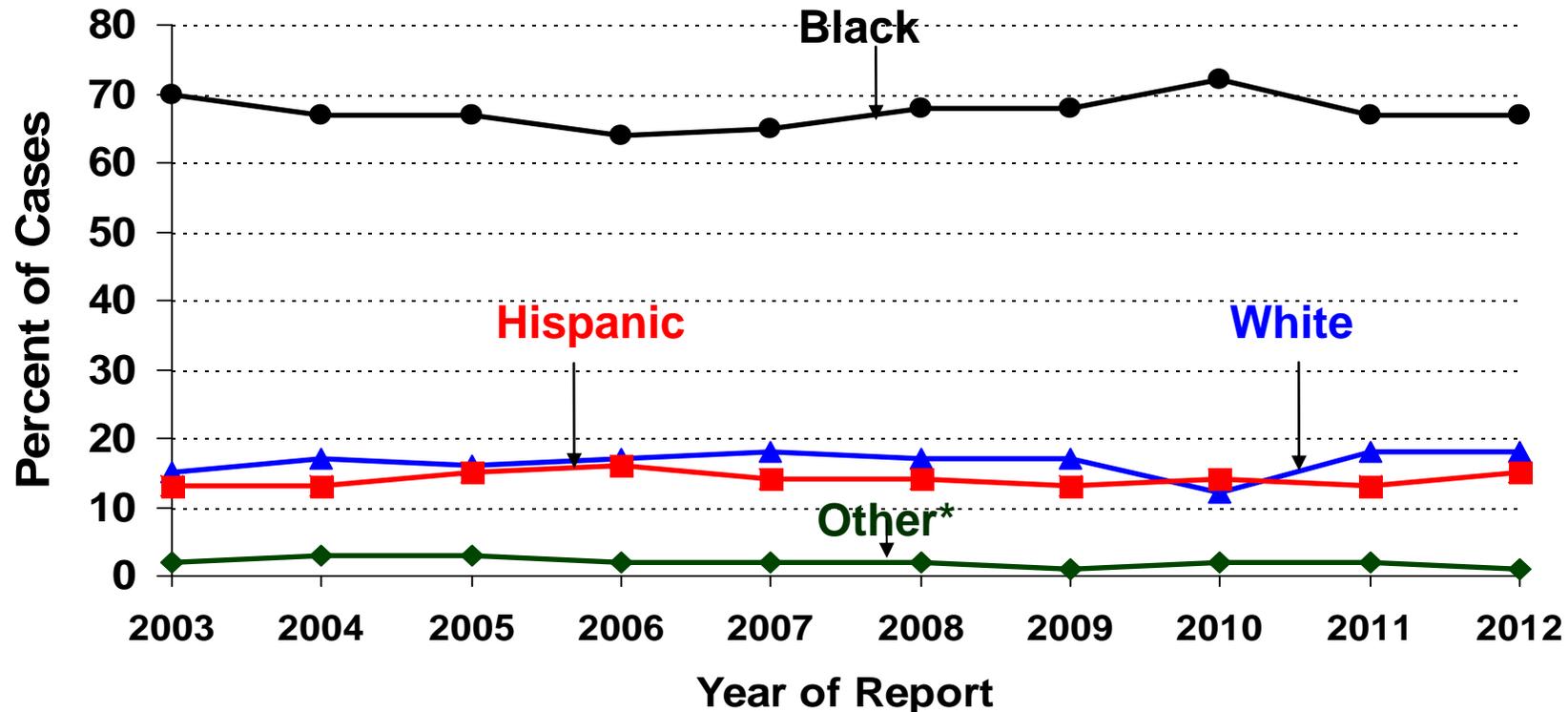


Note: Over the past ten years, black men represented the majority (> 38%) of male HIV infection cases. From 2003 to 2012, the percentage of male HIV cases increased by 3% among whites and by 14% among Hispanics. In contrast, the percentage of black male HIV cases decreased by 10% over the same time period.

*Other includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, and multi-racial.



Adult Female HIV Infection Cases, by Race/Ethnicity, and Year of Report, 2003–2012, Florida

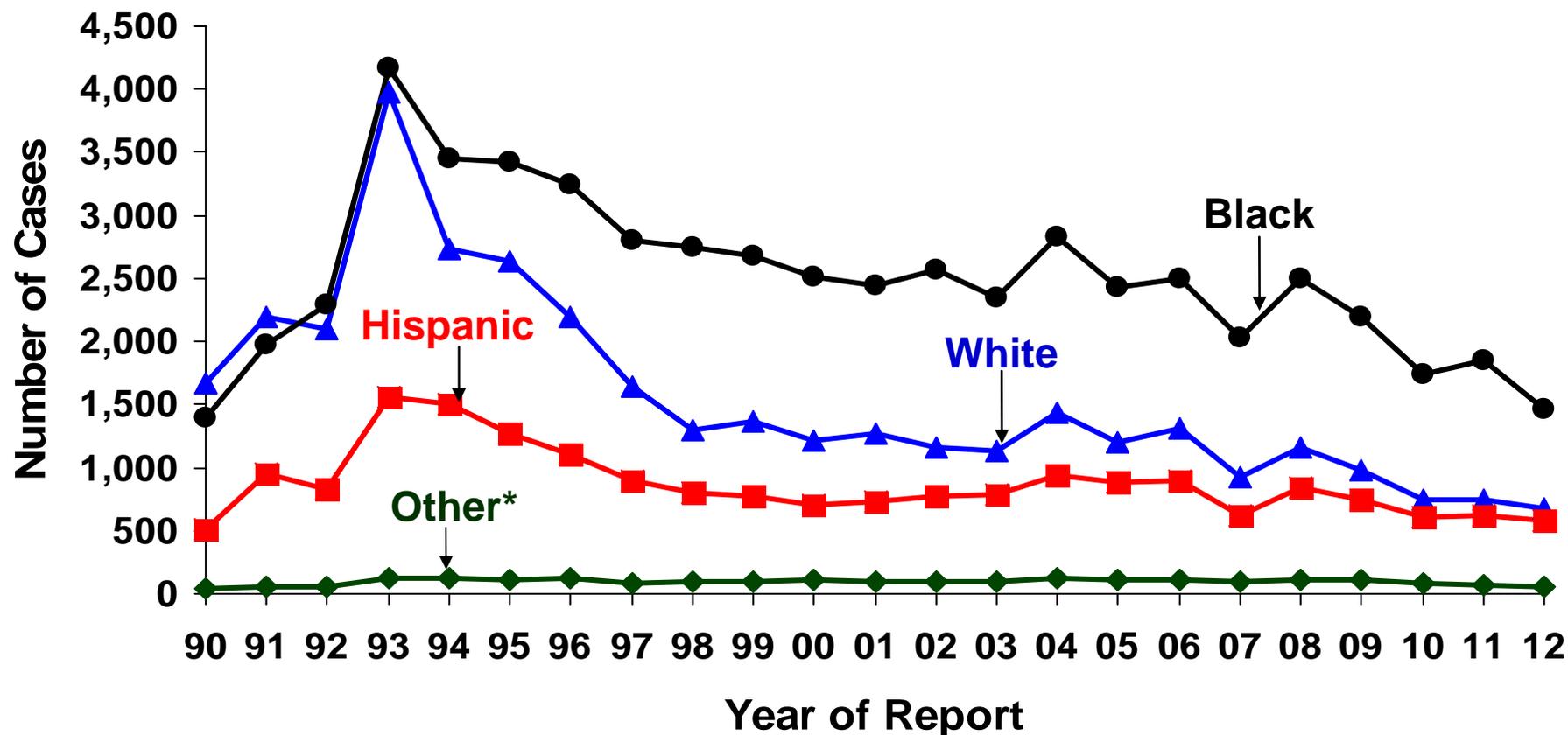


Note: As with AIDS cases, HIV case disparities are more evident among women than men. For the past ten years, black women represented over 64% of the cases each year. From 2003 to 2012, the proportion of black female HIV cases has decreased by 4%. In contrast, increases were observed among white female HIV cases (20%) and Hispanic female HIV cases (15%) over this same time period.

*Other includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, and multi-racial.



Adult AIDS Cases, by Race/Ethnicity, and Year of Report, 1990–2012, Florida

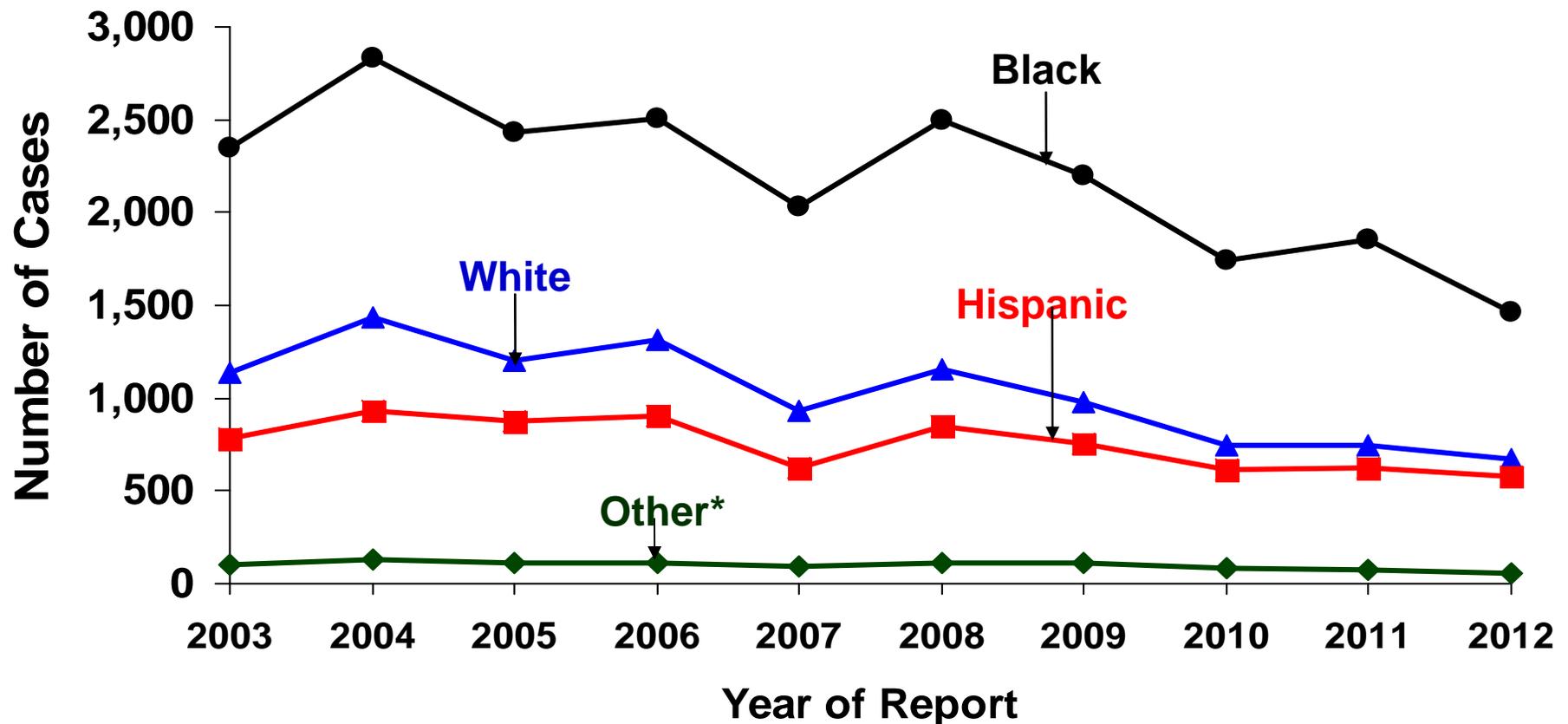


Note: This 22 year trend shows the change in the epidemic over time. The peak in AIDS cases in 1993 can be associated with the expansion of the AIDS surveillance case definition. The overall declines in new AIDS cases among all race/ethnic groups are due in part to the success of highly active antiretroviral therapies, introduced in 1996.

*Other includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, and multi-racial.



Adult AIDS Cases, by Race/Ethnicity, and Year of Report, 2003–2012, Florida

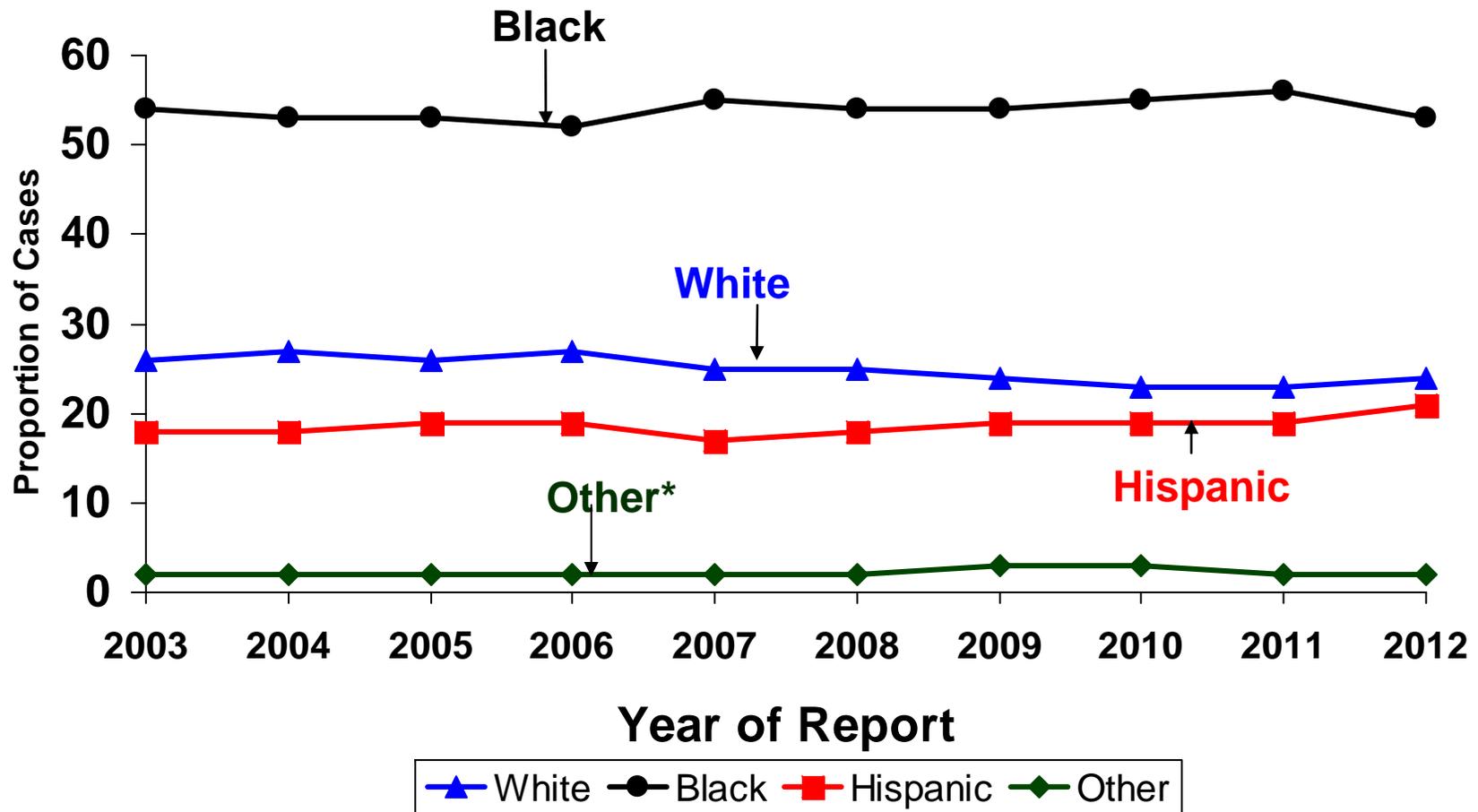


Note: The overall declines in new AIDS cases among all race/ethnic groups are due in part to the success of highly active antiretroviral therapies, introduced in 1996. From 2003 to 2012, the proportion of adult AIDS cases decreased by 41% among whites, 38% among blacks and 26% among Hispanics.

*Other includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, and multi-racial.



Proportion of Adult AIDS Cases, by Race/Ethnicity, and Year of Report, 2003–2012, Florida

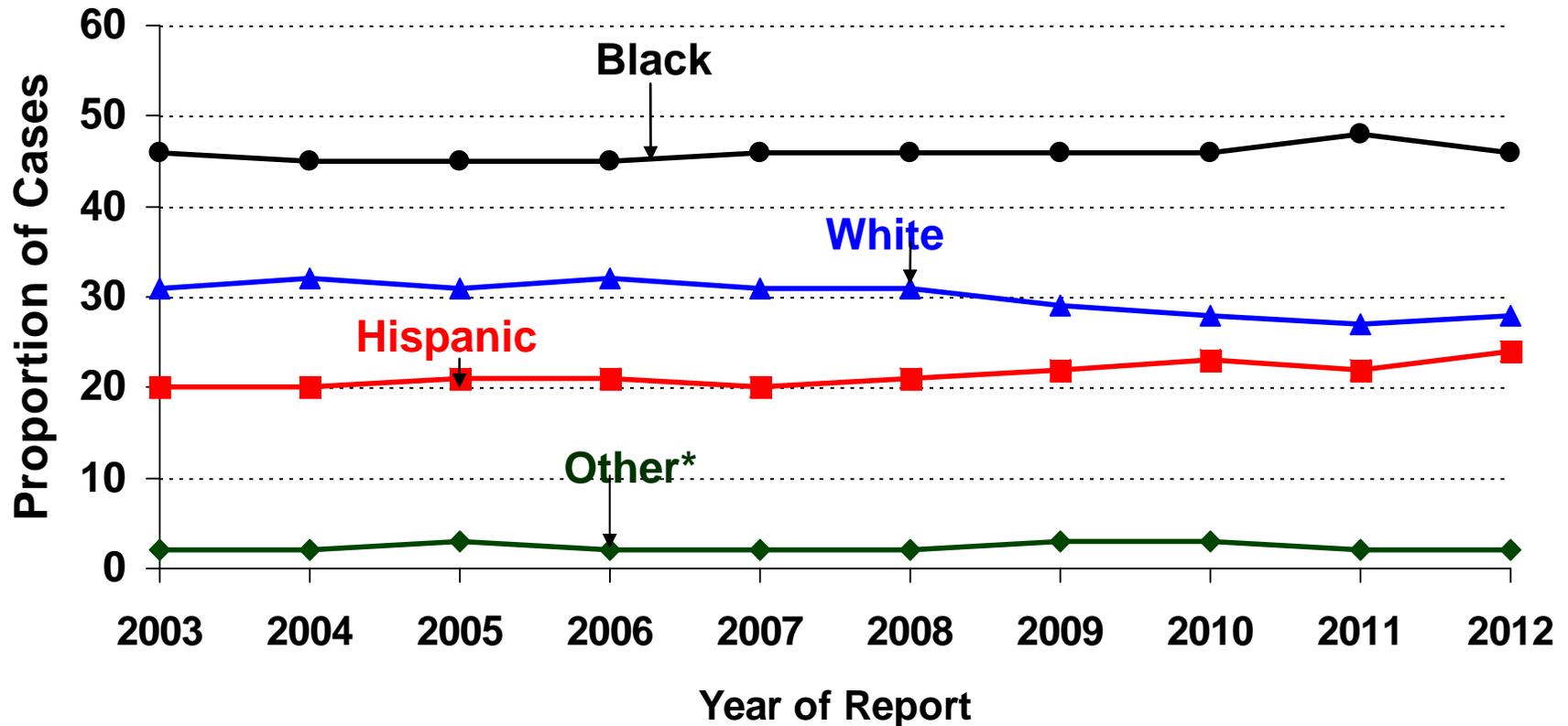


Note: Historically, blacks account for over 50% of the reported AIDS cases each year. Of the adult AIDS cases reported in 2012, 24% were white, compared to 54% black and 21% Hispanic. Over the past 10 years, the proportion of AIDS cases has remained fairly level among all race/ethnic groups.

*Other includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, and multi-racial.



Proportion of Adult Male AIDS Cases, by Race/Ethnicity, and Year of Report, 2003-2012, Florida

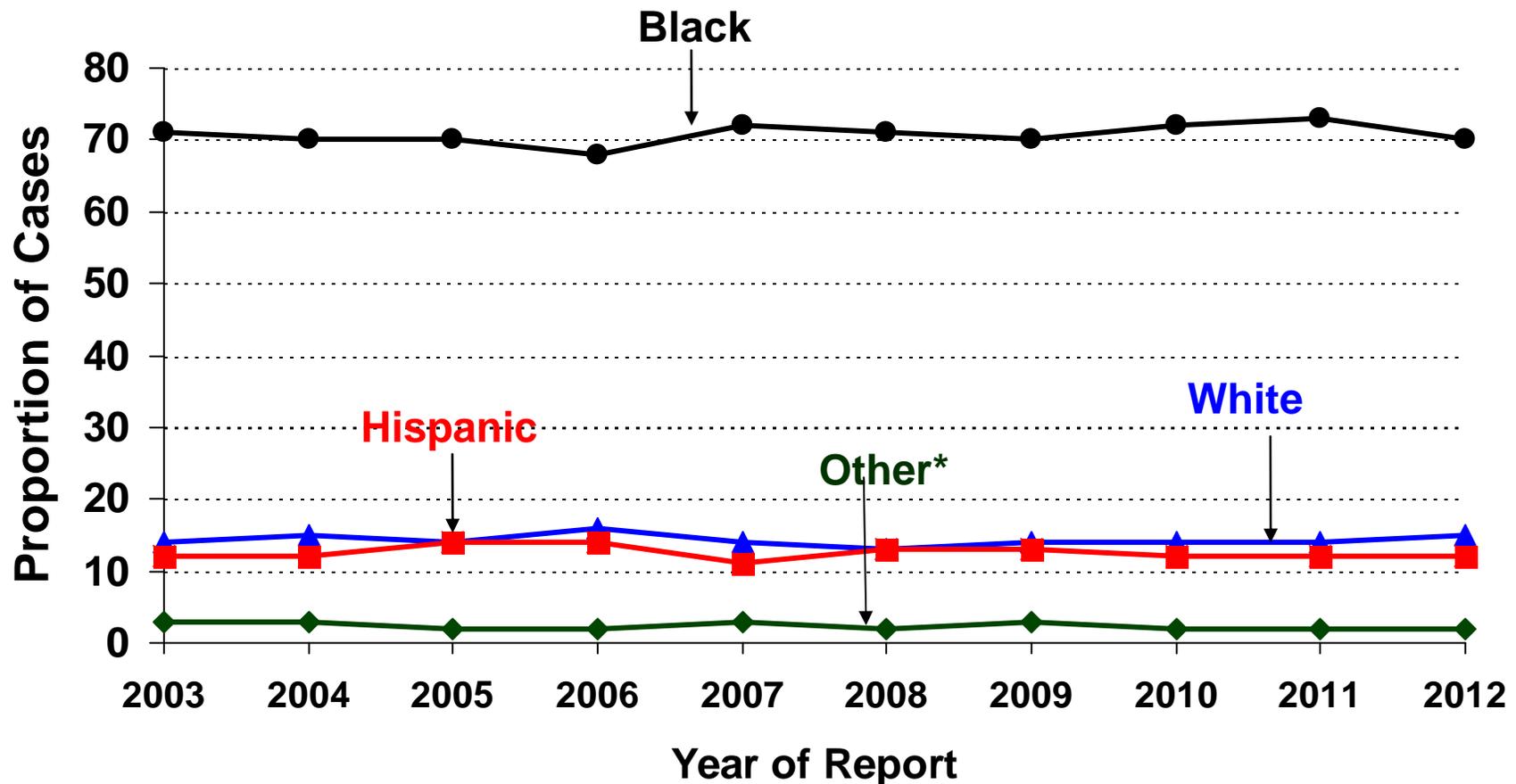


Note: For most of the past 10 years, black males accounted for nearly 50% of all AIDS cases among men. Over the past ten years, the proportion of adult male AIDS cases decreased by 10% among whites, yet increased by 20% among Hispanics. From 2003 to 2012, the proportion of adult male AIDS cases remained fairly level among blacks.

*Other includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, and multi-racial.



Proportion of Adult Female AIDS Cases, by Race/Ethnicity, and Year of Report, 2003–2012, Florida



Note: AIDS case disparities are more evident among women than men. From 2003 to 2012, black women represented 70% or more of the female AIDS cases for most of the years.

*Other includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, and multi-racial.

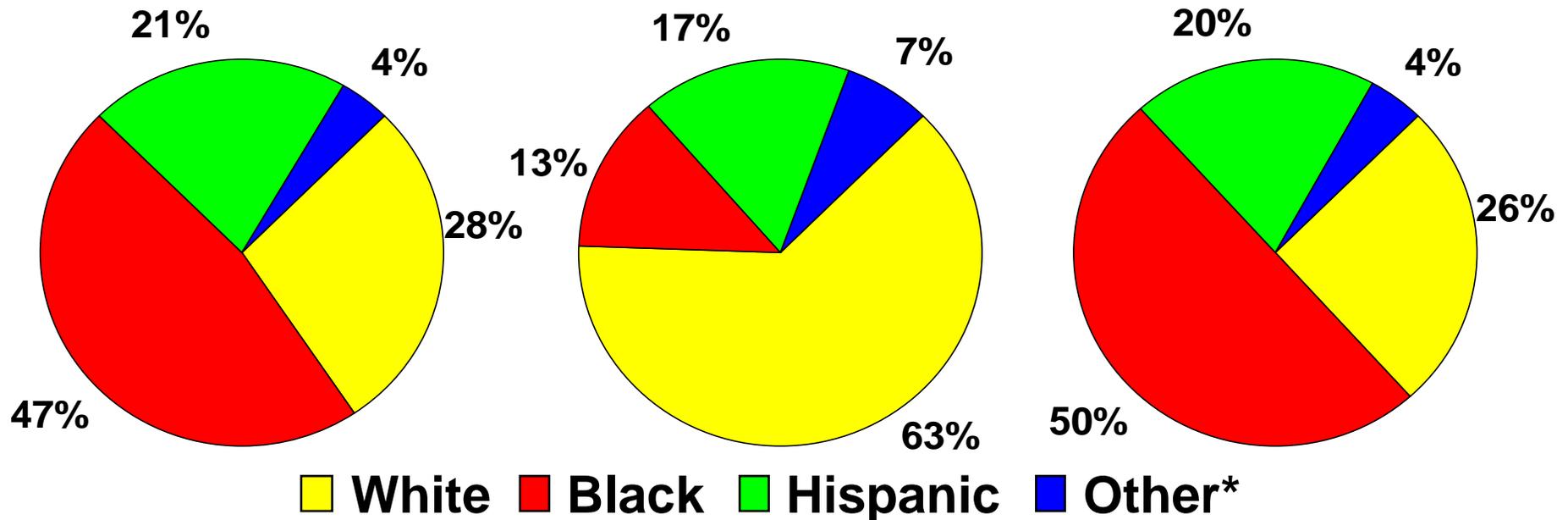


Total HIV and AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 2011 and Population, by Race/Ethnicity, United States*

HIV**
N=49,273

**2011 U.S.
Population Data**
N=311,587,816

AIDS
N=32,052



Note: In 2011, blacks are over-represented among the HIV and AIDS cases, accounting for 47% of HIV cases and 50% of AIDS cases, but only 13% of the population. Similarly, Hispanics represent 17% of the population and account for 21% of the HIV cases and 20% of the AIDS cases. All displayed data are estimates. Estimated numbers resulted from statistical adjustment that accounted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting.

*Source: U.S. data, CDC HIV surveillance report, Vol. 23, Tables 1a & 2a, 2012 data not available,

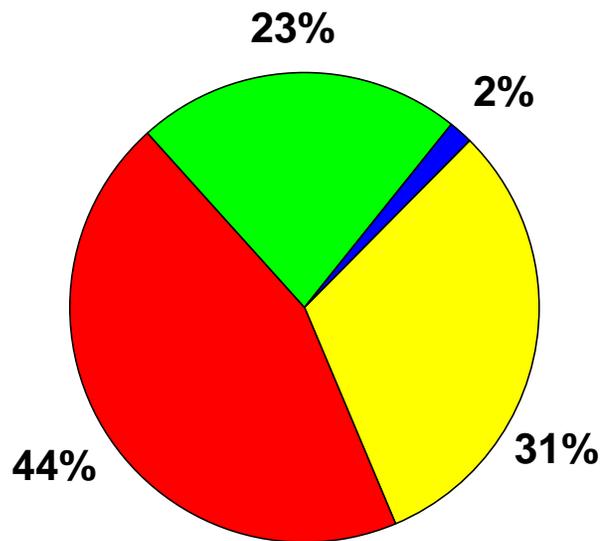
**HIV infection data are estimated reports from all 50 states with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting.

***Other includes Asian/Pacific Islanders, Native Alaskans/American Indians and mixed races.

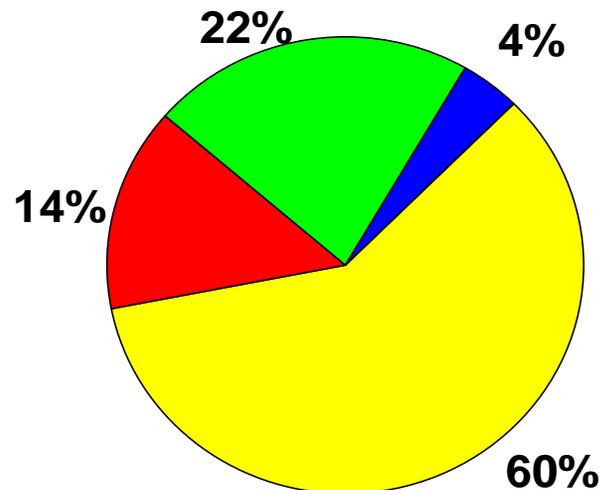


Adult HIV Infection and AIDS Cases Reported in 2012 and Population, by Race/Ethnicity, Florida

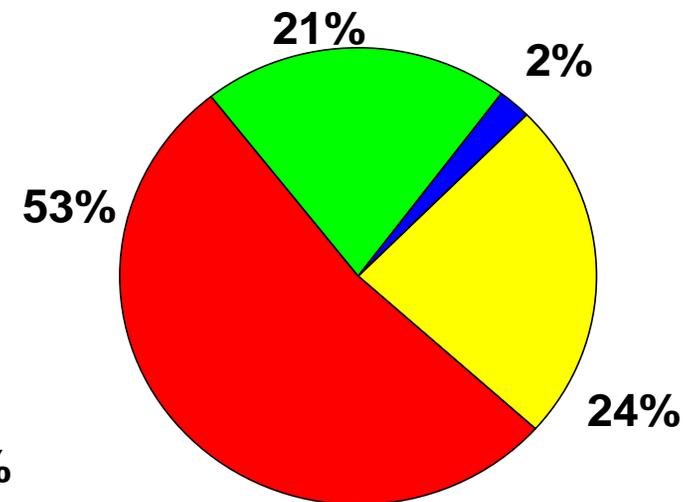
HIV
N=5,368



2012 Florida*
Population Estimates
N=16,268,594



AIDS
N=2,773



■ White
 ■ Black
 ■ Hispanic
 ■ Other**

Note: Blacks comprise only 14% of the adult population in Florida, but represent 44% of adult HIV infection cases and 53% of adult AIDS cases reported in 2012. Hispanics comprise 22% of Florida's adult population, yet account for 23% of the HIV infection cases and 21% of the AIDS cases.

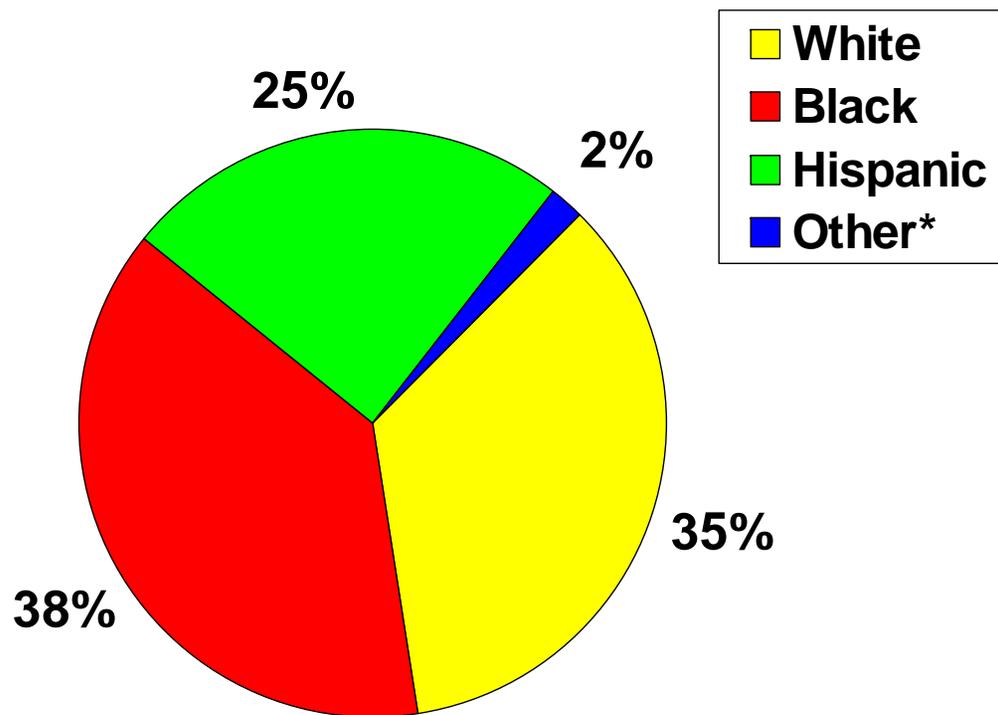
*Source: Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS

**Other includes Asian/Pacific Islanders, Native Alaskans/American Indians and mixed races.

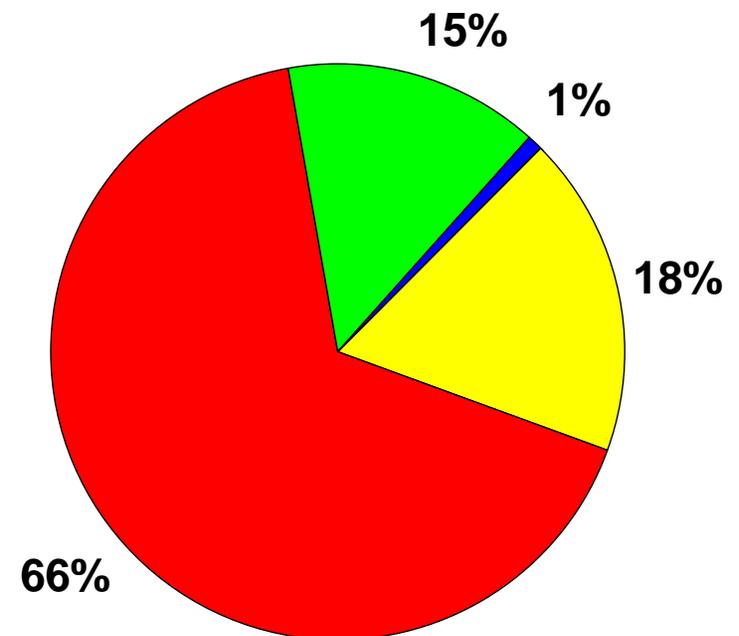


Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2012, Florida

Males
N=4,168



Females
N=1,200

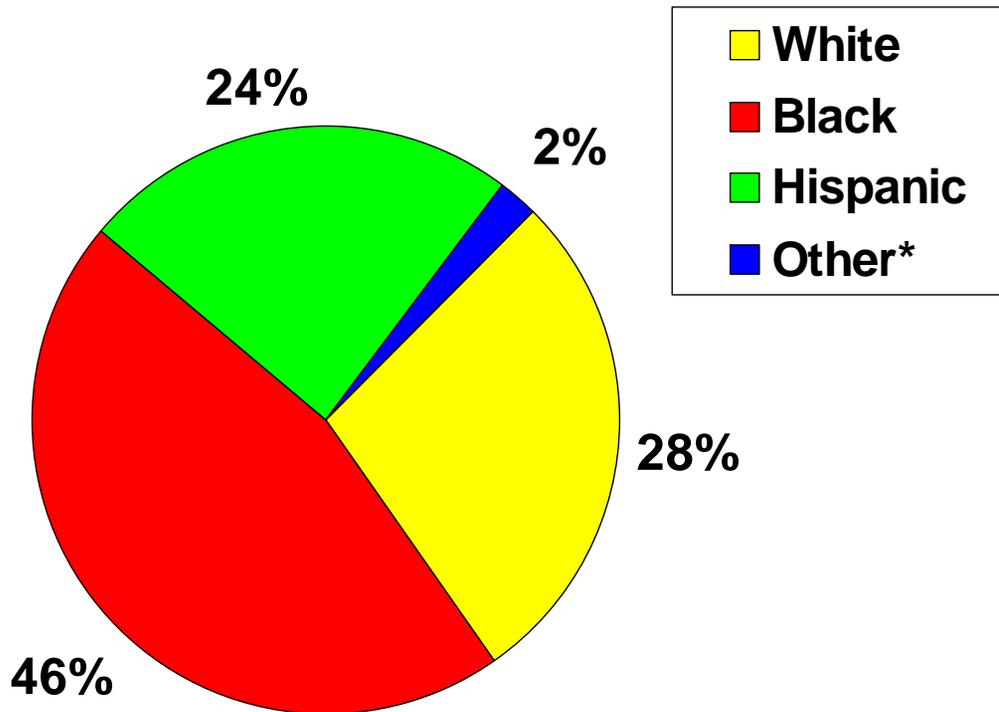


Note: In this snapshot of 2012, HIV cases by race/ethnicity among males is more evenly split compared to HIV cases among females where blacks are over-represented, accounting for 66% of adult cases among women.

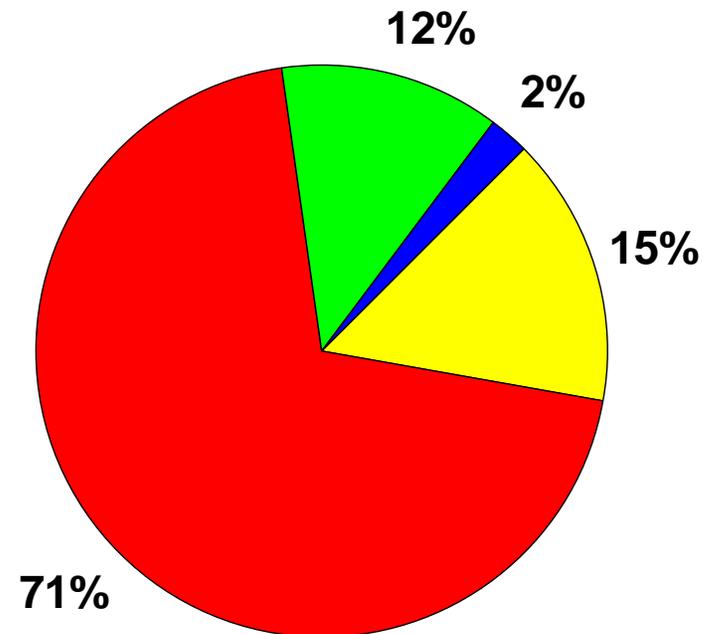
*Other includes Asian/Pacific Islanders, Native Alaskans/American Indians and mixed races

Adult AIDS Cases, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2012, Florida

Males
N=1,978



Females
N=795



Note: In this snapshot of 2012, blacks are over-represented among the AIDS cases, accounting for 46% of adult cases among men and 71% of the adult cases among women.

*Other includes Asian/Pacific Islanders, Native Alaskans/American Indians and mixed races

THE FORMULA USED FOR CALCULATING THE RATE IS:

$$\text{RATE} = \frac{\text{Number of cases in a specified time}}{\text{Population at that time}} \times 100,000$$

- A specific example, using Florida AIDS data:

$$\frac{\text{Number of AIDS Cases Reported in 1996}}{\text{Estimated Population of Florida in 1996}} \times 100,000 = \frac{7,300 \times 100,000}{14,000,000}$$

$$= 52.1 \text{ per } 100,000 \text{ population}$$

(This is the same rate as 5.21 per 10,000 population or 0.521 per 1,000 or 0.0521 percent.)

Rates allow direct comparison of the burden of disease on various communities, by taking the population size into account.



HIV Infection and AIDS Cases and Rates* among Adult Males by Race/Ethnicity Reported in 2012, Florida

	HIV		AIDS	
Race/Ethnicity	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
White	1,455	30.9	548	11.6
Black	1,601	144.1	909	81.8
Hispanic	1,036	58.9	479	27.3
Other	76	24.0	42	13.3
Total	4,168	52.8	1,978	25.0

HIV rate ratios: Black-to-White – 4.7:1
Hispanic-to-White – 1.9:1

AIDS rate ratios: Black-to-White – 7.1:1
Hispanic-to-White – 2.4:1

*Source: Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS



HIV Infection and AIDS Cases and Rates* among Adult Females by Race/Ethnicity Reported in 2012, Florida

	HIV		AIDS	
Race/Ethnicity	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
White	217	4.4	122	2.5
Black	798	64.9	556	45.2
Hispanic	175	9.6	99	5.4
Other	10	2.8	18	5.0
Total	1,200	14.3	795	9.5

HIV rate ratios: Black-to-White – 14.8:1
Hispanic-to-White – 2.2:1

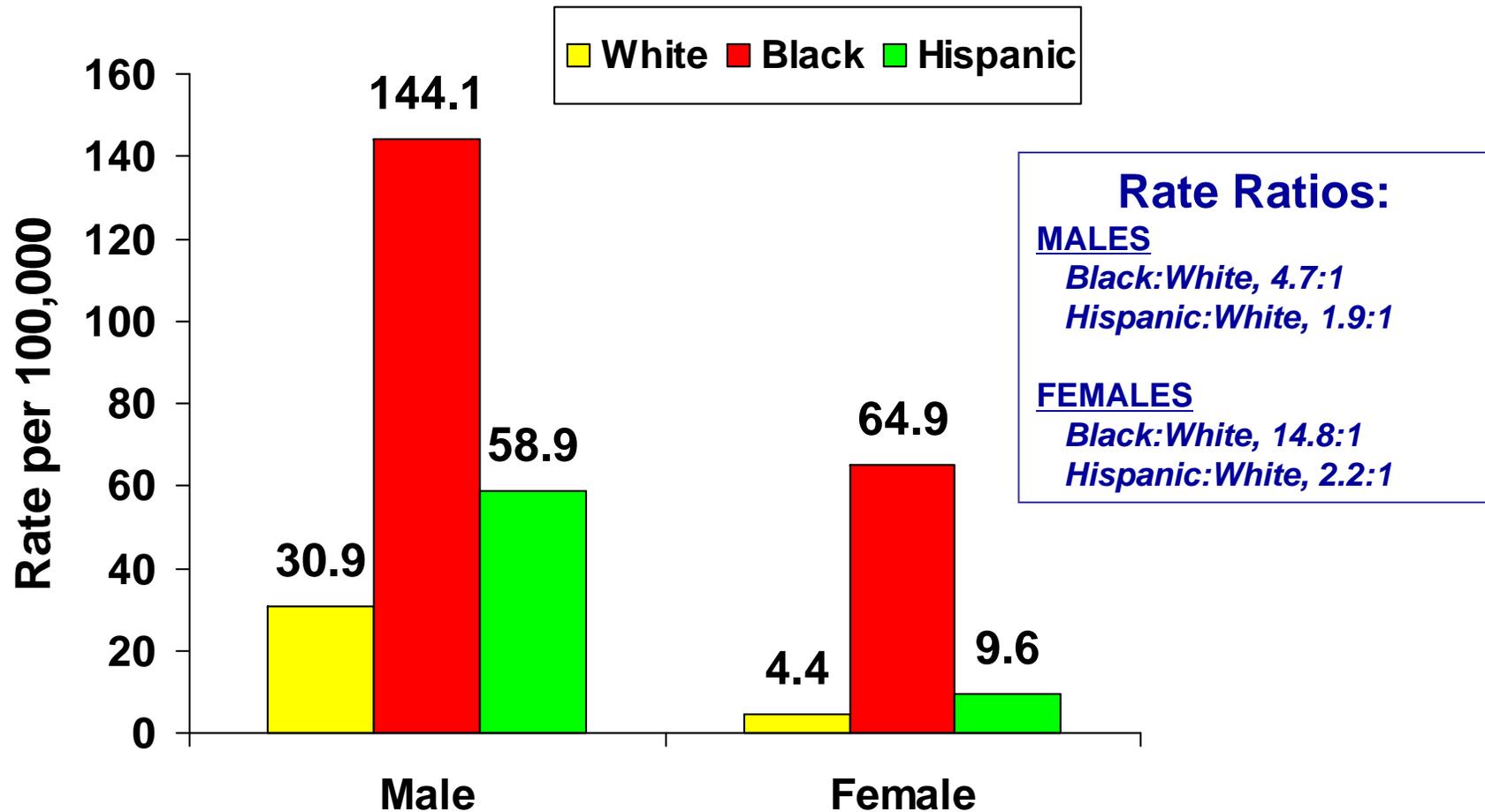
AIDS rate ratios: Black-to-White – 18.0:1
Hispanic-to-White – 2.2:1

*Source: Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS



Adult HIV Infection Case Rates*

by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2012, Florida



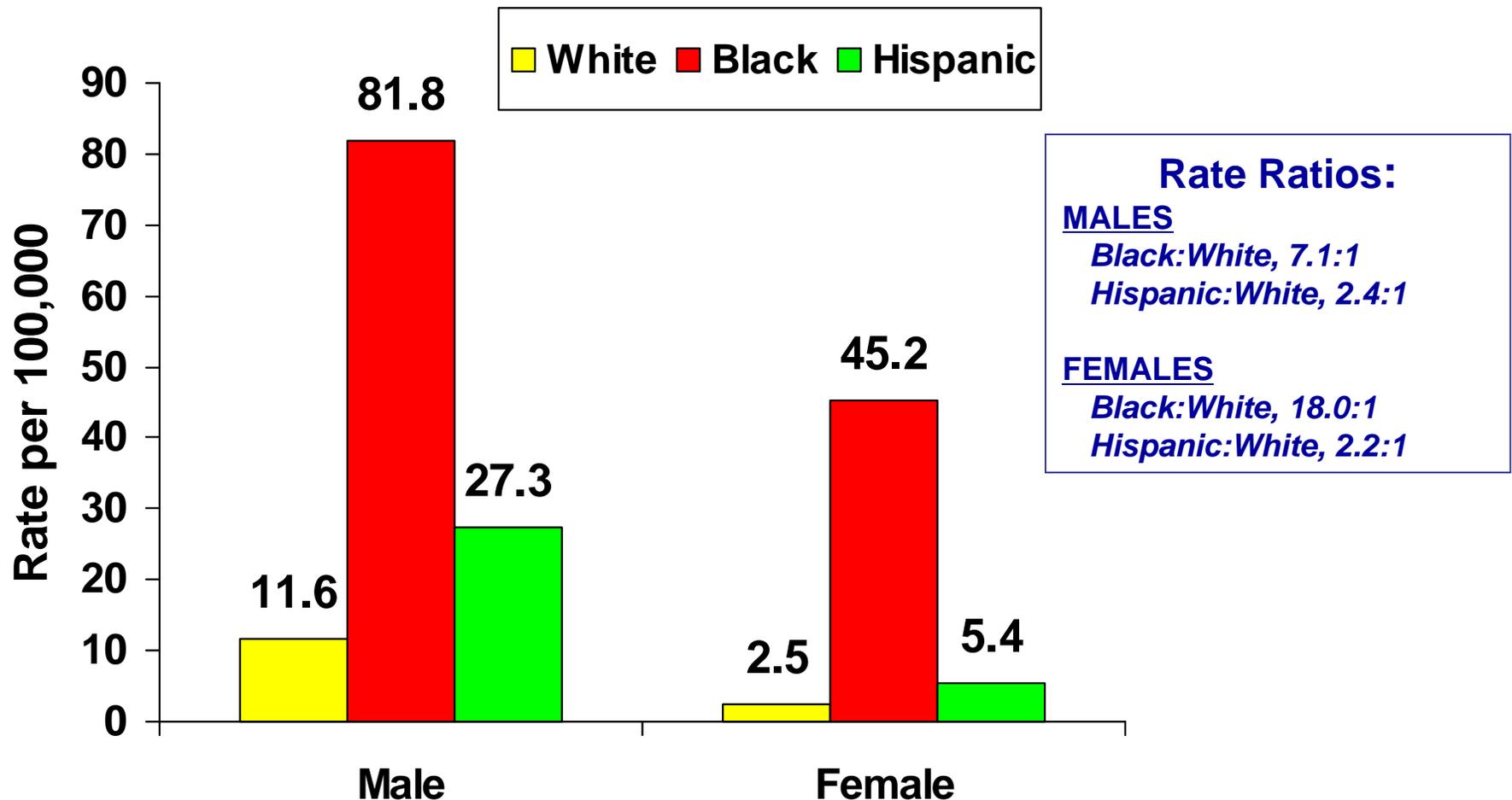
Note: Similar to AIDS, black men and, to an even greater extent, black women are over-represented in the HIV epidemic. The HIV case rate for 2012 is nearly 5 times higher among black men than among white men. Among black women, the HIV case rate is nearly 15-fold greater than among white women. Hispanic male and female HIV case rates are 2 times higher than the rates among their white counterparts.

*Source: Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS



Adult AIDS Case Rates*

by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2012, Florida



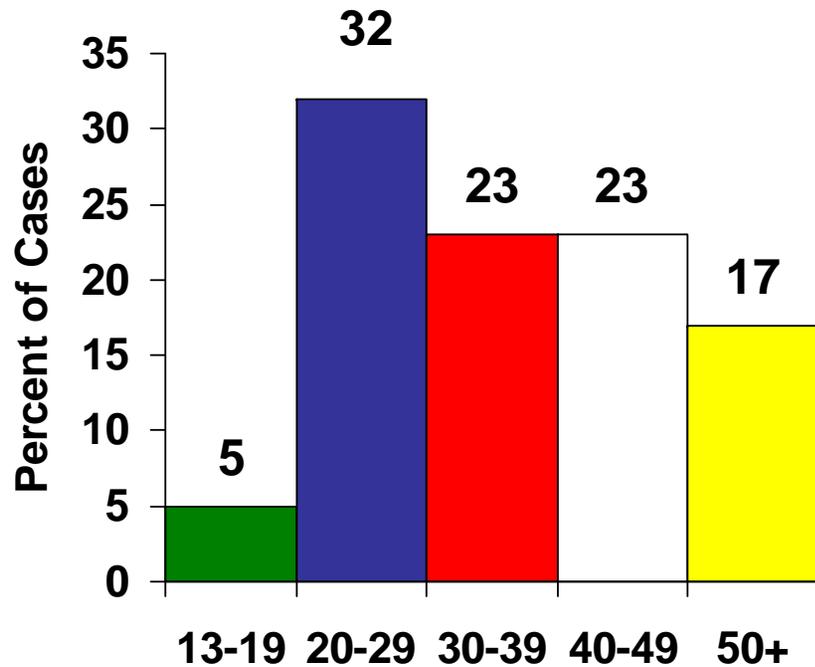
Note: Black men are over-represented in the HIV epidemic. Among black males, the AIDS case rate for 2012 is 7 times higher than the rate among white males. Among black females, the AIDS case rate is 18-fold greater than among white females. Both Hispanic male and female case rates are 2 times higher than the rates among their white counterparts.

*Source: Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS

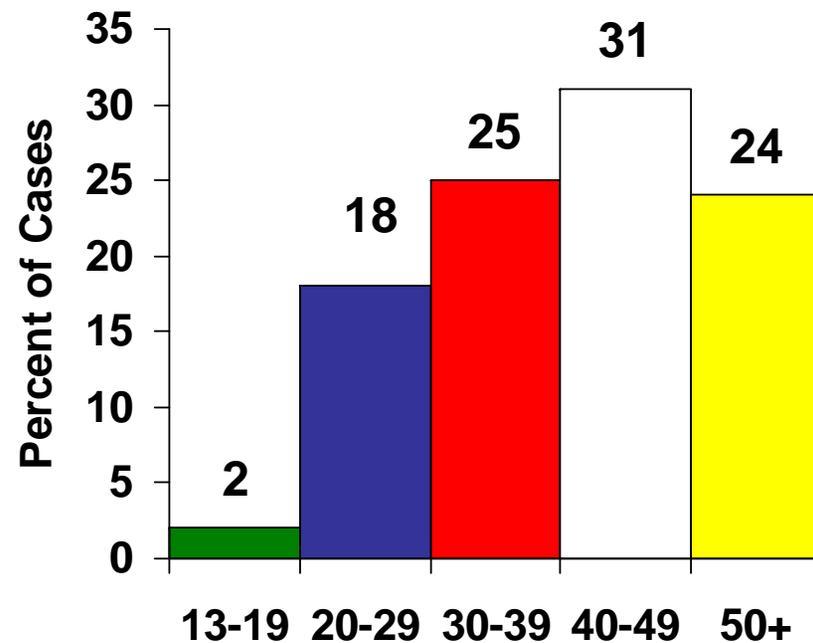


Adult Cases, by Age Group at Diagnosis, Diagnosed in 2011, United States*

HIV Infection**
N=49,081



AIDS
N=32,037



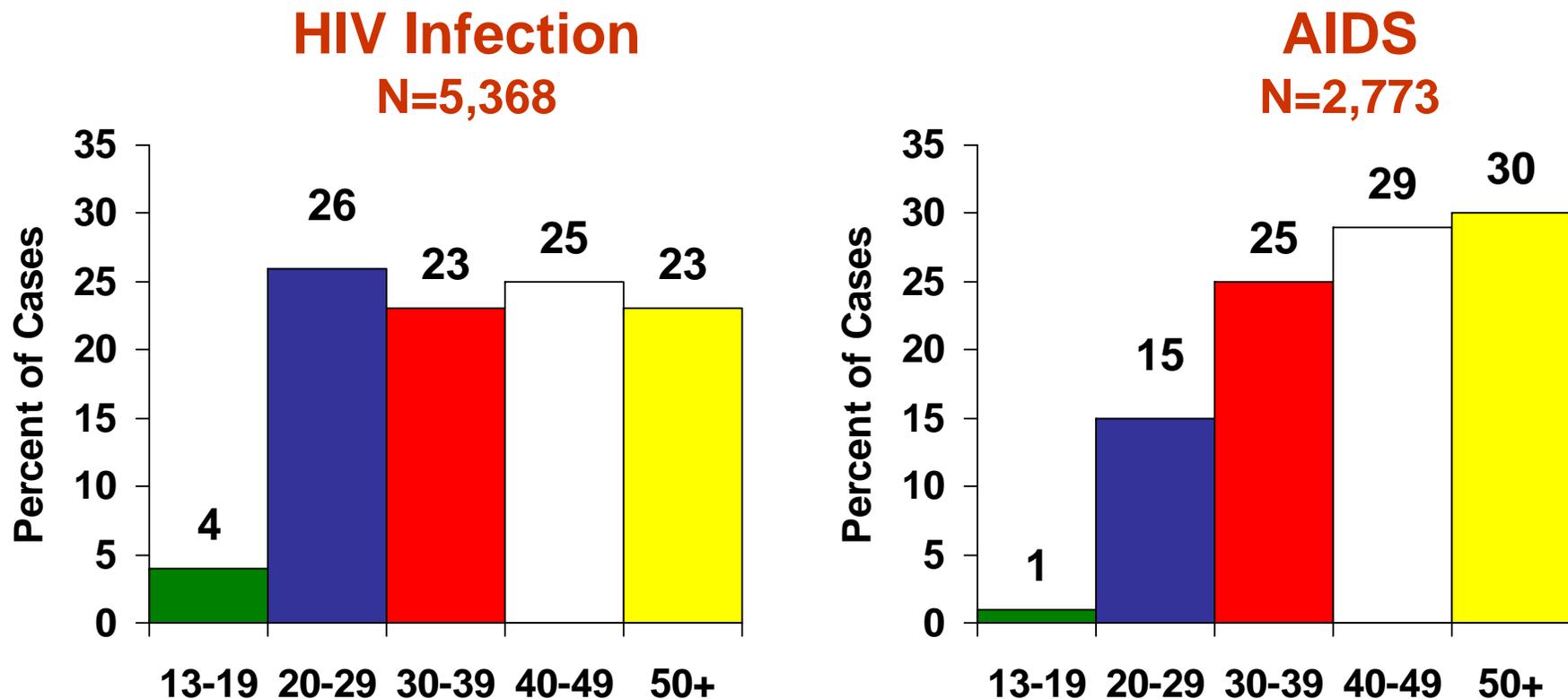
*Source: CDC HIV surveillance report, Vol. 23, Tables 1a & 2a, 2012 data not available.

**HIV cases are for all 50 states with confidential HIV reporting.

Note: All displayed data are estimates. Estimated numbers resulted from statistical adjustment that accounted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting.



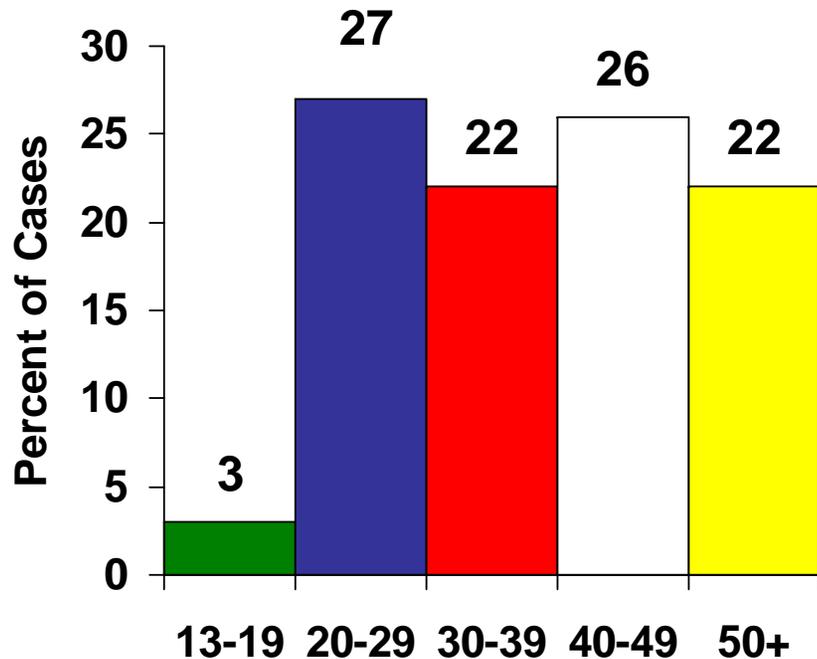
Age Distribution of Adult HIV Infection Cases Compared with the Age Distribution of Adult AIDS Cases, Reported in 2012, Florida



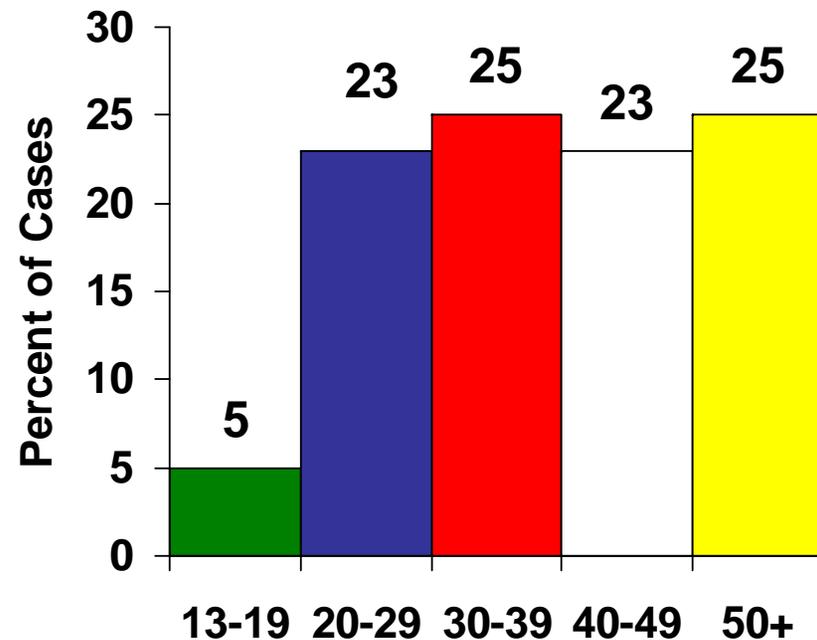
Note: HIV cases tend to be younger than AIDS cases. The greatest proportion of HIV infection cases reported in 2012 were among those aged 20-29 (26%), followed by those aged 40-49 (25%). Conversely, the largest proportion of AIDS cases reported in 2012 was among persons 50 years and older (30%), followed by those in the 40-49 age group with 29%.

Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Sex and Age Group at Diagnosis, Reported in 2012, Florida

Males
N=4,168



Females
N=1,200

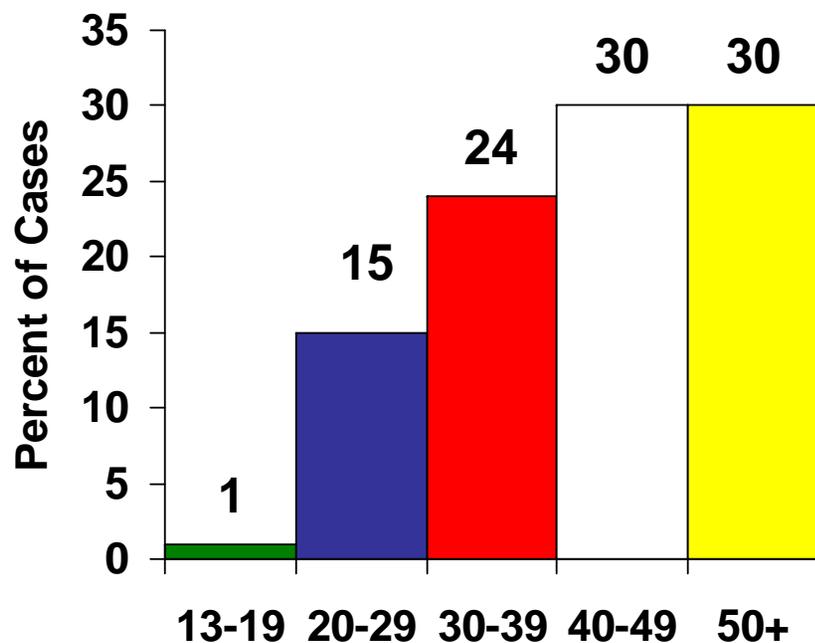


Note: HIV cases tend to reflect more recent transmission than AIDS cases, and thus present a more current picture of the epidemic. With regard to the age group with the highest percent of HIV infection cases, recent estimates show that among males, 21% of HIV infection cases occur among those in the 20-29 age group, whereas among females, 25% of HIV infection cases occur among those in the 30-39 and 50+ age groups (respectively for both).

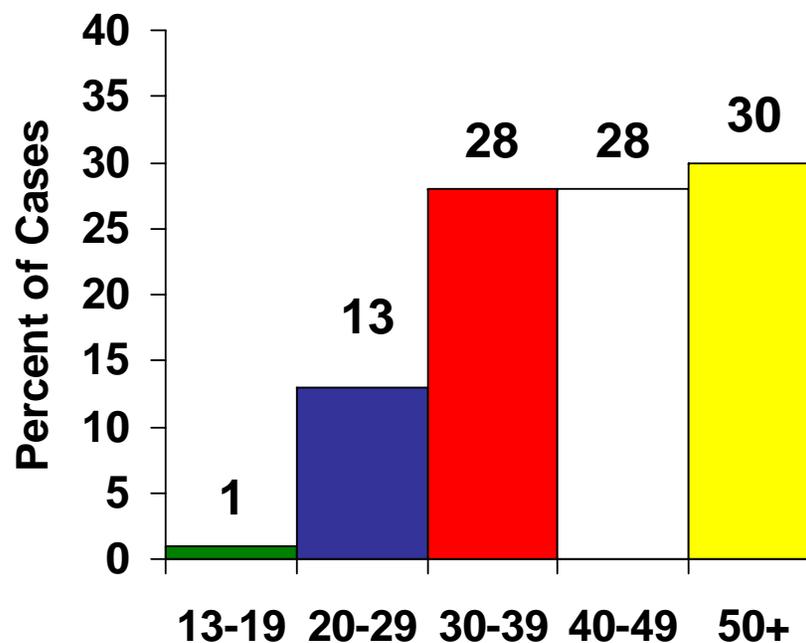


Adult AIDS Cases, by Sex and Age Group at Diagnosis, Reported in 2012, Florida

Males
N=1,978



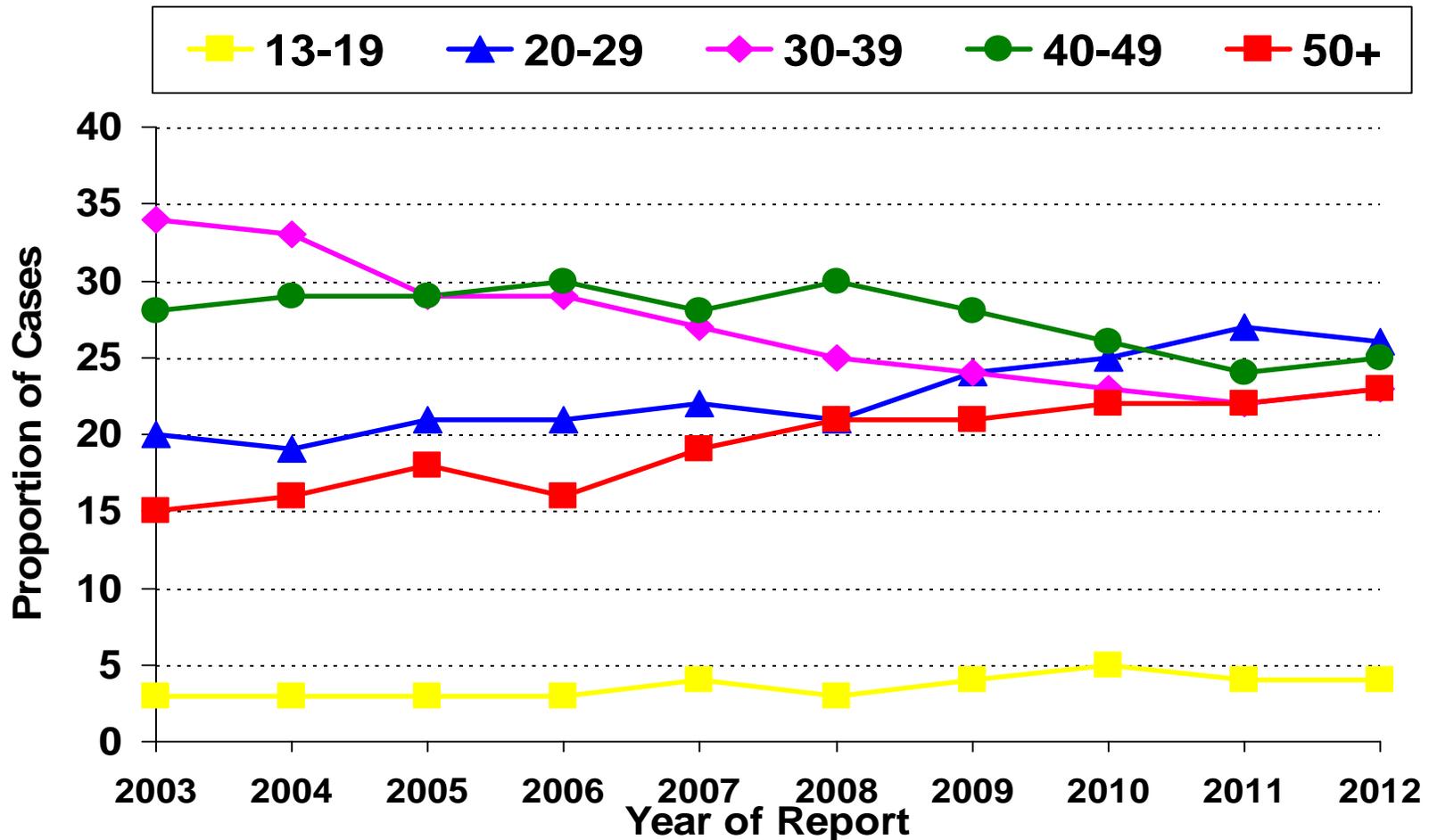
Females
N=795



Note: In 2012, recent estimates show that among males, 30% of HIV infection cases occur among those aged 40-49 and 50+ (respectively for both), whereas among females, 30% of HIV Infection Cases occur among those in the 50+ age group.

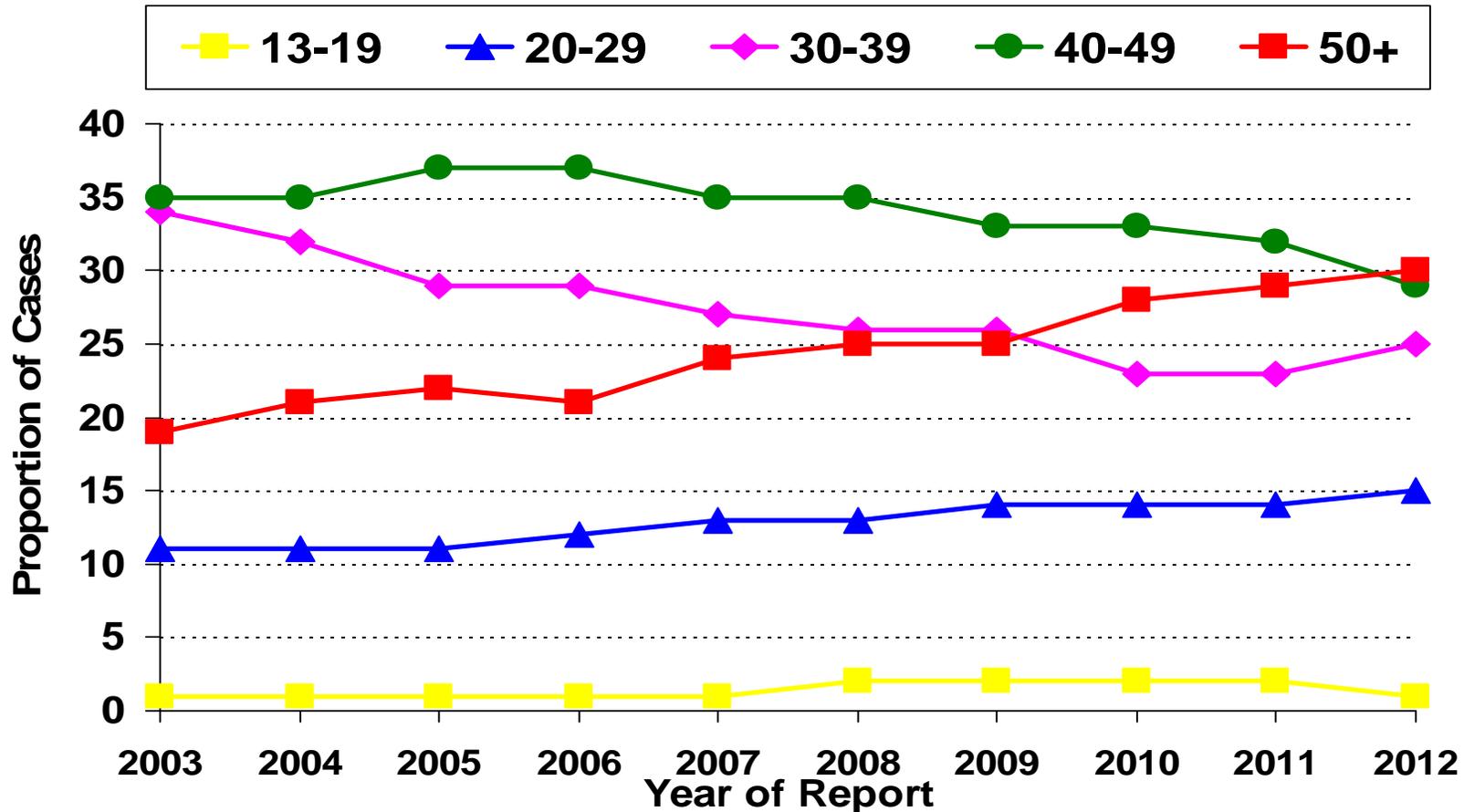


Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Age Group at Diagnosis, and Year of Report, 2003–2012, Florida



From 2003 to 2012, the proportion of newly reported HIV cases has shown increases for both the 20-29 and 50+ age groups. The 20-29 age group increased by 30% and the 50+ age group has increased by 53% over the past ten years. The age group 13-19 increased slightly and remained level. In contrast, the 30-39 age group decreased by 32% and the 40-49 age group decreased by 11% over the past ten years.

Adult AIDS Cases, by Age Group at Diagnosis, and Year of Report, 2003–2012, Florida



Over the past ten years, the proportion of newly reported cases has shown increases for both the 20-29 and 50+ age groups. The 20-29 age group increased by 36% and the 50+ age group increased by 58% over the past ten years. In contrast, the 30-39 age group decreased by 26% and the 40-49 age group decreased by 17% over the past ten years. The 13-19 age group remained relatively level throughout the years.

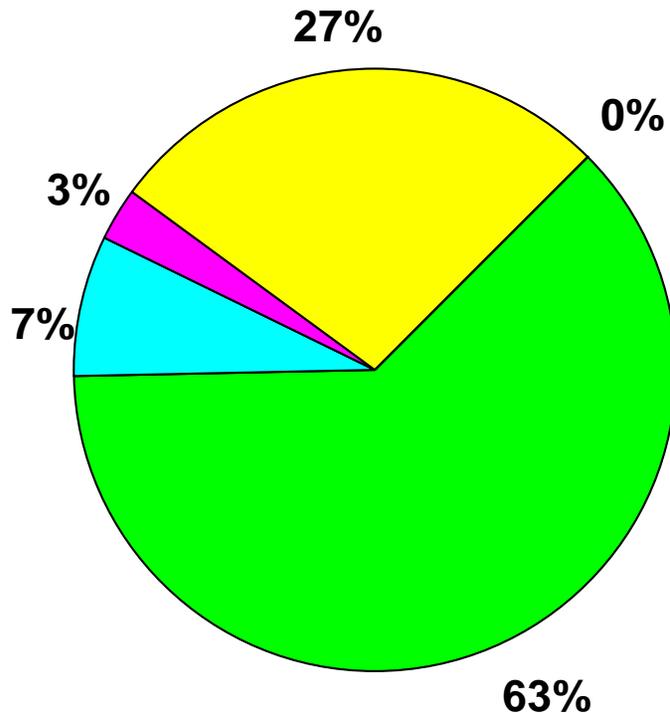


Definitions of Mode of Exposure Categories

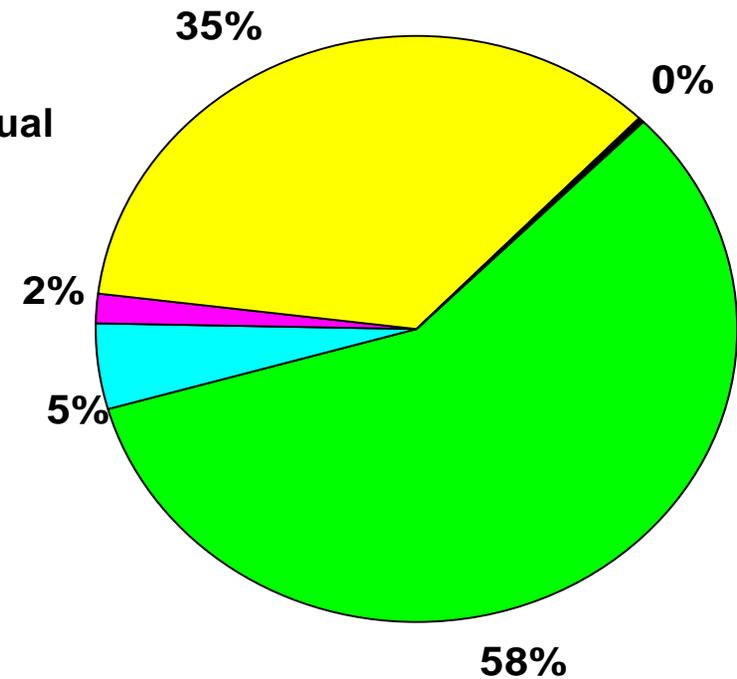
- ◆ **MSM** = Men who have sex with men
- ◆ **IDU** = Injection Drug Use
- ◆ **MSM/IDU** = Men who have sex with men & Injection Drug Use
- ◆ **Heterosexual** = Heterosexual contact with person with HIV/AIDS or known HIV risk
- ◆ **OTHER** = includes hemophilia, transfusion, perinatal and other pediatric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

Adult HIV Infection Cases by Mode of Exposure, Reported in the United States* and Florida

U.S. (2011)
N=49,081



Florida (2012)
N=5,368



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

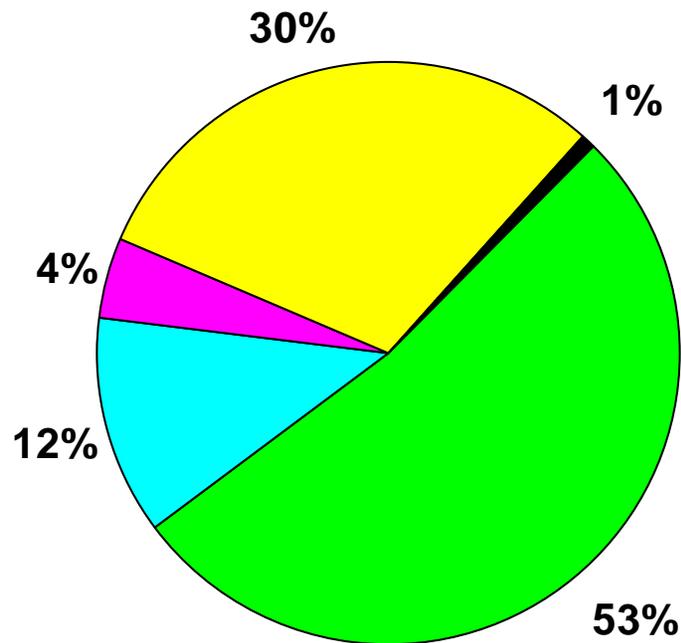
Note: NIRs redistributed. Similar to the AIDS data, the estimated proportion of reported MSM cases for the US is higher than that of Florida (63% vs. 58% respectively). Also, the proportion of IDU cases are higher in the U.S. (7% vs. 5%) and heterosexual cases are lower (27% vs. 35%) when compared to HIV Infection cases reported in Florida.

*Source: US data, CDC HIV surveillance report, Vol. 23, Table 1a, (from all 50 states) 2012 data not available.

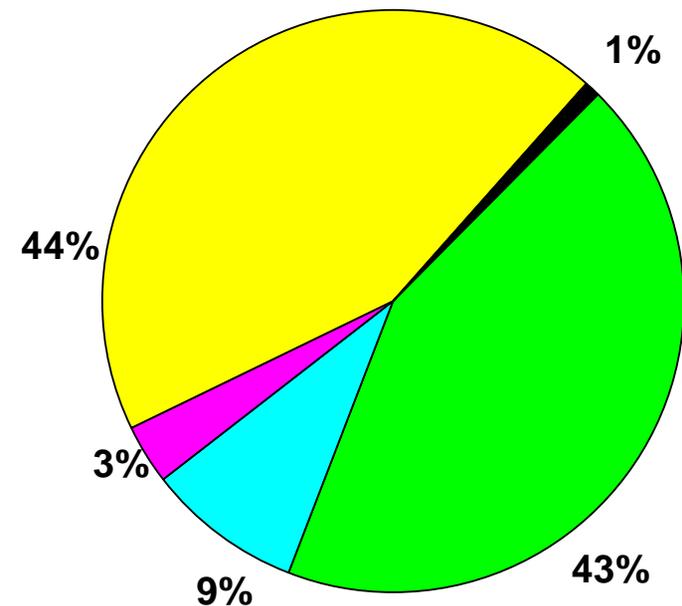


Adult AIDS Cases by Mode of Exposure, Reported in the United States* and Florida

U.S. (2011)
N=32,037



Florida (2012)
N=2,773



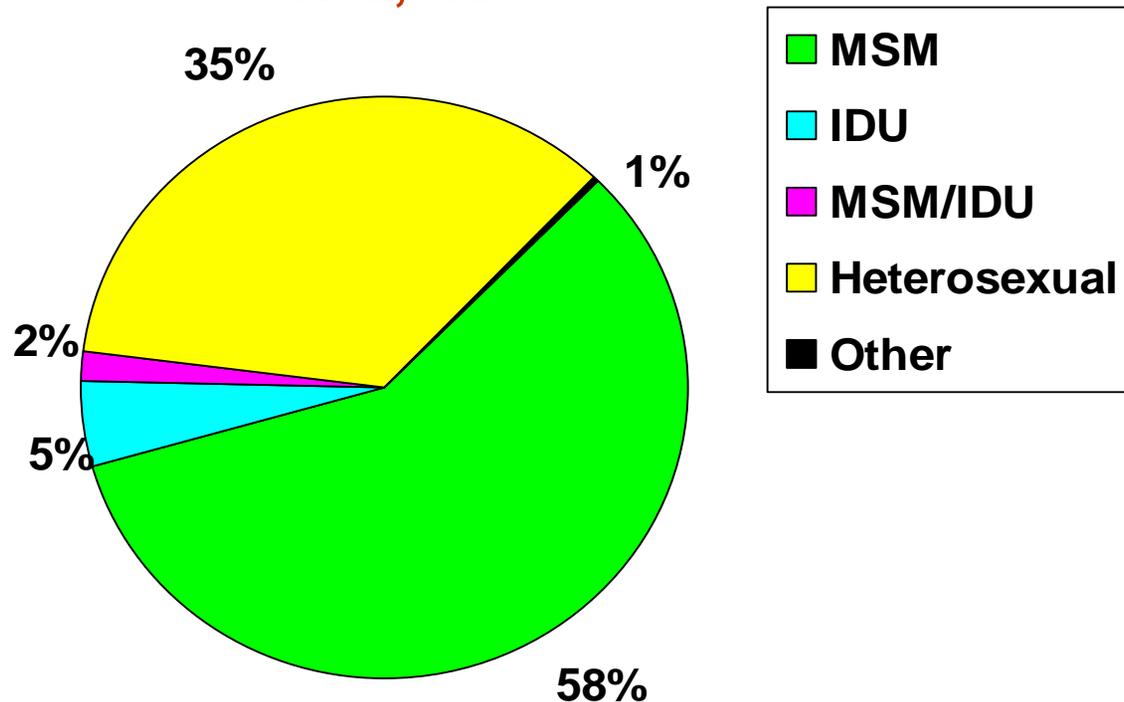
- MSM
- IDU
- MSM/IDU
- Heterosexual
- Other

Note: NIRs redistributed. The proportion of MSM cases for the US is much higher than that of Florida (53% vs. 43% respectively). Additionally, the proportion of IDU cases are higher in the US (12% vs. 9%). The proportion of heterosexual cases are much lower for the US than that of Florida (30% vs. 44%).

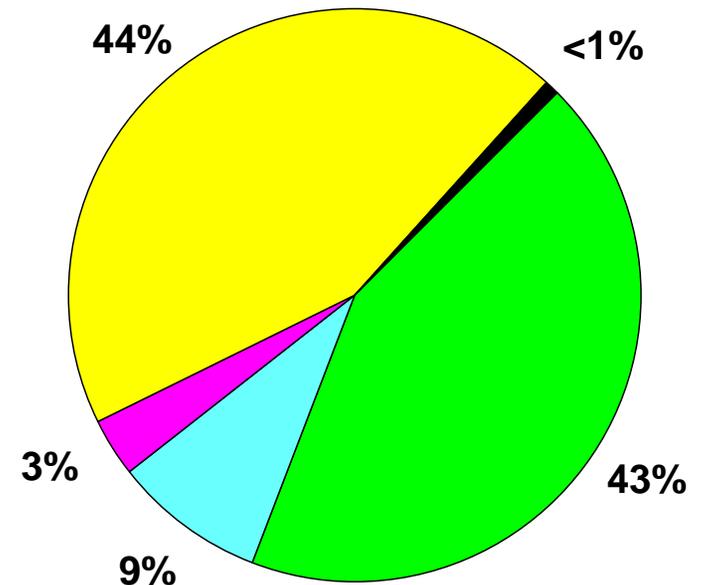
*Source: US data, CDC HIV surveillance report, Vol. 23, Table 2a, from all 50 states, 2012 data not available.

Adult HIV Infection and AIDS Cases, by Mode of Exposure, Reported in 2012, Florida

HIV Infection
N=5,368

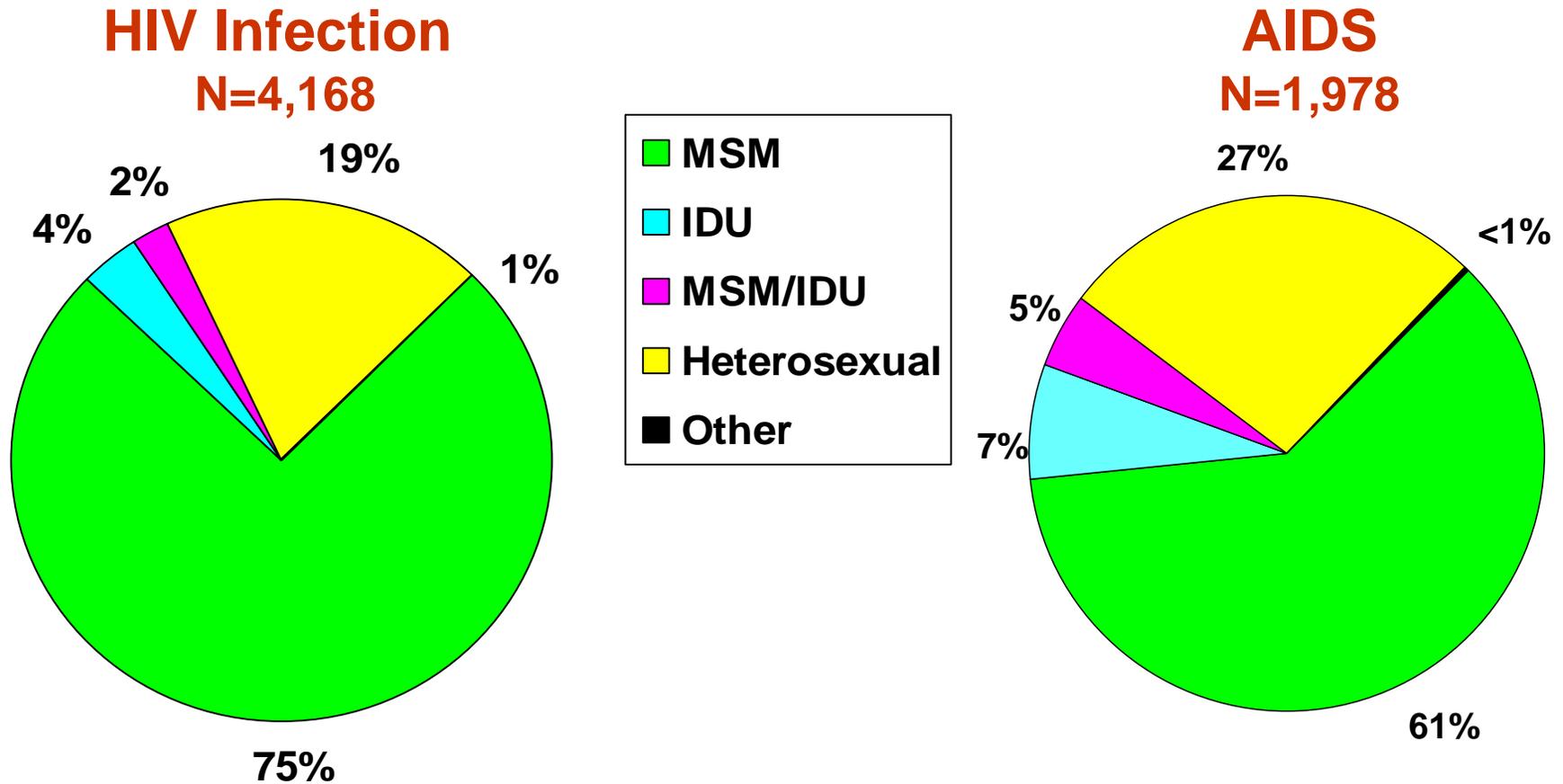


AIDS
N=2,773



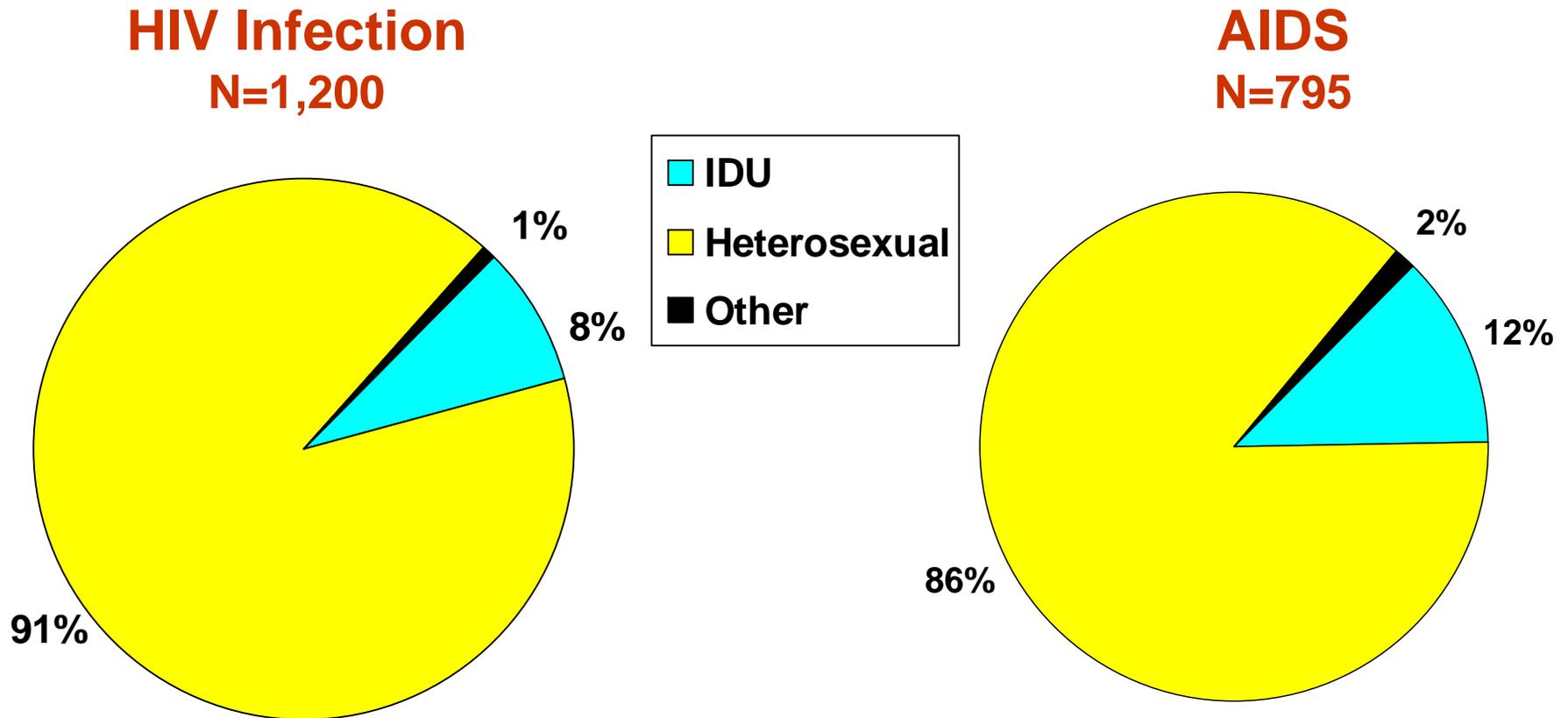
Note: NIRs redistributed. In 2012, men who have sex with men (MSM) (58%) was the highest risk for newly reported HIV cases followed by heterosexual sex (35%). Conversely, heterosexual sex (44%) was the highest risk for newly reported AIDS cases, followed by MSM (43%). The higher proportion of MSM among HIV cases compared to AIDS cases, is indicative of a possible resurgence of HIV among MSM, as HIV cases represent a more recent picture of the epidemic.

Adult Male HIV Infection and AIDS Cases, by Mode of Exposure, Reported in 2012, Florida



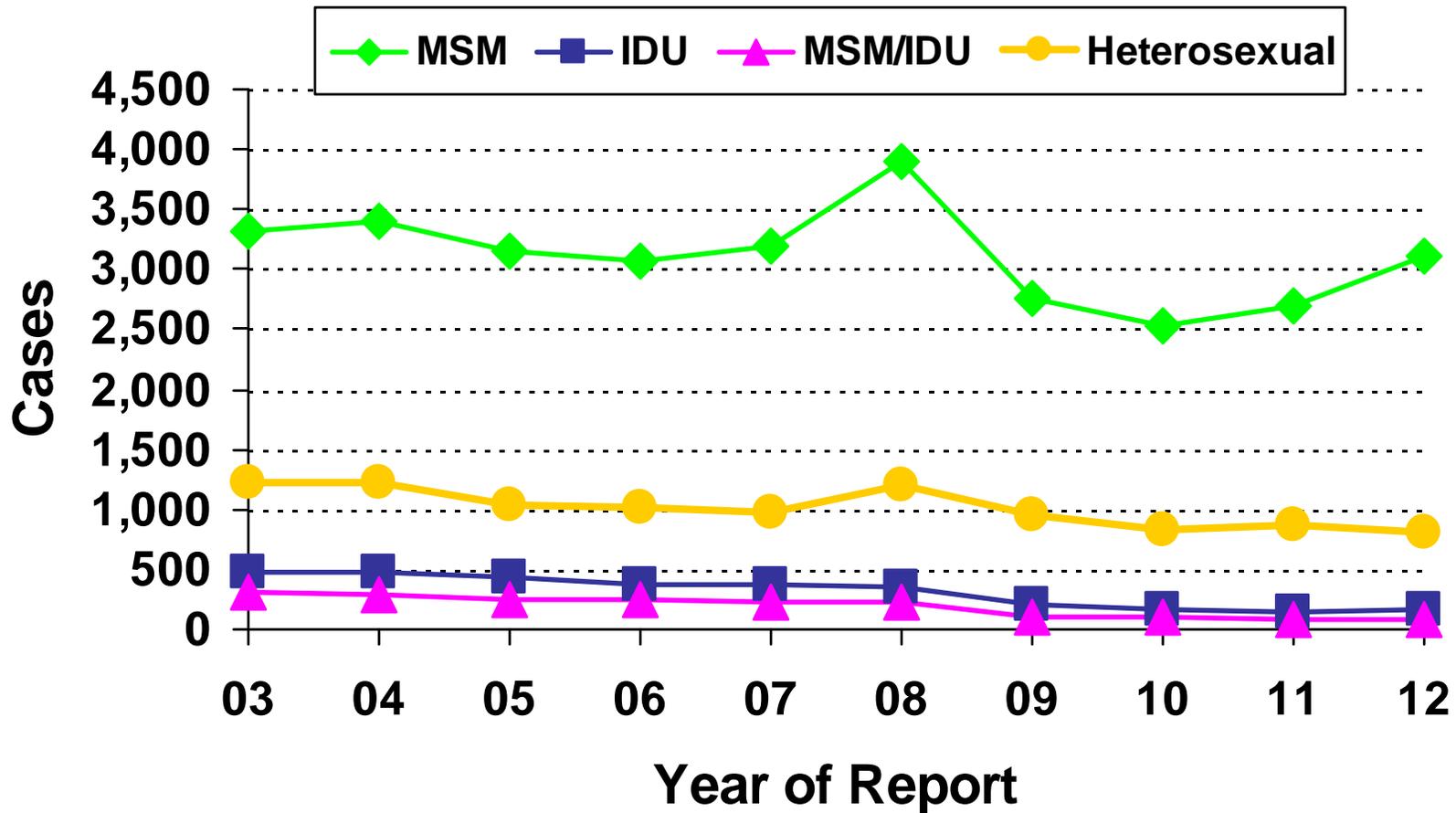
Note: NIRs redistributed. For HIV infection and AIDS cases in men reported in 2012, men who have sex with men (MSM) was the most common risk factor (75% and 61% respectively) followed by cases with a heterosexual risk (19% for HIV and 27% for AIDS). HIV cases tend to represent a more recent picture of the epidemic.

Adult Female HIV Infection and AIDS Cases, by Mode of Exposure, Reported in 2012, Florida



Note: NIRs redistributed. Among the female HIV and AIDS cases reported for 2012, heterosexual contact was the highest risk (91% and 86% respectively).

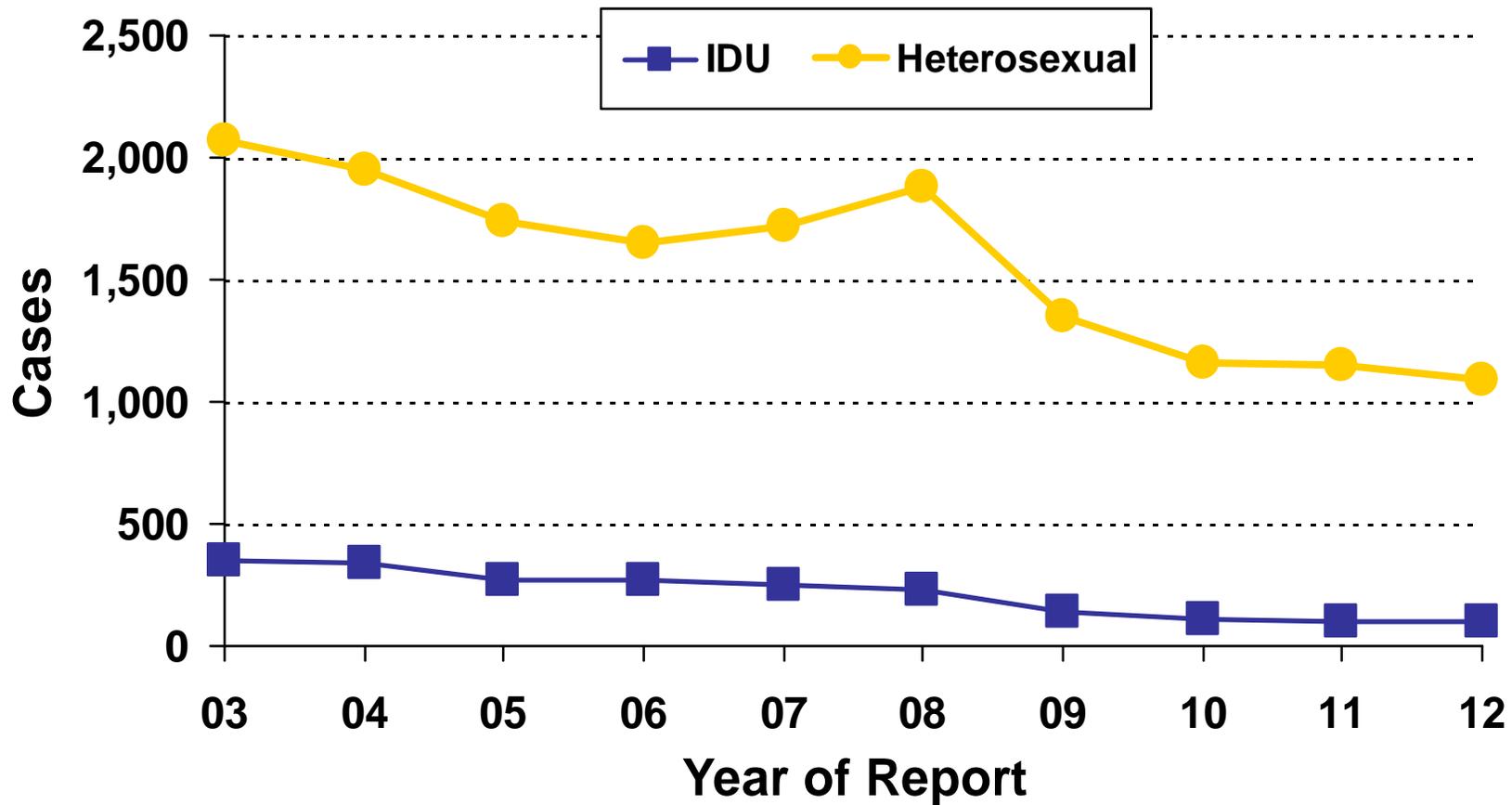
Adult Male HIV Infection Cases, by Mode of Exposure and Year of Report, 2003–2012, Florida



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.



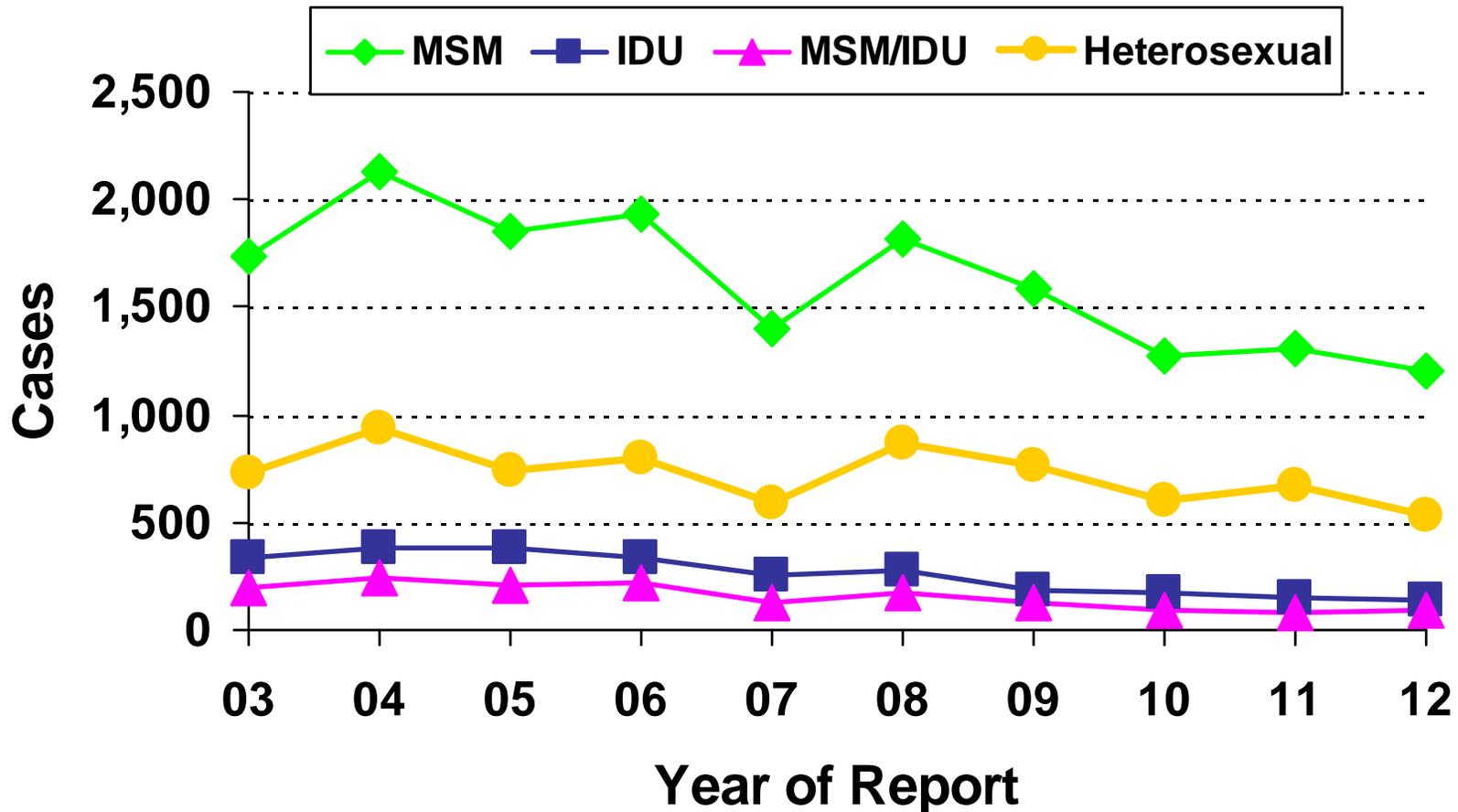
Adult Female HIV Infection Cases, by Mode of Exposure and Year of Report, 2003–2012, Florida



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

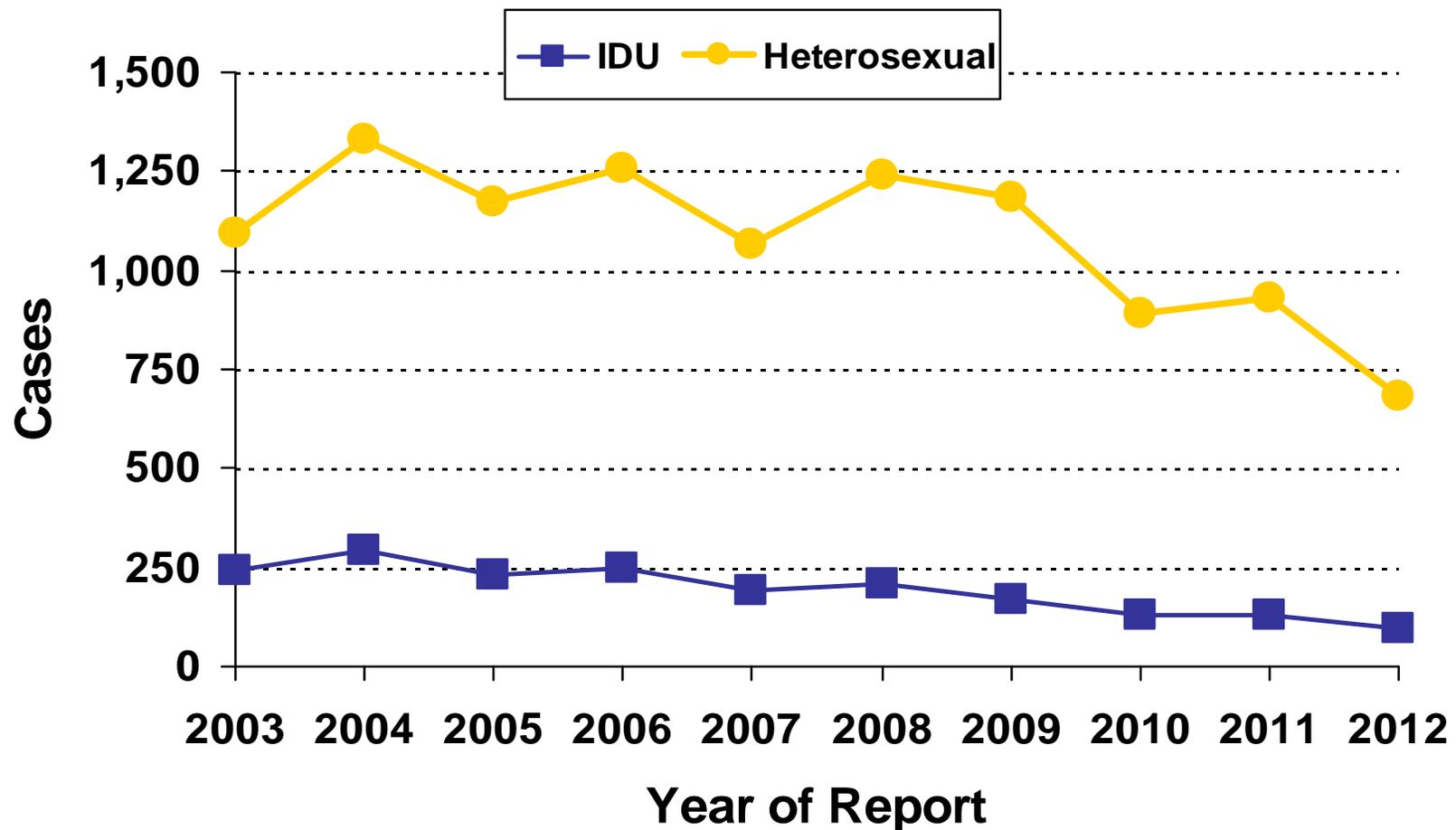


Adult Male AIDS Cases, by Mode of Exposure and Year of Report, 2003–2012, Florida



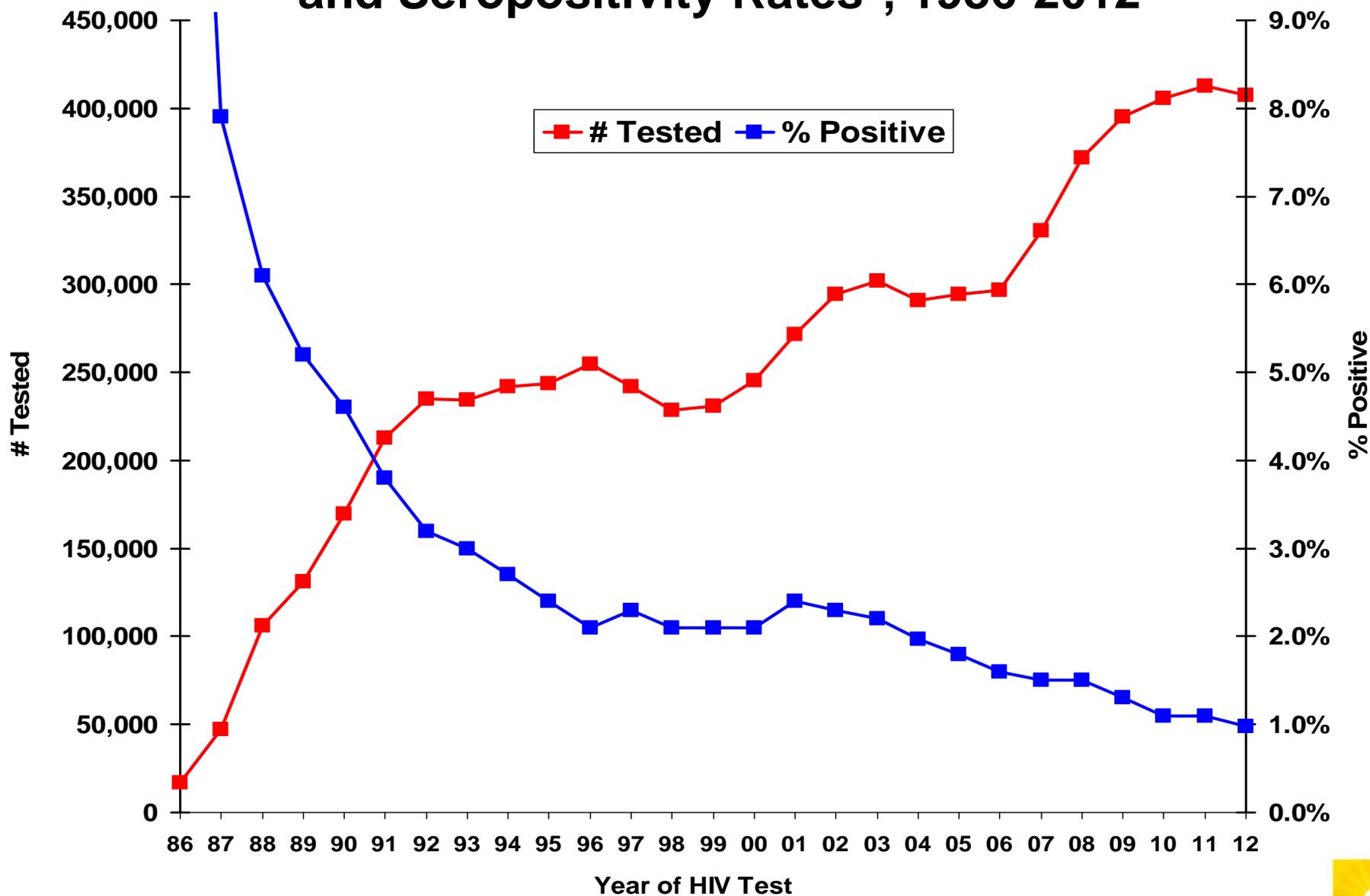
Note: NIRs redistributed. Men who have sex with men (MSM) remains as the primary mode of exposure among male HIV cases in Florida, followed by heterosexual contact.

Adult Female AIDS Cases, by Mode of Exposure and Year of Report, 2003–2012, Florida



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

HIV Tests Conducted in Florida and Seropositivity Rates*, 1986-2012



*Seropositivity rates are defined as the percent of positive over the number of tests conducted each year.



AIDS-Defining Conditions*

Most Commonly Reported among Adults, Reported in 2012, Florida

AIDS Defining Condition	# Cases	% Cases
No Disease (Immune suppressed only)**	2,244	66%
<i>Pneumocystis carinii</i> pneumonia	174	5%
Wasting Syndrome	91	3%
Candidiasis, esophageal	138	4%
Toxoplasmosis of brain	22	1%
Pneumonia, recurrent	34	1%
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	32	1%
Herpes simplex virus	14	0%
HIV encephalopathy	16	0%
Kaposi's sarcoma	39	1%
Lymphomas (brain, Burkitt's or immunoblastic)	20	1%
Cytomegalovirus (CMV) disease	10	0%
Candidiasis, lung	4	0%
Cryptococcosis, extrapulmonary	13	0%
Total Cases	3,383	

*Note: data are NOT mutually exclusive, many cases have more than one disease.

**Immune suppressed: CD4 count <200ul or CD4 percent <14%.

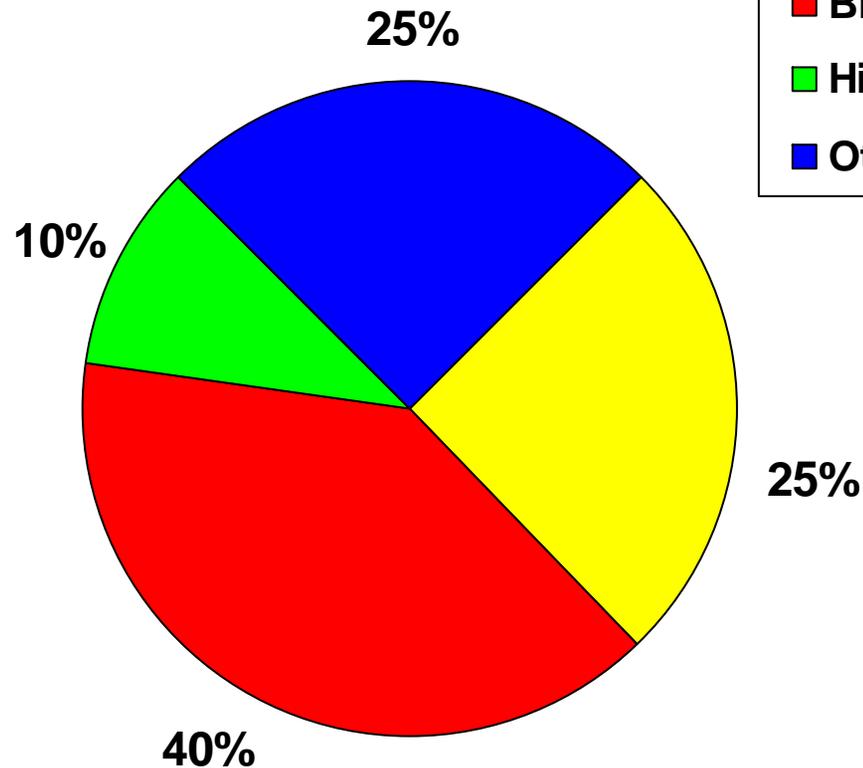


Impact of STDs on HIV Infection

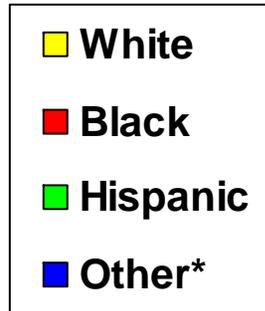
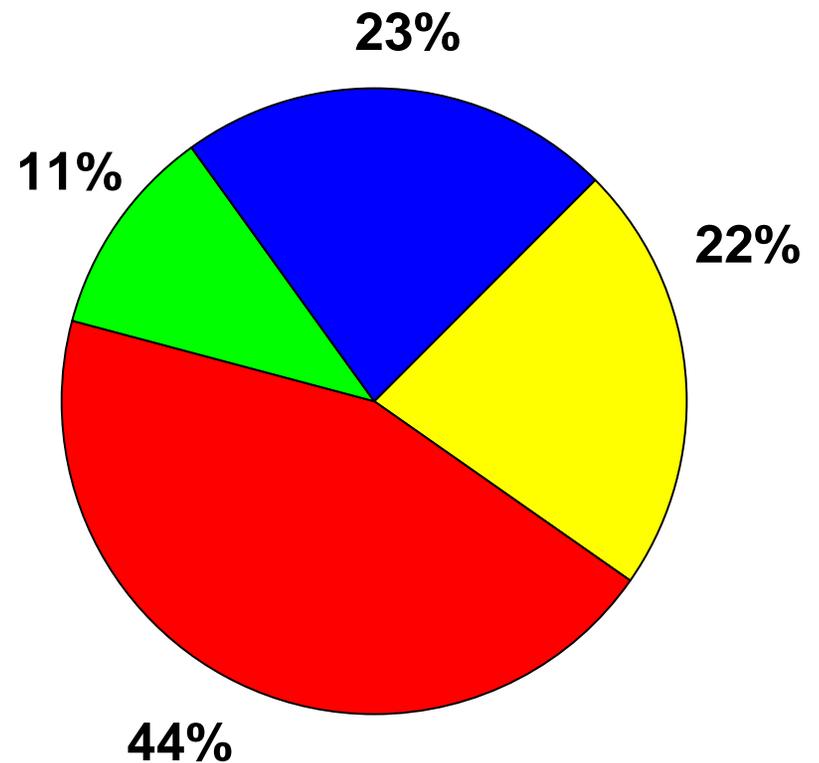
- **Early detection and treatment of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) has a major impact on sexual transmission of HIV.**
- **Much of heterosexually transmitted HIV infections can be prevented by reducing other underlying STDs.**
- **STDs increase HIV infectivity and susceptibility.**

Chlamydia Cases, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2012, Florida

Females
N=55,224



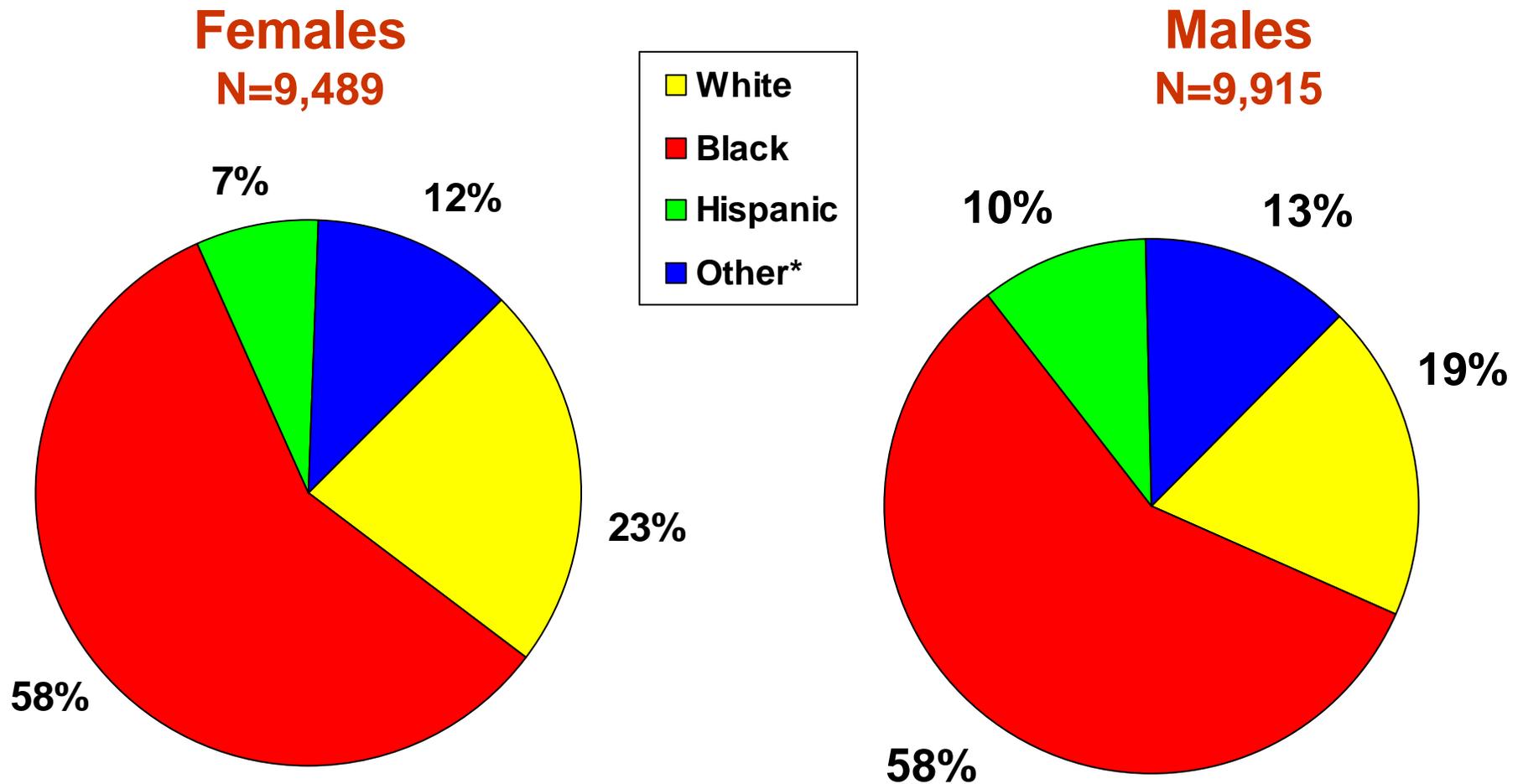
Males
N=22,008



Note: 29% of these cases are among adolescents, ages 13-19.

*Other includes Asian/Pacific Islanders, Native Alaskans/American Indians and mixed races.

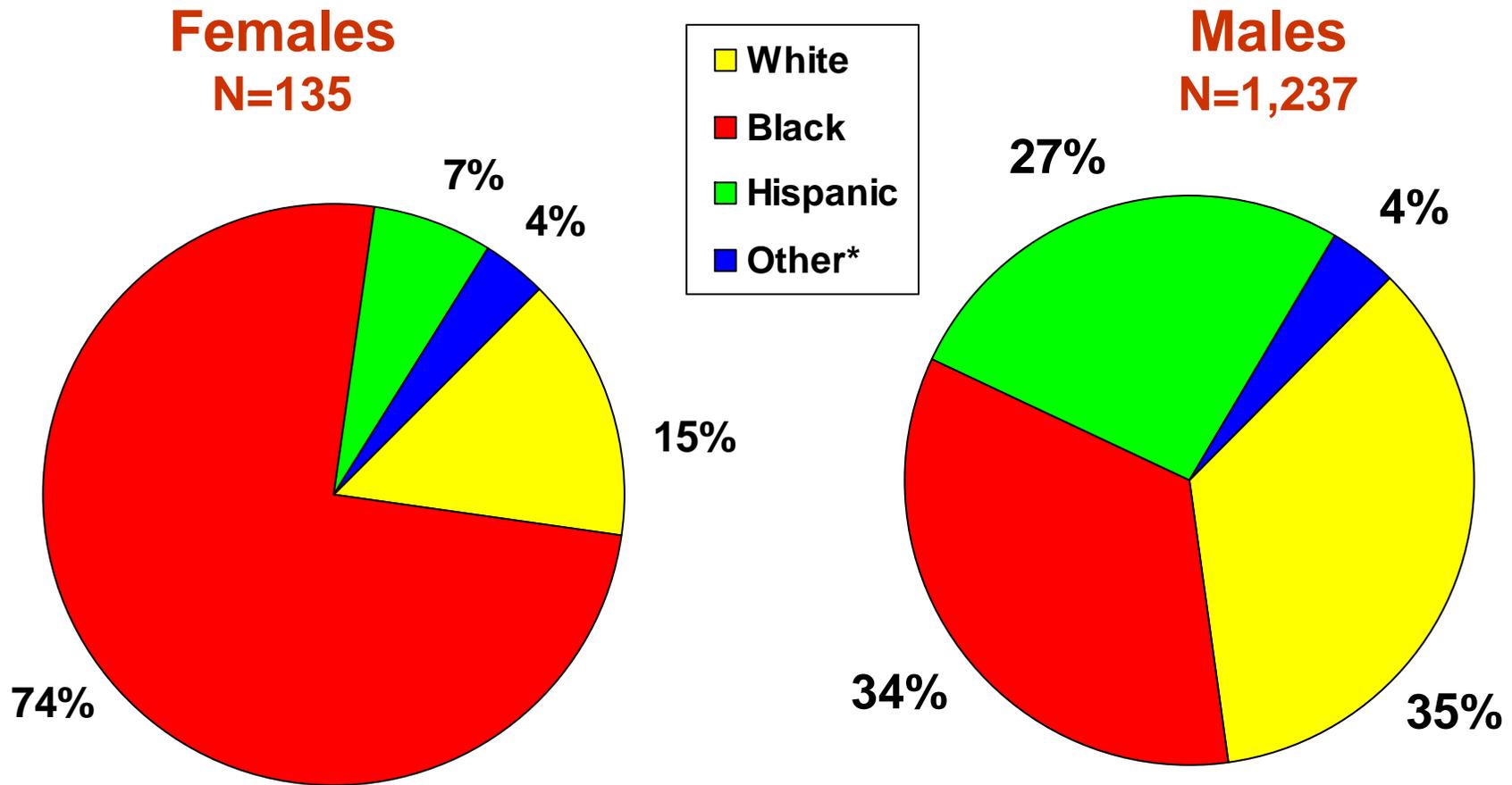
Gonorrhea Cases, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2012, Florida



Note: 22% of these cases are among adolescents, ages 13-19.

*Other includes Asian/Pacific Islanders, Native Alaskans/American Indians and mixed races.

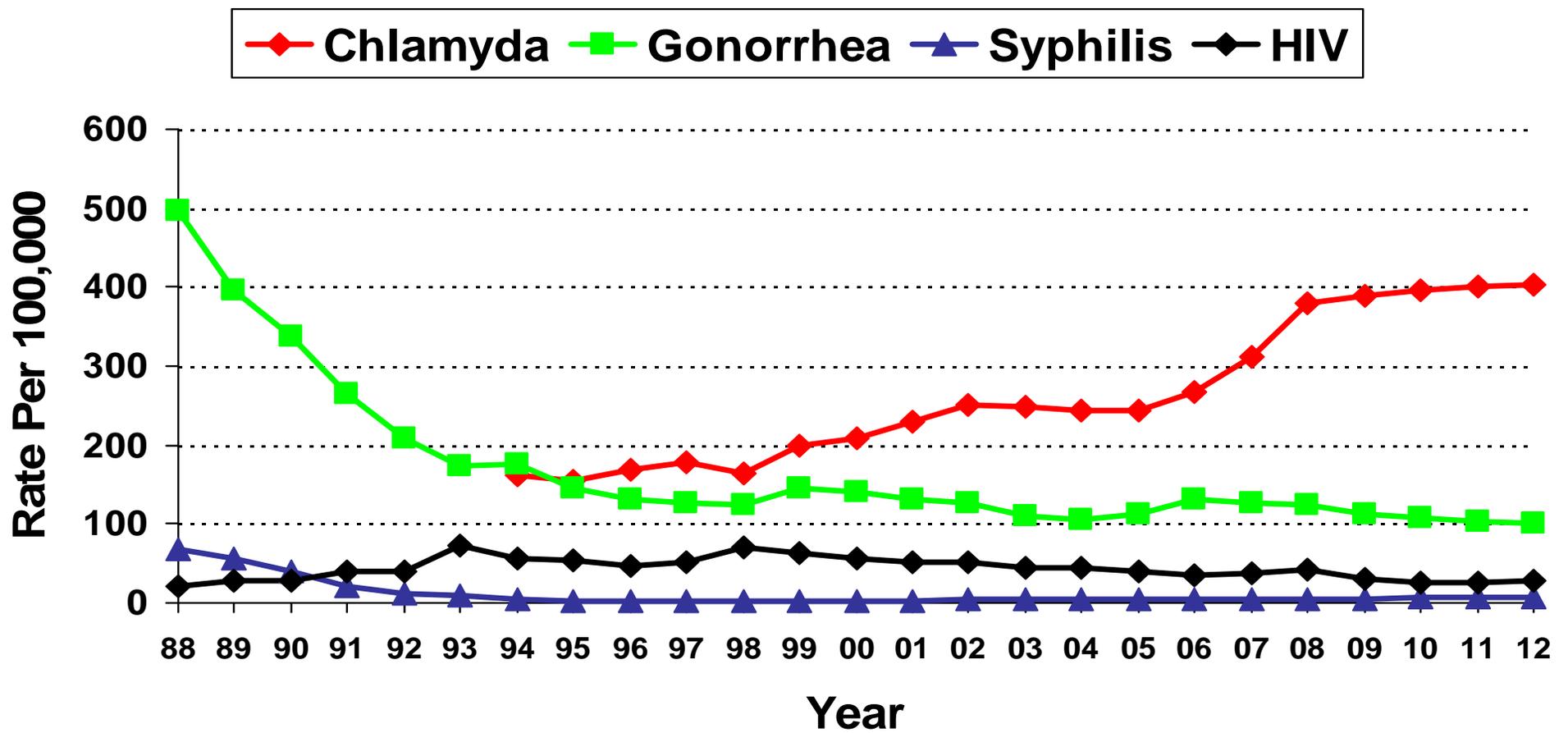
Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2012, Florida



Note: 6% of these cases are among adolescents, ages 13-19.

***Other includes Asian/Pacific Islanders, Native Alaskans/American Indians and mixed races.**

Chlamydia*, Gonorrhea, Syphilis** and HIV Rates, Reported 1988-2012, Florida



* Note: Chlamydia data available starting 1994.

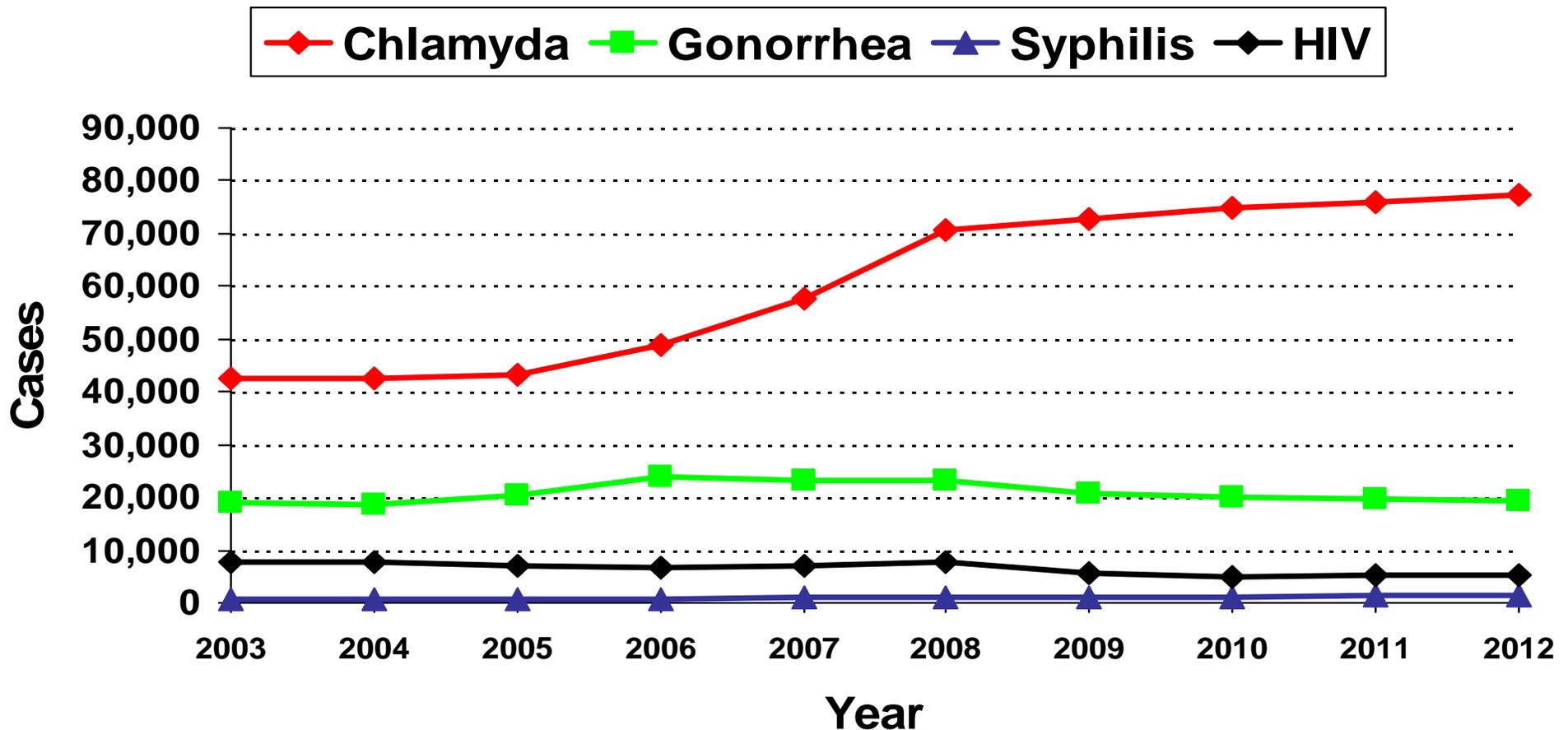
** Note: Syphilis data include both Primary and Secondary Syphilis.

Source: Data from 1988 to 2011 have been validated using FloridaCHARTS as of 4/10/2013.

FloridaCHARTS.com is provided by the Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management.



Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, Syphilis* and HIV Cases, Reported 2003-2012, Florida



* Note: Syphilis data include both Primary and Secondary Syphilis.

Source: STD data validated through FloridaCHARTS as of 4/10/2013. FloridaCHARTS.com is provided by the Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management.



Florida's Top-9 Priority Populations in 2012 for Primary & Secondary HIV Prevention Based on HIV Infection Cases, Reported 2010-2012

- 1. Black Heterosexual men and women**
- 2. White Men who have sex with Men**
- 3. Black Men who have sex with Men**
- 4. Hispanic Men who have sex with Men**
- 5. Hispanic Heterosexual men and women**
- 6. White Heterosexual men and women**
- 7. Black Injection Drug User**
- 8. White Injection Drug User**
- 9. Hispanic Injection Drug User**

**“The reason for collecting,
analyzing and disseminating
information on a disease is to
control that disease.
Collection and analysis should
not be allowed to consume
resources if action does not
follow.”**

--Foege WH et al. Int. J of Epidemiology 1976; 5:29-37



For Florida HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data

Contact: (850) 245-4444

Lorene Maddox, MPH

Ext. 2613

Tracina Bush, BSW

Ext. 2612

Madgene Moise, MPH

Ext. 2373

Visit Florida's internet site for:

Monthly Surveillance Reports

Slide Sets and Fact Sheets

Annual Reports and Epi Profiles

http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/aids/trends/trends.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>