

HIV/AIDS among Persons Aged 50 or older

UNITED STATES

In 2013, 18% (N=8,575) of all new HIV infections diagnosed in the U.S. were among persons aged 50 or older.

In 2013, 27% (N=7,108) of all new AIDS cases diagnosed in the U.S. were among persons aged 50 or older.

Persons aged 50 or older accounted for 40% (N=366,422) of all people living with HIV disease in the U.S. through 2012.

Of the 13,712 deaths among people with AIDS in 2012, nearly two-thirds (59%) were among people aged 50 or older.

According to CDC, sexually active older people are much less likely than the young to use condoms, mainly because they do not see themselves as at-risk for sexually transmitted diseases, or pregnancy.

Barriers or Risk Factors for HIV/AIDS among Persons Aged 50 or Older

- HIV/AIDS is generally regarded as a young person's disease in the U.S.
- Older persons may get back into the dating scene after divorce or the death of a spouse and may not consider that they need to use condoms.
- Mistake the symptoms of HIV/AIDS for the aches and pains of normal aging.
- Older persons may not be considered for testing by medical professionals, even when they exhibit symptoms for HIV/AIDS.
- Older persons are most likely to be in denial and refuse treatment because they can not identify with the disease.
- Older persons may be at higher risk for social isolation, including depression and social stigma, which might prevent identification of symptoms or access to testing and care.
- Older persons with HIV/AIDS are more likely to live alone.
- Older persons tend to die sooner than younger age groups after an AIDS diagnosis because the disease has progressed without treatment. Late identification is partially due to reasons mentioned above.
- Of the AIDS cases that died in Florida from 2007-2014, persons aged 50 or older had a median survival of 33 months; much shorter than younger age groups.



Data sources:

Florida data: FL Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease, HIV/AIDS Section

For more Florida data, go to <http://floridaaids.org/>, then trends and statistics, then slide shows to find the slide set on Age 50+.

U.S. data: HIV Surveillance Report, 2013 (most recent available) Vol. 25 (HIV data for all 50 states)

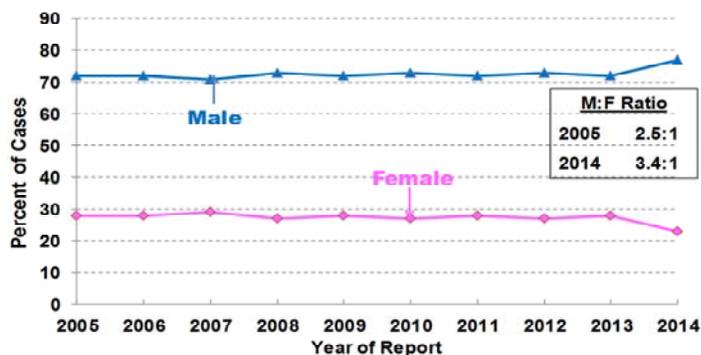
<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/index.htm>

For national facts, go to: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/resources/factsheets/index.htm> or <http://www.kff.org/hiv/aids/>

FLORIDA

In 2014, 23% (N=1,434) of all new HIV infections reported in Florida were among persons aged 50 or older.

Over the past ten years, 71% or more of newly reported HIV infection cases among persons aged 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 (see chart below).



In 2014, 33% (N=876) of all new AIDS cases reported in Florida were among persons aged 50 or older.

Persons aged 50 or older accounted for nearly half, 47% (N=51,478) of all people living with HIV disease in Florida through 2014.

Of the 51,478 living HIV/AIDS cases reported among persons aged 50 or older in Florida through 2014:

- 74% were male and 26% were female
- 34% were white, 44% were black, 20% were Hispanic and 2% were other races.

Male-to-male sexual contact (MSM) is the primary risk among males aged 50 or older, followed by heterosexual sex and Injection Drug Use (IDU). Heterosexual sex is the primary risk among females aged 50 or older, followed by IDU.

	MSM	IDU	MSM/IDU	Hetero	Other
Male	61%	10%	6%	23%	<1%
Female	-----	17%	-----	82%	<1%

Of all the living HIV/AIDS cases in Florida among persons age 50 or older reported through 2014, 59% were diagnosed from the following four counties:

Miami-Dade	25%
Broward	19%
Palm Beach	8%
Orange	7%

Of the 1,567 deaths of persons with HIV infection in 2014, over three-fifths (65%) were among persons aged 50 or older.