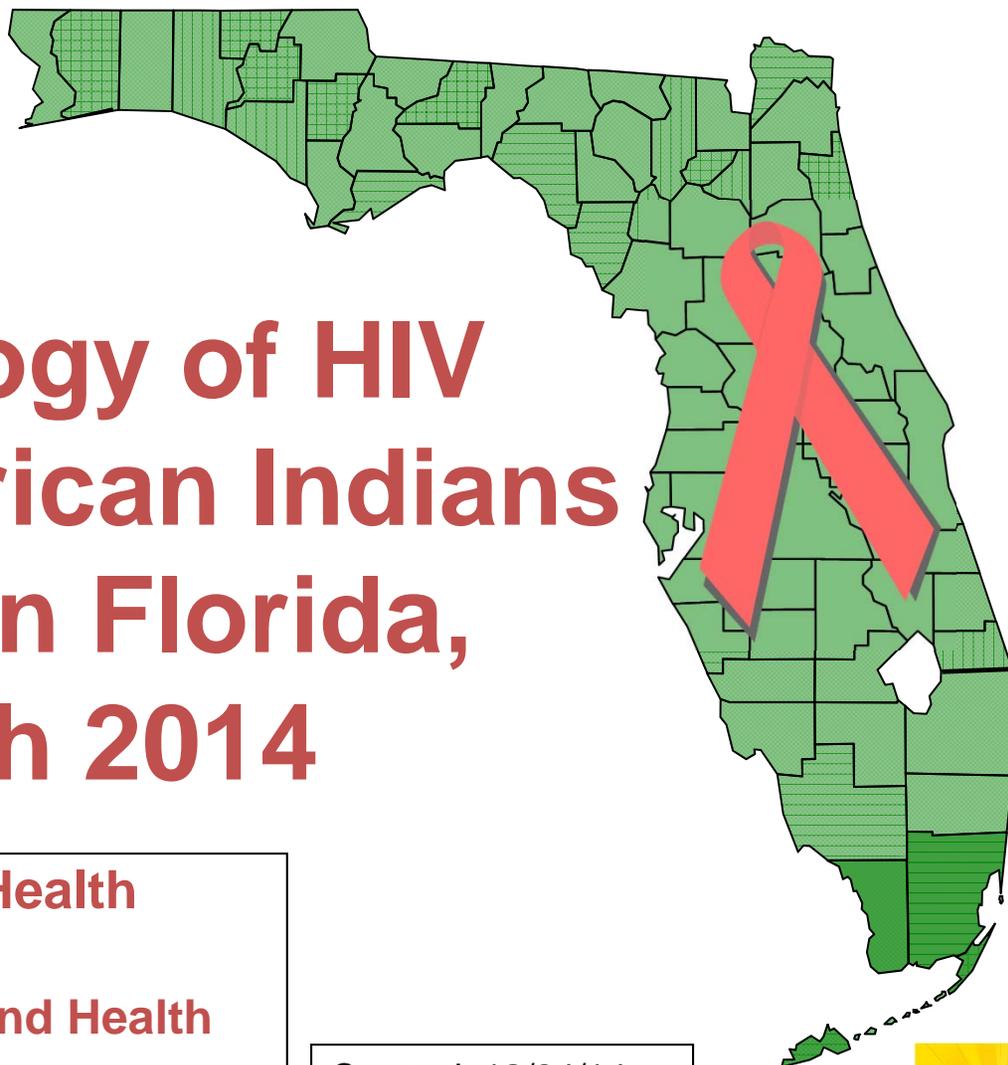


To protect, promote and improve the health of all people in Florida through integrated state, county, and community efforts.



# Epidemiology of HIV Among American Indians 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**

Created: 12/04/14

Revision: 10/07/15



# 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.**

# HIV and AIDS Case Data (cont'd)

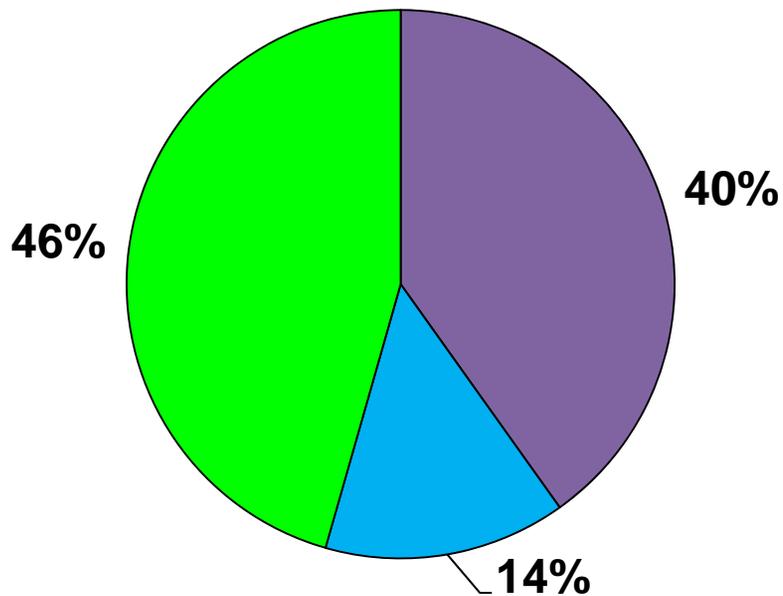
- Ⓡ Total statewide data will include Department of Correction Cases (DOC) unless otherwise noted. County data will exclude DOC cases.**
- Ⓡ HIV prevalence data are generated later in the year, usually in July, when most of the “expected” death data are complete.**
- Ⓡ Data for American Indians include Alaskan Natives.**

Selected slides from the Florida HIV Trends Slide Set, see site below for entire set.  
<http://www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/aids/surveillance/index.html>

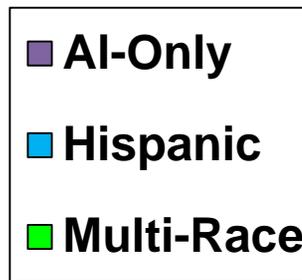
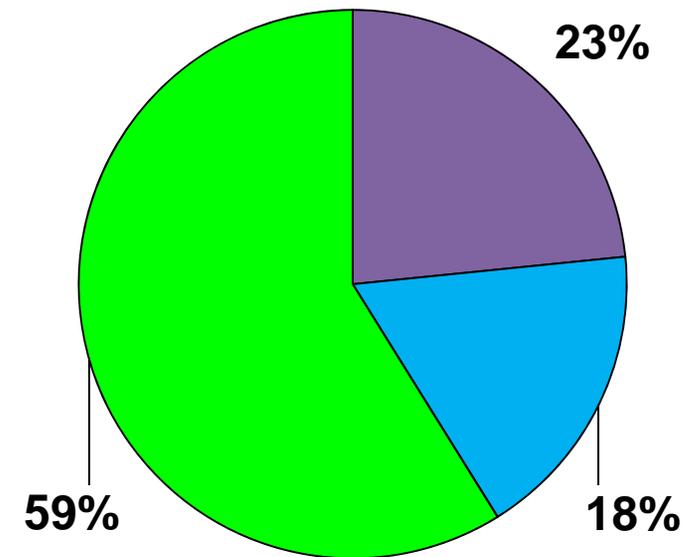


# All\* HIV and AIDS Cases Among American Indians, by Racial/Ethnic Background Reported through 2014, Florida

**HIV (not AIDS)**  
**N=147**



**AIDS**  
**N=282**



Note: The majority of American Indian HIV and AIDS cases have a mixed racial/ethnic background. \*Includes one pediatric AIDS case (<13 yrs of age).

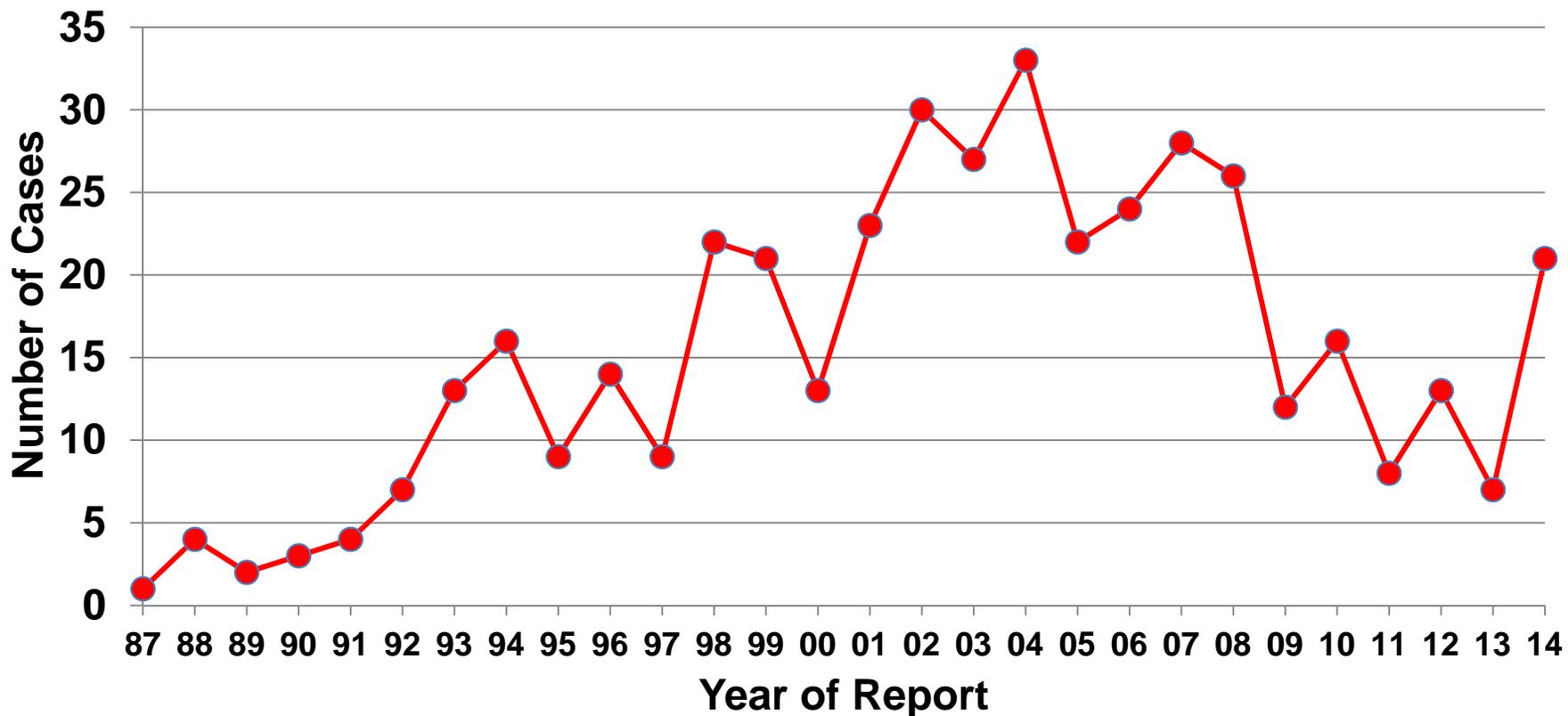


# HIV Disease Cases Among American Indians, by Select Country of Birth, Reported through 2014, Florida

Country of Birth	#	%
United States	341	79%
Guatemala	10	2%
Haiti	9	2%
Mexico	9	2%
Other	44	10%
Unknown	16	4%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>100%</b>



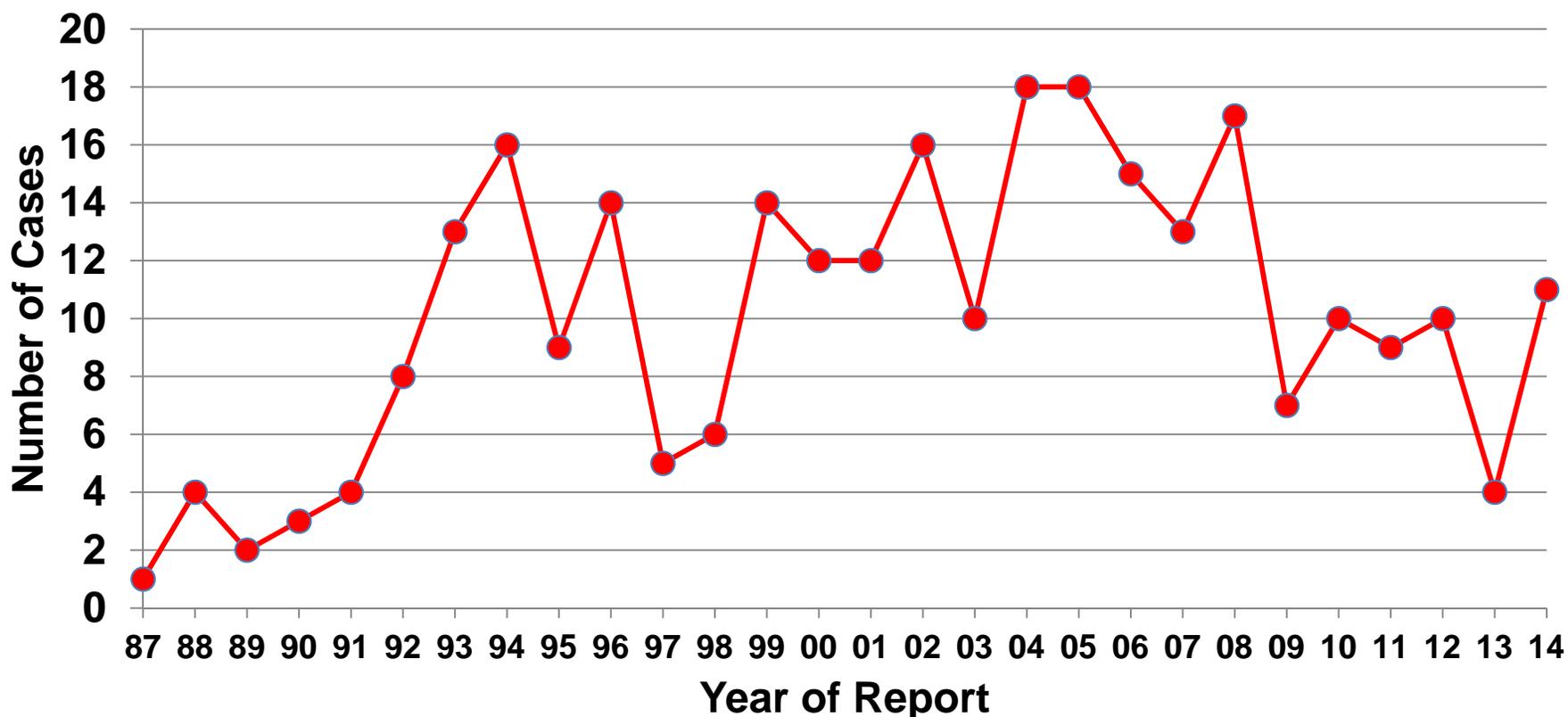
# Adult HIV Infection Cases Among American Indians, By Year of Report, 1987\*- 2014, Florida



\*The first case of HIV Infection among American Indians was reported in 1987. Enhanced reporting laws were implemented in Nov. 2006, and the expansion of electronic lab reporting in 2007 led to an artificial peak in HIV cases in 2007 and 2008 followed by an artificial decrease in 2009.



# Adult AIDS Cases Among American Indians, By Year of Report, 1987\*- 2014, Florida



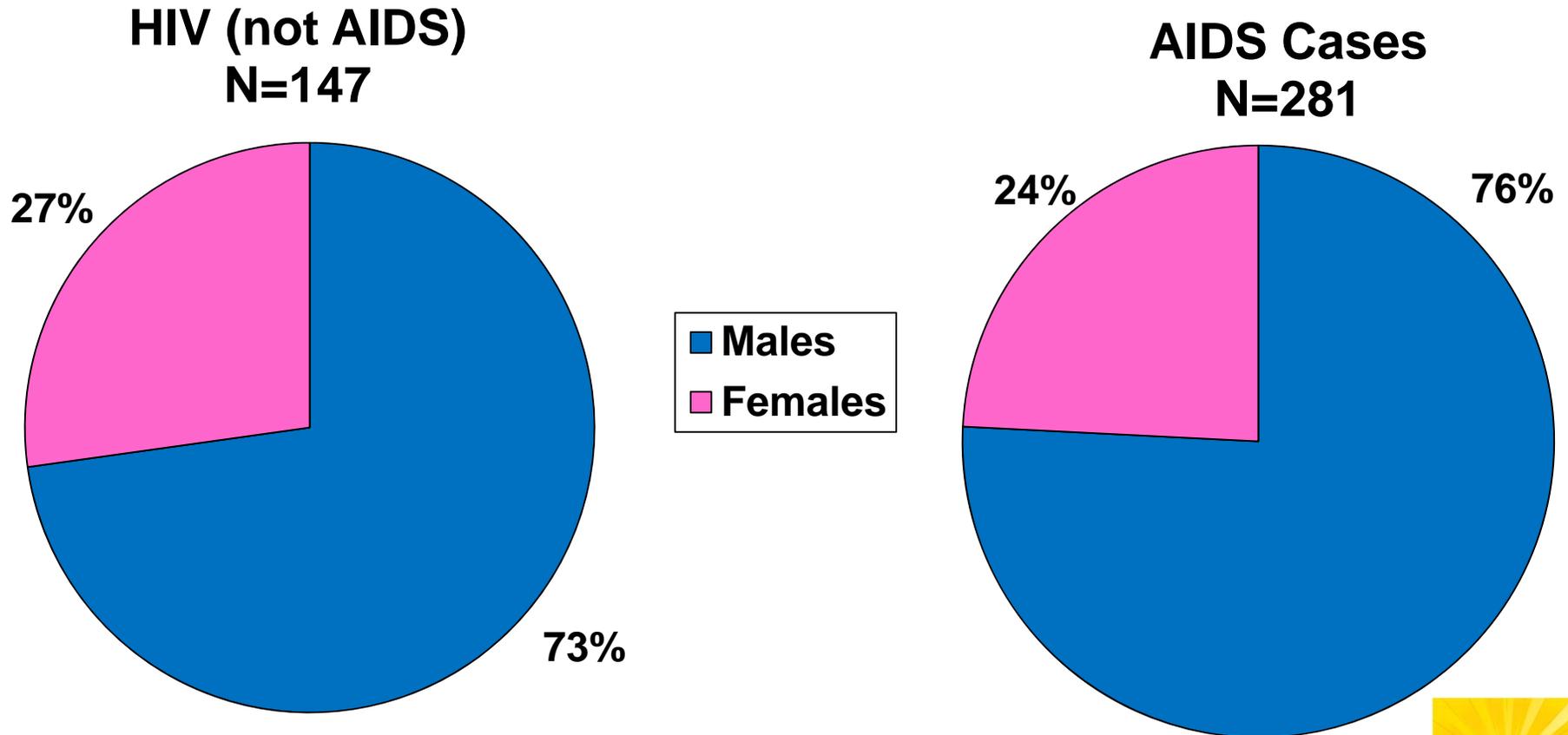
\*The first case of AIDS among American Indians was reported in 1987.

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

Enhanced reporting laws were implemented in Nov. 2006, and the expansion of electronic lab reporting in 2007 led to an artificial peak in HIV cases in 2007 and 2008 followed by an artificial decrease in 2009.



# Adult HIV and AIDS Cases Among American Indians, by Sex, Reported through 2014, Florida

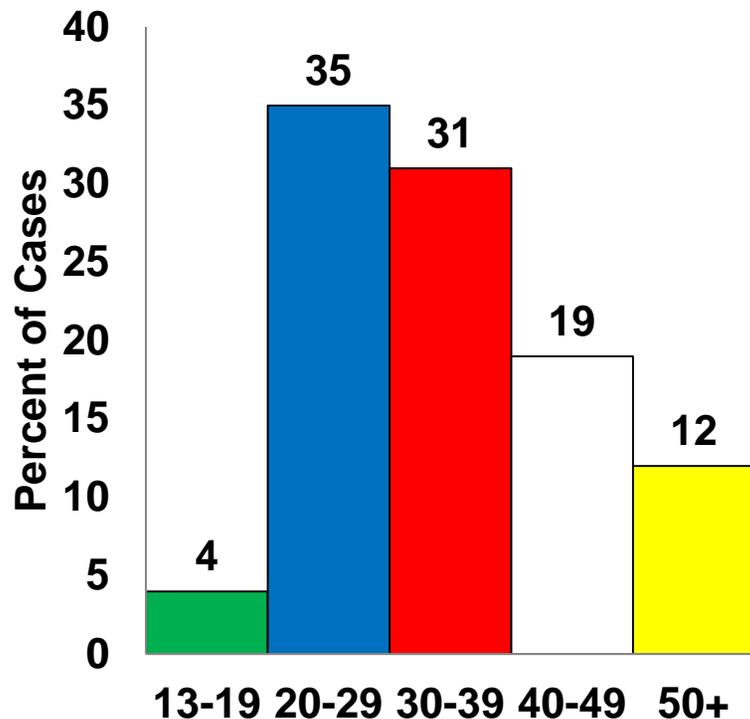


**Note:** A larger proportion of AIDS cases were reported among men compared to the proportion of HIV infection cases reported among men.

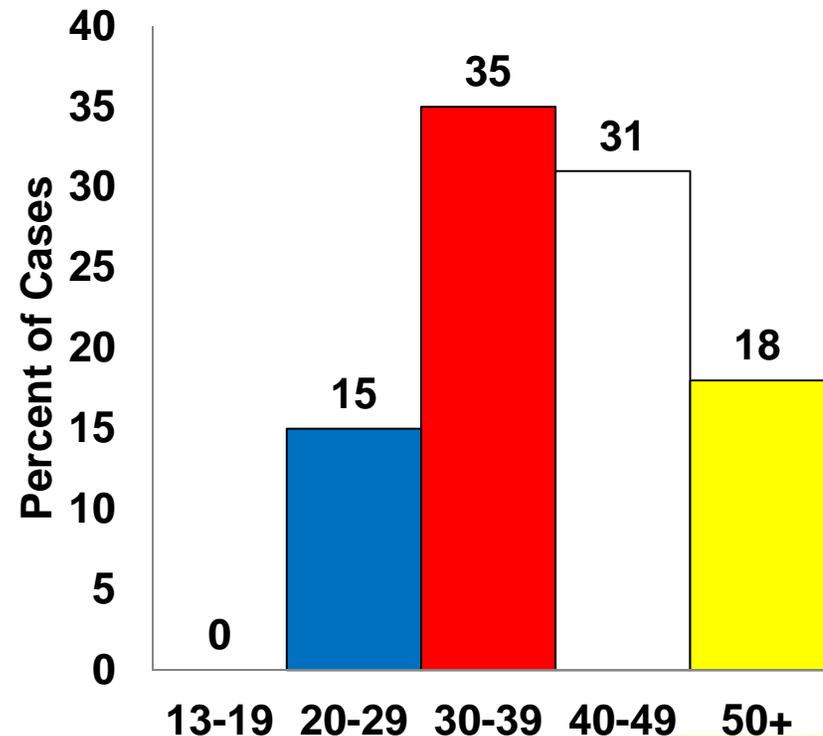


# Adult HIV and AIDS Cases Among American Indians, by Age at Diagnosis, Reported through 2014, Florida

**HIV (not AIDS)**  
N=147



**AIDS**  
N=281



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. Recent estimates show that 35% of HIV (not AIDS) cases occur among those aged 20-29, whereas 35% of AIDS cases occur among those aged 30-39.



# Cases Living with HIV Disease

- ⓧ Unless otherwise noted, data in the following slides represent persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs), who were living in Florida (regardless where diagnosed) through the most recent calendar year. Living data are also referred to as prevalence cases or living with HIV disease.
- ⓧ HIV prevalence data are generated with data as of June 30<sup>th</sup> each year, when most of the “expected” death data are complete.
- ⓧ 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 “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.

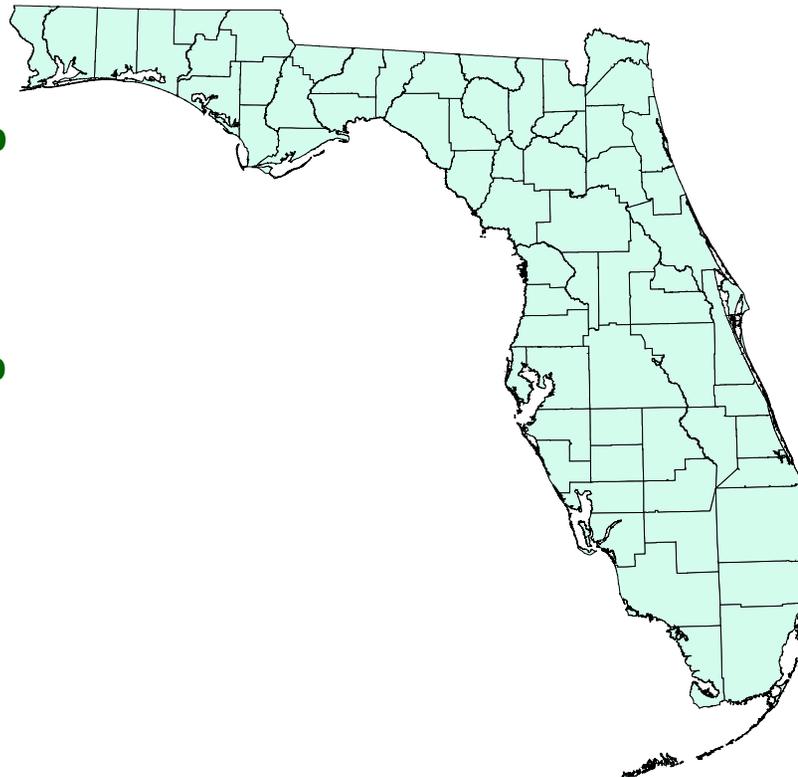




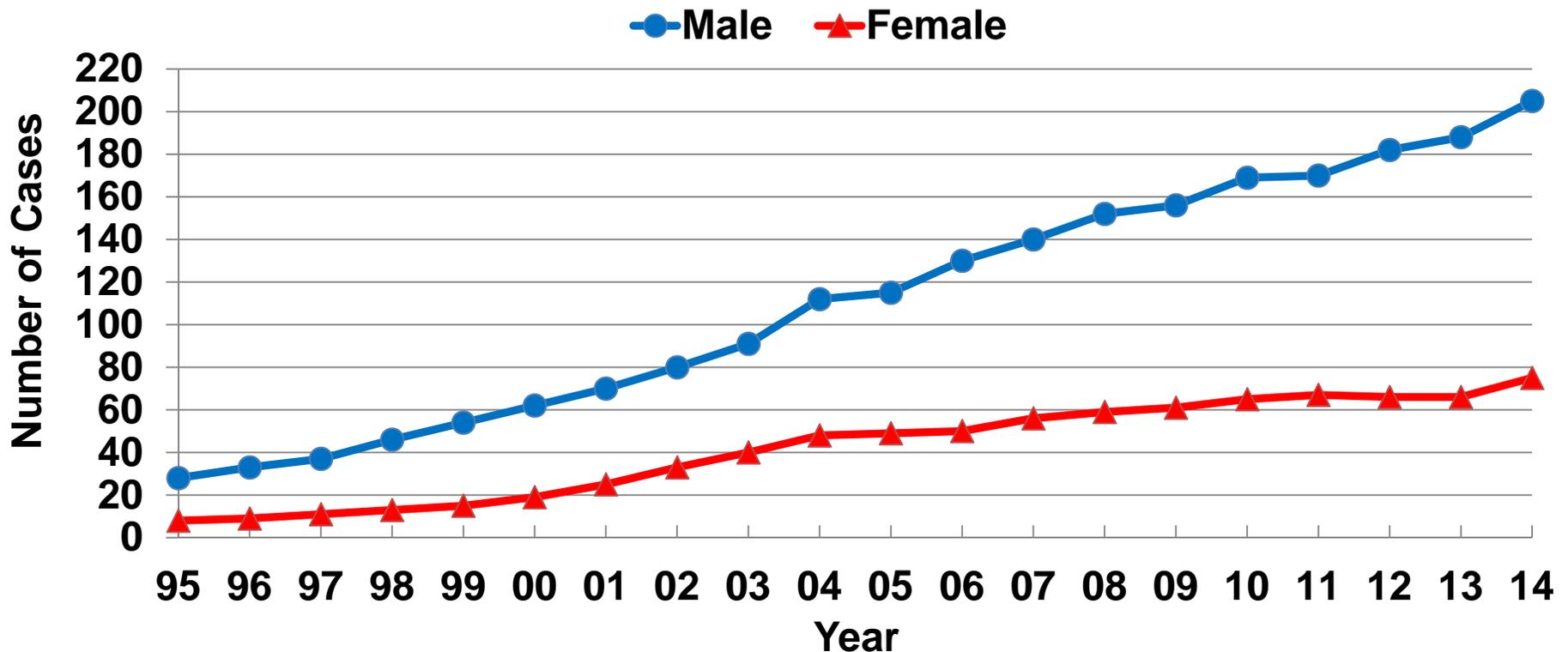
# American Indians Living with HIV Disease, Diagnosed through 2014, Florida, N=290

**59% resided in the following  
counties at the time of diagnosis:**

- **Broward County 16%**
- **Miami-Dade County 14%**
- **Orange County 8%**
- **Hillsborough County 8%**
- **Duval County 7%**
- **Pinellas County 6%**



# Annual Prevalence of HIV Disease Among Adult American Indians, by Sex, Reported 1995-2014, Florida\*



Although increases are seen among both American Indian men and women, women account for an increasing proportion of American Indians persons living with HIV disease. In 2014, women accounted for 27% of American Indians living with HIV disease, compared with 22% in 1995.

\*Note: These data represent adults American Indians living with HIV disease diagnosed in Florida regardless of their current residence.



# 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.



## Mode of Transmission Among American Indians, Living with HIV in the US\* compared to Florida

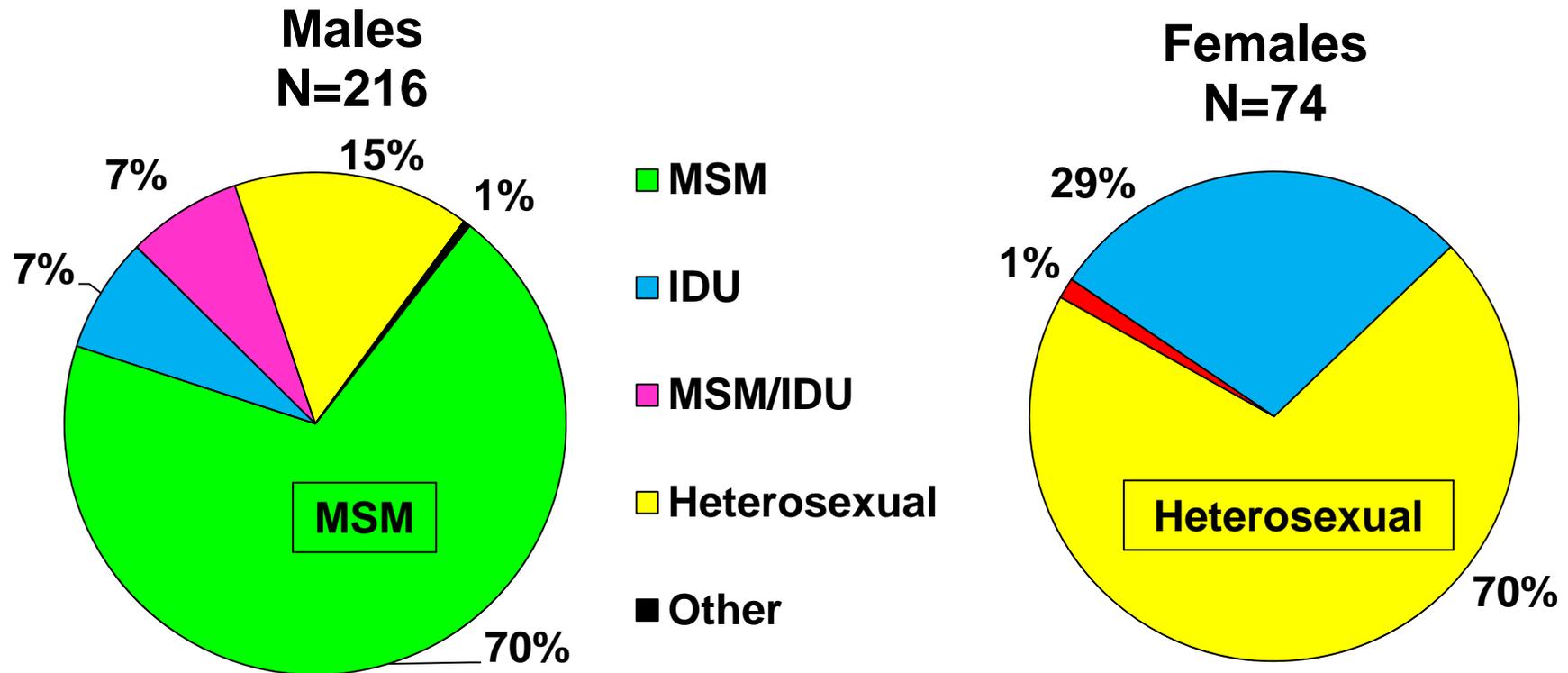
	Males		Females	
	US through 2012	FL through 2014	US through 2012	FL through 2014
<b>MSM</b>	66%	69%	-----	-----
<b>IDU</b>	10%	7%	32%	29%
<b>MSM/IDU</b>	15%	8%	-----	-----
<b>Heterosexual</b>	8%	15%	65%	70%
<b>Other</b>	1%	1%	2%	1%

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

\*U.S. data: HIV Surveillance Report, 2013 (most recent available) Vol. 25, Table 16a



# Adult American Indians Living with HIV Disease By Mode of Exposure and Sex Diagnosed through 2014, Florida



Note: NIRs are redistributed. MSM is the primary risk among males (70%), followed by heterosexual risk (15%). Heterosexual contact is the primary risk among females (70%) followed by IDU (29%).

# Median Survival Time (in months) from AIDS Diagnosis to Death, by Race/Ethnicity and Time Period of Death, 1980-2014, 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>2007-2014</u></b>
<b>White</b>	<b>4 mo.</b>	<b>15 mo.</b>	<b>32 mo.</b>	<b>61 mo.</b>	<b>90 mo.</b>
<b>Black</b>	<b>1 mo.</b>	<b>10 mo.</b>	<b>22 mo.</b>	<b>42 mo.</b>	<b>66 mo.</b>
<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>3 mo.</b>	<b>12 mo.</b>	<b>24 mo.</b>	<b>46 mo.</b>	<b>67 mo.</b>
<b>Amer. Ind.*</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>14 mo.</b>	<b>21 mo.</b>	<b>28 mo.</b>	<b>75 mo.</b>
<b>Asian*</b>	<b>1 mo.</b>	<b>13 mo.</b>	<b>24 mo.</b>	<b>21 mo.</b>	<b>26 mo.</b>

**Note:** Survival times increased for all race/ethnicity groups with the introduction of AZT in 1987.

With the introduction of Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy (HAART) in 1996, survival time increased significantly for all racial/ethnic groups, and continues to increase through the present, although disparities persist.

\* The median survival time for American Indians and Asians may be artificially deflated due to the low number of American Indians and Asians diagnosed since 2007.

\*\*Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, HIV/AIDS Reporting System (as of 06/30/2015)



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.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>**