

2012 Profile of HIV in the Detroit Metro Area

Description of the Epidemic by Age: Teens and Young Adults (13-24 years)

Data from enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS)

Overview:

As of January 2012, there were 1,874 persons living in the Detroit Metro Area (DMA) who were ages 13-24 years old at HIV diagnosis. They comprise 19 percent of all persons reported with HIV infection in the DMA (5 percent ages 13-19 years; 14 percent ages 20-24 years). The number of prevalent cases among persons ages 13-24 years at diagnosis is now higher than the number of prevalent cases among persons ages 25-29 years at diagnosis (table 3, page 163).

Risk-teens (13-19 years):

In the 1980s, most HIV-positive teenagers were recipients of HIV-infected blood or blood products. However, since screening of all blood products began in 1985, this proportion has steadily declined. Among the 527 persons living with HIV in the DMA who were ages 13-19 at the time of HIV diagnosis, 402 (76 percent) are male (table 6, page 166). Among these male cases, over three quarters are males who have sex with males (MSM) (79 percent), including those who also inject drugs (MSM/IDU) (figure 23). Two percent were recipients of HIV-infected blood products before 1985, and another two percent are injection drug users (including MSM/IDU). One percent had heterosexual contact with females of known risk (HCFR). Fifteen percent of 13-19 year old males had undetermined risk.

Figure 23: Males ages 13-19 at diagnosis currently living with HIV infection in the Detroit Metro Area, by risk transmission category (n = 402)

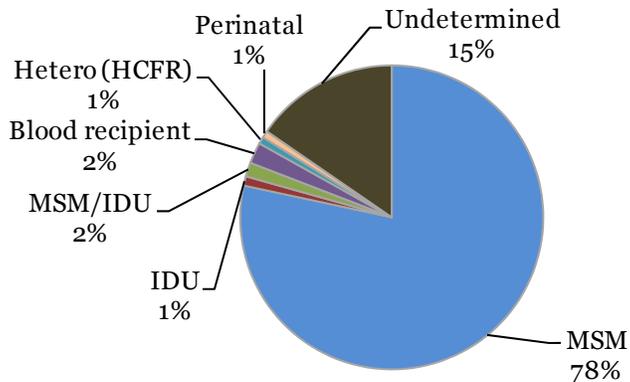
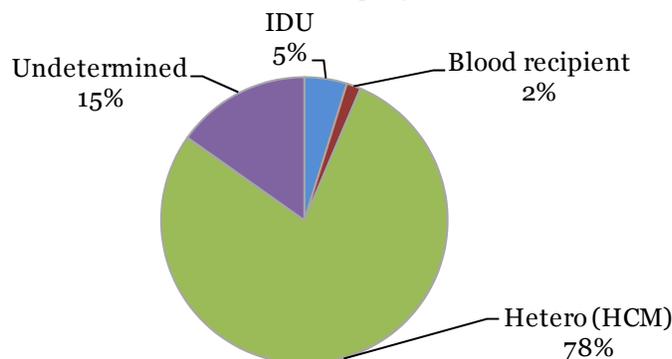


Figure 24: Females ages 13-19 at diagnosis currently living with HIV infection in the Detroit Metro Area, by risk transmission category (n = 125)



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Females make up the remaining 125 persons living with HIV in the DMA who were ages 13-19 at the time of diagnosis (24 percent) (table 6). Of females who were 13-19 years at the time of diagnosis, over three quarters (78 percent) have a risk of heterosexual contact (HCM) (figure 24). Five percent are injection drug users (IDU), and 15 percent have undetermined risk. Two percent were recipients of HIV-infected blood products before 1985.

Risk-young adults:

Among the 1,347 persons living with HIV in the DMA who were ages 20-24 at the time of HIV diagnosis, over three quarters (80 percent) are male (table 6, page 166). Eighty-four percent of male young adults reported sex with other males (including MSM/IDU); 13 percent had undetermined risk; and four percent reported IDU (including MSM/IDU). One percent had heterosexual risk (HCFR), and less than one percent received HIV-infected blood products (figure 25).

Figure 25: Males ages 20-24 at diagnosis currently living with HIV infection in the Detroit Metro Area, by risk transmission category (n = 1,072)

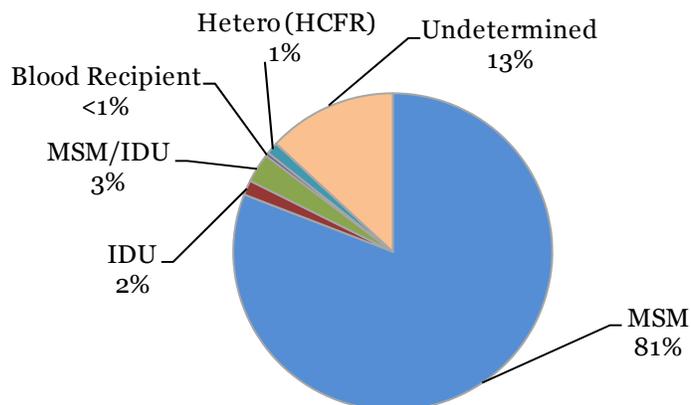
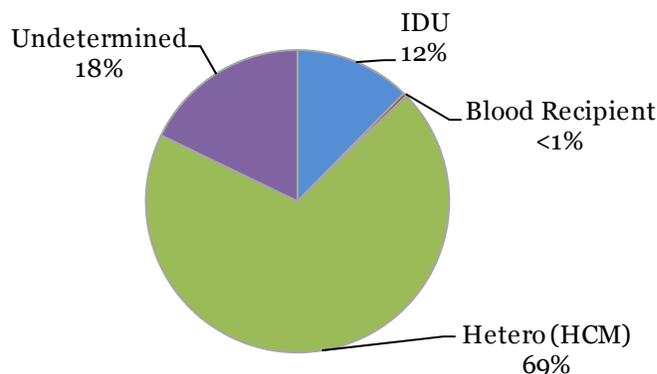


Figure 26: Females ages 20-24 at diagnosis currently living with HIV infection in the Detroit Metro Area, by risk transmission category (n = 275)



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Figure 26 shows that, among the 275 females living with HIV who were ages 20-24 at the time of diagnosis, 69 percent had heterosexual risk (HCM). Eighteen percent of HIV-positive females in this age group had undetermined risk, and 12 percent were IDU. Less than one percent received HIV-infected blood products.

Race/ethnicity:

Eighty-five percent of persons currently living in the Detroit Metro Area (DMA) and were 13-19 at the time of HIV diagnosis are black, 10 percent are white, four percent are Hispanic, and two percent are of other or unknown race. Seventy-eight percent of persons ages 20-24 at the time of HIV diagnosis are black, 17 percent are white, three percent are Hispanic, and two percent are of other or unknown race. Comparing these proportions with the racial/ethnic breakdown of those over 24 years at diagnosis (65 percent black, 29 percent white, four percent Hispanic, and three percent other or unknown race) shows that HIV-positive youth are disproportionately black (table 6, page 166).

STDs:

STD rates are highest in teens and young adults (15-24 year olds) (table 8, page 168). Among persons ages 20-24 years, the rate of chlamydia is six times higher and the rate of gonorrhea is nearly six times higher than the rate among the general DMA population. Although those 15-24 years make up only 13 percent of the population, they represent 67 percent of gonorrhea cases and 77 percent of chlamydia cases. In 2011, 29 percent of DMA primary and secondary syphilis cases were under the age of 25, representing a younger at risk-group than in previous years.

Teen pregnancy:

In the DMA, the 2010 teen pregnancy rate ranged from 30 pregnancies per 1,000 females ages 15-19 in Oakland County to 76 pregnancies per 1,000 females ages 15-19 in Wayne County, which was the highest rate of all counties in Michigan (data not shown in tables).

Geographic distribution:

Almost all (98 percent) of persons 13-24 years old at diagnosis currently living in the DMA live in high prevalence counties (see figure 3, page 18 of the statewide chapter for high/low prevalence county classification), which is the same as the distribution for all HIV-positive persons. Sixty-two percent of HIV-positive persons diagnosed as teens or young adults live in the City of Detroit, followed by 15 percent in Oakland County and 13 percent in Wayne County (excluding Detroit) (data not shown in tables).

Trends and conclusions:

The rate of new diagnoses remained stable among persons 13-19 years of age in the DMA between 2006 and 2010. This is the first time in seven consecutive annual trend analyses that there was not a significant increase in the rate of new diagnoses in this group. However, the rate of new diagnoses among 20-24 year olds increased for the second consecutive trend report. Decreasing rates among 35-39 year and 40-44 year olds have resulted in 13-24 year olds representing a larger proportion of new diagnoses and prevalent cases (Trends). The most frequently reported risk among male teen and young adult cases is male-male sex (MSM), while the most frequently reported risk among female teen and young adult cases is heterosexual contact (HCM) (table 7, page 167). The majority of HIV-positive persons diagnosed in these age groups are black and live in the City of Detroit (data not shown in tables).