

2010 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Ranked Behavioral Group: IDU

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS)

Overview:

Injecting drug users (IDUs) are the number three ranked behavioral group in Out-State Michigan and account for 14 percent of reported infected persons (including MSM/IDU). MDCH estimates there are approximately 880 IDUs living with HIV disease in Out-State Michigan. This estimate includes 340 HIV-infected men whose risk is a combination of having sex with other men and injecting drugs (MSM/IDU). See Table 3, page 5-39.

Race/Ethnicity and Sex:

Of the 713 IDU and MSM/IDU cases reported living with HIV in Out-State Michigan, 38 percent are white men, 30 percent are black men, 13 percent are black women, 10 percent are white women, six percent are Hispanic males, and two percent are Hispanic women. In total, 47 percent of IDU cases occur in white persons, 43 percent occur in black persons and eight percent occur among Hispanics. About three-quarters of the cases are men, while women constitute the remaining 24 percent. See Table 5, page 5-42.

Age at HIV Diagnosis:

Those who were 25-49 years old when diagnosed with HIV make up 82 percent of all IDU (including those who are MSM/IDU) cases in Out-State Michigan. IDU (including MSM/IDU) is the second most common mode of transmission among men who were 25 to 29 at HIV diagnosis. For all other men who were 13 years and older at HIV diagnosis, IDU is the third most common risk after MSM and Unknown risks.

Among women who were diagnosed with HIV between the ages of 20 and 59, IDU is the second most common mode of transmission, after heterosexual sex. Thirty-eight percent of female IDU cases are among women who were diagnosed in their thirties. See Table 7, page 5-44.

Concurrent Diagnoses:

Of the 5,063 persons living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan, 53 percent (2,694 cases) have progressed to AIDS. Of these, 1,136 (42 percent) had concurrent HIV and AIDS diagnoses. IDUs make up 15 percent (N = 391) of persons living with AIDS, of which 31 percent (N = 123) had concurrent HIV and AIDS diagnoses. Overall, IDUs are much less likely than either MSM or heterosexuals to get tested late in the progression of HIV disease. See Table 3, page 5-39.

Geographic Distribution:

Twenty-nine percent of all IDUs living with HIV in Michigan reside in Out-State areas. Seventy-eight percent of IDU cases are residents of high prevalence areas of Out-State Michigan. Within these high prevalence counties, IDUs constitute 14 percent of reported cases, while in the lower prevalence counties 15 percent of reported persons living with HIV/AIDS are IDU. (These percentages include IDU males who are also MSM). Data not shown on Tables.

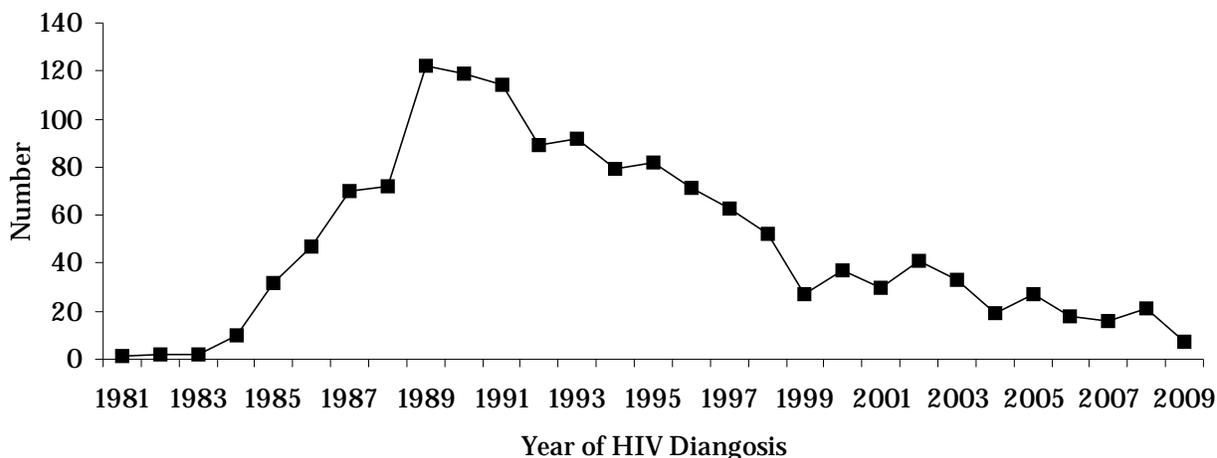
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Conclusions:

Figure 12 shows that the number of HIV cases categorized as IDU in Out-State Michigan has been decreasing since the early 1990s. IDU cases have remained relatively stable between 2004 and 2008. These numbers are not adjusted for reporting delay and most recent years may be incomplete.

Figure 12: Number of IDU HIV Cases in Out-State Michigan, by year of HIV diagnosis (N = 713)



Description of the Epidemic by Race and Sex

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS)

Overview:

The majority of those living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan are white. However, black persons comprise seven percent of the Out-State Michigan population, yet make up one-third (31 percent) of the cases of HIV. MDCH estimates there are 2,180 black persons living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan. The rate of HIV infection among black persons is 448 per 100,000, about 7.5 times higher than the rate among white persons. As many as one out of 170 black males and one out of 340 black females are HIV-infected.

White persons comprise over half (56 percent) of reported HIV/AIDS cases, and 85 percent of the population in Out-State Michigan. MDCH estimates there are 3,470 white persons living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan. However, since these cases are spread out among a much larger population they have a lower rate (59 per 100,000) of HIV infection than the black or Hispanic populations. As many as one out of 970 white males and one out of 6,140 white females are HIV-infected.

Hispanic persons comprise seven percent of cases and four percent of the population in Out-State Michigan. This is in contrast to the Hispanic population throughout all of Michigan, where the proportions are the same (four percent). MDCH estimates 460 Hispanic persons living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan. However, the relatively few cases are dispersed among a small population and therefore they have a rate (149 per 100,000) almost three times higher than that of the white population. As many as one out of 450 Hispanic males and one out of 1,440 Hispanic females are HIV-infected.