

QUARTERLY HIV/AIDS REPORT, MICHIGAN

JULY 2007

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Michigan Department of Community Health
HIV/STD & Other Bloodborne Infections Surveillance Section
Division of Communicable Disease
Bureau of Epidemiology

Lansing - HIV Surveillance Office
201 Townsend St., 5th Floor
Lansing, MI 48913
517-335-8165



Detroit - HIV Surveillance Office
1151 Taylor St., Room 211B
Detroit, MI 48202
313-876-0353

General HIV

AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome)

Diagnosis with any one of 26 different opportunistic illnesses which are indicative of a severe immune deficiency, or a laboratory test demonstrating severe immune deficiency (i.e. CD4 count <200 or CD4 percent <14%)

Case Definitions for HIV and AIDS

Standard definitions used by all states. Specific information is required in order to count a case of HIV infection or AIDS, including a method to uniquely identify an individual. Each person is counted as either HIV infected without AIDS or HIV infected with AIDS. Once a person meets the AIDS case definition, this person is always counted as an AIDS case, even if his/her health improves.

HAART

Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy

HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus)

Diagnosis with HIV by positive HIV screening and confirmatory test or positive result or detectable quantity on virologic test

Pediatric Cases

Children < 13 years at the time of diagnosis

Epidemiology Terms

Epidemiology

The study of the distribution, determinates, and frequency of disease in humans.

GIS (Geographic Information System)

The display and analysis of geographic data in map format.

Incidence

Number of persons who become infected with a disease in a certain period of time, usually a year.

New Diagnoses

Number of cases newly diagnosed over a given period of time, usually a year. In HIV surveillance, new diagnoses do not necessarily represent new infections, as newly diagnosed cases may have been infected for many years. Thus, only some newly diagnosed cases are also incident cases.

Prevalence

Total number of persons currently living with a disease at one point in time. See page ii for a description of estimated prevalence in Michigan.

Public Health Surveillance

The ongoing collection, analysis, interpretation, dissemination, and evaluation of population-based information about persons with a condition or risk factor of public health concern.

Rate

Count of infected cases divided by the number of persons in the population (infected and uninfected). This calculation is multiplied by a multiple of 10, usually 1,000 or 100,000. Allows one to weigh the relationship between prevalence or number of new diagnoses and population.

Administrative Info

CDC

U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

eHARS (HIV/AIDS Reporting System)

A standardized database developed by CDC for national reporting of HIV/AIDS

HAPIS

HIV/AIDS Prevention and Intervention Section

MDCH

Michigan Department of Community Health

Risk Categories

Blood Recipient

All hemophiliacs, blood transfusion recipients, and organ recipients who received blood products prior to 1985 and all persons documented to have ever received an infected organ or unit of blood

Heterosexual

HRH (High Risk Heterosexuals)

Males and females whose sexual partners are known to be HIV-infected or at high risk for HIV. The partners meet one of the following criteria: a history of sexual contact with bi-sexual males (for females), IDU, hemophiliacs, HIV+ transfusion recipients, or other HIV+ persons of unknown risk

PH (Presumed Heterosexual)-Female

Females whose only reported risk is heterosexual contact, and their male partners' risk and HIV status is unknown

IDU (Injection Drug User)

Persons who have a history of injecting drugs

Perinatal

HIV transmission from mother to child during birth or through breastfeeding.

MSM (Men who have sex with men)

Males who have a history of sexual contact with other men or with both men and women

MSM/IDU

MSM who also have a history of injecting drugs

Undetermined

PH (Presumed Heterosexual)-Male

Males whose only reported risk is heterosexual contact, and their female partners' risk and HIV status is unknown

Unknown

Males and females with no identified risk

HIV Surveillance in Michigan

Background

Reports of HIV infection and AIDS are submitted to state and local health departments under Michigan law by providers making the diagnoses. In addition, MDCH implemented PA 514 in April 2005, requiring laboratories to report HIV test results. The addition of laboratory reporting to the HIV surveillance system has increased the case reports received and has improved reporting completeness. Anonymous HIV reports (without name or other identifier) are excluded from this report because we cannot estimate duplication, update status, or obtain missing data. A total of 1,839 complete anonymous reports have been reported in Michigan.

HIV Prevalence Estimates for Michigan

HIV prevalence estimates in this report are based on adding the following three components and rounding: 1) the number of cases living with HIV/AIDS, 2) the number of known HIV+ cases not yet reported, estimated at 10 percent of the reported living HIV/AIDS cases, and 3) the number of HIV+ cases that have not yet been tested, estimated at 25 percent of the total cases living with HIV/AIDS (identical to the CDC estimate).

Categorical estimates of HIV infection are calculated from the distribution of reported cases among each group of confidentially-reported persons living with HIV or AIDS. The proportion of total cases is multiplied by 17,000. For example, 77 percent of combined HIV and AIDS reports are among men. Therefore, the number of HIV-infected men in Michigan is estimated to be $13,070 = (76.9\% \times 17,000)$. Since the estimates are rounded to the nearest 10, totals may not equal 17,000. The minimum estimate is 10.

Michigan HIV Surveillance Activities

Core HIV Surveillance

Population-based surveillance system of diagnosed adult, adolescent, and pediatric HIV/AIDS cases.

MMP (Medical Monitoring Project)

Project providing information on needs, risk behaviors, barriers to utilization of services, and quality of care, as well as other data, among HIV-positive persons in care in Michigan.

Michigan MMP Coordinator, Kevin Coles (313) 876-0117

NHBS (National HIV Behavioral Surveillance)

Surveillance system to monitor selected behaviors and access to prevention services among groups of uninfected persons at highest risk for HIV infection: MSM, IDU, and Heterosexuals Living in High Risk Areas.

Michigan NHBS Coordinator, Renee McCoy (313) 876-0176

STARHS (Serologic Testing Algorithm for Recent HIV Seroconversion)

HIV Incidence Surveillance that will enable estimation of new HIV infections in Michigan.

Michigan STARHS Coordinator, Marianne O'Connor (313) 876-0854

VARHS (Variant, Atypical, and Resistant HIV Surveillance)

Surveillance of drug-resistant and sub-type HIV strains using viral genotyping of remnant sera.

Michigan VARHS Coordinator, Mary-Grace Brandt (313) 876-4115

HIV Surveillance Staff Contacts

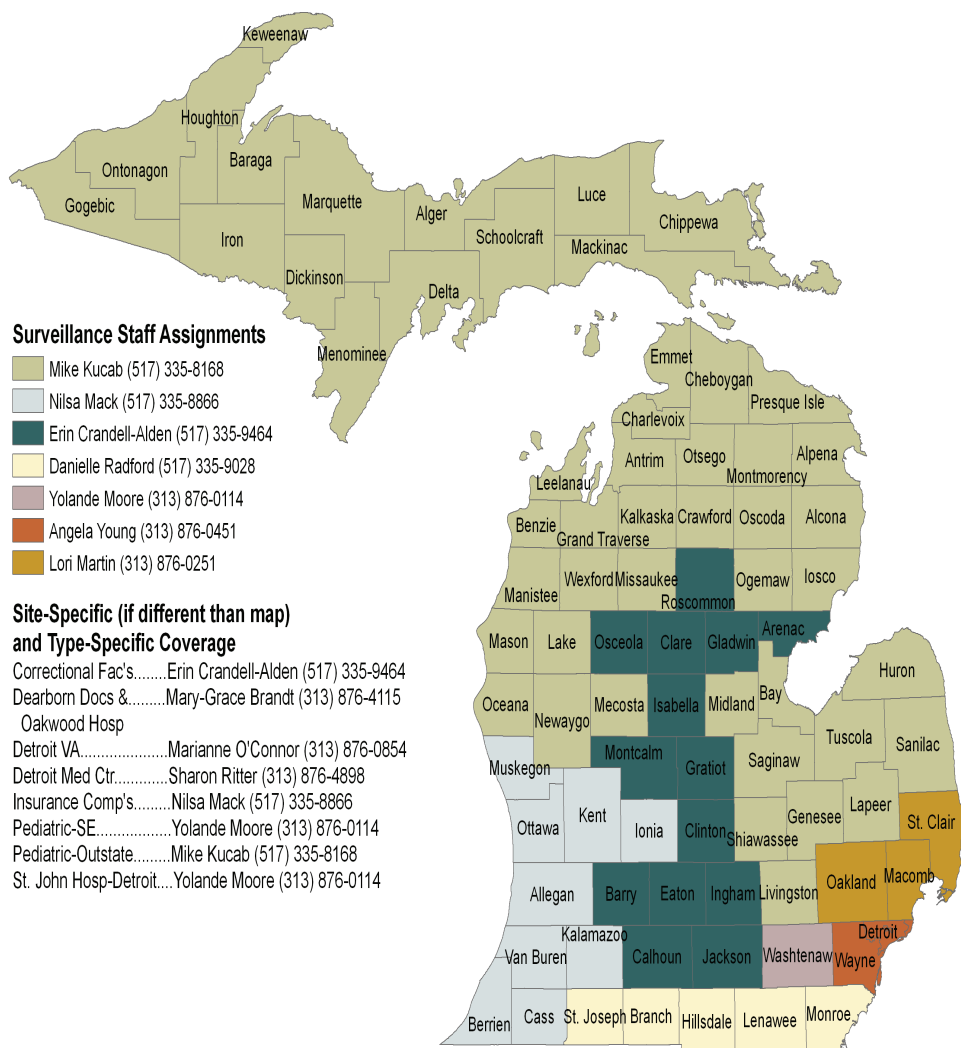


TABLE 1. Demographic Information on Prevalent HIV/AIDS Cases

	ESTIMATED PREVALENCE*		REPORTED PREVALENCE						CENSUS 2006 ESTIMATES	
	Number	Rate per 100,000†	HIV, not AIDS		AIDS		Total		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
RACE/ ETHNICITY§										
White	6,090	78	2,182	(35%)	2,467	(36%)	4,649	(36%)	7,846,335	(78%)
Black	9,980	701	3,665	(59%)	3,960	(58%)	7,625	(59%)	1,424,394	(14%)
Hispanic	650	165	219	(4%)	279	(4%)	498	(4%)	393,281	(4%)
Asian/PI	70	30	25	(0%)	32	(0%)	57	(0%)	237,073	(2%)
Am Indian/AN	60	111	28	(0%)	17	(0%)	45	(0%)	54,231	(1%)
Multi/Unk	140	N/A	58	(1%)	50	(1%)	108	(1%)	140,329	(1%)
SEX & RACE										
Males	13,070	263	4,607	(75%)	5,377	(79%)	9,984	(77%)	4,969,692	(49%)
White Males	5,290	137	1,837	(30%)	2,205	(32%)	4,042	(31%)	3,873,261	(38%)
Black Males	7,080	1051	2,528	(41%)	2,878	(42%)	5,406	(42%)	673,766	(7%)
Hispanic Males	500	240	162	(3%)	221	(3%)	383	(3%)	208,505	(2%)
Other Males	200	93	80	(1%)	73	(1%)	153	(1%)	214,160	(2%)
Females	3,930	77	1,570	(25%)	1,428	(21%)	2,998	(23%)	5,125,951	(51%)
White Females	790	20	345	(6%)	262	(4%)	607	(5%)	3,973,074	(39%)
Black Females	2,910	388	1,137	(18%)	1,082	(16%)	2,219	(17%)	750,628	(7%)
Hispanic Fmls	150	81	57	(1%)	58	(1%)	115	(1%)	184,776	(2%)
Other Females	70	32	31	(1%)	26	(0%)	57	(0%)	217,473	(2%)
RISK*										
Male-Male Sex	7,930	N/A	2,730	(44%)	3,322	(49%)	6,052	(47%)	N/A	N/A
Injection Drug Use	2,130	N/A	686	(11%)	942	(14%)	1,628	(13%)	N/A	N/A
MSM/IDU	750	N/A	250	(4%)	324	(5%)	574	(4%)	N/A	N/A
Blood Products	190	N/A	55	(1%)	89	(1%)	144	(1%)	N/A	N/A
Heterosexual	2,960	N/A	1,144	(19%)	1,118	(16%)	2,262	(17%)	N/A	N/A
HRH	2,200	N/A	811	(13%)	870	(13%)	1,681	(13%)	N/A	N/A
PH-Female	760	N/A	333	(5%)	248	(4%)	581	(4%)	N/A	N/A
Perinatal	200	N/A	106	(2%)	45	(1%)	151	(1%)	N/A	N/A
Undetermined	2,840	N/A	1,206	(20%)	965	(14%)	2,171	(17%)	N/A	N/A
PH-Male	1,500	N/A	559	(9%)	586	(9%)	1,145	(9%)	N/A	N/A
Unknown	1,340	N/A	647	(10%)	379	(6%)	1,026	(8%)	N/A	N/A
AGE AT HIV DIAGNOSIS										
0 - 12 years	230	N/A	118	(2%)	54	(1%)	172	(1%)	N/A	N/A
13 - 19 years	590	N/A	276	(4%)	176	(3%)	452	(3%)	N/A	N/A
20 - 24 years	2,010	N/A	885	(14%)	649	(10%)	1,534	(12%)	N/A	N/A
25 - 29 years	2,830	N/A	1,062	(17%)	1,097	(16%)	2,159	(17%)	N/A	N/A
30 - 39 years	6,280	N/A	2,151	(35%)	2,647	(39%)	4,798	(37%)	N/A	N/A
40 - 49 years	3,650	N/A	1,226	(20%)	1,561	(23%)	2,787	(21%)	N/A	N/A
50 - 59 years	1,160	N/A	379	(6%)	508	(7%)	887	(7%)	N/A	N/A
60 years and over	250	N/A	77	(1%)	113	(2%)	190	(1%)	N/A	N/A
Unspecified	10	N/A	3	(0%)	0	(0%)	3	(0%)	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	17,000	168	6,177 (100%)		6,805 (100%)		12,982 (100%)		10,095,643 (100%)	

*See pages i and ii for descriptions of prevalence estimate calculations and risk category groupings. Risk categories used in Michigan are newly defined as of the July 2007 quarter.

†To calculate "1 out of x" statements, divide the census number by prevalence. For example, for non-Hispanic whites: 7,846,335 / 6,090 = 1288. Thus, an estimated 1 out of every 1,288 non-Hispanic white persons in Michigan are living with HIV.

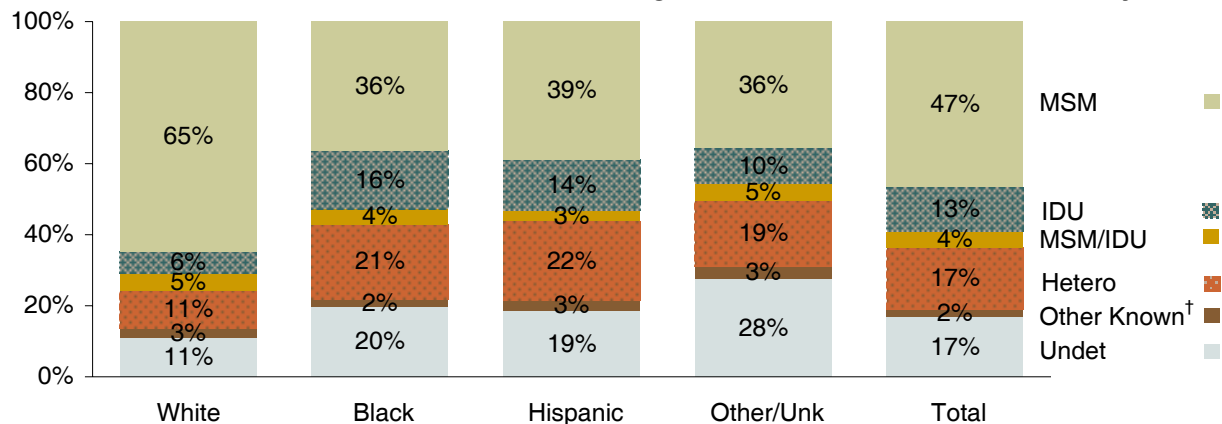
§ In this report, persons described as white, black, Asian/Pacific Islander (PI), or American Indian/Alaska Native (AN) are all non-Hispanic; persons described as Hispanic might be of any race.

TABLE 2. Sex, Race, and Risk Among Prevalent HIV/AIDS Cases

MALES	White		Black		Hispanic		Other or Unknown		Male Subtotal
Male-Male sex	3,010	(74%)	2,773	(51%)	194	(51%)	75	(49%)	6,052 (61%)
Injecting Drug Use	176	(4%)	755	(14%)	51	(13%)	11	(7%)	993 (10%)
Male-Male Sex/IDU	226	(6%)	323	(6%)	15	(4%)	10	(7%)	574 (6%)
Blood Products	83	(2%)	32	(1%)	4	(1%)	2	(1%)	121 (1%)
Heterosexual*	97	(2%)	346	(6%)	35	(9%)	4	(3%)	482 (5%)
Perinatal	15	(0%)	64	(1%)	2	(1%)	3	(2%)	84 (1%)
Undetermined	435	(11%)	1,113	(21%)	82	(21%)	48	(31%)	1,678 (17%)
PH-Male	268	(7%)	788	(15%)	66	(17%)	23	(15%)	1,145 (11%)
Unknown	167	(4%)	325	(6%)	16	(4%)	25	(16%)	533 (5%)
Male Subtotal	4,042	(40 %)	5,406	(54 %)	383	(4 %)	153	(2 %)	9,984 (100 %)
FEMALES	White		Black		Hispanic		Other or Unknown		Female Subtotal
Injecting Drug Use	109	(18%)	496	(22%)	20	(17%)	10	(18%)	635 (21%)
Blood Products	14	(2%)	6	(0%)	2	(2%)	1	(2%)	23 (1%)
Heterosexual	397	(65%)	1,272	(57%)	76	(66%)	35	(61%)	1,780 (59%)
HRH	310	(51%)	811	(37%)	59	(51%)	19	(33%)	1,199 (40%)
PH-Female	87	(14%)	461	(21%)	17	(15%)	16	(28%)	581 (19%)
Perinatal	13	(2%)	47	(2%)	6	(5%)	1	(2%)	67 (2%)
Undetermined*	74	(12%)	398	(18%)	11	(10%)	10	(18%)	493 (16%)
Female Subtotal	607	(20 %)	2,219	(74 %)	115	(4 %)	57	(2 %)	2,998 (100 %)
TOTAL	White		Black		Hispanic		Other or Unknown		Risk Total
Male-Male sex	3,010	(65%)	2,773	(36%)	194	(39%)	75	(36%)	6,052 (47%)
Injecting Drug Use	285	(6%)	1,251	(16%)	71	(14%)	21	(10%)	1,628 (13%)
Male-Male Sex/IDU	226	(5%)	323	(4%)	15	(3%)	10	(5%)	574 (4%)
Blood Products	97	(2%)	38	(0%)	6	(1%)	3	(1%)	144 (1%)
Heterosexual	494	(11%)	1,618	(21%)	111	(22%)	39	(19%)	2,262 (17%)
HRH	407	(9%)	1,157	(15%)	94	(19%)	23	(11%)	1,681 (13%)
PH-Female	87	(2%)	461	(6%)	17	(3%)	16	(8%)	581 (4%)
Perinatal	28	(1%)	111	(1%)	8	(2%)	4	(2%)	151 (1%)
Undetermined	509	(11%)	1,511	(20%)	93	(19%)	58	(28%)	2,171 (17%)
PH-Male	268	(6%)	788	(10%)	66	(13%)	23	(11%)	1,145 (9%)
Unknown	241	(5%)	723	(9%)	27	(5%)	35	(17%)	1,026 (8%)

RACE TOTAL 4,649 (36 %) 7,625 (59 %) 498 (4 %) 210 (2 %) 12,982 (100 %)

*In the male subset all cases in the heterosexual category are HRH because the PH-Female category is not applicable to males and, likewise, in the female subset, all cases in the undetermined category are of unknown risk because the PH-Male category is not applicable to females.

FIGURE 1. Mode of HIV Transmission Among Prevalent HIV/AIDS Cases by Race

†The 'Other Known' category in Figure 1 is a combination of 'Blood Products' and 'Perinatal' from Table 2

TABLE 3. Sex, Race, and Age at HIV Diagnosis Among Prevalent HIV/AIDS Cases

MALES	White		Black		Hispanic		Other or Unknown		Male Subtotal
0 - 12 years	25	(1%)	69	(1%)	2	(1%)	4	(3%)	100 (1%)
13 - 19 years	54	(1%)	239	(4%)	8	(2%)	1	(1%)	302 (3%)
20 - 24 years	367	(9%)	711	(13%)	36	(9%)	19	(12%)	1,133 (11%)
25 - 29 years	678	(17%)	872	(16%)	76	(20%)	30	(20%)	1,656 (17%)
30 - 39 years	1,656	(41%)	1,901	(35%)	164	(43%)	62	(41%)	3,783 (38%)
40 - 49 years	921	(23%)	1,160	(21%)	67	(17%)	29	(19%)	2,177 (22%)
50 - 59 years	274	(7%)	379	(7%)	22	(6%)	6	(4%)	681 (7%)
60 years and over	67	(2%)	73	(1%)	8	(2%)	2	(1%)	150 (2%)
Total*	4,042	(40 %)	5,404	(54 %)	383	(4 %)	153	(2 %)	9,982 (100 %)
FEMALES	White		Black		Hispanic		Other or Unknown		Female Subtotal
0 - 12 years	14	(2%)	51	(2%)	6	(5%)	1	(2%)	72 (2%)
13 - 19 years	36	(6%)	100	(5%)	11	(10%)	3	(5%)	150 (5%)
20 - 24 years	109	(18%)	272	(12%)	15	(13%)	5	(9%)	401 (13%)
25 - 29 years	124	(20%)	352	(16%)	17	(15%)	10	(18%)	503 (17%)
30 - 39 years	191	(32%)	760	(34%)	40	(35%)	24	(42%)	1,015 (34%)
40 - 49 years	87	(14%)	498	(22%)	18	(16%)	7	(12%)	610 (20%)
50 - 59 years	36	(6%)	158	(7%)	6	(5%)	6	(11%)	206 (7%)
60 years and over	9	(1%)	28	(1%)	2	(2%)	1	(2%)	40 (1%)
Total*	606	(20 %)	2,219	(74 %)	115	(4 %)	57	(2 %)	2,997 (100 %)
TOTAL	White		Black		Hispanic		Other or Unknown		Age Total
0 - 12 years	39	(1%)	120	(2%)	8	(2%)	5	(2%)	172 (1%)
13 - 19 years	90	(2%)	339	(4%)	19	(4%)	4	(2%)	452 (3%)
20 - 24 years	476	(10%)	983	(13%)	51	(10%)	24	(11%)	1,534 (12%)
25 - 29 years	802	(17%)	1,224	(16%)	93	(19%)	40	(19%)	2,159 (17%)
30 - 39 years	1,847	(40%)	2,661	(35%)	204	(41%)	86	(41%)	4,798 (37%)
40 - 49 years	1,008	(22%)	1,658	(22%)	85	(17%)	36	(17%)	2,787 (21%)
50 - 59 years	310	(7%)	537	(7%)	28	(6%)	12	(6%)	887 (7%)
60 years and over	76	(2%)	101	(1%)	10	(2%)	3	(1%)	190 (1%)
RACE TOTAL *	4,648	(36 %)	7,623	(59 %)	498	(4 %)	210	(2 %)	12,979 (100 %)

*One female and two males cases of unknown age at diagnosis are not included in this table

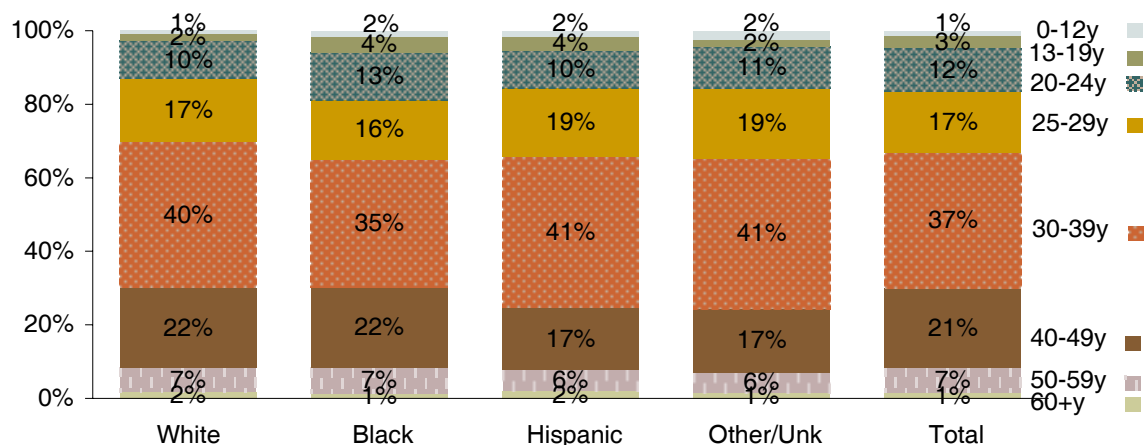
FIGURE 2. Age at HIV Diagnosis Among Prevalent HIV/AIDS Cases by Race

TABLE 4. New Diagnoses, Deaths, and Prevalence of HIV/AIDS by Year

Year	<i>HIV/AIDS</i>				<i>AIDS</i>		
	New HIV Diagnoses	Deaths	Prevalence		New AIDS Diagnoses	Deaths	Prevalence
1981	4	2	2		3	2	1
1982	3	0	5		2	0	3
1983	28	5	28		22	5	20
1984	70	17	81		50	17	53
1985	379	63	397		98	63	88
1986	487	102	782		168	99	157
1987	719	182	1,319		318	174	301
1988	900	263	1,956		492	254	539
1989	1,301	380	2,877		689	370	858
1990	1,437	453	3,861		794	433	1,219
1991	1,445	536	4,770		962	515	1,666
1992	1,497	662	5,605		1,232	630	2,268
1993	1,308	822	6,091		1,124	776	2,616
1994	1,211	901	6,401		1,009	843	2,782
1995	1,191	911	6,681		1,059	843	2,998
1996	1,127	632	7,176		852	583	3,267
1997	1,047	469	7,754		732	419	3,580
1998	909	399	8,264		643	351	3,872
1999	749	363	8,650		574	317	4,129
2000	917	379	9,188		644	328	4,445
2001	894	380	9,702		568	313	4,700
2002	776	295	10,183		574	267	5,007
2003	879	262	10,800		596	227	5,376
2004	903	250	11,453		557	209	5,724
2005	923	261	12,115		691	230	6,185
2006	837	205	12,747		630	181	6,634
2007	303	68	12,982		230	59	6,805
TOTAL	22,244	9,262			15,313	8,508	

The prevalence of HIV in Michigan has steadily increased, since persons with HIV are living longer. This is largely due to improved anti-retroviral therapy.

The increase in HIV prevalence is also reflected in Figure 3 on page 5, which shows that the number of persons diagnosed, while stable for the last several years, is greater than the number of deaths each year. This directly contributes to the increase in prevalence. The current reported prevalence of HIV/AIDS in Michigan is 12,982. The prevalence of AIDS, which is a subset of HIV/AIDS prevalence, is 6,805.

As implied, the HIV/AIDS section displays data on all persons with HIV, including those with AIDS, as well as those who have not been diagnosed with AIDS. Thus, persons represented in the AIDS section are also represented in the HIV/AIDS section. The number of reported deaths includes deaths directly attributable to presence of HIV/AIDS as well as deaths due to other causes.

NOTE: Reporting for recent years may not be complete. Data are not adjusted to account for reporting delays.

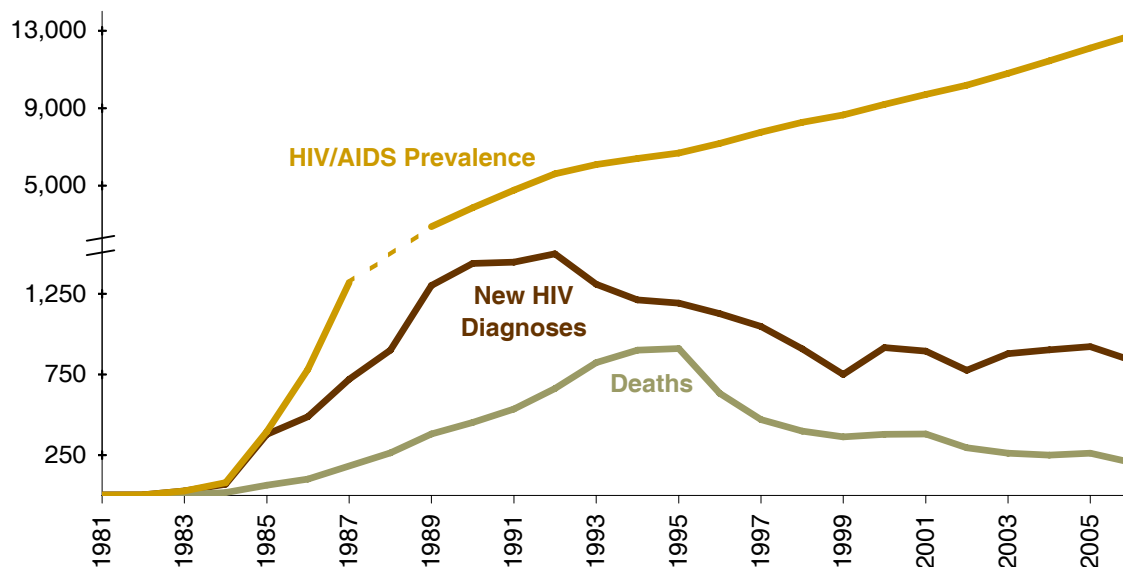
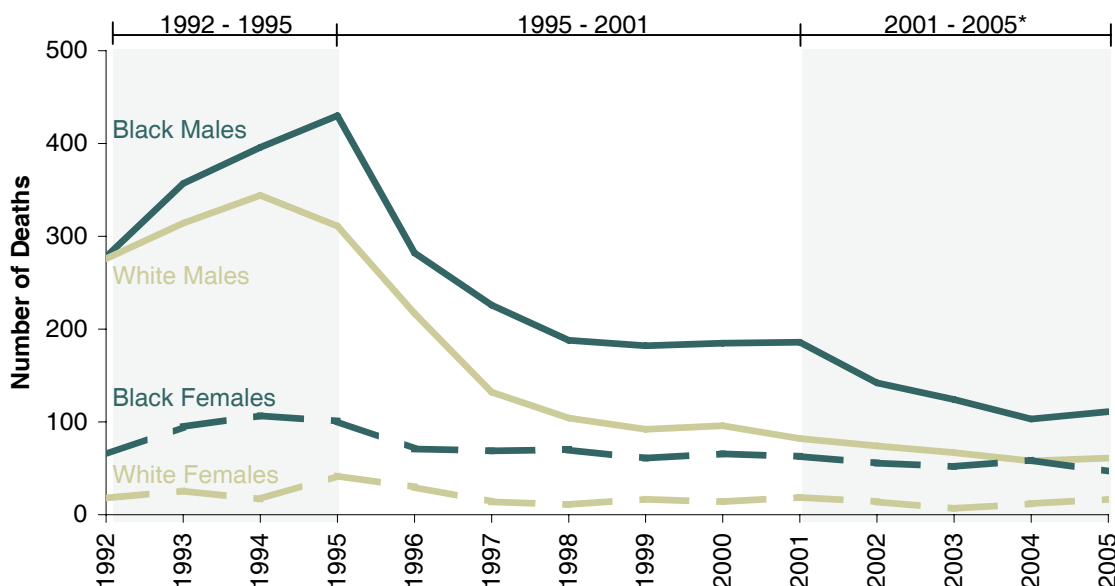
FIGURE 3. New Diagnoses, Deaths, and Prevalence of HIV/AIDS by Year

Figure 4 (below) shows the number of HIV-infected Michigan residents who have been reported as deceased by a local health department, the department of vital records via a data match or death certificate, or an alternate source. The number of deaths increased in all race/sex groups from the beginning of the epidemic through approximately 1994-1995. The number of deaths decreased markedly between 1995 and 1998 and then were relatively stable until 2001. It should be noted that the percent decrease in deaths among white males (74%) between 1995 and 2001 was more pronounced than the percent decrease among black males (57%), and the percent decrease among white females (55%) was larger than the percent decrease among black females (38%). Encouragingly, the number of deaths in black males has fallen substantially since 2001 (40%), even in comparison to white males (26%), black females (25%), and white females (11%), but the number of deaths among black males still exceeds that of any other race/sex group.

FIGURE 4. HIV/AIDS Deaths by Race / Sex

*Although some 2006 death data are currently available, they are not complete enough to include here

TABLE 5. Demographic Information on Persons Ever Diagnosed * with HIV

	2006†						CUMULATIVE (through 2006)					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
RACE/ETHNICITY												
White	227	(35%)	36	(19%)	263	(31%)	7,166	(41%)	900	(20%)	8,066	(37%)
Black	379	(59%)	142	(74%)	521	(62%)	9,401	(54%)	3,393	(75%)	12,794	(58%)
Hispanic	25	(4%)	8	(4%)	33	(4%)	596	(3%)	160	(4%)	756	(3%)
Asian	4	(1%)	1	(1%)	5	(1%)	55	(0%)	15	(0%)	70	(0%)
Am Indian	4	(1%)	2	(1%)	6	(1%)	46	(0%)	17	(0%)	63	(0%)
Multi/Unk	6	(1%)	3	(2%)	9	(1%)	147	(1%)	45	(1%)	192	(1%)
RISK§												
Male-Male Sex	369	(57%)	N/A	--	369	(44%)	10,121	(58%)	N/A	--	10,121	(46%)
Injection Drug Use	31	(5%)	16	(8%)	47	(6%)	2,583	(15%)	1,474	(33%)	4,057	(18%)
MSM/IDU	13	(2%)	N/A	--	13	(2%)	1,222	(7%)	N/A	--	1,222	(6%)
Blood Products	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	388	(2%)	64	(1%)	452	(2%)
Heterosexual	16	(2%)	103	(54%)	119	(14%)	697	(4%)	2,301	(51%)	2,998	(14%)
HRH	16	(2%)	37	(19%)	53	(6%)	697	(4%)	1,648	(36%)	2,345	(11%)
PH-Female	N/A	--	66	(34%)	66	(8%)	N/A	--	653	(14%)	653	(3%)
Perinatal	0	(0%)	3	(2%)	3	(0%)	122	(1%)	99	(2%)	221	(1%)
Undetermined	216	(33%)	70	(36%)	286	(34%)	2,278	(13%)	592	(13%)	2,870	(13%)
PH-Male	113	(18%)	N/A	--	113	(14%)	1,493	(9%)	N/A	--	1,493	(7%)
Unknown	103	(16%)	70	(36%)	173	(21%)	785	(5%)	592	(13%)	1,377	(6%)
AGE AT HIV DIAGNOSIS												
0 - 12 years	2	(0%)	3	(2%)	5	(1%)	166	(1%)	103	(2%)	269	(1%)
13 - 19 years	46	(7%)	5	(3%)	51	(6%)	364	(2%)	176	(4%)	540	(2%)
20 - 24 years	87	(13%)	20	(10%)	107	(13%)	1,498	(9%)	492	(11%)	1,990	(9%)
25 - 29 years	80	(12%)	25	(13%)	105	(13%)	2,822	(16%)	699	(15%)	3,521	(16%)
30 - 39 years	173	(27%)	58	(30%)	231	(28%)	6,807	(39%)	1,620	(36%)	8,427	(38%)
40 - 49 years	185	(29%)	50	(26%)	235	(28%)	4,078	(23%)	1,018	(22%)	5,096	(23%)
50 - 59 years	56	(9%)	26	(14%)	82	(10%)	1,299	(7%)	326	(7%)	1,625	(7%)
60 years and over	16	(2%)	5	(3%)	21	(3%)	375	(2%)	95	(2%)	470	(2%)
Unspecified	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	2	(0%)	1	(0%)	3	(0%)
DISEASE STATUS‡												
AIDS - Same time	191	(30%)	42	(22%)	233	(28%)	6,985	(40%)	1,342	(30%)	8,327	(38%)
AIDS - Short lag	54	(8%)	7	(4%)	61	(7%)	1,238	(7%)	344	(8%)	1,582	(7%)
AIDS - Long lag	7	(1%)	2	(1%)	9	(1%)	4,207	(24%)	1,119	(25%)	5,326	(24%)
HIV, not AIDS	393	(61%)	141	(73%)	534	(64%)	4,981	(29%)	1,725	(38%)	6,706	(31%)
TOTAL	645	(77 %)	192	(23 %)	837	(100 %)	17,411	(79 %)	4,530	(21 %)	21,941	(100 %)

*Includes deceased cases

†Data for cases diagnosed in 2006 may be incomplete at this time

§ See page i for description of risk category groupings. Risk categories used in Michigan are newly defined as of the July 2007 quarter.

‡ The definitions of disease status are as follows:

AIDS - Same time = Concurrent HIV and AIDS diagnoses (diagnoses within the same month)

AIDS - Short lag = AIDS diagnosed 1 month to 12 months after HIV diagnosis

AIDS - Long lag = AIDS diagnosed more than 12 months after HIV diagnosis

HIV, not AIDS = Has not been diagnosed with AIDS

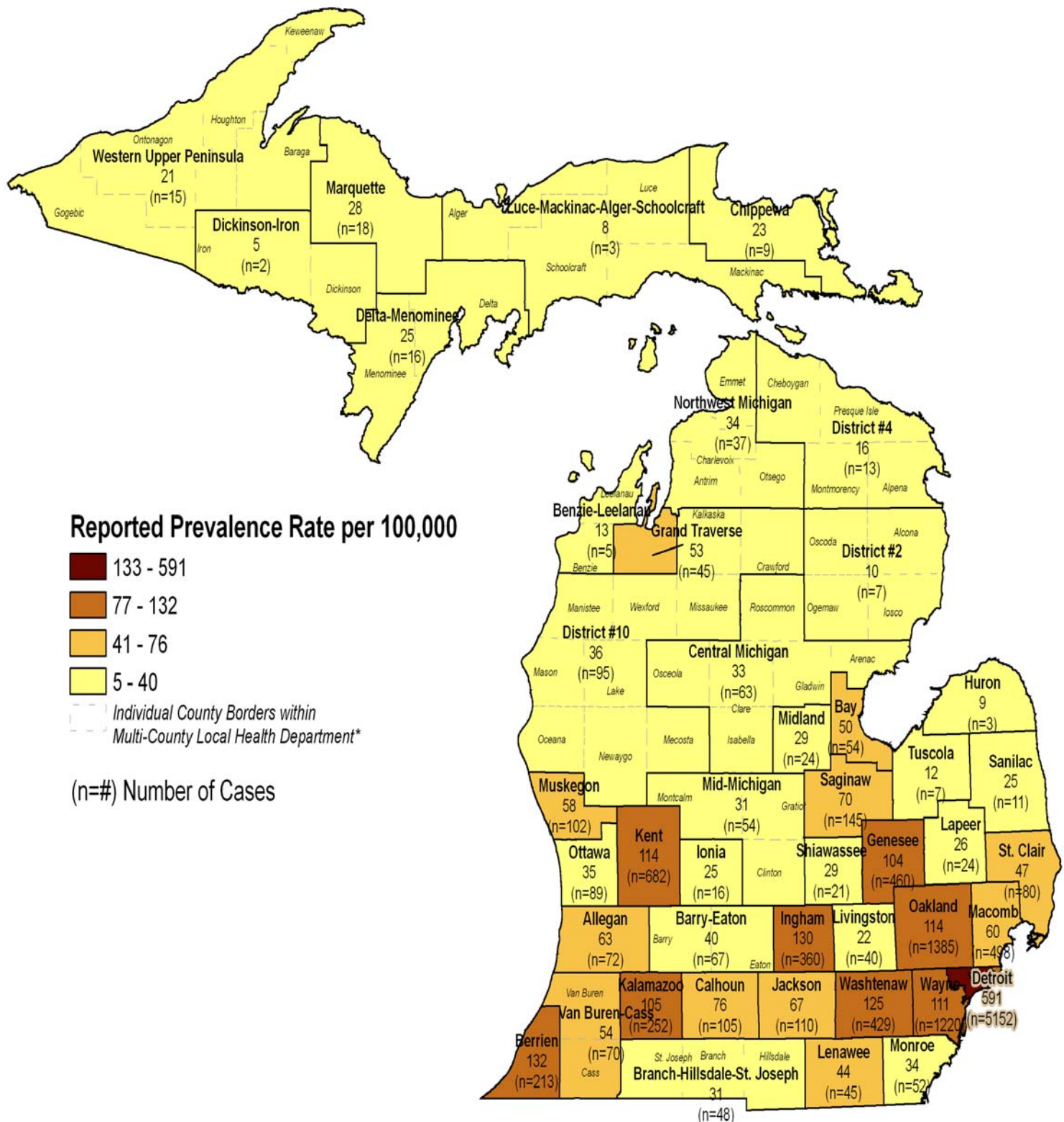
NOTE: <5 and ** = 1, 2, 3, or 4 cases

TABLE 6. Prevalent HIV/AIDS Cases According to County of Residence at Diagnosis

COUNTY	EST PREV	REPORTED PREVALENCE				CENSUS 2006 EST	COUNTY	EST PREV	REPORTED PREVALENCE				CENSUS 2006 EST
	Number	HIV, Not AIDS	AIDS	Total	Rate*			Number	HIV, Not AIDS	AIDS	Total	Rate*	
Alcona	10	0	1	1	9	11,759	Lenawee	60	22	23	45	44	102,191
Alger	10	0	1	1	10	9,665	Livingston	60	21	19	40	22	184,511
Allegan	100	30	42	72	63	113,501	Luce	10	0	0	0	0	6,684
Alpena	10	1	1	2	7	30,067	Mackinac	10	0	1	1	9	11,050
Antrim	10	3	5	8	33	24,463	Macomb	690	231	267	498	60	832,861
Arenac	10	1	1	2	12	17,024	Manistee	20	5	8	13	52	25,067
Baraga	10	2	4	6	69	8,742	Marquette	30	12	6	18	28	64,675
Barry	30	6	13	19	32	59,899	Mason	20	4	7	11	38	29,045
Bay	80	30	24	54	50	108,390	Mecosta	20	8	5	13	31	42,252
Benzie	10	1	0	1	6	17,652	Menominee	10	3	1	4	16	24,696
Berrien	300	96	117	213	132	161,705	Midland	30	8	16	24	29	83,792
Branch	20	10	2	12	26	45,875	Missaukee	10	3	1	4	26	15,197
Calhoun	150	54	51	105	76	137,991	Monroe	70	19	33	52	34	155,035
Cass	40	15	13	28	55	51,329	Montcalm	20	6	11	17	27	63,977
Charlevoix	20	8	5	13	49	26,422	Montmorency	10	0	4	4	38	10,478
Cheboygan	10	1	3	4	15	27,282	Muskegon	140	51	51	102	58	175,231
Chippewa	10	5	4	9	23	38,674	Newaygo	20	6	11	17	34	49,840
Clare	20	8	6	14	45	31,307	Oakland	1,930	661	724	1,385	114	1,214,255
Clinton	40	18	14	32	46	69,909	Oceana	10	6	4	10	35	28,639
Crawford	10	0	3	3	20	14,928	Ogemaw	10	1	2	3	14	21,665
Delta	20	4	8	12	31	38,156	Ontonagon	10	1	1	2	28	7,202
Dickinson	10	0	1	1	4	27,447	Osceola	10	2	2	4	17	23,584
Eaton	70	22	26	48	45	107,237	Oscoda	10	1	0	1	11	9,140
Emmet	10	3	5	8	24	33,607	Otsego	10	3	5	8	32	24,711
Genesee	640	231	229	460	104	441,966	Ottawa	120	39	50	89	35	257,671
Gladwin	10	2	5	7	26	27,008	Presque Isle	10	1	2	3	21	14,144
Gogebic	10	1	0	1	6	16,524	Roscommon	20	3	8	11	42	26,064
Grand Traverse	60	23	22	45	53	84,952	Saginaw	200	72	73	145	70	206,300
Gratiot	10	2	3	5	12	42,107	Sanilac	20	4	7	11	25	44,448
Hillsdale	10	5	3	8	17	47,206	Schoolcraft	10	1	0	1	11	8,744
Houghton	10	2	4	6	17	35,334	Shiawassee	30	8	13	21	29	72,912
Huron	10	1	2	3	9	34,143	St. Clair	110	42	38	80	47	171,725
Ingham	500	195	165	360	130	276,898	St. Joseph	40	11	17	28	45	62,777
Ionia	20	6	10	16	25	64,821	Tuscola	10	4	3	7	12	57,878
Iosco	10	1	1	2	7	26,831	Van Buren	60	20	22	42	53	79,018
Iron	10	0	1	1	8	12,377	Washtenaw	600	219	210	429	125	344,047
Isabella	30	14	11	25	38	65,818	Wayne Total	8,860	2,937	3,435	6,372	323	1,971,853
Jackson	150	57	53	110	67	163,851	Wayne, excl. Detroit	1,700	530	690	1,220	111	1,100,732
Kalamazoo	350	131	121	252	105	240,720	Detroit	7,160	2,407	2,745	5,152	591	871,121
Kalkaska	10	3	1	4	23	17,330	Wexford	20	4	7	11	34	31,994
Kent	950	307	375	682	114	599,524							
Keweenaw	10	0	0	0	0	2,183							
Lake	10	3	6	9	76	11,793							
Lapeer	30	11	13	24	26	93,761							
Leelanau	10	0	4	4	18	22,112							
							PRISONS	760	421	337	758	N/A	N/A
							UNKNOWN	10	4	2	6	N/A	N/A
							TOTAL	17,000	6,177	6,805	12,982	129	10,095,643

*Rate is prevalence rate per 100,000

FIGURE 5. Reported HIV Prevalence and Prevalence Rates by Residence at Diagnosis



**To mitigate the effect of small numbers of cases, reported HIV prevalence rates and case numbers for multi-county health departments are listed for the health department as a whole and not the individual counties.*

TABLE 7. Perinatal HIV Exposures, 2000 - 2006

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 *
NUMBER DELIVERIES/BIRTHS							
Infants	70	73	55	57	56	70	41
Mothers	69	72	55	56	51	64	41
RESIDENCE AT BIRTH							
Southeast Michigan	52 (74%)	40 (55%)	35 (64%)	36 (63%)	37 (66%)	41 (59%)	22 (54%)
Out-state Michigan	18 (26%)	33 (45%)	20 (36%)	21 (37%)	19 (34%)	29 (41%)	19 (46%)
INFANTS' RACE							
White, Non-Hispanic	12 (17%)	9 (12%)	11 (20%)	9 (16%)	7 (13%)	9 (13%)	6 (15%)
Black, Non-Hispanic	49 (70%)	55 (75%)	37 (67%)	44 (77%)	46 (82%)	56 (80%)	29 (71%)
Other	9 (13%)	9 (12%)	7 (13%)	4 (7%)	3 (5%)	5 (7%)	6 (15%)
MOTHERS' MODE OF TRANSMISSION							
Injecting Drug Use	12 (17%)	7 (10%)	5 (9%)	6 (11%)	3 (6%)	7 (11%)	2 (5%)
High Risk Heterosexual	39 (57%)	46 (64%)	32 (58%)	28 (50%)	13 (25%)	31 (48%)	15 (37%)
Undetermined	18 (26%)	19 (26%)	18 (33%)	22 (39%)	35 (69%)	26 (41%)	24 (59%)

*Data for 2006 are incomplete at this time

Table 7 displays the characteristics of all infants born to HIV positive women as well as characteristics of their mothers. Figure 6 indicates the current infection status of these infants -- the bottom portion of the bars showing number confirmed to be infected with HIV and/or diagnosed with AIDS; the middle portion showing those not to be infected with HIV or AIDS through laboratory testing or physician exam; and the top portion showing the number whose HIV infection status is unknown due to loss to follow up or infection status reporting delay.

Since 1994, the CDC and other organizations involved in perinatal HIV transmission have recommended that HIV-positive pregnant women receive doses of zidovudine (ZDV or AZT) prenatally and at labor and delivery and that children born to these women receive ZDV neonatally. Despite these recommendations, only 57% of births to HIV-positive women are documented by MDCH to have received all three arms of therapy. For more information, please see the annual Missed Opportunity report, which can be found at: http://www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2940_2955_2982_46000_46003-166892--,00.html

FIGURE 6. Infection Status of Perinatal HIV Exposures, 2000 - 2006