

2010 Profile of HIV/AIDS in The Detroit Metro Area

Description of the Epidemic by Age: Children (0-12)

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS)

Overview:

MDCH estimates that there are 150 individuals living with HIV in the Detroit Metro Area who were ages 0-12 when they were diagnosed. They comprise one percent of reported persons. Most of them (90 percent) were infected perinatally, i.e., before, during or shortly after birth. Those infected after birth would be infected via breastfeeding. Of the remaining individuals, six percent were infected via blood exposure before 1985 and four percent have an unknown risk. No individuals currently living with HIV and aged 0-12 at the time of HIV diagnosis have been infected through sexual abuse or injection drug use.

Demographic Description:

Of the 119 individuals who were ages 0-12 when diagnosed with HIV living in the DMA, 57 percent are male and 43 percent are female; three-quarters are black (76 percent), 17 percent are white and eight percent are Hispanic or of unknown race. See Table 7, page 4-44.

One percent of the HIV infections in these children are known to be IDU-related (i.e., mothers who were IDUs). However, for the majority (99 percent) all that was known about the mother is that she was HIV-infected with no additional maternal risk information.

Concurrent Diagnoses:

Of the 9,765 persons living with HIV in the Detroit Metro Area, 55 percent (5,411 cases) have progressed to AIDS. Of these, 2,376 (44 percent) had concurrent HIV and AIDS diagnoses. Children make up one percent (N = 41) of persons living with AIDS, of which 34 percent (N = 14) had concurrent HIV and AIDS diagnoses. Those with perinatal risk factors make up one percent of persons living AIDS (N = 34), of which 47 percent had concurrent diagnoses. See Table 4, page 4-41.

Geographic Distribution:

Ninety-five percent of the 119 children diagnosed and reported with HIV between the ages of 0 and 12 years are residents of high prevalence counties of the Detroit Metro Area (See page 3-15). The remaining five percent live in low prevalence counties.

Trends and Conclusions:

The best measurable success in reducing HIV transmission has been among those infected perinatally. Without Zidovudine (ZDV) prophylaxis, about 25 percent of children born to HIV-infected women could expect to become HIV-infected. In the Detroit Metro Area, the proportion of these children who become infected has dropped precipitously, from 12 percent in 1996 to one percent in 2007. As of January 1, 2010, two of the 35 children born in 2007, none of the 24 children born in 2008, and one of the 21 children born in 2009 to HIV infected women were diagnosed with HIV infection.