

2012 Profile of HIV in Michigan (Statewide)

Description of the Epidemic by Age: 50 years and older

Data from enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS)

Overview:

As of January 2012, there were 1,311 persons living with HIV infection in Michigan who were 50 years and older at the time of diagnosis. They comprise eight percent of all reported HIV-positive persons, and over three-quarters (77 percent) are male. Fifty-four percent are black, 39 percent are white, and seven percent are Hispanic or other/unknown race (table 12, page 106).

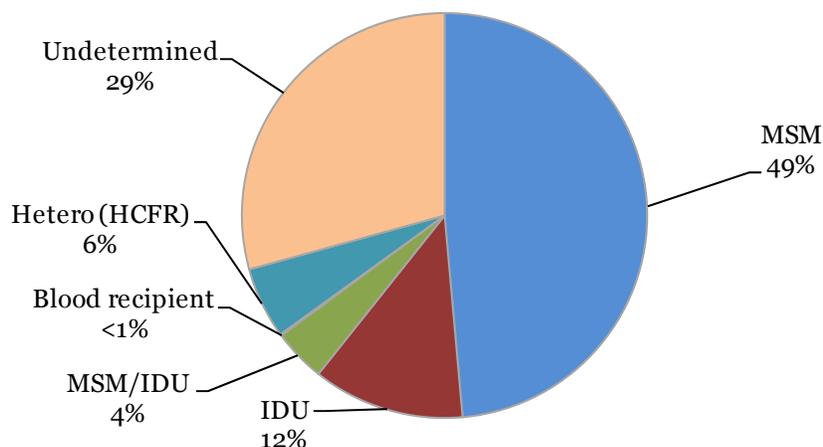
Risk-males:

When examining risk, those who were in their fifties at the time of HIV diagnosis have a different risk profile than those who were ages 60 and older. Therefore, the risks of these two populations are discussed separately.

As of January 2012, there were 809 males currently living with HIV in Michigan who were diagnosed in their 50s (76 percent of all persons 50-59 years at diagnosis). Of all persons 60 and over at HIV diagnosis, 197 are males (78 percent).

As with all other age groups (excluding 0-12 year olds), over half of the HIV-positive males in both groups report male-male sex (including those who also injected drugs, or MSM/IDU). Males who were in their 50s at HIV diagnosis are more likely to be injection drug users (IDU) compared to males 60 years and older at diagnosis (16 percent vs. eight percent, respectively; figures 46 and 47). This includes males with a dual risk of male-male sex and IDU (MSM/IDU). A larger proportion of males 60 years and older have undetermined risk than those in their 50s at diagnosis.

Figure 46: Males ages 50-59 at diagnosis currently living with HIV infection in MI, by risk transmission category (n = 809)

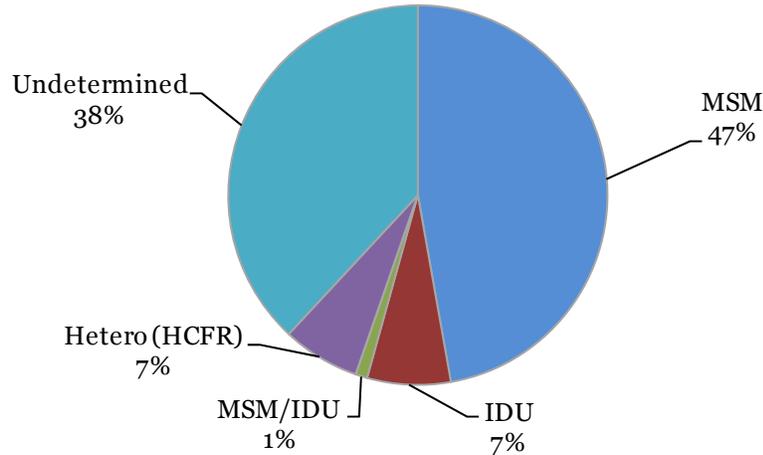


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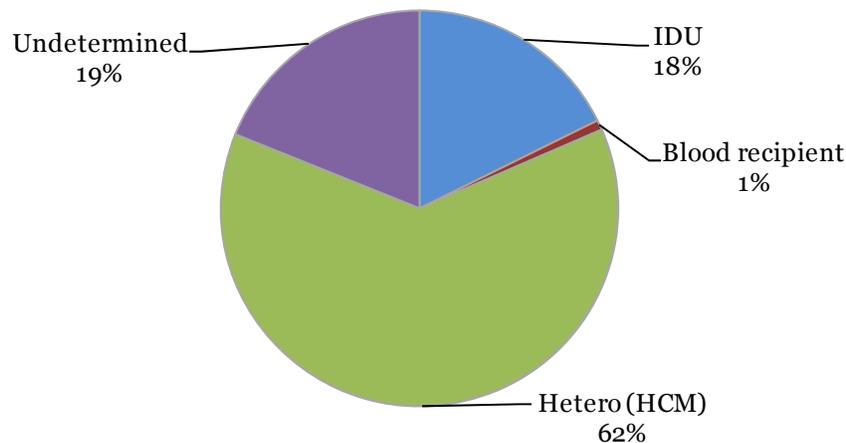
Figure 47: Males ages 60 and older at diagnosis currently living with HIV infection in MI, by risk transmission category (n = 197)



Risk-females:

Overall, females who were in their 50s at HIV diagnosis have similar risks as females who were 60 years and older at diagnosis (figures 48 and 49). As with females in other age groups, the most common risk is heterosexual contact (HC) (62 percent and 57 percent, respectively). HIV-positive females 60 years and older at diagnosis are more likely to be blood recipients than females in their 50s at diagnosis (6 percent vs. 1 percent, respectively), and females in their 50s at diagnosis are more likely to be injection drug users than females who were 60 and older at diagnosis (18 percent vs. 14 percent, respectively). Females 60 and older at diagnosis have a larger proportion of undetermined risk than females in their 50s at diagnosis.

Figure 48: Females ages 50-59 at diagnosis currently living with HIV infection in MI, by risk transmission category (n = 249)

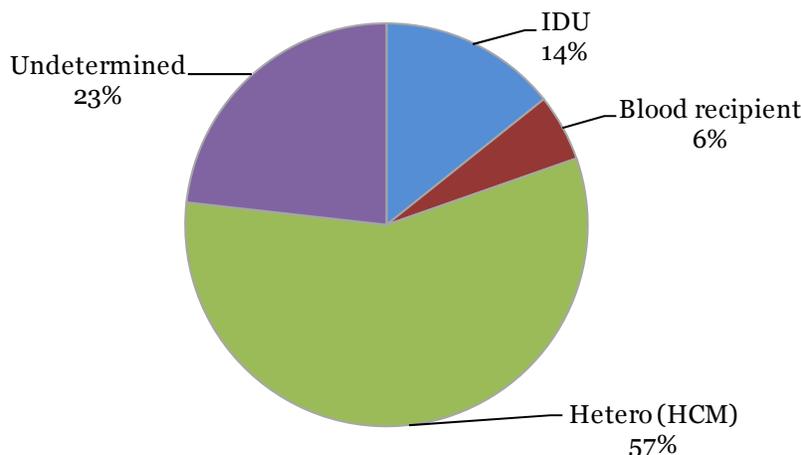


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Description of the Epidemic by Age: 50 years and older

Data from Michigan Disease Surveillance System (MDSS) & enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS)

Figure 49: Females ages 60 and older at diagnosis currently living with HIV infection in MI, by risk transmission category (n = 56)



STDs:

Gonorrhea and chlamydia are largely epidemics affecting young people, with less than one percent of chlamydia cases and just over two percent of gonorrhea cases being among persons 50 years and older at diagnosis. In contrast, ten percent of primary and secondary syphilis cases are over the age of 50 at diagnosis. These individuals are more likely to be male than persons diagnosed at other ages (100 percent vs. 90 percent, respectively) and are more likely to be white than black (64 percent vs. 34 percent, respectively). Of primary and secondary syphilis cases, the highest proportion of cases ages 50 and older lived in Kent, Macomb, and Wayne counties (10 percent each) and the City of Detroit (28 percent) (age breakdown and specific geographic data not shown in tables).

Late HIV diagnoses:

Of the 15,753 persons living with HIV infection in Michigan, 54 percent (8,565 cases) have progressed to stage 3 infection. Of these, 3,594 (42 percent) were diagnosed with stage 3 infection at the time of their initial HIV diagnoses (late HIV diagnoses). Persons who were in their fifties at HIV diagnosis make up seven percent (620 cases) of persons living with stage 3 infection, of whom 62 percent had late HIV diagnoses. Those who were 60 years and older at diagnosis make up two percent of persons living with stage 3 infection (157 cases), of whom 71 percent had late HIV diagnoses. These two age groups have the highest proportion of late diagnoses of all age groups (table 8, page 101).

Trends and conclusions:

In Michigan, the rate of HIV diagnoses among persons who were 50 years and older at the time of diagnosis remained level between 2006 and 2010 (Trends). Although persons 50 years and older have the lowest rates of new diagnoses (except for those 0-12 years), it is important to understand the specific challenges faced by older Michiganders and to ensure that they receive information and services to help protect them from infection.

Although it is low (6 percent), males who were 50 years and older at HIV diagnosis have the highest proportion of heterosexual risk of males in any age group (table 13, page 107). This is an important distinction when preparing targeted HIV prevention and interventions.