

# 2010 Profile of HIV/AIDS in The Detroit Metro Area

## Description of the Epidemic by Age: 50 years and older

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS)

### Overview:

MDCH estimates there are 1,090 persons living in the Detroit Metro Area who were 50 years and older when they were diagnosed with HIV. They comprise nine percent of all reported infected persons and 74 percent are male. This population was mainly infected through sexual contact (either men having sex with men or heterosexually), however, those who were in their fifties when diagnosed with HIV have a substantial proportion infected through injection drug use. See Tables 4 & 7, pages 4-41 & 4-44.

### Mode of Transmission:

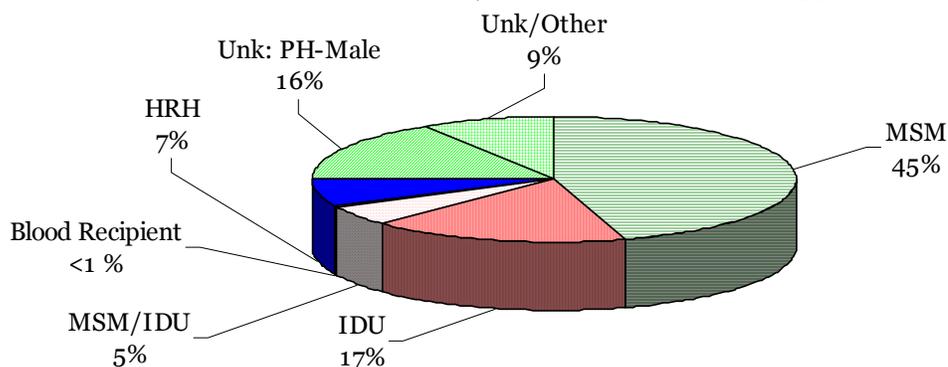
When discussing mode of transmission, those who were in their fifties at the time of HIV diagnosis have different transmission mode proportions than those who were aged 60 or older. Therefore, these two populations are discussed separately on the following two pages.

Specifically, men who were in their 50s at HIV diagnosis are more likely to have been IDU, compared to men 60 years and older (22 compared to 11 percent). Overall, women who were in their 50s at HIV diagnosis have similar risks compared to women who were 60 years and older. However, women 60 years and older were more likely to have been infected via blood products (5 compared to 0 percent), and women in their 50s were more likely to have been infected via IDU (20 compared to 15 percent). Overall persons in their 50s at HIV diagnosis are twice as likely as persons 60 years and older to have been infected via IDU (22 compared to 12 percent). See Table 7, page 4-44.

### Mode of Transmission for those 50–59 at time of HIV Diagnosis:

Persons who were in their fifties when first diagnosed with HIV are 74 percent male and 26 percent female. Among these 720 persons reported with HIV/AIDS less than three-quarters are black (70 percent), one-quarter are white (25 percent) and five percent are Hispanic or of unknown race.

Figure 27 shows that half (50 percent) of the 534 males in their fifties at time of HIV diagnosis and currently living with HIV reported having sex with other males (including those MSM who also are IDU). Less than one-quarter (22 percent) reported injection drug use (including those IDU who were also MSM). Seven percent were infected heterosexually and 25 percent did not report a mode of transmission; many of these were likely infected through sex with other men.

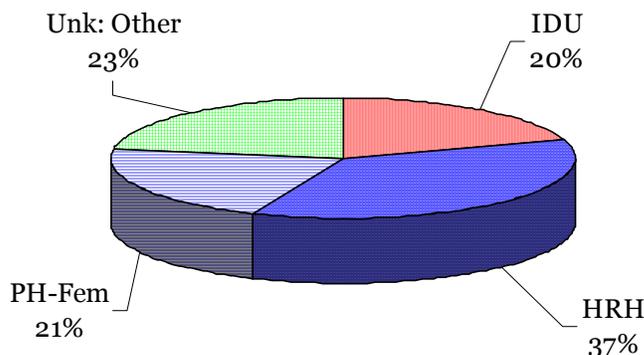


# 2010 Profile of HIV/AIDS in The Detroit Metro Area

## Description of the Epidemic by Age: 50 years and older

Figure 28 shows that among the 186 females who were in their fifties at time of HIV diagnosis and currently living with HIV, over half (58 percent) were infected heterosexually (overall; 37 percent HRH, 21 percent PH-Fem) and 20 percent were IDU. Twenty-three percent did not report a mode of transmission; many of these were likely infected through heterosexual contact.

Figure 28: Females aged 50-59 at time of diagnosis, Living with HIV/AIDS in the Detroit Metro Area by mode of transmission (N = 186)

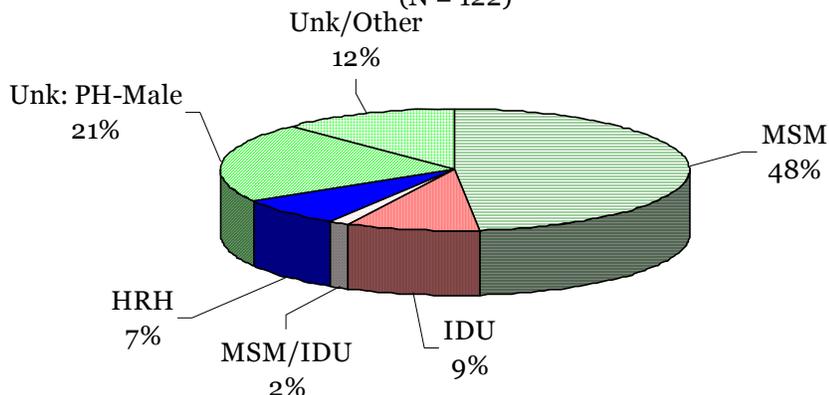


### Mode of Transmission for those 60 and older at time of HIV Diagnosis:

Persons who were 60 years and older when first diagnosed with HIV are 76 percent male and 24 percent female. Among these 161 persons, 58 percent are black, just less than one-third are white (30 percent) and 12 percent are Hispanic or of unknown race.

Figure 29 shows that half (51 percent) of the 122 males who were 60 years and older at time of HIV diagnosis and currently living with HIV reported sex with other males (including those MSM who also are IDU). Eleven percent reported injection drug use (including those IDU who were also MSM). Seven percent were infected heterosexually and 33 percent did not report a mode of transmission. This group has the largest portion of unknown risk for HIV; many of these were likely infected through sex with other men.

Figure 29: Males aged 60 and older at time of diagnosis, Living with HIV/AIDS in the Detroit Metro Area by mode of transmission (N = 122)

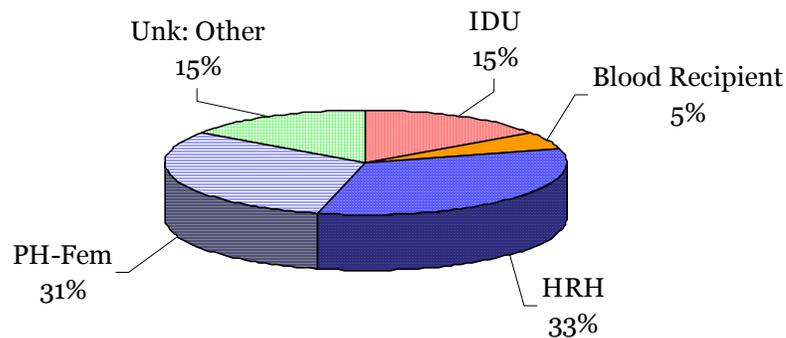


# 2010 Profile of HIV/AIDS in The Detroit Metro Area

## Description of the Epidemic by Age: 50 years and older

Figure 30 shows that among the 39 females who were 60 and older at the time of HIV diagnosis and currently living with HIV, less than two-thirds (64 percent) were infected heterosexually (overall; 33 percent HRH, 31 percent PH-Fem). Fifteen percent were IDU and five percent were infected via blood products. Fifteen percent did not report a mode of transmission; many of these were likely infected through heterosexual contact.

Figure 30: Females aged 60 and older at time of diagnosis, Living with HIV/AIDS in the Detroit Metro Area by mode of transmission (N = 39)



### STDs:

Gonorrhea and chlamydia are epidemics that largely affect young people, with one percent of chlamydia cases and three percent of gonorrhea cases being over 50. Of the gonorrhea cases in persons 50 and older, 67 percent are male and of the chlamydia cases, 52 percent are male. In contrast, nine percent of primary and secondary syphilis cases are over the age of 50. These individuals are more likely to be male (89 percent versus 83 percent) and more likely to be white (33 percent vs. 9 percent) than those under age 50.

### 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. Persons who were in their fifties at HIV diagnosis make up eight percent (N = 425) of persons living with AIDS, of which 59 percent (N = 251) had concurrent HIV and AIDS diagnoses. Those who were 60 and older make up two percent of persons living AIDS (N = 95), of which 71 percent (N = 67) had concurrent diagnoses. See Table 4, page 4-41.

### Trends and Conclusions:

Between 2004 and 2008 the rate of new HIV diagnoses increased among persons 50 years and older at HIV diagnosis remained stable. As the persons living with HIV continue to age, it is important to be aware of specific challenges faced by older Americans and to ensure they get information and services to help protect them from infection.

Men who were 50-59 and 60 and older at HIV diagnosis have the highest proportion of heterosexual cases of men in any age group (7 percent in each). This is an important distinction when developing targeted prevention and intervention messages. For more information on trends overtime, see the section on Trends in HIV/AIDS Data on pages 4-11-14.