

2010 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Description of the Epidemic by Age: 50 years and older

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS)

Overview:

Persons who were 50 years or older at the time of HIV diagnosis comprise seven percent of all reported infected persons in Out-State Michigan and 82 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 Table 7, page 5-44.

Race/Ethnicity and Sex:

Persons who were in their fifties when first diagnosed with HIV are 81 percent male and 19 percent female. Among these 301 persons reported with HIV/AIDS, less than two-thirds are white (62 percent), one-third are black (31 percent) and six percent are Hispanic or of unknown race.

Persons who were 60 years and older when first diagnosed with HIV are 85 percent male and 15 percent female. Among these 74 persons reported with HIV/AIDS, two-thirds are white (67 percent), about one-third are black (27 percent) and five percent are Hispanic or of unknown race. See Table 6, page 3-43.

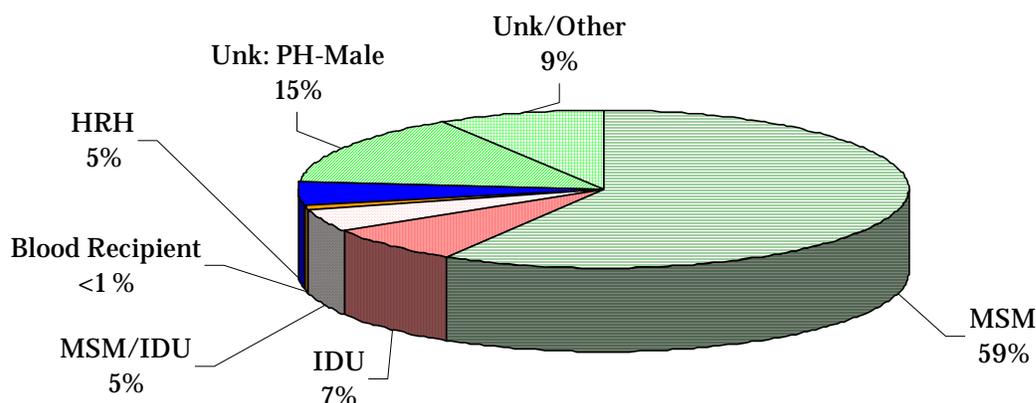
Mode of Transmission:

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.

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

Persons who were in their fifties when first diagnosed with HIV are 81 percent male and 19 percent female. Figure 23 shows that 64 percent of the 245 males in their fifties at time of HIV diagnosis and currently living with HIV were reported as having sex with other males (including those MSM who also are IDU). Twelve percent were reported as injection drug users (including those IDU who were also MSM). Five percent were infected heterosexually. Twenty-four percent were reported without a mode of transmission; many of these were likely infected through sex with other men. See Table 7, page 5-44.

Figure 23: Males aged 50-59 at time of diagnosis, Living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan by mode of transmission (N = 245)

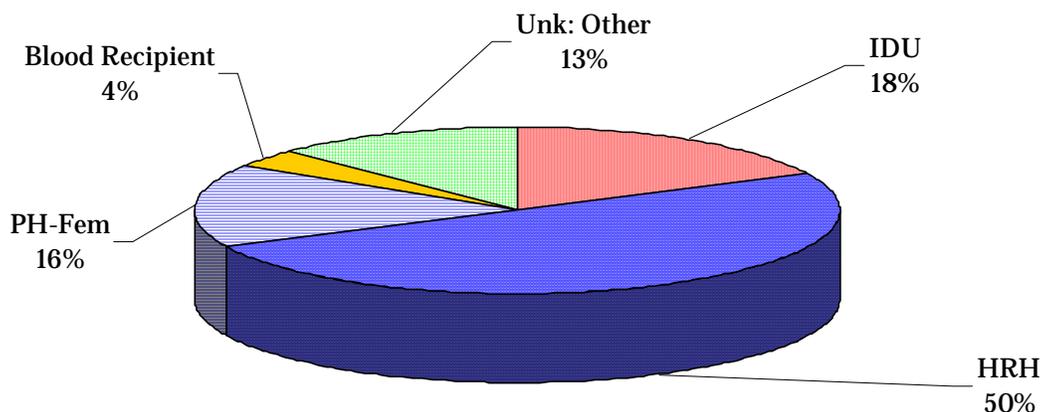


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Figure 24 shows that among the 56 females who were in their fifties at time of HIV diagnosis and currently living with HIV, 66 percent were infected heterosexually and 18 percent were IDUs. Thirteen percent did not report a mode of transmission; many of these were likely infected through heterosexual contact.

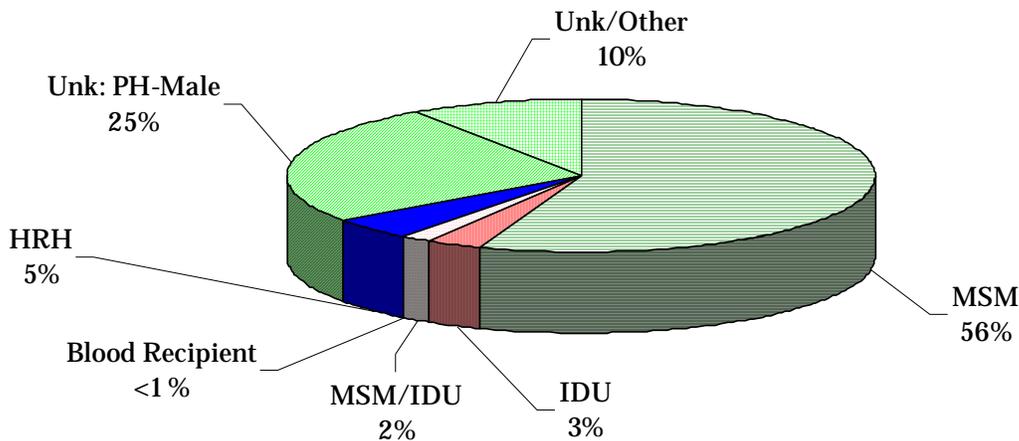
Figure 24: Females aged 50-59 at the time of diagnosis, Living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan by mode of transmission (N = 56)



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

Figure 25 shows that over half of the 63 males who were 60 years and older at time of HIV diagnosis and currently living with HIV were reported as having sex with other males (including those MSM who also are IDU). Five percent were reported as injection drug users (including those IDU who were also MSM). Five percent were infected heterosexually. More than one-third (35 percent) were reported without a mode of transmission; many of these were likely infected through sex with other men. See Table 7, page 5-44.

Figure 25: Males aged 60 and older at time of diagnosis, Living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan by mode of transmission (N = 63)

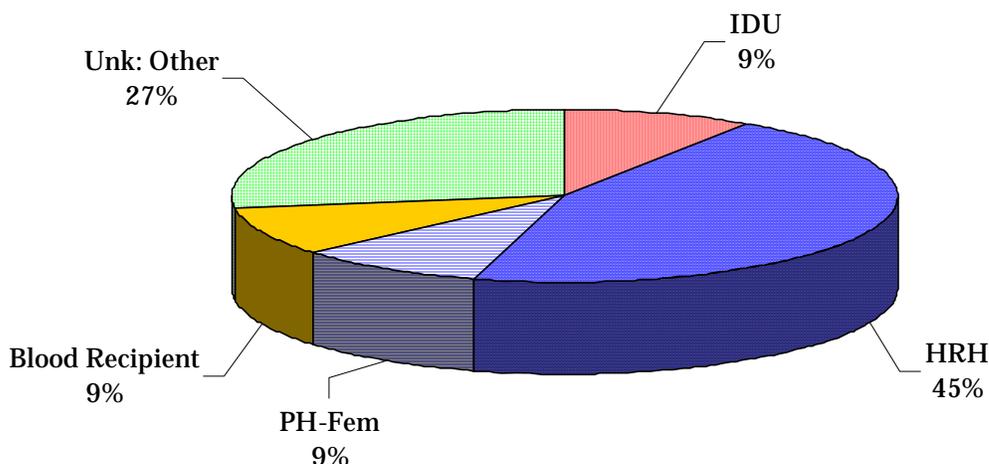


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Description of the Epidemic by Age: 50 years and older

Figure 26 shows that among the 11 females who were 60 and older at the time of HIV diagnosis and currently living with HIV, over half (55 percent) were infected heterosexually and nine percent were infected through blood products. Nine percent reported IDU behavior and the remaining 27 percent did not report a mode of transmission; many of these were likely infected through heterosexual contact.

Figure 26: Females aged 60 and older at the time of diagnosis, Living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan by mode of transmission (N = 11)



STDs:

Gonorrhea and chlamydia are epidemics largely affecting young people, with less than one percent of chlamydia cases and nearly two percent of gonorrhea cases being over 50. Of the gonorrhea cases, 75 percent are male and of the chlamydia cases, 56 percent are male. In contrast, 17 percent of primary and secondary syphilis cases are over the age of 50. These individuals are more likely to be male (100 percent versus 82 percent) and more likely to be white (83 percent vs. 58 percent).

Concurrent Diagnoses:

Of the 5,063 persons living with HIV 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. Persons who were in their fifties at HIV diagnosis make up seven percent (N = 176) of persons living with AIDS, of which 66 percent (N = 113) had concurrent HIV and AIDS diagnoses. Those who were 60 and older make up two percent of persons living with AIDS (N = 48), of which 71 percent (N = 34) had concurrent diagnoses. See Table 3, page 5-39.

Conclusions:

There are 375 persons who were 50 years and older at the time of HIV diagnosis and 1,645 who are currently this age living with HIV in Out-State Michigan. As treatment for HIV allows infected persons to live longer, persons in this age group may be a source of infection for their age group peers and others. Therefore, it is important for prevention programs to include this age group when designing prevention activities.