

2010 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Michigan

Description of the Epidemic by Age: 50 years and older

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS)

Overview:

MDCH estimates there are 1,560 persons living in Michigan, who were 50 years and older when they were diagnosed with HIV. They comprise eight percent of all reported infected persons and over three-quarters (79 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 and with an unknown risk. See Table 9, page 3-90.

Mode of Transmission:

When discussing mode of transmission, those who were in their fifties at the time of HIV diagnosis have differing transmission mode proportions than those who were aged 60 or older. Therefore, these two populations are discussed separately on the following two pages. See Table 9, page 3-90.

Specifically, men who were in their 50s at HIV diagnosis are more likely to have been IDU, compared to men 60 years and older (19 compared to 9 percent). This discrepancy is accounted for by a larger proportion of men 60 years and older with unknown risks. 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 (6 compared to 1 percent), and women in their 50s were more likely to have been infected via IDU (19 compared to 14 percent).

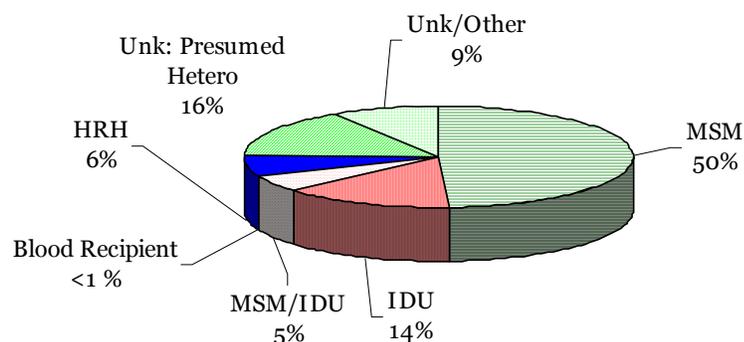
Overall persons in their 50s at HIV diagnosis are twice as likely as persons 60 years and older to have been infected via IDU (20 compared to 10 percent).

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

Persons who were in their fifties when first diagnosed with HIV are 77 percent male and 23 percent female. Among these 1,034 persons reported with HIV/AIDS, under two-thirds are black (59 percent), 35 percent are white and six percent are Hispanic or of unknown race.

Figure 47 shows that among the 792 males in their fifties at time of HIV diagnosis, over half (55 percent) reported having sex with other males (including those MSM who also are IDU). Nineteen percent reported injection drug use (including those IDU who were also MSM). Six percent were infected heterosexually and twenty-five percent did not report a mode of transmission; many of these were likely infected through sex with other men.

Figure 47: Males aged 50-59 at time of diagnosis, Living with HIV/AIDS in MI by mode of transmission (N = 792)

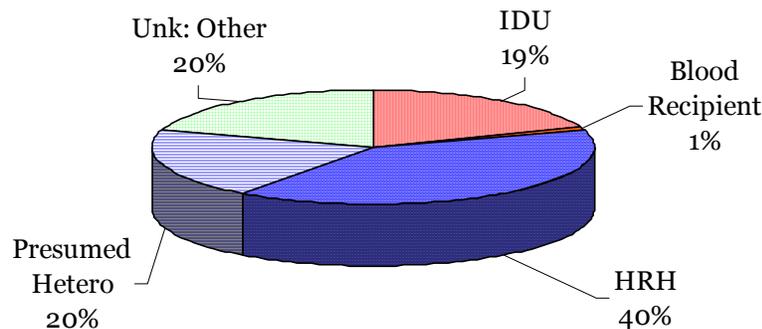


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Description of the Epidemic by Age: 50 years and older

Figure 48 shows that among the 242 females who were in their fifties at time of HIV diagnosis, less than two-thirds (60 percent) were infected heterosexually (overall, 40 percent HRH and 20 percent PH-Fem) and 19 percent were IDU. Twenty percent did not report a mode of transmission; many of these were likely infected through heterosexual contact.

Figure 48: Females aged 50-59 at time of diagnosis, Living with HIV/AIDS in MI by mode of transmission (N = 242)

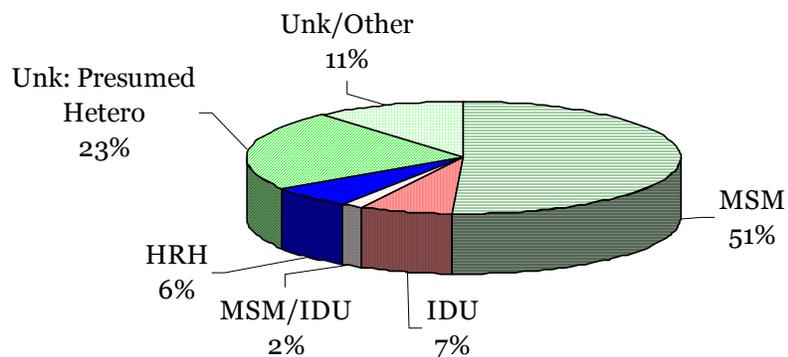


Mode of Transmission for those 60 and older at time of HIV Diagnosis:

Persons who were 60 years and older when first diagnosed with HIV are 79 percent male and 21 percent female. Among these 235 persons reported with HIV/AIDS, about half are black (48 percent), 42 percent are white and 10 percent are Hispanic or of unknown race.

Figure 49 shows that among the 185 males who were 60 and older at time of HIV diagnosis, over half (53 percent) reported having sex with other males (including those MSM who also are IDU). Nine percent reported injection drug use (including those IDU who were also MSM). Six percent were infected heterosexually and thirty-four percent did not report a mode of transmission.

Figure 49: Males aged 60 and older at time of diagnosis, Living with HIV/AIDS in MI by mode of transmission (N = 185)

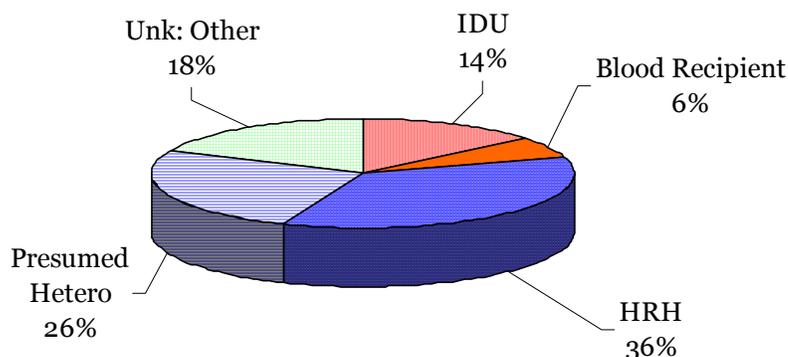


2010 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Michigan

Description of the Epidemic by Age: 50 years and older

Figure 50 shows that among the 50 females who were 60 and older at the time of HIV infection, less than two-thirds (62 percent) were infected heterosexually (overall, 36 percent HRH and 26 percent PH-Fem) and 14 percent were IDU. Eighteen percent did not report a mode of transmission; many of these were likely infected through heterosexual contact.

Figure 50: Females aged 60 and older at time of diagnosis, Living with HIV/AIDS in MI by mode of transmission (N = 50)



STDs:

Gonorrhea and chlamydia are largely epidemics affecting young people, with less than one percent of chlamydia cases and two percent of gonorrhea cases being over 50. Of the gonorrhea cases, 69 percent are male and of the chlamydia cases, 53 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 (95 percent v 83 percent) and are more likely to be white than black (62 percent v 26 percent). Of primary and secondary syphilis cases, the highest percentage of cases age 50 or older were in Kent County (31 percent), Wayne County (27 percent), and Oakland County (12 percent).

Concurrent Diagnoses:

Of the 15,285 persons living with HIV/AIDS in Michigan, 54 percent (8,317 cases) have progressed to AIDS. Of these, 3,561 (43 percent) had concurrent HIV and AIDS diagnoses. Persons who were in their fifties at HIV diagnosis make up seven percent (N = 607) of persons living with AIDS, of which 61 percent (N = 370) had concurrent HIV and AIDS diagnoses. Those who were 60 and older make up two percent of persons living AIDS (N = 143), of which 71 percent (N = 101) had concurrent diagnoses. See Table 5, page 3-85.

Trends and Conclusions:

In Michigan, the rate of persons who were 50 years and older at the time of diagnosis has remained level from 2004 through 2008 (Figure 9, page 3-20). 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.

Although it is still low (6 percent), men who were 50 years and older at HIV diagnosis have the highest proportion of heterosexual cases of men in any age group. This is an important distinction when preparing targeting prevention and interventions. For more information on trends overtime, see the section on Trends in HIV/AIDS Data on pages 3-18–21.