

2010 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Patterns of Service Utilization of HIV-Infected Persons

prescription coverage program available (such as a county plan). In contrast, a higher proportion of DMA residents are eligible for Medicaid or a county care plan that covers prescriptions and are therefore not eligible for the DAP. The DAP is payer of last resort.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Data from STD Reporting System & HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS)

Several sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are more common than HIV infection, have a short incubation period, and are curable. Reviewing their patterns of transmission can provide additional information regarding recent sexual behavior and potential risk, not available from HIV/AIDS data. Studies have shown that the risk of both acquiring and spreading HIV is two to five times greater in people with STDs. Aggressive STD treatment in a community can help to reduce the rate of new HIV infections.

Gonorrhea and Chlamydia

During 2009 alone, there were over 20,000 cases of chlamydia and over 5,000 cases of gonorrhea reported in Out-State Michigan. See Table 8, page 5-45. For both gonorrhea and chlamydia, the highest rates of infection were among persons age 15-19. This age group comprises seven percent of the Out-State population but accounted for 34 percent of gonorrhea and 39 percent of chlamydia cases. The rates of chlamydia and gonorrhea among blacks were much higher than among whites. Even though 22 percent of gonorrhea cases and 26 percent of chlamydia cases were missing race information, the rates (number of cases per population) among blacks remain higher even if all unknown cases were among whites. The rate for gonorrhea among blacks is 33 times the white rate and 13 times the white rate for chlamydia. Sixty-two percent of gonorrhea cases were female, while approximately 73 percent of reported chlamydia cases were female. This is because chlamydia screening targets females.

Syphilis

In 2009, Out-State Michigan contributed 48 percent of P&S syphilis cases statewide. Since 2006, P&S cases in Out-State Michigan have increased substantially (from 35 in 2006 to 78 in 2009). This increase is largely attributed to an outbreak in Genesee County in 2008. However, between 2008 and 2009 reported cases decreased by nearly 30 percent, largely due to a 78 percent decrease in cases reported by Genesee County. Despite this significant decrease in Out-State cases, many other counties saw increases of P&S syphilis cases, namely Kent (8 to 16 cases) and Ingham (3 to 13 cases) counties. Twenty-nine percent of the Out-State P&S cases were reported in those younger than 25 years. However, an equal percentage of cases (30 percent) are still over the age of 40, representing an older at-risk population than gonorrhea or chlamydia (as shown in Table 8 on page 5-45). Syphilis cases reported in 2009 were more likely to be white (58 percent) and male (82 percent), however the rate was still higher among African-Americans. The rate among black males was nearly six times the white male rate.

Sexual Orientation

Nationwide, there have been increases in STD cases among self-identified men who have sex with men. Michigan does not collect data on sexual orientation for gonorrhea or chlamydia cases. Sexual orientation data are collected for syphilis cases. Of male primary and secondary syphilis cases in 2009, 67 percent of males were men who have sex with men. The M:F ratio in 2009 in Out-State Michigan was 4.5:1, but increased to 7:1 when Genesee County cases are excluded. Forty-six percent of males are HIV co-infected, compared to none of the females.

Table 8: Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and Chlamydia Case by Sex, Race and Age Group, Out-State Michigan, 2009

	<i>Gonorrhea</i>			<i>P&S Syphilis*</i>			<i>Chlamydia</i>			<i>Census 2008 Estimate</i>
	Num	%	Rate [^]	Num	%	Rate [^]	Num	%	Rate [^]	
<i>RACE/ ETHNICITY</i>										
White	1,061	20%	22.4	45	58%	0.9	6,600	32%	139.1	4,744,151
Black	2,874	53%	731.9	28	36%	7.1	7,304	35%	1860.1	392,661
Hispanic	133	2%	53.8	2	3%	0.8	754	4%	305.0	247,190
Other/Multi	120	2%	53.6	2	3%	0.9	527	3%	235.3	223,936
Unknown Race	1,204	22%	N/A	1	1%	N/A	5,409	26%	N/A	N/A
<i>SEX & RACE</i>										
Male	2,029	38%	73.0	64	82%	2.3	5,440	26%	195.8	2,777,845
<i>White Males</i>	239	4%	10.2	40	51%	1.7	1,461	7%	62.5	2,339,293
<i>Black Males</i>	1,354	25%	687.4	19	24%	9.6	2,498	12%	1268.2	196,973
<i>Hispanic Males</i>	42	1%	32.2	2	3%	1.5	206	1%	158.0	130,399
<i>Other Males</i>	28	1%	N/A	2	3%	N/A	126	1%	N/A	111,180
<i>Unk Males</i>	366	7%	N/A	1	1%	N/A	1,149	6%	N/A	N/A
Female	3,356	62%	118.6	14	18%	0.5	15,122	73%	534.3	2,830,093
<i>White Females</i>	822	15%	34.2	5	6%	0.2	5,139	25%	213.7	2,404,858
<i>Black Females</i>	1,519	28%	776.2	9	12%	4.6	4,804	23%	2454.9	195,688
<i>Hispanic Females</i>	91	2%	77.9	0	0%	0.0	548	3%	469.2	116,791
<i>Other Females</i>	92	2%	N/A	0	0%	N/A	398	2%	N/A	112,756
<i>Unk Females</i>	832	15%	N/A	0	0%	N/A	4,233	21%	N/A	N/A
Unknown Sex - All Races	7	0%	N/A	0	0%	N/A	32	0%	N/A	N/A
<i>Age</i>										
0-4 years	3	0%	0.9	0	0%	0.0	7	0%	2.0	350,002
5-9 years	2	0%	0.6	0	0%	0.0	3	0%	0.9	351,303
10-14 years	64	1%	17.4	0	0%	0.0	207	1%	56.4	366,769
15-19 years	1,812	34%	432.0	4	5%	1.0	8,078	39%	1926.1	419,401
20-24 years	1,802	33%	428.2	19	24%	4.5	7,443	36%	1768.7	420,827
25-29 years	758	14%	192.0	13	17%	3.3	2,819	14%	714.0	394,798
30-34 years	461	9%	137.9	4	5%	1.2	1,044	5%	312.3	334,303
35-39 years	211	4%	59.5	14	18%	3.9	498	2%	140.5	354,440
40-44 years	109	2%	28.8	4	5%	1.1	199	1%	52.5	378,730
45-54 years	128	2%	15.3	15	19%	1.8	194	1%	23.2	836,748
55-64 years	30	1%	4.6	4	5%	0.6	42	0%	6.5	645,517
65 and over	6	0%	0.8	1	1%	0.1	12	0%	1.6	755,100
Unknown Age	6	0%	N/A	0	0%	N/A	48	0%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	<i>5,392</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>96.1</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>20,594</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>367.2</i>	<i>5,607,938</i>

* P&S: Primary and Secondary Syphilis

[^] Rate per 100,000