

# 2012 Profile of HIV in the Detroit Metro Area

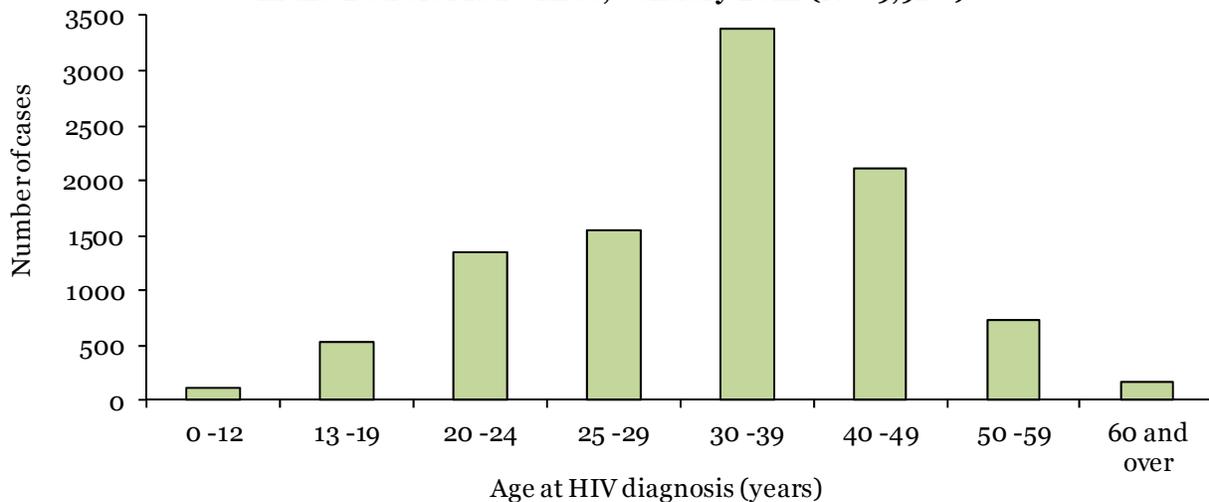
## Description of the Epidemic by Age

Data from enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS)

### Age at diagnosis:

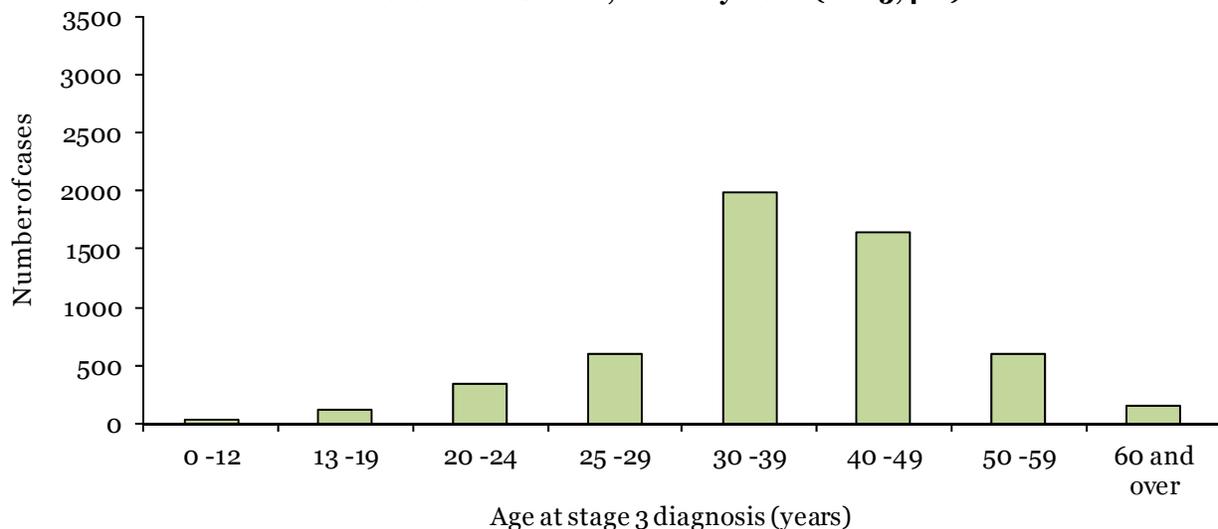
The majority of persons newly diagnosed with HIV in the DMA are between 30 and 39 years old, followed by persons 40-49 years of age (figure 20). The pattern changes when looking at age at stage 3 diagnosis in figure 21, where 40-49 year olds make up a higher proportion of new stage 3 diagnoses than new HIV diagnoses (30 percent vs. 21 percent, respectively), and 20-24 and 25-29 year olds make up smaller proportions of stage 3 diagnoses than all new HIV diagnoses (19 percent vs. 32 percent, respectively). This is because many years may pass between HIV diagnosis and progression to stage 3 infection (data on age at HIV diagnosis found in table 3, page 163; data on age at stage 3 diagnoses not shown in tables).

**Figure 20: Age at HIV diagnosis for persons living with HIV infection in the Detroit Metro Area, January 2012 (N = 9,916\*)**



\*Not included are 3 HIV infection cases with missing date of birth/age information.

**Figure 21: Age at stage 3 diagnosis for persons living with HIV infection in the Detroit Metro Area, January 2012 (N = 5,466)**

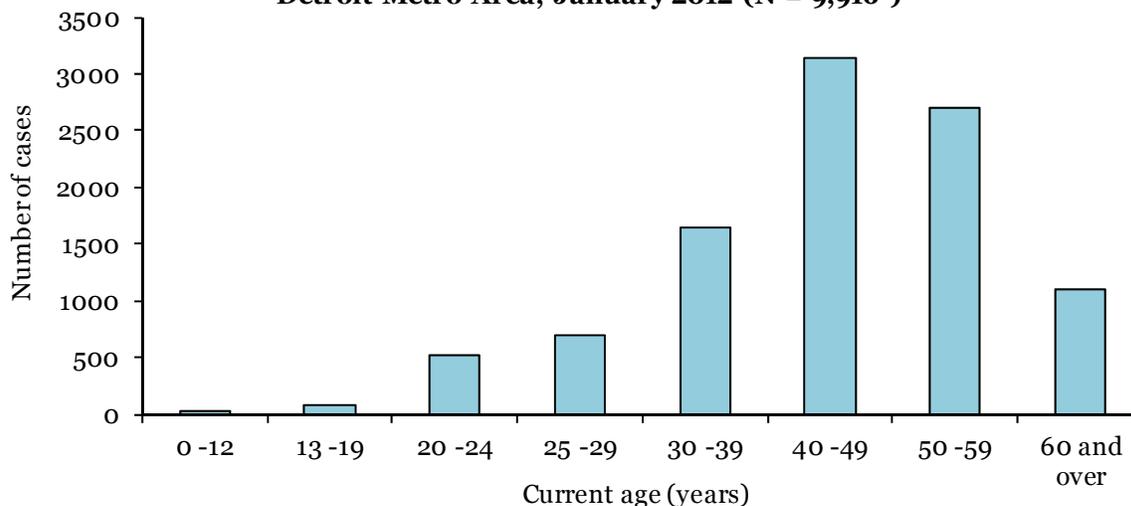


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**Figure 22: Current age of persons living with HIV infection in the Detroit Metro Area, January 2012 (N = 9,916\*)**



\*Not included are 3 HIV infection cases with missing date of birth/age information.

### Current age:

Since use of Highly Active Anti-Retroviral Therapy (HAART) became widespread in 1996, HIV-positive persons have been living longer. This is evident in figure 22, which shows the current age of persons living with HIV in the Detroit Metro Area (DMA) as of January 1, 2012. Those currently in their forties make up the largest proportion of persons living with HIV (32 percent). While persons who were 50 years and older at the time of HIV diagnosis represent only nine percent of newly diagnosed cases, they make up over one third (38 percent) of persons living with HIV when considering current age (data on current age not shown in tables).

### Late diagnoses:

Of the 9,919 persons living with HIV infection in the DMA, 55 percent (5,466 cases) have progressed to stage 3 infection. Of these, 2,325 (43 percent) were diagnosed with stage 3 infection at the time of their initial HIV diagnoses (late HIV diagnoses). When examining persons living with stage 3 infection by age at HIV diagnosis, the proportion of cases with late diagnoses increases as age increases. Among persons 60 years and older at stage 3 diagnosis, 69 percent had late diagnoses (table 3, page 163).

### Trends and conclusions:

For the first time in seven annual trend reports, the rate of new diagnoses among 13-19 year olds in the DMA did not increase. The rate did increase, however, among persons 20-24 and 25-29 years (11 percent and 8 percent per year, respectively). This is the second consecutive report showing increases among 20-24 year olds. Rates among 35-39 year olds and 40-44 year olds decreased by an average six percent per year and 10 percent per year, respectively. Twenty to twenty-four year olds now have the highest *rate* of new diagnoses of any age group (figure 10, page 136). The largest *number* of new diagnoses and highest prevalence, however, remains among persons 30-39 years old at the time of diagnosis (Trends, table 3). When considering current age, persons 40-49 years, followed by persons 50-59 years, make up the largest proportion of persons living with HIV infection.