

2012 Profile of HIV in Out-State Michigan

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 Out-State Michigan are between 30 and 39 years old, followed by persons 40-49 years of age (figure 17). The pattern changes when looking at age at stage 3 diagnosis in figure 18, where 40-49 year olds make up a higher proportion of new stage 3 diagnoses than all new HIV diagnoses (27 percent vs. 19 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 211; data on age at stage 3 diagnoses not shown in tables).

Figure 17: Age at HIV diagnosis for persons living with HIV infection in Out-State Michigan, January 2012

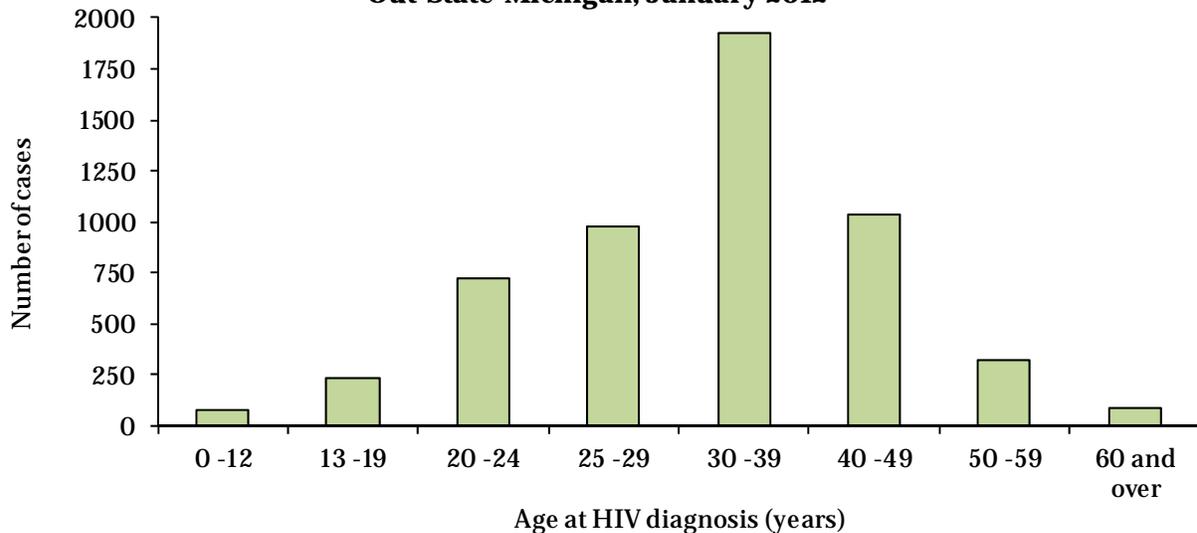
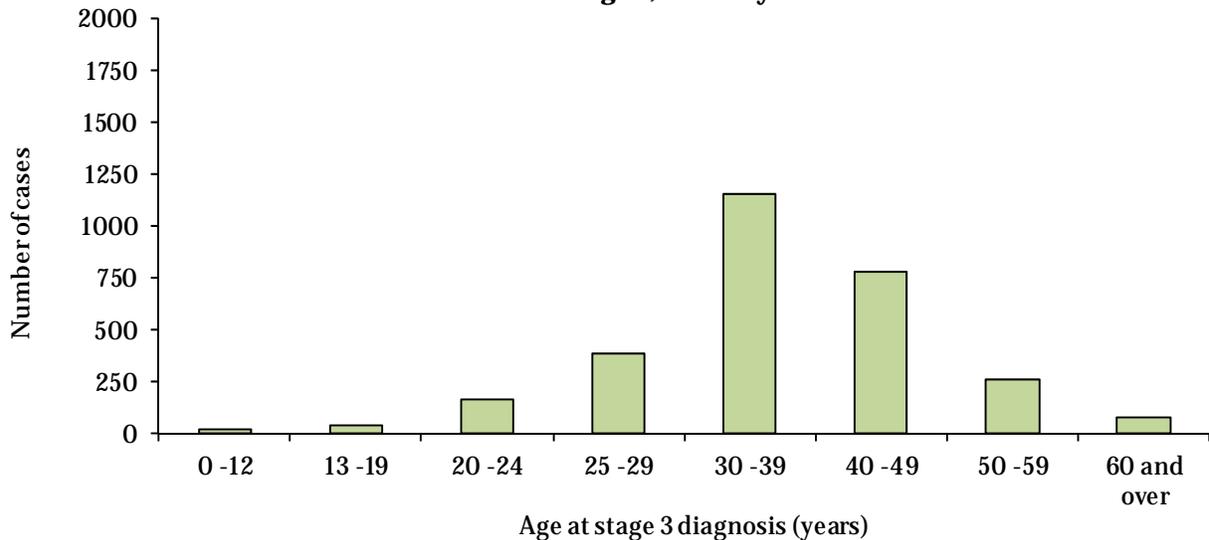


Figure 18: Age at stage 3 diagnosis for persons living with HIV infection in Out-State Michigan, January 2012

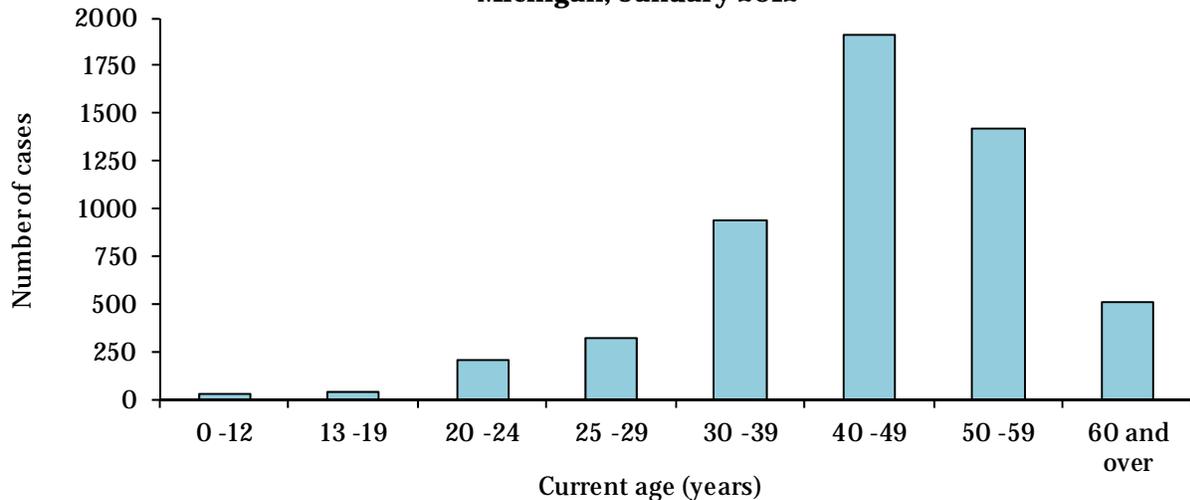


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Figure 19: Current age of persons living with HIV infection in Out-State Michigan, January 2012



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 19, which shows the current age of persons living with HIV in Out-State Michigan as of January 1, 2012. Those currently in their forties make up the largest proportion of persons living with HIV (35 percent). While persons who were 50 years and older at the time of HIV diagnosis represent only eight percent of newly diagnosed cases, they make up over one third (36 percent) of persons living with HIV when considering current age (data on current age not shown in tables).

Late diagnoses:

Of the 5,389 persons living with HIV infection in Out-State Michigan, 53 percent (2,877 cases) have progressed to stage 3 infection. Of these, 1,213 (42 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 (except for persons 0-12 years at diagnosis, 35 percent of whom had late diagnoses). Among persons 60 years and older at stage 3 diagnosis, 73 percent were diagnosed late in the course of their infection (table 3, page 211).

Conclusions:

The majority of all prevalent cases were 30-39 years old at the time of diagnosis, followed by those 40-49 years old at diagnosis (table 3). When considering current age, however, persons 40-49 years, followed by persons 50-59 years, make up the largest proportion of persons living with HIV infection. This aging HIV-positive population raises new issues surrounding prevention and care.