

2010 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Ranked Behavioral Group: MSM

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS)

Overview:

Men who have sex with men (MSM) are the number-one ranked behavioral group in Out-State Michigan. MSM remain the single largest behavioral group affected by this epidemic and account for over half of all reported infected persons (56 percent). MDCH estimates that there are approximately 3,510 MSM living with HIV disease in Out-State Michigan. This includes an estimated 340 HIV-infected men whose risk is a combination of having sex with other men and injecting drugs. See Table 3, page 5-39.

Race/Ethnicity:

Male-male sex is the primary mode of transmission for most males in Out-State Michigan. This is true for black, white and Hispanic men. In reviewing reported cases for MSM and MSM/IDU, white males account for 70 percent, black males comprise 22 percent and Hispanic males account for six percent of men in this combined category. See Table 5, page 5-42.

Age at HIV Diagnosis:

Persons in their 30s at HIV diagnosis make up the largest percentage of MSM cases living with HIV (39 percent), followed by those in their 20s (33 percent). MSM is the predominant mode of transmission for males aged 13 and up. See Table 7, page 5-44.

Concurrent Diagnoses:

Of the 5,063 persons living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan, 2,694 (53 percent) have progressed to AIDS. Of these, 1,136 (42 percent) had concurrent HIV and AIDS diagnoses. MSM make up 58 percent (N = 1,572) of persons living with AIDS, of which 41 percent (N = 639) had concurrent HIV and AIDS diagnoses. MSM are more likely than either IDU or heterosexuals to have been tested late in their infection. See Table 3, page 5-39.

Geographic Distribution:

Thirty-five percent of all HIV-infected MSM statewide reside in Out-State Michigan. Within high prevalence counties MSM comprise over half of reported cases (55 percent) while in the lower prevalence counties 60 percent of reported persons living with HIV/AIDS are MSM. These percentages include MSM who are also IDU. (Data not shown in Tables).

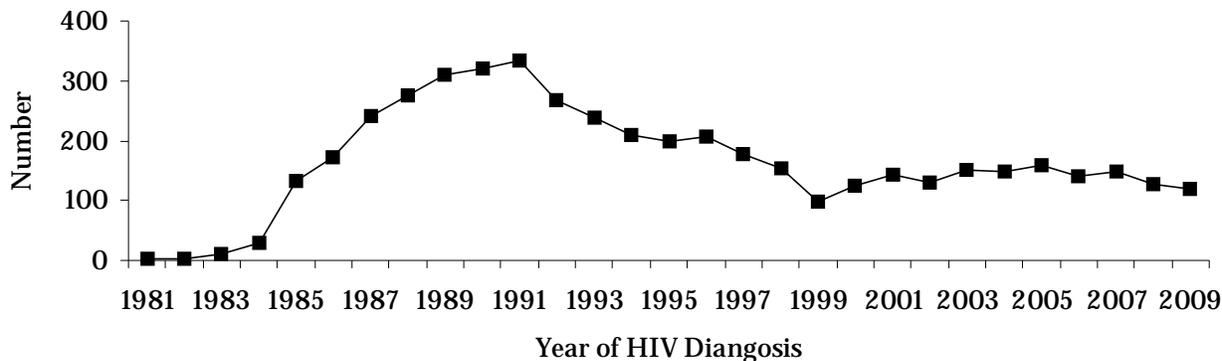
Conclusions:

Figure 8 shows that the number of reported HIV positive MSM cases in Out-State Michigan has been decreasing since the early 1990s, but recently increased 32 percent between 1999 and 2007 (from 98 to 149 cases) and has since decreased to 126 in 2009. These numbers are not adjusted for reporting delay and most recent years may be incomplete.

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Ranked Behavioral Group: Heterosexuals

Figure 8: Number of MSM HIV cases in Out-State Michigan, by year of HIV diagnosis (N = 2,843)



Ranked Behavioral Group: Heterosexuals

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS)

Overview:

Heterosexual transmission is the number-two ranked behavioral group in Out-State Michigan. Heterosexual sex accounts for 18 percent of reported infected persons. MDCH estimates that 1,130 persons living with HIV disease in Out-State Michigan were infected with HIV through heterosexual sex. Heterosexual transmission is comprised of High-Risk Heterosexuals (HRH) and females who are presumed to have heterosexual risk (PH-Fem). HRH are defined as HIV-infected persons whose heterosexual sex partners are known to be IDUs, behaviorally bisexual men, blood recipients known to be HIV +, and/or HIV+ individuals, and PH-Fem are defined as females whose only reported risk is heterosexual contact, and their male partner's risk and HIV status are unknown. Currently there are an estimated 840 infected persons who are classified as HRH and 280 who are PH-Fem. The proportions of heterosexual cases by sex (male or female) in HIV cases living in Out-State Michigan are similar to those living in the entire state. See Table 3, page 5-39.

Race/Ethnicity and Sex:

Among the 911 men and women living with HIV/AIDS and infected heterosexually, three-quarters (75 percent) are HRH and 25 percent are PH-Fem (Table 5, page 5-42). Of the 682 HRH, 24 percent reported their heterosexual partner as injecting drug users (82 percent women, 18 percent men), eight percent as behaviorally bisexual men (this applies to women only) and three percent as persons infected through blood products (76 percent women, 24 percent men). About two thirds (65 percent; 66 percent women, 34 percent men) reported their partner(s) as HIV-infected without reporting the partner (s) risk for contracting HIV. (Data not shown in Tables).

While women account for 21 percent of all reported HIV/AIDS cases in Out-State Michigan, they have consistently accounted for over three-quarters of heterosexually acquired infections -- currently 79 percent. Two-thirds of all black women were infected heterosexually (66 percent). Sixty-eight percent of white women, 72 percent of Hispanic women, and 71 percent of women of other or unknown race were infected through heterosexual sex. Black women and women of other or unknown race have higher proportions of PH-Fem than white or Hispanic women (black-27 percent, other/unk-31 percent, white-13 percent, Hispanic-15 percent). See Table 5, page 5-42.