

SUMMARY OF HIV/AIDS EPI DATA PRESENTED AT DATA DAY 1

Epidemiologists Use the HIV/AIDS Surveillance Registry to Track Trends in:

- AIDS – date of diagnosis, race, sex, risk, and limited information on residence at time of diagnosis (usually borough or United Hospital Fund (UHF) neighborhood)
- PLWA – current age, race, sex, risk, and limited information on residence at time of diagnosis (usually borough or UHF neighborhood)
- HIV - date of diagnosis (not time of infection) and reportable laboratory events (positive HIV Western blot antibody tests, detectable HIV VL or CD4+ counts < 500), race, sex, risk, age and limited information on residence at time of diagnosis (usually borough or UHF neighborhood)

Limitations of HIV Surveillance Data

- There are *no date of HIV diagnosis* data on persons diagnosed with HIV before 2000,
- For persons diagnosed before June 2000, the number of cases reported reflects people in care. Persons diagnosed before June 2000 who are not in care have not been reported.
- Thus, the HIV surveillance registry is biased in favor of persons in care and may not be representative of all persons diagnosed with HIV.
- HIV data exclude people who have never been tested for HIV.

Definitions

- HIV/AIDS: Persons diagnosed with an AIDS defining event within 90 days of their HIV diagnosis
- Incidence: No. of cases diagnosed during any period of time (usually a year)
- Incidence Rate: No. of cases diagnosed/100,000 population evaluated (for example if by race, per 100,000 Blacks, Hispanics, etc. in population) during a specific period of time (usually one year)
- Prevalence: No. of persons with a disease at a given point in time. Also referred to as persons living with AIDS, or persons known to be living with HIV.
- Case Rates: No. cases/100,000 of population during a given period of time (usually one year).
- Crude Mortality: No. deaths during a specific period of time (usually one year)
- Mortality Rates: No. deaths/100,000 population evaluated (usually one year).
- AIDS Case Mortality Rate: No. deaths /100,000 known PLWA (usually one year).

Results

New York City AIDS Trends

- Currently, the number of new cases diagnosed annually is not increasing or decreasing significantly. There are between 5,500 - 6,000 AIDS Cases diagnosed annually on average in New York City.
- AIDS mortality has decreased in all categories annually

Summary of HIV/AIDS Epi Data August 1st Data Day

- Prevalence of AIDS cases has increased annually in all categories except for IDUs, where the number of IDUs living with AIDS has been the same since 2000
- Among persons diagnosed with and living with AIDS, the proportion of women is increasing
- Among persons diagnosed with and living with AIDS, the proportion of persons age 50 and above is increasing

Lessons from HIV Reporting

- A large proportion of persons newly diagnosed with HIV infection have evidence of advanced infection at the time of diagnosis. Almost one third of them had an AIDS defining event within 90 days of their HIV diagnosis (HIV/AIDS).
- A larger proportion of persons with HIV, non-AIDS, are women than those diagnosed with concurrent HIV/AIDS.
- Persons diagnosed with HIV, non-AIDS, were younger at the time of diagnosis than those diagnosed with concurrent HIV/AIDS.