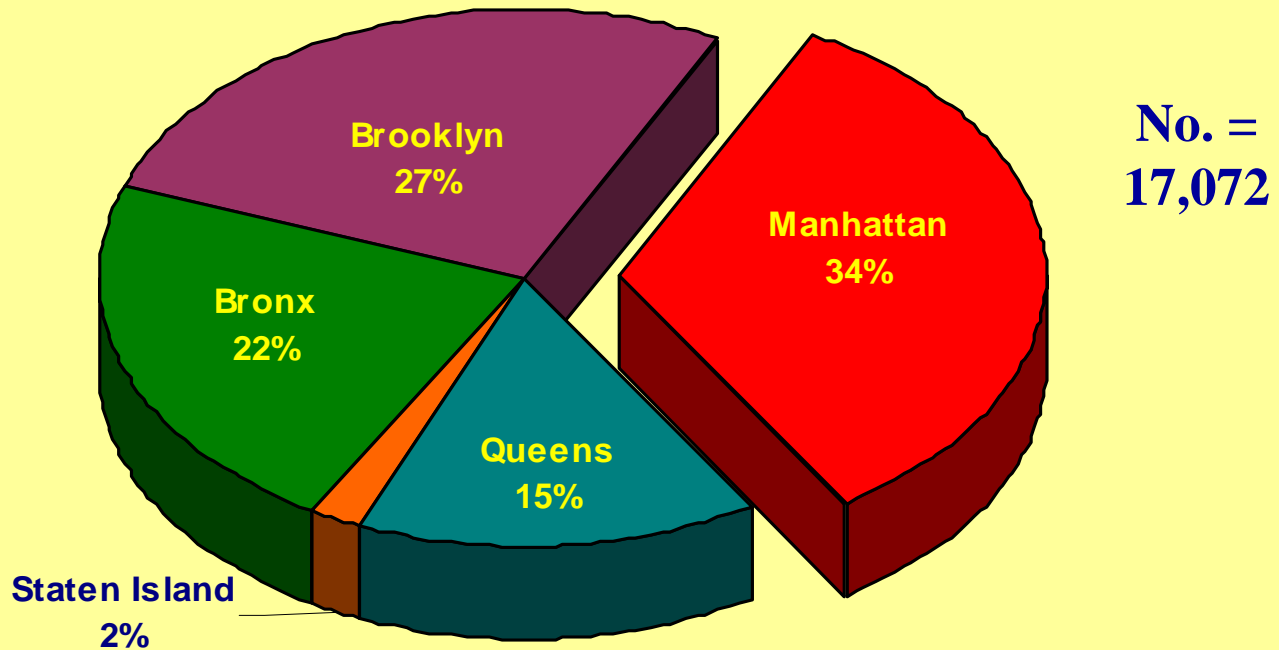


The Epidemiology of HIV & AIDS in Manhattan

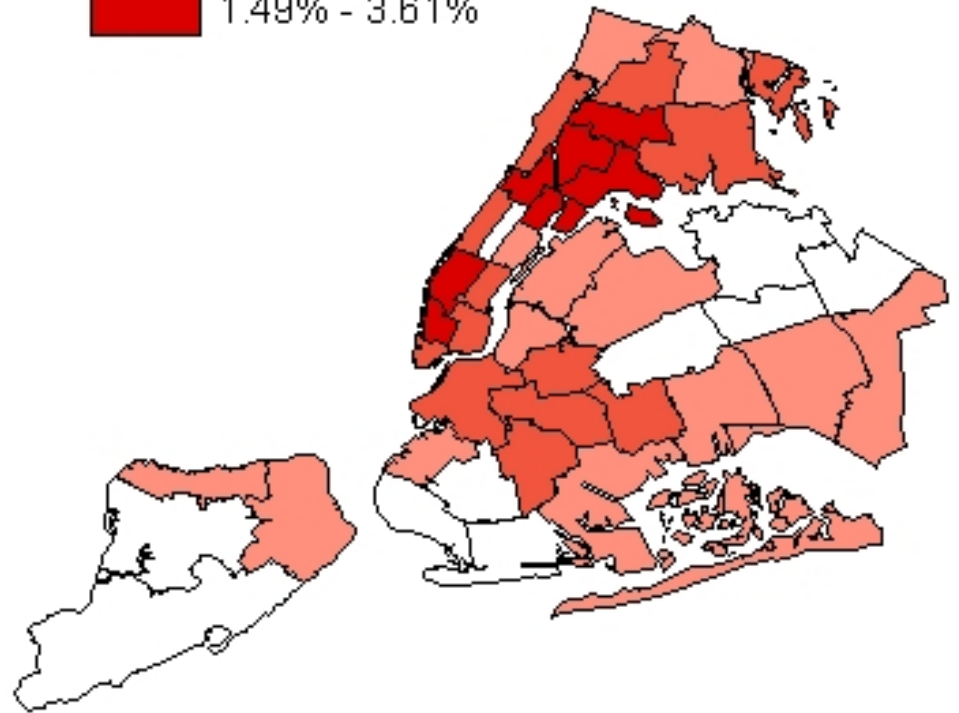
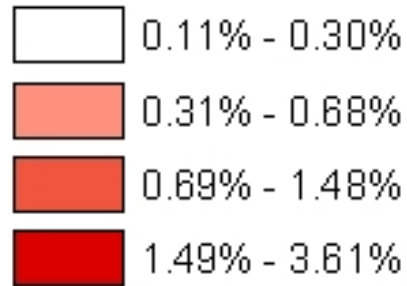
HIV Epidemiology Program

**New York City Department of
Health & Mental Hygiene**
(June 2004)

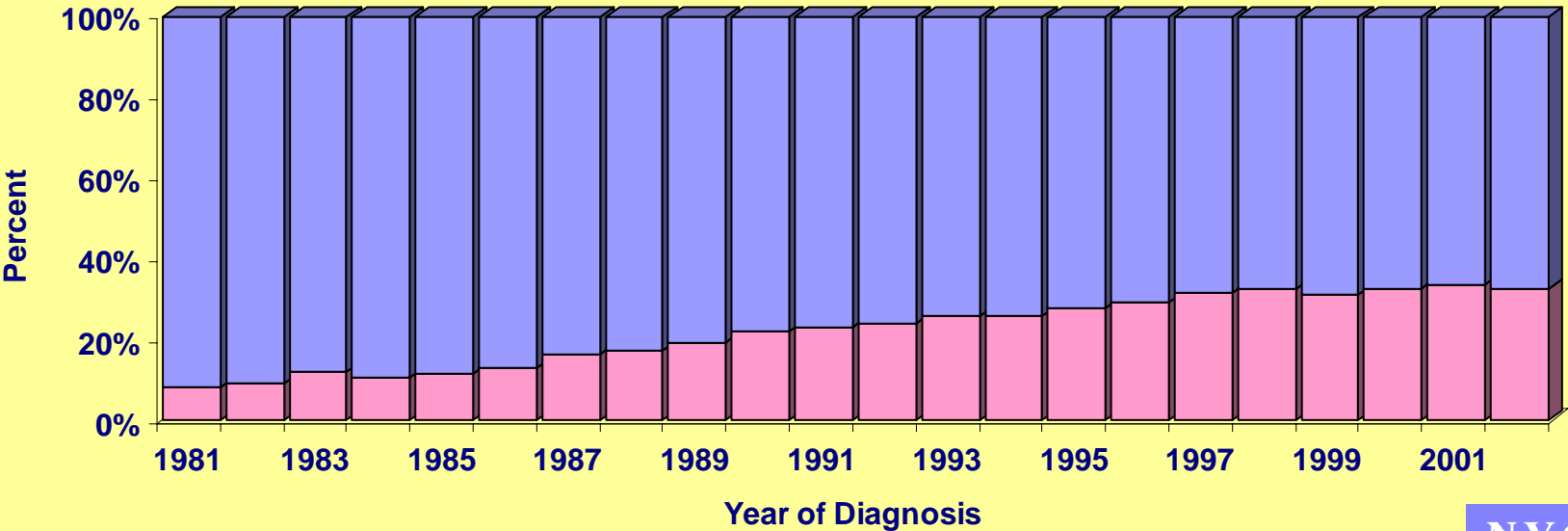
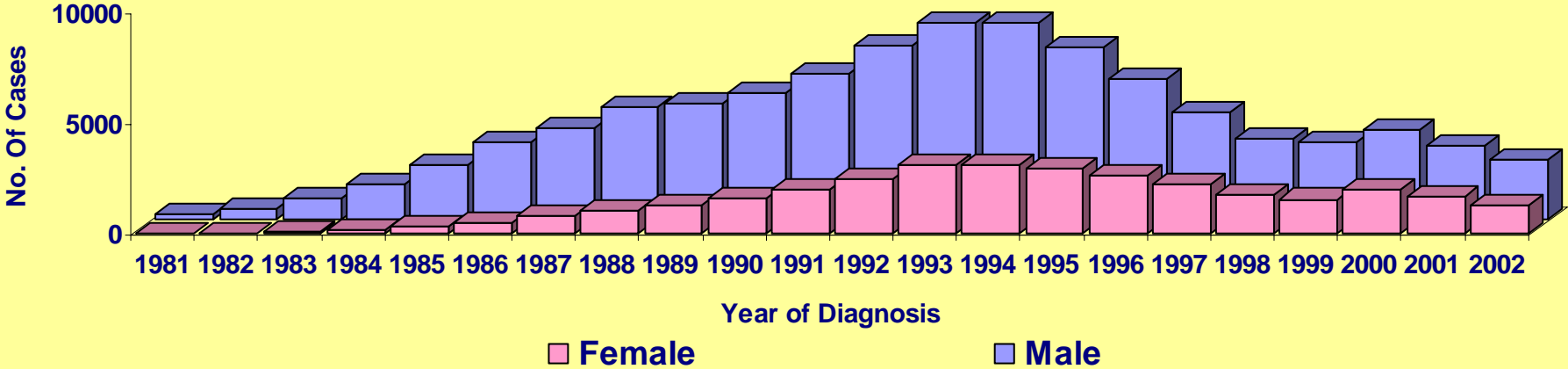
Distribution of 50,884 Persons Living with AIDS in NYC by Borough



**Rates of
Persons
KNOWN to
be Living
with HIV &
AIDS in
NYC**

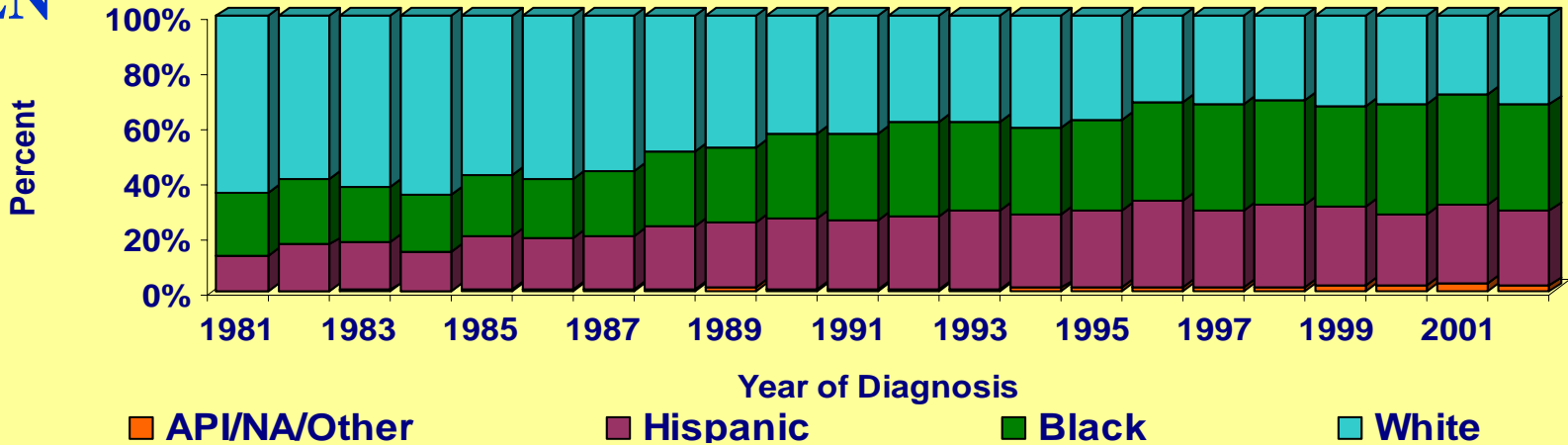


Trends in AIDS Cases in Manhattan by Gender & Year of Diagnosis

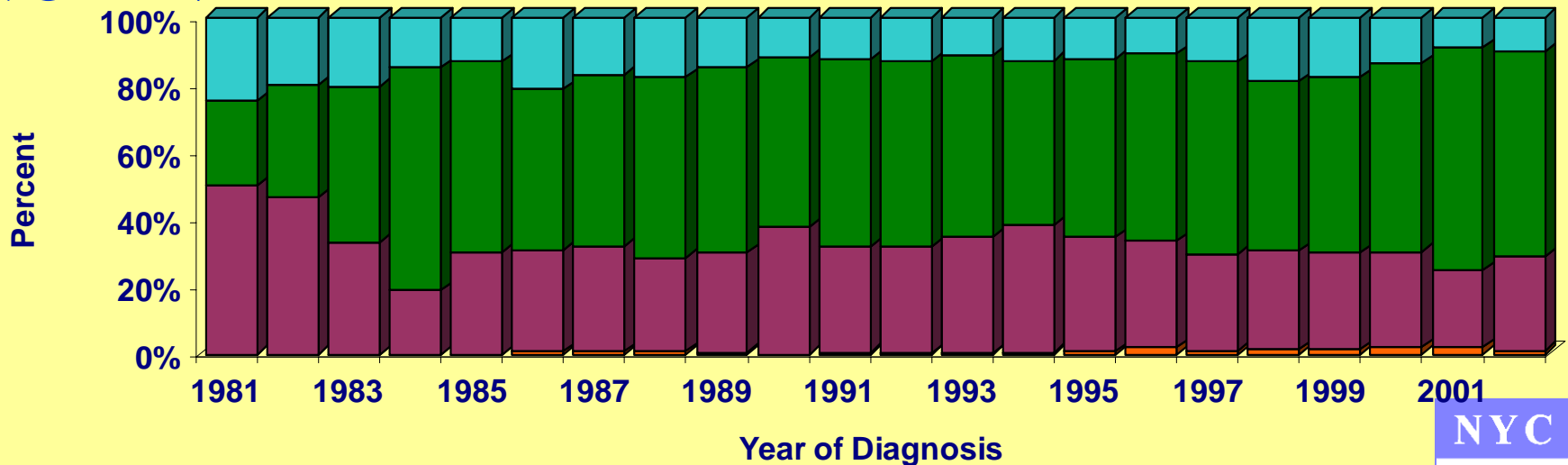


Trends in AIDS Cases in Manhattan by Race/Ethnicity

MEN

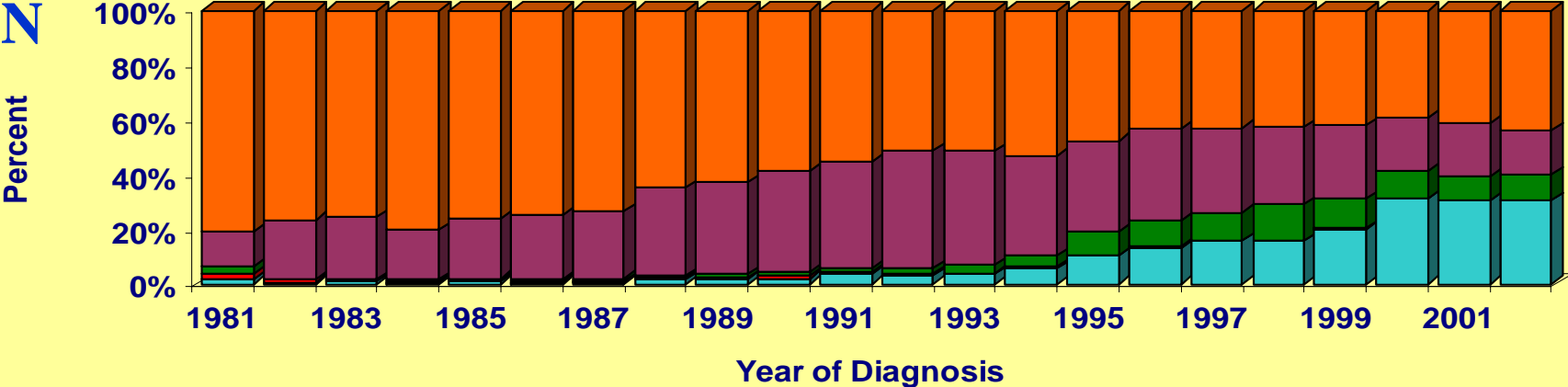


WOMEN

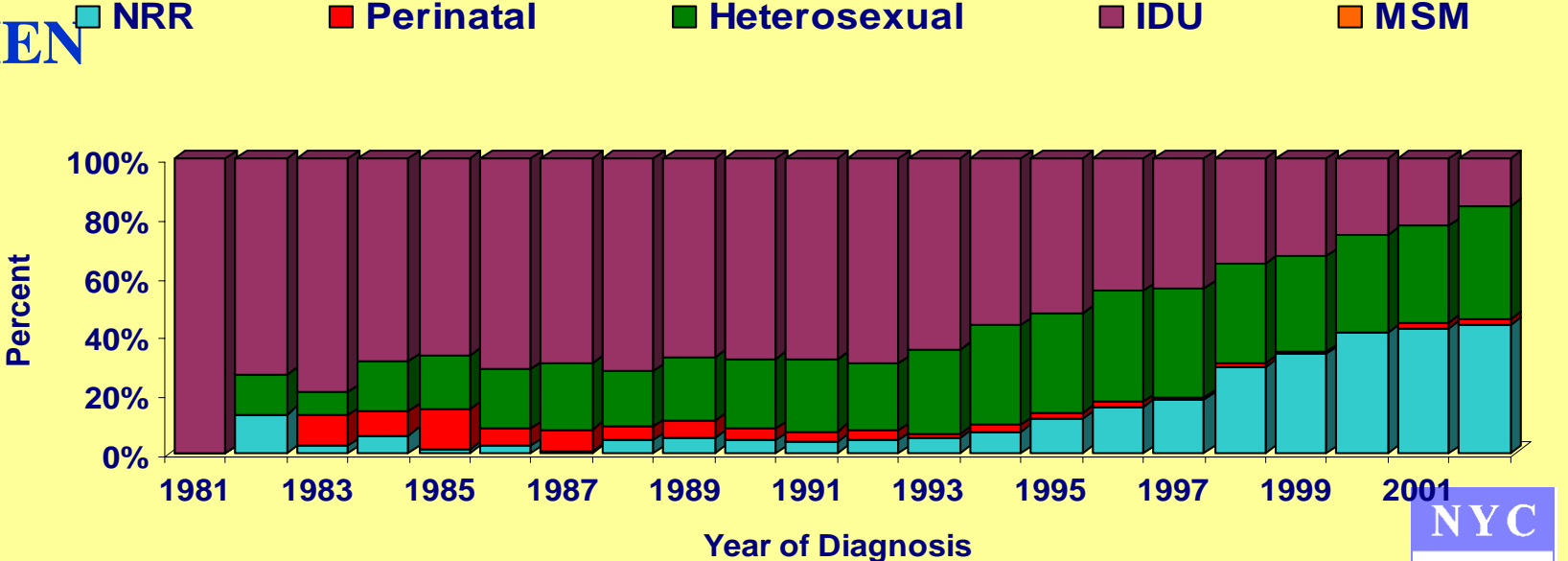


Trends in AIDS Cases in Manhattan by Transmission Risk & Year of Diagnosis

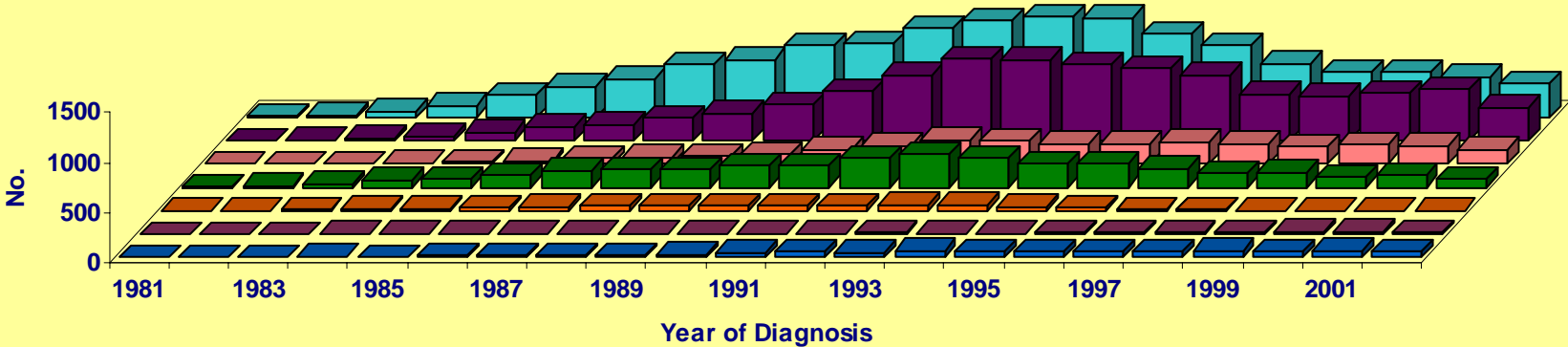
MEN



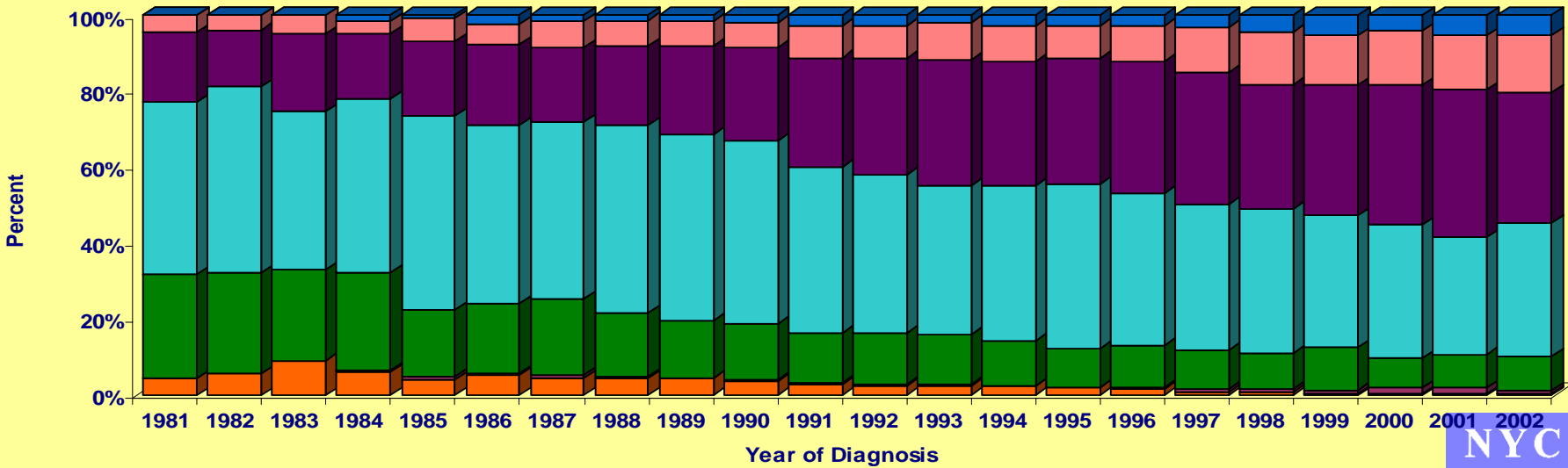
WOMEN



Trends in AIDS Cases in Manhattan by Age Group & Year of Diagnosis



■ 60+
 ■ 13-19
 ■ 0-12
 ■ 20-29
 ■ 50-59
 ■ 40-49
 ■ 30-39



The NYS HIV Reporting Law

- HIV has been reportable in New York State since June, 2000.
- Both laboratories and healthcare providers have to report all persons with
 - New HIV diagnosis : positive HIV antibody test and Provider Report Form
 - HIV illness: detectable HIV viral load, or HIV related CD4+ lymphocyte count between 200-499/ μ l.
 - New AIDS Diagnosis : CDC defined AIDS
- Not everyone with HIV is reportable.

Who Is **Not** Reportable Under NYS Regulations and Law

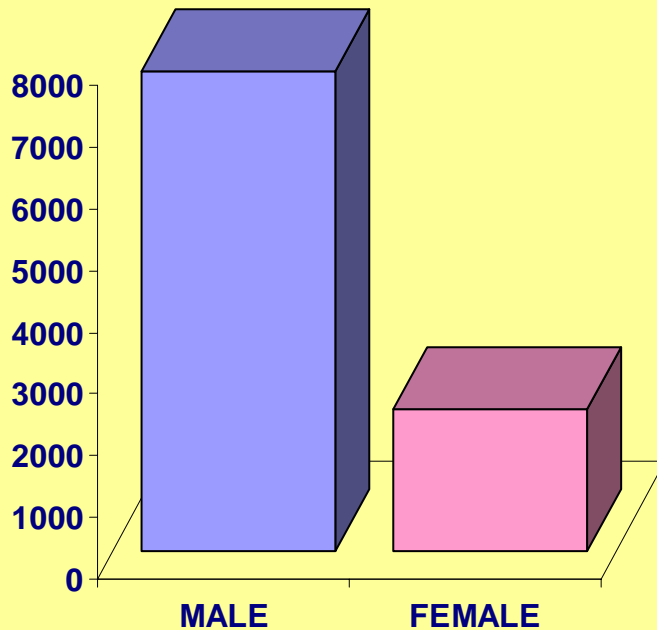
- Persons diagnosed with HIV prior to June 2000 in care but without HIV illness or AIDS.
- Persons diagnosed with HIV prior to June 2000, but not in care.
- Persons diagnosed anonymously and not in care
- Persons with HIV who have not been diagnosed, don't know their status and are not in care.

What Does This Mean?

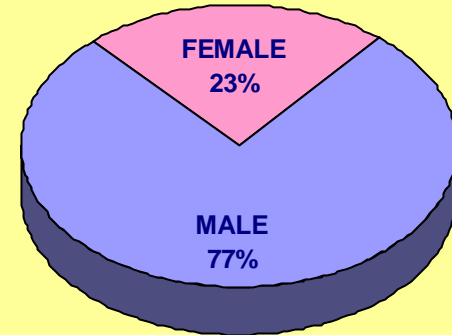
- HIV data, while possibly reflecting earlier infection, are **incomplete and not population based.**
- HIV data are also biased against persons not in care or undiagnosed.
- Perhaps useful for healthcare planning for those already in care.
- Flawed for understanding those not in care and the HIV infected population as a whole.

Persons KNOWN to be Living with HIV in Manhattan by Gender

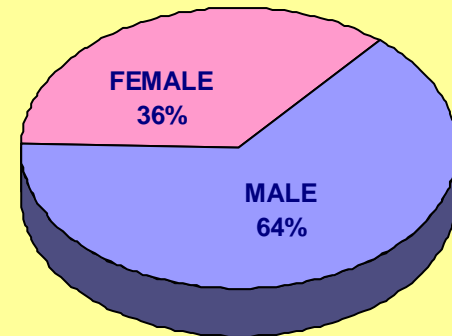
Persons KNOWN to be Living with HIV in ManHattan



Manhattan
No. = 10,077

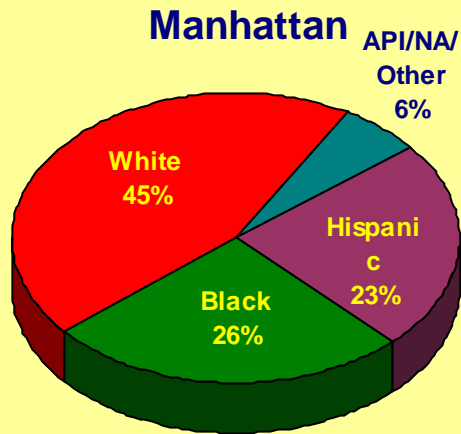


NYC
No. = 27,386



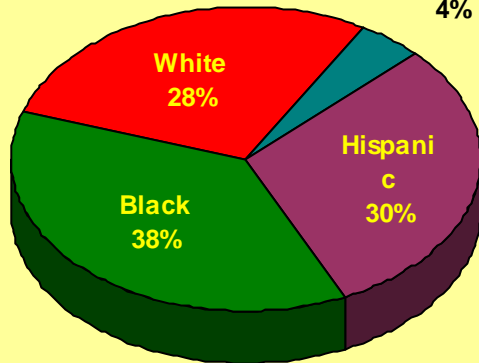
Distribution of Race/Ethnicity among Persons KNOWN to be Living with HIV in Manhattan vs. NYC

MALES

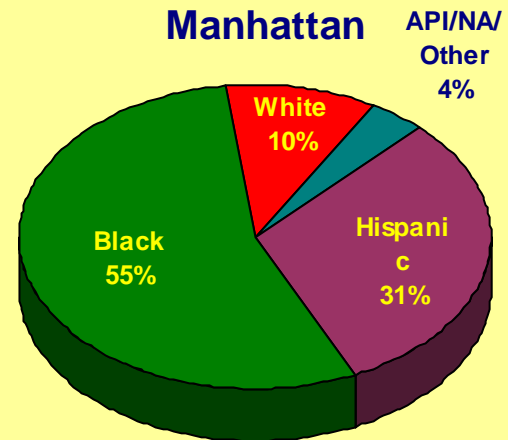


NYC

API/NA/Other 4%

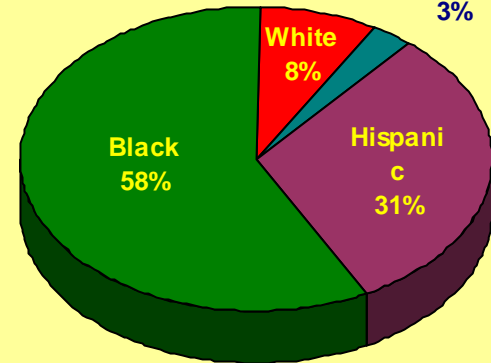


FEMALES



NYC

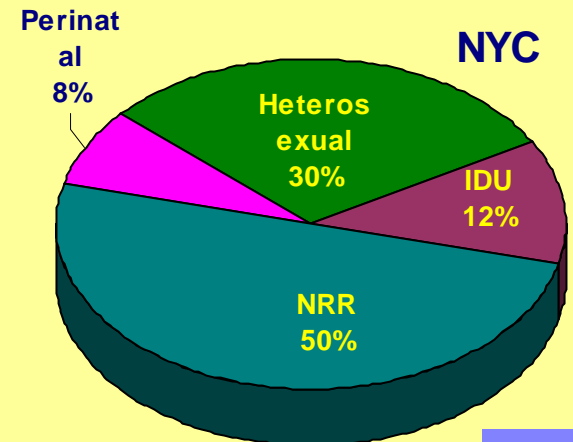
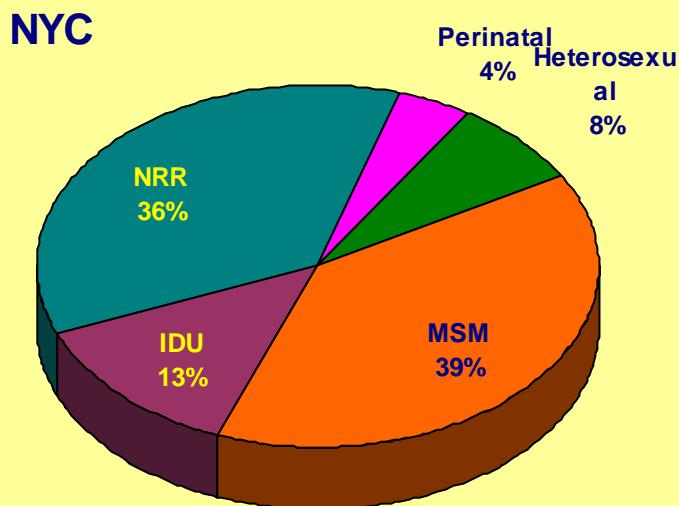
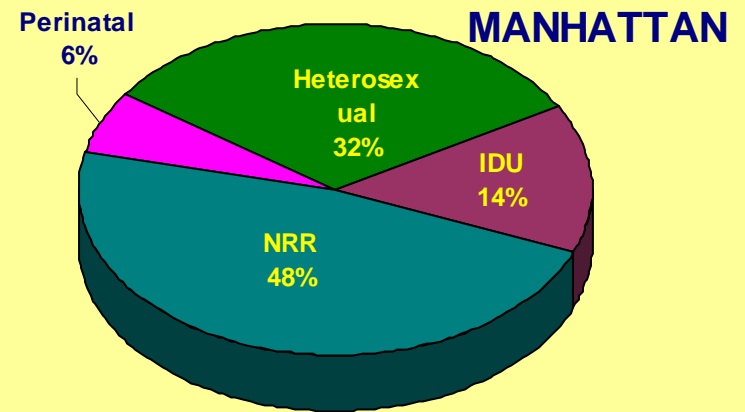
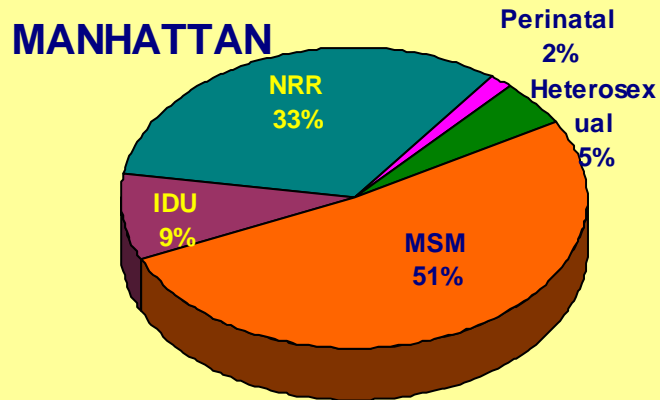
API/NA/Other 3%



Distribution of Risk among Persons KNOWN to be Living with HIV in Manhattan vs. NYC

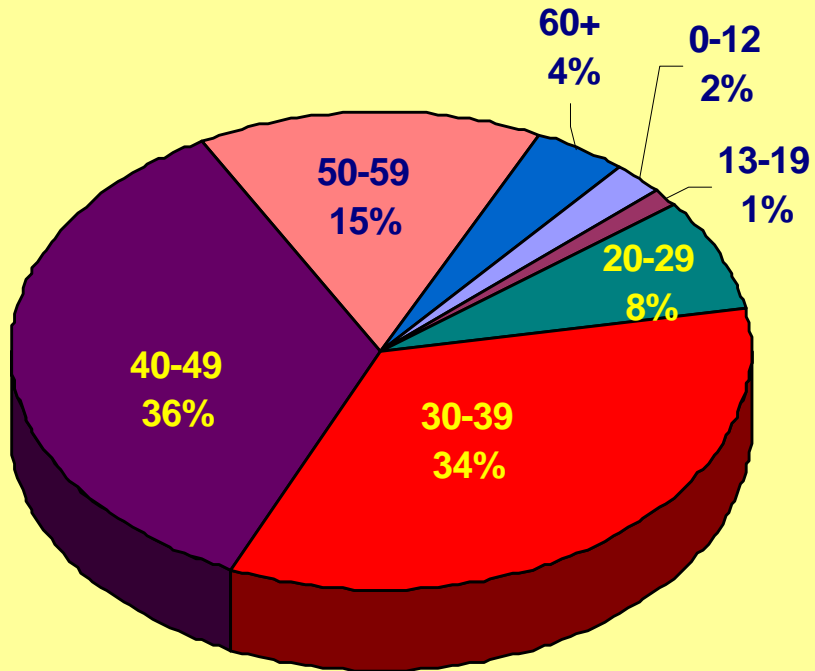
MALES

FEMALES

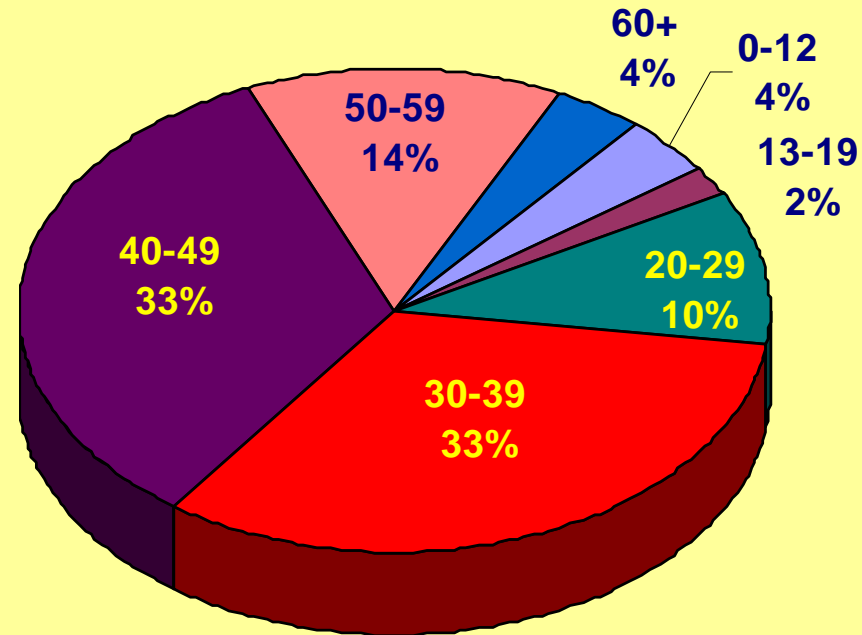


Distribution of Age Group among Persons KNOWN to be Living with HIV Manhattan vs. NYC

Manhattan



NYC



Summary 1

- **Manhattan accounts for 34% of persons living with AIDS by borough and is one of the most heavily impacted boroughs.**
- **The proportion of women diagnosed with AIDS in Manhattan is increasing.**
- **Although initially AIDS cases were predominately white men, by the end of the first decade, they was widely distributed among men of all race/ethnicities.**

Summary 2

- **A larger proportion of persons diagnosed with AIDS in Manhattan have MSM risk compared with NYC as a whole.**
- **Persons from Manhattan are being diagnosed with AIDS at an older age in recent years.**

Summary 3

- A larger proportion of men known to be living with HIV in Manhattan were white and a smaller proportion were black and Hispanic compared with NYC as a whole.
- Among those with known risk, among men a larger proportion of men from Manhattan are MSM compared to NYC as a whole.
- There is essentially no difference in the distribution of age group for persons known to be living with HIV in Manhattan compared with NYC as a whole