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Publication schedule: This report reflects events occurring through June 30, 2005, and reported by March 31, 2006, unless otherwise stated. It represents diagnoses made through nine months prior to the publication date because case reporting is 85% complete by that time. Because cases continue to be reported for many months, the final numbers can be expected to be higher.

Special announcement: The HIV Epidemiology Program Report will now be published semiannually rather than quarterly. Due to this new reporting format, we will begin a new numbering scheme with this issue (Vol.1, No. 1).

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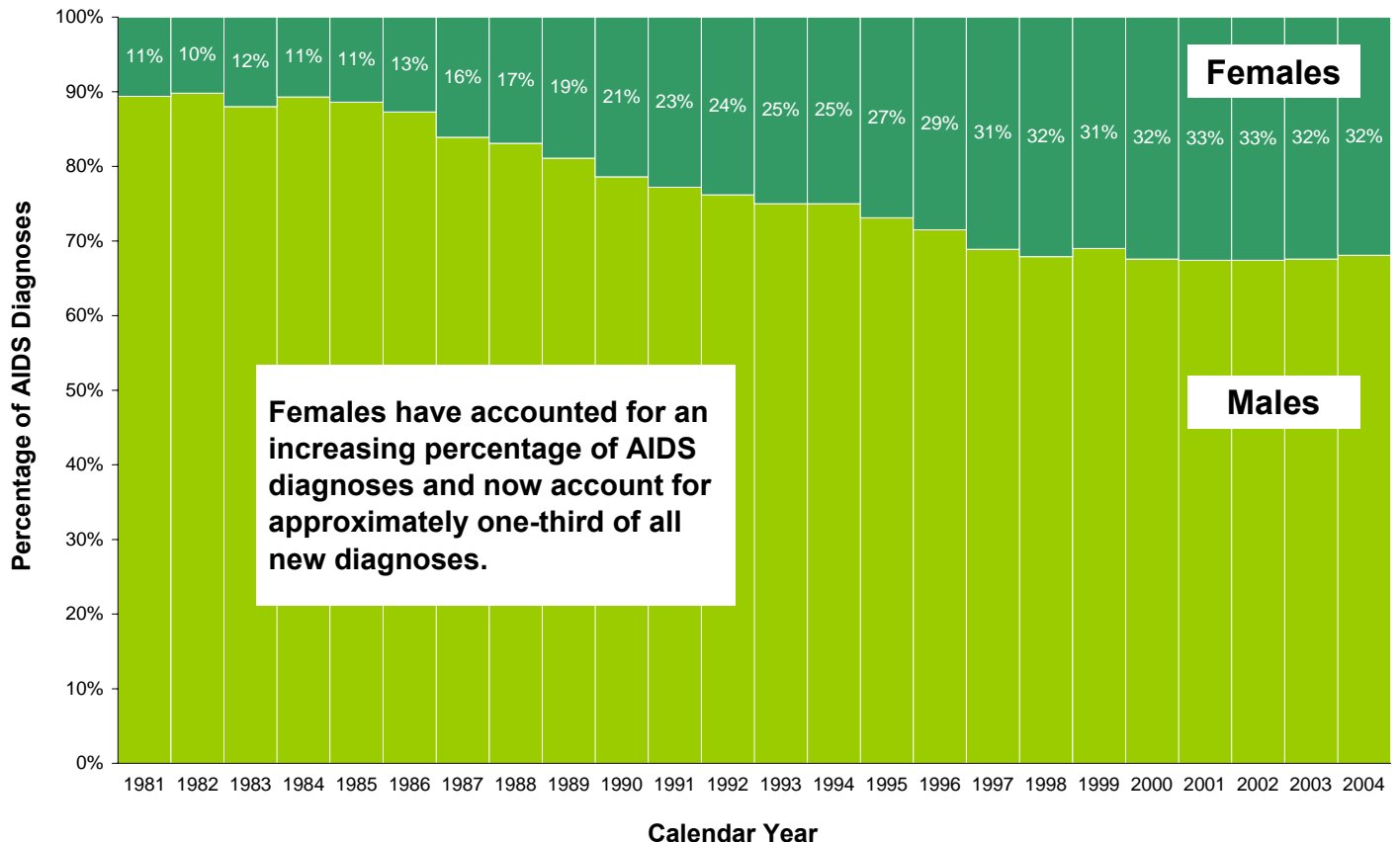
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HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE FIRST HALF OF 2005

- ❑ **Total Diagnoses and Deaths:** The total number of HIV (non-AIDS) diagnoses was essentially stable between the first half of 2004 and the first half of 2005. Slight declines in diagnoses of concurrent HIV/AIDS, AIDS and deaths were observed.
- ❑ **Sex:** In the first half of 2005, the number and proportion of new HIV (non-AIDS) diagnoses in men grew for the first time since 2001.
- ❑ **Race/Ethnicity:** Between the first half of 2004 and the first half of 2005, new diagnoses of HIV (non-AIDS) increased in blacks (**673 to 691**) and Asians (**25 to 36**). The proportion of new diagnoses in blacks rose from **51% to 53%**, reflecting an increase in diagnoses among black men and a decrease among black women. The number and proportion of new diagnoses of concurrent HIV/AIDS and AIDS declined or remained stable in all racial groups.
- ❑ **Transmission Risk:** The number of new HIV diagnoses in men who have sex with men (MSM) increased from **479** in the first half of 2004 to **507** in the first half of 2005, and the proportion of new HIV (non-AIDS) diagnoses attributed to MSM rose for the 5th consecutive year, from **26%** of all new HIV diagnoses in 2001 to **39%** in the first half of 2005 (**54%** of new diagnoses in men and **68%** in men with known risk factor). The number and proportion of new diagnoses attributed to injection drug users (IDU) continues to decline.

Distribution of AIDS Diagnoses by Sex, New York City 1981 – 2004



Reported HIV/AIDS diagnoses and deaths occurring January 1, 2005 through June 30, 2005, and reported persons living with HIV/AIDS as of June 30, 2005¹, New York City

	HIV diagnoses 1/1/2005–6/30/2005 ¹						AIDS diagnoses 1/1/2005–6/30/2005 ³		PLWHA as of 6/30/2005		Deaths 1/1/2005–6/30/2005	
	Total		Without AIDS		Concurrent with AIDS diagnosis ²		N	%	N	%	N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%						
Total	1,801	100.0	1,301	72.2	500	27.8	2,005	100.0	96,829	100.0	973	100.0
Sex												
Male	1,304	72.4	935	71.9	369	73.8	1,372	68.4	67,340	69.5	651	66.9
Female	497	27.6	366	28.1	131	26.2	633	31.6	29,305	30.3	322	33.1
Unknown	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	184	0.2	0	0.0
Race/Ethnicity												
Black	962	53.4	691	53.1	271	54.2	1,046	52.2	43,030	44.4	536	55.1
Hispanic	507	28.2	352	27.1	155	31.0	612	30.5	30,737	31.7	297	30.5
White	272	15.1	216	16.6	56	11.2	306	15.3	20,698	21.4	133	13.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	52	2.9	36	2.8	16	3.2	25	1.2	1,133	1.2	*	*
Native American	*	*	*	*	0	0.0	*	*	81	0.1	0	0.0
Other/unknown	6	0.3	*	*	*	*	12	0.6	1,150	1.2	*	*
Age group (years)⁴												
0-12	7	0.4	7	0.5	0	0.0	*	*	1,034	1.1	*	*
13-19	62	3.4	55	4.2	7	1.4	21	1.0	1,483	1.5	*	*
20-29	397	22.0	332	25.5	65	13.0	227	11.3	5,611	5.8	23	2.4
30-39	543	30.1	398	30.6	145	29.0	549	27.4	21,047	21.7	137	14.1
40-49	486	27.0	326	25.1	160	32.0	725	36.2	38,336	39.6	356	36.6
50-59	225	12.5	140	10.8	85	17.0	360	18.0	22,162	22.9	338	34.7
60+	81	4.5	43	3.3	38	7.6	122	6.1	7,156	7.4	114	11.7
Borough of residence												
Manhattan	511	28.4	378	29.1	133	26.6	583	29.1	29,952	30.9	260	26.7
Brooklyn	507	28.2	357	27.4	150	30.0	557	27.8	23,888	24.7	285	29.3
Bronx	422	23.4	280	21.5	142	28.4	492	24.5	21,060	21.7	241	24.8
Queens	265	14.7	206	15.8	59	11.8	257	12.8	13,061	13.5	120	12.3
Staten Island	30	1.7	26	2.0	*	*	27	1.3	1,726	1.8	22	2.3
Unknown/outside NYC	66	3.7	54	4.2	12	2.4	89	4.4	7,142	7.4	45	4.6
Transmission risk												
Men who have sex with men	657	36.5	507	39.0	150	30.0	567	28.3	27,574	28.5	121	12.4
Injection drug use history	127	7.1	90	6.9	37	7.4	307	15.3	22,336	23.1	405	41.6
Heterosexual ⁵	438	24.3	290	22.3	148	29.6	468	23.3	17,345	17.9	158	16.2
Perinatal	7	0.4	7	0.5	0	0.0	*	*	2,458	2.5	9	0.9
Other	*	*	0	0.0	*	*	6	0.3	469	0.5	*	*
Unknown/under investigation ⁶	571	31.7	407	31.3	164	32.8	653	32.6	26,647	27.5	275	28.3
Clinical status as of 6/30/2005												
HIV (non-AIDS)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	34,398	35.5	91	9.4
AIDS	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	62,431	64.5	882	90.6

PLWHA=Persons living with HIV/AIDS. Cells representing 1-5 person(s) are marked with an asterisk (*).

¹ For events reported by March 31, 2006.

² HIV diagnosed concurrently with AIDS (within 31 days of HIV diagnosis).

³ AIDS was diagnosed in 2005 and includes concurrent HIV/AIDS diagnosis.

⁴ For HIV and AIDS diagnoses, age at diagnosis; for PLWHA, age as of June 30, 2005; and for deaths, age at death.

⁵ Includes persons with CDC-defined heterosexual risk and persons with probable heterosexual transmission. CDC heterosexual risk is defined as heterosexual sex with an HIV-infected person of the opposite sex, an injection drug user, a bisexual male or a person with hemophilia/coagulation disorder. Probable heterosexual transmission is defined as a history of a) heterosexual prostitution, b) sex with a prostitute of the opposite sex, c) multiple sex partners of the opposite sex, d) sexually transmitted disease, e) crack/cocaine use or f) immigration from a country where heterosexual transmission of HIV predominates.

⁶ Includes individuals with no risk information reported by the provider and for whom an expanded investigation has not been completed.

Which HIV-related events are reportable in New York State, and who is required to report?

In 1998, New York State expanded AIDS case reporting to include HIV (Chapter 163 of the Laws of 1998, PHL Article 21). The law took effect on **June 1, 2000** and was amended on **June 1, 2005**. All diagnostic and clinical providers (doctors, nurses, physician assistants, and all others diagnosing HIV or providing care to HIV-infected persons) and laboratories are required by law to report the following events:

Events reportable by providers on the required New York State Provider Report Form (PRF)

- Diagnoses of HIV infection
- Diagnoses of HIV illness in a previously unreported individual (i.e., HIV illness not meeting the AIDS case definition)
- Diagnoses of AIDS-defining conditions

Events reportable by laboratories

- All positive Western blot test results
- All viral load test results (detectable and undetectable)
- All CD4 test results
- All viral nucleotide sequence results

For assistance in reporting a case of HIV/AIDS, to receive Provider Report Forms, or to obtain more information, please call (212) 442-3388



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New York State law also requires that PRFs contain names of sexual or needle-sharing partners of the infected person known to medical providers or those whom the infected person wishes to have notified of their possible exposures. Providers can utilize and/or refer HIV-infected persons to the NYC DOHMH Contact Notification Assistance Program (CNAP) at **(212) 693-1419** for assistance in carrying out partner notification.

For more information about the New York State HIV reporting and partner notification law and CNAP, visit:

www.health.state.ny.us/nysdoh/hiv aids/hivpartner/intro.htm

Reported HIV/AIDS diagnoses and deaths occurring January 1, 2005 through June 30, 2005, and reported persons living with HIV/AIDS as of June 30, 2005¹, by sex, New York City

	HIV diagnoses 1/1/2005–6/30/2005 ¹						AIDS diagnoses 1/1/2005–6/30/2005 ³		PLWHA as of 6/30/2005		Deaths 1/1/2005–6/30/2005	
	Total		Without AIDS		Concurrent with AIDS diagnosis ²		N	%	N	%	N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%						
Total (Male and Female)	1,801	100.0	1,301	72.2	500	27.8	2,005	100.0	96,645	100.0	973	100.0
Male	1,304	100.0	935	71.7	369	28.3	1,372	100.0	67,340	100.0	651	100.0
Race/Ethnicity												
Black	611	46.9	430	46.0	181	49.1	639	46.6	26,151	38.8	323	49.6
Hispanic	387	29.7	271	29.0	116	31.4	435	31.7	21,493	31.9	219	33.6
White	254	19.5	198	21.2	56	15.2	267	19.5	18,010	26.7	102	15.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	47	3.6	32	3.4	15	4.1	20	1.5	908	1.3	*	*
Native American	*	*	*	*	0	0.0	*	*	57	0.1	0	0.0
Other/unknown	*	*	*	*	*	*	9	0.7	721	1.1	*	*
Age group (years)⁴												
0-12	*	*	*	*	0	0.0	0	0.0	482	0.7	0	0.0
13-19	42	3.2	37	4.0	*	*	15	1.1	766	1.1	*	*
20-29	290	22.2	238	25.5	52	14.1	163	11.9	3,412	5.1	14	2.2
30-39	421	32.3	305	32.6	116	31.4	365	26.6	13,942	20.7	82	12.6
40-49	350	26.8	235	25.1	115	31.2	498	36.3	26,721	39.7	230	35.3
50-59	149	11.4	93	9.9	56	15.2	250	18.2	16,534	24.6	238	36.6
60+	50	3.8	25	2.7	25	6.8	81	5.9	5,483	8.1	86	13.2
Borough of residence												
Manhattan	406	31.1	301	32.2	105	28.5	450	32.8	23,956	35.6	189	29.0
Brooklyn	331	25.4	225	24.1	106	28.7	355	25.9	14,728	21.9	173	26.6
Bronx	280	21.5	186	19.9	94	25.5	297	21.6	12,549	18.6	155	23.8
Queens	211	16.2	163	17.4	48	13.0	181	13.2	9,095	13.5	80	12.3
Staten Island	22	1.7	18	1.9	*	*	17	1.2	1,070	1.6	17	2.6
Unknown/outside NYC	54	4.1	42	4.5	12	3.3	72	5.2	5,942	8.8	37	5.7
Transmission risk												
Men who have sex with men	657	50.4	507	54.2	150	40.7	567	41.3	27,574	40.9	121	18.6
Injection drug use history	94	7.2	63	6.7	31	8.4	229	16.7	15,948	23.7	288	44.2
Heterosexual ⁵	214	16.4	128	13.7	86	23.3	213	15.5	6,579	9.8	61	9.4
Perinatal	*	*	*	*	0	0.0	*	*	1,199	1.8	*	*
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	*	*	244	0.4	*	*
Unknown/under investigation ⁶	337	25.8	235	25.1	102	27.6	359	26.2	15,796	23.5	175	26.9
Clinical status as of 6/30/2005												
HIV (non-AIDS)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	22,796	33.9	66	10.1
AIDS	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	44,544	66.1	585	89.9
Female	497	100.0	366	73.6	131	26.4	633	100.0	29,305	100.0	322	100.0
Race/Ethnicity												
Black	351	70.6	261	71.3	90	68.7	407	64.3	16,879	57.6	213	66.1
Hispanic	120	24.1	81	22.1	39	29.8	177	28.0	9,244	31.5	78	24.2
White	18	3.6	18	4.9	0	0.0	39	6.2	2,688	9.2	31	9.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	225	0.8	0	0.0
Native American	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	*	*	24	0.1	0	0.0
Other/unknown	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	245	0.8	0	0.0
Age group (years)⁴												
0-12	*	*	*	*	0	0.0	*	*	552	1.9	*	*
13-19	20	4.0	18	4.9	*	*	6	0.9	717	2.4	*	*
20-29	107	21.5	94	25.7	13	9.9	64	10.1	2,194	7.5	9	2.8
30-39	122	24.5	93	25.4	29	22.1	184	29.1	7,070	24.1	55	17.1
40-49	136	27.4	91	24.9	45	34.4	227	35.9	11,529	39.3	126	39.1
50-59	76	15.3	47	12.8	29	22.1	110	17.4	5,583	19.1	100	31.1
60+	31	6.2	18	4.9	13	9.9	41	6.5	1,660	5.7	28	8.7
Borough of residence												
Manhattan	105	21.1	77	21.0	28	21.4	133	21.0	5,992	20.4	71	22.0
Brooklyn	176	35.4	132	36.1	44	33.6	202	31.9	8,981	30.6	112	34.8
Bronx	142	28.6	94	25.7	48	36.6	195	30.8	8,510	29.0	86	26.7
Queens	54	10.9	43	11.7	11	8.4	76	12.0	3,966	13.5	40	12.4
Staten Island	8	1.6	8	2.2	0	0.0	10	1.6	656	2.2	*	*
Unknown/outside NYC	12	2.4	12	3.3	0	0.0	17	2.7	1,200	4.1	8	2.5
Transmission risk												
Injection drug use history	33	6.6	27	7.4	6	4.6	78	12.3	6,388	21.8	117	36.3
Heterosexual ⁵	224	45.1	162	44.3	62	47.3	255	40.3	10,766	36.7	97	30.1
Perinatal	*	*	*	*	0	0.0	*	*	1,259	4.3	6	1.9
Other	*	*	0	0.0	*	*	*	*	225	0.8	*	*
Unknown/under investigation ⁶	234	47.1	172	47.0	62	47.3	294	46.4	10,667	36.4	100	31.1
Clinical status as of 6/30/2005												
HIV (non-AIDS)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	11,418	39.0	25	7.8
AIDS	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	17,887	61.0	297	92.2

PLWHA=Persons living with HIV/AIDS. Cells representing 1-5 person(s) are marked with an asterisk (*).

¹ For events reported by March 31, 2006.

² HIV diagnosed concurrently with AIDS (within 31 days of HIV diagnosis).

³ AIDS was diagnosed in 2005 and includes concurrent HIV/AIDS diagnosis.

⁴ For HIV and AIDS diagnoses, age at diagnosis; for PLWHA, age as of June 30, 2005; and for deaths, age at death.

⁵ Includes persons with CDC-defined heterosexual risk and persons with probable heterosexual transmission. CDC heterosexual risk is defined as heterosexual sex with an HIV-infected person of the opposite sex, an injection drug user, a bisexual male or a person with hemophilia/coagulation disorder. Probable heterosexual transmission is defined as a history of a) heterosexual prostitution, b) sex with a prostitute of the opposite sex, c) multiple sex partners of the opposite sex, d) sexually transmitted disease, e) crack/cocaine use or f) immigration from a country where heterosexual transmission of HIV predominates.

⁶ Includes individuals with no risk information reported by the provider and for whom an expanded investigation has not been completed.

Assessing HIV-Related Population Health Using Surveillance Indicators

Rates of late HIV/AIDS diagnoses, delayed initiation of care, and HIV-related mortality in New York City, 2004¹

	HIV Diagnoses	Late HIV Diagnoses	Delayed Initiation of Care	HIV-Related Mortality
	Number of new HIV diagnoses ²	% concurrent HIV/AIDS ³	% not in care within three months ⁴	Age-adjusted HIV-related death rate per 1,000 PWHA ⁵
Total	3,653	28.4	37.1	15.2
Neighborhood				
DPHO areas ⁶	1,275	29.0	40.6	22.6
Non-DPHO areas	2,378	28.1	35.2	12.0
Sex				
Male	2,502	28.9	35.1	13.9
Female	1,151	27.4	41.4	18.4
Race/Ethnicity				
Black	1,955	29.5	41.6	19.2
Hispanic	1,046	29.4	34.8	15.4
White	542	22.9	25.2	7.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	82	29.3	41.4	6.3
Age group (years)				
0-12	20	20.2	12.5	1.8
13-19	111	5.4	43.8	6.4
20-29	762	17.2	36.1	4.8
30-39	1,172	25.8	35.9	12.0
40-49	1,046	35.3	38.6	15.5
50-59	408	40.7	39.7	20.3
60+	134	44.8	32.4	19.6
Borough of residence				
Manhattan	961	22.8	31.9	12.1
Brooklyn	990	31.2	37.9	19.0
Bronx	898	29.6	38.9	20.6
Queens	547	34.4	41.2	10.5
Staten Island	73	30.1	22.4	15.1
Transmission risk				
Men who have sex with men	1,295	20.8	28.6	6.5
Injection drug use history	340	26.8	44.1	23.6
Heterosexual	797	34.1	35.4	15.4

DPHO = District Public Health Office; PWHA = Persons with HIV/AIDS

¹ Based on data reported to the HIV Epidemiology Program (NYC DOHMH) through September 30, 2005.

² Counts in each category may not add up to total number of diagnoses due to omission of categories with small numbers.

³ AIDS diagnosed within 31 days of new HIV diagnosis.

⁴ No reported CD4 or viral load test within 3 months of HIV diagnosis.

⁵ Age-adjusted to the city-wide population of PWHA at the end of 2004.

⁶ DPHOs target resources, programs and attention to high-need neighborhoods with the goal of reducing health inequalities. Zip codes included in DPHO areas:

Manhattan -- 10026, 10027, 10029, 10030, 10035, 10037, 10039; Brooklyn -- 11205-11208, 11212, 11213, 11216, 11221, 11233, 11237; Bronx -- 10451-10457, 10459, 10460, 10474.

- Late HIV diagnosis is more frequent among persons infected by heterosexual transmission (34.1%) and increases with age, peaking at 44.8% among those 60 years or older.
- Blacks were substantially more likely than whites to not be in care within three months after HIV diagnosis (41.6% vs. 25.2%).
- Persons infected by injection drug use are more likely to delay initiation of care (44.1%) and die from HIV-related causes (HIV-related mortality 23.6 per 1,000 PWHA) compared to other transmission categories.
- HIV-related mortality was 1.9 times higher in DPHO neighborhoods (22.6 deaths per 1,000 PWHA) than in non-DPHO neighborhoods (12.0 deaths per 1,000 PWHA).
- Compared with whites (7.8 deaths per 1,000 PWHA), HIV-related mortality was 2.5 times higher in blacks (19.2 deaths per 1,000 PWHA) and 2.0 times higher in Hispanics (15.4 deaths per 1,000 PWHA).

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