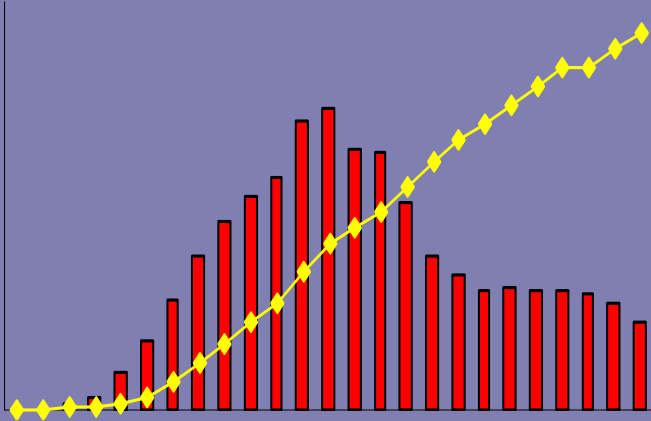


2008



HIV/AIDS

Epidemiology Report

County of San Diego
Health and Human
Services Agency





County of San Diego
Health and Human Services Agency
Public Health Services

HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Report 2008

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overall, the state of California has the second largest number of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) cases in the United States; San Diego County has the third highest number of AIDS cases in the state of California.

AIDS Cases

Since the beginning of the epidemic, 13,436 AIDS cases have been reported in San Diego County as of December 31, 2007. Cumulative AIDS cases in San Diego County differ from those seen in the United States; the proportion of female cases in the County is less than half that seen in the US (see Table 1), a smaller proportion of black cases and a greater proportion of Men who have Sex with Men (MSM) transmission. In the County, the number of new cases has been decreasing each year since 1993, but has been relatively level from the 1998-2002 time period at about 440 cases per year. There has been a slight decline in cases per year since 2002 (see Figure 1). It is anticipated that cases diagnosed in 2006 and 2007 will continue to be reported in 2008.

Individuals diagnosed with AIDS in San Diego County are most commonly white, male, aged 30 to 39 years, and have male sex partners. Over the course of the epidemic there have been slow increases in the proportion of diagnoses in blacks, Hispanics, women, people aged 40 or older, and those having used injected drugs.

The decrease in the annual number of AIDS diagnoses has not been uniform across racial/ethnic groups. The largest decrease has been in whites; the proportion of persons of color, including blacks and Hispanics, has increased (see Figure 4). Blacks have had the third highest number of cases per year, but the highest rate of AIDS since the mid-1980s. Persons of color have comprised the majority of cases since 2000. The annual rate among blacks is more than twice that seen in whites (see Table 4 and Figure 5). Hispanics have the second highest number of cases per year and a rate that is about one and one half times that seen in whites, but less than half of that recently seen in blacks. Over time there has been a reduction in rate across races/ethnicities, but, in recent years blacks have had a significant decrease

The average age at time of diagnosis has been slowly increasing over the years across all racial/ethnic groups (see Table 5). From 2003 to 2007, the average age at the time of diagnosis was 40 years of age with Hispanics being slightly younger (38 years of age) and whites slightly older (42 years of age). This increase in age may be due to later age at infection, effective medications, or adherence to medication regimens which allow an Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infected individual to be healthy longer with increased time before he or she meets the case definition for AIDS.

A greater proportion of cases had more time

between reported HIV infection and AIDS in later years of the epidemic (see Figure 9). Whites (44%) and blacks (46%) have similar proportion of cases with less than a year between HIV and AIDS diagnosis, but Hispanics (63%) have a significantly greater proportion with less than a year between diagnoses in recent years. The proportion of Hispanics with less than a year between HIV and AIDS diagnoses has increased significantly over the last 15 years. This increase in maybe due to delayed HIV testing or in delayed care seeking after HIV testing.

The most frequent area of residence at the time of AIDS diagnosis is the Health and Human Services Agency (HHSA) Central Region (see Table 6). Fifty-nine percent of male cases and 41% of female cases were living in the Central Region at the time of their diagnosis. The majority of all cases diagnosed in this region were in whites (63%) followed by Hispanics (19%) and blacks (15%). In recent years the proportion has declined in whites (51%) and increased in Hispanics (28%) and blacks (17%). The South Region has been the second most frequent area of residence at time of diagnosis since 1995. The cumulative cases diagnosed in the South region are predominantly Hispanic (61%) and white (27%). It should be noted that only the area of residence at the time of diagnosis is known. It is probable that many cases have moved since their diagnosis, both within the county and out of the county.

For men, the predominant mode of transmission is Men who have Sex with Men (MSM) (79%) followed by MSM and Injecting Drug Use (MSM+IDU) (11%) (see Table 12). Over the years, heterosexual contact and IDU have become somewhat more frequent modes of transmission in men, but MSM remains the primary risk for transmission.

In women, heterosexual contact is the primary mode of transmission (55%), followed by IDU (34%) (see Table 12). Over the years, heterosexual contact has been increasing in frequency while IDU has been decreasing. Sexual partners to IDU accounts for 21% of all female cases (see Figure 7).

Advances in medication and medical treatment have enabled individuals with AIDS to live longer, healthier lives. As the number of individuals newly diagnosed with AIDS has been decreasing, the number of individuals living with an AIDS diagnosis continues to increase. Approximately 6,403 individuals diagnosed with AIDS in San Diego County are currently alive (see Figure 1).

HIV Reporting

The State of California initiated code-based HIV reporting in July of 2002. On April 17, 2006, Governor Schwarzenegger signed a law requiring names reporting of HIV cases. A names based system is in use for all other reportable conditions, including AIDS. As with some other com-

municable diseases, this is a dual reporting process in which both health care providers and laboratories provide data. Because HIV cases previously reported by code can no longer be counted, no comparison can be made to prior annual reports.

Because the HIV reporting system is new, analysis of reported HIV cases will be limited to the distribution of demographic and geographic variables within the cumulative data. No rates will be computed nor will trends be examined at this time. Nationally, published HIV reporting data were limited to the 38 states that had confidential names-based reporting as of 2005. Data from the states that had code-based HIV reporting through 2005, like California, were not included in national HIV statistics.

All HIV reporting data presented in this report were inclusive of the period April 17, 2006 through December 31, 2007 for a total of 3,133 HIV case reports. In general, the distribution of demographic variables for those HIV cases reported was similar to that of cumulative AIDS cases in San Diego County. The most frequent HIV case demographics were white race, 30-39 age group, and the Central region as residence at diagnosis. Women represented about 11% of all HIV cases (n=329). Due to small numbers the relationship between race and region is less clear in women.

The distribution of HIV cases by gender was different for San Diego and California, when com-

pared to the United States (see Table 19). A smaller proportion of female cases of HIV have been reported in San Diego (11%) and California (14%) than in the United States (30%). However, the distribution by gender in San Diego County is the same for HIV (89% male; 11% female) and more recent AIDS cases (89% male; 11% female).

Through the end of 2007, 58% of reported HIV cases in San Diego County were white, 12% black, and 26% Hispanic in San Diego County (see Table 20). Asian/Pacific Islander and Native American comprise the remaining 3% of cases. When compared to the United States, California and San Diego had a smaller proportion of black cases, and a larger proportion of white and Hispanic cases of HIV.

Those in the age group 30-39 were most frequently diagnosed with HIV in both the state and county, similar to AIDS case data. At the state and local level, a greater proportion of HIV cases were in the 20-29 year age group at the time of diagnosis (26% in California; 33% in San Diego County) compared to AIDS cases (15% in California; 17% in San Diego County). This is expected given the natural history of the disease and current medical treatment. National data for reported HIV cases by age group is not available.

Age at diagnosis does not change; however, individuals continue to age. The current age of living cases (as of 2007) presents a shift in age

groups toward older ages: 1.4% of cases were under 20 and 17.3% were 50 or older at current age compared to 3.4% and 6.3% respectively at diagnosis (see Table 21).

Most of the county's HIV cases, 61%, were residing in the Central Region at the time of diagnosis, with the South and North Central Regions having the next highest proportion of cases (12% and 11% respectively). North Coastal, North Inland, and East Regions shared the remaining 16% of cases (see Table 22).

The distribution of cases differs by gender and transmission. For males, 82% of cases were attributed to MSM, while for females, the majority of cases, 66%, were due to heterosexual contact (see Table 23). For males, the other modes of transmission were MSM+IDU (8%), IDU (4%), heterosexual contact (3%), and not specified/other (3%); in female cases the other modes of transmission are IDU (21%), and not specified/other (6%).

Compared to the nation, San Diego had a larger proportion of MSM among adult male cases (82% versus 49%), and a lower proportion of IDU and not specified/other (4% versus 13% and 3% versus 24%). Among adult females, San Diego had a larger proportion of heterosexual transmission (66% versus 46%) and a lower proportion of not specified/other (6% versus 37%) than the Nation. In general, the differences in mode of transmission between San Diego and

California are similar to those with the nation, but were less pronounced.

From April 17, 2006 through December 31, 2007, 33 pediatric cases of HIV were reported in San Diego County, representing about 1% of total cases. Of the 33 cases reported, 21 were under 5 years of age at diagnosis and 12 were between the ages of 5 and 12 at diagnosis.

I. AIDS CASES

Table 1: AIDS Diagnoses by Gender in the United States, the State of California, and San Diego County

Gender	United States		California		San Diego County		San Diego County	
	Through 12/31/2005*		Through 12/31/2007		Through 12/31/2007		2005-2007	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male	764,763	81%	134,181	91%	12,382	92%	965	89%
Female	182,822	19%	12,795	9%	1,054	8%	117	11%
Total	947,585		146,976**		13,436		1,082	

*Most recent year available; does not include pediatric cases.

**Does not include 845 transgendered persons.

Table 2: AIDS Cases, Deaths, and Cumulative¹ Fatality Rates in San Diego County, the State of California, and the United States

San Diego County	
New cases reported 2007	438
Deaths in 2007	99
Cumulative cases	13,436
Cumulative deaths	7,033
Living Cases	6,403
Cumulative ¹ case-fatality rate	52%
California²	
Cumulative cases	147,821
Cumulative deaths	84,532
Living cases	63,289
Cumulative case-fatality rate	57%
United States³	
Cumulative cases	988,376
Cumulative deaths	550,394
Living cases	431,982
Cumulative case-fatality rate	56%

¹Cumulative case-fatality rate is calculated by dividing the estimated cumulative deaths by the cumulative cases.

²California Office of AIDS. AIDS Surveillance Report for California, December 31, 2007.

³Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report 2005, Vol.17.

Figure 1: Number of Persons Diagnosed (n=13,456) and Living (n=6,403) with AIDS, San Diego County

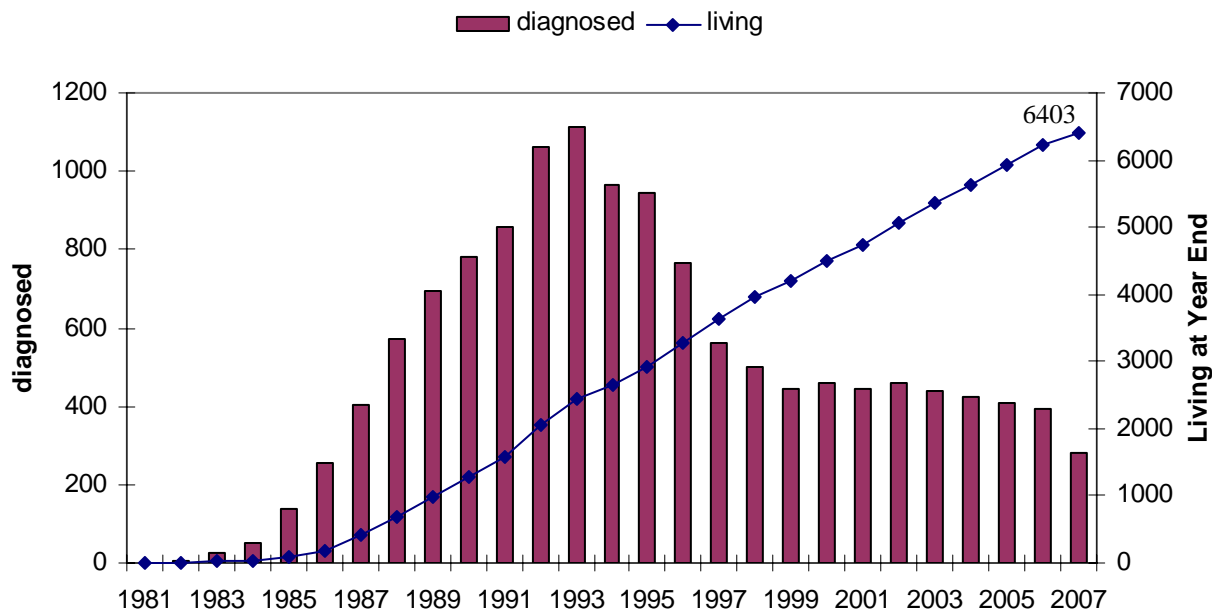


Figure 2: AIDS Cases by Year of Diagnosis and Report, San Diego County

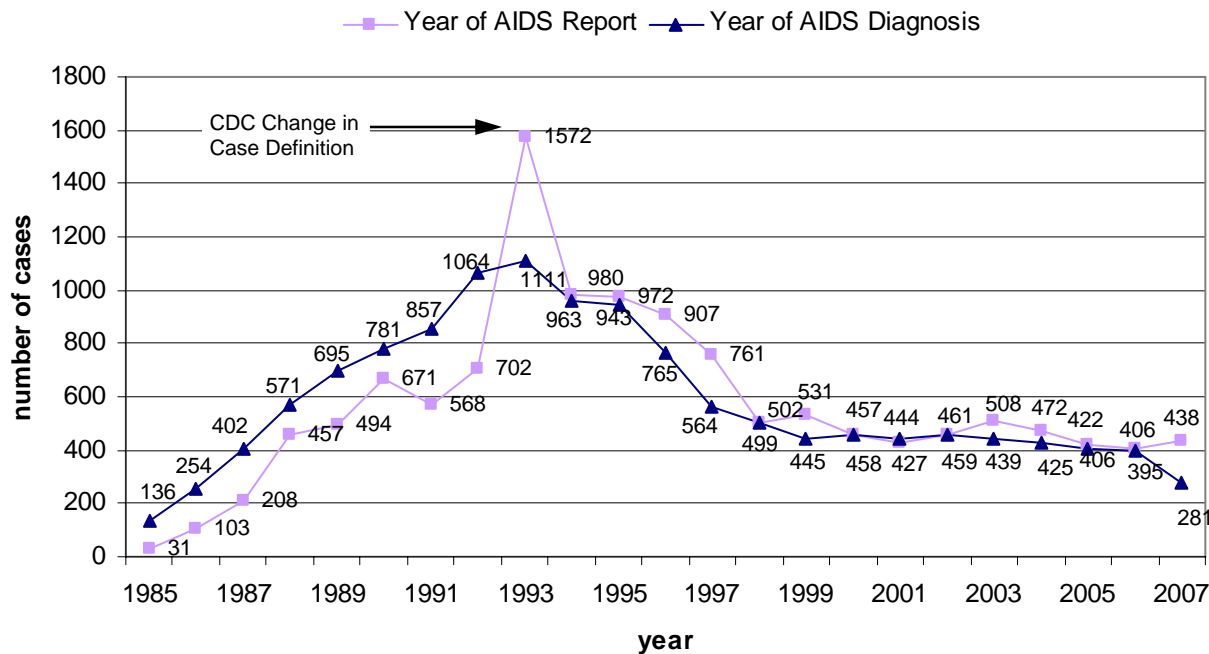
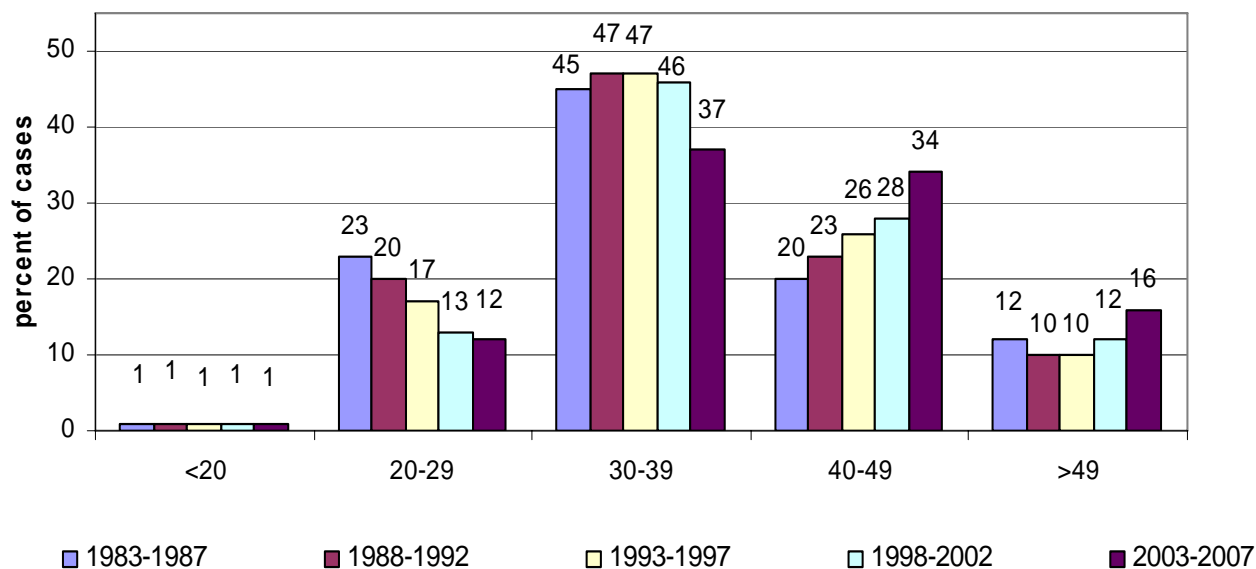


Figure 3: AIDS Cases by Age Group at Time of Diagnosis, San Diego County**Table 3: Age Group of AIDS Case at Diagnosis and in 2007, San Diego County**

Age Group, Years	At Diagnosis			In 2007*		
	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 13	64	0.5%	0.5%	7	0.1%	0.1%
13-19	61	0.5%	1.0%	19	0.3%	0.4%
20-29	2,187	16.3%	17.3%	176	2.7%	3.2%
30-39	6,006	44.7%	62.0%	1,023	16.0%	19.1%
40-49	3,609	26.9%	88.9%	2,825	44.2%	63.3%
More than 49	1,503	11.1%	100.0%	2,353	36.7%	100.0%
Total	13,436	100.0%		6,403	100.0%	

*Of those living in 2007.

Figure 4: AIDS Cases Diagnosed in Time Period and Percent of Cases in Persons of Color, San Diego County

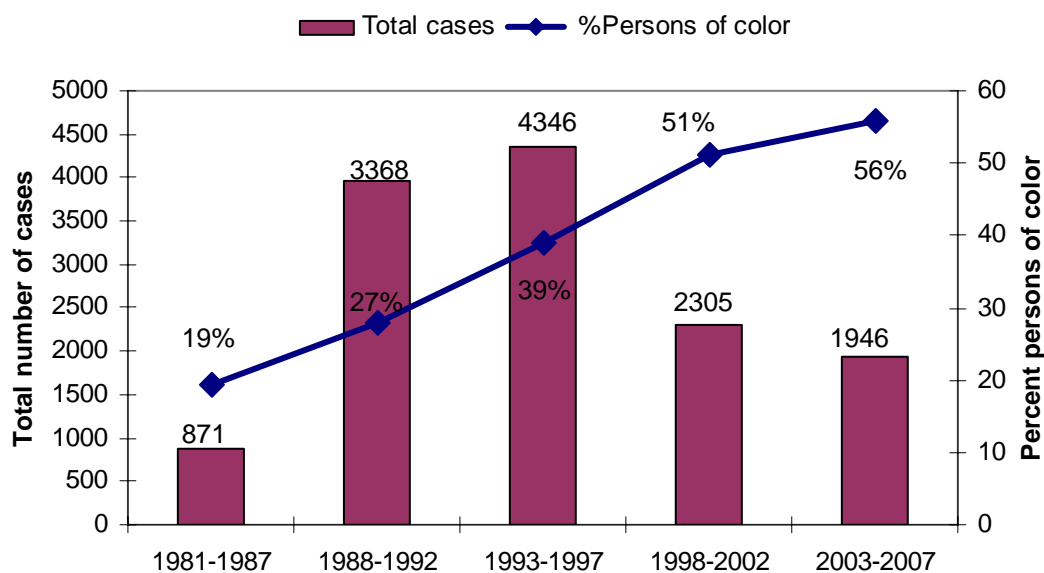


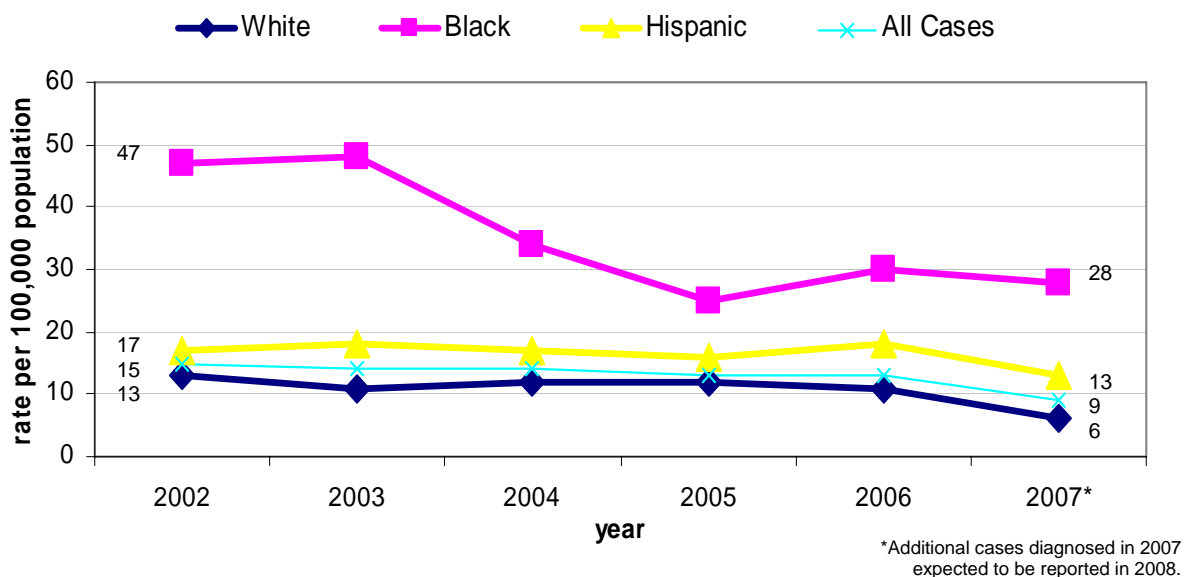
Table 4: AIDS Rate by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis, San Diego County

Race/ Ethnicity		Year of Diagnosis					
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*
White	Cases in group	223	183	202	204	170	101
	% of Total cases	49%	42%	48%	50%	43%	36%
	Rate per 100,000	13	11	12	12	11	6
Black	Cases in group	75	81	58	46	49	46
	% of Total cases	16%	19%	14%	11%	12%	16%
	Rate per 100,000	47	48	34	25	30	28
Hispanic	Cases in group	146	159	147	142	161	118
	% of Total cases	32%	36%	35%	35%	41%	42%
	Rate per 100,000	17	18	17	16	18	13
All Races/ Ethnicities	Cases in group	459	439	425	406	395	281
	Rate per 100,000	15	14	14	13	13	9

*Additional cases diagnosed in 2007 are expected to be reported in 2008.

**Includes Asian, Pacific Islander, Native American, and others.

Population data for rate calculation from SANDAG.

Figure 5: Rate of AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity, 2002-2007, San Diego County**Table 5:** AIDS Cases by Age-Related Measurements and Race/Ethnicity Over 5-Year Time Periods, San Diego County

Time Period	Age-Related Measure	Race/Ethnic Group				All Cases
		White	Black	Hispanic	Other*	
1988-1992	mean age, years	38	35	34	36	37
	oldest case	88	71	75	69	88
	youngest case	birth	birth	birth	16	birth
	total cases	2,866	420	609	73	3,968
1993-1997	mean age, years	39	37	35	35	37
	oldest case	78	71	75	67	78
	youngest case	1	birth	birth	birth	birth
	total cases	2,648	556	991	151	4,346
1998-2002	mean age, years	41	39	37	37	39
	oldest case	92	67	78	73	92
	youngest case	18	birth	birth	17	birth
	total cases	1,127	363	743	72	2,305
2003-2007	mean age, years	42	39	38	38	40
	oldest case	4	5	83	65	84
	youngest case	84	69	1	18	1
	total cases	860	280	727	79	1,946

*Includes Asian, Pacific Islander, Native Americans, and Native Alaskans.

Table 6: AIDS Cases by HHS Region Over Time, San Diego County

Time Period of Diagnosis	HHS Region						Total in Time Period
	Central	East	South	North Coastal	North Inland	North Central	
1981-1987	62%	7%	4%	7%	4%	18%	871
1988-1992	60%	8%	7%	6%	4%	15%	3,968
1993-1997	58%	6%	9%	8%	5%	14%	4,346
1998-2002	54%	7%	15%	7%	5%	12%	2,305
2003-2007	52%	8%	18%	7%	4%	11%	1,946
Total in Region	7,731	952	1,392	954	616	1,791	13,436

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

Table 7: AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity and HHS Region, San Diego County

Race/Ethnicity	HHS Region						All Regions
	Central	East	South	North Coastal	North Inland	North Central	
White	63%	65%	27%	63%	66%	74%	61%
Black	15%	12%	10%	10%	5%	9%	13%
Hispanic	19%	20%	61%	24%	25%	14%	24%
Asian/PI	2%	2%	3%	3%	4%	3%	2%
Native American	1%	1%	<1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Total in Region	7,731	952	1,392	954	616	1,791	13,436

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

Table 8: Female AIDS Cases by HHS Region Over Time, San Diego County

HHS Region	Time Period of Diagnosis									
	1988-1992		1993-1997		1998-2002		2003-2007		Cumulative*	
	% female	total cases	% female	total cases	% female	total cases	% female	total cases	% female	total cases
Central	4%	2,397	5%	2,529	9%	1,252	9%	1,017	6%	7,731
East	7%	307	11%	273	16%	168	13%	146	11%	952
South	12%	263	12%	401	11%	340	16%	352	13%	1,392
North Coastal	9%	245	14%	347	15%	164	16%	141	13%	954
North Inland	14%	175	16%	210	13%	114	13%	85	14%	616
North Central	5%	581	10%	586	9%	267	5%	205	7%	1,791
Total	5%	3,968	8%	4,346	10%	2,305	11%	1,946	8%	13,436

*Includes cases from 1981-2007.

Table 9: AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity and HHSA Region Over Time, San Diego County

HHSA Region	Time Period	Race/Ethnicity				Total in Time Period
		White	Black	Hispanic	Other*	
Central	1988-1992	72%	13%	14%	1%	2,397
	2003-2007	51%	17%	28%	4%	1,017
	cumulative*	63%	15%	19%	2%	7,731
East	1988-1992	77%	9%	13%	2%	307
	2003-2007	43%	19%	32%	6%	146
	cumulative*	65%	12%	20%	4%	952
South	1988-1992	43%	11%	43%	3%	263
	2003-2007	16%	8%	74%	2%	352
	cumulative*	27%	10%	61%	3%	1,392
North Coastal	1988-1992	72%	8%	18%	2%	245
	2003-2007	38%	13%	43%	6%	141
	cumulative*	63%	10%	24%	4%	954
North Inland	1988-1992	76%	5%	15%	4%	175
	2003-2007	47%	5%	45%	4%	85
	cumulative*	66%	5%	25%	4%	616
North Central	1988-1992	82%	6%	10%	2%	581
	2003-2007	62%	15%	17%	6%	205
	cumulative*	74%	9%	14%	4%	1,791

*1981-2007.

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

**Includes Asian/Pacific Islander and Native American and other races/ethnicities.

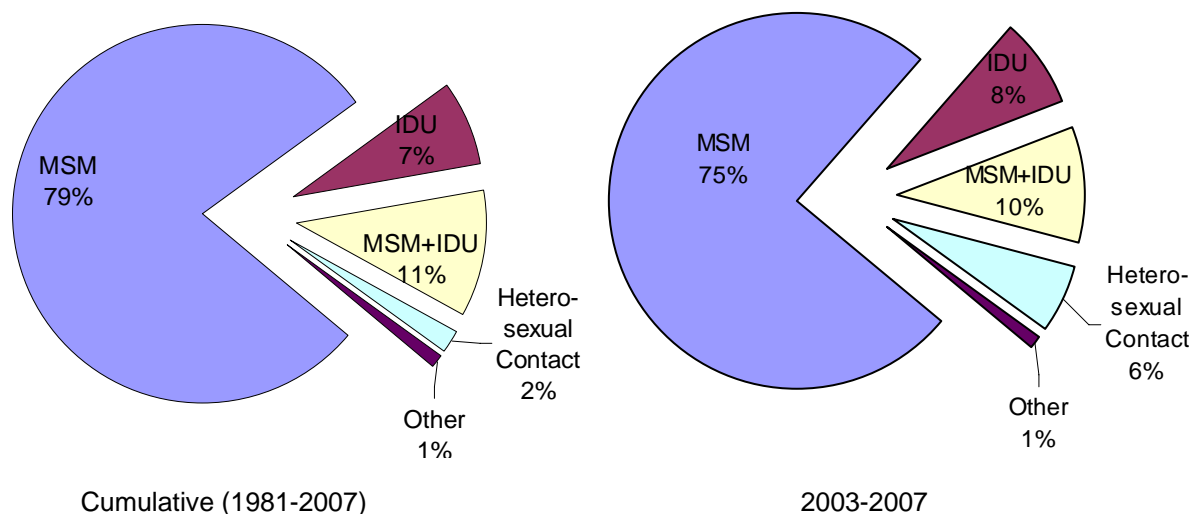
Figure 6: Mode of Transmission for Cumulative (n=12,382) and 2003-2007 (n=1,732) Male AIDS Cases, San Diego County

Figure 7: Mode of Transmission for Cumulative (n=1,054) and 2003-2007 (n=214) Female AIDS Cases, San Diego County

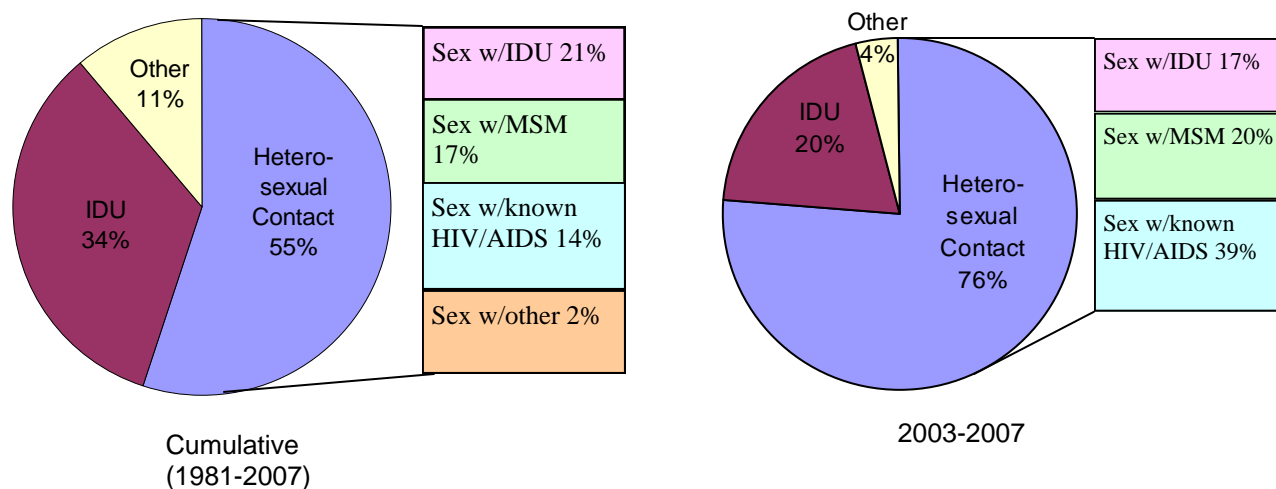


Table 10: Adult/Adolescent Male AIDS Cases by Mode of Transmission, Race/Ethnic Group, and Time Period, San Diego County

Mode of Transmission	Racial/Ethnic Group						All Racial/Ethnic Groups*	
	White		Black		Hispanic		1988-1992	2003-2007
	1988-1992	2003-2007	1988-1992	2003-2007	1988-1992	2003-2007		
MSM	86%	77%	65%	66%	77%	77%	83%	76%
IDU	3%	7%	17%	12%	10%	7%	5%	8%
MSM+IDU	9%	12%	13%	12%	10%	7%	9%	10%
Heterosexual	<1%	3%	3%	9%	1%	8%	1%	6%
Contaminated blood products	2%	<1%	1%	0%	2%	1%	2%	<1%
Not specified/Other	<1%	<1%	1%	1%	1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Number in Group	2,758	811	495	233	561	619	3,759	1,732

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

*Includes Asian, Pacific Islander, Native American and Native Alaskan.

Table 11: Adult/Adolescent Female AIDS Cases by Mode of Transmission, Race/Ethnic Group, and Time Period, San Diego County

Mode of Transmission	Racial/Ethnic Group						All Racial/ Ethnic Groups*	
	White		Black		Hispanic		1988- 1992	2003- 2007
	1988- 1992	2003- 2007	1988- 1992	2003- 2007	1988- 1992	2003- 2007	1988- 1992	2003- 2007
IDU	38%	39%	54%	17%	21%	12%	36%	20%
Heterosexual	42%	59%	44%	79%	35%	82%	41%	75%
Contaminated blood products	18%	0%	0%	2%	27%	1%	16%	1%
Not specified/Other	3%	2%	2%	2%	17%	6%	6%	4%
Number in Group	108	49	46	47	48	108	209	214

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

*Includes Asian, Pacific Islander, Native American, and Native Alaskan.

Table 12: AIDS Cases by Gender, Mode of Transmission and Time Period, San Diego County

Gender	Mode of Transmission	Time Period of Diagnosis					Cumulative*
		1981- 1987	1988- 1992	1993- 1997	1998- 2002	2003- 2007	
Male	Adolescent/Adult:						
	Homosexual/Bisexual (MSM)	83%	83%	79%	74%	76%	79%
	Injecting Drug Use (IDU)	2%	5%	7%	12%	10%	7%
	MSM+IDU	11%	9%	12%	10%	8%	11%
	Heterosexual	<1%	1%	1%	3%	6%	2%
	Contaminated blood/blood product	3%	2%	1%	1%	<1%	1%
	Risk not specified/other	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
	Pediatric (0-12 years):						
All modes	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	
Number in Group	839	3,759	3,985	2,067	1,732	12,382	
Female	Adolescent/Adult:						
	Injecting Drug Use (IDU)	28%	36%	41%	37%	20%	34%
	Heterosexual	38%	41%	48%	60%	75%	55%
	Contaminated blood/blood product	22%	16%	6%	1%	1%	6%
	Risk not specified/other	0%	<1%	2%	1%	1%	1%
	Pediatric (0-12 years):						
	All modes	9%	6%	3%	1%	3%	3%
Number in Group	32	209	361	238	214	1,054	

*1981-2007

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

Table 13: Hispanic AIDS Cases by Gender, Place of Birth, and Time Period, San Diego County

Gender	Place of Birth	Time Period of Diagnosis				Cumulative*
		1988-1992	1993-1997	1998-2002	2003-2007	
Male	US born	54%	53%	28%	27%	41%
	US dependency born	7%	3%	1%	1%	2%
	Foreign born	39%	44%	71%	72%	57%
	Unknown	0%	0%	0%	1%	<1%
	Number in time period	561	892	666	619	2822
Female	US born	50%	37%	29%	25%	33%
	US dependency born	4%	4%	1%	2%	3%
	Foreign born	46%	59%	70%	73%	64%
	Number in time period	48	99	77	108	337

*Includes cases from 1981-2007.

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

Figure 8: AIDS Cases by Year of Diagnosis and Status, San Diego County

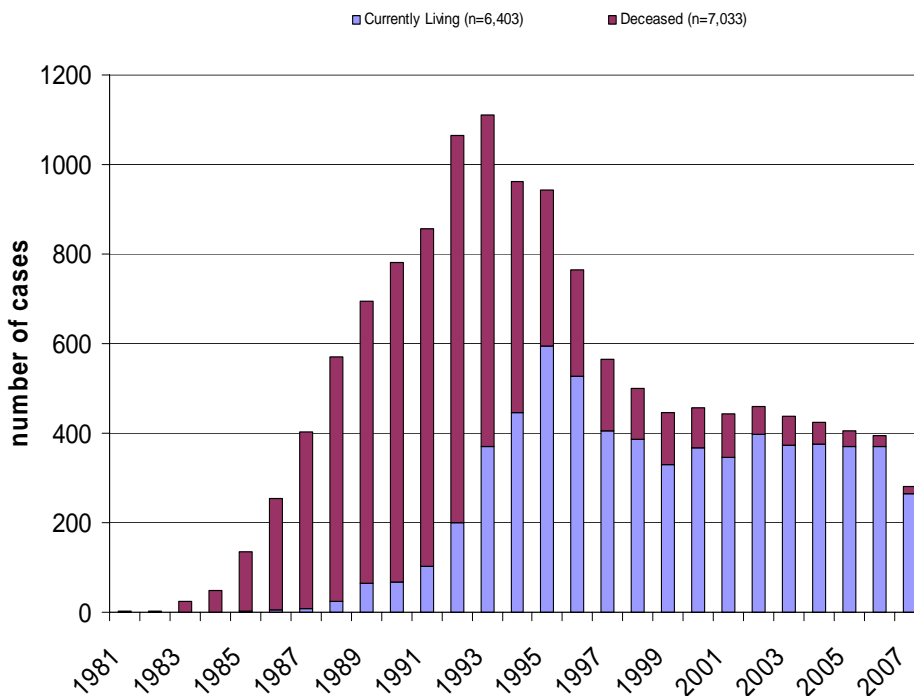


Table 14: Proportion of Cases Diagnosed in 2001 Surviving Greater than 12, 24, and 36 Months by Race/Ethnicity in the US (CDC Data) and San Diego County

Race/ Ethnicity	Survival in Months					
	>12		>24		>36	
	CDC	County of San Diego	CDC	County of San Diego	CDC	County of San Diego
White	0.92	0.89	0.88	0.87	0.86	0.86
Black	0.90	0.89	0.86	0.85	0.82	0.82
Hispanic	0.93	0.86	0.90	0.85	0.88	0.83
All Cases	0.91	0.89	0.87	0.86	0.84	0.84

Figure 9: Percent of Cases Progressing to AIDS Within 1 Year of HIV Diagnosis by Race/Ethnicity and 5-Year Time Period, San Diego County

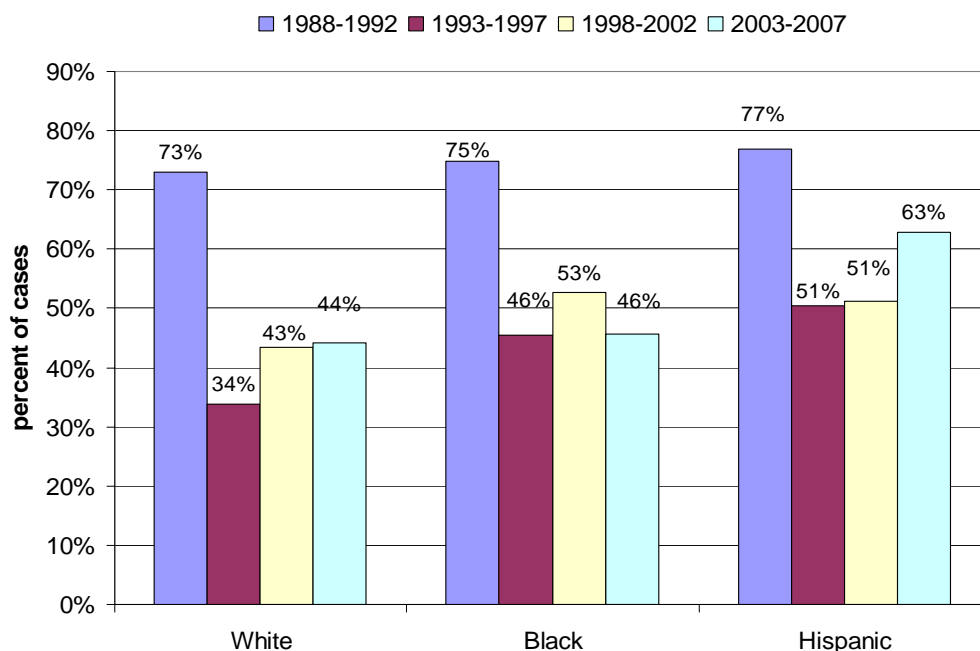


Table 15: Cumulative Hispanic AIDS Cases by Ethnic Origin, San Diego County

Ethnic Origin	Number	Percent*
Mexican	2,572	81.4
Hispanic, not specified	286	9.1
Puerto Rican	116	3.7
Central American	57	1.8
South American	54	1.7
Spain/Portugal	35	1.1
Cuban	34	1.1
Dominican	5	0.2
Total	3,159	

*Percent may not total 100 due to rounding.

Table 16: Cumulative Asian/Pacific Islander AIDS Cases by Ethnic Origin, San Diego County

Ethnic Origin	Number	Percent
Filipino	127	55.7
Japanese	18	7.9
Chinese	17	7.5
Vietnamese	15	6.6
Guamanian	12	5.3
Hawai'in	8	3.5
Laotian	6	2.6
Samoan	5	2.2
Asian, not specified	6	2.6
Other*	14	6.1
Total	228	100

*Includes Indonesian, Burmese, East and Asian Indian, Pacific Islander, Tongan, Fijian, Cambodian, Thai, Korean, and Micronesian.

Table 17: Community of Residence at Time of AIDS Diagnosis, Cumulative AIDS Cases, San Diego County

Community	Number	Percent**
San Diego	9,841	73.2
Chula Vista	475	3.5
Oceanside	387	2.9
El Cajon	264	2.0
Escondido	261	1.9
Vista	217	1.6
San Ysidro	204	1.5
La Mesa	197	1.5
National City	190	1.4
Spring Valley	187	1.4
La Jolla	147	1.1
Carlsbad	137	1.0
Santee	99	0.7
Lemon Grove	97	0.7
Imperial Beach	94	0.7
Encinitas	91	0.7
San Marcos	81	0.6
Lakeside	51	0.4
Poway	49	0.4
Coronado	42	0.3
Del Mar	41	0.3
Fallbrook	41	0.3
Bonita	33	0.2
Ramona	28	0.2
Cardiff-by-the-Sea	21	0.2
Leucadia	20	0.1
Other*	141	1.0
Total	13,436	

*The following communities had fewer than 20 cases each: Alpine, Bonsall, Borrego Springs, Boulevard, Camp Pendleton, Campo, Descanso, Dulzura, Guatay, Jamul, Julian, Mount Laguna, Pauma Valley, Pine Valley, Ranchita, Rancho Santa Fe, San Luis Rey, Santa Ysabel, Solana Beach, Valley Center.

**Percent may not total 100 due to rounding.

Table 18: Frequency of Indicator Diseases Among All Reported AIDS Cases (Adult/Adolescent and Pediatric) and Among those Diagnosed in 2003-2007, San Diego County

Indicator Disease*	Cumulative		2003-2007	
	Frequency	Percent**	Frequency	Percent**
CD4 count<200/ μ L or <14%	4,472	33%	1,326	68%
<i>Pneumocystitis carinii</i> pneumonia	3,600	27%	183	9%
Wasting syndrome	2,121	16%	133	7%
Kaposi's sarcoma	1,595	12%	58	3%
<i>Mycobacterium avium</i> complex or <i>M. kansasii</i>	1,097	8%	11	1%
Candidiasis, esophageal	1,032	8%	68	4%
HIV encephalopathy	830	6%	27	1%
Cytomegalovirus	750	6%	28	1%
Cytomegalovirus retinitis	617	5%	11	1%
Cryptosporidiosis	485	4%	13	1%
Immunoblastic lymphoma	457	3%	34	2%
<i>M. tuberculosis</i> , pulmonary	454	3%	84	4%
Herpes simplex, invasive or chronic	309	2%	12	1%
Toxoplasmosis of the brain	304	2%	61	3%
<i>M. tuberculosis</i> , disseminated or extrapulmonary	303	2%	63	3%
Lymphoma, primary of the brain	187	1%	3	<1%
Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy	187	1%	10	1%
Pneumonia, recurrent in 12-month period	122	1%	10	<1%
Candidiasis, pulmonary	85	1%	6	<1%
<i>Mycobacterium</i> , of other species	68	1%	6	<1%
Coccidiomycosis	61	<1%	5	<1%
Burkitt's lymphoma	61	<1%	17	1%
Histoplasmosis	54	<1%	4	<1%
Isosporiasis	27	<1%	0	
Salmonella septicemia	26	<1%	1	<1%
Lymphoid interstitial pneumonia	22	<1%	2	<1%
Recurrent bacterial infections	8	<1%	0	
Carcinoma, invasive cervical	2	<1%	0	

*May not be a complete list of all indicator diseases experienced by every case.

**Total percent will not total 100 because each case may experience more than one indicator disease.

III. HIV CASES

Table 19: HIV Diagnoses in Adults/Adolescents by Gender and in the United States, the State of California, and San Diego County

Gender	United States Through 12/31/05**		California Through 12/31/07#		San Diego Through 12/31/07#	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Male	171,169	70%	20,904	85%	2,804	89%
Female	73,692	30%	3,319	14%	329	11%
Transgender	*	*	254	1%	*	*
Unknown	7	<1%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	244,868		24,477		3,133	

* Not collected or not reported.

**U.S. data does not include pediatric cases and 2005 is the most recent year available.

#Data collected from 4/17/2006 to the present.

Table 20: Cumulative Adult/Adolescent HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Area of Residence, San Diego County

Racial/Ethnic Group	United States Through 12/31/05*		California Through 12/31/07**		San Diego Through 12/31/07**	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Black	118,612	48%	4,447	18%	387	12%
Hispanic	38,202	16%	6,844	28%	815	26%
White	83,251	34%	11,971	49%	1832	58%
Other	2,635	1%	1,079	4%	99	3%
Unknown	2168	1%	136	1%	0	0%
Total	244,868		24,477		3,133	

*U.S. data does not include pediatric cases and 2005 is the most recent year available.

**Data collected from 4/17/2006 to the present.

Table 21: Age of Cumulative HIV Cases at Diagnosis and in 2007, San Diego County

Age group (years)	Age at diagnosis		Age in 2007	
	number	percent	number	percent
Under 20	107	3.4	41	1.4
20-29	1039	33.2	441	14.5
30-39	1199	38.3	867	28.6
40-49	595	19.0	1160	38.2
50+	193	6.2	526	17.3
Total	3133	100	3035	100

*Age of those living as of December 31, 2007 (98 cases had died).

Table 22: Cumulative HIV Cases by HHS Region and Race/Ethnicity, San Diego County

Race/Ethnicity	HHS Region						total %
	Central %	East %	South %	North Coastal %	North Inland %	North Central %	
White	63.0	61.4	23.8	56.5	61.7	69.7	58.5
Black	13.0	14.3	12.6	11.0	2.6	11.3	12.4
Hispanic	21.2	21.7	59.6	28.5	32.2	15.3	26.0
Asian/PI	2.0	2.1	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.5
Native American	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0.3	0.6
Total	1909	189	374	200	115	346	3133

Table 23: HIV Cases by Mode of Transmission and Gender, San Diego County

Gender	Mode of Transmission	Number	Percent
Male	Adolescent/Adult:		
	Homosexual / Bisexual (MSM)	2297	82%
	Injection Drug Use (IDU)	113	4%
	MSM + IDU	228	8%
	Heterosexual	75	3%
	Contaminated blood products	7	<1%
	Risk Not Specified/Other	71	3%
	Pediatric (0 – 12 years):		
All modes of transmission	13	<1%	
Number in Group	2804	100%	
Female	Adolescent/Adult:		
	Injection Drug Use (IDU)	70	21%
	Heterosexual	218	66%
	Contaminated blood products	1	<1%
	Risk Not Specified/Other	20	6%
	Pediatric (0 – 12 years):		
	All modes of transmission	20	6%
Number in Group	329	100%	

Figure 10: Adult/Adolescent Male HIV Cases by Modes of Transmission, San Diego County

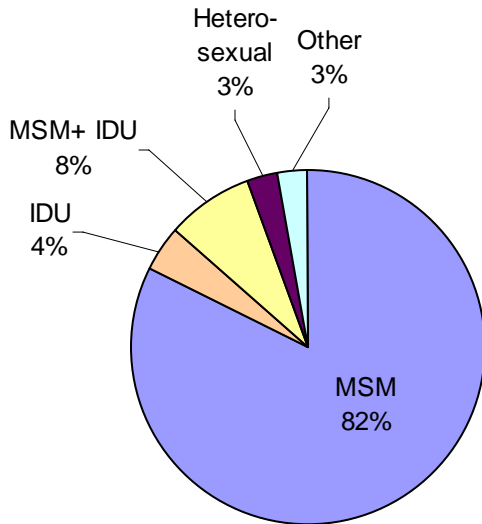


Figure 11: Adult/Adolescent Female HIV Cases by Modes of Transmission, San Diego County

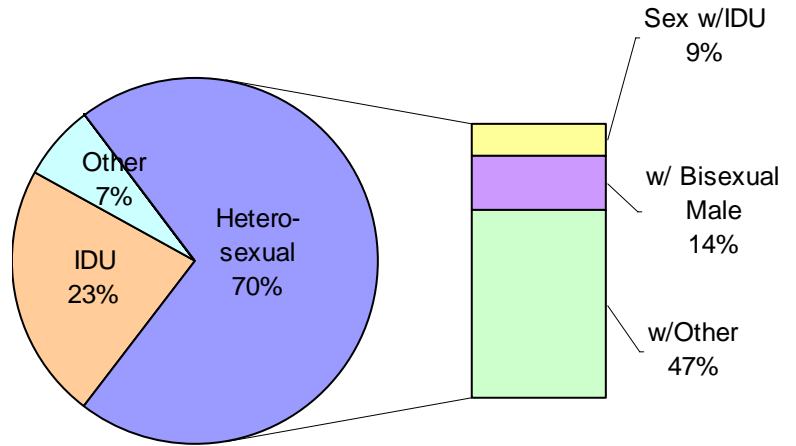


Table 24: Adult/Adolescent Male HIV Cases by Mode of Transmission and Race/Ethnicity, San Diego County

Exposure category	Race/Ethnicity									
	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian/PI		Total*	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Men who have Sex with Men (MSM)	1444	83.7	197	66.8	585	85.4	58	87.9	2297	82.3
Injecting Drug Use (IDU)	59	3.4	29	9.8	22	3.2	1	1.5	113	4.0
MSM+IDU	154	8.9	28	9.5	37	5.4	4	6.1	228	8.2
Heterosexual contact	22	1.3	30	10.2	21	3.1	2	3.0	75	2.7
Contaminated blood products	5	0.3	2	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.3
Risk not specified	41	2.4	9	3.1	20	2.9	1	1.5	71	2.5
Total	1725	100	295	100	685	100	66	100	2791	100

*Includes Native American.

Table 25: Adult/Adolescent Female HIV Cases by Mode of Transmission and Race/Ethnicity, San Diego County

Exposure category	Race/Ethnicity									
	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian/PI		Total*	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Injecting Drug Use (IDU)	31	30.1	24	27.6	13	12.1	2	16.7	70	22.7
Heterosexual contact	65	63.1	57	65.5	88	82.2	8	66.7	218	70.6
Contaminated blood products	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3
Risk not specified	7	6.8	5	5.7	6	5.6	2	16.7	20	6.5
Total	103	100	87	100	107	100	12	100	309	100

*Includes Native American.

Table 26: Hispanic HIV Cases by Ethnic Origin, San Diego County

Ethnic Origin	Number	Percent
Mexican	530	65.0
Hispanic, non-specific	251	30.8
Central American	10	1.2
Puerto Rican	10	1.2
South American	10	1.2
Cuban	2	0.2
Dominican	1	0.1
Spain/Portugal	1	0.1
Total	815	100.0

Table 27: Asian HIV Cases by Ethnic Origin, San Diego County

Ethnic Origin	Number	Percent
Filipino	40	50.6
Asian, non-specific	14	17.7
Guamanian Islander	4	5.1
Vietnamese	4	5.1
Asian Indian	3	3.8
Chinese	3	3.8
Japanese	3	3.8
Cambodian	2	2.5
Hawaiian	1	1.3
Indonesian	1	1.3
Korean	1	1.3
Pacific Islander	1	1.3
Singaporean	1	1.3
Thai	1	1.3
Total	79	100.0

Table 28: HIV Cases by Community of Residence at Time of Diagnosis, San Diego County

Community of residence	Number	Percent
San Diego	2371	75.7
Chula Vista	133	4.2
Oceanside	85	2.7
San-Ysidro	64	2.0
El Cajon	58	1.9
Escondido	49	1.6
Vista	47	1.5
La Mesa	44	1.4
National City	44	1.4
Carlsbad	36	1.1
*La Jolla	27	0.9
Spring Valley	27	0.9
Imperial Beach	21	0.7
Lemon Grove	19	0.6
Santee	18	0.6
San Marcos	12	0.4
Encinitas	11	0.4
Lakeside	10	0.3
other*	57	1.8
total	3133	100.0

* The following communities had 9 or fewer cases: Alpine, Bonita, Bonsall, Boulevard, Campo, Cardiff By The Sea, Coronado, Del Mar, Encinitas, Fallbrook, Lakeside, Pauma Valley, Poway, Ramona, Rancho Santa Fe, San Marcos, Solana Beach, Spring Valley, Valley Center, Warner Springs.

IV. APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Glossary

Adult/Adolescent Cases—AIDS cases who were at least 13 years of age at time of diagnosis.

Case Fatality Rate—The number of deaths due to a disease within a specified time period divided by the number with that disease in the same time period, multiplied by 100.

Incidence —The total number of new cases of a disease occurring within a specified period of time.

Incidence Rate—The number of cases of a disease per specified time period divided by the population at risk, often expressed per 100,000. Incidence rates are useful for comparison of selected factors to demonstrate severity of the epidemic among different ages, gender, and racial/ethnic groups.

Mode of Transmission—The way in which a disease is passed from one person to another. In describing HIV/AIDS cases it identifies how an individual may have been exposed to HIV, such as having injected drugs, or homosexual or heterosexual contact.

Prevalence—The number of all living cases (old and new) of a given disease within a specified time period.

Prevalence Rate—The number of all living cases (new and old) of a given disease within a specified time period divided by the population at risk, often expressed per 100,000. Prevalence rates are useful for comparison of selected factors to demonstrate the severity of the epidemic among individuals of different ages, gender, and racial/ethnic groups.

Year of Diagnosis—The year in which an individual met the CDC case definition for HIV or AIDS.

Year of Report—The year in which an HIV/AIDS case is reported to the Department of Health Services.

Appendix 2. HIV/AIDS Reporting—Reliability and Limitations

Individuals with HIV or AIDS are required to be reported to the HHS pursuant to California Code of Regulations, Health & Safety Statutes, Title 17, Section 2643.5 and 2500. Reports come from physicians, hospitals, clinics, and other health care providers, via HIV/AIDS Case Report forms. A San Diego County case is an individual diagnosed with HIV or AIDS, while residing in San Diego County.

Active verification of cases and internal tests of the data increase the reliability of the data.

The HIV and AIDS case data used to generate reports may have several limitations as listed below:

1. **Under-reporting of cases** - HIV and AIDS cases for which notification to Community Epidemiology is delayed results in “under-reporting”. It is likely that cases diagnosed in 2007 will continue to be reported in 2008.
2. **Diagnosis date versus report date** - Reporting delays impact the available data. Those cases diagnosed in 2005, for example, may not have been reported to the Health and Human Services Agency until 2006 or later. It is likely that cases diagnosed in 2007 will continue to be reported in 2008. See *Appendix 1, Glossary* for Year of Diagnosis and Year of Report.
3. **Collection tools** - While information on a variety of variables is collected, it is still limited. Data on income or specific drug of choice is not collected, for example. The data collected is limited and reflects the quality of data submitted by the reporting facility.
4. **Non-resident cases** - Persons with HIV or AIDS diagnosed elsewhere and relocating to San Diego County after diagnosis, are not represented in data for the county.
5. **Asian/Other Category** - Asian/Pacific Islander and Native American racial/ethnic groups are sometimes grouped into one category, Asian/Other, to allow for adequate case numbers for analysis.
6. **Confidentiality** - Charts and graphics with small cell sizes (under 5) may not be described in detail where identification of persons may occur.
7. **Limited Time Collecting Data.** Names-based reporting of HIV infection without an AIDS defining condition was authorized under SB 699, and signed into law by the Governor on April 17, 2006. HIV data may be skewed to primarily represent the patients who have remained in care at those facilities that have been able to more easily adopt to this revision of HIV reporting.

Appendix 3. Reporting HIV and AIDS Cases for Health Care Providers

Who is responsible for reporting HIV and AIDS cases?

Every health care provider knowing of or in attendance on a case or suspected case of a HIV or AIDS is required to make a report. (California Code of Regulations, Health & Safety Statutes, Title 17, Section 2643.5 and Section 2500).

When is HIV Reported?

Report a case when a patient has a test result indicative of HIV infection. This includes:

- Confirmed positive HIV antibody test
- Any viral load test
- P24 antigen test
- Viral isolation test
- Nucleic Acid test (NAT)

Providers should report an individual newly positive for HIV, as well as those the health care provider (ordering the test) has never reported and has no verification that the individual has already been reported with HIV. If an individual meets the case definition for AIDS, they are reported again including the AIDS-defining condition.

The provider should report a case even if the patient may have been reported by another provider. This helps ensure complete case capture, which is critical for local prevention and treatment funding. Health care providers are required to complete a report within 7 days of learning of the HIV test.

When is AIDS Reported?

When an individual is diagnosed with one or more of the AIDS defining conditions listed below, his or her care provider is required to report the case to the local health department within 7 days of the diagnosis (for HIV infected individuals, definitive or presumptive):

- * CD4+ T-lymphocyte count $<200 \text{ mL/mm}^3$ or $<14\%$ of total T-lymphocytes
- * Candidiasis of the bronchi, trachea, or lungs
- * Candidiasis, esophageal
- * Cervical cancer, invasive
- * Coccidioidomycosis, disseminated or extrapulmonary
- * Cryptococcosis, extra-pulmonary
- * Cryptosporidiosis, chronic intestinal
- * Cytomegalovirus disease
- * Cytomegalovirus retinitis
- * Encephalopathy, HIV-related
- * Herpes simplex: chronic ulcers or bronchitis pneumonitis or esophagitis
- * Histoplasmosis, disseminated or extrapulmonary
- * Isosporiasis, chronic intestinal
- * Kaposi's Sarcoma
- * Lymphoma, Burkitt's
- * Lymphoma, immunoblastic
- * Lymphoma, primary in the brain
- * *Mycobacterium avium* complex or *M kansasii*, disseminated or extrapulmonary
- * *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, any site
- * *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia
- * Pneumonia, recurrent
- * Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy
- * Salmonella septicemia, recurrent
- * Toxoplasmosis of the brain
- * Wasting syndrome due to HIV

The pediatric AIDS case definition (children 12 years of age and younger) includes all of the above indicator diseases except pulmonary *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, cervical cancer and CD4+ T-lymphocyte counts $<200 \text{ mL/mm}^3$ or $<14\%$ of total T-lymphocytes.

In addition, recurrent bacterial infections (at least two episodes within a two year period) and lymphoid interstitial pneumonia/pulmonary lymphoid hyperplasia (LIP/PHL) are AIDS defining conditions for HIV infected children.

The original case definition of AIDS was established by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC)

in 1981. Additional conditions and diseases were added in 1985, 1987 and 1993. All case definitions and revisions have been published in the CDC's publication entitled 'Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report' (MMWR).

What information is required to be reported?

Reports of HIV and AIDS cases to the local health department shall minimally include: name, address, telephone number, full Social Security Number, racial/ethnic group, gender, date of birth, mode of transmission information, diagnosis (HIV or AIDS), and date of diagnosis. In addition, name, address, and phone number of the person or facility making the report should be provided.

Community Epidemiology is required by law to protect the privacy of any individual reported with HIV or AIDS.

How should a report be made?

Providers can submit a confidential case report form available from County of San Diego, Health and Human Services Agency. Forms can be sent to:

Lyn Cardoza
Health and Human Services Agency
Community Epidemiology
1700 Pacific Highway, Room 107, MS P577
San Diego, CA 92101

Providers also have the option of reporting cases by phone. For a reporting kit or any additional information, call the Community Epidemiology Branch at (619) 515-6675, or visit www.sdhiv aids.org.

Why is reporting necessary?

The law requires reporting of diagnosed HIV and AIDS cases. California's disease reporting regulations specify what, when, where and how to report cases.

Timely and accurate HIV/AIDS case reports pro-

vide this county with a better understanding of our local epidemic. Epidemiologists can monitor trends in populations being affected by HIV infection, project future numbers of AIDS cases, and provide information to those responsible for planning for future health care needs and prevention activities.

Failure to report in a timely manner may have an impact on current and projected funding needs. Funding formulas using data which represents under-reporting of HIV or AIDS cases may translate into under funded programs and services for those with HIV disease.

A summary of legislation related to the case reporting, confidentiality, and surveillance activities supported in the California Code of Regulations is available by calling the Community Epidemiology Branch at (619)515-6675. For a copy of the regulations and more information on HIV/AIDS reporting go to: www.dhs.ca.gov/AIDS.

Appendix 4. Computing Rates, Rates by Racial/Ethnic Groups and Statistics.

Calculating a rate of AIDS is a better indication of the burden of disease for a given population than just looking at the raw numbers. Not all population sizes are the same so the same number of cases in different populations may not reflect the proportion of that population which experiences a given disease. A rate normalizes the number and allows populations with dissimilar sizes to be compared. Rates may be based on the population at large (for AIDS rates) or a subpopulation utilizing services (clients presenting for HIV Counseling and Testing for HCT rates) or individuals in a research study (STD seroprevalence study).

AIDS Rates

A rate is calculated by dividing the number of individuals with a disease/condition in a given time period by the population size. As is common for population-based rates, the proportion of AIDS cases in a given population is then multiplied by 100,000 to give the rate per 100,000. For example, in year 2001, there were 434 individuals diagnosed with AIDS. When the number of cases (434) is divided by the population size (2,868,873) and multiplied by 100,000, the result is:

$(434/2,868,873)*100,000 = 15$ AIDS cases per 100,000 residents of San Diego County.

Rates by racial/ethnic groups were computed by dividing the number of individuals with AIDS from a particular racial/ethnic group by the number of that same racial/ethnic group in the population at large (*see Table 4*). Rates calculated in this report are based on current estimates of population size published by San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG), which is calculated from Census data. Race information was collected differently during the 2000 Census and does not match the way race is collected on the HIV/AIDS report forms. This change over time and mismatch could affect rates, particularly when analyzing groups with small numbers.

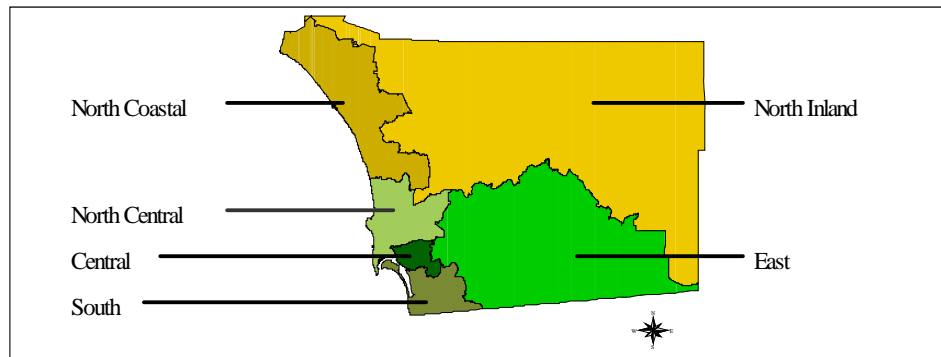
Statistics

Fluctuation in rates occurs over time and between groups. The smaller the number of events (i.e., cases), the greater the fluctuation. Statistical tests are often used to determine when one rate is different from another. One such test is used in this report, the 95% confidence interval. When rates are described here as 'statistically significant' or 'significant', the rates can be said to be different from each other with 95% confidence ($p < .05$).

Appendix 5. Health and Human Services Agency (HSA) Regions of San Diego

San Diego County is divided into 6 Health and Human Services Agency regions by zip code. The following list presents the regions and the zip codes contained therein.

Figure 12:
HSA Regions of
San Diego County



Central Area

Zip codes 92101, 92102, 92103, 92104, 92105, 92113, 92114, 92115, 92116, 92132, 92134, 92136, 92139, 92112, 92162, 92163, 92164, 92165, 92170, 92175, 92176, 92186, 92191, 92194, 92186, 92191, 92194, 92199, 92152, 92158, 92181, 92187, 92191, 92194, and 92195.

East Area

Zip codes 91901, 91905, 91906, 91916, 91917, 91931, 91934, 91935, 91941, 91942, 91945, 91948, 91962, 91963, 91977, 91978, 91980, 92019, 92020, 92021, 92040, 92071, 91944, 92090, 91946, and 92090.

South

Zip codes 91902, 91910, 91911, 91913, 91914, 91915, 91932, 91950, 92010, 92011, 92118, 91921, 91990, 92135, 92154, 92155, 92173, 92179, 91909, 91912, 92143, 91951, 91933, 92073, 92050, 92153, 92158, 91921, and 91990.

North Coastal


Zip codes 92007, 92008, 92009, 92013, 92014, 92024, 92051, 92052, 92054, 92055, 92056, 92057, 92067, 92013, 92058, 92068, 92075, 92077, 92081, 92083, 92084, 92672, 92092, 92093, 92169, 92161, 92038, 92137, 92078, 92091, 92199, 92096, 92013, 92078, 92091, 92077, 92081, 92008, 92058, and 92096.

North Inland

Zip codes 92003, 92004, 92025, 92026, 92027, 92028, 92029, 92036, 92059, 92060, 92061, 92064, 92065, 92066, 92069, 92070, 92082, 92086, 92127, 92128, 92129, 92259, 92390, 92536, 92592, 92046, 92198, 92190, and 92079.

North Central

Zip codes 92037, 92106, 92107, 92108, 92109, 92110, 92111, 92117, 92119, 92120, 92121, 92122, 92123, 92124, 92126, 92130, 92131, 92133, 92140, 92142, 92145, 92138, 92147, 92166, 92168, 92171, 92172, 91990, 92193, 92196, 92177, and 92147.



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