

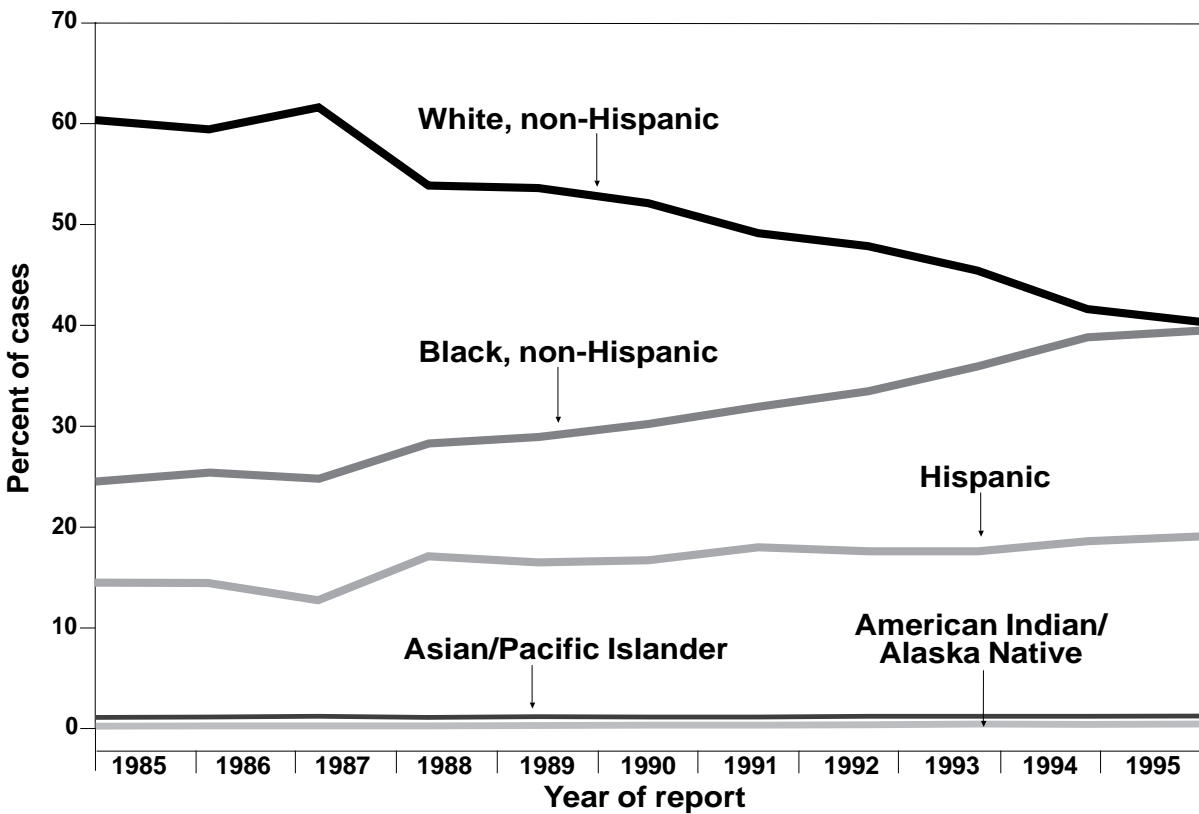
HIV/AIDS

Surveillance Report

U.S. HIV and AIDS cases reported through December 1995

Year-end edition Vol. 7, No. 2

**Percent of AIDS cases by race/ethnicity and year of report
1985-1995, United States**



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

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Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention
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Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is a specific group of diseases or conditions which are indicative of severe immunosuppression related to infection with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

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Commentary

The HIV/AIDS surveillance data in this report characterize the populations affected by HIV-related illness and death and provide a current profile of HIV/AIDS at the national level. The epidemic's impact on the nation's health was highlighted during 1995, when the cumulative number of reported AIDS cases surpassed one-half million. Of 513,486 persons with AIDS reported through December 1995, over 62 percent have died. Among persons ages 25 to 44 years, HIV infection is now the leading cause of death in men and the third leading cause in women. As expected, the number of cases reported during 1995 (74,180) was lower than the numbers reported during 1994 (79,897, Table 1) and 1993 (105,828), reflecting the waning effect of the expanded 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition. However, in 1995 the number of cases reported was 56 percent higher than in 1992 (47,453), before the case definition was expanded.

Because the numbers of cases reported annually during the period 1992 through 1995 have fluctuated, and because persons reported with AIDS during a calendar year had AIDS diagnosed during that year or prior years, CDC has developed statistical methods to examine temporal trends in the epidemic (see Technical Notes). These methods estimate the incidence of AIDS opportunistic illnesses (AIDS-OIs) by taking into account the change in the case definition and lags in reporting of cases to CDC. Results show that from 1992 through 1994, the estimated incidence of AIDS-OIs increased by 8 percent overall. Trends in the incidence of AIDS-OIs varied by region, race/ethnicity, sex, and mode of exposure (Tables 18, 19, 20). From 1992 through 1994, the incidence of AIDS-OIs increased in the South (13 percent) and the Northeast (11 percent), and among blacks (17 percent), Hispanics (13 percent), men (5 percent), and women (26 percent). Increases also occurred among Asians/Pacific Islanders and American Indians/Alaska Natives; however, these populations each account for less than 1 percent of estimated AIDS-OIs. By mode of HIV exposure, the largest increases occurred among heterosexual men and women who acquired HIV through injecting drug use (men 11 percent; women 12 percent) or through heterosexual contact (men 38 percent; women 46 percent). Although the incidence of estimated AIDS-OIs is increasing most rapidly among persons infected heterosexually, men who have sex with men continue to represent the largest number and proportion of persons estimated to have AIDS-OIs.

The demographic characteristics, behavioral risks, and geographic distribution of persons with AIDS reported during 1995 reflect shifts in the populations at risk for HIV/AIDS, most notably the changing racial/ethnic profile shown on the cover of this report. The cover illustrates a

shift in the epidemic from whites to minorities, especially blacks and Hispanics. In 1995, for the first time, the proportion of persons reported with AIDS who are black was equal to the proportion who are white (40 percent). In 1995, blacks and Hispanics represented the majority of cases among men (54 percent) and women (76 percent). The reported AIDS incidence rate per 100,000 among blacks (92.6) was 6 times higher than that among whites (15.4) and 2 times higher than that among Hispanics (46.2). Rates were lowest among American Indians/Alaska Natives (12.3) and Asians/Pacific Islanders (6.2). However, HIV/AIDS surveillance data collected from medical records do not include measures of socioeconomic status such as education and income that may more accurately predict risk of HIV than demographic factors such as race/ethnicity.

Case report information obtained by health care providers through routine patient history-taking may include one or more risk behaviors or potential modes of exposure to HIV (Table 17). Efforts to prevent HIV infections through community-based prevention programs are enhanced by knowledge of HIV risk behaviors in the local community. Most adults/adolescents reported with AIDS have risk information recorded (93 percent, Table 3). Although persons most recently reported with AIDS are more likely to have unreported risk information because medical record reviews are incomplete or pending, most persons are ultimately identified as having a recognized risk factor (Figure 7). HIV reports provide a minimum estimate of the number and characteristics of persons in the community who have been tested for HIV; however, a higher proportion of HIV than AIDS reports has incomplete HIV exposure information. Persons reported with HIV (not AIDS) are younger, more likely to be women and black or Hispanic minorities, and more recently infected than persons reported with AIDS (Tables 22 through 26). HIV surveillance data should be interpreted with knowledge of local practices because they are influenced by the availability of HIV test facilities and the proportion of HIV-infected persons who seek or defer HIV testing.

Among men reported with AIDS in 1995, male-to-male sexual contact again accounted for the largest proportion of cases (51 percent), followed by injecting drug use (24 percent, Table 4). These proportions will increase slightly as exposure information is completed for persons initially reported without a risk for HIV infection (13 percent). Among young men (ages 20 to 24 years), male-to-male sexual contact and/or injecting drug use accounted for 76 percent of AIDS cases and 63 percent of HIV infection cases reported in 1995 (Tables 7 and 25, respectively).

Women accounted for 19 percent of adult/adolescent AIDS cases in 1995, the highest proportion yet reported

among women. Most women acquired HIV infection through injecting drug use (38 percent) or sexual contact with a man with or at risk for HIV infection (38 percent, Table 5). The injecting drug use-associated epidemic among men is reflected in the heterosexual epidemic among women. Women may not recognize or report the risk behaviors of their partners, and health care providers may only record the HIV/AIDS status of a woman's male partners and not her partners' risk behaviors. Therefore, an increasing proportion of women are likely to be classified in the exposure category "sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified."

The epidemic in women is reflected in the epidemic in children, nearly all of whom acquired HIV infection perinatally. In 1995, 84 percent of children reported with AIDS were black or Hispanic, and AIDS rates per 100,000 population among black and Hispanic children were 16 and 6 times higher (6.4 and 2.3, respectively) than among white children (0.4, Table 10). The number of children reported with AIDS in 1995 (800) was lower than that reported in 1994 (1,034). Changes in surveillance practices, the number of infected women giving birth, and the clinical management of women and children may each have contributed to this decline. Studies are underway to determine the relative contributions of each of these factors. In 1995, the 28 states that reported HIV infection (not AIDS) among children reported 229 pediatric AIDS cases and 342 pediatric HIV cases (Table 24). In these states, reports of children perinatally exposed to HIV (with subsequent follow-up to determine infection status) will be useful in evaluating the impact of Public Health Service guidelines on preventing perinatal transmission (see Suggested Reading).

The 1993 expansion of the AIDS surveillance case definition has caused fluctuations in the numbers of reported AIDS cases during the past 3 years. However, reporting trends are gradually stabilizing. Each year since 1993, a larger proportion of persons with AIDS was reported based on immunologic criteria added to the case definition. State-to-state fluctuations in reporting patterns may reflect a number of factors, including use of laboratory-initiated reporting of severe immunosuppression, enhanced surveillance efforts in some states, and increases in AIDS incidence in some geographic areas. In many of the states (Table 1) and metropolitan areas (Table 2) that reported more cases in 1995 than in 1994,

HIV was introduced later than in the bicoastal epicenters, where the epidemic emerged early in the 1980s. However, reported AIDS incidence rates per 100,000 population remained highest in Puerto Rico, New York, Florida, New Jersey, Maryland, and Connecticut, and in heavily affected metropolitan areas, many of which are in these same states (e.g., Jersey City, San Francisco, West Palm Beach, San Juan, Baltimore, New Haven, Orlando, and Hartford).

To promote the uses of national HIV/AIDS surveillance data for tracking the epidemic, for program planning and evaluation, and for facilitating comparisons to state and local surveillance data, the *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report* is now available through the Internet. See page 2 of this report for the address of CDC's home page.

Suggested Reading

CDC. Update: trends in AIDS diagnosis and reporting under the expanded surveillance definition for adolescents and adults—United States, 1993. *MMWR* 1994;43: 826-31.

CDC. Recommendations of the U.S. Public Health Service Task Force on the use of zidovudine to reduce perinatal transmission of human immunodeficiency virus. *MMWR* 1994;43(RR-11): 1-20.

CDC. Update: acquired immunodeficiency syndrome—United States, 1994. *MMWR* 1995;44:64-67.

CDC. Update: AIDS among women—United States, 1994. *MMWR* 1995;44:81-84. Erratum: *MMWR* 1995;44:135.

CDC. Update: trends in AIDS among men who have sex with men—United States, 1989-1994. *MMWR* 1995;44:401-04.

CDC. First 500,000 AIDS cases—United States, 1995. *MMWR* 1995;44:849-53.

CDC. 1995 revised guidelines for prophylaxis against *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia for children infected with or perinatally exposed to human immunodeficiency virus. *MMWR* 1995;44(RR-4):1-11.

CDC. U.S. Public Health Service recommendations for human immunodeficiency virus counseling and voluntary testing for pregnant women. *MMWR* 1995;44(RR-7):1-15.

CDC. Update: mortality attributable to HIV infection among persons aged 25-44 years—United States, 1994. *MMWR* 1996;45:121-25.

Table 1. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by state, reported in 1994 and 1995¹ and cumulative totals, by state and age group, through December 1995, United States

State of residence	1994		1995		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Alabama	582	13.8	642	15.1	3,611	52	3,663
Alaska	59	9.8	69	11.4	324	4	328
Arizona	610	15.0	678	16.1	4,436	19	4,455
Arkansas	285	11.6	277	11.2	1,863	27	1,890
California	12,132	38.6	11,134	35.2	88,447	486	88,933
Colorado	812	22.2	673	18.0	5,212	26	5,238
Connecticut	913	27.9	1,652	50.4	7,257	153	7,410
Delaware	269	38.0	316	44.1	1,484	12	1,496
District of Columbia	1,400	246.9	1,029	185.7	8,041	116	8,157
Florida	8,522	61.1	8,059	56.9	50,726	1,112	51,838
Georgia	2,266	32.1	2,291	31.8	14,393	156	14,549
Hawaii	216	18.3	259	21.8	1,784	13	1,797
Idaho	61	5.4	49	4.2	326	2	328
Illinois	3,062	26.0	2,220	18.8	16,221	190	16,411
Indiana	617	10.7	529	9.1	3,802	30	3,832
Iowa	130	4.6	116	4.1	867	8	875
Kansas	233	9.1	320	12.5	1,614	10	1,624
Kentucky	318	8.3	298	7.7	1,812	14	1,826
Louisiana	1,230	28.5	1,087	25.0	7,568	98	7,666
Maine	117	9.4	130	10.5	702	6	708
Maryland	2,686	53.7	2,575	51.1	12,826	240	13,066
Massachusetts	1,382	22.9	1,447	23.8	10,493	171	10,664
Michigan	1,021	10.8	1,201	12.6	7,345	81	7,426
Minnesota	419	9.2	369	8.0	2,690	19	2,709
Mississippi	429	16.1	442	16.4	2,377	37	2,414
Missouri	707	13.4	791	14.9	6,360	45	6,405
Montana	30	3.5	25	2.9	192	2	194
Nebraska	88	5.4	114	7.0	682	7	689
Nevada	384	26.3	493	32.2	2,627	21	2,648
New Hampshire	92	8.1	112	9.8	616	7	623
New Jersey	4,872	61.7	4,409	55.5	28,704	623	29,327
New Mexico	213	12.9	164	9.7	1,232	4	1,236
New York	14,729	81.1	12,399	68.4	92,972	1,779	94,751
North Carolina	1,188	16.8	1,000	13.9	6,329	91	6,420
North Dakota	21	3.3	5	0.8	65	—	65
Ohio	1,193	10.7	1,110	10.0	7,540	90	7,630
Oklahoma	268	8.2	295	9.0	2,442	17	2,459
Oregon	605	19.6	459	14.6	3,386	14	3,400
Pennsylvania	2,510	20.8	2,377	19.7	14,891	198	15,089
Rhode Island	275	27.7	223	22.5	1,411	14	1,425
South Carolina	1,151	31.6	976	26.6	5,337	63	5,400
South Dakota	20	2.8	19	2.6	101	4	105
Tennessee	751	14.5	897	17.1	4,670	42	4,712
Texas	5,847	31.8	4,477	23.9	34,830	284	35,114
Utah	153	8.0	164	8.4	1,169	20	1,189
Vermont	38	6.5	44	7.5	272	3	275
Virginia	1,155	17.6	1,610	24.3	7,782	134	7,916
Washington	929	17.4	892	16.4	6,783	24	6,807
West Virginia	92	5.0	127	6.9	617	8	625
Wisconsin	373	7.3	350	6.8	2,498	23	2,521
Wyoming	19	4.0	17	3.5	133	—	133
Subtotal	77,474	29.8	71,411	27.2	489,862	6,599	496,461
Guam	1	0.7	—	—	14	—	14
Pacific Islands, U.S.	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Puerto Rico	2,283	62.5	2,594	70.3	15,978	335	16,313
Virgin Islands, U.S.	52	50.1	39	37.4	249	12	261
Total²	79,897	30.2	74,180	27.8	506,538	6,948	513,486

¹See Technical Notes for a discussion of the impact of the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents (implemented January 1, 1993) on the number of cases reported annually since 1993.

²Totals include 435 persons whose state of residence is unknown.

Table 2. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by metropolitan area with 500,000 or more population, reported in 1994 and 1995;¹ and cumulative totals, by area and age group, through December 1995, United States

Metropolitan area of residence	1994		1995		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Akron, Ohio	46	6.8	37	5.5	319	—	319
Albany-Schenectady, N.Y.	144	16.5	204	23.4	1,040	20	1,060
Albuquerque, N.Mex.	90	13.9	92	13.9	680	2	682
Allentown, Pa.	76	12.4	88	14.3	489	6	495
Ann Arbor, Mich.	24	4.7	54	10.3	272	5	277
Atlanta, Ga.	1,550	46.5	1,556	45.3	10,355	84	10,439
Austin, Tex.	456	47.2	323	32.3	2,635	17	2,652
Bakersfield, Calif.	104	17.0	126	20.4	615	3	618
Baltimore, Md.	1,868	76.0	1,715	69.4	8,448	173	8,621
Baton Rouge, La.	178	31.9	121	21.5	851	13	864
Bergen-Passaic, N.J.	638	49.0	559	42.7	3,767	64	3,831
Birmingham, Ala.	167	19.1	194	22.0	1,121	14	1,135
Boston, Mass.	1,179	20.6	1,266	21.9	9,337	149	9,486
Buffalo, N.Y.	100	8.4	84	7.1	877	10	887
Charleston, S.C.	165	32.0	146	28.8	981	10	991
Charlotte, N.C.	185	14.7	244	18.9	1,302	14	1,316
Chicago, Ill.	2,732	35.6	1,912	24.8	14,165	170	14,335
Cincinnati, Ohio	243	15.4	195	12.2	1,288	12	1,300
Cleveland, Ohio	306	13.8	429	19.3	2,203	32	2,235
Columbus, Ohio	277	19.5	192	13.4	1,607	10	1,617
Dallas, Tex.	1,359	46.8	1,289	43.6	8,691	34	8,725
Dayton, Ohio	88	9.2	48	5.0	646	8	654
Denver, Colo.	615	34.3	522	28.5	4,225	18	4,243
Detroit, Mich.	684	15.9	794	18.4	5,083	60	5,143
El Paso, Tex.	89	13.3	139	20.5	549	2	551
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	1,443	104.2	1,271	90.0	8,019	182	8,201
Fort Worth, Tex.	544	37.1	213	14.3	2,171	22	2,193
Fresno, Calif.	106	12.7	144	17.1	792	8	800
Gary, Ind.	94	15.2	77	12.4	429	3	432
Grand Rapids, Mich.	83	8.4	98	9.8	527	3	530
Greensboro, N.C.	207	18.7	200	17.8	1,084	16	1,100
Greenville, S.C.	187	21.4	126	14.2	883	2	885
Harrisburg, Pa.	97	15.9	128	20.9	549	5	554
Hartford, Conn.	394	35.3	561	50.3	2,476	40	2,516
Honolulu, Hawaii	149	17.0	180	20.5	1,313	10	1,323
Houston, Tex.	1,889	51.7	1,158	31.2	12,459	114	12,573
Indianapolis, Ind.	308	21.1	232	15.7	1,852	11	1,863
Jacksonville, Fla.	268	27.7	454	46.4	2,901	62	2,963
Jersey City, N.J.	820	148.7	760	138.1	4,680	101	4,781
Kansas City, Mo.	300	18.2	359	21.6	2,918	12	2,930
Knoxville, Tenn.	112	17.8	69	10.8	434	5	439
Las Vegas, Nev.	326	30.2	385	33.8	2,060	20	2,080
Little Rock, Ark.	96	17.8	86	15.8	686	10	696
Los Angeles, Calif.	4,375	47.9	3,997	43.7	30,885	200	31,085
Louisville, Ky.	136	13.9	144	14.6	807	8	815
Memphis, Tenn.	273	25.9	323	30.2	1,671	14	1,685
Miami, Fla.	3,070	151.8	2,381	117.2	15,975	397	16,372
Middlesex, N.J.	409	38.2	350	32.4	2,247	61	2,308
Milwaukee, Wis.	209	14.4	195	13.4	1,350	14	1,364
Minneapolis-Saint Paul, Minn.	371	13.8	318	11.7	2,371	16	2,387
Mobile, Ala.	110	21.5	118	22.8	736	9	745
Monmouth-Ocean City, N.J.	346	33.4	340	32.4	2,028	50	2,078
Nashville, Tenn.	214	20.0	277	25.3	1,446	14	1,460
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y.	565	21.3	585	22.0	4,439	76	4,515
New Haven, Conn.	448	27.6	948	58.3	4,199	106	4,305
New Orleans, La.	698	53.3	594	45.2	4,404	51	4,455
New York, N.Y.	12,958	151.1	10,496	122.5	79,984	1,620	81,604
Newark, N.J.	1,844	95.4	1,681	86.8	11,521	270	11,791
Norfolk, Va.	352	23.0	603	39.1	2,019	51	2,070
Oakland, Calif.	969	44.4	655	29.8	5,918	33	5,951

Table 2. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by metropolitan area with 500,000 or more population, reported in 1994 and 1995;¹ and cumulative totals, by area and age group, through December 1995, United States (Continued)

Metropolitan area of residence	1994		1995		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Oklahoma City, Okla.	117	11.6	118	11.6	1,123	2	1,125
Omaha, Nebr.	53	8.0	78	11.6	480	2	482
Orange County, Calif.	505	19.9	570	22.2	4,063	25	4,088
Orlando, Fla.	576	42.2	709	51.0	3,636	62	3,698
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,923	38.9	1,810	36.6	11,489	163	11,652
Phoenix, Ariz.	431	17.4	504	19.7	3,205	11	3,216
Pittsburgh, Pa.	297	12.4	234	9.8	1,718	10	1,728
Portland, Oreg.	483	28.8	341	19.9	2,822	8	2,830
Providence, R.I.	259	28.4	206	22.7	1,320	13	1,333
Raleigh-Durham, N.C.	268	27.7	170	17.1	1,285	20	1,305
Richmond, Va.	223	24.3	287	30.9	1,584	19	1,603
Riverside-San Bernardino, Calif.	875	30.1	768	26.0	4,617	42	4,659
Rochester, N.Y.	216	19.8	297	27.3	1,304	8	1,312
Sacramento, Calif.	315	21.9	383	26.3	2,276	21	2,297
Saint Louis, Mo.	367	14.5	423	16.6	3,169	27	3,196
Salt Lake City, Utah	130	11.0	136	11.3	1,023	14	1,037
San Antonio, Tex.	543	37.9	419	28.7	2,644	23	2,667
San Diego, Calif.	963	36.6	1,068	40.4	7,299	45	7,344
San Francisco, Calif.	2,585	157.4	2,135	129.7	22,800	35	22,835
San Jose, Calif.	391	25.2	262	16.7	2,278	11	2,289
San Juan, P.R.	1,446	75.7	1,502	77.9	9,969	213	10,182
Sarasota, Fla.	193	37.3	155	29.5	938	19	957
Scranton, Pa.	37	5.8	47	7.4	284	3	287
Seattle, Wash.	601	27.6	645	29.4	4,942	14	4,956
Springfield, Mass.	222	37.3	186	31.4	1,037	21	1,058
Stockton, Calif.	114	22.0	74	14.1	508	12	520
Syracuse, N.Y.	91	12.1	106	14.1	732	7	739
Tacoma, Wash.	83	13.0	73	11.2	540	7	547
Tampa-Saint Petersburg, Fla.	751	34.8	709	32.5	5,474	74	5,548
Toledo, Ohio	59	9.6	37	6.0	373	8	381
Tucson, Ariz.	137	18.7	120	15.9	913	6	919
Tulsa, Okla.	78	10.5	91	12.2	744	6	750
Ventura, Calif.	66	9.4	70	9.9	532	2	534
Washington, D.C.	2,368	53.0	2,130	47.2	14,435	205	14,640
West Palm Beach, Fla.	708	74.2	810	83.3	4,566	159	4,725
Wichita, Kans.	68	13.4	99	19.5	454	2	456
Wilmington, Del.	226	41.8	265	48.5	1,167	9	1,176
Youngstown, Ohio	33	5.5	40	6.6	232	-	232
Metropolitan areas with 500,000 or more population:	66,934	41.1	60,912	37.1	427,754	5,874	433,628
<i>Central counties</i>	<i>65,695</i>	<i>44.1</i>	<i>59,552</i>	<i>39.7</i>	<i>420,032</i>	<i>5,766</i>	<i>425,798</i>
<i>Outlying counties</i>	<i>1,239</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>1,360</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>7,722</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>7,830</i>
Metropolitan areas with 50,000 to 500,000 population:	7,816	16.3	8,045	16.6	49,440	662	50,102
<i>Central counties</i>	<i>7,300</i>	<i>17.1</i>	<i>7,589</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>46,467</i>	<i>605</i>	<i>47,072</i>
<i>Outlying counties</i>	<i>516</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>456</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>2,973</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>3,030</i>
Non-metropolitan areas	4,648	8.7	4,737	8.8	27,109	395	27,504
Total²	79,897	30.2	74,180	27.8	506,538	6,948	513,486

¹See Technical Notes for a discussion of the impact of the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents (implemented January 1, 1993) on the number of cases reported annually since 1993.

²Totals include 2,252 persons whose area of residence is unknown.

Table 3. AIDS cases by age group, exposure category, and sex, reported in 1994 and 1995,¹ and cumulative totals, by age group and exposure category, through December 1995, United States

Adult/adolescent exposure category	Males				Females				Totals ²					
	1994		1995		1994		1995		1994		1995		Cumulative total ³	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men Injecting drug use	35,524	(55)	30,671	(51)	—	—	—	—	35,524	(45)	30,671	(42)	259,672	(51)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	16,044	(25)	14,057	(24)	5,923	(43)	5,204	(38)	21,967	(28)	19,261	(26)	128,696	(25)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	4,234	(7)	3,425	(6)	—	—	—	—	4,234	(5)	3,425	(5)	33,195	(7)
Heterosexual contact:	483	(1)	423	(1)	25	(0)	22	(0)	508	(1)	445	(1)	4,107	(1)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	3,009	(5)	2,840	(5)	5,575	(40)	5,253	(38)	8,585	(11)	8,093	(11)	40,038	(8)
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	963		928		2,118		1,921		3,081		2,849		18,710	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	—		—		394		376		394		376		2,209	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	2		12		56		50		58		62		330	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	66		53		63		59		129		112		734	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ⁴	1,978		1,847		2,944		2,847		4,923		4,694		18,055	
Other/risk not reported or identified ⁵	405	(1)	366	(1)	329	(2)	298	(2)	734	(1)	664	(1)	7,433	(1)
Adult/adolescent subtotal	5,276	(8)	7,834	(13)	2,035	(15)	2,987	(22)	7,311	(9)	10,821	(15)	33,397	(7)
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category	64,975	(100)	59,616	(100)	13,887	(100)	13,764	(100)	78,863	(100)	73,380	(100)	506,538	(100)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	14	(3)	5	(1)	—	—	—	—	14	(1)	5	(1)	227	(3)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection: ⁵	463	(91)	345	(89)	494	(94)	385	(93)	957	(93)	730	(91)	6,256	(90)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	145		104		153		107		298		211		2,594	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	73		59		75		55		148		114		1,164	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	10		6		9		4		19		10		128	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	2		—		—		2		2		2		25	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	3		—		2		2		5		2		26	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	96		66		97		68		193		134		731	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	4		2		9		2		13		4		139	
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	130		108		149		145		279		253		1,449	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ⁴	23	(5)	17	(4)	17	(3)	9	(2)	40	(4)	26	(3)	366	(5)
Other/risk not reported or identified ⁵	9	(2)	20	(5)	14	(3)	19	(5)	23	(2)	39	(5)	99	(1)
Pediatric subtotal	509	(100)	387	(100)	525	(100)	413	(100)	1,034	(100)	800	(100)	6,948	(100)
Total	65,484		60,003		14,412		14,177		79,897		74,180		513,486	

¹See Technical Notes for a discussion of the impact of the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents (implemented January 1, 1993) on the number of cases reported annually since 1993.

²Includes 1 person whose sex is unknown.

³Includes 9 persons known to be infected with human immunodeficiency virus type 2 (HIV-2). See *MMWR* 1995;44:603–06.

⁴Thirty-three adults/adolescents and 2 children developed AIDS after receiving blood screened negative for HIV antibody. Ten additional adults developed AIDS after receiving tissue, organs, or artificial insemination from HIV-infected donors. Three of the 10 received tissue, organs, or artificial insemination from a donor who was negative for HIV antibody at the time of donation. See *N Engl J Med* 1992;326:726–32.

⁵See Table 16 and Figure 7 for a discussion of the “other” exposure category. “Other” also includes 29 persons who acquired HIV infection perinatally but were diagnosed with AIDS after age 13. These 29 persons are tabulated under the adult/adolescent, not pediatric, exposure category.

Table 4. Male adult/adolescent AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported in 1995, and cumulative totals, through December 1995, United States

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic	
	1995		1995		1995	
	No.	Cumulative total	No.	Cumulative total	No.	Cumulative total
Men who have sex with men	18,692 (71)	171,735 (76)	7,114 (34)	51,792 (39)	4,389 (39)	32,700 (44)
Injecting drug use	2,851 (11)	19,375 (9)	7,180 (34)	47,725 (36)	3,929 (35)	27,684 (38)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	1,741 (7)	17,697 (8)	1,147 (5)	10,147 (8)	494 (4)	5,035 (7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	313 (1)	3,161 (1)	61 (0)	400 (0)	40 (0)	329 (0)
Heterosexual contact:	545 (2)	2,925 (1)	1,553 (7)	7,472 (6)	715 (6)	3,023 (4)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	178	1,255	514	3,312	229	1,065
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	8	20	3	7	1	7
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	21	117	22	100	8	66
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	338	1,533	1,014	4,053	477	1,885
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	196 (1)	2,867 (1)	113 (1)	873 (1)	45 (0)	475 (1)
Risk not reported or identified ¹	2,170 (8)	6,890 (3)	4,016 (19)	13,061 (10)	1,525 (14)	4,453 (6)
Total	26,508 (100)	224,650 (100)	21,184 (100)	131,470 (100)	11,137 (100)	73,699 (100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaska Native		Cumulative totals ²	
	1995		1995		1995	
	No.	Cumulative total	No.	Cumulative total	No.	Cumulative total
Men who have sex with men	331 (69)	2,434 (77)	104 (53)	671 (60)	30,671 (51)	259,672 (60)
Injecting drug use	34 (7)	154 (5)	39 (20)	157 (14)	14,057 (24)	95,244 (22)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	14 (3)	101 (3)	27 (14)	191 (17)	3,425 (6)	33,195 (8)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	6 (1)	49 (2)	1 (1)	24 (2)	423 (1)	3,970 (1)
Heterosexual contact:	19 (4)	71 (2)	2 (1)	16 (1)	2,840 (5)	13,521 (3)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	4	22	1	7	928	5,664
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–	–	–	–	12	34
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	2	5	–	1	53	290
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	13	44	1	8	1,847	7,533
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	10 (2)	95 (3)	2 (1)	6 (1)	366 (1)	4,327 (1)
Risk not reported or identified	63 (13)	245 (8)	23 (12)	50 (4)	7,834 (13)	24,790 (6)
Total	477 (100)	3,149 (100)	198 (100)	1,115 (100)	59,616 (100)	434,719 (100)

¹See Figure 7.

²Includes 636 men whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 5. Female adult/adolescent AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported in 1995, and cumulative totals, through December 1995, United States

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic							
	1995		1995		1995							
	No.	Cumulative total	No.	Cumulative total	No.	Cumulative total						
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)				
Injecting drug use	1,229	(40)	7,441	(43)	2,920	(38)	19,200	(49)	1,018	(36)	6,603	(45)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	7	(0)	80	(0)	12	(0)	37	(0)	3	(0)	18	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	1,215	(39)	6,474	(38)	2,637	(34)	13,265	(34)	1,349	(47)	6,514	(44)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	462		2,912		886		6,413		559		3,615	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	153		1,024		143		796		70		332	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	33		223		9		44		8		24	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	20		239		20		114		16		75	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	547		2,076		1,579		5,898		696		2,468	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	104	(3)	1,644	(10)	133	(2)	910	(2)	51	(2)	462	(3)
Risk not reported or identified ¹	551	(18)	1,548	(9)	1,978	(26)	5,858	(15)	426	(15)	1,106	(8)
Total	3,106	(100)	17,187	(100)	7,680	(100)	39,270	(100)	2,847	(100)	14,703	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaska Native		Cumulative totals ²							
	1995		1995		1995							
	No.	Cumulative total	No.	Cumulative total	No.	Cumulative total						
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)				
Injecting drug use	17	(23)	67	(18)	12	(32)	91	(46)	5,204	(38)	33,452	(47)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	2	(1)	–	–	–	–	22	(0)	137	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	32	(43)	163	(44)	15	(39)	72	(37)	5,253	(38)	26,516	(37)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	4		48		8		43		1,921		13,046	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	7		46		3		9		376		2,209	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		3		–		2		50		296	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	2		14		–		–		59		444	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	19		52		4		18		2,847		10,521	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	8	(11)	77	(21)	1	(3)	11	(6)	298	(2)	3,106	(4)
Risk not reported or identified	17	(23)	58	(16)	10	(26)	23	(12)	2,987	(22)	8,607	(12)
Total	74	(100)	367	(100)	38	(100)	197	(100)	13,764	(100)	71,818	(100)

¹See Figure 7.

²Includes 94 women whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 6. Pediatric AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported in 1995, and cumulative totals, through December 1995, United States

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic	
	1995		1995		1995	
	No.	Cumulative total	No.	Cumulative total	No.	Cumulative total
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	4 (3)	156 (12)	–	32 (1)	1 (1)	35 (2)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	102 (86)	918 (72)	449 (92)	3,792 (95)	169 (91)	1,487 (91)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	33	393	126	1,549	51	633
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	15	173	59	572	39	410
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	5	49	2	43	3	34
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–	15	–	5	2	5
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	1	10	1	9	–	7
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	21	95	77	471	33	155
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	1	40	2	70	1	28
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	26	143	182	1,073	40	215
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	10 (8)	182 (14)	7 (1)	83 (2)	9 (5)	91 (6)
Risk not reported or identified ¹	2 (2)	14 (1)	30 (6)	67 (2)	6 (3)	16 (1)
Total	118 (100)	1,270 (100)	486 (100)	3,974 (100)	185 (100)	1,629 (100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaska Native		Cumulative totals ²	
	1995		1995		1995	
	No.	Cumulative total	No.	Cumulative total	No.	Cumulative total
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	3 (8)	–	1 (5)	5 (1)	227 (3)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	4 (80)	25 (64)	2 (100)	20 (95)	730 (91)	6,256 (90)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	–	4	1	10	211	2,594
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	1	3	–	4	114	1,164
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	–	2	–	–	10	128
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–	–	–	–	2	25
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–	–	–	–	2	26
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	2	6	–	1	134	731
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	–	1	–	–	4	139
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	1	9	1	5	253	1,449
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	–	9 (23)	–	–	26 (3)	366 (5)
Risk not reported or identified	1 (20)	2 (5)	–	–	39 (5)	99 (1)
Total	5 (100)	39 (100)	2 (100)	21 (100)	800 (100)	6,948 (100)

¹See Figure 7, footnote 1.

²Includes 15 children whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 7. AIDS cases in adolescents and adults under age 25, by sex and exposure category, reported in 1994 and 1995,¹ and cumulative totals through December 1995, United States

Male exposure category	13-19 years old			20-24 years old								
	1994		Cumulative total	1994		Cumulative total						
	No.	(%)	No. (%)	No.	(%)	No. (%)						
Men who have sex with men	69	(29)	83	(34)	501	(33)	1,147	(62)	940	(58)	9,084	(63)
Injecting drug use	12	(5)	15	(6)	97	(6)	228	(12)	173	(11)	1,803	(13)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	6	(3)	9	(4)	77	(5)	145	(8)	111	(7)	1,562	(11)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	103	(43)	81	(33)	646	(42)	66	(4)	66	(4)	539	(4)
Heterosexual contact:	9	(4)	7	(3)	38	(2)	86	(5)	113	(7)	505	(4)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	2		2		14		26		35		208	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		1		1		–		2		3	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		–		–		2		2		11	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	7		4		23		58		74		283	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	13	(5)	10	(4)	66	(4)	15	(1)	9	(1)	101	(1)
Risk not reported or identified ²	26	(11)	40	(16)	109	(7)	167	(9)	220	(13)	802	(6)
Male subtotal	238	(100)	245	(100)	1,534	(100)	1,854	(100)	1,632	(100)	14,396	(100)
Female exposure category												
Injecting drug use	18	(10)	11	(7)	132	(16)	187	(23)	152	(19)	1,430	(31)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	3	(2)	1	(1)	9	(1)	–	–	2	(0)	12	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	86	(48)	81	(51)	440	(54)	452	(56)	407	(51)	2,338	(51)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	29		22		197		160		136		1,159	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	3		5		23		22		29		183	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	3		2		12		10		6		44	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		–		1		–		6		15	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	51		52		207		260		230		937	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	11	(6)	7	(4)	60	(7)	6	(1)	13	(2)	105	(2)
Risk not reported or identified	61	(34)	60	(38)	179	(22)	169	(21)	226	(28)	674	(15)
Female subtotal	179	(100)	160	(100)	820	(100)	814	(100)	800	(100)	4,559	(100)
Total²	417		405		2,354		2,668		2,432		18,955	

¹See Technical Notes for a discussion of the impact of the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents (implemented January 1, 1993) on the number of cases reported annually since 1993.

²See Figure 7.

Table 8. AIDS cases by age at diagnosis and exposure category, reported through December 1995, United States

Age at diagnosis (years)	Men who have sex with men		Injecting drug use		Men who have sex with men and inject drugs		Hemophilia/coagulation disorder		Heterosexual contact	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	(0)	—	—
5-12	—	—	—	—	—	—	216	(5)	—	—
13-19	501	(0)	229	(0)	77	(0)	655	(15)	478	(1)
20-24	9,084	(3)	3,233	(3)	1,562	(5)	551	(13)	2,843	(7)
25-29	40,634	(16)	14,193	(11)	6,273	(19)	647	(15)	7,162	(18)
30-34	62,947	(24)	29,483	(23)	9,491	(29)	613	(14)	8,894	(22)
35-39	56,247	(22)	35,309	(27)	8,066	(24)	502	(12)	7,278	(18)
40-44	39,840	(15)	26,076	(20)	4,449	(13)	386	(9)	4,816	(12)
45-49	24,003	(9)	11,747	(9)	1,981	(6)	276	(6)	3,081	(8)
50-54	13,125	(5)	4,887	(4)	793	(2)	152	(4)	2,138	(5)
55-59	7,262	(3)	2,154	(2)	323	(1)	104	(2)	1,427	(4)
60-64	3,791	(1)	888	(1)	122	(0)	102	(2)	918	(2)
65 or older	2,238	(1)	497	(0)	58	(0)	119	(3)	1,003	(3)
Total	259,672	(100)	128,696	(100)	33,195	(100)	4,334	(100)	40,038	(100)

Age at diagnosis (years)	Receipt of transfusion		Mother with/at risk for HIV infection		Other/risk not reported or identified ¹		Total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Under 5	141	(2)	5,319	(85)	55	(0)	5,526	(1)
5-12	225	(3)	937	(15)	44	(0)	1,422	(0)
13-19	126	(2)	29	(0)	259	(1)	2,354	(0)
20-24	206	(3)	—	—	1,476	(4)	18,955	(4)
25-29	541	(7)	—	—	4,523	(14)	73,973	(14)
30-34	757	(10)	—	—	6,713	(20)	118,898	(23)
35-39	782	(10)	—	—	6,194	(19)	114,378	(22)
40-44	747	(10)	—	—	4,686	(14)	81,000	(16)
45-49	587	(8)	—	—	3,208	(10)	44,883	(9)
50-54	621	(8)	—	—	2,315	(7)	24,031	(5)
55-59	623	(8)	—	—	1,682	(5)	13,575	(3)
60-64	751	(10)	—	—	1,148	(3)	7,720	(2)
65 or older	1,692	(22)	—	—	1,164	(3)	6,771	(1)
Total	7,799	(100)	6,285	(100)	33,467	(100)	513,486	(100)

¹See Figure 7.

Table 9. AIDS cases by sex, age at diagnosis, and race/ethnicity, reported through December 1995, United States

Male Age at diagnosis (years)	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total ¹	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Under 5	422	(0)	1,672	(1)	642	(1)	15	(0)	9	(1)	2,763	(1)
5-12	295	(0)	299	(0)	207	(0)	8	(0)	1	(0)	812	(0)
13-19	687	(0)	503	(0)	311	(0)	18	(1)	14	(1)	1,534	(0)
20-24	6,338	(3)	4,945	(4)	2,936	(4)	105	(3)	48	(4)	14,396	(3)
25-29	31,240	(14)	18,071	(14)	11,636	(16)	416	(13)	228	(20)	61,674	(14)
30-34	53,033	(24)	29,132	(22)	18,016	(24)	694	(22)	302	(27)	101,309	(23)
35-39	50,448	(22)	30,676	(23)	16,567	(22)	679	(21)	233	(21)	98,758	(23)
40-44	36,500	(16)	22,587	(17)	11,299	(15)	555	(17)	153	(14)	71,200	(16)
45-49	21,626	(10)	12,054	(9)	6,140	(8)	316	(10)	71	(6)	40,265	(9)
50-54	11,606	(5)	6,465	(5)	3,208	(4)	174	(5)	30	(3)	21,514	(5)
55-59	6,429	(3)	3,578	(3)	1,840	(2)	102	(3)	18	(2)	11,997	(3)
60-64	3,699	(2)	1,938	(1)	1,010	(1)	42	(1)	11	(1)	6,709	(2)
65 or older	3,044	(1)	1,521	(1)	736	(1)	48	(2)	7	(1)	5,363	(1)
Male subtotal	225,367	(100)	133,441	(100)	74,548	(100)	3,172	(100)	1,125	(100)	438,294	(100)
Female												
Age at diagnosis (years)												
Under 5	424	(2)	1,685	(4)	626	(4)	10	(3)	11	(5)	2,763	(4)
5-12	129	(1)	318	(1)	154	(1)	6	(2)	—	—	610	(1)
13-19	151	(1)	537	(1)	126	(1)	4	(1)	1	(0)	820	(1)
20-24	1,085	(6)	2,439	(6)	990	(6)	20	(5)	20	(10)	4,559	(6)
25-29	3,088	(17)	6,405	(16)	2,719	(18)	42	(11)	37	(18)	12,299	(16)
30-34	4,103	(23)	9,594	(23)	3,739	(24)	79	(21)	48	(23)	17,589	(23)
35-39	3,366	(19)	9,047	(22)	3,067	(20)	67	(17)	40	(19)	15,619	(21)
40-44	2,089	(12)	5,730	(14)	1,894	(12)	57	(15)	21	(10)	9,800	(13)
45-49	1,086	(6)	2,522	(6)	957	(6)	33	(9)	14	(7)	4,618	(6)
50-54	626	(4)	1,317	(3)	544	(4)	20	(5)	6	(3)	2,517	(3)
55-59	476	(3)	744	(2)	340	(2)	11	(3)	5	(2)	1,578	(2)
60-64	348	(2)	475	(1)	169	(1)	16	(4)	3	(1)	1,011	(1)
65 or older	769	(4)	460	(1)	158	(1)	18	(5)	2	(1)	1,408	(2)
Female subtotal	17,740	(100)	41,273	(100)	15,483	(100)	383	(100)	208	(100)	75,191	(100)
Total²	243,107		174,715		90,031		3,555		1,333		513,486	

¹Includes 641 males and 104 females whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

²Includes 1 person whose sex is unknown.

Table 10. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by race/ethnicity, age group, and sex, reported in 1995, United States

Race/ethnicity	Adults/adolescents						Children <13 years old		Total	
	Males		Females		Total		No.	Rate	No.	Rate
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate				
White, not Hispanic	26,508	34.3	3,106	3.8	29,614	18.5	118	0.4	29,732	15.4
Black, not Hispanic	21,184	190.3	7,680	59.2	28,864	119.7	486	6.4	29,350	92.6
Hispanic	11,137	98.0	2,847	25.4	13,984	61.9	185	2.3	14,169	46.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	477	14.0	74	2.0	551	7.8	5	0.3	556	6.2
American Indian/Alaska Native	198	28.4	38	5.2	236	16.5	2	0.4	238	12.3
Total¹	59,616	57.4	13,764	12.4	73,380	34.1	800	1.5	74,180	27.8

¹Totals include 135 persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 11. AIDS cases by year of diagnosis and definition category, diagnosed through December 1995, United States

Definition category	Period of diagnosis											
	Before 1992		1992		1993		1994		1995		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Pre-1987 definition	181,323	(71)	36,350	(47)	26,033	(34)	18,907	(30)	9,643	(24)	272,256	(53)
1987 definition	60,781	(24)	19,827	(26)	14,379	(19)	10,833	(17)	5,782	(14)	111,602	(22)
1993 definition ¹	14,873	(6)	20,721	(27)	35,122	(46)	34,286	(54)	24,626	(61)	129,628	(25)
<i>Pulmonary tuberculosis</i>	2,112		1,612		1,806		1,184		504		7,218	
<i>Recurrent pneumonia</i>	532		562		1,071		853		473		3,491	
<i>Invasive cervical cancer</i>	103		81		110		109		40		443	
<i>Severe HIV-related immunosuppression²</i>	12,171		18,494		32,173		32,169		23,617		118,624	
Total	256,977	(100)	76,898	(100)	75,534	(100)	64,026	(100)	40,051	(100)	513,486	(100)

¹Persons who meet only the 1993 AIDS case definition and whose date of diagnosis is before January 1993 were diagnosed retrospectively. The sum of diagnoses listed for the four conditions under the 1993 definition do not equal the 1993 definition total because some persons have more than one diagnosis from the added conditions of pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, and invasive cervical cancer.

²Defined as CD4⁺ T-lymphocyte count of less than 200 cells/ μ L or a CD4⁺ percentage less than 14 in persons with laboratory confirmation of HIV infection.

Table 12. AIDS-indicator conditions reported in 1995, by age group, United States

AIDS-indicator conditions	Adults/ adolescents		Children <13 years old	
	No.	(%) ¹	No.	(%) ¹
Bacterial infections, multiple or recurrent	NA ²		123	(15)
Candidiasis of bronchi, trachea, or lungs	736	(1)	18	(2)
Candidiasis of esophagus				
Definitive diagnosis	3,136	(4)	56	(7)
Presumptive diagnosis	2,286	(3)	69	(9)
Carcinoma, invasive cervical	166	(0)	NA ³	
Coccidioidomycosis, disseminated or extrapulmonary	140	(0)	—	—
Cryptococcosis, extrapulmonary	1,626	(2)	7	(1)
Cryptosporidiosis, chronic intestinal	760	(1)	27	(3)
Cytomegalovirus disease other than retinitis	1,611	(2)	48	(6)
Cytomegalovirus retinitis				
Definitive diagnosis	1,003	(1)	7	(1)
Presumptive diagnosis	491	(1)	1	(0)
Herpes simplex, with esophagitis, pneumonitis, or chronic mucocutaneous ulcers	1,927	(3)	46	(6)
Histoplasmosis, disseminated or extrapulmonary	309	(0)	—	—
HIV encephalopathy (dementia)	1,872	(3)	132	(17)
HIV wasting syndrome	6,618	(9)	146	(18)
Immunosuppression, severe HIV-related ⁴	62,292	(85)	NA ³	
Isosporiasis, chronic intestinal	39	(0)	—	—
Kaposi's sarcoma				
Definitive diagnosis	2,067	(3)	1	(0)
Presumptive diagnosis	662	(1)	—	—
Lymphoid interstitial pneumonia and/or pulmonary lymphoid hyperplasia				
Definitive diagnosis	NA ²		45	(6)
Presumptive diagnosis	NA ²		102	(13)
Lymphoma, Burkitt's (or equivalent term)	197	(0)	2	(0)
Lymphoma, immunoblastic (or equivalent term)	742	(1)	7	(1)
Lymphoma, primary in brain	277	(0)	3	(0)
<i>Mycobacterium avium</i> or <i>M. kansasii</i> , disseminated or extrapulmonary				
Definitive diagnosis	1,745	(2)	41	(5)
Presumptive diagnosis	297	(0)	9	(1)
<i>M. tuberculosis</i> , disseminated or extrapulmonary				
Definitive diagnosis	435	(1)	2	(0)
Presumptive diagnosis	90	(0)	—	—
<i>M. tuberculosis</i> , pulmonary				
Definitive diagnosis	1,383	(2)	NA ³	
Presumptive diagnosis	306	(0)	NA ³	
Mycobacterial disease, other, disseminated or extrapulmonary				
Definitive diagnosis	315	(0)	7	(1)
Presumptive diagnosis	90	(0)	4	(1)
<i>Pneumocystis carinii</i> pneumonia				
Definitive diagnosis	8,654	(12)	143	(18)
Presumptive diagnosis	4,442	(6)	69	(9)
Pneumonia, recurrent				
Definitive diagnosis	1,417	(2)	NA ³	
Presumptive diagnosis	412	(1)	NA ³	
Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy	327	(0)	4	(1)
Salmonella septicemia, recurrent	78	(0)	NA ⁵	
Toxoplasmosis of brain				
Definitive diagnosis	806	(1)	5	(1)
Presumptive diagnosis	744	(1)	4	(1)

¹Percentages are based upon 73,380 adult/adolescent and 800 pediatric cases reported to CDC in 1995. The sum of percentages is greater than 100 because some patients have more than one condition.

²Not applicable as indicator of AIDS in adults/adolescents.

³Not applicable as indicator of AIDS in children.

⁴Defined as CD4⁺ T-lymphocyte count of less than 200 cells/μL or a CD4⁺ percentage less than 14 in adults/adolescents who meet the AIDS surveillance case definition.

⁵Tabulated above in "bacterial infections, multiple or recurrent."

Table 13. AIDS cases, case-fatality rates,¹ and deaths, by half-year and age group, through December 1995, United States

Half-year	Adults/adolescents			Children <13 years old		
	Cases diagnosed during interval	Case-fatality rate	Deaths occurring during interval	Cases diagnosed during interval	Case-fatality rate	Deaths occurring during interval
Before 1981	87	90.8	30	8	75.0	1
1981 Jan.-June	104	90.4	37	10	80.0	2
July-Dec.	203	92.6	83	6	83.3	6
1982 Jan.-June	433	92.6	151	15	93.3	10
July-Dec.	727	91.9	295	16	87.5	4
1983 Jan.-June	1,341	94.5	526	32	100.0	14
July-Dec.	1,708	94.2	945	44	90.9	16
1984 Jan.-June	2,674	93.7	1,426	53	88.7	27
July-Dec.	3,499	93.7	2,020	64	85.9	24
1985 Jan.-June	5,131	92.6	2,870	110	81.8	47
July-Dec.	6,538	93.1	3,972	137	85.4	72
1986 Jan.-June	8,671	92.1	5,187	143	85.3	69
July-Dec.	10,220	92.5	6,703	197	78.2	97
1987 Jan.-June	13,515	91.2	7,805	228	79.4	121
July-Dec.	14,870	89.8	8,239	268	74.3	171
1988 Jan.-June	17,348	87.8	9,682	263	69.2	138
July-Dec.	17,819	87.7	11,041	346	67.1	179
1989 Jan.-June	20,875	84.7	12,709	367	65.4	173
July-Dec.	21,214	83.7	14,616	345	68.7	193
1990 Jan.-June	24,049	81.1	15,020	388	61.6	193
July-Dec.	23,521	79.4	15,990	399	56.1	199
1991 Jan.-June	28,031	75.8	17,012	402	55.2	173
July-Dec.	30,169	72.3	18,903	389	50.4	219
1992 Jan.-June	36,535	65.3	19,451	482	47.7	191
July-Dec.	39,452	59.9	20,651	429	50.6	223
1993 Jan.-June	40,888	48.0	20,714	423	43.0	251
July-Dec.	33,806	41.9	21,768	417	42.9	259
1994 Jan.-June	34,052	32.3	22,596	374	35.0	280
July-Dec.	29,307	23.8	22,937	293	30.7	237
1995 Jan.-June	27,009	15.2	20,774	208	13.5	227
July-Dec.	12,742	7.4	11,405	92	8.7	99
Total²	506,538	62.4	315,928	6,948	56.4	3,921

¹Case-fatality rates are calculated for each half-year by date of diagnosis. Each 6-month case-fatality rate is the number of deaths ever reported among cases diagnosed in that period (regardless of the year of death), divided by the number of total cases diagnosed in that period, multiplied by 100. For example, during the interval January through June 1982, AIDS was diagnosed in 433 adults/adolescents. Through December 1995, 401 of these 433 were reported as dead. Therefore, the case fatality rate is 92.6 (401 divided by 433, multiplied by 100). The case-fatality rates shown here may be underestimates because of incomplete reporting of deaths. Reported deaths are not necessarily caused by HIV-related disease.

²Death totals include 370 adults/adolescents and 6 children known to have died, but whose dates of death are unknown.

Table 14. Deaths in persons with AIDS, by race/ethnicity, age at death, and sex, occurring in 1993 and 1994; and cumulative totals reported through December 1995, United States¹

Race/ethnicity and age at death ²	Males			Females			Both sexes ³		
	1993	1994	Cumulative total	1993	1994	Cumulative total	1993	1994	Cumulative total
White, not Hispanic									
Under 15	50	50	466	46	40	340	96	90	806
15-24	189	157	2,249	45	43	365	234	200	2,614
25-34	5,563	5,265	45,618	446	563	3,291	6,009	5,828	48,909
35-44	8,180	8,568	62,791	553	615	3,084	8,733	9,183	65,875
45-54	3,728	3,810	27,418	202	229	1,169	3,930	4,039	28,587
55 or older	1,352	1,366	11,798	129	126	1,346	1,481	1,492	13,144
All ages	19,062	19,216	150,540	1,421	1,616	9,614	20,483	20,832	160,154
Black, not Hispanic									
Under 15	141	131	1,054	141	155	1,070	282	286	2,124
15-24	211	185	1,991	135	155	959	346	340	2,950
25-34	3,202	3,366	25,181	1,053	1,220	7,866	4,255	4,586	33,047
35-44	4,987	5,512	33,507	1,397	1,713	8,602	6,384	7,225	42,110
45-54	2,028	2,371	12,824	413	565	2,498	2,441	2,936	15,322
55 or older	819	968	5,434	184	247	1,220	1,003	1,215	6,654
All ages	11,388	12,533	80,107	3,323	4,055	22,253	14,711	16,588	102,361
Hispanic									
Under 15	66	60	496	54	64	444	120	124	940
15-24	103	104	1,094	54	41	373	157	145	1,467
25-34	1,945	1,963	15,714	417	529	3,196	2,362	2,492	18,910
35-44	2,579	2,818	18,482	507	579	2,992	3,086	3,397	21,474
45-54	962	1,202	6,935	165	186	963	1,127	1,388	7,898
55 or older	399	461	2,819	76	84	462	475	545	3,281
All ages	6,054	6,608	45,598	1,273	1,483	8,443	7,327	8,091	54,041
Asian/Pacific Islander									
Under 15	2	3	16	3	4	11	5	7	27
15-24	6	2	28	1	—	5	7	2	33
25-34	71	105	553	6	13	48	77	118	601
35-44	110	120	801	13	7	69	123	127	870
45-54	50	79	385	8	7	41	57	86	426
55 or older	17	27	161	4	3	31	21	30	192
All ages	256	336	1,945	34	34	207	290	370	2,152
American Indian/Alaska Native									
Under 15	2	2	10	1	1	7	3	3	17
15-24	3	4	20	—	—	2	3	4	22
25-34	46	40	260	4	7	39	50	47	299
35-44	43	47	226	4	8	28	47	55	254
45-54	14	13	73	—	1	7	15	14	80
55 or older	6	3	31	1	—	5	7	3	36
All ages	114	109	623	11	17	88	125	126	711
All racial/ethnic groups									
Under 15	261	246	2,043	245	266	1,877	506	512	3,920
15-24	513	452	5,387	235	239	1,705	748	691	7,092
25-34	10,837	10,749	87,428	1,926	2,333	14,450	12,763	13,082	101,878
35-44	15,920	17,082	115,976	2,481	2,925	14,800	18,401	20,007	130,777
45-54	6,793	7,479	47,696	788	989	4,687	7,581	8,468	52,383
55 or older	2,599	2,829	20,278	394	461	3,067	2,993	3,290	23,345
All ages	36,923	38,837	279,190	6,069	7,213	40,658	42,992	46,050	319,849

¹Data tabulations for 1993 and 1994 are based on date of death occurrence. Data for deaths occurring in 1995 are incomplete and not tabulated separately, but are included in the cumulative totals. Tabulations for 1993 and 1994 may increase as additional deaths are reported to CDC.

²Data tabulated under "all ages" include 454 persons whose age at death is unknown. Data tabulated under "all racial/ethnic groups" include 430 persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

³Includes 1 person whose sex is unknown.

Table 15. Adult/adolescent AIDS cases among Hispanics, by exposure category and place of birth, reported in 1995, United States

Adult/adolescent exposure category	Place of birth											
	United States ¹		Central/South America		Cuba		Mexico		Puerto Rico		Totals ²	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	1,721	(39)	404	(51)	234	(51)	554	(54)	653	(16)	4,389	(31)
Injecting drug use	1,474	(33)	29	(4)	39	(9)	91	(9)	2,083	(49)	4,947	(35)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	219	(5)	14	(2)	8	(2)	32	(3)	155	(4)	494	(4)
Heterosexual contact	477	(11)	123	(15)	36	(8)	116	(11)	920	(22)	2,064	(15)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder or receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	47	(1)	8	(1)	5	(1)	23	(2)	38	(1)	139	(1)
Risk not reported or identified ³	486	(11)	217	(27)	133	(29)	211	(21)	360	(9)	1,951	(14)
Total	4,424	(100)	795	(100)	455	(100)	1,027	(100)	4,209	(100)	13,984	(100)

¹Excludes persons born in U.S. dependencies, possessions, and independent nations in free association with the United States. Ancestry data for U.S.-born Hispanics are not collected.

²Includes 376 persons born in locations other than those listed, and 2,698 persons whose place of birth is unknown.

³See Figure 7.

Table 16. Health care workers with documented and possible occupationally acquired AIDS/HIV infection, by occupation, reported through December 1995, United States¹

Occupation	Documented occupational transmission ²	Possible occupational transmission ³
	No.	No.
Dental worker, including dentist	—	7
Embalmer/morgue technician	—	3
Emergency medical technician/paramedic	—	9
Health aide/attendant	1	12
Housekeeper/maintenance worker	1	7
Laboratory technician, clinical	15	15
Laboratory technician, nonclinical	3	0
Nurse	19	24
Physician, nonsurgical	6	10
Physician, surgical	—	4
Respiratory therapist	1	2
Technician, dialysis	1	2
Technician, surgical	2	1
Technician/therapist, other than those listed above	—	4
Other health care occupations	—	2
Total	49	102

¹Health care workers are defined as those persons, including students and trainees, who have worked in a health care, clinical, or HIV laboratory setting at any time since 1978. See *MMWR* 1992;41:823-25.

²Health care workers who had documented HIV seroconversion after occupational exposure or had other laboratory evidence of occupational infection: 42 had percutaneous exposure, 5 had mucocutaneous exposure, 1 had both percutaneous and mucocutaneous exposures, and 1 had an unknown route of exposure. Forty-four exposures were to blood from an HIV-infected person, 1 to visibly bloody fluid, 1 to an unspecified fluid, and 3 to concentrated virus in a laboratory. Twenty-two of these health care workers developed AIDS.

³These health care workers have been investigated and are without identifiable behavioral or transfusion risks; each reported percutaneous or mucocutaneous occupational exposures to blood or body fluids, or laboratory solutions containing HIV, but HIV seroconversion specifically resulting from an occupational exposure was not documented.

Table 17. Adult/adolescent AIDS cases by single and multiple exposure categories, reported through December 1995, United States

Exposure category	AIDS cases	
	No.	(%)
Single mode of exposure		
Men who have sex with men	249,680	(49)
Injecting drug use	105,245	(21)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	3,250	(1)
Heterosexual contact	38,830	(8)
Receipt of transfusion ¹	7,423	(1)
Receipt of transplant of tissues, organs, or artificial insemination ²	10	(0)
Other ³	58	(0)
Single mode of exposure subtotal	404,496	(80)
Multiple modes of exposure		
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use	28,959	(6)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	130	(0)
Men who have sex with men; heterosexual contact	6,492	(1)
Men who have sex with men; receipt of transfusion/transplant	3,086	(1)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	166	(0)
Injecting drug use; heterosexual contact	21,046	(4)
Injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion/transplant	1,434	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	66	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	765	(0)
Heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	1,208	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	36	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; heterosexual contact	3,524	(1)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion/transplant	523	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	14	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	32	(0)
Men who have sex with men; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	234	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	39	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	30	(0)
Injecting drug use; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	721	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	26	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	8	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	13	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	130	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	4	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	15	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	2	(0)
Multiple modes of exposure subtotal	68,703	(14)
Risk not reported or identified⁴	33,339	(7)
Total	506,538	(100)

¹Includes 33 adult/adolescents who developed AIDS after receiving blood screened negative for HIV antibody.

²Ten adults developed AIDS after receiving tissue, organs, or artificial insemination from HIV-infected donors. Three of the 10 received tissue or organs from a donor who was negative for HIV antibody at the time of donation. See *N Engl J Med* 1992;326:726-32.

³See Table 16 and Figure 7 for a discussion of the "other" exposure category. "Other" also includes 29 persons who acquired HIV infection perinatally, but were diagnosed with AIDS after age 13.

⁴See Figure 7.

Figure 1. Male adult/adolescent AIDS annual rates per 100,000 population, for cases reported in 1995, United States

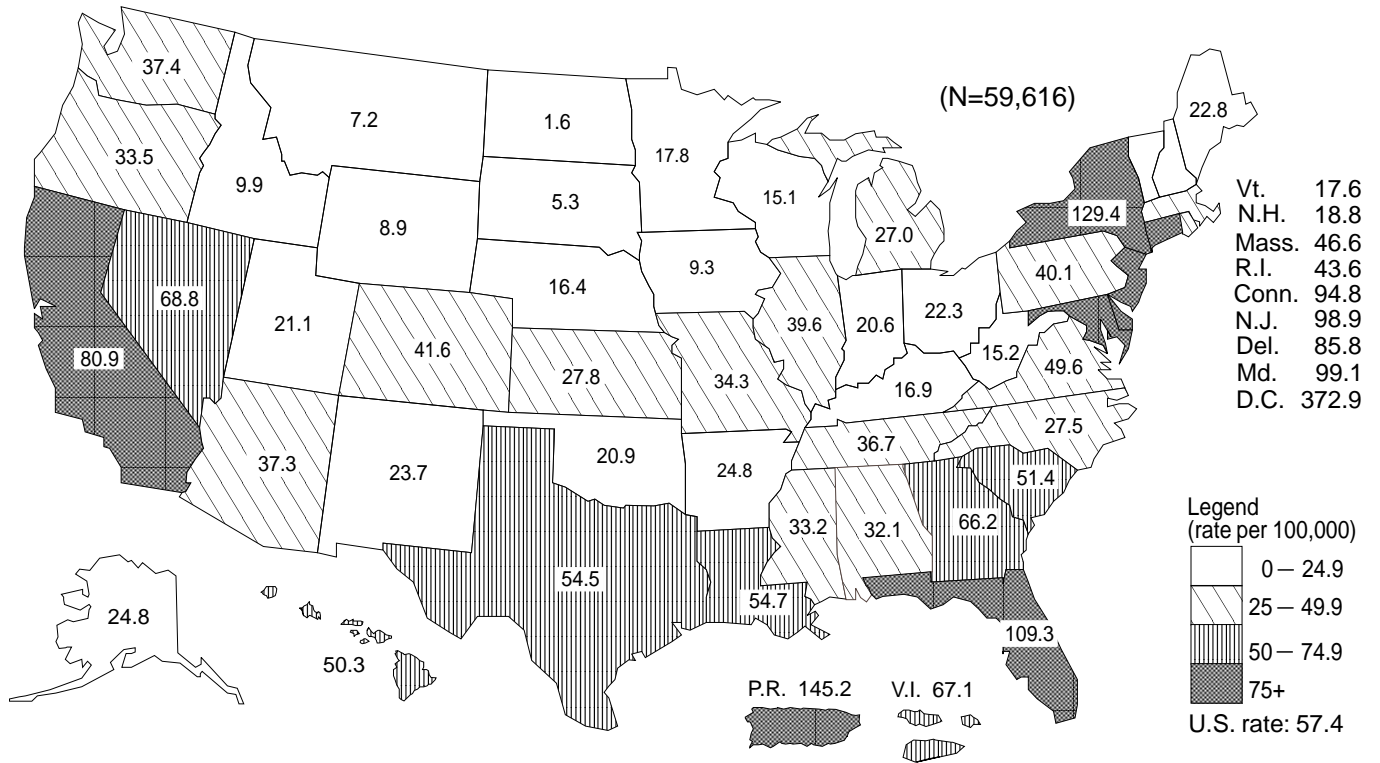


Figure 2. Female adult/adolescent AIDS annual rates per 100,000 population, for cases reported in 1995, United States

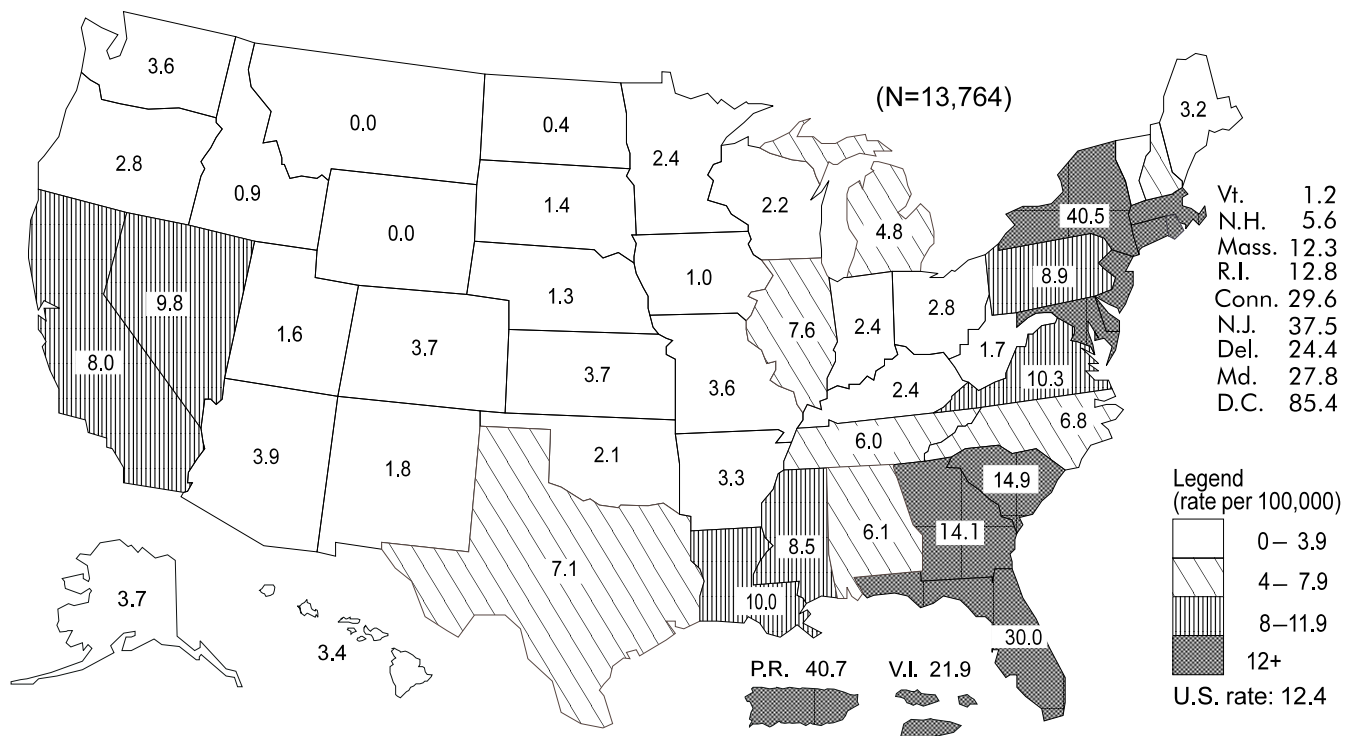


Figure 3. Male adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 1995, United States

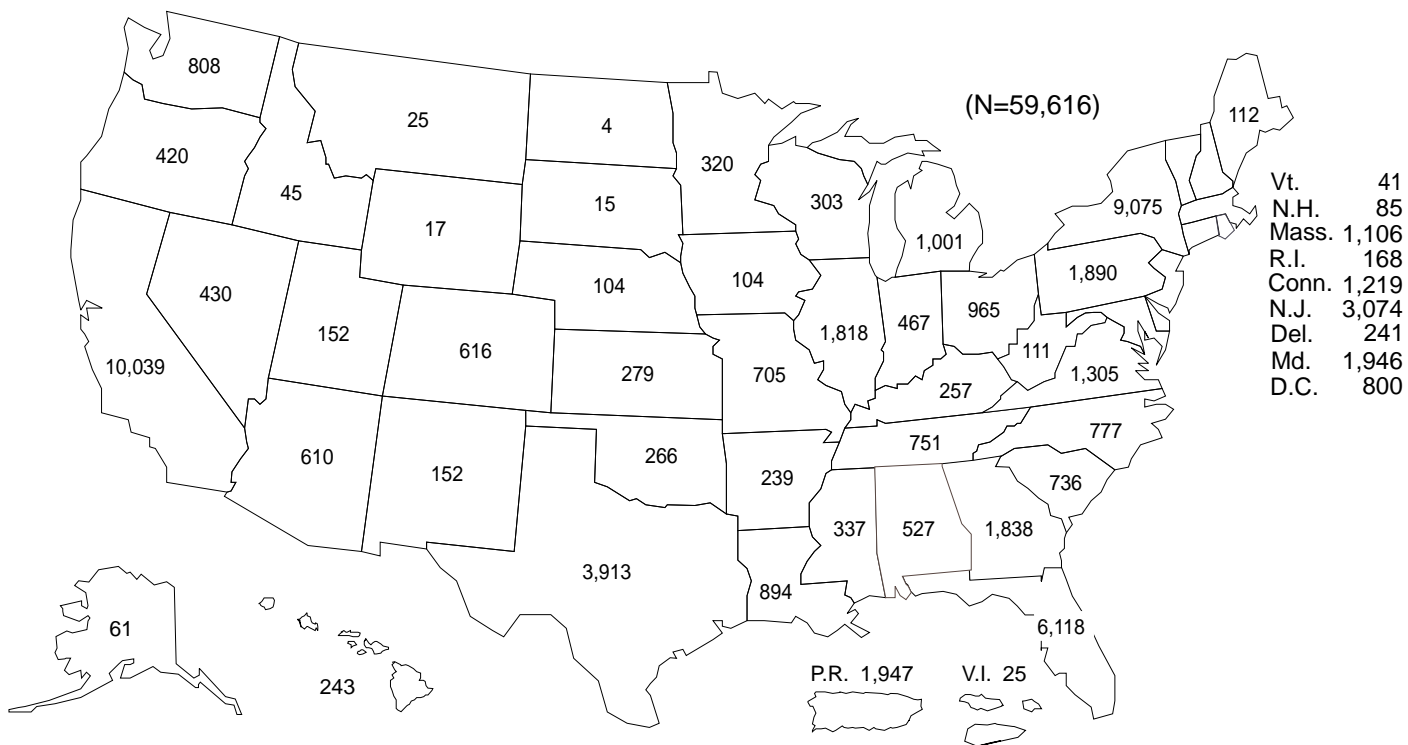


Figure 4. Female adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 1995, United States

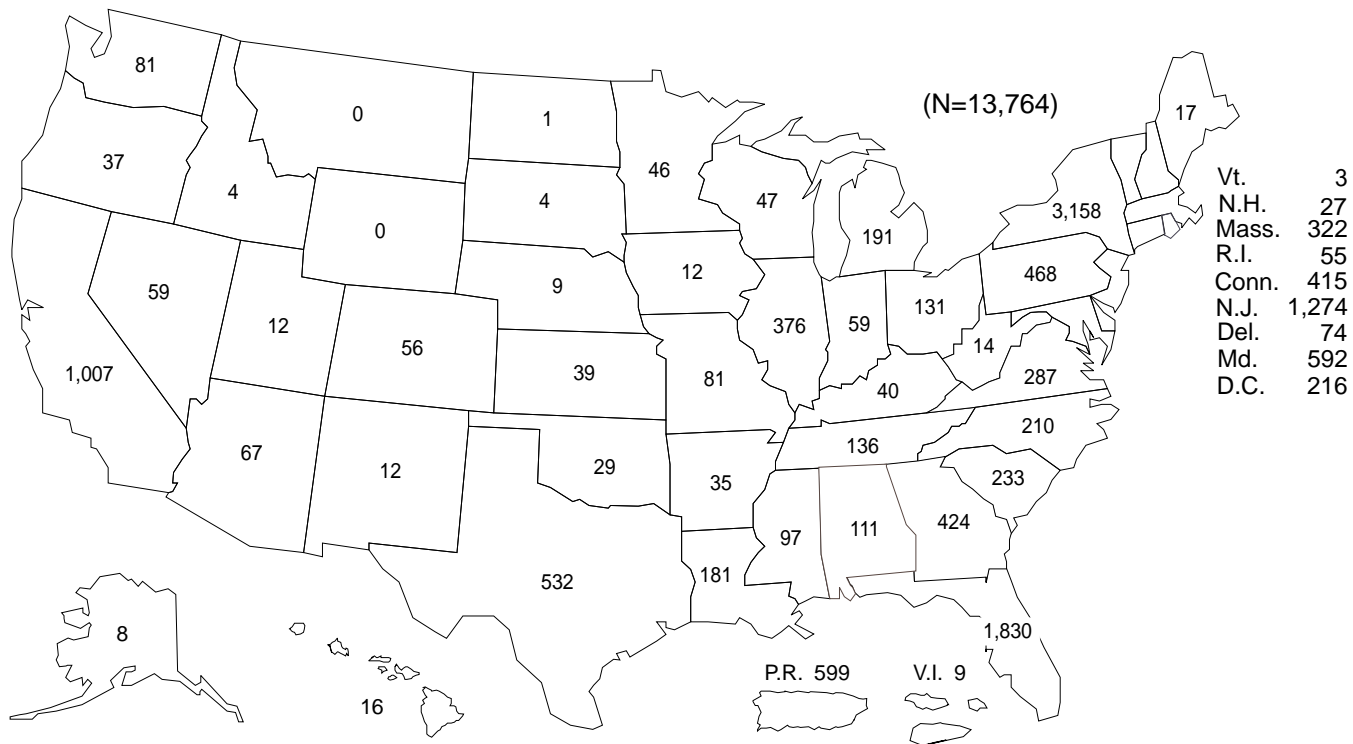


Figure 5. Pediatric AIDS cases reported in 1995, United States

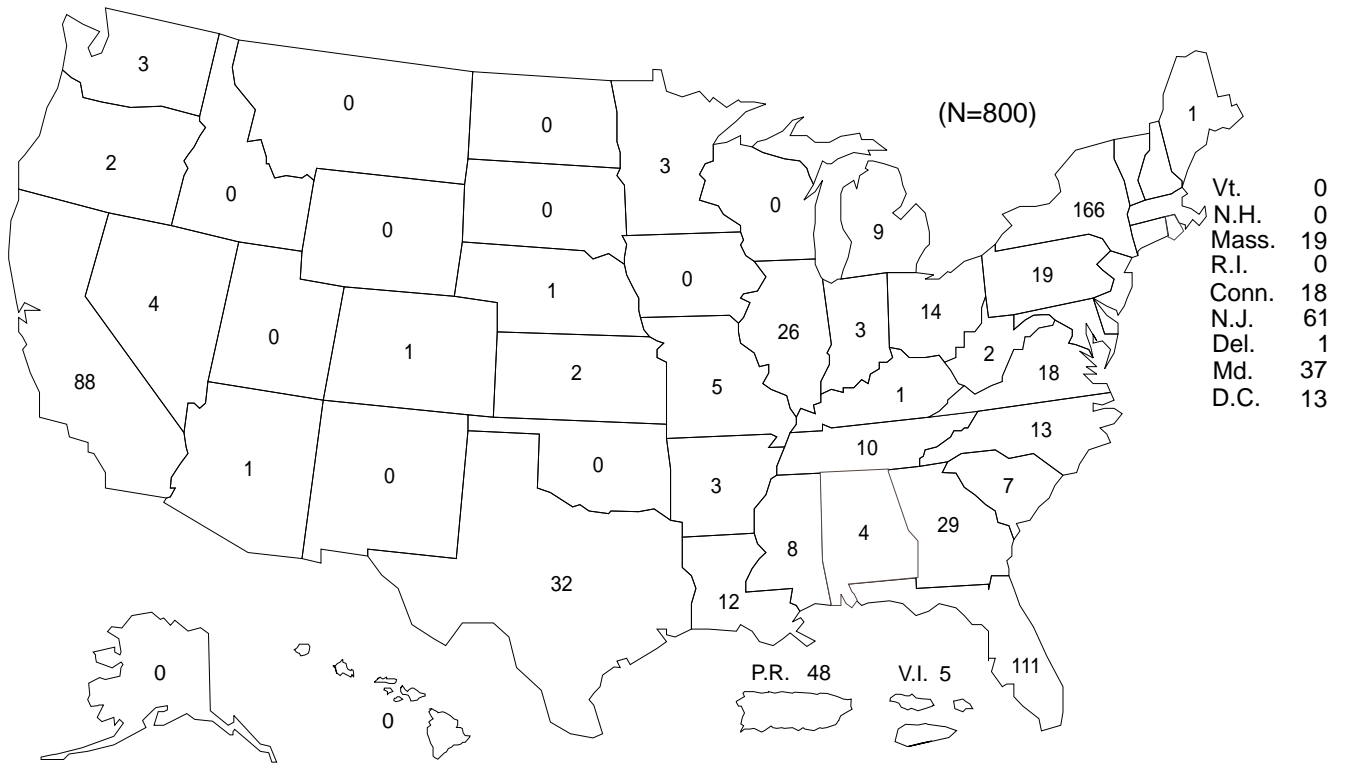


Figure 6. AIDS cases by quarter-year of report and age group, reported 1985 through 1995, United States

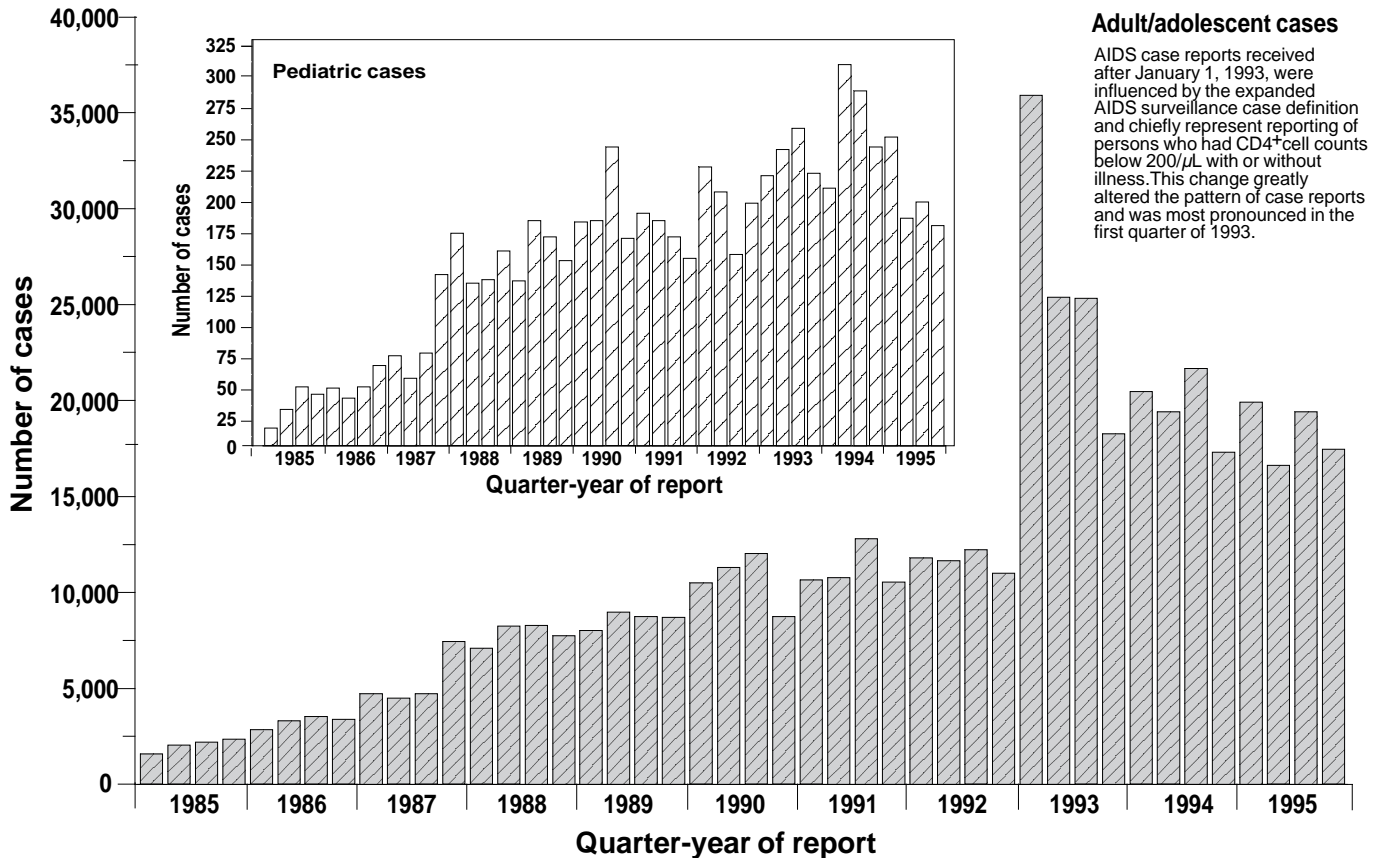
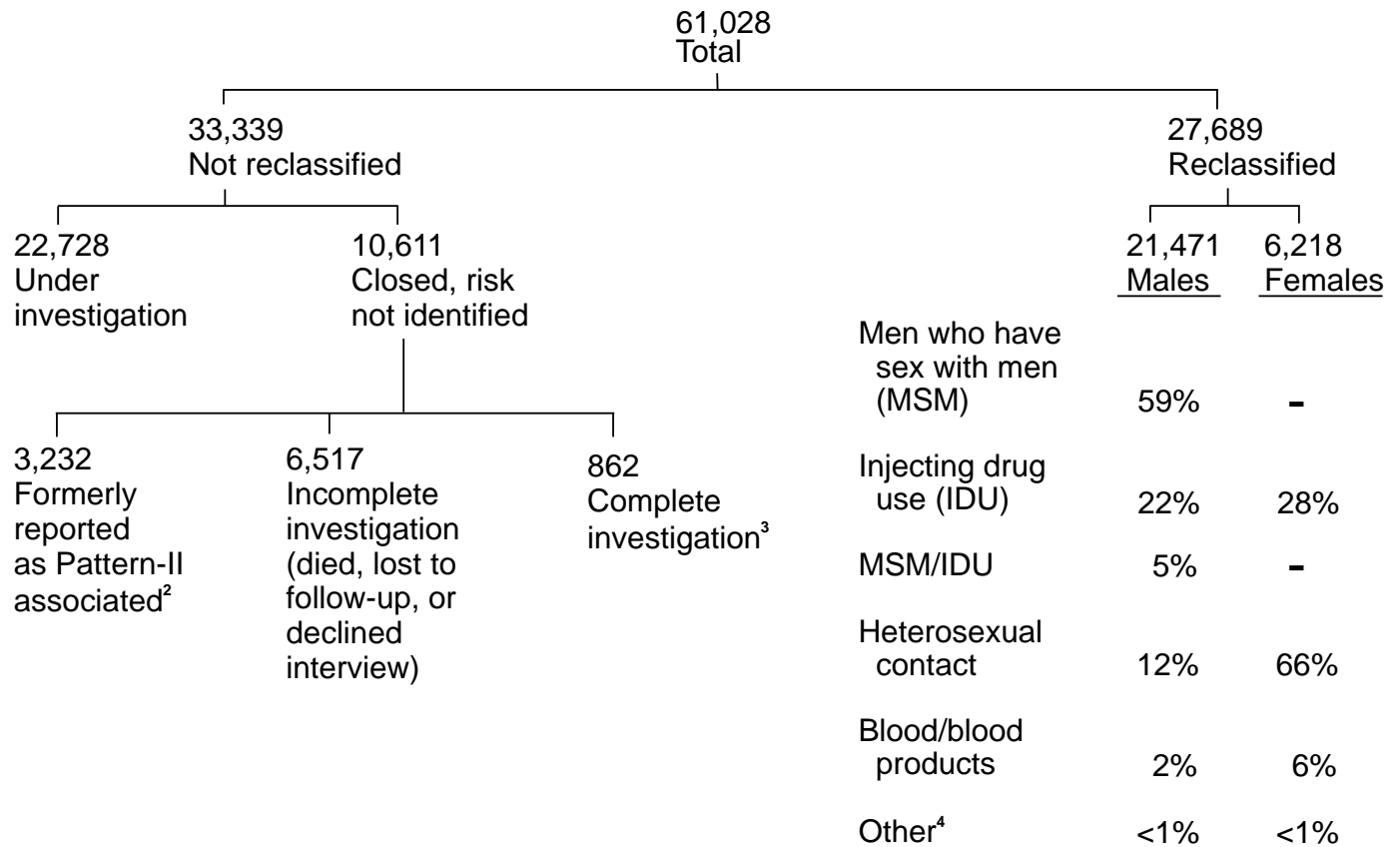


Figure 7. Results of investigations of adult/adolescent AIDS cases ever classified as risk not reported or identified, through December 1995, United States¹



¹Excludes 99 children under 13 years of age classified as "other/risk not reported or identified" in Table 3; 97 whose risk is not identified and 2 who were exposed to HIV-infected blood in a household setting, as supported by seroconversion, epidemiologic, and/or laboratory evidence (see *MMWR* 1992;41:228-31 and *N Engl J Med* 1993;329:1835-41). An additional 333 children who were initially reported without risk information have been reclassified after investigation.

²Cases associated with persons born in Pattern-II countries are no longer classified as heterosexual transmission. See Technical Notes.

³Investigations of these persons included patient interviews. Based on available information, these persons could not be reclassified into an exposure category. This group includes persons possibly infected through heterosexual contact with a partner who is not known to be HIV infected or at high risk for HIV infection; persons who may choose not to disclose high-risk information; and persons with possible occupational exposure. These 862 persons report heterosexual contact, sexually transmitted disease infections, non-injecting drug use, hepatitis infections, and occupational exposures to blood or body fluids.

⁴Fifty-eight adult/adolescents are included in the "other" exposure category listed here and in Table 3, and were exposed to HIV-infected blood, body fluids, or concentrated virus in health care, laboratory, or household settings, as supported by seroconversion, epidemiologic, and/or laboratory evidence. See Table 16, *MMWR* 1993;42:329-31, and *MMWR* 1993;42:948-51. One person was infected following intentional self-inoculation of blood from an HIV-infected person. Twenty-nine persons acquired HIV infection perinatally and were diagnosed with AIDS after age 13.

Table 18. Estimated AIDS-opportunistic illness incidence, by region of residence and year of diagnosis, 1990 through 1994, United States¹

Region of residence ²	Year of diagnosis				
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Northeast	13,800	15,500	17,000	18,300	18,800
Midwest	4,500	5,500	6,200	6,200	6,400
South	14,900	17,300	20,000	20,300	22,600
West	10,500	12,200	12,900	12,300	13,000
Territories	1,700	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,000
Total³	45,600	52,400	58,200	59,300	62,800

¹Estimates are adjusted for delays in the reporting of AIDS cases, but not for incomplete reporting of cases. Estimates are rounded to the nearest 100. Opportunistic illness refers to AIDS-defining opportunistic illnesses included in the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition. See Technical Notes.

²See Technical Notes for a list of states or dependencies and possessions which comprise each region of residence.

³The sum of the regional estimates may not equal the total annual estimates because of rounding.

Table 19. Estimated AIDS-opportunistic illness incidence, by race/ethnicity and year of diagnosis, 1990 through 1994, United States¹

Race/ethnicity	Year of diagnosis				
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
White, not Hispanic	22,500	25,100	26,400	25,300	26,000
Black, not Hispanic	14,600	17,300	20,800	22,400	24,400
Hispanic	8,000	9,400	10,300	10,900	11,600
Asian/Pacific Islander	300	360	420	440	480
American Indian/Alaska Native	110	140	160	170	200
Total²	45,600	52,400	58,200	59,300	62,800

¹Estimates are adjusted for delays in the reporting of AIDS cases, but not for incomplete reporting of cases. Estimates of less than 200, 200 to 499, 500 to 999, and 1,000 or more are rounded to the nearest 10, 20, 50, and 100, respectively. See Technical Notes.

²Totals include estimates of persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown. The sum of race/ethnicity estimates may not equal the total annual estimates because of rounding.

Table 20. Estimated AIDS-opportunistic illness incidence, by age group, sex, exposure category, and year of diagnosis, 1990 through 1994, United States¹

Male adult/adolescent exposure category	Year of diagnosis				
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Men who have sex with men	25,100	28,300	29,700	29,000	30,700
Injecting drug use	8,700	10,100	11,800	12,500	13,100
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	3,200	3,600	3,800	3,500	3,500
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	340	380	440	440	420
Heterosexual contact	1,100	1,500	2,100	2,500	2,900
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	440	460	420	360	400
Risk not reported or identified	340	380	420	360	240
Male subtotal	39,200	44,600	48,800	48,800	51,300
Female adult/adolescent exposure category					
Injecting drug use	3,000	3,700	4,300	4,600	4,800
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	10	20	20	20	30
Heterosexual contact	2,200	2,900	3,700	4,600	5,400
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	320	320	320	320	380
Risk not reported or identified	110	180	180	130	100
Female subtotal	5,600	7,000	8,500	9,700	10,700
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category²	800	800	950	900	800
Total³	45,600	52,400	58,200	59,300	62,800

¹Estimates are adjusted for delays in the reporting of AIDS cases and anticipated redistribution of cases initially reported with no identified risk, but not for incomplete reporting of cases. Adult/adolescent and total estimates of less than 200, 200 to 499, 500 to 999, and 1,000 or more are rounded to the nearest 10, 20, 50, and 100, respectively. Pediatric estimates are rounded to the nearest 10. Opportunistic illness refers to AIDS-defining opportunistic illnesses included in the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition. See Technical Notes.

²Estimates are based on cases diagnosed using the 1987 definition, adjusted for reporting delays. The 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition affected only adult/adolescent cases, not pediatric cases.

³The sum of the exposure category estimates may not equal the subtotal and total annual estimates because of rounding.

Table 21. HIV infection cases (not AIDS) by state, reported in 1995; and cumulative totals, by state and age group, through December 1995, from states with confidential HIV infection reporting

State of residence (Date HIV reporting initiated)	1995	Cumulative totals		
		Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Alabama (Jan. 1988)	613	3,935	35	3,970
Arizona (Jan. 1987)	422	3,228	31	3,259
Arkansas (July 1989)	306	1,374	20	1,394
Colorado (Nov. 1985)	405	5,226	26	5,252
Connecticut (July 1992) ¹	8	–	74	74
Idaho (June 1986)	27	217	1	218
Indiana (July 1988)	429	2,666	21	2,687
Louisiana (Feb. 1993)	1,050	4,064	54	4,118
Michigan (April 1992)	1,036	3,099	85	3,184
Minnesota (Oct. 1985)	250	2,062	23	2,085
Mississippi (Aug. 1988)	594	3,063	37	3,100
Missouri (Oct. 1987)	651	3,390	39	3,429
Nebraska (Sept. 1995)	121	127	2	129
Nevada (Feb. 1992)	396	1,978	19	1,997
New Jersey (Jan. 1992)	2,565	10,475	301	10,776
North Carolina (Feb. 1990)	1,526	6,190	70	6,260
North Dakota (Jan. 1988)	1	47	–	47
Ohio (June 1990)	575	3,222	38	3,260
Oklahoma (June 1988)	193	1,603	11	1,614
South Carolina (Feb. 1986)	790	5,551	88	5,639
South Dakota (Jan. 1988)	25	152	5	157
Tennessee (Jan. 1992)	1,020	3,398	41	3,439
Texas (Feb. 1994) ¹	54	–	211	211
Utah (April 1989)	82	782	5	787
Virginia (July 1989)	1,297	6,030	56	6,086
West Virginia (Jan. 1989)	76	372	1	373
Wisconsin (Nov. 1985)	298	1,914	27	1,941
Wyoming (June 1989)	7	55	–	55
Subtotal	14,817	74,220	1,321	75,541
Persons reported from states with confidential HIV reporting who were residents of other states ²	393	1,732	29	1,761
Total	15,210	75,952	1,350	77,302

¹Connecticut and Texas have confidential HIV infection reporting for pediatric cases only.

²Includes 325 persons reported from states with confidential HIV infection reporting, but whose state of residence is unknown. See Technical Notes.

Table 22. Male adult/adolescent HIV infection cases (not AIDS) by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported in 1995, and cumulative totals through December 1995, from states with confidential HIV infection reporting¹

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	1995		Cumulative total		1995		Cumulative total		1995		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	2,552	(60)	15,678	(60)	1,603	(30)	8,354	(31)	195	(30)	1,184	(35)
Injecting drug use	427	(10)	2,349	(9)	1,109	(21)	5,881	(22)	191	(29)	981	(29)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	254	(6)	2,163	(8)	196	(4)	1,379	(5)	40	(6)	224	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	57	(1)	325	(1)	18	(0)	73	(0)	–	–	7	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	110	(3)	634	(2)	473	(9)	2,229	(8)	55	(8)	177	(5)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	36		188		126		586		17		67	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1		4		–		6		–		–	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		17		8		34		–		1	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	73		425		339		1,603		38		109	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	24	(1)	172	(1)	34	(1)	140	(1)	3	(0)	20	(1)
Risk not reported or identified ²	857	(20)	4,695	(18)	1,939	(36)	8,632	(32)	166	(26)	766	(23)
Total	4,281	(100)	26,016	(100)	5,372	(100)	26,688	(100)	650	(100)	3,359	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ³			
	1995		Cumulative total		1995		Cumulative total		1995		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	13	(52)	78	(51)	20	(47)	153	(49)	4,442	(42)	25,708	(44)
Injecting drug use	1	(4)	13	(8)	8	(19)	51	(16)	1,750	(16)	9,352	(16)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	–	–	3	(2)	5	(12)	48	(15)	500	(5)	3,845	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	3	(2)	–	–	3	(1)	79	(1)	417	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	2	(8)	6	(4)	1	(2)	12	(4)	645	(6)	3,086	(5)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	1		3		1		3		182		855	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		–		–		–		1		10	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		–		–		–		8		52	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	1		3		–		9		454		2,169	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	(4)	3	(2)	–	–	3	(1)	63	(1)	345	(1)
Risk not reported or identified ²	8	(32)	48	(31)	9	(21)	42	(13)	3,190	(30)	15,286	(26)
Total	25	(100)	154	(100)	43	(100)	312	(100)	10,669	(100)	58,039	(100)

¹See Table 21 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

²For HIV infection cases (not AIDS), “risk not reported or identified” refers primarily to persons whose mode of exposure was not reported and who have not been followed up to determine their mode of exposure, and to a smaller number of persons who are not reported with one of the exposures listed above after follow-up. See Technical Notes.

³Includes 1,510 men whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 23. Female adult/adolescent HIV infection cases (not AIDS) by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported in 1995, and cumulative totals through December 1995, from states with confidential HIV infection reporting¹

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	1995		Cumulative total		1995		Cumulative total		1995		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	244	(26)	1,354	(30)	564	(19)	2,888	(24)	62	(26)	299	(29)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	2	(0)	8	(0)	–	–	6	(0)	–	–	–	–
Heterosexual contact:	347	(37)	1,724	(38)	977	(34)	4,127	(35)	105	(44)	422	(40)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	135		665		305		1,331		50		192	
<i>Sex with a bisexual male</i>	40		220		60		309		3		19	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	6		46		3		25		2		6	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV-infection</i>	3		22		4		30		–		3	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	163		771		605		2,432		50		202	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	13	(1)	110	(2)	52	(2)	202	(2)	3	(1)	20	(2)
Risk not reported or identified ²	341	(36)	1,298	(29)	1,300	(45)	4,659	(39)	70	(29)	307	(29)
Total	947	(100)	4,494	(100)	2,893	(100)	11,882	(100)	240	(100)	1,048	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ³			
	1995		Cumulative total		1995		Cumulative total		1995		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	–	–	5	(11)	12	(38)	44	(40)	891	(21)	4,617	(26)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	(0)	14	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	6	(55)	20	(43)	11	(34)	41	(37)	1,454	(35)	6,369	(36)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	2		8		7		24		500		2,227	
<i>Sex with a bisexual male</i>	–		–		1		6		105		556	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		–		–		–		11		77	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		–		–		–		7		55	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	4		12		3		11		831		3,454	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	(9)	1	(2)	1	(3)	1	(1)	71	(2)	340	(2)
Risk not reported or identified ²	4	(36)	20	(43)	8	(25)	24	(22)	1,777	(42)	6,557	(37)
Total	11	(100)	46	(100)	32	(100)	110	(100)	4,195	(100)	17,897	(100)

¹See Table 21 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

²For HIV infection cases (not AIDS), "risk not reported or identified" refers primarily to persons whose mode of exposure was not reported and who have not been followed up to determine their mode of exposure, and to a smaller number of persons who are not reported with one of the exposures listed above after follow-up. See Technical Notes.

³Includes 317 women whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 24. Pediatric HIV infection cases (not AIDS) by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported in 1995, and cumulative totals through December 1995, from states with confidential HIV infection reporting¹

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic							
	1995		1995		1995							
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)						
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	13	(15)	70	(20)	6	(3)	25	(3)	1	(3)	8	(5)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	64	(76)	235	(69)	195	(89)	732	(90)	28	(88)	135	(85)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	13		60		52		207		5		36	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	12		39		20		78		4		26	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	1		2		3		11		–		1	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	2		2		–		2		–		–	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	2		4		–		1		–		–	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	15		41		47		119		6		20	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	–		3		2		5		1		2	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	19		84		71		309		12		50	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	2	(2)	21	(6)	2	(1)	7	(1)	1	(3)	5	(3)
Risk not reported or identified ²	5	(6)	16	(5)	17	(8)	51	(6)	2	(6)	10	(6)
Total	84	(100)	342	(100)	220	(100)	815	(100)	32	(100)	158	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaska Native		Cumulative totals ³							
	1995		1995		1995							
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)						
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	1	(20)	–	–	2	(17)	20	(6)	109	(8)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	–	–	1	(20)	–	–	8	(67)	291	(85)	1,118	(83)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	3		72		310	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	2		36		145	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	–	–	1		–	–	–		5		16	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	1		2		5	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		2		5	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		68		180	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		3		10	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	2		103		447	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	(2)	34	(3)
Risk not reported or identified	–	–	3	(60)	–	–	2	(17)	25	(7)	89	(7)
Total	–	–	5	(100)	–	–	12	(100)	342	(100)	1,350	(100)

¹See Table 21 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

²For HIV infection cases (not AIDS), “risk not reported or identified” refers primarily to persons whose mode of exposure was not reported and who have not been followed up to determine their mode of exposure, and to a smaller number of persons who are not reported with one of the exposures listed above after follow-up. See Technical Notes.

³Includes 18 children whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 25. HIV infection cases (not AIDS) in adolescents and adults under age 25, by sex and exposure category, reported in 1995, and cumulative totals through December 1995, from states with confidential HIV infection reporting¹

Male exposure category	13-19 years old				20-24 years old			
	1995		Cumulative total		1995		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	120	(47)	636	(44)	660	(54)	4,413	(53)
Injecting drug use	8	(3)	78	(5)	49	(4)	495	(6)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	11	(4)	86	(6)	58	(5)	560	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	25	(10)	106	(7)	14	(1)	90	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	9	(4)	90	(6)	69	(6)	448	(5)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	1		17		15		92	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		1		1		2	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		1		1		5	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	8		71		52		349	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	(0)	10	(1)	3	(0)	37	(0)
Risk not reported or identified ²	80	(31)	453	(31)	366	(30)	2,225	(27)
Male subtotal	254	(100)	1,459	(100)	1,219	(100)	8,268	(100)
Female exposure category								
Injecting drug use	15	(5)	112	(8)	79	(12)	463	(14)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	116	(39)	605	(44)	243	(36)	1,295	(40)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	25		146		56		375	
<i>Sex with a bisexual male</i>	9		45		17		132	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1		10		3		26	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		4		2		11	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	81		400		165		751	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	4	(1)	11	(1)	6	(1)	31	(1)
Risk not reported or identified	166	(55)	652	(47)	354	(52)	1,409	(44)
Female subtotal	301	(100)	1,380	(100)	682	(100)	3,200	(100)
Total³	555		2,840		1,902		11,470	

¹See Table 21 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

²For HIV infection cases (not AIDS), "risk not reported or identified" refers primarily to persons whose mode of exposure was not reported and who have not been followed up to determine their mode of exposure, and to a smaller number of persons who are not reported with one of the exposures listed above after follow-up. See Technical Notes.

³Includes 3 persons whose sex is unknown.

Table 26. HIV infection cases (not AIDS), by sex, age at diagnosis, and race/ethnicity, reported through December 1995, from states with confidential HIV infection reporting¹

Male Age at diagnosis (years)	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total ²	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Under 5	119	(0)	344	(1)	61	(2)	2	(1)	3	(1)	533	(1)
5-12	78	(0)	66	(0)	19	(1)	—	—	2	(1)	172	(0)
13-19	585	(2)	778	(3)	53	(2)	4	(3)	8	(3)	1,459	(2)
20-24	3,867	(15)	3,691	(14)	437	(13)	28	(18)	59	(19)	8,268	(14)
25-29	6,691	(26)	5,662	(21)	869	(25)	39	(25)	93	(29)	13,697	(23)
30-34	6,312	(24)	5,977	(22)	845	(25)	39	(25)	70	(22)	13,609	(23)
35-39	4,076	(16)	5,030	(19)	594	(17)	19	(12)	45	(14)	10,037	(17)
40-44	2,272	(9)	3,054	(11)	319	(9)	12	(8)	20	(6)	5,826	(10)
45-49	1,131	(4)	1,299	(5)	144	(4)	8	(5)	9	(3)	2,675	(5)
50-54	567	(2)	644	(2)	47	(1)	2	(1)	5	(2)	1,302	(2)
55-59	254	(1)	275	(1)	23	(1)	1	(1)	2	(1)	568	(1)
60-64	135	(1)	147	(1)	16	(0)	—	—	1	(0)	308	(1)
65 or older	126	(0)	131	(0)	12	(0)	2	(1)	—	—	290	(0)
Male subtotal	26,213	(100)	27,098	(100)	3,439	(100)	156	(100)	317	(100)	58,744	(100)
Female												
Age at diagnosis (years)												
Under 5	120	(3)	342	(3)	63	(6)	2	(4)	6	(5)	538	(3)
5-12	25	(1)	63	(1)	15	(1)	1	(2)	1	(1)	107	(1)
13-19	284	(6)	1,008	(8)	59	(5)	1	(2)	10	(9)	1,380	(7)
20-24	862	(19)	2,105	(17)	155	(14)	10	(20)	19	(16)	3,200	(17)
25-29	1,089	(23)	2,653	(22)	283	(25)	16	(33)	20	(17)	4,135	(22)
30-34	976	(21)	2,541	(21)	270	(24)	11	(22)	27	(23)	3,896	(21)
35-39	652	(14)	1,826	(15)	128	(11)	2	(4)	20	(17)	2,673	(14)
40-44	276	(6)	961	(8)	81	(7)	3	(6)	12	(10)	1,361	(7)
45-49	175	(4)	386	(3)	37	(3)	2	(4)	2	(2)	618	(3)
50-54	62	(1)	182	(1)	18	(2)	1	(2)	—	—	269	(1)
55-59	46	(1)	111	(1)	12	(1)	—	—	—	—	171	(1)
60-64	22	(0)	50	(0)	5	(0)	—	—	—	—	78	(0)
65 or older	50	(1)	59	(0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	116	(1)
Female subtotal	4,639	(100)	12,287	(100)	1,126	(100)	49	(100)	117	(100)	18,542	(100)
Total³	30,852		39,388		4,565		205		434		77,302	

¹See Table 21 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

²Includes 1,521 males, 324 females, and 13 persons with unknown sex whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

³Includes 16 persons whose sex is unknown.

Table 27. Persons reported to be living with HIV infection (not AIDS) and with AIDS, by state and age group, reported through December 1995¹

State of residence (Date HIV reporting initiated)	Living with HIV (not AIDS) ²			Living with AIDS ³			Cumulative totals		
	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Alabama (Jan. 1988)	3,824	35	3,859	1,583	17	1,600	5,407	52	5,459
Alaska	—	—	—	150	1	151	150	1	151
Arizona (Jan. 1987)	2,886	27	2,913	1,494	7	1,501	4,380	34	4,414
Arkansas (July 1989)	1,350	20	1,370	924	15	939	2,274	35	2,309
California	—	—	—	30,377	179	30,556	30,377	179	30,556
Colorado (Nov. 1985)	4,915	25	4,940	2,066	8	2,074	6,981	33	7,014
Connecticut (July 1992) ⁴	—	66	66	3,597	75	3,672	3,597	141	3,738
Delaware	—	—	—	635	5	640	635	5	640
District of Columbia	—	—	—	3,245	58	3,303	3,245	58	3,303
Florida	—	—	—	20,604	507	21,111	20,604	507	21,111
Georgia	—	—	—	5,985	79	6,064	5,985	79	6,064
Hawaii	—	—	—	615	4	619	615	4	619
Idaho (June 1986)	172	1	173	127	—	127	299	1	300
Illinois	—	—	—	5,907	95	6,002	5,907	95	6,002
Indiana (July 1988)	2,573	20	2,593	1,533	15	1,548	4,106	35	4,141
Iowa	—	—	—	375	4	379	375	4	379
Kansas	—	—	—	590	4	594	590	4	594
Kentucky	—	—	—	635	7	642	635	7	642
Louisiana (Feb. 1993)	3,910	52	3,962	3,015	50	3,065	6,925	102	7,027
Maine	—	—	—	356	5	361	356	5	361
Maryland	—	—	—	5,377	136	5,513	5,377	136	5,513
Massachusetts	—	—	—	3,595	68	3,663	3,595	68	3,663
Michigan (April 1992)	2,672	70	2,742	2,885	28	2,913	5,557	98	5,655
Minnesota (Oct. 1985)	1,949	21	1,970	1,057	11	1,068	3,006	32	3,038
Mississippi (Aug. 1988)	2,978	37	3,015	956	17	973	3,934	54	3,988
Missouri (Oct. 1987)	3,300	38	3,338	2,715	15	2,730	6,015	53	6,068
Montana	—	—	—	68	—	68	68	—	68
Nebraska (Sept. 1995)	123	2	125	266	3	269	389	5	394
Nevada (Feb. 1992)	1,875	18	1,893	1,117	11	1,128	2,992	29	3,021
New Hampshire	—	—	—	305	3	308	305	3	308
New Jersey (Jan. 1992)	9,558	293	9,851	9,854	250	10,104	19,412	543	19,955
New Mexico	—	—	—	459	2	461	459	2	461
New York	—	—	—	28,702	690	29,392	28,702	690	29,392
North Carolina (Feb. 1990)	5,861	68	5,929	2,579	49	2,628	8,440	117	8,557
North Dakota (Jan. 1988)	40	—	40	21	—	21	61	—	61
Ohio (June 1990)	2,184	28	2,212	2,640	34	2,674	4,824	62	4,886
Oklahoma (June 1988)	1,528	11	1,539	983	4	987	2,511	15	2,526
Oregon	—	—	—	1,347	5	1,352	1,347	5	1,352
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	5,841	89	5,930	5,841	89	5,930
Rhode Island	—	—	—	571	5	576	571	5	576
South Carolina (Feb. 1986)	5,292	87	5,379	2,476	25	2,501	7,768	112	7,880
South Dakota (Jan. 1988)	135	5	140	36	2	38	171	7	178
Tennessee (Jan. 1992)	3,311	41	3,352	2,129	18	2,147	5,440	59	5,499
Texas (Feb. 1994) ⁴	—	203	203	14,064	133	14,197	14,064	336	14,400
Utah (April 1989)	767	5	772	464	6	470	1,231	11	1,242
Vermont	—	—	—	118	1	119	118	1	119
Virginia (July 1989)	5,739	54	5,793	3,090	75	3,165	8,829	129	8,958
Washington	—	—	—	2,727	11	2,738	2,727	11	2,738
West Virginia (Jan. 1989)	347	1	348	234	3	237	581	4	585
Wisconsin (Nov. 1985)	1,816	26	1,842	1,068	9	1,077	2,884	35	2,919
Wyoming (June 1989)	54	—	54	53	—	53	107	—	107
Subtotal	69,159	1,254	70,413	181,610	2,838	184,448	250,769	4,092	254,861
Guam	—	—	—	4	—	4	4	—	4
Pacific Islands, U.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	—	—	6,008	160	6,168	6,008	160	6,168
Virgin Islands, U.S.	—	—	—	145	10	155	145	10	155
Total	69,159	1,254	70,413	187,767	3,008	190,775	256,926	4,262	261,188

¹Persons reported with vital status "alive" as of the last update.

²Includes only persons reported from states with confidential HIV reporting. Excludes 1,601 adults/adolescents and 26 children reported from states with confidential HIV infection reporting whose state of residence is unknown or are residents of other states.

³Includes 262 adults/adolescents and 2 children whose state of residence is unknown.

⁴Connecticut and Texas have confidential HIV infection reporting for pediatric cases only.

Technical Notes

Surveillance of AIDS

All 50 states, the District of Columbia, U.S. dependencies and possessions, and independent nations in free association with the United States¹ report AIDS cases to CDC using a uniform surveillance case definition and case report form. The original definition was modified in 1985 (*MMWR* 1985;34:373-75) and 1987 (*MMWR* 1987;36[suppl no. 1S]:1S-15S). The case definition for adults and adolescents was modified again in 1993 (*MMWR* 1992;41[no. RR-17]:1-19; see also *MMWR* 1995; 44:160-61, 64-67). The revisions incorporated a broader range of AIDS-indicator diseases and conditions and used HIV diagnostic tests to improve the sensitivity and specificity of the definition. The laboratory and diagnostic criteria for the 1987 pediatric case definition (*MMWR* 1987;36:225-30, 235) were updated in 1994 (*MMWR* 1994;43[no. RR-12]:1-19).

For persons with laboratory-confirmed HIV infection, the 1987 revision incorporated HIV encephalopathy, wasting syndrome, and other indicator diseases that are diagnosed presumptively (i.e., without confirmatory laboratory evidence of the opportunistic disease). In addition to the 23 clinical conditions in the 1987 definition, the 1993 case definition for adults and adolescents includes HIV-infected persons with CD4⁺ T-lymphocyte counts of less than 200 cells/ μ L or a CD4⁺ percentage of less than 14, and persons diagnosed with pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, and invasive cervical cancer. All conditions added to the 1993 definition require laboratory confirmation of HIV infection. Persons who meet the criteria for more than one definition category are classified hierarchically in the following order: pre-1987, 1987, and 1993. Persons in the 1993 definition category meet only the 1993 definition.

The pediatric case definition incorporates the revised 1994 pediatric classification system for evidence of HIV infection. Children with their first positive results on Western blot or HIV detection tests before October 1994 were categorized based on the 1987 classification system. Those tested during or after October 1994 are categorized under the revised 1994 pediatric classification system. For children of any age with an AIDS-defining condition that requires evidence of HIV infection, a single positive HIV-detection test (i.e., HIV culture, HIV PCR, or HIV antigen [p24]) is sufficient for a reportable AIDS diagnosis if the

diagnosis is confirmed by a physician. The 1994 pediatric definitions for HIV encephalopathy and HIV wasting syndrome reflect increased knowledge of these conditions in children, and replace the 1987 definitions.

Although completeness of reporting of diagnosed AIDS cases to state and local health departments varies by geographic region and patient population, studies conducted by state and local health departments indicate that reporting of AIDS cases in most areas of the United States is more than 85 percent complete (*J Acquir Immune Def Syndr*, 1992;5:257-64 and *Am J Public Health* 1992;82:1495-99). In addition, multiple routes of exposure, opportunistic diseases diagnosed after the initial AIDS case report was submitted to CDC, and vital status may not be determined or reported for all cases.

Included in this report are persons known to be infected with human immunodeficiency virus type 2 (HIV-2). See *MMWR* 1995;44:603-06.

Surveillance of HIV infection (not AIDS)

Through December 31, 1995, 26 states had laws or regulations requiring confidential reporting by name of all persons with confirmed HIV infection, in addition to reporting of persons with AIDS. Two other states, Connecticut and Texas, required reporting by name of HIV infection only for children less than 13 years of age. These states initiated reporting at various times after the development of serum HIV-antibody tests in 1985. Before 1991, surveillance of HIV infection was not standardized and reporting of HIV infections was based primarily on passive surveillance. Consequently, many cases reported before 1991 do not have complete information. Since then, CDC has assisted states in conducting active surveillance of HIV infection using standardized report forms and software. However, collection of demographic and risk information still varies greatly among states.

HIV infection data should be interpreted with caution. HIV surveillance reports are not representative of all persons with HIV infection. Because many HIV-reporting states also offer anonymous HIV testing, confidential HIV infection reports are not representative of all persons being tested in these areas. Furthermore, many factors may influence testing patterns, including the extent that testing is targeted or routinely offered to specific groups and the availability and access to medical care and testing services. These data provide a minimum estimate of the number of persons known to be HIV infected in states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

For this report, persons greater than 18 months of age were considered HIV infected if they had at least one

¹Included among the dependencies, possessions, and independent nations are Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Republic of Palau, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia. The latter 5 comprise the category "Pacific Islands, U.S." listed in Tables 1 and 27.

positive Western blot or positive detection test (culture, antigen, or other detection test) or had a diagnosis of HIV infection documented by a physician. Before October 1994, children less than 15 months of age were considered HIV infected if they met the definition stated in the 1987 pediatric classification system for HIV infection (*MMWR* 1987;36:225-30, 235). Beginning October 1994, children less than 18 months of age are considered HIV infected if they meet the definition stated in the 1994 pediatric classification system for HIV infection (*MMWR* 1994;43[no. RR-12]:1-10). This report also includes children who were diagnosed as HIV infected by a physician. Although many states monitor reports of children born to infected mothers, only those with documented diagnosis of HIV infection are included in this report.

Because states initiated reporting on different dates, the length of time reporting has been in place will influence the number of HIV infection cases reported. For example, data presented for a given annual period may include cases reported during only a portion of the year. Prior to statewide HIV reporting, some states collected reports of HIV infection in selected populations. Therefore, these states have reports prior to initiation of statewide confidential reporting.

Over time, persons with HIV infection will be diagnosed and reported with AIDS. HIV infection cases later reported with AIDS are deleted from the HIV infection tables and added to the AIDS tables. Persons with HIV infection may be tested at any point in the clinical spectrum of disease, therefore the time between diagnosis of HIV infection and AIDS will vary. In addition, because surveillance practices differ, reporting and updating of clinical and vital status of cases vary among states.

Included in this report are persons known to be infected with human immunodeficiency virus type 2 (HIV-2). See *MMWR* 1995;44:603-06.

Tabulation and presentation of HIV infection and AIDS data

Data in this report are provisional. Each issue of this report includes information received by CDC through the last day of the reporting period. AIDS data are tabulated by date of report to CDC unless otherwise noted. Data for U.S. dependencies and possessions and for associated independent nations are included in the totals.

Age group tabulations are based on the person's age at first documented positive HIV-antibody test result for HIV infection cases, and age at diagnosis of AIDS for AIDS cases. Adult/adolescent cases include persons 13 years of age and older; pediatric cases include children under 13 years of age. Age group tabulations for AIDS cases in Table 14 (year-end edition only) are based on age at death.

Tabulations of persons living with HIV and AIDS (Table 27), include persons whose vital status was "alive" as of the last

update; persons whose vital status is missing or unknown are not included. Caution should be used in interpreting these data because states vary in the frequency with which they review the vital status of persons reported with HIV infection and AIDS. In addition, some cases may be lost to follow-up.

Table 12 (year-end edition only) tabulates AIDS-indicator conditions reported during the last year. These data are known to underreport AIDS-indicator conditions and should be interpreted with caution. Reported conditions overrepresent initial AIDS-indicator illness because follow-up for subsequent indicator diseases is resource intensive and has not been systematic or standardized in most health departments. The 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents added reporting of HIV-infected persons with severe HIV-related immunosuppression (CD⁺ T-lymphocyte count of less than 200/ μ L or less than 14 percent). Since implementation of the 1993 definition, approximately half of all cases were reported based only on immunologic criteria; consequently, reporting of AIDS cases based on AIDS-defining opportunistic infections has decreased (see *AIDS* 1994;8:1489-93).

Table 2 lists AIDS case counts for each metropolitan area with 500,000 or more population. AIDS case counts for metropolitan areas with 50,000 to 500,000 population are reported as a combined subtotal. On December 31, 1992, the Office of Management and Budget announced new Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) definitions, which reflect changes in the U.S. population as determined by the 1990 census. These definitions were updated most recently on July 1, 1994. The cities and counties which compose each metropolitan area listed in Table 2 are provided in the publication "Metropolitan Areas as of June 30, 1995" (available by calling the National Technical Information Service, 1-703-487-4650, and ordering accession no. PB95-208880). Standards for defining central and outlying counties of metropolitan areas were published in the *Federal Register* (see *FR* 1990;55:12154-60).

The metropolitan areas definitions are the MSAs for all areas except the 6 New England states. For these states, the New England County Metropolitan Areas (NECMA) are used. Metropolitan areas are named for a central city in the MSA or NECMA, may include several cities and counties, and may cross state boundaries. For example, AIDS cases and annual rates presented for the District of Columbia in Table 1 include only persons residing within the geographic boundaries of the District. AIDS cases and annual rates for Washington, D.C., in Table 2 include persons residing within the several counties in the metropolitan area, including counties in Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. State or metropolitan area data tabulations are based on the person's residence at first positive HIV-antibody test result for HIV infection cases and residence at diagnosis of the first AIDS-indicator condition(s) for AIDS cases.

Estimated AIDS-opportunistic illness

In 1993, the AIDS surveillance case definition was expanded to include a laboratory measure of severe immunosuppression (CD4⁺ T-lymphocyte count of less than 200 cells/ μ L or a percent of total lymphocytes less than 14) and three additional clinical conditions (pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, and invasive cervical cancer). Before 1993, the surveillance definition included only opportunistic illnesses, and trends in the incidence of AIDS were evaluated by examining the number of AIDS opportunistic illnesses (AIDS-OIs) diagnosed per year or quarter (adjusted for reporting delays). Because most HIV-infected persons become severely immunosuppressed before the onset of AIDS-OIs, the addition of the CD4⁺ criteria has temporarily distorted observed trends in AIDS incidence. To examine trends over time, an additional adjustment is required to estimate when an AIDS-OI will develop in persons who were reported based on the CD4⁺ criteria. CDC has developed a procedure to estimate the incidence of AIDS-OIs among persons reported with AIDS based on the CD4⁺ criteria. Estimates of trends in AIDS-OIs are displayed in Tables 18, 19, and 20.

The estimated AIDS-OI incidence is the sum of incidence in two groups. The first group is persons reported to AIDS surveillance with AIDS-OIs. Incidence in this group is estimated by adjusting reported cases for delays in case reporting.

The second group is persons reported with AIDS based on a CD4⁺ count or percent. Most of these persons will eventually have an AIDS-OI diagnosed. CDC has estimated the number of persons who had or will have an AIDS-OI diagnosed after the date of the reported CD4⁺ count or percent, by month of AIDS-OI diagnosis. To do this, CDC used data from the Adult Spectrum of Disease Project (see *JAMA* 1992;267:1798-1805) to estimate the probability distribution of the time interval between a CD4⁺ count in a particular range (e.g., 0 to 29 cells/ μ L, 30 to 59 cells/ μ L, etc.) and the diagnosis of an AIDS-OI. This probability distribution is the proportion of persons with a CD4⁺ count in a given range who will have an AIDS-OI diagnosed 1 month, 2 months, etc., after the reported CD4⁺ count. The expected number of persons with an AIDS-OI diagnosed in each later month among persons whose CD4⁺ count was in a particular range during a given month is the product of the number of these persons and the proportion expected to have an AIDS-OI diagnosed in this later month. The estimate of the number of AIDS-OI diagnoses in a particular month among persons reported with AIDS based on the CD4⁺ criteria is the sum, over all combinations of CD4⁺ ranges and previous months, of the number of persons expected to be diagnosed with an AIDS-OI in the month for which the estimate is made.

There is uncertainty in these estimates of AIDS-OI incidence. Some uncertainty is the result of the need to adjust for delays in reporting of AIDS cases. There is

additional uncertainty because some persons reported with AIDS based on the CD4⁺ criteria die before an AIDS-OI is diagnosed and hence should not contribute to the AIDS-OI incidence estimate. Other persons reported with AIDS based on the CD4⁺ criteria have an unreported AIDS-OI diagnosis by the date of the CD4⁺ determination; the estimation procedure counts their contribution to AIDS-OI incidence later than it should. However, preliminary analyses show that these two sources of bias change estimated AIDS-OI incidence by only a few percentage points.

Reporting delays were estimated by a maximum likelihood statistical procedure, taking into account possible differences in reporting delays among exposure, geographic, racial/ethnic, age, and sex categories, but assuming that reporting delays within these groups have not changed over time (see *Lecture Notes in Biomathematics* 1989;83:58-88).

The regions of residence included in Table 18 are defined as follows. Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Midwest: Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Hawaii, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming; Territories: Guam, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the U.S. Pacific Islands listed on page 36.

Exposure categories

For surveillance purposes, HIV infection cases and AIDS cases are counted only once in a hierarchy of exposure categories. Persons with more than one reported mode of exposure to HIV are classified in the exposure category listed first in the hierarchy, except for men with both a history of sexual contact with other men and injecting drug use. They make up a separate exposure category.

“Men who have sex with men” cases include men who report sexual contact with other men (i.e., homosexual contact) and men who report sexual contact with both men and women (i.e., bisexual contact). “Heterosexual contact” cases are in persons who report specific heterosexual contact with a person with, or at increased risk for, HIV infection (e.g., an injecting drug user).

Adults/adolescents born, or who had sex with someone born, in a country where heterosexual transmission was believed to be the predominant mode of HIV transmission (formerly classified as Pattern-II countries by the World

Health Organization) are no longer classified as having heterosexually acquired AIDS. Similar to case reports for other persons who are reported without behavioral or transfusion risks for HIV, these reports are now classified (in the absence of other risk information which would classify them into another exposure category) as "no risk reported or identified" (see *MMWR* 1994;43:155-60). Children whose mother was born, or whose mother had sex with someone born, in a Pattern-II country are now classified (in the absence of other risk information which would classify them into another exposure category) as "Mother with/at risk for HIV infection: has HIV infection, risk not specified."

"No risk reported or identified" cases are in persons with no reported history of exposure to HIV through any of the routes listed in the hierarchy of exposure categories. Risk not identified cases include persons who are currently under investigation by local health department officials; persons whose exposure history is incomplete because they died, declined to be interviewed, or were lost to follow-up; and persons who were interviewed or for whom other follow-up information was available and no exposure mode was identified. Persons who have an exposure mode identified at the time of follow-up are reclassified into the appropriate exposure category. In general, investigations and follow up for modes of exposure by state health departments are conducted routinely for persons reported with AIDS and as resources allow for those reported with HIV infection. Therefore, the percentage of HIV infected persons with risk not reported or identified is substantially higher than for those reported with AIDS. As HIV infected persons with risk not reported or identified are diagnosed and reported with AIDS, they are assigned higher priority for follow-up to determine the mode(s) of exposure.

Rates

Rates are calculated on a 12-month basis per 100,000 population for AIDS cases only. Rates are not calculated for HIV infection reports because case counts for HIV

infection are believed to be less complete than AIDS case counts. Population denominators for computing AIDS rates for the 50 states and the District of Columbia are based on official postcensus estimates from the U.S. Bureau of Census. Denominators for U.S. dependencies and possessions are linear extrapolations of official 1980 and 1990 census counts. Each 12-month rate is the number of cases reported during the 12-month period, divided by the 1994 or 1995 population, multiplied by 100,000. The denominators for computing race-specific rates (Table 10, year-end edition only) are based on 1990 census projections published in U.S. Bureau of Census publication P25-1104, "Population Projections of the United States, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1993 to 2050." Race-specific rates are the number of cases reported for a particular racial/ethnic group during the preceding 12-month period divided by the projected population for that race/ethnicity, multiplied by 100,000.

Case-fatality rates are calculated for each half-year by date of diagnosis of AIDS. Each 6-month case-fatality rate is the number of deaths ever reported among cases diagnosed in that period (regardless of the year of death), divided by the number of total cases diagnosed in that period, multiplied by 100. Reported deaths are not necessarily caused by HIV-related disease. Caution should be used in interpreting case-fatality rates because reporting of deaths is incomplete (see *Am J Public Health* 1992;82:1500-05 and *Am J Public Health* 1990;80:1080-86).

Reporting delays

Reporting delays (time between diagnosis of HIV infection or AIDS and report to CDC) vary widely among exposure, geographic, racial/ethnic, age and sex categories, and have been as long as several years for some AIDS cases. About 50 percent of all AIDS cases were reported to CDC within 3 months of diagnosis, with about 20 percent being reported more than one year after diagnosis. Reporting delay for HIV infection cases is being evaluated.