

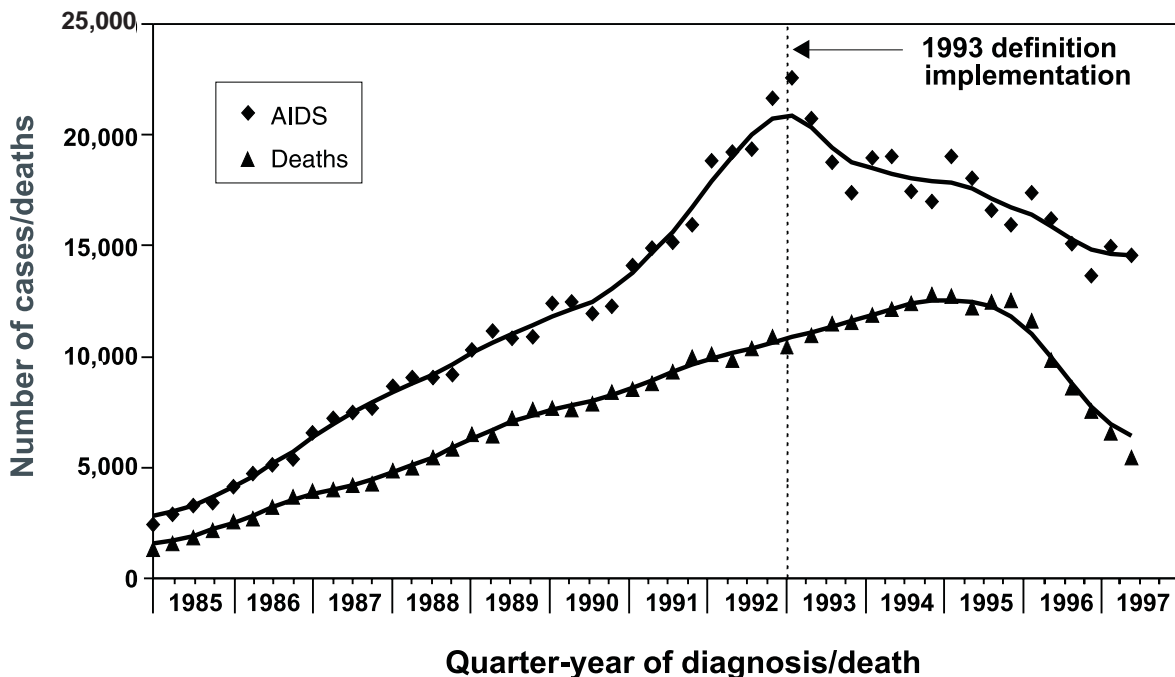
HIV/AIDS

Surveillance Report

U.S. HIV and AIDS cases reported through December 1997

Year-end edition Vol. 9, No. 2

Estimated incidence of AIDS and deaths of persons with AIDS, adjusted for delays in reporting, by quarter-year of diagnosis/death, United States, January 1985 through June 1997



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).



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention
Atlanta, Georgia 30333



The *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report* is published semiannually by the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention — Surveillance and Epidemiology, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Atlanta, GA 30333. The year-end edition contains additional tables and graphs. All data are provisional.

Suggested Citation: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report*, 1997;9(No. 2):[inclusive page numbers].

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Claire V. Broome, M.D.
Acting Director

National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention Helene D. Gayle, M.D., M.P.H.
Director

Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention — Surveillance and Epidemiology Kevin M. De Cock, M.D.
Director

Surveillance Branch John W. Ward, M.D.
Chief

Reporting and Analysis Section Patricia L. Fleming, Ph.D.
Chief

Russ P. Metler, R.N., M.S.P.H.
Surveillance Report Coordinator

Statistics and Data Management Branch John M. Karon, Ph.D.
Acting Chief

Xenophon M. Santas
Assistant Chief

Cover: The top curve represents the number of cases diagnosed with AIDS using the 1993 definition criteria after adjustments for reporting delays. It represents the distribution of all cases diagnosed with AIDS and illustrates the distorting effect of the change in the case definition. The recent trend in AIDS incidence is no longer affected by the change in the case definition but is affected by HIV treatments, largely beginning in 1996, as is the bottom curve which represents the reported number of deaths of persons with AIDS using the 1993 case definition after adjustments for reporting delays. It shows the continued decline in deaths of persons with AIDS. [Graph by Debra L. Hanson, M.S.]

Single copies of the *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report* are available free from the CDC National AIDS Clearinghouse, P.O. Box 6003, Rockville, MD 20849-6003; telephone 1-800-458-5231 or 1-301-519-0459. Individuals or organizations can be added to the mailing list by writing to CDC, OPS, MASO, 4770 Buford Hwy, N.E., M/S F07, Chamblee, GA 30093-2284. Internet users may view an electronic copy of the *Report* by visiting CDC's home page (www.cdc.gov) and selecting the topic "Publications, Software, & Products." Confidential information, referrals, and educational material on AIDS are available from the CDC National AIDS Hotline: 1-800-342-2437, 1-800-344-7432 (Spanish access), and 1-800-243-7889 (TTY, deaf access).

The *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report* is accessible via Internet: www.cdc.gov

The HIV/AIDS logo on the cover is used with permission of the American Red Cross.



Contents

Estimated incidence of AIDS and deaths of persons with AIDS. Front cover

Commentary 5

AIDS tables

Table 1.	AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by state and age group	7
Table 2.	AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by metropolitan area with 500,000 or more population	8
Table 3.	AIDS cases by age group, exposure category, and sex.	10
Table 4.	Male adult/adolescent AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity	11
Table 5.	Female adult/adolescent AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity	12
Table 6.	Pediatric AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity.	13
Table 7.	AIDS cases in adolescents and adults under age 25, by sex and exposure category	14
Table 8.	AIDS cases by age at diagnosis and exposure category	15
Table 9.	AIDS cases by sex, age at diagnosis, and race/ethnicity.	16
Table 10.	AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by race/ethnicity, age group, and sex . . .	17
Table 11.	AIDS cases by year of diagnosis and definition category	17
Table 12.	AIDS indicator conditions, by age group	18
Table 13.	AIDS cases, case-fatality rates, and deaths, by half-year and age group	19
Table 14.	Deaths in persons with AIDS, by race/ethnicity, age at death, and sex	20
Table 15.	Adult/adolescent AIDS cases among Hispanics, by exposure category and place of birth.	21
Table 16.	Health care workers with documented and possible occupationally acquired AIDS/HIV infection, by occupation	21
Table 17.	Adult/adolescent AIDS cases by single and multiple exposure categories	22

AIDS figures

Figure 1.	Male adult/adolescent AIDS annual rates per 100,000 population	23
Figure 2.	Female adult/adolescent AIDS annual rates per 100,000 population	23
Figure 3.	Male adult/adolescent AIDS cases	24
Figure 4.	Female adult/adolescent AIDS cases	24
Figure 5.	Pediatric AIDS cases	25
Figure 6.	AIDS cases by quarter-year of report and age group	25
Figure 7.	Investigations of adult/adolescent AIDS cases ever classified as risk not reported or identified	26

Estimated AIDS-opportunistic illness tables

Table 18.	Estimated AIDS-opportunistic illness incidence, by region of residence and year of diagnosis . .	27
Table 19.	Estimated AIDS-opportunistic illness incidence, by race/ethnicity and year of diagnosis	27
Table 20.	Estimated AIDS-opportunistic illness incidence, by age group, sex, exposure category, and year of diagnosis.	28

Estimated deaths tables

Table 21.	Estimated deaths of persons with AIDS, by region of residence and year of death	28
Table 22.	Estimated deaths of persons with AIDS, by race/ethnicity and year of death	29
Table 23.	Estimated deaths of persons with AIDS, by age group, sex, exposure category, and year of death.	29

Estimated persons living with AIDS tables

Table 24. Estimated persons living with AIDS, by region of residence and year30
Table 25. Estimated persons living with AIDS, by race/ethnicity and year30
Table 26. Estimated persons living with AIDS, by age group, sex, exposure category, and year31

HIV infection tables

Table 27. HIV infection cases, by state and age group32
Table 28. Male adult/adolescent HIV infection cases, by exposure category and race/ethnicity.33
Table 29. Female adult/adolescent HIV infection cases, by exposure category and race/ethnicity.34
Table 30. Pediatric HIV infection cases, by exposure category and race/ethnicity35
Table 31. HIV infection cases in adolescents and adults under age 25, by sex and exposure category. . . .36
Table 32. HIV infection cases by sex, age at diagnosis, and race/ethnicity.37
Table 33. Persons reported to be living with HIV infection and with AIDS, by state and age group38

Technical Notes39

Commentary

Through December 1997, 641,086 persons with AIDS have been reported to CDC (table 1). From 1995 to 1996, for the first time in the epidemic, the occurrence of AIDS-defining opportunistic illnesses (AIDS-OIs) among infected persons (tables 18-20) and deaths among persons reported with AIDS (tables 21-23) decreased 7 percent and 25 percent, respectively. These declines were largely due to the increasing use of combination antiretroviral therapy including protease inhibitors. Perinatally-acquired AIDS incidence continued a pattern of marked decline (table 20), principally reflecting successful strategies to promote voluntary prenatal HIV testing and reduce transmission rates through the administration of zidovudine perinatally. These treatment advances have altered the natural history of HIV infection, contributed to an increase in the number of persons living with AIDS, and changed the shape of the epidemic curves (see cover). As therapy has improved the health and prospects for AIDS-free survival among HIV-infected persons who receive these new treatment regimens, the ability of AIDS surveillance data to represent the characteristics of affected populations and project the need for resources for prevention and treatment has been diminished. This edition of the *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report* marks a transition in how CDC will present HIV infection and AIDS data depicting the epidemic.

AIDS surveillance data will no longer be adjusted to reflect the incidence of AIDS-OIs. The incidence of AIDS-OIs can no longer be estimated reliably because data are not currently available to model the increasing effects of therapy on the rate of disease progression. The procedure was developed to take into account the 1993 expansion of the AIDS case definition which had a temporary distorting effect on the AIDS incidence curve (see cover and technical notes). Because of these limitations, the estimates of AIDS-OI incidence in tables 18-20 will not be updated past the end of 1996. Instead, in future editions, CDC will publish estimates of AIDS incidence based on the incidence of all AIDS-defining conditions included in the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition. AIDS data will remain useful as a measure of severe HIV-related morbidity in the population and to represent populations in which treatments have failed or those which were not tested or treated prior to a diagnosis of AIDS.

The proportion of AIDS and HIV infection cases initially reported without risk information has increased in recent years. Several factors have contributed to this increase, including the greater volume of cases after the change in the AIDS case definition in 1993, decreases in surveillance staff in some areas, and increases in heterosexual transmission to persons (especially women) without recognizable high-risk behaviors. In the past, areas that conducted both HIV infection and AIDS case reporting prioritized the completion of risk information for AIDS rather than HIV infection cases. Because of delays in completing these data, trends in incidence, deaths, and prevalence by risk/exposure category (tables 20, 23, 26) are presented using an estimation procedure that imputes risk for cases initially reported without risk information. The procedure is based on historical patterns of reclassification after epidemiologic follow up (figure 7). However, tables that present characteristics of reported AIDS cases (tables 3-8, 15, 17) and of reported HIV infection cases (tables 28-31) are not adjusted for delays in reporting risk/exposure data. The high percentage of recent cases that have no reported risk poses difficulties in interpreting the meaning of the proportionate distribution of cases by risk groups. No longer is it possible to compare differences in proportions by risk group for the current year to the previous year without estimating how the cases without risk information will eventually be reclassified. Therefore, in future editions of the *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report*, tables that present risk data for HIV infection and AIDS cases will be revised to include adjustments for unreported risk in order to enable readers of the report to infer recent trends by risk group.

The trend data for AIDS-OI incidence, deaths, and prevalence shown in tables 18-26 are adjusted for delays in reporting of cases and deaths (see Technical Notes). These adjustments have been routinely applied when presenting trends in AIDS surveillance data for many years, but not for HIV infection surveillance data. HIV infection case surveillance data are currently reported from most, but not all states (table 27) and the HIV infection and AIDS case reporting systems in these areas were only fully integrated in late 1993. Based on several years experience with delays in reporting of HIV infection cases, delay adjustments for these data have been developed recently. In future editions of the *HIV/AIDS Surveillance*

Report, trends in the number of new diagnoses of HIV infection will be presented using these adjustment procedures to enable readers of the report to interpret more recent trends in the epidemic than are reflected in AIDS surveillance data.

Most states and metropolitan statistical areas reported a decrease in the number of AIDS cases reported in 1997 compared to the number reported in 1996 (tables 1 and 2). Whereas HIV infection and AIDS incidence are unaffected by surveillance practices, the reporting of HIV infection and AIDS cases to state and territorial health departments can be affected by changes in staffing patterns, evaluation studies which may identify previously unreported cases, or other changes in state or local reporting practices. In addition to these effects, antiretroviral treatments are changing the types of facilities where infected persons may be diagnosed and treated. Reporting areas are experiencing a shift in AIDS case reporting from hospital inpatient to outpatient settings. Areas that rely principally on case finding in hospitals may be missing cases. To ensure that persons eligible to be reported as HIV infection or AIDS cases are accurately represented in the surveillance data, it is increasingly important that states and territories implement uniform laboratory reporting methods to ascertain AIDS cases that meet immunologic criteria and HIV infection cases for those states that conduct HIV infection case reporting. To interpret unusual patterns in the number of cases reported in some geographic areas, readers of the *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report* should consult the surveillance staff of the appropriate state or territorial health department.

Since the beginning of the epidemic, CDC has published data on the number and characteristics of AIDS cases reported to CDC by state and territorial health departments. Initially, data were published weekly to help track this previously unrecognized and rapidly burgeoning health threat. Epidemiologic data quickly identified the ways in which the epidemic was spreading and the populations that were at greatest risk of HIV infection. With an increasing number of cases, detecting changes in geographic, demographic, and risk/exposure trends required longer periods of time, and the AIDS data publication schedule was revised to monthly, then quarterly, then semiannually. The ability of AIDS surveillance data to accurately depict the distribution and characteristics of affected populations led to a reliance on these data to describe the epidemic, identify populations in need of HIV prevention programs, and target and allocate resources for medical and other services for infected persons. However, because treatments have affected AIDS incidence rates among infected persons, CDC has stat-

ed that all states should implement HIV infection case surveillance as an extension of their AIDS surveillance programs. HIV diagnoses are not affected by treatment. Although all infected persons in the population may not seek or be offered HIV testing, the number of persons diagnosed with HIV infection together with AIDS diagnoses provides a reliable minimum estimate of the number and characteristics of persons who have accessed testing or care. CDC estimates that the majority of infected persons in the U.S. have been tested. The proportion tested among infected persons in the population is expected to increase. Accordingly, integrated HIV infection and AIDS case surveillance data will be useful in planning and evaluating prevention and treatment program needs and outcomes.

While the number and characteristics of reported cases of HIV infection and AIDS in this edition remain useful as a minimum estimate of the characteristics of persons in need of services and treatment, the HIV/AIDS surveillance system must evolve to meet public health needs for data in a changing epidemic. CDC and state and territorial health departments are currently revising HIV infection and AIDS case finding and reporting methods, changing how surveillance data will be analyzed and presented, and shifting the focus of surveillance program activities from AIDS to HIV infection including AIDS in order to be consistent with current public health recommendations for early voluntary testing, diagnosis, and treatment of HIV-infected persons.

Suggested Reading

CDC. Diagnosis and reporting of HIV and AIDS in states with integrated HIV and AIDS surveillance—United States, January 1994-June 1997. *MMWR* 1998;47:309-14.

CDC. HIV/AIDS among American Indians and Alaskan Natives—United States, 1981-1997. *MMWR* 1998;47:154-60.

CDC. AIDS among persons aged ≥ 50 years—United States, 1991-1996. *MMWR* 1998;47:21-27.

CDC. Update: perinatally acquired HIV/AIDS—United States, 1997. *MMWR* 1997;46:1086-92.

CDC. AIDS rates. *MMWR* 1997;46:903-04.

CDC. Update: trends in AIDS incidence—United States, 1996. *MMWR* 1997;46:861-67.

CDC. Update: trends in AIDS incidence, deaths, and prevalence—United States, 1996. *MMWR* 1997;46:165-73.

CDC. *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report*, 1997;9(No. 1):1-37.

Table 1. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by state, reported in 1996 and 1997; and cumulative totals, by state and age group, through December 1997, United States

State of residence	1996		1997		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children < 13 years old	Total
Alabama	607	14.2	570	13.2	4,774	63	4,837
Alaska	36	6.0	52	8.5	407	5	412
Arizona	589	13.3	448	9.8	5,447	21	5,468
Arkansas	267	10.7	242	9.6	2,356	35	2,391
California	9,508	29.8	7,029	21.8	104,201	555	104,756
Colorado	518	13.6	380	9.8	6,103	27	6,130
Connecticut	1,110	34.0	1,222	37.4	9,566	172	9,738
Delaware	285	39.4	231	31.6	1,995	15	2,010
District of Columbia	1,258	233.3	998	188.7	10,255	154	10,409
Florida	7,293	50.6	6,098	41.6	63,617	1,289	64,906
Georgia	2,420	33.0	1,722	23.0	18,555	179	18,734
Hawaii	199	16.8	94	7.9	2,074	14	2,088
Idaho	38	3.2	52	4.3	415	2	417
Illinois	2,193	18.5	1,842	15.5	20,165	233	20,398
Indiana	590	10.1	523	8.9	4,904	34	4,938
Iowa	110	3.9	101	3.5	1,066	9	1,075
Kansas	230	8.9	159	6.1	1,978	10	1,988
Kentucky	401	10.3	361	9.2	2,562	21	2,583
Louisiana	1,463	33.7	1,094	25.1	10,096	112	10,208
Maine	50	4.0	51	4.1	797	9	806
Maryland	2,245	44.4	1,875	36.8	16,864	274	17,138
Massachusetts	1,303	21.4	863	14.1	12,714	198	12,912
Michigan	961	9.9	882	9.0	9,164	94	9,258
Minnesota	304	6.5	214	4.6	3,187	21	3,208
Mississippi	450	16.6	347	12.7	3,160	47	3,207
Missouri	853	15.9	577	10.7	7,773	54	7,827
Montana	34	3.9	41	4.7	265	3	268
Nebraska	99	6.0	91	5.5	870	9	879
Nevada	426	26.6	592	35.3	3,632	25	3,657
New Hampshire	93	8.0	55	4.7	759	8	767
New Jersey	3,580	44.7	3,226	40.1	35,417	693	36,110
New Mexico	206	12.0	169	9.8	1,607	5	1,612
New York	12,364	68.2	13,189	72.7	118,042	2,061	120,103
North Carolina	898	12.3	850	11.4	8,057	109	8,166
North Dakota	12	1.9	13	2.0	90	—	90
Ohio	1,156	10.4	848	7.6	9,453	112	9,565
Oklahoma	272	8.3	283	8.5	2,987	26	3,013
Oregon	460	14.4	305	9.4	4,147	16	4,163
Pennsylvania	2,340	19.4	1,912	15.9	19,058	265	19,323
Rhode Island	177	17.9	152	15.4	1,722	18	1,740
South Carolina	853	23.0	779	20.7	6,956	71	7,027
South Dakota	14	1.9	11	1.5	125	4	129
Tennessee	821	15.5	784	14.6	6,265	46	6,311
Texas	4,799	25.1	4,718	24.3	44,164	337	44,501
Utah	194	9.6	152	7.4	1,513	21	1,534
Vermont	25	4.3	29	4.9	325	3	328
Virginia	1,195	17.9	1,175	17.4	10,116	155	10,271
Washington	799	14.5	641	11.4	8,194	32	8,226
West Virginia	121	6.6	130	7.2	866	8	874
Wisconsin	271	5.3	255	4.9	3,009	25	3,034
Wyoming	7	1.5	16	3.3	155	2	157
Subtotal	66,497	25.1	58,443	21.8	611,989	7,701	619,690
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations							
Guam	4	2.8	2	1.4	19	—	19
Pacific Islands, U.S.	1	0.3	1	0.3	4	—	4
Puerto Rico	2,241	59.2	2,040	53.3	20,241	370	20,611
Virgin Islands, U.S.	18	17.2	99	93.9	363	14	377
Total¹	68,808	25.5	60,634	22.3	633,000	8,086	641,086

¹U.S. totals presented in this report include data from the United States (50 states and the District of Columbia), and from U.S. dependencies, possessions, and independent nations in free association with the United States. See Technical Notes. Totals include 385 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 1996 and 1997; and cumulative totals, by area and age group, through December 1997, United States

Metropolitan area of residence	1996		1997		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Akron, Ohio	57	8.4	75	11.0	449	—	449
Albany-Schenectady, N.Y.	179	20.4	218	24.9	1,428	21	1,449
Albuquerque, N.Mex.	115	17.2	102	15.1	898	2	900
Allentown, Pa.	113	18.5	61	9.9	662	8	670
Ann Arbor, Mich.	28	5.3	25	4.6	322	7	329
Atlanta, Ga.	1,651	46.8	1,173	32.3	13,208	95	13,303
Austin, Tex.	280	26.9	246	23.0	3,143	19	3,162
Bakersfield, Calif.	116	18.7	68	10.8	788	4	792
Baltimore, Md.	1,522	61.6	1,277	51.6	11,203	191	11,394
Baton Rouge, La.	329	58.1	197	34.6	1,379	18	1,397
Bergen-Passaic, N.J.	467	35.2	428	32.1	4,657	71	4,728
Birmingham, Ala.	206	23.0	174	19.3	1,498	19	1,517
Boston, Mass.	1,097	19.0	766	13.1	11,249	174	11,423
Buffalo, N.Y.	164	14.0	411	35.3	1,447	15	1,462
Charleston, S.C.	121	24.1	114	22.4	1,217	11	1,228
Charlotte, N.C.	182	13.8	145	10.7	1,622	21	1,643
Chicago, Ill.	1,838	23.8	1,568	20.2	17,485	207	17,692
Cincinnati, Ohio	211	13.2	184	11.4	1,669	14	1,683
Cleveland, Ohio	300	13.5	258	11.6	2,744	39	2,783
Columbia, S.C.	164	33.0	156	31.0	1,442	15	1,457
Columbus, Ohio	204	14.1	123	8.4	1,918	12	1,930
Dallas, Tex.	892	29.3	931	29.8	10,491	35	10,526
Dayton, Ohio	138	14.5	64	6.8	833	16	849
Denver, Colo.	390	20.9	292	15.4	4,902	19	4,921
Detroit, Mich.	702	15.8	555	12.4	6,330	67	6,397
El Paso, Tex.	113	16.5	131	18.7	785	9	794
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	1,200	83.3	1,015	69.0	10,148	226	10,374
Fort Worth, Tex.	237	15.6	323	20.8	2,715	25	2,740
Fresno, Calif.	140	16.3	61	7.0	983	13	996
Gary, Ind.	78	12.6	73	11.7	578	3	581
Grand Rapids, Mich.	54	5.3	63	6.1	640	3	643
Greensboro, N.C.	119	10.4	88	7.6	1,287	19	1,306
Greenville, S.C.	143	16.0	108	11.9	1,130	2	1,132
Harrisburg, Pa.	86	14.0	125	20.3	757	6	763
Hartford, Conn.	376	34.0	471	42.6	3,313	46	3,359
Honolulu, Hawaii	137	15.8	75	8.6	1,521	11	1,532
Houston, Tex.	1,703	45.1	1,781	46.2	15,905	143	16,048
Indianapolis, Ind.	261	17.5	225	15.0	2,337	13	2,350
Jacksonville, Fla.	366	36.0	348	33.6	3,597	67	3,664
Jersey City, N.J.	533	97.0	510	92.5	5,710	112	5,822
Kansas City, Mo.	304	18.0	213	12.5	3,425	12	3,437
Knoxville, Tenn.	68	10.5	58	8.9	559	6	565
Las Vegas, Nev.	348	29.1	534	42.3	2,936	24	2,960
Little Rock, Ark.	92	16.8	98	17.7	870	13	883
Los Angeles, Calif.	3,654	40.2	2,629	28.7	36,815	223	37,038
Louisville, Ky.	232	23.5	183	18.4	1,213	14	1,227
McAllen, Tex.	40	8.1	33	6.5	258	7	265
Memphis, Tenn.	293	27.2	278	25.7	2,237	15	2,252
Miami, Fla.	2,049	100.6	1,672	81.8	19,480	450	19,930
Middlesex, N.J.	283	26.0	219	19.8	2,746	66	2,812
Milwaukee, Wis.	138	9.5	156	10.7	1,639	15	1,654
Minneapolis-Saint Paul, Minn.	275	10.0	184	6.6	2,819	17	2,836
Mobile, Ala.	84	16.1	106	20.1	921	11	932
Monmouth-Ocean, N.J.	240	22.6	196	18.2	2,456	59	2,515
Nashville, Tenn.	266	23.9	290	25.6	1,996	16	2,012

Table 2. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by metropolitan area with 500,000 or more population, reported in 1996 and 1997; and cumulative totals, by area and age group, through December 1997, United States (continued)

Metropolitan area of residence	1996		1997		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y.	646	24.3	560	21.0	5,620	85	5,705
New Haven, Conn.	608	37.5	666	41.0	5,457	120	5,577
New Orleans, La.	765	58.5	564	43.1	5,722	56	5,778
New York, N.Y.	10,357	120.5	9,897	114.9	99,798	1,872	101,670
Newark, N.J.	1,424	73.5	1,356	69.8	14,255	298	14,553
Norfolk, Va.	435	28.3	411	26.6	2,855	57	2,912
Oakland, Calif.	631	28.2	479	21.1	7,000	41	7,041
Oklahoma City, Okla.	121	11.8	139	13.5	1,381	8	1,389
Omaha, Nebr.	74	10.9	65	9.5	617	3	620
Orange County, Calif.	431	16.5	270	10.1	4,757	27	4,784
Orlando, Fla.	525	36.8	537	36.6	4,688	71	4,759
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,669	33.7	1,492	30.2	14,589	214	14,803
Phoenix, Ariz.	373	13.5	274	9.6	3,833	13	3,846
Pittsburgh, Pa.	196	8.3	140	5.9	2,040	16	2,056
Portland, Oreg.	320	18.2	243	13.6	3,384	8	3,392
Providence, R.I.	167	18.4	143	15.8	1,614	17	1,631
Raleigh-Durham, N.C.	159	15.6	147	14.0	1,591	21	1,612
Richmond, Va.	237	25.4	220	23.3	2,035	25	2,060
Riverside-San Bernardino, Calif.	648	21.5	448	14.6	5,672	47	5,719
Rochester, N.Y.	288	26.5	363	33.4	1,953	12	1,965
Sacramento, Calif.	258	17.4	212	14.1	2,729	24	2,753
Saint Louis, Mo.	476	18.7	315	12.3	3,944	35	3,979
Salt Lake City, Utah	179	14.6	124	9.9	1,325	14	1,339
San Antonio, Tex.	382	25.7	303	20.0	3,316	27	3,343
San Diego, Calif.	978	36.5	800	29.4	9,058	50	9,108
San Francisco, Calif.	1,542	93.6	1,297	78.0	25,395	37	25,432
San Jose, Calif.	244	15.4	206	12.8	2,725	13	2,738
San Juan, P.R.	1,394	70.9	1,323	66.6	12,722	234	12,956
Sarasota, Fla.	109	20.5	107	19.9	1,151	21	1,172
Scranton, Pa.	38	6.1	39	6.3	358	4	362
Seattle, Wash.	580	26.1	370	16.3	5,868	18	5,886
Springfield, Mass.	199	33.7	96	16.2	1,330	23	1,353
Stockton, Calif.	54	10.1	55	10.1	611	13	624
Syracuse, N.Y.	115	15.4	221	29.8	1,064	7	1,071
Tacoma, Wash.	65	9.9	73	11.0	675	8	683
Tampa-Saint Petersburg, Fla.	791	36.0	609	27.3	6,837	89	6,926
Toledo, Ohio	76	12.4	43	7.0	491	10	501
Tucson, Ariz.	159	20.7	119	15.3	1,194	6	1,200
Tulsa, Okla.	87	11.5	85	11.1	915	8	923
Ventura, Calif.	106	14.8	46	6.3	685	2	687
Washington, D.C.	2,155	47.4	1,789	38.9	18,304	260	18,564
West Palm Beach, Fla.	842	84.5	620	60.9	5,961	187	6,148
Wichita, Kans.	77	14.7	55	10.4	583	2	585
Wilmington, Del.	239	43.5	195	35.1	1,596	10	1,606
Youngstown, Ohio	19	3.2	22	3.7	273	—	273
Metropolitan areas with 500,000 or more population	56,616	33.9	49,395	29.3	532,731	6,859	539,590
<i>Central counties</i>	<i>55,307</i>	<i>36.3</i>	<i>47,989</i>	<i>31.2</i>	<i>521,336</i>	<i>6,725</i>	<i>528,061</i>
<i>Outlying counties</i>	<i>1,188</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>1,292</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>10,178</i>	<i>123</i>	<i>10,301</i>
Metropolitan areas with 50,000 to 500,000 population	7,198	14.9	6,454	13.2	62,599	760	63,359
<i>Central counties</i>	<i>6,701</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>6,039</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>58,696</i>	<i>694</i>	<i>59,390</i>
<i>Outlying counties</i>	<i>497</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>415</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>3,903</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>3,969</i>
Nonmetropolitan areas	4,588	8.4	4,393	8.0	35,979	457	36,436
Total¹	68,808	25.5	60,634	22.3	633,000	8,086	641,086

¹Totals include 2,929 persons whose area of residence is unknown.

Table 3. AIDS cases by age group, exposure category, and sex, reported in 1996 and 1997; and cumulative totals, by age group and exposure category, through December 1997, United States

Adult/adolescent exposure category	Males				Females				Totals					
	1996		1997		1996		1997		1996		1997		Cumulative total ¹	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)		
Men who have sex with men	27,861	(51)	21,260	(45)	–	–	–	–	27,861	(41)	21,260	(35)	309,247	(49)
Injecting drug use	12,654	(23)	10,486	(22)	4,895	(36)	4,212	(32)	17,549	(26)	14,698	(24)	161,872	(26)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	3,269	(6)	2,374	(5)	–	–	–	–	3,269	(5)	2,374	(4)	40,534	(6)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	308	(1)	184	(0)	22	(0)	17	(0)	330	(0)	201	(0)	4,689	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	3,496	(6)	3,105	(7)	6,030	(44)	5,007	(38)	9,526	(14)	8,112	(13)	58,884	(9)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	913		749		2,047		1,475		2,960		2,224		24,128	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	–		–		338		266		338		266		2,887	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	7		4		37		24		44		28		401	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	37		28		65		29		102		57		893	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	2,539		2,324		3,543		3,213		6,082		5,537		30,575	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ²	278	(1)	224	(0)	273	(2)	185	(1)	551	(1)	409	(1)	8,214	(1)
Other/risk not reported or identified ³	6,504	(12)	9,423	(20)	2,547	(19)	3,684	(28)	9,051	(13)	13,107	(22)	49,560	(8)
Adult/adolescent subtotal	54,370	(100)	47,056	(100)	13,767	(100)	13,105	(100)	68,137	(100)	60,161	(100)	633,000	(100)
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category														
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	4	(1)	1	(0)	1	(0)	–	–	5	(1)	1	(0)	233	(3)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection ³	311	(91)	235	(92)	310	(94)	197	(91)	621	(93)	432	(91)	7,335	(91)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	84		65		77		42		161		107		2,936	
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	43		31		44		29		87		60		1,340	
<i>Sex with a bisexual male</i>	4		6		9		1		13		7		159	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1		2		–		–		1		2		28	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		–		–		–		–		–		24	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	57		53		59		49		116		102		1,033	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	4		4		5		3		9		7		154	
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	118		74		116		73		234		147		1,661	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ²	5	(1)	1	(0)	3	(1)	1	(0)	8	(1)	2	(0)	374	(5)
Risk not reported or identified ³	21	(6)	19	(7)	16	(5)	19	(9)	37	(6)	38	(8)	144	(2)
Pediatric subtotal	341	(100)	256	(100)	330	(100)	217	(100)	671	(100)	473	(100)	8,086	(100)
Total	54,711		47,312		14,097		13,322		68,808		60,634		641,086	

¹Includes 12 persons known to be infected with human immunodeficiency virus type 2 (HIV-2). See *MMWR* 1995;44:603-06.

²Thirty-seven adults/adolescents and 2 children developed AIDS after receiving blood screened negative for HIV antibody. Thirteen additional adults developed AIDS after receiving tissue, organs, or artificial insemination from HIV-infected donors. Four of the 13 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.

³See table 16 and figure 7 for a discussion of the "other" exposure category. "Other" also includes 82 persons who acquired HIV infection perinatally but were diagnosed with AIDS after age 13. These 82 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 1997, and cumulative totals, through December 1997, United States

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	1997		Cumulative total		1997		Cumulative total		1997		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	11,787	(67)	199,776	(75)	5,749	(30)	64,879	(38)	3,355	(34)	40,399	(43)
Injecting drug use	2,008	(11)	23,905	(9)	5,494	(29)	60,118	(35)	2,895	(30)	34,063	(36)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	1,078	(6)	21,066	(8)	897	(5)	12,842	(8)	367	(4)	6,230	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	137	(1)	3,509	(1)	26	(0)	490	(0)	17	(0)	390	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	545	(3)	4,178	(2)	1,740	(9)	11,464	(7)	776	(8)	4,674	(5)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	155		1,599		416		4,252		171		1,430	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		23		2		12		2		8	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	10		142		15		130		3		75	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	380		2,414		1,307		7,070		600		3,161	
Receipt of blood tranfusion, blood components, or tissue	108	(1)	3,059	(1)	72	(0)	989	(1)	38	(0)	539	(1)
Risk not reported or identified ¹	1,986	(11)	9,159	(3)	4,925	(26)	19,359	(11)	2,330	(24)	7,289	(8)
Total	17,649	(100)	264,652	(100)	18,903	(100)	170,141	(100)	9,778	(100)	93,584	(100)
Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ²			
	1997		Cumulative total		1997		Cumulative total		1997		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	229	(60)	3,020	(75)	79	(47)	868	(59)	21,260	(45)	309,247	(58)
Injecting drug use	25	(7)	214	(5)	33	(20)	224	(15)	10,486	(22)	118,658	(22)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	12	(3)	138	(3)	19	(11)	242	(16)	2,374	(5)	40,534	(8)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	3	(1)	62	(2)	1	(1)	26	(2)	184	(0)	4,483	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	24	(6)	119	(3)	12	(7)	37	(3)	3,105	(7)	20,493	(4)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	5		31		1		13		749		7,328	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		–		–		–		4		43	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		7		–		1		28		356	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	19		81		11		23		2,324		12,766	
Receipt of blood tranfusion, blood components, or tissue	4	(1)	101	(3)	2	(1)	8	(1)	224	(0)	4,705	(1)
Risk not reported or identified	84	(22)	383	(9)	22	(13)	72	(5)	9,423	(20)	36,412	(7)
Total	381	(100)	4,037	(100)	168	(100)	1,477	(100)	47,056	(100)	534,532	(100)

¹See figure 7.

²Includes 641 men whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 5. Female adult/adolescent AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported in 1997, and cumulative totals, through December 1997, United States

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	1997		Cumulative total		1997		Cumulative total		1997		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	907	(36)	9,614	(43)	2,511	(32)	24,981	(45)	750	(29)	8,359	(42)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	2	(0)	91	(0)	10	(0)	74	(0)	3	(0)	36	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	991	(40)	8,838	(39)	2,790	(35)	19,981	(36)	1,174	(46)	9,193	(46)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	316		3,734		779		8,402		368		4,531	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	102		1,277		114		1,091		42		440	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	16		257		7		65		1		30	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	10		279		13		147		5		93	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	547		3,291		1,877		10,276		758		4,099	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	39	(2)	1,739	(8)	112	(1)	1,146	(2)	28	(1)	517	(3)
Risk not reported or identified ¹	546	(22)	2,181	(10)	2,457	(31)	9,009	(16)	623	(24)	1,789	(9)
Total	2,485	(100)	22,463	(100)	7,880	(100)	55,191	(100)	2,578	(100)	19,894	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaska Native		Cumulative totals ²							
	1997		Cumulative total		1997		Cumulative total		1997		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	11	(17)	87	(17)	14	(39)	128	(46)	4,212	(32)	43,214	(44)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1	(2)	4	(1)	1	(3)	1	(0)	17	(0)	206	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	30	(47)	239	(47)	13	(36)	105	(38)	5,007	(38)	38,391	(39)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	7		69		4		54		1,475		16,800	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	5		58		2		15		266		2,887	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		4		–		2		24		358	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	1		17		–		–		29		537	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	17		91		7		34		3,213		17,809	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	4	(6)	91	(18)	1	(3)	13	(5)	185	(1)	3,509	(4)
Risk not reported or identified	18	(28)	87	(17)	7	(19)	32	(11)	3,684	(28)	13,148	(13)
Total	64	(100)	508	(100)	36	(100)	279	(100)	13,105	(100)	98,468	(100)

¹See figure 7.

²Includes 133 women whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 6. Pediatric AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported in 1997, and cumulative totals, through December 1997, United States

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	1997		Cumulative total		1997		Cumulative total		1997		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	157	(11)	1	(0)	35	(1)	–	–	37	(2)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	59	(94)	1,061	(74)	261	(89)	4,478	(95)	104	(95)	1,725	(92)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	19		445		61		1,768		25		700	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	13		207		27		662		19		459	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	4		65		2		55		1		37	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1		17		–		5		1		6	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		9		–		8		–		7	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	10		123		61		669		29		227	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	2		43		2		77		3		33	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	10		152		108		1,234		26		256	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	–	–	183	(13)	–	–	89	(2)	2	(2)	92	(5)
Risk not reported or identified ¹	4	(6)	25	(2)	30	(10)	95	(2)	4	(4)	22	(1)
Total	63	(100)	1,426	(100)	292	(100)	4,697	(100)	110	(100)	1,876	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ²			
	1997		Cumulative total		1997		Cumulative total		1997		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	3	(7)	–	–	1	(4)	1	(0)	233	(3)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	3	(100)	30	(68)	2	(100)	26	(96)	432	(91)	7,335	(91)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	–		4		–		12		107		2,936	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	–		4		1		7		60		1,340	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	–		2		–		–		7		159	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		–		–		–		2		28	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		–		–		–		–		24	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	1		9		1		3		102		1,033	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	–		1		–		–		7		154	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	2		10		–		4		147		1,661	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	–	–	10	(23)	–	–	–	–	2	(0)	374	(5)
Risk not reported or identified	–	–	1	(2)	–	–	–	–	38	(8)	144	(2)
Total	3	(100)	44	(100)	2	(100)	27	(100)	473	(100)	8,086	(100)

¹See figure 7, footnote 1.

²Includes 16 children whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 7. AIDS cases in adolescents and adults under age 25, by sex and exposure category, reported in 1996 and 1997; and cumulative totals through December 1997, United States

Male exposure category	13-19 years old						20-24 years old					
	1996		1997		Cumulative total		1996		1997		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	75	(35)	70	(36)	652	(34)	836	(61)	627	(55)	10,569	(63)
Injecting drug use	13	(6)	9	(5)	118	(6)	152	(11)	126	(11)	2,101	(12)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	3	(1)	11	(6)	92	(5)	86	(6)	50	(4)	1,767	(10)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	56	(26)	21	(11)	725	(37)	43	(3)	22	(2)	602	(4)
Heterosexual contact:	19	(9)	14	(7)	69	(4)	101	(7)	79	(7)	706	(4)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	3		2		18		14		16		241	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		–		1		1		–		4	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	1		–		1		–		–		11	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	15		12		49		86		63		450	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	10	(5)	10	(5)	83	(4)	8	(1)	1	(0)	104	(1)
Risk not reported or identified ¹	41	(19)	57	(30)	195	(10)	149	(11)	245	(21)	1,050	(6)
Male subtotal	217	(100)	192	(100)	1,934	(100)	1,375	(100)	1,150	(100)	16,899	(100)
Female exposure category												
Injecting drug use	15	(8)	12	(6)	170	(14)	137	(17)	100	(14)	1,717	(28)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	–	–	10	(1)	1	(0)	1	(0)	14	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	90	(49)	78	(42)	631	(53)	480	(60)	362	(51)	3,264	(54)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	19		16		237		138		79		1,388	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	4		4		34		27		20		237	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		–		13		5		1		52	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	1		–		2		5		1		22	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	66		58		345		305		261		1,565	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	12	(7)	11	(6)	83	(7)	8	(1)	5	(1)	113	(2)
Risk not reported or identified	67	(36)	86	(46)	302	(25)	179	(22)	237	(34)	946	(16)
Female subtotal	184	(100)	187	(100)	1,196	(100)	805	(100)	705	(100)	6,054	(100)
Total	401		379		3,130		2,180		1,855		22,953	

¹See figure 7.

Table 8. AIDS cases by age at diagnosis and exposure category, reported through December 1997, 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	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	(0)	—	—
5-12	—	—	—	—	—	—	221	(4)	—	—
13-19	652	(0)	288	(0)	92	(0)	735	(15)	700	(1)
20-24	10,569	(3)	3,818	(2)	1,767	(4)	616	(13)	3,970	(7)
25-29	47,061	(15)	16,685	(10)	7,268	(18)	753	(15)	9,928	(17)
30-34	75,431	(24)	35,508	(22)	11,461	(28)	718	(15)	12,921	(22)
35-39	67,638	(22)	43,706	(27)	9,995	(25)	590	(12)	11,066	(19)
40-44	47,609	(15)	34,107	(21)	5,732	(14)	437	(9)	7,526	(13)
45-49	28,769	(9)	16,391	(10)	2,564	(6)	310	(6)	4,821	(8)
50-54	15,722	(5)	6,601	(4)	1,013	(2)	174	(4)	3,129	(5)
55-59	8,586	(3)	2,897	(2)	417	(1)	117	(2)	2,093	(4)
60-64	4,449	(1)	1,176	(1)	154	(0)	104	(2)	1,327	(2)
65 or older	2,761	(1)	695	(0)	71	(0)	135	(3)	1,402	(2)
Total	309,247	(100)	161,872	(100)	40,534	(100)	4,922	(100)	58,884	(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	139	(2)	6,114	(82)	78	(0)	6,343	(1)
5-12	235	(3)	1,221	(16)	66	(0)	1,743	(0)
13-19	166	(2)	82	(1)	415	(1)	3,130	(0)
20-24	217	(3)	—	—	1,996	(4)	22,953	(4)
25-29	595	(7)	—	—	6,125	(12)	88,415	(14)
30-34	877	(10)	—	—	9,796	(20)	146,712	(23)
35-39	912	(11)	—	—	9,474	(19)	143,381	(22)
40-44	855	(10)	—	—	7,394	(15)	103,660	(16)
45-49	669	(8)	—	—	4,992	(10)	58,516	(9)
50-54	687	(8)	—	—	3,463	(7)	30,789	(5)
55-59	668	(8)	—	—	2,473	(5)	17,251	(3)
60-64	796	(9)	—	—	1,656	(3)	9,662	(2)
65 or older	1,772	(21)	—	—	1,694	(3)	8,530	(1)
Total²	8,588	(100)	7,417	(100)	49,622	(100)	641,086	(100)

¹See figure 7.

²Totals include 1 person whose age at diagnosis unknown.

Table 9. AIDS cases by sex, age at diagnosis, and race/ethnicity, reported through December 1997, 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	490	(0)	1,953	(1)	722	(1)	15	(0)	11	(1)	3,194	(1)
5-12	317	(0)	395	(0)	250	(0)	9	(0)	3	(0)	977	(0)
13-19	793	(0)	695	(0)	407	(0)	21	(1)	16	(1)	1,934	(0)
20-24	7,100	(3)	5,977	(3)	3,594	(4)	142	(3)	66	(4)	16,899	(3)
25-29	35,308	(13)	21,938	(13)	14,218	(15)	494	(12)	278	(19)	72,317	(13)
30-34	62,333	(23)	36,728	(21)	22,768	(24)	892	(22)	402	(27)	123,255	(23)
35-39	59,989	(23)	39,336	(23)	21,117	(22)	891	(22)	320	(21)	121,806	(23)
40-44	43,566	(16)	30,260	(18)	14,611	(15)	713	(18)	221	(15)	89,491	(17)
45-49	26,087	(10)	16,852	(10)	8,040	(9)	408	(10)	94	(6)	51,541	(10)
50-54	13,987	(5)	8,705	(5)	4,197	(4)	224	(6)	33	(2)	27,177	(5)
55-59	7,646	(3)	4,864	(3)	2,343	(2)	141	(3)	25	(2)	15,042	(3)
60-64	4,289	(2)	2,652	(2)	1,281	(1)	58	(1)	15	(1)	8,307	(2)
65 or older	3,554	(1)	2,134	(1)	1,008	(1)	53	(1)	7	(0)	6,762	(1)
Male subtotal	265,459	(100)	172,489	(100)	94,556	(100)	4,061	(100)	1,491	(100)	538,703	(100)
Female												
Age at diagnosis (years)												
Under 5	462	(2)	1,940	(3)	714	(3)	13	(2)	13	(4)	3,149	(3)
5-12	157	(1)	409	(1)	190	(1)	7	(1)	—	—	766	(1)
13-19	199	(1)	789	(1)	200	(1)	6	(1)	1	(0)	1,196	(1)
20-24	1,374	(6)	3,358	(6)	1,258	(6)	32	(6)	26	(9)	6,054	(6)
25-29	3,925	(17)	8,580	(15)	3,470	(17)	66	(13)	45	(15)	16,098	(16)
30-34	5,320	(23)	12,969	(23)	4,950	(24)	103	(20)	72	(25)	23,457	(23)
35-39	4,532	(20)	12,656	(22)	4,200	(20)	96	(18)	57	(20)	21,575	(21)
40-44	2,897	(13)	8,479	(15)	2,678	(13)	72	(14)	31	(11)	14,169	(14)
45-49	1,526	(7)	3,930	(7)	1,428	(7)	53	(10)	23	(8)	6,975	(7)
50-54	839	(4)	1,965	(3)	766	(4)	25	(5)	13	(4)	3,612	(4)
55-59	587	(3)	1,120	(2)	475	(2)	16	(3)	6	(2)	2,209	(2)
60-64	409	(2)	675	(1)	249	(1)	19	(4)	3	(1)	1,355	(1)
65 or older	855	(4)	670	(1)	220	(1)	20	(4)	2	(1)	1,768	(2)
Female subtotal	23,082	(100)	57,540	(100)	20,798	(100)	528	(100)	292	(100)	102,383	(100)
Total²	288,541		230,029		115,354		4,589		1,783		641,086	

¹Includes 647 males and 143 females whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

²Includes 1 male whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

Table 10. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by race/ethnicity, age group and sex, reported in 1997, United States

Race/ethnicity	Adults/adolescents						Children <13 years		Total	
	Males		Females		Total		No.	Rate	No.	Rate
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate				
White, not Hispanic	17,649	22.5	2,485	3.0	20,134	12.4	63	0.2	20,197	10.4
Black, not Hispanic	18,903	163.4	7,880	58.8	26,783	107.2	292	4.0	27,075	83.7
Hispanic	9,778	78.5	2,578	21.5	12,356	50.6	110	1.3	12,466	37.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	381	10.2	64	1.5	445	5.6	3	0.1	448	4.5
American Indian/Alaska Native	168	23.0	36	4.7	204	13.6	2	0.4	206	10.4
Total¹	47,056	44.0	13,105	11.5	60,161	27.3	473	0.9	60,634	22.3

¹Totals include 242 persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 11. AIDS cases by year of diagnosis and definition category, diagnosed through December 1997, United States

Definition category	Period of diagnosis											
	Before 1994		1994		1995		1996		1997		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Pre-1987 definition	251,159	(60)	23,542	(33)	18,511	(28)	13,002	(24)	6,358	(20)	312,572	(49)
1987 definition	96,600	(23)	12,550	(18)	10,228	(15)	7,543	(14)	3,752	(12)	130,673	(20)
1993 definition ¹	70,076	(17)	35,117	(49)	37,494	(57)	34,111	(62)	21,043	(68)	197,841	(31)
<i>Pulmonary tuberculosis</i>	5,725		1,607		1,282		955		456		10,025	
<i>Recurrent pneumonia</i>	2,301		980		912		668		345		5,206	
<i>Invasive cervical cancer</i>	307		141		89		56		26		619	
<i>Severe HIV-related immunosuppression²</i>	61,880		32,441		35,239		32,454		20,224		182,238	
Total	417,835	(100)	71,209	(100)	66,233	(100)	54,656	(100)	31,153	(100)	641,086	(100)

¹The 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 1997, by age group, United States

AIDS-indicator conditions	Adults/adolescents		Children <13 years old	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
AIDS-defining opportunistic illness ¹	23,527	(39)	473	(100)
<i>Bacterial infections, multiple or recurrent</i>	NA ²		84	(18)
<i>Candidiasis of bronchi, trachea, or lungs</i>	534	(2)	11	(2)
<i>Candidiasis of esophagus</i>				
<i>Definitive diagnosis</i>	2,057	(9)	30	(6)
<i>Presumptive diagnosis</i>	1,255	(5)	20	(4)
<i>Carcinoma, invasive cervical</i>	144	(1)	NA ³	
<i>Coccidioidomycosis, disseminated or extrapulmonary</i>	74	(0)	1	(0)
<i>Cryptococcosis, extrapulmonary</i>	1,168	(5)	5	(1)
<i>Cryptosporidiosis, chronic intestinal</i>	314	(1)	10	(2)
<i>Cytomegalovirus disease other than retinitis</i>	827	(4)	30	(6)
<i>Cytomegalovirus retinitis</i>				
<i>Definitive diagnosis</i>	551	(2)	4	(1)
<i>Presumptive diagnosis</i>	260	(1)	5	(1)
<i>Herpes simplex, with esophagitis, pneumonitis, or chronic mucocutaneous ulcers</i>	1,250	(5)	15	(3)
<i>Histoplasmosis, disseminated or extrapulmonary</i>	208	(1)	1	(0)
<i>HIV encephalopathy (dementia)</i>	1,196	(5)	108	(23)
<i>HIV wasting syndrome</i>	4,212	(18)	73	(15)
<i>Isosporiasis, chronic intestinal</i>	22	(0)	1	(0)
<i>Kaposi's sarcoma</i>				
<i>Definitive diagnosis</i>	1,088	(5)	—	—
<i>Presumptive diagnosis</i>	412	(2)	—	—
<i>Lymphoid interstitial pneumonia and/or pulmonary lymphoid hyperplasia</i>				
<i>Definitive diagnosis</i>	NA ²		23	(5)
<i>Presumptive diagnosis</i>	NA ²		57	(12)
<i>Lymphoma, Burkitt's (or equivalent term)</i>	162	(1)	2	(0)
<i>Lymphoma, immunoblastic (or equivalent term)</i>	518	(2)	3	(1)
<i>Lymphoma, primary in brain</i>	170	(1)	1	(0)
<i>Mycobacterium avium or M. kansasii, disseminated or extrapulmonary</i>				
<i>Definitive diagnosis</i>	941	(4)	22	(5)
<i>Presumptive diagnosis</i>	183	(1)	10	(2)
<i>M. tuberculosis, disseminated or extrapulmonary</i>				
<i>Definitive diagnosis</i>	426	(2)	1	(0)
<i>Presumptive diagnosis</i>	65	(0)	1	(0)
<i>M. tuberculosis, pulmonary</i>				
<i>Definitive diagnosis</i>	1,426	(6)	NA ³	
<i>Presumptive diagnosis</i>	195	(1)	NA ³	
<i>Mycobacterial disease, other, disseminated or extrapulmonary</i>				
<i>Definitive diagnosis</i>	221	(1)	4	(1)
<i>Presumptive diagnosis</i>	80	(0)	—	—
<i>Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia</i>				
<i>Definitive diagnosis</i>	5,763	(24)	77	(16)
<i>Presumptive diagnosis</i>	3,382	(14)	41	(9)
<i>Pneumonia, recurrent</i>				
<i>Definitive diagnosis</i>	1,044	(4)	NA ³	
<i>Presumptive diagnosis</i>	303	(1)	NA ³	
<i>Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy</i>	213	(1)	1	(0)
<i>Salmonella septicemia, recurrent</i>	68	(0)	NA ⁴	
<i>Toxoplasmosis of brain</i>				
<i>Definitive diagnosis</i>	576	(2)	1	(0)
<i>Presumptive diagnosis</i>	497	(2)	2	(0)
Immunosuppression, severe HIV-related ⁵	36,634	(61)	NA ³	
Total	60,161	(100)	473	(100)

¹Percentages for individual AIDS-defining opportunistic illnesses are based upon 23,527 adults/adolescents and 473 children reported to CDC in 1997, with at least one of the illnesses listed above. The sum of percentages is greater than 100 because some patients are reported with more than one illness. Of persons reported with AIDS-defining opportunistic illnesses, 65 percent also were reported with severe HIV-related immunosuppression.

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

³Not applicable as indicator of AIDS in children.

⁴Tabulated above in "bacterial infections, multiple or recurrent."

⁵Defined as a 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. In 1997, 51,991 adults/adolescents were reported with severe HIV-related immunosuppression. The 36,634 adults/adolescents presented on this table are those persons reported with immunosuppression as their only AIDS-indicator condition. These persons may also have other AIDS-indicator conditions that are unreported.

Table 13. AIDS cases, case-fatality rates, and deaths, by half-year and age group, through December 1997, United States¹

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	85	91.8	30	8	75.0	1
1981 Jan.–June	108	88.9	37	10	80.0	2
July–Dec.	208	93.8	83	6	100.0	6
1982 Jan.–June	440	93.2	151	14	92.9	10
July–Dec.	730	92.3	298	17	82.4	4
1983 Jan.–June	1,349	94.3	528	33	100.0	14
July–Dec.	1,719	94.2	950	44	93.2	16
1984 Jan.–June	2,700	93.6	1,427	53	88.7	27
July–Dec.	3,516	94.2	2,027	66	87.9	24
1985 Jan.–June	5,185	92.9	2,875	111	82.9	47
July–Dec.	6,555	93.5	3,979	139	87.8	71
1986 Jan.–June	8,713	92.4	5,208	144	85.4	70
July–Dec.	10,264	93.0	6,734	198	80.8	98
1987 Jan.–June	13,579	91.9	7,824	230	81.7	122
July–Dec.	14,920	90.7	8,294	270	77.4	172
1988 Jan.–June	17,436	88.9	9,724	265	70.2	140
July–Dec.	17,907	89.1	11,076	349	71.3	179
1989 Jan.–June	21,071	86.5	12,756	363	70.5	175
July–Dec.	21,382	85.9	14,667	352	71.0	193
1990 Jan.–June	24,464	83.7	15,073	394	66.5	195
July–Dec.	23,802	82.6	16,072	409	60.9	198
1991 Jan.–June	28,608	80.1	17,151	408	62.0	174
July–Dec.	30,710	78.1	19,069	398	57.8	222
1992 Jan.–June	37,604	72.8	19,709	487	56.3	195
July–Dec.	40,513	69.9	20,965	450	57.6	225
1993 Jan.–June	42,664	61.0	21,464	439	53.1	257
July–Dec.	35,500	56.7	22,644	446	53.8	271
1994 Jan.–June	37,132	49.2	23,543	422	49.3	298
July–Dec.	33,299	42.2	24,567	356	45.5	255
1995 Jan.–June	35,324	33.7	24,082	317	33.8	270
July–Dec.	30,290	26.4	23,776	302	27.2	243
1996 Jan.–June	30,125	19.4	20,012	243	22.6	218
July–Dec.	24,112	14.7	14,545	176	14.2	172
1997 Jan.–June	21,255	10.2	10,045	139	15.8	112
July–Dec.	9,731	5.6	4,140	28	7.1	41
Total²	633,000	61.0	385,968	8,086	58.4	4,724

¹Persons whose vital status is unknown are included in counts of diagnosed cases, but excluded from counts of deaths. Case-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 440 adults/adolescents. Through December 1997, 410 of these 440 were reported as dead. Therefore, the case fatality rate is 93.2 (410 divided by 440, 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 443 adults/adolescents and 7 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 1995 and 1996; and cumulative totals reported through December 1997, United States¹

Race/ethnicity and age at death ²	Males			Females			Both sexes		
	1995	1996	Cumulative total	1995	1996	Cumulative total	1995	1996	Cumulative total
White, not Hispanic									
Under 15	47	32	532	46	31	398	93	63	930
15-24	150	78	2,437	52	33	438	202	111	2,875
25-34	4,904	2,888	51,591	591	404	4,162	5,495	3,292	55,753
35-44	8,519	5,450	73,682	716	554	4,191	9,235	6,004	77,873
45-54	4,026	2,621	32,790	261	207	1,603	4,287	2,828	34,393
55 or older	1,441	918	13,801	122	104	1,537	1,563	1,022	15,338
All ages	19,087	11,987	175,018	1,788	1,333	12,354	20,875	13,320	187,372
Black, not Hispanic									
Under 15	143	125	1,314	138	110	1,289	281	235	2,603
15-24	198	125	2,247	176	113	1,213	374	238	3,460
25-34	3,408	2,535	30,321	1,360	1,098	10,014	4,768	3,633	40,335
35-44	6,087	4,769	43,038	1,869	1,711	11,942	7,956	6,480	54,980
45-54	2,803	2,408	17,677	665	652	3,809	3,468	3,060	21,486
55 or older	1,097	1,009	7,490	309	238	1,717	1,406	1,247	9,207
All ages	13,736	10,971	102,198	4,517	3,922	30,023	18,253	14,893	132,221
Hispanic									
Under 15	58	43	584	59	39	530	117	82	1,114
15-24	100	57	1,254	34	39	437	134	96	1,691
25-34	2,064	1,341	18,577	508	399	3,986	2,572	1,740	22,563
35-44	3,013	2,163	22,995	667	559	4,085	3,680	2,722	27,080
45-54	1,280	1,018	8,992	264	208	1,383	1,544	1,226	10,375
55 or older	519	391	3,650	112	98	665	631	489	4,315
All ages	7,034	5,013	56,119	1,644	1,342	11,098	8,678	6,355	67,217
Asian/Pacific Islander									
Under 15	2	—	18	3	2	15	5	2	33
15-24	3	1	32	—	—	5	3	1	37
25-34	73	46	651	8	13	68	81	59	719
35-44	147	109	1,010	11	10	88	158	119	1,098
45-54	60	49	480	5	5	53	65	54	533
55 or older	30	21	214	2	5	39	32	26	253
All ages	315	226	2,406	29	35	270	344	261	2,676
American Indian/Alaska Native									
Under 15	—	1	11	2	—	8	2	1	19
15-24	2	3	25	1	—	3	3	3	28
25-34	55	23	318	8	7	52	63	30	370
35-44	69	39	322	8	9	45	77	48	367
45-54	18	10	97	5	4	16	23	14	113
55 or older	5	1	34	3	—	7	8	1	41
All ages	149	77	811	27	20	131	176	97	942
All racial/ethnic groups									
Under 15	250	203	2,461	248	182	2,242	498	385	4,703
15-24	454	264	6,000	263	185	2,098	717	449	8,098
25-34	10,520	6,837	101,520	2,476	1,922	18,286	12,996	8,759	119,806
35-44	17,853	12,534	141,155	3,271	2,844	20,359	21,124	15,378	161,514
45-54	8,195	6,111	60,076	1,201	1,076	6,867	9,396	7,187	66,943
55 or older	3,092	2,344	25,211	548	445	3,967	3,640	2,789	29,178
All ages	40,364	28,293	336,795	8,007	6,654	53,897	48,371	34,947	390,692

¹Data tabulations for 1995 and 1996 are based on date of death occurrence. Data for deaths occurring in 1997 are incomplete and not tabulated separately, but are included in the cumulative totals. Tabulations for 1995 and 1996 may increase as additional deaths are reported to CDC.

²Data tabulated under "all ages" include 450 persons whose age at death is unknown. Data tabulated under "all racial/ethnic groups" include 264 persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 15. Adult/adolescent AIDS cases among Hispanics, by exposure category and place of birth, reported in 1997, 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	1,174	(29)	323	(40)	112	(38)	572	(51)	485	(15)	3,355	(27)
Injecting drug use	1,084	(27)	42	(5)	21	(7)	77	(7)	1,554	(47)	3,645	(29)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	143	(4)	8	(1)	11	(4)	26	(2)	133	(4)	367	(3)
Heterosexual contact	444	(11)	126	(16)	25	(8)	141	(13)	839	(25)	1,950	(16)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder or receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	30	(1)	6	(1)	4	(1)	16	(1)	19	(1)	86	(1)
Risk not reported or identified ³	1,184	(29)	296	(37)	124	(42)	285	(26)	267	(8)	2,953	(24)
Total	4,059	(100)	801	(100)	297	(100)	1,117	(100)	3,297	(100)	12,356	(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 287 Hispanics born in locations other than those listed, and 2,498 Hispanics whose place of birth is unknown.

³See figure 7.

Table 16. Healthcare workers with documented and possible occupationally acquired AIDS or HIV infection, by occupation, reported through December 1997, United States¹

Occupation	Documented occupational transmission ²	Possible occupational transmission ³
	No.	No.
Dental worker, including dentist	—	7
Embalmer/morgue technician	1	2
Emergency medical technician/paramedic	—	12
Health aide/attendant	1	15
Housekeeper/maintenance worker	1	10
Laboratory technician, clinical	16	18
Laboratory technician, nonclinical	3	0
Nurse	22	32
Physician, nonsurgical	6	11
Physician, surgical	—	6
Respiratory therapist	1	2
Technician, dialysis	1	3
Technician, surgical	2	2
Technician/therapist, other than those listed above	0	9
Other healthcare occupations	—	3
Total	54	132

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

²Healthcare workers who had documented HIV seroconversion after occupational exposure or had other laboratory evidence of occupational infection: 46 had percutaneous exposure, 5 had mucocutaneous exposure, 2 had both percutaneous and mucocutaneous exposures, and 1 had an unknown route of exposure. Forty-nine 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-five of these healthcare workers developed AIDS.

³These healthcare 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. Since the previous edition of the *Report*, a specific review was conducted of AIDS cases without identifiable behavioral or transfusion risks to identify possible cases related to occupational transmission. Additional cases of healthcare workers with AIDS and without behavioral or transfusion risks were found and were added to the possible occupational transmission category. Most of these cases were diagnosed with AIDS more than 5 years ago; therefore, this does not indicate a recent increase in the trend of possible occupational transmission.

Table 17. Adult/adolescent AIDS cases by single and multiple exposure categories, reported through December 1997, United States

Exposure category	AIDS cases	
	No.	(%)
Single mode of exposure		
Men who have sex with men	296,483	(47)
Injecting drug use	129,990	(21)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	3,784	(1)
Heterosexual contact	57,360	(9)
Receipt of transfusion ¹	8,201	(1)
Receipt of transplant of tissues, organs, or artificial insemination ²	13	(0)
Other ³	114	(0)
Single mode of exposure subtotal	495,945	(78)
Multiple modes of exposure		
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use	34,845	(6)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	155	(0)
Men who have sex with men; heterosexual contact	8,966	(1)
Men who have sex with men; receipt of transfusion/transplant	3,315	(1)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	183	(0)
Injecting drug use; heterosexual contact	29,051	(5)
Injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion/transplant	1,581	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	86	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	785	(0)
Heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	1,524	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	44	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; heterosexual contact	4,868	(1)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion/transplant	587	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	22	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	35	(0)
Men who have sex with men; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	266	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	68	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	38	(0)
Injecting drug use; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	938	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	34	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	11	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	14	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	160	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	5	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	23	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	5	(0)
Multiple modes of exposure subtotal	87,609	(14)
Risk not reported or identified⁴	49,446	(8)
Total	633,000	(100)

¹Includes 37 adult/adolescents who developed AIDS after receiving blood screened negative for HIV antibody.

²Thirteen adults developed AIDS after receiving tissue, organs, or artificial insemination from HIV-infected donors. Four of the 13 received tissue or organs from a single 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 82 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 1997, United States

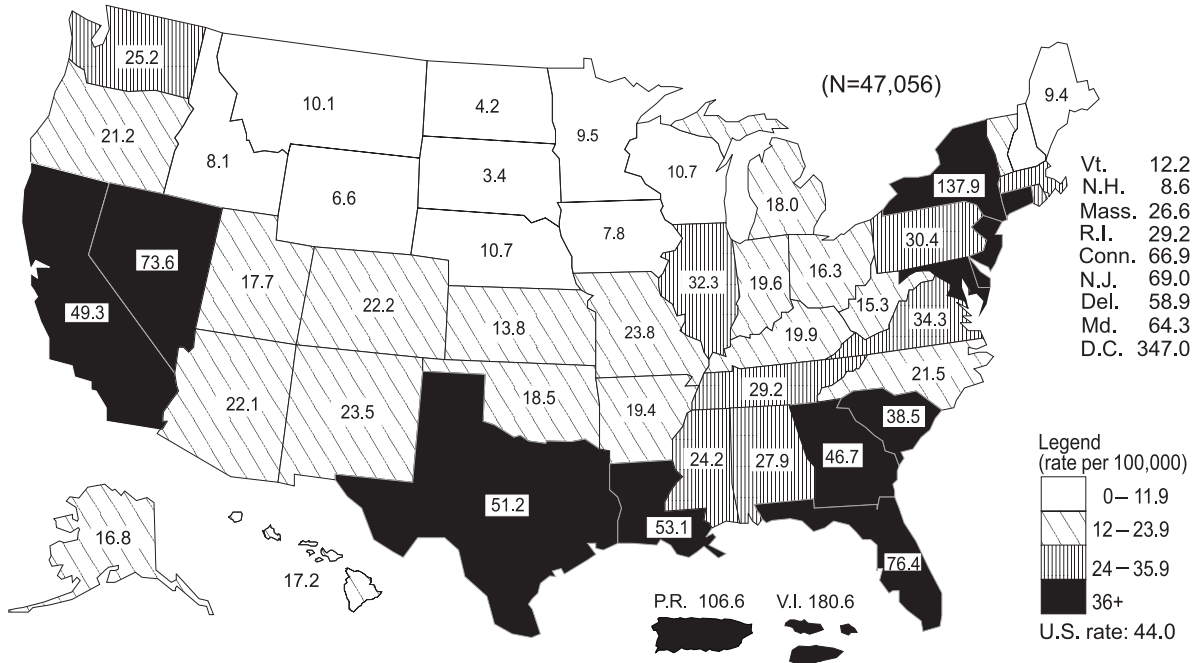


Figure 2. Female adult/adolescent AIDS annual rates per 100,000 population, for cases reported in 1997, United States

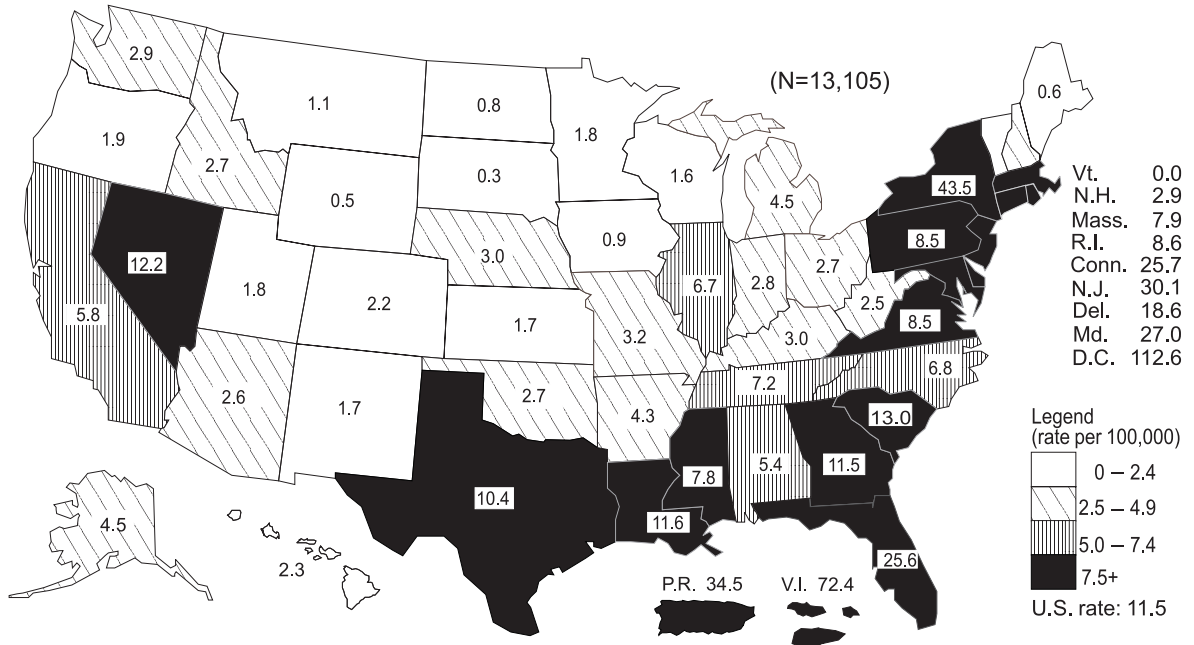


Figure 3. Male/adult adolescent AIDS cases reported in 1997, United States

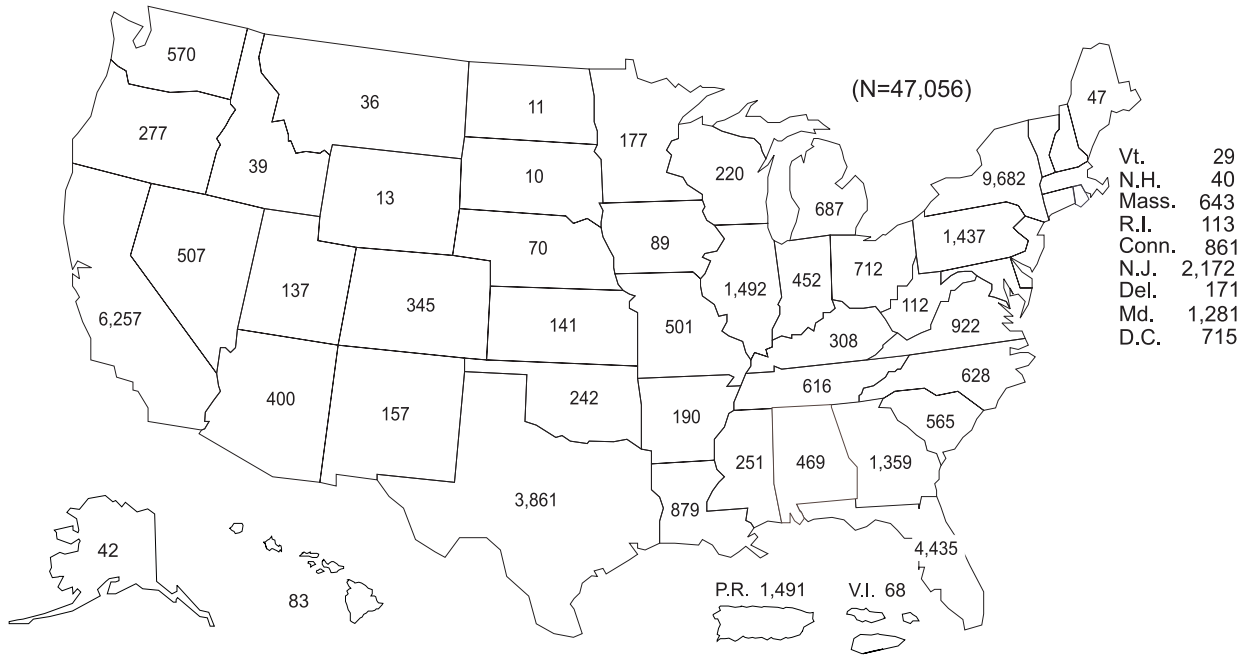


Figure 4. Female adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 1997, United States

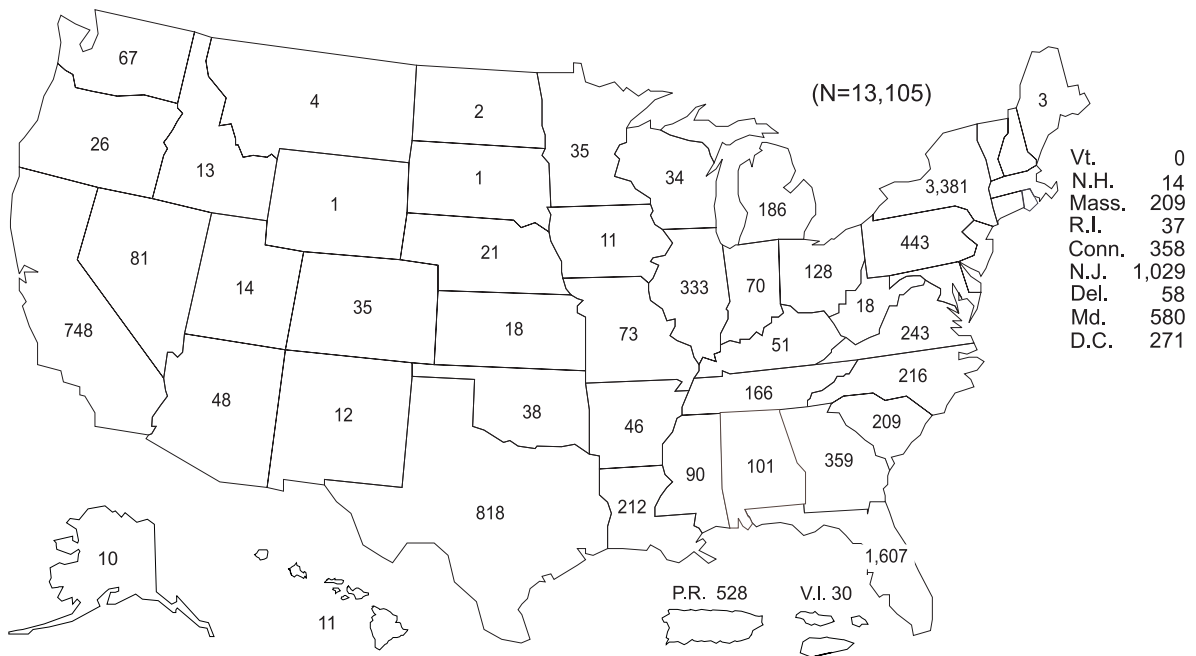


Figure 5. Pediatric AIDS cases reported in 1997, United States

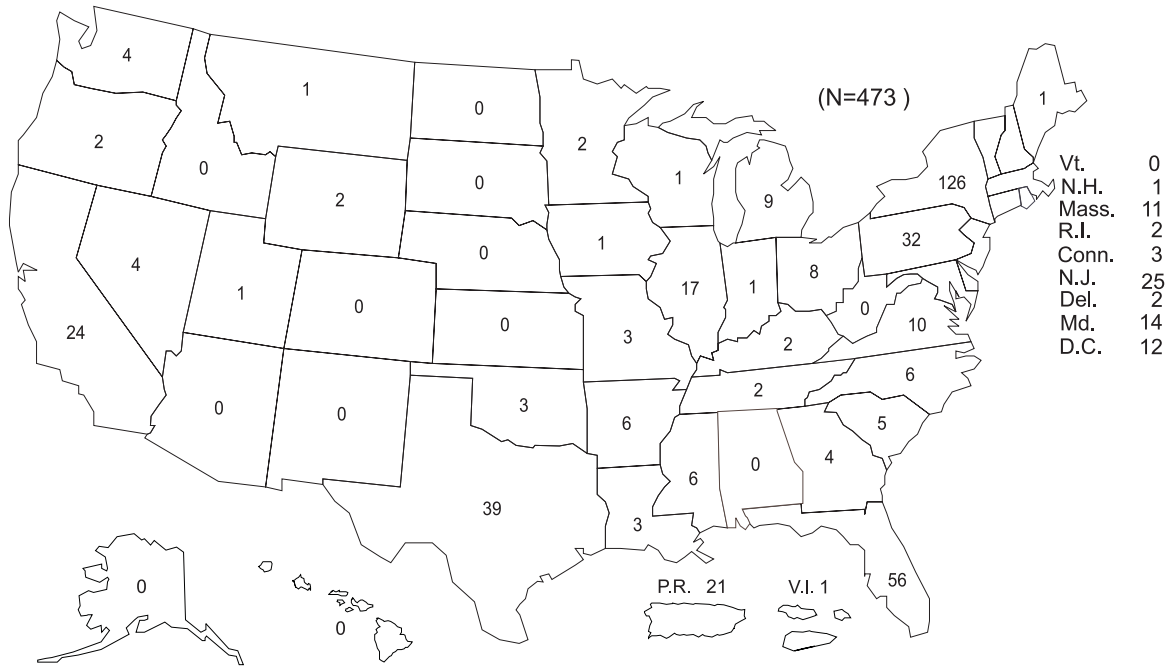


Figure 6. AIDS cases by quarter-year of report and age group, reported 1987 through 1997, United States

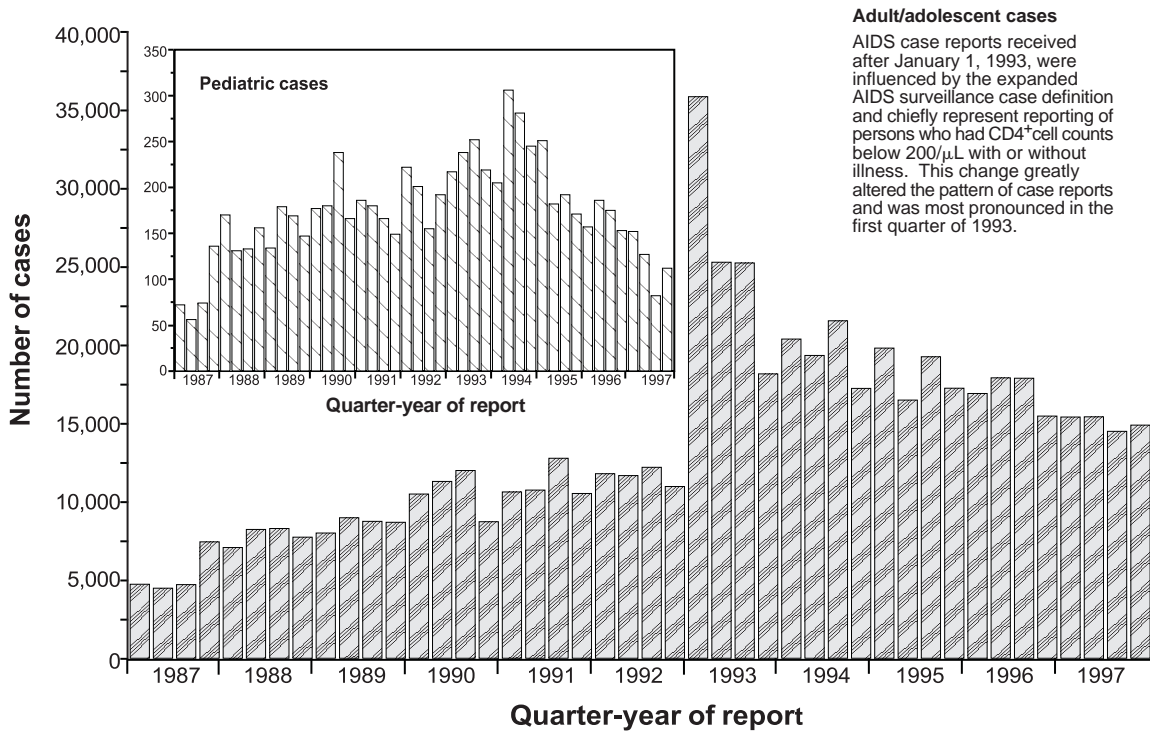
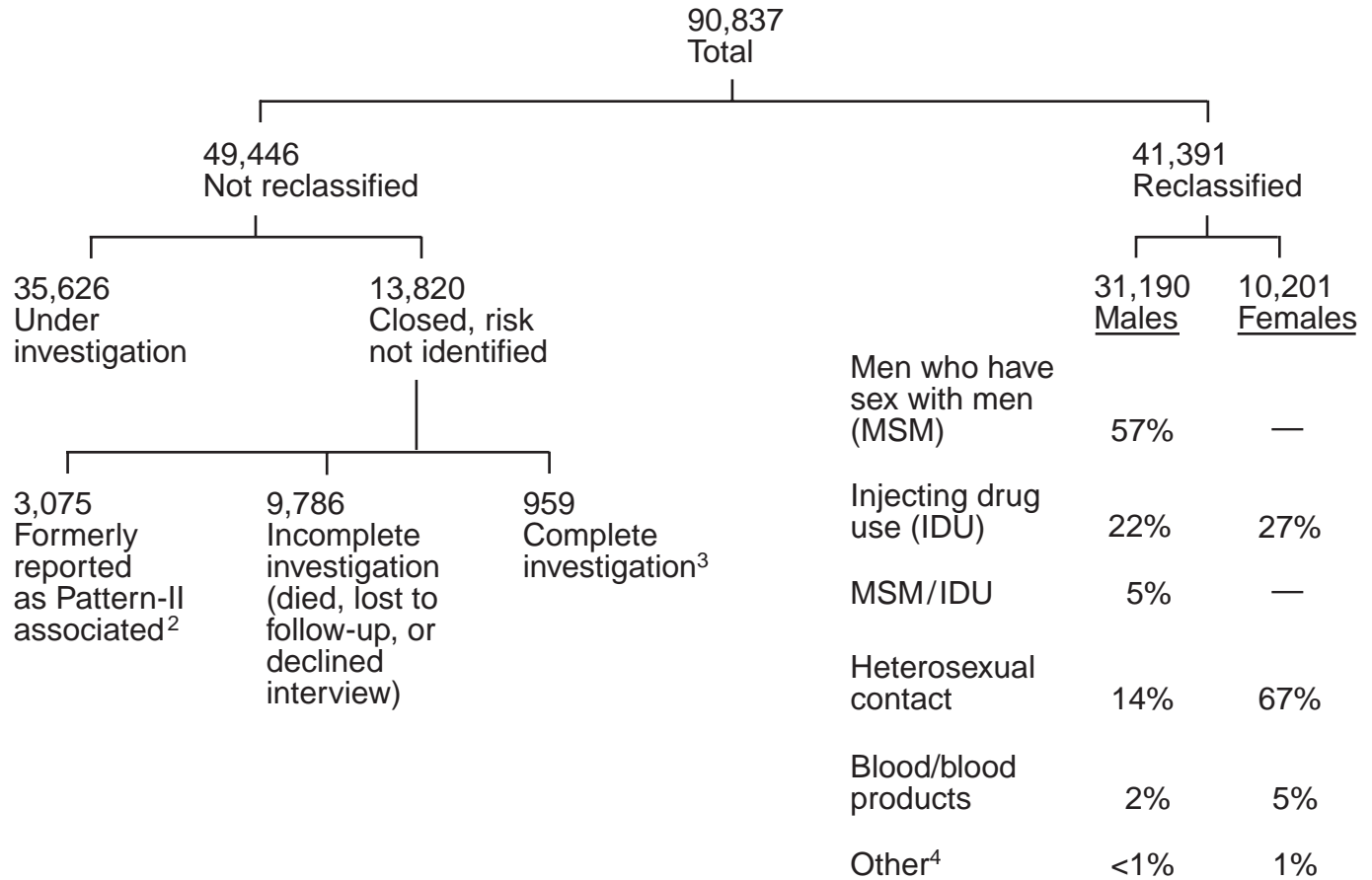


Figure 7. Results of investigations of adult/adolescent AIDS cases ever classified as risk not reported or identified, through December 1997, United States¹



¹Excludes 144 children under 13 years of age classified as "other/risk not reported or identified" in table 3; 132 whose risk is not identified, 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) and 10 children who had sexual contact with an adult with or at high risk for HIV infection (Xth International Conference on AIDS; Yokohama; Japan, Aug. 7-12, 1994;2:258 [abstract PC 0401]). An additional 429 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 risk for HIV infection; persons who may choose not to disclose high-risk information; and persons with possible occupational exposure. These 959 persons report heterosexual contact, sexually transmitted disease infections, non-injecting drug use, hepatitis infections, and occupational exposures to blood or body fluids.

⁴One hundred fourteen adults/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, *MMWR* 1993;42:948-51, and XI International Conference on AIDS; Vancouver, Canada; Jul. 7-12, 1996;1:179 [abstract Mo.D.1728]. One person was infected following intentional self-inoculation of blood from an HIV-infected person. Eighty-two 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, 1991 through 1996, United States¹

Region of residence ²	Year of diagnosis					
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Northeast	15,500	17,000	18,000	18,500	19,000	17,500
Midwest	5,400	6,100	6,100	6,200	6,500	5,900
South	17,000	20,000	20,000	21,500	21,500	21,500
West	12,000	12,500	12,000	12,500	12,000	10,500
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations	2,075	2,100	2,150	1,950	2,000	1,925
Total³	52,500	57,500	58,000	60,500	61,500	57,500

¹Estimates are adjusted for delays in the reporting of AIDS cases, but not for incomplete reporting of cases. Estimates of less than 1,000, 1,000 to 2,499, 2,500 to 4,999, 5,000 to 9,999, and 10,000 or more are rounded to the nearest 10, 25, 50, 100, and 500, respectively. Opportunistic illness refers to AIDS-defining opportunistic illnesses included in the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition. Annual estimates are through the most recent year for which reliable estimates are available. Because there is uncertainty in AIDS-OI incidence, changes over time in AIDS-OI incidence should not be computed from these rounded estimates. See Technical Notes.

²See Technical Notes for a list of states or U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations 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, 1991 through 1996, United States¹

Race/ethnicity	Year of diagnosis					
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
White, not Hispanic	25,000	26,000	24,500	25,000	24,500	21,000
Black, not Hispanic	17,500	20,500	22,000	23,500	24,500	24,500
Hispanic	9,400	10,500	11,000	11,000	11,500	11,000
Asian/Pacific Islander	360	420	420	460	470	480
American Indian/Alaska Native	140	160	170	200	200	190
Total²	52,500	57,500	58,000	60,500	61,500	57,500

¹Estimates are adjusted for delays in the reporting of AIDS cases, but not for incomplete reporting of cases. Estimates of less than 1,000, 1,000 to 2,499, 2,500 to 4,999, 5,000 to 9,999, and 10,000 or more are rounded to the nearest 10, 25, 50, 100, and 500, respectively. Opportunistic illness refers to AIDS-defining opportunistic illnesses included in the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition. Annual estimates are through the most recent year for which reliable estimates are available. Because there is uncertainty in AIDS-OI incidence, changes over time in AIDS-OI incidence should not be computed from these rounded estimates. See Technical Notes.

²Totals include estimates of persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 20. Estimated AIDS-opportunistic illness incidence, by age group, sex, exposure category, and year of diagnosis, 1991 through 1996, United States¹

Male adult/adolescent exposure category	Year of diagnosis					
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Men who have sex with men	28,000	29,000	28,000	29,000	28,500	25,500
Injecting drug use	10,000	12,000	12,500	13,000	13,000	12,500
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	3,650	3,950	3,650	3,700	3,650	3,100
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	400	450	430	410	380	290
Heterosexual contact	1,525	2,100	2,550	2,950	3,450	3,750
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	420	390	320	340	320	320
Risk not reported or identified	330	350	270	130	140	120
Male subtotal	44,500	48,000	48,000	49,500	49,500	45,500
Female adult/adolescent exposure category						
Injecting drug use	3,700	4,350	4,600	4,800	4,950	4,800
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	20	20	20	30	40	40
Heterosexual contact	2,850	3,650	4,400	5,100	5,800	6,200
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	300	290	270	300	290	290
Risk not reported or identified	160	150	100	70	60	60
Female subtotal	7,000	8,500	9,400	10,500	11,000	11,500
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category²						
	810	940	890	800	670	490
Total³	52,500	57,500	58,000	60,500	61,500	57,500

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. Estimates of less than 1,000, 1,000 to 2,499, 2,500 to 4,999, 5,000 to 9,999, and 10,000 or more are rounded to the nearest 10, 25, 50, 100, and 500, respectively. Opportunistic illness refers to AIDS-defining opportunistic illnesses included in the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition. Annual estimates are through the most recent year for which reliable estimates are available. Because there is uncertainty in AIDS-OI incidence, changes over time in AIDS-OI incidence should not be computed from these rounded estimates. 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. Estimated deaths of persons with AIDS, by region of residence and year of death, 1991 through 1996, United States¹

Region of residence ²	Year of death					
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Northeast	11,500	13,000	14,000	15,500	15,500	11,500
Midwest	3,500	4,200	4,750	5,200	5,500	4,100
South	11,500	13,000	14,500	16,000	17,000	14,000
West	8,800	9,600	10,500	10,500	10,000	6,600
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations	1,325	1,375	1,550	1,750	1,700	1,600
Total³	36,500	41,000	45,000	49,500	50,000	37,500

¹Estimates are adjusted for delays in the reporting of deaths, but not for incomplete reporting of deaths. Estimates of less than 1,000, 1,000 to 2,499, 2,500 to 4,999, 5,000 to 9,999, and 10,000 or more are rounded to the nearest 10, 25, 50, 100, and 500, respectively. Annual estimates are through the most recent year for which reliable estimates are available. Because there is uncertainty in the estimates of deaths of persons with AIDS, changes over time in the estimates of persons with AIDS should not be computed from these rounded estimates. See Technical Notes.

²See Technical Notes for a list of states or U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations which comprise each region of residence.

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

Table 22. Estimated deaths of persons with AIDS, by race/ethnicity and year of death, 1991 through 1996, United States¹

Race/ethnicity	Year of death					
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
White, not Hispanic	19,000	20,500	21,500	22,000	21,500	14,500
Black, not Hispanic	11,000	13,500	15,500	17,500	19,000	16,000
Hispanic	6,300	7,100	7,700	8,800	9,000	6,900
Asian/Pacific Islander	250	270	300	400	350	280
American Indian/Alaska Native	90	80	130	140	180	100
Total²	36,500	41,000	45,000	49,500	50,000	37,500

¹Estimates are adjusted for delays in the reporting of deaths, but not for incomplete reporting of deaths. Estimates of less than 1,000, 1,000 to 2,499, 2,500 to 4,999, 5,000 to 9,999, and 10,000 or more are rounded to the nearest 10, 25, 50, 100, and 500, respectively. Annual estimates are through the most recent year for which reliable estimates are available. Because there is uncertainty in the estimates of deaths of persons with AIDS, changes over time in the estimates of deaths of persons with AIDS should not be computed from these rounded estimates. See Technical Notes.

²Totals include estimates of persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 23. Estimated deaths of persons with AIDS, by age group, sex, exposure category, and year of death, 1991 through 1996, United States¹

Male adult/adolescent exposure category	Year of death					
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Men who have sex with men	21,000	23,000	23,500	25,000	24,500	16,500
Injecting drug use	6,900	8,100	9,200	10,500	10,500	8,500
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	2,450	2,700	3,000	3,300	3,250	2,425
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	280	320	350	340	320	220
Heterosexual contact	830	1,175	1,550	1,925	2,300	2,050
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	370	330	320	300	270	230
Risk not reported or identified	210	240	200	160	120	70
Male subtotal	32,000	35,500	38,500	41,500	41,500	30,000
Female adult/adolescent exposure category						
Injecting drug use	2,250	2,700	3,100	3,650	3,750	3,250
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	10	20	20	20	30	20
Heterosexual contact	1,625	1,975	2,600	3,450	3,900	3,450
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	250	250	240	240	240	180
Risk not reported or identified	80	110	90	70	60	40
Female subtotal	4,250	5,100	6,000	7,400	8,000	7,000
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category						
	400	420	530	560	530	420
Total²	36,500	41,000	45,000	49,500	50,000	37,500

¹Estimates are adjusted for delays in the reporting of deaths, but not for incomplete reporting of deaths. Estimates of less than 1,000, 1,000 to 2,499, 2,500 to 4,999, 5,000 to 9,999, and 10,000 or more are rounded to the nearest 10, 25, 50, 100, and 500, respectively. Annual estimates are through the most recent year for which reliable estimates are available. Because there is uncertainty in the estimates of deaths of persons with AIDS, changes over time in the estimates of deaths of persons with AIDS should not be computed from these rounded estimates. See Technical Notes.

²The sum of the exposure category estimates may not equal the total annual estimates because of rounding.

Table 24. Estimated persons living with AIDS, by region of residence and year, 1991 through 1996, United States¹

Region of residence ²	Year					
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Northeast	29,000	39,500	51,500	59,000	65,500	73,000
Midwest	11,000	15,000	18,500	20,500	22,000	24,000
South	33,500	47,000	59,500	69,000	76,500	87,000
West	24,500	33,000	39,000	42,500	46,000	50,500
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations	3,500	4,650	5,800	6,400	6,800	7,400
Total³	101,500	139,500	174,000	197,500	217,000	242,000

¹Estimates of persons living with AIDS are derived by subtracting the estimated cumulative number of deaths in persons with AIDS from the estimated cumulative number of persons with AIDS. Estimated AIDS cases and estimated deaths are adjusted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting. Estimates of less than 1,000, 1,000 to 2,499, 2,500 to 4,999, 5,000 to 9,999, and 10,000 or more are rounded to the nearest 10, 25, 50, 100, and 500, respectively. Annual estimates are through the most recent year for which reliable estimates are available. Because there is uncertainty in the estimates of persons living with AIDS, changes over time in the estimates of persons living with AIDS should not be computed from these rounded estimates. See Technical Notes.

²See Technical Notes for a list of states or U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations which comprise each region of residence.

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

Table 25. Estimated persons living with AIDS, by race/ethnicity and year, 1991 through 1996, United States¹

Race/ethnicity	Year					
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
White, not Hispanic	52,000	68,500	80,500	86,500	92,000	99,000
Black, not Hispanic	31,500	45,500	60,500	72,000	81,500	93,000
Hispanic	17,000	23,500	31,000	36,500	41,000	46,500
Asian/Pacific Islander	690	1,000	1,275	1,450	1,600	1,875
American Indian/ Alaska Native	280	450	540	640	700	800
Total²	101,500	139,500	174,000	197,500	217,000	242,000

¹Estimates of persons living with AIDS are derived by subtracting the estimated cumulative number of deaths in persons with AIDS from the estimated cumulative number of persons with AIDS. Estimated AIDS cases and estimated deaths are adjusted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting. Estimates of less than 1,000, 1,000 to 2,499, 2,500 to 4,999, 5,000 to 9,999, and 10,000 or more are rounded to the nearest 10, 25, 50, 100, and 500, respectively. Annual estimates are through the most recent year for which reliable estimates are available. See Technical Notes.

²Totals include estimates of persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 26. Estimated persons living with AIDS, by age group, sex, exposure category, and year, 1991 through 1996, United States¹

Male adult/adolescent exposure category	Year					
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Men who have sex with men	55,500	73,000	87,000	95,500	102,500	112,500
Injecting drug use	18,000	26,000	34,500	40,000	44,500	49,500
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	8,200	11,000	13,000	14,000	14,500	15,000
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	980	1,425	1,600	1,675	1,700	1,700
Heterosexual contact	2,425	4,050	6,100	7,900	9,800	12,500
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	700	860	960	1,025	1,125	1,225
Risk not reported or identified	900	1,100	1,200	1,175	1,175	1,250
Male subtotal	87,000	117,500	144,500	161,500	175,500	193,500
Female adult/adolescent exposure category						
Injecting drug use	6,900	10,000	13,500	16,000	18,000	20,000
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	50	60	80	100	130	150
Heterosexual contact	4,750	8,000	12,000	15,000	18,500	22,500
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	540	680	820	920	1,000	1,150
Risk not reported or identified	330	420	450	450	460	500
Female subtotal	12,500	19,500	27,000	32,500	38,000	44,500
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category	2,125	2,650	3,000	3,250	3,350	3,450
Total²	101,500	139,500	174,000	197,500	217,000	242,000

¹Estimates of persons living with AIDS are derived by subtracting the estimated cumulative number of deaths in persons with AIDS from the estimated cumulative number of persons with AIDS. Estimated AIDS cases and estimated deaths are adjusted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting. Estimates of less than 1,000, 1,000 to 2,499, 2,500 to 4,999, 5,000 to 9,999, and 10,000 or more are rounded to the nearest 10, 25, 50, 100, and 500, respectively. Annual estimates are through the most recent year for which reliable estimates are available. Because there is uncertainty in the estimates of persons living with AIDS, changes over time in the estimates of persons living with AIDS should not be computed from these rounded estimates. See Technical Notes.

²The sum of exposure category estimates may not equal the total annual estimates because of rounding.

Table 27. HIV infection cases¹ by state, reported in 1996 and 1997; and cumulative totals, by state and age group, through December 1997, from states with confidential HIV infection reporting

State of residence (Date HIV reporting initiated) ²	1996	1997	Cumulative totals		
			Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Alabama (Jan. 1988)	490	529	4,381	36	4,417
Arizona (Jan. 1987)	334	343	3,631	38	3,669
Arkansas (July 1989)	204	208	1,578	18	1,596
Colorado (Nov. 1985)	413	358	5,205	27	5,232
Connecticut (July 1992) ³	13	5	—	96	96
Florida (July 1997)	35	1,948	2,086	20	2,106
Idaho (June 1986)	32	28	293	2	295
Indiana (July 1988)	373	484	3,035	28	3,063
Louisiana (Feb. 1993)	1,233	1,091	5,463	99	5,562
Michigan (April 1992)	774	820	4,202	100	4,302
Minnesota (Oct. 1985)	234	221	2,241	25	2,266
Mississippi (Aug. 1988)	512	529	3,646	39	3,685
Missouri (Oct. 1987)	526	494	3,711	40	3,751
Nebraska (Sept. 1995)	150	93	346	5	351
Nevada (Feb. 1992)	431	356	2,403	21	2,424
New Jersey (Jan. 1992)	1,960	1,940	11,914	353	12,267
North Carolina (Feb. 1990)	994	1,111	7,758	99	7,857
North Dakota (Jan. 1988)	7	6	62	—	62
Ohio (June 1990)	654	447	3,791	55	3,846
Oklahoma (June 1988)	206	219	1,858	14	1,872
Oregon (Sept. 1988) ³	3	8	—	11	11
South Carolina (Feb. 1986)	688	718	6,161	106	6,267
South Dakota (Jan. 1988)	11	17	175	5	180
Tennessee (Jan. 1992)	732	866	4,419	43	4,462
Texas (Feb. 1994) ³	14	39	—	225	225
Utah (April 1989)	101	84	780	4	784
Virginia (July 1989)	864	930	6,859	76	6,935
West Virginia (Jan. 1989)	65	69	451	1	452
Wisconsin (Nov. 1985)	215	224	2,077	30	2,107
Wyoming (June 1989)	8	8	60	—	60
Subtotal	12,276	14,193	88,586	1,616	90,202
Other/unknown ⁴	262	322	1,854	51	1,905
Total	12,538	14,515	90,440	1,667	92,107

¹Includes only persons reported with HIV infection who have not developed AIDS.

²Persons reported prior to the date their state of residence initiated HIV reporting were reported from another state with confidential HIV infection reporting.

³Connecticut and Texas have confidential HIV infection reporting for pediatric cases only; Oregon has confidential reporting for children less than 6 years old.

⁴Includes persons reported from states with confidential HIV reporting who were residents of states without confidential HIV infection reporting and 295 persons whose state of residence is unknown. See Technical Notes.

Table 28. Male adult/adolescent HIV infection cases¹ by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported in 1997, and cumulative totals through December 1997, from states with confidential HIV infection reporting²

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	1997		Cumulative total		1997		Cumulative total		1997		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	2,286	(59)	18,296	(61)	1,342	(27)	10,002	(32)	274	(35)	1,489	(35)
Injecting drug use	351	(9)	2,710	(9)	740	(15)	6,470	(21)	132	(17)	1,113	(26)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	242	(6)	2,480	(8)	146	(3)	1,581	(5)	18	(2)	246	(6)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	19	(0)	319	(1)	9	(0)	77	(0)	1	(0)	9	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	126	(3)	771	(3)	492	(10)	2,875	(9)	55	(7)	253	(6)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	26		207		98		704		16		83	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	—		3		1		8		—		—	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	2		17		7		46		—		2	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	98		544		386		2,117		39		168	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	10	(0)	170	(1)	12	(0)	152	(0)	3	(0)	25	(1)
Risk not reported or identified ³	845	(22)	5,207	(17)	2,201	(45)	10,331	(33)	309	(39)	1,076	(26)
Total	3,879	(100)	29,953	(100)	4,942	(100)	31,488	(100)	792	(100)	4,211	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ⁴			
	1997		Cumulative total		1997		Cumulative total		1997		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	16	(42)	95	(48)	29	(47)	189	(48)	3,985	(40)	30,315	(45)
Injecting drug use	1		16	(8)	8	(13)	58	(15)	1,242	(13)	10,432	(15)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	—		3	(2)	7	(11)	58	(15)	419	(4)	4,393	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1		2	(1)	—		2	(1)	30	(0)	413	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	3		11	(6)	1	(2)	19	(5)	680	(7)	3,945	(6)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	1		5		1		8		142		1,010	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	—		—		—		—		1		11	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	—		—		—		—		10		66	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	2		6		—		11		527		2,858	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	—		1	(1)	—		2	(1)	25	(0)	355	(1)
Risk not reported or identified	17	(45)	70	(35)	17	(27)	62	(16)	3,513	(36)	17,519	(26)
Total	38	(100)	198	(100)	62	(100)	390	(100)	9,894	(100)	67,372	(100)

¹Includes only persons reported with HIV infection who have not developed AIDS.

²See table 27 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

³For HIV infection cases, "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.

⁴Includes 1,132 men whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 29. Female adult/adolescent HIV infection cases¹ by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported in 1997, and cumulative totals, through December 1997, from states with confidential HIV infection reporting²

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	1997		Cumulative total		1997		Cumulative total		1997		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	204	(21)	1,629	(29)	386	(13)	3,370	(22)	57	(19)	368	(26)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1	(0)	10	(0)	2	(0)	10	(0)	—	—	—	—
Heterosexual contact:	375	(39)	2,310	(41)	992	(33)	5,767	(37)	112	(37)	573	(41)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	104		838		229		1,722		35		240	
<i>Sex with a bisexual male</i>	36		271		75		434		4		22	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	5		58		3		29		1		7	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	3		28		7		42		2		5	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	227		1,115		678		3,540		70		299	
Receipt of blood tranfusion, blood components, or tissue	12	(1)	119	(2)	21	(1)	218	(1)	2	(1)	20	(1)
Risk not reported or identified ³	362	(38)	1,620	(28)	1,615	(54)	6,122	(40)	134	(44)	438	(31)
Total	954	(100)	5,688	(100)	3,016	(100)	15,487	(100)	305	(100)	1,399	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ⁴			
	1997		Cumulative total		1997		Cumulative total		1997		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	1	(7)	7	(10)	9	(43)	54	(38)	663	(15)	5,455	(24)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	(0)	20	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	4	(29)	26	(36)	5	(24)	54	(38)	1,491	(34)	8,764	(38)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	—		6		4		32		373		2,846	
<i>Sex with a bisexual male</i>	—		1		—		7		115		739	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	—		—		—		—		9		94	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	—		—		—		—		12		75	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	4		19		1		15		982		5,010	
Receipt of blood tranfusion, blood components, or tissue	—	—	1	(1)	—	—	1	(1)	35	(1)	361	(2)
Risk not reported or identified	9	(64)	38	(53)	7	(33)	34	(24)	2,170	(50)	8,458	(37)
Total	14	(100)	72	(100)	21	(100)	143	(100)	4,362	(100)	23,058	(100)

¹Includes only persons reported with HIV infection who have not developed AIDS.

²See table 27 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

³For HIV infection cases, "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.

⁴Includes 269 women whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 30. Pediatric HIV infection cases¹ by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported in 1997, and cumulative totals through December 1997, from states with confidential HIV infection reporting²

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic							
	Cumulative total		Cumulative total		Cumulative total							
	1997		1997		1997							
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)						
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	3	(7)	68	(17)	—	—	20	(2)	1	(4)	6	(3)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	39	(85)	299	(74)	159	(89)	949	(91)	21	(84)	160	(87)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	17		94		47		314		2		41	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	7		58		20		116		3		30	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	1		4		2		15		—		2	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	—		3		—		2		—		—	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	—		4		—		3		—		—	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	5		57		43		184		7		31	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	1		6		—		10		1		2	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	8		73		47		305		8		54	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	—	—	18	(4)	—	—	9	(1)	—	—	4	(2)
Risk not reported or identified ³	4	(9)	21	(5)	19	(11)	66	(6)	3	(12)	14	(8)
Total	46	(100)	406	(100)	178	(100)	1,044	(100)	25	(100)	184	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Cumulative totals ⁴							
	Cumulative total		Cumulative total		Cumulative total							
	1997		1997		1997							
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)						
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	—	—	1	(13)	—	—	1	(9)	4	(2)	97	(6)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	2	(100)	4	(50)	1	(100)	8	(73)	225	(87)	1,428	(86)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	—		1		—		3		67		456	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	—		—		—		2		31		207	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	1		2		—		—		4		24	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	—		—		—		1		—		6	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	—		—		—		—		—		7	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	—		—		—		—		55		272	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	—		—		—		—		2		18	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	1		1		1		2		66		438	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	—	—	1	(13)	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	(2)
Risk not reported or identified	—	—	2	(25)	—	—	2	(18)	29	(11)	110	(7)
Total	2	(100)	8	(100)	1	(100)	11	(100)	258	(100)	1,667	(100)

¹Includes only persons reported with HIV infection who have not developed AIDS.

²See table 27 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

³For HIV infection cases, "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.

⁴Includes 14 children whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 31. HIV infection cases¹ in adolescents and adults under age 25, by sex and exposure category, reported in 1997, and cumulative totals through December 1997, from states with confidential HIV infection reporting²

Male exposure category	13-19 years old				20-24 years old			
	1997		Cumulative total		1997		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	101	(47)	777	(46)	501	(53)	5,016	(55)
Injecting drug use	12	(6)	91	(5)	34	(4)	530	(6)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	6	(3)	90	(5)	40	(4)	602	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	9	(4)	99	(6)	6	(1)	85	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	17	(8)	114	(7)	47	(5)	518	(6)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	1		21		6		90	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1		2		—		1	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	—		1		1		6	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	15		90		40		421	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	—	—	9	(1)	4	(0)	35	(0)
Risk not reported or identified ³	68	(32)	492	(29)	312	(33)	2,338	(26)
Male subtotal	213	(100)	1,672	(100)	944	(100)	9,124	(100)
Female exposure category								
Injecting drug use	15	(4)	136	(7)	42	(6)	561	(14)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	136	(36)	879	(46)	245	(37)	1,775	(44)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	15		198		46		496	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	9		65		23		171	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	3		16		3		31	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	1		5		1		16	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	108		595		172		1,061	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	2	(1)	14	(1)	3	(0)	31	(1)
Risk not reported or identified	220	(59)	873	(46)	371	(56)	1,700	(42)
Female subtotal	373	(100)	1,902	(100)	661	(100)	4,069	(100)
Total⁴	586		3,575		1,605		13,194	

¹Includes only persons reported with HIV infection who have not developed AIDS.

²See table 27 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

³For HIV infection cases, "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.

⁴Includes 2 persons whose sex is unknown.

Table 32. HIV infection cases¹ by sex, age at diagnosis, and race/ethnicity, reported through December 1997, from states with confidential HIV infection reporting²

Male Age at diagnosis (years)	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total ³	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Under 5	139	(0)	426	(1)	70	(2)	2	(1)	2	(1)	640	(1)
5-12	86	(0)	80	(0)	26	(1)	1	(0)	1	(0)	198	(0)
13-19	618	(2)	947	(3)	69	(2)	6	(3)	10	(3)	1,672	(2)
20-24	4,201	(14)	4,175	(13)	519	(12)	29	(14)	75	(19)	9,124	(13)
25-29	7,361	(24)	6,275	(20)	1,034	(24)	51	(25)	104	(26)	15,067	(22)
30-34	7,284	(24)	7,005	(22)	1,055	(24)	48	(24)	86	(22)	15,750	(23)
35-39	4,890	(16)	5,818	(18)	763	(18)	28	(14)	60	(15)	11,758	(17)
40-44	2,805	(9)	3,797	(12)	439	(10)	18	(9)	30	(8)	7,214	(11)
45-49	1,423	(5)	1,822	(6)	176	(4)	11	(5)	12	(3)	3,519	(5)
50-54	737	(2)	858	(3)	72	(2)	4	(2)	6	(2)	1,712	(3)
55-59	311	(1)	400	(1)	41	(1)	-	-	4	(1)	768	(1)
60-64	170	(1)	214	(1)	24	(1)	1	(0)	3	(1)	423	(1)
65 or older	153	(1)	177	(1)	19	(0)	2	(1)	-	-	365	(1)
Male subtotal	30,178	(100)	31,994	(100)	4,307	(100)	201	(100)	393	(100)	68,210	(100)
Female												
Age at diagnosis (years)												
Under 5	144	(2)	440	(3)	69	(5)	4	(5)	7	(5)	672	(3)
5-12	37	(1)	98	(1)	19	(1)	1	(1)	1	(1)	157	(1)
13-19	400	(7)	1,381	(9)	87	(6)	4	(5)	16	(11)	1,902	(8)
20-24	1,075	(18)	2,697	(17)	215	(14)	19	(25)	27	(18)	4,069	(17)
25-29	1,276	(22)	3,264	(20)	335	(23)	17	(22)	23	(15)	4,972	(21)
30-34	1,231	(21)	3,172	(20)	338	(23)	15	(19)	28	(19)	4,852	(20)
35-39	824	(14)	2,382	(15)	203	(14)	9	(12)	25	(17)	3,484	(15)
40-44	397	(7)	1,406	(9)	113	(8)	4	(5)	17	(11)	1,966	(8)
45-49	246	(4)	606	(4)	58	(4)	2	(3)	5	(3)	929	(4)
50-54	94	(2)	274	(2)	24	(2)	1	(1)	2	(1)	398	(2)
55-59	52	(1)	153	(1)	17	(1)	1	(1)	-	-	225	(1)
60-64	33	(1)	69	(0)	5	(0)	-	-	-	-	107	(0)
65 or older	60	(1)	83	(1)	4	(0)	-	-	-	-	154	(1)
Female subtotal	5,869	(100)	16,025	(100)	1,487	(100)	77	(100)	151	(100)	23,887	(100)
Total⁴	36,047		48,021		5,794		278		544		92,107	

¹Includes only persons reported with HIV infection who have not developed AIDS.

²See table 27 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

³Includes 1,137 males, 278 females, and 8 persons with unknown sex whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

⁴Includes 10 persons whose sex is unknown.

Table 33. Persons reported to be living with HIV infection¹ and with AIDS, by state and age group, reported through December 1997²

U.S. state of residence (Date HIV reporting initiated)	Living with HIV infection ³			Living with AIDS ⁴			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)	4,221	35	4,256	2,211	21	2,232	6,432	56	6,488
Alaska	—	—	—	202	2	204	202	2	204
Arizona (Jan. 1987)	3,260	35	3,295	1,941	6	1,947	5,201	41	5,242
Arkansas (July 1989)	1,556	18	1,574	1,173	20	1,193	2,729	38	2,767
California	—	—	—	36,483	200	36,683	36,483	200	36,683
Colorado (Nov. 1985)	5,016	26	5,042	2,441	7	2,448	7,457	33	7,490
Connecticut (July 1992) ⁵	—	88	88	4,754	80	4,834	4,754	168	4,922
Delaware	—	—	—	904	8	912	904	8	912
District of Columbia	—	—	—	4,375	86	4,461	4,375	86	4,461
Florida (July 1997)	2,049	19	2,068	26,939	573	27,512	28,988	592	29,580
Georgia	—	—	—	8,067	77	8,144	8,067	77	8,144
Hawaii	—	—	—	716	4	720	716	4	720
Idaho (June 1986)	243	2	245	175	—	175	418	2	420
Illinois	—	—	—	7,217	111	7,328	7,217	111	7,328
Indiana (July 1988)	2,934	27	2,961	2,107	14	2,121	5,041	41	5,082
Iowa	—	—	—	457	4	461	457	4	461
Kansas	—	—	—	746	3	749	746	3	749
Kentucky	—	—	—	1,082	11	1,093	1,082	11	1,093
Louisiana (Feb. 1993)	5,218	90	5,308	4,173	53	4,226	9,391	143	9,534
Maine	—	—	—	348	8	356	348	8	356
Maryland	—	—	—	7,086	148	7,234	7,086	148	7,234
Massachusetts	—	—	—	4,288	78	4,366	4,288	78	4,366
Michigan (April 1992)	3,520	83	3,603	3,558	31	3,589	7,078	114	7,192
Minnesota (Oct. 1985)	2,116	22	2,138	1,277	11	1,288	3,393	33	3,426
Mississippi (Aug. 1988)	3,524	39	3,563	1,321	23	1,344	4,845	62	4,907
Missouri (Oct. 1987)	3,587	39	3,626	3,406	18	3,424	6,993	57	7,050
Montana	—	—	—	131	—	131	131	—	131
Nebraska (Sept. 1995)	330	5	335	348	4	352	678	9	687
Nevada (Feb. 1992)	2,197	20	2,217	1,791	13	1,804	3,988	33	4,021
New Hampshire	—	—	—	412	3	415	412	3	415
New Jersey (Jan. 1992)	10,765	340	11,105	12,161	249	12,410	22,926	589	23,515
New Mexico	—	—	—	656	3	659	656	3	659
New York	—	—	—	41,346	754	42,100	41,346	754	42,100
North Carolina (Feb. 1990)	7,172	93	7,265	3,097	51	3,148	10,269	144	10,413
North Dakota (Jan. 1988)	55	—	55	36	—	36	91	—	91
Ohio (June 1990)	3,411	53	3,464	3,296	38	3,334	6,707	91	6,798
Oklahoma (June 1988)	1,773	13	1,786	1,296	10	1,306	3,069	23	3,092
Oregon (Sept. 1988) ⁵	—	11	11	1,664	7	1,671	1,664	18	1,682
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	7,676	138	7,814	7,676	138	7,814
Rhode Island	—	—	—	734	4	738	734	4	738
South Carolina (Feb. 1986)	5,885	104	5,989	3,203	26	3,229	9,088	130	9,218
South Dakota (Jan. 1988)	158	5	163	46	1	47	204	6	210
Tennessee (Jan. 1992)	4,292	43	4,335	3,001	18	3,019	7,293	61	7,354
Texas (Feb. 1994) ⁵	—	213	213	18,345	134	18,479	18,345	347	18,692
Utah (April 1989)	767	4	771	668	7	675	1,435	11	1,446
Vermont	—	—	—	144	1	145	144	1	145
Virginia (July 1989)	6,404	73	6,477	4,048	82	4,130	10,452	155	10,607
Washington	—	—	—	3,294	14	3,308	3,294	14	3,308
West Virginia (Jan. 1989)	420	1	421	389	3	392	809	4	813
Wisconsin (Nov. 1985)	1,955	29	1,984	1,297	10	1,307	3,252	39	3,291
Wyoming (June 1989)	56	—	56	60	2	62	116	2	118
Subtotal	82,884	1,530	84,414	236,586	3,169	239,755	319,470	4,699	324,169
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations									
Guam	—	—	—	7	—	7	7	—	7
Pacific Islands, U.S.	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	2
Puerto Rico	—	—	—	7,228	169	7,397	7,228	169	7,397
Virgin Islands, U.S.	—	—	—	180	8	188	180	8	188
Total	82,884	1,530	84,414	244,224	3,347	247,571	327,108	4,877	331,985

¹Includes only persons reported with HIV infection who have not developed AIDS.

²Persons reported with vital status "alive" as of the last update. Excludes persons whose vital status is unknown.

³Includes only persons reported from states with confidential HIV reporting. Excludes 1,719 adults/adolescents and 47 children reported from states with confidential HIV infection reporting whose state of residence is unknown or are residents of other states.

⁴Includes 221 adults/adolescents and 1 child whose state of residence is unknown.

⁵Connecticut and Texas have confidential HIV infection reporting for pediatric cases only; Oregon has confidential infection reporting for children less than 6 years old.

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;44:64-67). 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.

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. However, among persons reported with AIDS, reporting of deaths is estimated to be more than 90 percent complete (*JAMA* 1996;276:126-31).

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

Through December 31, 1997, 27 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; and Oregon required reporting for children less than 6 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 among states.

Estimates of the prevalence of HIV infection in the United States in 1992 were between 650,000 and 900,000 (*JAMA* 1996;276:126-31). However, HIV surveillance reports may not be representative of all persons estimated to be infected with HIV since not all

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 33.

infected persons have been tested; HIV infection data should be interpreted with caution. Because many HIV-reporting states also offer anonymous HIV testing in publicly funded sites and through home collection HIV test kits, confidential HIV infection reports may not be 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 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 by a physician as HIV infected. 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. A state with confidential HIV infection reporting also may report persons testing positive in that state who are residents of other states. Therefore, when HIV data are presented by state of residence, persons reported prior to the date a state initiated reporting may have been reported from other states with confidential HIV infection 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 be-

tween 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 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 infection and AIDS (table 33) include persons whose vital status was "alive" as of the last update; persons whose vital status is missing or unknown are not included. Tabulations of deaths in persons with AIDS include persons whose vital status was "dead" 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 ($CD4^+$ T-lymphocyte count of less than $200/\mu\text{L}$ or less than 14 percent). Since implementation of the 1993 definition, reporting of AIDS cases based on AIDS-defining opportunistic infections has decreased (*AIDS* 1994; 8:1489-93).

Table 2 lists AIDS case counts for each metropolitan area with an estimated 1997 population of 500,000 or more. 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, 1996. 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 or by visiting www.census.gov/population/www/methodmet.html). Standards for defining central and outlying counties of metropolitan areas were published in the Federal Register (*FR* 1990;55:12154-60).

The metropolitan area 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.

Estimates of AIDS-opportunistic illness (AIDS-OI) incidence (tables 18, 19, and 20), estimated deaths (tables 21, 22, and 23), and estimated persons living with AIDS (tables 24, 25, and 26) are not counts of actual numbers of persons reported to the surveillance system. The estimates are adjusted for delays in reporting of cases and deaths and are based on a number of assumptions (for example, see "Estimated AIDS-opportunistic illness" below). While these tables use the best estimates currently available, there is inherent uncertainty in these estimates. Therefore, the estimates in this report are rounded. Other analyses suggest that the uncertainty in these estimates is at least one percent (*J Acquir Immune Def Syndr*, 1997;16:116-21). Therefore, the rounding is to one percent of the upper limit within arbitrarily chosen

ranges. State and local surveillance staff are encouraged to adopt similar rounding conventions when presenting estimates. As is standard computational practice, changes in the estimates of the AIDS-OI incidence, estimates of deaths, and estimates of persons living with AIDS should be computed from unrounded numbers, rather than from rounded numbers. That is, an estimate, such as the percent change in annual incidence, should not be computed from the rounded estimates of AIDS-OI incidence. An estimate of change computed from rounded numbers is especially unreliable if the annual estimates are relatively small.

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" (*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 reported or 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. Historically, investigations and follow up for modes of exposure by state health departments were conducted routinely for persons reported with AIDS and as resources allowed 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.

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 temporarily distorted observed trends in AIDS incidence. To examine trends over time, additional adjustments are 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. Annual estimates are through the most recent year for which reliable estimates are available.

The estimated AIDS-OI incidence is the sum of incidence in two groups. Cases in both groups are adjusted for delays in case reporting. The first group is persons reported to AIDS surveillance with AIDS-OIs.

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 (*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, taking into account the possibility of death before an AIDS-OI diagnosis. 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. 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 this source of bias changes estimated AIDS-OI incidence by only a few percentage points. Recent advances in HIV treatment may also be affecting AIDS-OI incidence. The actual decline in AIDS-OI incidence may be greater than the estimates in this report because there are insufficient longitudinal clinical data to model the impact of the newly available antiretroviral therapies on AIDS-OI incidence.

Recently reported AIDS cases are more likely to be reported with risk not reported or identified (NIR). Recent AIDS incidence in some exposure categories, therefore, will be underestimated unless an adjustment is made. The adjustment of NIR adult/adolescent cases is based on the sex-, race-, and region-specific exposure category redistributions of cases diagnosed from 1989 through 1995 that were initially assigned to the NIR category but have subsequently been reclassified. Similar adjustment of NIR pediatric cases are based on exposure category redistribution

of all cases diagnosed between 1989 through 1995 and subsequently reclassified. See *J Acquir Immune Def Syndr*, 1992;5:547-55 and *J Acquir Immune Def Syndr*, 1997;14:465-74.

The regions of residence included in table 18, 21, and 24 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 39.

Reporting delays

Reporting delays (time between diagnosis of HIV infection or AIDS and report to CDC) may vary 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 and about 80 percent were reported within 1 year. Among persons with AIDS, estimates in delay of reporting of deaths show that approximately 90 percent of deaths are reported within 1 year. For HIV infection cases diagnosed since implementation of uniform reporting through the HIV/AIDS Reporting System on January 1, 1994, about 70 percent of all HIV infection cases were reported to CDC within 3 months of diagnosis and about 95 percent were reported within 1 year. See *MMWR* 1998;47:309-14.

Reporting delay adjustments to tables 18 through 26 were estimated by a maximum likelihood statistical procedure, taking into account differences in reporting delays among exposure, geographic, racial/ethnic, age, sex, and vital status at diagnosis categories, but assuming that reporting delays within these groups have not changed over time (*Statist Med* 1998;17:143-54 and *Lecture Notes in Biomathematics* 1989;83:58-88).

Rates

Rates are calculated for 12-month period 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 and associated independent nations 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 1996 or 1997 population, multiplied by 100,000. The denominators for computing race-specific rates (table 10, year-end edition only) are based on 1997 census estimates published in U.S. Bureau of Census publication PPL-91, "U.S. Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 1997." 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 (*Am J Public Health* 1992;82:1500-05 and *Am J Public Health* 1990;80:1080-86).