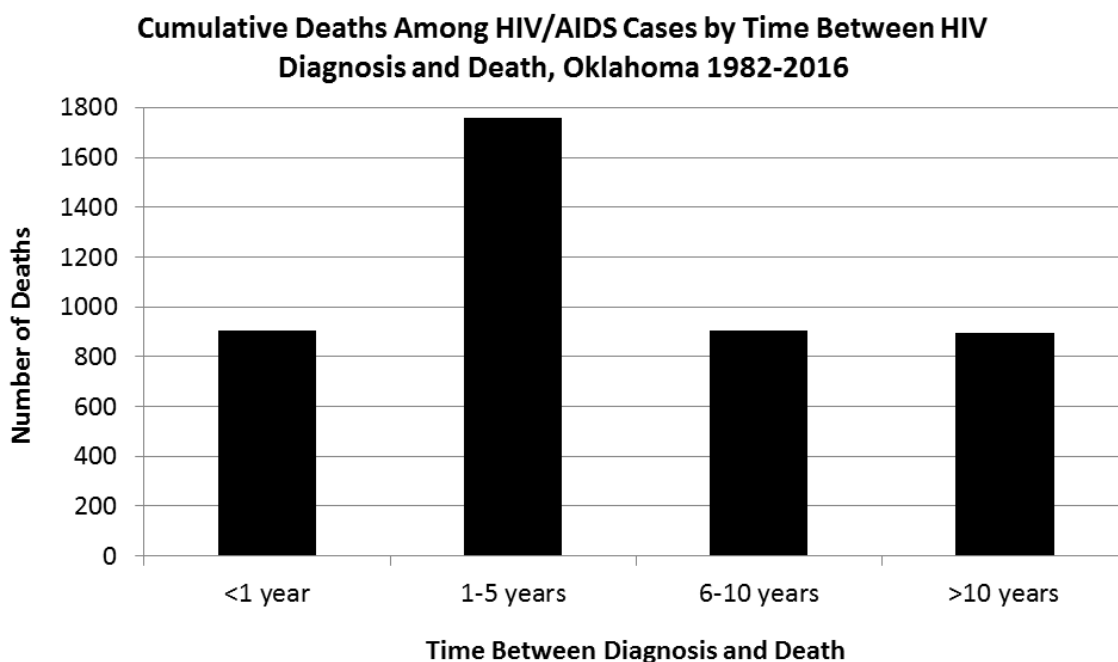


Deaths Among HIV/AIDS Cases in Oklahoma for 2016



DEATHS AMONG HIV/AIDS CASES, 1982-2016

OVERVIEW

By the end of 2016, 42.9% (4,469) of the 10,423 HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed in Oklahoma were known to have died. Of these deaths, 84.2% (3,762) were diagnosed with AIDS and 15.8% (707) were diagnosed with HIV. The majority of the deaths occurred among males (3,924; 87.8%), while females accounted for 12.2% (545).

Of the deceased cases, 20.3% (907) died less than one year after being diagnosed with HIV. Approximately 40% (1,759; 39.4%) died within 1 to 5 years of HIV diagnosis, 20.3% (907) within 6 to 10 years of HIV diagnosis, and 20.0% (893) more than 10 years after HIV diagnosis. Of the deaths among HIV/AIDS cases, 63.7% (2,846) of the deaths were due to underlying HIV disease and 27.4% (1,226) were not due to underlying HIV disease. Cause of death was unknown for 8.9% (397) of the deaths. The deaths included in this fact sheet are among persons diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in Oklahoma, and the death may be due to any cause.

BY RACE/ETHNICITY

Of the 4,469 cumulative deaths:

- 69.1% (3,089) were White,
- 17.9% (801) were Black,
- 7.3% (327) were American Indian/Alaska Native,
- 3.9% (176) were Hispanic,
- 0.4% (16) were Asian/Pacific Islander, and
- 1.3% (60) were Multi Race.

Quick Facts

For More Information Contact:

HIV/STD Service
 Division of Surveillance
 and Analysis
 1000 NE 10th Street
 Oklahoma City, OK 73117
 405.271.4636
www.hivstd.health.ok.gov

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BY AGE

Cases who were 30-39 years of age at time of death accounted for the largest number of deaths (1,565; 35.0%), followed by 40-49 years age group (1,332; 29.8%), and 50-59 years of age (763; 17.1%). Approximately 10% (440; 9.8%) of deaths were 20-29 years at the time of death and those who were aged 60 years and over accounted for 7.6% (339). Teenagers (13-19 years) and children (12 years and younger) combined for less than 1% of deaths, accounting for 0.4% (18) and 0.3% (12) respectively.

BY MODE OF TRANSMISSION

Men who have sex with men (MSM) accounted for 53.2% (2,376) of the cumulative cases known to have died. Approximately 14% (622; 13.9%) of the cases were classified as injection drug use (IDU). Cases classified as MSM and IDU accounted for 12.5% (557) of the cumulative deaths. Heterosexual contact was the risk of 10.9% (485) of the cases known to be deceased. Blood product recipients and perinatal exposure accounted for 2.5% (110) and 0.4% (18) of the cumulative deaths respectively. Risk was unknown or not identified for 6.7% (301) of the cases.

DEATHS IN 2016 AMONG HIV/AIDS CASES

OVERVIEW

In 2016, 90 deaths occurred among persons diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in Oklahoma, 75.6% (68) were among AIDS cases and 24.4% (22) were among HIV cases. The death rate for HIV/AIDS was 2.3 deaths per 100,000 population. Of the deaths in 2016, 10 (11.1%) cases died less than one year after HIV diagnosis. The majority of the deaths (54; 60.0%) that occurred in 2016 were among cases diagnosed with HIV more than 10 years ago. Cases who died 1 to 5 years after diagnosis accounted for 15.6% (14) of the deaths in 2016 and 13.3% (12) were among cases who died 6 to 10 years after HIV diagnosis.

BY RACE/ETHNICITY

Whites (65; 72.2%) accounted for the majority of deaths in 2016. Blacks (12; 13.3%) account-

ed for the second highest number of deaths, followed by American Indians/Alaska Natives (5; 5.6%), and Hispanics (4; 4.4%). Other races accounted for the remaining 4.4% (4) of the deaths. Blacks had the highest death rate in 2016 at 4.1 deaths per 100,000 population, followed by Whites (2.5 deaths per 100,000).

BY SEX

Males accounted for the majority of deaths (73; 81.1%) in 2016. Females accounted for 18.9% (17). The death rate among males was 3.8 deaths per 100,000 and the death rate among females was 0.9 deaths per 100,000. The death rate among males was 4.2 times higher than the rate among females in 2016.

BY AGE

In 2016, the highest number of deaths (31; 34.4%) as well as the highest rate of deaths (6.2 deaths per 100,000 population) occurred among cases aged 50-59 years at time of death. The age group 60 years and older at the time of death had the second highest number of deaths (30; 33.3%). This age group was tied for the second highest death rate (3.7 deaths per 100,000) with the 40-49 years at time of death age group which accounted for the third highest number of deaths (17; 18.9%) in 2016. The 30-39 years age group accounted for 12.2% (11) of the deaths in 2016 and the 20-29 years age group accounted for 1.1% (1).

BY MODE OF TRANSMISSION

Of the 90 deaths among HIV/AIDS cases in 2016:

- 44.4% (40) were classified as MSM,
- 15.6% (14) were classified as MSM and IDU,
- 14.4% (13) were classified as heterosexual contact,
- 13.3% (12) were classified as IDU,
- 8.9% (8) were classified as no identified risk,
- 2.2% (2) were classified as blood recipients, and
- 1.1% (1) were classified as perinatal.

Underlying HIV disease was a cause of death for 63.7% of the cumulative deaths.

Age group 30-49 years accounted 64.8% of the cumulative deaths.

Of the 2016 deaths, 10 occurred less than one year after HIV diagnosis.

75.6% of the deaths in 2016 were among cases classified as AIDS.