



Oklahoma State
Department of Health

Deaths Among HIV/AIDS Cases in Oklahoma

FACT SHEET

Division of Surveillance and Analysis

1000 NE 10th, MS 0308
Oklahoma City, OK
73117
405.271.4636

hivstd.health.ok.gov

Terrainia Harris, MPH
Division Manager

Anna Berzkalns, MPH
HIV Epidemiologist

Anne Kozak, MHA
Field Surveillance Specialist

Peng Li, MPH
Field Surveillance Manager

Ronald Loper
Field Surveillance Specialist

Chuck Longacre
Indexing Clerk

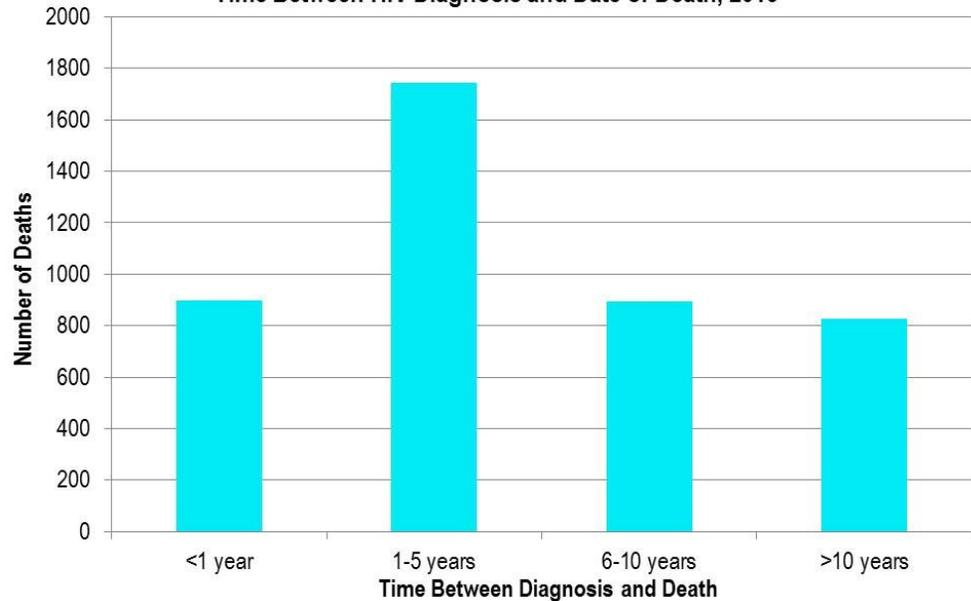
Rajeanna Mayo
Chlamydia & Gonorrhea Desk

Anna Ring
Interstate Communication

Amber Rose, MS
STD Statistician

Kelley Smith, MS
eHARS Manager

Cumulative Deaths Among Oklahomans Diagnosed with HIV/AIDS by
Time Between HIV Diagnosis and Date of Death, 2015



DEATHS AMONG HIV/AIDS CASES, 1982-2015

By the end of 2015, 43.1% (4,364) of the 10,120 HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed in Oklahoma were known to have died. Of these deaths, 84.4% (3,683) were diagnosed with AIDS and 15.6% (681) were diagnosed with HIV. The majority of the deaths occurred among males (3,837; 87.9%), while females accounted for 12.1% (527).

Of the cases known to have died, 20.6% (897) died less than one year after their HIV diagnosis. Forty percent (1,745; 40.0%) died within 1 to 5 years of HIV diagnosis, 20.5% (893) within 6 to 10 years of HIV diagnosis, and 18.9% (826) more than 10 years after HIV diagnosis. Of the deaths among HIV/AIDS cases, 63.6% of the deaths were due to underlying HIV disease, 26.6% were not due to underlying HIV disease, and cause was unknown for 9.9% of the deaths. The deaths among persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection included in this analysis may be due to any cause.

BY AGE

Individuals who were 30 to 39 years of age at time of death accounted for the largest number of deaths (1,553; 35.6%), followed by 40-49 years age group (1,310; 30.0%), and 50-59 years of age (726; 16.6%). Approximately 10% (439; 10.1%) of deaths were 20 to 29 years at the time of death and 7% were aged 60 years and over (306; 7.0%). 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 RACE/ETHNICITY

The racial/ethnic breakdown for the 4,364 cases known to have died is as follows:

- 69.0% (3,012) were White
- 18.1% (788) were Black
- 7.4% (322) were American Indian/Alaska Native
- 3.9% (172) were Hispanic
- 0.3% (14) were Asian/Pacific Islander
- 1.3% (56) were Multi Race

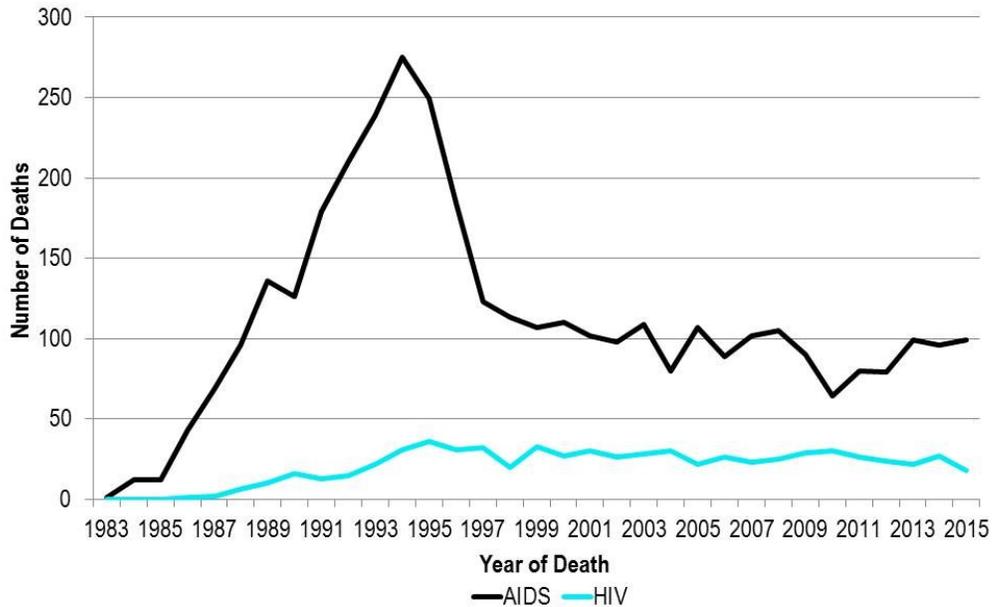


Oklahoma State
Department of Health

Deaths Among HIV/AIDS Cases in Oklahoma

FACT SHEET

Deaths Among Oklahomans Diagnosed with HIV/AIDS, 1982-2015



Underlying HIV disease was a cause of death for 63.6% of the cumulative deaths.

Age group 30-49 years accounted 65.6% of the cumulative deaths.

BY MODE OF TRANSMISSION

Men who have sex with men (MSM) accounted for 53.3% (2,328) of the cumulative cases known to have died. Approximately 14% (606; 13.9%) of the cases were classified as injection drug use (IDU). Cases classified as MSM/IDU accounted for approximately 12% (543; 12.4%) of the cumulative deaths. Heterosexual contact was the risk of 10.8% (470) of the cases known to be deceased. Blood product recipients and perinatal exposure accounted for 2.5% (108) and 0.4% (17) of the cumulative deaths, respectively. Risk was unknown or not identified for 6.7% (292) of the case

of the deaths (71; 60.7%) that occurred in 2015 were among cases diagnosed with HIV more than 10 years ago.

BY RACE/ETHNICITY

Whites (72; 61.5%) accounted for the majority of deaths in 2015. Blacks (20; 17.1%) accounted for the second highest number of deaths, followed by American Indians/Alaska Natives (15; 12.8%), and Hispanics (5; 4.3%). Other races accounted for the remaining 4.3% (5) of the deaths. Blacks had the highest death rate in 2015 at 6.9 deaths per 100,000 population, followed by American Indians/Alaska Natives (4.7 deaths per 100,000), and Whites (2.8 deaths per 100,000).

DEATHS IN 2015 AMONG HIV/AIDS CASES

In 2015, 117 deaths occurred among persons diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in Oklahoma, 84.6% (99) were among AIDS cases and 15.4% (18) were among HIV cases. The death rate for HIV/AIDS was 3.0 deaths per 100,000 population. Of the deaths in 2015, 12 (10.3%) cases died less than one year after HIV diagnosis. The majority

BY SEX

Males accounted for the majority of deaths (98; 83.8%) in 2015. Females accounted for 16.2% (19 deaths). The death rate among males was 5.1 deaths per 100,000 and the death rate among females was 1.0 death per 100,000.

Deaths Among HIV/AIDS Cases in Oklahoma

FACT SHEET

10.3% of 2015 deaths occurred less than one year after HIV diagnosis.

BY AGE

Age at time of death:

- 50-59 years: 41.0% (48)
- 40-49 years: 27.4% (32)
- 60 years and over: 15.4% (18)
- 30-39 years: 9.4% (11)
- 20-29 years: 6.8% (8)

The highest number of deaths as well as the highest rate of deaths (9.4 deaths per 100,000 population) occurred among individuals aged 50-59 years at time of death. The age group 40-49 years at age of death had the second highest number of deaths and the second highest death rate (7.0 deaths per 100,000) among the age groups.

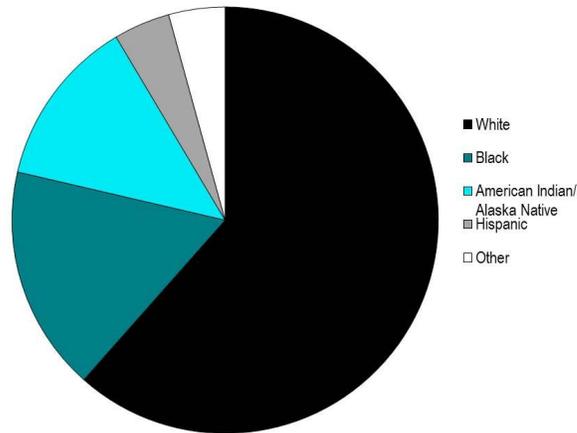
BY MODE OF TRANSMISSION

Of the 117 deaths among HIV/AIDS cases in 2015:

- 46.2% (54) were classified as MSM
- 18.8% (22) were classified as IDU
- 12.8% (15) were classified as MSM/IDU
- 12.8% (15) were classified as heterosexual contact
- 3.4% (4) were classified as blood recipients
- 6.0% (7) were classified as no identified risk (NIR) or or risk was unknown.

60.7% of deaths that occurred in 2015 were among cases diagnosed with HIV more than 10 years ago.

Deaths in 2015 Among Oklahomans Diagnosed with HIV/AIDS by Race/Ethnicity



Deaths in 2015 Among Oklahomans Diagnosed with HIV/AIDS by Age at Time of Death

