



Oklahoma State  
Department of Health

# Deaths Among HIV/AIDS Cases in Oklahoma

## FACT SHEET

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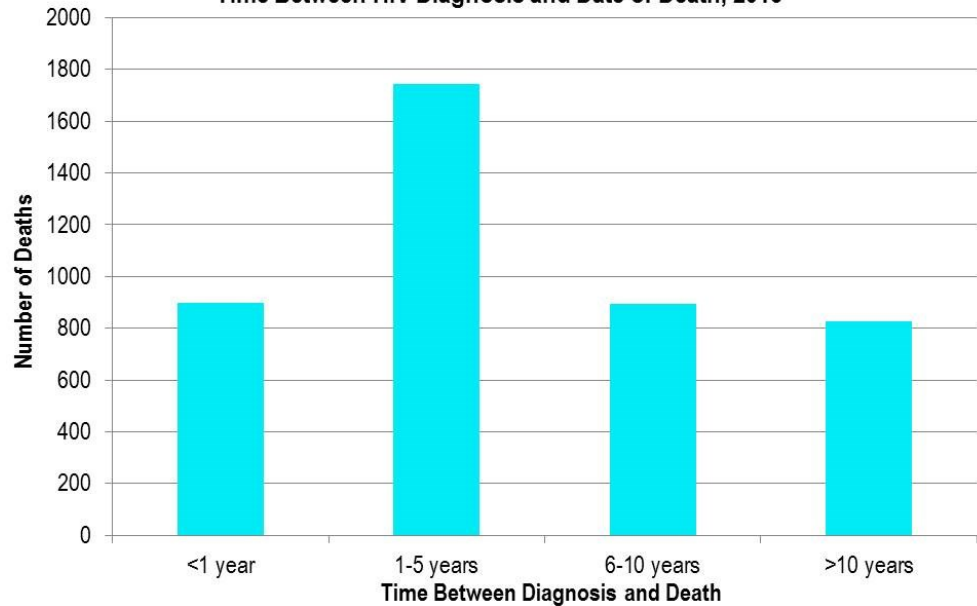
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Cumulative Deaths Among Oklahomans Diagnosed with HIV/AIDS by  
Time Between HIV Diagnosis and Date of Death, 2015



### 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

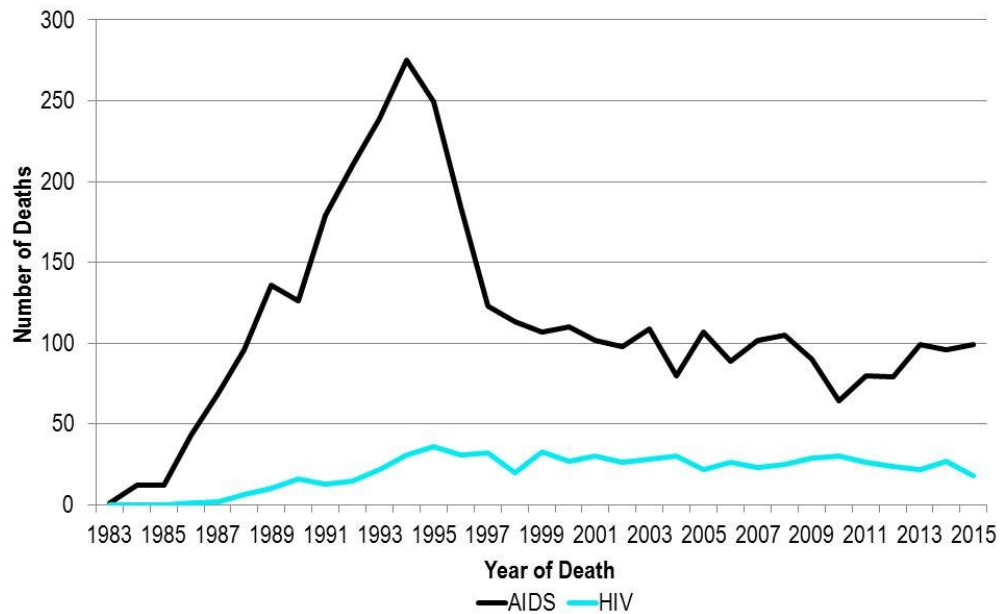
# Deaths Among HIV/AIDS Cases in Oklahoma

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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.

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



### 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.

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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.

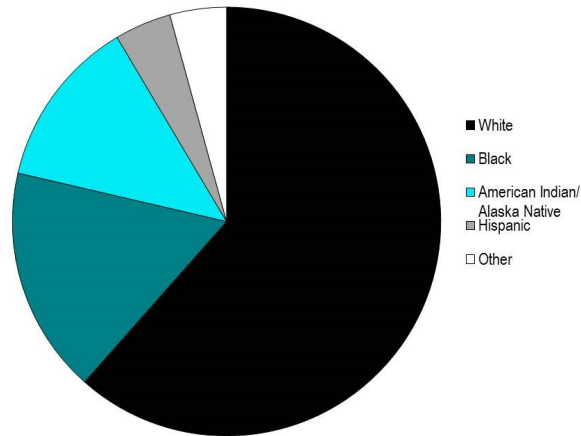
### BY MODE OF TRANSMISSION

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

