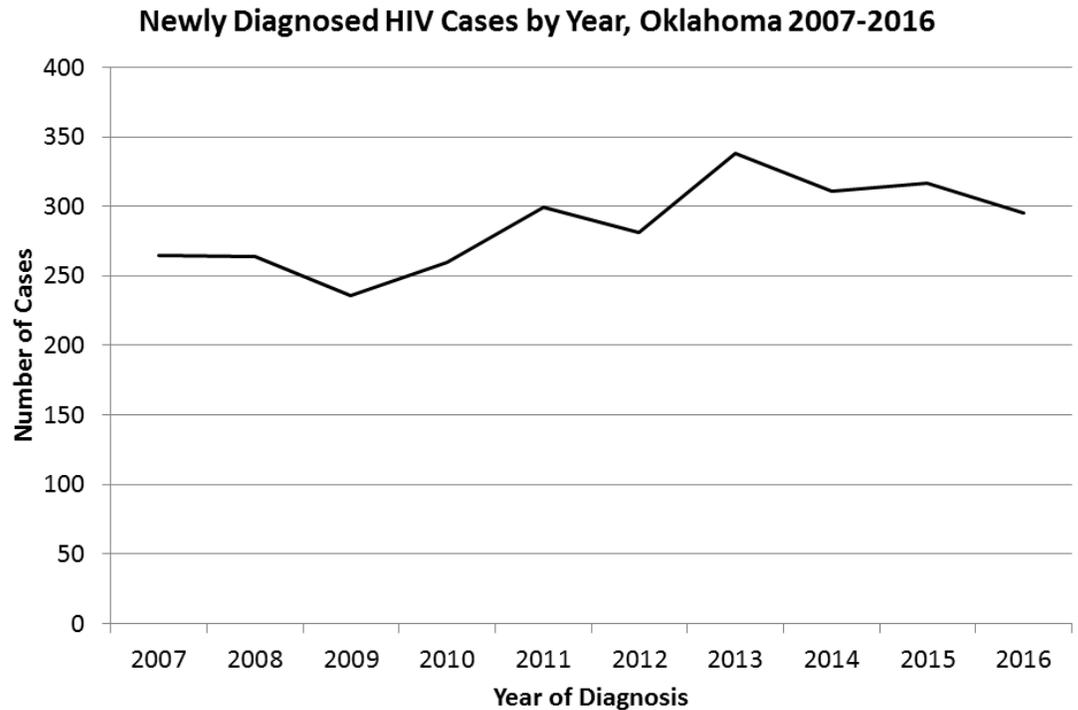


Quick Facts

Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases in Oklahoma for 2016



OVERVIEW

In 2016, 295 HIV cases were newly diagnosed in Oklahoma. Of these cases, 26.1% (77) were also diagnosed with AIDS in 2016. The 2016 HIV rate was 7.5 cases per 100,000 population. A quarter (74; 25.1%) of the newly diagnosed HIV cases were classified as late testers, which is defined as having an AIDS diagnosis within 3 months of HIV diagnosis. Approximately 6% (18; 6.1%) of the newly diagnosed cases were classified as HIV stage 0, or early HIV infection¹.

BY SEX

Of the newly diagnosed HIV cases in Oklahoma, 82.4% (243) were male and 17.6% (52) were female. The 2016 HIV rate among males (12.5 cases per 100,000) was 4.8 times higher than the rate among females (2.6 cases per 100,000). Among males, Whites (117; 48.1%) accounted for the highest number of cases, followed by Blacks (61; 25.1%). However, Black males (41.8 cases per 100,000) had the highest rate among males. The rate among Black males was 4.5 times higher than the rate among White males (9.2 cases per 100,000). Among females, Whites (24; 46.2%) accounted for the highest number of the cases, followed by Blacks (16; 30.8%). Black females (11.0 cases per 100,000) had the highest rate among females and White females (1.8 cases per 100,000) had the lowest rate.

BY AGE

The 20-29 years age group had the highest number of newly diagnosed HIV cases in 2016 as well as the highest rate (21.6 cases per 100,000). The 30-39 years age group had the second highest number of cases and the second highest rate (13.3 cases per 100,000), followed by the 40-49 year age group with the third highest rate (12.6 cases per 100,000) as well as the third highest number of newly diagnosed HIV cases.

¹CDC. Revised Surveillance Case Definition for HIV Infection — United States, 2014. *MMWR* 2014;63(No. RR-3).

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Of the 295 newly diagnosed HIV cases:

- 0.3% (1) were 12 years and under,
- 3.1% (9) were 13-19 years,
- 40.7% (120) were 20-29 years,
- 23.4% (69) were 30-39 years,
- 19.7% (58) were 40-49 years,
- 9.2% (27) were 50-59 years, and
- 3.7% (11) were 60 years and over.

BY RACE/ETHNICITY

Of the 295 newly diagnosed HIV cases:

- 47.8% (141) were White,
- 26.1% (77) were Black,
- 12.9% (38) were Hispanic,
- 8.1% (24) were American Indian/Alaska Native,
- 1.4% (4) were Asian/Pacific Islander, and
- 3.7% (11) were Multi Race.

Blacks had the highest rate of newly diagnosed HIV cases in 2016 (26.4 cases per 100,000 population) among all the racial and ethnic groups in Oklahoma. This rate was 3.5 times higher than the state rate (7.5 cases per 100,000) and 4.9 times higher than the rate for Whites (5.4 cases per 100,000). Hispanics had the second highest rate of newly diagnosed cases (9.4 cases per 100,000). The rate among Hispanics was 1.3 times higher than the state rate and 1.7 times higher than the rate among whites. American Indians/Alaska Natives (7.4 cases per 100,000) had the third highest rate. The rate of newly diagnosed HIV cases among Multi Race was 5.1 cases per 100,000. Asians/Pacific Islanders had the lowest rate of newly diagnosed cases (4.4 cases per 100,000).

BY MODE OF TRANSMISSION

Of the 2016 newly diagnosed HIV cases:

- 53.9% (159) were men who have sex with men (MSM),
- 23.7% (70) were heterosexual contact,
- 8.8% (26) were MSM and injection drug use (IDU),
- 5.4% (16) were IDU,
- 0.3% (1) were perinatal, and
- 7.8% (23) were no reported risk or no identified risk.

Among males, MSM (159; 65.4%) accounted for the majority of cases. Heterosexual contact

(41; 16.9%) accounted for the second highest number of cases among males, followed by cases reporting both MSM and IDU (26; 10.7%), and cases reporting IDU (11; 4.5%). Among females, heterosexual contact (29; 55.8%) accounted for the majority of cases, followed by IDU (5; 9.6%).

Of the 159 cases classified as MSM, half were White (81; 50.9%), followed by Black (38; 23.9%) and Hispanic (24; 15.1%). For heterosexual contact, Blacks (28; 40.0%) accounted for the highest number of cases, followed very closely by Whites (27; 38.6%). Almost 44% of the newly diagnosed MSM cases were in the 20-29 years age group (69; 43.4%) and nearly 25% were in the 30-39 years age group (39; 24.5%).

BY GEOGRAPHY

Five counties in Oklahoma accounted for almost 75% of the 2016 newly diagnosed HIV cases: Oklahoma (104; 35.3%), Tulsa (64; 21.7%), Cleveland (32; 10.8%), Canadian (10; 3.4%), and Comanche (10; 3.4%). The rate in Oklahoma County was 13.3 cases per 100,000 and the highest rate among these five counties. Despite having fewer cases, Cleveland County (11.5 cases per 100,000) had a higher rate of newly diagnosed HIV cases than Tulsa County (10.0 cases per 100,000). Although Comanche and Canadian County each accounted for the same number of newly diagnosed cases, Comanche County (8.2 cases per 100,000) had a higher rate than Canadian County (7.3 cases per 100,000). All of these counties had rates higher than the state rate, except Canadian County.

The Oklahoma City (OKC) metropolitan statistical area (MSA) accounted for half (150; 50.8%) of the 2016 newly diagnosed HIV cases in Oklahoma. The OKC MSA had a rate of 10.9 cases per 100,000, which was the highest HIV rate among the MSAs. Over a quarter of the new HIV cases were diagnosed in the Tulsa MSA (77; 26.1%). The Lawton MSA accounted for 3.4% (10) of the newly diagnosed cases. In 2016, almost 20% (58; 19.7%) of the new HIV cases were diagnosed in counties that were not part of one of these three MSAs.

Teenagers accounted for 3.1% of the new HIV cases.

MSM accounted for 53.9% of the new cases.

6.1% of the new cases were classified as early HIV infection.

Of the new HIV cases, 26.1% were also diagnosed with AIDS in 2016.