HIV Trends in Oklahoma from 2013 to 2017

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New HIV diagnoses (including simultaneous new AIDS)

NEWLY DIAGNOSED HIV CASES
Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases, Oklahoma 2013-2017
Newly Diagnosed

- 12% decrease from 2013 to 2017
  - 2013: 343 cases
  - 2017: 302 cases
Newly Diagnosed HIV by Race/Ethnicity

- From 2013 to 2017, Hispanics (all races) had a 104% increase in cases
  - 2013: 26 cases
  - 2017: 53 cases
- From 2015 to 2017,
  - AI/AN had an increase of 17%, from 24 to 28 cases
  - Blacks had an increase of 11%, from 76 to 84 cases
- All other races had a decrease
Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases by Mode of Transmission, Oklahoma 2013-2017

- Heterosexual Contact
- IDU
- MSM
- MSM/IDU
Newly Diagnosed Mode of Transmission

• Removed perinatal exposure and NIR/NRR

• Largest Categories (all years):
  – MSM – 55%
  – Heterosexual Only – 14%
  – MSM & IDU – 8%

• Increases from 2013 to 2017:
  – MSM & IDU
    • 80% increase
    • 15 cases to 27 cases

• All other categories had a decrease
Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases by Age at Diagnosis, Oklahoma 2013-2017

0 - 12 yrs, 13 - 19 yrs, 20 - 29 yrs, 30 - 39 yrs, 40 - 49 yrs, 50 - 59 yrs, 60 and over
Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases by Age

- Decrease among most ages
- Age group 50-59 years had a slight increase of 8% from 36 to 39 cases
- Largest proportion of cases (all years)
  - 20 to 29 years: 38%
  - 30 to 39 years: 24%
  - 40 to 49 years: 18%
Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases by Sex, Oklahoma 2013-2017
Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases by Sex

- Cases among females have stayed relatively stable
- Males make up the largest proportion of cases (all years)
  - Males accounted for 83.5% of all cases
  - Females accounted for 16.5%
Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases by Race/SEX

Among Males
- 84% increase among Hispanic males
  - 25 cases to 46 cases
- Largest proportion
  - White males 48%
  - Black males 25%

Among Females
- Clear increases
  - 24% increase among Black females
    - 21 to 26 cases
  - 600% increase among Hispanic females
    - 1 case to 7 cases
Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases by MSA, Oklahoma 2013-2017
Newly Diagnosed HIV by MSA

• Large MSAs had decreases
  – OKC accounted for approximately 50%
  – Tulsa accounted for approximately 30%

• Lawton MSA had an increase 117% in cases
  – From 6 cases to 13 cases
  – Comprise Comanche and Cotton counties
Having an AIDS diagnosis within 3 months of HIV diagnosis

LATE TESTERS
Newly Diagnosed Late Testers, Oklahoma 2013-2017
Newly Diagnosed Late Testers

• Late testers account for approximately 1/5 of our cases
  – In 2017, accounted for 22%
• Slight decrease (9%)
  – From 71 cases to 65 cases
• By Sex
  – Males decreased 10%
    • accounted for 83% of cases
  – Females remained stable
    • Accounted for 17% of cases
Newly Diagnosed Late Testers by Race/Ethnicity, Oklahoma 2013-2017

- Hispanic-All Races
- NonHisp American Indian/Alaska Native
- NonHisp Asian/Pacific Islander
- NonHisp Black
- NonHisp Multi Race
- NonHisp White
Late Testers by Race/Ethnicity

- Hispanic (all races) had a 78% increase
  - From 9 cases to 16 cases
- AI/AN had a 33% increase
  - From 6 cases to 8 cases
- All other races had a decrease
- Largest proportion of cases
  - Whites 51%
  - Blacks 20%
  - Hispanics 14%
  - AI/AN 9%
Newly Diagnosed Late Testers by Transmission, Oklahoma 2013-2017

*Removed perinatal and NIR/NRR
Late Testers by Transmission

• 100% increase among MSM/IDU
  – From 2 cases to 4 cases

• 24% increase among MSM
  – From 29 cases to 36 cases

• All other categories saw a decrease

• NIR/NRR and perinatal were removed
Newly Diagnosed Late Testers by Age at Diagnosis, Oklahoma 2013-2018

- 0 - 12 yrs
- 13 - 19 yrs
- 20 - 29 yrs
- 30 - 39 yrs
- 40 - 49 yrs
- 50 - 59 yrs
- 60 and over
Late Testers by Age

• Most age groups had a decrease or remained stable
  – 30 to 39 years had a 12% increase
  – 50 to 59 years had a 23% increase

• Largest proportions (all years)
  – 40 to 49 years: 28%
  – 30 to 39 years: 25%
  – 50 to 59 years: 19%
  – 20 to 29 years: 18%
Newly Diagnosed Late Testers by MSA, Oklahoma 2013-2018

- Ft. Smith MSA
- Lawton MSA
- OKC MSA
- Tulsa MSA
- Non-MSA
Late Testers by MSA

• Large MSAs had decreases or remained stable
  – OKC accounted for approximately 46%
  – Tulsa accounted for approximately 30%

• Rural (non-MSA) had an increase 40% in cases
  – From 10 cases to 14 cases
Deaths from 2013-2017

DEATHS AMONG PERSONS DIAGNOSED WITH HIV/AIDS
Deaths Among Persons Diagnosed with HIV/AIDS, Oklahoma 2013-2017
Deaths Among Persons Diagnosed with HIV/AIDS

• 3% decrease from 2013 to 2017
  – From 94 deaths to 91 deaths
• Most demographics remained constant
  – 69% increase among age group 60 and over
  – Death can be attributed to any condition
Time from Diagnosed to Death Among Those Diagnosed with HIV/AIDS, Oklahoma 2013-2017
Time from Diagnosed to Death Among Those Diagnosed with HIV/AIDS, Oklahoma 2013-2017

73% increase among persons who died within 1-5 years after diagnosis
Persons who died within 1-5 years after diagnosis in 2017

- Race/Ethnicity
  - 58% White
  - 16% Black
  - 16% Multi-Race

- Transmission
  - 37% MSM
  - 21% Hetero
  - 11% IDU
  - 5% MSM/IDU

- Sex
  - 68% Male
  - 32% Female

- Age at Diagnosis
  - 32% 40 to 49 years
  - 32% 50 to 59 years
  - 21% 20 to 29 years
Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases

QUICK REVIEW
Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases from 2013 to 2017

- Overall 12% decrease

Race/Ethnicity
- Hispanics (all races) had a 104% increase in cases
- From 2015 to 2017,
  - AI/AN had an increase of 17%, from 24 to 28 cases
  - Blacks had an increase of 11%, from 76 to 84 cases

Sex
- 24% increase among Black females
- 600% increase among Hispanic females
Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases from 2013 to 2017

Mode of Transmission
• MSM & IDU had an 80% increase
• All other transmission categories had a decrease

Age
• Largest proportion of cases (all years)
  – 20 to 29 years: 38%
  – 30 to 39 years: 24%
  – 40 to 49 years: 18%

MSA
• Lawton MSA had an increase 117% in cases
Late Testers

QUICK REVIEW
Late Testers

- Late testers account for approx. 1/5 of our cases

Race/Ethnicity
- Hispanics had a 78% increase
- AI/ANs had a 33% increase
- All other races had a decrease

Sex
- Males decrease 10%
- Females remained stable
Late Testers

Mode of Transmission
• 100% increase among MSM/IDU
• 24% increase among MSM

Age
• 30 to 39 years had a 12% increase
• 50 to 59 years had a 23% increase

MSA
• Rural (non-MSA) had an increase 40% in cases
Death Among Persons Diagnosed with HIV/AIDS

QUICK REVIEW
Deaths Among Persons with HIV/AIDS

- 3% decrease from 2013 to 2017
- Most demographics remained stable
- 73% increase among persons who died within 1-5 years after diagnosis

Person who died within 1-5 years
- 33% Female
- 31% Non-MSA
Any Questions?

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