

# HIV infection in Oregon

## Introduction

HIV/AIDS remains an important public health problem in Oregon. From 1981 through 2011, 8,957 Oregonians were diagnosed and reported with HIV infection; approximately 40 percent have since died (Figure 1).

Since 1997, approximately 280 new diagnoses were reported each year in Oregon. The number of Oregon cases\* living with HIV has continued to increase each year, nearly doubling from 2,736 in 1997 to 5,384 in 2011.

## Recent diagnoses (2007–2011)

Nearly half (48.5%) of those diagnosed with HIV during 2007–2011 were Multnomah County residents. Statewide, men were about seven times more likely than women to be diagnosed with HIV. The average age at diagnosis was 37.4 years (Figure 2).

## Oregon HIV facts at a glance:

As of December 31, 2011:

- 8,957 Oregonians were diagnosed with HIV.
- 3,644 Oregonians with HIV have died.
- 5,384 Oregonians were living with HIV, in addition to an unknown number of others with HIV who moved to Oregon after diagnosis.
- During the previous decade, approximately 280 Oregonians were diagnosed with HIV each year.
- Over the past decade, an average of 84 persons with HIV died each year.
- Diagnosis rates for HIV have increased among 20–24 year-olds.
- Fifty-five percent of people living with HIV in Oregon resided in Multnomah County when they were diagnosed.

\* For this report, a “case” is defined as an Oregon resident diagnosed with HIV/AIDS before being diagnosed in another state. Only those cases reported to the Oregon Health Authority HIV Program were included. People living with HIV in Oregon not counted in this report include those who resided in another state when they were diagnosed and approximately 1,190 who are infected but have yet to be tested (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using HIV surveillance data—United States and 6 U.S. dependent areas—2010. HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report 2012;17 (No. 3, part A). <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/>. Published June 2012. Accessed December 5, 2012.)

**Cases of HIV infection, diagnosis and death, Oregon, 1981–2011**

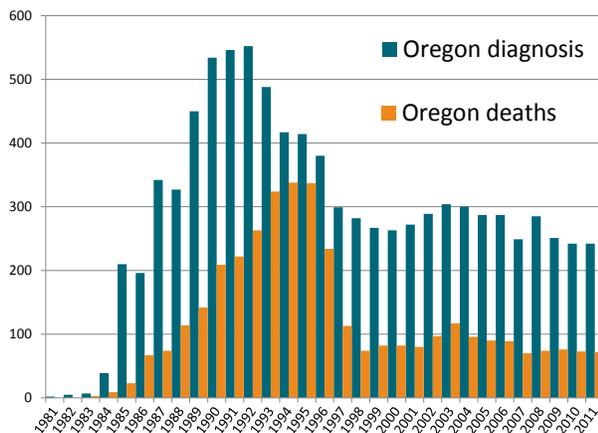


Figure 1

**HIV infection, by age at diagnosis, Oregon, 2007–2011**

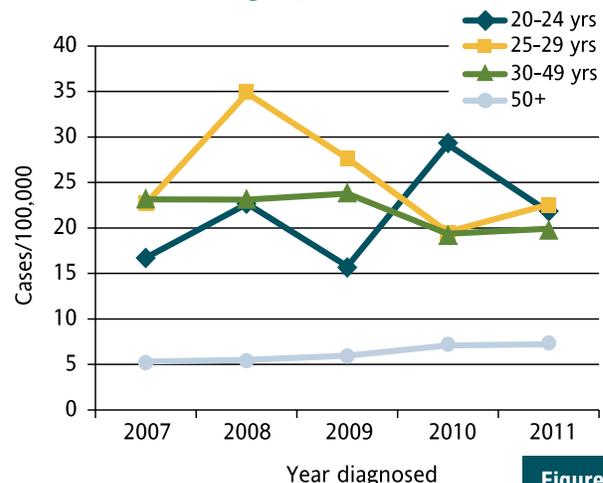


Figure 2

New diagnosis rates were 3.5 times higher among blacks and African Americans than whites.\*\* The rate of new diagnoses for Hispanics was 1.9 times higher than for white non-Hispanics; other races/ethnicities accounted for roughly 7 percent of all diagnoses (Figure 3).

Among males, men who have sex with men (MSM) accounted for 70 percent of cases diagnosed during 2007–2011 (873/1,252). Other transmission categories included men who use injection drugs (5%), MSM who also use injection drugs (8%), and men who likely or possibly† acquired their infection from heterosexual transmission (2%). About 9 percent of recent male diagnoses lacked sufficient information to assign a transmission category.

Among female cases, injection drug users accounted for 21 percent of cases and women who likely or possibly‡ acquired their infection by heterosexual transmission accounted for two-thirds (68%) of cases. The remainder included cases of maternal-fetal transmission and cases that lacked sufficient information for classification.

### Oregonians living with HIV/AIDS

As of Dec. 31, 2011, 5,384 Oregonians diagnosed with HIV since 1981 were believed to be living. Fifty-five percent (2,979/5,384) of those people lived in Multnomah County at the time they were diagnosed (Figure 4).

\*\* Approximately 40 percent of black/African American cases are believed to have immigrated to the U.S. after becoming infected in another country.

† Includes men who affirmed having sex with women and denied injection drug use, transfusions or transplants during the time they were not being adequately screened for HIV.

‡ Includes women who affirmed sex with men and denied injection drug use, sex with men or transfusions or transplants during the time they were not being adequately screened for HIV.

HIV diagnoses by race/ethnicity, Oregon, 2007–2011

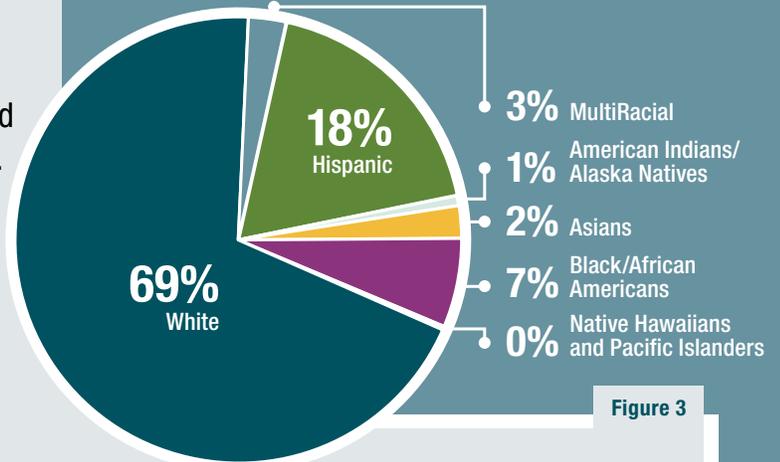
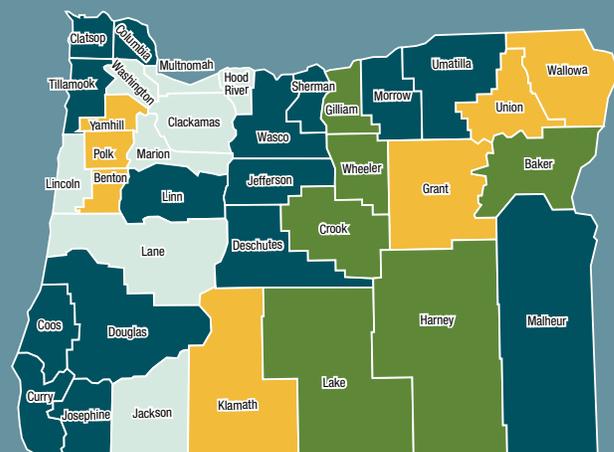


Figure 3

Living cases of HIV infection by county of residence at diagnosis, Oregon, 2011



Note: 73% of living cases resided in Clackamas, Columbia, Multnomah, Washington and Yamhill counties at first report.

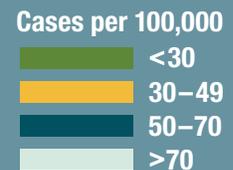


Figure 4

### Epidemiologic resources:

Oregon Health Authority, HIV/AIDS epidemiology: <http://public.health.oregon.gov/DiseasesConditions/CommunicableDisease/DiseaseSurveillanceData/HIVData/Pages/index.aspx>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: [www.cdc.gov/hiv](http://www.cdc.gov/hiv)

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