



OFFICE OF DISEASE PREVENTION AND EPIDEMIOLOGY

# HIV INFECTION IN OREGON

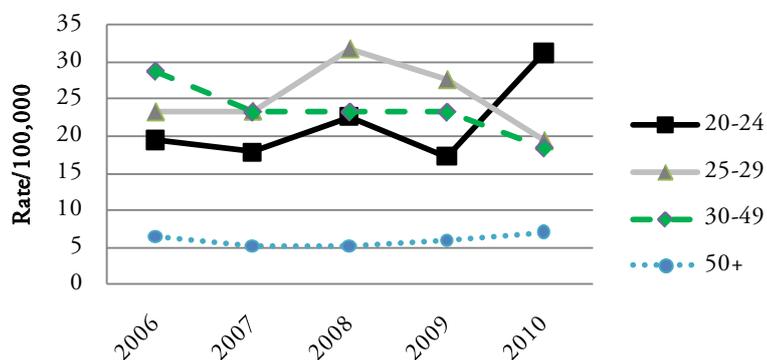
## BACKGROUND

HIV/AIDS remains an important public health problem in Oregon. From 1981 through 2010, 8,753 Oregonians were diagnosed and reported with HIV infection, and 40 percent (3,540) had died. Since 1997, approximately 275 new diagnoses were reported each year in Oregon. An average of 83 Oregonians with HIV died each year. The number of Oregon cases\* living with HIV increased each year from 2,720 in 1997 to 5,213 in 2010.

## RECENT DIAGNOSES (2006–2010)

Forty-nine percent of people with newly diagnosed HIV during 2006–2010 were Multnomah County residents. Statewide, diagnosis rates were six times higher among males than females (12 vs. 2 per 100,000). The average age at diagnosis was 37 years, but diagnosis rates increased among males aged 20–24 years during this period (Figure 1).

Fig. 1. Age among males at diagnosis, 2002-2010



## OREGON HIV FACTS AT A GLANCE:

As of December 31, 2010:

- 8,753 Oregonians were diagnosed with HIV.
- 3,540 Oregonians with HIV died.
- 5,213 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 275 Oregonians were diagnosed with HIV each year.
- During the previous decade, 83 people with HIV died each year.
- Diagnosis rates for HIV have increased among 20–24 year olds.
- 55 percent of Oregon HIV cases currently live in Multnomah County.

\*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 1,043 who are infected but have yet to be tested (MMWR Vol 60, No21:689-693).

New diagnosis rates were 3.7 times higher among blacks and African Americans than whites.\*\* The rate of new diagnoses for Hispanics was 2 times higher than for white non-Hispanics; other races/ethnicities accounted for roughly 7 percent of all diagnoses.

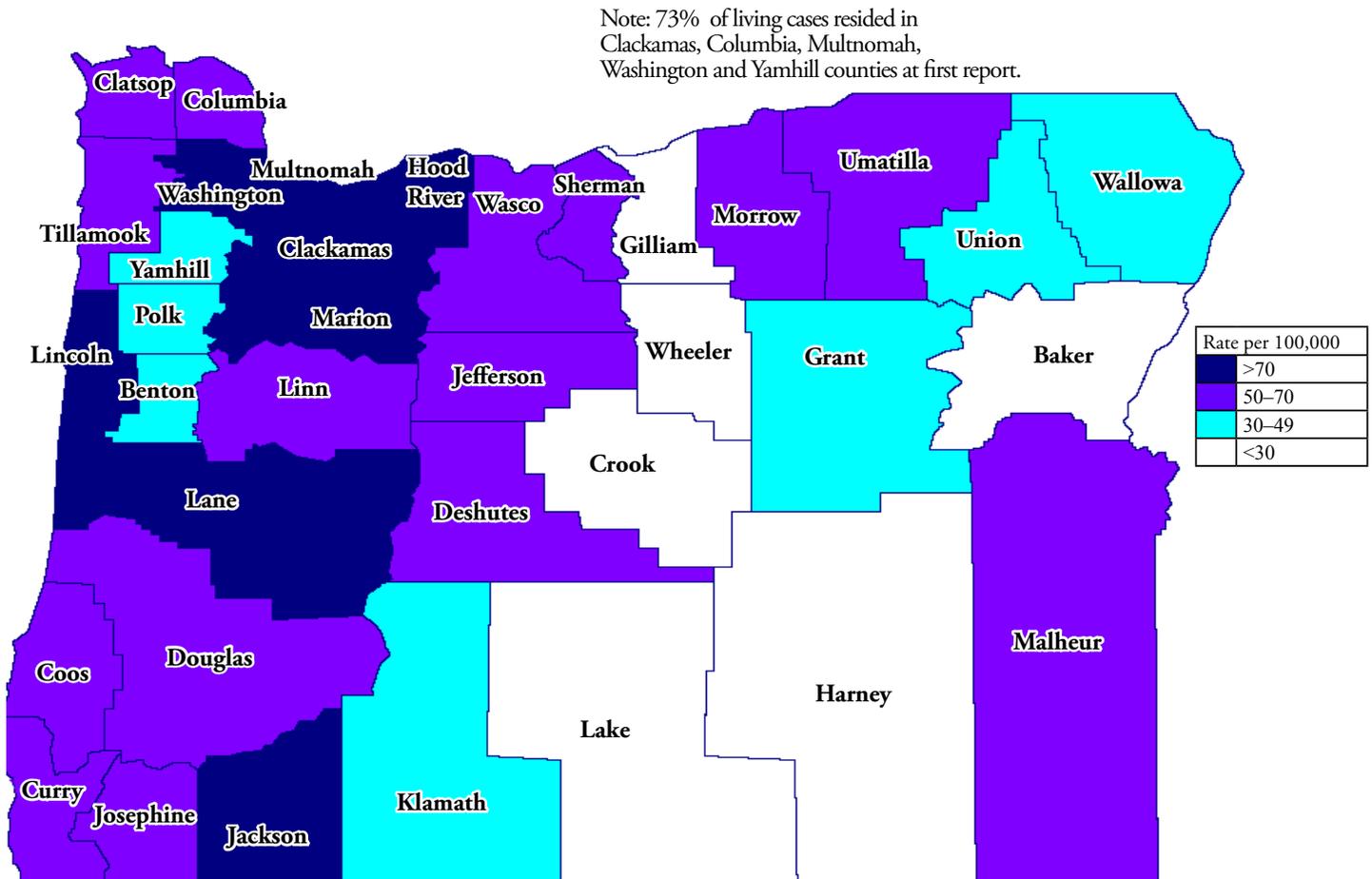
Among female cases, injection drug users accounted for 20 percent of cases and women who likely or possibly† acquired their infection by heterosexual transmission accounted for 75 percent of cases. The remainder included cases of maternal-fetal transmission and cases that lacked sufficient information for classification.

Among male cases, most were men who have sex with men (MSM) (70%), other transmission categories include men who use injection drugs (6%), MSM who also use injection drugs (9%), and men who likely or possibly† acquired their infection from heterosexual transmission (5%). The remainder lacked sufficient information to assign a transmission category.

### OREGONIANS LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS

As of December 31, 2010, 5,213 Oregonians diagnosed with HIV were believed to be living. Fifty-five percent (2,886) of those cases lived in Multnomah County (Figure 2).

**Fig. 2. Rate of living cases by county through 2010**



\*\* Approximately 33 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, or transfusions or transplants during the time when these were not 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 when these were not adequately screened for HIV.