Illness & Injury

HIV infection

HIV is a potentially fatal, bloodborne and sexually transmitted disease. It disproportionately affects sexual, racial and ethnic minority groups.

Oregon rates are approximately one third U.S. rates and have declined gradually since 2008, probably because of improvements in treatment effectiveness that lead to lower transmission and increases in screening and early detection. From 2012 to 2013, the decline was steeper, from 262 cases diagnosed statewide during 2012 to 209 during 2013. New HIV cases continue to be diagnosed predominantly among men who have sex with men (MSM); only 14% of new diagnoses occurred in women during 2013.

![Figure 1: HIV diagnoses, Oregon and U.S., 2005–2013](Source: Oregon Reportable Diseases Database and CDC (U.S. data))
Efforts to address transmission need to continue to focus on MSM as well as those persons who inject drugs (IDU). All adults aged 15 to 65 years should be tested at least once for HIV and up to 4 times a year for people at highest risk.

Additional Resources: Oregon HIV Surveillance data; CDC HIV Surveillance Report

About the Data: Data sources are the Oregon Reportable Diseases Database and CDC (U.S. data). Data are derived from mandatory case reporting by licensed health care providers and clinical laboratories. Data include all cases of laboratory confirmed human immunodeficiency virus infections in Oregon residents. Population estimates used in calculating rates are from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS).

For More Information Contact: Sean Schafer, sean.schafer@state.or.us

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Oregon State Health Profile