

HIV infection in Oregon

Introduction

HIV/AIDS remains an important public health problem in Oregon. From 1981 through 2014, 9,692 HIV infections were diagnosed in Oregon residents; approximately 42% (4,070/9,692) of them have died (Figure 1). From 2010 to 2014, approximately 240 new diagnoses were reported annually in Oregon.

Oregonians living with HIV/AIDS

The Oregon Health Authority estimates that 6,605 people with diagnosed HIV infection were living in Oregon at the end of 2014. This total includes approximately 2,026 people who lived outside of Oregon at the time of their diagnosis. Of the 6,605 living residents, 50% (3,279/6,605) lived in Multnomah County at the end of 2014. Eighty-eight percent (5,803/6,605) of Oregon residents living with HIV/AIDS were male, 77% (5,050/6,605) were White and the average age was 48 years. Men who have sex with men (MSM) and MSM who injected drugs accounted for 84% (4,883/5,803) of male residents living with HIV/AIDS.

Oregon HIV facts at a glance as of Dec. 31, 2014:

- 6,605 people were estimated to be living with HIV/AIDS in Oregon, including people who moved to Oregon after their HIV diagnosis. Fifty percent (3,279/6,605) of those living with HIV/AIDS in Oregon lived in Multnomah County at the end of 2014.
- From 2010 to 2014, approximately 240 people were diagnosed with HIV infection annually in Oregon.
- From 1981 to 2014, 9,692 Oregon residents were diagnosed with HIV infection; 42% (4,070/9,692) died.
- During the past decade, an average of 93 persons with HIV died in Oregon each year, some from other primary causes of death.

HIV cases diagnosed in Oregon and HIV cases who have died in Oregon, 1981–2014

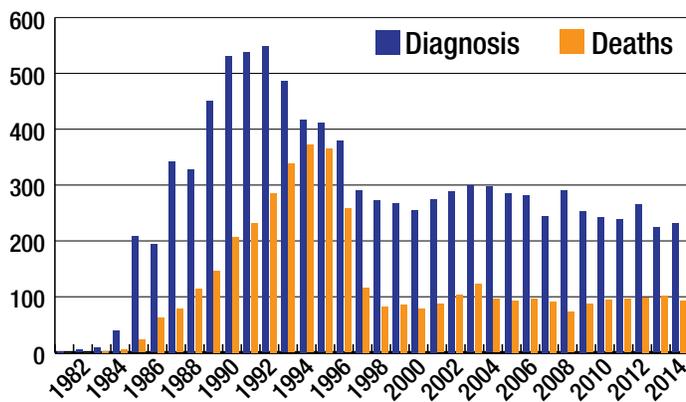


Figure 1

New HIV diagnoses in Oregon, 2005–2014

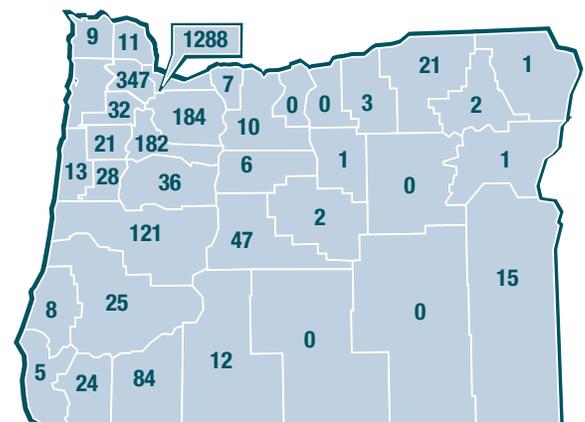


Figure 2

Recent trends (2005–2014)

Half (1,288/2,556) of cases diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in Oregon during 2005–2014 were Multnomah County residents (Figure 2). Statewide, men were approximately seven times more likely than women (12.0 vs. 1.6 per 100,000) to be diagnosed with HIV. The average age at diagnosis was 37.7 for males (Figure 3) and 36.6 for females.

New diagnosis rates were nearly five times higher among Blacks and African Americans than Whites (27.4 vs. 5.9 per 100,000). The rate of new diagnoses for Hispanics was 1.8 times higher than for White non-Hispanics (10.7 vs. 5.9 per 100,000). Other races and ethnicities accounted for roughly 6% of all diagnoses (Figure 4).

Among males, MSM accounted for 70% of cases diagnosed during 2005–2014 (1,580/2,253). Other transmission categories included men who use injection drugs (5%), MSM who also use injection drugs (10%) and men who likely or possibly* acquired their infection from heterosexual transmission (4%). Approximately 10% of recent male diagnoses lacked sufficient information to assign a transmission category. Among female cases, injection drug users accounted for 22% of cases and women who likely or possibly† acquired their infection by heterosexual transmission accounted for 77% of cases. The remainder included cases that lacked sufficient information for classification.

* Includes men who affirmed having sex with women and denied injection drug use, transfusions or transplants during the time the blood supply was 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 the blood supply was not being adequately screened for HIV.

HIV infection among males by age at diagnosis, Oregon 2005–2014

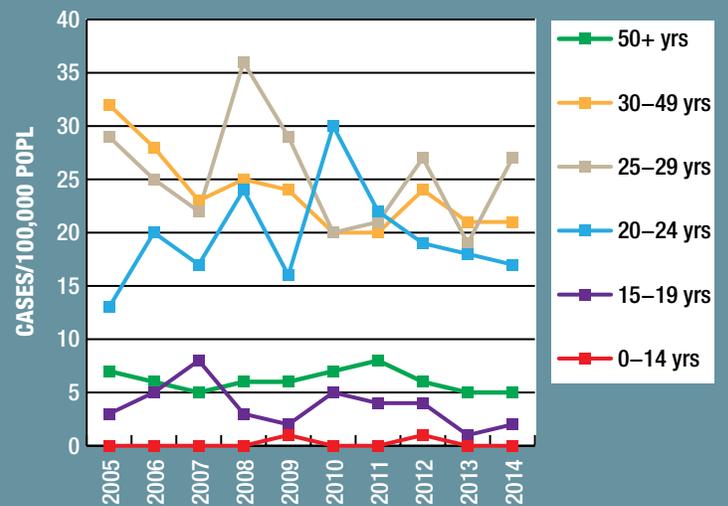


Figure 3

HIV infection by race/ethnicity, Oregon 2005–2014

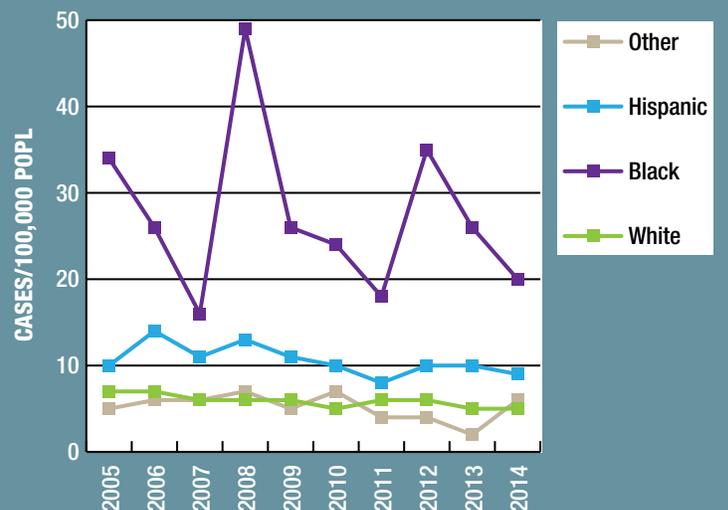


Figure 4

Epidemiologic resources:

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

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: www.cdc.gov/hiv.

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