



OFFICE OF DISEASE PREVENTION AND EPIDEMIOLOGY

HIV INFECTION IN OREGON

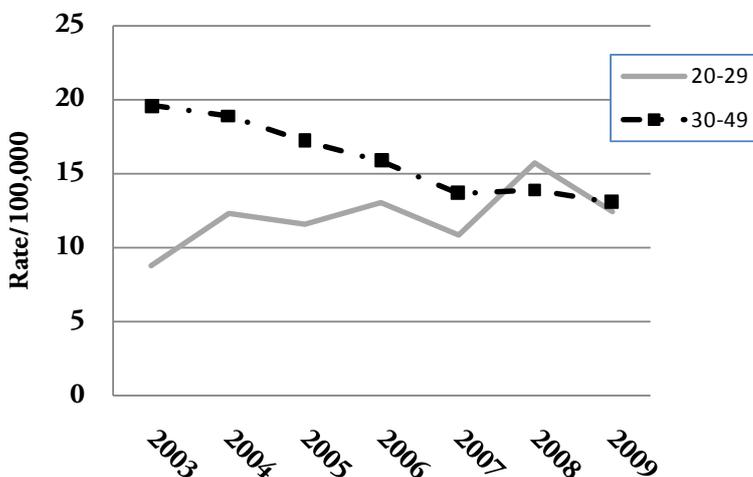
Introduction

HIV/AIDS remains an important public health problem in Oregon. From 1981 through 2009, 8,467 Oregonians were diagnosed and reported with HIV infection, and 41 percent (3,466) had died. Since 1997, approximately 275 new diagnoses were reported each year in Oregon. An average of 85 Oregonians with HIV died each year. The number of Oregon cases¹ living with HIV increased each year from 2,717 in 1997 to 5,001 in 2009.

Recent Diagnoses (2005–2009)

Fifty-one percent of people with newly diagnosed HIV during this five-year period were Multnomah County residents. Statewide, diagnosis rates were six times higher among males than females (13 vs. 2 per 100,000). The average age at diagnosis was 37 years, but diagnosis rates increased among people aged 20–29 during this period (Figure 1).

Fig. 1. HIV Diagnosis by Age Group, 2005–2009



OREGON HIV FACTS AT A GLANCE:

As of December 31, 2009:

- 8,467 Oregonians were diagnosed with HIV.
- 3,466 Oregonians with HIV died.
- 5,001 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, 85 people with HIV died each year.
- Diagnosis rates for HIV have increased among 20–29 year olds.
- 59 percent of Oregon HIV cases currently live in Multnomah County.

¹ 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 1,100 who are infected but have yet to be tested (*MMWR* 08;57:1073-6).

New diagnosis rates were 3.5 times higher among blacks and African Americans than whites.² The rate of new diagnoses for Hispanics was 1.2 times higher than for white, non-Hispanics; other races/ethnicities accounted for less than 5 percent of all diagnoses.

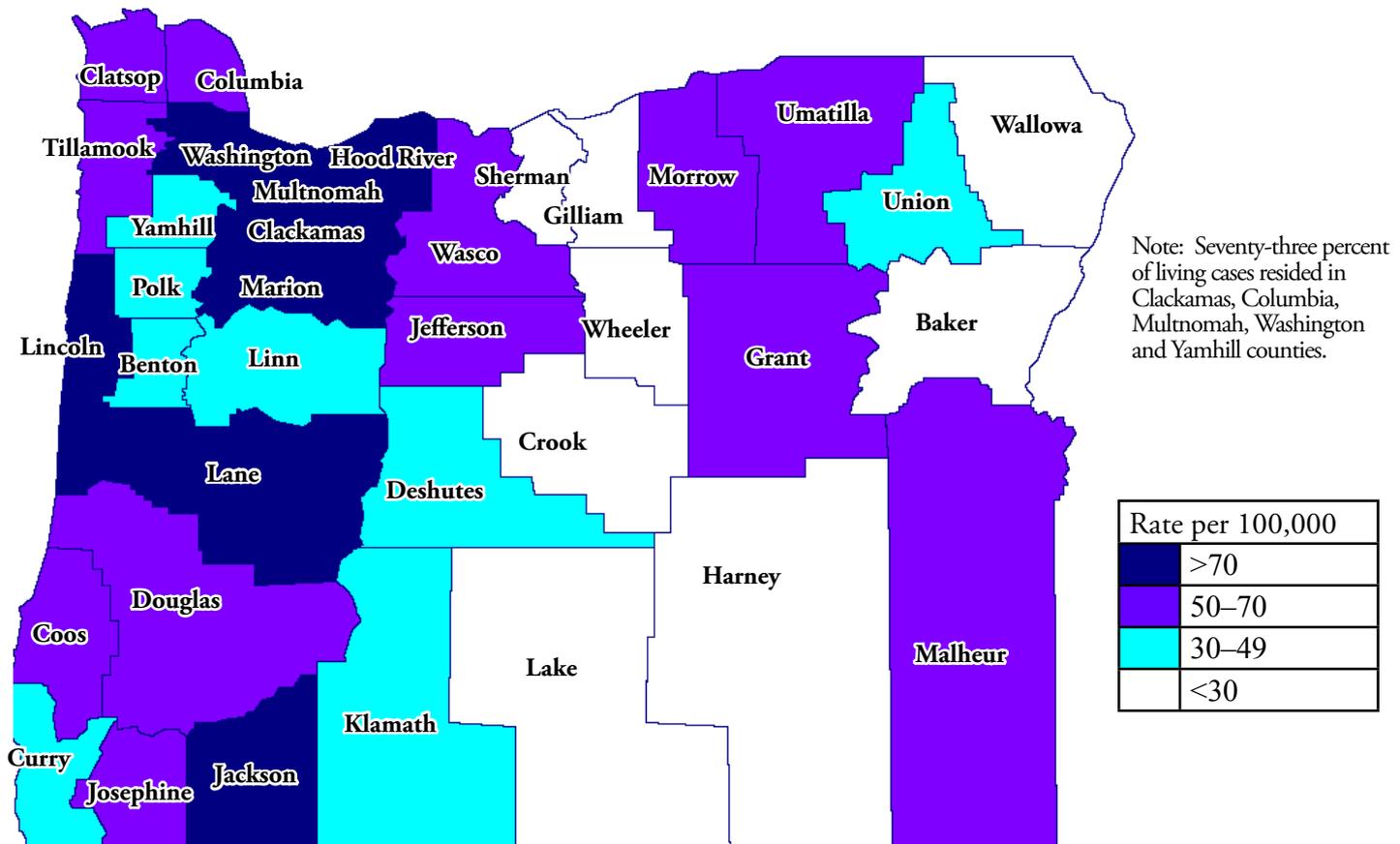
Among male cases, men who have sex with men (MSM) account for 69 percent of all cases, men who use injection drugs, 6 percent, MSM who also use injection drugs, 9 percent, and men who likely or possibly³ acquired their infection from heterosexual transmission, 5 percent. The remainder lack sufficient information to assign a transmission category.

Among female cases, injection drug users account for 22 percent of cases and women who likely or possibly⁴ acquired their infection by heterosexual transmission account for 75 percent of cases. The remainder include cases of maternal-fetal transmission and cases that lack sufficient information for classification.

Oregonians Living with HIV/AIDS

As of December 31, 2009, 5001 Oregonians diagnosed with HIV were believed to be living. Fifty-six percent (2,797) of those cases lived in Multnomah County at the time of initial diagnosis (Figure 2).

Fig. 2. Living Oregon HIV/AIDS Cases through December 2009 by county of residence



² Approximately 40 percent of black/African American cases are believed to have immigrated to the U.S. after becoming infected in another country.

³ Includes men who affirmed having sex with women and denied injection drug use, sex with men or transfusions or transplants during the time when these were not adequately screened for HIV.

⁴ 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.

Epidemiologic resources:

Oregon DHS, HIV/AIDS epidemiology: egov.oregon.gov/DHS/ph/HIV/data

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