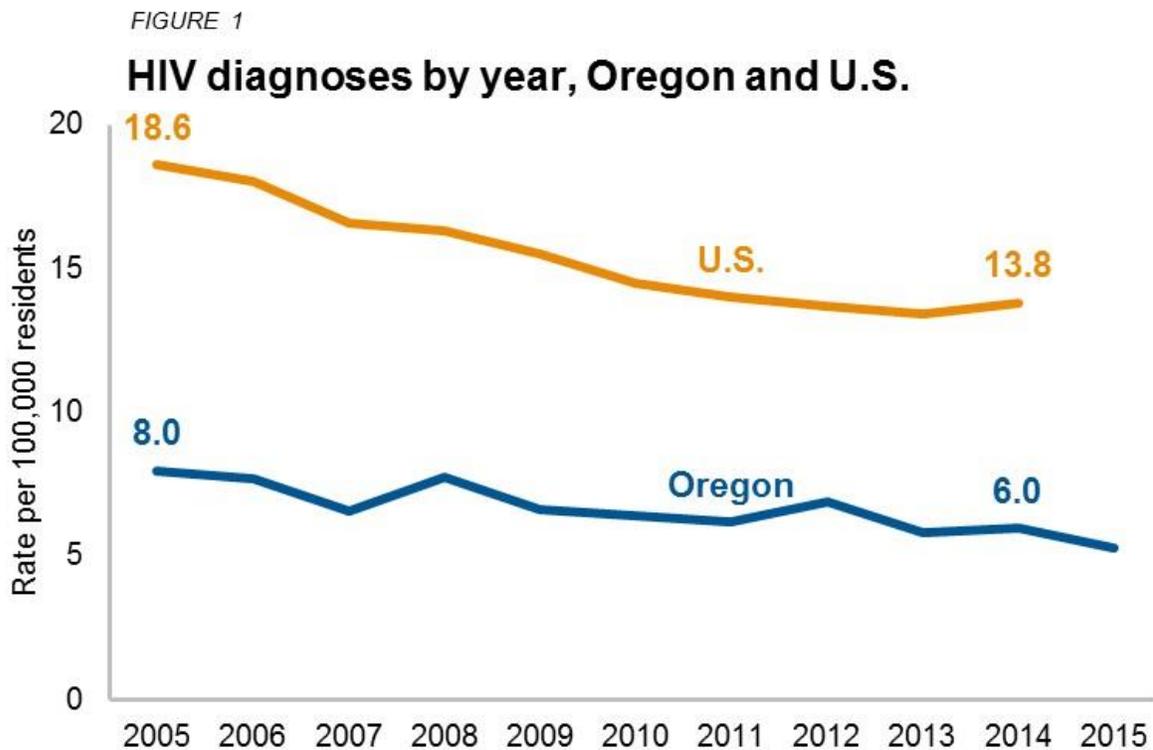


## Illness & Injury

# HIV infection

The Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) causes AIDS, a potentially fatal, blood-borne 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 2005 (Figure 1), likely due to increases in screening and early detection and improvements in treatment effectiveness that led to reduced HIV transmission.



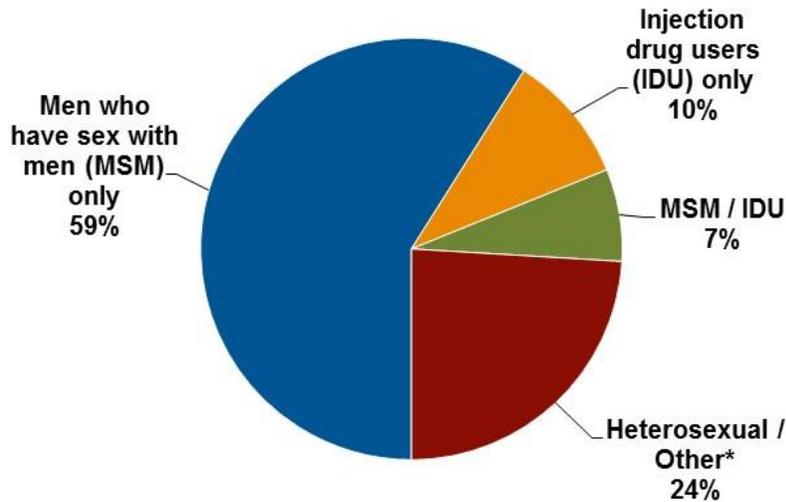
Notes: 2015 U.S. data are not available

Source: Oregon Reportable Diseases Database and CDC (U.S. data)

New HIV cases continue to be diagnosed, predominantly among men who have sex with men (MSM; Figure 2). Only 9% of new diagnoses occurred in women during 2015.

FIGURE 2

### Newly diagnosed HIV infection by likely mode of transmission, Oregon, 2015

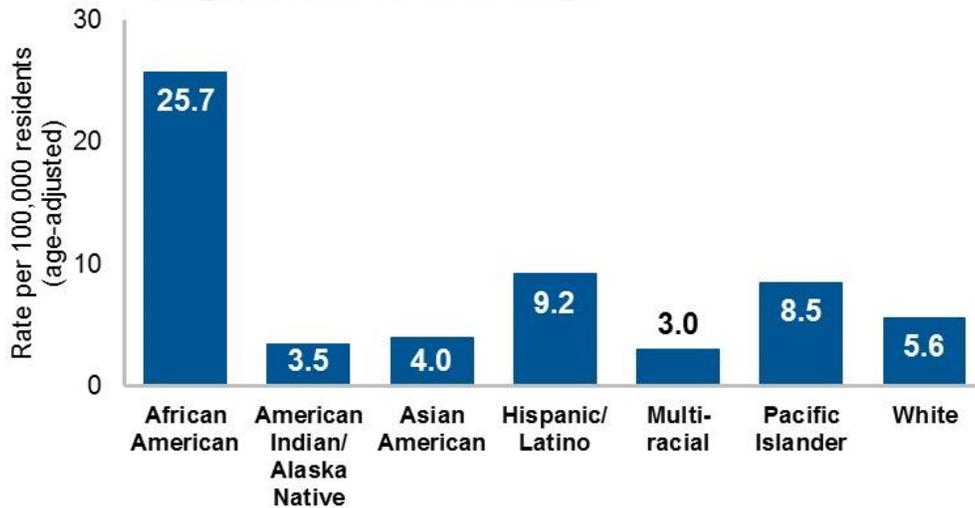


\*Includes cases for which no other known risk factor was collected  
Source: Oregon Reportable Diseases Database

African Americans have the highest rate of new HIV infection among all race/ethnicity groups in Oregon (Figure 3).

FIGURE 3

### HIV diagnoses by race/ethnicity, Oregon, 2011–2015 average



Notes: All other groups exclude Hispanic ethnicity  
Source: Oregon Reportable Diseases Database

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. Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) is a relatively new option for preventing HIV. PrEP involves taking a combination of anti-HIV drugs in a single daily pill to reduce the chance of acquiring HIV from an infected sex partner or someone with whom one shares needles for injecting drugs. People with a higher than usual likelihood of acquiring HIV infection, including some men who have sex with men and have already had one or other sexually transmitted infections, can reduce their chances of acquiring HIV by taking PrEP under the supervision of a health care provider.

**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).

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[Oregon State Health Profile](#)

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