



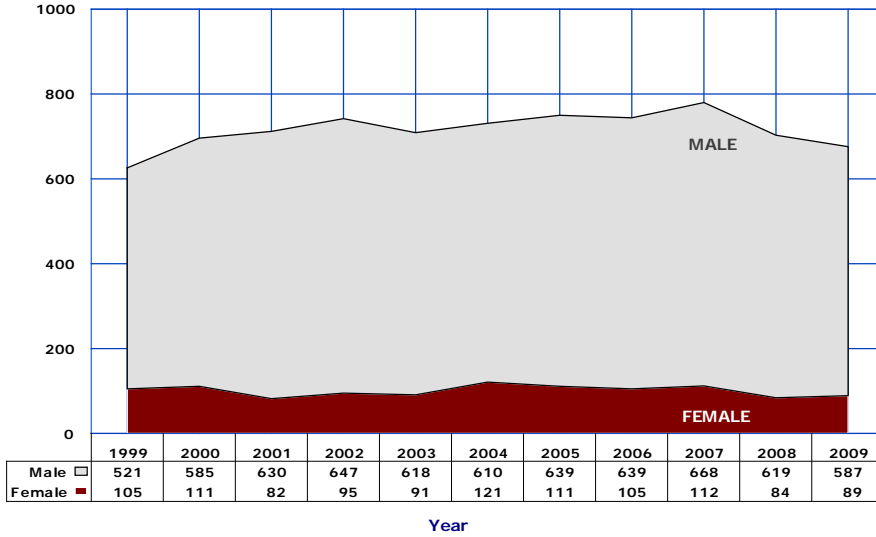
3C.

HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV) DISEASE AND ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS)

Statistics about the estimated incidence of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) disease and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) for 1981-2009, as provided by the Office of HIV, STD, and Hepatitis Services, are available in Tables 3C-1, 3C-2, 3C-3, 3C-4, 3C-5 and 5F-3 of this report. In the past, the cases of persons previously reported as HIV positive and subsequently diagnosed as AIDS were not properly counted since these were not new cases, only a new diagnosis reflecting a progression of the disease. The data for 1981-2009 presented in this report are based on a revised approach adopted by the Office of HIV/AIDS Services. The estimated incidence of HIV/AIDS includes the sum of new HIV cases and new AIDS cases, which were not diagnosed as HIV positive in any prior calendar year. The cases of persons who were diagnosed with both HIV and AIDS in the same calendar year are counted only as AIDS to avoid double counting (see the Executive Summary of the HIV/AIDS annual report at <http://www.azdhs.gov/phs/hiv/pdf/2010annReport/2010%20EXECUTIVE%20SUMMARY.pdf>)

3C. HIV DISEASE AND AIDS

Figure 3C-1
Reported Cases of HIV/AIDS by Gender and Year of Diagnosis,
Arizona, 1999-2009

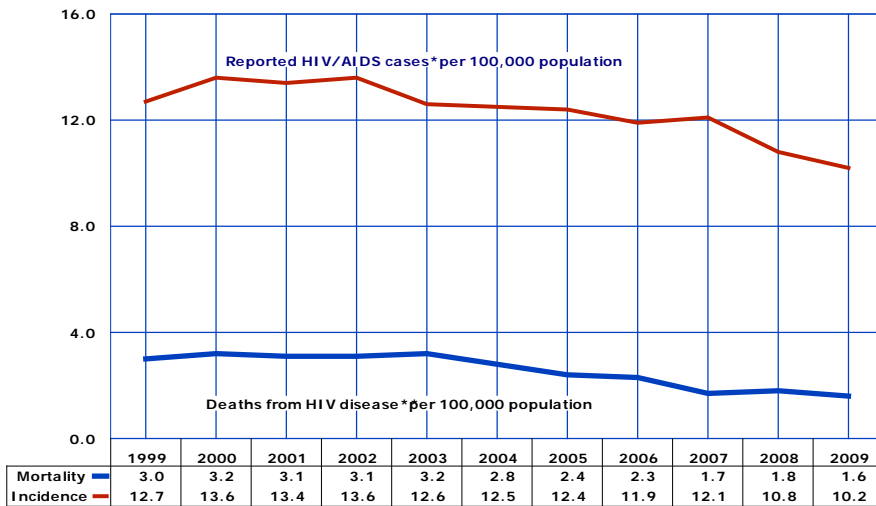


Since the first case of AIDS diagnosed in an Arizona resident in 1981, a total of 18,531 cases of HIV/AIDS had been diagnosed in the State by the end of 2009 and reported by July 1, 2010 (Table 3C-1).

In 2009, males accounted for 86.8 percent of all HIV/AIDS diagnoses. The male-to-female ratio of HIV/AIDS diagnoses in Arizona in 2009 was 6.6:1 (587/89, Figure 3C-1, Table 3C-2). However, this number has changed considerably since 1999 when the male to female ratio was 5:1 (Table 3C-2).

The proportion of risk behaviors attributed to emerging cases of HIV/AIDS in 2009 remained similar to previous years. Of the 676 HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed in 2009, 351 (51.9 percent) were among men who reported sexual contact with other men (Table 3C-4). Another 56 (8.3 percent) reported heterosexual contact. An additional 53 (7.8 percent) reported only injecting drugs. Adults without an indicated risk accounted for 27.1 percent of HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed in 2009.

Figure 3C-2
Trends in the Incidence Rates of HIV/AIDS and Mortality Rates for HIV Disease
by Year, Arizona, 1999-2009



The incidence rate measures the relative risk for HIV/AIDS in a population. The incidence rate of HIV/AIDS has fallen in Arizona by 25.0 percent from the recent peak of 13.6 cases per 100,000 population in 2002 to 10.2/100,000 in 2009 (Figure 3C-2).

The rate of deaths from HIV disease slightly decreased from 1.8 deaths per 100,000 population in 2008 to 1.6/100,000 in 2009 (Figure 3C-2).

Of the 676 HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed in 2009, 293 (43.3 percent) were White non-Hispanic, 242 (35.8 percent) were Hispanic, 73 were Black (10.8 percent), 38 were American Indian (5.6 percent), and 10 were Asian or Pacific Islander (1.5 percent; based on data in Table 3C-3).

*By year of diagnosis.
 **By year of death.