



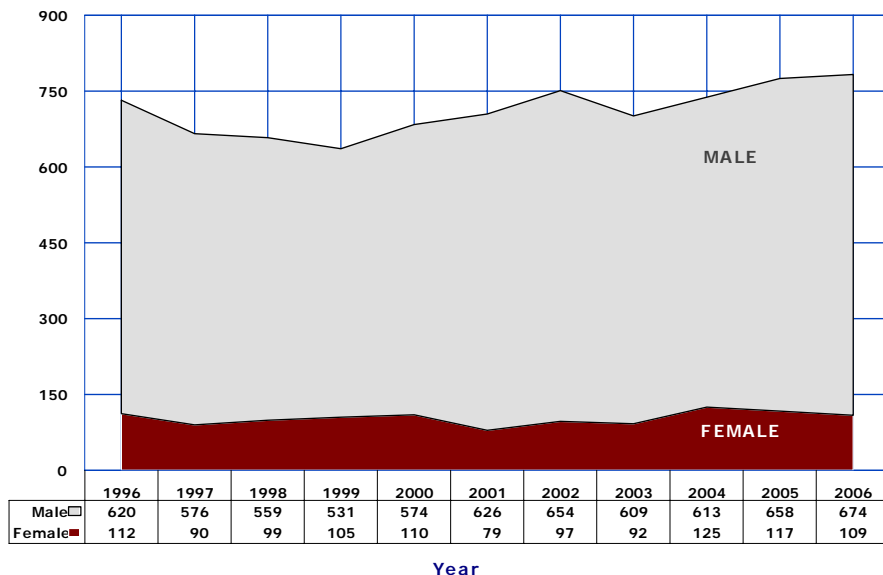
3C.

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 1981-2006, as provided by the Office of HIV/AIDS 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 1981-2006 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/2007_EXECUTIVE_SUMMARY.pdf .

3C. HIV DISEASE AND AIDS

Figure 3C-1
Reported Cases of HIV/AIDS by Year of Diagnosis and Gender, Arizona, 1996-2006

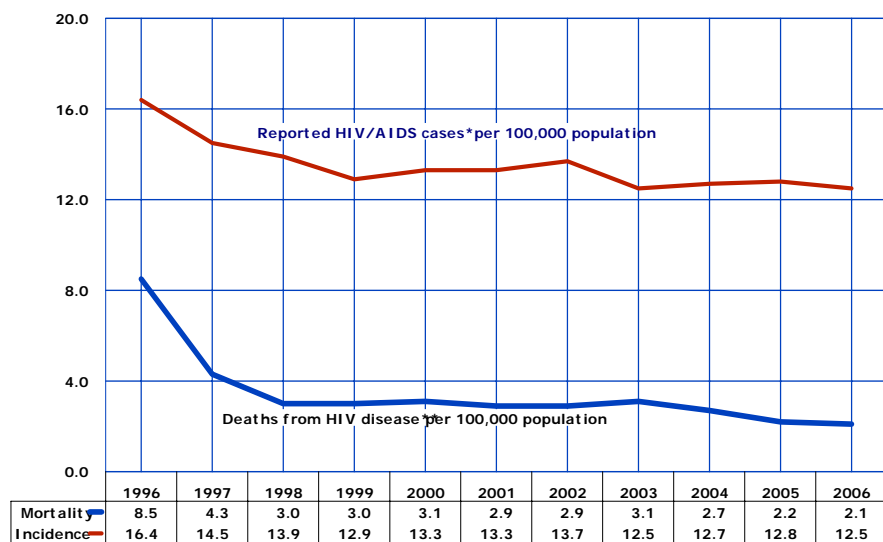


Since the first case of AIDS diagnosed in an Arizona resident in 1981, a total of 16,335 cases of HIV/AIDS had been diagnosed in the State by the end of 2006 and reported by May 9, 2007 (Table 3C-1).

In 2006, males accounted for 86.1 percent of all *HIV/AIDS* diagnoses. The male-to-female ratio of *HIV/AIDS* diagnoses in Arizona in 2006 was 6.2:1 (674/109, Figure 3C-1, Table 3C-2). However, this number has changed considerably since 1981-1995 when the male to female ratio was 9.1:1 (Table 3C-2).

The proportion of risk behaviors attributed to emerging cases of HIV/AIDS in 2006 remained similar to previous years. Of the 783 *HIV/AIDS* cases diagnosed in 2006, 502 (64.1 percent) were among men who reported sexual contact with other men (Table 3C-4). An additional 37 (4.7 percent) were men who reported both sexual contacts with other men and injecting drugs. Another 102 (13.0 percent) reported only injecting drugs, and 76 (9.7 percent) reported heterosexual contacts with an HIV infected partner.

Figure 3C-2
Trends in the Incidence Rates of HIV/AIDS and Mortality Rates for HIV Disease by Year, Arizona, 1996-2006



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

The incidence rate measures the relative risk for HIV/AIDS in a population. The number of cases is, however, also determined by the size of the population "at risk". While the incidence rate of HIV/AIDS has fallen in Arizona by 23.7 percent from 16.4 cases per 100,000 population in 1996 to 12.5/100,000 both in 2003 and 2006 (Figure 3C-2), the drop in the rate has not been enough to offset the population growth. The 783 emergent cases diagnosed in 2006 represented the highest incidence of HIV/AIDS in the eleven-year period from 1996 to 2006 (Table 3C-2).

Interestingly, the rate of deaths from *HIV disease* declined by 75.3 percent (three times as great as the decrease in the incidence rate) from 8.5/100,000 in 1996 to 2.1/100,000 in 2006 (Figure 3C-2).

Of the 783 *HIV/AIDS* cases diagnosed in 2006, 354 (45.2 percent) were White non-Hispanic, 262 (33.5 percent) were Hispanic, 121 were Black (15.5 percent), 27 were American Indian (3.4 percent), and 10 were Asian (1.3 percent; based on data in Table 3C-3).