



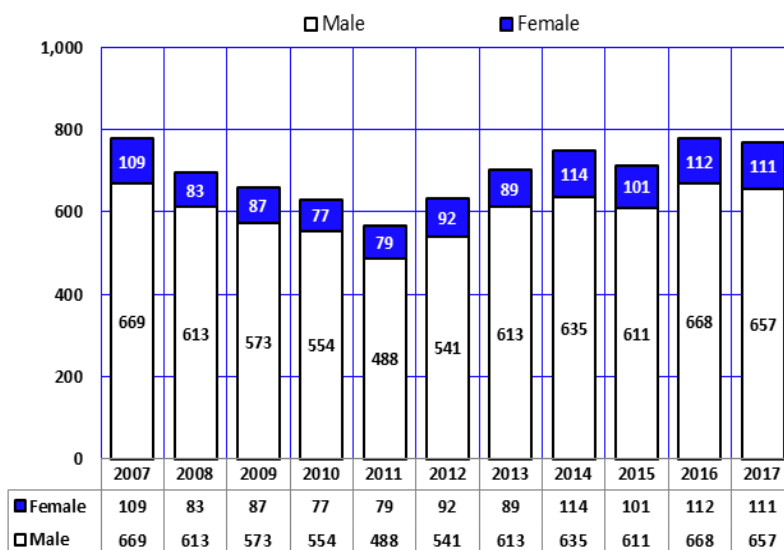
3C.

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 1981-2017, as provided by the Office of HIV, STD, and Hepatitis Services, are available in Tables 3C-1, 3C-2, 3C-3, 3C-4, and 5F-3 of this report. In the past, the cases of persons previously reported as HIV positive and subsequently diagnosed with AIDS were not properly counted since these were not new cases, only a new diagnosis reflecting a progression of the disease. The data 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.

3C. HIV DISEASE AND AIDS

Figure 3C-1
Reported Cases of HIV/AIDS by Gender and Year of Diagnosis,
Arizona, 2007-2017

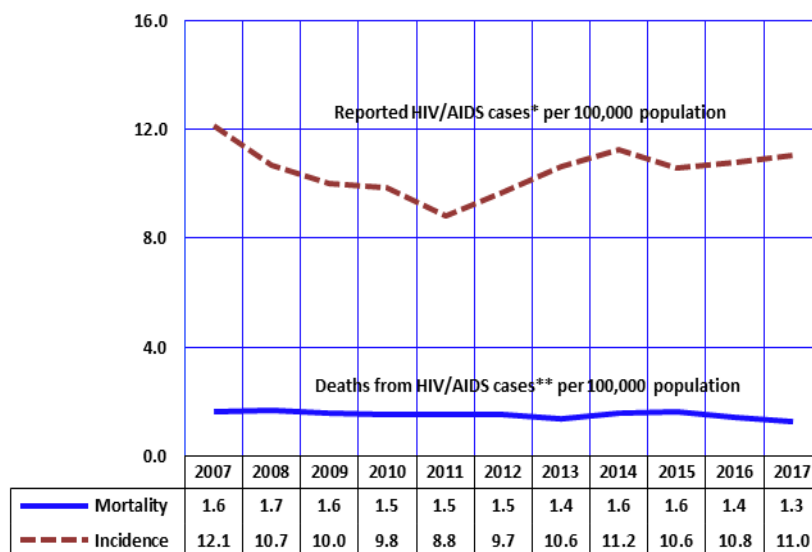


Since the first case of AIDS diagnosed in an Arizona resident in 1981, a total of 23,723 cases of HIV/AIDS had been diagnosed in the State by the end of 2017 and reported by July 1, 2018 (**Table 3C-1**).

In 2017, males accounted for 85.5 percent of all *HIV/AIDS* diagnoses. The male-to-female ratio of *HIV/AIDS* diagnoses in Arizona in 2017 was 5.9:1 (657/111; **Figure 3C-1, Table 3C-2**).

The proportion of risk behaviors attributed to emerging cases of HIV/AIDS in 2017 remained similar to previous years. Of the 768 *HIV/AIDS* cases diagnosed in 2017, 472 were among men who reported sexual contact with other men (**Table 3C-4**). Another 65 reported heterosexual contact. An additional 37 reported only injecting drugs. Adults without an indicated risk accounted for 149 of HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed in 2017.

Figure 3C-2
Trends in the Incidence Rates of HIV/AIDS and Mortality Rates for HIV Disease
by Year, Arizona, 2007-2017



The incidence rate measures the relative risk for HIV/AIDS in a population. The incidence rate of HIV/AIDS has fallen in Arizona by 9.0 percent from 12.1 cases per 100,000 population in 2007 to 11.0/100,000 in 2017 (**Figure 3C-2**; the incidence rates for 2007 – 2017 have been re-computed based on the latest volume of the HIV/AIDS data as of 7/01/2018).

The rate of deaths from *HIV disease* remained unchanged from 2014 to 2015, then decreased slightly at 1.4 deaths per 100,000 population in 2016 to 1.3 in 2017 (**Figure 3C-2**).

Of the 768 *HIV/AIDS* cases diagnosed in 2017, 266 were White non-Hispanic, 306 were Hispanic, 123 were Black, 47 were American Indian, and 23 were Asian or Pacific Islander (**Table 3C-3**).

Notes: *By year of diagnosis; **By year of death.