



## National HIV Prevention Conference

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### **[TITLE:] TRENDS AND RACIAL/ETHNIC DISPARITIES IN RATES OF HIV/AIDS DIAGNOSIS ASSOCIATED WITH PARTICULAR RISK FACTORS IN THE GENERAL POPULATION OF ADULTS AND ADOLESCENTS IN 32 STATES, 2000-2003**

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**BACKGROUND/OBJECTIVES:** To examine trends and racial/ethnic disparities in HIV/AIDS (HIV infection, with or without AIDS) associated with particular risk factors, we analyzed rates of diagnosis in which the numerator was characterized by transmission category, but the denominator (the general population) was not.

**METHODS:** We analyzed cases of HIV/AIDS newly diagnosed in 2000-2003 and reported to CDC through September 2004 among adults and adolescents in 32 states with confidential name-based reporting of HIV/AIDS for 74 years. We classified cases in a hierarchy of 5 transmission categories: male-to-male sexual contact (MSM), injection drug use (IDU), both MSM and IDU, high-risk heterosexual contact (HTC) (with partner known to have HIV/AIDS or a risk factor [e.g., MSM, IDU]), and all others. For each transmission category, we calculated sex- and race/ethnicity- specific age-adjusted annual rates, entire-period (4-year) rates, and annual proportional changes in rates. Associated confidence intervals were estimated, taking into account adjustments for reporting delay and missing information on risk factors.

**RESULTS:** Significant estimated annual proportional changes in age-adjusted rates of diagnosis were the following: among men, a 2.5% (95% CI = 1.7% -3.2%) increase in the rate of MSM-HIV/AIDS, a 4.3% (1.9% - 6.6%) decrease in the rate of MSM HIV/AIDS, and a 4.5% (3.0% - 5.9%) decrease in the rate of IDU-HIV/AIDS; among women, a 5.7% (3.7% -7.7%) decrease in the rate of IDU-HIV/AIDS. Significant racial/ethnic differences in age-adjusted entire-period rates were the following: MSM-HIV/AIDS was 4.4 times higher among non-Hispanic black men (61.8 [95% CI =59.9 - 63.7] per 100,000) and 2.1 times higher among Hispanic men (30.1 [28.8 - 31.4] per 100,000) than among

non-Hispanic white men (14.1 [13.8 -14.3] per 100,000); IDU-HIV/AIDS was 14.1 times higher among non-Hispanic black men (24.7 [23.2 - 26.2] per 100,000) and 4.8 times higher among Hispanic men (8.4 [7.6 - 9.3] per 100,000) than among non-Hispanic white men (1.8 [1.6 - 1.9] per 100,000); HTC-HIV/AIDS was 32.5 times higher among non-Hispanic black men (36.5 [34.7 - 38.3] per 100,000) and 8.1 times higher among Hispanic men (9.0 [8.0 - 10.1] per 100,00) than among non-Hispanic white men (1.1 [1.0 - 1.3] per 100,000); IDU-HIV/AIDS was 10.6 times higher among non-Hispanic black women (11.5 [10.5 -12.4] per 100,000) and 2.3 times higher among Hispanic women (2.4 [2.0 -2.9] per 100,000) than among non-Hispanic white women (1.1 [1.0 - 1.2] per 100,000), HTC-HIV/AIDS was 23.0 times higher among non-Hispanic black women (54.7 [53.2 -56.2] per 100,000) and 4.6 times higher among Hispanic women (11.0 [10.2 - 11.7] per 100,000) than among non-Hispanic white women (2.4 [2.2 - 2.5] per 100,000).

**CONCLUSIONS:** Rates of MSM-HIV/AIDS increased slightly during 2000-2003, but rates for other transmission categories decreased or did not change. For each transmission category, blacks and Hispanic populations had higher rates of HIV/AIDS than non-Hispanic white populations. These differences may be at least partly due to differences in the prevalence of the risk factors in the populations. Culturally sensitive prevention programs should be developed to address these racial/ethnic disparities.



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