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HIV/AIDS

Surveillance Report

U.S. HIV and AIDS cases reported through June 1995

Mid-year Edition. Vol. 7, No. 1

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Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is a specific group of diseases or conditions which are indicative of severe immunosuppression related to infection with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

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About this report

Through June 1995, nearly half a million (476,899) persons have been reported with AIDS. The expanded AIDS surveillance case definition (implemented on January 1, 1993) continues to influence the pattern of AIDS diagnosis and reporting. In the first half of 1995, 37,142 AIDS cases were reported. Although this number exceeds the 23,896 cases reported in the first half of 1992, before the case definition was expanded, it is less than the 61,887 and 40,457 cases reported in the first halves of 1993 and 1994, respectively. Trends in reporting of AIDS cases are expected to continue to stabilize gradually over the next several reporting periods as the surge in cases caused by the expanded definition continues to wane.

Analysis of the absolute numbers of cases reported each year, as presented in this report, continues to provide valuable information on the magnitude of the epidemic in affected communities. The data provide an important profile of young (13 to 24 years) men and women with HIV infection and AIDS, and demonstrate the need for prevention strategies appropriate for these age groups (see Tables 7 and 20). They also profile the characteristics of children with HIV and AIDS, in whom nearly all recent HIV infections occurred perinatally, and emphasize that, to prevent HIV in children, prevention programs need to assist women in reducing their risk of acquiring HIV infection by reducing high risk drug-injection or sexual activities (see Tables 6 and 19). These data will assist states in monitoring the impact of current recommendations to reduce HIV transmission to children through counseling, voluntary testing, and prenatal care services for women.

The expansion of the case definition artifactually distorted the AIDS epidemic curve. Fluctuation in the number of reported cases in recent years has complicated the interpretation of trends in the absolute number of reported cases. However, comparing proportions and relative rates over time permits trends to be monitored. For example, in the two most recent 12-month periods, about 10 percent of persons with AIDS were residents of small metropolitan areas (50,000 to 500,000 population), and about 6 percent were residents of non-metropolitan areas (see Table 2). These percentages are consistent with those reported for 1992 (10 percent and 6 percent, respectively), before the case definition was expanded. They not only reflect the emergence of AIDS outside large metropol-

itan areas (500,000 or more population), but also illustrate that the epidemic remains disproportionately concentrated in large metropolitan areas, where AIDS incidence rates are consistently 2 to 3 times higher than in small metropolitan areas; and about 5 times higher than in non-metropolitan areas.

To monitor trends in the incidence of AIDS-defining opportunistic illnesses (AIDS-OIs), CDC is using analytic methods that adjust for the case definition expansion by using comparable definitions over time. The estimated number of persons with AIDS-OIs diagnosed in 1994 (64,300) increased approximately 6 percent over the estimated number in 1993 (see Table 13). In addition, previously reported trends continued: the South and the Northeast accounted for the majority of the estimated number of persons with AIDS-OIs, and blacks and Hispanics accounted for a growing proportion of persons with AIDS-OIs (see Table 14). Although men who have sex with men accounted for the largest proportion of AIDS-OIs, the rate of growth has slowed; persons infected through injecting drug-use and their heterosexual partners accounted for an increasing proportion of persons with AIDS-OIs (Table 15).

AIDS surveillance data can detect recent shifts in the epidemic: because AIDS develops in a substantial number of HIV-infected persons within a year or two of infection, their characteristics are soon reflected in the surveillance data. For example, emerging trends among women, black and Hispanic minorities, persons in moderate- and small-sized metropolitan statistical areas and in the rural South, persons infected through heterosexual contact, minority homosexual/bisexual men, and young men who have sex with men have all been detected through AIDS surveillance. In addition, timely data from 25 states on characteristics of adults/adolescents with HIV infection (not AIDS) have documented the impact of the epidemic among sexually active and drug-using adolescents at early stages of HIV disease and have highlighted the need for appropriate prevention interventions in these populations (see Table 20).

National population-based HIV/AIDS surveillance data can be used to guide allocation of resources for HIV/AIDS prevention and control. State and local health departments provide surveillance information to assist prevention planning in local communities. Together with data from seroprevalence surveys, behavioral surveys, and vital statistics, HIV/AIDS sur-

veillance data can assist communities in developing HIV needs assessments, health care planning, and community profiles for implementing and evaluating prevention interventions.

Suggested Reading

CDC. AIDS among racial/ethnic minorities—United States, 1993. *MMWR* 1994;43:644-47,653-55.

CDC. Update: trends in AIDS diagnosis and reporting under the expanded surveillance definition for adolescents and adults—United States, 1993. *MMWR* 1994;43:826-31.

CDC. Update: acquired immunodeficiency syndrome—United States, 1994. *MMWR* 1995;44:64-67.

CDC. Update: AIDS among women—United States, 1994. *MMWR* 1995;44:81-84. Erratum: *MMWR* 1995;44:135.

CDC. Update: trends in AIDS among men who have sex with men—United States, 1989-1994. *MMWR* 1995;44:401-04.

Table 1. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by state, reported July 1993 through June 1994, July 1994 through June 1995;¹ and cumulative totals, by state and age group, through June 1995, United States

State of residence	July 1993– June 1994		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children < 13 years old	Total
Alabama	556	13.3	566	13.4	3,266	52	3,318
Alaska	74	12.4	79	13.0	301	4	305
Arizona	645	16.4	559	13.7	4,047	19	4,066
Arkansas	289	11.9	288	11.7	1,725	25	1,750
California	14,388	46.1	10,989	35.0	82,937	460	83,397
Colorado	880	24.7	718	19.6	4,914	26	4,940
Connecticut	1,303	39.8	1,066	32.5	6,321	140	6,461
Delaware	263	37.7	313	44.3	1,338	11	1,349
District of Columbia	1,575	272.0	1,220	214.0	7,593	115	7,708
Florida	7,750	56.5	9,377	67.2	47,076	1,062	48,138
Georgia	2,240	32.5	2,284	32.4	13,203	140	13,343
Hawaii	318	27.3	263	22.3	1,667	13	1,680
Idaho	55	5.0	57	5.0	303	2	305
Illinois	2,748	23.5	2,785	23.7	15,306	171	15,477
Indiana	723	12.7	524	9.1	3,538	28	3,566
Iowa	99	3.5	145	5.1	794	8	802
Kansas	266	10.5	284	11.1	1,508	9	1,517
Kentucky	300	7.9	311	8.1	1,671	13	1,684
Louisiana	1,226	28.6	1,124	26.0	6,995	92	7,087
Maine	137	11.1	139	11.2	644	6	650
Maryland	2,235	45.1	2,951	58.9	11,613	224	11,837
Massachusetts	2,024	33.6	1,396	23.1	9,874	163	10,037
Michigan	1,080	11.4	1,071	11.3	6,728	75	6,803
Minnesota	392	8.7	413	9.0	2,529	17	2,546
Mississippi	411	15.6	414	15.5	2,156	37	2,193
Missouri	815	15.6	696	13.2	5,934	41	5,975
Montana	30	3.6	24	2.8	176	2	178
Nebraska	106	6.6	111	6.8	639	7	646
Nevada	444	32.1	413	28.3	2,368	20	2,388
New Hampshire	90	8.0	116	10.2	560	7	567
New Jersey	5,220	66.4	4,764	60.3	26,562	600	27,162
New Mexico	163	10.1	228	13.8	1,175	4	1,179
New York	15,122	83.3	12,578	69.2	86,318	1,704	88,022
North Carolina	1,295	18.6	1,015	14.4	5,828	81	5,909
North Dakota	27	4.2	7	1.1	64	-	64
Ohio	1,359	12.3	1,188	10.7	7,044	82	7,126
Oklahoma	346	10.7	266	8.2	2,301	17	2,318
Oregon	577	19.0	506	16.4	3,151	13	3,164
Pennsylvania	2,815	23.4	2,678	22.2	13,822	207	14,029
Rhode Island	277	27.7	291	29.2	1,324	15	1,339
South Carolina	1,170	32.2	995	27.2	4,817	58	4,875
South Dakota	17	2.4	20	2.8	91	4	95
Tennessee	851	16.7	883	17.1	4,222	37	4,259
Texas	5,841	32.4	5,153	28.0	32,732	270	33,002
Utah	136	7.3	153	8.0	1,074	20	1,094
Vermont	81	14.1	32	5.5	243	3	246
Virginia	1,369	21.1	1,150	17.6	6,829	125	6,954
Washington	1,182	22.5	933	17.5	6,394	22	6,416
West Virginia	78	4.3	114	6.3	536	6	542
Wisconsin	401	7.9	366	7.2	2,323	23	2,346
Wyoming	20	4.3	13	2.7	121	-	121
Subtotal	81,809	31.7	74,029	28.4	454,695	6,280	460,975
Guam	1	0.7	-	-	14	-	14
Pacific Islands, U.S.	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Puerto Rico	2,616	72.5	2,582	71.0	14,937	320	15,257
Virgin Islands, U.S.	38	36.8	62	59.7	234	9	243
Total²	84,577	32.3	76,802	29.1	470,288	6,611	476,899

¹See Technical Notes for a discussion of the impact of the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents (implemented January 1, 1993) on the number of cases reported in the two most recent 12-month reporting periods.

²Totals include 408 persons whose state of residence is unknown.

500,000 or more population, reported July 1993 through June 1994, July 1994 through June 1995; 1 and cumulative totals, by 1 and age group, through June 1995, United States

Metropolitan area of residence	July 1993- June 1994		July 1994- June 1995		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Akron, Ohio	62	9.2	47	6.9	311	-	311
Albany-Schenectady, N.Y.	146	16.7	169	19.3	938	20	
Albuquerque, N.Mex.	79	12.5	108	16.7	649	2	651
Allentown, Pa.	98	16.1	94	15.4	450	5	455
Ann Arbor, Mich.	38	7.5	36	7.0	246	5	251
Atlanta, Ga.	1,499	46.4	1,600	48.0	9,537	74	9,611
Austin, Tex.	528	56.6	388	40.3	2,486	16	2,502
Bakersfield, Calif.	129	21.5	76	12.5	516	3	519
Baltimore, Md.	1,478	60.5	2,058	83.7	7,590	161	7,751
Baton Rouge, La.	175	31.6	168	30.1	785	13	7
Bergen-Passaic, N.J.	788	60.7	614	47.1	3,488	59	3,547
Birmingham, Ala.	193	22.3	158	18.1	1,020	14	1,034
Boston, Mass.	1,754	30.8	1,217	21.2	8,777	143	8,920
Buffalo, N.Y.	104	8.7	107	9.0	954	10	864
Charleston, S.C.	187	35.6	152	29.1	913	10	923
Charlotte, N.C.	260	21.1	220	17.5	1,191	12	1,203
Chicago, Ill.	2,381	31.3	2,479	32.3	13,406	152	13,558
Cincinnati, Ohio	225	14.3	220	13.9	1,151	12	1,163
Cleveland, Ohio	343	15.4	474	21.3	2,101	32	2,133
Columbus, Ohio	360	25.5	191	13.4	1,504	8	1,512
Dallas, Tex.	1,171	41.2	1,422	49.1	8,124	34	8,158
Dayton, Ohio	106	11.1	52	5.4	615	8	623
Denver, Colo.	676	38.4	569	31.7	4,000	18	4,018
Detroit, Mich.	659	15.3	778	18.1	4,690	55	4,745
El Paso, Tex.	82	12.7	116	17.4	482	2	484
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	1,130	83.7	1,609	116.3	7,466	173	7,639
Fort Worth, Tex.	321	22.4	550	37.6	2,092	21	2,113
Fresno, Calif.	155	18.8	123	14.7	729	8	737
Gary, Ind.	74	12.0	97	15.6	401	2	403
Grand Rapids, Mich.	85	8.7	69	7.0	463	3	466
Greensboro, N.C.	169	15.5	206	18.6	976	12	
Greenville, S.C.	232	26.9	143	16.4	823	2	825
Harrisburg, Pa.	106	17.5	89	14.6	483	5	488
Hartford, Conn.	587	52.4	393	35.2	2,158	36	2,194
Honolulu, Hawaii	224	25.9	191	21.8	1,237	10	1,247
Houston, Tex.	2,082	58.0	1,337	36.6	11,904	104	12,008
Indianapolis, Ind.	413	28.6	216	14.8	1,721	11	1,732
Jacksonville, Fla.	347	36.1	478	49.2	2,738	61	2,799
Jersey City, N.J.	777	140.6	887	160.6	4,321	99	4,420
Kansas City, Mo.	352	21.6	304	18.5	2,770	11	2,781
Knoxville, Tenn.	106	17.1	89	14.1	401	4	405
Las Vegas, Nev.	343	33.9	337	31.3	1,850	19	1
Little Rock, Ark.	98	18.4	96	17.9	643	9	652
Los Angeles, Calif.	4,786	52.4	3,979	43.5	28,850	188	29,038
Louisville, Ky.	130	13.3	142	14.5	737	8	745
Memphis, Tenn.	308	29.6	334	31.6	1,521	12	1,533
Miami, Fla.	2,924	146.0	2,980	147.2	14,835	373	15,208
Middlesex, N.J.	361	34.2	392	36.7	2,163	60	2,223
Milwaukee, Wis.	218	15.0	212	14.6	1,263	14	1,277
Minneapolis-Saint Paul, Minn.	334	12.6	369	13.7	2,235	14	2,249
Mobile, Ala.	86	17.0	104	20.3	665	9	674
Monmouth-Ocean City, N.J.	335	32.8	351	33.9	1,865	48	1,913
Nashville, Tenn.	241	23.1	289	27.0	1,310	14	1,324
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y.	573	21.7	552	20.8	4,119	75	4,194
New Haven, Conn.	612	37.6	580	35.7	3,650	98	3,748
New Orleans, La.	701	53.8	612	46.8	4,106	50	4,156
New York, N.Y.	13,431	156.7	10,780	125.6	74,312	1,547	75,859
Newark, N.J.	2,136	110.8	1,741	90.0	10,621	262	10,3
Norfolk, Va.	371	24.5	392	25.6	1,658	43	1,701
Oakland, Calif.	968	44.6	745	34.1	5,615	32	5,647

Table 2. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by metropolitan area with 500,000 or more population, reported July 1993 through June 1994, July 1994 through June 1995:¹ and cumulative totals, by area and age group, through June 1995, United States — Continued

Metropolitan area of residence	July 1993– June 1994		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Oklahoma City, Okla.	141	14.2	100	9.9	1,055	2	1,057
Omana, Nebr.	70	10.6	77	11.6	454	2	456
Orange County, Calif.	569	22.6	543	21.4	3,775	24	3,799
Orlando, Fla.	430	32.2	747	54.9	3,320	57	3,377
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,258	45.7	2,039	41.2	10,699	173	10,872
Phoenix, Ariz.	431	18.0	393	15.9	2,904	11	2,915
Pittsburgh, Pa.	269	11.2	329	13.7	1,599	10	1,609
Portland, Oreg.	443	26.9	398	23.7	2,650	8	2,658
Providence, R.I.	261	28.6	273	29.9	1,242	14	1,256
Raleigh-Durham, N.C.	266	28.4	186	19.3	1,205	19	1,224
Richmond, Va.	258	28.5	227	24.8	1,430	19	1,449
Riverside-San Bernardino, Calif.	976	34.0	830	28.6	4,252	41	4,293
Rochester, N.Y.	193	17.7	218	20.0	1,124	8	1,132
Sacramento, Calif.	434	30.3	356	24.7	2,142	21	2,163
Saint Louis, Mo.	442	17.5	382	15.1	2,927	26	2,953
Salt Lake City, Utah	119	10.3	126	10.7	942	14	956
San Antonio, Tex.	636	45.2	384	26.7	2,438	22	2,460
San Diego, Calif.	1,221	46.7	952	36.2	6,758	39	6,797
San Francisco, Calif.	3,433	209.6	2,163	131.4	21,795	33	21,828
San Jose, Calif.	479	31.0	291	18.7	2,146	11	2,157
San Juan, P.R.	1,553	82.0	1,542	80.6	9,351	209	9,560
Sarasota, Fla.	183	35.8	170	32.8	876	18	894
Scranton, Pa.	36	5.6	49	7.7	269	3	272
Seattle, Wash.	770	35.7	658	30.2	4,673	13	4,686
Springfield, Mass.	265	44.3	185	31.1	967	19	
Stockton, Calif.	135	26.4	48	9.3	450	12	462
Syracuse, N.Y.	96	12.7	120	15.9	697	7	704
Tacoma, Wash.	127	20.1	82	12.8	511	7	518
Tampa-Saint Petersburg, Fla.	778	36.4	830	38.5	5,116	73	5,189
Toledo, Ohio	52	8.5	47	7.7	351	7	358
Tucson, Ariz.	165	23.2	118	16.1	859	6	865
Tulsa, Okla.	117	15.8	81	10.9	702	6	708
Ventura, Calif.	79	11.4	72	10.2	509	2	511
Washington, D.C.	2,742	62.1	2,160	48.3	13,426	200	13,626
West Palm Beach, Fla.	586	62.9	864	90.5	4,203	152	4,355
Wichita, Kans.	72	14.3	98	19.3	428	2	430
Wilmington, Del.	219	41.0	256	47.5	1,043	9	1,052
Youngstown, Ohio	33	5.5	35	5.8	209	-	209
Metropolitan areas with 500,000 or more population	70,974	44.0	63,710	39.1	398,022	5,604	403,626
<i>Central counties</i>	<i>69,653</i>	<i>47.1</i>	<i>62,408</i>	<i>41.9</i>	<i>390,951</i>	<i>5,501</i>	<i>396,452</i>
<i>Outlying counties</i>	<i>1,321</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>1,302</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>7,071</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>7,174</i>
Metropolitan areas with 50,000 to 500,000 population	8,400	17.7	7,905	16.5	45,419	623	46,042
<i>Central counties</i>	<i>7,891</i>	<i>18.7</i>	<i>7,402</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>42,662</i>	<i>570</i>	<i>43,232</i>
<i>Outlying counties</i>	<i>509</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>503</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>2,757</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>2,810</i>
Non-metropolitan areas	4,699	8.9	4,617	8.6	24,740	369	25,109
Total²	84,577	32.3	76,802	29.1	470,288	6,611	476

¹ See Technical Notes for a discussion of the impact of the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents (implemented January 1, 1993) on the number of cases reported in the two most recent 12-month reporting periods.

² Totals include 2,122 persons whose area of residence is unknown.

Table 3. AIDS cases by age group, exposure category, and sex, reported July 1993 through June 1994, July 1994 through June 1995;¹ and cumulative total, by age group and exposure category, through June 1995, United States

Adult/adolescent exposure category	Males				Females				Totals ²					
	July 1993–June 1994		July 1994–June 1995		July 1993–June 1994		July 1994–June 1995		July 1993–June 1994		July 1994–June 1995		Cumulative total ³	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)		
Men who have sex with men	38,504	(55)	32,448	(52)	–	–	–	–	38,504	(46)	32,448	(43)	244,235	(52)
Injecting drug use	17,468	(25)	14,728	(24)	6,343	(45)	5,421	(39)	23,811	(28)	20,149	(27)	118	(25)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	4,765	(7)	3,609	(6)	–	–	–	–	4,765	(6)	3,609	(5)	31,024	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	583	(1)	430	(1)	19	(0)	23	(0)	602	(1)	453	(1)	3,872	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	2,914	(4)	2,974	(5)	5,685	(40)	5,204	(38)	8,600	(10)	8,178	(11)	35,683	(8)
Sex with injecting drug user	1,004		903		2,299		1,893		3,303		2,796		17,118	
Sex with bisexual male	–		–		441		346		441		346		1	
Sex with person with hemophilia	3		6		61		57		64		63			
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	61		65		82		57		143		122			
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	1,846		2,000		2,802		2,851		4,649		4,851		15,575	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ⁴	468	(1)	382	(1)	361	(3)	305	(2)	829	(1)	687	(1)	7,128	(2)
Other/risk not reported or identified ⁵	4,745	(7)	7,414	(12)	1,734	(12)	2,885	(21)	6,479	(8)	10,301	(14)	29,652	(6)
Adult/adolescent subtotal	69,447	(100)	61,985	(100)	14,142	(100)	13,838	(100)	83,590	(100)	75,825	(100)	470,	(100)
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category														
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	16	(3)	11	(2)	1	(0)	–	–	17	(2)	11	(1)	226	(3)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection: ⁵	443	(92)	419	(88)	478	(95)	462	(92)	921	(93)	881	(90)	5,925	(90)
Injecting drug use	153		120		160		136		313		256		2,471	
Sex with injecting drug user	74		70		71		69		145		139		1,107	
Sex with bisexual male	5		10		5		10		10		20		120	
Sex with person with hemophilia	1		1		–		1		1		2		24	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	3		1		1		3		4		4		27	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	70		91		85		89		155		180		676	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	12		2		10		5		22		7		140	
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	125		124		146		149		271		273		1,360	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	17	(4)	23	(5)	13	(3)	14	(3)	30	(3)	37	(4)		(5)
Other/risk not reported or identified ⁵	6	(1)	24	(5)	13	(3)	24	(5)	19	(2)	48	(5)	101	(2)
Pediatric subtotal	482	(100)	477	(100)	505	(100)	500	(100)	987	(100)	977	(100)	6,611	(100)
Total	69,929		62,462		14,647		14,338		84,577		76,802		476,899	

¹See Technical Notes for a discussion of the impact of the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents (implemented January 1, 1993) on the number of cases reported in the two most recent 12-month reporting periods.

²Includes 4 persons whose sex is unknown.

³Includes 7 persons reported with AIDS who are infected with human immunodeficiency virus type 2 (HIV-2). See *MMWR* 1995;44:603–06.

⁴Thirty-three adults/adolescents and 2 children developed AIDS after receiving blood screened negative for HIV antibody. Ten additional adults developed AIDS after receiving tissue, organs, or artificial insemination from HIV-infected donors. Three of the 10 received tissue, organs, or artificial insemination from a donor who was negative for HIV antibody at the time of donation. See *N Engl J Med* 1992;326:726–32.

⁵See Table 11 and Figure 6 for a discussion of the "other" exposure category. "Other" also includes 25 persons who acquired HIV infection perinatally but were diagnosed with AIDS after age 13. These 25 persons are tabulated under the adult/adolescent, not pediatric, exposure category.

Table 4. Male adult/adolescent AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported July 1994 through June 1995, and cumulative totals, through June 1995, United States

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	19,837	(71)	162,549	(77)	7,543	(34)	48,167	(40)	4,568	(40)	30,303	(45)
Injecting drug use	2,943	(11)	17,915	(8)	7,652	(35)	44,054	(36)	4,049	(36)	25,742	(38)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	1,840	(7)	16,651	(8)	1,219	(6)	9,388	(8)	498	(4)	4,691	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	323	(1)	3,008	(1)	54	(0)	365	(0)	41	(0)	304	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	584	(2)	2,663	(1)	1,667	(8)	6,653	(5)	700	(6)	2,647	(4)
Sex with injecting drug user	185		1,164		519		3,032		193		831	
Sex with person with hemophilia	4		16		2		4		–		6	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	30		110		18		90		16		66	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	365		1,373		1,128		3,527		491		1,644	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	208	(1)	2,797	(1)	119	(1)	829	(1)	43	(0)	450	(1)
Risk not reported or identified ¹	2,127	(8)	6,273	(3)	3,744	(17)	11,561	(10)	1,426	(13)	3,914	(6)
Total	27,862	(100)	211,856	(100)	21,998	(100)	121,017	(100)	11,325	(100)	68,051	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ²			
	July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	347	(72)	2,263	(78)	106	(54)	618	(61)	32,448	(52)	244,235	(60)
Injecting drug use	26	(5)	132	(5)	39	(20)	135	(13)	14,728	(24)	88,121	(22)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	16	(3)	92	(3)	33	(17)	175	(17)	3,609	(6)	31,024	(8)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	8	(2)	46	(2)	2	(1)	24	(2)	430	(1)	3,755	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	16	(3)	57	(2)	3	(2)	17	(2)	2,974	(5)	12,049	(3)
Sex with injecting drug user	3		17		2		8		903		5,154	
Sex with person with hemophilia	–		–		–		–		6		26	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	1		4		–		1		65		272	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	12		36		1		8		2,000		6,597	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	9	(2)	89	(3)	2	(1)	6	(1)	382	(1)	4,183	(1)
Risk not reported or identified	61	(13)	223	(8)	13	(7)	35	(3)	7,414	(12)	22,095	(5)
Total	483	(100)	2,902	(100)	198	(100)	1,010	(100)	61,985	(100)	405,462	(100)

¹See Figure 6.

²Includes 626 men whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 5. Female adult/adolescent AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported July 1994 through June 1995, and cumulative totals, through June 1995, United States

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	1,238	(40)	6,739	(43)	3,119	(40)	17,601	(50)	1,030	(37)	6,043	(45)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	15	(0)	78	(1)	5	(0)	25	(0)	3	(0)	13	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	1,167	(38)	5,786	(37)	2,664	(34)	11,767	(33)	1,330	(47)	5,846	(44)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	455		2,639		892		5,891		531		3,341	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	142		934		127		717		68		297	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	41		211		10		37		5		20	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	26		229		20		105		8		69	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	503		1,773		1,615		5,017		718		2,119	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	117	(4)	1,596	(10)	125	(2)	834	(2)	55	(2)	436	(3)
Risk not reported or identified ¹	535	(17)	1,371	(9)	1,934	(25)	5,145	(15)	391	(14)	955	(7)
Total	3,072	(100)	15,570	(100)	7,847	(100)	35,372	(100)	2,809	(100)	13,293	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ²			
	July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	13	(22)	59	(18)	15	(47)	84	(49)	5,421	(39)	30,573	(47)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	1	(0)	–	–	–	–	23	(0)	117	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	24	(40)	144	(44)	14	(44)	63	(36)	5,204	(38)	23,633	(36)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	7		43		7		36		1,893		11,964	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	5		41		4		8		346		1,999	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1		3		–		2		57		273	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	2		15		–		–		57		420	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	9		42		3		17		2,851		8,977	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	8	(13)	68	(21)	–	–	10	(6)	305	(2)	2,945	(5)
Risk not reported or identified	15	(25)	53	(16)	3	(9)	16	(9)	2,885	(21)	7,554	(12)
Total	60	(100)	325	(100)	32	(100)	173	(100)	13,838	(100)	64,822	(100)

¹See Figure 6.

²Includes 89 women whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 6. Pediatric AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported July 1994 through June 1995, and cumulative total, through June 1995, United States

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	9	(6)	156	(13)	1	(0)	32	(1)	1	(0)	34	(2)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	115	(80)	868	(71)	528	(92)	3,578	(95)	228	(92)	1,424	(91)
Injecting drug use	32		373		149		1,470		73		609	
Sex with injecting drug user	20		162		70		541		48		395	
Sex with bisexual male	5		44		8		41		7		33	
Sex with person with hemophilia	1		15		—		—5		1		4	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	1		10		1		9		2		8	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	24		87		111		440		42		138	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1		39		4		73		2		27	
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	31		138		185		999		53		210	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	16	(11)	178	(15)	8	(1)	80	(2)	12	(5)	31	(6)
Risk not reported or identified ¹	4	(3)	14	(1)	36	(6)	68	(2)	6	(2)	17	(1)
Total	144	(100)	1,216	(100)	573	(100)	3,758	(100)	247	(100)	1,566	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaska Native		Cumulative totals ²			
	July 1994– June 1995		July 1994– June 1995		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	—	—	3	(8)	1	(5)	11	(1)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	5	(63)	24	(63)	2	(100)	881	(90)
Injecting drug use	—		4		1		256	
Sex with injecting drug user	1		3		—		139	
Sex with bisexual male	—		2		—		20	
Sex with person with hemophilia	—		—		—		2	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	—		—		—		4	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	2		6		1		180	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	—		1		—		7	
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	2		8		1		273	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	(13)	9	(24)	—	—	37	(4)
Risk not reported or identified	2	(25)	2	(5)	—	—	48	(5)
Total	8	(100)	38	(100)	2	(100)	977	(100)

¹See Figure 6, footnote 1.

²Includes 14 children whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 7. AIDS cases in adolescents and adults under age 25, by sex and exposure category, reported July 1993 through June 1994, July 1994 through June 1995;¹ and cumulative totals through June 1995, United States

Male exposure category	13-19 years old						20-24 years old					
	July 1993– June 1994		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1993– June 1994		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	75	(29)	82	(32)	471	(33)	1,250	(60)	1,029	(60)	8,613	(63)
Injecting drug use	15	(6)	16	(6)	92	(6)	275	(13)	207	(12)	1,727	(13)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	10	(4)	10	(4)	68	(5)	178	(9)	112	(7)	1,486	(11)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	112	(43)	89	(35)	613	(43)	85	(4)	55	(3)	501	(4)
Heterosexual contact:	10	(4)	10	(4)	36	(3)	95	(5)	108	(6)	456	(3)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	3		1		13		26		37		196	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		1		1		–		–		1	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		–		–		2		2		11	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	7		8		22		67		69		248	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	15	(6)	11	(4)	60	(4)	17	(1)	10	(1)	99	(1)
Risk not reported or identified ²	21	(8)	39	(15)	97	(7)	171	(8)	200	(12)	717	(5)
Male subtotal	258	(100)	257	(100)	1,437	(100)	2,071	(100)	1,721	(100)	13,599	(100)
Female exposure category												
Injecting drug use	18	(11)	14	(7)	122	(16)	223	(27)	183	(22)	1,351	(33)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	2	(1)	3	(2)	9	(1)	2	(0)	2	(0)	12	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	93	(55)	89	(48)	397	(53)	455	(54)	423	(51)	2,093	(50)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	32		27		186		189		129		1,058	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	5		6		22		31		23		165	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1		3		10		13		6		41	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		–		1		2		3		12	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	55		53		178		220		262		817	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	7	(4)	13	(7)	57	(8)	12	(1)	10	(1)	98	(2)
Risk not reported or identified	49	(29)	65	(36)	162	(22)	149	(18)	209	(25)	592	(14)
Female subtotal	169	(100)	187	(100)	747	(100)	841	(100)	827	(100)	4,146	(100)
Total	427		444		2,184		2,912		2,548		17,745	

¹See Technical Notes for a discussion of the impact of the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents (implemented January 1, 1993) on the number of cases reported in the two most recent 12-month reporting periods.

²See Figure 6.

**Table 8. AIDS cases by sex, age at diagnosis, and race/ethnicity, reported through June 1999
United States**

Male Age at diagnosis (years)	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total ¹	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Under 5	401	(0)	1,593	(1)	630	(1)	15	(1)	9	(1)	2,651	(1)
5-12	288	(0)	270	(0)	193	(0)	8	(0)	1	(0)	761	(0)
13-19	649	(0)	468	(0)	288	(0)	18	(1)	13	(1)	1,437	(0)
20-24	6,054	(3)	4,641	(4)	2,735	(4)	99	(3)	48	(5)	13,599	(3)
25-29	29,889	(14)	16,854	(14)	10,851	(16)	384	(13)	210	(21)	58,268	(14)
30-34	49,941	(23)	27,096	(22)	16,750	(24)	646	(22)	272	(27)	94,836	(23)
35-39	47,371	(22)	28,321	(23)	15,311	(22)	630	(22)	199	(20)	91,986	(22)
40-44	34,274	(16)	20,518	(17)	10,332	(15)	509	(17)	142	(14)	65,883	(16)
45-49	20,271	(10)	10,877	(9)	5,608	(8)	281	(10)	63	(6)	37,156	(9)
50-54	10,900	(5)	5,863	(5)	2,923	(4)	154	(5)	30	(3)	19,899	(5)
55-59	6,082	(3)	3,236	(3)	1,677	(2)	90	(3)	15	(1)	11,128	(3)
60-64	3,514	(2)	1,746	(1)	908	(1)	42	(1)	11	(1)	6,230	(2)
65 or older	2,911	(1)	1,397	(1)	668	(1)	49	(2)	7	(1)	5,040	(1)
Male subtotal	212,545	(100)	122,880	(100)	68,874	(100)	2,925	(100)	1,020	(100)	408,874	(100)
Female												
Age at diagnosis (years)												
Under 5	406	(3)	1,606	(4)	596	(4)	9	(3)	9	(5)	2,634	(4)
5-12	121	(1)	289	(1)	147	(1)	6	(2)	-	-	565	(1)
13-19	140	(1)	482	(1)	119	(1)	4	(1)	1	(1)	747	(1)
20-24	980	(6)	2,217	(6)	910	(6)	16	(5)	18	(10)	4,146	(6)
25-29	2,825	(18)	5,885	(16)	2,488	(18)	36	(11)	36	(20)	11,280	(18)
30-34	3,695	(23)	8,692	(23)	3,412	(24)	70	(21)	44	(24)	15,936	(23)
35-39	3,043	(19)	8,140	(22)	2,766	(20)	61	(18)	35	(19)	14,075	(22)
40-44	1,850	(11)	5,085	(14)	1,663	(12)	50	(15)	19	(10)	8,676	(11)
45-49	953	(6)	2,208	(6)	852	(6)	28	(8)	8	(4)	4,054	(6)
50-54	565	(4)	1,166	(3)	479	(3)	16	(5)	4	(2)	2,233	(4)
55-59	445	(3)	660	(2)	303	(2)	10	(3)	4	(2)	1,424	(3)
60-64	326	(2)	422	(1)	151	(1)	16	(5)	3	(2)	918	(2)
65 or older	748	(5)	415	(1)	150	(1)	18	(5)	1	(1)	1,333	(5)
Female subtotal	16,097	(100)	37,267	(100)	14,036	(100)	340	(100)	182	(100)	68,021	(100)
Total²	228,644		160,148		82,910		3,265		1,202		476	

¹Includes 630 males, 99 females, and 1 person with unknown sex whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

²Includes 4 persons whose sex is unknown.

Table 9. AIDS cases, case-fatality rates,¹ and deaths, by half-year and age group, through June 1995, United States

Half-year	Adults/adolescents			Children <13 years old		
	Cases diagnosed during interval	Case-fatality rate	Deaths occurring during interval	Cases diagnosed during interval	Case-fatality rate	Deaths occurring during interval
Before 1981	86	90.7	30	8	75.0	1
1981 Jan.-June	104	90.4	37	10	80.0	2
July-Dec.	203	92.1	83	6	83.3	6
1982 Jan.-June	428	93.2	151	15	93.3	10
July-Dec.	725	91.6	295	16	87.5	4
1983 Jan.-June	1,343	94.2	525	32	100.0	14
July-Dec.	1,700	94.2	945	44	90.9	16
1984 Jan.-June	2,667	93.6	1,423	52	88.5	26
July-Dec.	3,494	93.7	2,015	63	87.3	24
1985 Jan.-June	5,120	92.7	2,869	108	81.5	47
July-Dec.	6,529	93.1	3,973	137	85.4	72
1986 Jan.-June	8,647	92.1	5,185	143	83.2	68
July-Dec.	10,210	92.3	6,696	195	77.9	97
1987 Jan.-June	13,476	91.1	7,798	228	78.1	121
July-Dec.	14,860	89.4	8,233	269	73.6	171
1988 Jan.-June	17,283	87.5	9,671	262	68.3	137
July-Dec.	17,769	87.3	11,032	348	65.5	179
1989 Jan.-June	20,799	84.1	12,694	368	64.4	173
July-Dec.	21,131	82.8	14,592	345	67.5	194
1990 Jan.-June	23,901	80.0	14,995	386	60.6	193
July-Dec.	23,403	77.7	15,952	402	54.0	199
1991 Jan.-June	27,836	73.7	16,993	400	52.0	174
July-Dec.	29,924	69.3	18,861	389	48.1	218
1992 Jan.-June	36,048	61.3	19,247	473	44.4	190
July-Dec.	38,962	54.4	20,416	425	47.3	219
1993 Jan.-June	40,147	41.3	20,571	413	37.8	244
July-Dec.	32,818	34.0	21,503	396	36.9	254
1994 Jan.-June	32,090	24.2	22,091	345	26.7	271
July-Dec.	25,577	15.8	21,475	243	20.6	215
1995 Jan.-June	13,008	7.8	11,112	90	8.9	112
Total²	470,288	62.1	291,815	6,611	55.3	3,658

¹Case-fatality rates are calculated for each half-year by date of diagnosis. Each 6-month case-fatality rate is the number of deaths ever reported among cases diagnosed in that period (regardless of the year of death), divided by the number of total cases diagnosed in that period, multiplied by 100. For example, during the interval January through June 1982, AIDS was diagnosed in 428 adults/adolescents. Through June 1995, 399 of the 428 were reported as dead. Therefore, the case-fatality rate is 93.2 (399 divided by 428, multiplied by 100). The case-fatality rates shown here may be underestimates because of incomplete reporting of deaths. Reported deaths are not necessarily caused by HIV-related disease.

²Death totals include 352 adults/adolescents and 7 children known to have died, but whose dates of death are unknown.

Table 10. AIDS cases by year of diagnosis and definition category, diagnosed through June 1995, United States

Definition category	Period of diagnosis											
	Before July 1991		July 1991–June 1992		July 1992–June 1993		July 1993–June 1994		July 1994–June 1995		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Pre-1987 definition	163,750	(73)	34,781	(52)	30,933	(39)	19,976	(30)	9,831	(25)	259,271	(54)
1987 definition	52,050	(23)	18,514	(28)	17,522	(22)	11,591	(18)	6,084	(16)	105,761	(22)
1993 definition	9,751	(4)	13,539	(20)	31,492	(39)	34,082	(52)	23,003	(59)	111,867	(23)
<i>Pulmonary tuberculosis</i>	1,616		1,276		1,891		1,480		528		6,791	
<i>Recurrent pneumonia</i>	380		370		926		914		439		3,029	
<i>Invasive cervical cancer</i>	68		51		98		115		43		375	
<i>Severe HIV-related immunosuppression</i> ²	7,720		11,867		28,609		31,603		22,002		101,801	
Total	225,551	(100)	66,834	(100)	79,947	(100)	65,649	(100)	38,918	(100)	476,899	(100)

¹Persons who meet only the 1993 AIDS case definition and whose date of diagnosis is before January 1993 were diagnosed retrospectively. The sum of diagnoses listed for the four conditions under the 1993 definition do not equal the 1993 definition total because some persons have more than one diagnosis from the added conditions of pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, and invasive cervical cancer.

²Defined as CD4⁺ T-lymphocyte count of less than 200 cells/ μ L or a CD4⁺ percentage less than 14 in persons with laboratory confirmation of HIV infection.

Table 11. Health care workers with documented and possible occupationally acquired AIDS/HIV infection, by occupation, reported through June 1995, United States¹

Occupation	Documented occupational transmission ²	Possible occupational transmission ³
	No.	No.
Dental worker, including dentist	—	6
Embalmer/morgue technician	—	2
Emergency medical technician/paramedic	—	9
Health aide/attendant	1	11
Housekeeper/maintenance worker	1	7
Laboratory technician, clinical	15	14
Laboratory technician, nonclinical	3	0
Nurse	16	23
Physician, nonsurgical	6	10
Physician, surgical	—	4
Respiratory therapist	1	2
Technician, dialysis	1	2
Technician, surgical	2	1
Technician/therapist, other than those listed above	—	4
Other health care occupations	—	2
Total	46	97

¹Health care workers are defined as those persons, including students and trainees, who have worked in a health care, clinical, or HIV laboratory setting at any time since 1978. See *MMWR* 1992;41:823-25.

²Health care workers who had documented HIV seroconversion after occupational exposure or had other laboratory evidence of occupational infection: 40 had percutaneous exposure, 4 had mucocutaneous exposure, 1 had both percutaneous and mucocutaneous exposures, and 1 an unknown route of exposure. Forty-one exposures were to blood from an HIV-infected person, 1 to visibly bloody fluid, 1 to an unspecified fluid, and 3 to concentrated virus in a laboratory. Twenty of these health care workers developed AIDS.

³These health care workers have been investigated and are without identifiable behavioral or transfusion risks: each reported percutaneous or mucocutaneous occupational exposures to blood or body fluids, or laboratory solutions containing HIV, but HIV seroconversion specifically resulting from an occupational exposure was not documented.

Table 12. Adult/adolescent AIDS cases by single and multiple exposure categories, reported through June 1995, United States

Exposure category	AIDS cases	
	No.	(%)
Single mode of exposure		
Men who have sex with men	235,025	(50)
Injecting drug use	97,574	(21)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	3,024	(1)
Heterosexual contact	34,597	(7)
Receipt of transfusion ¹	7,118	(2)
Receipt of transplant of tissues/organs or artificial insemination ²	10	(0)
Other ³	52	(0)
Single mode of exposure subtotal	377,400	()
Multiple modes of exposure		
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use	27,164	(6)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	118	(0)
Men who have sex with men; heterosexual contact	5,814	(1)
Men who have sex with men; receipt of transfusion/transplant	3,009	(1)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	155	(0)
Injecting drug use; heterosexual contact	18,841	(4)
Injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion/transplant	1,384	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	55	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	766	(0)
Heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	1,086	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	34	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; heterosexual contact	3,170	(1)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion/transplant	509	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	12	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	30	(0)
Men who have sex with men; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	223	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	36	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	29	(0)
Injecting drug use; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	660	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	27	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact;	7	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	13	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	125	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	4	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	15	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	2	(0)
Multiple modes of exposure subtotal	63,288	(13)
Risk not reported or identified⁴	29,600	(6)
Total	470,288	(100)

¹Includes 33 adult/adolescents who developed AIDS after receiving blood screened negative for HIV antibody.

²Ten adults developed AIDS after receiving tissue, organs, or artificial insemination from HIV-infected donors. Three of the 10 received tissue or organs from a donor who was negative for HIV antibody at the time of donation. See *N Engl J Med* 1992;326:726-32.

³See Table 11 and Figure 6 for a discussion of the "other" exposure category. "Other" also includes 25 persons who acquired HIV infection perinatally, but were diagnosed with AIDS after age 13.

⁴See Figure 6.

Figure 1. Male adult/adolescent AIDS annual rates per 100,000 population, for cases reported July 1994 through June 1995, United States (N=61,985)

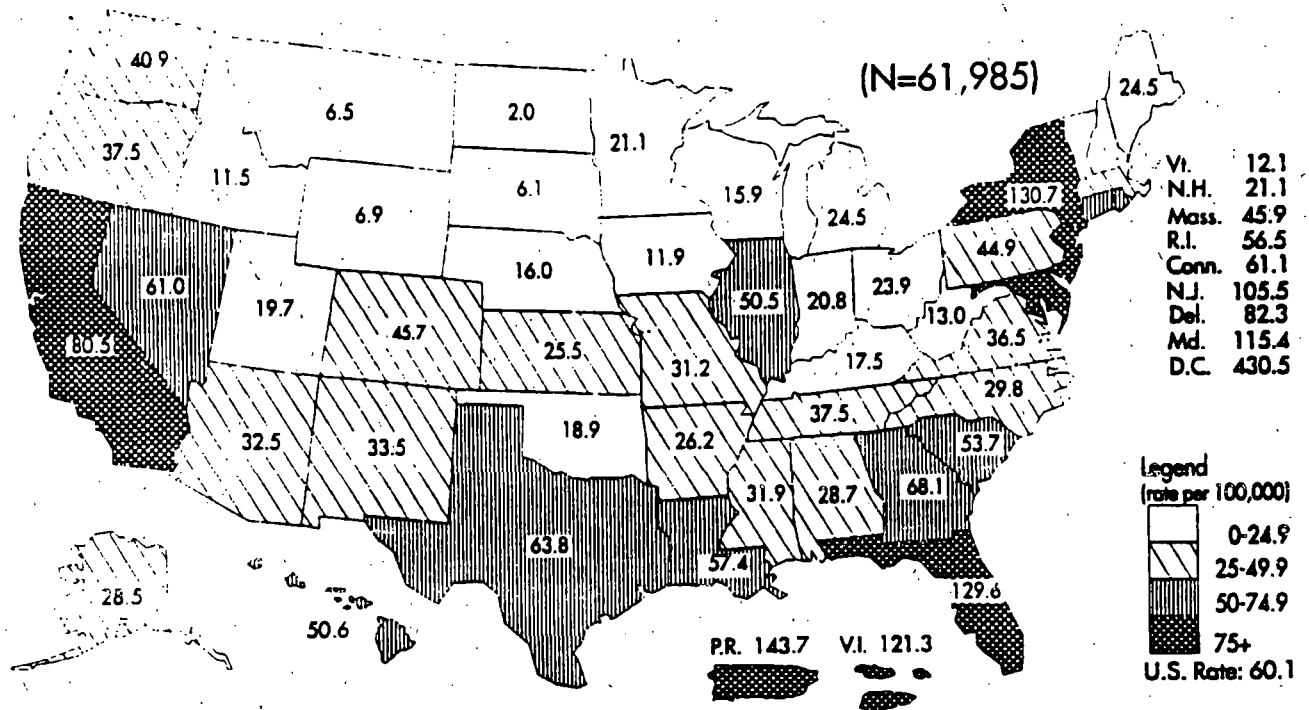


Figure 2. Female adult/adolescent AIDS annual rates per 100,000 population, for cases reported July 1994 through June 1995, United States (N=13,838)

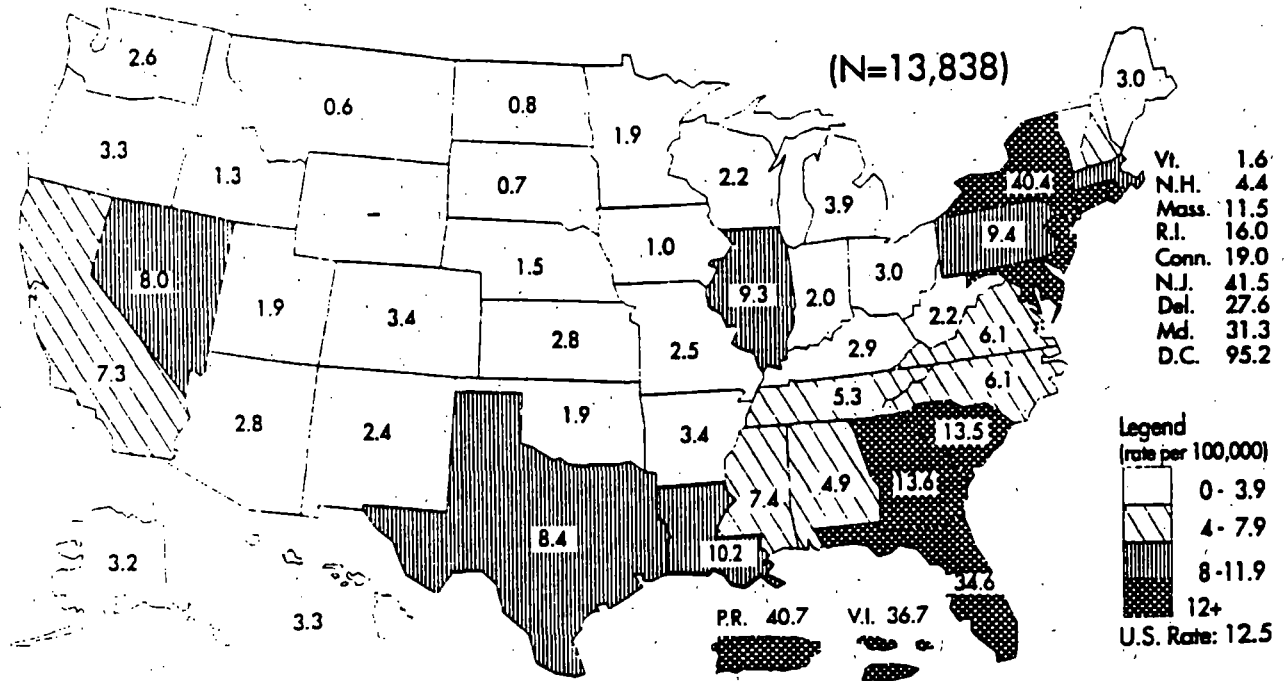


Figure 3. Male adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported July 1994 through June 1995, United States

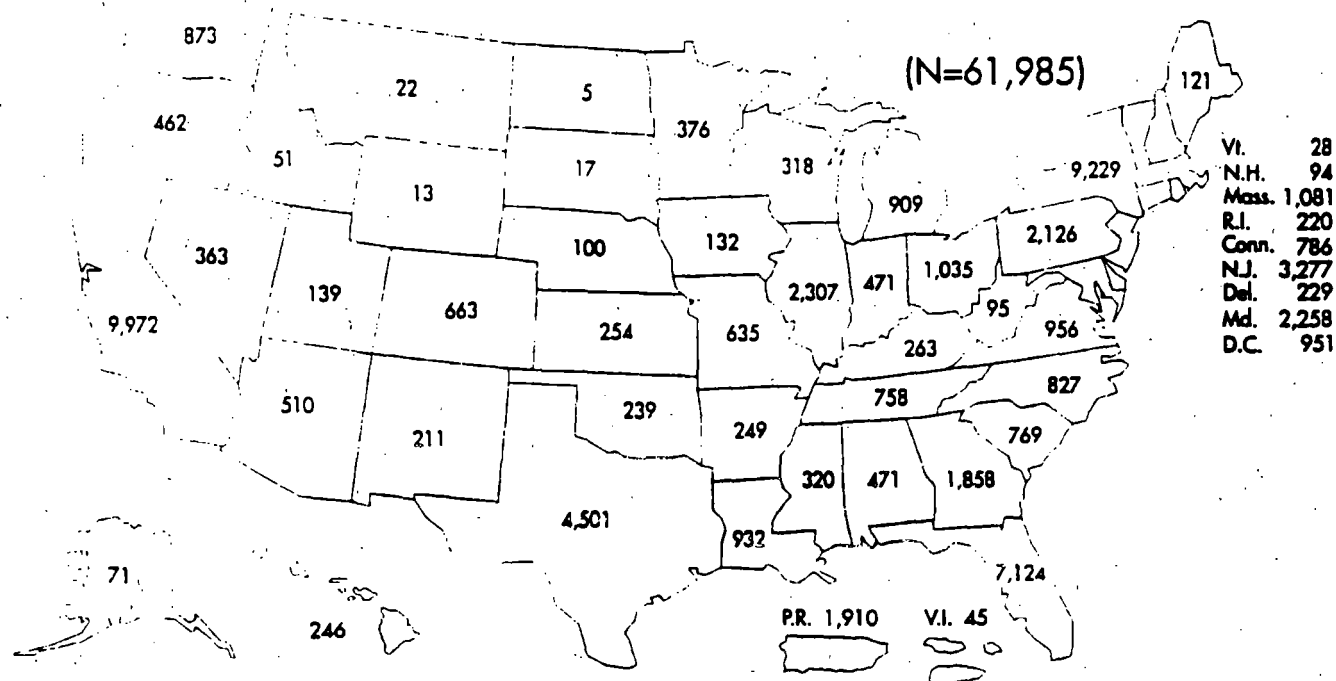


Figure 4. Female adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported July 1994 through June 1995, United States

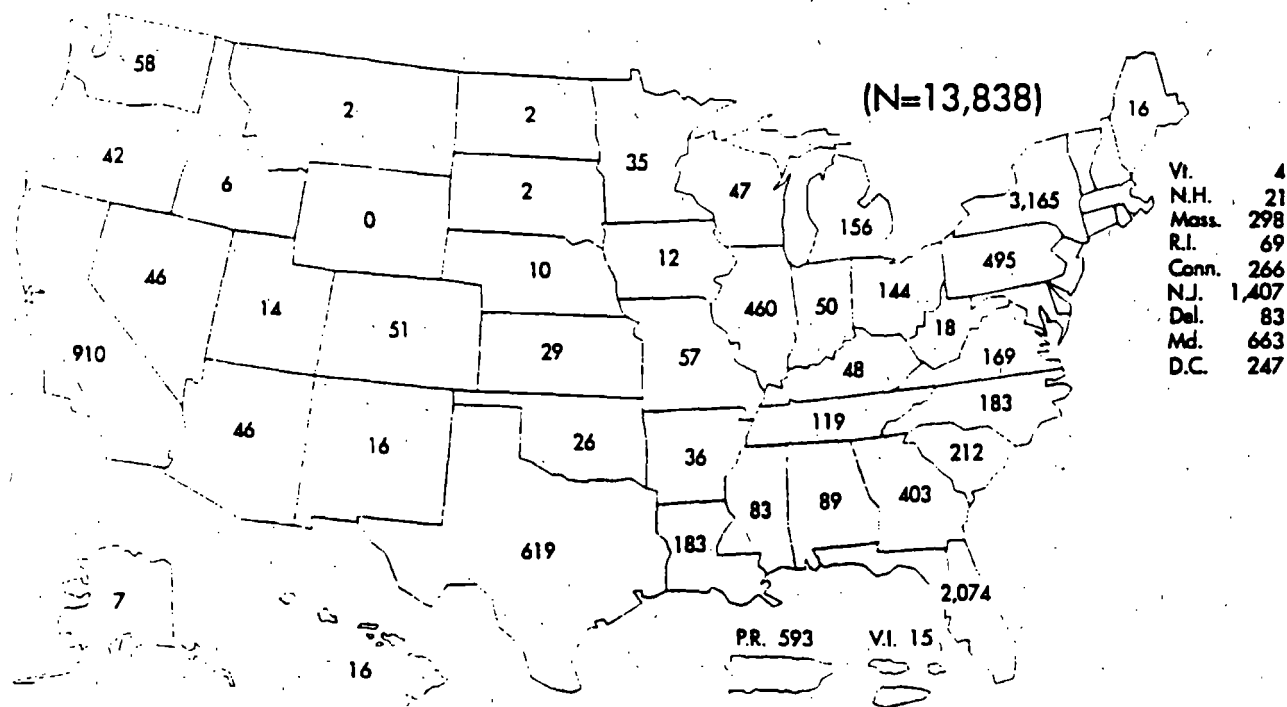


Figure 5. Pediatric AIDS cases reported July 1994 through June 1995, United States

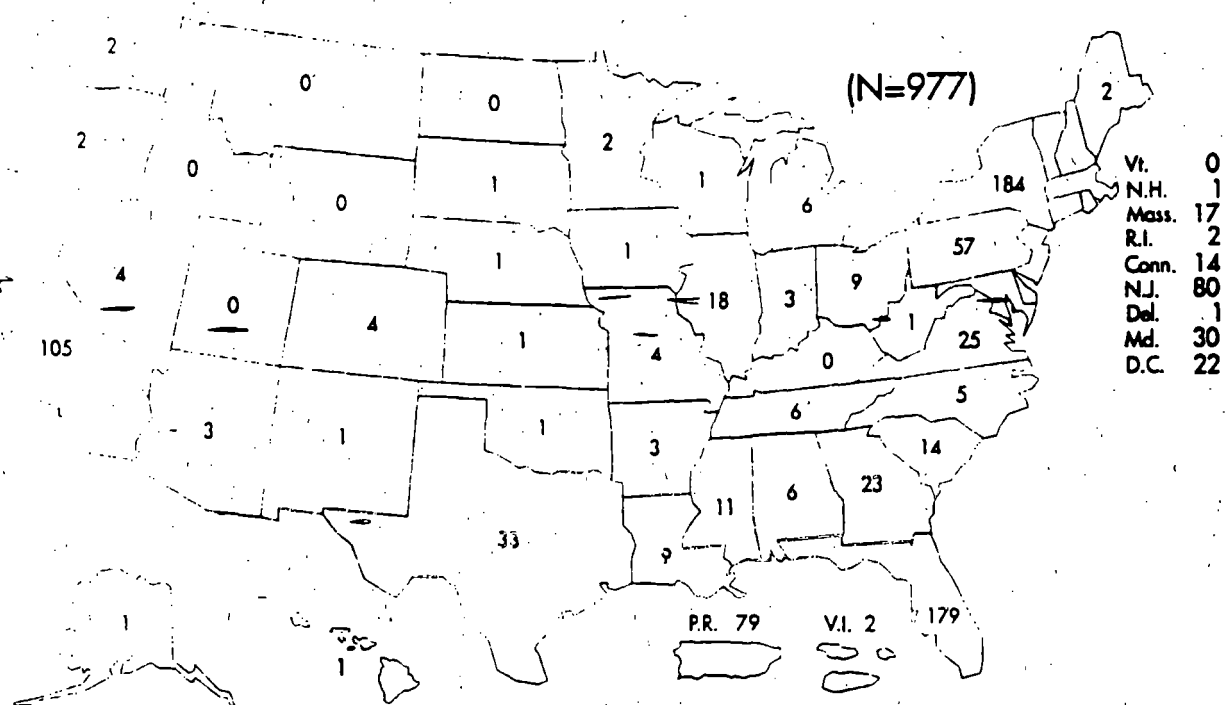
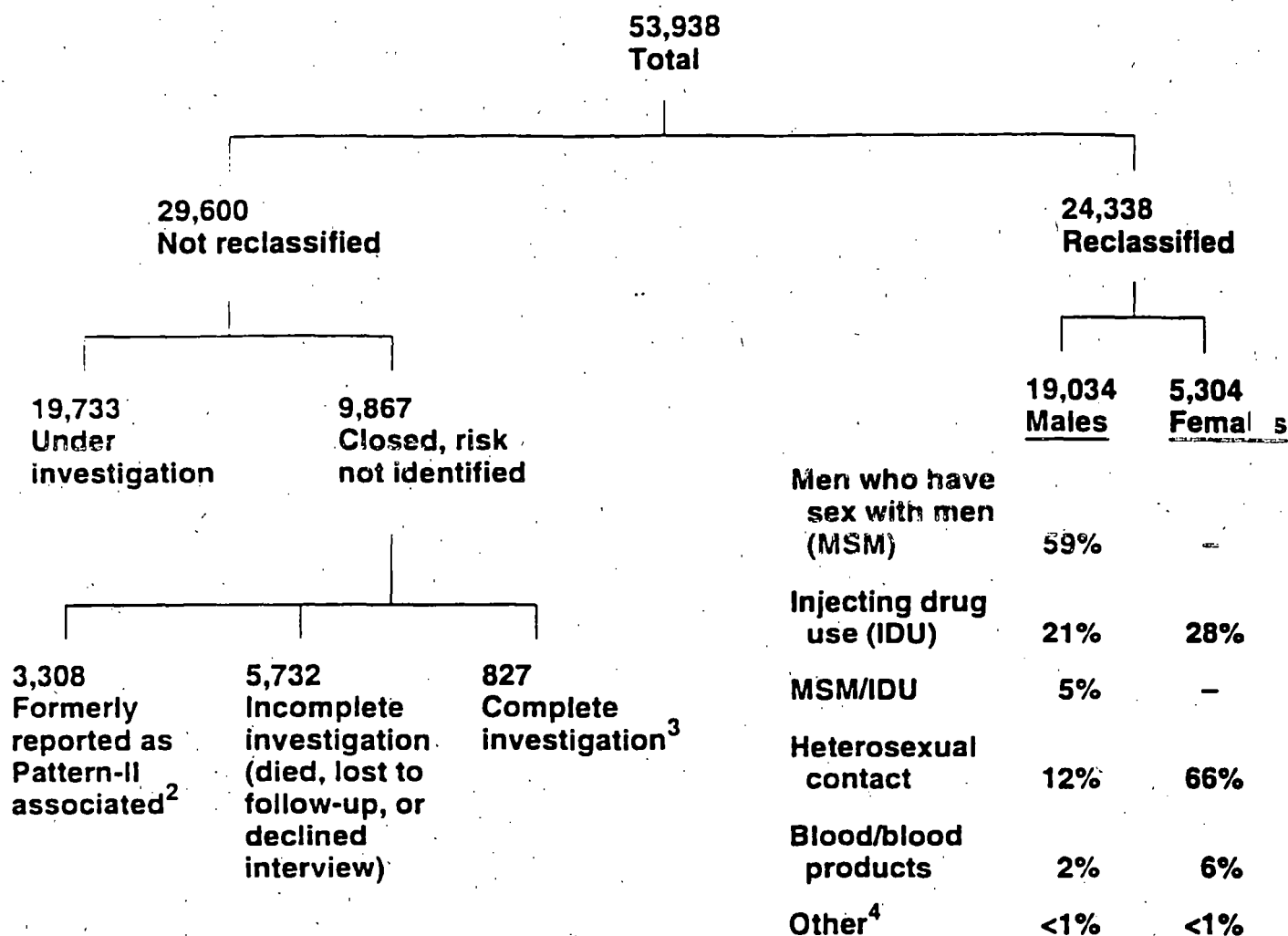


Figure 6. Investigations of adult/adolescent AIDS cases ever classified as risk not reported or identified, through June 1995, United States¹



¹Excludes 101 children under 13 years of age classified as "other/risk not reported or identified" in Table 3; 100 whose risk is not identified and 1 who was exposed to HIV-infected blood in a household setting, as supported by seroconversion, epidemiologic, and/or laboratory evidence (see *MMWR* 1992;41:228-31). An additional 303 children who were initially reported without risk information have been reclassified after investigation.

²Cases associated with persons born in Pattern-II countries are no longer classified as heterosexual transmission. See Technical Notes.

³Investigations of these persons included patient interviews. Based on available information, these persons could not be reclassified into an exposure category. This group includes persons possibly infected through heterosexual contact with a partner who is not known to be HIV infected or at high risk for HIV infection; persons who may choose not to disclose high-risk information; and persons with possible occupational exposure. These 827 persons report heterosexual contact, sexually transmitted disease infections, non-injecting drug use, hepatitis infections, and occupational exposure to blood or body fluids.

⁴Fifty-two adult/adolescents are included in the "other" exposure category listed here and in Table 3, and were exposed to HIV-infected blood, body fluids, or concentrated virus in health care, laboratory, or household settings, as supported by seroconversion, epidemiologic, and/or laboratory evidence. See Table 11, *MMWR* 1993;42:329-31, and *MMWR* 1993;42:948-51. One person was infected following intentional self-inoculation of blood from an HIV-infected person. Twenty-five persons acquired HIV infection perinatally and were diagnosed with AIDS after age 13.

Table 13. Estimated AIDS-opportunistic illness incidence, by region of residence and year of diagnosis, 1990 through 1994, United States¹

Region of residence ²	Year of diagnosis				
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Northeast	13,900	15,500	17,000	18,600	19,100
Midwest	4,600	5,500	6,300	6,300	6,500
South	15,000	17,400	20,400	21,000	23,500
West	10,600	12,200	13,000	12,500	13,200
Territories	1,700	2,100	2,100	2,200	2,000
Total³	45,800	52,500	58,800	60,600	64,300

¹Estimates are adjusted for delays in the reporting of AIDS cases, but not for incomplete reporting of cases. Estimates are rounded to the nearest 100.

Opportunistic illness refers to AIDS-defining opportunistic illnesses included in the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition. See Technical Notes.

²See Technical Notes for a list of states or dependencies and possessions which comprise each region of residence.

³The sum of the regional estimates may not equal the total annual estimates because of rounding.

Table 14. Estimated AIDS-opportunistic illness incidence, by race/ethnicity and year of diagnosis, 1990 through 1994, United States¹

Race/ethnicity	Year of diagnosis				
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
White, not Hispanic	22,600	25,200	26,700	25,700	26,400
Black, not Hispanic	14,600	17,400	21,000	23,000	25,300
Hispanic	8,000	9,400	10,400	11,100	11,900
Asian/Pacific Islander	300	360	420	460	480
American Indian/Alaska Native	110	140	160	170	200
Total²	45,800	52,500	58,800	60,600	64,300

¹Estimates are adjusted for delays in the reporting of AIDS cases, but not for incomplete reporting of cases. Estimates of less than 200, 200 to 499, 500 to 999, and 1,000 or more are rounded to the nearest 10, 20, 50, and 100, respectively. See Technical Notes.

²The sum of race/ethnicity estimates may not equal the total annual estimates because of rounding. Totals include estimates of persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 15. Estimated AIDS-opportunistic illness incidence, by age group, exposure category, and year of diagnosis, 1990 through 1994, United States¹

Male adult/adolescent exposure category	Year of diagnosis				
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Men who have sex with men	25,200	28,300	30,000	29,600	31,300
Injecting drug use	8,700	10,100	12,000	12,700	13,400
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	3,200	3,500	3,800	3,600	3,500
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	340	380	440	440	420
Heterosexual contact	1,100	1,500	2,100	2,600	3,100
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	440	460	440	380	440
Risk not reported or identified	360	380	440	400	280
Male subtotal	39,300	44,700	49,200	49,700	52,400
Female adult/adolescent exposure category					
Injecting drug use	3,000	3,600	4,300	4,600	4,900
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	10	20	10	20	20
Heterosexual contact	2,200	2,900	3,800	4,800	5,700
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	320	320	320	340	400
Risk not reported or identified	120	190	200	150	110
Female subtotal	5,700	7,000	8,600	9,900	11,100
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category²	800	830	990	970	850
Total³	45,800	52,500	58,800	60,600	64,300

¹Estimates are adjusted for delays in the reporting of AIDS cases and anticipated redistribution of cases initially reported with no identified risk, but not for incomplete reporting of cases. Adult/adolescent and total estimates of less than 200, 200 to 499, 500 to 999, and 1,000 or more are rounded to the nearest 10, 20, 50, and 100, respectively. Pediatric estimates are rounded to the nearest 10. Opportunistic illness refers to AIDS-defining opportunistic illnesses included in the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition. See Technical Notes.

²Estimates are based on cases diagnosed using the 1987 definition, adjusted for reporting delays. The 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition affected only adult/adolescent cases, not pediatric cases.

³The sum of the exposure category estimates may not equal the subtotal and total annual estimates because of rounding.

Table 16. HIV infection cases (not AIDS) by state, reported July 1994 through June 1995; and cumulative totals, by state and age group, through June 1995; from states with confidential HIV infection reporting

State of residence (Date HIV reporting initiated)	July 1994– June 1995	Cumulative totals		
		Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Alabama (Jan. 1988)	559	3,764	31	3,795
Arizona (Jan. 1987)	366	3,087	29	3,116
Arkansas (July 1989)	316	1,298	20	1,318
Colorado (Nov. 1985)	461	5,248	26	5,274
Connecticut (July 1992) ¹	22	–	93	93
Idaho (June 1986)	50	343	3	346
Indiana (July 1988)	411	2,563	23	2,586
Louisiana (Feb. 1993)	1,161	3,714	42	3,756
Michigan (April 1992)	1,277	2,679	73	2,752
Minnesota (Oct. 1985)	309	2,093	22	2,115
Mississippi (Aug. 1988)	604	2,893	35	2,928
Missouri (Oct. 1987)	656	3,289	36	3,325
Nevada (Feb. 1992)	417	1,944	20	1,964
New Jersey (Jan. 1992)	4,259	10,221	306	10,527
North Carolina (Feb. 1990)	1,427	5,659	46	5,705
North Dakota (Jan. 1988)	7	59	–	59
Ohio (June 1990)	575	2,992	26	3,018
Oklahoma (June 1988)	176	1,540	9	1,549
South Carolina (Feb. 1986)	736	5,444	73	5,517
South Dakota (Jan. 1988)	21	148	5	153
Tennessee (Jan. 1992)	1,075	2,989	37	3,026
Texas (Feb. 1994) ¹	145	–	189	189
Utah (April 1989)	89	775	5	780
Virginia (July 1989)	1,000	5,623	57	5,680
West Virginia (Jan. 1989)	96	359	2	361
Wisconsin (Nov. 1985)	252	1,845	23	1,868
Wyoming (June 1989)	9	57	–	57
Subtotal	16,476	70,626	1,231	71,857
Persons reported from states with confidential HIV reporting who were residents of other states ²	490	1,694	26	1,720
Total	16,966	72,320	1,257	73,577

¹Connecticut and Texas have confidential HIV infection reporting for pediatric cases only.

²Includes 347 persons reported from states with confidential HIV infection reporting, but whose state of residence is unknown. See Technical Notes.

Table 17. Male adult/adolescent HIV infection cases (not AIDS) by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported July 1994 through June 1995, and cumulative totals through June 1995, from states with confidential HIV infection reporting¹

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	2,615	(57)	15,135	(60)	1,715	(28)	7,883	(31)	265	(29)	1,132	(35)
Injecting drug use	559	(12)	2,274	(9)	1,403	(23)	5,646	(22)	306	(33)	964	(30)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	283	(6)	2,103	(8)	210	(3)	1,272	(5)	27	(3)	203	(6)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	48	(1)	308	(1)	10	(0)	72	(0)	1	(0)	8	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	117	(3)	598	(2)	472	(8)	2,064	(8)	46	(5)	163	(5)
Sex with an injecting drug user	36		179		139		558		14		61	
Sex with person with hemophilia	–		4		2		5		–		–	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	–		16		7		30		–		2	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	81		399		324		1,471		32		100	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	17	(0)	168	(1)	33	(1)	141	(1)	2	(0)	18	(1)
Risk not reported or identified ²	942	(21)	4,642	(18)	2,226	(37)	8,247	(33)	281	(30)	749	(23)
Total	4,581	(100)	25,228	(100)	6,069	(100)	25,325	(100)	928	(100)	3,237	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ³			
	July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	16	(47)	74	(50)	17	(38)	150	(49)	4,675	(39)	24,811	(44)
Injecting drug use	3	(9)	14	(10)	10	(22)	51	(17)	2,296	(19)	9,028	(16)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	1	(3)	3	(2)	6	(13)	47	(15)	529	(4)	3,655	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	3	(2)	–	–	4	(1)	61	(1)	400	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	1	(3)	6	(4)	2	(4)	10	(3)	644	(5)	2,869	(5)
Sex with an injecting drug user	1		3		1		2		193		811	
Sex with person with hemophilia	–		–		–		–		2		9	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	–		–		–		–		7		48	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	–		3		1		8		442		2,001	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	(3)	3	(2)	–	–	3	(1)	53	(0)	339	(1)
Risk not reported or identified	12	(35)	44	(30)	10	(22)	44	(14)	3,637	(31)	14,761	(27)
Total	34	(100)	147	(100)	45	(100)	309	(100)	11,895	(100)	55,663	(100)

¹ See Table 16 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

² For HIV infection cases (not AIDS), "risk not reported or identified" refers primarily to persons whose mode of exposure was not reported and who have not been followed up to determine their mode of exposure, and to a smaller number of persons who are not reported with one of the exposures listed above after follow-up. See Technical Notes.

³ Includes 1,417 men whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 18. Female adult do cent HIV infection ca (not AIDS) by exposure category id race/ethnicity, reported July 1994 through June 1995, and cuml ive totals through June 1995, from states with confidential HIV infection reporting¹

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	291	(28)	1,286	(30)	691	(22)	2,693	(25)	97	(26)	290	(29)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1	(0)	7	(0)	1	(0)	7	(0)	–	–	–	–
Heterosexual contact:	346	(34)	1,595	(38)	891	(28)	3,660	(33)	113	(30)	382	(38)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	120		614		276		1,188		49		178	
<i>Sex with a bisexual male</i>	39		207		72		295		5		17	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	11		45		3		24		–		5	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV-infection</i>	4		23		6		27		–		3	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	172		706		534		2,126		59		179	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	8	(1)	102	(2)	53	(2)	188	(2)	2	(1)	18	(2)
Risk not reported or identified ²	381	(37)	1,238	(29)	1,507	(48)	4,425	(40)	159	(43)	308	(31)
Total	1,027	(100)	4,229	(100)	3,143	(100)	10,973	(100)	371	(100)	995	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ³			
	July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	2	(13)	6	(14)	7	(30)	40	(40)	1,094	(24)	4,340	(26)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	(0)	14	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	4	(27)	15	(35)	6	(26)	34	(34)	1,365	(29)	5,718	(34)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	1		6		5		22		451		2,015	
<i>Sex with a bisexual male</i>	–		–		–		6		117		527	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		–		–		–		14		74	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		–		–		–		10		53	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	3		9		1		6		773		3,049	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	–	–	1	(2)	1	(4)	1	(1)	64	(1)	316	(2)
Risk not reported or identified	9	(60)	21	(49)	9	(39)	26	(26)	2,120	(46)	6,253	(38)
Total	15	(100)	43	(100)	23	(100)	101	(100)	4,645	(100)	16,642	(100)

¹See Table 16 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

²For HIV infection cases (not AIDS), "risk not reported or identified" refers primarily to persons whose mode of exposure was not reported and who have not been followed up to determine their mode of exposure, and to a smaller number of persons who are not reported with one of the exposures listed above after follow-up. See Technical Notes.

³Includes 298 women whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 19. Pediatric HIV infection cases (not AIDS) by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported July 1994 through June 1995, and cumulative totals through June 1995, from states with confidential HIV infection reporting¹

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	10	(9)	68	(21)	3	(1)	22	(3)	4	(7)	9	(6)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	91	(85)	221	(68)	225	(91)	646	(89)	45	(80)	137	(84)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	19		50		65		165		15		35	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	17		31		26		64		10		19	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	1		2		5		9		–		1	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		–		1		2		–		–	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	3		4		–		1		–		–	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	15		29		36		78		5		14	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	2		3		3		5		1		2	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	34		102		89		322		14		66	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	(.1)	18	(6)	2	(1)	5	(1)	3	(5)	5	(3)
Risk not reported or identified ²	5	(5)	19	(6)	18	(7)	49	(7)	4	(7)	12	(7)
Total	107	(100)	326	(100)	248	(100)	722	(100)	56	(100)	163	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ³			
	July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	1	(20)	–	–	2	(17)	18	(4)	105	(8)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	–	–	1	(20)	2	(100)	8	(67)	370	(87)	1,026	(82)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	3		103		257	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	–	–	–	–	2		2		55		116	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	–	–	1		–	–	–		6		13	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	1		1		3	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		3		5	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		56		121	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		6		10	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	2		140		501	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	(2)	30	(2)
Risk not reported or identified	–	–	3	(60)	–	–	2	(17)	27	(6)	96	(8)
Total	–	–	5	(100)	2	(100)	12	(100)	423	(100)	1,257	(100)

¹See Table 16 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

²For HIV infection cases (not AIDS), "risk not reported or identified" refers primarily to persons whose mode of exposure was not reported and who have not been followed up to determine their mode of exposure, and to a smaller number of persons who are not reported with one of the exposures listed above after follow-up. See Technical Notes.

³Includes 29 children whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 20. HIV infection cases (not AIDS) in adolescent and adults under age 25, by exposure category, reported July 1994 through June 1995, and cumulative totals through June 1995, from states with confidential HIV infection reporting¹

Male exposure category	13-19 years old				20-24 years old			
	July 1994-June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1994-June 1995		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	108	(46)	583	(43)	728	(53)	4,235	(53)
Injecting drug use	5	(2)	70	(5)	77	(6)	478	(6)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	7	(3)	82	(6)	59	(4)	530	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	14	(6)	93	(7)	14	(1)	89	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	9	(4)	90	(7)	84	(6)	428	(5)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	1		17		24		93	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1		2		-		1	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	-		1		1		4	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	7		70		59		330	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	-	-	11	(1)	4	(0)	38	(0)
Risk not reported or identified ²	91	(39)	434	(32)	401	(29)	2,179	(27)
Male subtotal	234	(100)	1,363	(100)	1,367	(100)	7,977	(100)
Female exposure category								
Injecting drug use	11	(4)	99	(8)	83	(12)	436	(15)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	121	(40)	549	(43)	209	(30)	1,158	(39)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	23		138		50		349	
<i>Sex with a bisexual male</i>	6		41		22		128	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	2		10		7		26	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	2		4		2		11	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	88		356		128		644	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	3	(1)	11	(1)	6	(1)	28	(1)
Risk not reported or identified	168	(55)	605	(48)	403	(57)	1,337	(45)
Female subtotal	303	(100)	1,264	(100)	701	(100)	2,960	(100)
Total³	537		2,628		2,070		10,940	

¹ See Table 16 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

² For HIV infection cases (not AIDS), "risk not reported or identified" refers primarily to persons whose mode of exposure was not reported and who have not been followed up to determine their mode of exposure, and to a smaller number of persons who are not reported with one of the exposures listed above after follow-up. See Technical Notes.

³ Includes 4 persons whose sex is unknown.

Table 21. HIV infection cases (not AIDS), by sex, age, diagnosis, and race/ethnicity, reported through June 1995, from states with confidential HIV infection reporting¹

Male Age at diagnosis (years)	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian/ Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total ²	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Under 5	116	(0)	321	(1)	63	(2)	2	(1)	3	(1)	511	(1)
5-12	74	(0)	59	(0)	19	(1)	-	-	2	(1)	161	(0)
13-19	558	(2)	712	(3)	51	(2)	4	(3)	8	(3)	1,363	(2)
20-24	3,744	(15)	3,546	(14)	415	(13)	26	(17)	59	(19)	7,977	(14)
25-29	6,579	(26)	5,477	(21)	833	(25)	41	(28)	95	(30)	13,353	(24)
30-34	6,041	(24)	5,703	(22)	813	(24)	31	(21)	69	(22)	12,998	(23)
35-39	3,975	(16)	4,759	(19)	571	(17)	18	(12)	40	(13)	9,607	(17)
40-44	2,199	(9)	2,831	(11)	322	(10)	14	(9)	22	(7)	5,521	(10)
45-49	1,100	(4)	1,180	(5)	137	(4)	7	(5)	8	(3)	2,516	(4)
50-54	546	(2)	607	(2)	46	(1)	3	(2)	5	(2)	1,243	(2)
55-59	239	(1)	254	(1)	21	(1)	2	(1)	2	(1)	532	(1)
60-64	131	(1)	133	(1)	17	(1)	-	-	1	(0)	287	(1)
65 or older	116	(0)	123	(0)	11	(0)	1	(1)	-	-	266	(0)
Male subtotal	25,418	(100)	25,705	(100)	3,319	(100)	149	(100)	314	(100)	56,335	(100)
Female												
Age at diagnosis (years)												
Under 5	115	(3)	291	(3)	65	(6)	2	(4)	6	(6)	491	(3)
5-12	21	(0)	51	(0)	16	(1)	1	(2)	1	(1)	93	(1)
13-19	252	(6)	930	(8)	52	(5)	1	(2)	10	(9)	1,264	(7)
20-24	816	(19)	1,924	(17)	149	(14)	10	(22)	19	(18)	2,960	(17)
25-29	1,047	(24)	2,462	(22)	271	(25)	16	(35)	18	(17)	3,888	(23)
30-34	931	(21)	2,406	(21)	255	(24)	9	(20)	20	(19)	3,689	(21)
35-39	590	(14)	1,678	(15)	122	(11)	1	(2)	22	(20)	2,452	(14)
40-44	264	(6)	883	(8)	80	(7)	3	(7)	9	(8)	1,264	(7)
45-49	158	(4)	332	(3)	35	(3)	2	(4)	2	(2)	546	(3)
50-54	53	(1)	148	(1)	15	(1)	1	(2)	1	(1)	222	(1)
55-59	45	(1)	100	(1)	13	(1)	-	-	-	-	160	(1)
60-64	22	(1)	50	(0)	5	(0)	-	-	-	-	79	(0)
65 or older	51	(1)	60	(1)	1	(0)	-	-	-	-	118	(1)
Female subtotal	4,365	(100)	11,315	(100)	1,079	(100)	46	(100)	108	(100)	17,226	(100)
Total³	29,784		37,022		4,398		195		423		73,577	

¹See Table 16 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

²Includes 1,430 males and 313 females whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

³Includes 16 persons whose sex is unknown.

Table 22. Persons reported to be living with HIV infection (not AIDS) and with AIDS, by state and age group, reported through June 1995¹

State of residence (Date HIV reporting initiated)	Living with HIV (not AIDS) ²			Living with AIDS ³			Cumulative totals		
	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Alabama (Jan. 1988)	3,673	31	3,704	1,431	18	1,449	5,104	49	5,153
Alaska	-	-	-	140	1	141	140	1	141
Arizona (Jan. 1987)	2,768	25	2,793	1,343	8	1,351	4,111	33	4,144
Arkansas (July 1989)	1,279	20	1,299	849	15	864	2,128	35	2,163
California	-	-	-	28,622	169	28,791	28,622	169	28,791
Colorado (Nov. 1985)	5,107	26	5,133	2,010	8	2,018	7,117	34	7,151
Connecticut (July 1992) ⁴	-	86	86	3,016	75	3,091	3,016	161	3,177
Delaware	-	-	-	585	4	589	585	4	589
District of Columbia	-	-	-	3,086	62	3,148	3,086	62	3,148
Florida	-	-	-	19,202	495	19,697	19,202	495	19,697
Georgia	-	-	-	5,688	71	5,759	5,688	71	5,759
Hawaii	-	-	-	583	4	587	583	4	587
Idaho (June 1986)	275	3	278	120	-	120	395	3	398
Illinois	-	-	-	5,805	86	5,891	5,805	86	5,891
Indiana (July 1988)	2,475	22	2,497	1,477	14	1,491	3,952	36	3,988
Iowa	-	-	-	345	4	349	345	4	349
Kansas	-	-	-	569	3	572	569	3	572
Kentucky	-	-	-	578	8	586	578	8	586
Louisiana (Feb. 1993)	3,585	40	3,625	2,820	45	2,865	6,405	85	6,490
Maine	-	-	-	308	5	313	308	5	313
Maryland	-	-	-	4,889	131	5,020	4,889	131	5,020
Massachusetts	-	-	-	3,623	63	3,686	3,623	63	3,686
Michigan (April 1992)	2,382	62	2,444	2,706	28	2,734	5,088	90	5,178
Minnesota (Oct. 1985)	1,985	20	2,005	1,022	11	1,033	3,007	31	3,038
Mississippi (Aug. 1988)	2,820	35	2,855	882	19	901	3,702	54	3,756
Missouri (Oct. 1987)	3,203	36	3,239	2,580	15	2,595	5,783	51	5,834
Montana	-	-	-	63	1	64	63	1	64
Nebraska	-	-	-	247	3	250	247	3	250
Nevada (Feb. 1992)	1,849	19	1,868	996	11	1,007	2,845	30	2,875
New Hampshire	-	-	-	273	3	276	273	3	276
New Jersey (Jan. 1992)	9,224	295	9,519	9,102	242	9,344	18,326	537	18,863
New Mexico	-	-	-	466	2	468	466	2	468
New York	-	-	-	26,240	671	26,911	26,240	671	26,911
North Carolina (Feb. 1990)	5,374	45	5,419	2,363	42	2,405	7,737	87	7,824
North Dakota (Jan. 1988)	52	-	52	26	-	26	78	-	78
Ohio (June 1990)	1,911	13	1,924	2,496	30	2,526	4,407	43	4,450
Oklahoma (June 1988)	1,493	9	1,502	946	5	951	2,439	14	2,453
Oregon	-	-	-	1,260	4	1,264	1,260	4	1,264
Pennsylvania	-	-	-	5,725	115	5,840	5,725	115	5,840
Rhode Island	-	-	-	575	5	580	575	5	580
South Carolina (Feb. 1986)	5,189	71	5,260	2,248	23	2,271	7,437	94	7,531
South Dakota (Jan. 1988)	132	5	137	36	2	38	168	7	175
Tennessee (Jan. 1992)	2,918	37	2,955	2,044	14	2,058	4,962	51	5,013
Texas (Feb. 1994) ⁴	-	181	181	13,174	129	13,303	13,174	310	13,484
Utah (April 1989)	760	5	765	458	6	464	1,218	11	1,229
Vermont	-	-	-	102	1	103	102	1	103
Virginia (July 1989)	5,453	55	5,508	2,623	70	2,693	8,076	125	8,201
Washington	-	-	-	2,618	11	2,629	2,618	11	2,629
West Virginia (Jan. 1989)	331	2	333	208	2	210	539	4	543
Wisconsin (Nov. 1985)	1,752	22	1,774	1,024	9	1,033	2,776	31	2,807
Wyoming (June 1989)	56	-	56	46	-	46	102	-	102
Subtotal	66,046	1,165	67,211	169,638	2,763	172,401	235,684	3,928	239,612
Guam	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	-	4
Pacific Islands, U.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	5,851	153	6,004	5,851	153	6,004
Virgin Islands, U.S.	-	-	-	134	7	141	134	7	141
Total	66,046	1,165	67,211	175,627	2,923	178,550	241,673	4,088	245,761

¹Persons reported with vital status "alive" as of the last update.

²Includes only persons reported from states with confidential HIV reporting. Excludes 1,553 adults/adolescents and 26 children reported from with confidential HIV infection reporting whose state of residence is unknown or are residents of other states.

³Includes 225 adults/adolescents and 2 children whose state of residence is unknown.

⁴Connecticut and Texas have confidential HIV infection reporting for pediatric cases only.

Surveillance of AIDS

All 50 states, the District of Columbia, U.S. dependencies and possessions, and independent nations in free association with the United States¹ report AIDS cases to CDC using a uniform surveillance case definition and case report form. The original definition was modified in 1985 (*MMWR* 1985;34:373-75) and 1987 (*MMWR* 1987;36[suppl no. 1S]:1S-15S). The case definition for adults and adolescents was modified again in 1993 (*MMWR* 1992;41[no. RR-17]:1-19; see also *MMWR* 1995;44:160-61,64-7). The revisions incorporated a broader range of AIDS-indicator diseases and conditions and used HIV diagnostic tests to improve the sensitivity and specificity of the definition. The laboratory and diagnostic criteria for the 1987 pediatric case definition (*MMWR* 1987;36:225-30,235) were updated in 1994 (*MMWR* 1994;43[no. RR-12]:1-19).

For persons with laboratory-confirmed HIV infection, the 1987 revision incorporated HIV encephalopathy, wasting syndrome, and other indicator diseases that are diagnosed presumptively (i.e., without confirmatory laboratory evidence of the opportunistic disease). In addition to the 23 clinical conditions in the 1987 definition, the 1993 case definition for adults and adolescents includes HIV-infected persons with CD4⁺ T-lymphocyte counts of less than 200 cells/ μ L or a CD4⁺ percentage of less than 14, and persons diagnosed with pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, and invasive cervical cancer. All conditions added to the 1993 definition require laboratory confirmation of HIV infection. Persons who meet the criteria for more than one definition category are classified hierarchically in the following order: pre-1987, 1987, and 1993. Persons in the 1993 definition category meet only the 1993 definition.

The pediatric case definition incorporates the revised 1994 pediatric classification system for evidence of HIV infection. Children with their first positive results on Western blot or HIV detection tests before October 1994 were categorized based on the 1987 classification system. Those tested during or after October 1994 are categorized under the revised 1994 pediatric classification system. For children of any

age with an AIDS-defining condition that requires evidence of HIV infection, a single positive HIV-detection test (i.e., HIV culture, HIV PCR, or HIV antigen [p24]) is sufficient for a reportable AIDS diagnosis if the diagnosis is confirmed by a clinician. The 1994 pediatric definitions for HIV encephalopathy and HIV wasting syndrome reflect increased knowledge of these conditions in children, and replace the 1987 definitions.

Although completeness of reporting of diagnosed AIDS cases to state and local health departments varies by geographic region and patient population, studies conducted by state and local health departments indicate that reporting of AIDS cases in most areas of the United States is more than 85 percent complete (*J Acquir Immune Def Syndr*, 1992;5:257-64 and *Am J Public Health* 1992;82:1495-99). In addition, multiple routes of exposure, opportunistic diseases diagnosed after the initial AIDS case report was submitted to CDC, and vital status may not be determined or reported for all cases.

Included in this report are persons known to be infected with human immunodeficiency virus type 2 (HIV-2). See *MMWR* 1995;44:603-06.

Surveillance of HIV infection (not AIDS)

Through December 31, 1994, 25 states had laws or regulations requiring confidential reporting by name of all persons with confirmed HIV infection, in addition to reporting of persons with AIDS. Two other states, Connecticut and Texas, required reporting by name of HIV infection only for children less than 13 years of age. These states initiated reporting at various times after the development of serum HIV-antibody tests in 1985. Before 1991, surveillance of HIV infection was not standardized and reporting of HIV infections was based primarily on passive surveillance. Consequently, many cases reported before 1991 do not have complete information. Since then, CDC assisted states in conducting active surveillance of HIV infection using standardized report forms and software. However, collection of demographic and risk information still varies greatly among states.

HIV infection data should be interpreted with caution. HIV surveillance reports are not representative of all persons with HIV infection. Because only HIV-reporting states also offer anonymous HIV testing, confidential HIV infection reports are not representative of all persons being tested in these areas. Furthermore, many factors may influence testing pat-

¹Included among the dependencies, possessions, and independent nations are Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Republic of Palau, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia. The latter 5 comprise the category "Pacific Islands, U.S." listed in Tables 1 and 22.

terns, including the extent that testing is targeted or routinely offered to specific groups and the availability and access to medical care and testing services. These data provide a minimum estimate of the number of persons known to be HIV infected in states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

For this report, persons greater than 18 months of age were considered HIV infected if they had at least one positive Western blot or positive detection test (culture, antigen, or other detection test) or had a diagnosis of HIV infection documented by a physician. Before October 1994, children less than 15 months of age were considered HIV infected if they met the definition stated in the 1987 pediatric classification system for HIV infection (*MMWR* 1987;36:225-30,235). Beginning October 1994, children less than 18 months of age are considered HIV infected if they meet the definition stated in the 1994 pediatric classification system for HIV infection (*MMWR* 1994;43[no. RR-12]:1-10). This report also includes children who were diagnosed as HIV infected by a physician. Although many states monitor reports of children born to infected mothers, only those with documented diagnosis of HIV infection are included in this report.

Because states initiated reporting on different dates, the length of time reporting has been in place will influence the number of HIV infection cases reported. For example, data presented for a given annual period may include cases reported during only a portion of the year. Prior to statewide HIV reporting, some states collected reports of HIV infection in selected populations. Therefore, these states have reports prior to initiation of statewide confidential reporting.

Over time, persons with HIV infection will be diagnosed and reported with AIDS. HIV infection cases later reported with AIDS are deleted from the HIV infection tables and added to the AIDS tables. Persons with HIV infection may be tested at any point in the clinical spectrum of disease, therefore the time between diagnosis of HIV infection and AIDS will vary. In addition, because surveillance practices differ, reporting and updating of clinical and vital status of cases vary among states.

Included in this report are persons known to be infected with human immunodeficiency virus type 2 (HIV-2). See *MMWR* 1995;44:603-06.

Tabulation and presentation of HIV infection and AIDS data

Data in this report are provisional. Each issue of this report includes information received by CDC

through the last day of the reporting period. AIDS data are tabulated by date of report to CDC unless otherwise noted. Data for U.S. dependencies and possessions and for associated independent nations are included in the totals.

Age group tabulations are based on the person's age at first documented positive HIV-antibody result for HIV infection cases, and age at diagnosis of AIDS for AIDS cases. Adult/adolescent cases include persons 13 years of age and older; pediatric cases include children under 13 years of age. Age group tabulations for AIDS cases in Table 14 (year-end edition only) are based on age at death.

Tabulations of persons living with HIV and AIDS (Table 22), include persons whose vital status is "alive" as of the last update; persons whose vital status is missing or unknown are not included. Caution should be used in interpreting these data because states vary in the frequency with which they review the vital status of persons reported with HIV infection and AIDS. In addition, some cases may be lost to follow-up.

Table 12 (year-end edition only) tabulates AIDS-indicator conditions reported during the last year. These data are known to underreport AIDS-indicator conditions and should be interpreted with caution. Reported conditions overrepresent initial AIDS-indicator illness because follow-up for subsequent indicator diseases is resource intensive and has not been systematic or standardized in most health departments. The 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents added reporting of HIV-infected persons with severe HIV-related immunosuppression ($CD^+ T$ -lymphocyte count of less than 200 μL or less than 14 percent). Since implementation of the 1993 definition, approximately half of all cases were reported based only on immunologic criteria; consequently, reporting of AIDS cases based on AIDS-defining opportunistic infections has decreased (see *AIDS* 1994;8:1489-93).

Table 2 lists AIDS case counts for each metropolitan area with 500,000 or more population. AIDS counts for metropolitan areas with 50,000 to 500,000 population are reported as a combined subtotal. On December 31, 1992, the Office of Management and Budget announced new Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) definitions, which reflect changes in the U.S. population as determined by the 1990 census. The definitions were updated most recently on July 1, 1994. The cities and counties which compose each metropolitan area listed in Table 2 are provided in the publication "Metropolitan Areas as of June 30, 1995" (available by calling the National Technical Informa-

tion Service, 1-703-487-4650, and ordering accession no. PB95-208880). Standards for defining central and outlying counties of metropolitan areas were published in the *Federal Register* (see *FR* 1990;55:12154-60).

The metropolitan areas definitions are the MSAs for all areas except the 6 New England states. For these states, the New England County Metropolitan Areas (NECMA) are used. Metropolitan areas are named for a central city in the MSA or NECMA, may include several cities and counties, and may cross state boundaries. For example, AIDS cases and annual rates presented for the District of Columbia in Table 1 include only persons residing within the geographic boundaries of the District. AIDS cases and annual rates for Washington, D.C., in Table 2 include persons residing within the several counties in the metropolitan area, including counties in Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. State or metropolitan area data tabulations are based on the person's residence at first positive HIV-antibody test result for HIV infection cases and residence at diagnosis of the first AIDS-indicator condition(s) for AIDS cases.

Estimated AIDS-opportunistic illness

In 1993, the AIDS surveillance case definition was expanded to include a laboratory measure of severe immunosuppression (CD4⁺ T-lymphocyte count of less than 200 cells/ μ L or a percent of total lymphocytes less than 14) and three additional clinical conditions (pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, and invasive cervical cancer). Before 1993, the surveillance definition included only opportunistic illnesses, and trends in the incidence of AIDS were evaluated by examining the number of AIDS opportunistic illnesses (AIDS-OIs) diagnosed per year or quarter (adjusted for reporting delays). Because most HIV-infected persons become severely immunosuppressed before the onset of AIDS-OIs, the addition of the CD4⁺ criteria has temporarily distorted observed trends in AIDS incidence. To examine trends over time, an additional adjustment is required to estimate when an AIDS-OI will develop in persons who were reported based on the CD4⁺ criteria. CDC has developed a procedure to estimate the incidence of AIDS-OIs among persons reported with AIDS based on the CD4⁺ criteria. Estimates of trends in AIDS-OIs are displayed in Tables 13, 14, and 15.

The estimated AIDS-OI incidence is the sum of incidence in two groups. The first group is persons reported to AIDS surveillance with AIDS-OIs. Inci-

dence in this group is estimated by adjusting reported cases for delays in case reporting.

The second group is persons reported with AIDS based on a CD4⁺ count or percent. Most of these persons will eventually have an AIDS-OI diagnosed. CDC has estimated the number of persons who had or will have an AIDS-OI diagnosed after the date of the reported CD4⁺ count or percent, by month of AIDS-OI diagnosis. To do this, CDC used data from the Adult Spectrum of Disease Project (see *JAMA* 1992;267:1798-1805) to estimate the probability distribution of the time interval between a CD4⁺ count in a particular range (e.g., 0 to 29 cells/ μ L, 30 to 59 cells/ μ L, etc.) and the diagnosis of an AIDS-OI. This probability distribution is the proportion of persons with a CD4⁺ count in a given range who will have an AIDS-OI diagnosed 1 month, 2 months, etc., after the reported CD4⁺ count. The expected number of persons with an AIDS-OI diagnosed in each later month among persons whose CD4⁺ count was in a particular range during a given month is the product of the number of these persons and the proportion expected to have an AIDS-OI diagnosed in this later month. The estimate of the number of AIDS-OI diagnoses in a particular month among persons reported with AIDS based on the CD4⁺ criteria is the sum, over all combinations of CD4⁺ ranges and previous months, of the number of persons expected to be diagnosed with an AIDS-OI in the month for which the estimate is made.

There is uncertainty in these estimates of AIDS-OI incidence. Some uncertainty is the result of the need to adjust for delays in reporting of AIDS cases. There is additional uncertainty because some persons reported with AIDS based on the CD4⁺ criteria die before an AIDS-OI is diagnosed and hence should not contribute to the AIDS-OI incidence estimate. Other persons reported with AIDS based on the CD4⁺ criteria have an unreported AIDS-OI diagnosis by the date of the CD4⁺ determination; the estimation procedure counts their contribution to AIDS-OI incidence later than it should. However, preliminary analyses show that these two sources of bias change estimated AIDS-OI incidence by only a few percentage points.

Reporting delays were estimated by a maximum likelihood statistical procedure, taking into account possible differences in reporting delays among exposure, geographic, racial/ethnic, age, and sex categories, but assuming that reporting delays within these groups have not changed over time (see *Lecture Notes in Biomathematics* 1989;83:58-88).

The regions of residence included in Table 13 are defined as follows. Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New

York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Midwest: Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Hawaii, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming; Territories: Guam, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the U.S. Pacific Islands listed on page 30.

Exposure categories

For surveillance purposes, HIV infection cases and AIDS cases are counted only once in a hierarchy of exposure categories. Persons with more than one reported mode of exposure to HIV are classified in the exposure category listed first in the hierarchy, except for men with both a history of sexual contact with other men and injecting drug use. They make up a separate exposure category.

"Men who have sex with men" cases include men who report sexual contact with other men (i.e., homosexual contact) and men who report sexual contact with both men and women (i.e., bisexual contact). "Heterosexual contact" cases are in persons who report specific heterosexual contact with a person with, or at increased risk for, HIV infection (e.g., an injecting drug user).

Adults/adolescents born, or who had sex with someone born, in a country where heterosexual transmission was believed to be the predominant mode of HIV transmission (formerly classified as Pattern-II countries by the World Health Organization) are no longer classified as having heterosexually acquired AIDS. Similar to case reports for other persons who are reported without behavioral or transfusion risks for HIV, these reports are now classified (in the absence of other risk information which would classify them into another exposure category) as "no risk reported or identified" (see *MMWR* 1994;43:155-60). Children whose mother was born, or whose mother had sex with someone born, in a Pattern-II country are now classified (in the absence of other risk information which would classify them into another exposure category) as "Mother with/at risk for HIV infection: has HIV infection, risk not specified."

"No risk reported or identified" cases are in persons with no reported history of exposure to HIV through

any of the routes listed in the hierarchy of exposure categories. Risk not identified cases include persons who are currently under investigation by local health department officials; persons whose exposure history is incomplete because they died, declined to be interviewed, or were lost to follow-up; and persons who were interviewed or for whom other follow-up information was available and no exposure mode was identified. Persons who have an exposure mode identified at the time of follow-up are reclassified into the appropriate exposure category. In general, investigations and follow up for modes of exposure by state health departments are conducted routinely for persons reported with AIDS and as resources allow for those reported with HIV infection. Therefore, the percentage of HIV infected persons with risk not reported or identified is substantially higher than for those reported with AIDS. As HIV infected persons with risk not reported or identified are diagnosed and reported with AIDS, they are assigned higher priority for follow-up to determine the mode(s) of exposure.

Rates

Rates are calculated on a 12-month basis per 100,000 population for AIDS cases only. Rates are not calculated for HIV infection reports because counts for HIV infection are believed to be less complete than AIDS case counts. Population denominators for computing AIDS rates for the 50 states and the District of Columbia are based on official post-census estimates from the U.S. Bureau of Census. Denominators for U.S. dependencies and possessions are linear extrapolations of official 1980 and 1990 census counts. Each 12-month rate is the number of cases reported during the 12-month period, divided by the 1994 or 1995 population, multiplied by 100,000. The denominators for computing race-specific rates (Table 10, year-end edition only) are based on 1990 census projections published in U.S. Bureau of Census publication P25-1104, "Population Projections of the United States, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1993 to 2050." Race-specific rates are the number of cases reported for a particular racial/ethnic group during the preceding 12-month period divided by the projected population for that race/ethnicity, multiplied by 100,000.

Case-fatality rates are calculated for each half-year by date of diagnosis of AIDS. Each 6-month case-fatality rate is the number of deaths ever reported among cases diagnosed in that period (regardless of the year of death), divided by the num-

per of total cases diagnosed in that period, multiplied by 100. Reported deaths are not necessarily caused by HIV-related disease. Caution should be used in interpreting case-fatality rates because reporting of deaths is incomplete (see *Am J Public Health* 1992; 82:1500-05 and *Am J Public Health* 1990; 80:1080-86).

Reporting delays

Reporting delays (time between diagnosis of HIV infection or AIDS and report to CDC) vary widely among exposure, geographic, racial/ethnic, age and sex categories, and have been as long as several years for some AIDS cases. About 50 percent of all AIDS cases were reported to CDC within 3 months of diagnosis, with about 20 percent being reported more than one year after diagnosis. Reporting delay for HIV infection cases is being evaluated.

Homicide — Continued

Violence in Latin America. Urban management series, vol 2. Quito, Ecuador: United Nations Urban Management Program, Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, 1994: 119-53.

Notice to Readers**National Surveillance for Infectious Diseases, 1995**

On October 13, CDC will release the annual *Summary of Notifiable Diseases, United States, 1994* (1). A notifiable disease traditionally has been considered to be a condition for which regular, frequent, and timely information about individual cases is necessary, for the prevention and control of the disease. During 1994, a total of 49 infectious diseases were considered notifiable at the national level and were reported to CDC; 41 were reported weekly, and eight were reported monthly.

During November 30–December 2, 1994, the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists (CSTE) and CDC held a conference to review the status of national infectious disease surveillance. At this conference, 10 diseases were proposed for deletion from the list of nationally notifiable diseases: amebiasis, aseptic meningitis, primary encephalitis (except for arboviral encephalitis), postinfectious encephalitis, granuloma inguinale, unspecified hepatitis, leptospirosis, lymphogranuloma venereum, rheumatic fever, and tularemia. In addition, nine diseases were proposed for addition to the list during 1995: genital *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections, coccidioidomycosis (for regional surveillance), cryptosporidiosis, hantavirus disease, (postdiarrheal) hemolytic uremic syndrome, pediatric infection with human immunodeficiency virus, invasive group A streptococcal infections, streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome, and drug-resistant *Streptococcus pneumoniae* invasive disease. These changes were approved by a vote of the full membership of CSTE in March 1995. However, these conditions are currently not reportable in all states, and the mechanism for reporting may not involve clinicians or consist of weekly reports of individual cases (i.e., traditional notification methods); rather, some may be reported directly by laboratories or in summary form on a monthly basis.

As of October 1, 1995, 52 infectious diseases were designated as notifiable at the national level (Table 1).

Reported by: Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists. Div of Surveillance and Epidemiology, Epidemiology Program Office, CDC.

Editorial Note: In 1878, Congress authorized the U.S. Marine Hospital Service (the precursor to the Public Health Service [PHS]) to collect morbidity reports on cholera, smallpox, plague, and yellow fever from U.S. consuls overseas; this information was used to implement quarantine measures to prevent the introduction and spread of these diseases into the United States. In 1879, Congress approved appropriations explicitly for the collection and publication of reports of these notifiable diseases. The authority for weekly reporting and publication was expanded by Congress in 1893 to include information from states and municipal authorities. To increase the uniformity of the data, Congress enacted a law in 1902 directing the Surgeon General to provide forms for the collection and compilation of data and for the publication of reports at the national level.

*Surveillance for Infectious Diseases — Continued***TABLE 1. Infectious diseases designated as notifiable at the national level* — United States, 1995**

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> , invasive disease	Rabies, human
Anthrax	Hansen disease (Leprosy)	Rocky Mountain spotted fever
Botulism†	Hantavirus disease	Rubella
Brucellosis	Hepatitis A	Salmonellosis†
Chancroid†	Hepatitis B	Shigellosis†
<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> , genital infections†	Hepatitis, C/non-A, non-B	Streptococcal disease, invasive, Group A†
Cholera	HIV infection, pediatric†	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> , drug-resistant†
Coccidioidomycosis†	Legionellosis	Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome†
Congenital rubella syndrome	Leprosy	Syphilis
Congenital syphilis	Lyme disease	Tetanus
Cryptosporidiosis†	Malaria	Toxic-shock syndrome
Diphtheria	Measles	Trichinosis
Encephalitis, California†	Meningococcal disease	Tuberculosis
Encephalitis, eastern equine†	Mumps	Typhoid fever
Encephalitis, St. Louis†	Pertussis	Yellow fever†
Encephalitis, western equine†	Plague	
<i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7†	Poliomyelitis	
Gonorrhea	Psittacosis	
	Rabies, animal	

*Although varicella is not a nationally notifiable disease, the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists recommends reporting of cases of this disease to CDC.

†Not currently published in the weekly tables.

In 1912, state and territorial health authorities—in conjunction with PHS—recommended immediate telegraphic reporting of five infectious diseases and monthly reporting by letter of 10 additional diseases. The first annual summary of *The Notifiable Diseases* in 1912 included reports of 10 diseases from 19 states, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii. By 1928, all states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico were participating in national reporting of nearly 30 specified conditions. At their meeting in 1950, the State and Territorial Health Officers authorized a conference of state and territorial epidemiologists whose purpose was to determine which diseases should be reported to PHS. In 1961, CDC assumed responsibility for the collection and publication of data on nationally notifiable diseases.

The list of nationally notifiable diseases is revised periodically. Diseases may be added to the list as new pathogens emerge and deleted as their incidence declines. Public health officials at state health departments and CDC collaborate in determining which diseases should be nationally notifiable; CSTE, in conjunction with CDC, makes recommendations annually for additions and deletions to the list of nationally notifiable diseases. However, reporting of nationally notifiable diseases to CDC by the states is voluntary. Reporting is currently mandated (by state legislation or regulation) only at the state level. Therefore, the list of diseases that are considered notifiable varies slightly by state. All states generally report the internationally quarantinable diseases (i.e., cholera, plague, and yellow fever) in compliance with the World Health Organization's International Health Regulations.

The *Summary of Notifiable Diseases, United States, 1994* contains summary tables of the official statistics for the reported occurrence of nationally notifiable diseases during 1994. Data are presented in tables by month, geographic location, and patient

Surveillance for Infectious Diseases — Continued

age and race/ethnicity and in maps and graphs for many conditions. New features included in this year's annual summary include written highlights of important developments in the reported occurrences of selected nonnotifiable diseases, data from the Public Health Laboratory Information System, and short statements under each map or graph that underscore their important public health messages. Tables presenting historical notifiable disease data since 1945 and a table on deaths associated with specific notifiable diseases reported to CDC's National Center for Health Statistics also are included.

Reference

1. CDC. Summary of notifiable diseases, United States, 1994. MMWR 1995;43(no. 53).

Monthly Immunization Table

To track progress toward achieving the goals of the Childhood Immunization Initiative (CII), CDC publishes monthly a tabular summary of the number of cases of all diseases preventable by routine childhood vaccination reported during the previous month and year-to-date (provisional data). In addition, the table compares provisional data with final data for the previous year and highlights the number of reported cases among children aged <5 years, who are the primary focus of CII. Data in the table are reported through the National Electronic Telecommunications System for Surveillance (NETSS).

Number of reported cases of diseases preventable by routine childhood vaccination — United States, August 1994 and 1994–1995*

Disease	No. cases, August 1995	Total cases January–August		No. cases among children aged <5 years†	
		1994	1995	1994	1995
Congenital rubella syndrome (CRS)	0	2	4	2	4
Diphtheria	0	2	0	1	0
<i>Haemophilus Influenzae</i> [‡]	71	763	798	215	185
Hepatitis B [§]	746	7486	6491	78	54
Measles	16	833	255	197	92
Mumps	33	992	554	157	108
Pertussis	506	2454	2241	1454	1,301
Poliomyelitis, paralytic**	0	1	0	0	0
Rubella	18	202	113	22	16
Tetanus	5	22	18	0	1

*Data for 1994 and 1995 are provisional.

†For 1994 and 1995, age data were available for ≥92% cases.

‡Invasive disease; *H. influenzae* serotype is not routinely reported through the National Electronic Telecommunications System for Surveillance. Of 185 cases among children aged <5 years, serotype was reported for 49 cases, and of those, 28 were type b, the only serotype of *H. influenzae* preventable by vaccination.

§Because most hepatitis B virus infections among infants and children aged <5 years are asymptomatic (although likely to become chronic), acute disease surveillance does not reflect the incidence of this problem in this age group or the effectiveness of hepatitis B vaccination in infants.

**One case with onset in July 1994 has been confirmed; this case was vaccine-associated. An additional six suspected cases are under investigation. In 1993, three of 10 suspected cases were confirmed; two of the confirmed cases were vaccine-associated, and one was imported. The imported case occurred in a 2-year-old Nigerian child brought to the United States for care of his paralytic illness; no poliovirus was isolated from the child.

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MMWR

October 6, 1995

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TABLE II. Cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending
September 30, 1995, and October 1, 1994 (39th Week)

Reporting Area	AIDS*	Gonorrhea		Hepatitis (Viral), by type						Legionellosis	
				A		B		C/NA/NB			
				Cum. 1995	Cum. 1994	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1994	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1994		
UNITED STATES	54,704	257,118	302,033	20,137	18,077	7,289	8,571	3,173	3,124	824	1,176
NEW ENGLAND	2,853	4,313	8,340	211	223	163	259	89	116	23	58
Maine	81	63	66	23	20	7	11	-	-	5	4
N.H.	77	89	82	8	18	18	20	12	9	1	-
Vt.	30	46	23	5	8	1	6	1	12	-	-
Mass.	1,137	2,140	2,368	88	83	63	150	71	75	14	38
R.I.	192	400	355	25	19	8	6	5	20	3	16
Conn.	1,138	1,575	3,446	62	77	66	66	-	-	N	N
MID. ATLANTIC	14,896	25,277	34,101	1,186	1,278	909	1,113	311	362	148	181
Upstate N.Y.	1,736	3,846	8,044	314	438	296	293	167	174	39	44
N.Y. City	7,624	8,598	12,893	566	483	279	249	1	1	3	5
N.J.	3,575	3,256	3,922	140	228	190	287	108	157	21	34
Pa.	1,761	9,577	9,742	168	129	144	284	35	30	83	98
E.N. CENTRAL	4,122	56,180	60,894	2,188	1,793	709	882	210	261	247	338
Ohio	852	18,430	16,437	1,425	552	85	129	8	18	124	159
Ind.	429	6,182	6,511	132	297	179	161	6	8	59	38
Ill.	1,736	15,864	18,588	217	450	94	230	33	71	13	31
Mich.	825	13,285	13,541	279	215	310	287	163	184	24	59
Wis.	280	4,299	6,819	135	179	41	75	-	-	27	53
W.N. CENTRAL	1,266	14,719	18,922	1,417	910	454	499	95	69	90	79
Minn.	285	2,133	2,463	144	168	44	48	2	14	5	2
Iowa	71	1,151	1,094	50	47	33	24	11	9	17	28
Mo.	564	8,493	9,341	1,014	484	316	374	55	18	44	28
N. Dak.	6	20	32	23	5	4	-	8	1	4	4
S. Dak.	15	127	168	49	31	2	2	1	-	3	1
Nebr.	84	697	1,030	34	104	22	24	6	11	10	13
Kans.	241	2,098	2,796	103	91	33	29	12	16	7	5
S. ATLANTIC	14,155	75,291	80,057	938	936	1,043	1,568	251	335	167	285
Del.	241	1,670	1,451	7	21	2	12	1	1	2	31
Md.	2,250	7,471	14,100	166	136	188	281	4	17	27	65
D.C.	827	3,483	5,411	19	17	15	40	-	1	4	6
Va.	1,082	7,962	9,983	159	133	89	101	14	20	16	8
W. Va.	86	507	803	17	15	41	31	43	24	4	3
N.C.	818	18,048	20,525	88	100	224	216	46	50	31	19
S.C.	768	9,333	9,929	38	31	37	25	17	7	29	12
Ge.	1,784	11,257	U	55	26	83	518	15	171	23	100
Fla.	6,303	15,580	18,055	389	487	374	366	111	44	32	43
E.S. CENTRAL	1,763	31,432	35,459	1,193	474	824	887	753	716	43	71
Ky.	221	3,684	3,736	32	124	52	66	22	23	10	8
Tenn.	709	10,215	11,460	958	212	488	761	729	678	24	38
Ala.	484	12,758	12,079	69	77	84	80	2	15	8	12
Miss.	349	4,795	8,194	138	81	-	-	-	-	3	15
W.S. CENTRAL	4,891	23,328	36,232	3,018	2,340	1,245	957	508	249	12	35
Ark.	209	2,350	5,075	343	151	38	22	4	7	1	6
La.	785	8,475	9,072	94	120	152	133	132	139	2	12
Okla.	206	1,496	2,696	681	228	378	105	323	48	3	11
Tex.	3,491	11,005	18,389	1,920	1,841	681	697	49	57	6	8
MOUNTAIN	1,718	6,563	7,566	3,008	3,535	588	503	341	348	88	73
Mont.	17	55	71	100	18	19	18	12	10	3	14
Idaho	38	93	68	244	266	84	87	41	64	2	1
Wyo.	12	42	68	90	23	16	21	137	129	8	4
Colo.	523	2,178	2,832	409	388	93	78	54	58	33	15
N. Mex.	137	783	760	820	857	223	161	29	43	4	3
Ariz.	545	2,522	2,474	869	1,396	90	53	35	17	9	9
Utah	112	131	195	553	404	54	60	9	15	13	6
Nev.	332	781	1,300	119	184	27	45	14	13	15	21
PACIFIC	9,642	19,977	24,452	6,980	6,588	1,558	1,903	615	668	108	56
Wash.	717	1,957	2,214	593	850	137	177	152	193	20	10
Oreg.	347	224	764	1,486	764	62	117	29	32	-	-
Calif.	8,328	16,821	20,224	4,738	4,758	1,335	1,573	395	438	83	44
Alaska	60	544	695	40	178	9	12	1	-	-	-
Hawaii	190	431	555	123	40	13	24	38	6	5	2
Guam	-	58	97	2	22	1	4	-	-	1	1
P.R.	1,925	446	382	81	47	452	270	177	133	-	-
V.I.	27	6	28	-	3	2	7	-	1	-	-
Amer. Samoa	-	19	25	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.N.M.I.	-	23	41	15	8	7	1	-	-	-	-

N: Not notifiable U: Unavailable - : no reported cases C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands
*Updated monthly in the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, National Center for Prevention Services, last update September 28, 1995.

TABLE II. (Cont'd.) Cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending September 30, 1995, and October 1, 1994 (39th Week)

Reporting Area	Lyme Disease		Malaria		Measles (Rubella)						Meningococcal Infections		Mumps	
					Indigenous		Imported*		Total					
	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1994	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1994	1995	Cum. 1995	1995	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1994	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1994	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1994
UNITED STATES	8,197	9,284	883	807	-	241	1	24	265	860	2,275	2,083	603	1,097
NEW ENGLAND	1,559	2,185	37	59	-	8	1	2	8	27	104	100	10	19
Maine	16	18	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	19	4	3
N.H.	19	22	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	19	8	1	4
Vt.	8	14	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	2	-	-
Mass.	141	145	12	27	-	1	-	1	2	7	37	44	2	3
R.I.	279	312	4	7	-	5	-	-	5	7	-	-	1	2
Conn.	1,096	1,674	14	15	-	-	1	1	1	4	32	27	2	7
MID. ATLANTIC	3,750	5,549	236	160	-	7	-	5	12	212	289	223	93	93
Upstate N.Y.	1,904	3,560	52	43	-	1	-	-	1	17	82	73	24	27
N.Y. City	153	14	117	58	-	2	-	3	5	14	35	28	13	7
N.J.	770	1,074	50	35	-	4	-	2	6	173	74	49	12	13
Pa.	923	901	17	24	-	-	-	-	-	8	78	73	44	46
E.N. CENTRAL	64	483	83	88	-	7	-	3	10	102	315	307	104	186
Ohio	42	32	9	14	-	1	-	-	1	17	92	88	33	50
Ind.	14	15	14	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	59	40	4	7
Ill.	3	23	32	40	-	-	-	2	2	56	71	99	31	84
Mich.	9	5	15	19	-	4	-	1	5	25	58	48	38	36
Wis.	-	388	13	3	-	2	-	-	2	3	37	34	-	10
W.N. CENTRAL	180	214	19	35	-	2	-	-	2	170	149	134	30	56
Minn.	117	106	4	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	2	4
Iowa	10	13	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	7	26	18	-	13
Mo.	34	84	6	11	-	1	-	-	1	160	61	65	22	34
N. Dak.	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	4
S. Dak.	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	-	-
Nebr.	1	3	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	10	4	1
Kans.	18	8	2	3	-	1	-	-	1	1	20	20	1	-
S. ATLANTIC	431	648	187	182	-	10	-	1	11	62	409	305	88	157
Del.	7	101	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	-	-
Md.	267	209	52	57	-	-	-	1	1	4	30	26	20	44
D.C.	1	6	15	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-
Va.	47	118	41	23	-	-	-	-	-	3	51	55	20	38
W. Va.	22	17	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	8	12	-	3
N.C.	47	69	15	9	-	-	-	-	-	3	64	42	16	35
S.C.	18	7	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	21	9	7
Ga.	12	109	22	29	-	2	-	-	2	3	80	66	8	8
Fla.	12	14	38	25	-	8	-	-	8	12	114	74	15	22
E.S. CENTRAL	40	37	20	29	-	-	-	-	-	28	144	148	13	18
Ky.	8	21	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	33	-	-
Tenn.	20	10	7	9	-	-	-	-	-	28	37	28	-	6
Ala.	7	8	8	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	57	4	5
Miss.	5	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	30	9	7
W.S. CENTRAL	84	97	39	38	-	21	-	3	24	18	281	247	39	196
Ark.	5	8	3	3	-	2	-	-	2	1	22	38	3	5
La.	4	1	4	6	-	17	-	1	18	1	39	31	9	23
Okla.	36	54	1	4	U	-	U	-	-	-	26	24	-	23
Tex.	39	34	31	23	-	2	-	2	4	14	194	154	27	145
MOUNTAIN	7	12	48	25	-	67	-	1	68	163	168	140	24	132
Mont.	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	1	-
Idaho	-	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	15	3	7
Wyo.	3	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	-	2
Colo.	-	1	22	11	-	25	-	-	26	19	42	27	1	3
N. Mex.	1	3	4	3	-	30	-	1	31	-	31	13	N	N
Ariz.	-	-	7	2	-	10	-	-	10	1	48	48	2	94
Utah	1	1	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	134	14	18	11	14
Nev.	2	1	4	2	-	1	-	-	1	9	7	7	6	12
PACIFIC	82	59	218	213	-	121	-	9	130	80	448	479	202	240
Wash.	10	1	15	23	-	16	-	4	20	3	73	75	10	14
Oreg.	4	6	9	14	-	-	-	1	1	2	70	106	N	N
Calif.	68	52	179	162	-	105	-	3	108	61	291	291	174	207
Alaska	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	10	8	2	13	3
Hawaii	-	-	10	12	-	-	-	1	1	4	4	5	5	16
Guam	-	-	-	-	U	-	U	-	-	228	3	-	3	6
P.R.	-	-	1	4	-	11	-	-	11	11	23	6	2	2
V.I.	-	-	-	-	U	-	U	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
Amer. Samoa	-	-	-	-	U	-	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
C.N.M.I.	-	-	1	1	U	-	U	-	-	29	-	-	-	2

*For imported measles, cases include only those resulting from importation from other countries.

N: Not notifiable U: Unavailable - : no reported cases

TABLE II. (Cont'd.) Cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending September 30, 1995, and October 1, 1994 (39th Week)

Reporting Area	Pertussis			Rubella			Syphilis (Primary & Secondary)		Tuberculosis		Rabies, Animal	
	1995	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1994	1995	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1994	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1994	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1994	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1994
UNITED STATES	90	2,849	2,924	1	117	208	11,213	16,003	14,466	16,433	5,298	5,764
NEW ENGLAND	22	379	341	-	34	128	139	169	380	379	1,195	1,415
Maine	1	27	15	-	1	-	2	4	12	23	39	-
N.H.	3	31	66	-	1	-	1	4	15	13	120	118
Vt.	-	59	38	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	141	107
Mass.	8	238	190	-	7	124	46	73	208	194	360	541
R.I.	-	2	5	-	-	2	3	12	38	35	260	40
Conn.	10	22	27	-	25	2	87	76	104	108	275	609
MID. ATLANTIC	12	250	458	-	12	6	628	1,070	3,011	3,356	995	1,529
Upstate N.Y.	9	128	191	-	4	5	43	143	368	424	387	1,136
N.Y. City	-	21	84	-	7	-	287	471	1,800	1,944	-	-
N.J.	-	13	12	-	1	1	129	172	573	577	275	214
Pa.	3	90	171	-	-	-	167	284	470	411	353	179
E.N. CENTRAL	10	270	432	-	4	9	1,981	2,377	1,442	1,564	68	52
Ohio	3	111	116	-	-	-	664	905	201	261	10	4
Ind.	1	19	47	-	-	-	214	194	178	142	12	12
Ill.	4	67	89	-	1	1	743	802	711	777	3	17
Mich.	2	61	47	-	3	8	228	229	299	338	35	11
Wis.	-	12	133	-	-	-	132	247	55	48	8	8
W.N. CENTRAL	-	180	132	-	-	2	598	935	438	432	285	187
Minn.	-	88	51	-	-	-	34	37	100	97	19	14
Iowa	-	-	9	-	-	-	37	49	48	44	90	68
Mo.	-	43	35	-	-	2	490	786	186	184	18	18
N. Dak.	-	8	4	-	-	-	-	1	3	8	24	10
S. Dak.	-	11	15	-	-	-	-	1	20	21	72	29
Nebr.	-	8	8	-	-	-	9	11	20	16	5	-
Kans.	-	22	10	-	-	-	26	40	81	52	38	28
S. ATLANTIC	28	278	257	-	28	15	2,884	4,172	2,503	2,975	1,625	1,533
Del.	-	10	2	-	-	-	11	22	42	32	74	44
Md.	1	28	58	-	-	-	137	229	241	240	285	419
D.C.	-	5	7	-	-	-	84	172	82	95	11	2
Va.	-	15	30	-	-	-	478	614	167	255	320	313
W. Va.	-	-	4	-	-	-	9	8	58	61	94	61
N.C.	28	110	58	-	1	-	882	1,292	333	368	368	130
S.C.	-	20	12	-	1	-	458	822	234	287	100	142
Ga.	-	24	24	-	1	2	544	635	323	528	204	296
Fla.	1	64	62	-	23	13	285	578	1,025	1,113	191	126
E.S. CENTRAL	-	263	119	-	-	-	2,908	2,917	1,133	1,148	222	156
Ky.	-	11	88	-	-	-	158	158	232	242	23	19
Tenn.	-	204	18	-	-	-	658	788	284	378	72	34
Ala.	-	35	31	-	-	-	507	522	319	314	118	99
Miss.	-	3	12	N	N	N	1,587	1,443	288	214	9	4
W.S. CENTRAL	4	227	151	-	7	13	1,428	3,465	1,743	2,079	527	517
Ark.	-	28	22	-	-	-	82	388	113	204	21	25
La.	2	15	10	-	-	-	774	1,348	8	11	25	55
Okla.	U	14	22	U	-	4	54	123	146	193	31	30
Tex.	2	170	97	-	7	9	516	1,608	1,478	1,671	450	407
MOUNTAIN	13	421	377	-	5	9	201	208	464	421	145	123
Mont.	-	3	8	-	-	-	4	3	10	9	41	15
Idaho	1	81	44	-	-	-	-	1	12	11	3	3
Wyo.	-	1	-	-	1	-	4	-	2	7	22	17
Colo.	9	77	185	-	-	-	95	107	37	51	9	11
N. Mex.	3	88	20	-	-	-	33	18	64	43	5	8
Ariz.	-	149	97	-	3	-	33	39	234	188	45	51
Utah	-	19	23	-	1	4	4	10	24	38	14	12
Nev.	-	5	2	-	-	1	28	28	81	94	6	8
PACIFIC	1	593	657	1	29	30	472	692	3,352	4,079	258	272
Wash.	-	206	91	-	2	-	11	29	181	207	5	15
Oreg.	1	27	86	-	1	4	7	30	33	90	-	9
Calif.	-	319	465	1	23	22	453	627	2,951	3,543	247	215
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	59	51	4	33
Hawaii	-	41	15	-	3	4	-	3	128	188	-	-
Guam	U	-	2	U	-	1	5	3	35	82	-	-
P.R.	-	12	2	-	-	-	231	242	185	150	44	87
V.I.	U	-	-	U	-	-	2	25	-	-	-	-
Amer. Samoa	U	-	1	U	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-
C.N.M.I.	U	-	-	U	-	-	4	1	13	25	-	-

U: Unavailable - no reported cases

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MMWR

October 6, 1995

**TABLE III. Deaths in 121 U.S. cities,* week ending
September 30, 1995 (39th Week)**

Reporting Area	All Causes, By Age (Years)						P&I [†] Total	Reporting Area	All Causes, By Age (Years)						P&I [†] Total
	All Ages	≥65	45-64	25-44	1-24	<1			All Ages	≥65	45-64	25-44	1-24	<1	
NEW ENGLAND	569	389	94	58	13	15	31	S. ATLANTIC	1,394	841	301	180	43	29	70
Boston, Mass.	141	84	33	15	4	5	7	Atlanta, Ga.	179	104	38	24	6	8	8
Bridgeport, Conn.	32	17	5	5	3	2	-	Baltimore, Md.	280	157	59	51	6	7	25
Cambridge, Mass.	19	15	1	2	-	1	1	Charlotte, N.C.	88	55	18	14	2	1	1
Fall River, Mass.	25	18	7	-	-	-	-	Jacksonville, Fla.	121	78	25	17	3	-	5
Hartford, Conn.	46	31	7	8	2	-	3	Miami, Fla.	135	79	35	17	2	2	1
Lowell, Mass.	23	18	3	2	-	-	1	Norfolk, Va.	35	24	4	3	1	3	2
Lynn, Mass.	19	15	3	1	-	-	-	Richmond, Va.	89	57	22	3	3	4	2
New Bedford, Mass.	28	21	3	2	-	2	1	Savannah, Ga.	62	48	13	-	3	-	6
New Haven, Conn.	29	19	5	2	2	1	-	St. Petersburg, Fla.	51	38	7	4	1	1	3
Providence, R.I.	54	36	9	7	1	1	5	Tampa, Fla.	156	107	29	10	6	4	14
Somerville, Mass.	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	Washington, D.C.	192	92	53	36	10	1	5
Springfield, Mass.	49	36	4	8	-	1	6	Wilmington, Del.	7	6	-	1	-	-	-
Waterbury, Conn.	42	34	4	3	-	1	3	E.S. CENTRAL	815	532	188	72	25	17	55
Worcester, Mass.	57	40	10	5	1	1	4	Birmingham, Ala.	139	79	31	20	6	2	4
MID. ATLANTIC	2,428	1,629	410	302	49	36	124	Chattanooga, Tenn.	77	53	19	2	1	2	5
Albany, N.Y.	52	43	4	3	1	1	4	Knoxville, Tenn.	70	39	20	7	3	1	7
Allentown, Pa.	21	15	6	-	-	-	1	Lexington, Ky.	86	54	24	2	2	4	8
Buffalo, N.Y.	113	80	16	13	4	-	4	Memphis, Tenn.	189	126	34	19	5	5	15
Camden, N.J.	28	17	4	6	1	-	2	Mobile, Ala.	107	83	17	6	1	-	5
Elizabeth, N.J.	21	18	4	1	-	-	1	Montgomery, Ala.	41	31	8	3	1	-	3
Erie, Pa. [‡]	42	35	3	3	1	-	2	Nashville, Tenn.	106	67	17	13	8	3	10
Jersey City, N.J.	31	17	12	1	1	-	-	W.S. CENTRAL	1,345	853	293	141	25	33	86
New York City, N.Y.	1,243	808	212	185	24	14	49	Austin, Tex.	70	51	8	10	-	1	2
Newark, N.J.	59	28	18	13	2	-	2	Baton Rouge, La.	46	34	6	6	-	-	3
Paterson, N.J.	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	Corpus Christi, Tex.	49	32	12	2	1	2	8
Philadelphia, Pa.	398	257	71	48	8	14	20	Dallas, Tex.	188	106	42	25	9	8	5
Pittsburgh, Pa. [‡]	84	64	15	1	2	2	6	El Paso, Tex.	82	52	22	4	2	2	7
Reading, Pa.	15	11	4	-	-	-	2	Fl. Worth, Tex.	95	63	12	17	2	1	9
Rochester, N.Y.	118	89	13	8	5	1	15	Houston, Tex.	378	243	87	38	5	5	29
Schenectady, N.Y.	17	15	2	-	-	-	1	Little Rock, Ark.	66	39	18	5	1	3	5
Seranton, Pa. [‡]	23	18	2	3	-	-	-	New Orleans, La.	83	46	22	10	2	3	-
Syracuse, N.Y.	79	59	12	5	-	3	5	San Antonio, Tex.	172	115	39	13	2	3	14
Trenton, N.J.	36	20	5	11	-	-	4	Shreveport, La.	32	21	5	4	-	2	6
Utica, N.Y.	23	18	7	-	-	-	2	Tulsa, Okla.	84	51	20	7	1	5	1
Yonkers, N.Y.	25	21	2	1	-	1	4	MOUNTAIN	815	528	165	78	30	14	47
E.N. CENTRAL	2,308	1,488	487	213	66	66	124	Albuquerque, N.M.	130	87	28	10	5	2	2
Akron, Ohio	36	23	9	2	1	1	-	Colo. Springs, Colo.	48	29	9	8	-	1	3
Canton, Ohio	44	33	9	2	-	-	1	Denver, Colo.	111	71	24	14	-	2	11
Chicago, Ill.	495	267	106	78	22	22	21	Las Vegas, Nev.	138	89	38	10	2	1	8
Cincinnati, Ohio	192	132	32	20	3	5	10	Ogden, Utah	21	17	-	3	-	1	2
Cleveland, Ohio	153	93	32	15	7	6	3	Phoenix, Ariz.	139	84	26	15	10	2	7
Columbus, Ohio	184	117	49	11	4	3	20	Pueblo, Colo.	30	21	5	4	-	-	2
Dayton, Ohio	128	91	27	3	3	2	8	Salt Lake City, Utah	78	44	23	3	8	2	7
Detroit, Mich.	227	128	65	27	10	6	7	Tucson, Ariz.	120	86	18	9	6	3	5
Evansville, Ind.	49	31	10	1	1	2	2	PACIFIC	1,624	1,057	314	164	49	39	127
Fort Wayne, Ind.	62	41	6	-	-	-	-	Berkeley, Calif.	18	9	3	6	-	-	-
Gary, Ind.	8	5	2	-	-	-	-	Fresno, Calif.	90	51	23	5	3	8	5
Grand Rapids, Mich.	62	39	10	1	1	1	2	Glendale, Calif.	14	12	2	-	-	-	-
Indianapolis, Ind.	242	160	44	22	5	11	12	Honolulu, Hawaii	79	60	8	9	1	1	17
Madison, Wis.	55	43	7	3	-	2	2	Long Beach, Calif.	81	48	14	12	1	6	11
Milwaukee, Wis.	119	93	12	12	1	12	12	Los Angeles, Calif.	239	143	49	31	15	-	11
Peoria, Ill.	39	21	12	2	2	2	3	Pasadena, Calif.	24	16	7	1	-	-	6
Rockford, Ill.	47	30	8	8	1	-	9	Portland, Oreg.	124	80	28	6	6	4	8
South Bend, Ind.	37	32	2	1	2	-	5	Sacramento, Calif.	187	111	49	18	4	5	18
Toledo, Ohio	84	58	16	7	1	2	6	San Diego, Calif.	149	105	25	11	5	3	15
Youngstown, Ohio	59	47	10	-	2	-	1	San Francisco, Calif.	154	89	38	22	3	2	10
W.N. CENTRAL	733	519	105	59	25	12	38	San Jose, Calif.	163	113	22	16	5	7	14
Des Moines, Iowa	52	32	15	4	1	-	4	Santa Cruz, Calif.	20	10	5	4	1	-	-
Duluth, Minn.	38	31	3	4	-	-	1	Seattle, Wash.	142	105	20	13	3	1	7
Kansas City, Kans.	30	24	1	3	2	-	-	Spokane, Wash.	43	31	6	5	1	-	6
Kansas City, Mo.	107	80	18	10	5	3	6	Tacoma, Wash.	97	74	15	5	1	2	2
Lincoln, Nebr.	33	27	4	1	-	1	2	TOTAL	12,027 [†]	7,834	2,307	1,265	325	261	700
Minneapolis, Minn.	140	106	19	8	3	4	13								
Omaha, Nebr.	83	61	12	7	3	-	5								
St. Louis, Mo.	115	82	15	12	8	-	2								
St. Paul, Minn.	52	46	2	2	-	2	2								
Wichita, Kans.	83	50	18	6	5	2	1								

*Mortality data in this table are voluntarily reported from 121 cities in the United States, most of which have populations of 100,000 or more. A death is reported by the place of its occurrence and by the week that the death certificate was filed. Fetal deaths are not included.

[†]Pneumonia and influenza.

[‡]Because of changes in reporting methods in these 3 Pennsylvania cities, these numbers are partial counts for the current week. Complete counts will be available in 4 to 6 weeks.

[§]Total includes unknown ages.

U: Unavailable -- no reported cases



GLOBAL PROGRAMME ON AIDS

The Current Global Situation of the HIV/AIDS Pandemic

3 July 1995

As of 30 June 1995, 1 169 811 cumulative AIDS cases in adults and children have been reported to the World Health Organization Global Programme on AIDS since the onset of the pandemic. This represents a 19% increase from the 985 119 cases reported in the 1 July 1994 Report.

The accompanying tables provide, by country and WHO Region, the number of reported AIDS cases to date, by year of diagnosis.

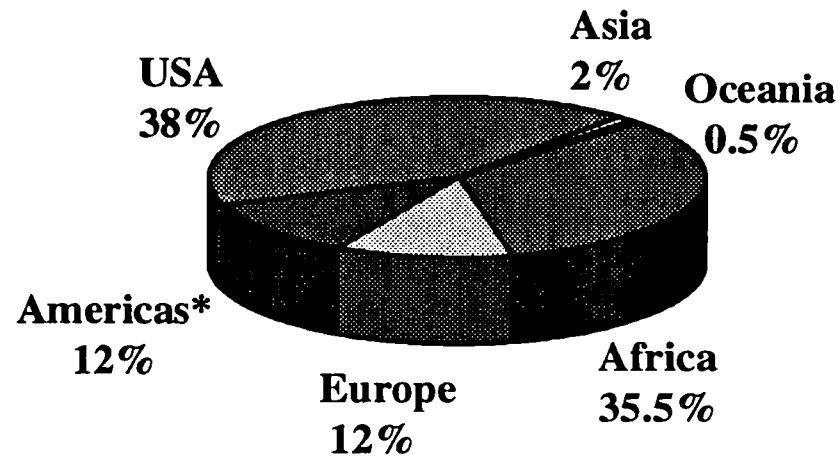
Figure 1 presents the global distribution of reported and estimated AIDS cases as of mid 1995. Allowing for under-diagnosis, incomplete reporting and reporting delay, and based on the available data on HIV infections around the world, it is estimated that over 4.5 million AIDS cases in adults and children have occurred worldwide since the pandemic began.

As of mid 1995, it is estimated that around 18.5 million adults, and more than 1.5 million children, have been infected with HIV since the beginning of the pandemic (late 1970s to early 1980s). Figure 2 presents the estimated regional distribution of total HIV infections in adults to date. The continued increase in HIV infections, particularly in southern and central Africa and South Asia, will accentuate the disproportionate impact of HIV/AIDS on the developing world.

Figure 3 shows the estimated regional distribution of HIV-infected adults (including AIDS cases) alive as of mid 1995.

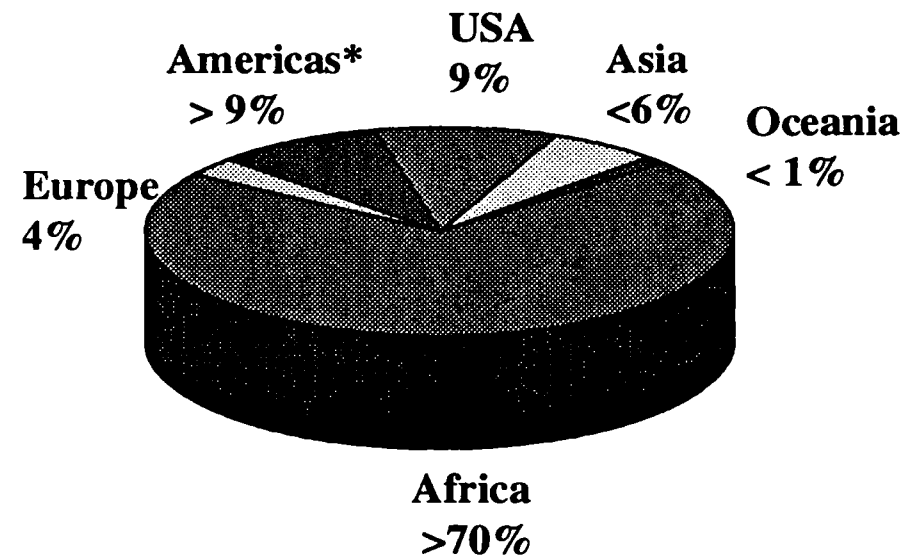
Figure 1
Total number of AIDS cases in adults and children from
late 1970s/early 1980s until mid-1995

Reported: 1 169 811



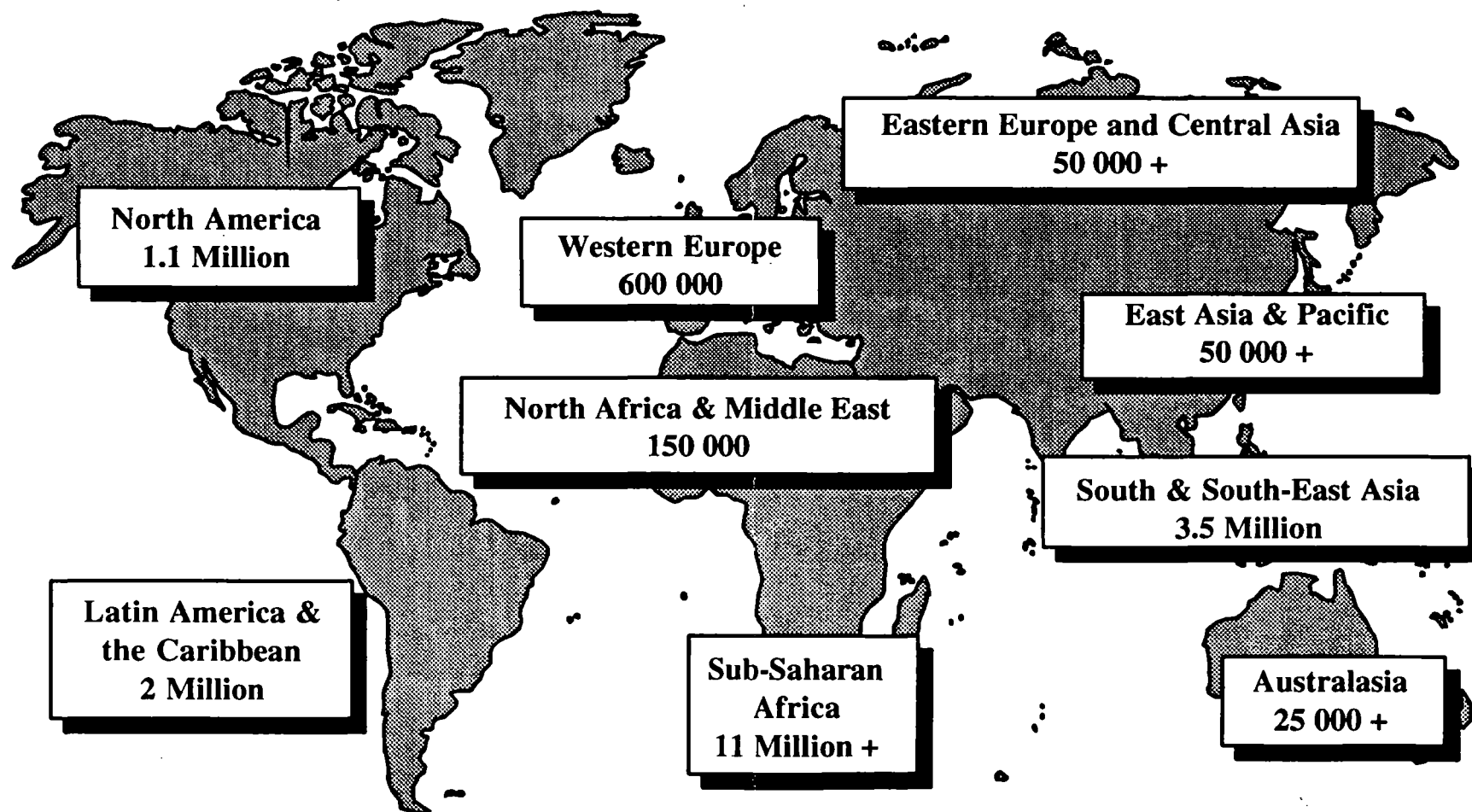
***Excluding USA**

Estimated: 4 500 000 +



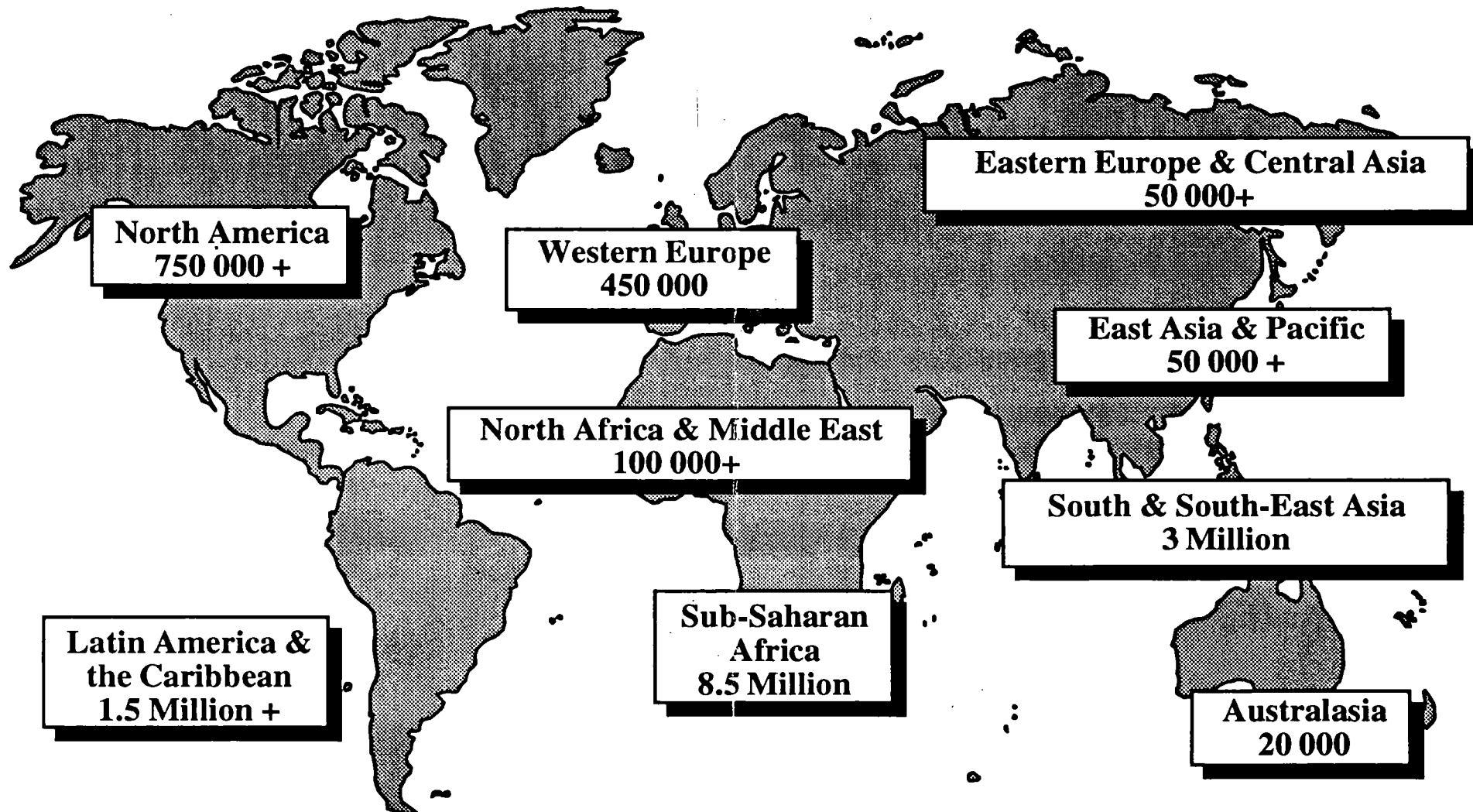
WHO Global Programme on AIDS

Figure 2
Estimated distribution of total adult HIV infections from
late 1970s/early 1980s until mid-1995



Global Total: 18.5 million

Figure 3
Estimated distribution of HIV-infected adults
alive as of mid-1995



Global Total: 14-15 Million

Regional Office for Africa (AFRO)

AIDS Cases Reported to WHO by Country/Area Based on Reports Received through 30 June 1995

Country	1979-82	1993	Rate	1994	Rate	1995	Total	Last Report	Comments
Algeria	98	40	0.1	79	0.3	0	217	31/12/94	
Angola	568	135	1.2	157	1.4	35	895	31/03/95	
Benin	465	277	5.3	114	2.1	0	856	14/12/94	
Burkina Faso	2886	836	8.5	0	0.0	0	3722	31/12/93	
Botswana	1078	870	61.0	968	65.6	194	3110	05/06/95	
Burundi	6763	117	2.0	144	2.4	0	7024	31/12/94	
Cameroon	2197	1761	14.4	1417	11.3	0	5375	31/12/94	
Central African Rep.	3730	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	3730	30/11/92	
Cape Verde	65	17	4.1	10	2.3	0	92	31/12/94	
Chad	587	1010	16.5	1268	20.2	592	3457	31/05/95	
Congo	5267	1206	55.7	1300	58.4	0	7773	22/04/95	
Comoros	3	0	0.0	2	0.3	0	5	31/08/94	
Equatorial Guinea	19	24	5.1	16	3.3	15	74	07/06/95	
Eritrea	369	300	***.*	625	***.*	245	1539	31/05/95	
Ethiopia	4884	5124	10.1	5558	10.7	2476	18042	12/05/95	
Gabon	393	128	9.9	204	15.3	156	881	29/05/95	
Gambia	236	38	4.1	53	5.5	13	340	31/03/95	
Ghana	10305	2371	14.4	2330	13.7	0	15006	31/12/94	
Guinea-Bissau	288	165	15.6	254	23.5	0	707	31/12/94	
Guinea	677	328	4.4	543	7.1	0	1548	04/01/95	
Cote d'Ivoire	14655	4015	28.3	6566	44.6	0	25236	31/05/95	
Kenya	37029	11560	40.7	7347	24.8	637	56573	25/04/95	
Lesotho	182	297	15.4	36	1.8	0	515	31/12/94	
Liberia	28	163	5.8	0	0.0	0	191	31/03/94	
Madagascar	5	6	0.0	7	0.1	0	18	31/03/95	
Mali	1313	672	6.6	609	5.8	0	2594	10/01/95	
Malawi	26955	4916	52.8	4732	49.2	1070	37673	05/06/95	
Mauritius	15	3	0.3	9	0.8	0	27	31/12/94	
Mauritania	40	10	0.5	9	0.4	0	59	30/09/94	
Mozambique	662	164	1.0	534	3.1	455	1815	31/05/95	
Namibia	3622	1479	71.8	0	0.0	0	5101	31/12/93	
Nigeria	705	256	0.2	630	0.5	0	1591	31/05/95	
Niger	809	453	5.8	429	5.3	0	1691	07/03/95	
Reunion	65	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	65	20/03/92	
Rwanda	9486	1220	15.2	0	0.0	0	10706	30/06/93	
Senegal	848	349	4.4	100	1.2	0	1297	22/11/94	
Seychelles	0	1	1.5	5	7.6	0	6	12/09/94	
Sierra Leone	88	23	0.5	22	0.5	22	155	31/05/95	
South Africa	1891	1567	4.2	391	1.0	0	3849	27/07/94	
Sao Tome & Principe	11	2	1.8	0	0.0	0	13	25/03/94	
Swaziland	250	163	18.6	0	0.0	0	413	15/02/94	
United Rep. Tanzania	42422	3327	10.9	219	0.7	0	45968	30/06/94	Provisional distribution of cases by year
Togo	2142	1330	35.1	1284	32.8	353	5109	08/06/95	
Uganda	38552	2641	12.9	4927	23.2	0	46120	31/12/94	
Zaire	22159	588	1.5	3364	8.3	0	26131	06/07/94	Provisional distribution of cases by year
Zambia	7124	22610	239.3	0	0.0	0	29734	20/10/93	Provisional distribution of cases by year
Zimbabwe	18731	9174	86.0	10647	96.7	0	38552	31/12/94	
Total for the Region	270667	81736		56929		6263	415595		

***.* in the rate column indicates no population data available

Rate = per 100,000 population

Regional Office for the Americas (AMRO)

AIDS Cases Reported to WHO by Country/Area Based on Reports Received through 30 June 1995

Country	1979-92	1993	Rate	1994	Rate	1995	Total	Last Report	Comments
Antigua Barbuda	27	7	8.5	6	7.3	0	40	31/12/94	
Anguilla	5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	5	31/03/95	
Argentina	2877	1358	4.1	1820	5.4	132	6187	31/03/95	
Bahamas	1092	297	121.2	322	131.4	0	1711	31/12/94	
Barbados	330	88	32.9	119	44.1	0	537	31/12/94	
Bermuda	208	15	26.3	44	77.2	0	267	31/12/94	
Belize	68	24	13.6	8	4.5	0	100	30/06/94	
Bolivia	63	20	0.3	14	0.2	0	97	31/12/94	
Brazil	42158	12491	7.9	7665	4.7	0	62314	25/02/95	Provisional distribution of cases by year
Canada	8669	1417	5.2	1033	3.8	73	11192	31/03/95	
Cayman Islands	15	0	0.0	3	17.6	0	18	31/12/94	
Chile	742	178	1.3	96	0.7	0	1016	30/06/94	
Colombia	3709	725	2.2	1143	3.3	0	5577	28/02/95	
Costa Rica	461	124	3.8	148	4.5	27	760	31/03/95	
Cuba	178	80	0.8	87	0.8	19	364	31/03/95	
Dominica	12	14	16.1	5	5.7	0	31	30/06/94	
Dominican Republic	2051	311	4.1	227	2.9	0	2589	31/12/94	
Ecuador	265	85	0.7	117	1.0	24	491	31/03/95	
El Salvador	429	176	3.1	387	6.7	104	1096	31/03/95	
French Guiana	342	17	19.3	0	0.0	0	359	31/03/93	
Grenada	35	21	20.2	7	6.7	0	63	31/12/94	
Guadeloupe	353	17	4.9	0	0.0	0	370	31/03/93	
Guatemala	366	118	1.2	110	1.1	0	594	31/12/94	
Guyana	390	107	9.8	105	9.5	0	602	31/12/94	
Haiti	4967	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	4967	31/12/92	
Honduras	2462	985	17.2	785	13.6	71	4283	31/03/95	
Jamaica	433	237	9.0	359	13.5	0	1029	31/12/94	
Martinique	240	26	7.8	0	0.0	0	266	30/09/93	
Mexico	12292	5095	5.4	4049	4.2	619	22055	31/03/95	
Montserrat	6	1	10.0	0	0.0	0	7	31/03/95	
Netherlands Antilles	117	49	26.2	2	1.1	0	168	30/06/94	Includes 11 cases reported in Aruba
Nicaragua	47	17	0.4	37	0.8	0	101	31/12/94	
Panama	479	179	7.0	175	6.7	31	864	31/03/95	
Paraguay	41	30	0.6	13	0.3	0	84	31/12/94	
Peru	859	240	1.0	77	0.3	0	1176	31/12/94	
Saint Lucia	41	12	8.4	13	9.1	3	69	31/03/95	
Saint Vincent	46	8	7.1	8	7.1	4	66	31/03/95	
Saint Kitts & Nevis	37	3	6.5	5	10.9	1	46	31/03/95	
Suriname	134	35	8.3	20	4.7	0	189	31/12/94	
Turks and Caicos Is.	25	14	140.0	0	0.0	0	39	30/09/93	
Trinidad & Tobago	1230	243	18.1	269	19.7	0	1742	31/12/94	
Uruguay	335	103	3.2	119	3.7	30	587	31/03/95	
USA	329205	71213	28.0	41110	16.0	0	441528	31/12/94	Includes 13,980 cases in Puerto Rico
Venezuela	3148	796	3.8	483	2.2	48	4475	31/03/95	
British Virgin Is.	5	2	20.0	1	10.0	0	8	31/03/95	
Total for the Region	420994	96958		60991		1186	580129		

Rate = per 100,000 population

Regional Office for Eastern Mediterranean (EMRO)

**AIDS Cases Reported to WHO by Country/Area
Based on Reports Received through 30 June 1995**

Country	1979-82	1993	Rate	1994	Rate	1995	Total	Last	Comments
								Report	
Afghanistan	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	15/02/92	
Bahrain	11	4	0.7	5	0.9	0	20	15/04/95	
Cyprus	24	6	0.8	11	1.5	0	41	26/04/95	Consolidated report
Djibouti	309	144	32.4	196	42.7	63	712	30/05/95	
Egypt	62	29	0.1	22	0.0	0	113	23/01/95	
Iran (Islamic Rep.)	60	32	0.1	19	0.0	3	114	07/06/95	
Iraq	13	11	0.1	12	0.1	2	38	11/04/95	
Jordan	24	7	0.1	7	0.1	0	38	07/02/95	
Kuwait	8	2	0.1	5	0.2	0	15	22/01/95	
Lebanon	37	32	1.0	14	0.4	0	83	18/04/95	
Libyan Arab J.	10	2	0.0	3	0.1	0	15	10/04/95	
Morocco	128	44	0.2	77	0.3	16	265	03/05/95	
"	30	4	0.2	14	0.8	3	51	07/05/95	
Pakistan	26	12	0.0	8	0.0	0	46	08/01/95	
Qatar	90	10	2.5	12	2.8	0	112	22/03/95	
Saudi Arabia	50	12	0.1	38	0.2	8	106	30/05/95	
Somalia	13	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	13	01/01/91	
Sudan	692	191	0.7	201	0.7	45	1129	31/01/95	
Syrian Arab Republic	23	3	0.0	4	0.0	0	30	31/05/95	
Tunisia	130	36	0.4	43	0.5	0	209	24/02/95	
United Arab Emirates	8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	8	12/02/93	
Yemen	4	4	0.0	3	0.0	2	13	23/04/95	
Total for the Region	1752	585		694		140	3171		

Above statistics do not include 8 cases reported for UNRWA

Rate = per 100,000 population

Regional Office for Europe (EURO)

AIDS Cases Reported to WHO by Country/Area Based on Reports Received through 30 June 1995

Country	1979-92	1993 Rate	1994 Rate	1995	Total	Last Report	Comments
Albania	0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0	0	31/03/95	
Armenia	2	0 0.0	0 0.0	0	2	30/04/93	
Austria	941	215 2.9	147 2.0	30	1333	31/03/95	
Azerbaijan	0	0 0.0	1 0.0	0	1	31/03/95	
Belgium	1380	244 2.4	219 2.2	29	1872	31/03/95	
Belarus	8	2 0.0	2 0.0	0	12	31/03/95	
Bulgaria	18	8 0.1	10 0.1	0	34	31/03/95	
Croatia	50	10 0.2	17 0.4	8	83	31/03/95	
Czech Republic	32	15 0.2	12 0.1	4	63	31/03/95	
Denmark	1158	239 4.7	225 4.4	40	1662	31/03/95	
Germany	9731	1676 2.8	1306 2.2	95	12808	31/03/95	
Estonia	2	1 0.1	1 0.1	0	4	31/03/95	
Finland	123	25 0.5	46 0.9	5	199	31/03/95	
France	25191	5236 8.2	4867 8.5	479	35773	31/03/95	
Georgia	2	0 0.0	0 0.0	0	2	30/04/93	
Greece	732	171 1.7	121 1.2	21	1045	31/03/95	
Hungary	115	33 0.3	23 0.2	9	180	31/03/95	
Iceland	26	6 2.3	3 1.1	0	35	31/03/95	
Ireland	344	66 1.7	50 1.3	3	463	31/03/95	
Israel	240	49 1.0	23 0.5	4	316	31/03/95	
Italy	17059	4695 8.2	5114 8.9	643	27511	31/03/95	
Kazakhstan	0	2 0.0	3 0.0	0	5	31/03/95	
Kyrgyzstan	0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0	0	30/04/93	
Lithuania	4	1 0.0	0 0.0	0	5	31/03/95	
Luxembourg	57	20 5.4	13 3.5	5	95	31/03/95	
Latvia	4	3 0.1	2 0.1	0	9	31/03/95	
Malta	26	3 0.8	5 1.4	0	34	31/03/95	
Republic of Moldova	4	0 0.0	0 0.0	0	4	31/03/95	
Monaco	23	7 25.9	3 11.1	2	35	31/03/95	
Netherlands	2583	455 3.1	406 2.7	44	3488	31/03/95	
Norway	305	63 1.5	70 1.6	9	447	31/03/95	
Poland	134	66 0.2	80 0.2	9	289	31/03/95	
Portugal	1437	472 4.6	459 4.4	45	2413	31/03/95	
Romania	2303	421 1.8	395 1.7	0	3119	31/03/95	
Russian Federation	129	12 0.0	25 0.0	7	173	31/03/95	
San Marino	1	0 0.0	0 0.0	0	1	31/03/95	
Spain	19931	4971 12.5	5676 14.2	643	31221	31/03/95	
Slovak Republic	6	1 0.0	3 0.1	2	12	31/03/95	
Slovenia	24	7 0.4	6 0.3	3	40	31/03/95	
Sweden	805	176 2.1	167 2.0	22	1170	31/03/95	
Switzerland	3449	556 8.5	428 6.5	32	4465	31/03/95	
Tajikistan	0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0	0	31/03/95	
Turkmenistan	1	0 0.0	0 0.0	0	1	30/04/93	
Turkey	97	31 0.1	32 0.1	4	164	31/03/95	
Ukraine	12	10 0.0	10 0.0	4	36	31/03/95	
UK	7587	1575 2.8	1386 2.4	145	10693	31/03/95	
Uzbekistan	1	1 0.0	0 0.0	0	2	31/03/95	
Yugoslavia*	280	69 0.3	80 0.3	20	449	31/03/95	
Total for the Region	96357	21611	21436	2364	141768		

* Refers to states/areas of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia not otherwise listed separately

Rate = per 100,000 population

Regional Office for South-East Asia (SEARO)*

**AIDS Cases Reported to WHO by Country/Area
Based on Reports Received through 30 June 1995**

Country	1979-92	1993	Rate	1994	Rate	1995	Total	Last	Comments
								Report	
Bangladesh	1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	1	17/04/95	
Bhutan	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	17/04/95	
India	242	252	0.0	391	0.0	151	1036	17/04/95	
Indonesia	34	17	0.0	9	0.0	7	67	17/04/95	
Dem.P.Rep. of Korea	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	17/04/95	
Maldives	0	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	2	17/04/95	
Myanmar	47	142	0.3	196	0.5	90	475	17/04/95	
Nepal	12	12	0.1	8	0.0	3	35	17/04/95	
Sri Lanka	20	13	0.1	8	0.0	6	47	17/04/95	
Thailand	2141	6312	10.9	10303	17.5	339	19095	30/04/95	
Total for the Region	2497	6748		10916		597	20758		

* Mongolia is a member of the WHO Western Pacific Region as of 1.7.95

Rate = per 100,000 population

Regional Office for Western Pacific (WPRO)

AIDS Cases Reported to WHO by Country/Area Based on Reports Received through 30 June 1995

Country	1979-92	1993	Rate	1994	Rate	1995	Total	Last Report	Comments
American Samoa	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	30/03/95	
Australia	4168	782	4.5	787	4.5	0	5737	31/12/94	
Palau	0	1	10.0	0	0.0	0	1	31/03/95	
Brunei Darussalam	2	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	3	31/05/94	
Cambodia	0	0	0.0	9	0.1	4	13	30/04/95	
China	13	23	0.0	29	0.0	0	65	31/12/94	
Cook Islands	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	31/12/94	
Fiji	4	1	0.1	2	0.3	0	7	20/03/95	
French Polynesia	33	9	4.9	3	1.6	0	45	31/12/94	
Guam	14	5	4.0	11	8.9	0	30	31/12/94	
Hong Kong	73	19	0.3	38	0.6	12	142	31/03/95	
Japan	538	147	0.1	204	0.2	35	924	04/04/95	
Kiribati	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	12/04/95	
Republic of Korea	10	6	0.0	11	0.0	5	32	31/05/95	
Lao People's Dem Rep	2	4	0.1	4	0.1	0	10	30/03/95	
Malaysia	69	40	0.2	72	0.4	19	200	31/01/95	
Macao	4	2	0.4	2	0.4	0	8	31/12/94	
F. States Micronesia	2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	2	15/04/95	
Mariana Islands	4	0	0.0	2	20.0	0	6	12/04/95	
Mongolia *	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	17/04/95	
Rep. Marshall Island	2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	2	12/04/95	
New Caledonia	28	6	3.9	7	4.6	2	43	08/06/95	
New Zealand	380	52	1.5	41	1.2	0	473	31/12/94	
Niue	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	26/04/95	
Nauru	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	24/03/95	
Philippines	99	32	0.0	56	0.1	11	198	27/02/95	
Papua New Guinea	67	8	0.2	16	0.4	0	91	31/12/94	
Singapore	53	22	0.8	48	1.7	0	123	31/12/94	
Samoa	1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	1	08/05/95	
Solomon Islands	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	25/04/95	
Tokelau	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	19/05/95	
Tonga	3	1	1.0	1	1.0	0	5	02/11/94	
Tuvalu	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	31/12/94	
Vanuatu	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	10/04/95	
Viet Nam	0	110	0.2	118	0.2	0	228	03/04/95	Provisional distribution of cases by year
Wallis and Futuna Is	0	0	0.0	1	12.5	0	1	15/03/95	
Total for the Region	5569	1271		1462		88	8390		

* Mongolia is a member of the WHO Western Pacific Region as of 1.7.95

The above statistics do not include 48 cases in the Province of Taiwan

Rate = per 100,000 population

AIDS Cases reported to WHO by Continent/year
Based on Reports Received through 30 June 1995

NEW CASES

Year	Africa	America	Asia	Europe	Oceania	TOTALS
1979	0	2	0	0	0	2
1980	0	185	1	17	0	203
1981	0	322	1	20	0	343
1982	2	1156	1	80	91	1330
1983	17	3352	8	295	6	3678
1984	207	6680	8	570	76	7541
1985	518	12682	27	1475	142	14844
1986	4108	21322	85	2418	269	28200
1987	13401	34562	150	9508	419	58040
1988	24605	45880	174	10774	590	82023
1989	37941	49360	289	14307	679	102576
1990	49301	69882	482	17251	758	137674
1991	77012	77641	833	18824	866	175176
1992	64899	97968	2052	20477	810	186206
1993	82182	96958	7376	21528	865	208909
1994	57471	60991	11718	21377	871	152428
1995	6387	1186	707	2356	2	10638

CUMULATIVE CASES

Year	Africa	America	Asia	Europe	Oceania	TOTALS
1979	0	2	0	0	0	2
1980	0	187	1	17	0	205
1981	0	509	2	37	0	548
1982	2	1665	3	117	91	1878
1983	19	5017	11	412	97	5556
1984	226	11697	19	982	173	13097
1985	744	24379	46	2457	315	27941
1986	4852	45701	131	4873	584	56141
1987	18253	80263	281	14381	1003	114181
1988	42858	126143	455	25155	1593	196204
1989	80799	175503	744	39482	2272	298780
1990	130100	245385	1226	56713	3030	436454
1991	207112	323026	2059	75537	3896	611630
1992	272011	420994	4111	96014	4708	797838
1993	354193	517952	11487	117542	5571	1006745
1994	411664	578943	23205	138919	6442	1159173
1995	418051	580129	23912	141275	6444	1169811
TOTALS	418051	580129	23912	141275	6444	1169811

Reporting Countries by continent

	One or more cases	No of cases
AFRICA	54	418051
AMERICAS	45	580129
ASIA	42	23912
EUROPE	37	141275
OCEANIA	14	6444
TOTAL	192	1169811

Reporting countries by WHO Region

	One or more cases	No of cases
AFRICA	47	415595
AMERICAS	45	580129
EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN	21	3171
EUROPE	45	141768
SOUTH-EAST ASIA	8	20758
WESTERN PACIFIC	26	8390
TOTAL	192	1169811

**RECENT HIV SEROPREVALENCE LEVELS
BY COUNTRY: DECEMBER 1994**



**Health Studies Branch
International Programs Center
Population Division
U.S. Bureau of the Census**

**Research Note
No. 15
December 1994**

**RECENT HIV SEROPREVALENCE LEVELS
BY COUNTRY: DECEMBER 1994**

**Health Studies Branch
International Programs Center
Population Division
U.S. Bureau of the Census**

**Research Note
No. 15
December 1994**

Preface

The International Programs Center of the Population Division conducts specialized studies of population, economics, labor force, health and aging issues. However, the use of data not generated by the Bureau of the Census precludes performing the same statistical reviews normally conducted on its own data.

This research note is the fifteenth of a series of short research documents resulting from analysis conducted in the Health Studies Branch. Distribution in the research note format is intended to allow for rapid dissemination of results to a specialized audience, highlighting recent developments or emerging trends. Reports containing a more thorough presentation and discussion of research findings will continue to be issued in the International Programs Center Staff Paper series.

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RECENT HIV SEROPREVALENCE LEVELS BY COUNTRY: June 1994

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Recent HIV Seroprevalence Levels by Country: December 1994

Introduction

Since 1987, the International Programs Center, Population Division, Bureau of the Census, has been compiling HIV seroprevalence information for its *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base*. This work has been supported by funding from the Agency for International Development.

The present semiannual update to the data base incorporates all available epidemiological information for developing countries presented at the Tenth International Conference on AIDS - International Conference on STD, Yokohama, Japan, August 1994. We also are regularly reviewing the scientific literature for relevant information. Currently, the *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base* contains about 23,000 individual data records drawn from 3,037 publications and presentations. It is our goal to incorporate all available data from seroprevalence studies conducted in developing countries.

Several items drawn from the data base are included in this report. These include summary tables showing available seroprevalence estimates for high- and low-risk population groups in major cities and rural areas for all developing countries. Tables are provided for HIV-1 and HIV-2, where available. Urban data for Africa have been plotted on maps as well, showing the distribution by country. A section reviewing the spread of HIV in Asia is also included. A brief review of data quality issues and discussion of selection criteria follows. We recognize the somewhat arbitrary nature of this selection and welcome comments.

Data Quality and Qualifications

With rare exception, surveys of HIV seroprevalence are not based on national samples. Therefore, every seroprevalence estimate has a bias if generalized beyond its sample population. The amount of bias is determined by how different the sampled population group or geographic area is from the generalized description placed on the estimate. For instance, an estimate of the HIV seroprevalence of pregnant women in Kinshasa, Zaire, may be generalized to "urban, low-risk group." Yet, Kinshasa is not representative of all urban areas in Zaire, and pregnant women are not representative of all low-risk adults (since by definition they may be more sexually active than many low-risk groups, such as the aged).

Several factors contribute to biases or confusion surrounding HIV seroprevalence estimates:

- Sample-Size Bias: The sample sizes of seroprevalence studies are generally very small. Small samples of non-random populations may tend to overestimate the seroprevalence.
- Nonrepresentative Samples: Many surveys are taken of populations convenient for the medical team drawing blood for testing. Therefore, many are "samples of convenience," taken in clinics or hospitals where the available sample of people may be sicker than those who do not attend the clinic.
- Geographic Bias: As in the case of samples of convenience, samples may also be taken in more-accessible rather than less-accessible geographic areas. Given what is known regarding the spread of HIV infection, we would expect that this would tend to bias upward the estimate of HIV seroprevalence, if the available sources are taken to represent the country as a whole. Note, however, that this particular factor may not bias estimates of seroprevalence in the geographic areas that were, in fact, surveyed.
- Testing Bias: In the first several years of the AIDS epidemic, the ELISA test was the predominant test used to determine seropositivity. The ELISA test, however, gives a number of false positives and, therefore, the test results must be confirmed by a second test; in general, the Western Blot. Not all studies report confirmatory testing, although they increasingly do so.
- HIV-1 and HIV-2 Overlap: In countries where both HIV-1 and HIV-2 are present, tests are done for both viruses and often find people who test positive for both. To report the people who are only infected with HIV-1 will understate the total infected population because it does not take into account the joint infections. Thus, care must be used in discussions of data from these areas to avoid either double counting or omitting various categories of infected population.

In order to minimize the biases and confusion in using current seroprevalence estimates, we have developed several criteria to select the most representative sample estimate:

- larger samples are generally favored over smaller samples;
- more recent estimates are selected over older estimates; and
- better-documented data are usually selected over poorly-documented data; data without documentation are not used.

These criteria only attempt to minimize the biases in the data, not eliminate them. Therefore, all seroprevalence data must be used with caution.

Data Organization

The data presented in the following seroprevalence tables are taken from the *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base*. The specific rates presented are taken from the most recent studies with a sufficiently large sample size. Where recent data are not available and where sample sizes are small, footnotes qualify the data. In some cases, results from large samples were not included due to insufficient documentation about the sample design, tests or place. The data are imperfect and caution should be used in drawing conclusions. Although they are listed by country name, they are not national level estimates. We can only draw conclusions for the area where these studies were conducted.

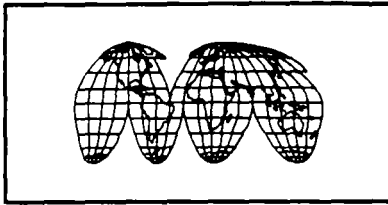
The tables that follow are based on data selected as the best available data on HIV-1 and HIV-2 seroprevalence among high- and low-risk populations in developing countries (see Tables 1 and 2). The terms "high risk" and "low risk" are used in these tables and charts to differentiate population subgroups with known risk factors for HIV infection from those without such known risks. As a result of the various transmission modes and the prevalence of the virus in Africa, no group can be considered to have no risk of infection. Sampled populations treated as high risk in this report include prostitutes, bar girls, etc.; clients of prostitutes; and sexually-transmitted disease clinic patients. Sampled populations considered to be low risk include the general population with no known risk, pregnant women, and blood donors.

Data were selected using criteria of sample size, recency of data, presence of two diagnostic tests, and minimal evident bias in sample selection, given the target population. Since each figure is based on a single study, it is not an average or composite figure. As yet, there are insufficient comparable studies to make estimates of an "average" seroprevalence meaningful. Detailed sample information for these studies is contained in Table 3. Sources for the data shown in the tables are contained in a unified reference listing.

The tables are also divided by Capital/Major City and Outside Major City. In many studies it is difficult to determine whether or not the universe is a strictly rural area. The geographical boundaries may include some urbanized centers. Is a sample drawn from three villages necessarily a study of the rural population? When the study area is described as a province in the country it is listed in the table as outside the capital/major city. It is usually fairly clear when a study is conducted in the capital or a major city.

We will periodically update these materials with the latest and best available data, at times including a brief discussion of a topic of particular interest.

We welcome comments and suggestions from users of the data base. We also welcome copies of articles or references to information which may have been overlooked.



International Programs Center Population Division

**United States Bureau
of the Census**

Overview of HIV/AIDS in Asia

Introduction

This report provides an overview of the epidemiological patterns and trends of the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) in Asia. Due to lack of data, it is difficult to accurately show the extent of HIV infection for all Asian countries. Therefore, the focus of this paper is limited to countries in Southeast Asia, South Asia, and East Asia. The countries within each region are as follows:

Southeast Asia: Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam

South Asia: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, and Sri Lanka

East Asia: China (Mainland and Taiwan), Hong Kong, Macau, Mongolia, South Korea

This paper presents data based on the December 1994 release of the HIV/AIDS Surveillance Database maintained by the International Programs Center, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census. The database contains about 23,000 data items drawn from 3,037 publications and presentations.

Based on a review of available data, we will examine the current status of the HIV epidemic by presenting selected and illustrative HIV prevalence data among various population groups within each Asian region. Furthermore, we will look at trends and patterns and geographic variation of the HIV virus.

In this paper we use the terms "high risk" and "low risk" to describe various sampled populations. The high-risk category refers to studies of intravenous drug users (IVDU), commercial sex workers (CSWs) and sexually transmitted disease (STD) patients. The low-risk category refers to studies of pregnant women, blood donors and general populations.

Additional and more detailed information may be available at the country level.

Background

As the AIDS epidemic starts to unfold in Asia, the home of half the world's population, HIV infection rates in certain population groups have already become among the highest in the world. The recent explosion of the AIDS epidemic in South and Southeast Asia shows that no society can consider itself immune to AIDS.

Current reports from the World Health Organization Global Programme on AIDS estimate 2.5 million people to be suffering from AIDS in Asia. As the epidemic takes hold in South and Southeast Asia, there has been an 8-fold increase in the number of AIDS cases in the past year from 30,000 to about 250,000. The percent of AIDS cases estimated in Asia has risen from 1 percent in mid-1993 to 6 percent in mid-1994 of the global total^{1,2,3} primarily due to the rapid growth of AIDS in South/Southeast Asia.

By the turn of the century, experts estimate that the majority of new HIV infections in the world will occur in Asia⁴ and that the epidemic in Asia will eventually surpass the one that has been ravaging Sub-Saharan Africa⁵. Furthermore, India will probably have the largest number of infected persons of any single country in Asia. With the population of India reaching 1 billion within 5 years, the HIV epidemic has the potential to have a dramatic impact on this country.

In addition to India, major HIV epidemics already exist in Thailand and Burma (Myanmar). HIV infection in these countries has already progressed beyond the groups whose behavior puts them at highest risk and has spread to the general population. Also, the epidemic has begun to emerge in Indonesia, China, Taiwan, Singapore and the Philippines. However, within each country the extent of the epidemic varies.

As the epidemic emerges in Asia in the 1990's, the experience and lessons learned in Africa should be utilized to develop strategies for control and prevention of AIDS.

Epidemiological Aspects

Epidemiological studies throughout the world have been conducted to assay the prevalence of HIV. Although the extensive spread of HIV in Asia has been predominantly in South and Southeast Asia, this spread began only in the mid 1980's or even later and the progression has been rapid.

The pattern of HIV spread in Asia appears to be different from those seen in the U.S., Europe, and Africa. HIV was introduced much later in Asia than the rest of the world and began among IVDU. From IVDU, the epidemic spread to CSWs. As has been described by researchers in Thailand, the next wave is among the clients of CSWs and seen among men attending STD clinics. The HIV epidemic then spreads to their girlfriends and wives.

The following discussion will describe HIV seroprevalence levels among these various groups.

1. IV Drug Users

The largest increases in HIV infection have been among IVDU in at least four countries, Thailand, Malaysia, Burma and India. In addition, China's Yunnan Province, which is a part of the "Golden Triangle," has reported high prevalence rates among IVDU.

In Thailand, HIV prevalence among IVDU has rapidly increased within a few years. Figure 1 displays seroprevalence rates reported for Bangkok from 1988 to 1991. The HIV seroprevalence level increased dramatically during 1988, jumping from a level of 1.2 percent in January to 31.2 percent in September. From there, the rate

HIV Seroprevalence for IVDU
Bangkok, Thailand: 1988-1991

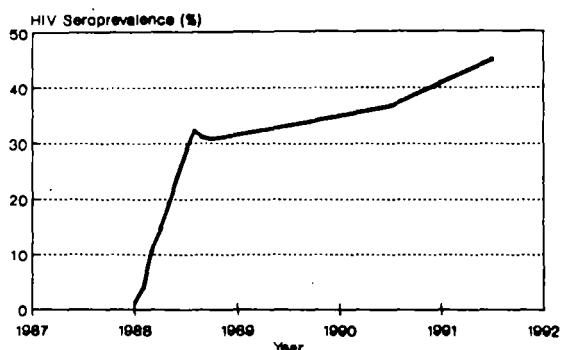


Figure 1

steadily increased to 45.0 percent in June 1991. Sentinel surveillance data for June 1994 from the Thailand Ministry of Health reported over 30 percent of the IVDU in all four regions of Thailand were infected with HIV.

HIV Seroprevalence for IVDU
Malaysia and Burma
1988-1991

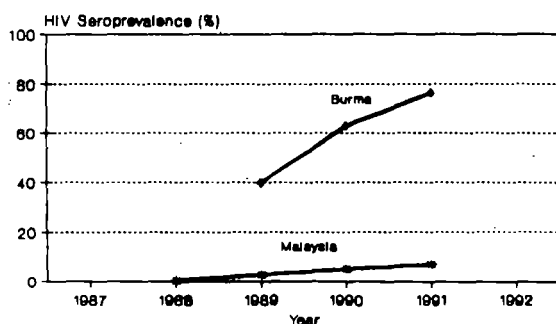


Figure 2

Recent data from the neighboring countries of Malaysia and Burma also show increases in HIV levels (Figure 2). In Burma, studies reported HIV prevalence rates increasing

from 39.9 percent to 76.5 percent. In Malaysia, HIV prevalence levels among IVDU are not as high as in Thailand and Burma but show a steady increase from 0.1 percent in 1988 to 6.9 percent in 1991. However, a study conducted in Kota Bharu, capital of Kelantan state, a northeastern Malaysian state bordering Thailand, reported HIV levels to be nearly 30 percent among IVDU.

In India, studies of HIV infection among IVDU in various areas reported levels up to 80 percent. (Figure 3). Data from the northeastern state of Manipur indicate an HIV infection level of 55 percent for the first quarter of 1994. In addition, a 1991 National survey of 3,521 IVDU reported a seroprevalence level of 38.4 percent.

HIV Seroprevalence for IV Drug Users
Selected Areas in India: 1985-1994

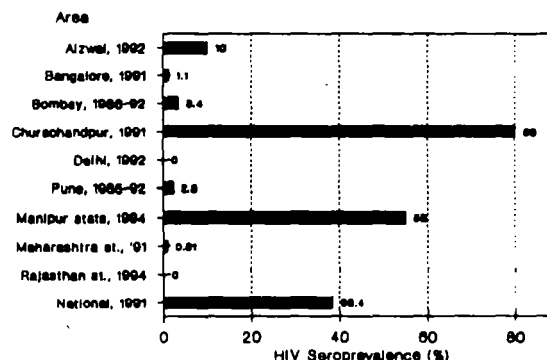


Figure 3

Most of the HIV seroprevalence in China has been detected in Yunnan Province, a southwestern province on the Burma and Laos border and near Thailand. In this province, a study conducted in Ruili county and two neighboring counties, Luxi and Longchuan, revealed prevalence levels of 81.8 percent, 5.1 percent and 44.6 percent, respectively (Figure 4). These three

counties are located just across the border from Burma. Another study in Yingjiang county found an HIV prevalence level of 17.4 percent among IVDU.

HIV Seroprevalence for IVDU in Four Counties, Yunnan Province China, Mainland: 1992

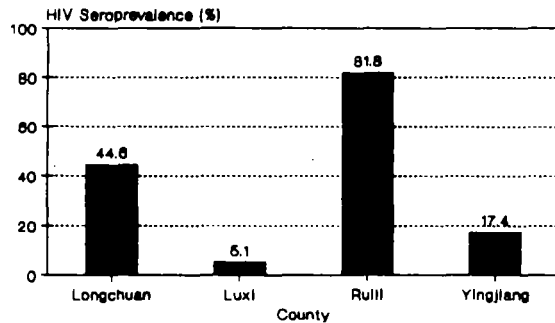


Figure 4

HIV Seroprevalence for IV Drug Users Asia: Circa 1993

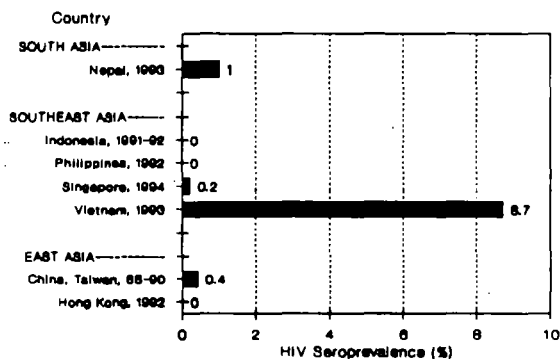


Figure 5

Since 1988, HIV seroprevalence studies among IVDU have been conducted in a few other Asian countries (Figure 5). In South Asia, a 1992 study in Nepal reported a 1.6 percent prevalence rate. In East Asia, a

study reported a prevalence level of 0.4 percent in Taiwan for 1988-1990. In Southeast Asia, Vietnam reported a prevalence level of 8.7 percent for 1993. There was no evidence of HIV among IVDU reported from studies conducted in Indonesia, Philippines and Singapore.

2. Commercial Sex Workers

HIV infection has been reported among commercial sex workers in Southeast Asia and South Asia, especially in Thailand and India. A few studies from selected East Asian countries report no HIV infection found as yet among commercial sex workers.

HIV Seroprevalence for Commercial Sex Workers Thailand: 1990-1994

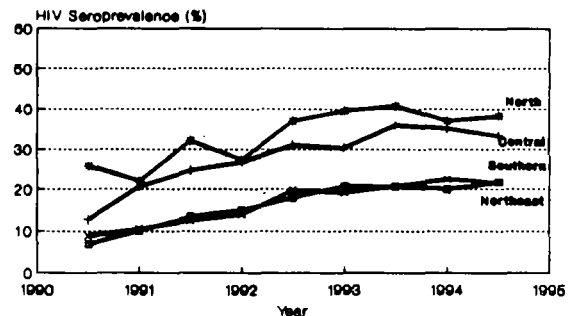


Figure 6

In Southeast Asia, all four regions of Thailand reported levels of HIV infection over 20 percent among commercial sex workers. The North region of Thailand has consistently had the highest level of infection among the regions (Figure 6). In Burma, HIV infection levels have gone from no evidence of the virus in 1989 to 11 percent in early 1991. In April/May 1992

sentinel surveillance reported HIV levels at 4.3 percent (Figure 7). Other studies in Cambodia, Malaysia, and the Philippines found HIV prevalence levels less than 10 percent, as shown in Figure 8.

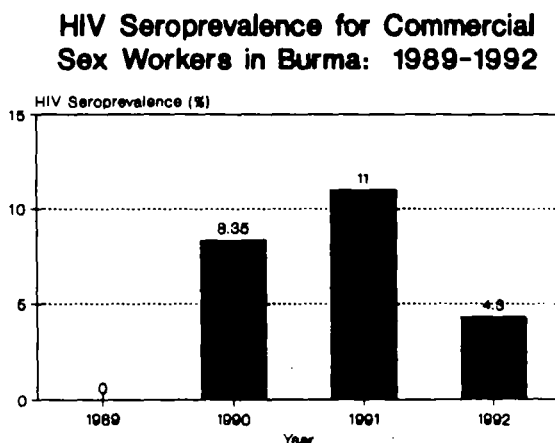


Figure 7

HIV Seroprevalence for Commercial Sex Workers in Southeast Asia: 1991-1992

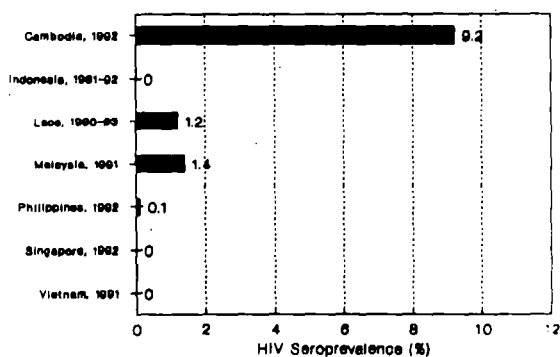


Figure 8

In India, located in South Asia, the levels of HIV infection among commercial sex workers vary greatly. Figure 9 shows HIV

levels in six out of ten areas in India for which data are available are 15 percent and higher.

HIV Seroprevalence for Commercial Sex Workers in Cities, India: 1986-1992

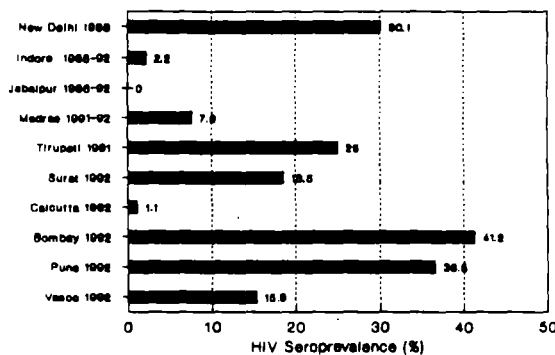


Figure 9

HIV Seroprevalence for Commercial Sex Workers in India: 1986-1994

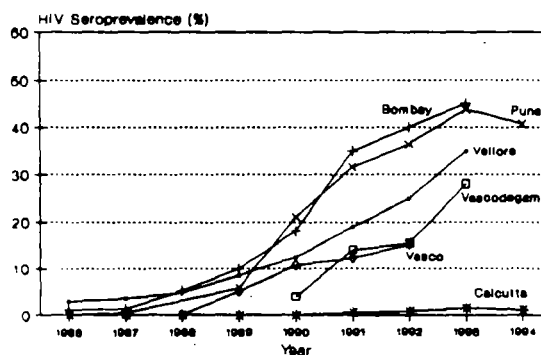


Figure 10

Figure 10 displays the trend in HIV seroprevalence among CSWs in India. Studies in all of the cities, with the exception of Calcutta, report a dramatic increase in HIV levels. HIV seroprevalence

levels are highest in Bombay at 45 percent in 1993. Studies in Calcutta indicate a steady seroprevalence level around 1 percent. In Figure 11, data from sentinel surveillance in Yunnan Province, China, show seroprevalence levels among CSWs still under 1 percent.

HIV Seroprevalence for Commercial Sex Workers in Yunnan Province China: 1989-1993

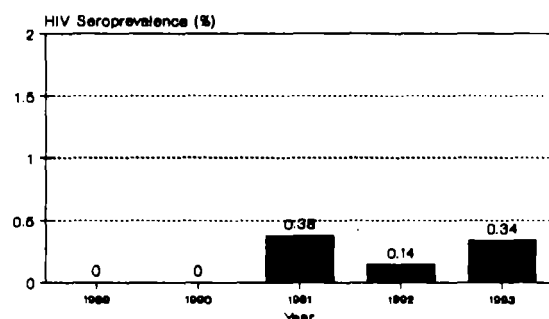


Figure 11

3. STD Patients

Various studies clearly document the spread of HIV among sexually transmitted disease (STD) patients. All of the areas for which data are available show that HIV is present among this population group. Once again, the highest levels are found in South and Southeast Asia, mainly India and Thailand.

From Thailand's sentinel surveillance system, HIV prevalence among male STD patients steadily increased from June 1990 to June 1994 (Figure 12). The North region has consistently reported the highest prevalence level. HIV seroprevalence among STD patients continues to grow in the other regions of Thailand.

HIV Seroprevalence for Male STD Clinic Patients Thailand: 1990-1994

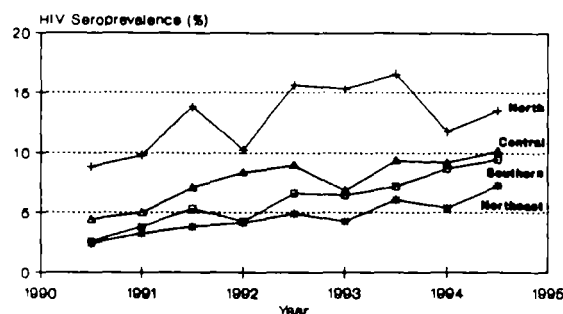


Figure 12

HIV Seroprevalence for STD Clinic Patients in Burma: 1989-1992

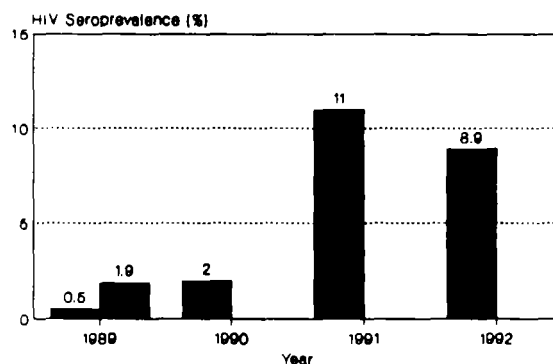


Figure 13

HIV seroprevalence levels within Burma have also increased among STD clinic patients since 1989 (Figure 13). By early 1991, HIV seroprevalence had reached 11 percent. The 1992 sentinel data show HIV seroprevalence at 8.9 percent.

HIV Seroprevalence for STD Clinic Patients in Three Cities in India: 1985-1994

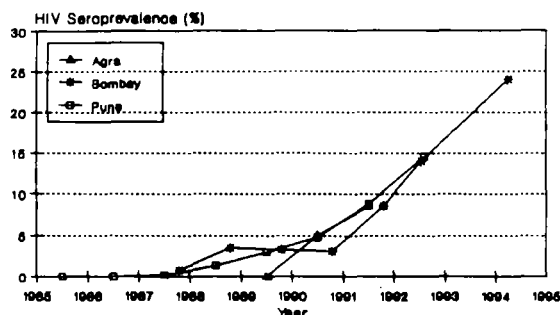


Figure 14

HIV Seroprevalence for STD Patients India: 1991-1994

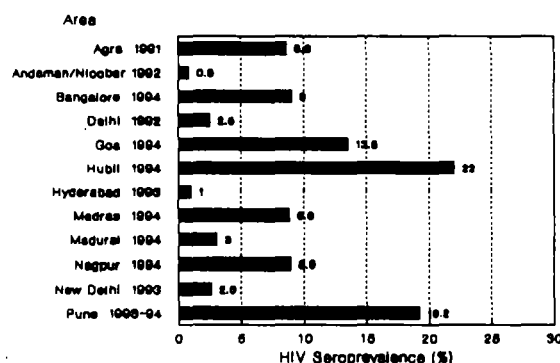


Figure 15

Studies conducted in Agra, Bombay and Pune show HIV infection levels among Indian STD patients increased rapidly over the past few years (Figure 14). Studies in other cities in India (Figure 15) report HIV prevalence levels from 1 to 22 percent from 1991 to 1994.

Meanwhile, various studies among STD clinic patients in other parts of Asia found

HIV prevalence levels ranging from no evidence of the virus in the Philippines and Mongolia to 4.2 percent among STD clinic patients in Cambodia (Figure 16).

HIV Seroprevalence for STD Clinic Patients in Asia: 1986-1994

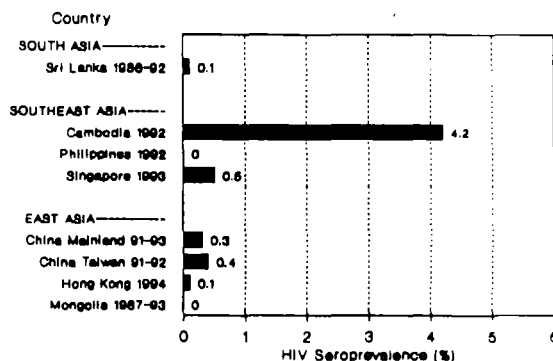


Figure 16

4. Pregnant Women

Seroprevalence studies among pregnant women have shown low levels of HIV infection, but these data may indicate the beginning of a substantial epidemic in the general population.

In Thailand, sentinel surveillance among pregnant women in urban areas provides firm evidence that HIV is spreading to the general population. HIV seroprevalence increased in all four regions from June 1990 to June 1994 among pregnant women (Figure 17). HIV levels in the Northern region have risen to about 4 percent of urban pregnant women.

HIV infection was detected in Burma among pregnant women in early 1991 at 0.3 percent (Figure 18). By 1992, HIV levels had increased to 2.2 percent.

**HIV Seroprevalence for Pregnant Women,
by Region, Urban Areas, Thailand:
1990-1994**

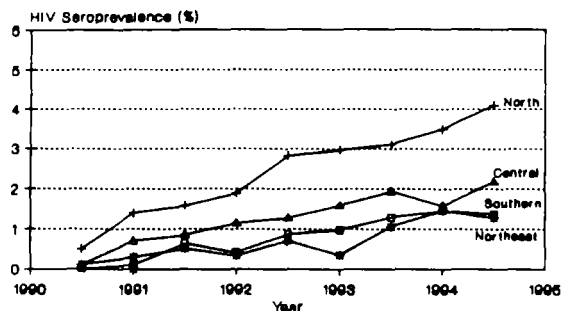


Figure 17

**HIV Seroprevalence for Pregnant Women
India: 1990-1994**

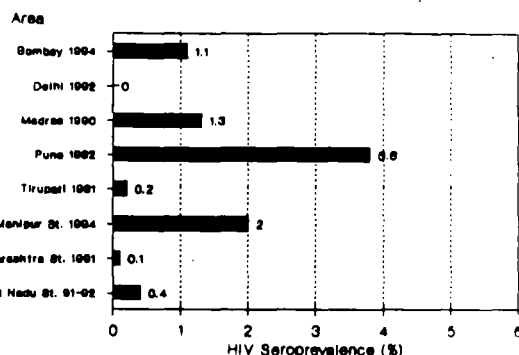


Figure 19

**HIV Seroprevalence for Pregnant Women
Burma: 1989-1992**

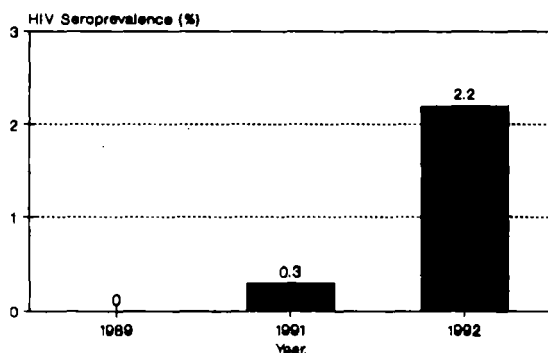


Figure 18

HIV infection has also been found among pregnant women in India. Studies from different areas in India indicate HIV levels of infection among pregnant women varying from 0 percent to 3.8 percent (Figure 19).

Other studies in Asia from Nepal, Indonesia, Cambodia, Mongolia, China, and Macau have shown no evidence of the HIV virus among pregnant women as yet.

5. Blood donors

Various studies clearly document the spread of HIV among blood donors in Southeast and South Asia. However, countries in East Asia where data are available indicate very little evidence of the HIV virus among blood donors.

**HIV Seroprevalence for Blood Donors
Southeast Asia: 1989-1994**

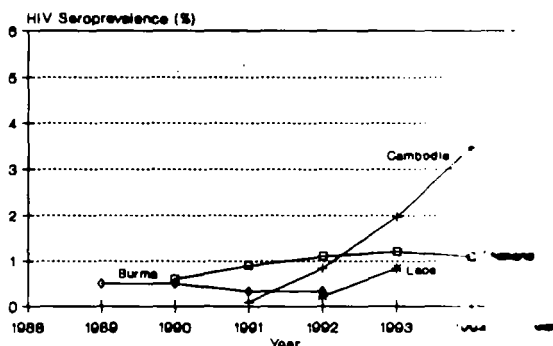


Figure 20

In Southeast Asia, HIV infection has been detected among blood donors (Figure 20). HIV seroprevalence data from the Cambodia National Center for Blood Transfusion show a dramatic increase from 0.08 percent in 1991 to 3.49 percent in 1993 among blood donors. Data from the Thailand Ministry of Health National Sentinel Surveillance indicate a relatively low but steady infection level. HIV seroprevalence levels in Burma have remained the same, below 1 percent. From 1992 to 1993, studies in Laos reported a fourfold increase among blood donors, though the infection level still had not exceeded 1 percent. These variations may reflect differences in blood screening programs.

**HIV Seroprevalence for Blood Donors
Cities in India: 1988-1993**

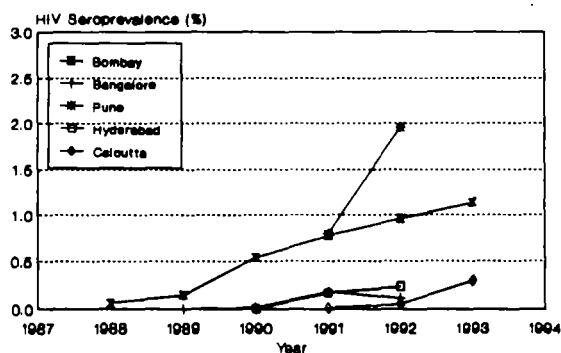


Figure 21

Figure 21 shows HIV seroprevalence data for voluntary blood donors in India. These five cities show a variation of different patterns over a period of time. The HIV prevalence level among blood donors in Pune more than doubled in just one year. Bombay displays a steady increase in HIV seroprevalence levels from 1988 to 1993. Calcutta, Hyderabad and Bangalore all report positive HIV seroprevalence levels.

Geographic Description

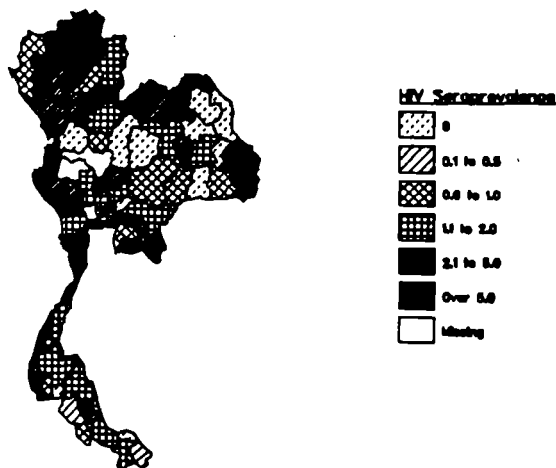
Data are not currently available to provide a detailed geographic picture of HIV for all countries in Asia. However, for Thailand, India and China sufficient data are available to look at the geographic variation in current levels of HIV infection.

The Thailand Ministry of Health National Sentinel Surveillance data for June 1994 indicate HIV infection among pregnant women is highest in the north region where several provinces have prevalence levels over 5 percent. Phayao Province, located in the north region, reported a prevalence rate of 10.6 percent among pregnant women, the highest prevalence rate among all of the provinces for which data were available.

Among pregnant women, the HIV virus is present throughout Thailand (Map 1). This provides evidence that the HIV virus has penetrated to the general population of Thailand. Most striking is that only four years ago there were no provinces with HIV levels over 5 percent and only 13 provinces reporting any HIV infection at all.

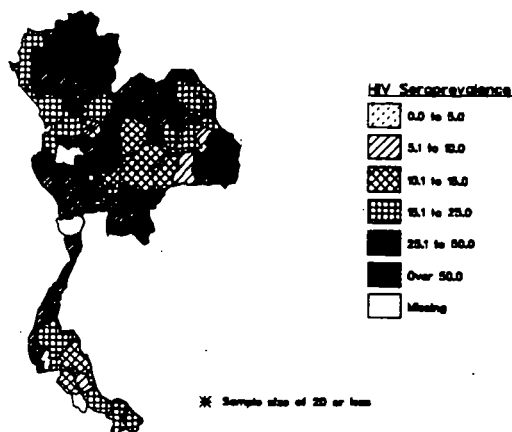
"Direct" commercial sex workers are those working in brothels; they represent high-risk populations. Map 2 shows most of the provinces reported HIV levels over 15 percent among this group. All but one of the provinces located in the north region had HIV prevalence levels of 15 percent and above. Lamphun Province, located in the north region, reported the highest percent infected, 62.7 percent. In every region at least one province reported a prevalence rate over 25 percent among direct commercial sex workers.

HIV Seroprevalence among Pregnant Women, Thailand: June 1994



Map 1

HIV Seroprevalence among Direct Commercial Sex Workers, Thailand: June 1994



Map 2

High levels of HIV seroprevalence among CSWs are found in Maharashtra state, Rajasthan state and Tamil Nadu state, India (Map 3). HIV infection among CSWs in India is concentrated in the western and

southern states. There were no data available for most of the eastern states. Those areas where data for CSWs are not available as yet face the imminent threat of HIV spreading due to population mobility and migration of infected populations into these areas.

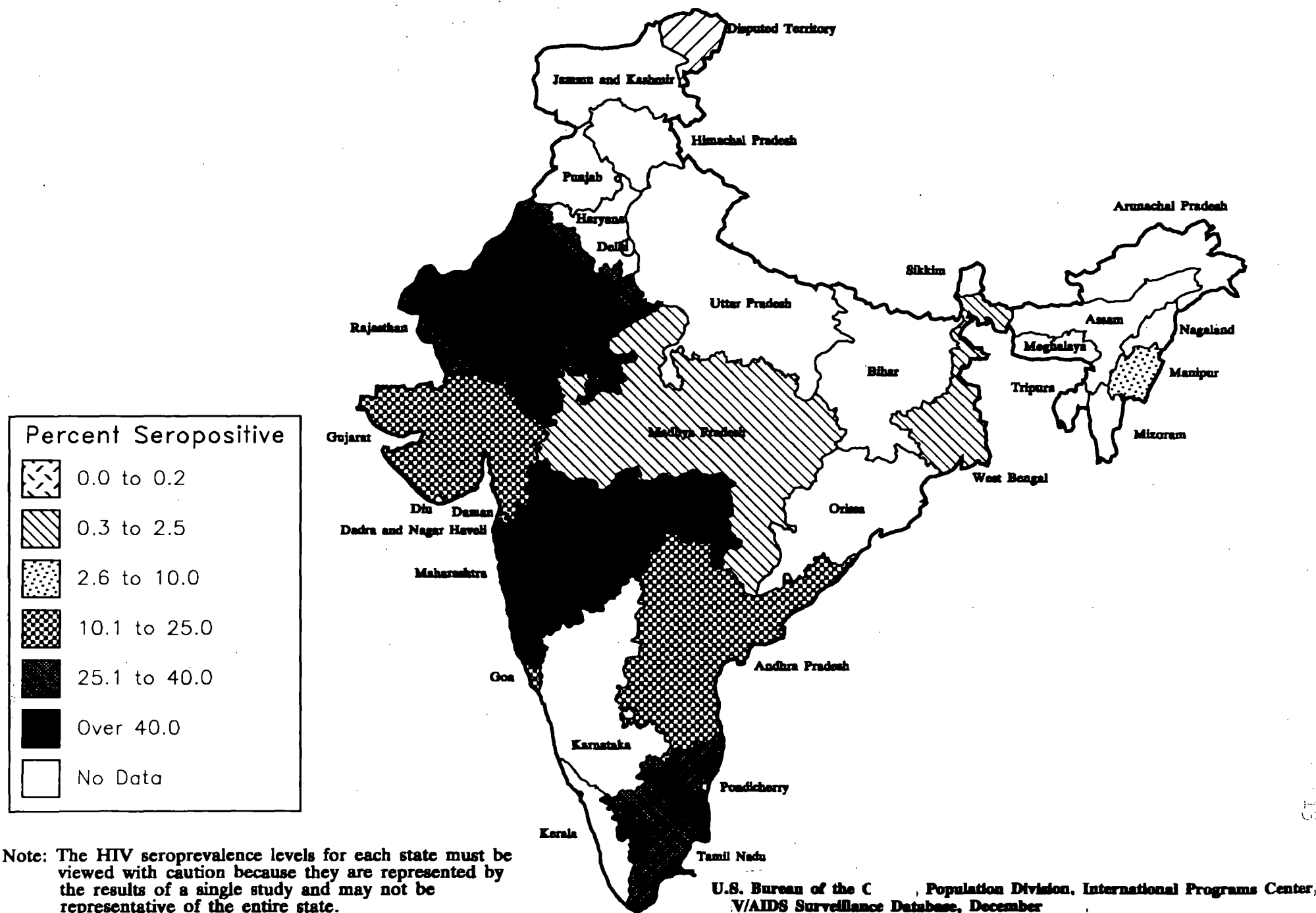
Map 4 depicts HIV seroprevalence levels among commercial sex workers in Yunnan Province, China. The highest levels are located in the prefectures bordering Burma. Sentinel surveillance of CSWs conducted in Simao prefecture revealed a seroprevalence level of 3.3 percent. The second highest level, 0.6 percent, was reported in Dehong prefecture. The remaining six prefectures for which data are available found no evidence of HIV infection. HIV has reached the CSW population; however, the data available imply that the epidemic is just beginning in these areas.

Conclusion

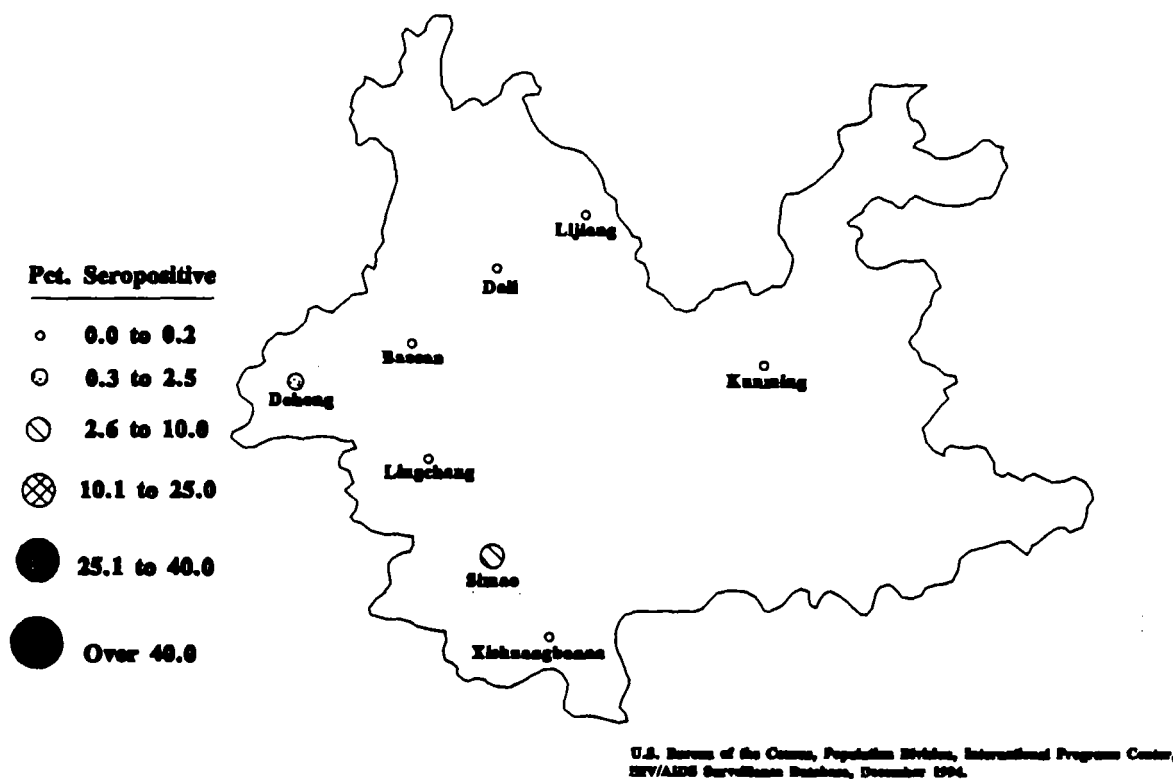
HIV prevalence studies show wide differences in infection rates between population groups. However, in most Asian countries, except for Thailand, India, Burma and Malaysia, it is difficult to show the extent of HIV infection and to determine trends because of the limited reported data.

Although HIV was introduced into Asia at a later date than much of the rest of the world, the virus has already been detected in the general populations of a number of countries in the region. The situation and trends are still unfolding and HIV continues to spread, revealing itself in one location after another. Governments in the region, as elsewhere in the world, have been slow to react to this threat to their population.

HIV Sereoprevalence for Commercial Sex Workers in India



HIV Seroprevalence for Commercial Sex Workers in Yunnan Province, China



Map 4

Notes

1. World Health Organization, 1994, "The Current Global Situation of the HIV/AIDS Pandemic", July.
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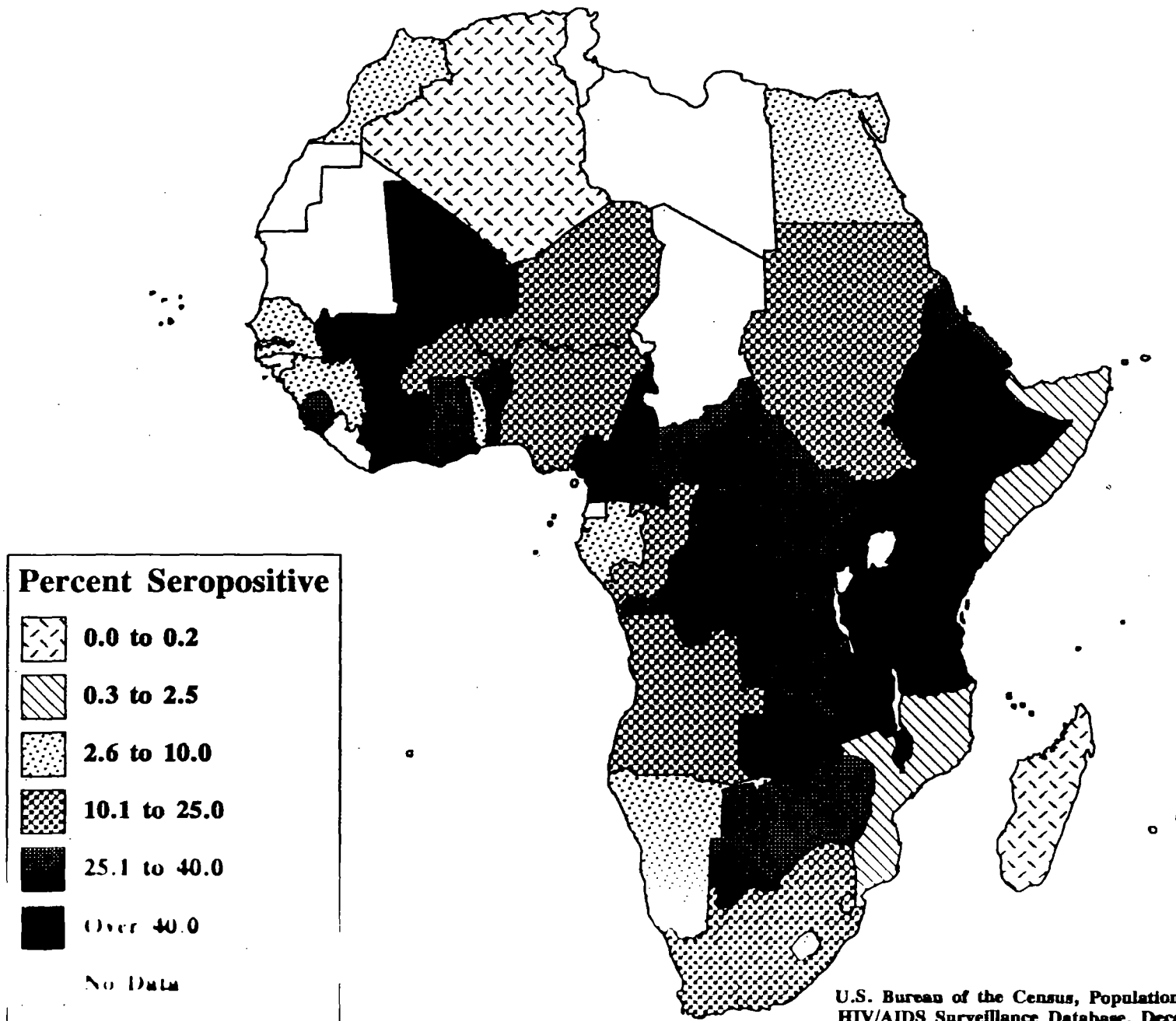
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Map 1

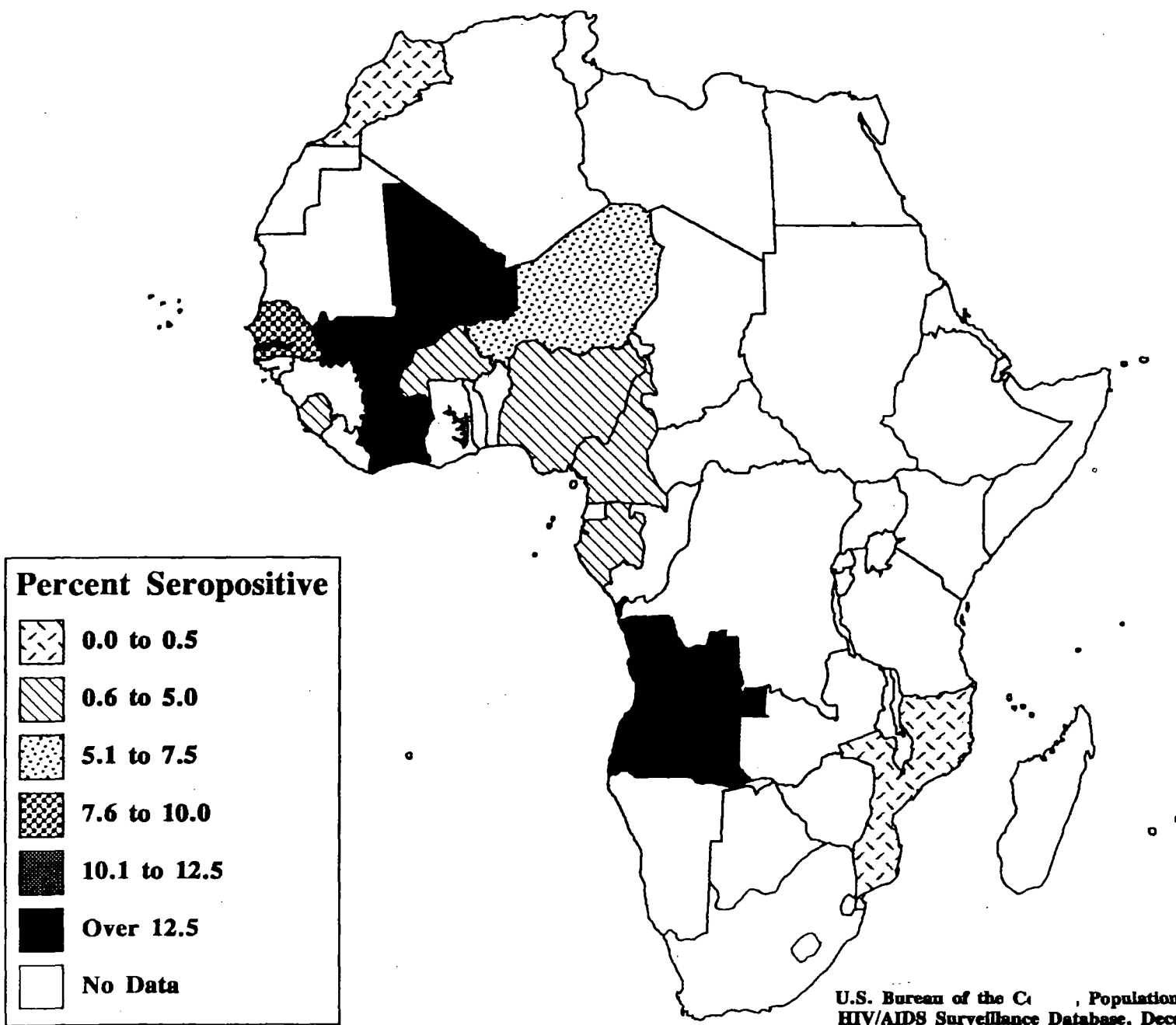
African HIV-1 Seroprevalence for High-Risk Urban Populations



U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division, International Programs Center, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Database, December 1994.

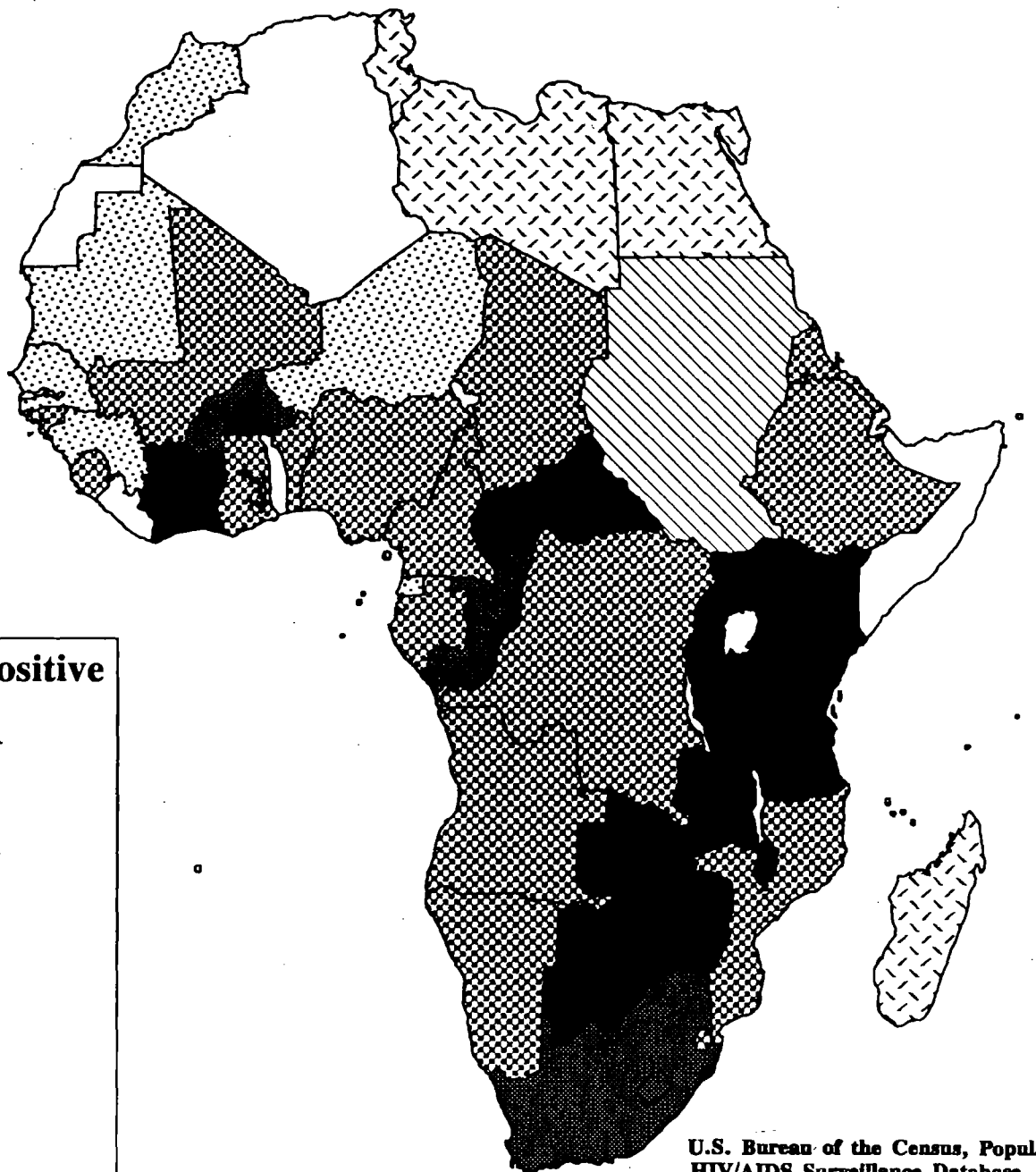
Map 2

African HIV-2 Seroprevalence for High-Risk Urban Populations

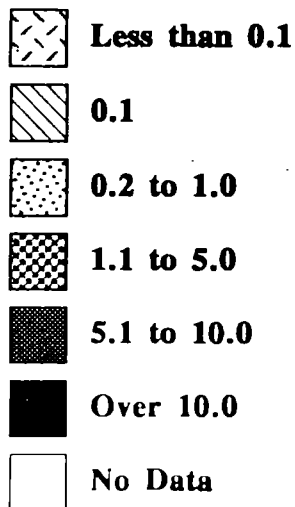


Map 3

African HIV-1 Seroprevalence for Low-Risk Urban Populations



Percent Seropositive



U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division, International Programs Center,
HIV/AIDS Surveillance Database, December 1994.

Map 4



U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division, International Programs Center
HIV/AIDS Surveillance Database, December 1994.

December, 1994

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Table 1: Estimates of HIV-1 Seroprevalence, by Residence and Risk Factor, for Developing Countries: Circa 1993

REGION AND COUNTRY	CAPITAL/MAJOR CITY		OUTSIDE MAJOR CITY		URBAN CITY SOURCES		OUTSIDE CITY SOURCES	
	LOW RISK	HIGH RISK	LOW RISK	HIGH RISK	LOW RISK	HIGH RISK	LOW RISK	HIGH RISK
AFRICA								
Algeria	-	.0b	-	-		A0132		
*Angola	1.7	14.2ad	-	-	P0103	S0043		
*Benin	1.4	38.1c	4.9a	-	D0145	D0145	G0146	
Botswana	22.5c	31.9c	7.5	-	N0097	N0097	N0087	
*Burkina Faso	8.8a	17.2a	4.1ad	44.7abd	S0145	L0086	O0029	B0092
Burundi	20.0	-	1.8	-	B0231		B0231	
*Cameroon	1.6c	45.3	2.9	-	G0112	M0272	S0195	
*Cape Verde	.0	-	.0	-	A0046		A0046	
Central African Rep.	16.0	31.0	6.5	-	U0027	U0027	U0027	
Chad	4.1	-	-	-	M0266			
Comoros	-	.1d	-	-		P0059		
Congo	9.0	17.6c	2.6	-	B0127	M0333	B0162	
*Cote d'Ivoire	14.8a	83.7a	3.3ad	-	D0112	E0042	B0108	
*Djibouti	.3d	43.0	-	-	B0037	C0141		
Egypt	.0	5.3	-	-	H0086	H0116		
*Equatorial Guinea	.3d	-	-	-	J0009			
Eritrea	1.6	31.5d			Z0041	M0327		
Ethiopia	4.0	54.2	1.8	65.6	Z0041	N0083	H0112	N0083
*Gabon	1.6a	3.6ad	-	3.7d	M0326	M0146		S0152
*Gambia, The	.1	13.6a	-	-	W0027	H0117		
*Ghana	2.2	37.5b	-	-	M0143	D0096		
*Guinea	.7a	2.7	.3	-	M0334	D0141	J0028	
*Guinea-Bissau	1.9a	-	.5a	-	A0125		W0082	
Kenya	15.0b	85.5	6.3b	-	G0105	M0243	M0251	
Lesotho	5.5	5.8	1.8	5.2	L0112	L0112	L0112	L0112
Liberia	-	-	-	-				
Libya	.0d	-	-	-	G0091			
Madagascar	.0	.1	-	-	H0109	H0109		
Malawi	33.0b	57.2	12.3b	-	U0026	L0163	U0026	
*Mali	3.7	41.8a	3.4c	52.8c	M0331	D0132	M0331	M0331
Mauritania	.4b	-	-	-	B0219			
Mauritius	-	.8	-	-		P0074		
Mayotte	-	-	-	-				
*Morocco	.2	7.1b	-	-	R0099	R0046		
*Mozambique	1.2b	2.0b	-	3.7a	B0246	B0246		F0050
Namibia	4.7b	7.2b	-	-	S0268	S0268		
*Niger	.7a	12.6a	1.4	-	O0044	S0258	H0106	
*Nigeria	2.4b	12.3	-	-	H0113	D0120		
Reunion	-	-	-	-				
Rwanda	33.4	73.2	9.8	-	N0126	B0243	C0132	
St. Helena	-	-	-	-				
*Sao Tome & Principe	.0	-	-	-	L0022			
*Senegal	.3	3.9a	.1	1.9	S0269	D0105	M0322	M0322
Seychelles	-	-	-	-				
*Sierra Leone	3.5ad	27.5b	-	-	K0060	M0237		
Somalia	-	2.4	-	-		C0122		
South Africa	5.8b	17.2	2.8	-	U0025	R0100	R0101	

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Table 1: Estimates of HIV-1 Seroprevalence, by Residence and Risk Factor, for Developing Countries: Circa 1993

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	LOW RISK	HIGH RISK	LOW RISK	HIGH RISK	LOW RISK	HIGH RISK	LOW RISK	HIGH RISK
AFRICA cont'd								
Sudan	.1d	16.0bd	-	-	A0071	M0134		
Swaziland	3.9	11.1	-	-	D0117	D0117		
Tanzania	16.1	49.5	14.1c	34.3b	M0307	T0102	T0102	R0090
*Togo	-	3.1	3.0	7.3b		B0224	M0375	M0375
Tunisia	.0	-	-	-	B0169			
Uganda	29.5	45.0	6.5b	86.0bd	A0086	G0095	W0094	N0003
Western Sahara	-	-	-	-				
Zaire	5.0c	38.0d	2.9	25.4	M0265	M0265	M0265	G0092
Zambia	24.5b	58.3	16.0b	36.0b	T0040	S0294	K0096	K0096
Zimbabwe	18.0	28.6b	12.8	34.4	M0241	H0061	W0061	W0061
ASIA AND OCEANIA								
Bahrain	-	.0	-	-		F0038		
Bangladesh	.0	-	-	-	W0076			
Bhutan	.0	-	-	-	W0076			
Brunei	.0	-	-	-	T0121			
Burma	2.2	11.4	.1	15.5	F0055	F0055	F0055	F0055
Cambodia	3.5b	9.2	-	-	T0115	L0165		
China, Mainland	0.1	20.4	-	-	C0178	C0178		
*China, Taiwan	.0	.4	-	-	W0097	H0092		
Fiji	.0	-	-	-	G0155			
Gaza Strip	.0	-	-	-	M0314			
Hong Kong	.0	0.1	-	-	L0156	L0156		
*India	1.1	45.0b	-	-	G0153	S0288		
Indonesia	.0	.0	-	-	W0076	I0026		
Israel	.0	1.1	-	-	M0314	M0186		
Korea, North	.0	-	-	-	W0076			
Korea, South	.0	0.0	-	-	S0301	S0301		
Kuwait	.0d	.0d	-	-	B0078	M0101		
Laos	.8	1.2	-	-	M0309	P0122		
Malaysia	.0	29.5	-	-	W0081	S0215		
Maldives	.0	-	-	-	W0076			
Mongolia	.0	.0	-	-	M0340	M0340		
Nepal	.0	.8b	-	-	G0154	U0018		
Pakistan	.0d	-	-	-	M0228			
Papua New Guinea	.0	.3	.0	.0c	O0053	O0053	I0028	I0028
Philippines	-	.1	-	.1d		W0081		H0025
Saudi Arabia	.0	-	-	-	B0137			
Singapore	.0	.5	-	-	W0081	C0160		
Sri Lanka	.0	.1b	-	-	W0076	A0105		
Syria	.0	-	-	-	M0139			
Thailand	2.2	33.3	-	-	T0119	T0119		
Turkey	.0	1.6d	-	-	Y0022	B0088		
Vietnam	.0	8.7	-	-	V0044	W0081		
West Bank	.0	-	-	-	M0314			
LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN								
Antigua & Barbuda	-	1.7	-	-		G0123		
Argentina	.1	6.3	.2	2.0	T0116	Z0030	F0037	F0037
Bahamas, The	3.6	18.4	-	-	B0179	B0179		

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Table 1: Estimates of HIV-1 Seroprevalence, by Residence and Risk Factor, for Developing Countries: Circa 1993

REGION AND COUNTRY	CAPITAL/MAJOR CITY		OUTSIDE MAJOR CITY		URBAN CITY SOURCES		OUTSIDE CITY SOURCES	
	LOW RISK	HIGH RISK	LOW RISK	HIGH RISK	LOW RISK	HIGH RISK	LOW RISK	HIGH RISK
LATIN AMERICA cont'd								
Barbados	1.2c	4.7d	-	-	B0186 B0187 B0188 B0189	G0123		
Bolivia	.0d	.0d	-	-	M0078	M0078		
*Brazil	0.5	24.0a	.3	.0b	R0110	F0047	C0152	T0046
British Virgin Islands	2.8b	-	-	-	B0206			
Cayman Islands	.0	-	-	-	G0123			
Chile	.0	1.0	-	-	L0123	L0123		
Colombia	.0	1.1	-	-	B0244	M0133		
Costa Rica	1.1c	4.3c	-	-	L0125	L0128		
*Cuba	.0	.0	-	-	M0287	M0297		
Dominican Rep.	1.2b	11.1b	-	-	G0145	G0145		
Ecuador	.0b	3.6	-	-	R0093	R0104		
El Salvador	.7b	2.2	-	-	S0300	E0036		
Grenada	.0	2.4b	-	-	G0140	G0139		
Guatemala	.0	8.5	-	-	M0205	M0371		
Guyana	6.9	25.0	-	-	G0137	F0065		
Haiti	15.7	41.9d	4.0	-	B0138	G0048	A0097	
Honduras	.2	19.8	-	-	M0242	Z0035		
Jamaica	.4b	4.3b	-	-	F0072	F0072		
Mexico	.6b	5.0b	-	-	G0151	G0151		
Monsterrat	.0c	-	-	-	M0278 M0279 M0280			
Nicaragua	.0	1.6b	-	-	N0110	N0110		
Paraguay	.0	.1	-	-	V0058	C0112		
Peru	.1d	.3d	-	-	A0014	A0014		
St. Kitts & Nevis	2.0c	-	-	-	S0227 S0241 S0242			
St. Lucia	.0c	1.2c	-	-	S0218 S0220 S0221	S0217 S0218 S0220 S0221		
St. Vincent & Grenadines	.2	1.4c	-	-	S0235	S0234 S0235 S0236		
Suriname	.8c	2.6	-	-	S0244 S0245	S0246		
Trinidad & Tobago	.3	14.7	-	-	F0065	C0143		
Uruguay	.1	5.6	-	-	A0118	S0209		
Venezuela	.1	6.1b	-	-	E0024	E0024		

- No data found

* See table 2 for HIV-2 data

a Rate represents infection with HIV1 only and dual infection (HIV1 & HIV2), therefore addition of rates from table 1 and 2 is not advised.

b Data are best available but are not necessarily reliable due to small sample size (<100).

c Data combined.

d Data more than 4 years old, may not reflect current situation.

NOTES:

Definition: High risk--prostitutes and clients, STD patients, or other persons with known risk factors
 Low risk--pregnant women, blood donors, or other persons with no known risk factors.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base, 12/94 Update

Table 2: Estimates of HIV-2 Seroprevalence, by Residence and Risk Factor, for Developing Countries: Circa 1993

REGION AND COUNTRY	CAPITAL/MAJOR CITY		OUTSIDE MAJOR CITY		URBAN CITY SOURCES		OUTSIDE CITY SOURCES	
	LOW RISK	HIGH RISK	LOW RISK	HIGH RISK	LOW RISK	HIGH RISK	LOW RISK	HIGH RISK
AFRICA								
*Angola	1.3ad	13.7ad	-	-	S0110	S0043		
*Benin	-	-	3.8a	-			G0146	
*Burkina Faso	5.6a	3.6a	1.9ad	23.7abd	S0145	L0086	O0029	B0092
*Cameroon	.0d	.7	.0	-	K0070	K0073	S0195	
*Cape Verde	1.4	-	.4	-	A0046		A0046	
*Cote d'Ivoire	2.6a	36.6a	2.1ad	-	D0112	E0042	B0108	
*Djibouti	-	.0	-	-		R0051		
*Equatorial Guinea	.0d	-	-	-	J0009			
*Gabon	.8a	.9ad	-	-	M0326	M0146		
*Gambia, The	1.7	26.7a	-	-	W0027	H0117		
*Ghana	.6	-	-	-	M0143			
*Guinea	.4a	-	.1	-	M0334		J0028	
*Guinea-Bissau	12.1a	-	8.3a	-	A0125		W0082	
*Mali	-	13.9a	-	-		D0132		
*Morocco	.0	.0b	-	-	Z0022	R0046		
*Mozambique	-	.3a	-	1.9a		V0053		F0050
*Niger	.4a	6.3a	-	-	O0044	S0258		
*Nigeria	.0	2.2a,c	-	-	W0119	D0120		
*Sao Tome & Principe	.0	-	-	-	L0022			
*Senegal	.5	9.1a	1.5	20.0	S0269	D0105	M0322	M0322
*Sierra Leone	4.9ad	1.8ad	-	-	K0060	A0032		
*Togo	-	-	.0	-			M0375	
ASIA/OCEANIA								
*China, Taiwan	-	.0	-	-		H0092		
*India	.1a	9.3	-	-	J0022	B0144		
LATIN AMERICA and CARIBBEAN								
*Brazil	.0	9.7a	.0	-	L0076	F0047	C0152	
*Cuba	.0d	-	-	-	M0131			

- No data found

* See table 1 for HIV-1 data

a Rate represents infection with HIV1 only and dual infection (HIV1 & HIV2), therefore addition of rates from table 1 and 2 is not advised.

b Data are best available but are not necessarily reliable due to small sample size (<100).

c Data combined.

d Data more than 4 years old, may not reflect current situation.

NOTES:Definition: High risk--prostitutes and clients, STD patients, or other persons with known risk factors
Low risk--pregnant women, blood donors, or other persons with no known risk factors.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base, 12/94 Update

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U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS -- HIV/AIDS SURVEILLANCE DATA BASE

Table 3: Detailed Listing of Estimates of HIV-1 & 2 Seroprevalence, by Residence and Risk Factor, for Developing Countries: Circa 1993

REGION/ COUNTRY	RISK GEOGRAPHIC AREA AREA	YEAR	SUB-POPULATION	SEX AGE PREV. RATE	SIZE	TYPE	TEST	SOURCE ID
AFRICA								
ALGERIA	UH NOT SPECIFIED	1991	PROSTITUTES	F ALL .0b	N/A	HIV1	UNK	A0132
ANGOLA	UL NINE PROVINCES	1992	BLOOD DONORS	B ALL 1.7	11333	HIV	RAPID,ELISA,WB	P0103
	UL2 LUANDA CITY	1987-88	HEALTHY PERSONS	B ALL 1.3ad	316	HIV2	ELISA,IFA,RIPA,WB	S0110
	UH DUNDO CITY	1988	STD PTS.	B ALL 14.2ad	219	HIV1	ELISA,WB	S0043
	UH2 DUNDO CITY	1988	STD PTS.	B ALL 13.7ad	219	HIV2	ELISA,WB	S0043
BENIN	UL PORTO NOVO	1993	PREGNANT WOMEN	F ALL 1.4	499	HIV1,2	ELISA*2,WB	D0145
	UH SIX PROVINCES	1993	PROSTITUTES	F ALL 38.1c	735	HIV1,2	ELISA*2,WB	D0145
	OL ZOU & MONO/RURAL	1993(?)	GENERAL POPULATION	B ALL 4.9a	820	HIV1	ELISA,WB	G0146
	OL2 ZOU & MONO/RURAL	1993(?)	GENERAL POPULATION	B ALL 3.8a	820	HIV2	ELISA,WB	G0146
BOTSWANA	UL SEVEN AREAS	1993	PREGNANT WOMEN	F ALL 22.5c	2712	HIV	UNK	N0097
	UH FIVE AREAS	1993	STD PTS.	M ALL 31.9c	926	HIV	UNK	N0097
	OL BOTETI	1992	PREGNANT WOMEN	F ALL 7.5	240	HIV	UNK	N0087
BURKINA FASO	UL BOBO DIOULASSO	1990-91	PREGNANT WOMEN	F ALL 8.8a	125	HIV1	RIPA,WB	S0145
	UL2 BOBO DIOULASSO	1990-91	PREGNANT WOMEN	F ALL 5.6a	125	HIV2	RIPA,WB	S0145
	UH BOBO DIOULASSO	1990-91	STD PTS.	M ALL 17.2a	192	HIV1	ELISA,WB	L0086
	UH2 BOBO DIOULASSO	1990-91	STD PTS.	M ALL 3.6a	192	HIV2	ELISA,WB	L0086
	OL GOROM-GOROM TOWN	1989	HEALTH PROFESSIONALS	B ALL 4.1ad	267	HIV1	ELISA,WB	O0029
	OL2 GOROM-GOROM TOWN	1989	HEALTH PROFESSIONALS	B ALL 1.9ad	267	HIV2	ELISA,WB	O0029
	OH RURAL AREA	1989(?)	PROSTITUTES	F ALL 44.7abd	38	HIV1	ELISA,WB	B0092
	OH2 RURAL AREA	1989(?)	PROSTITUTES	F ALL 23.7abd	38	HIV2	ELISA,WB	B0092
BURUNDI	UL BUJUMBURA	1992	PREGNANT WOMEN	F ALL 20.0	1287	HIV	ELISA	B0231
	OL RURAL AREAS	1992	PREGNANT WOMEN	F ALL 1.8	1231	HIV	ELISA	B0231
CAMEROON	UL YAOUNDE	1992	PREGNANT WOMEN	F ALL 1.6c	800	HIV1	ELISA,WB	G0112
	UL2 YAOUNDE	1989	PREGNANT WOMEN	F ALL .0d	900	HIV2	ELISA	K0070
	UH DOUALA	1992(?)	PROSTITUTES	F ALL 45.3	234	HIV1	RAPID,WB	M0272
	UH2 YAOUNDE	1989-90	PROSTITUTES	F ALL .7	303	HIV2	ELISA,WB	K0073
	OL SOUTH WEST PROV.	1991-92	PREGNANT WOMEN	F ALL 2.9	382	HIV1	ELISA,WB	S0195
	OL2 SOUTH WEST PROV.	1991-92	PREGNANT WOMEN	F ALL .0	382	HIV2	ELISA,WB	S0195
CAPE VERDE	UL PRAIA	1988	URBAN POPULATION	B ALL .0	900	HIV1	ELISA,WB	A0046
	UL2 PRAIA	1988	URBAN POPULATION	B ALL 1.4	900	HIV2	ELISA,WB	A0046
	OL FOGO	1988	RURAL POPULATION	B ALL .0	900	HIV1	ELISA,WB	A0046
	OL2 FOGO	1988	RURAL POPULATION	B ALL .4	900	HIV2	ELISA,WB	A0046
C. AFRICAN REPUBLIC	+UL BANGUI	1993	PREGNANT WOMEN	F ALL 16.0	218	HIV	UNK	U0027
	+UH BANGUI	1993	STD CLINIC PTS.	B ALL 31.0	283	HIV	UNK	U0027
	+OL BATANGAFO	1993	PREGNANT WOMEN	F ALL 6.5	200	HIV	UNK	U0027
CHAD	UL SARH	1992	PREGNANT WOMEN	F ALL 4.1	435	HIV1,2	RAPID,WB	M0266
COMOROS	UH MORONI	1987-88	STD OUT-PTS.	B ALL .1d	719	HIV1	ELISA,WB	P0059

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Table 3: Detailed Listing of Estimates of HIV-1 & 2 Seroprevalence, by Residence and Risk Factor, for Developing Countries: Circa 1993

REGION/ COUNTRY	RISK GEOGRAPHIC AREA AREA	YEAR	SUB-POPULATION	SEX	AGE	PREV. RATE	SIZE	TYPE	TEST	SOURCE ID
AFRICA cont'd										
CONGO	UL BRAZZAVILLE	1991	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	9.0	300	HIV	ELISA	B0127
	UH BRAZZAVILLE	1990	STD PTS.	B	ALL	17.6c	400	HIV	ELISA	M0333
	OL OWANDO	1992	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	2.6	300	HIV	UNK	B0162
COTE D'IVOIRE	UL ABIDJAN	1992	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	14.8a	547	HIV1	ELISA,LIA	D0112
	UL2 ABIDJAN	1992	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	2.6a	547	HIV2	ELISA,LIA	D0112
	UH ABIDJAN	1992-93	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	83.7a	745	HIV1	ELISA,WB	E0042
	UH2 ABIDJAN	1992-93	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	36.6a	745	HIV2	ELISA,WB	E0042
	OL RURAL AREA	1989	ADULTS	B	ALL	3.3ad	3199	HIV1	ELISA,WB	B0108
	OL2 RURAL AREA	1989	ADULTS	B	ALL	2.1ad	3199	HIV2	ELISA,WB	B0108
DJIBOUTI	UL DJIBOUTI	1987-88	GENERAL POPULATION	B	ALL	.3d	1760	HIV1	ELISA,WB	B0037
	UH DJIBOUTI	1991	STREET PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	43.0	300	HIV	ELISA,WB	C0141
	UH2 DJIBOUTI	1990	STREET PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	.0	115	HIV2	ELISA,WB	R0051
EGYPT	UL CAIRO	1990-91	FAM. PLAN. CLINIC PTS.	F	ALL	.0	2412	HIV	UNK	H0086
	+UH CAIRO	1994(?)	HIGH RISK INDIVIDUALS	B	ALL	5.3	150	HIV	ELISA	H0116
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	UL BATA	1988	URBAN POPULATION	B	ALL	.3d	389	HIV1	ELISA,WB	J0009
	UL2 BATA	1988	URBAN POPULATION	B	ALL	.0d	389	HIV2	ELISA,WB	J0009
ERITREA	+UL ASMARA	1991	BLOOD DONORS	B	ALL	1.6	516	HIV1	ELISA*2,WB	Z0041
	+UH ASSAB	1988	PROSTITUTES - REG.	F	ALL	31.5d	352	HIV	ELISA*2,WB	M0327
ETHIOPIA	+UL ADDIS ABABA	1991	BLOOD DONORS	F	ALL	4.0	1959	HIV1	ELISA,WB	Z0041
	UH ADDIS ABABA	1990	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	54.2	1225	HIV	WB	N0083
	+OL SIX RURAL AREAS	1993	ADULTS	B	ALL	1.8	2415	HIV	ELISA	H0112
	OH NAZARETH	1991	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	65.6	215	HIV	ELISA,WB	N0083
GABON	UL FRANCEVILLE	1993(?)	ADULTS	B	ALL	1.6a	674	HIV1	ELISA,WB	M0326
	UL2 FRANCEVILLE	1993(?)	ADULTS	B	ALL	.8a	674	HIV2	ELISA,WB	M0326
	UH LIBREVILLE	1988	STD PTS.	B	ALL	3.6ad	222	HIV1	ELISA,WB	M0146
	UH2 LIBREVILLE	1988	STD PTS.	B	ALL	.9ad	222	HIV2	ELISA,WB	M0146
	OH SOUTHEASTERN	1988(?)	STD PTS.	F	ALL	3.7d	734	HIV	ELISA,WB	S0152
THE GAMBIA	UL FOUR AREAS	1991(?)	ADULTS	B	ALL	.1	4228	HIV1	ELISA,WB	W0027
	UL2 FOUR AREAS	1991(?)	ADULTS	B	ALL	1.7	4228	HIV2	ELISA,WB	W0027
	+UH THREE TOWNS	1993	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	13.6a	213	HIV1	UNK	H0117
	+UH2 THREE TOWNS	1993	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	26.7a	213	HIV2	UNK	H0117
GHANA	UL NOT SPECIFIED	1990(?)	BLOOD DONORS	B	ALL	2.2	14362	HIV1	ELISA,WB	M0143
	UL2 NOT SPECIFIED	1990(?)	BLOOD DONORS	B	ALL	.6	14362	HIV2	ELISA,WB	M0143
	UH NOT SPECIFIED	1991	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	37.5b	56	HIV	RAPID,WB	D0096
GUINEA	UL CONAKRY	1991	BLOOD DONORS - VOL.	B	ALL	.7a	2003	HIV1	ELISA,WB	M0334
	UL2 CONAKRY	1991	BLOOD DONORS - VOL.	B	ALL	.4a	2003	HIV2	ELISA,WB	M0334
	UH CONAKRY	1993	STD PTS. W/ GUD	F	ALL	2.7	450	HIV	ELISA,WB	D0141
	OL SAMOE	1992(?)	RURAL POPULATION	B	ALL	.3	928	HIV1	ELISA,RAPID,WB	J0028
	OL2 SAMOE	1992(?)	RURAL POPULATION	B	ALL	.1	928	HIV2	ELISA,RAPID,WB	J0028

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Table 3: Detailed Listing of Estimates of HIV-1 & 2 Seroprevalence, by Residence and Risk Factor, for Developing Countries: Circa 1993

REGION/ COUNTRY	RISK GEOGRAPHIC AREA AREA	YEAR	SUB-POPULATION	SEX	AGE	PREV. RATE	SIZE	TYPE	TEST	SOURCE ID
AFRICA cont'd										
GUINEA- BISSAU	UL BISSAU	1993(?)	FAM.PLAN.CLI./OUT PTS.	B	ALL	1.9a	1060	HIV1	ELISA*2,WB	A0125
	UL2 BISSAU	1993(?)	FAM.PLAN.CLI./OUT PTS.	B	ALL	12.1a	1060	HIV2	ELISA*2,WB	A0125
	OL RURAL AREA	1991	ADULTS	B	ALL	.5a	2770	HIV1	ELISA,LIA,WB	W0082
	OL2 RURAL AREA	1991	ADULTS	B	ALL	8.3a	2770	HIV2	ELISA,LIA,WB	W0082
KENYA	UL NAIROBI	1992	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	15.0b	N/A	HIV1	UNK	G0105
	UH NAIROBI	1992	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	85.5	330	HIV	ELISA*2	M0243
	OL BURNT FOREST	1992(?)	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	6.3b	79	HIV	RAPID	M0251
LESOTHO	UL MASERU	1992	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	5.5	399	HIV	UNK	L0112
	UH MASERU	1991-92	STD PTS.	B	ALL	5.8	412	HIV	UNK	L0112
	OL MALUTI DISTRICT	1992	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	1.8	396	HIV	UNK	L0112
	OH MALUTI DISTRICT	1991-92	STD PTS.	B	ALL	5.2	252	HIV	UNK	L0112
LIBYA	UL BENGHAZI CITY	1987-89	BLOOD DONORS	B	ALL	.0d	6211	HIV	UNK	G0091
MADAGASCAR	UL 15 SITES AREAS	1990	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	.0	2095	HIV	ELISA,WB	H0109
	UH 15 SITES AREAS	1990	STD PTS.	B	ALL	.1	5664	HIV	ELISA,WB	H0109
MALAWI	+UL BLANTYRE	1994	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	33.0b	N/A	HIV	UNK	U0026
	+UH BLANTYRE	1994(?)	STD PTS. W/ GU	M	ALL	57.2	778	HIV	ELISA	L0163
	+OL RURAL AREA	1993	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	12.3b	N/A	HIV	UNK	U0026
MALI	UL BAMAKO REGION	1992	GENERAL POPULATION	F	ALL	3.7	510	HIV1,2	LIA,WB	M0331
	UH BAMAKO	1993	STD PTS.	F	ALL	41.8a	122	HIV1	RAPID,WB	D0132
	UH2 BAMAKO	1993	STD PTS.	F	ALL	13.9a	122	HIV2	RAPID,WB	D0132
	OL SEVEN REGIONS	1992	GENERAL POPULATION	F	ALL	3.4c	2990	HIV1,2	LIA,WB	M0331
	OH FIVE REGIONS	1992	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	52.8c	178	HIV1,2	LIA,WB	M0331
MAURITANIA	UL NOUAKCHOTT	1990-92	BLOOD DONORS	B	ALL	.4b	N/A	HIV	ELISA,WB	B0219
MAURITIUS	UH NOT SPECIFIED	1988-91	STD CLINIC PTS.	B	ALL	.8	1470	HIV	ELISA,WB	P0074
MOROCCO	UL RABAT	1993(?)	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	.2	671	HIV1	ELISA,WB	R0099
	UL2 CASABLANCA	1991(?)	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	.0	300	HIV2	ELISA,WB	Z0022
	UH CASABLANCA	1990(?)	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	7.1b	28	HIV1	UNK	R0046
	UH2 CASABLANCA	1990(?)	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	.0b	28	HIV2	UNK	R0046
MOZAMBIQUE	+UL NATIONAL	1994(?)	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	1.2b	N/A	HIV	UNK	B0246
	+UH NATIONAL	1994(?)	STD PTS.	B	ALL	2.0b	N/A	HIV	UNK	B0246
	UH2 MAPUTO CITY	1990-91	STD CLINIC PTS.	B	ALL	.3a	1465	HIV2	ELISA,WB	V0053
	OH INHACA ISLAND	1990	WAR DISPL. POPULATION	B	ALL	3.7a	216	HIV1	ELISA*2,WB	F0050
	OH2 INHACA ISLAND	1990	WAR DISPL. POPULATION	B	ALL	1.9a	216	HIV2	ELISA*2,WB	F0050
NAMIBIA	UL NATIONAL	1992	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	4.7b	N/A	HIV	ELISA*3	S0268
	UH NATIONAL	1992	STD PTS.	B	ALL	7.2b	N/A	HIV	ELISA*3	S0268

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Table 3: Detailed Listing of Estimates of HIV-1 & 2 Seroprevalence, by Residence and Risk Factor, for Developing Countries: Circa 1993

REGION/ COUNTRY	RISK GEOGRAPHIC AREA AREA	YEAR	SUB-POPULATION	SEX AGE	PREV. RATE	SIZE	TYPE	TEST	SOURCE ID
AFRICA cont'd									
NIGER	UL NIAMEY	1990	BLOOD DONORS	B ALL	.7a	2051 HIV1	ELISA, WB		O0044
	UL2 NIAMEY	1990	BLOOD DONORS	B ALL	.4a	2051 HIV2	ELISA, WB		O0044
	UH NIAMEY	1993	PROSTITUTES	F ALL	12.6a	253 HIV1	ELISA, LIA		S0258
	UH2 NIAMEY	1993	PROSTITUTES	F ALL	6.3a	253 HIV2	ELISA, LIA		S0258
	OL TAHOUA REG/RURAL	1992	PREGNANT WOMEN	F ALL	1.4	650 HIV	ELISA, WB		H0106
NIGERIA	+UL MAIDUGURI	1993	PREGNANT WOMEN	F ALL	2.4b	N/A HIV	ELISA, WB		H0113
	UL2 LAGOS	1991	PREGNANT WOMEN	F ALL	.0	250 HIV2	ELISA, WB		N0119
	+UH LAGOS STATE	1990/91	PROSTITUTES	F ALL	12.3	885 HIV1	RAPID, ELISA, WB		D0120
	+UH2 LAGOS STATE	1990/91	PROSTITUTES	F ALL	2.2	885 HIV2	RAPID, ELISA, WB		D0120
RWANDA	UL KIGALI	1993	PREGNANT WOMEN	F ALL	33.4	1121 HIV	ELISA, WB		N0126
	+UH KIGALI	1990-92	STD PTS. W/ GU	B ALL	73.2	395 HIV	ELISA, LIA		B0243
	OL BUTARE REG/RURAL	1989-91	PREGNANT WOMEN	F ALL	9.8	5288 HIV	ELISA, WB		C0132
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	UL SAO TOME	1988	URBAN POPULATION	B ALL	.0	100 HIV1	ELISA, WB		L0022
	UL2 SAO TOME	1988	URBAN POPULATION	B ALL	.0	100 HIV2	ELISA, WB		L0022
SENEGAL	UL DAKAR	1991-93	PREGNANT WOMEN	F ALL	.3	12498 HIV1	ELISA, WB		S0269
	UL2 DAKAR	1991-93	PREGNANT WOMEN	F ALL	.5	12498 HIV2	ELISA, WB		S0269
	UH DAKAR	1992(?)	PROSTITUTES - REG.	F ALL	3.9a	463 HIV1	UNK		D0105
	UH2 DAKAR	1992(?)	PROSTITUTES - REG.	F ALL	9.1a	463 HIV2	UNK		D0105
	OL ZIGUINCHOR REG.	1992	PREGNANT WOMEN	F ALL	.1	792 HIV1	ELISA, WB		M0322
	OL2 ZIGUINCHOR REG.	1992	PREGNANT WOMEN	F ALL	1.5	792 HIV2	ELISA, WB		M0322
	OH ZIGUINCHOR REG.	1992	PROSTITUTES	F ALL	1.9	105 HIV1	ELISA, WB		M0322
	OH2 ZIGUINCHOR REG.	1992	PROSTITUTES	F ALL	20.0	105 HIV2	ELISA, WB		M0322
SIERRA LEONE	UL FREETOWN	1987-89	BLOOD DONORS	B ALL	3.5ad	285 HIV1	ELISA, WB		K0060
	UL2 FREETOWN	1987-89	BLOOD DONORS	B ALL	4.9ad	285 HIV2	ELISA, WB		K0060
	UH FREETOWN	1991	PROSTITUTES	F ALL	27.5b	35 HIV	UNK		M0237
	UH2 FREETOWN	1988	STD CLINIC PTS.	B ALL	1.8ad	332 HIV2	ELISA, WB		A0032
SOMALIA	UH MOGADISHU	1990	PROSTITUTES	F ALL	2.4	246 HIV1	ELISA, WB		C0122
SOUTH AFRICA	+UL JOHANNESBURG/URB	1994(?)	PREGNANT WOMEN	F ALL	5.8b	N/A HIV	UNK		U0025
	UH JOHANNESBURG	1993	STD CLINIC PTS.	B ALL	17.2	4449 HIV	UNK		R0100
	+OL NATIONAL	1993	PREGNANT WOMEN	F ALL	2.8	16186 HIV	ELISA*2, IFA/WB		R0101
SUDAN	UL NOT SPECIFIED	1989	BLOOD DONORS	B ALL	.1d	47060 HIV	UNK		A0071
	UH JUBA	1989	PROSTITUTES	F ALL	16.0bd	50 HIV1	ELISA, WB		M0134
SWAZILAND	UL NATIONAL	1992	PREGNANT WOMEN	F ALL	3.9	716 HIV	UNK		D0117
	UH NATIONAL	1992	STD CLINIC PTS.	B ALL	11.1	1489 HIV	UNK		D0117
TANZANIA	UL DAR ES SALAAM	1993	PREGNANT WOMEN	F ALL	16.1	255 HIV1	UNK		M0307
	UH DAR ES SALAAM	1993(?)	HIGH RISK INDIVIDUALS	F ALL	49.5	925 HIV	ELISA		O0051
	OL MBEYA REG./RURAL	1992	PREGNANT WOMEN	F ALL	14.1c	263 HIV	UNK		T0102
	OH MBEYA REGION	1992	STD PTS.	B ALL	34.3b	N/A HIV	ELISA*2, WB		R0090

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Table 3: Detailed Listing of Estimates of HIV-1 & 2 Seroprevalence, by Residence and Risk Factor, for Developing Countries: Circa 1993

REGION/ COUNTRY	RISK GEOGRAPHIC AREA AREA	YEAR	SUB-POPULATION	SEX	AGE	PREV. RATE	SIZE	TYPE	TEST	SOURCE ID
AFRICA cont'd										
TOGO	UH FIVE REGIONS	1993(?)	MILITARY RECRUITS	M	ALL	3.1	1357	HIV	ELISA, WB	B0224
	+OL DAPAONG/RURAL	1993	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	3.0	497	HIV1	ELISA, WB	M0375
	+OL2 DAPAONG/RURAL	1993	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	.0	497	HIV2	ELISA, WB	M0375
	+OH DAPAONG/RURAL	1993	STD PTS.	B	ALL	7.3b	N/A	HIV1,2	ELISA, WB	M0375
TUNISIA	UL TUNIS	1991	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	.0	1030	HIV1	ELISA, WB	B0169
UGANDA	UL KAMPALA	1992	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	29.5	285	HIV	UNK	A0086
	UH KAMPALA	1989-91	STD CLINIC PTS.	B	ALL	45.0	4627	HIV	ELISA, WB	G0095
	+OL KABAROLE DST/RUR	1994	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	6.5b	N/A	HIV	UNK	W0094
	OH RAKAI DISTRICT	1987(?)	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	86.0bd	N/A	HIV	UNK	W0003
ZAIRE	UL KINSHASA/3 SITES	1992	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	5.0c	1298	HIV1	RAPID	M0265
	UH KINSHASA	1989	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	38.0d	500	HIV1	ELISA, IFA	M0265
	OL MUSOSHI	1991	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	2.9	1143	HIV1	ELISA, WB	M0265
	OH HAUT-ZAIRE REG.	1991(?)	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	25.4	126	HIV1	ELISA, IFA/WB	G0092
ZAMBIA	UL LUSAKA	1990(?)	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	24.5b	N/A	HIV	ELISA	T0040
	+UH LUSAKA	1994(?)	STD CLINIC PTS.	F	ALL	58.3	321	HIV	ELISA	S0294
	OL MUKINGE	1990(?)	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	16.0b	N/A	HIV1	ELISA	K0096
	OH MUKINGE	1990(?)	STD CLINIC PTS.	B	ALL	36.0b	N/A	HIV1	ELISA	K0096
ZIMBABWE	UL HARARE	1990	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	18.0	1008	HIV	ELISA*2, WB	M0241
	UH HARARE	1990	STD-UNSKILLED WORKERS	B	ALL	28.6b	N/A	HIV	UNK	H0061
	OL THREE PROVINCES	1990(?)	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	12.8	888	HIV	ELISA, WB	W0061
	OH THREE PROVINCES	1990(?)	STD PTS.	B	ALL	34.4	535	HIV	ELISA, WB	W0061
ASIA & OCEANIA										
BAHRAIN	UH NOT SPECIFIED	1990(?)	STD CLINIC PTS.	B	ALL	.0	1026	HIV	UNK	F0038
BANGLADESH	UL NOT SPECIFIED	1991	VARIOUS GROUPS	B	ALL	.0	46239	HIV	UNK	W0076
BHUTAN	UL NOT SPECIFIED	1991	VARIOUS GROUPS	B	ALL	.0	6832	HIV	UNK	W0076
BRUNEI	+UL NOT SPECIFIED	1986-90	VARIOUS GROUPS	B	ALL	.0	24319	HIV	ELISA, WB	T0121
BURMA	UL NOT SPECIFIED	1992	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	2.2	499	HIV	UNK	F0055
	UH NOT SPECIFIED	1992	STD CLINIC PTS.	M	ALL	11.4	809	HIV	UNK	F0055
	OL SEVERAL TOWNS	1992	LOW RISK GROUPS	B	ALL	.1	1039	HIV	ELISA*3	F0055
	OH SEVERAL TOWNS	1992	HIGH RISK GROUPS	B	ALL	15.5	479	HIV	ELISA*3	F0055
CAMBODIA	+UL PHNOM PENH	1994	BLOOD DONORS	B	ALL	3.5	2729	HIV	UNK	T0115
	+UH PHNOM PENH & PR	1992	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	9.2	207	HIV	WB	L0165
CHINA, MAINLAND	+UL DEHONG	1986-93	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	0.1	4113	HIV	UNK	C0178
	+UH DEHONG	1986-93	IDU	B	ALL	20.4	2788	HIV	UNK	C0178

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Table 3: Detailed Listing of Estimates of HIV-1 & 2 Seroprevalence, by Residence and Risk Factor, for Developing Countries: Circa 1993

REGION/ COUNTRY	RISK GEOGRAPHIC AREA AREA	YEAR	SUB-POPULATION	SEX	AGE	PREV. RATE	SIZE	TYPE	TEST	SOURCE ID
ASIA cont'd										
CHINA, TAIWAN	+UL NOT SPECIFIED	1994	VARIOUS GROUPS	B	ALL	.0	8828391	HIV1	ELISA*2,WB	W0097
	UH TAIPEI	1991-92	STD CLINIC PTS.	B	ALL	.4	19811	HIV1	ELISA,WB	H0092
	UH2 TAIPEI	1991-92	STD CLINIC PTS.	B	ALL	.0	19811	HIV2	ELISA,WB	H0092
FIJI	+UL NOT SPECIFIED	1986-90	VARIOUS GROUPS	B	ALL	.0	26042	HIV	UNK	G0155
GAZA STRIP	UL NOT SPECIFIED	1987-92	BLOOD DONORS	B	ALL	.0	23406	HIV	WB	M0314
HONG KONG	+UL NATIONAL	1994	BLOOD DONORS	B	ALL	.0	82842	HIV	UNK	L0156
	+UH NOT SPECIFIED	1994	STD CLINIC PTS.	B	ALL	0.1	14496	HIV	UNK	L0156
INDIA	+UL BOMBAY	1994	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	1.1	6535	HIV	ELISA*2	G0153
	UL2 BOMBAY	1992(?)	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	.1a	724	HIV2	ELISA,WB	J0022
	+UH BOMBAY	1993	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	45.0b	N/A	HIV	UNK	S0288
	UH2 BOMBAY	1992(?)	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	9.3	451	HIV2	ELISA	B0144
INDONESIA	UL NOT SPECIFIED	1991	VARIOUS GROUPS	B	ALL	.0	178737	HIV	UNK	W0076
	UH 13 PROVINCES	1991-92	PROSTITUTES - REG.	F	ALL	.0	12418	HIV	ELISA,WB	I0026
ISRAEL	UL EAST JERUSALEM	1989-92	BLOOD DONORS	B	ALL	.0	21222	HIV	WB	M0314
	UH TEL AVIV	1991(?)	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	1.1	180	HIV	ELISA,WB	M0186
KOREA, NORTH	UL NOT SPECIFIED	1990	VARIOUS GROUPS	B	ALL	.0	61200	HIV	UNK	W0076
KOREA, SOUTH	+UL NOT SPECIFIED	1985-94	BLOOD DONORS	B	ALL	.0	7636020	HIV	ELISA,WB	S0301
	+UH NOT SPECIFIED	1985-94	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	.0	140263	HIV	ELISA,WB	S0301
KUWAIT	UL NATIONAL	1988	BLOOD DONORS	B	ALL	.0d	150000	HIV	ELISA,WB	B0078
	UH NATIONAL	1988(?)	STD PTS.	M	ALL	.0d	305	HIV	UNK	M0101
LAOS	UL VIENTIANE	1993	BLOOD DONORS	B	ALL	.8	238	HIV	UNK	M0309
	+UH VIENTIANE	1990-93	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	1.2	257	HIV	ELISA,WB	P0122
MALAYSIA	UL NOT SPECIFIED	1990	BLOOD DONORS	B	ALL	.0	193059	HIV	UNK	W0081
	UH KOTA BHARU	1992	IVDU	B	ALL	29.5	210	HIV	ELISA,WB	S0215
MALDIVES	UL NOT SPECIFIED	1991	VARIOUS GROUPS	B	ALL	.0	8311	HIV	UNK	W0076
MONGOLIA	+UL ULAANBAATAR	1987-93	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	.0	26863	HIV	UNK	M0340
	+UH ULAANBAATAR	1987-93	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	.0	439	HIV	UNK	M0340
NEPAL	+UL NOT SPECIFIED	1988-90	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	.0	2681	HIV	UNK	G0154
	UH EIGHT SITES	1993	PROSTITUTES & STD PTS.	B	ALL	.8b	N/A	HIV	UNK	U0018
PAKISTAN	UL KARACHI	1987-89	BLOOD DONORS - PD.	B	ALL	.0d	1399	HIV	ELISA*2,WB	M0228

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Table 3: Detailed Listing of Estimates of HIV-1 & 2 Seroprevalence, by Residence and Risk Factor, for Developing Countries: Circa 1993

REGION/ COUNTRY	RISK AREA	GEOGRAPHIC AREA	YEAR	SUB-POPULATION	SEX	AGE	PREV. RATE	SIZE	TYPE	TEST	SOURCE ID
ASIA cont'd											
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	UL	PORT MORESBY	1989-90	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	.0	748 HIV	ELISA, WB		00053
	UH	PORT MORESBY	1992	STD CLINIC PTS.	B	ALL	.3	2000 HIV	ELISA, WB		00053
	OL	GOROKA	1992	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	.0	761 HIV	ELISA, RAPID, WB		10028
	OH	WEWAK & GOROKA	1992	STD PTS.	B	ALL	.0c	700 HIV	ELISA, RAPID, WB		10028
PHILIPPINES	UH	NOT SPECIFIED	1992	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	.1	12590 HIV	UNK		W0081
	OH	SEVERAL TOWNS	1988	HOSPITALITY GIRLS	F	ALL	.1d	14309 HIV	UNK		H0025
SAUDI ARABIA	UL	NATIONAL	1991(?)	BLOOD UNITS	B	ALL	.0	64294 HIV1	ELISA, WB		B0137
SINGAPORE	UL	NOT SPECIFIED	1992	BLOOD DONORS	B	ALL	.0	26579 HIV	UNK		W0081
	UH	NOT SPECIFIED	1993	STD CLINIC PTS.	B	ALL	.5	1754 HIV	ELISA, WB		C0160
SRI LANKA	UL	NOT SPECIFIED	1991	VARIOUS GROUPS	B	ALL	.0	195148 HIV	UNK		W0076
	UH	COLOMBO	1986-92	STD CLINIC PTS.	B	ALL	.1b	N/A HIV	UNK		A0105
SYRIA	UL	NATIONAL	1990	BLOOD DONORS	B	ALL	.0	52519 HIV	UNK		M0139
THAILAND	+UL	CENTRAL REGION	1994	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	2.2	13393 HIV	UNK		T0119
	+UH	CENTRAL REGION	1994	PROSTITUTES-DIRECT	F	ALL	33.3	3436 HIV	UNK		T0119
TURKEY	+UL	ISTANBUL	1993-94	BLOOD DONORS	B	ALL	.0	14157 HIV1	ELISA*2, WB		Y0022
	UH	NOT SPECIFIED	1989(?)	RISK GROUPS	B	ALL	1.6d	364 HIV1	ELISA, IFA, WB		B0088
VIETNAM	UL	HO CHI MINH CITY	1987-90	URBAN POPULATION	B	ALL	.0	20276 HIV	ELISA, WB		V0044
	UH	NOT SPECIFIED	1993	IVDU	B	ALL	8.7	1061 HIV	UNK		W0081
WEST BANK	UL	NOT SPECIFIED	1992	BLOOD DONORS	B	ALL	.0	8997 HIV	WB		M0314
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN											
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	UH	NOT SPECIFIED	1986-90	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	1.7	1170 HIV	UNK		G0123
ARGENTINA	+UL	ROSARIO	1993	BLOOD DONORS - VOL.	B	ALL	0.1	28947 HIV	ELISA, WB		T0116
	UH	BUENOS AIRES	1991	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	6.3	237 HIV1	ELISA, IFA		Z0030
	OL	NOT SPECIFIED	1991	BLOOD BANKS	B	ALL	.2	159008 HIV	ELISA, WB		F0037
	OH	NOT SPECIFIED	1991	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	2.0	1833 HIV	ELISA, WB		F0037
THE BAHAMAS	UL	NOT SPECIFIED	1993	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	3.6	1019 HIV	ELISA		B0179
	UH	NOT SPECIFIED	1993	STD PTS.	B	ALL	18.4	228 HIV	ELISA		B0179
BARBADOS	UL	NOT SPECIFIED	1992	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	1.2c	777 HIV	ELISA		B0186
											B0187
											B0188
											B0189
	UH	NOT SPECIFIED	1988	STD PTS.	B	ALL	4.7d	184 HIV	UNK		G0123

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REGION/ COUNTRY	RISK GEOGRAPHIC AREA AREA	YEAR	SUB-POPULATION	SEX	AGE	PREV. RATE	SIZE	TYPE	TEST	SOURCE ID
LATIN AMERICA cont'd										
BOLIVIA	UL NOT SPECIFIED	1988	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	.0d	372 HIV	IFA,WB		M0078
	UH NOT SPECIFIED	1988	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	.0d	1094 HIV	IFA,WB		M0078
BRAZIL	+UL SAO PAULO CITY	1992	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	0.5	737 HIV	UNK		R0110
	UL2 SAO PAULO CITY	1990	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	.0	500 HIV2	ELISA		L0076
	UH 3 URBAN AREAS	1990-91	PROSTITUTES-LOW INCOME	F	ALL	24.0a	300 HIV1	ELISA,WB		F0047
	UH2 3 URBAN AREAS	1990-91	PROSTITUTES-LOW INCOME	F	ALL	9.7a	300 HIV2	ELISA,WB		F0047
	OL MINAS GERAIS ST.	1992	BLOOD DONORS - CONSEC.	B	ALL	.3	1877 HIV1	ELISA*2,WB		C0152
	OL2 MINAS GERAIS ST.	1992	BLOOD DONORS - CONSEC.	B	ALL	.0	1877 HIV2	ELISA*2,WB		C0152
	OH MINAS GERAIS ST.	1990	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	.0b	64 HIV1	ELISA,WB		T0046
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	UL NOT SPECIFIED	1992	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	2.8b	36 HIV	UNK		B0206
CAYMAN ISLANDS	UL NOT SPECIFIED	1992	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	.0	462 HIV	UNK		G0123
CHILE	UL SANTIAGO	1991	BLOOD DONORS	B	ALL	.0	82186 HIV	UNK		L0123
	UH SANTIAGO	1991	STD CLINIC PTS.	B	ALL	1.0	9893 HIV	UNK		L0123
COLOMBIA	+UL CALI	1992	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	0.0	183 HIV	ELISA,WB		B0244
	+UH CARTAGENA	1992	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	1.1	180 HIV1,2	ELISA,WB		N0133
COSTA RICA	UL SAN JOSE	1991	GENERAL POPULATION	B	ALL	1.1c	6628 HIV1	ELISA		L0125
	UH SAN JOSE	1990	STD PTS.	B	ALL	4.3c	325 HIV1	ELISA,WB		L0128
CUBA	UL NATIONAL	1991	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	.0	190446 HIV1	ELISA,WB		M0287
	UL2 NATIONAL	1988(?)	GENERAL POPULATION	B	ALL	.0d	7215 HIV2	ELISA,WB		N0131
	UH NATIONAL	1991	STD PTS.	B	ALL	.0	81889 HIV1	ELISA,WB		M0297
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	+UL SANTO DOMINGO	1993	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	1.2b	N/A HIV	UNK		G0145
	+UH SANTO DOMINGO	1993	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	11.1b	N/A HIV	UNK		G0145
ECUADOR	UL QUITO	1992	BLOOD DONORS	B	ALL	.0b	N/A HIV1	ELISA,WB		R0093
	+UH GUAYAQUIL	1993	STD PTS.	B	ALL	3.6	1395 HIV1	ELISA,WB		R0104
EL SALVADOR	+UL NOT SPECIFIED	1993	GENERAL POPULATION	B	ALL	0.7b	N/A HIV1	ELISA,WB		S0300
	UH SAN SALVADOR	1991	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	2.2	452 HIV1	ELISA		E0036
GRENADA	UL NOT SPECIFIED	1991	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	.0	112 HIV	ELISA		G0140
	UH NOT SPECIFIED	1991	STD PTS.	B	ALL	2.4b	41 HIV	ELISA		G0139
GUATEMALA	UL GUATEMALA CITY	1990-91	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	.0	500 HIV	ELISA,WB		M0205
	+UH GUATEMALA CITY	1990-93	STD CLINIC PTS. W/ GU	B	ALL	8.5	130 HIV	ELISA,WB		M0371
GUYANA	UL NOT SPECIFIED	1992	PREGNANT WOMEN	F	ALL	6.9	145 HIV	ELISA		G0137
	UH NOT SPECIFIED	1993	PROSTITUTES	F	ALL	25.0	108 HIV	UNK		F0065

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REGION/ COUNTRY	RISK GEOGRAPHIC AREA AREA	YEAR	SUB-POPULATION	SEX AGE PREV. RATE	SIZE	TYPE	TEST	SOURCE ID
LATIN AMERICA cont'd								
HAITI	UL CITE SOLEIL	1992(?)	HEALTHY ADULTS	B ALL 15.7	4133	HIV	ELISA/RAPID, WB	B0138
	UH PORT-AU-PRINCE	1989(?)	PROSTITUTES	F ALL 41.9d	129	HIV1	ELISA	G0048
	OL NORTH RURAL AREA	1990	PREGNANT WOMEN	F ALL 4.0	500	HIV	WB	A0097
HONDURAS	UL TEGUCIGALPA	1991	PREGNANT WOMEN	F ALL .2	1292	HIV	ELISA, WB	M0242
	UH SAN PEDRO SULA	1989	PROSTITUTES	F ALL 19.8	247	HIV	UNK	Z0035
JAMAICA	+UL NOT SPECIFIED	1992	PREGNANT WOMEN	F ALL 0.4b	N/A	HIV	UNK	F0072
	+UH KINGSTON	1993	STD CLINIC PTS.	B ALL 4.3b	N/A	HIV	UNK	F0072
MEXICO	+UL NATIONAL	1994(?)	PREGNANT WOMEN	F ALL 0.6b	N/A	HIV	UNK	G0151
	+UH NATIONAL	1994(?)	PROSTITUTES	F ALL 5.0b	N/A	HIV	UNK	G0151
MONTSERRAT	UL NOT SPECIFIED	1992	BLOOD DONORS	B ALL .0c	275	HIV	ELISA	M0278 M0279 M0280
NICARAGUA	UL MANAGUA	1990-91	BLOOD DONORS	B ALL .0	15761	HIV1	UNK	N0110
	UH MANAGUA	1990-91	PROSTITUTES	F ALL 1.6b	61	HIV1	UNK	N0110
PARAGUAY	UL ASUNCION	1992	PREGNANT WOMEN	F ALL .0	1500	HIV	ELISA, WB	V0058
	UH ASUNCION	1987-90	PROSTITUTES	F ALL .1	2760	HIV	ELISA, WB	C0112
PERU	UL NOT SPECIFIED	1987-88	BLOOD DONORS - VOL.	B ALL .1d	32616	HIV	ELISA, WB	A0014
	UH NOT SPECIFIED	1987-88	PROSTITUTES	F ALL .3d	2335	HIV	ELISA, WB	A0014
ST. KITTS/ NEVIS	UL NOT SPECIFIED	1992	PREGNANT WOMEN	F ALL 2.0c	152	HIV	ELISA	S0227 S0241 S0242
ST. LUCIA	UL NOT SPECIFIED	1992	BLOOD DONORS	B ALL .0c	1025	HIV	ELISA	S0218 S0220 S0221
	UH NOT SPECIFIED	1992	STD PTS.	B ALL 1.2c	2219	HIV	ELISA	S0217 S0218 S0220 S0221
ST. VINCENT & THE GRENADINES	UL NOT SPECIFIED	1992	PREGNANT WOMEN	F ALL .2	429	HIV	ELISA	S0235
	UH NOT SPECIFIED	1992	STD PTS.	B ALL 1.4c	1443	HIV	ELISA	S0234 S0235 S0236
SURINAME	UL NOT SPECIFIED	1991	PREGNANT WOMEN	F ALL .8c	2391	HIV	ELISA	S0244 S0245
	UH NOT SPECIFIED	1990	PROSTITUTES	F ALL 2.6	157	HIV	ELISA	S0246
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	UL NOT SPECIFIED	1990	PREGNANT WOMEN	F ALL .3	1000	HIV	UNK	F0065
	UH PORT OF SPAIN	1991-92	STD CLINIC PTS.	B ALL 14.7	1664	HIV1	UNK	C0143

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REGION/ COUNTRY	RISK GEOGRAPHIC AREA AREA	YEAR	SUB-POPULATION	SEX AGE PREV. RATE	SIZE	TYPE	TEST	SOURCE ID
LATIN AMERICA cont'd								
URUGUAY	UL MONTEVIDEO	1991-92	BLOOD DONORS	B ALL .1	10100	HIV1,2	ELISA,WB	A0118
	UH NOT SPECIFIED	1992	PROSTITUTES	F ALL 5.6	2500	HIV	UNK	S0209
VENEZUELA	UL NOT SPECIFIED	1992(?)	BLOOD DONORS	B ALL .1	1589	HIV1	ELISA,WB	E0024
	UH NOT SPECIFIED	1992(?)	PROSTITUTES	F ALL 6.1b	99	HIV1	ELISA,WB	E0024

a Figure shown includes co-infection of HIV1 & HIV2 and should not therefore be combined with other figures.

b Data are best available but are not necessarily reliable due to small sample size (<100).

c Data combined.

d Data more than 4 years old, may not reflect current situation.

+ Data changed and/or added.

Risk Area Codes:

UL -- Urban low risk

UH -- Urban high risk

OL -- Outside city low risk

OH -- Outside city high risk

2 -- Data for HIV2

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base, 12/94 Update.

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