



Orange County Health Care Agency
Disease Control and Epidemiology
HIV Disease Surveillance and Monitoring Program



2014 HIV DISEASE FACT SHEET

This document provides an overview of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease cases in Orange County. The term HIV disease is used to describe the entire HIV spectrum, from initial HIV infection to advanced HIV disease (also known as AIDS). HIV disease surveillance is an ongoing process, and therefore cases diagnosed in 2014 are considered preliminary due to reporting delays. For a comprehensive review of HIV disease in Orange County, please refer to the most recent HIV/AIDS Surveillance Statistics Report available at <http://ohealthinfo.com/hiv/stats>.

Since reporting began in 1981, **11,987** persons have been reported as being infected with HIV disease while living in Orange County. Of these:

- 261 persons were newly diagnosed with HIV disease in 2014.
- 54 persons were concurrently¹ diagnosed with AIDS indicating that the individual was living with HIV disease but unaware of their status for a significant amount of time.

At the end of 2014, there were 5,760 persons living with HIV disease (PLWHD) in Orange County² who are aware of their HIV status. Additionally, there are an estimated 938 persons who are unaware of their HIV status. Therefore, the total estimated number of PLWHD in Orange County is **6,698**.³

Viral Load is an indicator of health and adherence to medication. A high viral load is indicative of illness. An undetectable viral load (less than 200 copies/ml) is suggestive of improved health. In Orange County, of the 6,698 PLWHD (aware and unaware of HIV status), 3,912 (58.4%) have an undetectable viral load.

Figure 1 shows the number of diagnosed PLWHD at the end of each year between 2005 and 2014. These are the most current numbers as of the creation of this report, and therefore will vary from numbers reported in previous Fact Sheets.

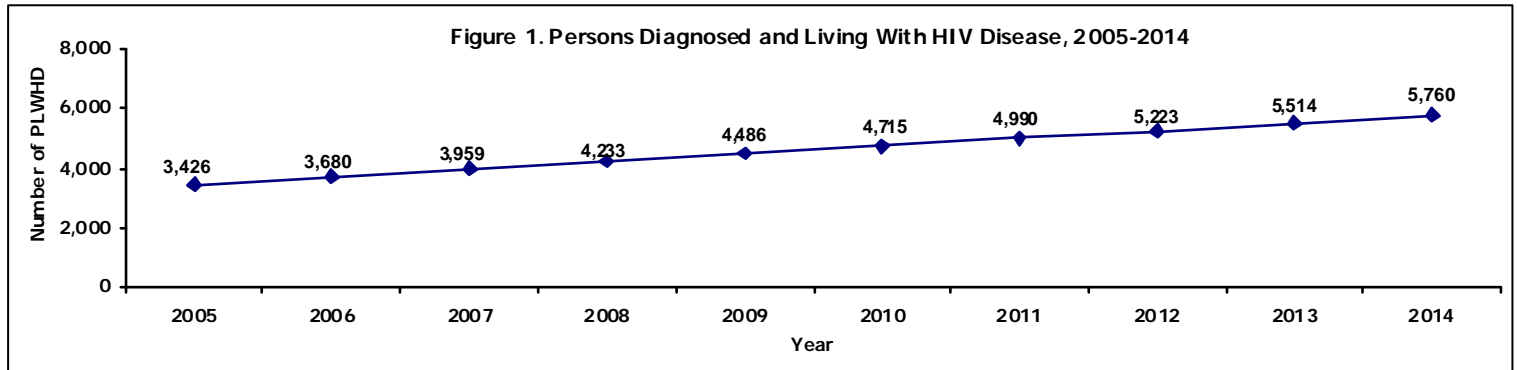
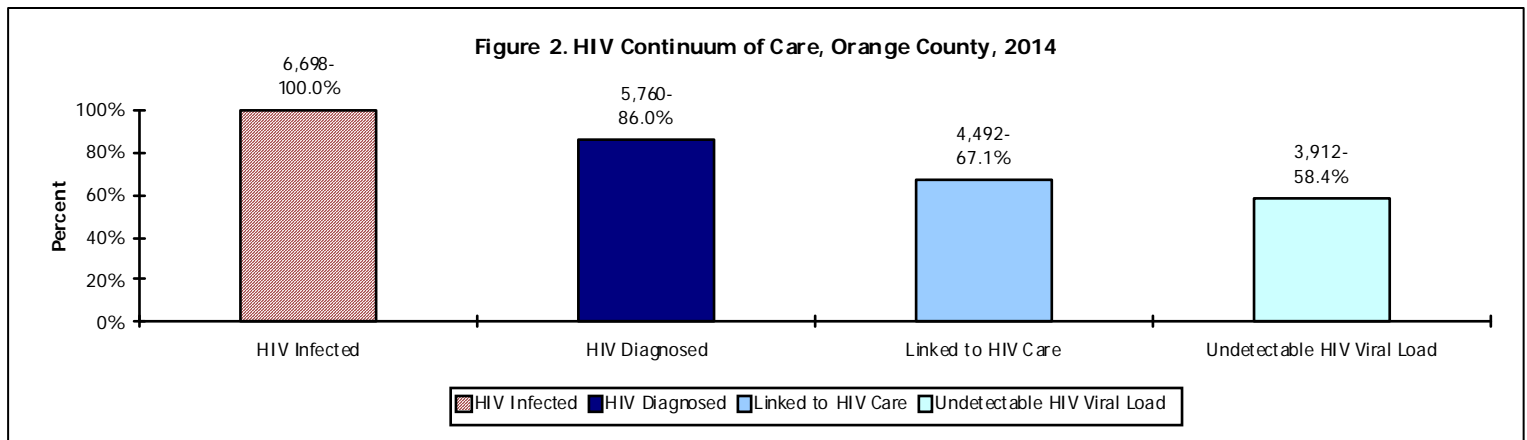


Figure 2 displays the HIV Continuum of Care. Of the HIV infected, 86.0% have been diagnosed (5,760). Of the total estimated to be infected (6,698), 67.1% were linked to care in 2014 (as indicated by having at least one viral load and/or CD4 count blood test in 2014), while 58.4% had a viral load test result less than 200 copies/ml the last time they were tested in 2014.



¹ Concurrently diagnosed are persons who tested positive for HIV for the first time and had an AIDS defining condition (CD4 count below 200 cells/ μ L and/or a diagnosis of a disease that is an indicator condition for AIDS) in the same month and year.

² This includes all individuals reported to be living in Orange County regardless of where they were living when they were diagnosed with HIV disease.

³ The total number of persons estimated to be living with HIV disease is based on the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention calculation methodology updated in 2014. The calculation is the number of persons known to be living with HIV disease (5,760) divided by 0.86. The difference between this calculation (6,698) and 5,760 is the additional number of persons living with HIV disease but are estimated to be unaware of their diagnosis (938).

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Figure 3 shows the number of new HIV disease diagnoses each year for Orange County residents as a bar, and the number of those diagnoses that were concurrently diagnosed with AIDS as a line.

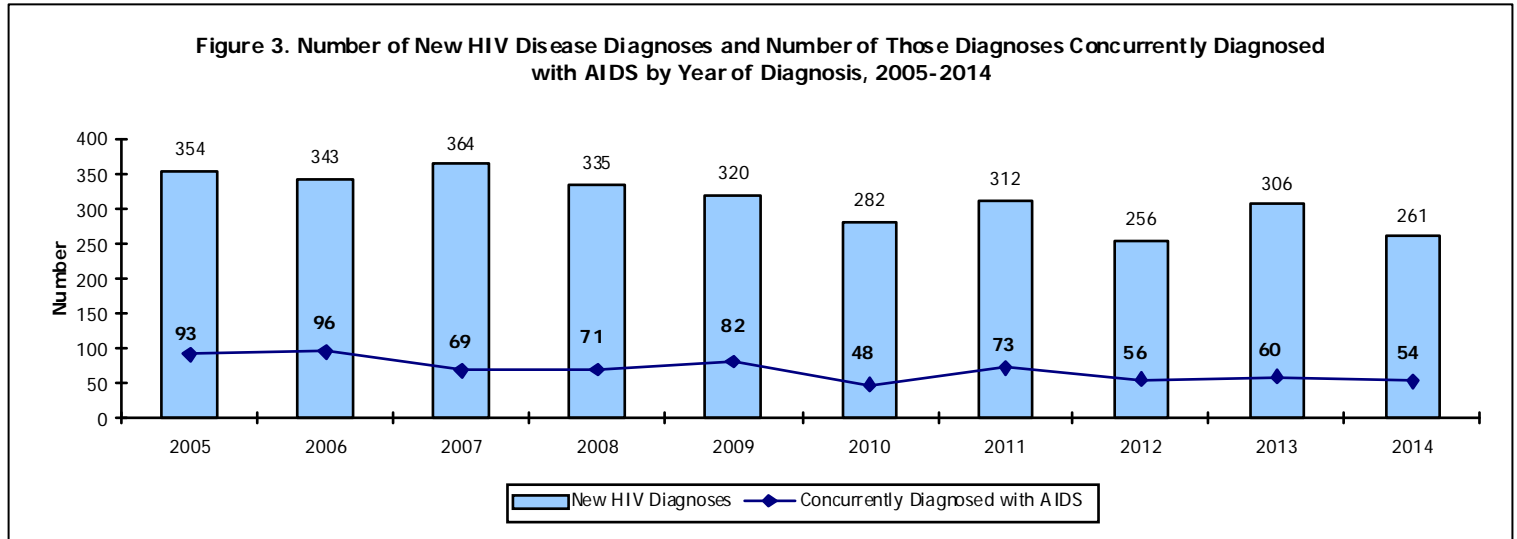
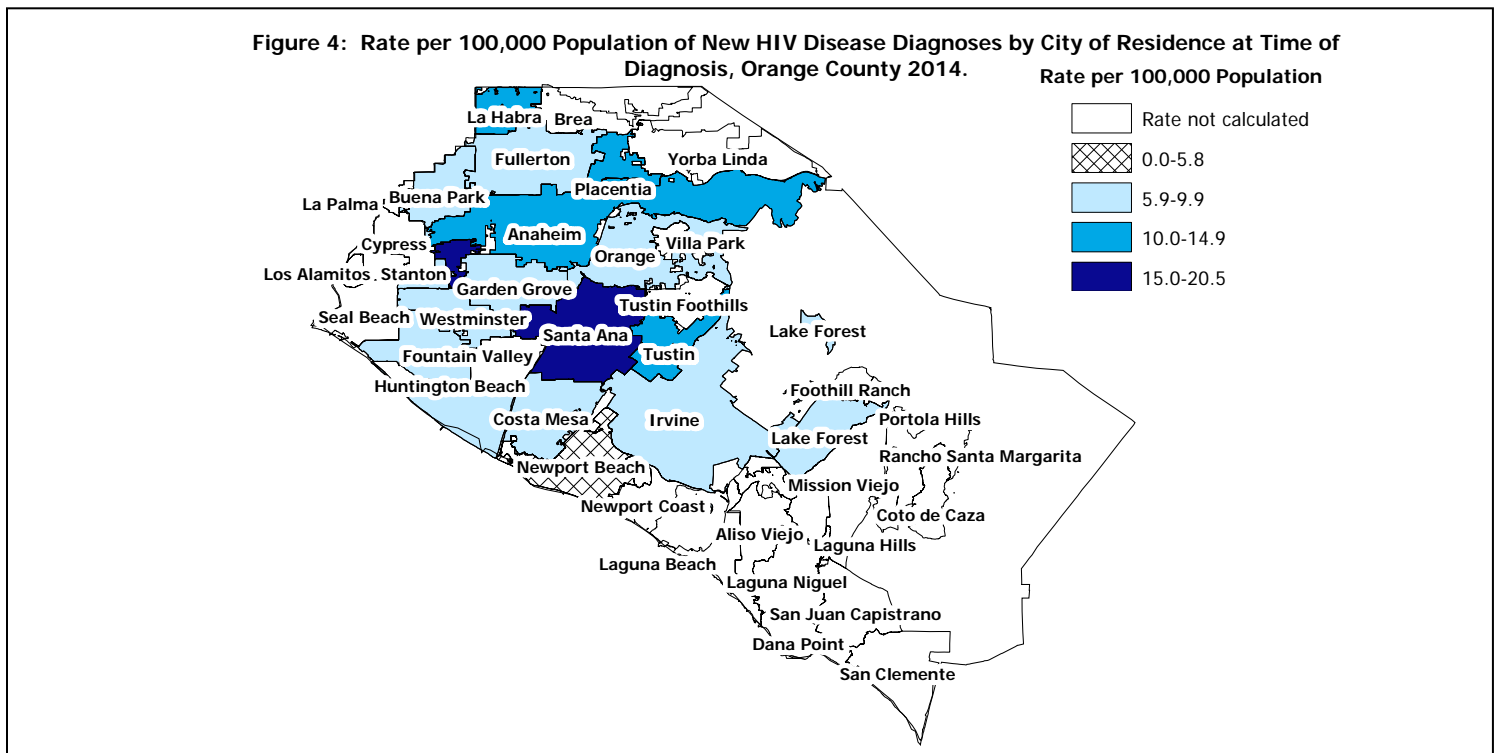


Figure 4 displays the rate per 100,000 population of persons newly diagnosed with HIV by city of residence at the time of that diagnosis. Stanton has the highest rate at 20.5, Newport Beach the lowest at 5.8. Rates are not calculated for cities with fewer than five diagnosed cases or where population estimates are unavailable.



The following figures (5-7) display the three year rolling average rate of cases diagnosed in Orange County from 2005-2007 through 2012-2014. The rate shows the disproportionate impact of HIV on a particular group/population. Using a three year average rate works to stabilize the data by removing variability caused by a small number of cases that tend to fluctuate from year to year. The rolling average allows for comparison between time periods from year to year, rather than comparing one three year time period to the next (i.e. 2009-2011 versus 2012-2014).

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Figure 5 shows the rolling three year average rate per 100,000 population of new HIV disease infections by gender. Rates have decreased for both genders in the past 10 years. Men continue to be disproportionately impacted by HIV disease.

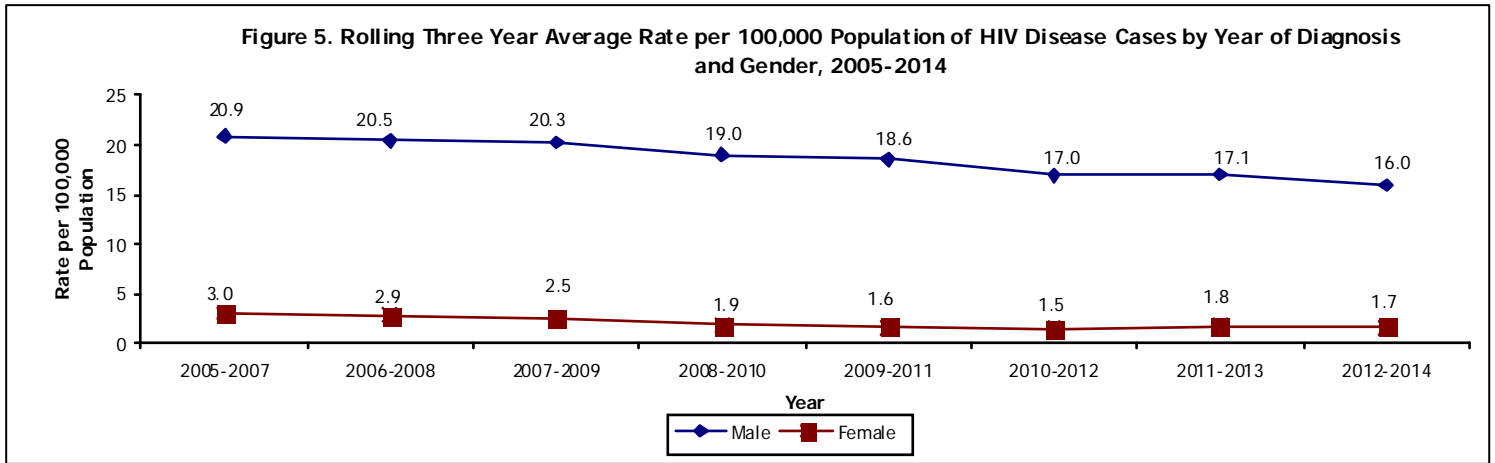


Figure 6 displays the rolling three year average rate of HIV disease cases per 100,000 population by race/ethnicity. As shown, Blacks continue to have the highest case rate, followed by Hispanics, Whites, and Asian/Pacific Islanders (APIs). Rate decreases have occurred among all race/ethnicities except APIs; however, Blacks and Hispanics continue to be disproportionately impacted by HIV disease compared to other racial/ethnic groups.

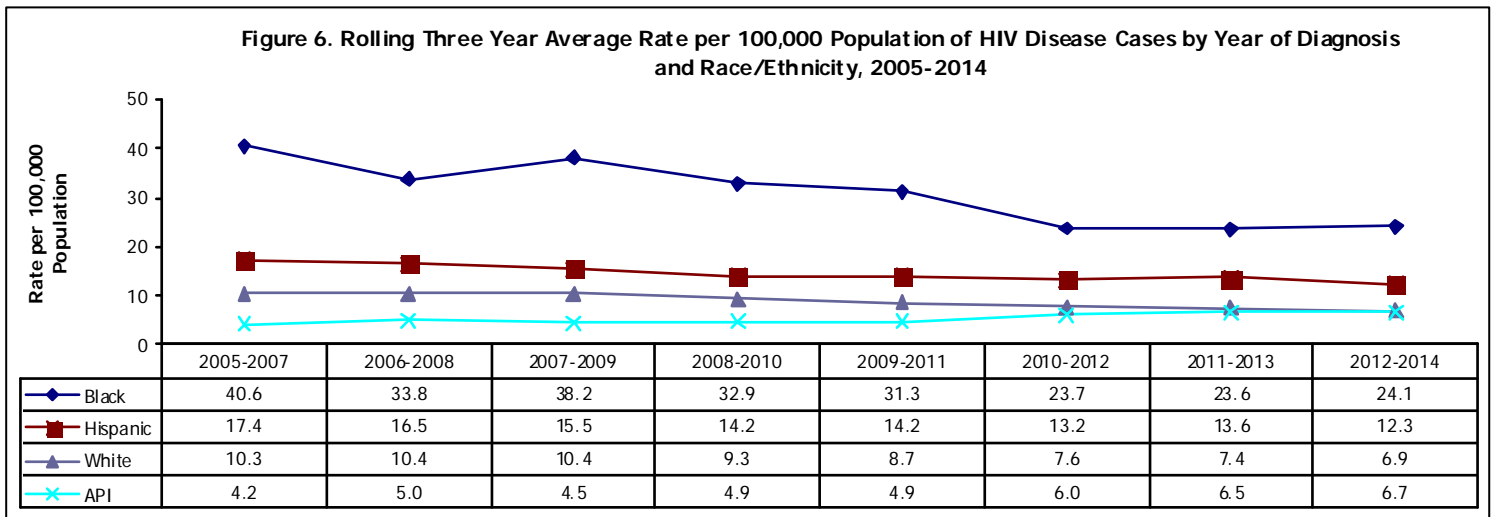
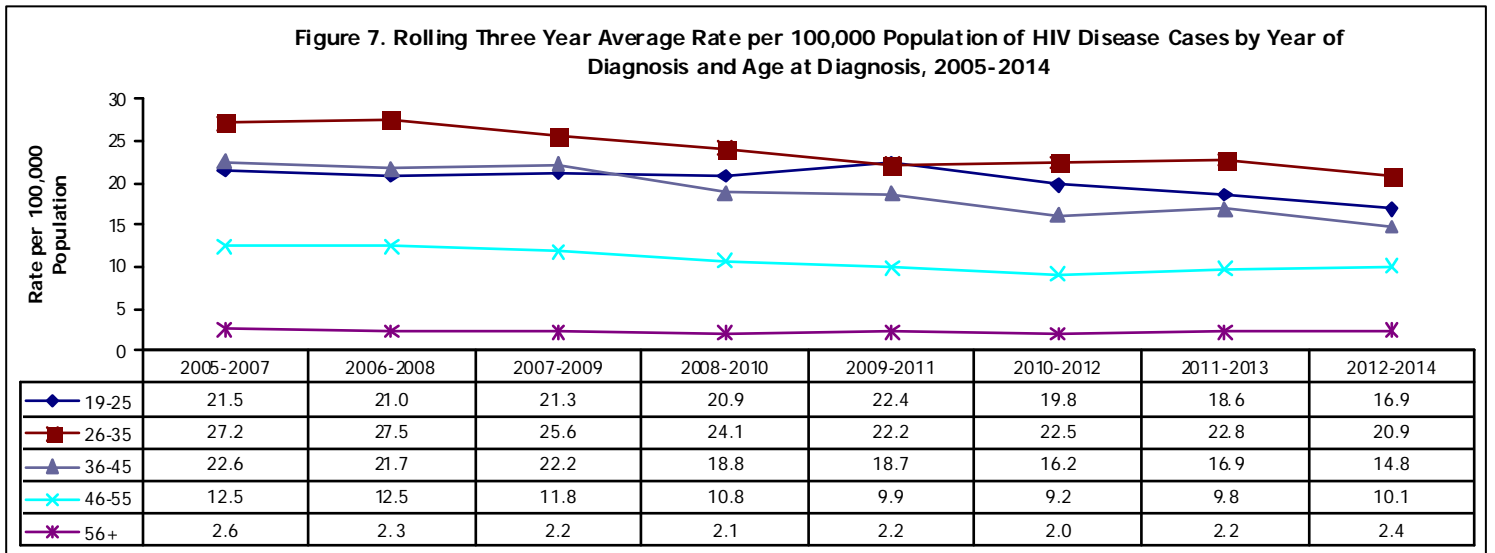


Figure 7 displays the rolling three year average rate of HIV disease cases per 100,000 population by age at diagnosis. Rate decreases have been seen in all age groups.



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Figure 8 displays the percent⁴ of total HIV disease cases by mode of exposure each year for 2005-2014. The percent of cases for heterosexual and injection drug users (IDU) who are also men who have sex with men (MSM) has decreased while MSM and IDU cases have increased.

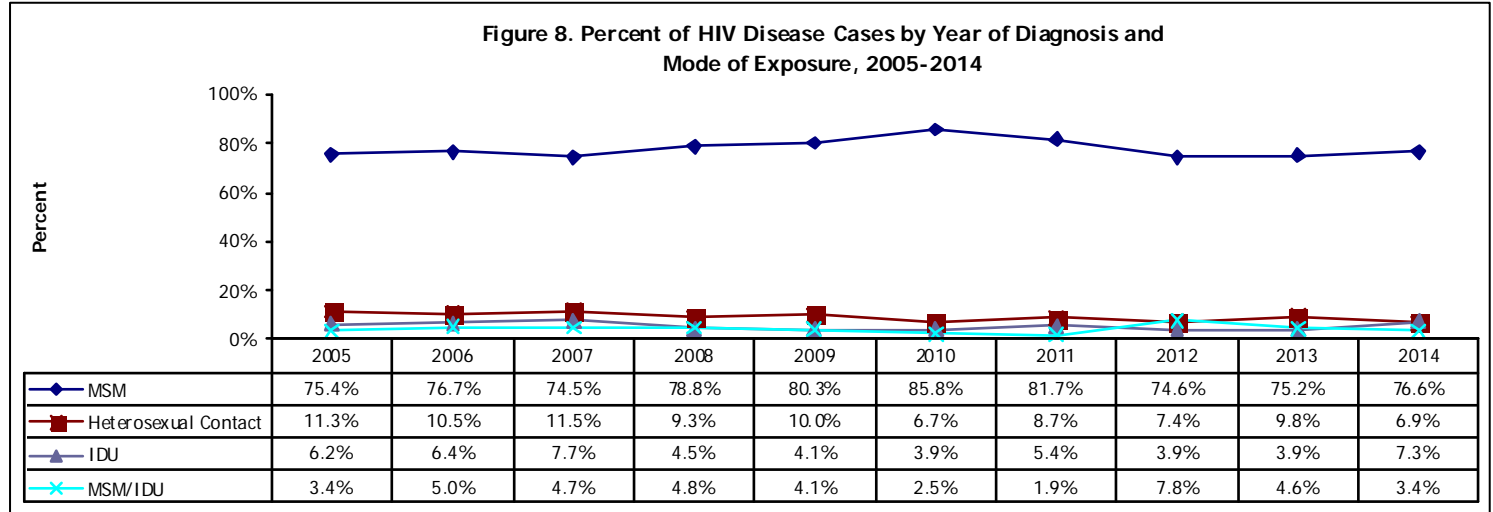


Table 1: Number of Cases Diagnosed, Percent of Total Cases Diagnosed, and Percent Change in the Number of Cases Diagnosed, 2005 versus 2014


	2005		2014		Percent Change in the Number of Cases
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total Number of Cases	354	100.0%	261	100.0%	
Gender					
Male	308	87.0%	240	92.0%	-22.1%
Female	45	12.7%	21	8.0%	-53.3%
Transgender Male-to-Female	*	*	*	*	*
Race/Ethnicity					
Black	22	6.2%	12	4.6%	-45.5%
Hispanic	169	47.7%	122	46.7%	-27.8%
White	144	40.7%	92	35.2%	-36.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander (API)	14	4.0%	35	13.4%	+150.0%
Other/More than One Race/Unknown	5	1.4%	*	*	*
Age at Diagnosis					
0-18 Years	8	2.3%	9	3.4%	+12.5%
19-25 Years	59	16.7%	58	22.2%	-1.7%
26-35 Years	119	33.6%	74	28.4%	-37.8%
36-45 Years	108	30.5%	57	21.8%	-47.2%
46-55 Years	47	13.3%	44	16.9%	-6.4%
56 Years and Older	13	3.7%	19	7.3%	+46.2%
Reported Mode of HIV/AIDS Exposure					
Men Having Sex With Men (MSM)	267	75.4%	200	76.6%	-25.1%
Heterosexual Contact	40	11.3%	18	6.9%	-55.0%
Injection Drug Use (IDU)	22	6.2%	19	7.3%	-13.6%
MSM/IDU	12	3.4%	9	3.4%	-25.0%
Other/Unknown	13	3.7%	15	5.7%	+15.4%

*Fewer than five cases diagnosed. Other race/ethnicity includes Native American/Alaskan Native. Other Mode of Exposure includes recipients of transfusions or transplants, persons who received treatment for hemophilia, and all pediatric modes of transmission.

Note: The number of cases diagnosed in 2014 is provisional and may change due to reporting delays or removal of cases that are found as duplicates in other jurisdictions.

Data source for HIV disease data: HIV Case Registry, Data as of January 31, 2015.

Data source for population data: State of California, Department of Finance, Population Projections by Race/Ethnicity, Detailed Age, and Gender.

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⁴ Rates cannot be calculated for mode of exposure due to the lack of a population estimate for each of the behaviors.