



## New HIV infections (including AIDS cases), 2015-2016

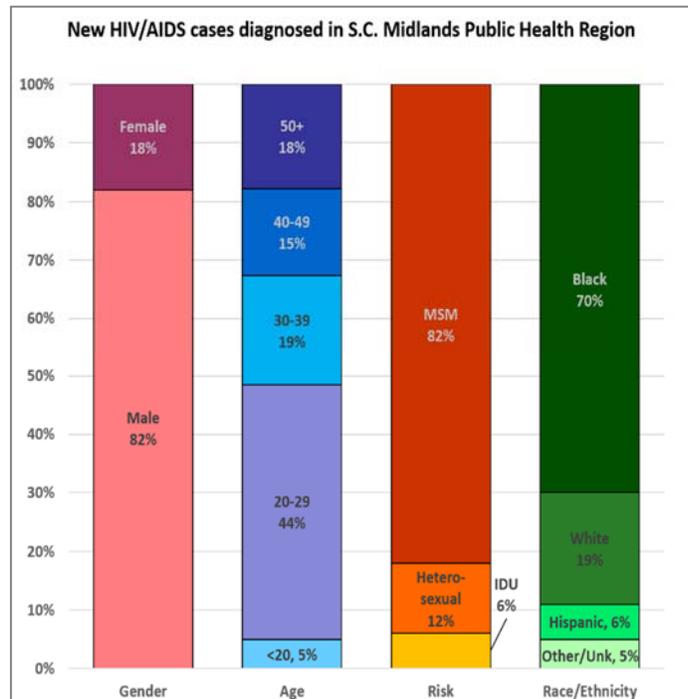
Midlands Public Health Region includes twelve counties: Aiken, Barnwell, Chester, Edgefield, Fairfield, Kershaw, Lancaster, Lexington, Newberry, Richland, Saluda, and York.

### HIV in the Midlands Public Health Region

For the two-year period 2015-2016, 490 people were newly diagnosed with HIV. This represents 33 percent of the total cases diagnosed in South Carolina.

**By gender**, 82 percent of new HIV/AIDS cases occur among men; 18 percent were among women.

**By age**, the majority of new HIV/AIDS cases were among people ages 20-29 (44 percent), 19 percent were among people age 30-39, 15 percent were among people age 40-49, and 18 percent were age 50 and up. Five percent of new cases were under the age of 20.



**By risk**, among the 310 people who reported a risk, men who have sex with men (MSM) represent the largest proportion of recent infections (82 percent), followed by those indicating heterosexual sex as their exposure to HIV (12 percent); six percent reported injecting drug use (IDU); and less than one percent were the combined risk of MSM and IDU.

**By race/ethnicity**, among people newly diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in the Midlands PHR, 70 percent were African-American; 19 percent were white; and six percent were Hispanic. In 2015-2016, African-Americans had a case rate eight times greater than whites in the Midlands PHR.

**Among women** recently diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in the Midlands PHR, most were African-American (71 percent) and 22 percent were White. Of the 27 women reporting risk, 78 percent indicated heterosexual sex as their exposure to HIV; 22 percent reported injecting drug use.

**Among men** recently diagnosed in the Midlands PHR, 70 percent were African-American; 18 percent were white; and seven percent were Hispanic. Of the 283 men reporting risk, 90 percent were men who have sex with men, five percent were exposed through heterosexual sex; five percent reported injecting drug use; less than one percent were both MSM and IDU.

## **Total People Living with HIV/AIDS through December 2016**

As of December 2016, there were 6,387 residents of the Midlands Public Health Region living with a diagnosis of HIV (including AIDS). This represents 34 percent of the S.C. total. Of these, 4,616 were men and 1,771 were women. Most people (2,977) were ages 50 and over; 1,518 were ages 40-49; 1,100 were ages 30-39; 754 were ages 20-29; 38 were children and teens under 20 years of age.

As with new infections, African-Americans are disproportionately impacted. Most (51 percent) of the people living with HIV in the Midlands Public Health Region were African-American men, 18 percent were White men, 23 percent were African-American women and five percent were White women. Four percent of people living with HIV were Hispanic/Latino (men & women).

Of the 4,942 people living with HIV who reported a risk, 55 percent reported a risk of men who have sex with men; followed by men and women exposed through heterosexual sex (29 percent); injecting drug use (ten percent); and the combined risk of men who have sex with men and injecting drug use (four percent).

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### **S.C. HIV Prevention Program Priority Populations**

Care, treatment and prevention services for persons living with HIV/AIDS are a top priority for the State of South Carolina's HIV Program.

<b>Among remaining priority populations for HIV prevention services:</b>		
<b>S.C. HIV Prevention Program Priority Populations <sup>(1,2)</sup></b>	<b>2015/2016 Diagnosed HIV/AIDS Cases by Population % of Total Cases w/Risks Identified (324 Total) *</b>	<b>People Living with HIV/AIDS, 2016 By Population % of Total Cases w/Risks Identified (5,031 Total)</b>
2. African-American MSM	60%	36%
3. African-American WSM	4%	16%
4. African-American MSW	3%	8%
5. White MSM	13%	16%
6. IDU	6%	10%
7. ♦Hispanic/Latino <sup>3</sup>	5%	5%

\*Caution: Due to small numbers, must interpret recent case proportions with caution.

#### **NOTES:**

1. Populations: MSM = Men who have Sex with Men; IDU = Injecting Drug User; WSM = Women who have Sex with Men; MSW = Men who have Sex with Women.
2. Priority Populations are a subset of the Epi Profile data and are not directly comparable to incidence and prevalence counts/percentages.
3. Ethnicity, in and of itself, is not a risk factor for HIV; however, in the context of Priority Populations, Hispanic/Latino is included as a 'Risk' for reporting purposes.

Source: SCDHEC, STD/HIV Division 11/17

For more information, call the S.C. AIDS/STD Hotline toll free at 1-800-322-AIDS