



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

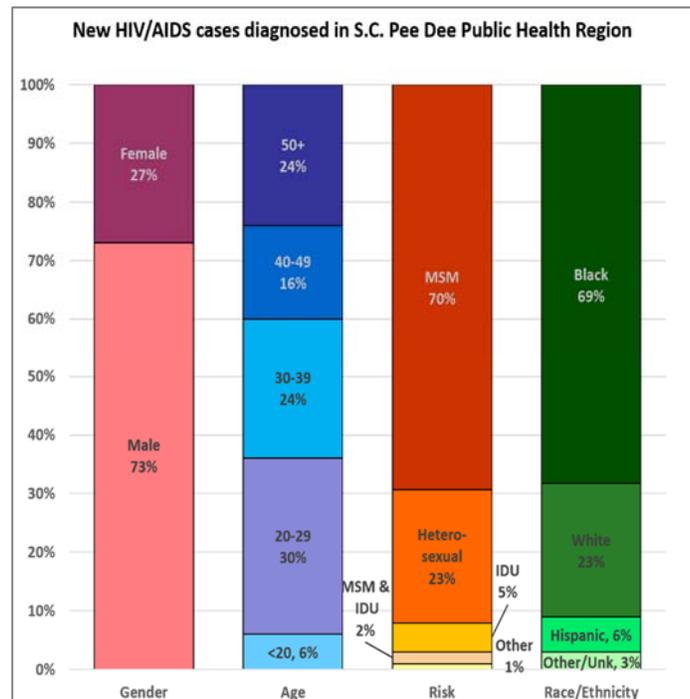
Pee Dee Public Health Region includes twelve counties: Chesterfield, Clarendon, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Georgetown, Horry, Lee, Marion, Marlboro, Sumter, and Williamsburg.

### HIV in the Pee Dee Public Health Region

For the two-year period 2015-2016, 335 people were newly diagnosed with HIV. This represents 22 percent of the total cases diagnosed in South Carolina.

**By gender,** 73 percent of new HIV/AIDS cases occur among men; 27 percent were among women.

**By age,** the majority of new HIV/AIDS cases were among people ages 20-29 (30 percent), 24 percent were among people age 30-39, 16 percent were among people age 40-49, and 24 percent were age 50 and up. Six percent of new cases were under the age of 20.



**By risk,** among the 195 people who reported a risk, men who have sex with men (MSM) represent the largest proportion of recent infections (70 percent), followed by those indicating heterosexual sex as their exposure to HIV (23 percent); five percent reported injecting drug use (IDU); and two percent were the combined risk of MSM and IDU.

**By race/ethnicity,** among people newly diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in the Pee Dee PHR, 69 percent were African-American; 23 percent were white; and six percent were Hispanic. In 2015-2016, African-Americans had a case rate five times greater than whites in the Pee Dee PHR.

**Among women** recently diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in the Pee Dee PHR, most were African-American (79 percent) and 16 percent were White. Of the 39 women reporting risk, 92 percent indicated heterosexual sex as their exposure to HIV; eight percent reported injecting drug use.

**Among men** recently diagnosed in the Pee Dee PHR, 65 percent were African-American; 25 percent were white; and seven percent were Hispanic. Of the 156 men reporting risk, 87 percent were men who have sex with men, five percent were exposed through heterosexual sex; four percent reported injecting drug use; and three percent were both MSM and IDU.

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

As of December 2016, there were 4,317 residents of the Pee Dee Public Health Region living with a diagnosis of HIV (including AIDS). This represents 23 percent of the S.C. total. Of these, 2,842 were men and 1,475 were women. Most people (2,039) were ages 50 and over; 1,096 were ages 40-49; 735 were ages 30-39; 414 were ages 20-29; and 33 were children and teens under 20 years of age.

As with new infections, African-Americans are disproportionately impacted. Most of the people living with HIV in the Pee Dee Public Health Region were African-American men (46 percent), 17 percent were White men, 28 percent were African-American women and five percent were White women. Three percent of people living with HIV were Hispanic/Latino (men & women).

Of 3,345 people living with HIV who reported a risk, 44 percent reported a risk of men who have sex with men; followed by men and women exposed through heterosexual sex (41 percent); injecting drug use (10 percent); and the combined risk of men who have sex with men and injecting drug use (three percent).

### **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 (203 Total) *</b>	<b>People Living with HIV/AIDS, 2016 By Population % of Total Cases w/Risks Identified (3,381 Total)</b>
2. African-American MSM	41%	26%
3. African-American WSM	15%	22%
4. African-American MSW	3%	12%
5. White MSM	20%	15%
6. IDU	5%	10%
7. ♦Hispanic/Latino <sup>3</sup>	8%	4%

**\*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**