

New HIV infections (including AIDS cases), 2016-2017

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 (PHR) For the two-year period 2016-2017, 518 people were newly diagnosed with HIV. This represents 33 percent of the total cases diagnosed in South Carolina.

By gender, 81 percent of new HIV/AIDS cases occur among men; 19 percent were among women.

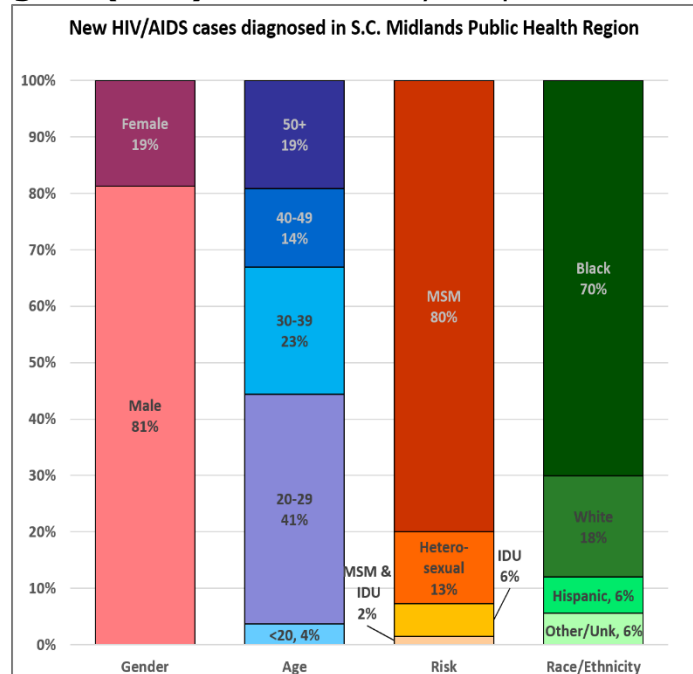
By age, the majority of new HIV/AIDS cases were among people ages 20-29 (41 percent), 23 percent were among people age 30-39, 14 percent were among people age 40-49, and 19 percent were age 50 and up. Four percent of new cases were under the age of 20.

By risk, among the 329 people who reported a risk, men who have sex with men (MSM) represent the largest proportion of recent infections (80 percent), followed by those indicating heterosexual sex as their exposure to HIV (13 percent); six 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 Midlands PHR, 70 percent were African-American; 18 percent were white; and six percent were Hispanic. In 2016-2017, 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 (76 percent) and 16 percent were White. Of the 32 women reporting risk, 88 percent indicated heterosexual sex as their exposure to HIV; 13 percent reported injecting drug use.

Among men recently diagnosed in the Midlands PHR, 69 percent were African-American; 18 percent were white; and seven percent were Hispanic. Of the 297 men reporting risk, 89 percent were men who have sex with men, five percent were exposed through heterosexual sex; five percent reported injecting drug use; two percent were both MSM and IDU.



Total People Living with HIV/AIDS through December 2017

As of December 2017, there were 6,698 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, 4,858 were men and 1,840 were women. Most people (3,169) were ages 50 and over; 1,537 were ages 40-49; 1,152 were ages 30-39; 797 were ages 20-29; 43 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, 22 percent were African-American women and four percent were White women. Four percent of people living with HIV were Hispanic/Latino (men & women).

Of the 5,174 people living with HIV who reported a risk, 56 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).

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.

Among remaining priority populations for HIV prevention services:		
S.C. HIV Prevention Program Priority Populations ^(1,2)	2016/2017 Diagnosed HIV/AIDS Cases by Population % of Total Cases w/Risks Identified (339 Total) *	People Living with HIV/AIDS, 2017 By Population % of Total Cases w/Risks Identified (5,269 Total)
2. African-American MSM	57%	36%
3. African-American WSM	7%	15%
4. African-American MSW	3%	8%
5. White MSM	13%	16%
6. IDU	6%	10%
7. ♦Hispanic/Latino ³	9%	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 11/18