



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

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 (PHR) For the two-year period 2016-2017, 378 people were newly diagnosed with HIV. This represents 24 percent of the total cases diagnosed in South Carolina.

By gender, 74 percent of new HIV/AIDS cases occur among men; 26 percent were among women.

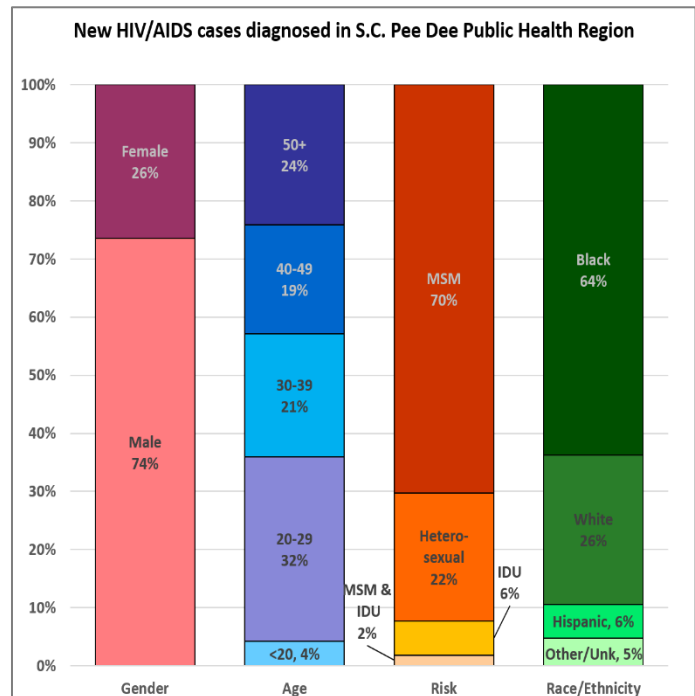
By age, the majority of new HIV/AIDS cases were among people ages 20-29 (32 percent), 21 percent were among people age 30-39, 19 percent were among people age 40-49, and 24 percent were age 50 and up. Four percent of new cases were under the age of 20.

By risk, among the 223 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 (22 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 Pee Dee PHR, 64 percent were African-American; 26 percent were white; and six percent were Hispanic. In 2016-2017, African-Americans had a case rate four 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 (71 percent) and 23 percent were White. Of the 45 women reporting risk, 84 percent indicated heterosexual sex as their exposure to HIV; 16 percent reported injecting drug use.

Among men recently diagnosed in the Pee Dee PHR, 61 percent were African-American; 27 percent were white; and seven percent were Hispanic. Of the 178 men reporting risk, 88 percent were men who have sex with men, six percent were exposed through heterosexual sex; three percent reported injecting drug use; and two percent were both MSM and IDU.



Total People Living with HIV/AIDS through December 2017

As of December 2017, there were 4,478 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, 2,965 were men and 1,513 were women. Most people (2,198) were ages 50 and over; 1,089 were ages 40-49; 732 were ages 30-39; 422 were ages 20-29; and 37 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), 18 percent were White men, 28 percent were African-American women and five percent were White women. Four percent of people living with HIV were Hispanic/Latino (men & women).

Of 3,448 people living with HIV who reported a risk, 45 percent reported a risk of men who have sex with men; followed by men and women exposed through heterosexual sex (40 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.

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 (230 Total) *	People Living with HIV/AIDS, 2017 By Population % of Total Cases w/Risks Identified (3,487 Total)
2. African-American MSM	42%	26%
3. African-American WSM	11%	22%
4. African-American MSW	4%	11%
5. White MSM	19%	16%
6. IDU	6%	10%
7. ♦Hispanic/Latino ³	9%	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 11/18