



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

Upstate Public Health Region includes eleven counties: Abbeville, Anderson, Cherokee, Greenville, Greenwood, Laurens, McCormick, Oconee, Pickens, Spartanburg, and Union.

**HIV in the Upstate Public Health Region (PHR)** For the two-year period 2016-2017, 314 people were newly diagnosed with HIV. This represents 20 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.

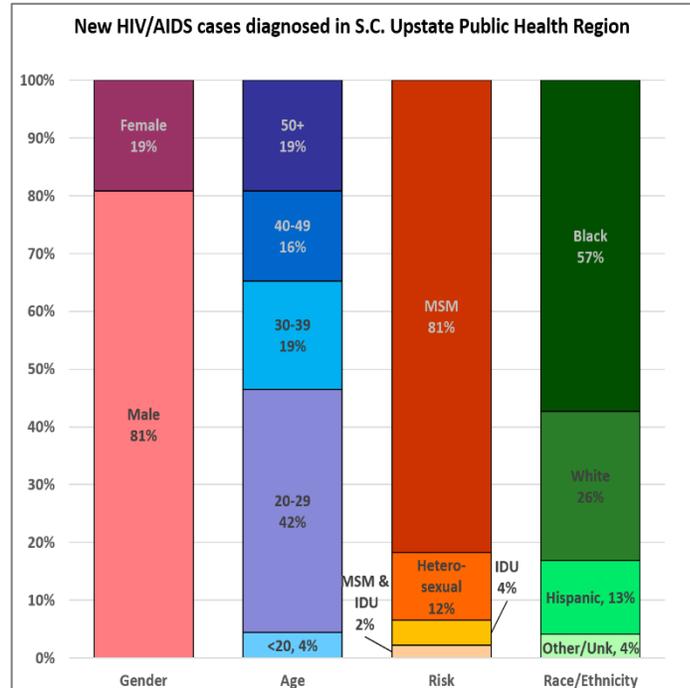
**By age**, the majority of new HIV/AIDS cases were among people ages 20-29 (42 percent), 19 percent were among people age 30-39, 16 percent were among people age 40-49, and 19 percent were age 50 and up. Four percent of new cases were under the age of 20.

**By risk**, among the 231 people who reported a risk, men who have sex with men (MSM) represent the largest proportion of recent infections (81 percent), followed by those indicating heterosexual sex as their exposure to HIV (12 percent); four 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 Upstate PHR, 57 percent were African-American; 26 percent were white; and 13 percent were Hispanic. In 2016-2017, African-Americans had a case rate six times greater than whites in the Upstate PHR.

**Among women** recently diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in the Upstate PHR, most were African-American (60 percent); 23 percent were White; and 17 percent were Hispanic. Of the 28 women reporting risk, 82 percent indicated heterosexual sex as their exposure to HIV; 14 percent reported injecting drug use.

**Among men** recently diagnosed in the Upstate PHR, 57 percent were African-American; 26 percent were white; and 12 percent were Hispanic. Of the 203 men reporting risk, 93 percent were men who have sex with men, two 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 3,760 residents of the Upstate Public Health Region living with a diagnosis of HIV (including AIDS). This represents 19 percent of the S.C. total. Of these, 2,795 were men and 965 were women. Most people (1,784) were ages 50 and over; 867 were ages 40-49; 652 were ages 30-39; 435 were ages 20-29; and 22 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 Upstate Public Health Region were African-American men (42 percent), 27 percent were White men, 18 percent were African-American women and seven percent were White women. Six percent of people living with HIV were Hispanic/Latino (men & women).

Of the 3,083 people living with HIV who reported a risk, 60 percent reported a risk of men who have sex with men; followed by men and women exposed through heterosexual sex (25 percent); injecting drug use (nine percent); and the combined risk of men who have sex with men and injecting drug use (five 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>2016/2017 Diagnosed HIV/AIDS Cases by Population % of Total Cases w/Risks Identified (284 Total) *</b>	<b>People Living with HIV/AIDS, 2017 By Population % of Total Cases w/Risks Identified (3,142 Total)</b>
2. African-American MSM	46%	31%
3. African-American WSM	5%	12%
4. African-American MSW	1%	5%
5. White MSM	19%	23%
6. IDU	4%	9%
7. ♦Hispanic/Latino <sup>3</sup>	16%	7%

**\*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