

# **Epidemiology of HIV and AIDS in Houston/Harris Co.**

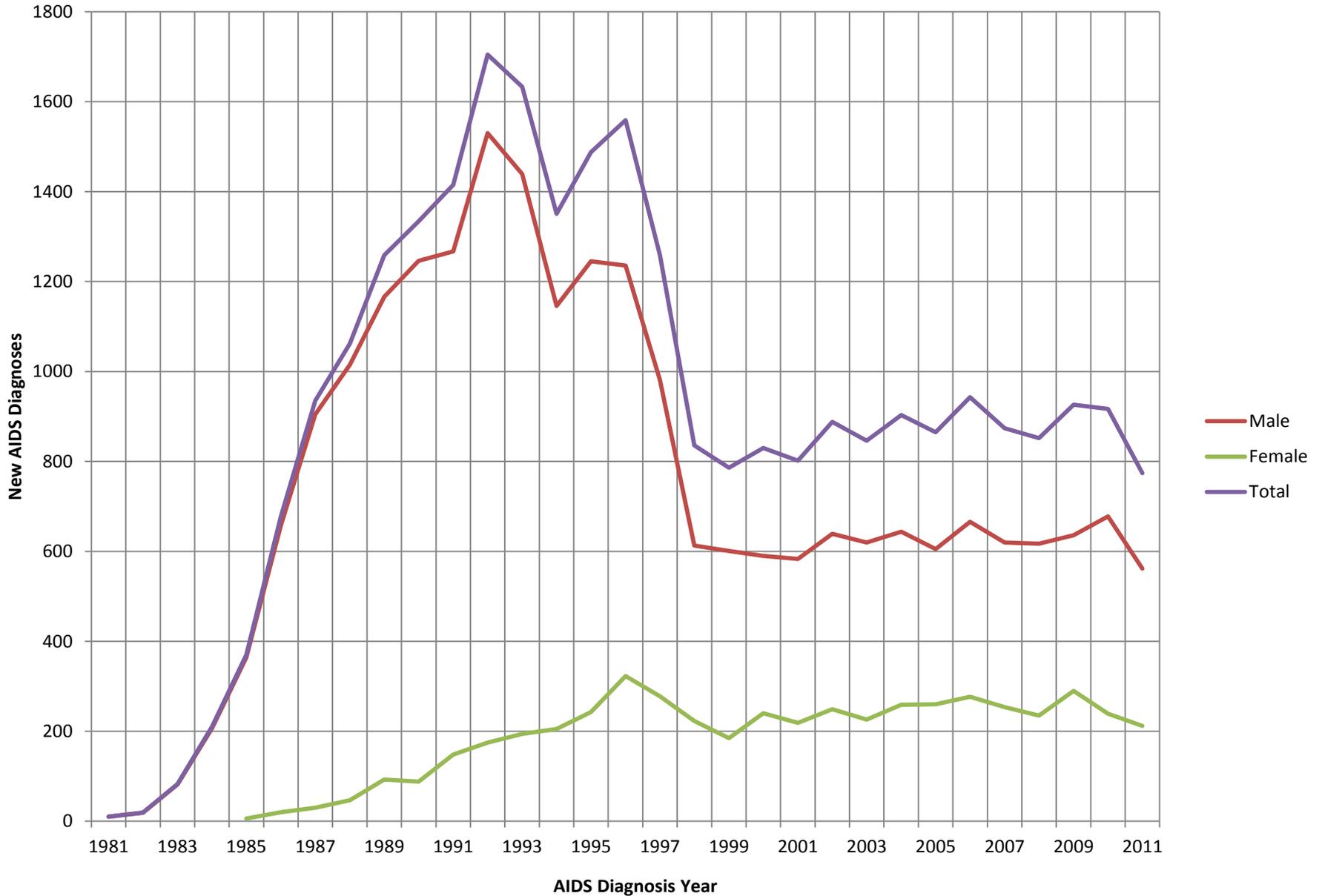
Jeffrey Meyer, MD, MPH; Yvonne Lu, MD, MPH; Karen  
Chronister, PhD, Wolverton, Marcia, MPH

Bureau of Epidemiology, HIV/STD Surveillance  
Houston Dept. of Health and Human Services  
Funded by CDC Cooperative Agreement 08-802

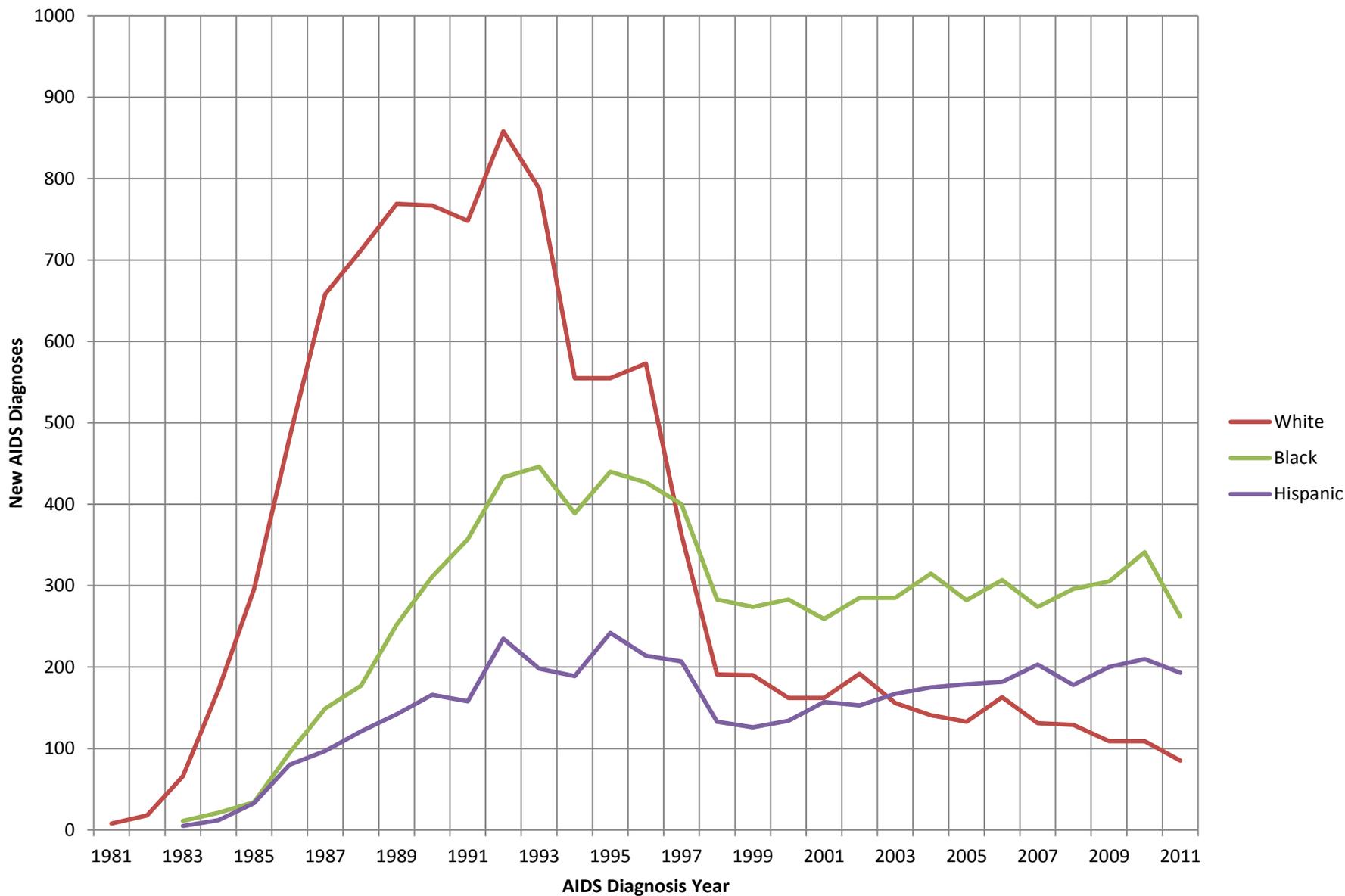
Presented at the 2012 Texas HIV/STD Conference  
October 28-31, 2012 Austin, Texas

- Problem Being Addressed: This poster describes the epidemiology of HIV and AIDS in Houston/Harris County, Texas through 2011.
- Program Description: The Houston Department of Health and Human Services has been reporting cases of AIDS since 1983 and HIV since 1999 when it became a reportable disease in Texas. The data are collected in eHARS.
- Analysis of AIDS cases showed a rapid increase from 1981 through 1992. With the use of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) in 1996, the number of new AIDS cases precipitously dropped through 1999. From 1999 through 2011, AIDS cases have been relatively constant.
- Early in the epidemic, 2% of the AIDS cases were in females, 11% in blacks and 6% in Hispanics. By 2011, 27% of new cases were female, 53% black and 30% Hispanic.

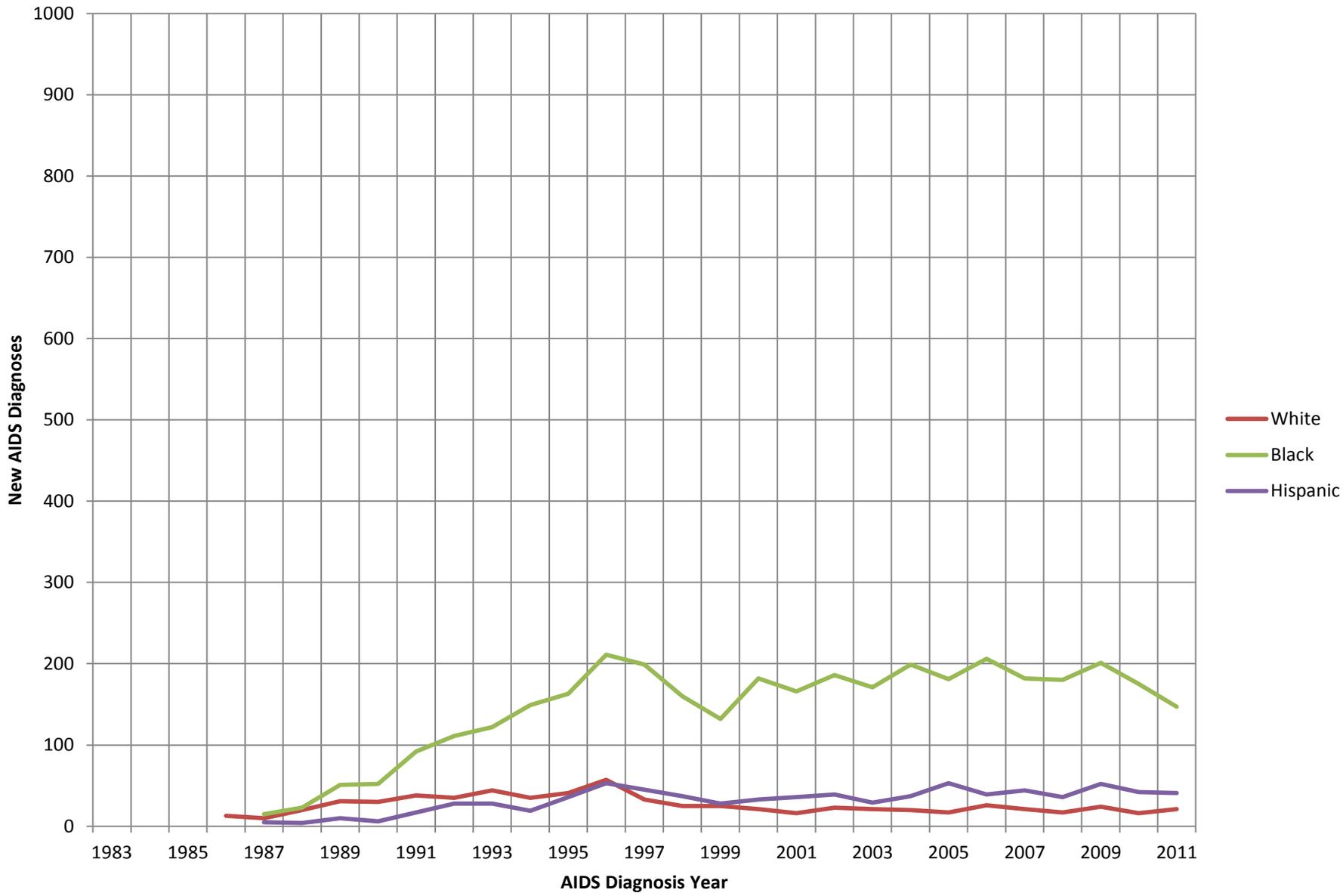
# New AIDS Diagnoses in Houston/Harris Co. by Sex



# New AIDS Diagnoses in Males in Houston/Harris Co. by Race

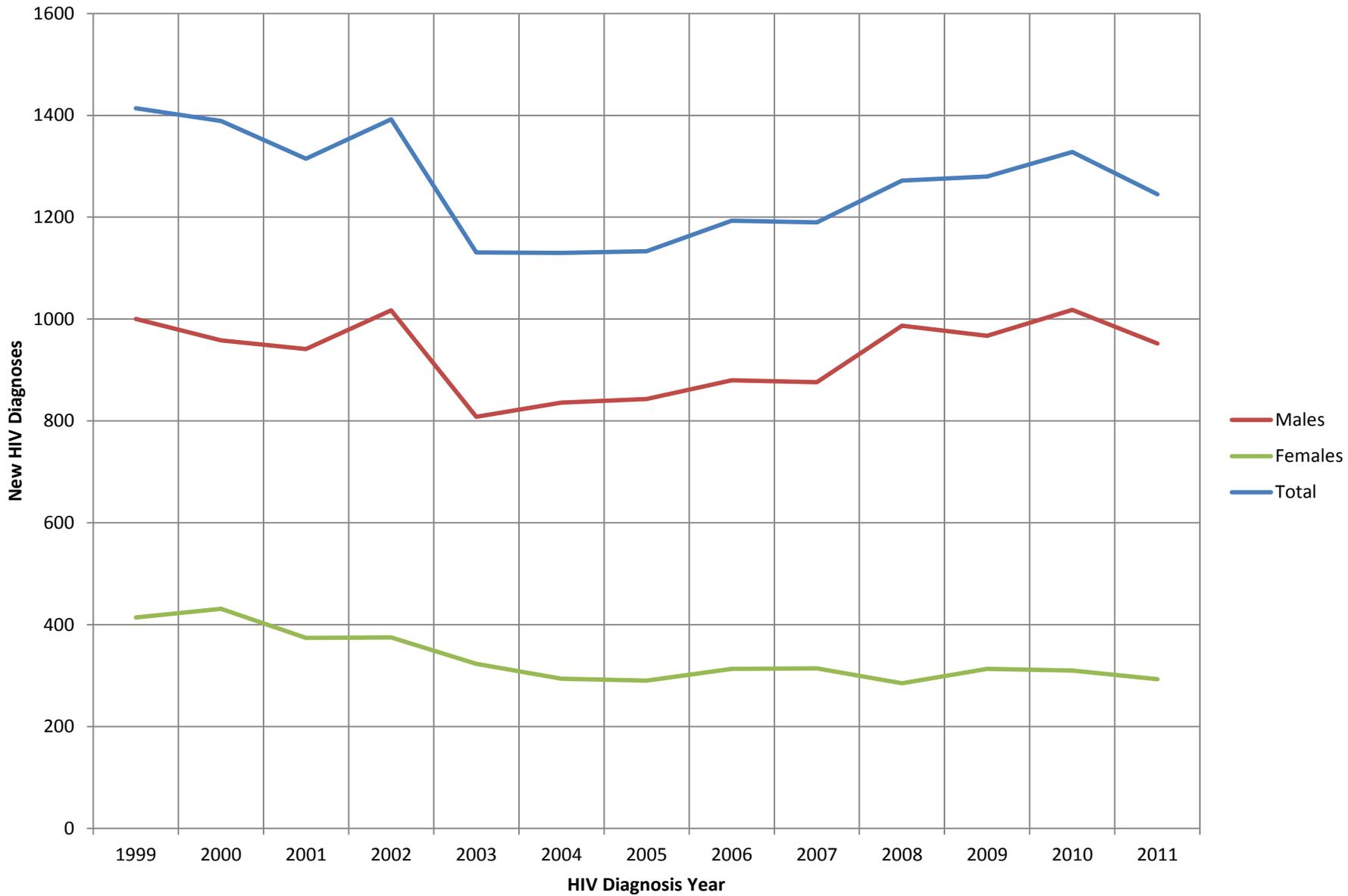


# New AIDS Diagnoses in Females in Houston/Harris Co. by Race

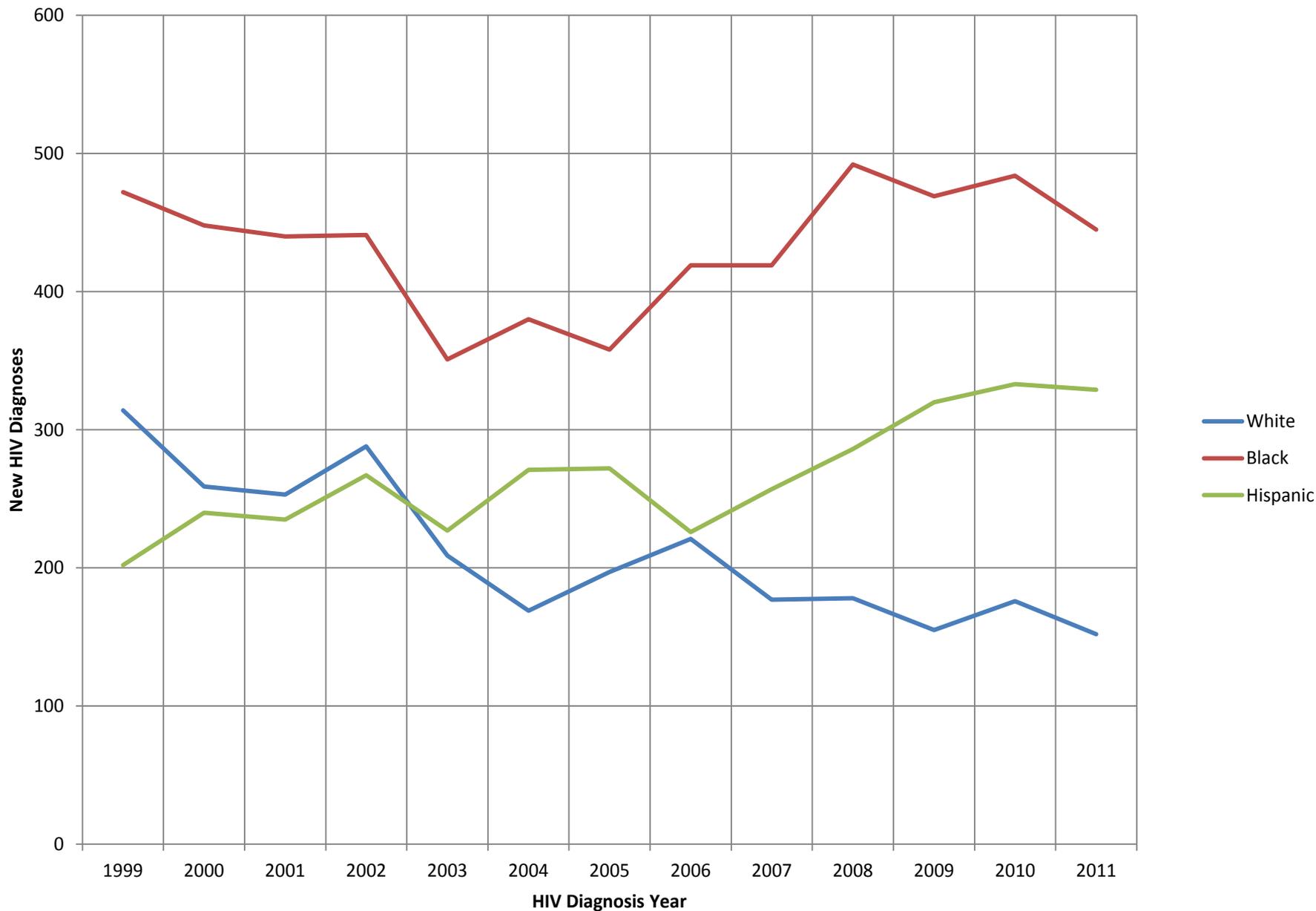


- Analysis of new HIV infection diagnoses showed a decrease from 1999 through 2003 with a gradual increase through 2010.
- However, the number of new cases in young men who have sex with men (13 to 24 year olds) has more than tripled over the same time period, mainly in blacks and Hispanics.
- In 2011, the rate of new HIV infection diagnoses (diagnoses/100,000 population) in males was 3.3 times the rate in females. Blacks had 6.1 and Hispanics 1.7 times the rate of new HIV infection diagnoses in whites.
- Deaths in HIV infected people decreased dramatically in 1996 with the use of HAART and has remained relatively constant since 1998.
- A map is presented showing the geographic distribution of new HIV infection diagnoses to help direct HIV prevention efforts geographically.

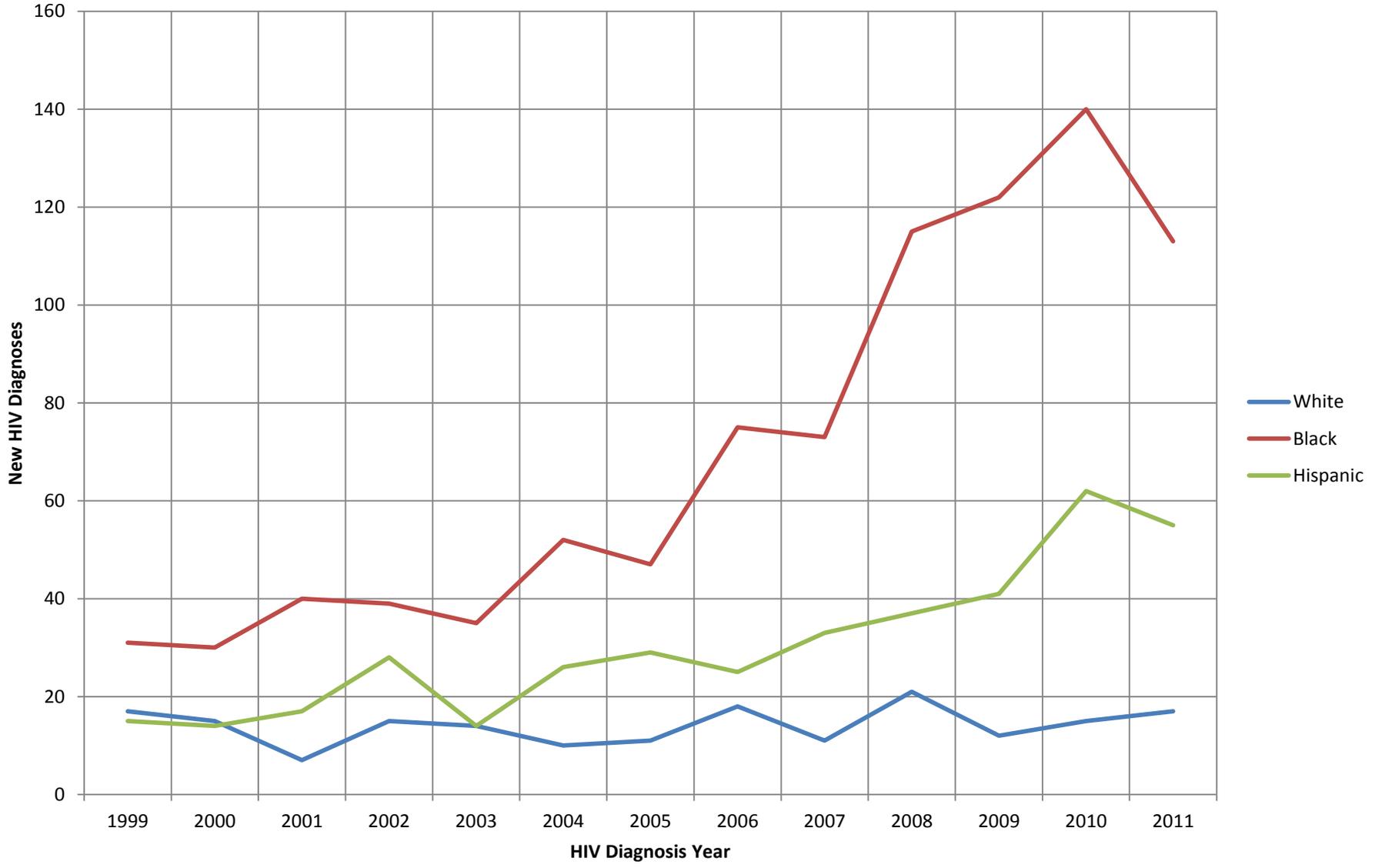
# New HIV Infection Diagnoses by Sex for Houston/Harris Co.



# New HIV Infection Diagnoses in Males by Race for Houston/Harris Co.



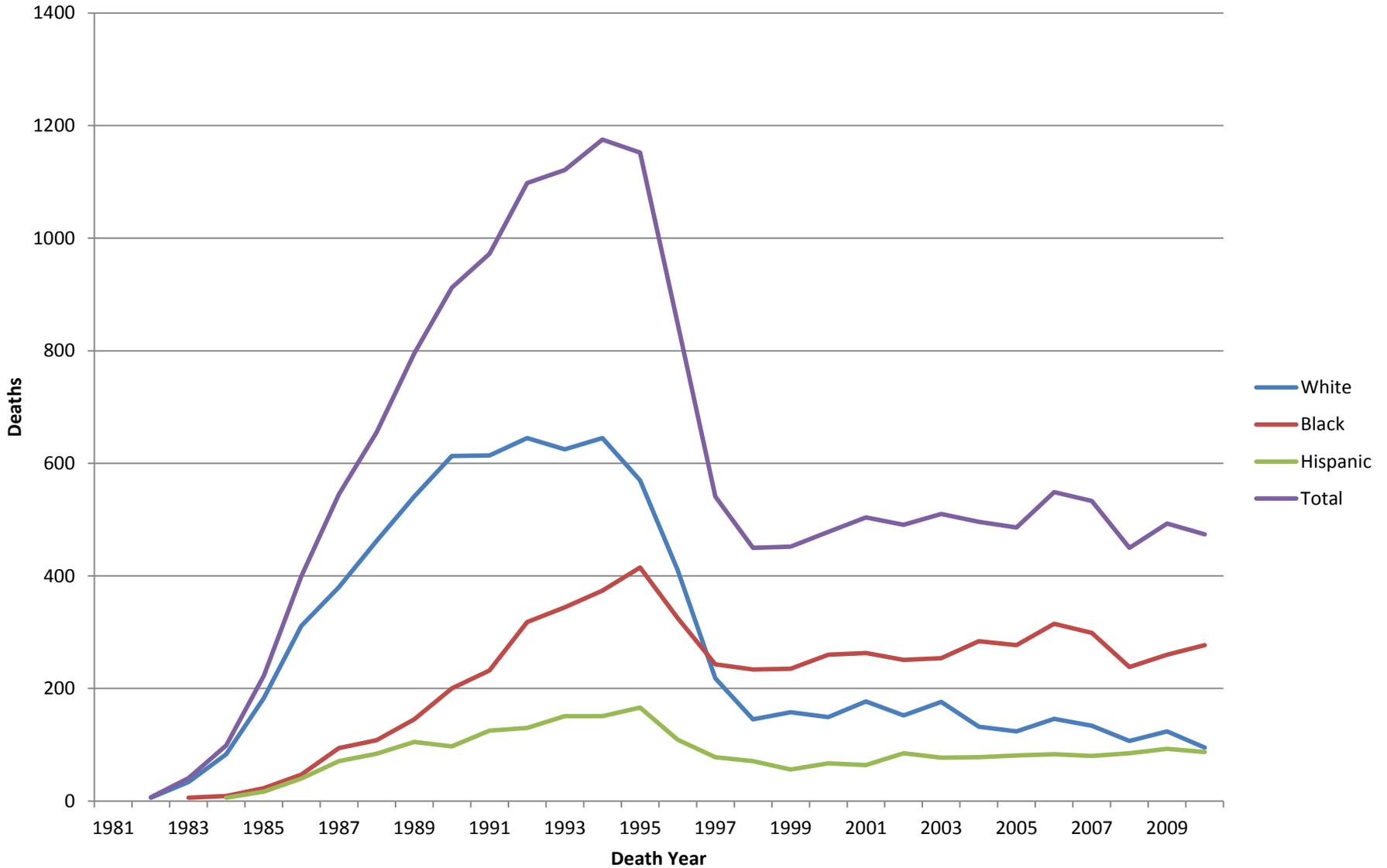
# New HIV Infection Diagnoses in Young Men Who Have Sex with Men (13-24 yrs old) by Race in Houston/Harris Co.



# New HIV Infection Diagnoses in Females by Race for Houston/Harris Co.



# Deaths in HIV Infected Patients with HIV or AIDS Diagnosis in Houston/Harris Co. by Race



## Proportion and Rate of New HIV Diagnoses in 2011 in Houston/Harris Co. by Sex and Race

Race	<b>Males</b>	% of Cases	Population	Rate (Cases/ 100k/yr)	Rate Relative to Females
Black	445	47%			
Hispanic	329	35%			
White	152	16%			
Multi/Unk/Other	26	3%			
<b>Total</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2082085</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>

<b>Females</b>	% of Cases	Population	Rate (Cases/ 100k/yr)
207	71%		
53	18%		
28	10%		
5	2%		
<b>293</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2098809</b>	<b>14.0</b>

Race	<b>Both Sexes</b>	% of Cases	Population	Rate (Cases/ 100k/yr)	Rate Relative to Whites
Black	652	52%	806913	80.8	6.1
Hispanic	382	31%	1730890	22.1	1.7
White	180	14%	1367152	13.2	1.0
Multi/Unk/Other	31	2%	275939	11.2	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1245</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4180894</b>	<b>29.8</b>	

# Proportion of Newly Diagnosed HIV Infections in 2011 in Houston/Harris Co. by Race, Sex, and Risk

## Male HIV Infection Diagnoses (76% of Total)

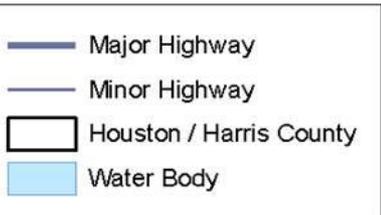
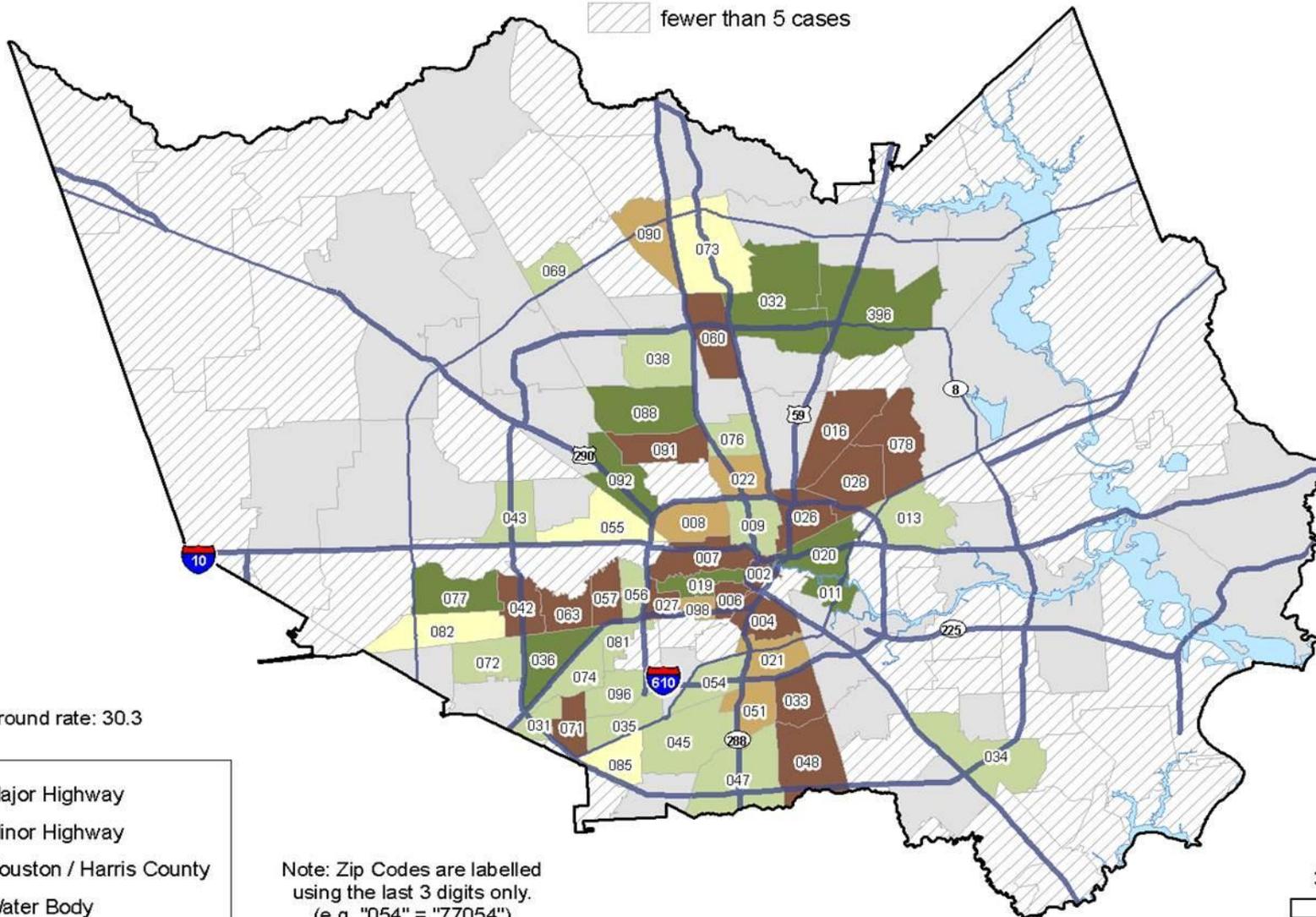
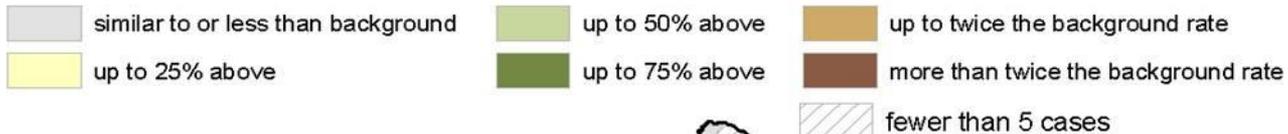
Risk/Race	Black	Hispanic	White	Multi/Unk/Other	Total
Male-to-Male Sexual	56%	64%	77%	46%	62%
Injection Drug Use	*	2%	*	*	2%
Male-to-Male Sex/IDU	*	2%	5%	*	2%
Heterosexual Contact with High Risk Partner	12%	6%	*	8%	8%
Other/No Reported Risk	29%	26%	16%	42%	26%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Row %	47%	35%	16%	3%	100%

\* denotes cell size too small to display

## Female HIV Infection Diagnoses (24% of Total)

Risk/Race	Black	Hispanic	White	Multi/Unk/Other	Total
Infection Drug Use	added to other	added to other	added to other	added to other	2%
Heterosexual Contact with High Risk Partner	34%	57%	39%	20%	38%
Other/No Reported Risk	66%	43%	61%	80%	60%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Row %	71%	18%	10%	1%	100%

## New HIV Diagnoses by Zip Code (2011) Rate per 100,000 Population



Note: Zip Codes are labelled using the last 3 digits only.  
(e.g. "054" = "77054")



- Implications for HIV Prevention, Treatment, and Care:  
Surveillance data are used to identify groups of people at highest risk of HIV infection and direct prevention efforts appropriately.
- Acknowledgments: We wish to thank the staff of HIV/STD Surveillance for collecting and entering the data in eHARS and the Bureau of HIV/STD Prevention and the Bureau of Community Health Statistics for plotting the GIS map.
- For more information contact Jeffrey Meyer at [jeffrey.meyer@houstontx.gov](mailto:jeffrey.meyer@houstontx.gov) or 832-393-4567.