

# NYC Integrated Epi Profile

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# Background

- HRSA and CDC have collaborated to define epidemiological questions to be addressed in an integrated epi profile for each jurisdiction.
- They defined the years to be covered in the profile as years of diagnosis: 1997-2001.
- Each jurisdiction is encouraged to use local data to address the epi questions in a way that serves local needs.

# What Are the Epidemiological Questions to Be Addressed in the Profile?

1. What are the sociodemographic characteristics of the general population?
2. What is the scope of the HIV/AIDS epidemic?
3. What are the indicators of HIV infection risk?
4. What are the HIV service utilization patterns?
5. What are the characteristics of individuals who know they are HIV positive, but who are not in care? (access to care)

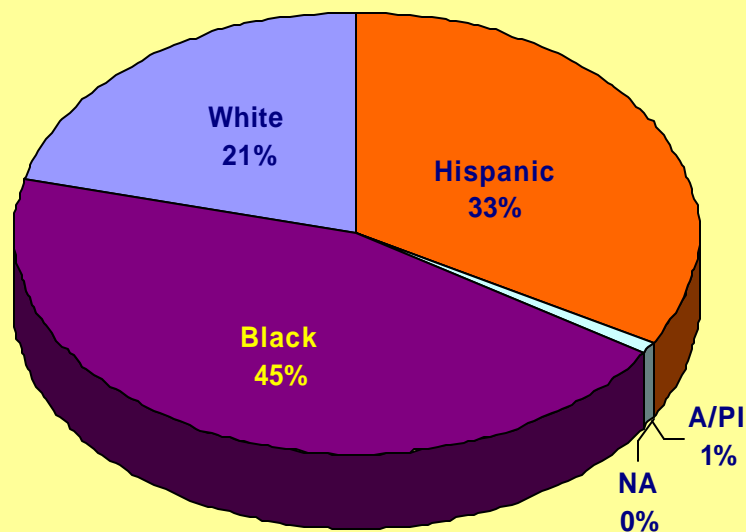
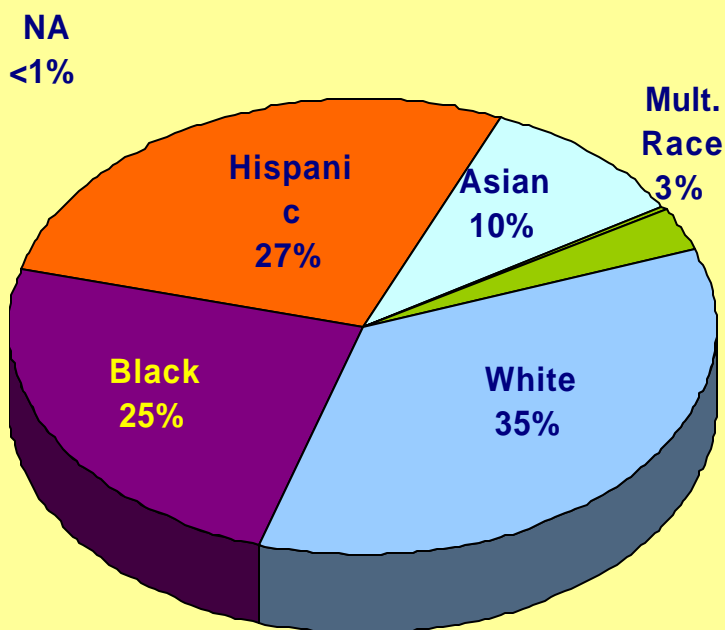
## What are the sociodemographic characteristics of the general population? -1

- According to the 2000 census NYC has a population of 8,008,278.
- NYC has had a 9.4% increase in the population between 1990 and 2000.
- One out of every three residents was born outside of the United States.
- HIV disease is the leading cause of death between ages of 25 and 44.

# NYC vs. PLWA by Race/Ethnicity

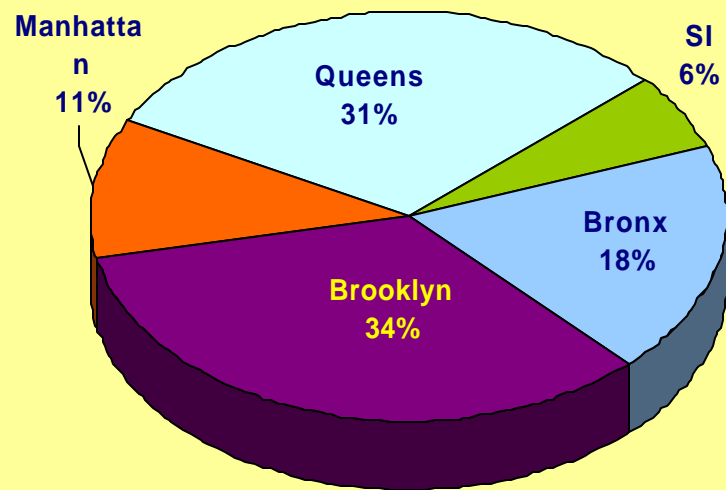
## NYC Population - 2000

## NYC PLWA 2001

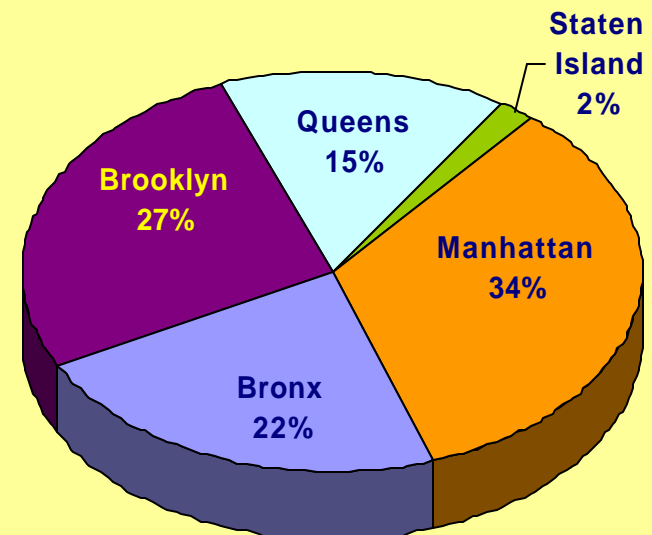


# NYC vs. PLWA by Borough of Residence

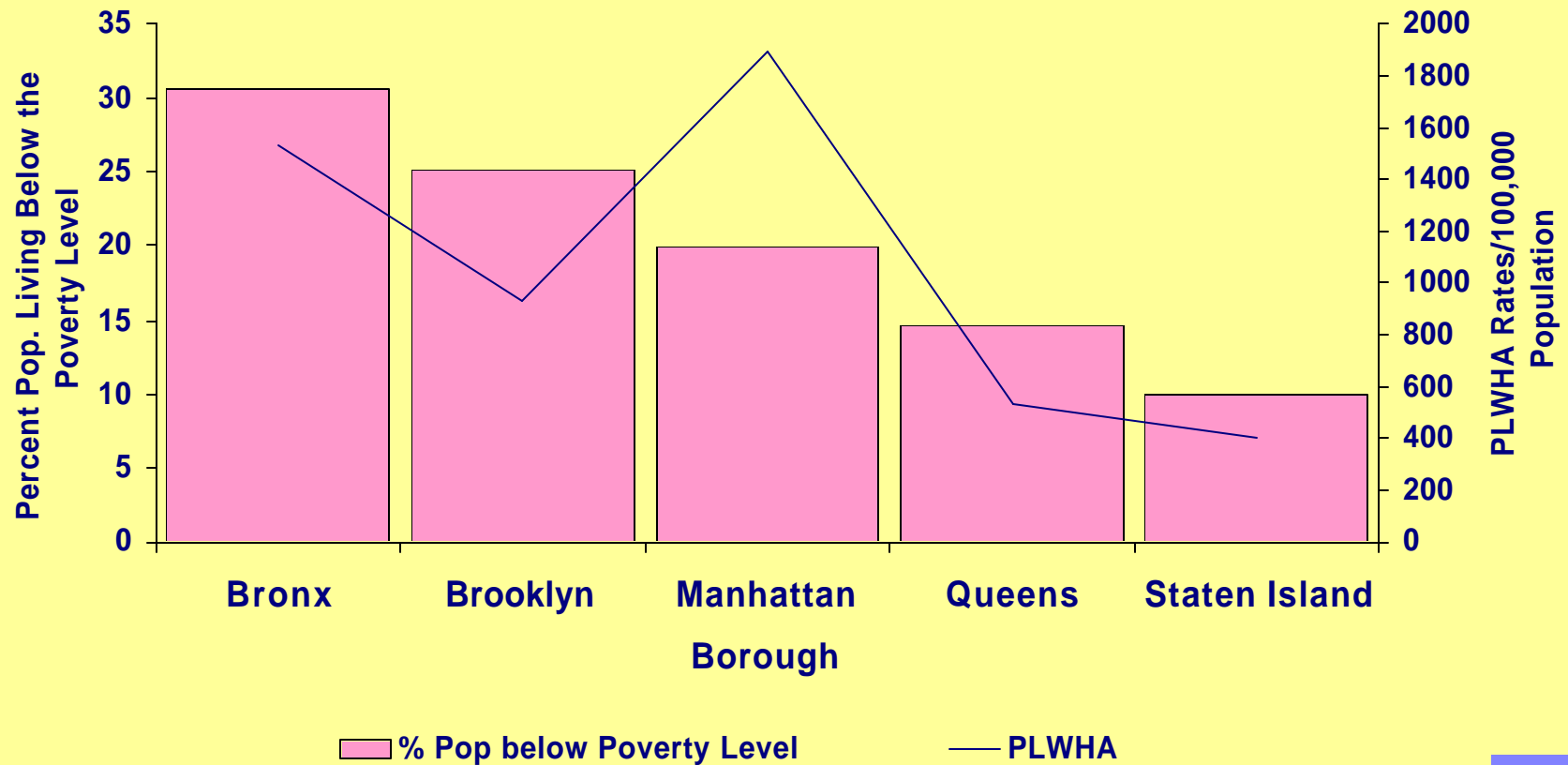
## NYC Population-2000



## NYC PLWA 2001



# Prevalence Rate/100,000 Population of Persons KNOWN to be Living with HIV/AIDS and Percent of Population Living below the Poverty Level by Borough



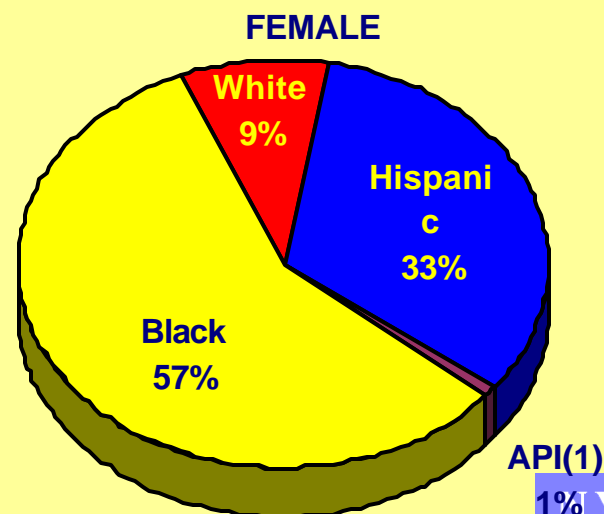
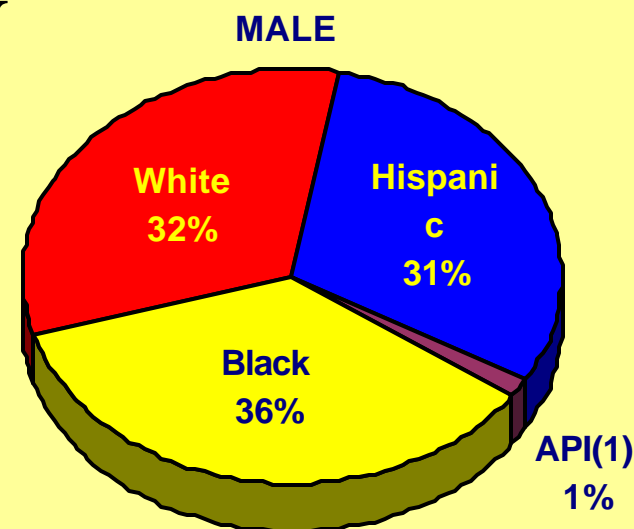
# The Scope of the HIV/AIDS Epidemic?

## *HIV Statistics*

- Among 6,494 persons diagnosed with HIV during 2001, 30% had an AIDS diagnosis within 90 days of their HIV diagnosis, indicating advanced infection at the time of diagnosis.
- Overall 65% were men, 35% women, and over half were non-Hispanic black.

# Persons Known to Be Living With HIV

- As of December 31, 2001, 23,929 persons were KNOWN to be living with HIV.
- 34% were women.
- They were widely dispersed among the five boroughs.
- Risk data are not yet available.



# Trends in NYC AIDS Cases

## *Summary*

- The number of AIDS cases diagnosed each year increased until 1994, when they began to decrease.
- The number of cases diagnosed declined annually until 1998, when they stabilized to between 5,500 and 6000 annually.
- The mortality and AIDS case mortality rates have declined for all groups annually
- The number of persons living with AIDS is increasing for all groups except for IDU who stabilized in 2000.

# What's New?

# Estimates of Persons Diagnosed with HIV within 12 Months of Infection -1

- NYCDOHMH recently implemented a program of testing persons diagnosed with HIV for evidence of infection within 12 months of diagnosis using STAHRs testing.
- STAHRs testing methodology involves using a less sensitive HIV antibody assay than used in current HIV antibody tests.
- Persons currently can be diagnosed with HIV within a couple of weeks of infection.

## Estimates of Persons Diagnosed with HIV within 12 Months of Infection -2

- The less sensitive antibody test will not become positive until the person tested has been infected for 6 - 12 months or more.
- Thus, recently infected persons who are diagnosed with HIV will test positive on the currently used tests, but negative on the less sensitive test.

# Estimates of Persons Diagnosed with HIV within 6 Months of Infection -3

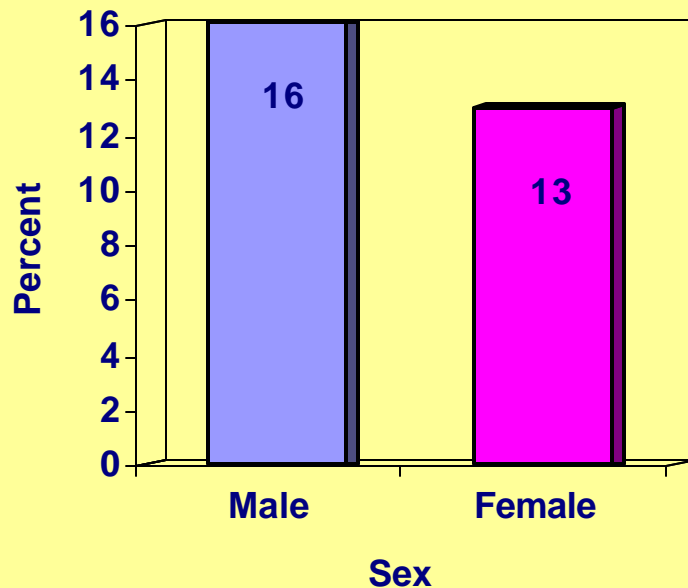
- The NYCDOHMH obtained remnant sera on all persons diagnosed with HIV at the NYC Public Health Laboratory during 2001.
- All specimens were tested with the less sensitive antibody test.
- Those who who did not have concurrent HIV/AIDS were analyzed.

# Estimates of Persons Diagnosed with HIV within 6 Months of Infection -4

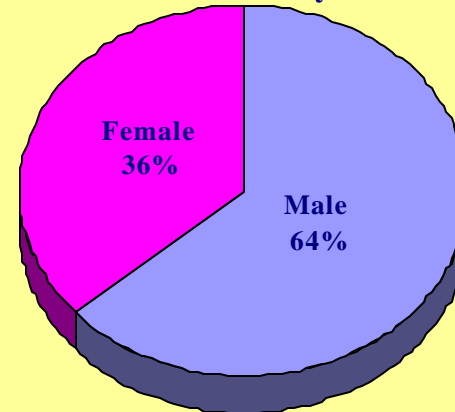
- Of 1,022 persons diagnosed at the PHL who did not have concurrent HIV/AIDS, only 151 (15%) tested negative on the less sensitive test, indicating recent infection.
- These individuals were considered to have acquired HIV infection within 6 months of their HIV diagnosis and are profiled here.

# Profile of Persons Diagnosed with HIV during 2001 at NYC PHL by Sex

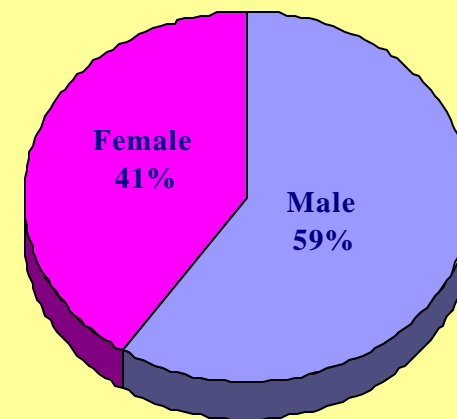
Percent of Persons Diagnosed with HIV Infection during 2001 within 6 Months of Infection by Sex



Persons Recently Infected

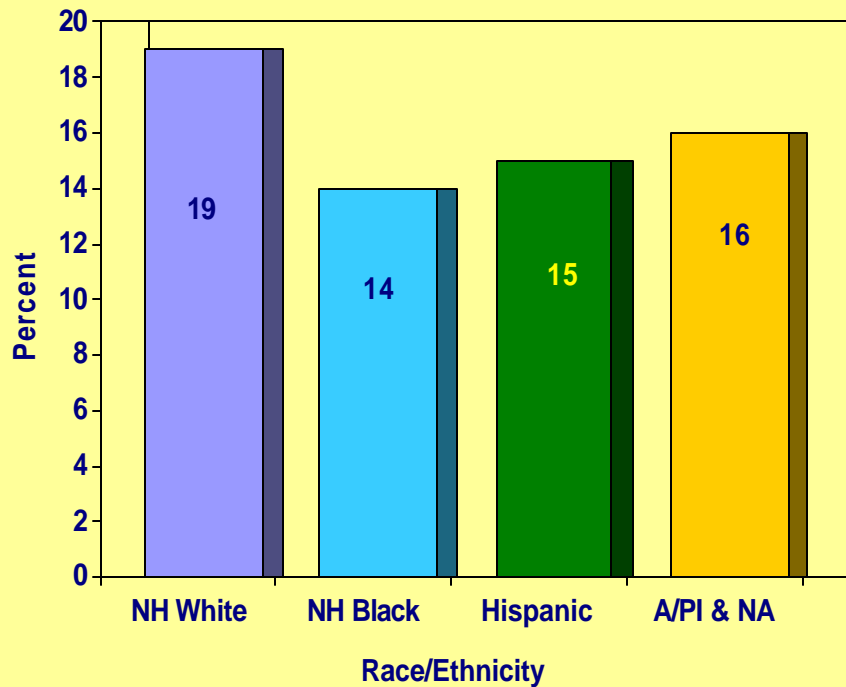


Persons not Recently Infected

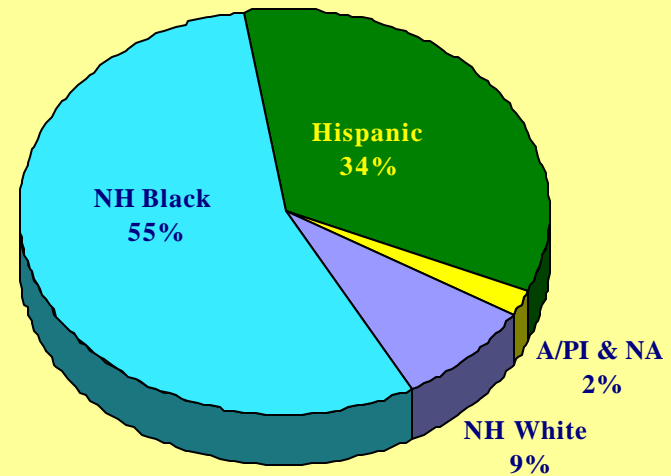


# Profile of Persons Diagnosed with HIV during 2001 at NYC PHL by Race/Ethnicity

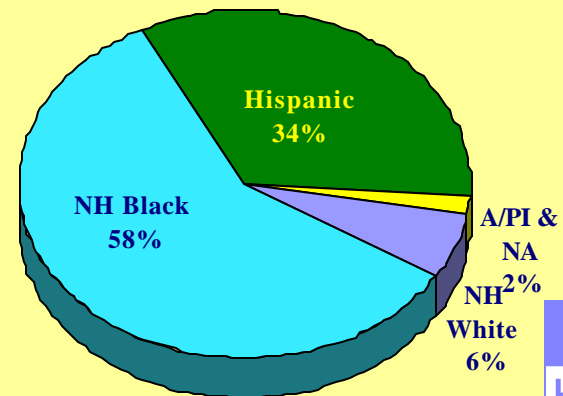
Percent of Persons Disgnosed with HIV Infection during 2001 within 6 monghs of Infection by Race/Ethnicity



Persons Recently Infected

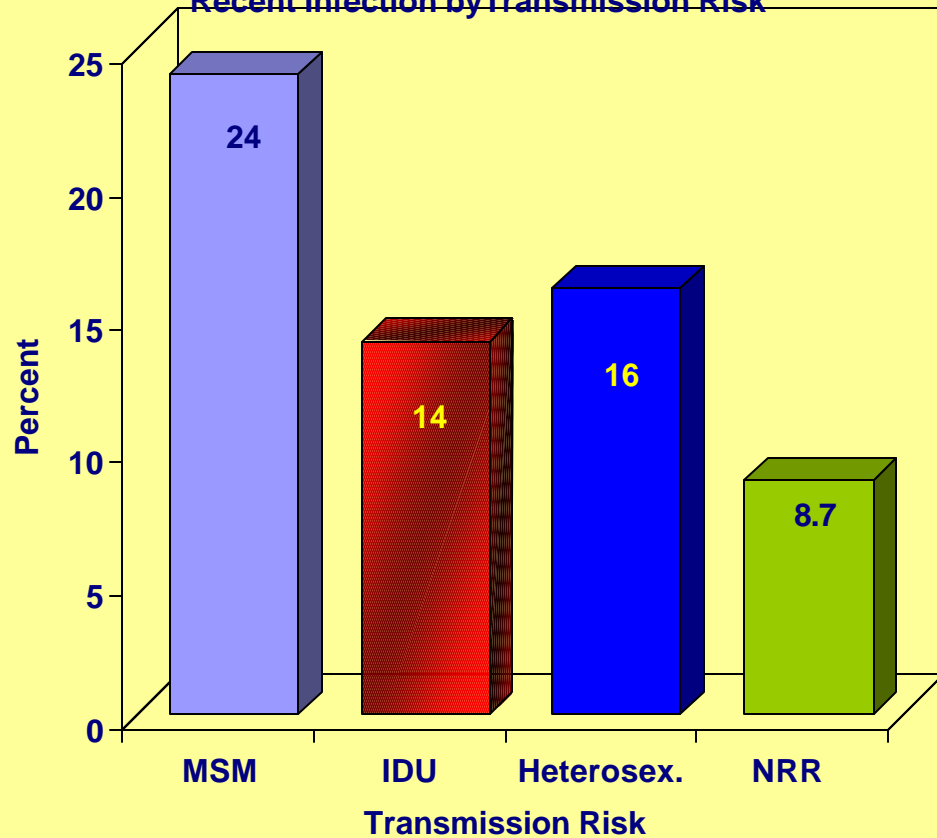


Persons not Recently Infected

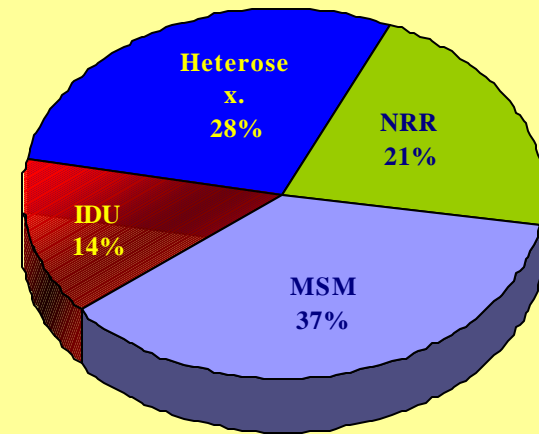


# Profile of Persons Diagnosed with HIV during 2001 at NYC PHL by Transmission Risk

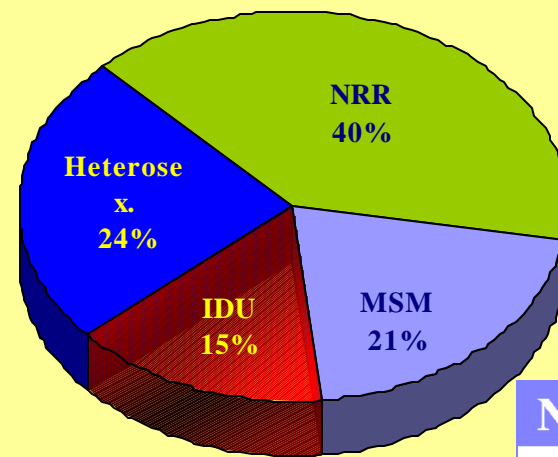
Percent of Persons Diagnosed during 2001 with Evidence of Recent Infection by Transmission Risk



Persons Recently Infected

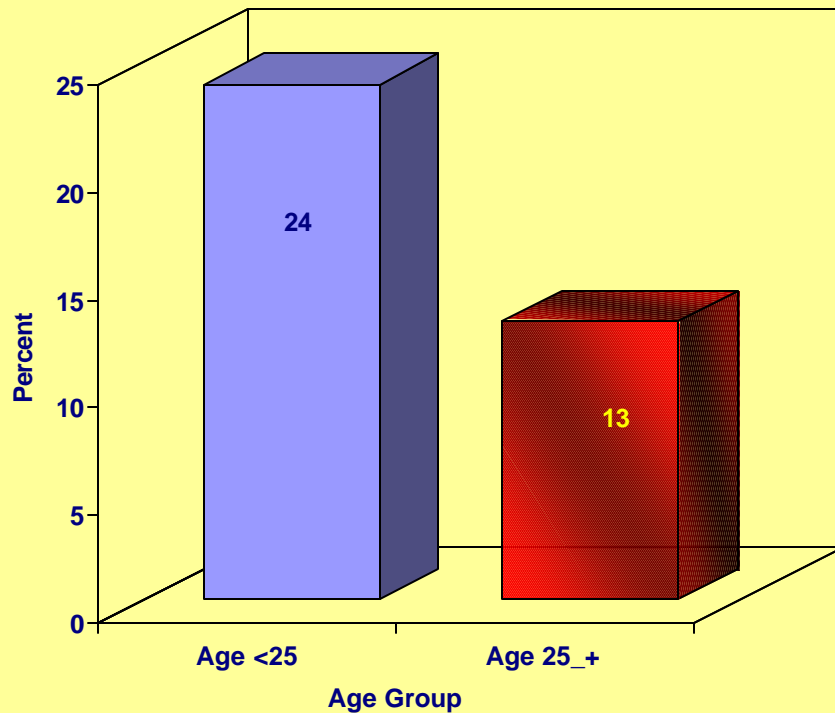


Persons Not Recently Infected

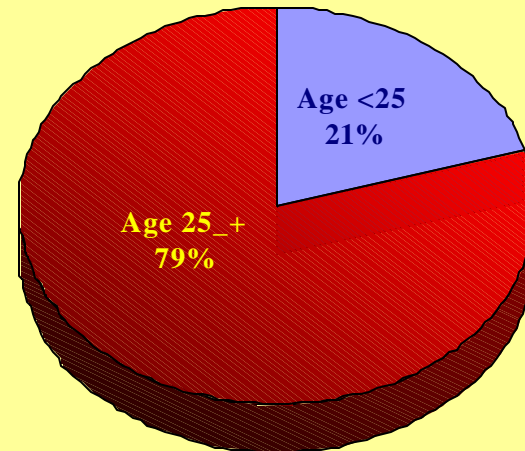


# Profile of Persons Diagnosed with HIV during 2001 at NYC PHL by Age Group

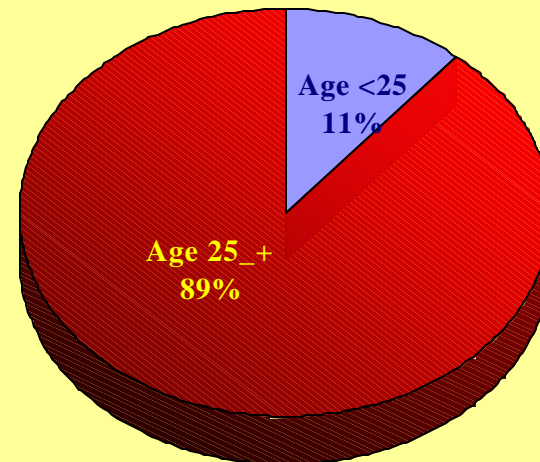
Percent of Persons Diagnosed with with HIV Diagnosis within 6 Months of Infection by Age Group



Persons Recently Infected

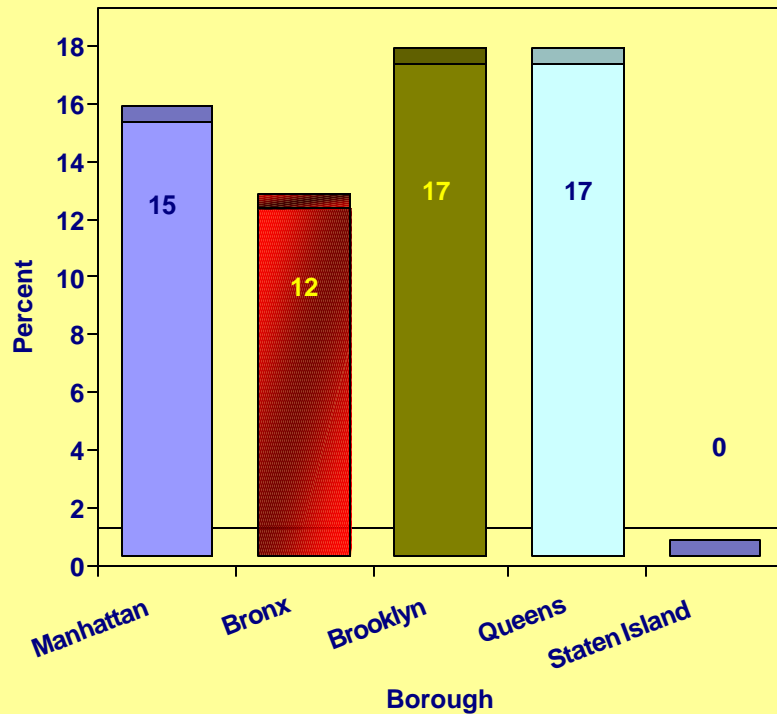


Persons not Recently Infected

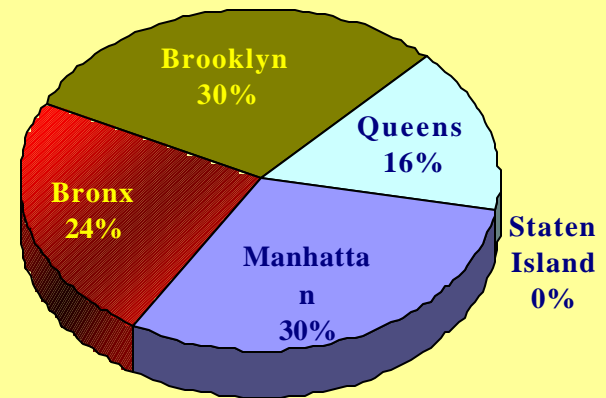


# Profile of Persons Diagnosed with HIV during 2001 at NYC PHL by Borough of Residence

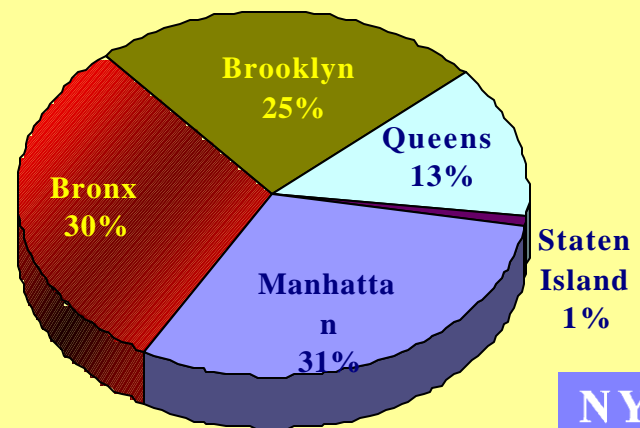
Percent of Persons Diagnosed with HIV during 2001 within 6 months of Infection by Borough of Residence



Persons Recently Infected



Persons not Recently Infected



# What does this mean?

- Overall only 15% of 1,022 persons diagnosed with HIV at the Public Health Laboratory during 2001 had evidence of recent infection.
- A larger proportion of those diagnosed with HIV and evidence of recent infection were white , MSM and less than 25 years of age than those diagnosed without evidence of recent infection.
- Conclusions about the profile of those recently infected can only be applied to persons diagnosed with HIV at the NYC Public Health Laboratory during 2001 and NOT all recently infected persons in New York city.