HIV/AIDS

SURVEILLANCE YEAR-END EDITION

U.S. AIDS cases reported through December 1992 **Issued February 1993**

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Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is a specific group of diseases or conditions which are indicative of severe immunosuppression related to infection with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)

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Figure 1. AIDS annual rates per 100,000 population, for cases reported in 1992, United States

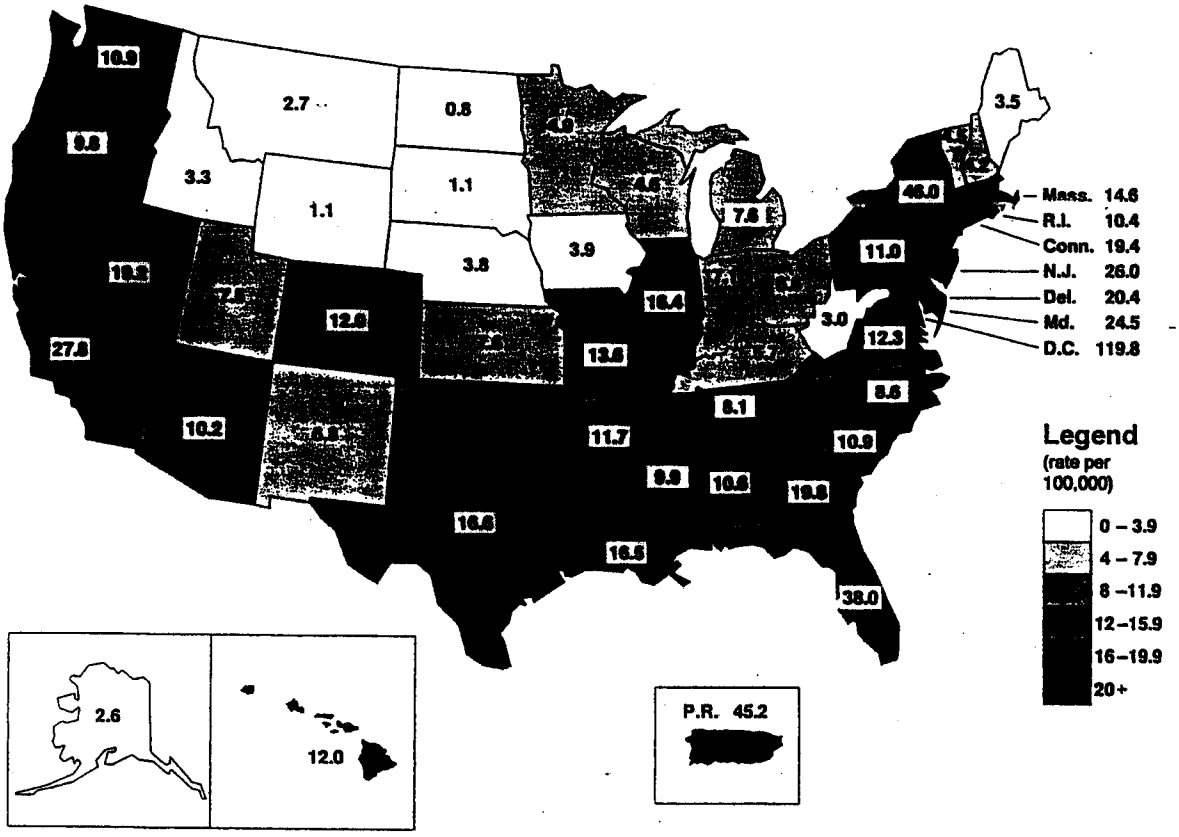


Figure 2. Adult/adolescent and pediatric AIDS cases, reported in 1992, United States

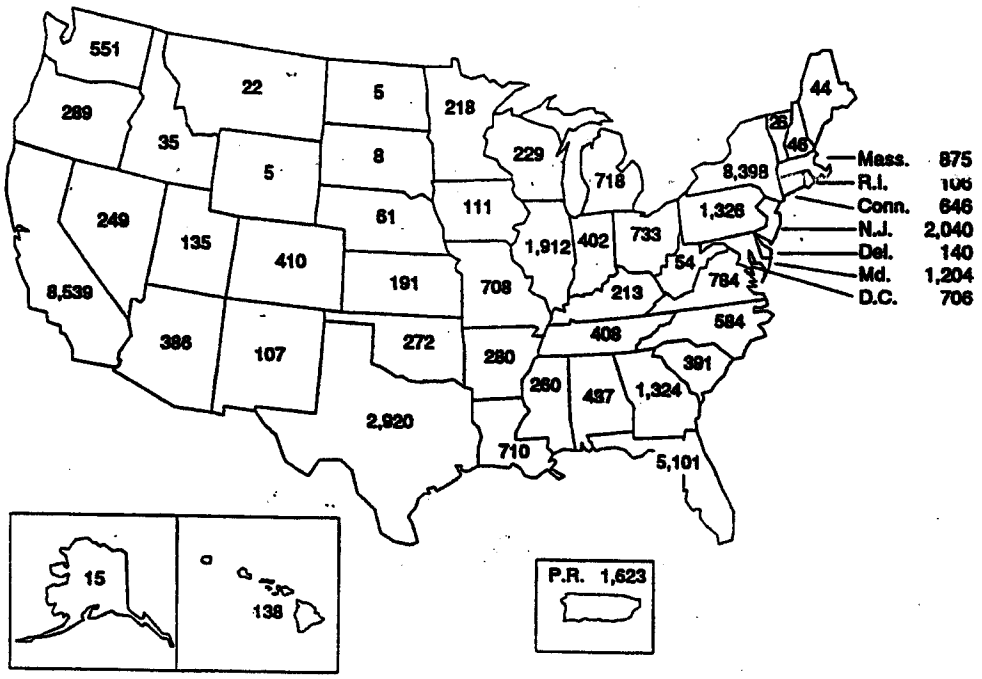


Figure 3. Pediatric AIDS cases, reported in 1992, United States

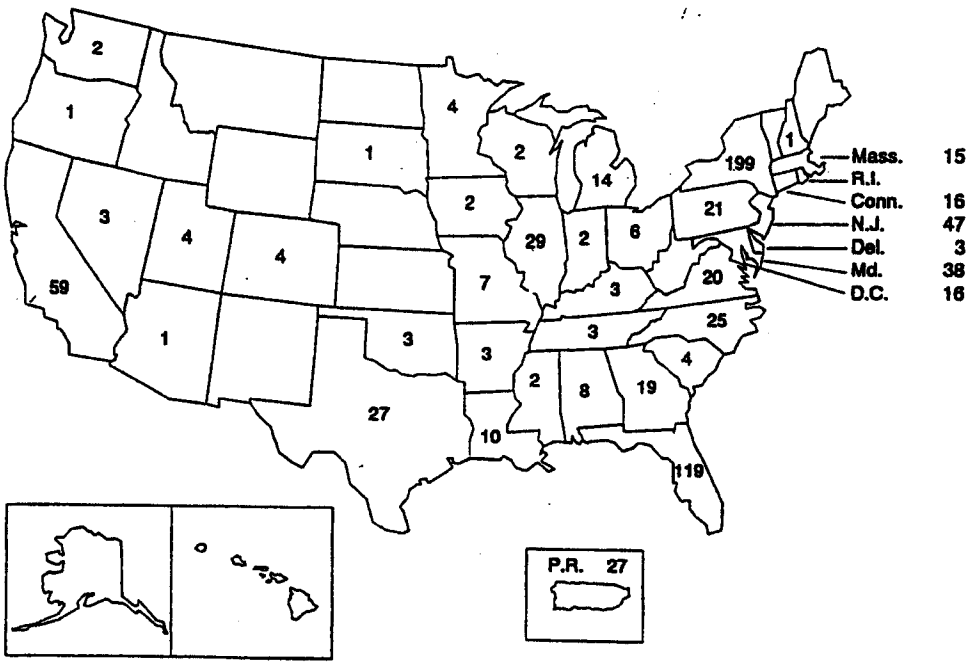


Figure 4. AIDS cases by quarter-year of report, reported January 1982 through December 1992, United States

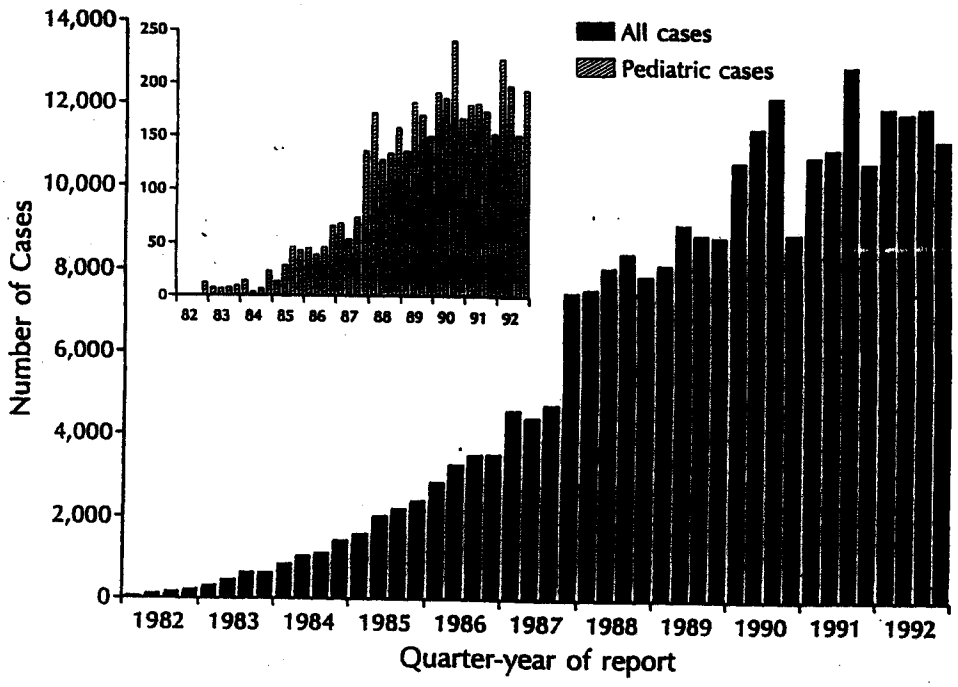
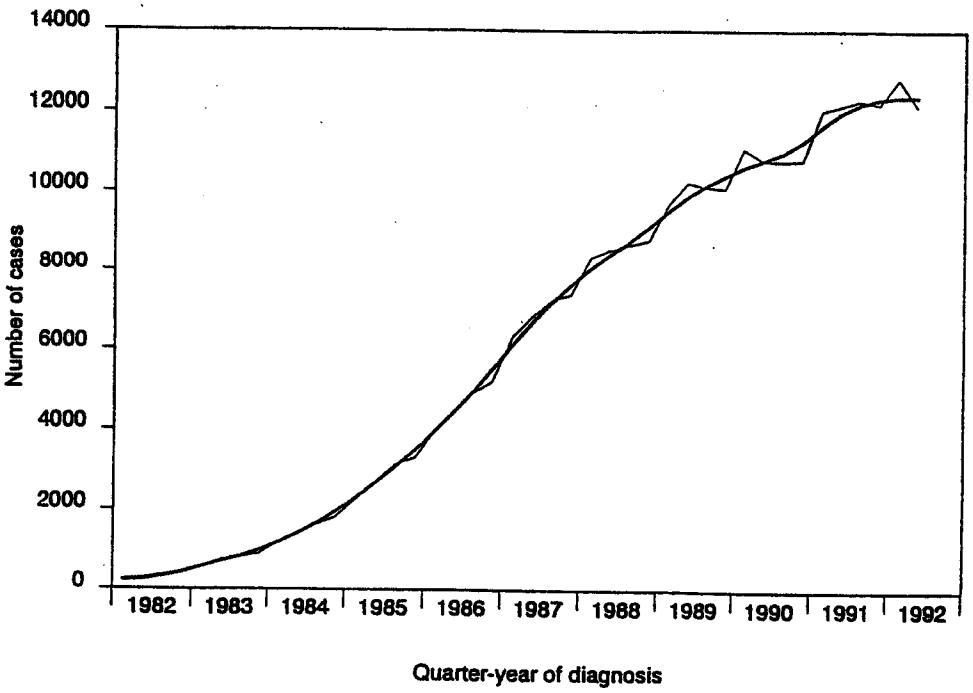


Figure 5. AIDS cases by quarter-year of diagnosis, adjusted for reporting delays,[1] January 1982 through September 1992, United States



[1]See technical notes for explanation of adjusting and smoothing of data. Adjusted numbers of diagnosed cases for the most recent quarter are not shown because of the imprecision of these estimates.

Table 1. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by state, reported in 1991 and 1992; and cumulative totals, by state and age group, through December 1992

State of residence	1991 No.	1991 Rate	1992 No.	1992 Rate	Cumulative totals: Adults/ adolescents	Cumulative totals: Children <13 years old	Cumulative totals: Total
Alabama	375	9.2	437	10.6	1,664	38	1,702
Alaska	18	3.2	15	2.6	129	3	132
Arizona	282	7.5	386	10.2	1,931	12	1,943
Arkansas	195	8.2	280	11.7	913	17	930
California	7,700	25.3	8,539	27.8	46,502	316	46,818
Colorado	433	12.8	410	12.0	2,417	16	2,433
Connecticut	567	17.2	646	19.4	2,993	86	3,079
Delaware	87	12.8	140	20.4	532	7	539
District of Columbia	709	118.6	706	119.8	4,058	60	4,118
Florida	5,514	41.5	5,101	38.0	23,861	631	24,492
Georgia	1,454	22.0	1,324	19.8	6,968	76	7,044
Hawaii	197	17.4	138	12.0	956	7	963
Idaho	33	3.2	35	3.3	145	2	147
Illinois	1,602	13.9	1,912	16.4	8,110	119	8,229
Indiana	315	5.6	402	7.1	1,731	13	1,744
Iowa	81	2.9	111	3.9	418	5	423
Kansas	100	4.0	191	7.6	731	4	735
Kentucky	165	4.4	213	5.7	873	12	885
Louisiana	794	18.7	710	16.5	3,734	60	3,794
Maine	50	4.0	44	3.5	311	2	313
Maryland	969	19.9	1,204	24.5	5,183	124	5,307
Massachusetts	967	16.1	875	14.6	5,071	106	5,177
Michigan	619	6.6	718	7.6	3,286	57	3,343
Minnesota	216	4.9	218	4.9	1,252	12	1,264
Mississippi	198	7.6	260	9.9	1,095	20	1,115
Missouri	654	12.7	708	13.6	3,163	29	3,192
Montana	30	3.7	22	2.7	107	1	108
Nebraska	63	4.0	61	3.8	307	2	309
Nevada	262	20.4	249	19.2	1,128	13	1,141
New Hampshire	52	4.7	46	4.2	286	6	292
New Jersey	2,303	29.7	2,040	26.0	14,299	403	14,702
New Mexico	112	7.2	107	6.8	565	2	567
New York	8,152	45.1	8,398	46.0	49,832	1,153	50,985
North Carolina	600	8.9	584	8.6	2,791	63	2,854
North Dakota	5	0.8	5	0.8	29	-	29
Ohio	619	5.7	733	6.6	3,619	55	3,674
Oklahoma	189	6.0	272	8.5	1,158	15	1,173
Oregon	257	8.8	289	9.8	1,557	8	1,565
Pennsylvania	1,218	10.2	1,326	11.0	6,861	106	6,967
Rhode Island	92	9.2	106	10.4	570	9	579
South Carolina	335	9.4	391	10.9	1,754	31	1,785
South Dakota	4	0.6	8	1.1	36	1	37
Tennessee	351	7.1	408	8.1	1,844	20	1,864
Texas	3,067	17.7	2,920	16.6	17,180	183	17,363
Utah	135	7.6	135	7.5	593	16	609
Vermont	17	3.0	26	4.5	119	2	121
Virginia-	679	10.8	784	12.3	3,451	74	3,525
Washington	572	11.4	551	10.9	3,386	18	3,404
West Virginia	62	3.4	54	3.0	293	4	297
Wisconsin	214	4.3	229	4.6	1,059	11	1,070
Wyoming	17	3.7	5	1.1	58	-	58
U.S. total	**43,701**	**17.3**	**45,472**	**17.8**	**240,909**	**4,030**	**244,939**
Guam	3	2.2	-	-	11	-	11
Pacific Islands, U.S.	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Puerto Rico	1,798	50.6	1,623	45.2	8,171	214	8,385
Virgin Islands, U.S.	22	21.5	11	10.7	106	5	111
Total	**45,524**	**17.9**	**47,106**	**18.3**	**249,199**	**4,249**	**253,448**

[1]During the fourth quarter of 1992, 11,104 cases and 11,380 deaths among adults/adolescents and 198 cases and 138 deaths among children were reported to CDC.

Table 2. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by metropolitan area with 500,000 or more population, reported in 1991 and 1992; and cumulative totals, by area and age group, through December 1992

Metropolitan area of residence	1991		1992		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Akron, Ohio	34	5.2	39	5.9	179	-	179
Albany-Schenectady, N.Y.	93	10.6	120	13.5	525	12	537
Allentown, Pa.	38	5.4	43	6.0	235	6	241
Anaheim, Calif.	427	17.4	489	19.7	2,216	15	2,231
Atlanta, Ga.	1,107	37.9	898	30.1	5,232	37	5,269
Austin, Tex.	202	24.9	256	30.8	1,166	12	1,178
Bakersfield, Calif.	51	9.1	51	9.0	215	2	217
Baltimore, Md.	579	24.0	764	31.5	3,148	98	3,246
Baton Rouge, La.	80	14.8	78	13.9	350	4	354
Bergen-Passaic, N.J.	247	19.3	267	20.9	1,818	47	1,865
Birmingham, Ala.	113	12.3	112	12.1	501	8	509
Boston, Mass.	685	18.2	596	15.9	3,798	75	3,873
Bridgeport, Conn.	155	18.8	167	20.0	855	27	882
Buffalo, N.Y.	77	8.0	80	8.3	413	4	417
Charleston, S.C.	67	12.9	79	15.0	380	3	383
Charlotte, N.C.	86	7.2	113	9.4	525	9	534
Chicago, Ill.	1,290	21.0	1,612	25.8	6,786	99	6,885
Cincinnati, Ohio	99	6.7	123	8.1	570	9	579
Cleveland, Ohio	181	9.9	185	10.2	941	16	957
Columbus, Ohio	116	8.2	180	12.4	794	6	800
Dallas, Tex.	706	26.9	686	25.7	4,163	24	4,187
Dayton, Ohio	57	5.9	59	6.0	352	7	359
Denver, Colo.	360	21.6	329	19.6	1,980	11	1,991
Detroit, Mich.	440	10.1	551	12.6	2,350	41	2,391
El Paso, Tex.	47	7.8	50	8.1	204	1	205
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	946	73.8	855	66.3	4,184	92	4,276
Fort Worth, Tex.	195	14.2	173	12.3	997	12	1,009
Fresno, Calif.	78	11.4	91	13.1	358	2	360
Gary, Ind.	36	6.0	43	7.2	172	1	173
Grand Rapids, Mich.	41	5.8	32	4.3	174	2	176
Greensboro, N.C.	105	11.0	102	10.6	454	11	465
Greenville, S.C.	42	6.4	79	11.9	246	1	247
Harrisburg, Pa.	43	7.2	42	6.9	243	5	248
Hartford, Conn.	172	15.3	214	18.8	925	17	942
Honolulu, Hawaii	130	15.2	104	12.1	714	4	718
Houston, Tex.	1,198	35.5	1,026	30.0	6,926	73	6,999
Indianapolis, Ind.	145	11.3	166	12.6	786	4	790
Jacksonville, Fla.	232	25.0	340	36.4	1,318	43	1,361
Jersey City, N.J.	426	77.1	295	53.4	2,398	69	2,467
Kansas City, Mo.	237	14.9	295	18.3	1,520	6	1,526
Knoxville, Tenn.	35	5.7	28	4.5	174	1	175
Lake County, Ill.	40	7.5	29	5.3	139	3	142
Las Vegas, Nev.	201	25.3	186	23.0	845	13	858
Little Rock, Ark.	68	13.1	117	22.1	363	8	371
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,642	29.3	3,011	33.2	16,382	136	16,518
Louisville, Ky.	72	7.5	102	10.6	374	6	380
Memphis, Tenn.	103	10.3	163	16.1	617	6	623
Miami, Fla.	2,023	102.6	1,215	61.4	7,230	222	7,452
Middlesex, N.J.	196	19.0	216	20.4	1,210	29	1,239
Milwaukee, Wis.	107	7.4	128	8.7	584	7	591
Minneapolis-Saint Paul, Minn.	189	7.5	190	7.4	1,109	9	1,118
Monmouth-Ocean, N.J.	160	16.0	127	12.4	933	32	965
Nashville, Tenn.	120	11.9	131	12.7	607	9	616
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y.	342	13.1	419	15.9	2,327	58	2,385
New Bedford, Mass.	69	13.7	55	10.9	273	8	281
New Haven, Conn.	205	25.5	206	25.3	970	40	1,010
New Orleans, La.	478	38.6	381	30.8	2,272	32	2,304
New York, N.Y.	6,992	81.4	7,208	82.9	43,219	1,035	44,254

Table 2. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by metropolitan area with 500,000 or more population, reported in 1991 and 1992; and cumulative totals, by area and age group, through December 1992 — Continued

Metropolitan area of residence	1991		1992		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Newark, N.J.	937	51.5	797	44.0	5,896	177	6,073
Norfolk, Va.	142	10.0	167	11.6	747	22	769
Oakland, Calif.	439	20.7	550	25.8	3,020	24	3,044
Oklahoma City, Okla.	97	9.9	134	13.4	586	1	587
Omaha, Neb.	46	7.3	43	6.7	216	1	217
Orlando, Fla.	384	34.5	294	25.9	1,397	20	1,417
Oxnard-Ventura, Calif.	59	8.6	57	8.2	263	1	264
Philadelphia, Pa.	933	19.0	988	19.7	5,179	76	5,255
Phoenix, Ariz.	210	9.6	262	11.9	1,396	8	1,404
Pittsburgh, Pa.	108	5.3	155	7.7	811	4	815
Portland, Oreg.	195	15.2	232	17.9	1,226	5	1,231
Providence, R.I.	87	9.5	100	10.8	537	8	545
Raleigh-Durham, N.C.	134	17.7	91	11.8	575	13	588
Richmond, Va.	135	15.4	162	18.3	679	12	691
Riverside-San Bernardino, Calif.	354	13.1	444	16.0	1,793	23	1,816
Rochester, N.Y.	91	9.0	103	10.1	531	8	539
Sacramento, Calif.	228	15.0	273	17.7	1,132	13	1,145
Saint Louis, Mo.	362	14.7	332	13.3	1,497	19	1,516
Salt Lake City, Utah	116	10.5	121	10.9	523	12	535
San Antonio, Tex.	215	16.1	226	16.8	1,229	12	1,241
San Diego, Calif.	621	24.2	693	26.6	3,607	26	3,633
San Francisco, Calif.	1,968	121.8	2,125	131.7	13,448	25	13,473
San Jose, Calif.	186	12.3	174	11.4	1,062	8	1,070
San Juan, P.R.	1,069	62.6	1,026	59.5	5,079	135	5,214
Scranton, Pa.	40	5.4	41	5.4	203	4	207
Seattle, Wash.	408	20.0	411	19.8	2,543	10	2,553
Springfield, Mass.	104	17.3	105	17.6	398	15	413
Stockton, Calif.	65	13.2	34	6.8	217	8	225
Syracuse, N.Y.	39	5.9	71	10.6	264	6	270
Tacoma, Wash.	44	7.3	35	5.7	226	8	234
Tampa-Saint Petersburg, Fla.	529	25.0	638	29.9	2,618	49	2,667
Toledo, Ohio	38	6.2	33	5.4	186	3	189
Tucson, Ariz.	55	8.1	98	14.4	391	3	394
Tulsa, Okla.	62	8.6	82	11.1	340	5	345
Washington, D.C.	1,307	32.7	1,369	33.8	7,157	102	7,259
West Palm Beach, Fla.	404	45.2	523	57.4	2,250	93	2,343
Wichita, Kansas	24	4.9	67	13.3	190	2	192
Wilmington, Del.	67	11.4	116	19.5	438	6	444
Worcester, Mass.	55	7.7	69	9.7	301	4	305
Metropolitan areas with 500,000 or more population	**37,762**	**25.3**	**38,937**	**25.8**	**210,890**	**3,540**	**214,430**
Metropolitan areas with 50,000 to 500,000 population	**4,842**	**10.0**	**5,003**	**10.2**	**23,684**	**416**	**24,100**
Non-metropolitan areas	**2,734**	**4.8**	**2,992**	**5.2**	**13,772**	**273**	**14,045**
Total[1]	**45,524**	**17.9**	**47,106**	**18.3**	**249,199**	**4,249**	**253,448**

[1]Totals include 873 patients whose area of residence is unknown.

Table 3. AIDS cases by age group, exposure category, and sex, reported in 1991 and 1992; and cumulative totals, by age group and exposure category, through December 1992, United States

Adult/adolescent exposure category	Males 1991 No. (%)	Males 1992 No. (%)	Females 1991 No. (%)	Females 1992 No. (%)	Totals 1991 No. (%)	Totals 1992 No. (%)	Cumulative total[1] No. (%)
Men who have sex with men	24,216 (62)	23,936 (60)	—	—	24,216 (54)	23,936 (52)	142,626 (57)
Injecting drug use	8,494 (22)	8,610 (21)	2,820 (49)	2,815 (45)	11,314 (25)	11,425 (25)	57,412 (23)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	2,551 (7)	2,429 (6)	—	—	2,551 (6)	2,429 (5)	15,899 (6)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	308 (1)	313 (1)	8 (0)	3 (0)	316 (1)	316 (1)	2,026 (1)
Heterosexual contact:	1,327 (3)	1,677 (4)	2,185 (38)	2,437 (39)	3,512 (8)	4,114 (9)	16,254 (7)
Sex with injecting drug user	*573*	*688*	*1,291*	*1,321*	*1,864*	*2,009*	*8,481*
Sex with bisexual male	—	—	*163*	*151*	*163*	*151*	*823*
Sex with person with hemophilia	*4*	*2*	*21*	*23*	*25*	*25*	*131*
Born in Pattern-II[2] country	*325*	*283*	*168*	*170*	*493*	*453*	*2,962*
Sex with person born in Pattern-II country	*22*	*17*	*25*	*10*	*47*	*27*	*205*
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*27*	*20*	*57*	*48*	*84*	*68*	*311*
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*376*	*667*	*460*	*714*	*836*	*1,381*	*3,341*
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue[3]	442 (1)	397 (1)	253 (4)	276 (4)	695 (2)	673 (1)	4,980 (2)
Other/undetermined[4]	1,762 (5)	2,718 (7)	466 (8)	724 (12)	2,228 (5)	3,442 (7)	10,002 (4)
Adult/adolescent subtotal	39,100 (100)	40,080 (100)	5,732 (100)	6,255 (100)	44,832 (100)	46,335 (100)	249,199 (100)
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category							
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	24 (6)	21 (6)	1 (0)	—	25 (4)	21 (3)	188 (4)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	324 (87)	330 (87)	290 (90)	367 (94)	614 (89)	697 (90)	3,665 (86)
Injecting drug use	*141*	*111*	*128*	*135*	*269*	*246*	*1,698*
Sex with injecting drug user	*58*	*51*	*55*	*58*	*113*	*109*	*722*
Sex with bisexual male	*6*	*5*	*7*	*7*	*13*	*12*	*79*
Sex with person with hemophilia	*4*	*4*	—	*3*	*4*	*7*	*20*
Born in Pattern-II country	*23*	*17*	*12*	*15*	*35*	*32*	*278*
Sex with person born in Pattern-II country	*1*	*2*	—	*3*	*1*	*5*	*18*
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	—	*1*	*1*	*3*	*1*	*4*	*17*
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*27*	*30*	*14*	*41*	*41*	*71*	*211*
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	*6*	*16*	*7*	*8*	*13*	*24*	*80*
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	*58*	*93*	*66*	*94*	*124*	*187*	*542*
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	19 (5)	14 (4)	20 (6)	5 (1)	39 (6)	19 (2)	306 (7)
Undetermined	4 (1)	16 (4)	10 (3)	18 (5)	14 (2)	34 (4)	90 (2)
Pediatric subtotal	371 (100)	381 (100)	321 (100)	390 (100)	692 (100)	771 (100)	4,249 (100)
Total	**39,471**	**40,461**	**6,053**	**6,645**	**45,524**	**47,106**	**253,448**

[1]Includes 6 patients known to be infected with human immunodeficiency virus type 2 (HIV-2). See "Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 2 Infection in the United States," O'Brien TR, George JR, Holmberg SD, JAMA, May 27, 1992, Vol. 267, No. 20, pp. 2775-2779.

[2]See technical notes.

[3]Nineteen adults/adolescents and 2 children developed AIDS after receiving blood screened negative for HIV antibody. Five additional adults developed AIDS after receiving tissue or organs from HIV-infected donors. Two of the 5 received tissue or organs from a donor who was negative for HIV antibody at the time of donation.

[4]"Other" refers to 7 health-care workers who developed AIDS after occupational exposure to HIV-infected blood, as documented by evidence of seroconversion; and to 2 patients who developed AIDS after exposure to HIV within the health-care setting, as documented by laboratory studies. "Undetermined" refers to patients whose mode of exposure to HIV is unknown. This includes patients under investigation; patients who died, were lost to follow-up, or declined interview; and patients whose mode of exposure to HIV remains undetermined after investigation. See Figure 6.

Table 4. AIDS cases by age group, exposure category, and race/ethnicity, reported through December 1992, United States

Adult/adolescent exposure category	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total[4]	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	99,016	(75)	25,547	(35)	16,342	(40)	1,161	(73)	240	(55)	142,626	(57)
Injecting drug use	11,796	(9)	28,960	(39)	16,397	(40)	69	(4)	77	(18)	57,412	(23)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	9,044	(7)	4,407	(6)	2,334	(6)	36	(2)	61	(14)	15,899	(6)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1,651	(1)	167	(0)	169	(0)	24	(2)	9	(2)	2,026	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	3,396	(3)	9,583	(13)	3,161	(8)	68	(4)	19	(4)	16,254	(7)
Sex with injecting drug user	*1,755*		*4,501*		*2,173*		*24*		*13*		*8,481*	
Sex with bisexual male	*425*		*276*		*101*		*16*		*3*		*823*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*104*		*17*		*8*		*2*		—		*131*	
Born in Pattern-II[1] country	*10*		*2,926*		*17*		*3*		—		*2,962*	
Sex with person born in Pattern-II country	*55*		*135*		*14*		*1*		—		*205*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*183*		*62*		*61*		*3*		—		*311*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*864*		*1,666*		*787*		*19*		*3*		*3,341*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue[2]	3,371	(3)	909	(1)	578	(1)	105	(7)	7	(2)	4,980	(2)
Other/undetermined[3]	3,480	(3)	4,113	(6)	2,191	(5)	128	(8)	22	(5)	10,002	(4)
Adult/adolescent subtotal	131,754	(100)	73,686	(100)	41,172	(100)	1,591	(100)	435	(100)	249,199	(100)
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category												
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	129	(15)	25	(1)	30	(3)	3	(16)	1	(8)	188	(4)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	566	(65)	2,163	(94)	908	(88)	9	(47)	12	(92)	3,665	(86)
Injecting drug use	*257*		*1,001*		*429*		*3*		*5*		*1,698*	
Sex with injecting drug user	*106*		*331*		*280*		*2*		*1*		*722*	
Sex with bisexual male	*34*		*27*		*17*		*1*		—		*79*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*12*		*5*		*3*		—		—		*20*	
Born in Pattern-II country	*3*		*273*		*2*		—		—		*278*	
Sex with person born in Pattern-II country	—		*16*		*1*		—		—		*18*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*6*		*4*		*7*		—		—		*17*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*41*		*110*		*56*		*1*		*2*		*211*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	*24*		*36*		*20*		—		—		*80*	
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	*83*		*360*		*93*		*2*		*4*		*542*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	158	(18)	68	(3)	72	(7)	7	(37)	—		306	(7)
Undetermined	18	(2)	55	(2)	17	(2)	—		—		90	(2)
Pediatric subtotal	871	(100)	2,311	(100)	1,027	(100)	19	(100)	13	(100)	4,249	(100)
Total	**132,625**		**75,997**		**42,199**		**1,610**		**448**		**253,448**	

[1]See technical notes.

[2]Nineteen adults/adolescents and 2 children developed AIDS after receiving blood screened negative for HIV antibody. Five additional adults developed AIDS after receiving tissue or organs from HIV-infected donors. Two of the 5 received tissue or organs from a donor who was negative for HIV antibody at the time of donation.

[3]"Other" refers to 7 health-care workers who developed AIDS after occupational exposure to HIV-infected blood, as documented by evidence of seroconversion; and to 2 patients who developed AIDS after exposure to HIV within the health-care setting, as documented by laboratory studies."Undetermined" refers to patients whose mode of exposure to HIV is unknown. This includes patients under investigation; patients who died, were lost to follow-up, or declined interview; and patients whose mode of exposure to HIV remains undetermined after investigation. See Figure 6.

[4]Includes 569 persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 5. Adult/adolescent AIDS cases by sex, exposure category, and race/ethnicity, reported through December 1992, United States

Male exposure category	White, not Hispanic No.	(%)	Black, not Hispanic No.	(%)	Hispanic No.	(%)	Asian/Pacific Islander No.	(%)	American Indian/ Alaska Native No.	(%)	Total[4] No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	99,016	(79)	25,547	(43)	16,342	(46)	1,161	(80)	240	(64)	142,626	(64)
Injecting drug use	8,895	(7)	21,100	(36)	13,613	(38)	50	(3)	42	(11)	43,786	(20)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	9,044	(7)	4,407	(7)	2,334	(7)	36	(2)	61	(16)	15,899	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1,619	(1)	159	(0)	166	(0)	24	(2)	9	(2)	1,983	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	1,121	(1)	4,392	(7)	881	(2)	14	(1)	4	(1)	6,419	(3)
Sex with injecting drug user	*616*		*1,522*		*438*		*6*		*3*		*2,585*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*7*		*3*		*2*		—		—		*12*	
Born in Pattern-II[1] country	*8*		*2,050*		*10*		*3*		—		*2,076*	
Sex with person born in Pattern-II country	*44*		*59*		*11*		*1*		—		*115*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*49*		*26*		*23*		—		—		*99*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*397*		*732*		*397*		*4*		*1*		*1,532*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue[2]	2,170	(2)	490	(1)	307	(1)	60	(4)	2	(1)	3,036	(1)
Other/undetermined[3]	2,962	(2)	3,040	(5)	1,784	(5)	103	(7)	16	(4)	7,965	(4)
Male subtotal	124,827	(100)	59,135	(100)	35,427	(100)	1,448	(100)	374	(100)	221,714	(100)
Female exposure category												
Injecting drug use	2,901	(42)	7,860	(54)	2,784	(48)	19	(13)	35	(57)	13,626	(50)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	32	(0)	8	(0)	3	(0)	—		—		43	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	2,275	(33)	5,191	(36)	2,280	(40)	54	(38)	15	(25)	9,835	(36)
Sex with injecting drug user	*1,139*		*2,979*		*1,735*		*18*		*10*		*5,896*	
Sex with bisexual male	*425*		*276*		*101*		*16*		*3*		*823*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*97*		*14*		*6*		*2*		—		*119*	
Born in Pattern-II country	*2*		*876*		*7*		—		—		*886*	
Sex with person born in Pattern-II country	*11*		*76*		*3*		—		—		*90*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*134*		*36*		*38*		*3*		—		*212*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*467*		*934*		*390*		*15*		*2*		*1,809*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1,201	(17)	419	(3)	271	(5)	45	(31)	5	(8)	1,944	(7)
Other/undetermined	518	(7)	1,073	(7)	407	(7)	25	(17)	6	(10)	2,037	(7)
Female subtotal	6,927	(100)	14,551	(100)	5,745	(100)	143	(100)	61	(100)	27,485	(100)
Total	**131,754**		**73,686**		**41,172**		**1,591**		**435**		**249,199**	

[1]See technical notes.

[2]Nineteen adults/adolescents and 2 children developed AIDS after receiving blood screened negative for HIV antibody. Five additional adults developed AIDS after receiving tissue or organs from HIV-infected donors. Two of the 5 received tissue or organs from a donor who was negative for HIV antibody at the time of donation.

[3]"Other" refers to 7 health-care workers who developed AIDS after occupational exposure to HIV-infected blood, as documented by evidence of seroconversion; and to 2 patients who developed AIDS after exposure to HIV within the health-care setting, as documented by laboratory studies. "Undetermined" refers to patients whose mode of exposure to HIV is unknown. This includes patients under investigation; patients who died, were lost to follow-up, or declined interview; and patients whose mode of exposure to HIV remains undetermined after investigation. See Figure 6.

[4]Includes 503 males and 58 females whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 6. AIDS cases in adolescents and adults under age 25, by exposure category, reported in 1991 and 1992; and cumulative totals through December 1992, United States

Exposure category	13–19 years old			20–24 years old		
	1991	1992	Cumulative total	1991	1992	Cumulative total
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Men who have sex with men	34 (21)	30 (19)	228 (24)	675 (46)	687 (48)	5,141 (54)
Injecting drug use	26 (16)	14 (9)	122 (13)	306 (21)	234 (16)	1,645 (17)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	3 (2)	4 (3)	37 (4)	117 (8)	79 (5)	833 (9)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	48 (30)	41 (26)	282 (30)	38 (3)	38 (3)	247 (3)
Heterosexual contact:	25 (16)	41 (26)	150 (16)	218 (15)	254 (18)	1,134 (12)
Sex with injecting drug user	*14*	*23*	*96*	*128*	*123*	*627*
Sex with bisexual male	*1*	—	*4*	*13*	*10*	*76*
Sex with person with hemophilia	*3*	*1*	*5*	*2*	*3*	*21*
Born in Pattern-II[1] country	*1*	*1*	*14*	*15*	*15*	*139*
Sex with person born in Pattern-II country	*2*	—	*2*	*2*	*1*	*12*
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	—	—	*1*	*3*	*1*	*11*
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*4*	*16*	*28*	*55*	*101*	*248*
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	8 (5)	5 (3)	57 (6)	20 (1)	15 (1)	129 (1)
Undetermined[2]	15 (9)	24 (15)	70 (7)	100 (7)	139 (10)	453 (5)
Total	**159 (100)**	**159 (100)**	**946 (100)**	**1,474 (100)**	**1,446 (100)**	**9,582 (100)**

[1]See technical notes.
[2]"Undetermined" refers to patients whose mode of exposure to HIV is unknown. This includes patients under investigation; patients who died, were lost to follow-up, or declined interview; and patients whose mode of exposure to HIV remains undetermined after investigation. See Figure 6.

Table 7. AIDS cases by age at diagnosis and exposure category, reported through December 1992, United States

Age at diagnosis (years)	Men who have sex with men		Injecting drug use		Men who have sex with men and inject drugs		Hemophilia/ coagulation disorder		Heterosexual contact: sex with person with/at risk for HIV infection	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Under 5	—		—		—		10	(0)	—	
5-12	—		—		—		178	(8)	—	
13-19	228	(0)	122	(0)	37	(0)	282	(13)	136	(1)
20-24	5,141	(4)	1,645	(3)	833	(5)	247	(11)	995	(7)
25-29	22,770	(16)	7,408	(13)	3,286	(21)	314	(14)	2,595	(20)
30-34	33,891	(24)	14,970	(26)	4,615	(29)	305	(14)	2,949	(22)
35-39	30,978	(22)	16,207	(28)	3,759	(24)	239	(11)	2,231	(17)
40-44	21,761	(15)	9,651	(17)	1,962	(12)	190	(9)	1,518	(11)
45-49	13,113	(9)	4,148	(7)	834	(5)	151	(7)	980	(7)
50-54	7,164	(5)	1,866	(3)	335	(2)	82	(4)	679	(5)
55-59	4,204	(3)	886	(2)	153	(1)	63	(3)	463	(3)
60-64	2,187	(2)	334	(1)	55	(0)	69	(3)	349	(3)
65 or older	1,189	(1)	175	(0)	30	(0)	84	(4)	397	(3)
Total	**142,626**	**(100)**	**57,412**	**(100)**	**15,899**	**(100)**	**2,214**	**(100)**	**13,292**	**(100)**

Age at diagnosis (years)	Heterosexual contact: born in Pattern-II[1] country		Receipt of transfusion[2]		Mother with/at risk for HIV infection		Other/ undetermined[3]		Total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Under 5	—		135	(3)	3,217	(88)	70	(1)	3,432	(1)
5-12	—		171	(3)	448	(12)	20	(0)	817	(0)
13-19	14	(0)	57	(1)	—		70	(1)	946	(0)
20-24	139	(5)	129	(2)	—		453	(4)	9,582	(4)
25-29	619	(21)	315	(6)	—		1,406	(14)	38,713	(15)
30-34	841	(28)	411	(8)	—		1,883	(19)	59,865	(24)
35-39	654	(22)	435	(8)	—		1,550	(15)	56,053	(22)
40-44	329	(11)	449	(8)	—		1,356	(13)	37,216	(15)
45-49	155	(5)	371	(7)	—		1,019	(10)	20,771	(8)
50-54	100	(3)	400	(8)	—		824	(8)	11,450	(5)
55-59	61	(2)	461	(9)	—		600	(6)	6,891	(3)
60-64	24	(1)	573	(11)	—		406	(4)	3,997	(2)
65 or older	26	(1)	1,379	(26)	—		435	(4)	3,715	(1)
Total	**2,962**	**(100)**	**5,286**	**(100)**	**3,665**	**(100)**	**10,092**	**(100)**	**253,448**	**(100)**

[1]See technical notes.

[2]Nineteen adults/adolescents and 2 children developed AIDS after receiving blood screened negative for HIV antibody. Five additional adults developed AIDS after receiving tissue or organs from HIV-infected donors. Two of the 5 received tissue or organs from a donor who was negative for HIV antibody at the time of donation.

[3]"Other" refers to 7 health-care workers who developed AIDS after occupational exposure to HIV-infected blood, as documented by evidence of seroconversion; and to 2 patients who developed AIDS after exposure to HIV within the health-care setting, as documented by laboratory studies. "Undetermined" refers to patients whose mode of exposure to HIV is unknown. This includes patients under investigation; patients who died, were lost to follow-up, or declined interview; and patients whose mode of exposure to HIV remains undetermined after investigation. See Figure 6.

Table 8. AIDS cases by sex, age at diagnosis, and race/ethnicity, reported through December 1992, United States

Males	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total[1]	
Age at diagnosis (years)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Under 5	298	(0)	1,013	(2)	426	(1)	7	(0)	8	(2)	1,754	(1)
5-12	221	(0)	154	(0)	121	(0)	6	(0)	1	(0)	503	(0)
13-19	309	(0)	209	(0)	140	(0)	7	(0)	6	(2)	671	(0)
20-24	3,797	(3)	2,434	(4)	1,510	(4)	48	(3)	19	(5)	7,820	(3)
25-29	18,340	(15)	8,966	(15)	5,844	(16)	203	(14)	79	(21)	33,503	(15)
30-34	29,167	(23)	14,264	(24)	8,873	(25)	289	(20)	103	(27)	52,809	(24)
35-39	27,732	(22)	14,083	(23)	7,980	(22)	317	(22)	75	(20)	50,309	(22)
40-44	19,623	(16)	8,882	(15)	5,159	(14)	249	(17)	48	(13)	34,047	(15)
45-49	11,609	(9)	4,720	(8)	2,745	(8)	162	(11)	22	(6)	19,303	(9)
50-54	6,287	(5)	2,627	(4)	1,521	(4)	77	(5)	8	(2)	10,547	(5)
55-59	3,770	(3)	1,512	(3)	896	(2)	48	(3)	6	(2)	6,251	(3)
60-64	2,259	(2)	822	(1)	445	(1)	15	(1)	7	(2)	3,553	(2)
65 or older	1,934	(2)	616	(1)	314	(1)	33	(2)	1	(0)	2,901	(1)
Male subtotal	125,346	(100)	60,302	(100)	35,974	(100)	1,461	(100)	383	(100)	223,971	(100)
Females												
Age at diagnosis (years)												
Under 5	285	(4)	992	(6)	392	(6)	—		4	(6)	1,678	(6)
5-12	67	(1)	152	(1)	88	(1)	6	(4)	—		314	(1
13-19	73	(1)	152	(1)	47	(1)	1	(1)	1	(2)	275	(1)
20-24	433	(6)	892	(6)	419	(7)	7	(5)	5	(8)	1,762	(6)
25-29	1,294	(18)	2,660	(17)	1,224	(20)	10	(7)	12	(18)	5,210	(18)
30-34	1,595	(22)	3,901	(25)	1,497	(24)	28	(19)	20	(31)	7,056	(24)
35-39	1,171	(16)	3,349	(21)	1,184	(19)	20	(13)	7	(11)	5,744	(19)
40-44	695	(10)	1,779	(11)	651	(10)	31	(21)	8	(12)	3,169	(11)
45-49	377	(5)	769	(5)	298	(5)	15	(10)	4	(6)	1,468	(5)
50-54	259	(4)	450	(3)	185	(3)	7	(5)	1	(2)	903	(3)
55-59	265	(4)	260	(2)	107	(2)	7	(5)	—		640	(2)
60-64	210	(3)	162	(1)	61	(1)	9	(6)	2	(3)	444	(2)
65 or older	555	(8)	177	(1)	72	(1)	8	(5)	1	(2)	814	(3)
Female subtotal	7,279	(100)	15,695	(100)	6,225	(100)	149	(100)	65	(100)	29,477	(100)
Total	**132,625**		**75,997**		**42,199**		**1,610**		**448**		**253,448**	

[1]Includes 569 persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 9. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by race/ethnicity, age group, and sex, reported in 1992, United States

Race/ethnicity	Adults/adolescents						Children <13 years old		Total	
	Males		Females		Total					
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
White, not Hispanic	20,743	27.3	1,458	1.8	22,201	14.1	128	0.4	22,329	11.7
Black, not Hispanic	12,035	112.6	3,394	27.2	15,429	66.6	468	6.4	15,897	52.2
Hispanic	6,782	65.4	1,337	13.1	8,119	39.5	166	2.3	8,285	29.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	276	8.9	36	1.1	312	4.8	2	0.1	314	3.8
American Indian/Alaska Native	94	14.0	16	2.3	110	8.0	3	0.6	113	6.0
Total[1]	**40,080**	**39.8**	**6,255**	**5.8**	**46,335**	**22.2**	**771**	**1.5**	**47,106**	**18.2**

[1]Includes 168 persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 10. AIDS cases by year of diagnosis and definition category, diagnosed through December 1992, United States

Definition category[1]	Year of diagnosis					Cumulative total
	Before 1989	1989	1990	1991	1992	
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Pre-1987 definition	84,889 (83)	27,365 (70)	27,268 (66)	27,002 (64)	16,824 (60)	183,348 (72)
1987 definition:	17,612 (17)	11,887 (30)	13,740 (34)	15,470 (36)	11,391 (40)	70,100 (28)
Specific disease presumptively diagnosed	*9,796*	*6,904*	*8,617*	*9,528*	*6,781*	*41,626*
Specific disease definitively diagnosed	*1,552*	*790*	*854*	*913*	*607*	*4,716*
HIV encephalopathy	*2,144*	*1,375*	*1,412*	*1,459*	*1,010*	*7,400*
HIV wasting syndrome	*4,120*	*2,818*	*2,857*	*3,570*	*2,993*	*16,358*
Total	**102,501 (100)**	**39,252 (100)**	**41,008 (100)**	**42,472 (100)**	**28,215 (100)**	**253,448 (100)**

[1]Persons who meet the criteria for more than one definition category are classified in the definition category listed first.

Table 11. AIDS-indicator diseases diagnosed in patients reported in 1992, by age group, United States

AIDS-indicator disease	Adults/adolescents No.	Adults/adolescents (%)[1]	Children <13 years old No.	Children <13 years old (%)[1]
Bacterial infections, multiple or recurrent	NA[2]		100	(13)
Candidiasis of bronchi, trachea, or lungs	873	(2)	27	(4)
Candidiasis of esophagus				
Definitive diagnosis	3,342	(7)	41	(5)
Presumptive diagnosis	3,687	(8)	41	(5)
Coccidioidomycosis, disseminated or extrapulmonary	119	(0)	4	(1)
Cryptococcosis, extrapulmonary	2,543	(5)	7	(1)
Cryptosporidiosis, chronic intestinal	980	(2)	25	(3)
Cytomegalovirus disease other than retinitis	2,132	(5)	57	(7)
Cytomegalovirus retinitis				
Definitive diagnosis	1,138	(2)	9	(1)
Presumptive diagnosis	992	(2)	4	(1)
HIV encephalopathy (dementia)	2,949	(6)	115	(15)
Herpes simplex, with esophagitis, pneumonitis, or chronic mucocutaneous ulcers	2,169	(5)	30	(4)
Histoplasmosis, disseminated or extrapulmonary	442	(1)	4	(1)
Isosporiasis, chronic intestinal	141	(0)	0	(0)
Kaposi's sarcoma				
Definitive diagnosis	3,435	(7)	1	(0)
Presumptive diagnosis	1,118	(2)	0	(0)
Lymphoid interstitial pneumonia and/or pulmonary lymphoid hyperplasia	NA[2]			
Definitive diagnosis	—		70	(9)
Presumptive diagnosis	—		88	(11)
Lymphoma, Burkitt's (or equivalent term)	364	(1)	4	(1)
Lymphoma, immunoblastic (or equivalent term)	912	(2)	2	(0)
Lymphoma, primary in brain	302	(1)	0	(0)
Mycobacterium avium or *M. kansasii*, disseminated or extrapulmonary				
Definitive diagnosis	2,790	(6)	29	(4)
Presumptive diagnosis	388	(1)	6	(1)
M. tuberculosis, disseminated or extrapulmonary				
Definitive diagnosis	953	(2)	3	(0)
Presumptive diagnosis	240	(1)	1	(0)
Mycobacterial disease, other, disseminated or extrapulmonary				
Definitive diagnosis	508	(1)	3	(0)
Presumptive diagnosis	250	(1)	2	(0)
Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia				
Definitive diagnosis	12,604	(27)	181	(23)
Presumptive diagnosis	6,899	(15)	58	(8)
Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy	415	(1)	5	(1)
Salmonella septicemia, recurrent	132	(0)	NA[3]	
Toxoplasmosis of brain				
Definitive diagnosis	949	(2)	1	(0)
Presumptive diagnosis	1,391	(3)	2	(0)
HIV wasting syndrome	9,120	(20)	120	(16)

[1]Percentages are based on 46,335 adult/adolescent and 771 pediatric cases reported to CDC in 1992. The sum of percentages is greater than 100, because some patients have more than one disease.
[2]Not applicable as indicator of AIDS in adults/adolescents.
[3]Tabulated above in "Bacterial infections, multiple or recurrent."

Table 12. AIDS cases, case-fatality rates[1], and deaths, by half-year and age group, through December 1992, United States

Half-year	Adults/adolescents			Children <13 years old		
	Cases diagnosed during interval	Case-fatality rate	Deaths occuring during interval	Cases diagnosed during interval	Case-fatality rate	Deaths occuring during interval
Before 1981	81	86.4	30	6	66.7	1
1981 Jan.–June	92	91.3	39	10	80.0	2
July–Dec.	203	91.1	87	5	100.0	7
1982 Jan.–June	397	93.5	152	14	85.7	8
July–Dec.	696	91.4	289	15	80.0	5
1983 Jan.–June	1,288	93.6	525	33	100.0	13
July–Dec.	1,647	93.3	933	42	88.1	16
1984 Jan.–June	2,567	92.6	1,402	49	85.7	26
July–Dec.	3,389	93.0	1,970	61	85.2	22
1985 Jan.–June	4,896	92.5	2,826	97	77.3	44
July–Dec.	6,331	91.4	3,880	130	80.8	70
1986 Jan.–June	8,317	90.4	5,098	135	83.0	64
July–Dec.	9,950	88.1	6,551	187	70.6	92
1987 Jan.–June	12,951	88.4	7,592	222	71.6	118
July–Dec.	14,362	85.2	7,976	260	66.2	168
1988 Jan.–June	16,500	82.7	9,353	252	64.7	134
July–Dec.	16,980	81.8	10,690	336	58.9	173
1989 Jan.–June	19,268	77.0	12,461	342	58.2	168
July–Dec.	19,310	74.5	14,302	332	51.2	185
1990 Jan.–June	20,550	68.0	13,923	347	46.7	189
July–Dec.	19,748	61.6	14,760	363	38.3	188
1991 Jan.–June	21,404	52.9	15,171	326	36.8	155
July–Dec.	20,467	42.6	16,210	275	26.2	179
1992 Jan.–June	18,520	28.7	14,915	297	22.6	151
July–Dec.	9,285	15.4	8,261	113	15.0	84
Total[2]	**249,199**	**68.1**	**169,623**	**4,249**	**53.4**	**2,267**

[1]Case-fatality rates are calculated for each half-year by date of diagnosis. Each 6-month case-fatality rate is the number of deaths ever reported among cases diagnosed in the period, divided by the number of total cases diagnosed in that period, multiplied by 100. For example, during the interval January 1981 through June 1981, AIDS was diagnosed in 92 persons. Through December 1992, 84 of these 92 persons were reported as dead. Therefore, the case-fatality rate is 91.3 (84 divided by 92, multiplied by 100). The case-fatality rates shown here may be underestimates because of incomplete reporting of deaths.

[2]Death totals include 227 adults/adolescents and 5 children known to have died, but whose dates of death are unknown.

Table 13. AIDS deaths by race/ethnicity, age at death, and sex, occurring in 1990 and, 1991, and cumulative totals reported through December 1992, United States[1]

Race/ethnicity and age at death[2]	Males			Females			Both sexes		
	1990	1991	Cumulative total	1990	1991	Cumulative total	1990	1991	Cumulative total
White, not Hispanic									
Under 15	33	53	306	30	30	207	63	83	513
15-24	206	203	1,702	49	33	216	255	236	1,918
25-34	4,609	4,699	28,010	275	326	1,654	4,884	5,025	29,664
35-44	6,035	6,753	35,225	237	267	1,205	6,272	7,020	36,430
45-54	2,566	2,826	14,900	72	114	470	2,638	2,940	15,370
55 or older	1,134	1,188	7,129	140	124	895	1,274	1,312	8,024
All ages	14,583	15,722	87,382	803	894	4,656	15,386	16,616	92,038
Black, not Hispanic									
Under 15	108	88	608	109	97	594	217	185	1,202
15-24	170	186	1,316	74	100	479	244	286	1,795
25-34	2,334	2,417	14,410	691	760	4,021	3,025	3,177	18,431
35-44	2,813	3,194	16,047	683	719	3,448	3,496	3,913	19,495
45-54	924	1,100	5,414	154	233	881	1,078	1,333	6,295
55 or older	433	476	2,403	94	105	465	527	581	2,868
All ages	6,782	7,461	40,245	1,805	2,014	9,908	8,587	9,475	50,153
Hispanic									
Under 15	47	36	287	45	36	261	92	72	548
15-24	112	103	753	34	47	211	146	150	964
25-34	1,509	1,571	9,131	275	325	1,623	1,784	1,896	10,754
35-44	1,677	1,818	9,372	231	286	1,223	1,908	2,104	10,595
45-54	550	620	3,308	69	97	353	619	717	3,661
55 or older	237	284	1,341	30	41	174	267	325	1,515
All ages	4,132	4,432	24,223	684	832	3,855	4,816	5,264	28,078
Asian/Pacific Islander									
Under 15	1	—	10	1	1	3	2	1	13
15-24	—	3	16	—	1	3	—	4	19
25-34	44	71	283	3	4	24	47	75	307
35-44	69	80	398	5	6	33	74	86	431
45-54	31	32	186	2	6	18	33	38	204
55 or older	21	17	86	3	4	19	24	21	105
All ages	166	203	980	14	22	101	180	225	1,081
American Indian/Alaska Native									
Under 15	1	3	6	1	—	2	2	3	8
15-24	4	1	12	1	1	2	5	2	14
25-34	16	27	103	3	6	17	19	33	120
35-44	12	26	78	1	3	9	13	29	87
45-54	3	4	26	—	—	2	3	4	28
55 or older	2	5	13	—	—	1	2	5	14
All ages	38	66	238	6	10	33	44	76	271
All racial/ethnic groups									
Under 15	191	180	1,218	186	164	1,069	377	344	2,287
15-24	492	497	3,802	158	182	912	650	679	4,714
25-34	8,522	8,794	51,998	1,250	1,421	7,346	9,772	10,215	59,344
35-44	10,624	11,903	61,241	1,160	1,282	5,925	11,784	13,185	67,166
45-54	4,084	4,591	23,874	298	451	1,728	4,382	5,042	25,602
55 or older	1,827	1,976	10,989	268	274	1,556	2,095	2,250	12,545
All ages	25,740	27,941	153,314	3,320	3,774	18,576	29,060	31,715	171,890

[1]Data tabulations for 1990 and 1991 are based on date of death occurrence. Data for deaths occurring in 1992 are incomplete and not tabulated separately, but are included in the cumulative totals. Tabulations for 1990 and 1991 may increase as additional deaths are reported to CDC.
[2]Data tabulated under "All ages" include 232 persons whose age at death is unknown. Data tabulated under "All racial/ethnic groups" include 269 persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 14. Adult/adolescent AIDS cases among Hispanics, by exposure category and place of birth, reported in 1992, United States

Adult/adolescent exposure category	Place of birth: United States[1] No.	(%)	Central/South America No.	(%)	Cuba No.	(%)	Mexico No.	(%)	Puerto Rico No.	(%)	Total[2] No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	1,192	(46)	270	(58)	271	(70)	348	(59)	434	(18)	3,015	(37)
Injecting drug use	834	(32)	41	(9)	44	(11)	49	(8)	1,260	(54)	3,065	(38)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	154	(6)	8	(2)	12	(3)	29	(5)	101	(4)	[illegible]	(7)
Heterosexual contact	189	(7)	51	(11)	24	(6)	37	(6)	410	(17)	862	(11)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder or receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	42	(2)	11	(2)	8	(2)	16	(3)	37	(2)	127	(2)
Undetermined[3]	181	(7)	83	(18)	26	(7)	112	(19)	112	(5)	688	(8)
Total	**2,592**	**(100)**	**464**	**(100)**	**385**	**(100)**	**591**	**(100)**	**2,354**	**(100)**	**8,119**	**(100)**

[1]Excludes persons born in U.S. dependencies, possessions, and in independent nations in free association with the United States. Ancestry data for U.S.-born Hispanics are not collected.

[2]Includes 131 persons born in locations other than those listed, and 1,602 persons whose place of birth is unknown.

[3]"Undetermined" refers to patients whose mode of exposure to HIV is unknown. This includes patients under investigation; patients who died, were lost to follow-up, or declined interview; and patients whose mode of exposure to HIV remains undetermined after investigation.

Table 15. Health-care workers with documented and possible occupationally acquired AIDS/HIV infection, by occupation, reported through December 1992, United States[1]

Occupation	Documented occupational transmission[2] No.	Possible occupational transmission[3] No.
Dental worker, including dentist	-	6
Embalmer/morgue technician	-	3
Emergency medical technician/paramedic	-	7
Health aide/attendant	1	5
Housekeeper/maintenance worker	1	5
Laboratory technician, clinical	12	12
Laboratory technician, nonclinical	1	1
Nurse	12	14
Physician, nonsurgical	4	7
Physician, surgical	-	2
Respiratory therapist	1	1
Surgical technician	1	1
Technician/therapist, other than those listed above	-	3
Other health-care occupations	-	2
Total	**33**	**69**

[1]Health-care workers are defined as those persons, including students and trainees, who have worked in a health-care, clinical, or HIV laboratory setting at any time since 1978.

[2]Health-care workers who had documented HIV seroconversion after occupational exposure: 28 had percutaneous exposure, 4 had mucocutaneous exposure, 1 had both percutaneous and mucocutaneous exposures. Thirty exposures were to HIV-infected blood, 1 to visibly bloody fluid, 1 to an unspecified fluid, and 1 to concentrated virus in a laboratory. Seven have developed AIDS.

[3]These health-care workers have been investigated and are without identifiable behavioral or transfusion risks; each reported percutaneous or mucocutaneous occupational exposures to blood or body fluids, or laboratory solutions containing HIV, but HIV seroconversion was not documented.

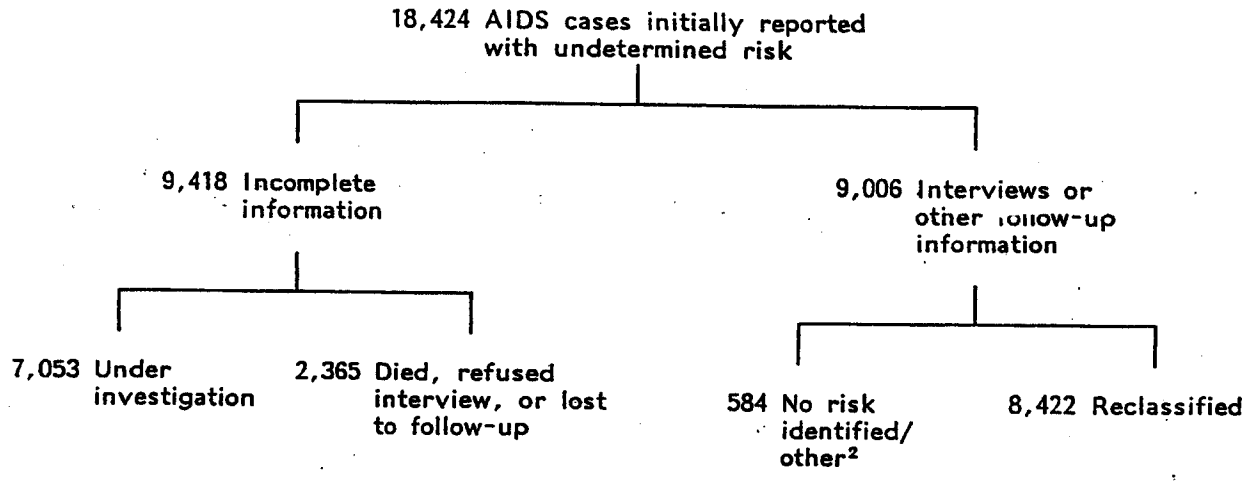
Table 16. Adult/adolescent AIDS cases by single and multiple exposure categories, reported through December 1992, United States

Exposure category	AIDS cases No.	(%)
Single mode of exposure		
Men who have sex with men	137,401	(55)
Injecting drug use	48,818	(20)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heterosexual contact	15,645	(6)
Receipt of transfusion of blood, blood component, or tissue[1]	4,980	(2)
Other/undetermined[2]	10,002	(4)
Single mode of exposure subtotal	**218,234**	**(88)**
Multiple modes of exposure		
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use	14,249	(6)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia	58	(0)
Men who have sex with men; heterosexual contact	2,872	(1)
Men who have sex with men; receipt of transfusion	2,130	(1)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia	59	(0)
Injecting drug use; heterosexual contact	7,262	(3)
Injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion	931	(0)
Hemophilia; heterosexual contact	12	(0)
Hemophilia; receipt of transfusion	613	(0)
Heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion	609	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia	17	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; heterosexual contact	1,251	(1)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion	326	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia; heterosexual contact	4	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia; receipt of transfusion	24	(0)
Men who have sex with men; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion	137	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia; heterosexual contact	13	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia; receipt of transfusion	23	(0)
Injecting drug use; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion	299	(0)
Hemophilia; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion	13	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia; heterosexual contact	2	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia; receipt of transfusion	5	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion	49	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion	7	(0)
Multiple modes of exposure subtotal	**30,965**	**(12)**
Total	**249,199**	**(100)**

[1]Nineteen adults/adolescents and 2 children developed AIDS after receiving blood screened negative for HIV antibody. Five additional adults developed AIDS after receiving tissue or organs from HIV-infected donors. Two of the 5 received tissue or organs from a donor who was negative for HIV antibody at the time of donation.

[2]"Other" refers to 7 health-care workers who developed AIDS after occupational exposure to HIV-infected blood, as documented by evidence of seroconversion; and to 2 patients who developed AIDS after exposure to HIV within the health-care setting, as documented by laboratory studies. "Undetermined" refers to patients whose mode of exposure to HIV is unknown. This includes patients under investigation; patients who died, were lost to follow-up, or declined interview; and patients whose mode of exposure to HIV remains undetermined after investigation. See Figure 6.

Figure 6. Results of investigations of adult/adolescent AIDS cases with undetermined risk, reported through December 1992[1]



[1] Excludes 90 children under 13 years of age who have an undetermined risk: 79 children are under investigation and 11 have died, declined interview, or were lost to follow-up. An additional 167 children who were initially reported with an undetermined risk have been reclassified after investigation.

[2] Of the 584 persons classified as "No risk identified/other," 7 are persons who developed AIDS after occupational exposure to HIV-infected blood, as documented by evidence of seroconversion; and 2 are patients who developed AIDS after exposure to HIV within the health-care setting, as documented by laboratory studies. For the remaining 575, the mode of exposure to HIV remains undetermined after investigation.

Heterosexual transmission. 502 of the 575 patients who had no risk identified after follow-up responded to standardized questionnaire; 167 (36%) of 461 persons responding to questions related to sexually transmitted disease gave a history of such disease and 112 (36%) of 310 interviewed men reported sexual contact with a prostitute. Some of these persons may represent unreported or unrecognized heterosexual transmission of HIV. See *MMWR*, "Update: Heterosexual Transmission of AIDS and HIV Infection — U.S.," (June 23, 1989) 38:423-424,429-434.

Technical notes

Surveillance and reporting of AIDS

All 50 states, the District of Columbia, U.S. dependencies and possessions, and independent nations in free association with the United States[1] report AIDS cases to CDC using a uniform case definition and case report form. The original definition was modified in 1985 (*MMWR* 1985;34:373-5) and again in 1987 (*MMWR* 1987;36 [suppl. no. 1S]:1S-15S). The revisions incorporated a broader range of AIDS-indicator diseases and conditions and used human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) diagnostic tests to improve the sensitivity and specificity of the definition. For persons with laboratory-confirmed HIV infection, the 1987 revision incorporated HIV encephalopathy, wasting syndrome, and other indicator diseases that are diagnosed presumptively (i.e., without confirmatory laboratory evidence of the opportunistic disease). AIDS cases that meet the criteria of both the pre-1987 and 1987 definitions are classified in the pre-1987 definition category. Compared with patients who meet the pre-1987 case definition, a higher proportion of patients who meet only the 1987 case definition were female, black, or Hispanic, or were injecting drug users (*MMWR* 1989;38:229-36).

Each issue of this report includes information received and tabulated by CDC through the last day of the previous month. Data are tabulated by date of report to CDC unless otherwise noted. Data for U.S. dependencies and possessions and for associated independent nations are included in the totals.

Age group tabulations are based on the person's age at diagnosis of AIDS: adult/adolescent cases include persons 13 years of age and older; pediatric cases include children under 13 years of age. Age group tabulations in Table 13 (only included in the year-end edition) are based on age at death.

Metropolitan areas are defined as the Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) for all areas except the 6 New England states. For these states, the New England County Metropolitan Areas (NECMA) are used. Metropolitan areas are named for a central city in the MSA or NECMA, may include several cities and counties, and may cross state boundaries. For example, AIDS cases and annual rates presented for the District of Columbia in Table 1 include only persons residing within the geographic boundaries of the District. AIDS cases and annual rates for Washington, D.C., in Table 2 include persons residing within the metropolitan area which includes counties in both Maryland and Virginia. State or metropolitan area data tabulations are based on the person's residence at diagnosis of the first AIDS-indicator disease(s). The cities and counties which comprise each metropolitan area in Table 2 are listed in the Bureau of Census publication, "State and Metropolitan Area Data Book, 1986."

Data in this report are provisional. Reporting delays (time between diagnosis and report to CDC) vary widely among exposure, geographic, racial/ethnic, and age categories and have been several years for some cases. About 55 percent of all cases are reported within 3 months of diagnosis, but about 20 percent are reported more than 1 year after diagnosis.

Completeness of reporting of diagnosed cases state and local health departments varies by geographic region and patient population; however, mortality studies suggest that 70 to 90 percent of HIV-related deaths in men 25 to 44 years old are identified through national surveillance of AIDS (*MMWR* 1989;38:561-3). In addition, multiple routes of exposure, opportunistic diseases diagnosed after the initial case report was submitted to CDC, and vital status may not be determined or reported for all cases. Caution should be used in interpreting case-fatality rates because reporting of deaths is known to be incomplete.

Exposure categories

For surveillance purposes, AIDS cases are counted only once in a hierarchy of exposure categories. Persons with more than one reported mode of exposure to HIV are classified in the category listed first in the hierarchy, except for men with both a history of sexual contact with other men and injecting drug use. They make up a separate category.

"Men who have sex with men" cases include men who report sexual contact with other men (i.e., homosexual contact) and men who report sexual contact with both men and women (i.e., bisexual contact).

[1]Included among the dependencies, possessions, and independent nations are Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Republic of Palau, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia. The latter 5 comprise the category "Pacific Islands, U.S." listed in Table 1.

"Heterosexual contact" cases include persons who report either specific heterosexual contact with a person with, or at increased risk for, HIV infection (e.g., an injecting drug user), or persons presumed to have acquired HIV infection through heterosexual contact because they were born in countries with a distinctive pattern of transmission termed "Pattern II" by the World Health Organization (*MMWR* 1988;37:286-8,293-5). Pattern II transmission is observed in areas of sub-Saharan Africa and in some Caribbean countries. In these countries, most of the reported cases occur in heterosexuals and the male-to-female ratio is approximately 1:1. Injecting drug use and homosexual transmission either do not occur or occur at a low level.

"Undetermined" cases are persons with no reported history of exposure to HIV through any of the routes listed in the hierarchy of exposure categories. Undetermined cases include persons who are currently under investigation by local health department officials; persons whose exposure history is incomplete because of death, because they declined to be interviewed, or because they were lost to follow-up; and persons who were interviewed or for whom other follow-up information was available and no exposure mode was identified. Persons who have an exposure mode identified at the time of follow-up are reclassified into the appropriate exposure category.

Rates

Rates are on an annual basis per 100,000 population. The denominators for computing rates are based on U.S. Bureau of Census data from the 1990 census and on extrapolations from the 1980 and 1990 census. Each 12-month rate is the number of cases for a 12-month period divided by the 1991 or 1992 population, multiplied by 100,000. Race-specific rates are the number of cases reported for a particular race/ethnicity during the preceding 12-month period divided by the 1992 census estimate for that race/ethnicity, multiplied by 100,000.

Case-fatality rates are calculated for each half-year by date of diagnosis. Each 6-month case-fatality rate is the number of deaths ever reported among cases diagnosed in that period, divided by the number of total cases diagnosed in that period, multiplied by 100.

Trends in AIDS incidence

Tabulations of AIDS cases by date of report give a general description of AIDS cases, but analyses by date of diagnosis give a more accurate description of trends. Delays in reporting, however, can have a substantial impact on tabulated numbers of cases diagnosed in recent time periods. About 55 percent of all cases are reported within 3 months of diagnosis, but about 20 percent are reported more than 1 year after diagnosis. Delays are substantially longer for pediatric cases and for transfusion-associated cases in adults.

Figure 5 (included only in the year-end edition) shows trends in AIDS incidence by quarter-year of diagnosis. The jagged line on the plot shows the estimated numbers of cases diagnosed, after adjusting for estimated delays in reporting. Reporting delays were estimated by a maximum likelihood statistical procedure, taking into account possible differences in reporting delays among exposure, geographic, racial/ethnic, and age categories, but assuming that reporting delays within these groups have not changed over time (J.M. Karon, O.J. Devine, and W.M. Morgan "Predicting AIDS incidence by extrapolating from recent trends." In: C. Castillo-Chavex, ed. *Mathematical and Statistical Approaches to AIDS Epidemiology. Lecture Notes in Biomathematics,* Vol. 83, Springer Verlag, Berlin, 1989).

The smooth curve is obtained by connecting smoothed values computed for each quarter. The smoothed value at time t is a weighted average of adjusted incidences in the interval $t \pm 1$ year; the weights decrease for times further from t.

The smooth curve should be considered a description of the overall trend in AIDS cases, but predictions of future number of cases should not be made by extrapolating the curve. This curve emphasizes that the rate of increase in incidence slowed during the middle of 1987 (see *MMWR* 1990;39:81-86).

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