

HIV/AIDS

SURVEILLANCE

U.S. AIDS cases reported through February 1991

Issued March 1991

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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 March 1990 through February 1991, United States

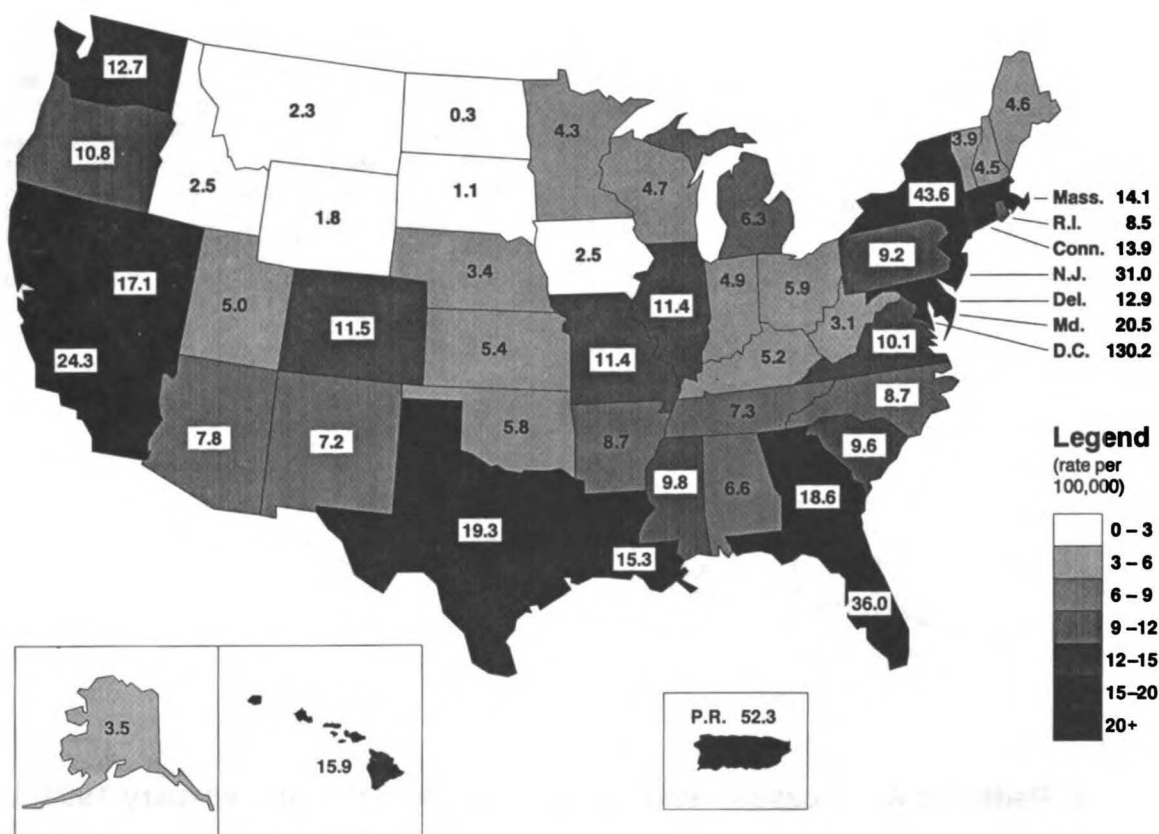


Figure 2. Adult/adolescent and pediatric AIDS cases, reported March 1990 through February 1991, United States

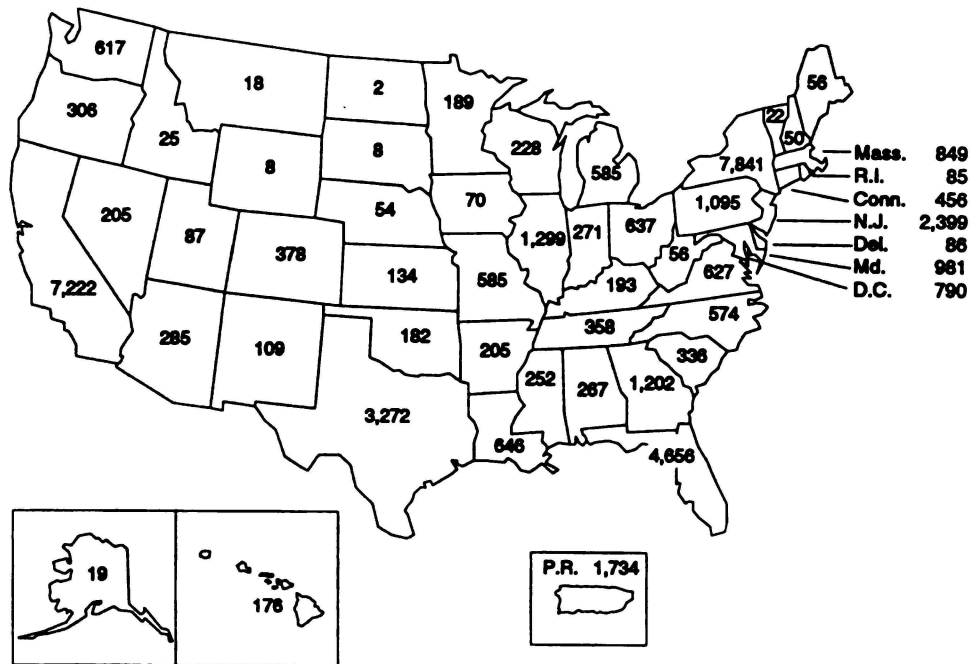


Figure 3. Pediatric AIDS cases, reported March 1990 through February 1991, United States

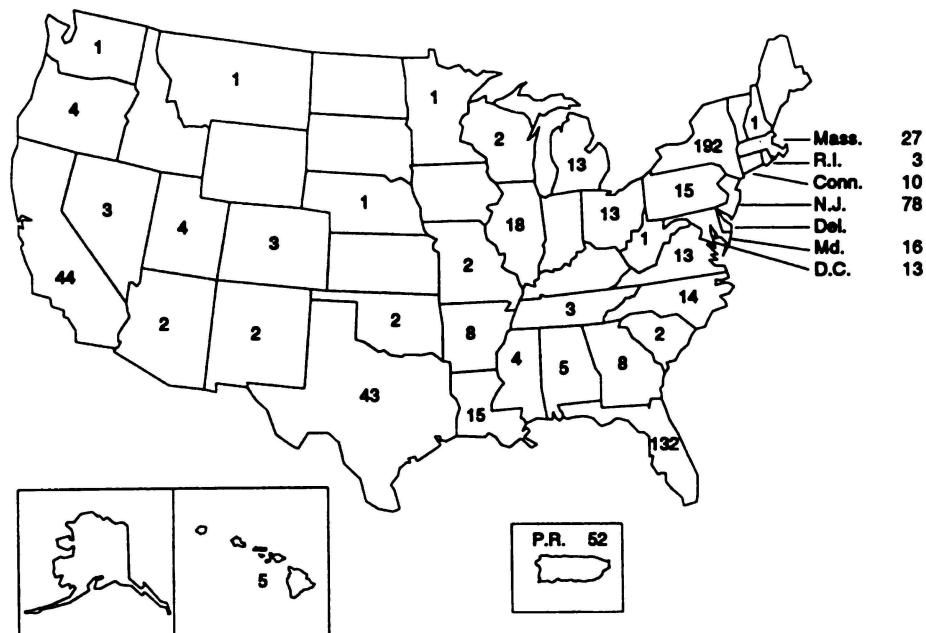


Table 1. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by state, reported March 1989 through February 1990, March 1990 through February 1991; and cumulative totals, by state and age group, through February 1991¹

State of residence	Mar. 1989- Feb. 1990		Mar. 1990- Feb. 1991		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children < 13 years old	Total
Alabama	211	5.2	267	6.6	934	21	955
Alaska	23	4.3	19	3.5	100	2	102
Arizona	350	9.8	285	7.8	1,326	9	1,335
Arkansas	93	4.0	205	8.7	472	11	483
California	6,573	22.5	7,222	24.3	31,351	215	31,566
Colorado	385	11.8	378	11.5	1,657	11	1,668
Connecticut	438	13.4	456	13.9	1,918	63	1,981
Delaware	74	11.2	86	12.9	321	4	325
District of Columbia	470	77.0	790	130.2	2,764	42	2,806
Florida	3,338	26.5	4,656	36.0	14,439	408	14,847
Georgia	1,150	18.0	1,202	18.6	4,434	48	4,482
Hawaii	204	18.7	176	15.9	667	7	674
Idaho	27	2.7	25	2.5	80	2	82
Illinois	1,162	10.2	1,299	11.4	4,868	70	4,938
Indiana	355	6.4	271	4.9	1,066	10	1,076
Iowa	46	1.6	70	2.5	238	3	241
Kansas	126	5.1	134	5.4	461	3	464
Kentucky	120	3.3	193	5.2	533	5	538
Louisiana	566	13.4	646	15.3	2,335	42	2,377
Maine	65	5.3	56	4.6	222	2	224
Maryland	780	16.5	981	20.5	3,237	68	3,305
Massachusetts	791	13.2	849	14.1	3,432	78	3,510
Michigan	492	5.3	585	6.3	2,061	35	2,096
Minnesota	180	4.1	189	4.3	839	8	847
Mississippi	208	8.1	252	9.8	677	10	687
Missouri	481	9.4	585	11.4	1,940	12	1,952
Montana	16	2.0	18	2.3	59	1	60
Nebraska	46	2.9	54	3.4	194	2	196
Nevada	174	15.0	205	17.1	662	7	669
New Hampshire	53	4.9	50	4.5	197	5	202
New Jersey	2,300	29.9	2,399	31.0	10,453	300	10,753
New Mexico	95	6.4	109	7.2	357	3	360
New York	6,983	38.9	7,841	43.6	34,996	827	35,823
North Carolina	392	6.0	574	8.7	1,698	37	1,735
North Dakota	7	1.1	2	0.3	20	—	20
Ohio	525	4.8	637	5.9	2,346	40	2,386
Oklahoma	208	6.6	182	5.8	719	11	730
Oregon	245	8.7	306	10.8	1,040	7	1,047
Pennsylvania	1,187	10.0	1,095	9.2	4,511	75	4,586
Rhode Island	85	8.5	85	8.5	380	10	390
South Carolina	345	10.0	336	9.6	1,070	21	1,091
South Dakota	2	0.3	8	1.1	25	—	25
Tennessee	248	5.1	358	7.3	1,135	15	1,150
Texas	2,590	15.5	3,272	19.3	11,785	116	11,901
Utah	87	5.1	87	5.0	341	9	350
Vermont	21	3.8	22	3.9	80	1	81
Virginia	575	9.4	627	10.1	2,119	38	2,157
Washington	497	10.4	617	12.7	2,227	12	2,239
West Virginia	59	3.3	56	3.1	181	3	184
Wisconsin	146	3.0	228	4.7	669	4	673
Wyoming	12	2.6	8	1.8	39	—	39
U.S. total	35,606	14.4	41,053	16.5	159,675	2,733	162,408
Guam	1	0.7	2	1.4	8	—	8
Pacific Islands, U.S.	—	—	1	0.5	2	—	2
Puerto Rico	1,570	47.5	1,734	52.3	5,139	166	5,305
Virgin Islands, U.S.	16	13.9	10	8.6	76	4	80
Total	37,193	14.9	42,800	17.0	164,900	2,903	167,803

¹During February 1991, 3,612 cases and 3,535 deaths among adults/adolescents and 62 cases and 23 deaths among children were reported to the CDC.

Table 2. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by metropolitan area with 500,000 or more population, reported March 1989 through February 1990, March 1990 through February 1991; and cumulative totals, by area and age group, through February 1991

Metropolitan area of residence	Mar. 1989- Feb. 1990		Mar. 1990- Feb. 1991		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Akron, Ohio	19	2.9	29	4.4	109	—	109
Albany-Schenectady, N.Y.	66	7.6	98	11.2	341	4	345
Allentown, Pa.	46	6.7	47	6.8	163	4	167
Anaheim, Calif.	284	12.0	387	16.1	1,364	9	1,373
Atlanta, Ga.	872	31.5	945	33.4	3,395	29	3,424
Austin, Tex.	224	29.6	221	28.3	747	7	754
Bakersfield, Calif.	35	6.6	37	6.8	118	—	118
Baltimore, Md.	512	21.7	653	27.4	1,964	49	2,013
Baton Rouge, La.	54	10.3	48	9.1	194	4	198
Bergen-Passaic, N.J.	256	20.0	306	23.9	1,357	29	1,386
Birmingham, Ala.	67	7.4	84	9.3	299	6	305
Boston, Mass.	617	16.4	584	15.4	2,660	55	2,715
Bridgeport, Conn.	132	16.0	122	14.7	567	20	587
Buffalo, N.Y.	62	6.4	111	11.5	280	2	282
Charleston, S.C.	68	13.6	72	14.2	237	—	237
Charlotte, N.C.	80	7.0	87	7.5	327	7	334
Chicago, Ill.	940	15.5	1,105	18.2	4,117	53	4,170
Cincinnati, Ohio	75	5.2	126	8.7	361	6	367
Cleveland, Ohio	138	7.5	136	7.4	598	10	608
Columbus, Ohio	109	8.0	147	10.7	520	4	524
Dallas, Tex.	602	24.1	716	28.0	2,840	16	2,856
Dayton, Ohio	60	6.3	69	7.3	242	6	248
Denver, Colo.	308	19.2	316	19.5	1,356	7	1,363
Detroit, Mich.	346	7.9	398	9.1	1,440	25	1,465
El Paso, Tex.	34	5.9	52	8.8	128	1	129
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	548	44.5	993	79.1	2,636	51	2,687
Fort Worth, Tex.	146	11.3	209	15.7	657	8	665
Fresno, Calif.	52	8.0	56	8.4	197	2	199
Gary, Ind.	43	7.1	21	3.5	99	—	99
Grand Rapids, Mich.	20	2.9	40	5.8	109	1	110
Greensboro, N.C.	55	5.9	98	10.4	263	6	269
Greenville, S.C.	36	5.7	51	8.0	136	—	136
Harrisburg, Pa.	48	8.2	36	6.1	166	4	170
Hartford, Conn.	146	13.1	159	14.1	579	15	594
Honolulu, Hawaii	137	16.5	122	14.6	502	4	506
Houston, Tex.	984	30.3	1,344	40.7	4,961	49	5,010
Indianapolis, Ind.	179	14.4	130	10.4	504	3	507
Jacksonville, Fla.	210	23.6	287	31.7	791	27	818
Jersey City, N.J.	309	55.8	374	67.6	1,769	46	1,815
Kansas City, Mo.	259	16.7	271	17.3	1,022	4	1,026
Knoxville, Tenn.	22	3.7	32	5.3	115	1	116
Lake County, Ill.	21	4.1	16	3.1	76	2	78
Las Vegas, Nev.	126	17.7	166	22.4	493	7	500
Little Rock, Ark.	43	8.4	77	15.0	193	5	198
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,302	26.4	2,294	25.9	10,969	93	11,062
Louisville, Ky.	53	5.6	69	7.2	221	2	223
Memphis, Tenn.	75	7.7	115	11.7	363	6	369
Miami, Fla.	972	51.0	1,278	66.0	4,340	169	4,509
Middlesex, N.J.	185	18.4	180	17.6	840	24	864
Milwaukee, Wis.	82	5.7	120	8.4	374	2	376
Minneapolis-Saint Paul, Minn.	163	6.7	166	6.7	749	6	755
Monmouth-Ocean City, N.J.	185	19.0	204	20.7	683	25	708
Nashville, Tenn.	76	7.8	116	11.8	376	6	382
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y.	359	13.8	430	16.5	1,690	43	1,733
New Bedford, Mass.	44	8.7	59	11.7	167	4	171
New Haven, Conn.	121	15.1	142	17.7	614	27	641
New Orleans, La.	349	28.1	366	29.5	1,474	22	1,496
New York, N.Y.	5,987	70.3	6,591	77.1	30,336	746	31,082

Table 2. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by metropolitan area with 500,000 or more population, reported March 1989 through February 1990, March 1990 through February 1991; and cumulative totals, by area and age group, through February 1991 — Continued

Metropolitan area of residence	Mar. 1989- Feb. 1990		Mar. 1990- Feb. 1991		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Newark, N.J.	983	53.7	954	52.3	4,360	137	4,497
Norfolk, Va.	127	9.3	148	10.6	471	7	478
Oakland, Calif.	407	19.8	560	26.9	2,064	14	2,078
Oklahoma City, Okla.	108	11.4	91	9.5	367	—	367
Omaha, Neb.	33	5.4	35	5.7	134	1	135
Orlando, Fla.	165	15.9	314	29.3	802	9	811
Oxnard-Ventura, Calif.	35	5.3	45	6.7	159	—	159
Philadelphia, Pa.	850	17.6	836	17.2	3,415	53	3,468
Phoenix, Ariz.	263	12.8	204	9.6	969	6	975
Pittsburgh, Pa.	174	8.4	124	6.0	567	2	569
Portland, Oreg.	185	15.1	247	19.9	822	4	826
Providence, R.I.	79	8.7	82	8.9	356	9	365
Raleigh-Durham, N.C.	96	13.4	117	15.9	371	10	381
Richmond, Va.	122	14.3	118	13.6	400	9	409
Riverside-San Bernardino, Calif.	294	11.8	283	10.9	1,068	16	1,084
Rochester, N.Y.	60	6.0	93	9.3	364	3	367
Sacramento, Calif.	152	10.5	148	10.0	650	9	659
Saint Louis, Mo.	207	8.5	292	11.9	885	7	892
Salt Lake City, Utah	73	6.9	80	7.5	303	6	309
San Antonio, Tex.	207	16.2	237	18.2	843	12	855
San Diego, Calif.	560	23.0	674	27.0	2,402	19	2,421
San Francisco, Calif.	1,835	115.2	2,092	130.5	9,700	17	9,717
San Jose, Calif.	134	9.1	187	12.5	735	8	743
San Juan, P.R.	962	60.6	1,118	70.0	3,226	111	3,337
Scranton, Pa.	35	4.8	40	5.4	131	3	134
Seattle, Wash.	376	19.4	457	23.2	1,687	10	1,697
Springfield, Mass.	45	7.5	101	16.8	216	11	227
Syracuse, N.Y.	39	5.9	44	6.7	161	6	167
Tacoma, Wash.	38	6.6	45	7.7	148	2	150
Tampa-Saint Petersburg, Fla.	358	17.7	486	23.5	1,622	28	1,650
Toledo, Ohio	27	4.4	39	6.4	118	3	121
Tucson, Ariz.	58	8.9	55	8.2	251	2	253
Tulsa, Okla.	63	9.0	46	6.5	202	3	205
Washington, D.C.	902	23.4	1,303	33.2	4,698	72	4,770
West Palm Beach, Fla.	313	37.5	407	47.1	1,430	58	1,488
Wilmington, Del.	65	11.3	74	12.8	269	3	272
Worcester, Mass.	36	5.1	56	7.9	182	4	186
Metropolitan area subtotal¹	30,809	21.2	35,740	24.3	140,736	2,437	143,173
All other areas	6,384	6.1	7,060	6.7	24,164	466	24,630
Total	37,193	14.9	42,800	17.0	164,900	2,903	167,803

¹ Includes data from metropolitan areas which have populations of 500,000 or more.

Table 3. AIDS cases by age group, exposure category, and sex, reported March 1989 through February 1990, March 1990 through February 1991; and cumulative totals, by age group and exposure category, through February 1991, United States

Adult/adolescent exposure category	Males		Females		Totals		
	Mar. 1989-Feb. 1990	Mar. 1990-Feb. 1991	Mar. 1989-Feb. 1990	Mar. 1990-Feb. 1991	Mar. 1989-Feb. 1990	Mar. 1990-Feb. 1991	Cumulative total ¹
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact	20,838 (64)	23,345 (63)	—	—	20,838 (57)	23,345 (56)	97,687 (59)
Intravenous (IV) drug use (female and heterosexual male)	6,733 (21)	7,526 (20)	2,006 (51)	2,333 (47)	8,739 (24)	9,859 (23)	36,155 (22)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact and IV drug use	2,287 (7)	2,236 (6)	—	—	2,287 (6)	2,236 (5)	10,916 (7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	269 (1)	317 (1)	7 (0)	10 (0)	276 (1)	327 (1)	1,434 (1)
Heterosexual contact:	806 (2)	1,105 (3)	1,323 (34)	1,697 (34)	2,129 (6)	2,802 (7)	8,907 (5)
<i>Sex with IV drug user</i>	384	507	850	1,051	1,234	1,558	4,717
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	—	—	111	143	111	143	525
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1	2	22	27	23	29	82
<i>Born in Pattern-II² country</i>	274	299	130	115	404	414	2,104
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	16	27	13	22	29	49	139
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	13	29	24	45	37	74	169
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	118	241	173	294	291	535	1,171
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ³	485 (1)	483 (1)	324 (8)	330 (7)	809 (2)	813 (2)	3,787 (2)
Other/undetermined ⁴	1,182 (4)	2,089 (6)	255 (7)	553 (11)	1,437 (4)	2,642 (6)	6,014 (4)
Adult/adolescent subtotal	32,600 (100)	37,101 (100)	3,915 (100)	4,923 (100)	36,515 (100)	42,024 (100)	164,900 (100)
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category							
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	23 (6)	34 (8)	—	1 (0)	23 (3)	35 (5)	145 (5)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	302 (85)	334 (82)	295 (92)	343 (93)	597 (88)	677 (87)	2,433 (84)
<i>IV drug use</i>	141	167	122	156	263	323	1,212
<i>Sex with IV drug user</i>	77	64	69	73	146	137	504
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	9	3	9	5	18	8	52
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	—	2	—	1	—	3	10
<i>Born in Pattern-II country</i>	27	22	27	16	54	38	219
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	1	2	3	3	4	5	12
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	1	1	5	1	6	2	13
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	9	18	16	21	25	39	106
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	5	5	7	6	12	11	49
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	32	50	37	61	69	111	256
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	25 (7)	23 (6)	16 (5)	12 (3)	41 (6)	35 (5)	255 (9)
Undetermined	6 (2)	16 (4)	11 (3)	13 (4)	17 (3)	29 (4)	70 (2)
Pediatric subtotal	356 (100)	407 (100)	322 (100)	369 (100)	678 (100)	776 (100)	2,903 (100)
Total	32,956	37,508	4,237	5,292	37,193	42,800	167,803

¹ Includes 3 patients known to be infected with human immunodeficiency virus type 2 (HIV-2). See MMWR 1989;38:572-580

² See technical notes.

³ Thirteen adult/adolescents and 2 children developed AIDS after receiving blood screened for HIV antibody. One additional person received only HIV-infected tissue.

⁴ "Other" refers to 3 health-care workers who seroconverted to HIV and developed AIDS after occupational exposure to HIV-infected blood. "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 refused interview; and patients whose mode of exposure to HIV remains undetermined after investigation. See Figure 4.

Table 4. AIDS cases by age group, exposure category, and race/ethnicity, reported through February 1991, United States

Adult/adolescent exposure category	White, not Hispanic No. (%)	Black, not Hispanic No. (%)	Hispanic No. (%)	Asian/Pacific Islander No. (%)	American Indian/ Alaskan Native No. (%)	Total⁴ No. (%)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact	69,482 (76)	16,612 (36)	10,490 (40)	761 (75)	128 (54)	97,687 (59)
Intravenous (IV) drug use (female and heterosexual male)	7,329 (8)	18,100 (39)	10,553 (40)	45 (4)	39 (16)	36,155 (22)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact and IV drug use	6,324 (7)	2,952 (6)	1,572 (6)	21 (2)	32 (14)	10,916 (7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1,190 (1)	100 (0)	115 (0)	17 (2)	8 (3)	1,434 (1)
Heterosexual contact:	1,900 (2)	5,313 (12)	1,623 (6)	38 (4)	10 (4)	8,907 (5)
<i>Sex with IV drug user</i>	1,021	2,409	1,251	16	7	4,717
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	285	165	63	9	1	525
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	71	7	3	1	—	82
<i>Born in Pattern-II¹ country</i>	8	2,071	17	4	—	2,104
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	44	86	8	—	—	139
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	111	27	28	1	—	169
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	360	548	253	7	2	1,171
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ²	2,653 (3)	656 (1)	391 (1)	71 (7)	6 (3)	3,787 (2)
Other/undetermined ³	2,147 (2)	2,360 (5)	1,375 (5)	66 (6)	14 (6)	6,014 (4)
Adult/adolescent subtotal	91,025(100)	46,093 (100)	26,119(100)	1,019 (100)	237(100)	164,900(100)
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category						
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	100 (16)	19 (1)	23 (3)	3 (20)	—	145 (5)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	382 (61)	1,397 (93)	633 (86)	7 (47)	6 (86)	2,433 (84)
<i>IV drug use</i>	189	691	324	2	2	1,212
<i>Sex with IV drug user</i>	79	223	199	1	1	504
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	18	23	10	1	—	52
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	7	2	1	—	—	10
<i>Born in Pattern-II country</i>	2	214	3	—	—	219
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	—	11	—	—	—	12
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	5	4	3	—	—	13
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	21	52	30	1	1	106
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	17	19	13	—	—	49
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	44	158	50	2	2	256
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	137 (22)	55 (4)	58 (8)	5 (33)	—	255 (9)
Undetermined	10 (2)	39 (3)	20 (3)	—	1 (14)	70 (2)
Pediatric subtotal	629(100)	1,510 (100)	734(100)	15 (100)	7(100)	2,903(100)
Total	91,654	47,603	26,853	1,034	244	167,803

¹ See technical notes.

² Thirteen adult/adolescents and 2 children developed AIDS after receiving blood screened for HIV antibody. One additional person received only HIV-infected tissue.

³ "Other" refers to 3 health-care workers who seroconverted to HIV and developed AIDS after occupational exposure to HIV-infected blood. "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 refused interview; and patients whose mode of exposure to HIV remains undetermined after investigation. See Figure 4.

⁴ Includes 415 persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 5. Adult/adolescent AIDS cases by sex, exposure category, and race/ethnicity, reported through February 1991, United States

Male exposure category	White, not Hispanic	Black, not Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Total ⁴
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact	69,482 (80)	16,612 (44)	10,490 (46)	761 (81)	128 (63)	97,687 (66)
Intravenous (IV) drug use (heterosexual)	5,595 (6)	13,278 (35)	8,855 (39)	31 (3)	22 (11)	27,854 (19)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact and IV drug use	6,324 (7)	2,952 (8)	1,572 (7)	21 (2)	32 (16)	10,916 (7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1,163 (1)	95 (0)	113 (0)	17 (2)	8 (4)	1,400 (1)
Heterosexual contact:	606 (1)	2,558 (7)	373 (2)	9 (1)	2 (1)	3,553 (2)
<i>Sex with IV drug user</i>	370	759	234	5	2	1,370
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	5	—	1	—	—	6
<i>Born in Pattern-II¹ country</i>	5	1,510	12	3	—	1,533
<i>Sex with person born in</i> <i>Pattern-II country</i>	37	39	7	—	—	83
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient</i> <i>with HIV infection</i>	32	14	8	—	—	55
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person,</i> <i>risk not specified</i>	157	236	111	1	—	506
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ²	1,707 (2)	352 (1)	208 (1)	44 (5)	2 (1)	2,319 (2)
Other/undetermined ³	1,845 (2)	1,739 (5)	1,149 (5)	52 (6)	10 (5)	4,841 (3)
Male subtotal	86,722 (100)	37,586 (100)	22,760 (100)	935 (100)	204 (100)	148,570 (100)
Female						
exposure category						
IV drug use	1,734 (40)	4,822 (57)	1,698 (51)	14 (17)	17 (52)	8,301 (51)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	27 (1)	5 (0)	2 (0)	—	—	34 (0)
Heterosexual contact:	1,294 (30)	2,755 (32)	1,250 (37)	29 (35)	8 (24)	5,354 (33)
<i>Sex with IV drug user</i>	651	1,650	1,017	11	5	3,347
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	285	165	63	9	1	525
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	66	7	2	1	—	76
<i>Born in Pattern-II country</i>	3	561	5	1	—	571
<i>Sex with person born in</i> <i>Pattern-II country</i>	7	47	1	—	—	56
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient</i> <i>with HIV infection</i>	79	13	20	1	—	114
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person,</i> <i>risk not specified</i>	203	312	142	6	2	665
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	946 (22)	304 (4)	183 (5)	27 (32)	4 (12)	1,468 (9)
Other/undetermined	302 (7)	621 (7)	226 (7)	14 (17)	4 (12)	1,173 (7)
Female subtotal	4,303 (100)	8,507 (100)	3,359 (100)	84 (100)	33 (100)	16,330 (100)
Total	91,025	46,093	26,119	1,019	237	164,900

¹ See technical notes.

² Thirteen adult/adolescents and 2 children developed AIDS after receiving blood screened for HIV antibody. One additional person received only HIV-infected tissue.

³ "Other" refers to 3 health-care workers who seroconverted to HIV and developed AIDS after occupational exposure to HIV-infected blood. "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 refused interview; and patients whose mode of exposure to HIV remains undetermined after investigation. See Figure 4.

⁴ Includes 363 males and 44 females whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 6. AIDS cases in adolescents and adults under age 25, by exposure category, reported March 1989 through February 1990, March 1990 through February 1991, and cumulative totals through February 1991, United States

Exposure category	13-19 years old			20-24 years old		
	Mar. 1989- Feb. 1990	Mar. 1990- Feb. 1991	Cumulative total	Mar. 1989- Feb. 1990	Mar. 1990- Feb. 1991	Cumulative total
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact	37 (28)	30 (18)	173 (26)	809 (54)	791 (49)	3,917 (56)
Intravenous (IV) drug use (female and heterosexual male)	15 (11)	14 (8)	71 (11)	287 (19)	291 (18)	1,152 (17)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact and IV drug use	3 (2)	5 (3)	28 (4)	134 (9)	125 (8)	634 (9)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	39 (30)	53 (31)	202 (31)	34 (2)	33 (2)	174 (3)
Heterosexual contact:	22 (17)	34 (20)	90 (14)	165 (11)	208 (13)	676 (10)
<i>Sex with IV drug user</i>	16	26	59	96	128	382
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	1	1	4	9	10	52
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1	1	2	8	4	16
<i>Born in Pattern-II¹ country</i>	1	1	13	23	17	113
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	—	—	—	1	7	10
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	—	1	1	1	5	7
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	3	4	11	27	37	96
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	4 (3)	12 (7)	49 (7)	9 (1)	23 (1)	99 (1)
Undetermined ²	11 (8)	23 (13)	46 (7)	62 (4)	130 (8)	306 (4)
Total	131 (100)	171 (100)	659 (100)	1,500 (100)	1,601 (100)	6,958 (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 refused interview; and patients whose mode of exposure to HIV remains undetermined after investigation. See Figure 4.

Table 7. AIDS cases by sex, age at diagnosis, and race/ethnicity, reported through February 1991, United States

Males	White, not Hispanic	Black, not Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Total¹
Age at diagnosis (years)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Under 5	210 (0)	675 (2)	315 (1)	5 (1)	3 (1)	1,212 (1)
5-12	166 (0)	100 (0)	73 (0)	5 (1)	—	346 (0)
13-19	231 (0)	151 (0)	98 (0)	8 (1)	5 (2)	494 (0)
20-24	2,965 (3)	1,769 (5)	1,058 (5)	30 (3)	12 (6)	5,844 (4)
25-29	13,154 (15)	6,027 (16)	3,958 (17)	127 (13)	44 (21)	23,354 (16)
30-34	20,375 (23)	9,536 (25)	5,843 (25)	198 (21)	52 (25)	36,084 (24)
35-39	19,126 (22)	8,842 (23)	5,098 (22)	213 (23)	38 (18)	33,406 (22)
40-44	13,133 (15)	5,169 (13)	3,158 (14)	151 (16)	23 (11)	21,697 (14)
45-49	7,800 (9)	2,810 (7)	1,645 (7)	91 (10)	15 (7)	12,393 (8)
50-54	4,308 (5)	1,537 (4)	916 (4)	50 (5)	4 (2)	6,835 (5)
55-59	2,717 (3)	943 (2)	554 (2)	32 (3)	6 (3)	4,268 (3)
60-64	1,547 (2)	490 (1)	257 (1)	9 (1)	4 (2)	2,310 (2)
65 or older	1,366 (2)	312 (1)	175 (1)	26 (3)	1 (0)	1,885 (1)
Male subtotal	87,098 (100)	38,361 (100)	23,148 (100)	945(100)	207 (100)	150,128 (100)
Females						
Age at diagnosis (years)						
Under 5	203 (4)	648 (7)	291 (8)	1 (1)	4 (11)	1,148 (6)
5-12	50 (1)	87 (1)	55 (1)	4 (4)	—	197 (1)
13-19	44 (1)	94 (1)	25 (1)	1 (1)	1 (3)	165 (1)
20-24	296 (6)	534 (6)	271 (7)	4 (4)	5 (14)	1,114 (6)
25-29	813 (18)	1,645 (18)	778 (21)	8 (9)	4 (11)	3,256 (18)
30-34	977 (21)	2,440 (26)	900 (24)	17 (19)	11 (30)	4,357 (25)
35-39	683 (15)	1,914 (21)	648 (17)	12 (13)	5 (14)	3,270 (19)
40-44	388 (9)	904 (10)	352 (10)	17 (19)	2 (5)	1,666 (9)
45-49	208 (5)	407 (4)	162 (4)	7 (8)	2 (5)	791 (4)
50-54	153 (3)	230 (2)	98 (3)	5 (6)	1 (3)	487 (3)
55-59	174 (4)	141 (2)	53 (1)	3 (3)	—	373 (2)
60-64	161 (4)	97 (1)	30 (1)	7 (8)	1 (3)	296 (2)
65 or older	406 (9)	101 (1)	42 (1)	3 (3)	1 (3)	555 (3)
Female subtotal	4,556 (100)	9,242 (100)	3,705 (100)	89(100)	37 (100)	17,675 (100)
Total	91,654	47,603	26,853	1,034	244	167,803

¹ Includes 415 persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 8. AIDS cases, case-fatality rates, and deaths by half-year and age group, through February 1991, United States

Half-year	Adults/adolescents			Children <13 years old		
	Cases diagnosed during interval	Case-fatality rate	Deaths occurring during interval	Cases diagnosed during interval	Case-fatality rate	Deaths occurring during interval
Before 1981	77	83.1	30	6	66.7	1
1981 Jan.-June	92	93.5	38	8	62.5	2
July-Dec.	203	91.1	86	6	100.0	6
1982 Jan.-June	394	90.6	152	14	78.6	9
July-Dec.	687	88.6	283	15	80.0	5
1983 Jan.-June	1,269	92.0	519	32	96.9	13
July-Dec.	1,631	91.7	917	42	78.6	16
1984 Jan.-June	2,543	89.5	1,379	49	83.7	25
July-Dec.	3,340	90.1	1,925	62	74.2	24
1985 Jan.-June	4,830	89.4	2,757	94	74.5	44
July-Dec.	6,212	87.6	3,754	127	74.0	68
1986 Jan.-June	8,157	86.1	4,933	136	74.3	65
July-Dec.	9,804	83.4	6,274	180	66.1	84
1987 Jan.-June	12,657	82.6	7,315	219	62.6	113
July-Dec.	14,050	76.8	7,693	246	59.3	158
1988 Jan.-June	15,866	70.7	8,933	238	49.6	129
July-Dec.	16,246	64.9	10,136	319	46.7	152
1989 Jan.-June	17,939	54.5	11,600	316	42.7	154
July-Dec.	17,558	45.9	13,099	297	39.7	160
1990 Jan.-June	17,132	33.5	12,106	274	25.9	142
July-Dec.	13,092	19.9	9,881	206	18.4	107
1991 Jan.-Feb.	1,121	10.3	877	17	11.8	6
Total¹	164,900	62.8	104,874	2,903	51.2	1,487

¹ Death totals include 187 adults/adolescents and 4 children known to have died, but whose dates of death are unknown.

Table 9. AIDS cases by year of diagnosis and definition category, diagnosed through February 1991, United States

Definition category ¹	Year of diagnosis					Cumulative total
	Before Mar. 1987	Mar. 1987-Feb. 1988	Mar. 1988-Feb. 1989	Mar. 1989-Feb. 1990	Mar. 1990-Feb. 1991	
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	
Pre-1987 definition	40,836 (93)	22,181 (79)	23,737 (71)	24,750 (68)	16,820 (65)	128,324 (76)
1987 definition: ²	3,213 (7)	6,026 (21)	9,671 (29)	11,536 (32)	9,033 (35)	39,479 (24)
<i>Specific disease</i>						
<i>presumptively diagnosed</i>	1,732	3,265	5,475	6,643	5,568	22,683
<i>Specific disease</i>						
<i>definitively diagnosed</i>	484	525	660	793	550	3,012
<i>HIV encephalopathy</i>	315	809	1,175	1,319	874	4,492
<i>HIV wasting syndrome</i>	682	1,427	2,361	2,781	2,041	9,292
Total	44,049 (100)	28,207 (100)	33,408 (100)	36,286 (100)	25,853 (100)	167,803 (100)

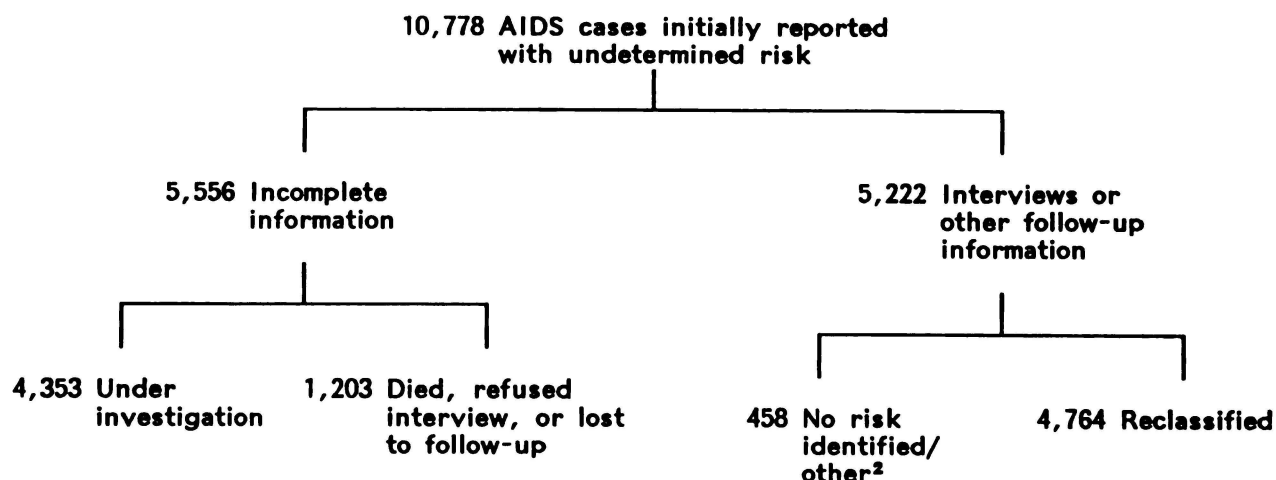
¹ Persons who meet the criteria for more than one definition category are classified in the definition category listed first.

² Persons who meet only the 1987 AIDS case definition and whose date of diagnosis is before September 1987 were diagnosed retrospectively.

Table 10. Adult/adolescent AIDS cases by single and multiple exposure categories, reported through February 1991, United States

Exposure category	AIDS cases	
	No.	(%)
Single mode of exposure		
Male homosexual/bisexual contact	93,850	(57)
Intravenous (IV) drug use (female and heterosexual male)	31,003	(19)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	888	(1)
Heterosexual contact	8,494	(5)
Receipt of transfusion of blood, blood component, or tissue	3,787	(2)
Other/undetermined	6,014	(4)
Single mode of exposure subtotal	144,036	(87)
Multiple modes of exposure		
Male homosexual/bisexual contact; IV drug use	9,825	(6)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact; hemophilia	37	(0)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact; heterosexual contact	1,980	(1)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact; receipt of transfusion	1,699	(1)
IV drug use; hemophilia	39	(0)
IV drug use; heterosexual contact	4,148	(3)
IV drug use; receipt of transfusion	724	(0)
Hemophilia; heterosexual contact	10	(0)
Hemophilia; receipt of transfusion	521	(0)
Heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion	413	(0)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact; IV drug use; hemophilia	7	(0)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact; IV drug use; heterosexual contact	773	(0)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact; IV drug use; receipt of transfusion	268	(0)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact; hemophilia; heterosexual contact	3	(0)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact; hemophilia; receipt of transfusion	18	(0)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion	100	(0)
IV drug use; hemophilia; heterosexual contact	2	(0)
IV drug use; hemophilia; receipt of transfusion	19	(0)
IV drug use; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion	215	(0)
Hemophilia; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion	15	(0)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact; IV drug use; hemophilia; receipt of transfusion	7	(0)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact; IV drug use; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion	36	(0)
IV drug use; hemophilia; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion	5	(0)
Multiple modes of exposure subtotal	20,864	(13)
Total	164,900	(100)

Figure 4. Results of investigations of adult/adolescent AIDS cases with undetermined risk, reported through February 1991¹



¹ Excludes 70 children under 13 years of age who have an undetermined risk: 62 children are under investigation and 8 have died, refused interview, or were lost to follow-up. An additional 111 children who were initially reported with an undetermined risk have been reclassified after investigation.

² **Health-care workers.** 3 of the 458 adults/adolescents are classified as "other" and are health-care workers who seroconverted to HIV and developed AIDS after occupational exposure to HIV-infected blood. For the remaining 455, the mode of exposure to HIV remains undetermined after investigation. 70 of these are health-care workers, 64 of whom responded to a standardized questionnaire. 37 (58%) reported needlesticks and/or mucous membrane exposures to blood and other body fluids of patients. None of the source patients was known to be infected with HIV at the time of the exposure and none of the health-care workers was evaluated at the time of the exposure to document seroconversion to HIV antibody. See *MMWR*, "Update: Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome and Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection Among Health-Care Workers," (April 22, 1988)37:229-234,239. **Heterosexual transmission.** 388 of the 455 patients who had no risk identified after follow-up responded to a standardized questionnaire; 123 (35%) of 354 persons responding to questions related to sexually transmitted disease gave a history of such disease and 83 (34%) of 244 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.

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 U.S.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 intravenous drug users (*MMWR* 1989;38:229-36).

Each issue of this update 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.

¹Included 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.

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 several counties in the metropolitan area. 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 by geographic area and have been several years for some cases. The median reporting delay appears to have increased, from 2 months for cases diagnosed before 1987 to 3 months for cases diagnosed from 1987 to 1989.

Completeness of reporting of diagnosed cases to 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 exposure category listed first in the hierarchy, except for persons with a history of both homosexual/bisexual contact and intravenous drug use. They make up a separate exposure category.

"Homosexual/bisexual contact" cases include men who report sexual contact with other men. "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 intravenous 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. Intravenous 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, refusal to be interviewed, or loss 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 in Table 1 and Table 2 are based on U.S. Bureau of Census provisional 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 1989 or 1990 population, multiplied by 100,000.

The denominators for computing race-specific rates (Table 9, included only in the year-end edition) are based on 1990 census projections published in U.S. Bureau of Census publications, "Projections of the Population of the United States, by Age, Sex, and Race, 1988 to 2080," and "Projections of the Hispanic Population, 1983 to 2080." Race-specific rates are the number of cases reported for a particular race/ethnicity during the preceding 12-month period divided by the 1990 census projection for that race/ethnicity, multiplied by 100,000.

Case-fatality rates are on a semiannual basis by date of diagnosis. Each 6-month case-fatality rate is the number of fatal cases reported, 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 half of all cases are reported within 3 months of diagnosis, but about 15% 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 report) shows trends in AIDS incidence by month of diagnosis. The points on the plot show the estimated numbers of cases diagnosed, after adjusting for estimated reporting delays. The smooth curve is computed using the Lowess procedure (J.M. Chamber, W.S. Cleveland, B. Kleiner, and P.A. Tukey. *Graphical Methods for Data Analysis*. Duxbury Press, Boston, 1983, Chapter 4).

Reporting delays were estimated by a maximum likelihood statistical procedure for each HIV exposure category (J.M. Karon, O.J. Devine, and W.M. Morgan "Predicting AIDS incidence by extrapolating from recent trends." In: C. Castillo-Chavez, ed. *Mathematical and Statistical Approaches to AIDS Epidemiology. Lecture Notes in Biomathematics*, vol. 83, Springer Verlag, Berlin, 1989). The adjusted incidence used in Figure 5 is the sum of the adjusted incidences for each HIV exposure group.

The Lowess procedure makes no assumption about the overall trends in the data. A fitted value is computed for each month by weighted least squares regression using only the adjusted number of cases diagnosed during an interval about the month (in Figure 5, the 30% of months closest to the chosen month); the weights decrease for times further from the chosen month. The procedure assumes that incidence during the interval about each month is approximately a linear function of time. Lowess tends to produce a curve that is linear at each end, as observed in the figure; predictions of future numbers of cases should not be made by extrapolating the Lowess curve.

The Lowess curve should be considered a description of the overall trend in AIDS cases. 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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