

HIV/AIDS

SURVEILLANCE

U.S. AIDS cases reported through April 1991

Issued May 1991

Contents

Figure 1. AIDS annual rates per 100,000 population	3
Figure 2. Adult/adolescent and pediatric AIDS cases	4
Figure 3. Pediatric AIDS cases	4
Table 1. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by state.....	5
Table 2. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by metropolitan area with 500,000 or more population.....	6
Table 3. AIDS cases by age group, exposure category, sex, and year of report.....	8
Table 4. AIDS cases by age group, exposure category, and race/ethnicity	9
Table 5. Adult/adolescent AIDS cases by sex, exposure category, and race/ethnicity	10
Table 6. AIDS cases in adolescents and adults under age 25, by exposure category and year of report	11
Table 7. AIDS cases by sex, age at diagnosis, and race/ethnicity	12
Table 8. AIDS cases, case-fatality rates, and deaths, by half-year and age group.....	13
Table 9. AIDS cases by year of diagnosis and definition category.....	14
Table 10. Adult/adolescent AIDS cases by single and multiple exposure categories	15
Figure 4. Results of investigations of AIDS cases with undetermined risk.....	16
Technical notes	17

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).



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service
Centers for Disease Control
Center for Infectious Diseases
Division of HIV/AIDS

CDC
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

The *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report* is published each month by the Division of HIV/AIDS, Center for Infectious Diseases, Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, GA 30333. An expanded, year-end edition is published each January. All data contained in the *Report* are provisional.

Suggested Citation: Centers for Disease Control. HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, May 1991:
1-18

Centers for Disease ControlWilliam L. Roper, M.D., M.P.H.
Director
Gary R. Noble, M.D., M.P.H.
Deputy Director (HIV)

Center for Infectious DiseasesFrederick A. Murphy, D.V.M., Ph.D.
Director

Division of HIV/AIDS.....James W. Curran, M.D., M.P.H.
Director

Surveillance Branch.....Ruth L. Berkelman, M.D.
Chief

Reporting and Analysis Section.....John W. Ward, M.D.
Chief

Statistics and Data Management Branch.....W. Meade Morgan, Ph.D.
Chief
Xenophon M. Santas
Computer Specialist

Single copies of the *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report* are available free from the National AIDS Information Clearinghouse, P.O. Box 6003, Rockville, MD 20850. Individuals or organizations can be added to the mailing list by writing to Centers for Disease Control, OD/OPS/MASO, 1/B49, Mailstop A-22, Atlanta, GA 30333. Confidential information, referrals, and educational material on AIDS are available from the National AIDS Hotline: 1-800-342-2437, 1-800-344-7432 (Spanish access), and 1-800-243-7889 (TTY, deaf access).

Figure 1. AIDS annual rates per 100,000 population, for cases reported May 1990 through April 1991, United States

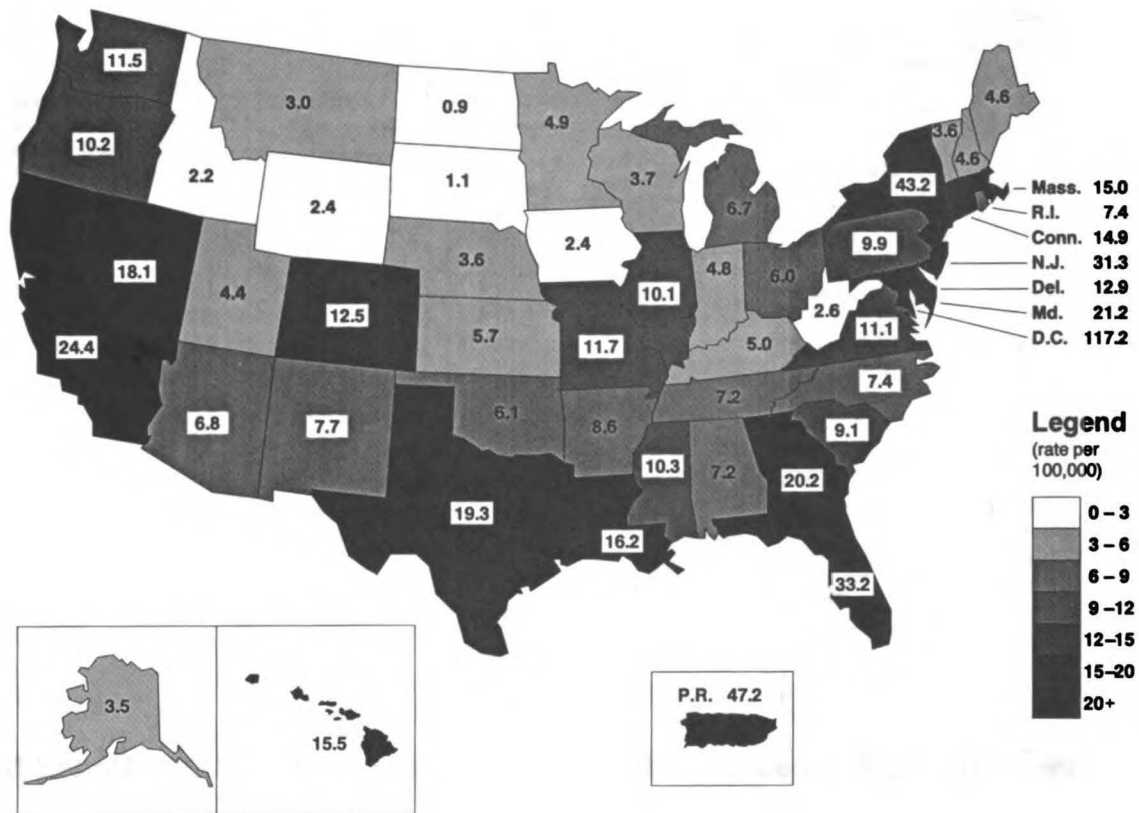


Figure 2. Adult/adolescent and pediatric AIDS cases, reported May 1990 through April 1991, United States

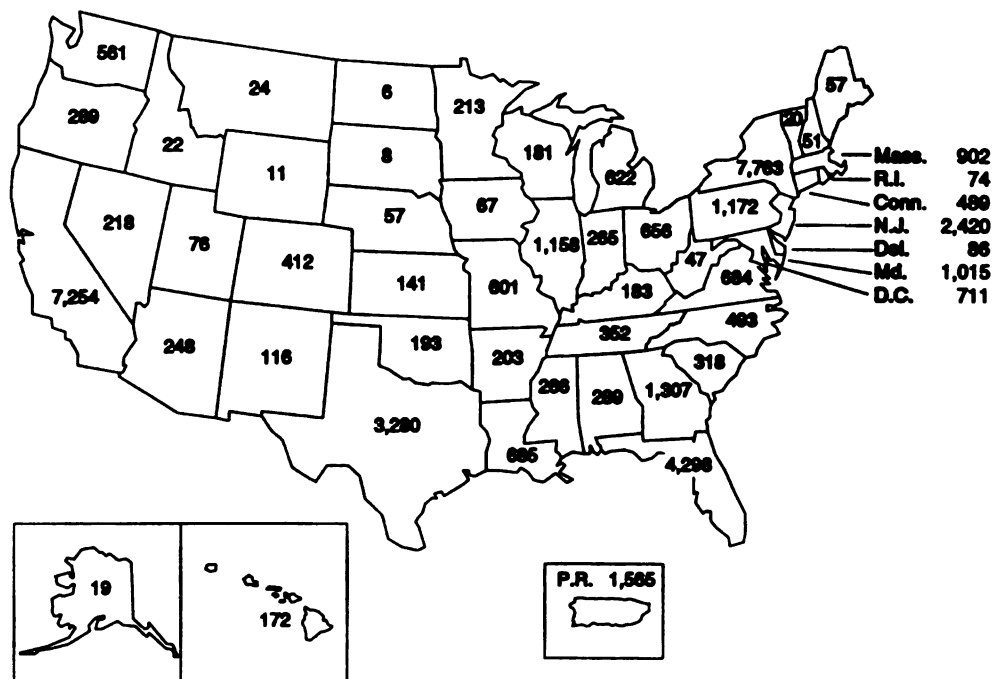


Figure 3. Pediatric AIDS cases, reported May 1990 through April 1991, United States

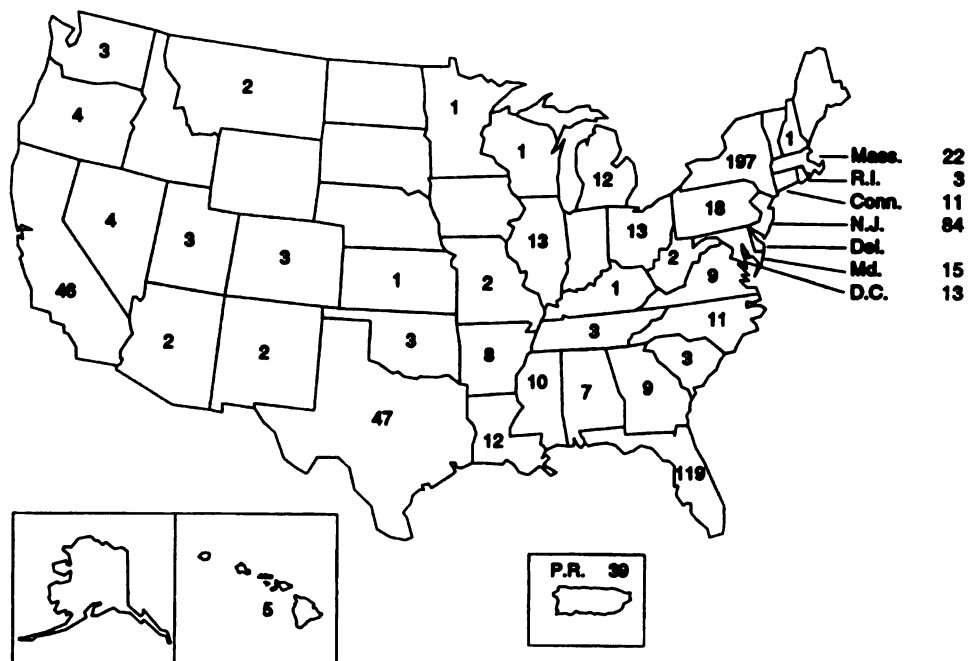


Table 1. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by state, reported May 1989 through April 1990, May 1990 through April 1991; and cumulative totals, by state and age group, through April 1991¹

State of residence	May 1989-Apr. 1990		May 1990-Apr. 1991		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/adolescents	Children < 13 years old	Total
Alabama	218	5.4	289	7.2	997	24	1,021
Alaska	25	4.7	19	3.5	104	2	106
Arizona	375	10.5	248	6.8	1,361	10	1,371
Arkansas	115	4.9	203	8.6	500	12	512
California	6,722	23.1	7,254	24.4	32,641	223	32,864
Colorado	353	10.8	412	12.5	1,734	11	1,745
Connecticut	433	13.2	489	14.9	2,014	65	2,079
Delaware	79	12.0	86	12.9	334	4	338
District of Columbia	503	82.5	711	117.2	2,831	42	2,873
Florida	3,976	31.5	4,298	33.2	15,265	421	15,686
Georgia	1,167	18.3	1,307	20.2	4,694	50	4,744
Hawaii	202	18.5	172	15.5	686	7	693
Idaho	29	2.9	22	2.2	85	2	87
Illinois	1,287	11.3	1,158	10.1	5,000	72	5,072
Indiana	345	6.2	265	4.8	1,105	10	1,115
Iowa	50	1.8	67	2.4	246	3	249
Kansas	110	4.5	141	5.7	479	4	483
Kentucky	141	3.8	183	5.0	560	6	566
Louisiana	594	14.1	685	16.2	2,457	44	2,501
Maine	62	5.1	57	4.6	229	2	231
Maryland	822	17.4	1,015	21.2	3,418	73	3,491
Massachusetts	787	13.1	902	15.0	3,609	82	3,691
Michigan	505	5.4	622	6.7	2,166	36	2,202
Minnesota	175	4.0	213	4.9	887	8	895
Mississippi	194	7.6	266	10.3	725	17	742
Missouri	499	9.8	601	11.7	2,026	12	2,038
Montana	15	1.9	24	3.0	64	2	66
Nebraska	39	2.5	57	3.6	201	2	203
Nevada	164	14.1	218	18.1	703	8	711
New Hampshire	57	5.2	51	4.6	206	5	211
New Jersey	2,348	30.5	2,420	31.3	10,890	315	11,205
New Mexico	102	6.8	116	7.7	384	3	387
New York	7,076	39.4	7,763	43.2	36,218	861	37,079
North Carolina	508	7.8	493	7.4	1,788	37	1,825
North Dakota	5	0.8	6	0.9	24	—	24
Ohio	536	4.9	656	6.0	2,462	40	2,502
Oklahoma	165	5.3	193	6.1	746	12	758
Oregon	268	9.5	289	10.2	1,083	7	1,090
Pennsylvania	1,076	9.1	1,172	9.9	4,722	80	4,802
Rhode Island	93	9.3	74	7.4	386	10	396
South Carolina	376	10.9	318	9.1	1,127	22	1,149
South Dakota	2	0.3	8	1.1	25	—	25
Tennessee	256	5.3	352	7.2	1,185	15	1,200
Texas	2,610	15.6	3,280	19.3	12,189	122	12,311
Utah	92	5.4	76	4.4	349	9	358
Vermont	23	4.1	20	3.6	82	1	83
Virginia	466	7.6	684	11.1	2,231	41	2,272
Washington	596	12.4	561	11.5	2,367	14	2,381
West Virginia	65	3.6	47	2.6	182	4	186
Wisconsin	192	3.9	181	3.7	690	4	694
Wyoming	8	1.8	11	2.4	42	—	42
U.S. total	36,906	15.0	40,755	16.4	166,499	2,856	169,355
Guam	1	0.7	2	1.4	8	—	8
Pacific Islands, U.S.	—	—	1	0.5	2	—	2
Puerto Rico	1,592	48.2	1,565	47.2	5,278	168	5,446
Virgin Islands, U.S.	18	15.6	10	8.6	78	4	82
Total	38,517	15.4	42,333	16.8	171,865	3,028	174,893

¹During April 1991, 2,952 cases and 1,739 deaths among adults/adolescents and 65 cases and 60 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 May 1989 through April 1990, May 1990 through April 1991; and cumulative totals, by area and age group, through April 1991

Metropolitan area of residence	May 1989- Apr. 1990		May 1990- Apr. 1991		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Akron, Ohio	19	2.9	31	4.7	116	—	116
Albany-Schenectady, N.Y.	82	9.4	87	10.0	355	4	359
Allentown, Pa.	46	6.7	47	6.8	171	5	176
Anaheim, Calif.	294	12.4	394	16.3	1,438	10	1,448
Atlanta, Ga.	879	31.8	1,035	36.5	3,604	30	3,634
Austin, Tex.	245	32.4	219	28.0	774	8	782
Bakersfield, Calif.	36	6.8	42	7.7	129	1	130
Baltimore, Md.	529	22.4	675	28.3	2,080	53	2,133
Baton Rouge, La.	58	11.1	47	8.9	205	4	209
Bergen-Passaic, N.J.	261	20.4	311	24.3	1,415	29	1,444
Birmingham, Ala.	74	8.2	84	9.3	313	7	320
Boston, Mass.	600	15.9	606	16.0	2,768	57	2,825
Bridgeport, Conn.	122	14.8	130	15.7	587	21	608
Buffalo, N.Y.	85	8.7	79	8.2	288	2	290
Charleston, S.C.	81	16.2	63	12.4	247	—	247
Charlotte, N.C.	101	8.8	60	5.2	333	7	340
Chicago, Ill.	1,062	17.5	956	15.7	4,200	55	4,255
Cincinnati, Ohio	83	5.7	129	8.9	385	6	391
Cleveland, Ohio	139	7.6	146	8.0	624	10	634
Columbus, Ohio	109	8.0	142	10.3	542	4	546
Dallas, Tex.	585	23.5	773	30.3	2,967	17	2,984
Dayton, Ohio	59	6.2	66	6.9	246	6	252
Denver, Colo.	281	17.5	348	21.4	1,424	7	1,431
Detroit, Mich.	355	8.1	424	9.7	1,514	25	1,539
El Paso, Tex.	38	6.5	50	8.5	132	1	133
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	892	72.4	765	60.9	2,818	54	2,872
Fort Worth, Tex.	130	10.0	216	16.2	681	10	691
Fresno, Calif.	63	9.7	53	7.9	213	2	215
Gary, Ind.	41	6.7	24	4.0	104	—	104
Grand Rapids, Mich.	20	2.9	42	6.1	114	1	115
Greensboro, N.C.	77	8.3	86	9.1	278	6	284
Greenville, S.C.	37	5.8	48	7.5	142	—	142
Harrisburg, Pa.	50	8.5	35	6.0	173	4	177
Hartford, Conn.	154	13.8	158	14.1	602	15	617
Honolulu, Hawaii	131	15.8	120	14.4	513	4	517
Houston, Tex.	1,008	31.1	1,335	40.4	5,143	51	5,194
Indianapolis, Ind.	179	14.4	119	9.5	520	3	523
Jacksonville, Fla.	250	28.1	255	28.1	818	28	846
Jersey City, N.J.	317	57.3	391	70.7	1,846	50	1,896
Kansas City, Mo.	266	17.1	264	16.9	1,052	4	1,056
Knoxville, Tenn.	20	3.3	28	4.6	116	1	117
Lake County, Ill.	20	3.9	19	3.7	83	2	85
Las Vegas, Nev.	123	17.2	172	23.2	522	8	530
Little Rock, Ark.	57	11.2	72	14.0	203	6	209
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,192	25.1	2,372	26.8	11,312	94	11,406
Louisville, Ky.	59	6.2	65	6.8	229	3	232
Memphis, Tenn.	80	8.2	108	11.0	376	6	382
Miami, Fla.	1,070	56.1	1,267	65.4	4,594	171	4,765
Middlesex, N.J.	189	18.8	181	17.7	874	24	898
Milwaukee, Wis.	113	7.9	86	6.0	382	2	384
Minneapolis-Saint Paul, Minn.	161	6.6	185	7.5	791	6	797
Monmouth-Ocean City, N.J.	187	19.2	204	20.7	722	27	749
Nashville, Tenn.	82	8.4	125	12.7	400	6	406
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y.	374	14.3	386	14.8	1,745	43	1,788
New Bedford, Mass.	46	9.1	67	13.2	182	4	186
New Haven, Conn.	121	15.1	169	21.0	661	28	689
New Orleans, La.	352	28.4	408	32.9	1,555	24	1,579
New York, N.Y.	5,982	70.2	6,644	77.7	31,388	779	32,167

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

Metropolitan area of residence	May 1989- Apr. 1990		May 1990- Apr. 1991		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Newark, N.J.	1,003	54.8	949	52.0	4,524	146	4,670
Norfolk, Va.	109	7.9	165	11.8	495	9	504
Oakland, Calif.	458	22.3	575	27.6	2,200	15	2,215
Oklahoma City, Okla.	83	8.7	96	10.0	379	—	379
Omaha, Neb.	31	5.0	36	5.8	140	1	141
Orlando, Fla.	183	17.7	329	30.7	868	11	879
Oxnard-Ventura, Calif.	37	5.6	37	5.5	162	—	162
Philadelphia, Pa.	737	15.2	917	18.9	3,574	56	3,630
Phoenix, Ariz.	283	13.7	173	8.2	993	6	999
Pittsburgh, Pa.	171	8.2	121	5.9	590	2	592
Portland, Oreg.	209	17.0	235	19.0	860	4	864
Providence, R.I.	88	9.7	71	7.7	361	9	370
Raleigh-Durham, N.C.	122	17.0	112	15.2	402	10	412
Richmond, Va.	107	12.5	110	12.7	417	9	426
Riverside-San Bernardino, Calif.	285	11.5	311	12.0	1,125	17	1,142
Rochester, N.Y.	81	8.1	73	7.3	378	4	382
Sacramento, Calif.	140	9.7	140	9.5	671	9	680
Saint Louis, Mo.	198	8.1	311	12.7	925	7	932
Salt Lake City, Utah	79	7.5	69	6.4	309	6	315
San Antonio, Tex.	203	15.9	227	17.4	861	12	873
San Diego, Calif.	681	28.0	592	23.7	2,522	19	2,541
San Francisco, Calif.	1,895	119.0	2,096	130.7	10,099	18	10,117
San Jose, Calif.	140	9.5	179	12.0	757	8	765
San Juan, P.R.	985	62.0	990	62.0	3,303	111	3,414
Scranton, Pa.	35	4.8	44	6.0	140	3	143
Seattle, Wash.	453	23.4	404	20.5	1,785	10	1,795
Springfield, Mass.	60	10.0	109	18.1	248	13	261
Syracuse, N.Y.	47	7.1	44	6.7	173	6	179
Tacoma, Wash.	48	8.3	40	6.8	162	4	166
Tampa-Saint Petersburg, Fla.	370	18.3	457	22.1	1,692	28	1,720
Toledo, Ohio	29	4.7	44	7.2	128	3	131
Tucson, Ariz.	58	8.9	56	8.4	261	3	264
Tulsa, Okla.	49	7.0	51	7.2	212	4	216
Washington, D.C.	898	23.3	1,269	32.3	4,873	73	4,946
West Palm Beach, Fla.	345	41.3	377	43.7	1,483	58	1,541
Wilmington, Del.	66	11.5	70	12.1	276	3	279
Worcester, Mass.	29	4.1	69	9.7	195	4	199
Metropolitan area subtotal¹	31,861	21.9	35,361	24.0	146,552	2,536	149,088
All other areas	6,656	6.4	6,972	6.6	25,313	492	25,805
Total	38,517	15.4	42,333	16.8	171,865	3,028	174,893

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 May 1989 through April 1990, May 1990 through April 1991; and cumulative totals, by age group and exposure category, through April 1991, United States

Adult/adolescent exposure category	Males		Females		Totals		
	May 1989-Apr. 1990	May 1990-Apr. 1991	May. 1989-Apr. 1990	May 1990-Apr. 1991	May. 1989-Apr. 1990	May. 1990-Apr. 1991	Cumulative total ¹
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact	21,600 (64)	22,912 (63)	—	—	21,600 (57)	22,912 (55)	101,536 (59)
Intravenous (IV) drug use (female and heterosexual male)	6,966 (21)	7,449 (20)	2,075 (50)	2,345 (47)	9,041 (24)	9,794 (24)	37,846 (22)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact and IV drug use	2,316 (7)	2,241 (6)	—	—	2,316 (6)	2,241 (5)	11,354 (7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	285 (1)	305 (1)	9 (0)	8 (0)	294 (1)	313 (1)	1,482 (1)
Heterosexual contact:	872 (3)	1,105 (3)	1,429 (35)	1,733 (35)	2,301 (6)	2,838 (7)	9,462 (6)
<i>Sex with IV drug user</i>	398	507	913	1,069	1,311	1,576	5,018
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	—	—	120	134	120	134	544
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1	3	21	31	22	34	92
<i>Born in Pattern-II² country</i>	294	286	140	116	434	402	2,189
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	17	28	16	24	33	52	149
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	16	25	26	48	42	73	179
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	146	256	193	311	339	567	1,291
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ³	493 (1)	469 (1)	317 (8)	316 (6)	810 (2)	785 (2)	3,904 (2)
Other/undetermined ⁴	1,179 (3)	2,135 (6)	285 (7)	551 (11)	1,464 (4)	2,686 (6)	6,281 (4)
Adult/adolescent subtotal	33,711 (100)	36,616 (100)	4,115 (100)	4,953 (100)	37,826 (100)	41,569 (100)	171,865 (100)
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category							
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	27 (7)	30 (8)	—	1 (0)	27 (4)	31 (4)	147 (5)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	313 (85)	325 (82)	297 (93)	337 (92)	610 (88)	662 (87)	2,544 (84)
<i>IV drug use</i>	151	154	133	146	284	300	1,257
<i>Sex with IV drug user</i>	78	62	70	70	148	132	527
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	6	3	9	6	15	9	54
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	—	3	—	1	—	4	11
<i>Born in Pattern-II country</i>	26	19	22	13	48	32	223
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	—	2	3	3	3	5	12
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	1	1	4	—	5	1	12
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	14	15	14	23	28	38	114
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	7	4	6	6	13	10	49
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	30	62	36	69	66	131	285
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	26 (7)	25 (6)	13 (4)	15 (4)	39 (6)	40 (5)	264 (9)
Undetermined	4 (1)	18 (5)	11 (3)	13 (4)	15 (2)	31 (4)	73 (2)
Pediatric subtotal	370 (100)	398 (100)	321 (100)	366 (100)	691 (100)	764 (100)	3,028 (100)
Total	34,081	37,014	4,436	5,319	38,517	42,333	174,893

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.

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

⁴ "Other" refers to 4 persons who developed AIDS after exposure to HIV-infected blood within the health care setting, as documented by evidence of seroconversion or other 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 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 April 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	72,130 (76)	17,326 (36)	10,936 (40)	792 (75)	132 (54)	101,536 (59)
Intravenous (IV) drug use (female and heterosexual male)	7,728 (8)	18,975 (39)	10,970 (40)	47 (4)	40 (16)	37,846 (22)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact and IV drug use	6,576 (7)	3,091 (6)	1,622 (6)	21 (2)	32 (13)	11,354 (7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1,229 (1)	104 (0)	120 (0)	17 (2)	8 (3)	1,482 (1)
Heterosexual contact:	2,011 (2)	5,658 (12)	1,715 (6)	40 (4)	12 (5)	9,462 (6)
<i>Sex with IV drug user</i>	1,080	2,590	1,309	16	9	5,018
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	294	171	66	10	1	544
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	79	7	5	1	—	92
<i>Born in Pattern-II¹ country</i>	7	2,156	17	4	—	2,189
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	47	92	9	—	—	149
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	113	31	31	2	—	179
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	391	611	278	7	2	1,291
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ²	2,726 (3)	686 (1)	403 (1)	71 (7)	6 (2)	3,904 (2)
Other/undetermined ³	2,271 (2)	2,442 (5)	1,439 (5)	69 (7)	14 (6)	6,281 (4)
Adult/adolescent subtotal	94,671(100)	48,282 (100)	27,205(100)	1,057 (100)	244 (100)	171,865(100)
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category						
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	100 (15)	20 (1)	24 (3)	3 (19)	—	147 (5)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	396 (61)	1,469 (92)	657 (86)	8 (50)	7 (100)	2,544 (84)
<i>IV drug use</i>	190	724	336	2	2	1,257
<i>Sex with IV drug user</i>	82	232	209	2	1	527
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	21	22	10	1	—	54
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	7	3	1	—	—	11
<i>Born in Pattern-II country</i>	1	219	3	—	—	223
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	—	11	—	—	—	12
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	5	3	3	—	—	12
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	23	55	32	1	2	114
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	17	19	13	—	—	49
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	50	181	50	2	2	285
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	141 (22)	57 (4)	61 (8)	5 (31)	—	264 (9)
Undetermined	10 (2)	43 (3)	20 (3)	—	—	73 (2)
Pediatric subtotal	647(100)	1,589 (100)	762(100)	16 (100)	7 (100)	3,028(100)
Total	95,318	49,871	27,967	1,073	251	174,893

¹ See technical notes.

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

³"Other" refers to 4 persons who developed AIDS after exposure to HIV-infected blood within the health care setting, as documented by evidence of seroconversion or other 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 refused interview; and patients whose mode of exposure to HIV remains undetermined after investigation. See Figure 4.

⁴ Includes 413 persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

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

Male exposure category	White, not Hispanic	Black, not Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Total⁴
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact Intravenous (IV) drug use (heterosexual)	72,130 (80)	17,326 (44)	10,936 (46)	792 (82)	132 (63)	101,536 (66)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact and IV drug use	5,877 (7)	13,915 (35)	9,202 (39)	32 (3)	22 (10)	29,118 (19)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	6,576 (7)	3,091 (8)	1,622 (7)	21 (2)	32 (15)	11,354 (7)
Heterosexual contact:	1,203 (1)	97 (0)	118 (0)	17 (2)	8 (4)	1,447 (1)
	648 (1)	2,701 (7)	395 (2)	9 (1)	4 (2)	3,763 (2)
<i>Sex with IV drug user</i>	390	812	247	5	4	1,458
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	6	—	1	—	—	7
<i>Born in Pattern-II¹ country</i>	5	1,564	12	3	—	1,588
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	38	41	7	—	—	86
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	33	15	9	—	—	58
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	176	269	119	1	—	566
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ²	1,756 (2)	371 (1)	215 (1)	44 (5)	2 (1)	2,396 (2)
Other/undetermined ³	1,954 (2)	1,791 (5)	1,202 (5)	53 (5)	10 (5)	5,051 (3)
Male subtotal	90,144 (100)	39,292 (100)	23,690 (100)	968 (100)	210 (100)	154,665 (100)
Female						
exposure category						
IV drug use	1,851 (41)	5,060 (56)	1,768 (50)	15 (17)	18 (53)	8,728 (51)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	26 (1)	7 (0)	2 (0)	—	—	35 (0)
Heterosexual contact:	1,363 (30)	2,957 (33)	1,320 (38)	31 (35)	8 (24)	5,699 (33)
<i>Sex with IV drug user</i>	690	1,778	1,062	11	5	3,560
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	294	171	66	10	1	544
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	73	7	4	1	—	85
<i>Born in Pattern-II country</i>	2	592	5	1	—	601
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	9	51	2	—	—	63
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	80	16	22	2	—	121
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	215	342	159	6	2	725
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	970 (21)	315 (4)	188 (5)	27 (30)	4 (12)	1,508 (9)
Other/undetermined	317 (7)	651 (7)	237 (7)	16 (18)	4 (12)	1,230 (7)
Female subtotal	4,527 (100)	8,990 (100)	3,515 (100)	89 (100)	34 (100)	17,200 (100)
Total	94,671	48,282	27,205	1,057	244	171,865

¹ See technical notes.

²Thirteen adult/adolescents and 2 children developed AIDS after receiving blood screened negative for HIV antibody. One additional adult with AIDS received HIV—infected tissue.

³"Other" refers to 4 persons who developed AIDS after exposure to HIV-infected blood within the health care setting, as documented by evidence of seroconversion or other 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 refused interview; and patients whose mode of exposure to HIV remains undetermined after investigation. See Figure 4.

⁴Includes 361 males and 45 females whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

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

Exposure category	13-19 years old			20-24 years old		
	May 1989- Apr. 1990	May. 1990- Apr. 1991	Cumulative total	May 1989- Apr. 1990	May 1990- Apr. 1991	Cumulative total
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact	34 (25)	32 (20)	178 (26)	821 (53)	752 (50)	4,027 (56)
Intravenous (IV) drug use (female and heterosexual male)	19 (14)	15 (9)	78 (12)	300 (19)	268 (18)	1,192 (17)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact and IV drug use	3 (2)	6 (4)	29 (4)	139 (9)	108 (7)	649 (9)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	39 (28)	47 (29)	204 (30)	38 (2)	36 (2)	184 (3)
Heterosexual contact:	26 (19)	29 (18)	92 (14)	177 (11)	206 (14)	715 (10)
<i>Sex with IV drug user</i>	18	23	61	101	130	407
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	1	—	3	8	9	53
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1	2	3	7	2	16
<i>Born in Pattern-II¹ country</i>	2	—	13	26	13	115
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	—	—	—	3	5	10
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	—	1	1	3	4	8
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	4	3	11	29	43	106
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	4 (3)	11 (7)	50 (7)	12 (1)	22 (1)	105 (1)
Undetermined ²	12 (9)	22 (14)	45 (7)	72 (5)	117 (8)	306 (4)
Total	137 (100)	162 (100)	676 (100)	1,559 (100)	1,509 (100)	7,178 (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 April 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	215 (0)	713 (2)	328 (1)	5 (1)	3 (1)	1,267 (1)
5-12	171 (0)	104 (0)	77 (0)	5 (1)	—	359 (0)
13-19	236 (0)	156 (0)	99 (0)	6 (1)	5 (2)	502 (0)
20-24	3,038 (3)	1,834 (5)	1,094 (5)	33 (3)	13 (6)	6,024 (4)
25-29	13,682 (15)	6,285 (16)	4,104 (17)	134 (14)	44 (21)	24,293 (16)
30-34	21,149 (23)	9,913 (25)	6,076 (25)	203 (21)	53 (25)	37,472 (24)
35-39	19,901 (22)	9,259 (23)	5,328 (22)	220 (22)	42 (20)	34,833 (22)
40-44	13,691 (15)	5,462 (14)	3,299 (14)	156 (16)	23 (11)	22,691 (15)
45-49	8,159 (9)	2,944 (7)	1,706 (7)	94 (10)	15 (7)	12,954 (8)
50-54	4,450 (5)	1,604 (4)	949 (4)	51 (5)	4 (2)	7,080 (5)
55-59	2,807 (3)	993 (2)	584 (2)	34 (3)	6 (3)	4,440 (3)
60-64	1,620 (2)	519 (1)	267 (1)	11 (1)	4 (2)	2,426 (2)
65 or older	1,411 (2)	323 (1)	184 (1)	26 (3)	1 (0)	1,950 (1)
Male subtotal	90,530 (100)	40,109 (100)	24,095 (100)	978(100)	213 (100)	156,291 (100)
Females						
Age at diagnosis (years)						
Under 5	212 (4)	680 (7)	300 (8)	1 (1)	4 (11)	1,198 (6)
5-12	49 (1)	92 (1)	57 (1)	5 (5)	—	204 (1)
13-19	47 (1)	100 (1)	25 (1)	1 (1)	1 (3)	174 (1)
20-24	301 (6)	561 (6)	278 (7)	5 (5)	5 (13)	1,154 (6)
25-29	852 (18)	1,733 (18)	804 (21)	8 (8)	4 (11)	3,409 (18)
30-34	1,042 (22)	2,559 (26)	935 (24)	17 (18)	11 (29)	4,576 (25)
35-39	715 (15)	2,025 (21)	688 (18)	13 (14)	5 (13)	3,455 (19)
40-44	421 (9)	966 (10)	375 (10)	19 (20)	3 (8)	1,787 (10)
45-49	219 (5)	433 (4)	177 (5)	7 (7)	2 (5)	843 (5)
50-54	167 (3)	252 (3)	102 (3)	5 (5)	1 (3)	527 (3)
55-59	179 (4)	148 (2)	56 (1)	3 (3)	—	388 (2)
60-64	164 (3)	104 (1)	31 (1)	7 (7)	1 (3)	307 (2)
65 or older	420 (9)	109 (1)	44 (1)	4 (4)	1 (3)	580 (3)
Female subtotal	4,788 (100)	9,762 (100)	3,872 (100)	95(100)	38 (100)	18,602 (100)
Total	95,318	49,871	27,967	1,073	251	174,893

¹ Includes 413 persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 8. AIDS cases, case-fatality rates, and deaths by half-year and age group, through April 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	84.4	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	392	90.8	153	14	78.6	9
July-Dec.	685	89.1	281	15	80.0	5
1983 Jan.-June	1,275	92.5	518	34	97.1	13
July-Dec.	1,635	92.0	922	42	78.6	16
1984 Jan.-June	2,548	90.1	1,380	48	85.4	25
July-Dec.	3,348	90.7	1,931	62	74.2	24
1985 Jan.-June	4,835	89.9	2,770	94	74.5	44
July-Dec.	6,221	88.0	3,769	126	76.2	67
1986 Jan.-June	8,174	86.6	4,952	136	76.5	65
July-Dec.	9,833	83.9	6,297	182	67.0	85
1987 Jan.-June	12,696	83.5	7,345	219	66.2	113
July-Dec.	14,111	78.0	7,718	249	61.8	159
1988 Jan.-June	15,965	72.6	8,979	239	52.3	131
July-Dec.	16,357	67.5	10,191	322	50.3	158
1989 Jan.-June	18,137	57.7	11,669	320	44.7	160
July-Dec.	17,821	50.0	13,202	301	41.5	168
1990 Jan.-June	17,671	38.0	12,360	291	28.2	155
July-Dec.	14,917	23.8	10,940	243	21.4	144
1991 Jan.-Apr.	4,872	12.4	3,234	71	14.1	27
Total¹	171,865	63.4	108,949	3,028	52.2	1,581

¹ Death totals include 184 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 April 1991, United States

Definition category ¹	Year of diagnosis					Cumulative total
	Before May 1987	May 1987-Apr. 1988	May 1988-Apr. 1989	May 1989-Apr. 1990	May 1990-Apr. 1991	
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Pre-1987 definition	44,575 (92)	22,578 (76)	24,334 (71)	24,965 (68)	16,585 (64)	133,037 (76)
1987 definition: ²	3,849 (8)	6,961 (24)	10,092 (29)	11,712 (32)	9,242 (36)	41,856 (24)
<i>Specific disease</i>						
<i>presumptively diagnosed</i>	2,057	3,826	5,737	6,812	5,742	24,174
<i>Specific disease</i>						
<i>definitively diagnosed</i>	564	574	661	818	541	3,158
<i>HIV encephalopathy</i>	403	915	1,211	1,339	904	4,772
<i>HIV wasting syndrome</i>	825	1,646	2,483	2,743	2,055	9,752
Total	48,424 (100)	29,539 (100)	34,426 (100)	36,677 (100)	25,827 (100)	174,893 (100)

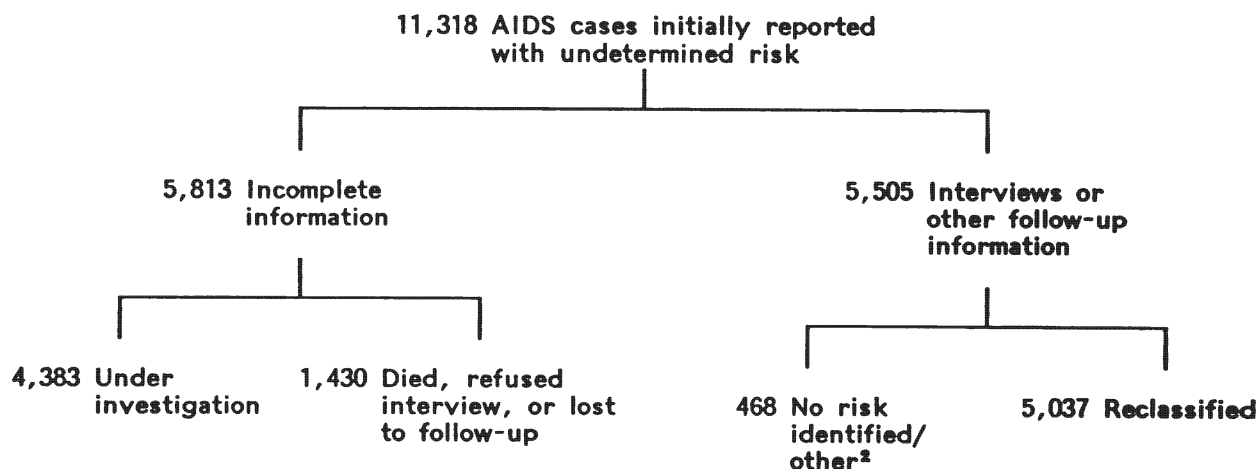
¹ Persons who meet the criteria for more than one definition category are classified in the definition category listed first.

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 April 1991, United States

Exposure category	AIDS cases	
	No.	(%)
Single mode of exposure		
Male homosexual/bisexual contact	97,548	(57)
Intravenous (IV) drug use (female and heterosexual male)	32,450	(19)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	926	(1)
Heterosexual contact	9,037	(5)
Receipt of transfusion of blood, blood component, or tissue	3,904	(2)
Other/undetermined	6,281	(4)
Single mode of exposure subtotal	150,146	(87)
Multiple modes of exposure		
Male homosexual/bisexual contact; IV drug use	10,219	(6)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact; hemophilia	36	(0)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact; heterosexual contact	2,081	(1)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact; receipt of transfusion	1,741	(1)
IV drug use; hemophilia	41	(0)
IV drug use; heterosexual contact	4,368	(3)
IV drug use; receipt of transfusion	738	(0)
Hemophilia; heterosexual contact	8	(0)
Hemophilia; receipt of transfusion	536	(0)
Heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion	425	(0)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact; IV drug use; hemophilia	8	(0)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact; IV drug use; heterosexual contact	807	(0)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact; IV drug use; receipt of transfusion	275	(0)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact; hemophilia; heterosexual contact	3	(0)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact; hemophilia; receipt of transfusion	19	(0)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion	108	(0)
IV drug use; hemophilia; heterosexual contact	3	(0)
IV drug use; hemophilia; receipt of transfusion	19	(0)
IV drug use; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion	222	(0)
Hemophilia; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion	12	(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	38	(0)
IV drug use; hemophilia; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion	5	(0)
Multiple modes of exposure subtotal	21,719	(13)
Total	171,865	(100)

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



¹ Excludes 73 children under 13 years of age who have an undetermined risk: 63 children are under investigation and 10 have died, refused interview, or were lost to follow-up. An additional 114 children who were initially reported with an undetermined risk have been reclassified after investigation.

² Of the 468 persons classified as "No risk identified/other," 4 are persons who developed AIDS after exposure to HIV-infected blood within the health-care setting, as documented by evidence of seroconversion or other laboratory studies. For the remaining 464, the mode of exposure to HIV remains undetermined after investigation.

Health-care workers. 74 of the 464 patients who had no risk identified after follow-up are health-care workers, 67 of whom responded to a standardized questionnaire. 40 (60%) 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 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. 404 of the 464 patients who had no risk identified after follow-up responded to a standardized questionnaire; 126 (34%) of 369 persons responding to questions related to sexually transmitted disease gave a history of such disease and 88 (34%) of 256 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 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.

**DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**

Public Health Service
Centers for Disease Control
Atlanta, GA 30333

Official Business

Penalty for Private Use \$300

**FIRST CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
PHS / CDC
Permit No. G 284**