

HIV/AIDS

SURVEILLANCE

U.S. AIDS cases reported through May 1991

Issued June 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).



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service
Centers for Disease Control
Center for Infectious Diseases
Division of HIV/AIDS



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, June 1991:1-18

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

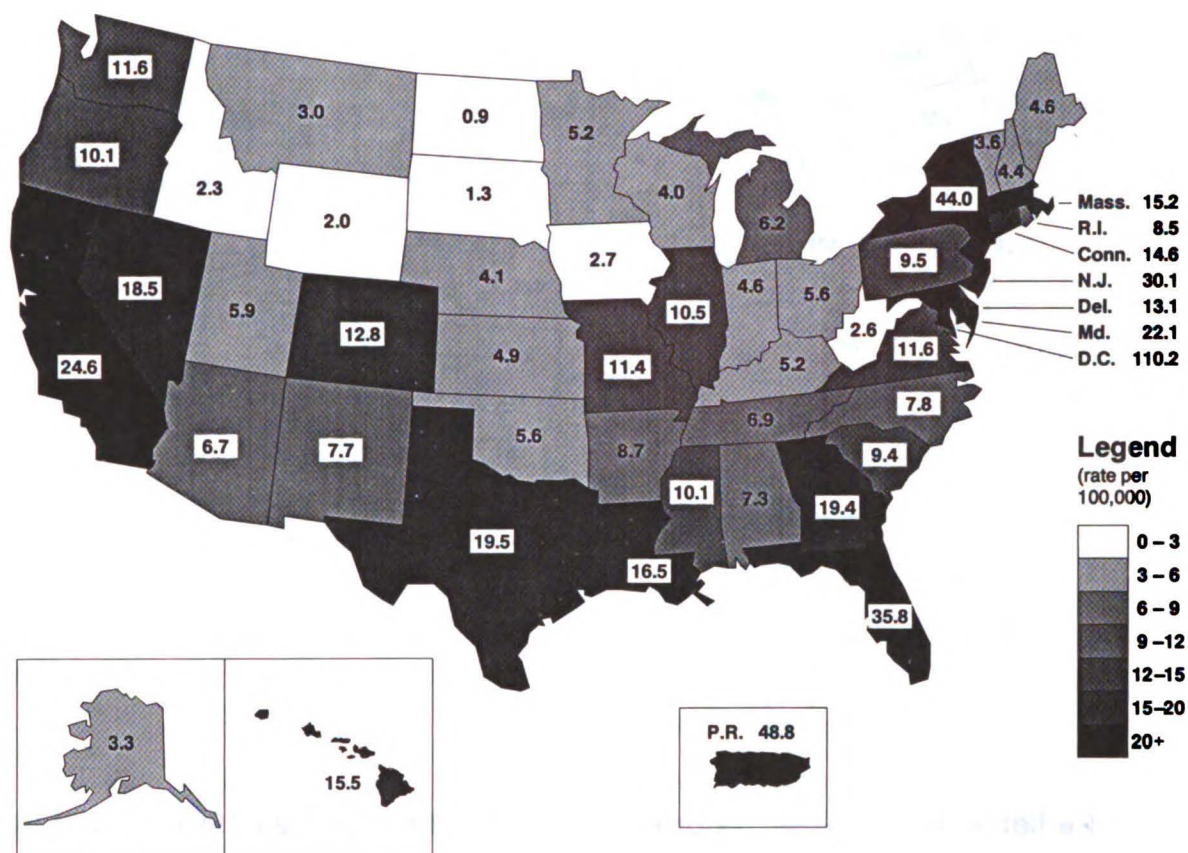


Figure 2. Adult/adolescent and pediatric AIDS cases, reported June 1990 through May 1991, United States

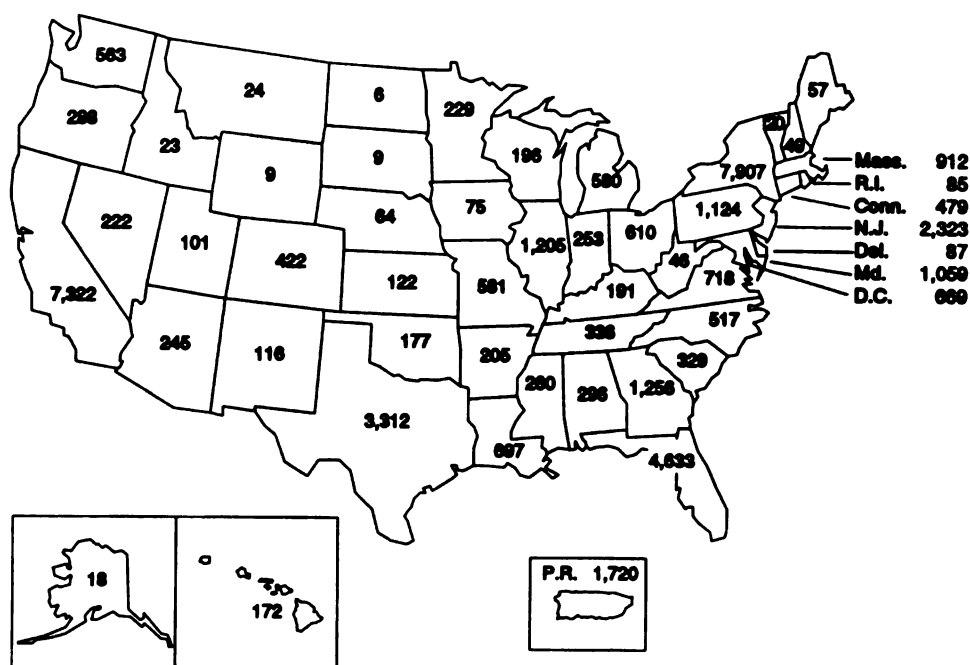


Figure 3. Pediatric AIDS cases, reported June 1990 through May 1991, United States

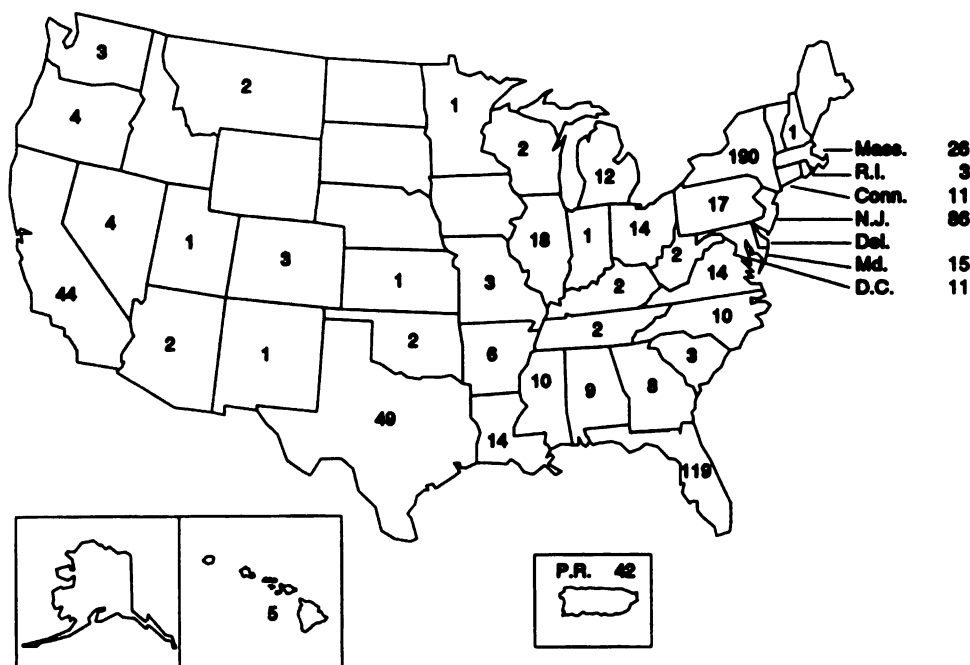


Table 1. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by state, reported June 1989 through May 1990, June 1990 through May 1991; and cumulative totals, by state and age group, through May 1991¹

State of residence	June 1989- May 1990		June 1990- May 1991		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children < 13 years old	Total
Alabama	221	5.5	296	7.3	1,023	26	1,049
Alaska	26	4.9	18	3.3	105	2	107
Arizona	373	10.4	245	6.7	1,378	10	1,388
Arkansas	120	5.1	205	8.7	515	12	527
California	6,794	23.3	7,322	24.6	33,221	224	33,445
Colorado	349	10.7	422	12.8	1,769	11	1,780
Connecticut	434	13.3	479	14.6	2,052	65	2,117
Delaware	79	12.0	87	13.1	342	4	346
District of Columbia	552	90.5	669	110.2	2,896	42	2,938
Florida	3,853	30.5	4,633	35.8	15,837	432	16,269
Georgia	1,256	19.7	1,256	19.4	4,793	50	4,843
Hawaii	198	18.1	172	15.5	701	7	708
Idaho	27	2.7	23	2.3	86	2	88
Illinois	1,274	11.1	1,205	10.5	5,127	77	5,204
Indiana	359	6.5	253	4.6	1,126	11	1,137
Iowa	48	1.7	75	2.7	254	3	257
Kansas	125	5.1	122	4.9	482	4	486
Kentucky	142	3.9	191	5.2	576	7	583
Louisiana	619	14.7	697	16.5	2,540	46	2,586
Maine	53	4.4	57	4.6	229	2	231
Maryland	821	17.4	1,059	22.1	3,505	73	3,578
Massachusetts	870	14.5	912	15.2	3,698	85	3,783
Michigan	535	5.8	580	6.2	2,188	36	2,224
Minnesota	170	3.9	229	5.2	903	8	911
Mississippi	199	7.7	260	10.1	736	17	753
Missouri	536	10.5	581	11.4	2,060	13	2,073
Montana	16	2.0	24	3.0	68	2	70
Nebraska	43	2.7	64	4.1	212	2	214
Nevada	163	14.0	222	18.5	720	8	728
New Hampshire	58	5.3	49	4.4	210	5	215
New Jersey	2,422	31.5	2,323	30.1	11,067	323	11,390
New Mexico	102	6.8	116	7.7	392	3	395
New York	7,266	40.5	7,907	44.0	37,061	872	37,933
North Carolina	546	8.3	517	7.8	1,850	37	1,887
North Dakota	5	0.8	6	0.9	24	—	24
Ohio	600	5.5	610	5.6	2,502	41	2,543
Oklahoma	197	6.3	177	5.6	770	12	782
Oregon	269	9.5	288	10.1	1,106	7	1,113
Pennsylvania	1,151	9.7	1,124	9.5	4,841	80	4,921
Rhode Island	92	9.2	85	8.5	403	9	412
South Carolina	360	10.4	329	9.4	1,158	22	1,180
South Dakota	1	0.1	9	1.3	26	—	26
Tennessee	296	6.1	336	6.9	1,229	15	1,244
Texas	2,658	15.9	3,312	19.5	12,524	128	12,652
Utah	92	5.4	101	5.9	378	9	387
Vermont	20	3.6	20	3.6	82	1	83
Virginia	497	8.1	718	11.6	2,316	46	2,362
Washington	587	12.2	563	11.6	2,426	14	2,440
West Virginia	67	3.7	46	2.6	189	4	193
Wisconsin	174	3.6	196	4.0	704	5	709
Wyoming	9	2.0	9	2.0	42	—	42
U.S. total	37,724	15.3	41,199	16.6	170,442	2,914	173,356
Guam	1	0.7	3	2.2	9	—	9
Pacific Islands, U.S.	—	—	1	0.5	2	—	2
Puerto Rico	1,565	44.8	1,720	48.8	5,515	171	5,686
Virgin Islands, U.S.	15	13.0	11	9.4	79	4	83
Total	39,305	15.7	42,934	17.0	176,047	3,089	179,136

¹During May 1991, 4,182 cases and 2,866 deaths among adults/adolescents and 61 cases and 30 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 June 1989 through May 1990, June 1990 through May 1991; and cumulative totals, by area and age group, through May 1991

Metropolitan area of residence	June 1989- May 1990		June 1990- May 1991		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Akron, Ohio	22	3.3	29	4.4	117	—	117
Albany-Schenectady, N.Y.	82	9.4	84	9.6	357	5	362
Allentown, Pa.	53	7.8	40	5.8	172	5	177
Anaheim, Calif.	280	11.9	420	17.4	1,466	10	1,476
Atlanta, Ga.	957	34.6	991	35.0	3,689	30	3,719
Austin, Tex.	234	30.9	205	26.2	792	8	800
Bakersfield, Calif.	39	7.4	37	6.8	129	1	130
Baltimore, Md.	531	22.5	698	29.3	2,136	54	2,190
Baton Rouge, La.	58	11.1	47	8.9	211	4	215
Bergen-Passaic, N.J.	284	22.2	285	22.3	1,433	29	1,462
Birmingham, Ala.	68	7.5	92	10.1	325	7	332
Boston, Mass.	663	17.6	609	16.1	2,831	59	2,890
Bridgeport, Conn.	116	14.1	133	16.1	602	21	623
Buffalo, N.Y.	95	9.8	79	8.2	297	3	300
Charleston, S.C.	82	16.4	63	12.4	253	—	253
Charlotte, N.C.	102	8.9	66	5.7	342	7	349
Chicago, Ill.	1,059	17.4	975	16.1	4,290	59	4,349
Cincinnati, Ohio	111	7.7	117	8.1	401	6	407
Cleveland, Ohio	141	7.7	147	8.0	633	11	644
Columbus, Ohio	124	9.1	124	9.0	548	4	552
Dallas, Tex.	586	23.5	796	31.2	3,053	18	3,071
Dayton, Ohio	67	7.1	57	6.0	246	6	252
Denver, Colo.	280	17.5	357	22.0	1,454	7	1,461
Detroit, Mich.	374	8.5	391	8.9	1,527	25	1,552
El Paso, Tex.	40	6.9	50	8.5	134	1	135
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	869	70.5	787	62.7	2,899	55	2,954
Fort Worth, Tex.	155	12.0	183	13.7	686	10	696
Fresno, Calif.	61	9.4	57	8.5	222	2	224
Gary, Ind.	37	6.1	27	4.5	106	1	107
Grand Rapids, Mich.	23	3.4	39	5.7	115	1	116
Greensboro, N.C.	87	9.3	86	9.1	289	6	295
Greenville, S.C.	39	6.2	45	7.0	144	—	144
Harrisburg, Pa.	46	7.9	31	5.3	176	4	180
Hartford, Conn.	158	14.2	147	13.1	610	15	625
Honolulu, Hawaii	126	15.2	119	14.2	524	4	528
Houston, Tex.	1,036	31.9	1,350	40.9	5,266	53	5,319
Indianapolis, Ind.	188	15.1	117	9.4	534	3	537
Jacksonville, Fla.	231	26.0	266	29.3	828	28	856
Jersey City, N.J.	324	58.5	390	70.5	1,881	51	1,932
Kansas City, Mo.	295	19.0	242	15.5	1,070	4	1,074
Knoxville, Tenn.	24	4.0	32	5.3	125	1	126
Lake County, Ill.	20	3.9	27	5.2	90	3	93
Las Vegas, Nev.	121	17.0	172	23.2	534	8	542
Little Rock, Ark.	57	11.2	72	14.0	207	6	213
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,240	25.7	2,399	27.1	11,502	95	11,597
Louisville, Ky.	61	6.4	67	7.0	234	4	238
Memphis, Tenn.	95	9.7	100	10.2	388	6	394
Miami, Fla.	1,078	56.6	1,317	68.0	4,767	172	4,939
Middlesex, N.J.	189	18.8	183	17.9	893	25	918
Milwaukee, Wis.	100	7.0	95	6.6	391	2	393
Minneapolis-Saint Paul, Minn.	156	6.4	198	8.0	804	6	810
Monmouth-Ocean City, N.J.	191	19.6	198	20.1	733	27	760
Nashville, Tenn.	91	9.4	120	12.2	411	6	417
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y.	368	14.1	382	14.6	1,760	43	1,803
New Bedford, Mass.	51	10.1	70	13.8	189	5	194
New Haven, Conn.	128	16.0	166	20.6	672	28	700
New Orleans, La.	367	29.6	413	33.3	1,602	26	1,628
New York, N.Y.	6,162	72.3	6,774	79.3	32,171	788	32,959

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

Metropolitan area of residence	June 1989- May 1990		June 1990- May 1991		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Newark, N.J.	1,023	55.9	899	49.3	4,587	150	4,737
Norfolk, Va.	114	8.3	174	12.5	513	12	525
Oakland, Calif.	476	23.2	552	26.5	2,213	15	2,228
Oklahoma City, Okla.	104	11.0	86	9.0	392	—	392
Omaha, Neb.	34	5.5	42	6.8	149	1	150
Orlando, Fla.	181	17.5	364	33.9	910	12	922
Oxnard-Ventura, Calif.	37	5.6	38	5.7	165	—	165
Philadelphia, Pa.	818	16.9	887	18.3	3,675	57	3,732
Phoenix, Ariz.	281	13.6	173	8.2	1,008	6	1,014
Pittsburgh, Pa.	157	7.6	108	5.3	592	2	594
Portland, Oreg.	207	16.9	231	18.6	875	4	879
Providence, R.I.	86	9.4	82	8.9	378	8	386
Raleigh-Durham, N.C.	131	18.2	118	16.0	416	10	426
Richmond, Va.	105	12.3	117	13.5	428	9	437
Riverside-San Bernardino, Calif.	267	10.7	306	11.8	1,137	17	1,154
Rochester, N.Y.	79	7.9	78	7.8	383	4	387
Sacramento, Calif.	133	9.2	170	11.5	702	9	711
Saint Louis, Mo.	206	8.5	304	12.4	935	8	943
Salt Lake City, Utah	78	7.4	90	8.4	333	6	339
San Antonio, Tex.	202	15.8	221	17.0	880	12	892
San Diego, Calif.	738	30.3	545	21.8	2,569	19	2,588
San Francisco, Calif.	1,878	118.0	2,137	133.3	10,265	19	10,284
San Jose, Calif.	139	9.4	185	12.4	776	8	784
San Juan, P.R.	964	57.7	1,113	65.9	3,465	114	3,579
Scranton, Pa.	37	5.0	44	6.0	142	3	145
Seattle, Wash.	445	23.0	414	21.0	1,839	10	1,849
Springfield, Mass.	64	10.7	111	18.4	254	13	267
Syracuse, N.Y.	48	7.3	42	6.4	172	6	178
Tacoma, Wash.	44	7.6	40	6.8	162	4	166
Tampa-Saint Petersburg, Fla.	350	17.3	501	24.2	1,751	28	1,779
Toledo, Ohio	32	5.2	45	7.3	132	3	135
Tucson, Ariz.	60	9.2	52	7.8	262	3	265
Tulsa, Okla.	52	7.4	50	7.1	220	4	224
Washington, D.C.	964	25.0	1,244	31.7	4,984	72	5,056
West Palm Beach, Fla.	319	38.2	394	45.6	1,518	61	1,579
Wilmington, Del.	68	11.9	68	11.8	281	3	284
Worcester, Mass.	36	5.1	66	9.3	199	4	203
Metropolitan area subtotal¹	32,579	22.4	35,654	24.2	149,923	2,584	152,507
All other areas	6,726	6.4	7,280	6.9	26,124	505	26,629
Total	39,305	15.7	42,934	17.0	176,047	3,089	179,136

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

Adult/adolescent exposure category	Males		Females		Totals		
	June 1989-May 1990	June 1990-May 1991	June 1989-May 1990	June 1990-May 1991	June 1989-May 1990	June 1990-May 1991	Cumulative total ¹
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact	22,085 (64)	23,061 (62)	—	—	22,085 (57)	23,061 (55)	103,729 (59)
Intravenous (IV) drug use (female and heterosexual male)	7,110 (21)	7,637 (21)	2,113 (51)	2,422 (47)	9,223 (24)	10,059 (24)	38,987 (22)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact and IV drug use	2,321 (7)	2,290 (6)	—	—	2,321 (6)	2,290 (5)	11,611 (7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	299 (1)	301 (1)	7 (0)	8 (0)	306 (1)	309 (1)	1,510 (1)
Heterosexual contact:	901 (3)	1,128 (3)	1,444 (35)	1,788 (35)	2,345 (6)	2,916 (7)	9,744 (6)
<i>Sex with IV drug user</i>	396	514	920	1,103	1,316	1,617	5,171
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	—	—	120	138	120	138	555
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	2	2	24	28	26	30	92
<i>Born in Pattern-II² country</i>	296	291	133	118	429	409	2,218
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	22	24	17	26	39	50	154
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	17	30	28	52	45	82	194
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	168	267	202	323	370	590	1,360
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ³	494 (1)	472 (1)	325 (8)	308 (6)	819 (2)	780 (2)	3,974 (2)
Other/undetermined ⁴	1,241 (4)	2,166 (6)	288 (7)	580 (11)	1,529 (4)	2,746 (7)	6,492 (4)
Adult/adolescent subtotal	34,451 (100)	37,055 (100)	4,177 (100)	5,106 (100)	38,628 (100)	42,161 (100)	176,047 (100)
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category							
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	24 (7)	28 (7)	—	1 (0)	24 (4)	29 (4)	146 (5)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	305 (85)	341 (84)	293 (92)	335 (92)	598 (88)	676 (87)	2,602 (84)
<i>IV drug use</i>	147	156	130	141	277	297	1,276
<i>Sex with IV drug user</i>	79	65	67	73	146	138	541
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	6	4	9	6	15	10	56
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	—	3	1	—	1	3	11
<i>Born in Pattern-II country</i>	24	20	20	14	44	34	224
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	1	1	1	3	2	4	13
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	—	1	3	—	3	1	12
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	12	19	19	19	31	38	119
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	8	5	4	7	12	12	52
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	28	67	39	72	67	139	298
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	23 (6)	25 (6)	13 (4)	18 (5)	36 (5)	43 (6)	270 (9)
Undetermined	7 (2)	13 (3)	12 (4)	12 (3)	19 (3)	25 (3)	71 (2)
Pediatric subtotal	359 (100)	407 (100)	318 (100)	366 (100)	677 (100)	773 (100)	3,089 (100)
Total	34,810	37,462	4,495	5,472	39,305	42,934	179,136

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 Fourteen adults/adolescents and 2 children developed AIDS after receiving blood screened negative for HIV antibody. One additional adult developed AIDS after receiving tissue from an HIV-infected donor who screened negative for HIV antibody.

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 May 1991, United States

Adult/adolescent 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	73,584 (76)	17,749 (36)	11,219 (40)	812 (75)	137 (54)	103,729 (59)
Intravenous (IV) drug use (female and heterosexual male)	7,949 (8)	19,512 (39)	11,350 (40)	47 (4)	41 (16)	38,987 (22)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact and IV drug use	6,717 (7)	3,155 (6)	1,669 (6)	23 (2)	35 (14)	11,611 (7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1,252 (1)	107 (0)	122 (0)	17 (2)	8 (3)	1,510 (1)
Heterosexual contact:	2,067 (2)	5,815 (12)	1,784 (6)	40 (4)	12 (5)	9,744 (6)
<i>Sex with IV drug user</i>	1,105	2,669	1,356	17	9	5,171
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	299	174	69	10	1	555
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	79	7	5	1	—	92
<i>Born in Pattern-II¹ country</i>	7	2,185	18	3	—	2,218
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	48	96	9	—	—	154
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	118	39	33	2	—	194
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	411	645	294	7	2	1,360
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ²	2,771 (3)	694 (1)	417 (1)	74 (7)	6 (2)	3,974 (2)
Other/undetermined ³	2,331 (2)	2,537 (5)	1,490 (5)	72 (7)	14 (6)	6,492 (4)
Adult/adolescent subtotal	96,671(100)	49,569 (100)	28,051(100)	1,085 (100)	253 (100)	176,047(100)
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category						
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	99 (15)	20 (1)	24 (3)	3 (19)	—	146 (5)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	402 (61)	1,503 (93)	675 (87)	8 (50)	7 (100)	2,602 (84)
<i>IV drug use</i>	189	736	344	2	2	1,276
<i>Sex with IV drug user</i>	84	238	215	2	1	541
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	21	22	12	1	—	56
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	7	3	1	—	—	11
<i>Born in Pattern-II country</i>	1	220	3	—	—	224
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	—	12	—	—	—	13
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	5	3	3	—	—	12
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	24	59	32	1	2	119
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	18	21	13	—	—	52
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	53	189	52	2	2	298
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	147 (22)	57 (4)	61 (8)	5 (31)	—	270 (9)
Undetermined	10 (2)	41 (3)	20 (3)	—	—	71 (2)
Pediatric subtotal	658(100)	1,621 (100)	780(100)	16 (100)	7 (100)	3,089(100)
Total	97,329	51,190	28,831	1,101	260	179,136

¹ See technical notes.

² Fourteen adults/adolescents and 2 children developed AIDS after receiving blood screened negative for HIV antibody. One additional adult developed AIDS after receiving tissue from an HIV-infected donor who screened negative for HIV antibody.

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 425 persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 5. Adult/adolescent AIDS cases by sex, exposure category, and race/ethnicity, reported through May 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	73,584 (80)	17,749 (44)	11,219 (46)	812 (82)	137 (63)	103,729 (66)
Intravenous (IV) drug use (heterosexual)	6,035 (7)	14,299 (35)	9,513 (39)	32 (3)	23 (11)	29,974 (19)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact and IV drug use	6,717 (7)	3,155 (8)	1,669 (7)	23 (2)	35 (16)	11,611 (7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1,226 (1)	101 (0)	119 (0)	17 (2)	8 (4)	1,475 (1)
Heterosexual contact:	669 (1)	2,772 (7)	414 (2)	8 (1)	4 (2)	3,872 (2)
<i>Sex with IV drug user</i>	401	836	252	5	4	1,498
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	6	—	1	—	—	7
<i>Born in Pattern-II¹ country</i>	5	1,587	13	2	—	1,611
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	39	42	7	—	—	88
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	36	17	10	—	—	64
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	182	290	131	1	—	604
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ²	1,787 (2)	373 (1)	223 (1)	46 (5)	2 (1)	2,439 (2)
Other/undetermined ³	2,001 (2)	1,861 (5)	1,247 (5)	55 (6)	10 (5)	5,217 (3)
Male subtotal	92,019 (100)	40,310 (100)	24,404 (100)	993 (100)	219 (100)	158,317 (100)
Female						
exposure category						
IV drug use	1,914 (41)	5,213 (56)	1,837 (50)	15 (16)	18 (53)	9,013 (51)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	26 (1)	6 (0)	3 (0)	—	—	35 (0)
Heterosexual contact:	1,398 (30)	3,043 (33)	1,370 (38)	32 (35)	8 (24)	5,872 (33)
<i>Sex with IV drug user</i>	704	1,833	1,104	12	5	3,673
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	299	174	69	10	1	555
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	73	7	4	1	—	85
<i>Born in Pattern-II country</i>	2	598	5	1	—	607
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	9	54	2	—	—	66
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	82	22	23	2	—	130
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	229	355	163	6	2	756
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	984 (21)	321 (3)	194 (5)	28 (30)	4 (12)	1,535 (9)
Other/undetermined	330 (7)	676 (7)	243 (7)	17 (18)	4 (12)	1,275 (7)
Female subtotal	4,652 (100)	9,259 (100)	3,647 (100)	92 (100)	34 (100)	17,730 (100)
Total	96,671	49,569	28,051	1,085	253	176,047

¹ See technical notes.

² Fourteen adults/adolescents and 2 children developed AIDS after receiving blood screened negative for HIV antibody. One additional adult developed AIDS after receiving tissue from an HIV-infected donor who screened negative for HIV antibody.

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 372 males and 46 females whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

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

Exposure category	13-19 years old			20-24 years old		
	June 1989- May 1990	June 1990- May 1991	Cumulative total	June 1989- May 1990	June 1990- May 1991	Cumulative total
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact	35 (24)	26 (16)	177 (26)	818 (52)	740 (49)	4,076 (56)
Intravenous (IV) drug use (female and heterosexual male)	20 (14)	16 (10)	81 (12)	299 (19)	282 (19)	1,226 (17)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact and IV drug use	4 (3)	6 (4)	30 (4)	137 (9)	106 (7)	659 (9)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	43 (30)	46 (29)	208 (30)	37 (2)	38 (3)	189 (3)
Heterosexual contact:	26 (18)	30 (19)	94 (14)	181 (12)	210 (14)	732 (10)
<i>Sex with IV drug user</i>	17	23	61	104	132	418
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	1	—	3	7	9	53
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1	2	3	7	2	16
<i>Born in Pattern-II¹ country</i>	2	2	15	26	13	116
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	—	—	—	3	5	10
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	—	1	1	4	3	8
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	5	2	11	30	46	111
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	5 (3)	10 (6)	51 (7)	15 (1)	20 (1)	107 (1)
Undetermined ²	11 (8)	27 (17)	50 (7)	78 (5)	117 (8)	314 (4)
Total	144 (100)	161 (100)	691 (100)	1,565 (100)	1,513 (100)	7,303 (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 May 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	221 (0)	723 (2)	334 (1)	5 (0)	3 (1)	1,289 (1)
5-12	173 (0)	110 (0)	81 (0)	5 (0)	—	371 (0)
13-19	242 (0)	156 (0)	102 (0)	7 (1)	5 (2)	512 (0)
20-24	3,082 (3)	1,853 (5)	1,121 (5)	33 (3)	14 (6)	6,116 (4)
25-29	13,969 (15)	6,423 (16)	4,206 (17)	139 (14)	45 (20)	24,827 (16)
30-34	21,552 (23)	10,153 (25)	6,236 (25)	204 (20)	55 (25)	38,279 (24)
35-39	20,317 (22)	9,513 (23)	5,488 (22)	223 (22)	44 (20)	35,671 (22)
40-44	14,017 (15)	5,638 (14)	3,414 (14)	165 (16)	26 (12)	23,320 (15)
45-49	8,329 (9)	3,028 (7)	1,763 (7)	97 (10)	15 (7)	13,271 (8)
50-54	4,533 (5)	1,661 (4)	994 (4)	53 (5)	4 (2)	7,269 (5)
55-59	2,869 (3)	1,017 (2)	609 (2)	35 (3)	6 (3)	4,552 (3)
60-64	1,664 (2)	535 (1)	278 (1)	11 (1)	4 (2)	2,497 (2)
65 or older	1,445 (2)	333 (1)	193 (1)	26 (3)	1 (0)	2,003 (1)
Male subtotal	92,413 (100)	41,143 (100)	24,819 (100)	1,003(100)	222 (100)	159,977 (100)
Females						
Age at diagnosis (years)						
Under 5	213 (4)	694 (7)	307 (8)	1 (1)	4 (11)	1,220 (6)
5-12	51 (1)	94 (1)	58 (1)	5 (5)	—	209 (1)
13-19	48 (1)	102 (1)	27 (1)	1 (1)	1 (3)	179 (1)
20-24	303 (6)	580 (6)	290 (7)	5 (5)	5 (13)	1,187 (6)
25-29	873 (18)	1,775 (18)	836 (21)	8 (8)	4 (11)	3,505 (18)
30-34	1,066 (22)	2,634 (26)	958 (24)	17 (17)	11 (29)	4,698 (25)
35-39	745 (15)	2,095 (21)	715 (18)	14 (14)	5 (13)	3,583 (19)
40-44	428 (9)	991 (10)	390 (10)	20 (20)	3 (8)	1,835 (10)
45-49	232 (5)	447 (4)	183 (5)	7 (7)	2 (5)	876 (5)
50-54	176 (4)	260 (3)	108 (3)	5 (5)	1 (3)	550 (3)
55-59	184 (4)	155 (2)	57 (1)	4 (4)	—	402 (2)
60-64	168 (3)	108 (1)	35 (1)	7 (7)	1 (3)	319 (2)
65 or older	429 (9)	112 (1)	48 (1)	4 (4)	1 (3)	596 (3)
Female subtotal	4,916 (100)	10,047 (100)	4,012 (100)	98(100)	38 (100)	19,159 (100)
Total	97,329	51,190	28,831	1,101	260	179,136

¹ Includes 425 persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 8. AIDS cases, case-fatality rates, and deaths by half-year and age group, through May 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	79	83.5	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.	686	89.1	282	15	80.0	5
1983 Jan.-June	1,276	92.5	518	34	97.1	13
July-Dec.	1,636	91.9	922	42	78.6	16
1984 Jan.-June	2,547	90.1	1,379	48	85.4	25
July-Dec.	3,356	90.8	1,931	62	74.2	24
1985 Jan.-June	4,837	89.8	2,774	94	74.5	44
July-Dec.	6,220	88.1	3,771	127	77.2	68
1986 Jan.-June	8,192	86.7	4,955	136	76.5	65
July-Dec.	9,844	84.0	6,309	182	66.5	85
1987 Jan.-June	12,726	83.7	7,354	218	66.1	113
July-Dec.	14,123	78.3	7,722	249	61.8	158
1988 Jan.-June	16,019	73.2	8,998	239	52.7	130
July-Dec.	16,402	68.4	10,216	321	50.5	158
1989 Jan.-June	18,249	59.0	11,713	323	45.5	160
July-Dec.	18,006	51.6	13,278	301	43.2	170
1990 Jan.-June	18,068	40.3	12,535	297	29.0	154
July-Dec.	15,637	27.0	11,599	262	22.1	151
1991 Jan.-May	7,457	14.2	5,066	105	19.0	49
Total¹	176,047	63.5	111,815	3,089	52.2	1,611

¹ Death totals include 186 adults/adolescents and 5 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 May 1991, United States

Definition category ¹	Year of diagnosis					Cumulative total
	Before June 1987	June 1987-May 1988	June 1988-May 1989	June 1989-May 1990	June 1990-May 1991	
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	
Pre-1987 definition	46,511 (92)	22,662 (75)	24,627 (71)	25,190 (68)	16,698 (63)	135,688 (76)
1987 definition: ²	4,230 (8)	7,367 (25)	10,230 (29)	11,991 (32)	9,630 (37)	43,448 (24)
<i>Specific disease</i>						
<i>presumptively diagnosed</i>	2,278	4,065	5,820	7,050	5,982	25,195
<i>Specific disease</i>						
<i>definitively diagnosed</i>	616	585	661	836	562	3,260
<i>HIV encephalopathy</i>	439	985	1,209	1,350	946	4,929
<i>HIV wasting syndrome</i>	897	1,732	2,540	2,755	2,140	10,064
Total	50,741 (100)	30,029 (100)	34,857 (100)	37,181 (100)	26,328 (100)	179,136 (100)

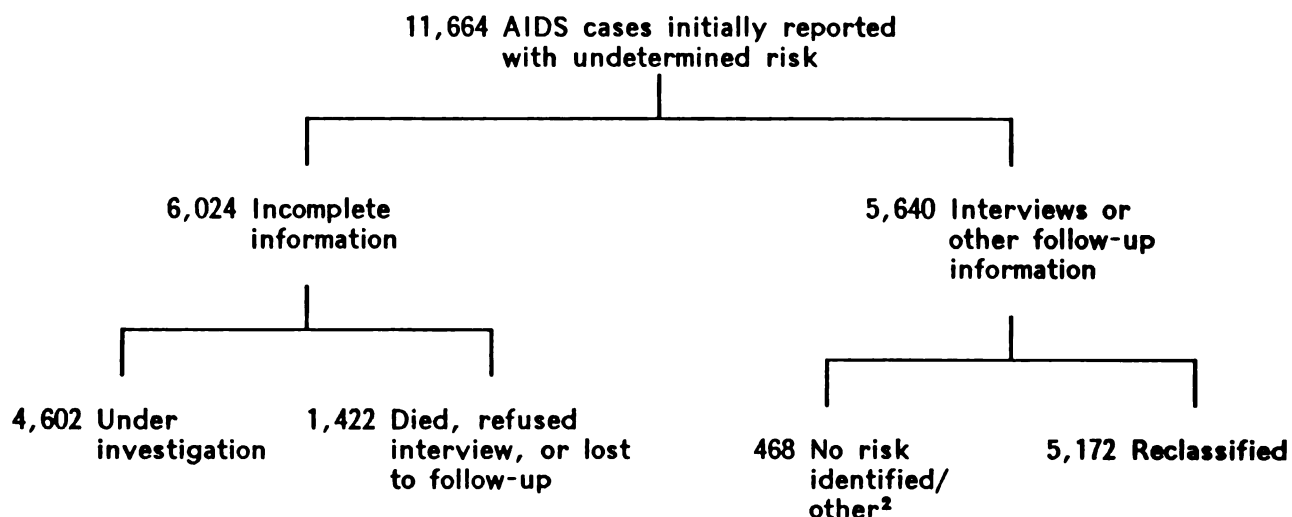
¹ Persons who meet the criteria for more than one definition category are classified in the definition category listed first.

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 May 1991, United States

Exposure category	AIDS cases	
	No.	(%)
Single mode of exposure		
Male homosexual/bisexual contact	99,654	(57)
Intravenous (IV) drug use (female and heterosexual male)	33,428	(19)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	948	(1)
Heterosexual contact	9,311	(5)
Receipt of transfusion of blood, blood component, or tissue	3,974	(2)
Other/undetermined	6,492	(4)
Single mode of exposure subtotal	153,807	(87)
Multiple modes of exposure		
Male homosexual/bisexual contact; IV drug use	10,455	(6)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact; hemophilia	38	(0)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact; heterosexual contact	2,137	(1)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact; receipt of transfusion	1,771	(1)
IV drug use; hemophilia	41	(0)
IV drug use; heterosexual contact	4,511	(3)
IV drug use; receipt of transfusion	755	(0)
Hemophilia; heterosexual contact	8	(0)
Hemophilia; receipt of transfusion	541	(0)
Heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion	433	(0)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact; IV drug use; hemophilia	8	(0)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact; IV drug use; heterosexual contact	827	(0)
Male homosexual/bisexual contact; IV drug use; receipt of transfusion	276	(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	107	(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	225	(0)
Hemophilia; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion	13	(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	22,240	(13)
Total	176,047	(100)

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



¹ Excludes 71 children under 13 years of age who have an undetermined risk: 62 children are under investigation and 9 have died, refused interview, or were lost to follow-up. An additional 116 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-Chavex, 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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