

HIV / AIDS

SURVEILLANCE

U.S. AIDS cases reported through January 1992

Issued February 1992

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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

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Division of HIV/AIDS

CDC
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

Notice to readers: To conserve limited resources, CDC is considering reducing the frequency of this publication to once each quarter beginning April 1992. Comments on this change may be sent to Editor, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, Mailstop E-48, Division of HIV/AIDS, National Centers for Infectious Diseases, Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, GA 30333.

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Figure 1. AIDS annual rates per 100,000 population, for cases reported February 1991 through January 1992, United States

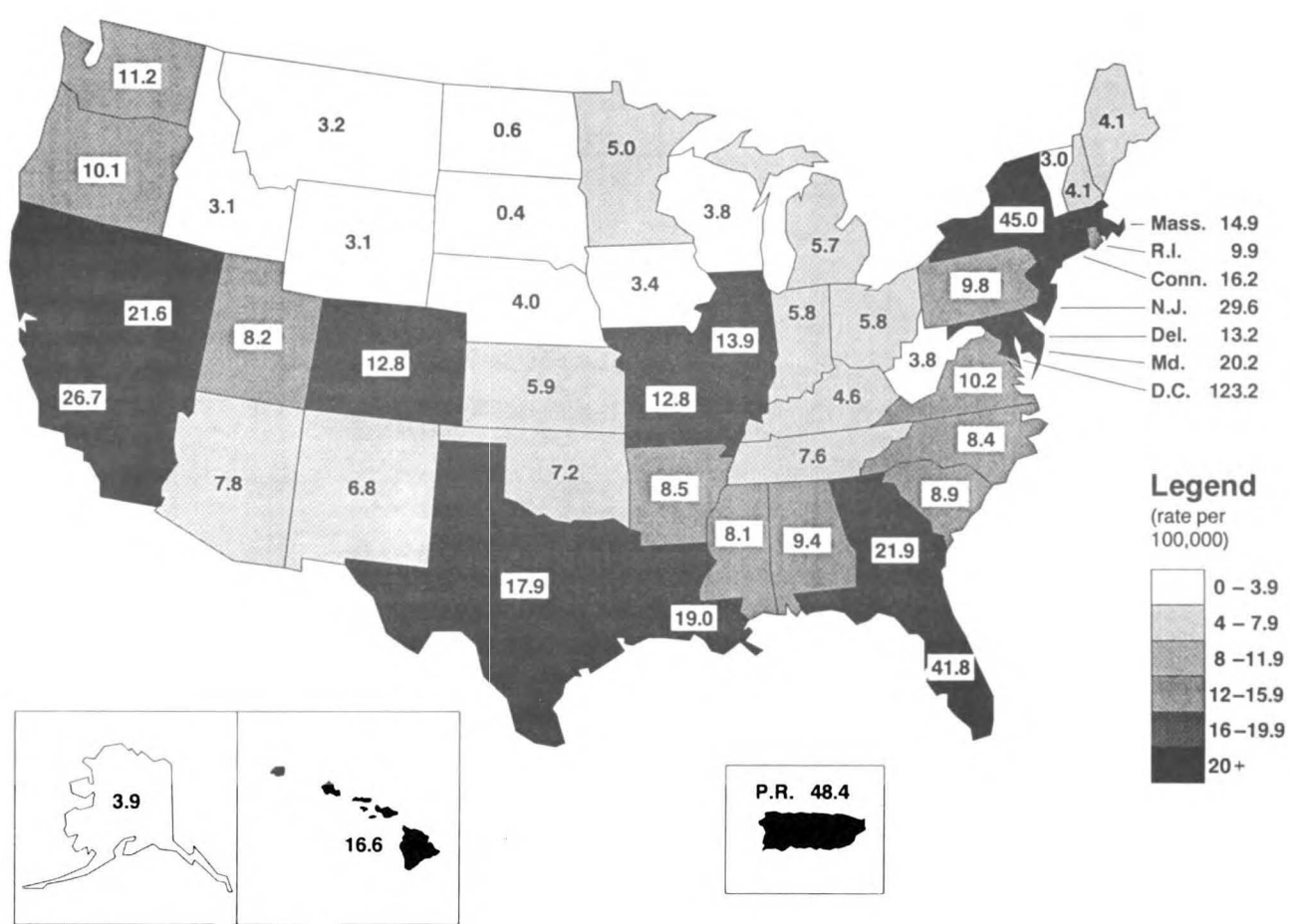


Figure 2. Adult/adolescent and pediatric AIDS cases, reported February 1991 through January 1992, United States

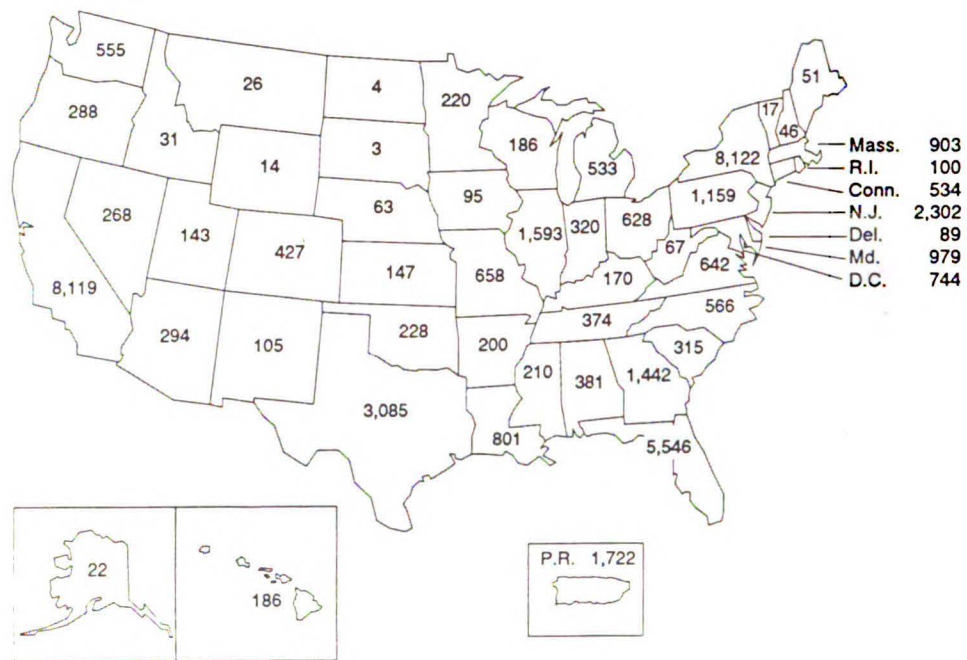


Figure 3. Pediatric AIDS cases, reported February 1991 through January 1992, United States

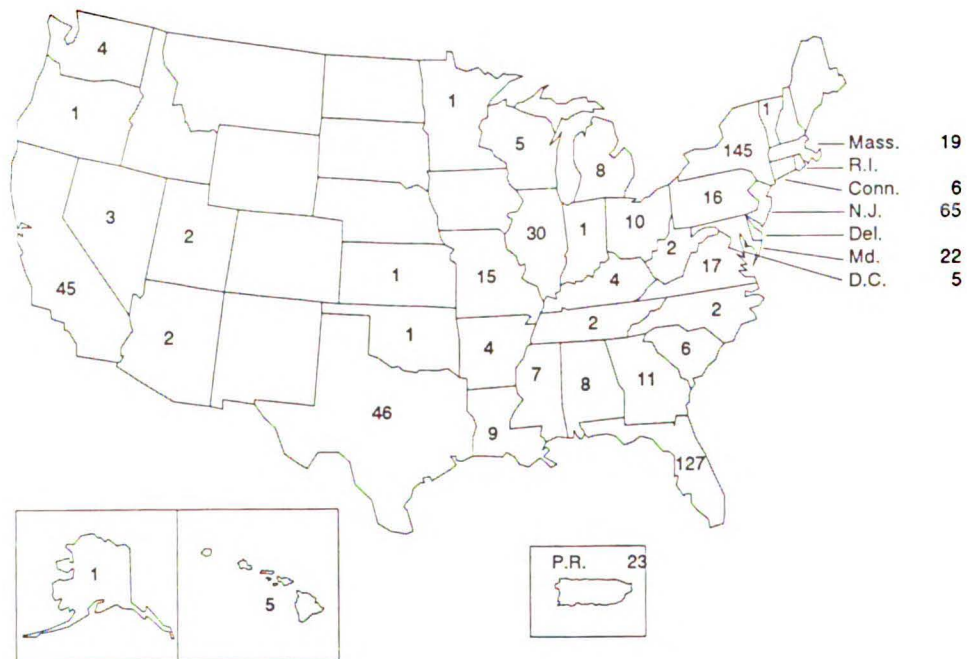


Table 1. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by state, reported February 1990 through January 1991, February 1991 through January 1992; and cumulative totals, by state and age group, through January 1992¹

State of residence	Feb. 1990- Jan. 1991		Feb. 1991- Jan. 1992		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children < 13 years old	Total
Alabama	248	6.1	381	9.4	1,274	29	1,303
Alaska	21	3.8	22	3.9	119	3	122
Arizona	287	7.8	294	7.8	1,575	10	1,585
Arkansas	214	9.1	200	8.5	654	14	668
California	7,142	24.0	8,119	26.7	38,809	256	39,065
Colorado	371	11.3	427	12.8	2,052	12	2,064
Connecticut	457	13.9	534	16.2	2,405	69	2,474
Delaware	87	13.1	89	13.2	402	4	406
District of Columbia	703	115.8	744	123.2	3,414	45	3,459
Florida	4,178	32.3	5,546	41.8	19,338	520	19,858
Georgia	1,231	19.0	1,442	21.9	5,754	57	5,811
Hawaii	162	14.6	186	16.6	825	7	832
Idaho	24	2.4	31	3.1	109	2	111
Illinois	1,315	11.5	1,593	13.9	6,329	98	6,427
Indiana	268	4.8	320	5.8	1,361	11	1,372
Iowa	65	2.3	95	3.4	323	3	326
Kansas	129	5.2	147	5.9	595	4	599
Kentucky	190	5.2	170	4.6	683	9	692
Louisiana	639	15.1	801	19.0	3,077	51	3,128
Maine	63	5.1	51	4.1	273	2	275
Maryland	985	20.6	979	20.2	4,095	90	4,185
Massachusetts	833	13.8	903	14.9	4,217	92	4,309
Michigan	590	6.3	533	5.7	2,550	42	2,592
Minnesota	196	4.5	220	5.0	1,048	9	1,057
Mississippi	276	10.7	210	8.1	868	18	886
Missouri	585	11.4	658	12.8	2,540	27	2,567
Montana	17	2.1	26	3.2	84	1	85
Nebraska	59	3.7	63	4.0	250	2	252
Nevada	187	15.6	268	21.6	907	10	917
New Hampshire	52	4.7	46	4.1	240	5	245
New Jersey	2,454	31.7	2,302	29.6	12,502	358	12,860
New Mexico	114	7.5	105	6.8	460	2	462
New York	7,999	44.5	8,122	45.0	42,105	961	43,066
North Carolina	551	8.3	566	8.4	2,235	38	2,273
North Dakota	2	0.3	4	0.6	24	—	24
Ohio	667	6.1	628	5.8	2,932	50	2,982
Oklahoma	181	5.8	228	7.2	933	12	945
Oregon	337	11.9	288	10.1	1,317	7	1,324
Pennsylvania	1,194	10.0	1,159	9.8	5,624	91	5,715
Rhode Island	90	9.0	100	9.9	475	9	484
South Carolina	352	10.1	315	8.9	1,382	27	1,409
South Dakota	8	1.1	3	0.4	28	—	28
Tennessee	336	6.9	374	7.6	1,485	17	1,502
Texas	3,235	19.0	3,085	17.9	14,530	161	14,691
Utah	86	5.0	143	8.2	475	10	485
Vermont	22	3.9	17	3.0	93	2	95
Virginia	634	10.2	642	10.2	2,693	54	2,747
Washington	626	12.9	555	11.2	2,806	16	2,822
West Virginia	57	3.2	67	3.8	246	4	250
Wisconsin	210	4.3	186	3.8	832	9	841
Wyoming	8	1.8	14	3.1	53	—	53
U.S. total	40,737	16.4	44,001	17.5	199,400	3,330	202,730
Guam	2	1.5	3	2.2	11	—	11
Pacific Islands, U.S.	1	0.4	—	—	2	—	2
Puerto Rico	1,697	48.2	1,722	48.4	6,661	188	6,849
Virgin Islands, U.S.	10	9.8	22	21.5	97	4	101
Total	42,447	16.8	45,748	17.9	206,171	3,522	209,693

¹During January 1992, 3,250 cases and 2,171 deaths among adults/adolescents and 51 cases and 30 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 February 1990 through January 1991, February 1991 through January 1992; and cumulative totals, by area and age group, through January 1992

Metropolitan area of residence	Feb. 1990- Jan. 1991		Feb. 1991- Jan. 1992		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Akron, Ohio	30	4.6	34	5.2	142	—	142
Albany-Schenectady, N.Y.	88	10.1	97	11.0	421	9	430
Allentown, Pa.	51	7.4	36	5.2	194	5	199
Anaheim, Calif.	373	15.5	484	19.7	1,805	10	1,815
Atlanta, Ga.	943	33.3	1,101	37.9	4,401	33	4,434
Austin, Tex.	225	28.8	195	24.2	926	11	937
Bakersfield, Calif.	37	6.8	58	10.4	173	2	175
Baltimore, Md.	661	27.7	574	23.9	2,462	67	2,529
Baton Rouge, La.	51	9.7	87	16.4	279	4	283
Bergen-Passaic, N.J.	350	27.4	237	18.6	1,574	39	1,613
Birmingham, Ala.	75	8.3	113	12.4	399	7	406
Boston, Mass.	585	15.5	643	16.9	3,217	66	3,283
Bridgeport, Conn.	117	14.1	166	20.0	711	23	734
Buffalo, N.Y.	93	9.6	84	8.7	345	3	348
Charleston, S.C.	72	14.2	65	12.6	299	3	302
Charlotte, N.C.	91	7.8	83	7.0	411	7	418
Chicago, Ill.	1,112	18.3	1,297	21.4	5,298	80	5,378
Cincinnati, Ohio	134	9.2	108	7.4	463	9	472
Cleveland, Ohio	146	8.0	184	10.1	766	15	781
Columbus, Ohio	146	10.6	120	8.6	631	5	636
Dallas, Tex.	706	27.6	792	30.3	3,571	23	3,594
Dayton, Ohio	69	7.3	47	4.9	283	7	290
Denver, Colo.	308	19.0	357	21.7	1,687	8	1,695
Detroit, Mich.	412	9.4	362	8.3	1,779	29	1,808
El Paso, Tex.	46	7.8	35	5.8	158	1	159
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	873	69.5	940	73.5	3,421	74	3,495
Fort Worth, Tex.	207	15.5	182	13.3	828	12	840
Fresno, Calif.	56	8.4	82	12.0	274	2	276
Gary, Ind.	21	3.5	31	5.2	128	1	129
Grand Rapids, Mich.	36	5.2	38	5.5	142	2	144
Greensboro, N.C.	91	9.7	101	10.6	357	7	364
Greenville, S.C.	51	8.0	34	5.2	170	—	170
Harrisburg, Pa.	37	6.3	38	6.4	203	4	207
Hartford, Conn.	159	14.1	160	14.1	725	16	741
Honolulu, Hawaii	110	13.2	132	15.6	616	4	620
Houston, Tex.	1,353	41.0	1,164	34.7	5,971	62	6,033
Indianapolis, Ind.	125	10.0	147	11.7	636	3	639
Jacksonville, Fla.	275	30.3	225	24.3	1,000	28	1,028
Jersey City, N.J.	369	66.7	425	76.9	2,148	60	2,208
Kansas City, Mo.	270	17.2	262	16.6	1,269	6	1,275
Knoxville, Tenn.	30	5.0	38	6.2	151	1	152
Lake County, Ill.	16	3.1	42	8.0	115	3	118
Las Vegas, Nev.	151	20.4	205	26.6	679	10	689
Little Rock, Ark.	83	16.2	72	13.9	255	7	262
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,239	25.3	2,910	32.3	13,681	111	13,792
Louisville, Ky.	68	7.1	76	8.0	285	5	290
Memphis, Tenn.	109	11.1	115	11.6	472	6	478
Miami, Fla.	1,119	57.8	2,036	103.4	6,182	203	6,385
Middlesex, N.J.	162	15.9	193	18.7	1,006	27	1,033
Milwaukee, Wis.	113	7.9	94	6.5	458	5	463
Minneapolis-Saint Paul, Minn.	173	7.0	189	7.6	929	6	935
Monmouth-Ocean City, N.J.	200	20.3	152	15.2	813	29	842
Nashville, Tenn.	106	10.8	122	12.2	486	8	494
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y.	395	15.1	328	12.6	1,960	47	2,007
New Bedford, Mass.	56	11.1	63	12.4	223	5	228
New Haven, Conn.	151	18.8	175	21.6	784	28	812
New Orleans, La.	360	29.1	471	38.1	1,913	28	1,941
New York, N.Y.	6,911	80.9	6,954	81.1	36,531	865	37,396

Table 2. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by metropolitan area with 500,000 or more population, reported February 1990 through January 1991, February 1991 through January 1992; and cumulative totals, by area and age group, through January 1992 — Continued

Metropolitan area of residence	Feb. 1990- Jan. 1991		Feb. 1991- Jan. 1992		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Newark, N.J.	986	54.0	956	52.6	5,211	162	5,373
Norfolk, Va.	148	10.6	134	9.4	587	15	602
Oakland, Calif.	587	28.2	448	21.2	2,505	17	2,522
Oklahoma City, Okla.	91	9.5	119	12.3	479	—	479
Omaha, Neb.	37	6.0	49	7.9	176	1	177
Orlando, Fla.	275	25.6	396	35.7	1,149	16	1,165
Oxnard-Ventura, Calif.	34	5.1	66	9.7	212	—	212
Philadelphia, Pa.	904	18.6	892	18.3	4,264	63	4,327
Phoenix, Ariz.	209	9.8	220	10.1	1,160	6	1,166
Pittsburgh, Pa.	132	6.4	111	5.4	671	4	675
Portland, Oreg.	270	21.8	220	17.6	1,032	4	1,036
Providence, R.I.	87	9.5	94	10.2	447	8	455
Raleigh-Durham, N.C.	107	14.5	130	17.3	490	10	500
Richmond, Va.	121	14.0	128	14.6	518	10	528
Riverside-San Bernardino, Calif.	292	11.3	364	13.5	1,413	18	1,431
Rochester, N.Y.	78	7.8	86	8.6	432	6	438
Sacramento, Calif.	145	9.8	243	16.0	880	13	893
Saint Louis, Mo.	302	12.4	342	14.0	1,198	18	1,216
Salt Lake City, Utah	79	7.4	125	11.5	419	7	426
San Antonio, Tex.	220	16.9	195	14.7	1,005	12	1,017
San Diego, Calif.	675	27.0	620	24.2	2,979	20	2,999
San Francisco, Calif.	2,067	128.9	2,008	124.3	11,489	18	11,507
San Jose, Calif.	186	12.4	177	11.7	896	8	904
San Juan, P.R.	1,117	66.1	1,000	58.6	4,114	119	4,233
Scranton, Pa.	49	6.7	32	4.4	163	3	166
Seattle, Wash.	475	24.1	396	19.7	2,106	10	2,116
Springfield, Mass.	90	14.9	93	15.4	295	13	308
Syracuse, N.Y.	38	5.8	40	6.0	195	6	201
Tacoma, Wash.	44	7.5	41	6.9	188	6	194
Tampa-Saint Petersburg, Fla.	445	21.5	524	24.8	2,067	38	2,105
Toledo, Ohio	40	6.5	40	6.5	156	3	159
Tucson, Ariz.	50	7.5	57	8.4	295	3	298
Tulsa, Okla.	47	6.6	74	10.4	271	4	275
Washington, D.C.	1,216	31.0	1,347	33.8	5,898	79	5,977
West Palm Beach, Fla.	369	42.7	389	43.6	1,770	70	1,840
Wilmington, Del.	79	13.7	66	11.3	330	3	333
Worcester, Mass.	55	7.7	54	7.5	231	4	235
Metropolitan areas with 500,000 or more population	35,542	24.1	37,831	25.4	174,897	2,938	177,835
Metropolitan areas with 50,000 to 500,000 population	4,255	8.7	4,995	10.2	19,488	350	19,838
Non-metropolitan areas	2,471	4.4	2,774	4.9	11,209	218	11,427
Total¹	42,447	16.8	45,748	17.9	206,171	3,522	209,693

¹ Totals include 593 patients whose area of residence is unknown.

Table 3. AIDS cases by age group, exposure category, and sex, reported February 1990 through January 1991, February 1991 through January 1992; and cumulative totals, by age group and exposure category, through January 1992, United States

Adult/adolescent exposure category	Males		Females		Totals		
	Feb. 1990-Jan. 1991	Feb. 1991-Jan. 1992	Feb. 1990-Jan. 1991	Feb. 1991-Jan. 1992	Feb. 1990-Jan. 1991	Feb. 1991-Jan. 1992	Cumulative total ¹
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Men who have sex with men	23,449 (64)	24,247 (62)	—	—	23,449 (56)	24,247 (54)	120,214 (58)
Injecting drug use	7,592 (21)	8,323 (21)	2,374 (49)	2,712 (48)	9,966 (24)	11,035 (24)	46,457 (23)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	2,406 (7)	2,375 (6)	—	—	2,406 (6)	2,375 (5)	13,331 (6)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	317 (1)	313 (1)	9 (0)	10 (0)	326 (1)	323 (1)	1,736 (1)
Heterosexual contact:	1,091 (3)	1,313 (3)	1,720 (36)	2,095 (37)	2,811 (7)	3,408 (8)	12,189 (6)
Sex with injecting drug user	507	568	1,085	1,254	1,592	1,822	6,502
Sex with bisexual male	—	—	142	142	142	142	661
Sex with person with hemophilia	2	5	27	19	29	24	106
Born in Pattern-II ² country	286	327	104	170	390	497	2,540
Sex with person born in Pattern-II country	25	17	23	22	48	39	173
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	31	27	47	57	78	84	252
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	240	369	292	431	532	800	1,955
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ³	478 (1)	450 (1)	323 (7)	266 (5)	801 (2)	716 (2)	4,408 (2)
Other/undetermined ⁴	1,492 (4)	2,338 (6)	411 (8)	624 (11)	1,903 (5)	2,962 (7)	7,836 (4)
Adult/adolescent subtotal	36,825 (100)	39,359 (100)	4,837 (100)	5,707 (100)	41,662 (100)	45,066 (100)	206,171 (100)
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category							
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	31 (7)	21 (6)	—	1 (0)	31 (4)	22 (3)	164 (5)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	345 (83)	312 (86)	349 (94)	283 (89)	694 (88)	595 (87)	2,981 (85)
Injecting drug use	168	132	152	123	320	255	1,446
Sex with injecting drug user	73	54	78	56	151	110	611
Sex with bisexual male	6	5	5	7	11	12	63
Sex with person with hemophilia	2	3	1	—	3	3	13
Born in Pattern-II country	23	22	19	9	42	31	247
Sex with person born in Pattern-II country	2	1	3	—	5	1	14
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	1	1	—	1	1	2	14
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	14	30	22	13	36	43	146
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	5	8	7	6	12	14	60
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	51	56	62	68	113	1	367
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	25 (6)	24 (7)	11 (3)	18 (6)	36 (5)	42 (6)	292 (8)
Undetermined	14 (3)	7 (2)	10 (3)	16 (5)	24 (3)	23 (3)	85 (2)
Pediatric subtotal	415 (100)	364 (100)	370 (100)	318 (100)	785 (100)	682 (100)	3,522 (100)
Total	37,240	39,723	5,207	6,025	42,447	45,748	209,693

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

⁴ "Other" refers to 3 health-care workers who developed AIDS after occupational exposure to HIV-infected blood, as documented by evidence of seroconversion, and to 2 patients who developed AIDS after exposure to HIV within the health-care setting, as documented by laboratory studies. "Undetermined" refers to patients whose mode of exposure to HIV is unknown. This includes patients under investigation; patients who died, were lost to follow-up, or 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 January 1992, United States

Adult/adolescent exposure category	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaska Native		Total ⁴	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	84,480	(76)	20,864	(35)	13,470	(40)	948	(74)	178	(55)	120,214	(58)
Injecting drug use	9,437	(8)	23,337	(39)	13,466	(40)	57	(4)	60	(19)	46,457	(23)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	7,663	(7)	3,640	(6)	1,943	(6)	28	(2)	41	(13)	13,331	(6)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1,420	(1)	139	(0)	142	(0)	19	(1)	8	(2)	1,736	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	2,564	(2)	7,224	(12)	2,308	(7)	48	(4)	14	(4)	12,189	(6)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	1,366		3,391		1,695		20		11		6,502	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	345		222		78		12		2		661	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	86		12		6		2		—		106	
<i>Born in Pattern-II¹ country</i>	12		2,507		14		2		—		2,540	
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	50		110		11		1		—		173	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	151		48		49		2		—		252	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	554		934		455		9		1		1,955	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ²	3,031	(3)	781	(1)	486	(1)	92	(7)	7	(2)	4,408	(2)
Other/undetermined ³	2,787	(3)	3,147	(5)	1,753	(5)	83	(7)	16	(5)	7,836	(4)
Adult/adolescent subtotal	111,382	(100)	59,132	(100)	33,568	(100)	1,275	(100)	324	(100)	206,171	(100)
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category												
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	113	(15)	22	(1)	26	(3)	3	(18)	—		164	(5)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	468	(63)	1,734	(92)	753	(87)	8	(47)	9	(100)	2,981	(85)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	226		843		368		2		3		1,446	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	91		274		241		2		1		611	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	22		25		15		1		—		63	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	9		3		1		—		—		13	
<i>Born in Pattern-II country</i>	1		244		2		—		—		247	
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	—		12		1		—		—		14	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	4		4		5		—		—		14	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	30		72		40		1		2		146	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	22		25		13		—		—		60	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	63		232		67		2		3		367	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	153	(21)	66	(4)	67	(8)	6	(35)	—		292	(8)
Undetermined	11	(1)	54	(3)	20	(2)	—		—		85	(2)
Pediatric subtotal	745	(100)	1,876	(100)	866	(100)	17	(100)	9	(100)	3,522	(100)
Total	112,127		61,008		34,434		1,292		333		209,693	

¹ See technical notes.

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

³ "Other" refers to 3 health-care workers who developed AIDS after occupational exposure to HIV-infected blood, as documented by evidence of seroconversion, and to 2 patients who developed AIDS after exposure to HIV within the health-care setting, as documented by laboratory studies. "Undetermined" refers to patients whose mode of exposure to HIV is unknown. This includes patients under investigation; patients who died, were lost to follow-up, or refused interview; and patients whose mode of exposure to HIV remains undetermined after investigation. See Figure 4.

⁴ Includes 499 persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

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

Male exposure category	White, not Hispanic	Black, not Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Total⁴
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Men who have sex with men	84,480 (80)	20,864 (44)	13,470 (46)	948 (81)	178 (65)	120,214 (65)
Injecting drug use	7,133 (7)	17,045 (36)	11,242 (39)	41 (4)	33 (12)	35,574 (19)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	7,663 (7)	3,640 (8)	1,943 (7)	28 (2)	41 (15)	13,331 (7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1,391 (1)	129 (0)	139 (0)	19 (2)	8 (3)	1,694 (1)
Heterosexual contact:	846 (1)	3,363 (7)	574 (2)	10 (1)	3 (1)	4,803 (3)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	500	1,098	321	6	3	1,929
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	7	2	2	—	—	11
<i>Born in Pattern-II¹ country</i>	8	1,791	11	2	—	1,817
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	40	46	9	1	—	96
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	45	20	18	—	—	84
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	246	406	213	1	—	866
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ²	1,959 (2)	424 (1)	261 (1)	55 (5)	2 (1)	2,708 (1)
Other/undetermined ³	2,362 (2)	2,308 (5)	1,458 (5)	65 (6)	10 (4)	6,249 (3)
Male subtotal	105,834 (100)	47,773 (100)	29,087 (100)	1,166 (100)	275 (100)	184,573 (100)
Female						
exposure category						
Injecting drug use	2,304 (42)	6,292 (55)	2,224 (50)	16 (15)	27 (55)	10,883 (50)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	29 (1)	10 (0)	3 (0)	—	—	42 (0)
Heterosexual contact:	1,718 (31)	3,861 (34)	1,734 (39)	38 (35)	11 (22)	7,386 (34)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	866	2,293	1,374	14	8	4,573
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	345	222	78	12	2	661
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	79	10	4	2	—	95
<i>Born in Pattern-II country</i>	4	716	3	—	—	723
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	10	64	2	—	—	77
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	106	28	31	2	—	168
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	308	528	242	8	1	1,089
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1,072 (19)	357 (3)	225 (5)	37 (34)	5 (10)	1,700 (8)
Other/undetermined	425 (8)	839 (7)	295 (7)	18 (17)	6 (12)	1,587 (7)
Female subtotal	5,548 (100)	11,359 (100)	4,481 (100)	109 (100)	49 (100)	21,598 (100)
Total	111,382	59,132	33,568	1,275	324	206,171

¹ See technical notes.

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

³ "Other" refers to 3 health-care workers who developed AIDS after occupational exposure to HIV-infected blood, as documented by evidence of seroconversion, and to 2 patients who developed AIDS after exposure to HIV within the health-care setting, as documented by laboratory studies. "Undetermined" refers to patients whose mode of exposure to HIV is unknown. This includes patients under investigation; patients who died, were lost to follow-up, or refused interview; and patients whose mode of exposure to HIV remains undetermined after investigation. See Figure 4.

⁴ Includes 438 males and 52 females whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 6. AIDS cases in adolescents and adults under age 25, by exposure category, reported February 1990 through January 1991, February 1991 through January 1992, and cumulative totals through January 1992, United States

Exposure category	13-19 years old			20-24 years old		
	Feb.1990- Jan. 1991	Feb. 1991- Jan. 1992	Cumulative total	Feb. 1990- Jan. 1991	Feb. 1991- Jan. 1992	Cumulative total
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Men who have sex with men	29 (17)	28 (18)	197 (25)	797 (50)	670 (46)	4,515 (55)
Injecting drug use	22 (13)	23 (15)	102 (13)	303 (19)	283 (19)	1,421 (17)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	6 (4)	4 (3)	34 (4)	141 (9)	106 (7)	740 (9)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	52 (31)	46 (30)	245 (31)	34 (2)	39 (3)	211 (3)
Heterosexual contact:	35 (21)	22 (14)	110 (14)	210 (13)	204 (14)	874 (11)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	28	12	73	129	122	502
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	—	—	3	10	11	63
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1	2	4	4	1	17
<i>Born in Pattern-II¹ country</i>	2	2	14	18	16	126
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	—	1	1	7	—	10
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	1	—	1	5	2	9
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	3	5	14	37	52	147
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	10 (6)	7 (5)	53 (7)	21 (1)	22 (1)	118 (1)
Undetermined ²	15 (9)	22 (14)	56 (7)	87 (5)	145 (10)	386 (5)
Total	169 (100)	152 (100)	797 (100)	1,593 (100)	1,469 (100)	8,265 (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 January 1992, United States

Males	White, not Hispanic	Black, not Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Total¹
Age at diagnosis (years)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Under 5	249 (0)	832 (2)	371 (1)	6 (1)	6 (2)	1,467 (1)
5-12	195 (0)	131 (0)	97 (0)	5 (0)	—	430 (0)
13-19	277 (0)	175 (0)	119 (0)	7 (1)	5 (2)	583 (0)
20-24	3,398 (3)	2,091 (4)	1,285 (4)	42 (4)	13 (5)	6,845 (4)
25-29	15,839 (15)	7,460 (15)	4,905 (17)	161 (14)	59 (21)	28,485 (15)
30-34	24,756 (23)	11,831 (24)	7,414 (25)	231 (20)	74 (26)	44,392 (24)
35-39	23,438 (22)	11,340 (23)	6,530 (22)	266 (23)	54 (19)	41,738 (22)
40-44	16,408 (15)	6,843 (14)	4,116 (14)	193 (16)	37 (13)	27,670 (15)
45-49	9,685 (9)	3,690 (8)	2,169 (7)	120 (10)	18 (6)	15,725 (8)
50-54	5,244 (5)	2,059 (4)	1,204 (4)	63 (5)	5 (2)	8,596 (5)
55-59	3,255 (3)	1,211 (2)	741 (3)	41 (3)	4 (1)	5,270 (3)
60-64	1,906 (2)	638 (1)	363 (1)	12 (1)	5 (2)	2,929 (2)
65 or older	1,628 (2)	435 (1)	241 (1)	30 (3)	1 (0)	2,340 (1)
Male subtotal	106,278 (100)	48,736 (100)	29,555 (100)	1,177(100)	281 (100)	186,470 (100)
Females						
Age at diagnosis (years)						
Under 5	242 (4)	798 (7)	330 (7)	1 (1)	3 (6)	1,377 (6)
5-12	59 (1)	115 (1)	68 (1)	5 (4)	—	248 (1)
13-19	61 (1)	119 (1)	32 (1)	1 (1)	1 (2)	214 (1)
20-24	347 (6)	709 (6)	346 (7)	7 (6)	5 (10)	1,420 (6)
25-29	1,024 (18)	2,125 (17)	1,006 (21)	8 (7)	7 (13)	4,183 (18)
30-34	1,282 (22)	3,188 (26)	1,174 (24)	20 (17)	16 (31)	5,692 (25)
35-39	921 (16)	2,559 (21)	905 (19)	15 (13)	6 (12)	4,417 (19)
40-44	527 (9)	1,277 (10)	476 (10)	22 (19)	7 (13)	2,310 (10)
45-49	283 (5)	578 (5)	231 (5)	10 (9)	3 (6)	1,110 (5)
50-54	207 (4)	343 (3)	135 (3)	7 (6)	1 (2)	694 (3)
55-59	222 (4)	196 (2)	80 (2)	5 (4)	—	505 (2)
60-64	183 (3)	123 (1)	45 (1)	8 (7)	2 (4)	361 (2)
65 or older	491 (8)	142 (1)	51 (1)	6 (5)	1 (2)	692 (3)
Female subtotal	5,849 (100)	12,272 (100)	4,879 (100)	115(100)	52 (100)	23,223 (100)
Total	112,127	61,008	34,434	1,292	333	209,693

¹ Includes 499 persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 8. AIDS cases, case-fatality rates, and deaths by half-year and age group, through January 1992, 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	81	86.4	30	6	66.7	1
1981 Jan.-June	93	91.4	39	10	80.0	2
July-Dec.	206	90.8	86	5	100.0	7
1982 Jan.-June	395	91.9	152	14	78.6	7
July-Dec.	693	89.2	284	15	80.0	5
1983 Jan.-June	1,280	93.0	520	33	97.0	13
July-Dec.	1,646	92.5	927	42	83.3	16
1984 Jan.-June	2,564	90.6	1,388	49	85.7	26
July-Dec.	3,380	91.5	1,942	62	82.3	24
1985 Jan.-June	4,862	90.7	2,798	98	74.5	44
July-Dec.	6,285	89.5	3,826	129	78.3	70
1986 Jan.-June	8,275	88.3	5,040	135	80.0	66
July-Dec.	9,903	85.7	6,433	188	69.1	91
1987 Jan.-June	12,855	85.7	7,470	221	68.3	117
July-Dec.	14,253	81.5	7,824	254	62.2	163
1988 Jan.-June	16,299	77.7	9,164	245	57.1	134
July-Dec.	16,756	75.1	10,435	331	54.4	164
1989 Jan.-June	18,828	67.8	12,021	334	53.0	166
July-Dec.	18,766	62.7	13,717	317	47.9	181
1990 Jan.-June	19,572	52.9	13,266	330	38.2	180
July-Dec.	18,322	42.8	13,779	326	31.0	172
1991 Jan.-June	18,318	29.6	13,075	247	25.5	136
July-Dec.	12,428	17.7	9,036	130	15.4	87
1992 Jan.-Jan.	111	6.3	112	1	0.0	3
Total¹	206,171	64.8	133,554	3,522	53.3	1,880

¹ Death totals include 191 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 January 1992, United States

Definition category ¹	Year of diagnosis					Cumulative total
	Before Feb. 1988	Feb. 1988-Jan. 1989	Feb. 1989-Jan. 1990	Feb. 1990-Jan. 1991	Feb. 1991-Jan. 1992	
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Pre-1987 definition	61,908 (88)	24,530 (72)	26,576 (69)	25,073 (65)	17,140 (61)	155,227 (74)
1987 definition:	8,735 (12)	9,766 (28)	11,938 (31)	13,249 (35)	10,778 (39)	54,466 (26)
<i>Specific disease</i>						
<i>presumptively diagnosed</i>	4,703	5,565	6,892	8,300	6,543	32,003
<i>Specific disease</i>						
<i>definitively diagnosed</i>	967	653	813	833	642	3,908
<i>HIV encephalopathy</i>	1,064	1,193	1,374	1,337	962	5,930
<i>HIV wasting syndrome</i>	2,001	2,355	2,859	2,779	2,631	12,625
Total	70,643 (100)	34,296 (100)	38,514 (100)	38,322 (100)	27,918 (100)	209,693 (100)

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

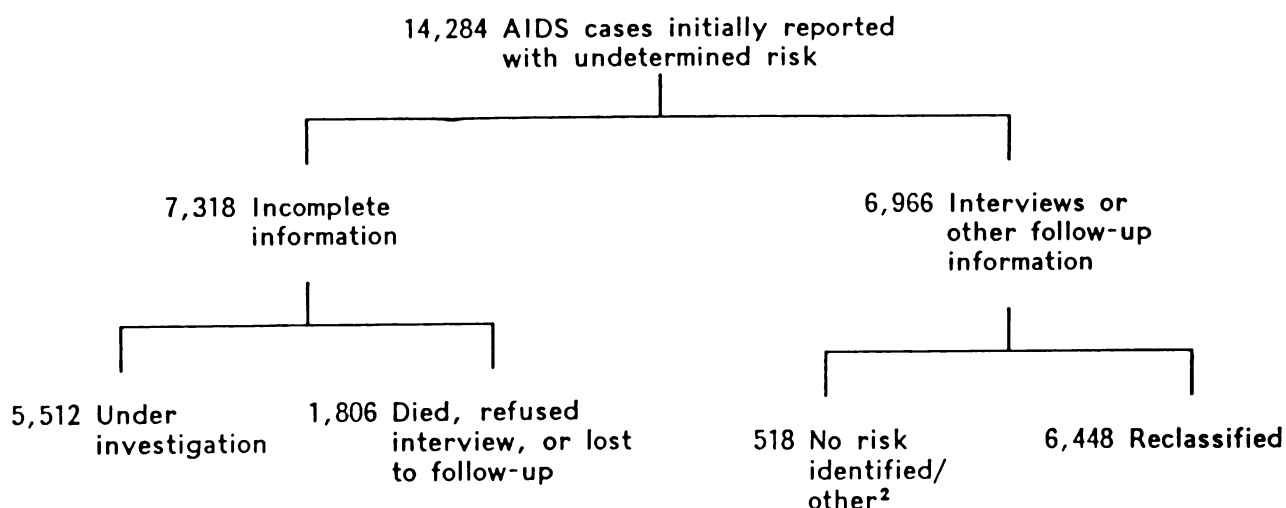
Table 10. Adult/adolescent AIDS cases by single and multiple exposure categories, reported through January 1992, United States

Exposure category	AIDS cases	
	No.	(%)
Single mode of exposure		
Men who have sex with men	115,610	(56)
Injecting drug use	39,635	(19)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1,126	(1)
Heterosexual contact	11,687	(6)
Receipt of transfusion of blood, blood component, or tissue ¹	4,408	(2)
Other/undetermined ²	7,836	(4)
Single mode of exposure subtotal	180,302	(87)
Multiple modes of exposure		
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use	11,949	(6)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia	42	(0)
Men who have sex with men; heterosexual contact	2,480	(1)
Men who have sex with men; receipt of transfusion	1,937	(1)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia	47	(0)
Injecting drug use; heterosexual contact	5,652	(3)
Injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion	827	(0)
Hemophilia; heterosexual contact	9	(0)
Hemophilia; receipt of transfusion	588	(0)
Heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion	502	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia	12	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; heterosexual contact	1,031	(1)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion	290	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia; heterosexual contact	3	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia; receipt of transfusion	24	(0)
Men who have sex with men; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion	118	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia; heterosexual contact	7	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia; receipt of transfusion	23	(0)
Injecting drug use; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion	258	(0)
Hemophilia; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion	13	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia; heterosexual contact	1	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia; receipt of transfusion	6	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion	42	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion	8	(0)
Multiple modes of exposure subtotal	25,869	(13)
Total	206,171	(100)

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

² "Other" refers to 3 health-care workers who developed AIDS after occupational exposure to HIV-infected blood, as documented by evidence of seroconversion, and to 2 patients who developed AIDS after exposure to HIV within the health-care setting, as documented by laboratory studies. "Undetermined" refers to patients whose mode of exposure to HIV is unknown. This includes patients under investigation; patients who died, were lost to follow-up, or refused interview; and patients whose mode of exposure to HIV remains undetermined after investigation. See Figure 4.

Figure 4. Results of investigations of adult/adolescent AIDS cases with undetermined risk, reported through January 1992¹



¹ Excludes 85 children under 13 years of age who have an undetermined risk: 75 children are under investigation and 10 have died, refused interview, or were lost to follow-up. An additional 123 children who were initially reported with an undetermined risk have been reclassified after investigation.

² Of the 518 persons classified as "No risk identified/other," 3 are health-care workers who developed AIDS after occupational exposure to HIV-infected blood, as documented by evidence of seroconversion, and 2 are patients who developed AIDS after exposure to HIV within the health-care setting, as documented by laboratory studies. For the remaining 513, the mode of exposure to HIV remains undetermined after investigation.

Health-care workers. 84 of the 513 patients who had no risk identified after follow-up are health-care workers, 75 of whom responded to a standardized questionnaire. 45 (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. 463 of the 513 patients who had no risk identified after follow-up responded to a standardized questionnaire; 148 (35%) of 426 persons responding to questions related to sexually transmitted disease gave a history of such disease and 106 (36%) of 294 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 injecting drug users (*MMWR* 1989;38:229-36).

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

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

Metropolitan areas are defined as the Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) for all areas except the 6 New England states. For these states, the New England County Metropolitan Areas (NECMA) are used. Metropolitan areas are named for a central city in the MSA or NECMA, may include several cities and counties, and may cross state boundaries.

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 the metropolitan area which includes counties in both Maryland and Virginia. State or metropolitan area data tabulations are based on the person's residence at diagnosis of the first AIDS-indicator disease(s). The cities and counties which comprise each metropolitan area in Table 2 are listed in the Bureau of Census publication, "State and Metropolitan Area Data Book, 1986."

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

Completeness of reporting of diagnosed cases 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 category listed first in the hierarchy, except for men with both a history of sexual contact with other men and injecting drug use. They make up a separate category.

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

"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. Injecting drug use and homosexual transmission either do not occur or occur at a low level.

"Undetermined" cases are persons with no reported history of exposure to HIV through any of the routes listed in the hierarchy of exposure categories. Undetermined cases include persons who are currently under investigation by local health department officials; persons whose exposure history is incomplete because of death, 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 are based on U.S. Bureau of Census data from the 1990 census and on extrapolations from the 1980 and 1990 census. Each 12-month rate is the number of cases for a 12-month period divided by the 1990 or 1991 population, multiplied by 100,000. Race-specific rates are the number of cases reported for a particular race/ethnicity during the preceding 12-month period divided by the 1991 census estimate 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 55 percent of all cases are reported within 3 months of diagnosis, but about 20 percent are reported more than 1 year after diagnosis. Delays are substantially longer for pediatric cases and for transfusion-associated cases in adults.

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

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

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

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