

HIV/AIDS

SURVEILLANCE

U.S. AIDS cases reported through February 1992

Issued March 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

Public Health Service
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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 March 1991 through February 1992, United States

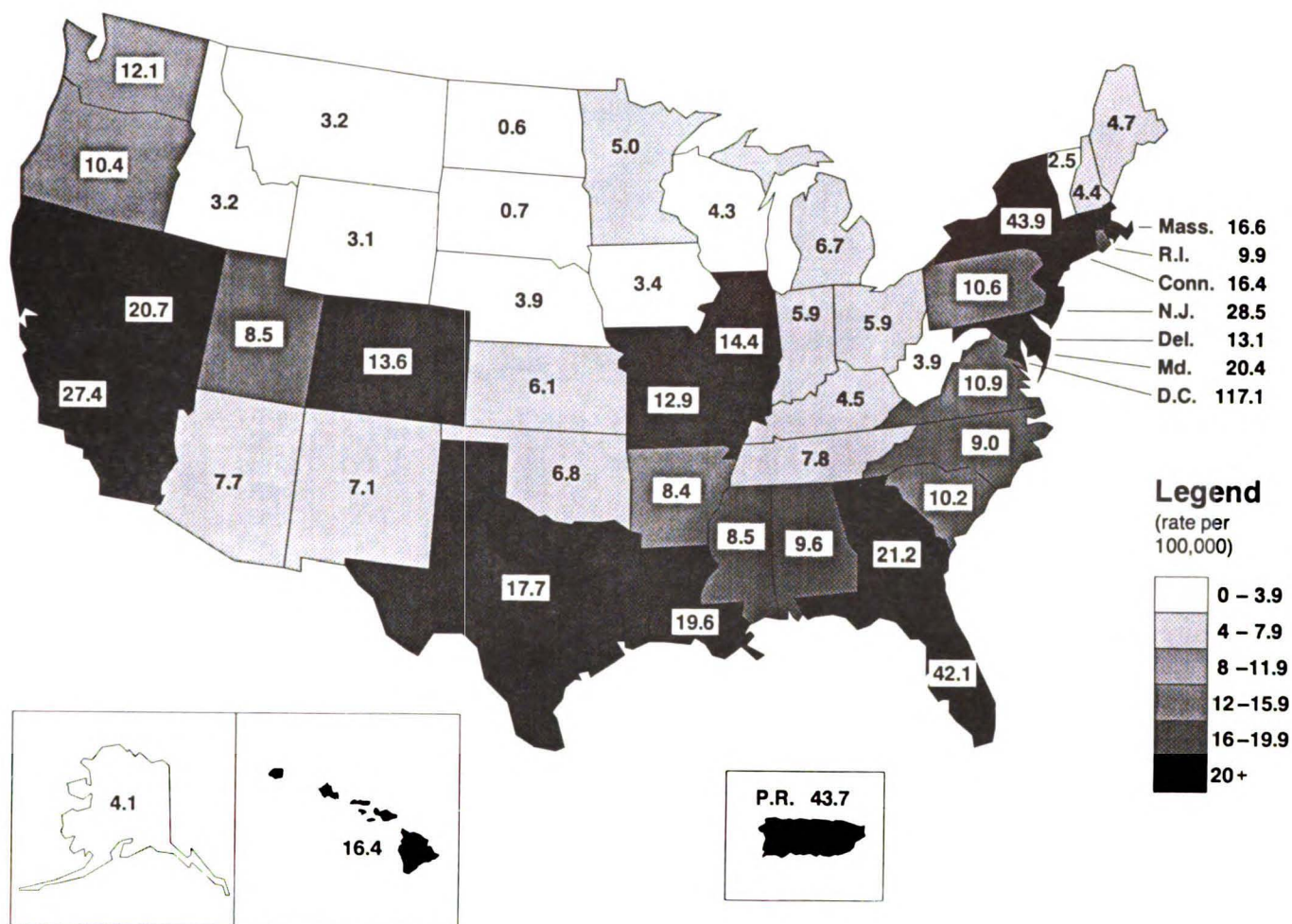


Figure 2. Adult/adolescent and pediatric AIDS cases, reported March 1991 through February 1992, United States

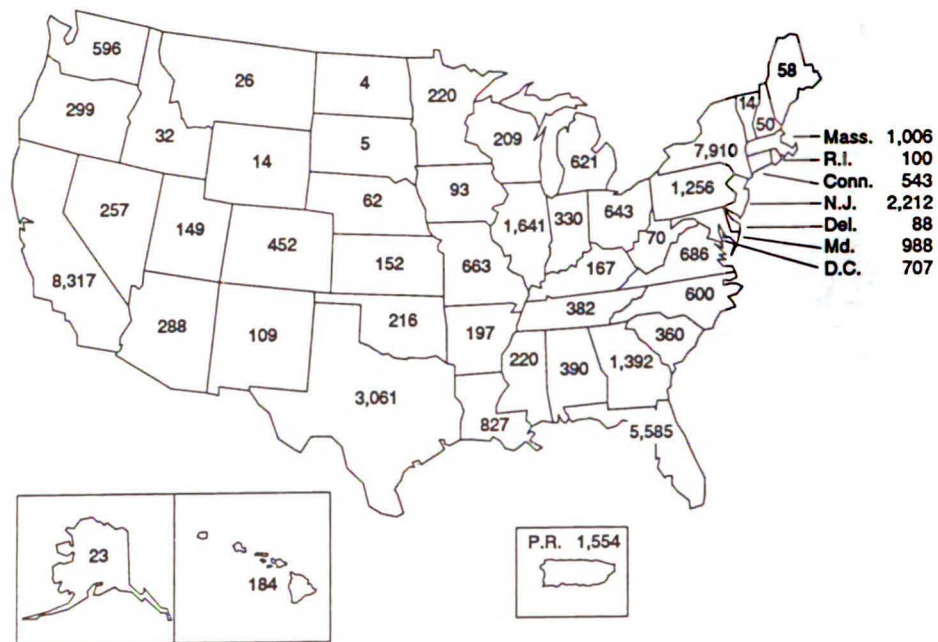


Figure 3. Pediatric AIDS cases, reported March 1991 through February 1992, United States

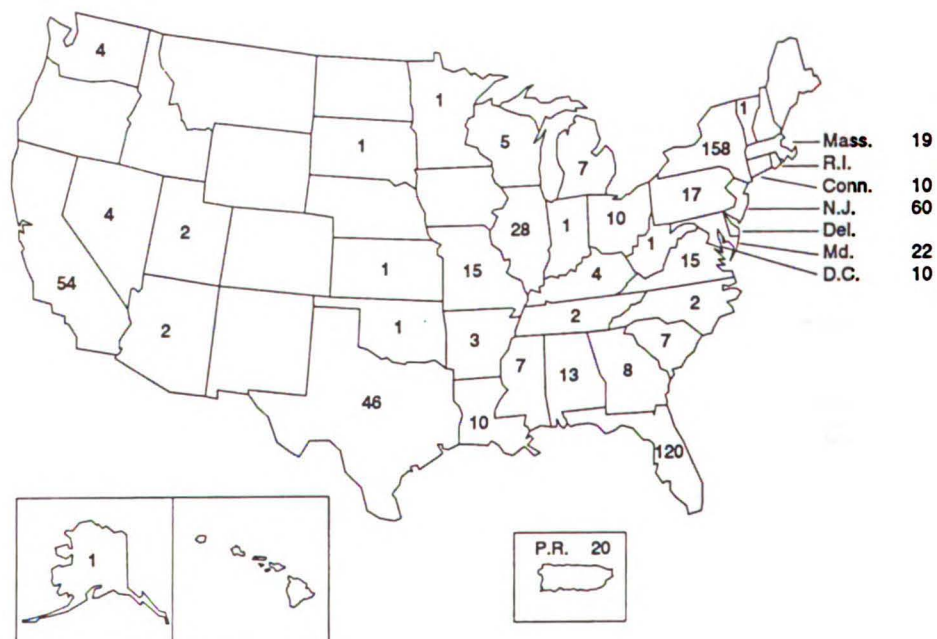


Table 1. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by state, reported March 1990 through February 1991, March 1991 through February 1992; and cumulative totals, by state and age group, through February 1992¹

State of residence	Mar. 1990- Feb. 1991		Mar. 1991- Feb. 1992		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children < 13 years old	Total
Alabama	266	6.6	390	9.6	1,310	34	1,344
Alaska	19	3.5	23	4.1	121	3	124
Arizona	282	7.7	288	7.7	1,597	11	1,608
Arkansas	205	8.7	197	8.4	666	14	680
California	7,212	24.2	8,317	27.4	39,541	266	39,807
Colorado	380	11.5	452	13.6	2,111	12	2,123
Connecticut	458	13.9	543	16.4	2,452	73	2,525
Delaware	84	12.6	88	13.1	406	4	410
District of Columbia	788	129.8	707	117.1	3,458	52	3,510
Florida	4,625	35.7	5,585	42.1	19,819	528	20,347
Georgia	1,208	18.6	1,392	21.2	5,816	57	5,873
Hawaii	176	15.9	184	16.4	850	7	857
Idaho	25	2.5	32	3.2	112	2	114
Illinois	1,293	11.3	1,641	14.4	6,468	99	6,567
Indiana	273	4.9	330	5.9	1,394	11	1,405
Iowa	68	2.4	93	3.4	329	3	332
Kansas	134	5.4	152	6.1	612	4	616
Kentucky	193	5.2	167	4.5	695	9	704
Louisiana	654	15.5	827	19.6	3,158	53	3,211
Maine	56	4.6	58	4.7	280	2	282
Maryland	976	20.4	988	20.4	4,189	90	4,279
Massachusetts	844	14.0	1,006	16.6	4,413	94	4,507
Michigan	586	6.3	621	6.7	2,675	42	2,717
Minnesota	188	4.3	220	5.0	1,057	9	1,066
Mississippi	251	9.8	220	8.5	889	18	907
Missouri	586	11.5	663	12.9	2,589	27	2,616
Montana	18	2.3	26	3.2	85	1	86
Nebraska	54	3.4	62	3.9	255	2	257
Nevada	203	16.9	257	20.7	913	11	924
New Hampshire	49	4.4	50	4.4	246	5	251
New Jersey	2,397	31.0	2,212	28.5	12,600	360	12,960
New Mexico	108	7.1	109	7.1	466	2	468
New York	7,841	43.6	7,910	43.9	42,721	986	43,707
North Carolina	581	8.8	600	9.0	2,300	38	2,338
North Dakota	2	0.3	4	0.6	24	—	24
Ohio	642	5.9	643	5.9	2,987	50	3,037
Oklahoma	182	5.8	216	6.8	935	12	947
Oregon	307	10.8	299	10.4	1,340	7	1,347
Pennsylvania	1,092	9.2	1,256	10.6	5,739	92	5,831
Rhode Island	85	8.5	100	9.9	479	9	488
South Carolina	351	10.1	360	10.2	1,434	28	1,462
South Dakota	8	1.1	5	0.7	29	1	30
Tennessee	355	7.3	382	7.8	1,512	17	1,529
Texas	3,239	19.1	3,061	17.7	14,748	163	14,911
Utah	88	5.1	149	8.5	488	12	500
Vermont	22	3.9	14	2.5	93	2	95
Virginia	632	10.2	686	10.9	2,798	55	2,853
Washington	669	13.7	596	12.1	2,894	16	2,910
West Virginia	59	3.3	70	3.9	253	4	257
Wisconsin	227	4.6	209	4.3	872	9	881
Wyoming	9	2.0	14	3.1	54	—	54
U.S. total	41,050	16.5	44,474	17.7	203,272	3,406	206,678
Guam	2	1.5	3	2.2	11	—	11
Pacific Islands, U.S.	1	0.4	—	—	2	—	2
Puerto Rico	1,724	48.9	1,554	43.7	6,661	188	6,849
Virgin Islands, U.S.	10	9.8	21	20.5	97	4	101
Total	42,787	16.9	46,052	18.1	210,043	3,598	213,641

¹During February 1992, 3,872 cases and 2,918 deaths among adults/adolescents and 76 cases and 42 deaths among children were reported to the CDC.

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

Metropolitan area of residence	Mar. 1990- Feb. 1991		Mar. 1991- Feb. 1992		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Akron, Ohio	29	4.4	37	5.6	146	—	146
Albany-Schenectady, N.Y.	97	11.1	94	10.7	427	9	436
Allentown, Pa.	47	6.8	37	5.3	199	5	204
Anaheim, Calif.	387	16.1	564	22.9	1,909	12	1,921
Atlanta, Ga.	951	33.6	1,054	36.3	4,448	33	4,481
Austin, Tex.	220	28.1	184	22.8	926	11	937
Bakersfield, Calif.	38	7.0	56	10.0	173	2	175
Baltimore, Md.	663	27.8	561	23.4	2,517	67	2,584
Baton Rouge, La.	48	9.1	89	16.7	283	4	287
Bergen-Passaic, N.J.	306	23.9	243	19.0	1,590	39	1,629
Birmingham, Ala.	84	9.3	113	12.4	409	8	417
Boston, Mass.	584	15.4	694	18.3	3,338	67	3,405
Bridgeport, Conn.	124	15.0	157	18.9	721	24	745
Buffalo, N.Y.	109	11.3	76	7.9	354	3	357
Charleston, S.C.	76	15.0	70	13.6	308	3	311
Charlotte, N.C.	92	7.9	96	8.1	425	7	432
Chicago, Ill.	1,100	18.1	1,325	21.8	5,403	80	5,483
Cincinnati, Ohio	128	8.8	117	8.0	477	9	486
Cleveland, Ohio	134	7.3	191	10.5	784	15	799
Columbus, Ohio	148	10.7	123	8.8	641	5	646
Dallas, Tex.	717	28.1	778	29.8	3,606	23	3,629
Dayton, Ohio	73	7.7	43	4.5	288	7	295
Denver, Colo.	317	19.5	379	23.1	1,736	8	1,744
Detroit, Mich.	398	9.1	454	10.4	1,890	29	1,919
El Paso, Tex.	52	8.8	32	5.3	161	1	162
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	972	77.4	953	74.5	3,529	77	3,606
Fort Worth, Tex.	210	15.8	186	13.6	846	12	858
Fresno, Calif.	55	8.2	80	11.7	273	2	275
Gary, Ind.	21	3.5	30	5.0	128	1	129
Grand Rapids, Mich.	39	5.7	39	5.6	146	2	148
Greensboro, N.C.	97	10.3	104	10.9	366	7	373
Greenville, S.C.	52	8.1	39	6.0	177	—	177
Harrisburg, Pa.	36	6.1	41	6.9	207	4	211
Hartford, Conn.	158	14.1	166	14.7	742	16	758
Honolulu, Hawaii	122	14.6	133	15.8	635	4	639
Houston, Tex.	1,325	40.1	1,139	33.9	6,054	64	6,118
Indianapolis, Ind.	131	10.5	131	10.4	634	3	637
Jacksonville, Fla.	287	31.7	244	26.4	1,031	28	1,059
Jersey City, N.J.	372	67.3	408	73.8	2,162	60	2,222
Kansas City, Mo.	271	17.3	269	17.0	1,289	6	1,295
Knoxville, Tenn.	32	5.3	38	6.2	153	1	154
Lake County, Ill.	14	2.7	41	7.8	115	3	118
Las Vegas, Nev.	164	22.1	195	25.3	682	11	693
Little Rock, Ark.	77	15.0	70	13.5	260	7	267
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,304	26.0	2,961	32.9	13,925	115	14,040
Louisville, Ky.	68	7.1	70	7.4	286	5	291
Memphis, Tenn.	115	11.7	119	12.0	482	6	488
Miami, Fla.	1,276	65.9	2,001	101.7	6,303	203	6,506
Middlesex, N.J.	179	17.6	175	16.9	1,012	27	1,039
Milwaukee, Wis.	120	8.4	103	7.2	474	5	479
Minneapolis-Saint Paul, Minn.	165	6.7	189	7.6	938	6	944
Monmouth-Ocean City, N.J.	205	20.8	141	14.1	821	29	850
Nashville, Tenn.	113	11.5	121	12.1	492	8	500
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y.	423	16.2	311	11.9	1,978	47	2,025
New Bedford, Mass.	58	11.5	72	14.1	237	5	242
New Haven, Conn.	143	17.8	185	22.9	796	31	827
New Orleans, La.	374	30.2	488	39.4	1,963	30	1,993
New York, N.Y.	6,621	77.5	6,807	79.4	37,062	890	37,952

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

Metropolitan area of residence	Mar. 1990- Feb. 1991		Mar. 1991- Feb. 1992		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Newark, N.J.	956	52.4	915	50.3	5,248	164	5,412
Norfolk, Va.	149	10.7	145	10.2	612	15	627
Oakland, Calif.	563	27.0	478	22.6	2,557	18	2,575
Oklahoma City, Okla.	91	9.5	113	11.7	480	—	480
Omaha, Neb.	35	5.7	48	7.7	180	1	181
Orlando, Fla.	315	29.4	368	33.2	1,162	16	1,178
Oxnard-Ventura, Calif.	45	6.7	62	9.1	220	—	220
Philadelphia, Pa.	831	17.1	957	19.6	4,346	64	4,410
Phoenix, Ariz.	201	9.5	214	9.8	1,174	7	1,181
Pittsburgh, Pa.	125	6.1	120	5.9	684	4	688
Portland, Oreg.	247	19.9	229	18.3	1,051	4	1,055
Providence, R.I.	82	8.9	94	10.2	451	8	459
Raleigh-Durham, N.C.	119	16.2	131	17.4	503	10	513
Richmond, Va.	118	13.6	144	16.4	545	11	556
Riverside-San Bernardino, Calif.	282	10.9	387	14.4	1,448	19	1,467
Rochester, N.Y.	92	9.2	84	8.4	444	6	450
Sacramento, Calif.	149	10.1	260	17.1	908	13	921
Saint Louis, Mo.	295	12.1	353	14.4	1,229	19	1,248
Salt Lake City, Utah	81	7.6	127	11.7	428	9	437
San Antonio, Tex.	232	17.8	197	14.9	1,028	12	1,040
San Diego, Calif.	672	26.9	651	25.4	3,048	21	3,069
San Francisco, Calif.	2,088	130.2	1,970	122.0	11,629	19	11,648
San Jose, Calif.	187	12.5	169	11.1	903	8	911
San Juan, P.R.	1,112	65.8	901	52.8	4,114	119	4,233
Scranton, Pa.	40	5.4	38	5.2	169	3	172
Seattle, Wash.	506	25.6	421	21.0	2,164	10	2,174
Springfield, Mass.	96	15.9	110	18.2	318	14	332
Syracuse, N.Y.	44	6.7	38	5.7	199	6	205
Tacoma, Wash.	49	8.4	45	7.5	198	6	204
Tampa-Saint Petersburg, Fla.	480	23.2	524	24.8	2,101	38	2,139
Toledo, Ohio	40	6.5	37	6.0	156	3	159
Tucson, Ariz.	54	8.1	57	8.4	302	3	305
Tulsa, Okla.	46	6.5	70	9.8	271	4	275
Washington, D.C.	1,298	33.1	1,332	33.4	6,005	86	6,091
West Palm Beach, Fla.	407	47.1	393	44.0	1,809	74	1,883
Wilmington, Del.	73	12.6	66	11.3	333	3	336
Worcester, Mass.	56	7.9	76	10.6	257	4	261
Metropolitan areas with 500,000 or more population	35,777	24.3	37,940	25.5	178,031	3,007	181,038
Metropolitan areas with 50,000 to 500,000 population	4,326	8.9	5,043	10.3	19,877	353	20,230
Non-metropolitan areas	2,515	4.4	2,892	5.1	11,523	222	11,745
Total¹	42,787	16.9	46,052	18.1	210,043	3,598	213,641

¹Totals include 628 patients whose area of residence is unknown.

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

Adult/adolescent exposure category	Males		Females		Totals		
	Mar. 1990-Feb. 1991	Mar. 1991-Feb. 1992	Mar. 1990-Feb. 1992	Mar. 1991-Feb. 1992	Mar. 1990-Feb. 1991	Mar. 1991-Feb. 1992	Cumulative total ¹
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Men who have sex with men	23,615 (64)	24,471 (62)	—	—	23,615 (56)	24,471 (54)	122,405 (58)
Injecting drug use	7,610 (21)	8,263 (21)	2,392 (49)	2,705 (47)	10,002 (24)	10,968 (24)	47,309 (23)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	2,392 (6)	2,386 (6)	—	—	2,392 (6)	2,386 (5)	13,546 (6)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	317 (1)	331 (1)	9 (0)	10 (0)	326 (1)	341 (1)	1,775 (1)
Heterosexual contact:	1,141 (3)	1,344 (3)	1,766 (36)	2,119 (37)	2,907 (7)	3,463 (8)	12,510 (6)
Sex with injecting drug user	534	570	1,102	1,251	1,636	1,821	6,649
Sex with bisexual male	—	—	149	142	149	142	675
Sex with person with hemophilia	2	5	27	20	29	25	107
Born in Pattern-II ² country	296	328	108	182	404	510	2,600
Sex with person born in Pattern-II country	25	18	24	21	49	39	174
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	32	28	47	57	79	85	259
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	252	395	309	446	561	841	2,046
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ³	477 (1)	463 (1)	319 (6)	269 (5)	796 (2)	732 (2)	4,476 (2)
Other/undetermined ⁴	1,534 (4)	2,372 (6)	431 (9)	627 (11)	1,965 (5)	2,999 (7)	8,022 (4)
Adult/adolescent subtotal	37,086 (100)	39,630 (100)	4,917 (100)	5,730 (100)	42,003 (100)	45,360 (100)	210,043 (100)
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category							
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	34 (8)	23 (6)	1 (0)	—	35 (4)	23 (3)	169 (5)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	338 (82)	322 (85)	352 (94)	282 (90)	690 (88)	604 (87)	3,048 (85)
Injecting drug use	169	130	156	123	325	253	1,468
Sex with injecting drug user	62	54	80	52	142	106	621
Sex with bisexual male	6	7	5	5	11	12	66
Sex with person with hemophilia	2	4	1	—	3	4	14
Born in Pattern-II country	23	22	17	9	40	31	249
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	19	30	23	13	42	43	153
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	5	9	7	6	12	15	62
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	49	64	60	73	109	1	387
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	24 (6)	26 (7)	11 (3)	16 (5)	35 (4)	42 (6)	294 (8)
Undetermined	14 (3)	7 (2)	10 (3)	16 (5)	24 (3)	23 (3)	87 (2)
Pediatric subtotal	410 (100)	378 (100)	374 (100)	314 (100)	784 (100)	692 (100)	3,598 (100)
Total	37,496	40,008	5,291	6,044	42,787	46,052	213,641

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 tissue or organs 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 February 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	85,970	(76)	21,309	(35)	13,691	(40)	977	(75)	182	(55)	122,405	(58)
Injecting drug use	9,638	(8)	23,812	(39)	13,641	(40)	58	(4)	61	(18)	47,309	(23)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	7,793	(7)	3,698	(6)	1,965	(6)	29	(2)	44	(13)	13,546	(6)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1,453	(1)	141	(0)	146	(0)	19	(1)	8	(2)	1,775	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	2,653	(2)	7,421	(12)	2,344	(7)	48	(4)	13	(4)	12,510	(6)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	1,405		3,479		1,716		20		10		6,649	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	353		227		79		12		2		675	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	87		12		6		2		—		107	
<i>Born in Pattern-II¹ country</i>	13		2,565		15		2		—		2,600	
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	52		109		11		1		—		174	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	156		50		49		2		—		259	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	587		979		468		9		1		2,046	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ²	3,078	(3)	794	(1)	494	(1)	93	(7)	7	(2)	4,476	(2)
Other/undetermined ³	2,859	(3)	3,241	(5)	1,774	(5)	85	(6)	16	(5)	8,022	(4)
Adult/adolescent subtotal	113,444	(100)	60,416	(100)	34,055	(100)	1,309	(100)	331	(100)	210,043	(100)
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category												
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	117	(15)	22	(1)	27	(3)	3	(17)	—		169	(5)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	479	(63)	1,773	(92)	771	(87)	8	(44)	9	(100)	3,048	(85)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	228		860		372		2		3		1,468	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	94		275		247		2		1		621	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	24		26		15		1		—		66	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	9		4		1		—		—		14	
<i>Born in Pattern-II country</i>	1		245		3		—		—		249	
<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>	32		74		43		1		2		153	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	22		26		14		—		—		62	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	65		247		70		2		3		387	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	154	(20)	66	(3)	67	(8)	7	(39)	—		294	(8)
Undetermined	11	(1)	56	(3)	20	(2)	—		—		87	(2)
Pediatric subtotal	761	(100)	1,917	(100)	885	(100)	18	(100)	9	(100)	3,598	(100)
Total	114,205		62,333		34,940		1,327		340		213,641	

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 496 persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

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

Male 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	85,970 (80)	21,309 (44)	13,691 (46)	977 (81)	182 (65)	122,405 (65)
Injecting drug use	7,279 (7)	17,394 (36)	11,389 (39)	42 (4)	33 (12)	36,215 (19)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	7,793 (7)	3,698 (8)	1,965 (7)	29 (2)	44 (16)	13,546 (7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1,424 (1)	131 (0)	143 (0)	19 (2)	8 (3)	1,733 (1)
Heterosexual contact:	879 (1)	3,462 (7)	582 (2)	10 (1)	3 (1)	4,943 (3)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	514	1,130	324	6	3	1,978
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	7	2	2	—	—	11
<i>Born in Pattern-II¹ country</i>	8	1,827	11	2	—	1,853
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	42	46	9	1	—	98
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	47	21	18	—	—	87
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	261	436	218	1	—	916
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ²	1,991 (2)	431 (1)	266 (1)	55 (5)	2 (1)	2,752 (1)
Other/undetermined ³	2,421 (2)	2,373 (5)	1,478 (5)	67 (6)	10 (4)	6,393 (3)
Male subtotal	107,757 (100)	48,798 (100)	29,514 (100)	1,199 (100)	282 (100)	187,987 (100)
Female						
exposure category						
Injecting drug use	2,359 (41)	6,418 (55)	2,252 (50)	16 (15)	28 (57)	11,094 (50)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	29 (1)	10 (0)	3 (0)	—	—	42 (0)
Heterosexual contact:	1,774 (31)	3,959 (34)	1,762 (39)	38 (35)	10 (20)	7,567 (34)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	891	2,349	1,392	14	7	4,671
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	353	227	79	12	2	675
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	80	10	4	2	—	96
<i>Born in Pattern-II country</i>	5	738	4	—	—	747
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	10	63	2	—	—	76
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	109	29	31	2	—	172
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	326	543	250	8	1	1,130
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1,087 (19)	363 (3)	228 (5)	38 (35)	5 (10)	1,724 (8)
Other/undetermined	438 (8)	868 (7)	296 (7)	18 (16)	6 (12)	1,629 (7)
Female subtotal	5,687 (100)	11,618 (100)	4,541 (100)	110 (100)	49 (100)	22,056 (100)
Total	113,444	60,416	34,055	1,309	331	210,043

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 437 males and 51 females whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

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

Exposure category	13-19 years old			20-24 years old		
	Mar. 1990- Feb. 1991	Mar. 1991- Feb. 1992	Cumulative total	Mar. 1990- Feb. 1991	Mar. 1991- Feb. 1992	Cumulative total
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Men who have sex with men	30 (18)	29 (19)	201 (25)	792 (50)	683 (46)	4,587 (55)
Injecting drug use	21 (12)	23 (15)	103 (13)	301 (19)	276 (19)	1,437 (17)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	6 (4)	5 (3)	35 (4)	137 (9)	104 (7)	750 (9)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	54 (32)	45 (29)	248 (31)	33 (2)	45 (3)	219 (3)
Heterosexual contact:	36 (21)	20 (13)	110 (14)	212 (13)	215 (14)	899 (11)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	29	11	73	130	130	518
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	—	—	3	10	13	65
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1	2	4	4	1	17
<i>Born in Pattern-II¹ country</i>	1	2	14	16	15	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>	4	4	14	40	54	154
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	10 (6)	7 (5)	53 (7)	22 (1)	21 (1)	118 (1)
Undetermined ²	13 (8)	25 (16)	58 (7)	91 (6)	142 (10)	392 (5)
Total	170 (100)	154 (100)	808 (100)	1,588 (100)	1,486 (100)	8,402 (100)

¹ See technical notes.

² "Undetermined" refers to patients whose mode of exposure to HIV is unknown. This includes patients under investigation; patients who died, were lost to follow-up, or refused interview; and patients whose mode of exposure to HIV remains undetermined after investigation. See Figure 4.

Table 7. AIDS cases by sex, age at diagnosis, and race/ethnicity, reported through February 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	252 (0)	850 (2)	380 (1)	7 (1)	6 (2)	1,498 (1)
5-12	203 (0)	132 (0)	101 (0)	6 (0)	—	444 (0)
13-19	282 (0)	176 (0)	122 (0)	7 (1)	5 (2)	592 (0)
20-24	3,440 (3)	2,132 (4)	1,306 (4)	43 (4)	13 (5)	6,949 (4)
25-29	16,109 (15)	7,598 (15)	4,972 (17)	165 (14)	60 (21)	28,964 (15)
30-34	25,181 (23)	12,056 (24)	7,500 (25)	237 (20)	76 (26)	45,136 (24)
35-39	23,868 (22)	11,615 (23)	6,653 (22)	276 (23)	57 (20)	42,579 (22)
40-44	16,760 (15)	7,002 (14)	4,177 (14)	195 (16)	38 (13)	28,244 (15)
45-49	9,873 (9)	3,762 (8)	2,205 (7)	125 (10)	18 (6)	16,028 (8)
50-54	5,339 (5)	2,112 (4)	1,220 (4)	65 (5)	5 (2)	8,762 (5)
55-59	3,301 (3)	1,244 (2)	746 (2)	42 (3)	4 (1)	5,355 (3)
60-64	1,943 (2)	651 (1)	367 (1)	12 (1)	5 (2)	2,983 (2)
65 or older	1,661 (2)	450 (1)	246 (1)	32 (3)	1 (0)	2,395 (1)
Male subtotal	108,212 (100)	49,780 (100)	29,995 (100)	1,212(100)	288 (100)	189,929 (100)
Females						
Age at diagnosis (years)						
Under 5	246 (4)	817 (7)	334 (7)	—	3 (6)	1,402 (6)
5-12	60 (1)	118 (1)	70 (1)	5 (4)	—	254 (1)
13-19	61 (1)	120 (1)	33 (1)	1 (1)	1 (2)	216 (1)
20-24	361 (6)	726 (6)	348 (7)	7 (6)	5 (10)	1,453 (6)
25-29	1,048 (17)	2,173 (17)	1,013 (20)	8 (7)	7 (13)	4,262 (18)
30-34	1,315 (22)	3,247 (26)	1,192 (24)	20 (17)	16 (31)	5,802 (24)
35-39	949 (16)	2,624 (21)	927 (19)	15 (13)	6 (12)	4,532 (19)
40-44	541 (9)	1,309 (10)	481 (10)	22 (19)	7 (13)	2,361 (10)
45-49	287 (5)	593 (5)	232 (5)	11 (10)	3 (6)	1,130 (5)
50-54	213 (4)	351 (3)	136 (3)	7 (6)	1 (2)	709 (3)
55-59	227 (4)	204 (2)	81 (2)	5 (4)	—	519 (2)
60-64	185 (3)	128 (1)	46 (1)	8 (7)	2 (4)	369 (2)
65 or older	500 (8)	143 (1)	52 (1)	6 (5)	1 (2)	703 (3)
Female subtotal	5,993 (100)	12,553 (100)	4,945 (100)	115(100)	52 (100)	23,712 (100)
Total	114,205	62,333	34,940	1,327	340	213,641

¹ Includes 496 persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 8. AIDS cases, case-fatality rates, and deaths by half-year and age group, through February 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.	694	89.2	285	15	80.0	5
1983 Jan.-June	1,280	93.0	520	33	97.0	13
July-Dec.	1,645	92.5	927	42	83.3	16
1984 Jan.-June	2,564	90.6	1,387	49	85.7	26
July-Dec.	3,380	91.6	1,943	62	83.9	24
1985 Jan.-June	4,863	90.8	2,800	98	74.5	44
July-Dec.	6,290	89.6	3,830	129	78.3	70
1986 Jan.-June	8,277	88.4	5,045	135	80.0	66
July-Dec.	9,905	85.9	6,436	188	69.1	91
1987 Jan.-June	12,859	86.1	7,470	221	68.3	117
July-Dec.	14,272	81.9	7,830	254	62.2	163
1988 Jan.-June	16,309	78.1	9,171	246	56.9	134
July-Dec.	16,774	75.7	10,441	331	55.3	165
1989 Jan.-June	18,874	68.7	12,071	334	53.3	166
July-Dec.	18,811	64.0	13,787	318	48.7	180
1990 Jan.-June	19,693	54.3	13,286	330	39.7	181
July-Dec.	18,563	44.5	13,854	331	32.0	173
1991 Jan.-June	18,835	31.9	13,391	263	27.4	142
July-Dec.	14,407	20.0	10,608	165	20.0	107
1992 Jan.-Feb.	973	9.9	894	19	10.5	17
Total¹	210,043	65.0	136,473	3,598	53.4	1,922

¹ Death totals include 190 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 February 1992, United States

Definition category ¹	Year of diagnosis					Cumulative total
	Before Mar. 1988	Mar. 1988-Feb. 1989	Mar. 1989-Feb. 1990	Mar. 1990-Feb. 1991	Mar. 1991-Feb. 1992	
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	
Pre-1987 definition	63,817 (87)	24,662 (71)	26,836 (69)	25,184 (65)	17,394 (62)	157,893 (74)
1987 definition:	9,450 (13)	9,914 (29)	12,085 (31)	13,500 (35)	10,799 (38)	55,748 (26)
<i>Specific disease</i>						
<i>presumptively diagnosed</i>	5,120	5,663	7,026	8,451	6,494	32,754
<i>Specific disease</i>						
<i>definitively diagnosed</i>	1,022	663	813	843	633	3,974
<i>HIV encephalopathy</i>	1,159	1,194	1,382	1,327	996	6,058
<i>HIV wasting syndrome</i>	2,149	2,394	2,864	2,879	2,676	12,962
Total	73,267 (100)	34,576 (100)	38,921 (100)	38,684 (100)	28,193 (100)	213,641 (100)

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

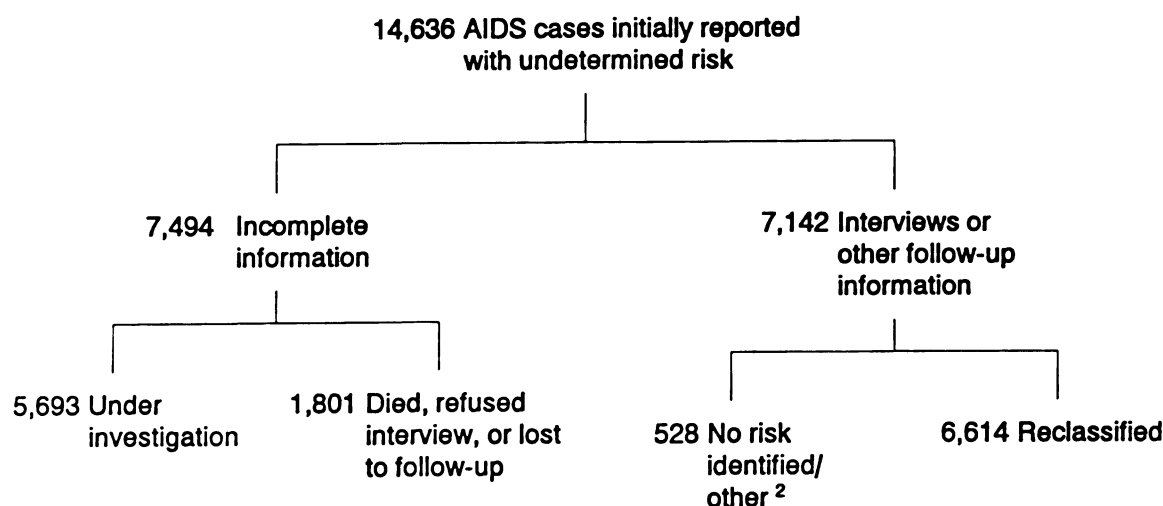
Table 10. Adult/adolescent AIDS cases by single and multiple exposure categories, reported through February 1992, United States

Exposure category	AIDS cases	
	No.	(%)
Single mode of exposure		
Men who have sex with men	117,752	(56)
Injecting drug use	40,351	(19)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1,159	(1)
Heterosexual contact	12,000	(6)
Receipt of transfusion of blood, blood component, or tissue ¹	4,476	(2)
Other/undetermined ²	8,022	(4)
Single mode of exposure subtotal	183,760	(87)
Multiple modes of exposure		
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use	12,146	(6)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia	44	(0)
Men who have sex with men; heterosexual contact	2,511	(1)
Men who have sex with men; receipt of transfusion	1,952	(1)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia	47	(0)
Injecting drug use; heterosexual contact	5,772	(3)
Injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion	836	(0)
Hemophilia; heterosexual contact	9	(0)
Hemophilia; receipt of transfusion	594	(0)
Heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion	510	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia	14	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; heterosexual contact	1,046	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion	291	(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	119	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia; heterosexual contact	10	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia; receipt of transfusion	22	(0)
Injecting drug use; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion	263	(0)
Hemophilia; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion	13	(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	43	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion	8	(0)
Multiple modes of exposure subtotal	26,283	(13)
Total	210,043	(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 February 1992¹



¹ Excludes 87 children under 13 years of age who have an undetermined risk: 77 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 528 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 523, the mode of exposure to HIV remains undetermined after investigation.

Health-care workers. 85 of the 523 patients who had no risk identified after follow-up are health-care workers, 76 of whom responded to a standardized questionnaire. 47 (62%) 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. 464 of the 523 patients who had no risk identified after follow-up responded to a standardized questionnaire; 149 (35%) of 427 persons responding to questions related to sexually transmitted disease gave a history of such disease and 107 (36%) of 295 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.

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).

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.

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

"Undetermined" cases are persons with no reported history of exposure to HIV through any of the routes listed in the hierarchy of exposure categories. Undetermined cases include persons who are currently under investigation by local health department officials; persons whose exposure history is incomplete because of death, 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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