

HIV/AIDS

SURVEILLANCE

First Quarter Edition

U.S. AIDS cases reported through March 1992

Issued April 1992

Contents

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

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is a specific group of diseases or conditions which are indicative of severe immunosuppression related to infection with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service
Centers for Disease Control
National Center for Infectious Diseases
Division of HIV/AIDS
Atlanta, Georgia 30333



Notice to readers: Beginning with this issue, CDC is changing the frequency of this publication to quarterly. The next issue will be published in July 1992, and will contain data reported through June 1992.

The *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report* is published quarterly, in January, April, July, and October, by the Division of HIV/AIDS, National Center for Infectious Diseases, Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, GA 30333. The year-end edition contains additional tables and graphs. All data contained in the *Report* are provisional.

Suggested Citation: Centers for Disease Control. HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, April 1992:1-18

Centers for Disease ControlWilliam L. Roper, M.D., M.P.H.
Director

James W. Curran, M.D., M.P.H.
Acting Deputy Director (HIV)

National Center for Infectious DiseasesJames M. Hughes, M.D.
Director

Division of HIV/AIDSRuth L. Berkelman, M.D.
Acting Director

Surveillance BranchJames W. Buehler, M.D.
Acting Chief

Reporting and Analysis SectionJohn W. Ward, M.D.
Chief

Statistics and Data Management BranchW. Meade Morgan, Ph.D.
Chief

Xenophon M. Santas
Computer Specialist

Single copies of the *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report* are available free from the CDC National AIDS Clearinghouse, P.O. Box 6003, Rockville, MD 20849-6003; telephone 1-800-458-5231. Individuals or organizations can be added to the mailing list by writing to Centers for Disease Control, OD/OPS/MASO, 1/B49, Mailstop A-22, Atlanta, GA 30333. Confidential information, referrals, and educational material on AIDS are available from the CDC National AIDS Hotline: 1-800-342-2437, 1-800-344-7432 (Spanish access), and 1-800-243-7889 (TTY, deaf access).

Figure 1. AIDS annual rates per 100,000 populaiaon, for cases reported April 1991 through March 1992, United States

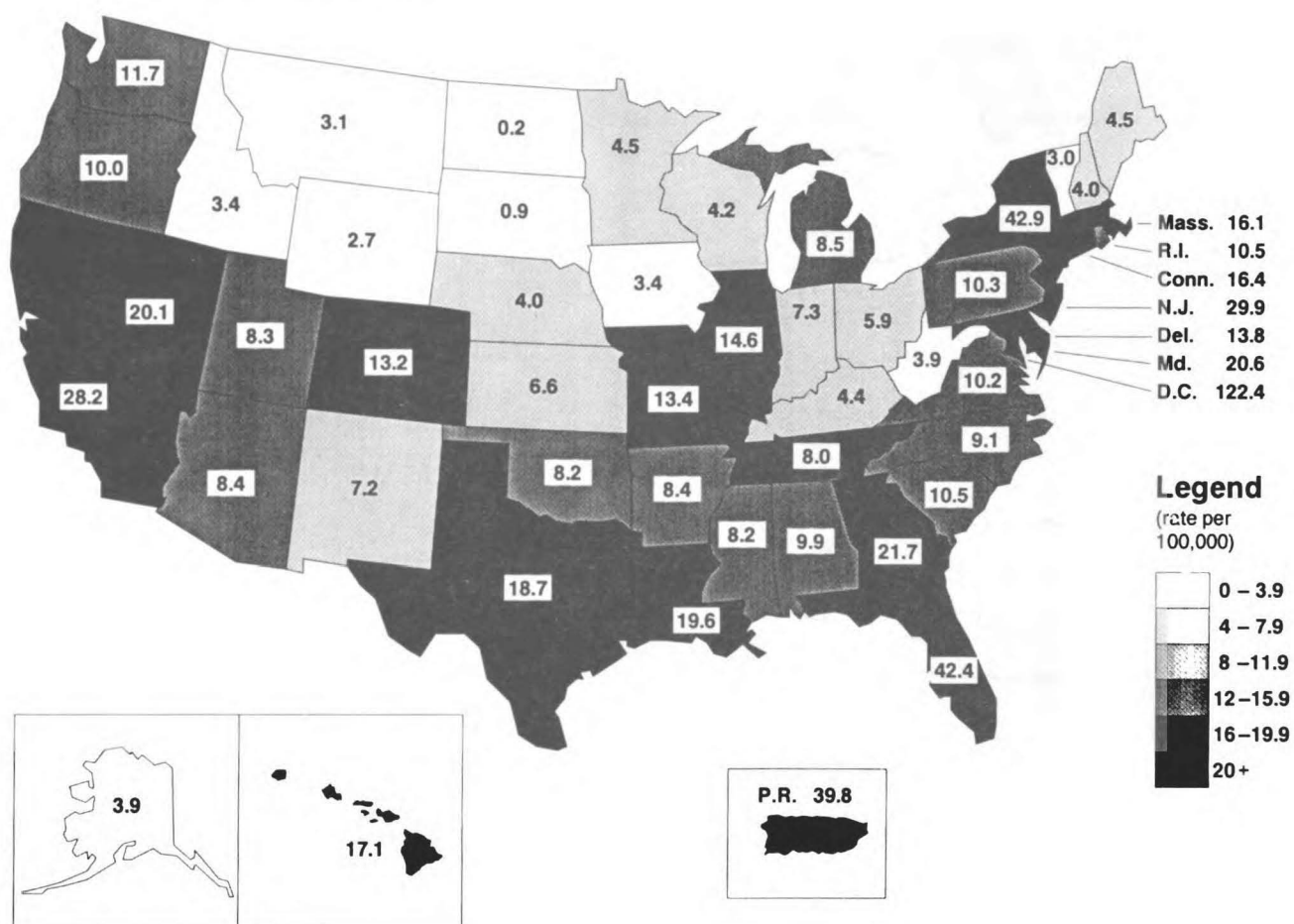


Figure 2. Adult/adolescent and pediatric AIDS cases, reported April 1991 through March 1992, United States

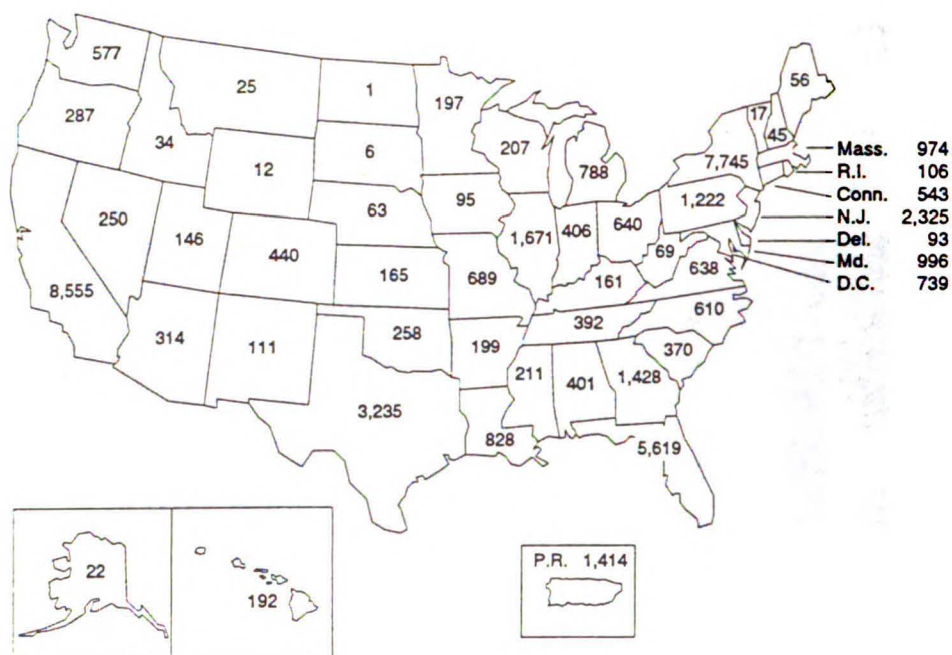


Figure 3. Pediatric AIDS cases, reported April 1991 through March 1992, United States

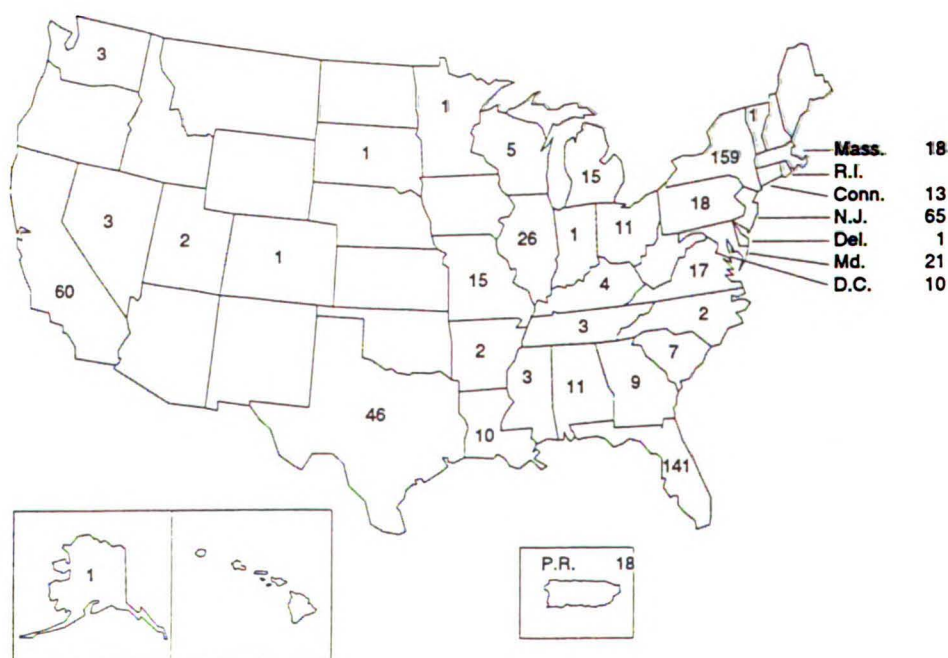


Table 1. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by state, reported April 1990 through March 1991, April 1991 through March 1992; and cumulative totals, by state and age group, through March 1992¹

State of residence	Apr. 1990- Mar. 1991		Apr. 1991- Mar. 1992		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children 13 years old	Total
Alabama	283	7.0	401	9.9	1,353	35	1,388
Alaska	20	3.6	22	3.9	122	3	125
Arizona	254	6.9	314	8.4	1,642	11	1,653
Arkansas	206	8.8	199	8.4	682	14	696
California	7,679	25.8	8,555	28.2	40,763	279	41,042
Colorado	405	12.3	440	13.2	2,142	13	2,155
Connecticut	429	13.1	543	16.4	2,477	76	2,553
Delaware	88	13.2	93	13.8	422	5	427
District of Columbia	744	122.6	739	122.4	3,538	52	3,590
Florida	4,712	36.4	5,619	42.4	20,258	552	20,810
Georgia	1,188	18.3	1,428	21.7	5,987	59	6,046
Hawaii	159	14.3	192	17.1	863	7	870
Idaho	24	2.4	34	3.4	116	2	118
Illinois	1,294	11.3	1,671	14.6	6,590	99	6,689
Indiana	269	4.9	406	7.3	1,485	11	1,496
Iowa	69	2.5	95	3.4	336	3	339
Kansas	129	5.2	165	6.6	630	4	634
Kentucky	189	5.1	161	4.4	709	9	718
Louisiana	695	16.5	828	19.6	3,254	55	3,309
Maine	63	5.1	56	4.5	285	2	287
Maryland	993	20.8	996	20.6	4,280	90	4,370
Massachusetts	844	14.0	974	16.1	4,454	95	4,549
Michigan	602	6.5	788	8.5	2,892	51	2,943
Minnesota	200	4.6	197	4.5	1,057	9	1,066
Mississippi	276	10.7	211	8.2	924	18	942
Missouri	591	11.5	689	13.4	2,650	27	2,677
Montana	19	2.4	25	3.1	85	1	86
Nebraska	57	3.6	63	4.0	260	2	262
Nevada	212	17.6	250	20.1	932	11	943
New Hampshire	51	4.6	45	4.0	247	5	252
New Jersey	2,500	32.3	2,325	29.9	12,902	372	13,274
New Mexico	111	7.3	111	7.2	482	2	484
New York	7,867	43.7	7,745	42.9	43,179	997	44,176
North Carolina	496	7.5	610	9.1	2,341	38	2,379
North Dakota	6	0.9	1	0.2	25	—	25
Ohio	708	6.5	640	5.9	3,092	51	3,143
Oklahoma	190	6.0	258	8.2	985	12	997
Oregon	308	10.8	287	10.0	1,352	7	1,359
Pennsylvania	1,166	9.8	1,222	10.3	5,876	99	5,975
Rhode Island	83	8.3	106	10.5	490	9	499
South Carolina	320	9.2	370	10.5	1,473	29	1,502
South Dakota	8	1.1	6	0.9	30	1	31
Tennessee	331	6.8	392	8.0	1,552	18	1,570
Texas	3,239	19.1	3,235	18.7	15,070	166	15,236
Utah	91	5.3	146	8.3	492	12	504
Vermont	22	3.9	17	3.0	96	2	98
Virginia	663	10.7	638	10.2	2,837	57	2,894
Washington	598	12.3	577	11.7	2,927	16	2,943
West Virginia	56	3.1	69	3.9	254	4	258
Wisconsin	232	4.7	207	4.2	892	9	901
Wyoming	11	2.4	12	2.7	54	—	54
U.S. total	41,750	16.8	45,173	18.0	207,836	3,501	211,337
Guam	2	1.5	3	2.2	11	—	11
Pacific Islands, U.S.	1	0.4	—	—	2	—	2
Puerto Rico	1,754	49.8	1,414	39.8	6,662	187	6,849
Virgin Islands, U.S.	9	8.8	21	20.5	98	4	102
Total	43,516	17.2	46,611	18.3	214,609	3,692	218,301

¹During March 1992, 4,566 cases and 2,796 deaths among adults adolescents and 94 cases and 32 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 April 1990 through March 1991, April 1991 through March 1992; and cumulative totals, by area and age group, through March 1992

Metropolitan area of residence	Apr. 1990- Mar. 1991		Apr. 1991- Mar. 1992		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Akron, Ohio	35	5.3	35	5.3	150	—	150
Albany-Schenectady, N.Y.	90	10.3	94	10.7	434	9	443
Allentown, Pa.	46	6.7	33	4.8	202	5	207
Anaheim, Calif.	381	15.8	661	26.9	2,032	14	2,046
Atlanta, Ga.	936	33.0	1,052	36.2	4,550	33	4,583
Austin, Tex.	217	27.8	215	26.7	967	11	978
Bakersfield, Calif.	40	7.4	61	10.9	182	2	184
Baltimore, Md.	668	28.0	561	23.4	2,568	67	2,635
Baton Rouge, La.	55	10.4	91	17.1	295	4	299
Bergen-Passaic, N.J.	325	25.4	267	20.9	1,643	42	1,685
Birmingham, Ala.	82	9.0	118	13.0	419	8	427
Boston, Mass.	576	15.2	692	18.2	3,370	68	3,438
Bridgeport, Conn.	118	14.3	158	19.0	728	24	752
Buffalo, N.Y.	102	10.5	81	8.4	363	3	366
Charleston, S.C.	65	12.8	74	14.4	318	3	321
Charlotte, N.C.	76	6.5	99	8.4	431	7	438
Chicago, Ill.	1,096	18.1	1,355	22.3	5,503	80	5,583
Cincinnati, Ohio	135	9.3	111	7.6	494	9	503
Cleveland, Ohio	152	8.3	191	10.5	809	15	824
Columbus, Ohio	163	11.8	125	9.0	666	6	672
Dallas, Tex.	716	28.0	816	31.2	3,667	23	3,690
Dayton, Ohio	76	8.0	56	5.9	307	7	314
Denver, Colo.	340	20.9	367	22.3	1,763	8	1,771
Detroit, Mich.	409	9.3	604	13.8	2,074	36	2,110
El Paso, Tex.	56	9.5	30	5.0	163	1	164
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	1,021	81.3	942	73.6	3,598	79	3,677
Fort Worth, Tex.	213	16.0	193	14.1	859	12	871
Fresno, Calif.	63	9.4	74	10.8	282	2	284
Gary, Ind.	22	3.6	39	6.5	139	1	140
Grand Rapids, Mich.	39	5.7	41	5.9	150	2	152
Greensboro, N.C.	85	9.0	100	10.5	372	7	379
Greenville, S.C.	52	8.1	34	5.2	177	—	177
Harrisburg, Pa.	38	6.5	42	7.1	213	4	217
Hartford, Conn.	146	13.0	165	14.6	749	16	765
Honolulu, Hawaii	112	13.4	139	16.5	644	4	648
Houston, Tex.	1,319	39.9	1,195	35.6	6,192	66	6,258
Indianapolis, Ind.	122	9.8	187	14.9	696	3	699
Jacksonville, Fla.	262	28.9	265	28.6	1,053	35	1,088
Jersey City, N.J.	381	68.9	430	77.8	2,210	63	2,273
Kansas City, Mo.	269	17.2	279	17.7	1,313	6	1,319
Knoxville, Tenn.	27	4.5	41	6.7	156	1	157
Lake County, Ill.	17	3.3	38	7.3	116	3	119
Las Vegas, Nev.	166	22.4	194	25.2	698	11	709
Little Rock, Ark.	72	14.0	69	13.3	264	7	271
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,520	28.4	3,130	34.8	14,446	121	14,567
Louisville, Ky.	62	6.5	80	8.4	301	5	306
Memphis, Tenn.	106	10.8	128	12.9	501	6	507
Miami, Fla.	1,316	67.9	1,996	101.4	6,417	208	6,625
Middlesex, N.J.	189	18.5	197	19.1	1,052	27	1,079
Milwaukee, Wis.	121	8.4	107	7.5	486	5	491
Minneapolis-Saint Paul, Minn.	175	7.1	169	6.8	938	6	944
Monmouth-Ocean City, N.J.	210	21.3	141	14.1	835	29	864
Nashville, Tenn.	113	11.5	119	11.9	504	9	513
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y.	408	15.6	309	11.8	2,005	48	2,053
New Bedford, Mass.	61	12.0	64	12.6	236	5	241
New Haven, Conn.	137	17.0	179	22.1	800	34	834
New Orleans, La.	412	33.3	476	38.5	2,017	31	2,048
New York, N.Y.	6,693	78.3	6,637	77.4	37,426	900	38,326

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

Metropolitan area of residence	Apr. 1990- Mar. 1991		Apr. 1991- Mar. 1992		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children 13 years old	Total
Newark, N.J.	995	54.5	953	52.4	5,354	169	5,523
Norfolk, Va.	157	11.2	129	9.1	613	15	628
Oakland, Calif.	604	29.0	486	23.0	2,659	19	2,678
Oklahoma City, Okla.	94	9.8	131	13.5	501	—	501
Omaha, Neb.	36	5.8	46	7.4	181	1	182
Orlando, Fla.	319	29.7	363	32.7	1,186	18	1,204
Oxnard-Ventura, Calif.	41	6.1	62	9.1	221	—	221
Philadelphia, Pa.	916	18.9	932	19.1	4,453	68	4,521
Phoenix, Ariz.	176	8.3	238	10.9	1,208	7	1,215
Pittsburgh, Pa.	128	6.2	118	5.8	701	4	705
Portland, Oreg.	251	20.2	216	17.2	1,059	4	1,063
Providence, R.I.	80	8.7	99	10.7	461	8	469
Raleigh-Durham, N.C.	106	14.4	126	16.7	508	10	518
Richmond, Va.	108	12.5	140	16.0	556	11	567
Riverside-San Bernardino, Calif.	314	12.1	389	14.5	1,490	20	1,510
Rochester, N.Y.	81	8.1	91	9.0	457	6	463
Sacramento, Calif.	156	10.5	279	18.4	943	13	956
Saint Louis, Mo.	301	12.3	370	15.1	1,261	19	1,280
Salt Lake City, Utah	84	7.8	125	11.5	432	9	441
San Antonio, Tex.	216	16.6	216	16.3	1,048	12	1,060
San Diego, Calif.	744	29.8	581	22.7	3,096	21	3,117
San Francisco, Calif.	2,150	134.1	1,999	123.8	11,890	22	11,912
San Jose, Calif.	192	12.8	174	11.5	922	8	930
San Juan, P.R.	1,115	66.0	825	48.3	4,114	119	4,233
Scranton, Pa.	40	5.4	35	4.8	170	4	174
Seattle, Wash.	443	22.5	413	20.6	2,183	10	2,193
Springfield, Mass.	92	15.3	98	16.2	324	14	338
Syracuse, N.Y.	42	6.4	48	7.3	210	6	216
Tacoma, Wash.	46	7.8	38	6.4	199	6	205
Tampa-Saint Petersburg, Fla.	479	23.2	520	24.6	2,150	38	2,188
Toledo, Ohio	46	7.5	30	4.9	157	3	160
Tucson, Ariz.	56	8.4	56	8.2	309	3	312
Tulsa, Okla.	48	6.8	87	12.2	290	4	294
Washington, D.C.	1,292	32.9	1,350	33.8	6,139	87	6,226
West Palm Beach, Fla.	417	48.3	411	46.1	1,857	80	1,937
Wilmington, Del.	72	12.4	75	12.8	346	4	350
Worcester, Mass.	65	9.2	70	9.8	260	4	264
Metropolitan areas with 500,000 or more population	36,406	24.7	38,465	25.8	181,851	3,087	184,938
Metropolitan areas with 50,000 to 500,000 population	4,447	9.1	5,020	10.2	20,361	362	20,723
Non-metropolitan areas	2,504	4.4	2,968	5.2	11,804	228	12,032
Total¹	43,516	17.2	46,611	18.3	214,609	3,692	218,301

¹ Totals include 608 patients whose area of residence is unknown.

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

Adult/adolescent exposure category	Males		Females		Totals		
	Apr. 1990-Mar. 1991	Apr. 1991-Mar. 1992	Apr. 1990-Mar. 1991	Apr. 1991-Mar. 1992	Apr. 1990-Mar. 1991	Apr. 1991-Mar. 1992	Cumulative total ¹
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Men who have sex with men	24,029 (64)	24,729 (62)	—	—	24,029 (56)	24,729 (54)	124,961 (58)
Injecting drug use	7,708 (20)	8,293 (21)	2,457 (49)	2,727 (47)	10,165 (24)	11,020 (24)	48,312 (23)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	2,435 (6)	2,412 (6)	—	—	2,435 (6)	2,412 (5)	13,823 (6)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	313 (1)	341 (1)	7 (0)	10 (0)	320 (1)	351 (1)	1,812 (1)
Heterosexual contact	1,162 (3)	1,387 (3)	1,819 (36)	2,153 (37)	2,981 (7)	3,540 (8)	12,881 (6)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	548	596	1,129	1,267	1,677	1,863	6,843
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	—	—	149	139	149	139	689
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	2	5	27	19	29	24	111
<i>Born in Pattern-II² country</i>	291	327	111	180	402	507	2,634
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	25	17	25	20	50	37	176
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	27	29	53	51	80	80	261
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	269	413	325	477	594	890	2,167
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ³	493 (1)	454 (1)	324 (6)	269 (5)	817 (2)	723 (2)	4,537 (2)
Other/undetermined ⁴	1,562 (4)	2,465 (6)	430 (9)	647 (11)	1,992 (5)	3,112 (7)	8,283 (4)
Adult/adolescent subtotal	37,702 (100)	40,081 (100)	5,037 (100)	5,806 (100)	42,739 (100)	45,887 (100)	214,609 (100)
Pediatric (< 13 years old) exposure category							
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	30 (8)	26 (7)	1 (0)	—	31 (4)	26 (4)	173 (5)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection	331 (83)	340 (85)	354 (93)	294 (90)	685 (88)	634 (88)	3,133 (85)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	156	139	151	130	307	269	1,501
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	58	58	81	53	139	111	637
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	6	8	5	4	11	12	67
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	3	4	1	—	4	4	15
<i>Born in Pattern-II country</i>	22	22	17	12	39	34	254
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	2	1	3	1	5	2	15
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	1	1	—	3	1	4	16
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	18	30	22	12	40	42	154
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	7	11	7	7	14	18	66
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	58	66	67	72	125	138	408
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	23 (6)	24 (6)	13 (3)	15 (5)	36 (5)	39 (5)	296 (8)
Undetermined	14 (4)	8 (2)	11 (3)	17 (5)	25 (3)	25 (3)	90 (2)
Pediatric subtotal	398 (100)	398 (100)	379 (100)	326 (100)	777 (100)	724 (100)	3,692 (100)
Total	38,100	40,479	5,416	6,132	43,516	46,611	218,301

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 March 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	87,651	(76)	21,827	(35)	14,003	(40)	1,007	(75)	187	(55)	124,961	(58)
Injecting drug use	9,868	(9)	24,386	(39)	13,830	(40)	59	(4)	64	(19)	48,312	(23)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	7,945	(7)	3,784	(6)	2,000	(6)	30	(2)	47	(14)	13,823	(6)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1,485	(1)	141	(0)	151	(0)	19	(1)	8	(2)	1,812	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	2,746	(2)	7,660	(12)	2,380	(7)	49	(4)	13	(4)	12,881	(6)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	1,457		3,597		1,738		21		10		6,843	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	360		232		81		12		2		689	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	91		12		6		2		—		111	
<i>Born in Pattern-II¹ country</i>	13		2,598		15		2		—		2,634	
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	52		111		11		1		—		176	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	157		51		49		2		—		261	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	616		1,059		480		9		1		2,167	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ²	3,121	(3)	801	(1)	500	(1)	96	(7)	7	(2)	4,537	(2)
Other/undetermined ³	2,944	(3)	3,371	(5)	1,815	(5)	86	(6)	17	(5)	8,283	(4)
Adult/adolescent subtotal	115,760	(100)	61,970	(100)	34,679	(100)	1,346	(100)	343	(100)	214,609	(100)
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category												
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	120	(15)	22	(1)	27	(3)	4	(21)	—		173	(5)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	496	(63)	1,824	(93)	788	(87)	8	(42)	9	(100)	3,133	(85)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	235		878		380		2		3		1,501	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	97		285		250		2		1		637	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	25		26		15		1		—		67	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	10		4		1		—		—		15	
<i>Born in Pattern-II country</i>	1		250		3		—		—		254	
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	1		12		1		—		—		15	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	5		5		5		—		—		16	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	32		74		44		1		2		154	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	24		29		13		—		—		66	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	66		261		76		2		3		408	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	155	(20)	66	(3)	68	(8)	7	(37)	—		296	(8)
Undetermined	11	(1)	59	(3)	20	(2)	—		—		90	(2)
Pediatric subtotal	782	(100)	1,971	(100)	903	(100)	19	(100)	9	(100)	3,692	(100)
Total	116,542		63,941		35,582		1,365		352		218,301	

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 519 persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 5. Adult/adolescent AIDS cases by sex, exposure category, and race/ethnicity, reported through March 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	87,651 (80)	21,827 (44)	14,003 (47)	1,007 (82)	187 (64)	124,961 (65)
Injecting drug use	7,459 (7)	17,817 (36)	11,526 (38)	42 (3)	35 (12)	36,962 (19)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	7,945 (7)	3,784 (8)	2,000 (7)	30 (2)	47 (16)	13,823 (7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1,456 (1)	131 (0)	148 (0)	19 (2)	8 (3)	1,770 (1)
Heterosexual contact:	910 (1)	3,572 (7)	596 (2)	11 (1)	3 (1)	5,100 (3)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	531	1,182	331	7	3	2,055
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	7	2	2	—	—	11
<i>Born in Pattern-II¹ country</i>	8	1,848	12	2	—	1,876
<i>Sex with person born in</i> <i>Pattern-II country</i>	41	47	9	1	—	98
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient</i> <i>with HIV infection</i>	47	22	18	—	—	88
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person,</i> <i>risk not specified</i>	276	471	224	1	—	972
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ²	2,017 (2)	433 (1)	268 (1)	57 (5)	2 (1)	2,785 (1)
Other/undetermined ³	2,489 (2)	2,475 (5)	1,510 (5)	69 (6)	11 (4)	6,601 (3)
Male subtotal	109,927 (100)	50,039 (100)	30,051 (100)	1,235 (100)	293 (100)	192,002 (100)
Female						
exposure category						
Injecting drug use	2,409 (41)	6,569 (55)	2,304 (50)	17 (15)	29 (58)	11,350 (50)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	29 (0)	10 (0)	3 (0)	—	—	42 (0)
Heterosexual contact:	1,836 (31)	4,088 (34)	1,784 (39)	38 (34)	10 (20)	7,781 (34)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	926	2,415	1,407	14	7	4,788
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	360	232	81	12	2	689
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	84	10	4	2	—	100
<i>Born in Pattern-II country</i>	5	750	3	—	—	758
<i>Sex with person born in</i> <i>Pattern-II country</i>	11	64	2	—	—	78
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient</i> <i>with HIV infection</i>	110	29	31	2	—	173
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person,</i> <i>risk not specified</i>	340	588	256	8	1	1,195
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1,104 (19)	368 (3)	232 (5)	39 (35)	5 (10)	1,752 (8)
Other/undetermined	455 (8)	896 (8)	305 (7)	17 (15)	6 (12)	1,682 (7)
Female subtotal	5,833 (100)	11,931 (100)	4,628 (100)	111 (100)	50 (100)	22,607 (100)
Total	115,760	61,970	34,679	1,346	343	214,609

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 457 males and 54 females whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

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

Exposure category	13-19 years old			20-24 years old		
	Apr. 1990- Mar. 1991	Apr. 1991- Mar. 1992	Cumulative total	Apr. 1990- Mar. 1991	Apr. 1991- Mar. 1992	Cumulative total
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Men who have sex with men	32 (19)	28 (18)	204 (25)	811 (51)	676 (45)	4,655 (54)
Injecting drug use	26 (15)	18 (12)	103 (13)	298 (19)	276 (18)	1,461 (17)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	6 (4)	5 (3)	35 (4)	123 (8)	111 (7)	763 (9)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	49 (29)	50 (33)	254 (31)	36 (2)	44 (3)	224 (3)
Heterosexual contact:	33 (20)	22 (14)	112 (14)	216 (14)	225 (15)	929 (11)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	27	12	74	134	130	529
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	—	—	3	11	14	67
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1	2	4	2	1	17
<i>Born in Pattern-II¹ country</i>	—	2	14	16	16	129
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	—	1	1	6	—	10
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	1	—	1	5	2	10
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	4	5	15	42	62	167
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	9 (5)	6 (4)	53 (6)	22 (1)	20 (1)	120 (1)
Undetermined ²	14 (8)	24 (16)	60 (7)	90 (6)	142 (10)	397 (5)
Total	169 (100)	153 (100)	821 (100)	1,596 (100)	1,494 (100)	8,549 (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 March 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	263 (0)	870 (2)	387 (1)	7 (1)	6 (2)	1,536 (1)
5-12	207 (0)	136 (0)	104 (0)	7 (1)	—	456 (0)
13-19	287 (0)	178 (0)	125 (0)	7 (1)	5 (2)	602 (0)
20-24	3,492 (3)	2,169 (4)	1,326 (4)	45 (4)	15 (5)	7,061 (4)
25-29	16,424 (15)	7,784 (15)	5,061 (17)	169 (14)	60 (20)	29,558 (15)
30-34	25,709 (23)	12,336 (24)	7,643 (25)	247 (20)	78 (26)	46,109 (24)
35-39	24,374 (22)	11,933 (23)	6,758 (22)	283 (23)	59 (20)	43,520 (22)
40-44	17,090 (15)	7,201 (14)	4,250 (14)	200 (16)	41 (14)	28,859 (15)
45-49	10,085 (9)	3,884 (8)	2,254 (7)	130 (10)	18 (6)	16,417 (8)
50-54	5,444 (5)	2,154 (4)	1,253 (4)	66 (5)	7 (2)	8,946 (5)
55-59	3,353 (3)	1,265 (2)	760 (2)	43 (3)	4 (1)	5,443 (3)
60-64	1,974 (2)	665 (1)	369 (1)	13 (1)	5 (2)	3,032 (2)
65 or older	1,695 (2)	470 (1)	252 (1)	32 (3)	1 (0)	2,455 (1)
Male subtotal	110,397 (100)	51,045 (100)	30,542 (100)	1,249(100)	299 (100)	193,994 (100)
Females						
Age at diagnosis (years)						
Under 5	251 (4)	838 (6)	337 (7)	—	3 (6)	1,431 (6)
5-12	61 (1)	127 (1)	75 (1)	5 (4)	—	269 (1)
13-19	62 (1)	122 (1)	33 (1)	1 (1)	1 (2)	219 (1)
20-24	371 (6)	745 (6)	354 (7)	7 (6)	5 (9)	1,488 (6)
25-29	1,077 (18)	2,220 (17)	1,027 (20)	9 (8)	8 (15)	4,355 (18)
30-34	1,352 (22)	3,310 (26)	1,221 (24)	20 (17)	16 (30)	5,931 (24)
35-39	972 (16)	2,716 (21)	939 (19)	15 (13)	6 (11)	4,659 (19)
40-44	558 (9)	1,360 (11)	496 (10)	22 (19)	7 (13)	2,444 (10)
45-49	299 (5)	612 (5)	238 (5)	11 (9)	3 (6)	1,169 (5)
50-54	215 (3)	360 (3)	140 (3)	7 (6)	1 (2)	724 (3)
55-59	227 (4)	209 (2)	82 (2)	5 (4)	—	525 (2)
60-64	191 (3)	130 (1)	45 (1)	8 (7)	2 (4)	376 (2)
65 or older	509 (8)	147 (1)	53 (1)	6 (5)	1 (2)	717 (3)
Female subtotal	6,145 (100)	12,896 (100)	5,040 (100)	116(100)	53 (100)	24,307 (100)
Total	116,542	63,941	35,582	1,365	352	218,301

¹ Includes 519 persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 8. AIDS cases, case-fatality rates, and deaths by half-year and age group, through March 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	80	86.3	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.	695	89.8	286	15	80.0	5
1983 Jan.-June	1,281	92.9	520	33	97.0	13
July-Dec.	1,643	92.5	926	42	85.7	16
1984 Jan.-June	2,564	90.8	1,387	49	85.7	26
July-Dec.	3,382	91.6	1,942	62	83.9	24
1985 Jan.-June	4,869	90.8	2,799	98	74.5	44
July-Dec.	6,290	89.7	3,833	129	78.3	70
1986 Jan.-June	8,285	88.5	5,047	135	80.0	66
July-Dec.	9,909	86.0	6,438	187	69.5	91
1987 Jan.-June	12,872	86.3	7,477	221	69.2	117
July-Dec.	14,287	82.1	7,838	256	61.7	163
1988 Jan.-June	16,349	78.5	9,180	245	57.6	134
July-Dec.	16,812	76.2	10,462	333	55.6	167
1989 Jan.-June	18,930	69.5	12,110	334	53.6	166
July-Dec.	18,883	64.9	13,816	319	48.6	180
1990 Jan.-June	19,816	55.5	13,315	331	40.2	182
July-Dec.	18,769	46.0	13,909	333	32.1	173
1991 Jan.-June	19,313	33.8	13,547	274	27.7	142
July-Dec.	15,910	22.0	11,506	199	21.1	123
1992 Jan.-Mar.	2,976	11.7	2,438	62	17.7	30
Total¹	214,609	64.9	139,269	3,692	52.9	1,954

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 March 1992, United States

Definition category ¹	Year of diagnosis					Cumulative total
	Before Apr 1988	Apr. 1988-Mar. 1989	Apr. 1989-Mar. 1990	Apr. 1990-Mar. 1991	Apr. 1991-Mar. 1992	
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Pre-1987 definition	66,011 (86)	24,905 (71)	27,036 (69)	25,271 (65)	17,764 (62)	160,987 (74)
1987 definition:	10,314 (14)	10,038 (29)	12,304 (31)	13,661 (35)	10,997 (38)	57,314 (26)
<i>Specific disease</i>						
<i>presumptively diagnosed</i>	5,599	5,752	7,202	8,594	6,494	33,641
<i>Specific disease</i>						
<i>definitively diagnosed</i>	1,099	647	819	842	671	4,078
<i>HIV encephalopathy</i>	1,280	1,200	1,408	1,325	1,046	6,259
<i>HIV wasting syndrome</i>	2,336	2,439	2,875	2,900	2,786	13,336
Total	76,325 (100)	34,943 (100)	39,340 (100)	38,932 (100)	28,761 (100)	218,301 (100)

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

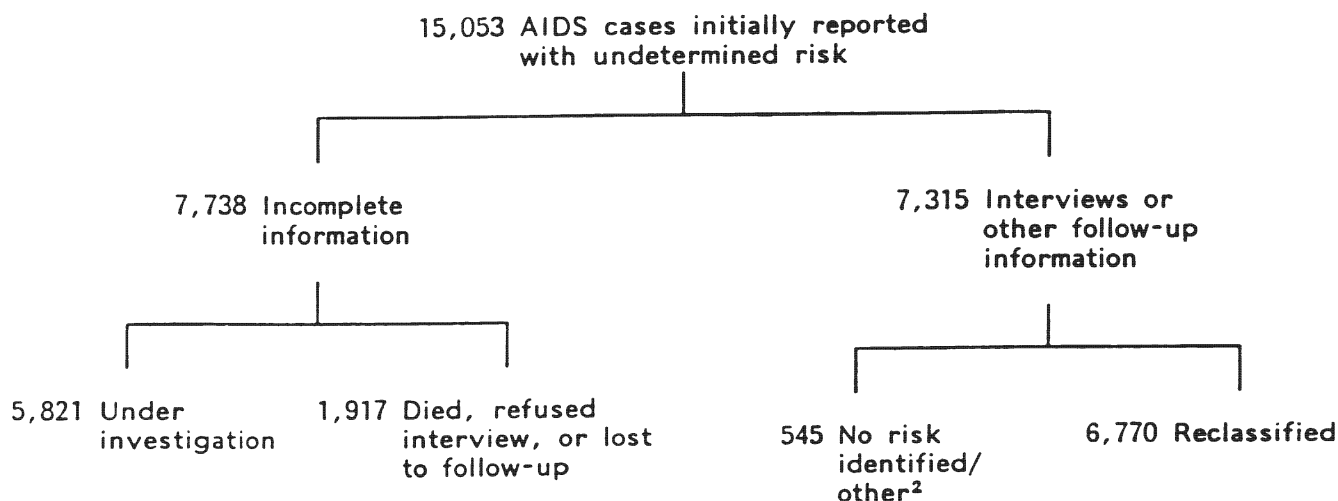
Table 10. Adult/adolescent AIDS cases by single and multiple exposure categories, reported through March 1992, United States

Exposure category	AIDS cases	
	No.	(%)
Single mode of exposure		
Men who have sex with men	120,235	(56)
Injecting drug use	41,187	(19)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1,195	(1)
Heterosexual contact	12,366	(6)
Receipt of transfusion of blood, blood component, or tissue ¹	4,537	(2)
Other/undetermined ²	8,283	(4)
Single mode of exposure subtotal	187,803	(88)
Multiple modes of exposure		
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use	12,391	(6)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia	47	(0)
Men who have sex with men; heterosexual contact	2,551	(1)
Men who have sex with men; receipt of transfusion	1,982	(1)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia	49	(0)
Injecting drug use; heterosexual contact	5,918	(3)
Injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion	843	(0)
Hemophilia; heterosexual contact	9	(0)
Hemophilia; receipt of transfusion	595	(0)
Heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion	515	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia	13	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; heterosexual contact	1,073	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion	295	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia; heterosexual contact	3	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia; receipt of transfusion	22	(0)
Men who have sex with men; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion	121	(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	275	(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	44	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion	8	(0)
Multiple modes of exposure subtotal	26,806	(12)
Total	214,609	(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 March 1992¹



¹ Excludes 90 children under 13 years of age who have an undetermined risk: 80 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 545 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 540, the mode of exposure to HIV remains undetermined after investigation.

Health-care workers. 88 of the 540 patients who had no risk identified after follow-up are health-care workers, 79 of whom responded to a standardized questionnaire. 50 (63%) reported needlesticks and/or mucous membrane exposures to blood and other body fluids of patients. Only one 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 "Health Care Workers with AIDS: National Surveillance Update," Chamberland ME, Conley LJ, Bush TJ, et al. *JAMA*, December 25, 1991, Vol. 266, No. 24, pp.3459-3462.

Heterosexual transmission. 474 of the 540 patients who had no risk identified after follow-up responded to a standardized questionnaire; 153 (35%) of 437 persons responding to questions related to sexually transmitted disease gave a history of such disease and 110 (37%) of 301 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).

**DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**

Public Health Service
Centers for Disease Control
Atlanta, GA 30333

Official Business

Penalty for Private Use \$300

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