

HIV / AIDS

SURVEILLANCE

Second Quarter Edition

U.S. AIDS cases reported through June 1992

Issued July 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).



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CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

Notice to readers: Beginning with this issue, the *Report* is presenting data in Table 10 on health-care workers with documented and possible occupationally acquired HIV infection. The information presented in this table includes data from two CDC supported surveillance systems: National AIDS Surveillance and a nationwide surveillance system for HIV-infected persons who may have acquired their infection through occupational exposures.

Health-care providers are encouraged to report cases to CDC through HIV/AIDS case surveillance systems at the state/local health department. To protect confidentiality of reported workers, no names or other identifying information are sent to CDC. See *MMWR*, "Surveillance for Occupationally Acquired Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection," (July 10, 1992) 41:501-502.

Data on adult/adolescent AIDS cases by single and multiple exposure categories have been moved from Table 10 to Table 11.

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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 population, for cases reported October 1991 through September 1992, United States

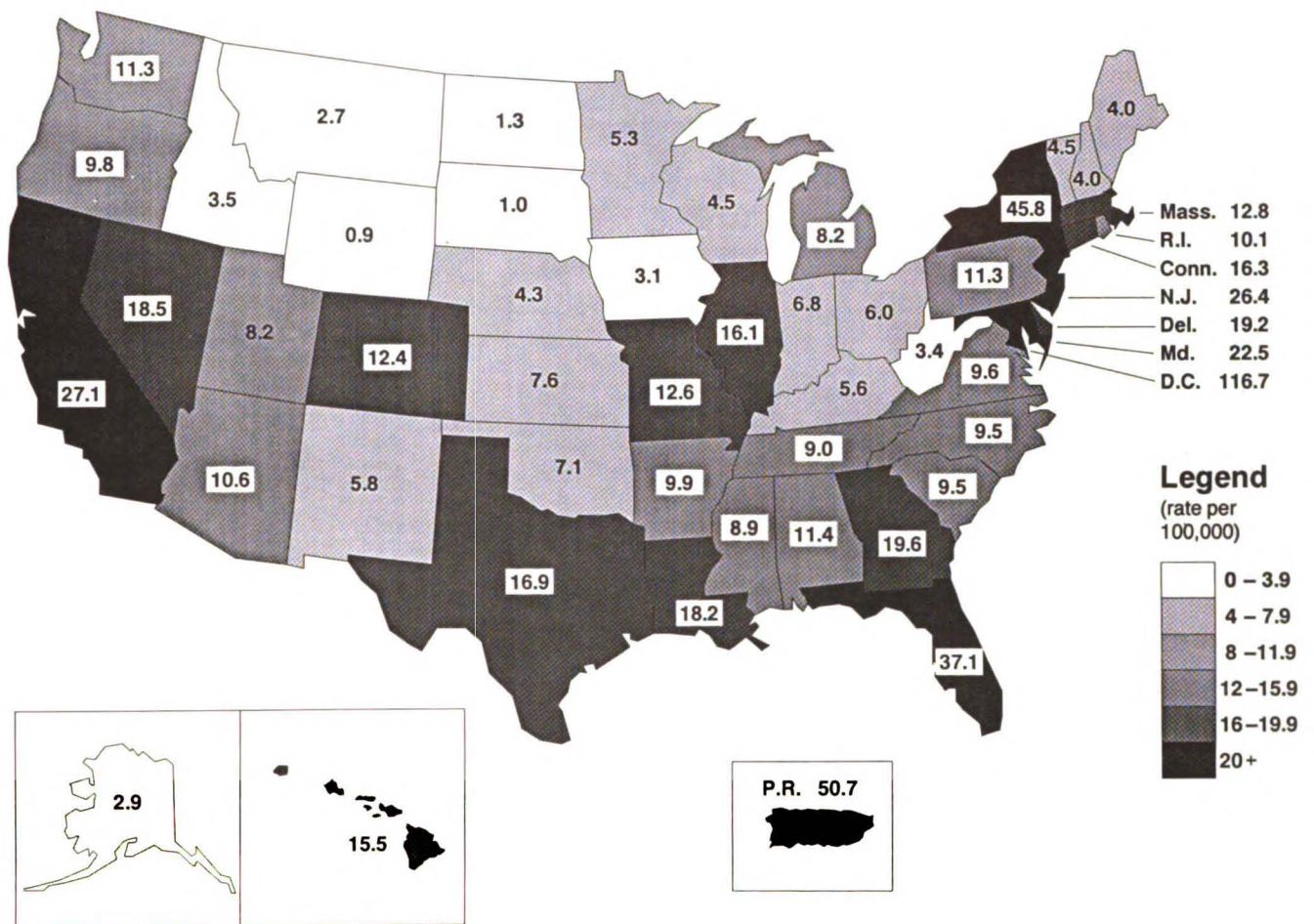


Figure 2. Adult/adolescent and pediatric AIDS cases, reported July 1991 through June 1992, United States

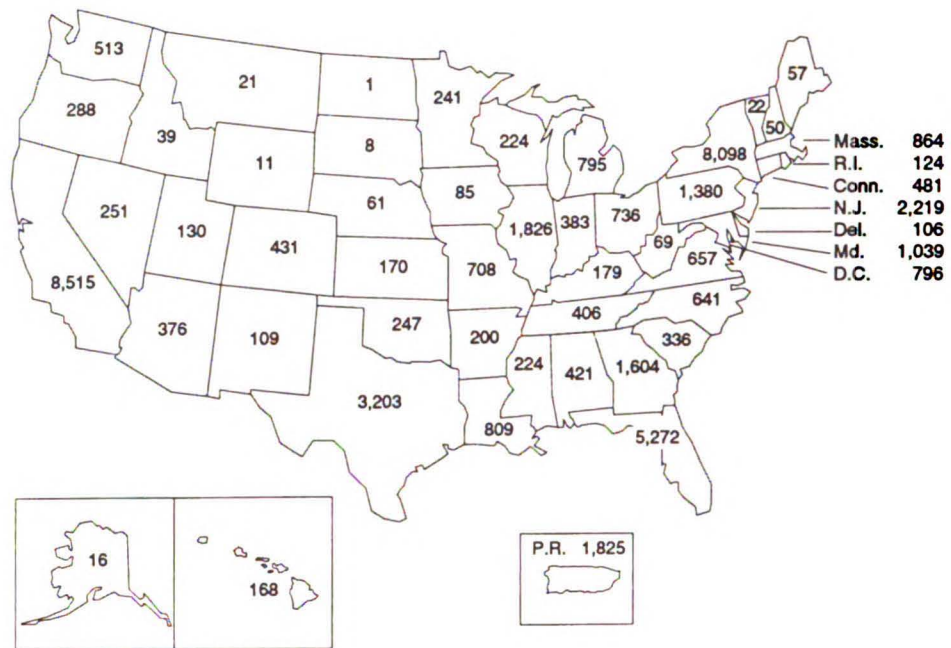


Figure 3. Pediatric AIDS cases, reported July 1991 through June 1992, United States

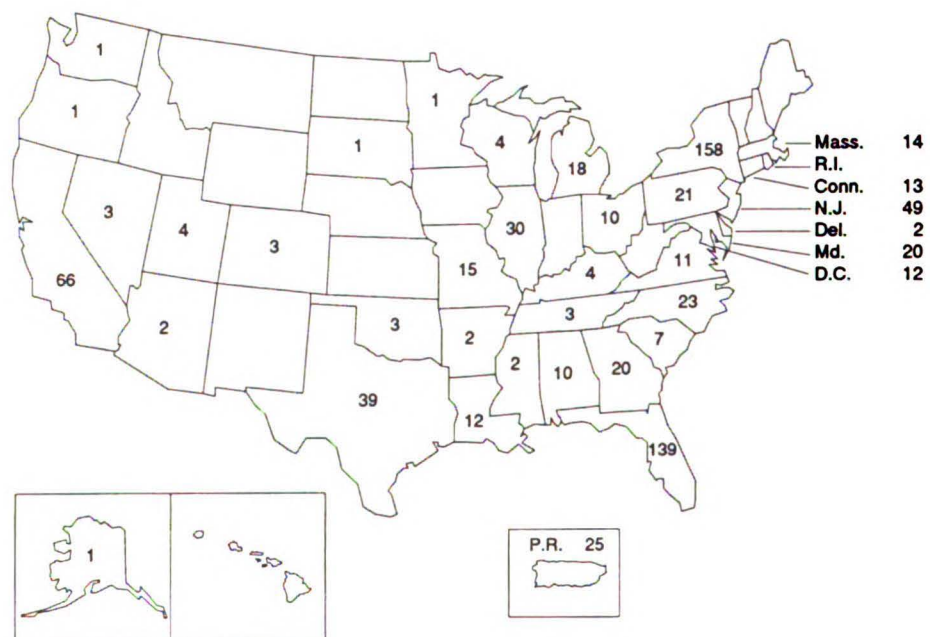


Table 1. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by state, reported July 1990 through June 1991, July 1991 through June 1992; and cumulative totals, by state and age group, through June 1992¹

State of residence	July 1990- June 1991		July 1991- June 1992		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children < 13 years old	Total
Alabama	317	7.8	421	10.3	1,452	37	1,489
Alaska	17	3.0	16	2.8	123	3	126
Arizona	235	6.2	376	9.8	1,758	13	1,771
Arkansas	219	9.3	200	8.5	734	15	749
California	7,415	24.4	8,515	27.5	42,464	291	42,755
Colorado	443	13.3	431	12.8	2,245	15	2,260
Connecticut	477	14.4	481	14.5	2,550	78	2,628
Delaware	89	13.2	106	15.6	457	6	463
District of Columbia	733	121.4	796	132.5	3,765	54	3,819
Florida	4,916	37.1	5,272	38.8	21,509	588	22,097
Georgia	1,197	18.2	1,604	24.0	6,406	70	6,476
Hawaii	183	16.3	168	14.8	889	7	896
Idaho	23	2.3	39	3.8	125	2	127
Illinois	1,227	10.7	1,826	16.0	7,045	108	7,153
Indiana	281	5.1	383	6.9	1,552	11	1,563
Iowa	90	3.3	85	3.1	359	3	362
Kansas	117	4.7	170	6.8	662	4	666
Kentucky	186	5.0	179	4.9	764	11	775
Louisiana	685	16.2	809	19.2	3,401	59	3,460
Maine	50	4.0	57	4.6	294	2	296
Maryland	1,025	21.2	1,039	21.2	4,577	98	4,675
Massachusetts	943	15.6	864	14.2	4,637	99	4,736
Michigan	573	6.2	795	8.5	3,009	55	3,064
Minnesota	200	4.5	241	5.4	1,142	9	1,151
Mississippi	253	9.8	224	8.7	972	19	991
Missouri	578	11.3	708	13.7	2,803	28	2,831
Montana	29	3.6	21	2.6	95	1	96
Nebraska	65	4.1	61	3.9	275	2	277
Nevada	224	18.0	251	19.6	988	11	999
New Hampshire	46	4.1	50	4.4	259	5	264
New Jersey	2,440	31.4	2,219	28.4	13,408	378	13,786
New Mexico	111	7.2	109	7.0	508	2	510
New York	7,798	43.2	8,098	44.8	45,565	1,043	46,608
North Carolina	527	7.9	641	9.5	2,523	59	2,582
North Dakota	5	0.8	1	0.2	25	—	25
Ohio	570	5.3	736	6.8	3,245	51	3,296
Oklahoma	172	5.4	247	7.8	1,035	15	1,050
Oregon	288	10.1	288	10.0	1,415	8	1,423
Pennsylvania	1,072	9.0	1,380	11.6	6,250	101	6,351
Rhode Island	75	7.4	124	12.2	526	9	535
South Carolina	321	9.1	336	9.4	1,522	29	1,551
South Dakota	9	1.3	8	1.1	33	1	34
Tennessee	330	6.7	406	8.2	1,652	18	1,670
Texas	3,083	17.9	3,203	18.3	15,759	170	15,929
Utah	108	6.2	130	7.3	514	14	528
Vermont	21	3.7	22	3.8	104	2	106
Virginia	646	10.3	657	10.3	3,000	61	3,061
Washington	582	11.8	513	10.2	3,064	16	3,080
West Virginia	53	3.0	69	3.9	268	4	272
Wisconsin	197	4.0	224	4.5	943	9	952
Wyoming	11	2.4	11	2.4	55	—	55
U.S. total	41,255	16.4	45,610	18.0	218,725	3,694	222,419
Guam	3	2.2	2	1.5	11	—	11
Pacific Islands, U.S.	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Puerto Rico	1,790	50.4	1,825	50.9	7,444	200	7,644
Virgin Islands, U.S.	11	10.7	20	20.9	99	4	103
Total	43,059	16.9	47,457	18.4	226,281	3,898	230,179

¹During the second quarter of 1992, 11,672 cases and 10,845 deaths among adults/adolescents and 206 cases and 85 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 July 1990 through June 1991, July 1991 through June 1992; and cumulative totals, by area and age group, through June 1992

Metropolitan area of residence	July 1990- June 1991		July 1991- June 1992		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Akron, Ohio	30	4.6	41	6.2	160	—	160
Albany-Schenectady, N.Y.	83	9.5	98	11.1	459	9	468
Allentown, Pa.	38	5.5	40	5.7	213	5	218
Anaheim, Calif.	339	13.8	607	24.2	2,077	15	2,092
Atlanta, Ga.	939	32.3	1,144	38.5	4,853	36	4,889
Austin, Tex.	199	24.7	249	30.0	1,042	11	1,053
Bakersfield, Calif.	39	7.0	51	8.9	186	2	188
Baltimore, Md.	660	27.5	591	24.4	2,751	74	2,825
Baton Rouge, La.	46	8.7	97	18.1	314	4	318
Bergen-Passaic, N.J.	286	22.4	268	21.0	1,705	42	1,747
Birmingham, Ala.	97	10.7	107	11.7	435	8	443
Boston, Mass.	636	16.8	624	16.4	3,507	71	3,578
Bridgeport, Conn.	122	14.7	142	17.1	741	24	765
Buffalo, N.Y.	84	8.7	70	7.3	375	3	378
Charleston, S.C.	57	11.1	71	13.6	329	3	332
Charlotte, N.C.	73	6.2	124	10.3	475	9	484
Chicago, Ill.	985	16.2	1,504	24.8	5,860	88	5,948
Cincinnati, Ohio	105	7.2	118	8.1	520	9	529
Cleveland, Ohio	142	7.8	217	11.9	851	15	866
Columbus, Ohio	119	8.6	151	10.8	698	6	704
Dallas, Tex.	776	29.7	772	28.9	3,870	24	3,894
Dayton, Ohio	61	6.4	69	7.2	320	7	327
Denver, Colo.	373	22.7	354	21.3	1,846	10	1,856
Detroit, Mich.	382	8.7	609	14.0	2,156	40	2,196
El Paso, Tex.	48	8.0	41	6.7	175	1	176
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	850	66.4	863	66.2	3,803	83	3,886
Fort Worth, Tex.	199	14.5	151	10.8	874	12	886
Fresno, Calif.	60	8.8	76	10.9	299	2	301
Gary, Ind.	29	4.8	41	6.9	151	1	152
Grand Rapids, Mich.	38	5.5	44	6.2	157	2	159
Greensboro, N.C.	87	9.1	123	12.8	420	10	430
Greenville, S.C.	42	6.5	34	5.2	183	—	183
Harrisburg, Pa.	33	5.6	48	8.1	225	5	230
Hartford, Conn.	160	14.1	145	12.7	775	16	791
Honolulu, Hawaii	133	15.8	120	14.1	663	4	667
Houston, Tex.	1,194	35.5	1,191	34.9	6,421	68	6,489
Indianapolis, Ind.	130	10.3	167	13.2	721	3	724
Jacksonville, Fla.	278	30.0	310	32.9	1,153	41	1,194
Jersey City, N.J.	421	76.2	362	65.5	2,262	65	2,327
Kansas City, Mo.	238	15.1	290	18.2	1,386	6	1,392
Knoxville, Tenn.	31	5.1	36	5.9	164	1	165
Lake County, Ill.	30	5.7	31	5.8	125	3	128
Las Vegas, Nev.	174	22.6	189	23.7	736	11	747
Little Rock, Ark.	80	15.5	67	12.9	282	7	289
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,588	28.7	3,082	33.7	15,020	128	15,148
Louisville, Ky.	66	6.9	87	9.1	324	5	329
Memphis, Tenn.	93	9.4	151	15.2	548	6	554
Miami, Fla.	1,585	80.5	1,696	84.8	6,757	214	6,971
Middlesex, N.J.	197	19.1	207	19.8	1,114	27	1,141
Milwaukee, Wis.	93	6.5	122	8.5	519	5	524
Minneapolis-Saint Paul, Minn.	173	6.9	207	8.2	1,010	6	1,016
Monmouth-Ocean City, N.J.	207	20.7	123	12.1	865	29	894
Nashville, Tenn.	120	12.0	126	12.5	537	9	546
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y.	358	13.7	311	11.9	2,075	52	2,127
New Bedford, Mass.	73	14.3	46	9.0	243	5	248
New Haven, Conn.	165	20.4	152	18.7	826	36	862
New Orleans, La.	419	33.9	453	36.7	2,096	33	2,129
New York, N.Y.	6,721	78.4	6,993	81.3	39,573	940	40,513

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

Metropolitan area of residence	July 1990- June 1991		July 1991- June 1992		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children ≤ 13 years old	Total
Newark, N.J.	939	51.6	917	50.6	5,556	170	5,726
Norfolk, Va.	144	10.1	117	8.1	638	17	655
Oakland, Calif.	489	23.1	573	26.7	2,794	20	2,814
Oklahoma City, Okla.	83	8.6	130	13.3	532	1	533
Omaha, Neb.	42	6.8	42	6.7	191	1	192
Orlando, Fla.	384	34.6	324	28.2	1,253	20	1,273
Oxnard-Ventura, Calif.	38	5.6	66	9.5	232	—	232
Philadelphia, Pa.	830	17.0	1,042	21.3	4,738	71	4,809
Phoenix, Ariz.	168	7.7	282	12.6	1,297	9	1,306
Pittsburgh, Pa.	104	5.1	144	7.1	732	4	736
Portland, Oreg.	231	18.4	216	17.1	1,107	5	1,112
Providence, R.I.	74	8.0	116	12.5	496	8	504
Raleigh-Durham, N.C.	117	15.5	109	14.1	530	11	541
Richmond, Va.	100	11.4	161	18.2	596	12	608
Riverside-San Bernardino, Calif.	318	11.8	404	14.5	1,572	20	1,592
Rochester, N.Y.	75	7.5	90	8.9	475	6	481
Sacramento, Calif.	186	12.2	262	16.8	990	13	1,003
Saint Louis, Mo.	304	12.4	376	15.3	1,326	20	1,346
Salt Lake City, Utah	96	8.8	115	10.4	453	11	464
San Antonio, Tex.	190	14.3	232	17.2	1,099	12	1,111
San Diego, Calif.	556	21.7	614	23.4	3,222	22	3,244
San Francisco, Calif.	2,102	130.1	2,002	123.1	12,402	22	12,424
San Jose, Calif.	194	12.8	175	11.4	973	8	981
San Juan, P.R.	1,143	67.0	1,069	62.0	4,590	128	4,718
Scranton, Pa.	44	6.0	46	6.3	189	4	193
Seattle, Wash.	422	21.0	355	17.4	2,285	10	2,295
Springfield, Mass.	105	17.4	87	14.3	341	15	356
Stockton, Calif.	51	10.3	38	7.5	185	7	192
Syracuse, N.Y.	42	6.3	49	7.4	226	6	232
Tacoma, Wash.	49	8.2	36	5.9	208	6	214
Tampa-Saint Petersburg, Fla.	474	22.4	521	24.1	2,245	46	2,291
Toledo, Ohio	37	6.0	36	5.9	169	3	172
Tucson, Ariz.	50	7.3	69	9.9	330	3	333
Tulsa, Okla.	53	7.4	69	9.6	296	5	301
Washington, D.C.	1,299	32.5	1,443	35.6	6,523	90	6,613
West Palm Beach, Fla.	397	44.5	445	48.3	1,980	82	2,062
Wilmington, Del.	68	11.6	89	15.1	375	5	380
Worcester, Mass.	72	10.1	65	9.0	273	4	277
Metropolitan areas with 500,000 or more population	35,854	24.0	39,129	25.9	191,644	3,248	194,892
Metropolitan areas with 50,000 to 500,000 population	4,505	9.3	5,100	10.4	21,476	381	21,857
Non-metropolitan areas	2,509	4.4	3,014	5.3	12,363	251	12,614
Total¹	43,059	16.9	47,457	18.4	226,281	3,898	230,179

¹ Totals include 816 patients whose area of residence is unknown.

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

Adult/adolescent exposure category	Males		Females		Totals		
	July 1990-June 1991	July 1991-June 1992	July 1990-June 1991	July 1991-June 1992	July 1990-June 1991	July 1991-June 1992	Cumulative total ¹
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Men who have sex with men	23,275 (63)	24,740 (61)	—	—	23,275 (55)	24,740 (53)	130,822 (58)
Injecting drug use	7,816 (21)	8,650 (21)	2,548 (49)	2,774 (45)	10,364 (25)	11,424 (24)	51,477 (23)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	2,465 (7)	2,359 (6)	—	—	2,465 (6)	2,359 (5)	14,487 (6)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	293 (1)	337 (1)	8 (0)	6 (0)	301 (1)	343 (1)	1,875 (1)
Heterosexual contact:	1,195 (3)	1,480 (4)	1,890 (36)	2,375 (39)	3,085 (7)	3,855 (8)	14,045 (6)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	529	654	1,162	1,377	1,691	2,031	7,451
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	—	—	152	159	152	159	743
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	2	4	27	15	29	19	113
<i>Born in Pattern-II² country</i>	300	303	123	185	423	488	2,737
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	23	15	25	16	48	31	190
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	34	21	49	48	83	69	274
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	307	483	352	575	659	1,058	2,537
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ³	448 (1)	418 (1)	296 (6)	265 (4)	744 (2)	683 (1)	4,659 (2)
Other/undetermined ⁴	1,598 (4)	2,606 (6)	457 (9)	698 (11)	2,055 (5)	3,304 (7)	8,916 (4)
Adult/adolescent subtotal	37,090 (100)	40,590 (100)	5,199 (100)	6,118 (100)	42,289 (100)	46,708 (100)	226,281 (100)
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category							
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	27 (7)	29 (8)	1 (0)	—	28 (4)	29 (4)	179 (5)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	348 (85)	327 (85)	330 (92)	332 (91)	678 (88)	659 (88)	3,315 (85)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	160	119	141	138	301	257	1,561
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	70	53	70	59	140	112	673
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	4	8	6	7	10	15	72
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	3	5	—	1	3	6	17
<i>Born in Pattern-II country</i>	22	19	15	14	37	33	264
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	—	3	2	2	2	5	17
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	1	1	—	4	1	5	17
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	21	31	20	17	41	48	172
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	6	9	9	8	15	17	70
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	61	79	67	82	128	161	452
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	24 (6)	18 (5)	16 (4)	12 (3)	40 (5)	30 (4)	300 (8)
Undetermined	12 (3)	9 (2)	12 (3)	22 (6)	24 (3)	31 (4)	104 (3)
Pediatric subtotal	411 (100)	383 (100)	359 (100)	366 (100)	770 (100)	749 (100)	3,898 (100)
Total	37,501	40,973	5,558	6,484	43,059	47,457	230,179

¹ Includes 6 patients known to be infected with human immunodeficiency virus type 2 (HIV-2). See "Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 2 Infection in the United States," O'Brien TR, George JR, Holmberg SD. JAMA, May 27, 1992, Vol. 267, No. 20, pp. 2775-2779.

² See technical notes.

³ Nineteen 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 6 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 June 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	91,390	(76)	23,029	(35)	14,865	(40)	1,045	(74)	203	(54)	130,822	(58)
Injecting drug use	10,483	(9)	25,892	(39)	14,864	(40)	61	(4)	71	(19)	51,477	(23)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	8,295	(7)	3,981	(6)	2,113	(6)	33	(2)	52	(14)	14,487	(6)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1,530	(1)	150	(0)	157	(0)	20	(1)	9	(2)	1,875	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	2,932	(2)	8,327	(13)	2,692	(7)	52	(4)	13	(3)	14,045	(6)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	1,547		3,935		1,921		22		10		7,451	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	388		247		90		14		2		743	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	91		14		6		2		—		113	
<i>Born in Pattern-II¹ country</i>	13		2,701		15		2		—		2,737	
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	53		121		14		1		—		190	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	158		56		56		2		—		274	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	682		1,253		590		9		1		2,537	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ²	3,189	(3)	838	(1)	521	(1)	96	(7)	7	(2)	4,659	(2)
Other/undetermined ³	3,133	(3)	3,655	(6)	1,950	(5)	100	(7)	22	(6)	8,916	(4)
Adult/adolescent subtotal	120,952	(100)	65,872	(100)	37,162	(100)	1,407	(100)	377	(100)	226,281	(100)
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category												
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	123	(15)	25	(1)	28	(3)	3	(16)	—		179	(5)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	515	(64)	1,944	(93)	831	(87)	9	(47)	11	(100)	3,315	(85)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	241		919		393		3		4		1,561	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	101		303		264		2		1		673	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	29		27		15		1		—		72	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	11		4		2		—		—		17	
<i>Born in Pattern-II country</i>	1		260		3		—		—		264	
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	—		15		1		—		—		17	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	5		5		7		—		—		17	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	36		85		47		1		2		172	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	23		31		16		—		—		70	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	68		295		83		2		4		452	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	157	(19)	66	(3)	69	(7)	7	(37)	—		300	(8)
Undetermined	15	(2)	65	(3)	23	(2)	—		—		104	(3)
Pediatric subtotal	810	(100)	2,100	(100)	951	(100)	19	(100)	11	(100)	3,898	(100)
Total	121,762		67,972		38,113		1,426		388		230,179	

¹ See technical notes.

² Nineteen 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 6 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 518 persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 5. Adult/adolescent AIDS cases by sex, exposure category, and race/ethnicity, reported through June 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	91,390 (80)	23,029 (43)	14,865 (46)	1,045 (81)	203 (63)	130,822 (65)
Injecting drug use	7,902 (7)	18,914 (36)	12,386 (39)	44 (3)	39 (12)	39,364 (19)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	8,295 (7)	3,981 (8)	2,113 (7)	33 (3)	52 (16)	14,487 (7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1,501 (1)	141 (0)	154 (0)	20 (2)	9 (3)	1,834 (1)
Heterosexual contact:	965 (1)	3,838 (7)	697 (2)	11 (1)	3 (1)	5,521 (3)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	550	1,304	375	7	3	2,239
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	7	2	2	—	—	11
<i>Born in Pattern-II¹ country</i>	8	1,905	10	2	—	1,931
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	42	50	11	1	—	104
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	46	23	22	—	—	92
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	312	554	277	1	—	1,144
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ²	2,054 (2)	449 (1)	277 (1)	56 (4)	2 (1)	2,843 (1)
Other/undetermined ³	2,653 (2)	2,685 (5)	1,603 (5)	81 (6)	15 (5)	7,087 (4)
Male subtotal	114,760 (100)	53,037 (100)	32,095 (100)	1,290 (100)	323 (100)	201,958 (100)
Female						
exposure category						
Injecting drug use	2,581 (42)	6,978 (54)	2,478 (49)	17 (15)	32 (59)	12,113 (50)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	29 (0)	9 (0)	3 (0)	—	—	41 (0)
Heterosexual contact:	1,967 (32)	4,489 (35)	1,995 (39)	41 (35)	10 (19)	8,524 (35)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	997	2,631	1,546	15	7	5,212
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	388	247	90	14	2	743
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	84	12	4	2	—	102
<i>Born in Pattern-II country</i>	5	796	5	—	—	806
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	11	71	3	—	—	86
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	112	33	34	2	—	182
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	370	699	313	8	1	1,393
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1,135 (18)	389 (3)	244 (5)	40 (34)	5 (9)	1,816 (7)
Other/undetermined	480 (8)	970 (8)	347 (7)	19 (16)	7 (13)	1,829 (8)
Female subtotal	6,192 (100)	12,835 (100)	5,067 (100)	117 (100)	54 (100)	24,323 (100)
Total	120,952	65,872	37,162	1,407	377	226,281

¹ See technical notes.

² Nineteen 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 6 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 453 males and 58 females whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

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

Exposure category	13-19 years old			20-24 years old		
	July 1990- June 1991	July 1991- June 1992	Cumulative total	July 1990- June 1991	July 1991- June 1992	Cumulative total
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Men who have sex with men	27 (17)	33 (19)	213 (24)	727 (49)	701 (46)	4,817 (54)
Injecting drug use	22 (14)	21 (12)	112 (13)	285 (19)	287 (19)	1,538 (17)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	6 (4)	5 (3)	37 (4)	112 (8)	96 (6)	783 (9)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	45 (28)	55 (32)	267 (31)	38 (3)	38 (2)	228 (3)
Heterosexual contact:	32 (20)	28 (16)	124 (14)	206 (14)	243 (16)	1,005 (11)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	27	18	83	127	143	576
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	—	1	4	9	16	70
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	2	2	5	2	1	17
<i>Born in Pattern-II¹ country</i>	—	1	13	12	16	135
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	2	—	2	5	—	10
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	—	—	1	2	2	10
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	1	6	16	49	65	187
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	9 (6)	7 (4)	55 (6)	21 (1)	18 (1)	122 (1)
Undetermined ²	20 (12)	21 (12)	64 (7)	91 (6)	146 (10)	418 (5)
Total	161 (100)	170 (100)	872 (100)	1,480 (100)	1,529 (100)	8,911 (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 June 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	269 (0)	922 (2)	402 (1)	7 (1)	8 (2)	1,610 (1)
5-12	213 (0)	140 (0)	111 (0)	6 (0)	—	470 (0)
13-19	293 (0)	190 (0)	134 (0)	7 (1)	6 (2)	630 (0)
20-24	3,584 (3)	2,257 (4)	1,397 (4)	48 (4)	16 (5)	7,314 (4)
25-29	17,074 (15)	8,170 (15)	5,361 (16)	175 (13)	67 (20)	30,912 (15)
30-34	26,821 (23)	13,003 (24)	8,117 (25)	257 (20)	87 (26)	48,381 (24)
35-39	25,473 (22)	12,612 (23)	7,213 (22)	289 (22)	64 (19)	45,758 (22)
40-44	17,937 (16)	7,751 (14)	4,610 (14)	216 (17)	41 (12)	30,634 (15)
45-49	10,545 (9)	4,154 (8)	2,439 (7)	139 (11)	21 (6)	17,344 (9)
50-54	5,707 (5)	2,322 (4)	1,345 (4)	69 (5)	8 (2)	9,475 (5)
55-59	3,488 (3)	1,352 (2)	809 (2)	44 (3)	6 (2)	5,716 (3)
60-64	2,069 (2)	716 (1)	393 (1)	14 (1)	6 (2)	3,203 (2)
65 or older	1,769 (2)	510 (1)	277 (1)	32 (2)	1 (0)	2,591 (1)
Male subtotal	115,242 (100)	54,099 (100)	32,608 (100)	1,303 (100)	331 (100)	204,038 (100)
Females						
Age at diagnosis (years)						
Under 5	263 (4)	904 (7)	358 (7)	—	3 (5)	1,532 (6)
5-12	65 (1)	134 (1)	80 (1)	6 (5)	—	286 (1)
13-19	65 (1)	135 (1)	40 (1)	1 (1)	1 (2)	242 (1)
20-24	391 (6)	804 (6)	383 (7)	7 (6)	5 (9)	1,597 (6)
25-29	1,145 (18)	2,396 (17)	1,100 (20)	9 (7)	10 (18)	4,672 (18)
30-34	1,440 (22)	3,508 (25)	1,332 (24)	22 (18)	16 (28)	6,332 (24)
35-39	1,046 (16)	2,923 (21)	1,046 (19)	16 (13)	7 (12)	5,051 (19)
40-44	600 (9)	1,507 (11)	551 (10)	25 (20)	7 (12)	2,693 (10)
45-49	322 (5)	645 (5)	262 (5)	11 (9)	4 (7)	1,250 (5)
50-54	225 (3)	390 (3)	157 (3)	7 (6)	1 (2)	781 (3)
55-59	242 (4)	226 (2)	88 (2)	5 (4)	—	562 (2)
60-64	198 (3)	144 (1)	48 (1)	8 (7)	2 (4)	400 (2)
65 or older	518 (8)	157 (1)	60 (1)	6 (5)	1 (2)	743 (3)
Female subtotal	6,520 (100)	13,873 (100)	5,505 (100)	123 (100)	57 (100)	26,141 (100)
Total	121,762	67,972	38,113	1,426	388	230,179

¹ Includes 518 persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 8. AIDS cases, case-fatality rates, and deaths by half-year and age group, through June 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	91.3	87	5	100.0	7
1982 Jan.-June	396	92.9	152	14	78.6	8
July-Dec.	695	91.1	289	15	80.0	5
1983 Jan.-June	1,285	93.4	523	33	97.0	13
July-Dec.	1,645	92.9	931	42	88.1	16
1984 Jan.-June	2,564	91.8	1,395	49	85.7	26
July-Dec.	3,383	92.6	1,959	62	83.9	23
1985 Jan.-June	4,881	92.0	2,819	97	76.3	44
July-Dec.	6,309	90.8	3,867	130	80.0	70
1986 Jan.-June	8,301	89.6	5,082	134	79.9	65
July-Dec.	9,926	87.1	6,529	187	70.1	91
1987 Jan.-June	12,891	87.4	7,554	223	69.5	117
July-Dec.	14,323	83.6	7,929	258	62.4	165
1988 Jan.-June	16,411	80.2	9,295	248	59.3	136
July-Dec.	16,869	78.7	10,625	334	56.3	167
1989 Jan.-June	19,057	72.6	12,274	338	55.0	167
July-Dec.	19,023	69.0	13,997	324	48.5	180
1990 Jan.-June	20,126	60.6	13,504	337	41.5	184
July-Dec.	19,214	52.2	14,253	345	34.2	180
1991 Jan.-June	20,258	41.5	14,524	298	30.5	146
July-Dec.	18,276	29.5	14,429	237	21.9	142
1992 Jan.-June	10,068	16.1	7,835	172	14.5	80
Total¹	226,281	66.3	150,114	3,898	52.3	2,039

¹ Death totals include 193 adults/adolescents and 4 children known to have died, but whose dates of death are unknown.

Table 9. AIDS cases by year of diagnosis and definition category, diagnosed through June 1992, United States

Definition category ¹	Year of diagnosis					Cumulative total
	Before July 1988	July 1988-June 1989	July 1989-June 1990	July 1990-June 1991	July 1991-June 1992	
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Pre-1987 definition	72,234 (85)	25,966 (71)	27,012 (68)	25,680 (64)	17,514 (61)	168,406 (73)
1987 definition:	12,669 (15)	10,632 (29)	12,798 (32)	14,435 (36)	11,239 (39)	61,773 (27)
<i>Specific disease</i>						
<i>presumptively diagnosed</i>	6,931	6,113	7,728	9,074	6,634	36,480
<i>Specific disease</i>						
<i>definitively diagnosed</i>	1,256	682	834	865	646	4,283
<i>HIV encephalopathy</i>	1,576	1,235	1,400	1,381	1,031	6,623
<i>HIV wasting syndrome</i>	2,906	2,602	2,836	3,115	2,928	14,387
Total	84,903 (100)	36,598 (100)	39,810 (100)	40,115 (100)	28,753 (100)	230,179 (100)

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

Table 10. Health-care workers with documented and possible occupationally acquired AIDS/HIV infection, by occupation, reported through June 1992, United States¹

Occupation	Documented occupational transmission ²	Possible occupational transmission ³
	No.	No.
Dental worker, including dentist	—	6
Embalmer/morgue technician	—	3
Emergency medical technician/paramedic	—	7
Health aide/attendant	1	5
Housekeeper/maintenance worker	1	5
Laboratory technician, clinical	11	10
Laboratory technician, nonclinical	1	1
Nurse	12	12
Physician, nonsurgical	4	7
Physician, surgical	—	2
Respiratory therapist	1	1
Surgical technician	—	1
Technician/therapist, other than those listed above	—	3
Other health care occupations	—	2
Total	31	65

¹Health-care workers are defined as those persons, including students and trainees, who have worked in a health-care, clinical, or HIV laboratory setting at any time since 1978.

²Health-care workers who had documented HIV seroconversion after occupational exposure: 26 had percutaneous exposure, 4 had mucocutaneous exposure. 1 had both percutaneous and mucocutaneous exposures. Twenty-nine exposures were to HIV infected blood, 1 to an unspecified fluid and 1 to concentrated virus in a laboratory. Six have developed AIDS.

³These health-care workers have been investigated and are without identifiable behavioral or transfusion risks: each reported percutaneous or mucocutaneous occupational exposures to blood or body fluids, or laboratory specimens containing HIV, but HIV seroconversion was not documented.

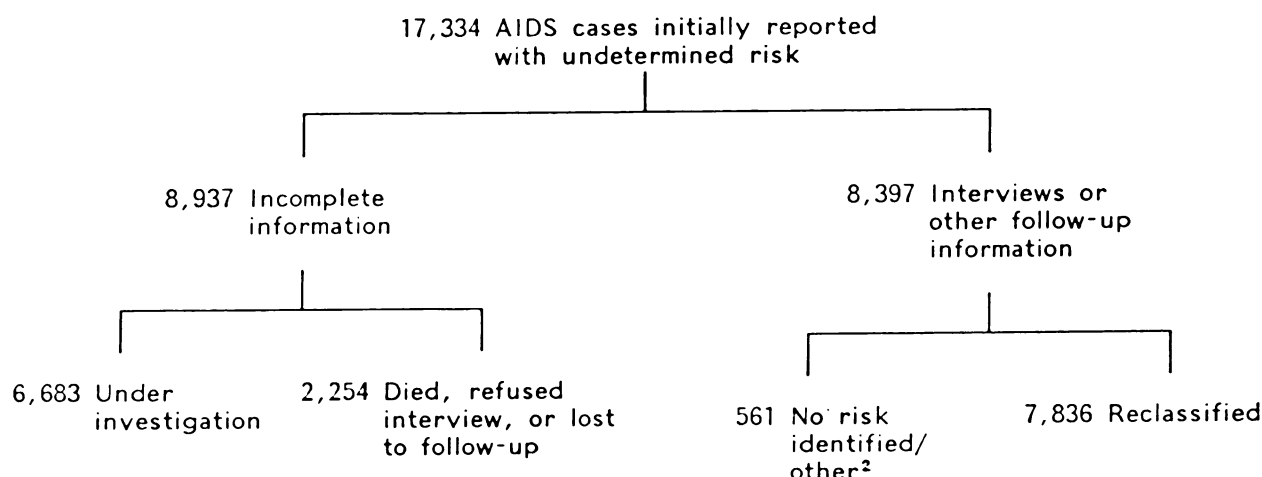
Table 11. Adult/adolescent AIDS cases by single and multiple exposure categories, reported through June 1992, United States

Exposure category	AIDS cases	
	No.	(%)
Single mode of exposure		
Men who have sex with men	125,899	(56)
Injecting drug use	43,802	(19)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1,248	(1)
Heterosexual contact	13,503	(6)
Receipt of transfusion of blood, blood component, or tissue ¹	4,658	(2)
Other/undetermined ²	8,917	(4)
Single mode of exposure subtotal	198,027	(88)
Multiple modes of exposure		
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use	12,984	(6)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia	54	(0)
Men who have sex with men; heterosexual contact	2,689	(1)
Men who have sex with men; receipt of transfusion	2,029	(1)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia	54	(0)
Injecting drug use; heterosexual contact	6,422	(3)
Injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion	881	(0)
Hemophilia; heterosexual contact	10	(0)
Hemophilia; receipt of transfusion	603	(0)
Heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion	542	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia	13	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; heterosexual contact	1,131	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion	305	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia; heterosexual contact	3	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia; receipt of transfusion	23	(0)
Men who have sex with men; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion	125	(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	278	(0)
Hemophilia; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion	14	(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	47	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion	8	(0)
Multiple modes of exposure subtotal	28,254	(12)
Total	226,281	(100)

¹ Nineteen 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 6 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 September 1992¹



¹ Excludes 85 children under 13 years of age who have an undetermined risk: 74 children are under investigation and 11 have died, refused interview, or were lost to follow-up. An additional 162 children who were initially reported with an undetermined risk have been reclassified after investigation.

² Of the 561 persons classified as "No risk identified/other," 7 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 552, the mode of exposure to HIV remains undetermined after investigation.

Heterosexual transmission. 487 of the 552 patients who had no risk identified after follow-up responded to a standardized questionnaire; 158 (35%) of 449 persons responding to questions related to sexually transmitted disease gave a history of such disease and 109 (37%) of 296 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 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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