

HIV/AIDS

SURVEILLANCE REPORT

First Quarter Edition

U.S. AIDS cases reported through March 1993

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



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service

Centers for Disease Control

and Prevention

National Center for Infectious Diseases

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Notice to readers: This issue of the *Report* initiates the following: 1) three months of data collected under the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents are included in the report; 2) Table 2 uses revised Metropolitan Statistical Area definitions issued in December 1992; 3) several tables and figures have been expanded to provide separate tabulations for adult/adolescent males and females and to provide additional tabulations for the most recent 12-month period; and 4) volume and issue numbers have been added to the title page. See technical notes for additional information.

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

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Table 1. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by state, reported April 1991 through March 1992, April 1992 through March 1993¹; and cumulative totals, by state and age group, through March 1993²

State of residence	Apr. 1991– Mar. 1992		Apr. 1992– Mar. 1993		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Alabama	404	9.9	667	16.1	2,013	43	2,056
Alaska	22	3.9	15	2.5	136	3	139
Arizona	312	8.3	1,080	28.2	2,704	13	2,717
Arkansas	199	8.4	415	17.3	1,093	18	1,111
California	8,501	28.0	12,916	41.7	53,516	335	53,851
Colorado	439	13.0	1,010	29.2	3,143	19	3,162
Connecticut	542	16.5	868	26.3	3,330	91	3,421
Delaware	88	12.9	266	38.3	681	7	688
District of Columbia	738	123.3	895	151.8	4,403	69	4,472
Florida	5,590	42.1	7,655	56.2	27,692	684	28,376
Georgia	1,470	22.2	2,277	33.6	8,261	80	8,341
Hawaii	191	16.8	105	9.0	967	7	974
Idaho	34	3.3	62	5.8	178	2	180
Illinois	1,681	14.6	2,392	20.5	8,970	122	9,092
Indiana	404	7.2	531	9.4	2,010	15	2,025
Iowa	96	3.4	204	7.3	539	5	544
Kansas	165	6.6	306	12.2	934	5	939
Kentucky	161	4.3	246	6.6	953	12	965
Louisiana	882	20.7	914	21.3	4,215	61	4,276
Maine	56	4.5	77	6.2	362	2	364
Maryland	997	20.5	1,521	30.8	5,757	132	5,889
Massachusetts	969	16.2	1,443	24.1	5,872	112	5,984
Michigan	816	8.7	1,212	12.8	4,121	61	4,182
Minnesota	197	4.4	520	11.6	1,574	12	1,586
Mississippi	212	8.2	341	13.1	1,261	20	1,281
Missouri	685	13.3	1,709	32.9	4,349	31	4,380
Montana	25	3.1	31	3.8	116	1	117
Nebraska	63	4.0	135	8.4	394	3	397
Nevada	247	19.2	442	32.4	1,366	13	1,379
New Hampshire	47	4.3	89	8.1	337	6	343
New Jersey	2,318	29.9	2,910	37.4	15,759	412	16,171
New Mexico	111	7.2	269	17.0	751	2	753
New York	7,731	42.8	11,032	60.9	53,962	1,192	55,154
North Carolina	616	9.1	713	10.4	3,034	72	3,106
North Dakota	1	0.2	4	0.6	29	—	29
Ohio	663	6.1	951	8.6	4,080	61	4,141
Oklahoma	256	8.1	593	18.5	1,573	15	1,588
Oregon	287	9.8	629	21.0	1,978	9	1,987
Pennsylvania	1,214	10.1	1,674	13.9	7,519	111	7,630
Rhode Island	101	10.1	164	16.3	649	9	658
South Carolina	374	10.5	862	23.7	2,342	32	2,374
South Dakota	7	1.0	23	3.2	53	2	55
Tennessee	393	7.9	681	13.5	2,229	22	2,251
Texas	3,210	18.5	5,482	31.0	20,462	200	20,662
Utah	146	8.2	264	14.5	752	16	768
Vermont	17	3.0	31	5.4	127	2	129
Virginia	627	10.0	1,201	18.8	4,009	75	4,084
Washington	591	11.8	563	10.9	3,538	18	3,556
West Virginia	69	3.8	47	2.6	301	4	305
Wisconsin	207	4.2	234	4.7	1,124	11	1,135
Wyoming	12	2.6	33	7.1	87	—	87
U.S. total	45,184	17.9	68,704	26.9	275,605	4,249	279,854
Guam	2	1.5	2	1.5	12	—	12
Pacific Islands, U.S.	—	—	1	0.9	3	—	3
Puerto Rico	1,414	39.8	2,447	68.2	9,081	226	9,307
Virgin Islands, U.S.	22	21.5	42	40.8	139	5	144
Total	46,622	18.2	71,196	27.4	284,840	4,480	289,320

¹Includes 3 months of data collected under the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents.

²During the first quarter of 1993, CDC received reports of 35,779 cases and 11,471 deaths among adults/adolescents and 219 cases and 103 deaths among children.

Table 2. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000, population, by metropolitan area with 500,000 or more population, reported April 1991 through March 1992, April 1992 through March 1993¹; and cumulative totals, by area and age group, through March 1993

Metropolitan area of residence ²	Apr. 1991– Mar. 1992		Apr. 1992– Mar. 1993		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Akron, Ohio	36	5.4	42	6.3	195	—	195
Albany-Schenectady, N.Y.	91	10.5	108	12.3	506	12	518
Albuquerque, N.M.	69	11.5	163	26.5	441	1	442
Allentown, Pa.	33	5.5	58	9.5	236	4	240
Ann Arbor, Mich.	38	7.6	37	7.3	157	4	161
Atlanta, Ga.	1,093	35.8	1,547	49.2	6,135	39	6,174
Austin, Tex.	225	25.7	462	51.2	1,452	13	1,465
Bakersfield, Calif.	61	10.8	71	12.0	249	3	252
Baltimore, Md.	561	23.2	971	39.7	3,499	104	3,603
Birmingham, Ala.	115	13.5	207	24.1	615	11	626
Boston, Mass.	854	15.1	1,238	22.0	5,252	97	5,349
Buffalo, N.Y.	98	8.2	72	6.0	493	5	498
Charleston, S.C.	78	14.9	176	32.6	501	3	504
Charlotte, N.C.	100	8.4	146	12.0	582	9	591
Chicago, Ill.	1,461	19.5	2,094	27.6	7,914	109	8,023
Cincinnati, Ohio	112	7.3	148	9.5	646	9	655
Cleveland, Ohio	206	9.3	291	13.1	1,152	23	1,175
Columbus, Ohio	123	9.0	197	14.1	862	6	868
Dallas, Tex.	818	29.9	1,574	56.2	5,258	24	5,282
Dayton, Ohio	65	6.8	84	8.7	403	8	411
Denver, Colo.	368	22.1	838	48.9	2,595	14	2,609
Detroit, Mich.	625	14.6	793	18.4	2,872	45	2,917
El Paso, Tex.	31	5.1	77	12.2	241	1	242
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	938	72.9	906	68.7	4,469	103	4,572
Fort Worth, Tex.	192	13.8	237	16.6	1,094	12	1,106
Fresno, Calif.	79	10.1	112	13.9	407	4	411
Gary, Ind.	39	6.4	52	8.4	192	1	193
Grand Rapids, Mich.	50	5.2	101	10.4	290	2	292
Greensboro, N.C.	114	10.7	120	11.1	520	11	531
Greenville, S.C.	47	5.6	169	19.8	391	1	392
Harrisburg, Pa.	43	7.2	56	9.3	269	6	275
Hartford, Conn.	163	14.5	342	30.4	1,087	18	1,105
Honolulu, Hawaii	138	16.2	82	9.5	725	5	730
Houston, Tex.	1,183	34.4	2,019	56.8	8,181	80	8,261
Indianapolis, Ind.	196	13.9	224	15.7	949	4	953
Jacksonville, Fla.	270	28.9	863	89.8	1,910	50	1,960
Kansas City, Mo.	276	17.2	753	46.4	2,065	7	2,072
Knoxville, Tenn.	35	5.8	39	6.4	184	2	186
Las Vegas, Nev.	195	21.1	342	34.3	1,053	13	1,066
Little Rock, Ark.	70	13.5	172	32.8	437	8	445
Los Angeles, Calif.	3,130	34.9	4,344	47.8	18,760	140	18,900
Louisville, Ky.	81	8.5	112	11.6	406	7	413
Memphis, Tenn.	129	12.6	260	25.2	763	6	769
Miami, Fla.	1,976	100.0	1,707	84.6	8,061	234	8,295
Milwaukee, Wis.	107	7.4	130	8.9	614	7	621
Minneapolis-Saint Paul, Minn.	169	6.5	459	17.5	1,398	9	1,407
Nashville, Tenn.	120	12.0	212	20.8	717	9	726
New Haven, Conn.	338	20.7	463	28.3	1,981	70	2,051
New Orleans, La.	518	40.0	467	35.8	2,534	34	2,568
New York, N.Y. ³	8,947	52.7	12,669	74.5	63,021	1,495	64,516
<i>Bergen-Passaic, N.J.</i>	<i>268</i>	<i>20.9</i>	<i>346</i>	<i>27.0</i>	<i>1,982</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>2,032</i>
<i>Jersey City, N.J.</i>	<i>434</i>	<i>78.4</i>	<i>344</i>	<i>62.1</i>	<i>2,556</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>2,625</i>
<i>Middlesex, N.J.</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>19.4</i>	<i>285</i>	<i>27.6</i>	<i>1,337</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>1,367</i>
<i>Monmouth-Ocean, N.J.</i>	<i>141</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>278</i>	<i>27.6</i>	<i>1,108</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>1,141</i>
<i>Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y.</i>	<i>306</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>398</i>	<i>15.1</i>	<i>2,376</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>2,436</i>
<i>Newark, N.J.</i>	<i>956</i>	<i>52.5</i>	<i>1,084</i>	<i>59.6</i>	<i>6,429</i>	<i>179</i>	<i>6,608</i>
<i>New York, N.Y. (1983 MSA definition)</i>	<i>6,641</i>	<i>77.7</i>	<i>9,921</i>	<i>115.9</i>	<i>47,188</i>	<i>1,071</i>	<i>48,259</i>
Norfolk, Va.	133	9.1	248	16.7	865	22	887
Oakland, Calif.	481	22.8	1,027	48.0	3,691	25	3,716

Table 2. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000, population, by metropolitan area with 500,000 or more population, reported April 1991 through March 1992, April 1992 through March 1993¹; and cumulative totals, by area and age group, through March 1993 — Continued

Metropolitan area of residence ²	Apr. 1991– Mar. 1992		Apr. 1992– Mar. 1993		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Oklahoma City, Okla.	103	10.6	278	28.3	745	1	746
Omaha, Neb.	46	7.1	104	15.8	287	1	288
Orange County, Calif.	645	26.4	429	17.3	2,438	16	2,454
Orlando, Fla.	391	30.8	838	63.8	2,060	37	2,097
Philadelphia, Pa.	934	18.9	1,293	26.1	5,760	77	5,837
Phoenix, Ariz.	237	10.4	843	36.1	2,045	9	2,054
Pittsburgh, Pa.	120	5.0	164	6.8	902	4	906
Portland, Oreg.	237	15.1	566	34.8	1,716	6	1,722
Providence, R.I.	94	10.3	154	16.8	610	8	618
Raleigh-Durham, N.C.	140	15.9	144	15.8	684	17	701
Richmond, Va.	136	15.4	281	31.3	832	12	844
Riverside-San Bernardino, Calif.	385	14.1	794	27.8	2,268	25	2,293
Rochester, N.Y.	92	8.6	95	8.8	557	8	565
Sacramento, Calif.	261	18.8	335	23.3	1,229	14	1,243
Saint Louis, Mo.	371	14.8	791	31.4	2,053	21	2,074
Salt Lake City, Utah	125	11.3	240	21.2	668	12	680
San Antonio, Tex.	217	16.1	308	22.5	1,350	14	1,364
San Diego, Calif.	573	22.5	1,167	44.9	4,232	30	4,262
San Francisco, Calif.	1,994	122.9	3,430	209.0	15,303	26	15,329
San Jose, Calif.	172	11.4	284	18.8	1,199	10	1,209
San Juan, P.R.	842	45.4	1,669	89.0	5,876	147	6,023
Sarasota, Fla.	124	24.7	117	22.8	485	10	495
Scranton, Pa.	23	3.6	48	7.5	167	3	170
Seattle, Wash.	429	20.6	433	20.4	2,673	10	2,683
Springfield, Mass.	98	16.3	177	29.5	501	15	516
Stockton, Calif.	49	9.9	46	9.1	231	8	239
Syracuse, N.Y.	57	7.6	66	8.7	352	6	358
Tacoma, Wash.	38	6.3	38	6.1	237	8	245
Tampa-Saint Petersburg, Fla.	517	24.6	995	46.6	3,104	50	3,154
Toledo, Ohio	29	4.7	72	11.7	230	3	233
Tucson, Ariz.	56	8.3	181	26.4	492	3	495
Tulsa, Okla.	89	12.3	185	25.1	476	5	481
Ventura, Calif.	62	9.2	101	14.7	323	1	324
Washington, D.C.	1,352	31.5	1,771	40.6	7,936	115	8,051
West Palm Beach, Fla.	408	46.0	733	80.6	2,568	98	2,666
Wichita, Kansas	60	12.2	86	17.2	252	2	254
Wilmington, Del.	64	12.3	193	36.3	500	6	506
Youngstown, Ohio	17	2.8	22	3.6	130	—	130
Metropolitan areas with 500,000 or more population	39,005	24.8	59,552	37.4	242,761	3,767	246,528
Metropolitan areas with 50,000 to 499,999 population	4,851	10.4	7,532	15.9	27,033	447	27,480
Non-metropolitan areas	2,558	4.9	3,915	7.4	14,079	246	14,325
Total⁴	46,622	18.2	71,196	27.4	284,840	4,480	289,320

¹ Includes 3 months of data collected under the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents.

² Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) revised December 1992. See technical notes.

³ The current MSA definition for New York City includes several formerly independent MSAs (listed in italics). Because of the epidemiologic significance of these areas, case counts and rates will continue to be listed in this table. See technical notes.

⁴ Totals include 987 persons whose area of residence is unknown.

Table 3. AIDS cases by age group, exposure category, and sex, reported April 1991 through March 1992, April 1992 through March 1993¹; and cumulative totals, by age group and exposure category, through March 1993, United States

	Males				Females				Totals					
	Apr. 1991- Mar. 1992		Apr. 1992- Mar. 1993		Apr. 1991- Mar. 1992		Apr. 1992- Mar. 1993		Apr. 1991- Mar. 1992		Apr. 1992- Mar. 1993		Cumulative total ²	
Adult/adolescent exposure category	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	24,997	(62)	35,106	(58)	—	—	—	—	24,997	(54)	35,106	(50)	160,345	(56)
Injecting drug use	8,393	(21)	12,879	(21)	2,797	(48)	4,359	(44)	11,190	(24)	17,238	(24)	65,778	(23)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	2,608	(7)	3,864	(6)	—	—	—	—	2,608	(6)	3,864	(5)	18,041	(6)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	333	(1)	696	(1)	9	(0)	18	(0)	342	(1)	714	(1)	2,519	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	1,407	(4)	2,400	(4)	2,264	(39)	3,672	(37)	3,671	(8)	6,072	(9)	19,178	(7)
Sex with injecting drug user	611		911		1,335		1,793		1,946		2,704		9,676	
Sex with bisexual male	—		—		156		265		156		265		980	
Sex with person with hemophilia	5		4		19		39		24		43		154	
Born in Pattern-II ³ country	318		409		176		222		494		631		3,251	
Sex with person born in Pattern-II country	20		28		23		19		43		47		234	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	29		35		54		68		83		103		370	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	424		1,013		501		1,266		925		2,279		4,513	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ⁴	428	(1)	550	(1)	263	(5)	359	(4)	691	(2)	909	(1)	5,384	(2)
Other/risk not identified ⁵	1,898	(5)	5,071	(8)	488	(8)	1,450	(15)	2,386	(5)	6,521	(9)	13,595	(5)
Adult/adolescent subtotal	40,064	(100)	60,566	(100)	5,821	(100)	9,858	(100)	45,885	(100)	70,424	(100)	284,840	(100)
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category														
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	26	(6)	16	(4)	—	—	2	(0)	26	(4)	18	(2)	194	(4)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	352	(87)	322	(88)	307	(92)	385	(94)	659	(89)	707	(92)	3,887	(87)
Injecting drug use	144		107		133		134		277		241		1,768	
Sex with injecting drug user	60		52		56		61		116		113		761	
Sex with bisexual male	9		3		5		8		14		11		83	
Sex with person with hemophilia	5		1		—		3		5		4		20	
Born in Pattern-II country	22		21		15		15		37		36		293	
Sex with person born in Pattern-II country	1		3		1		3		2		6		20	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	1		1		2		2		3		3		18	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	34		25		17		52		51		77		234	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	11		16		6		10		17		26		90	
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	65		93		72		97		137		190		600	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	22	(5)	13	(4)	15	(4)	7	(2)	37	(5)	20	(3)	315	(7)
Risk not identified	3	(1)	13	(4)	12	(4)	14	(3)	15	(2)	27	(3)	84	(2)
Pediatric subtotal	403	(100)	364	(100)	334	(100)	408	(100)	737	(100)	772	(100)	4,480	(100)
Total	40,467		60,930		6,155		10,266		46,622		71,196		289,320	

¹Includes 3 months of data collected under the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents.

²Includes 6 persons known to be infected with human immunodeficiency virus type 2 (HIV-2). See JAMA 1992;267:2775-9.

³See technical notes.

⁴Twenty 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 tissues or organs from a donor who was negative for HIV antibody at the time of donation. See N Engl J Med 1992;326:726-32.

⁵"Other" refers to 8 health-care workers who developed AIDS after occupational exposure to HIV infected blood, as documented by evidence of seroconversion; to 2 patients who developed AIDS after exposure to HIV within the health-care setting, as documented by laboratory studies; to 1 person who acquired HIV infection perinatally and was diagnosed with AIDS after age 13; and to 1 person with intentional self-inoculation of blood from an HIV-infected person. "Risk not identified" refers to persons whose mode of exposure to HIV is unknown. This includes persons under investigation; persons who died, were lost to follow-up, or declined interview; and persons whose mode of exposure to HIV remains unidentified after investigation. See Figure 6.

Table 4. Male adult/adolescent AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported April 1992 through March 1993¹, and cumulative totals, through March 1993, United States

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	Apr. 1992-Mar. 1993		Cumulative total		Apr. 1992-Mar. 1993		Cumulative total		Apr. 1992-Mar. 1993		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	23,211	(74)	110,868	(79)	7,084	(38)	29,108	(42)	4,341	(43)	18,438	(46)
Injecting drug use	2,855	(9)	10,319	(7)	6,319	(34)	24,231	(35)	3,638	(36)	15,200	(38)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	2,204	(7)	10,339	(7)	1,083	(6)	4,986	(7)	534	(5)	2,582	(6)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	560	(2)	2,018	(1)	79	(0)	207	(0)	45	(0)	190	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	411	(1)	1,326	(1)	1,529	(8)	5,125	(7)	447	(4)	1,056	(3)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	155		686		583		1,772		172		511	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1		8		1		3		1		3	
<i>Born in Pattern-II² country</i>	—		7		406		2,247		—		11	
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	7		49		18		67		3		11	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	11		58		14		35		8		29	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	237		518		507		1,001		263		491	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	356	(1)	2,331	(2)	113	(1)	535	(1)	72	(1)	341	(1)
Risk not identified ³	1,750	(6)	3,881	(3)	2,212	(12)	4,314	(6)	1,011	(10)	2,329	(6)
Total	31,347	(100)	141,082	(100)	18,419	(100)	68,506	(100)	10,088	(100)	40,136	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ⁴			
	Apr. 1992-Mar. 1993		Cumulative total		Apr. 1992-Mar. 1993		Cumulative total		Apr. 1992-Mar. 1993		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	264	(71)	1,292	(79)	113	(67)	310	(65)	35,106	(58)	160,345	(64)
Injecting drug use	15	(4)	58	(4)	14	(8)	51	(11)	12,879	(21)	49,962	(20)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	11	(3)	41	(3)	27	(16)	77	(16)	3,864	(6)	18,041	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	9	(2)	28	(2)	3	(2)	11	(2)	696	(1)	2,460	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	9	(2)	20	(1)	1	(1)	5	(1)	2,400	(4)	7,540	(3)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	1		7		—		4		911		2,980	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	—		—		—		—		4		15	
<i>Born in Pattern-II country</i>	1		3		—		—		409		2,274	
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	—		1		—		—		28		128	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	2		2		—		—		35		125	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	5		7		1		1		1,013		2,018	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	8	(2)	64	(4)	1	(1)	3	(1)	550	(1)	3,280	(1)
Risk not identified	58	(16)	126	(8)	10	(6)	19	(4)	5,071	(8)	10,735	(4)
Total	374	(100)	1,629	(100)	169	(100)	476	(100)	60,566	(100)	252,363	(100)

¹Includes 3 months of data collected under the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents.

²See technical notes.

³"Risk not identified" refers to persons whose mode of exposure to HIV is unknown. This includes persons under investigation; persons who died, were lost to follow-up, or declined interview; and persons whose mode of exposure to HIV remains unidentified after investigation. See Figure 6.

⁴Includes 534 men whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 5. Female adult/adolescent AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported April 1992 through March 1993¹, and cumulative totals, through March 1993, United States

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	Apr. 1992-Mar. 1993		Cumulative total		Apr. 1992-Mar. 1993		Cumulative total		Apr. 1992-Mar. 1993		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	1,047	(43)	3,481	(42)	2,459	(46)	9,097	(53)	818	(41)	3,136	(47)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	9	(0)	39	(0)	6	(0)	14	(0)	2	(0)	5	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	859	(35)	2,748	(33)	1,959	(37)	6,147	(36)	813	(41)	2,634	(40)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	378		1,342		892		3,366		509		1,938	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	121		495		94		337		39		121	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	28		112		8		18		3		7	
<i>Born in Pattern-II² country</i>	—		2		218		965		3		8	
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	1		12		18		91		—		3	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	44		155		14		45		8		40	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	287		630		715		1,325		251		517	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	177	(7)	1,282	(16)	104	(2)	465	(3)	65	(3)	297	(4)
Risk not identified ³	331	(14)	708	(9)	821	(15)	1,562	(9)	277	(14)	545	(8)
Total	2,423	(100)	8,258	(100)	5,349	(100)	17,285	(100)	1,975	(100)	6,617	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ⁴			
	Apr. 1992-Mar. 1993		Cumulative total		Apr. 1992-Mar. 1993		Cumulative total		Apr. 1992-Mar. 1993		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	8	(13)	26	(15)	14	(50)	43	(55)	4,359	(44)	15,816	(49)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1	(2)	1	(1)	—	—	—	—	18	(0)	59	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	31	(49)	68	(39)	8	(29)	20	(26)	3,672	(37)	11,638	(36)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	8		21		6		15		1,793		6,696	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	9		21		1		3		265		980	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	—		2		—		—		39		139	
<i>Born in Pattern-II country</i>	1		1		—		—		222		977	
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	—		—		—		—		19		106	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	2		4		—		—		68		245	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	11		19		1		2		1,266		2,495	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	10	(16)	49	(28)	3	(11)	8	(10)	359	(4)	2,104	(6)
Risk not identified	13	(21)	31	(18)	3	(11)	7	(9)	1,450	(15)	2,860	(9)
Total	63	(100)	175	(100)	28	(100)	78	(100)	9,858	(100)	32,477	(100)

¹ Includes 3 months of data collected under the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents.

² See technical notes.

³ "Risk not identified" refers to persons whose mode of exposure to HIV is unknown. This includes persons under investigation; persons who died, were lost to follow-up, or declined interview; and persons whose mode of exposure to HIV remains unidentified after investigation. See Figure 6.

⁴ Includes 64 women whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 6. Pediatric AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported April 1992 through March 1993, and cumulative totals, through March 1993, United States

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	Apr. 1992-Mar. 1993		Cumulative total		Apr. 1992-Mar. 1993		Cumulative total		Apr. 1992-Mar. 1993		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	9	(7)	131	(14)	3	(1)	26	(1)	5	(3)	33	(3)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	100	(83)	598	(66)	442	(95)	2,300	(94)	155	(90)	957	(88)
Injecting drug use	32		269		148		1,044		55		443	
Sex with injecting drug user	13		111		58		348		40		295	
Sex with bisexual male	10		37		1		28		—		17	
Sex with person with hemophilia	2		12		1		5		1		3	
Born in Pattern-II ¹ country	—		3		36		288		—		2	
Sex with person born in Pattern-II country	—		—		6		18		—		1	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	1		6		—		4		2		8	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	9		41		50		127		18		62	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	5		26		11		40		10		24	
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	26		93		131		398		29		102	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	6	(5)	162	(18)	5	(1)	70	(3)	8	(5)	75	(7)
Risk not identified ²	6	(5)	16	(2)	17	(4)	51	(2)	4	(2)	17	(2)
Total	121	(100)	907	(100)	467	(100)	2,447	(100)	172	(100)	1,082	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ³			
	Apr. 1992-Mar. 1993		Cumulative total		Apr. 1992-Mar. 1993		Cumulative total		Apr. 1992-Mar. 1993		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	—		3	(16)	1	(20)	1	(7)	18	(2)	194	(4)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	1	(100)	9	(47)	4	(80)	14	(93)	707	(92)	3,887	(87)
Injecting drug use	1		3		1		5		241		1,768	
Sex with injecting drug user	—		2		2		3		113		761	
Sex with bisexual male	—		1		—		—		11		83	
Sex with person with hemophilia	—		—		—		—		4		20	
Born in Pattern-II country	—		—		—		—		36		293	
Sex with person born in Pattern-II country	—		—		—		—		6		20	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	—		—		—		—		3		18	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	—		1		—		2		77		234	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	—		—		—		—		26		90	
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	—		2		1		4		190		600	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	—		7	(37)	—		—		20	(3)	315	(7)
Risk not identified	—		—		—		—		27	(3)	84	(2)
Total	1	(100)	19	(100)	5	(100)	15	(100)	772	(100)	4,480	(100)

¹ See technical notes.

² "Risk not identified" refers to persons whose mode of exposure to HIV is unknown. This includes persons under investigation; persons who died, were lost to follow-up, or declined interview; and persons whose mode of exposure to HIV remains unidentified after investigation. See Figure 6.

³ Includes 10 children whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 7. AIDS cases in adolescents and adults under age 25, by sex and exposure category, reported April 1991 through March 1992, April 1992 through March 1993¹, and cumulative totals through March 1993, United States

Male exposure category	13-19 years old						20-24 years old					
	Apr. 1991- Mar. 1992		Apr. 1992- Mar. 1993		Cumulative total		Apr. 1991- Mar. 1992		Apr. 1992- Mar. 1993		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	30	(29)	67	(29)	273	(33)	687	(60)	1,092	(61)	5,745	(65)
Injecting drug use	5	(5)	11	(5)	55	(7)	171	(15)	191	(11)	1,077	(12)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	4	(4)	6	(3)	40	(5)	120	(10)	138	(8)	920	(10)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	48	(47)	112	(48)	359	(43)	43	(4)	103	(6)	321	(4)
Heterosexual contact:	2	(2)	12	(5)	25	(3)	51	(4)	83	(5)	304	(3)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	—		5		9		25		28		115	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	—		1		1		—		—		1	
<i>Born in Pattern-II² country</i>	—		1		8		7		12		89	
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	1		—		1		—		1		1	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	—		—		—		2		1		6	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	1		5		6		17		41		92	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	5	(5)	5	(2)	32	(4)	10	(1)	11	(1)	75	(1)
Risk not identified ³	8	(8)	19	(8)	44	(5)	61	(5)	168	(9)	382	(4)
Male subtotal	102	(100)	232	(100)	828	(100)	1,143	(100)	1,786	(100)	8,824	(100)
Female exposure category												
Injecting drug use	13	(27)	13	(11)	77	(23)	115	(33)	184	(29)	765	(36)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1	(2)	—		4	(1)	—		4	(1)	8	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	24	(50)	68	(59)	170	(50)	186	(53)	310	(48)	1,037	(49)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	15		29		101		112		160		612	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	1		4		8		15		15		86	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	2		2		6		1		5		22	
<i>Born in Pattern-II country</i>	1		3		9		8		6		58	
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	1		1		2		1		—		10	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	—		—		1		—		—		5	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	4		29		43		49		124		244	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	(2)	5	(4)	30	(9)	11	(3)	15	(2)	71	(3)
Risk not identified	9	(19)	30	(26)	58	(17)	38	(11)	129	(20)	244	(11)
Female subtotal	48	(100)	116	(100)	339	(100)	350	(100)	642	(100)	2,125	(100)
Total	150		348		1,167		1,493		2,428		10,949	

¹Includes 3 months of data collected under the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents.

²See technical notes.

³"Risk not identified" refers to persons whose mode of exposure to HIV is unknown. This includes persons under investigation; persons who died, were lost to follow-up, or declined interview; and persons whose mode of exposure to HIV remains unidentified after investigation. See Figure 6.

Table 8 AIDS cases by sex, age at diagnosis, and race/ethnicity, reported through March 1993¹, United States

Males Age at diagnosis (years)	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total²	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Under 5	304	(0)	1,063	(2)	443	(1)	7	(0)	8	(2)	1,828	(1)
5-12	228	(0)	168	(0)	132	(0)	6	(0)	1	(0)	535	(0)
13-19	393	(0)	261	(0)	157	(0)	8	(0)	9	(2)	828	(0)
20-24	4,222	(3)	2,817	(4)	1,693	(4)	57	(3)	21	(4)	8,824	(3)
25-29	20,725	(15)	10,323	(15)	6,618	(16)	222	(14)	92	(19)	38,057	(15)
30-34	32,997	(23)	16,222	(23)	10,009	(25)	334	(20)	132	(27)	59,804	(23)
35-39	31,424	(22)	16,219	(23)	9,022	(22)	359	(22)	98	(20)	57,256	(22)
40-44	22,304	(16)	10,629	(15)	5,917	(15)	279	(17)	61	(13)	39,282	(15)
45-49	13,155	(9)	5,540	(8)	3,136	(8)	180	(11)	31	(6)	22,090	(9)
50-54	7,130	(5)	3,083	(4)	1,723	(4)	88	(5)	13	(3)	12,065	(5)
55-59	4,147	(3)	1,754	(3)	1,008	(2)	51	(3)	10	(2)	6,992	(3)
60-64	2,487	(2)	949	(1)	499	(1)	16	(1)	7	(1)	3,963	(2)
65 or older	2,098	(1)	709	(1)	354	(1)	35	(2)	2	(0)	3,202	(1)
Male subtotal	141,614	(100)	69,737	(100)	40,711	(100)	1,642	(100)	485	(100)	254,726	(100)
Females												
Age at diagnosis (years)												
Under 5	302	(3)	1,050	(6)	413	(6)	—		6	(7)	1,777	(5)
5-12	73	(1)	166	(1)	94	(1)	6	(3)	—		340	(1)
13-19	84	(1)	200	(1)	52	(1)	1	(1)	1	(1)	339	(1)
20-24	542	(6)	1,085	(6)	477	(7)	7	(4)	7	(8)	2,125	(6)
25-29	1,532	(18)	3,145	(17)	1,396	(20)	18	(10)	15	(18)	6,114	(18)
30-34	1,925	(22)	4,549	(25)	1,717	(24)	34	(19)	24	(29)	8,264	(24)
35-39	1,467	(17)	3,993	(22)	1,358	(19)	28	(15)	11	(13)	6,873	(20)
40-44	853	(10)	2,148	(12)	783	(11)	34	(19)	10	(12)	3,835	(11)
45-49	448	(5)	898	(5)	353	(5)	16	(9)	5	(6)	1,726	(5)
50-54	295	(3)	554	(3)	214	(3)	9	(5)	1	(1)	1,074	(3)
55-59	295	(3)	312	(2)	124	(2)	7	(4)	1	(1)	741	(2)
60-64	228	(3)	199	(1)	69	(1)	10	(6)	2	(2)	508	(1)
65 or older	589	(7)	202	(1)	74	(1)	11	(6)	1	(1)	878	(3)
Female subtotal	8,633	(100)	18,501	(100)	7,124	(100)	181	(100)	84	(100)	34,594	(100)
Total	150,247		88,238		47,835		1,823		569		289,320	

¹Includes 3 months of data collected under the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents.

²Includes 537 males and 71 females whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 9. AIDS cases, case-fatality rates,¹ and deaths, by half-year and age group, through March 1993,² 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	84	84.5	31	7	71.4	1
1981 Jan. - June	97	89.7	39	11	81.8	2
July - Dec.	206	90.3	88	5	100.0	7
1982 Jan. - June	406	92.1	154	13	84.6	8
July - Dec.	700	91.0	289	15	80.0	5
1983 Jan. - June	1,289	93.8	524	33	100.0	13
July - Dec.	1,654	93.2	938	42	90.5	16
1984 Jan. - June	2,576	92.7	1,407	52	84.6	26
July - Dec.	3,392	92.9	1,974	59	83.1	22
1985 Jan. - June	4,922	92.3	2,827	98	76.5	44
July - Dec.	6,343	91.4	3,891	129	82.2	70
1986 Jan. - June	8,359	90.2	5,102	135	83.0	64
July - Dec.	9,968	88.2	6,560	188	70.7	92
1987 Jan. - June	12,990	88.5	7,599	222	70.7	118
July - Dec.	14,397	85.3	7,985	257	66.1	168
1988 Jan. - June	16,604	82.8	9,370	256	64.1	134
July - Dec.	17,124	82.0	10,709	339	58.7	173
1989 Jan. - June	19,585	77.5	12,492	339	58.7	170
July - Dec.	19,707	75.0	14,383	335	53.1	185
1990 Jan. - June	21,392	68.2	14,072	349	47.9	192
July - Dec.	20,846	62.4	14,940	371	38.8	190
1991 Jan. - June	23,690	53.3	15,497	338	38.5	158
July - Dec.	24,610	42.5	16,818	287	27.2	185
1992 Jan. - June	26,228	28.9	16,345	342	27.2	160
July - Dec.	22,768	15.4	13,125	228	19.3	133
1993 Jan. - Mar.	4,903	6.2	2,509	30	10.0	18
Total³	284,840	63.2	179,917	4,480	52.6	2,358

¹Case-fatality rates are calculated for each half-year by date of diagnosis. Each 6-month case-fatality rate is the number of deaths ever reported among cases diagnosed in that period (regardless of the year of death), divided by the number of total cases diagnosed in that period, multiplied by 100. For example, during the interval January through June 1982, AIDS was diagnosed in 406 adults/adolescents. Through March 1993, 374 of these 406 were reported as dead. Therefore, the case fatality rate is 92.1 (374 divided by 406, multiplied by 100). The case-fatality rates shown here may be underestimates because reporting of deaths is incomplete. Reported deaths are not necessarily caused by HIV-related disease.

²Includes 3 months of data collected under the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definitions for adults and adolescents.

³Death totals include 249 adults/adolescents and 4 children known to have died, but whose dates of death are unknown.

Table 10. AIDS cases by year of diagnosis and definition category, diagnosed through March 1993¹, United States

Definition category	Period of diagnosis									
	Before Mar. 1989		Apr. 1989-Mar. 1990		Apr. 1990-Mar. 1991		Apr. 1991-Mar. 1992		Apr. 1992-Mar. 1993	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Pre-1987 definition	91,625	(81)	27,899	(68)	27,561	(63)	27,953	(55)	17,188	(42)
1987 definition	20,524	(18)	12,521	(30)	14,334	(33)	16,552	(33)	11,581	(28)
1993 definition: ²	528	(0)	820	(2)	2,042	(5)	6,210	(12)	11,982	(29)
Severe HIV-related immunosuppression ³	381		671		1,668		5,470		11,094	
Pulmonary tuberculosis	136		137		354		686		708	
Recurrent pneumonia	9		12		18		49		157	
Invasive cervical cancer	4		1		3		8		25	
Total	112,677	(100)	41,240	(100)	43,937	(100)	50,715	(100)	40,751	(100)

¹Includes 3 months of data collected under the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents.

²Persons who meet only the 1993 AIDS case definition and whose date of diagnosis is before January 1993 were diagnosed retrospectively. The sum of diagnoses listed for the four conditions under the 1993 definition do not equal the 1993 definition total because some persons have more than one diagnosis from the added conditions of pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, and invasive cervical cancer.

³Defined as CD4+ T-lymphocyte count of less than 200 cells/ μ L or a CD4+ percentage less than 14 in persons with laboratory confirmation of HIV infection.

Table 11. Health-care workers with documented and possible occupationally acquired AIDS/HIV infection, by occupation, reported through March 1993, 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	7
Housekeeper/maintenance worker	1	5
Laboratory technician, clinical	14	12
Laboratory technician, nonclinical	1	1
Nurse	12	17
Physician, nonsurgical	4	8
Physician, surgical	—	2
Respiratory therapist	1	1
Surgical technician	1	1
Technician/therapist, other than those listed above	1	3
Other health-care occupations	—	2
Total	36	75

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. See *MMWR* 1992;41:823-5.

²Health-care workers who had documented HIV seroconversion after occupational exposure: 31 had percutaneous exposure, 4 had mucocutaneous exposure, 1 had both percutaneous and mucocutaneous exposures. Thirty-three exposures were to blood from an HIV-infected person, 1 to visibly bloody fluid, 1 to an unspecified fluid, and 1 to concentrated virus in a laboratory. Eight of these health-care workers 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 solutions containing HIV, but HIV seroconversion specifically resulting from an occupational exposure was not documented.

Table 12. Adult/adolescent AIDS cases by single and multiple exposure categories, reported through March 1993, United States

Exposure category	AIDS cases	
	No.	(%)
Single mode of exposure		
Men who have sex with men	154,623	(54)
Injecting drug use	55,818	(20)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1,846	(1)
Heterosexual contact	18,500	(6)
Receipt of transfusion ¹	5,379	(2)
Receipt of transplant of tissues/organs ²	5	(0)
Other ³	12	(0)
Single mode of exposure subtotal	236,183	(83)
Multiple modes of exposure		
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use	16,205	(6)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	69	(0)
Men who have sex with men; heterosexual contact	3,179	(1)
Men who have sex with men; receipt of transfusion/transplant	2,302	(1)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	73	(0)
Injecting drug use; heterosexual contact	8,501	(3)
Injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion/transplant	1,003	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	16	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	644	(0)
Heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	678	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	16	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; heterosexual contact	1,404	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion/transplant	350	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	3	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	24	(0)
Men who have sex with men; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	144	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	16	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	23	(0)
Injecting drug use; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	338	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	13	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	2	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	5	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	59	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	1	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	6	(0)
Multiple modes of exposure subtotal	35,074	(12)
Risk not identified⁴	13,583	(5)
Total	284,840	(100)

¹ Includes twenty adults/adolescents and 2 children who developed AIDS after receiving blood screened negative for HIV antibody.

² Five 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. See *N Engl J Med* 1992;326:726-32.

³ "Other" refers to 8 health-care workers who developed AIDS after occupational exposure to HIV-infected blood, as documented by evidence of sero-conversion; to 2 patients who developed AIDS after exposure to HIV within the health-care setting, as documented by laboratory studies; to 1 person who acquired HIV infection perinatally and was diagnosed with AIDS after age 13; and to 1 person with intentional self-inoculation of blood from an HIV-infected person.

⁴ "Risk not identified" refers to persons whose mode of exposure to HIV is unknown. This includes persons under investigation; persons who died; were lost to follow-up, or declined interview; and persons whose mode of exposure to HIV remains unidentified after investigation. See Figure 6.

Figure 1. Male adult/adolescent AIDS annual rates per 100,000 population, for cases reported April 1992 through March 1993, United States (N=60,566)

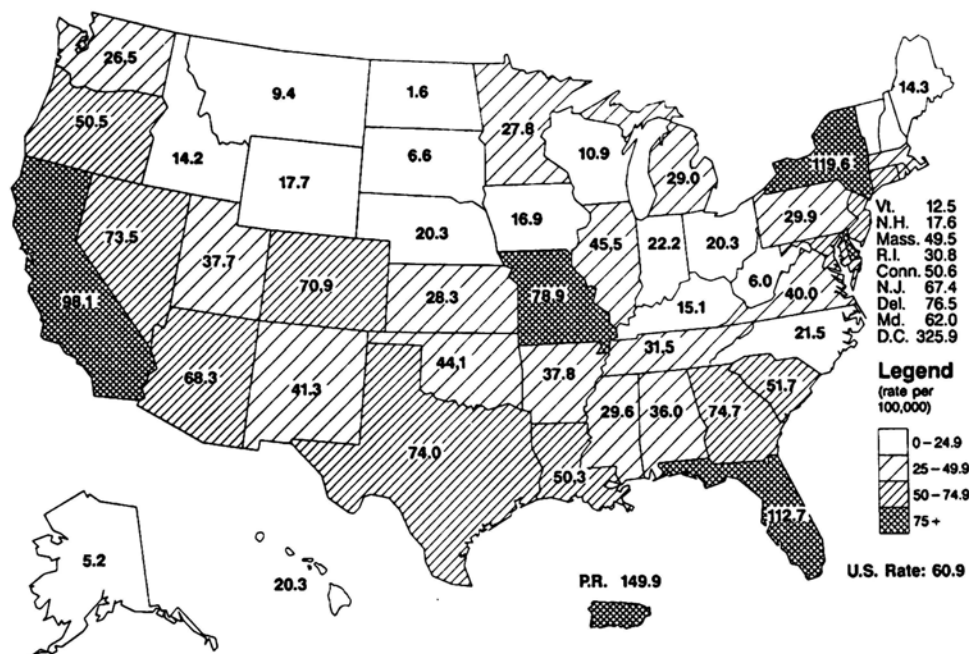


Figure 2. Female adult/adolescent AIDS annual rates per 100,000 population, for cases reported April 1992 through March 1993, United States (N=9,858)

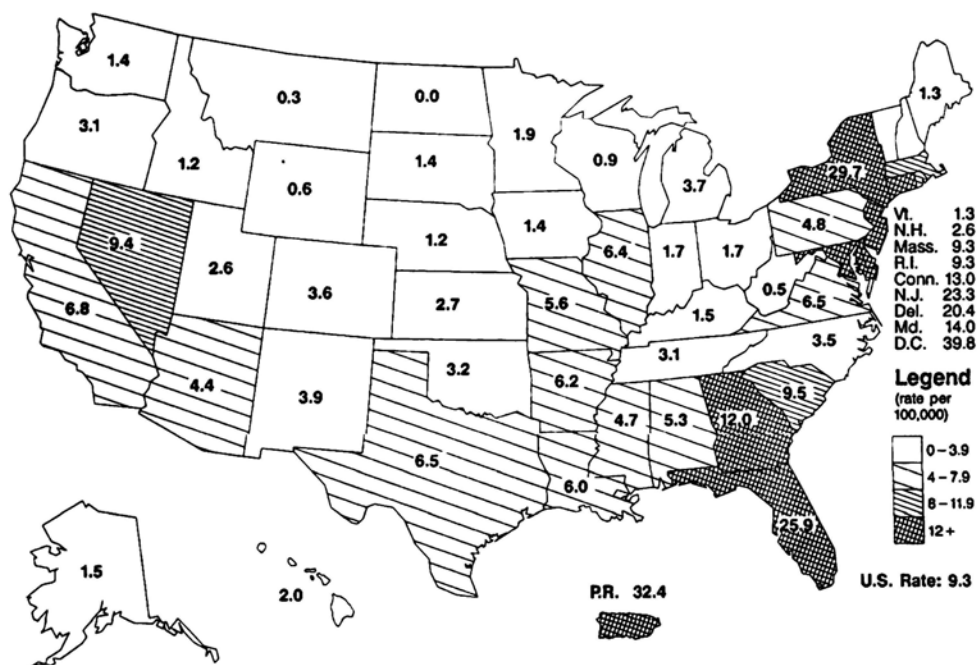


Figure 3. Male adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported April 1992 through March 1993, United States (N=60,566)

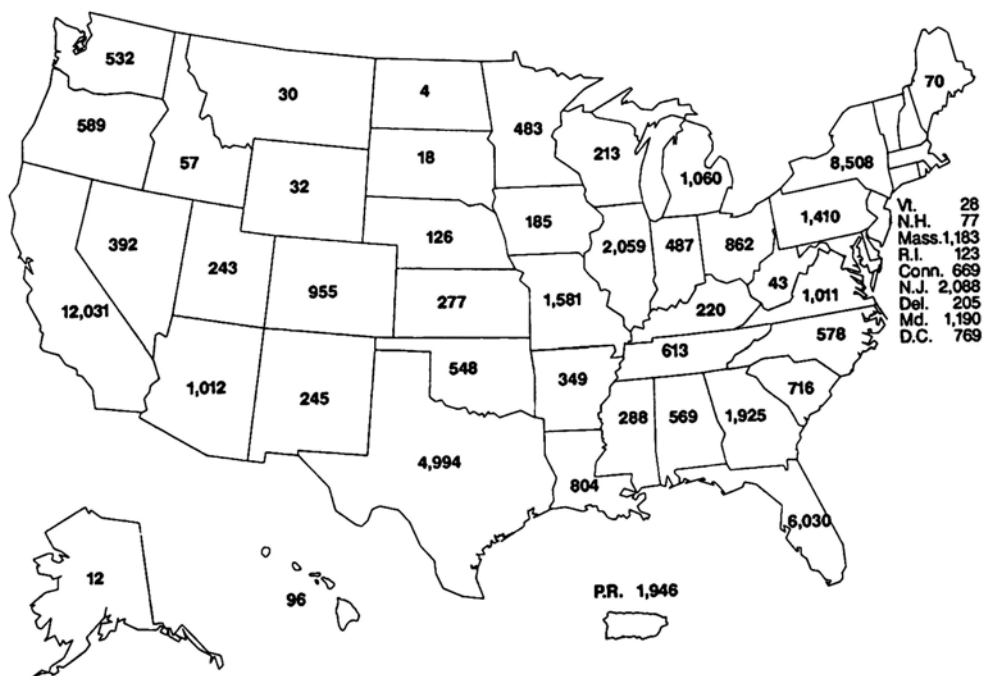


Figure 4. Female adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported April 1992 through March 1993, United States (N=9,858)

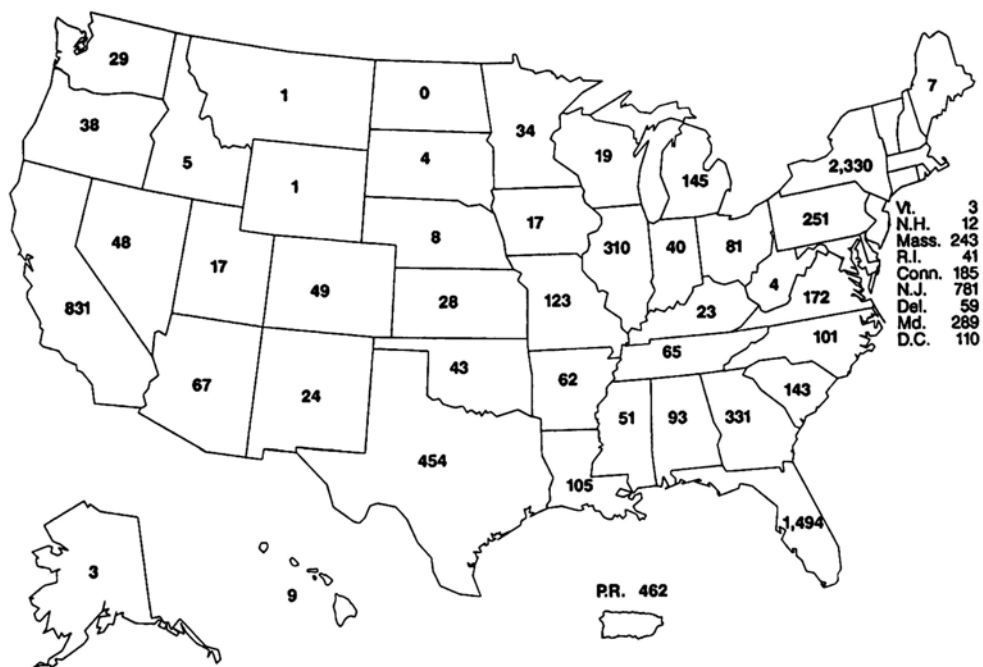


Figure 5. Pediatric AIDS cases reported April 1992 through March 1993, United States (N=772)

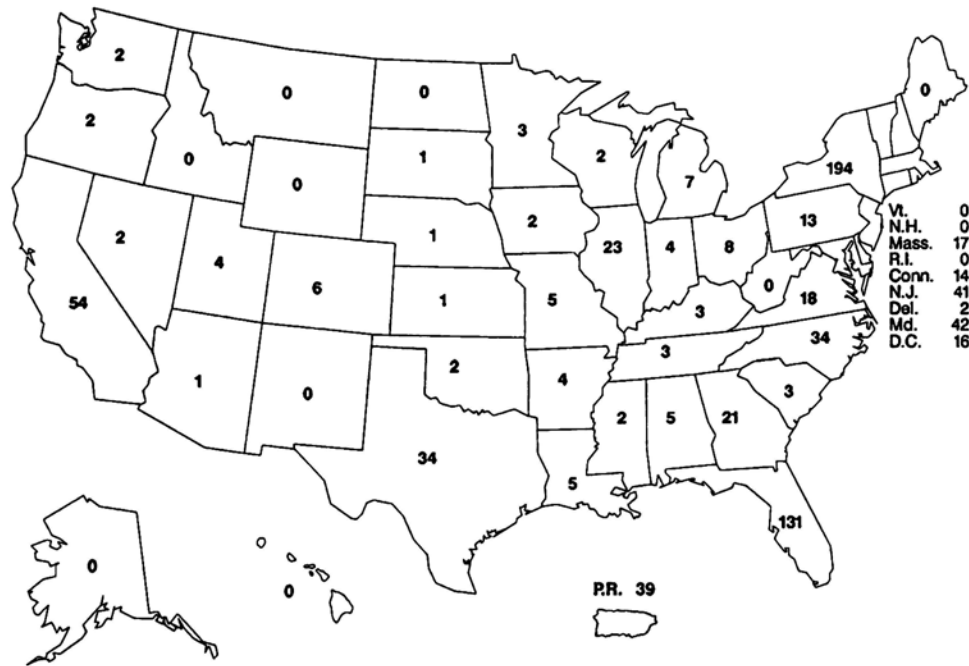
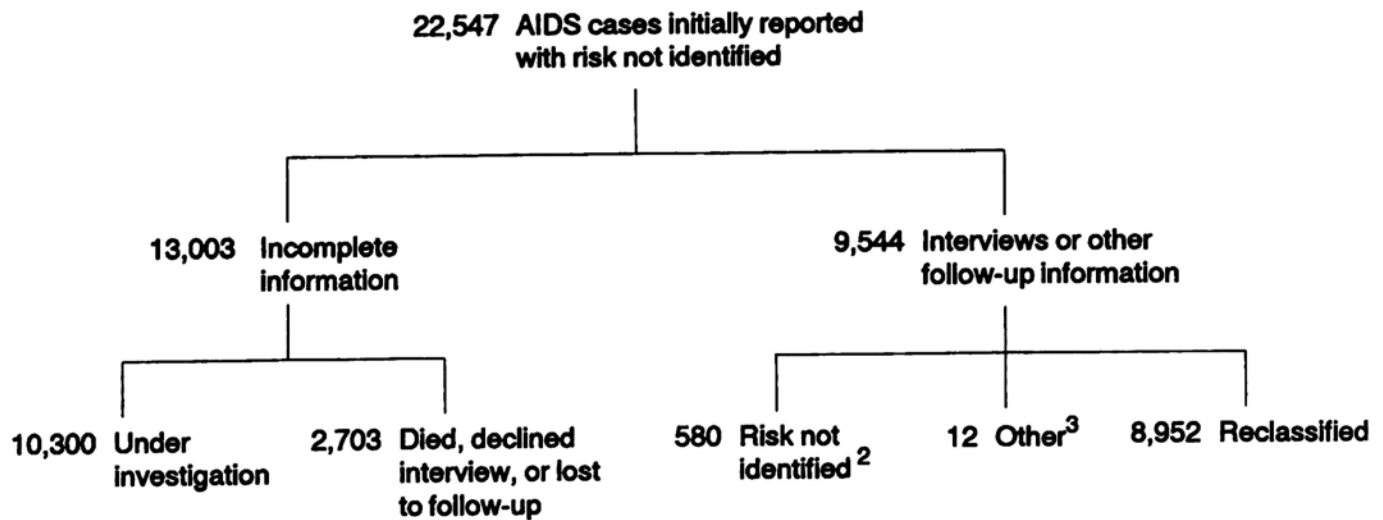


Figure 6. Results of investigations of adult/adolescent AIDS cases with risk not identified, reported through March 1993¹



¹Excludes 84 children under 13 years of age whose risk is not identified: 74 children who are under investigation and 10 who have died, declined interview, or were lost to follow-up. An additional 175 children who were initially reported with a risk not identified have been reclassified after investigation.

²Heterosexual transmission. 510 of the 580 persons who had no risk identified after follow-up responded to a standardized questionnaire: 173 (37%) of 469 persons responding to questions related to sexually transmitted diseases gave a history of such diseases and 114 (36%) of 315 interviewed men reported sexual contact with a prostitute. Some of these persons may represent unreported or unrecognized heterosexual transmission of HIV. See *MMWR*;38:423-4, 429-34.

³Eight are health-care workers who developed AIDS after occupational exposure to HIV-infected blood, as documented by evidence of seroconversion; 2 are patients who developed AIDS after exposure to HIV within the health-care setting, as documented by laboratory studies; 1 is a person who acquired HIV infection perinatally and was diagnosed with AIDS after age 13; and 1 is a person with intentional self-inoculation of blood from an HIV-infected person.

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 United States¹ 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), in 1987 (*MMWR* 1987;36[suppl. no. 1S]:1S-15S), and again in 1993 (*MMWR* 1992;41[no. RR-17]:1-19). 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). In addition to the 23 clinical conditions in the 1987 AIDS case definition, the 1993 expanded case definition for adults and adolescents includes HIV-infected persons with CD4+ T-lymphocyte counts of less than 200 cells/ μ L or a CD4+ percentage of less than 14, and persons diagnosed with pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia (more than 2 episodes in a 12-month period), and invasive cervical cancer. This expanded definition requires laboratory confirmation of HIV infection in a person with a CD4+ T-lymphocyte count of less than 200 cells/ μ L or with one of the added clinical conditions. Persons who meet the criteria for more than one definition category are classified hierarchically in the following order: pre-1987, 1987, and 1993. Persons in the 1993 definition category only meet the 1993 definition.

Each issue of this report includes information received and tabulated by CDC through the last day of the previous quarter. 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.

Metropolitan areas with 500,000 or more population are included in this report. On December 31, 1992, the Office of Management and Budget announced new Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) definitions which reflect changes in the U.S. population determined by the 1990 census. These new definitions in many cases are substantially different than the MSA definitions they replaced. The cities and counties which compose each metropolitan area in Table 2 (except for the areas indented under New York City as explained below) are listed in the publication "Metropolitan Area Definitions as of December 31, 1992" (available from National Technical Information Service, accession no. PB93-111-292). The current MSA designation for New York City includes the formerly independent MSAs of Bergen-Passaic, N.J.; Jersey City, N.J.; Middlesex, N.J.; Monmouth-Ocean, N.J.; Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y.; and Newark, N.J.

The metropolitan area definitions are the MSAs 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).

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 as long as 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.

Although completeness of reporting of diagnosed cases varies by geographic region and population, studies conducted by state and local health departments indicate that reporting of AIDS cases in most areas of the United States is more than 85 percent complete (*J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr*, 1992;5:

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.

257-64; and *Am J Public Health* 1992;82:1495-9). In addition, multiple routes of exposure, opportunistic diseases, and 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 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 if 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 homo-

sexual transmission either do not occur or occur rarely.

"Risk not identified" cases are persons with no reported history of exposure to HIV through any of the routes listed in the hierarchy of exposure categories. Risk not identified cases include persons who are currently under investigation by local health department officials; persons whose exposure history is incomplete because they died, declined to be interviewed, or were lost 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 calculated on an annual basis per 100,000 population, based on U.S. Bureau of Census data from the 1990 census, and on extrapolations from the 1990 census and official Census Bureau estimates for 1991. Each 12-month rate is the number of cases for a 12-month period divided by the 1991 or 1992 population, multiplied by 100,000.

Case-fatality rates are calculated for each half-year by date of diagnosis. Each 6-month case-fatality rate is the number of deaths ever reported among cases diagnosed in that period (regardless of the year of death), divided by the number of total cases diagnosed in the period, multiplied by 100. Reported deaths are not necessarily caused by HIV-related disease.

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