



Hamilton County Public Health - Epidemiology and Assessment

HIV Quarterly Report

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New HIV Diagnoses by Month, Hamilton County, Ohio (January 2016 - March 2017)

Table 1. Hamilton County New HIV Infections

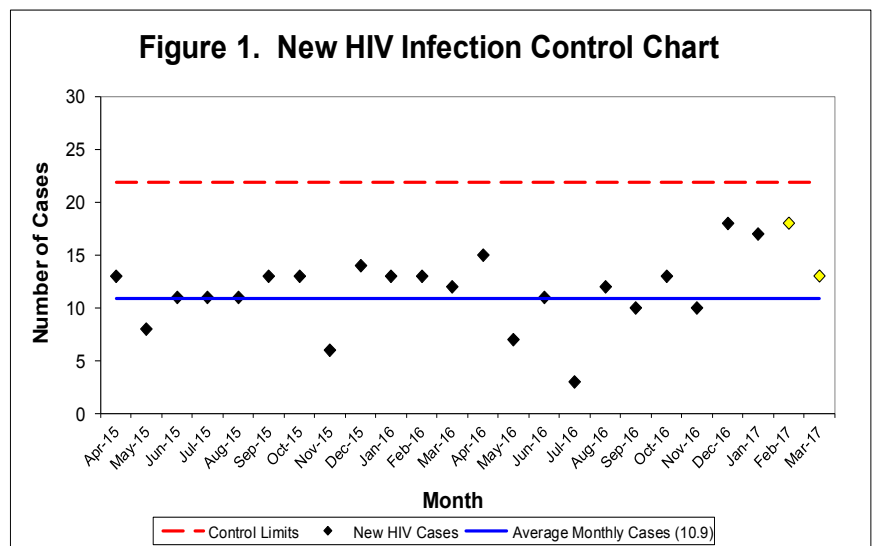
Month	New Cases of HIV 2016	New Cases of HIV 2017
January	13	17
February	13	18
March	12	13
April	15	
May	7	
June	11	
July	3	
August	12	
September	10	
October	13	
November	10	
December	18	
Total	137	48

This report was created as a surveillance effort to help prevent new cases of HIV within Hamilton County. Table 1 displays the breakdown of new HIV cases for Hamilton County residents for January 2016 through March 2017 on a monthly basis. Only HIV cases where the resident was identified as a new HIV infection by a disease investigation specialist were counted for analysis purposes in this report. In 2016, the highest number of cases was seen in December (18 cases). In 2017, the highest number of new HIV cases occurred in February (18 cases). The average number of new HIV cases per month was 11.4 and 16 for the years 2016 and 2017, respectively. The 2017 monthly counts may change in future reports, as lag times in disposition of cases directly affect the case counts presented. Some HIV cases are unable to be located for follow-up and partner services, which may impact total number of cases. For 2016 and 2017 respectively, there were a total of 2 and 1 cases that were unable to be located.

New HIV cases are derived from partner services data in the Ohio Disease Reporting System and may not fully represent all new HIV infections. These data are provisional and subject to change when additional information is gained. Cases are selected based on address at diagnosis. Source: Ohio Department of Health (ODH), Ohio Disease Reporting System (ODRS). Data reported as of 5/04/2017.

Surveillance of New HIV Cases Diagnosed in Hamilton County, Ohio (April 2015 - March 2017)

One way to monitor HIV infections within Hamilton County is through the use of surveillance control charts. Factors that these control charts show are the number of new HIV cases for each month (black diamonds), control limit (red dashed lines), and the average number of cases (solid blue line). Yellow diamonds indicate data that are most likely to change in future reports. Control charts are used to detect unexpected events, such as a single point outside of the control limit, many consecutive points above or below the average line, or two or three consecutive points near a control limit. When anomalies such as these occur, it may be beneficial to examine events surrounding the anomalies in order to devise a strategy to reduce the number of cases in subsequent months or see which strategies already in place are working. Figure 1 illustrates the control chart for new HIV infections from January 2016 to March 2017. All of the monthly counts in this time frame fell below the upper control limit for number of new HIV infections. The average (10.9) was calculated from October 2011 to September 2013.



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Demographics and Social Factors Associated with High Risk for HIV Infection

Figure 2, below, illustrates the distribution of age among new HIV diagnoses in Hamilton County. The age distribution of primary and secondary syphilis cases has shifted from 2013 to 2017. In 2013, 15-24 year olds made up the largest percentage of cases whereas in 2017 the 25-34 year olds represent the largest percentage. Table 2 compares the race, sex, and risk behavior groups for new HIV infections from January 2016 through March 2017. The data reflect confirmed HIV cases designated as newly testing positive and residing in Hamilton County. When race was examined, an increase in the percent of black Hamilton County residents can be seen in 2017 (70.8 percent) compared to 2016 (55.5 percent). A large disparity in the sex of cases was apparent in 2016 and 2017 as males constituted approximately 75% of cases in both years. As Table 2 illustrates, the men who have sex with men (MSM) population accounted for 36.5 percent and 47.9 percent of new HIV cases in 2016 and 2017, respectively. Nearly sixty-six percent of MSMs newly diagnosed with HIV during 2016 and 2017 were black Hamilton County residents. Understanding these demographics and high-risk factors that contribute most to new HIV infections, is vital in formulating specific and effective prevention strategies. As data for 2017 are collected and updated, demographic estimates will become more reliable.

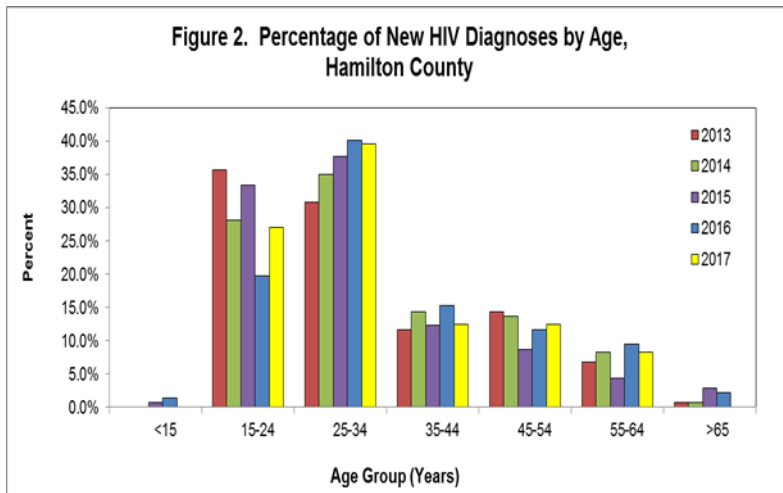


Table 2. Demographics of New HIV Cases

	Jan - Dec 2016		Jan - March 2017	
	#	%	#	%
Race				
Black	76	55.5	34	70.8
White	49	35.8	13	27.1
Other	12	8.8	1	2.1
Sex				
Male	103	75.2	35	72.9
Female	34	24.8	13	27.1
Risk Groups				
MSM	50 of 137	36.5	23 of 48	47.9
HRH	40 of 137	29.2	5 of 48	10.4
IDU	12 of 137	8.8	7 of 48	14.6

These data are provisional and subject to change when additional information is gained. New HIV positive cases between January 2016 and March 2017 were used for analysis. Cases were selected based on address at diagnosis. Source: ODH, ODRS. Data reported as of 05/04/2017. Percentages may not total to 100 due to rounding. Percentages for risk groups are sex-specific and based only on cases that had valid information within the required fields. High risk heterosexuals (HRH) are residents who are not MSM but participate in risky behaviors such as having sex with men who have sex with men (MSM), HIV+, intravenous drug user (IDU), or anonymous people. HRH status is also determined from factors such as having sex while intoxicated, exchanging sex for drugs, or having previous STIs. **Note: Table 2 MSM is now measured out of all cases.**

Additional Resources

For additional resources on HIV/AIDS please visit the following websites:

- http://www.hamiltoncountyhealth.org/en/programs_and_services/community_health_services/stds.html
- <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/>
- <http://www.odh.ohio.gov/odhprograms/bid/hivstd/hivprev.aspx>