

Region 8 HIV Quarterly Report

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Hamilton County Public Health Division of Epidemiology and Assessment

250 William Howard Taft Road
Cincinnati, Ohio 45219
513.946.7800

www.hamiltoncountyhealth.org

David Carlson, MPH, Director of Epidemiology

New HIV Diagnoses by Month, Region 8, Ohio (January 2019 - June 2020)

Table 1. Region 8 New HIV Infections

Month	New Cases of HIV 2019	New Cases of HIV 2020
January	16	16
February	15	14
March	26	13
April	28	8
May	11	7
June	14	18
July	22	0
August	18	0
September	13	0
October	22	0
November	13	0
December	20	0
Total	218	76

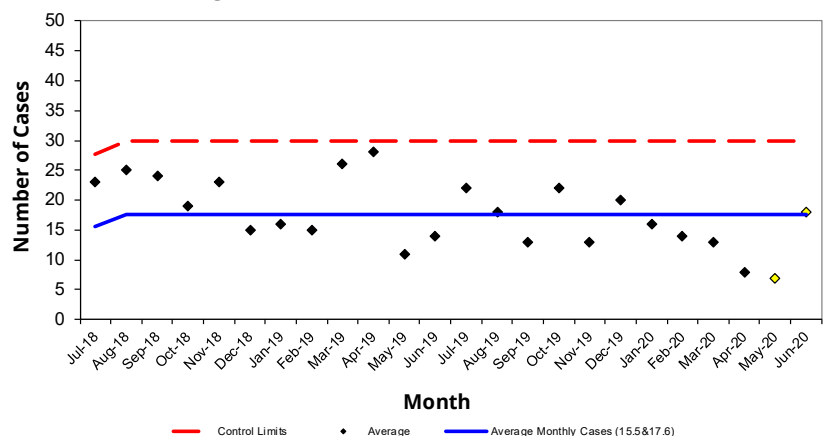
This report was created as a surveillance effort to help prevent new cases of HIV within Region 8 counties (Brown, Butler, Clermont, Clinton, Hamilton, Highland, Warren). Table 1 displays the breakdown of new HIV cases for Region 8 residents for January 2019 through June 2020 on a monthly basis. Only 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 2019, the highest number of cases was seen in April (28 cases). In 2020, the highest number of new HIV cases occurred in June (18 cases). The average number of new HIV cases per month was 18.2 and 12.7 for the years 2019 and 2020, respectively. The 2020 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 with partner services, which may impact total number of cases.

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 8/16/2020.

Surveillance of New HIV Cases Diagnosed in Region 8, Ohio (July 2018 - June 2020)

One way to monitor HIV infections within Region 8 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 July 2018 to June 2020. All of the monthly counts in this time frame fell below the upper control limit for number of new HIV infections. There was a recalculation of the average starting August 2018 using data from February 2016 to January 2018 (17.6), in result of 8 consecutive cases above the average line.

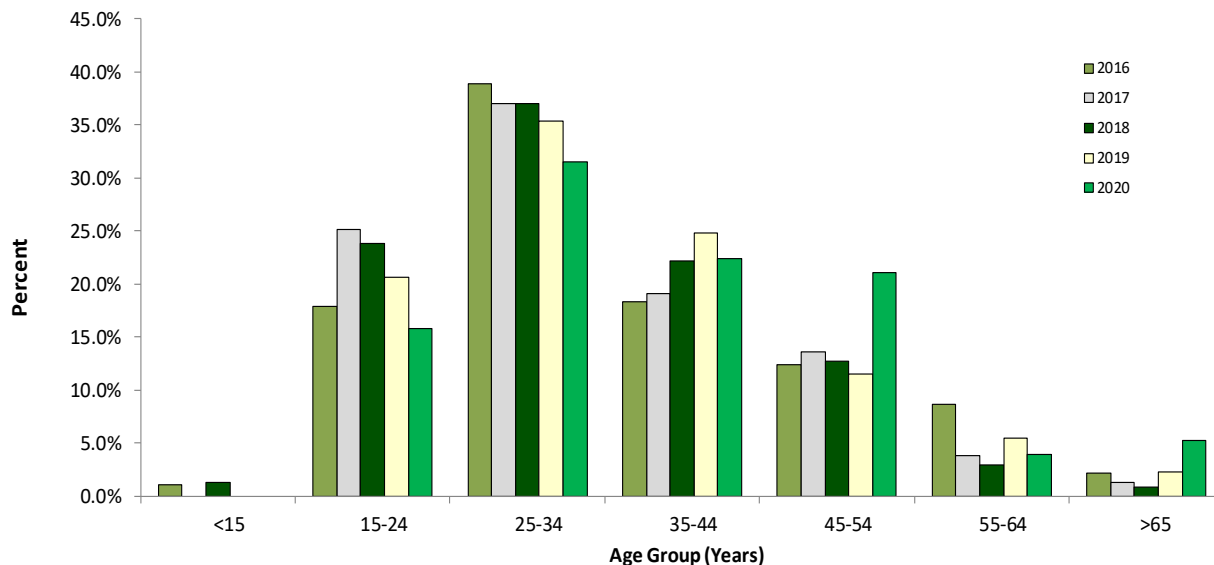
Figure 1. New HIV Infection Control Chart



Demographics and Social Factors Associated with High Risk for HIV Infection

Figure 2, below, illustrates the distribution of age among new HIV diagnoses in Region 8 From 2016 to 2020, 25-34 year olds made up the largest percentage of cases. Table 2 compares the race, sex, and risk behavior groups for new HIV infections from January 2019 through June 2020. The data reflect confirmed HIV cases designated as newly testing positive and residing in Region 8. A large disparity in the sex of cases was apparent in 2019 and 2020 as males constituted over 70% of cases in both years. As Table 2 illustrates, the men who have sex with men (MSM) population accounted for over 30 percent of new HIV cases in 2019 and 2020, respectively. Table 2 also illustrates, injection drug use (IDU) population accounted for over 25% of new cases in 2019, and only 15% in 2020. Understanding these demographics and high-risk factors that contribute most to new HIV infections, is vital in formulating specific and effective prevention strategies.

Figure 2. Percentage of New HIV Diagnoses by Age, Region 8, 2016-2020



	Jan - Dec 2019		Jan - Jun 2020	
	#	%	#	%
Race				
Black	95	43.6%	38	50.0%
White	109	50.0%	35	46.1%
Other	14	6.4%	3	3.9%
Sex				
Male	156	71.6%	54	71.1%
Female	62	28.4%	22	28.9%
Risk Groups				
MSM	74	33.9%	23	30.3%
HRH	90	41.3%	27	35.5%
IDU	58	26.6%	11	14.5%

These data are provisional and subject to change when additional information is gained. New HIV positive cases between January 2019 and June 2020 were used for analysis. Cases were selected based on address at diagnosis. Source: ODH, ODRS. Data reported as of 8/16/2020. Percentages may not total to 100 due to rounding. Percentages are based on availability of data for all cases. 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.

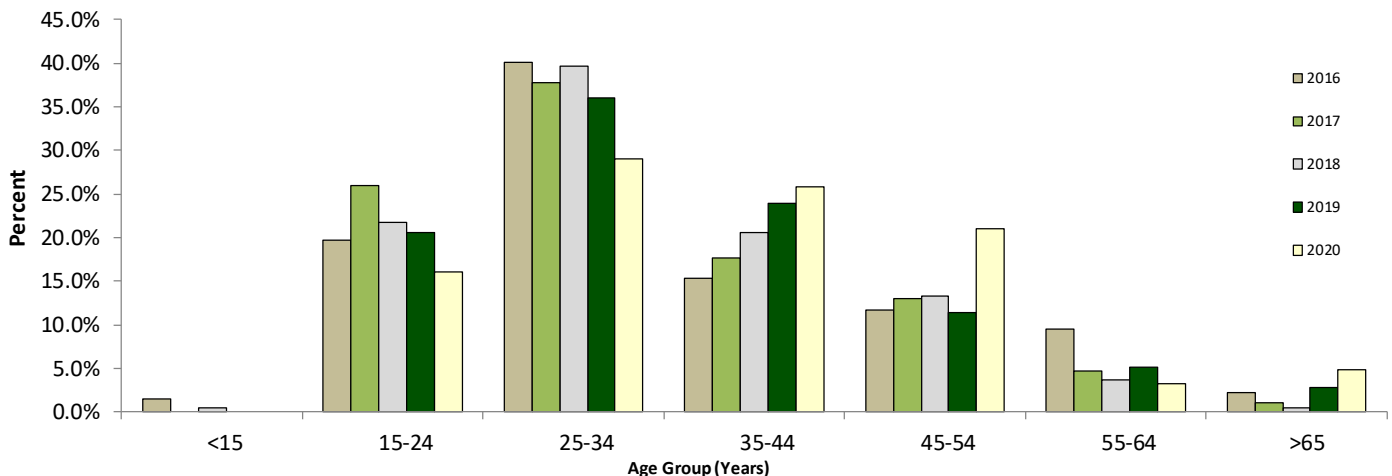
Overview of HIV in Hamilton County

Table 3 displays the breakdown of new HIV cases for Hamilton County residents for January 2019 through June 2020 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. Figure 3, below, illustrates the distribution of age among new HIV diagnoses in Hamilton County. From 2016 to 2020, 25-34 year olds made up the largest percentage of cases. Table 4 compares the race, sex, and risk behavior groups for new HIV infections from January 2019 through June 2020. Table 5 and 6 displays the breakdown of new HIV cases for select counties in Region 8 and the demographic makeup of the newly identified HIV cases.

Month	New Cases of HIV 2019	New Cases of HIV 2020
January	11	13
February	13	12
March	19	9
April	22	8
May	8	7
June	11	13
July	21	0
August	15	0
September	10	0
October	17	0
November	13	0
December	15	0
Total	175	62

	Jan - Dec 2019		Jan - Jun 2020	
	#	%	#	%
Race				
Black	86	49.1%	35	56.5%
White	78	44.6%	24	38.7%
Other	11	6.3%	3	4.8%
Sex				
Male	119	68.0%	44	71.0%
Female	56	32.0%	18	29.0%
Risk Groups				
MSM	55	31.4%	18	29.0%
HRH	81	46.3%	24	38.7%
IDU	53	30.3%	10	16.1%

Figure 3. Percentage of New HIV Diagnoses by Age, Hamilton County, 2016-2020



Overview of HIV in Select Counties in Region 8

Table 5. Select Counties in Region 8 New HIV Infections by Quarters, 2019-2020

	Brown	Butler	Clermont	Clinton	Highland	Warren
2019-Q1	0	8	2	1	0	3
2019-Q2	1	4	5	0	1	1
2019-Q3	0	4	3	0	0	7
2019-Q4	0	5	1	1	1	2
2020-Q1	0	5	2	0	0	2
2020-Q2	0	2	2	0	0	1
2020-Q3	0	0	0	0	0	0
2020-Q4	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 6. Select Counties in Region 8 New HIV Demographics

	Jan - Dec 2019		Jan - Jun 2020	
	#	%	#	%
Race				
Black	9	20.9%	3	21.4%
White	31	72.1%	11	78.6%
Other	3	7.0%	0	0.0%
Sex				
Male	37	86.0%	10	71.4%
Female	6	14.0%	4	28.6%
Risk Group				
MSM	19	44.2%	5	35.7%
HRH	9	20.9%	3	21.4%
IDU	5	11.6%	1	7.1%

New HIV cases are derived from partner services data in the Ohio Disease Reporting System and may not fully represent all new cases of HIV. These data are provisional and subject to change when additional information is gained. Cases are selected based on address at diagnosis. Source: ODH, ODRS. Data reported as of 8/16/2020.