



**HAMILTON COUNTY  
PUBLIC HEALTH**

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# **Region 8 HIV Quarterly Report**

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## New HIV Diagnoses by Month, Region 8, Ohio (January 2021 - March 2022)

**Table 1. Region 8 New HIV Infections**

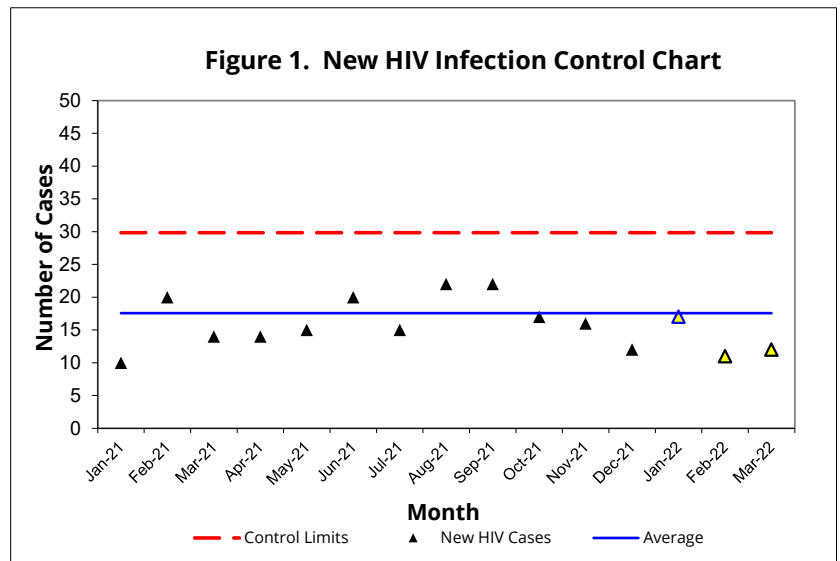
Month	New Cases of HIV 2021	New Cases of HIV 2022
January	10	17
February	20	11
March	14	12
April	14	0
May	15	0
June	20	0
July	15	0
August	22	0
September	22	0
October	17	0
November	16	0
December	12	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>40</b>

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 2021 through March 2021 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 2021, the highest number of cases were seen in August and September (22 cases). In 2022, the highest number of new HIV cases occurred in January (17 cases). The average number of new HIV cases per month was 16.4 and 13.3 for the years 2021 and 2022, respectively. The 2022 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 04/26/2022.

## Surveillance of New HIV Cases Diagnosed in Region 8, Ohio (January 2021 - March 2022)

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 triangles), control limits (red dashed lines), and the average number of cases (solid blue line). Yellow triangles indicate data that is 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 2021 to March 2022. All of the monthly counts in this time frame fell below the control limits for number of new HIV infections.



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 04/26/2022.

## 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 2018 to 2022, 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 2021 through March 2022. The data reflects confirmed HIV cases designated as newly testing positive and residing in Region 8. A large disparity in the sex of cases was apparent in 2021 and 2022 as males constituted over 65% 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 2021 and 2022, respectively. Table 2 also illustrates, injection drug use (IDU) population accounted for over 20% of new cases in 2021. 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, 2018-2022**

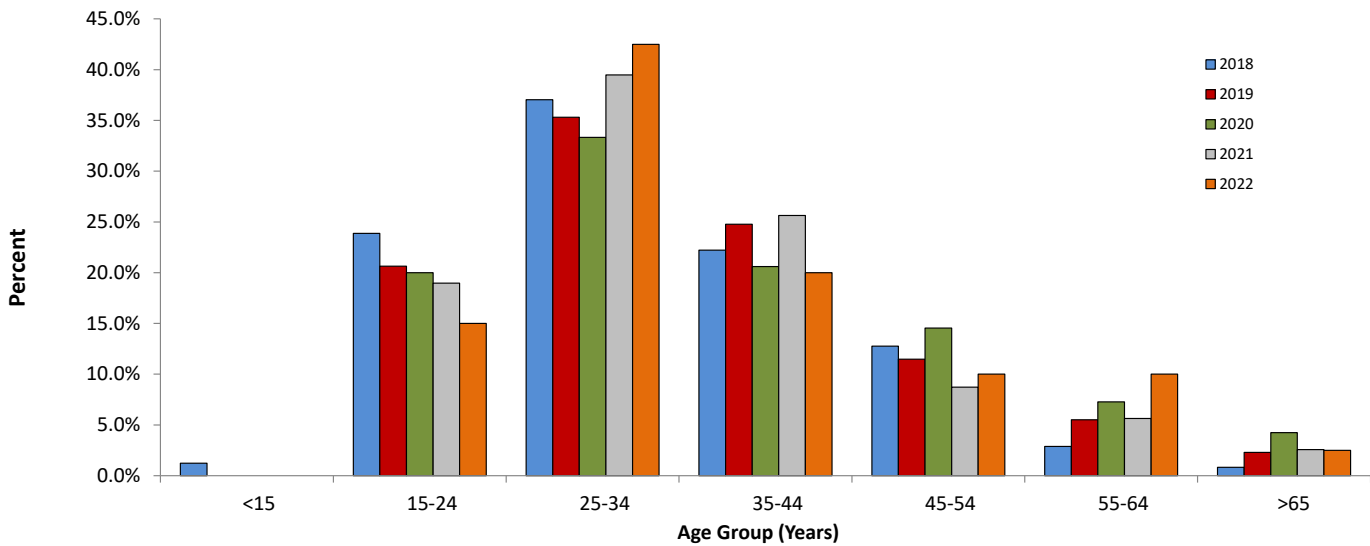


Table 2. Region 8 HIV Demographics				
	Jan - Dec 2021		Jan - Mar 2022	
	#	%	#	%
<b>Race</b>				
Black	88	45.1%	22	55.0%
White	83	42.6%	17	42.5%
Other	24	12.3%	1	2.5%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	140	71.8%	27	67.5%
Female	55	28.2%	13	32.5%
<b>Risk Groups</b>				
MSM	62	31.5%	12	30.0%
HRH	49	25.1%	11	27.5%
IDU	47	24.1%	5	12.5%

These data are provisional and subject to change when additional information is gained. New HIV positive cases between January 2021 and March 2022 were used for analysis. Cases were selected based on address at diagnosis. Source: ODH, ODRS. Data reported as of 4/26/2022. 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.

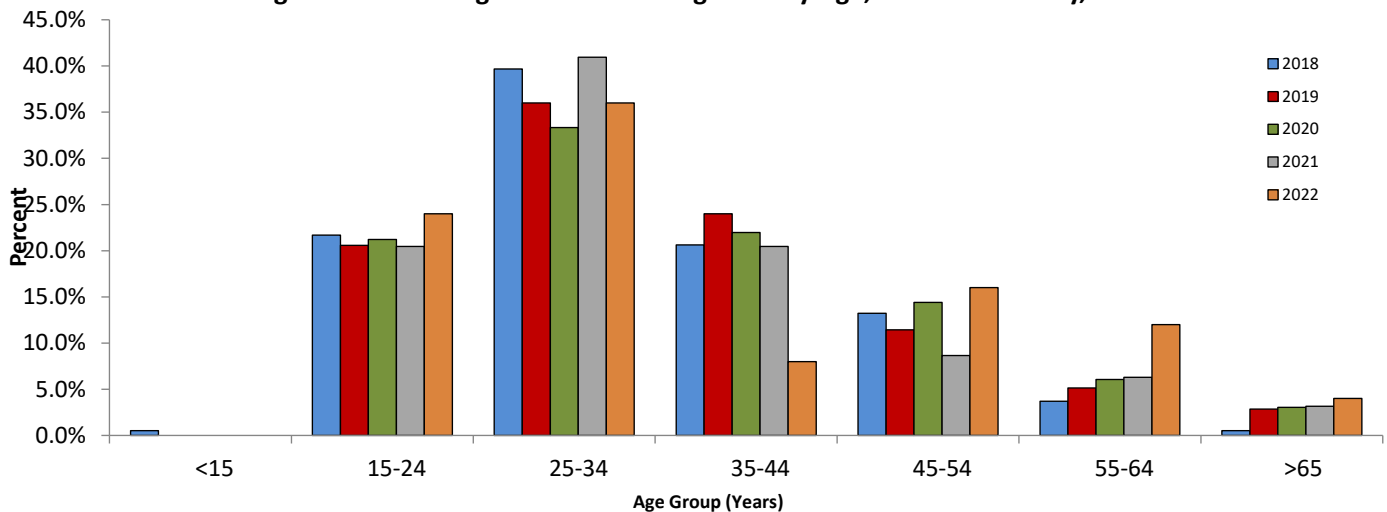
## Overview of HIV in Hamilton County

Table 3 displays the breakdown of new HIV cases for Hamilton County residents for January 2021 through March 2022 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 2018 to 2022, 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 2021 through March 2022. 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 2021	New Cases of HIV 2022
January	7	12
February	18	4
March	10	9
April	12	0
May	9	0
June	12	0
July	5	0
August	10	0
September	15	0
October	11	0
November	10	0
December	8	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>25</b>

	Jan - Dec 2021		Jan - Mar 2022	
	#	%	#	%
<b>Race</b>				
Black	75	59.1%	19	76.0%
White	32	25.2%	5	20.0%
Other	20	15.7%	1	4.0%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	95	74.8%	17	68.0%
Female	32	25.2%	8	32.0%
<b>Risk Groups</b>				
MSM	48	37.8%	9	36.0%
HRH	29	22.8%	7	28.0%
IDU	10	7.9%	0	0.0%

**Figure 3. Percentage of New HIV Diagnoses by Age, Hamilton County, 2018-2022**



## Overview of HIV in Select Counties in Region 8

**Table 5. Select Counties in Region 8 New HIV Infections by Quarters, 2021-2022**

	Brown	Butler	Clermont	Clinton	Highland	Warren
2021-Q1	0	7	0	1	0	1
2021-Q2	0	16	0	0	0	0
2021-Q3	1	24	4	0	0	0
2021-Q4	0	12	2	0	0	2
2022-Q1	1	11	2	0	0	1
2022-Q2	0	0	0	0	0	0
2022-Q3	0	0	0	0	0	0
2022-Q4	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 6. Select Counties in Region 8 New HIV Demographics**

	Jan - Dec 2021		Jan - Mar 2022	
	#	%	#	%
<b>Race</b>				
Black	12	17.9%	3	20.0%
White	51	76.1%	12	80.0%
Other	4	6.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	44	65.7%	10	66.7%
Female	23	34.3%	5	33.3%
<b>Risk Group</b>				
MSM	14	20.0%	3	20.0%
HRH	20	28.6%	4	26.7%
IDU	37	52.9%	5	33.3%

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 4/26/2022.