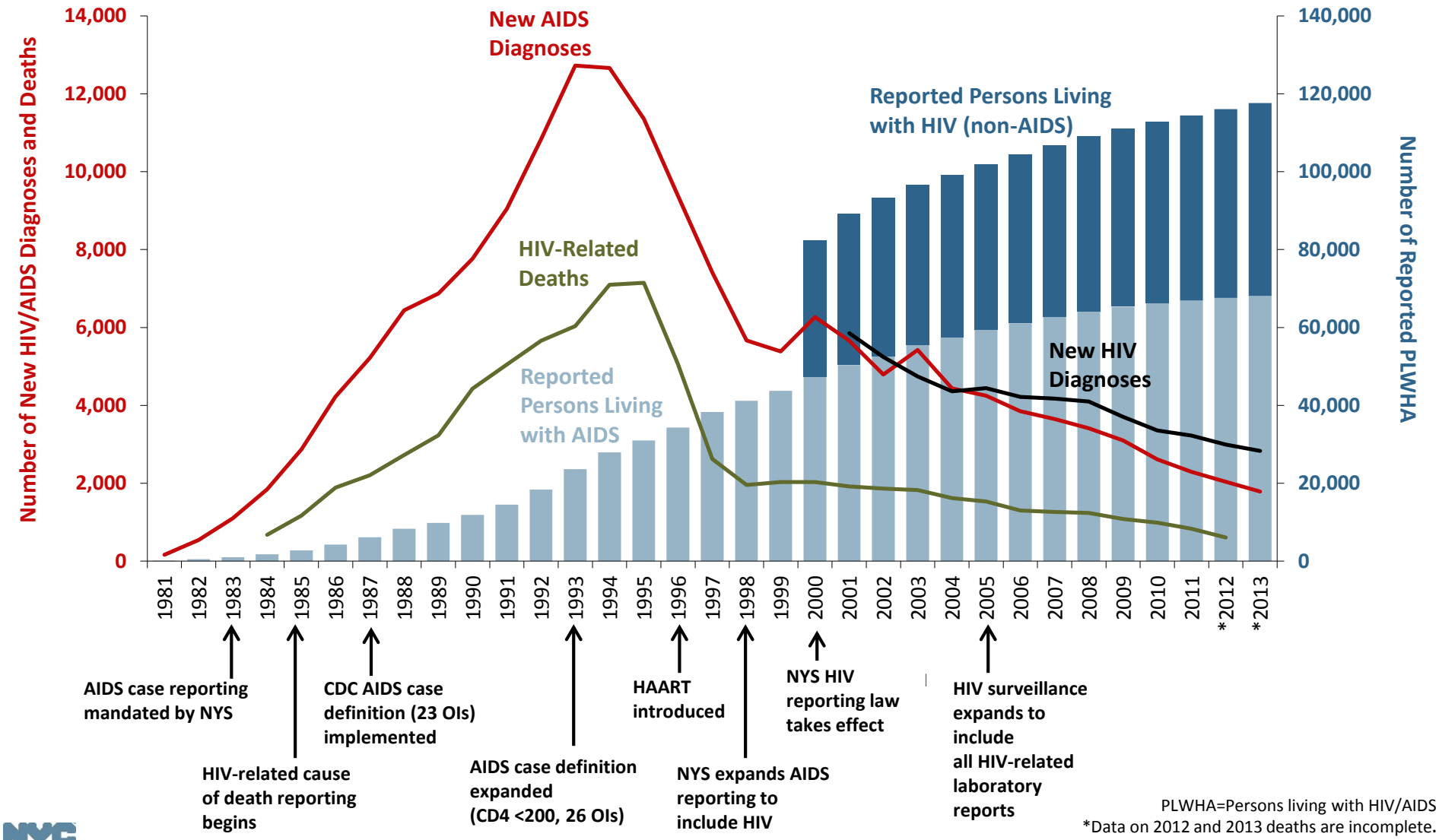
Monitoring progress toward the end of the HIV epidemic in New York State: *HIV Epidemiology in NYC*

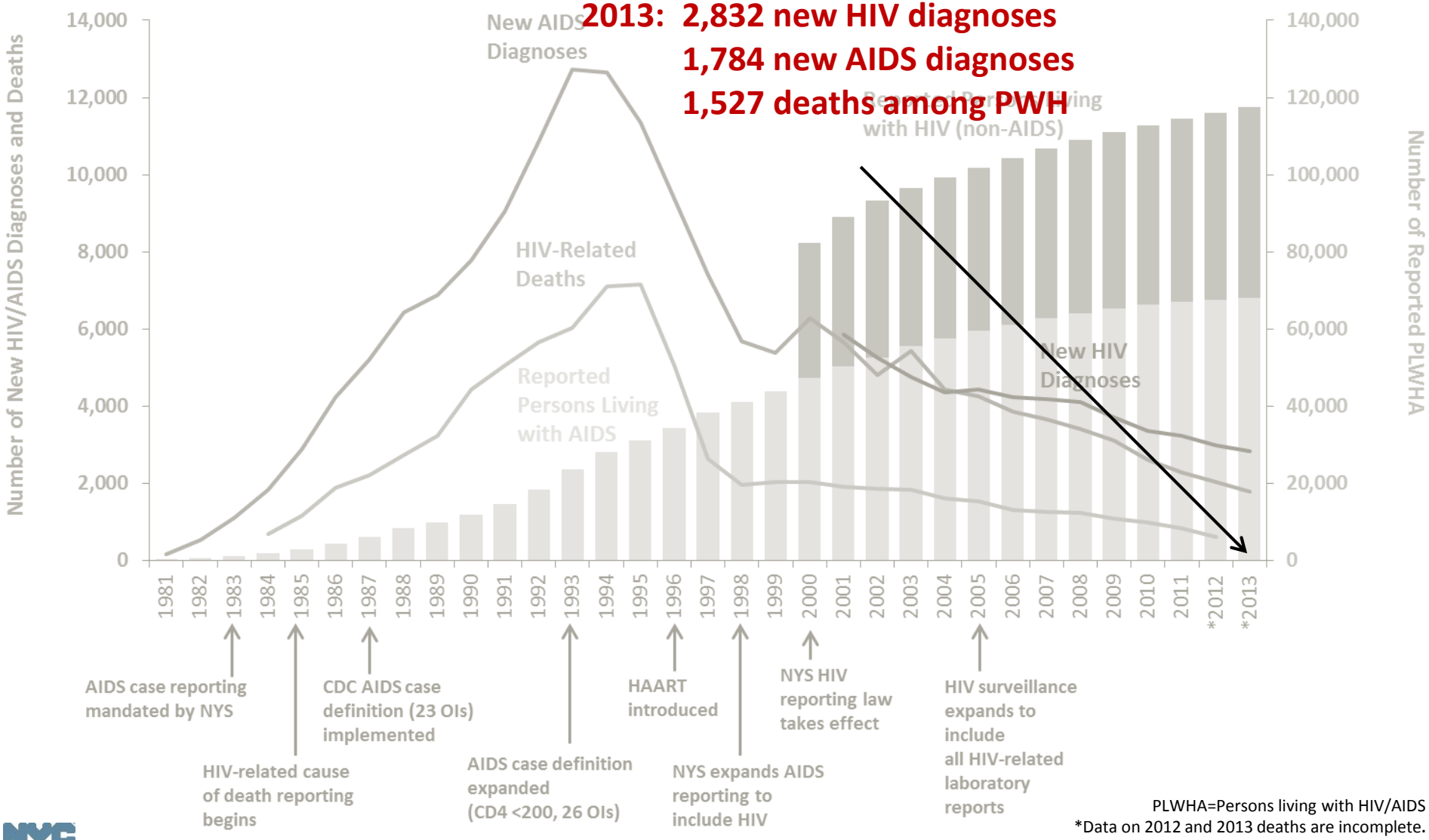
Sarah L. Braunstein, PhD MPH
Director, HIV Epidemiology and Field Services Program
New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

HIV in NYC, 1981-2013



PLWHA=Persons living with HIV/AIDS
*Data on 2012 and 2013 deaths are incomplete.
Data as reported to NYC DOHMH by June 30, 2014.

HIV in NYC, 1981-2013



PLWHA=Persons living with HIV/AIDS
*Data on 2012 and 2013 deaths are incomplete.
Data as reported to NYC DOHMH by June 30, 2014.

HIV Diagnoses, 2001-2013

HIV Diagnoses	2001		2013	EAPC	*P* Value
Total	5,852		2,832	-5.28	<0.01
Sex					
Male	3,901		2,280	-3.76	<0.01
Female	1,951		552	-9.40	<0.01
Age Group (Years)					
0-12	85		2	-24.11	<0.01
13-19	183		114	-1.81	<0.01
20-29	1,106		1,006	0.09	0.69
30-39	2,089		662	-9.09	<0.01
40-49	1,538		589	-7.30	<0.01
50-59	629		307	-4.66	<0.01
60+	222		152	-2.22	<0.01

HIV Diagnoses	2001		2013	EAPC	*P* Value
Race/Ethnicity					
Black	3,071		1,191	-6.77	<0.01
Hispanic	1,762		955	-4.36	<0.01
White	888		517	-3.69	<0.01
Asian/Pacific Islander	115		113	0.17	0.81
Native American	13		5	-10.40	<0.01
Transmission Risk					
MSM	1,689		1,609	0.06	0.74
IDU	844		49	-18.73	<0.01
MSM & IDU	120		40	-8.32	<0.01
Heterosexual	1,450		520	-6.02	<0.01
Perinatal	86		2	-23.48	<0.01

EAPC = Estimated annual percent change
IDU = Injection drug use history
MSM = Men who have sex with men

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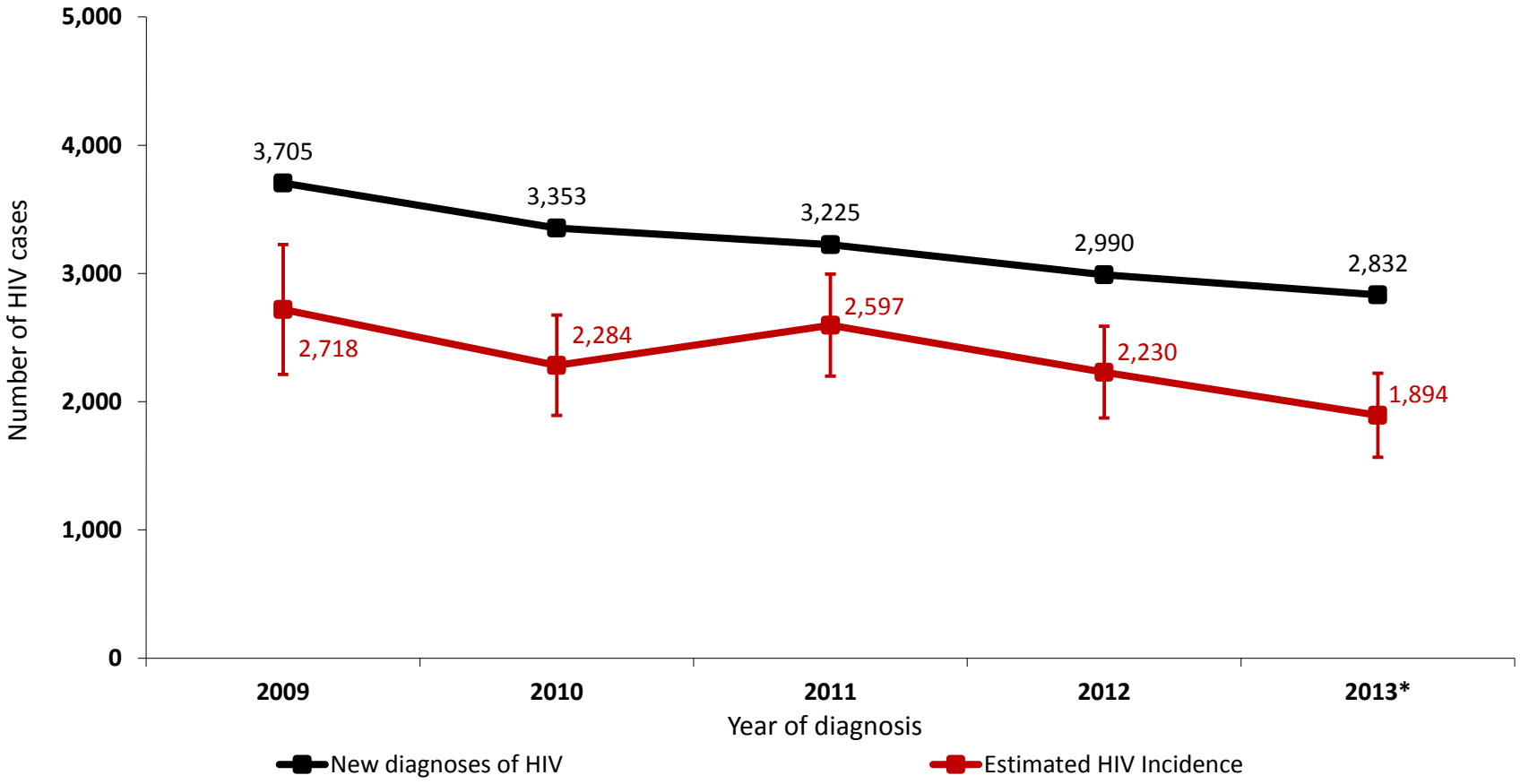
Data as reported to NYC DOHMH by June 30, 2014.

New HIV Diagnoses and Estimated Incidence in NYC, 2009-2013



*2013 incidence data are preliminary.

[1]Estimates generated September 2014, by the CDC Stratified Extrapolation Approach (SEA). SEA combines results from the Serologic Testing Algorithm for Recent Seroconversion (STARHS) with data on demographic characteristics, risk factor, initial diagnosis date, testing and treatment history that are contained in the HIV surveillance registry. Unknown risk factor was imputed using the Multiple Imputation procedure in SAS v9.2. Surveillance data used in these estimates were reported through June 30, 2014.

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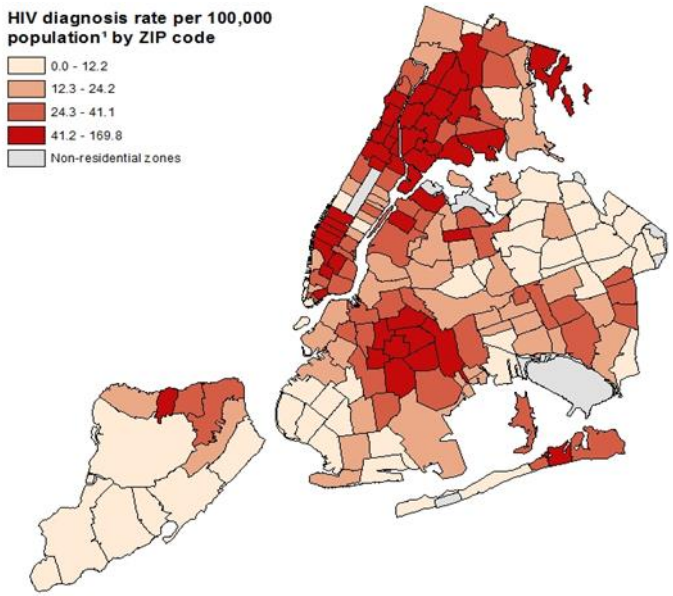
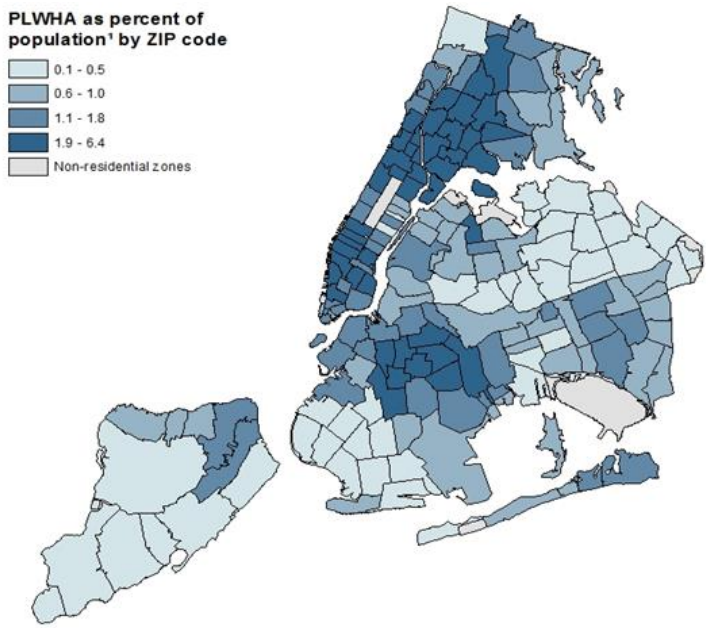
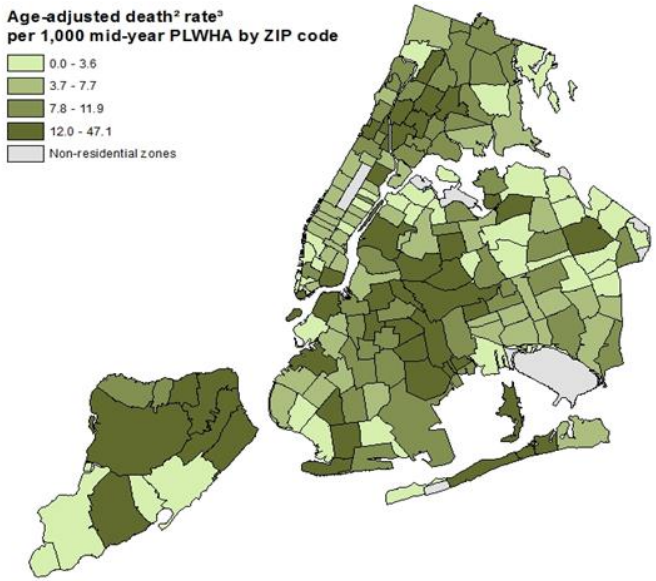
Geographic Distribution of HIV in NYC, 2013





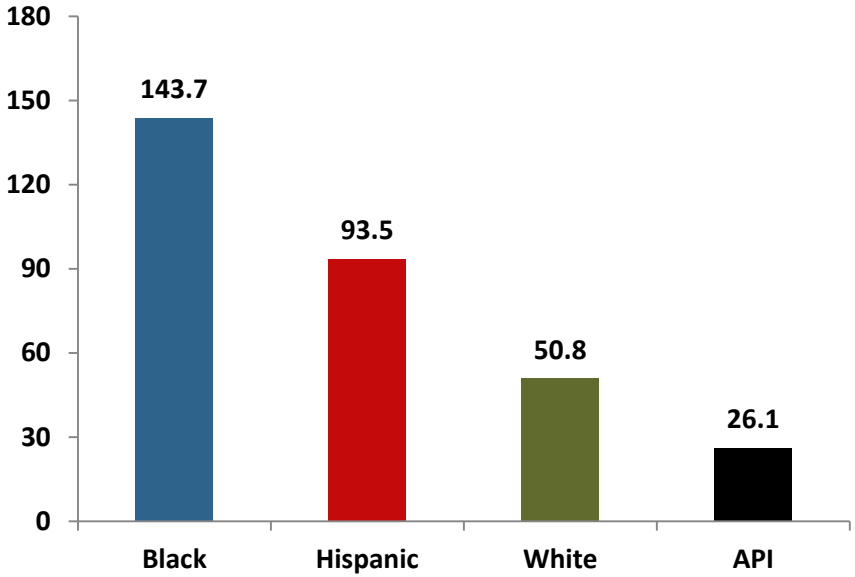
- ZIP codes in the Central Harlem-Morningside Heights, Chelsea-Clinton, and Williamsburg-Bushwick neighborhoods had the highest HIV diagnosis rates.
- ZIP codes in Chelsea-Clinton, West Queens, and East Harlem had the highest HIV prevalence.
- ZIP codes in Lower Manhattan, Stapleton-St. George, and Willowbrook had the highest mortality among persons with HIV.



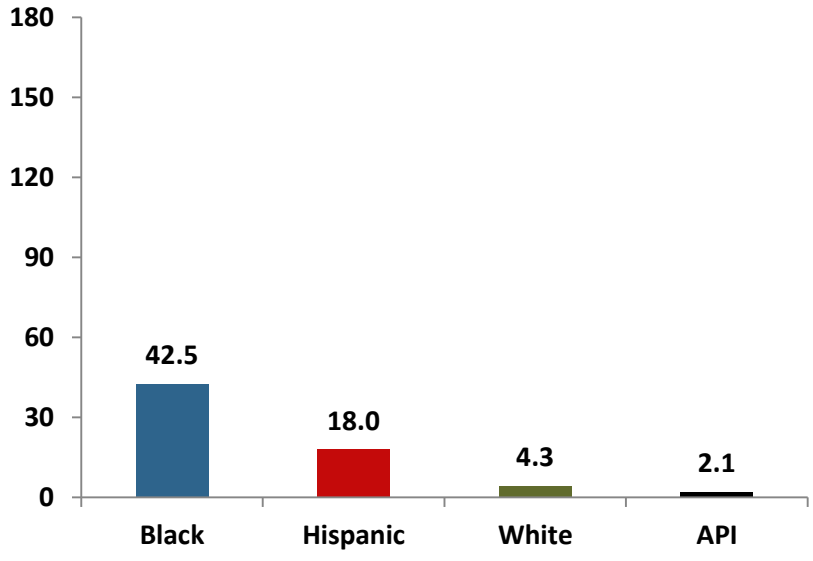
Data as reported to NYC DOHMH by June 30, 2014.
HIV diagnoses includes diagnoses of HIV without AIDS and HIV concurrent with AIDS.
[1]Diagnosis rates and percentages calculated using the intercensal 2013 NYC population.
[2]2013 death data are incomplete. [3]Death rates are age-adjusted to the NYC Census 2010 population.

HIV Diagnosis Rates[1] Among Males and Females in NYC by Race/Ethnicity[2], 2013

The HIV diagnosis rate among black males was 1.5 times higher than the rate among Hispanic males and over 2 times higher than the rate among white males.



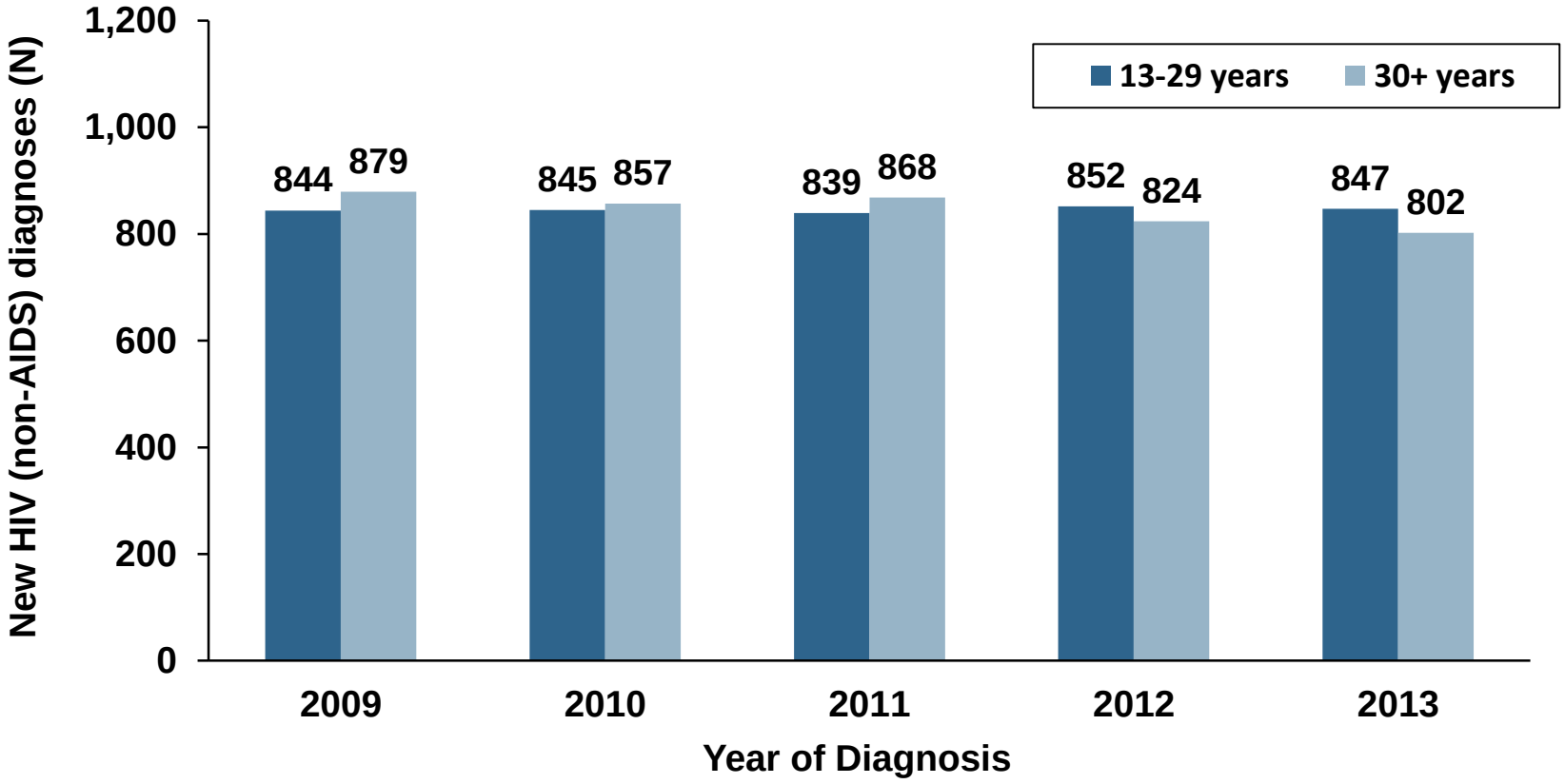
The HIV diagnosis rate among black females was over 2 times higher than the rate among Hispanic females and over 9 times higher than the rate among white females.



Data as reported to NYC DOHMH by June 30, 2014.
API=Asian/Pacific Islander
[1]Includes diagnoses of HIV without AIDS and HIV concurrent with AIDS.
[2]Native American and multiracial groups not shown because of small numbers.

New HIV Diagnoses Among MSM in NYC, 2009-2013

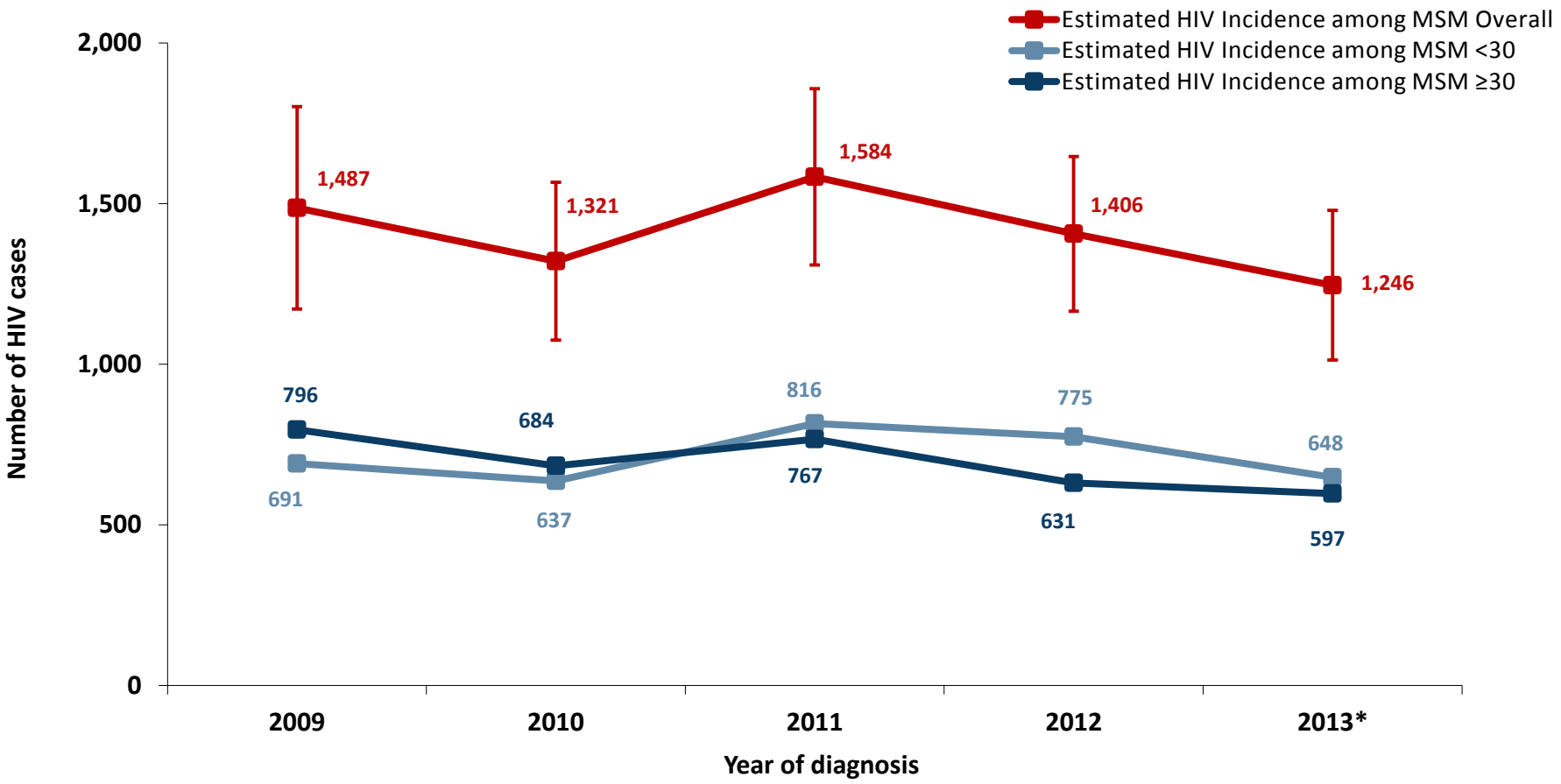
Overall: 4.3% decline **Younger MSM: Stable** **Older MSM: 8.8% decline**



Since 2012, the number of new HIV diagnoses is higher among MSM under age 30 than among those in older age groups

Data as reported to NYC DOHMH by June 30, 2014.
MSM risk category includes men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM-IDU).

Estimated HIV Incidence Among MSM in NYC, 2009-2013



*2013 incidence data are preliminary.

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[2]MSM includes persons reporting both MSM and injection drug use history.

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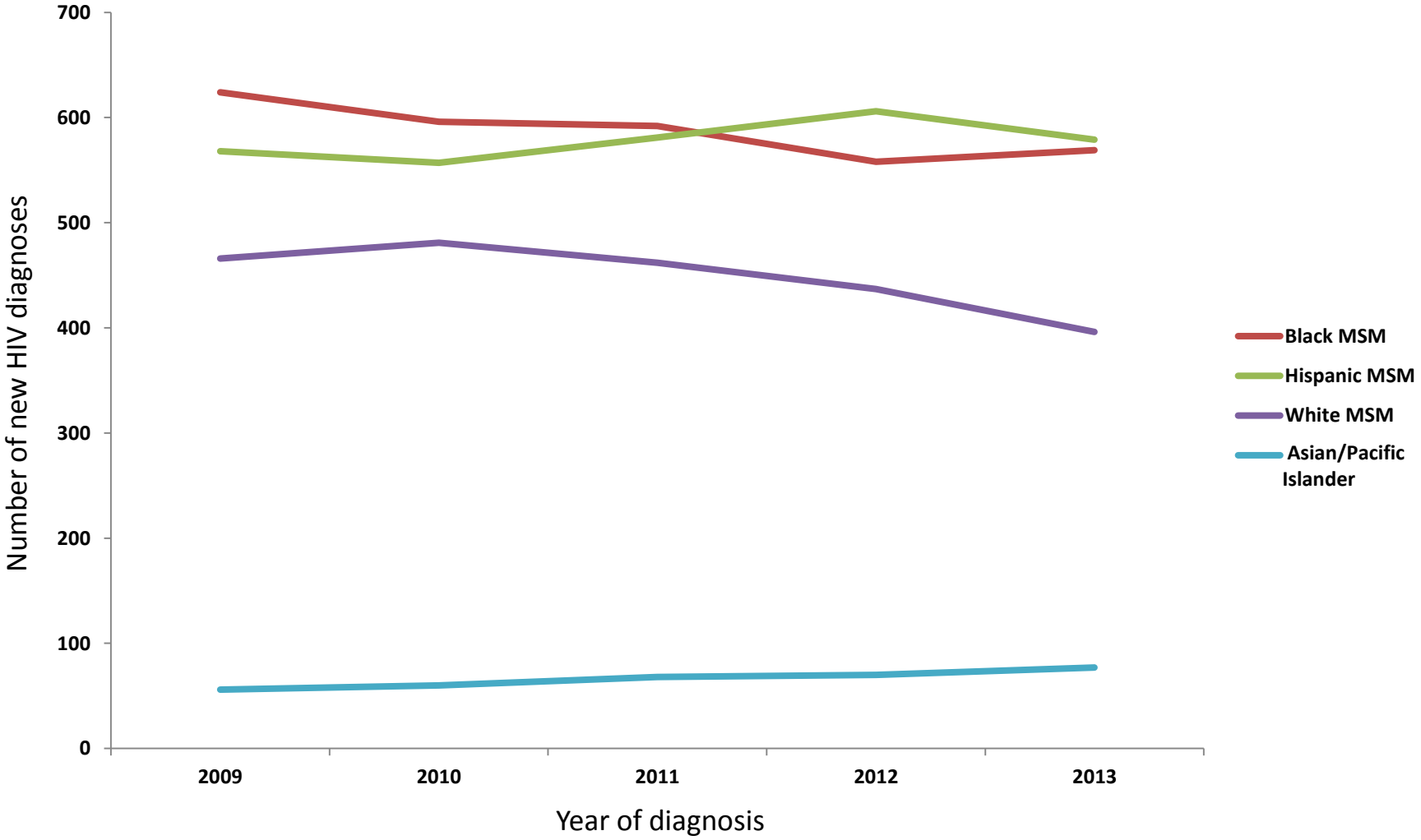
New HIV Diagnoses Among MSM by Race/Ethnicity* in NYC, 2009-2013



Data as reported to NYC DOHMH by June 30, 2014.
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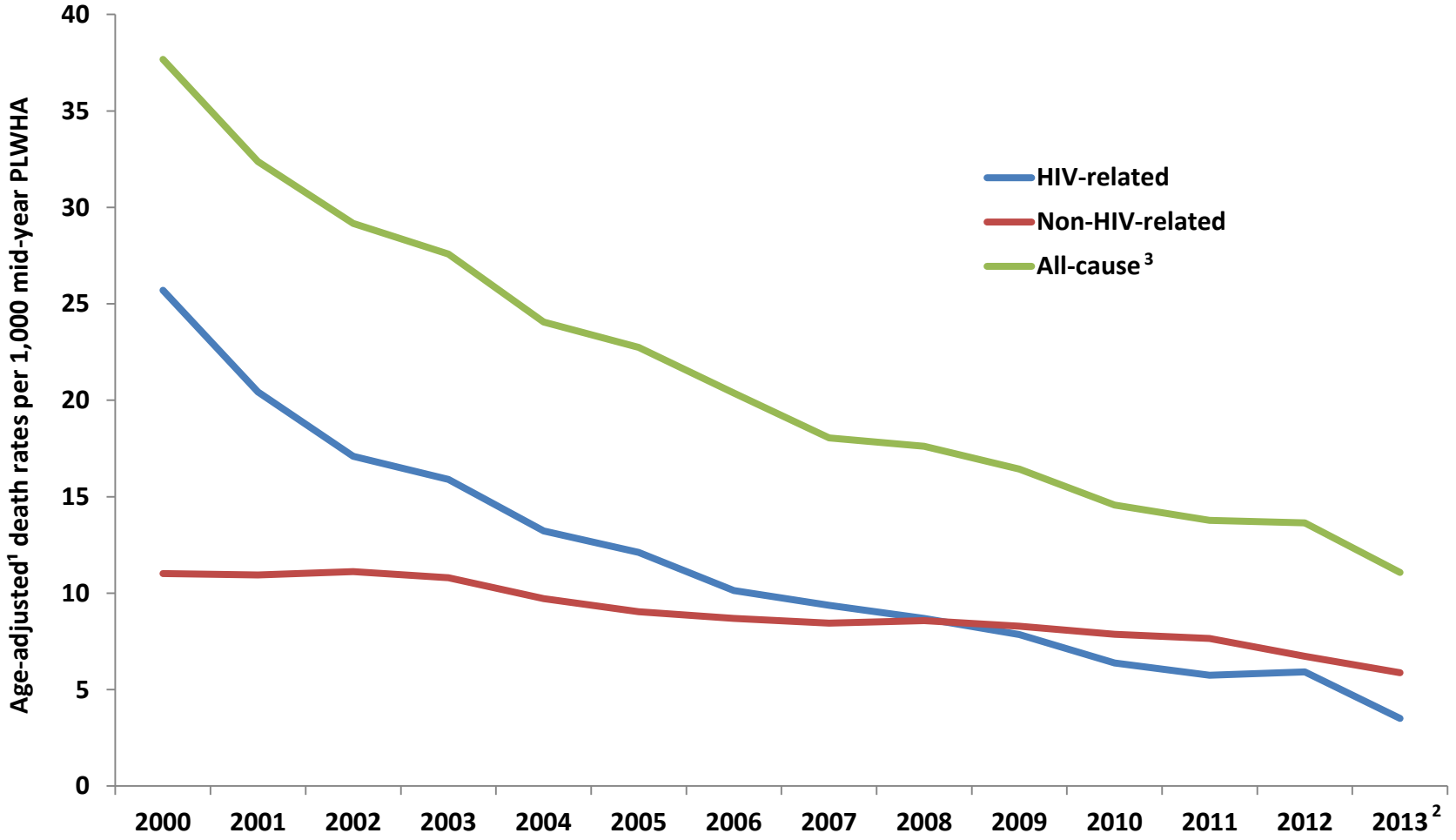
Age-adjusted Death Rates Among Persons with HIV in NYC, 2000-2013



Data as reported to NYC DOHMH by March 31, 2015.
[1]Age-adjusted to the NYC Census 2010 population.
[2]2013 deaths outside NYC are incomplete.
[3]Includes persons with unknown cause of death.

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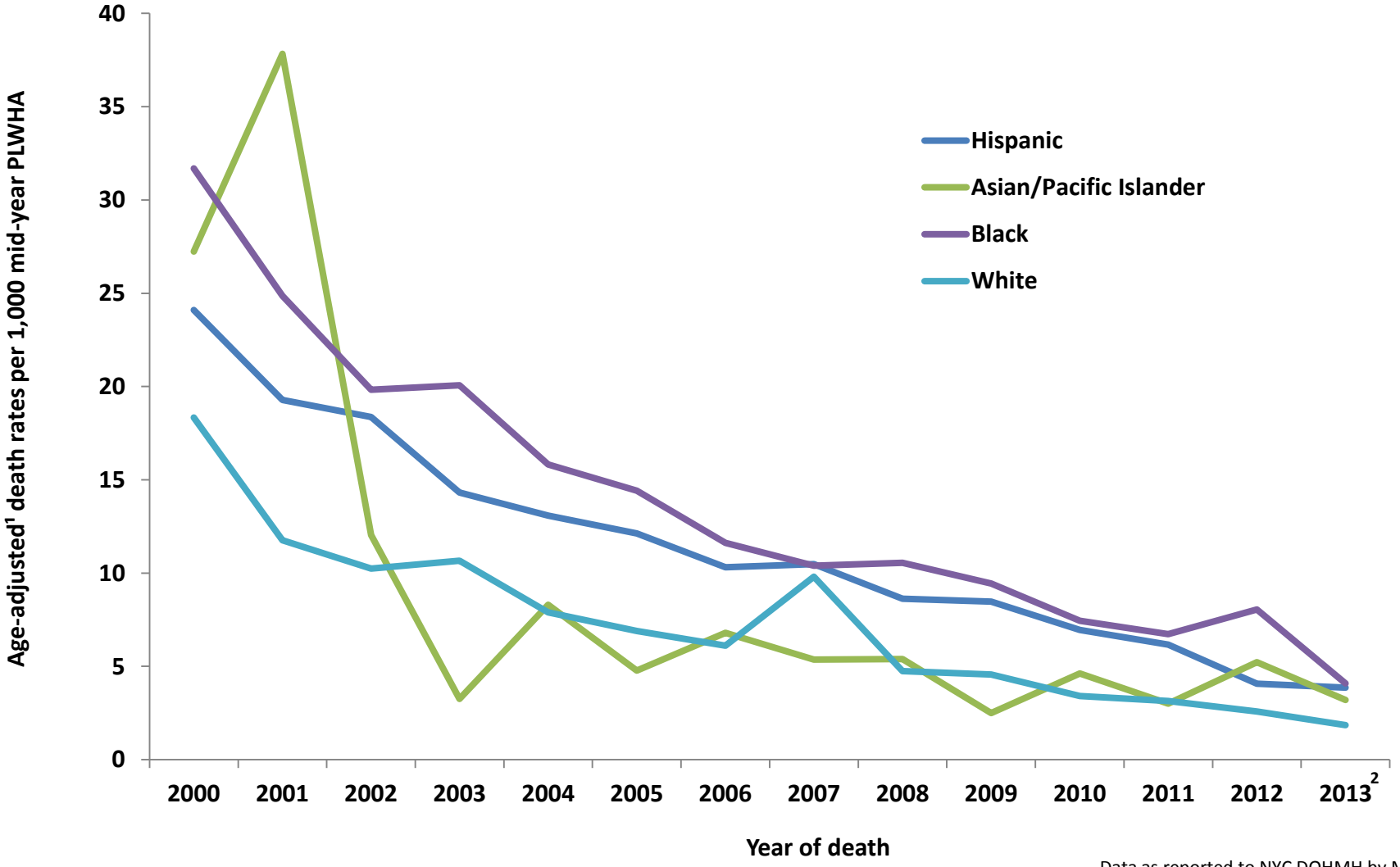
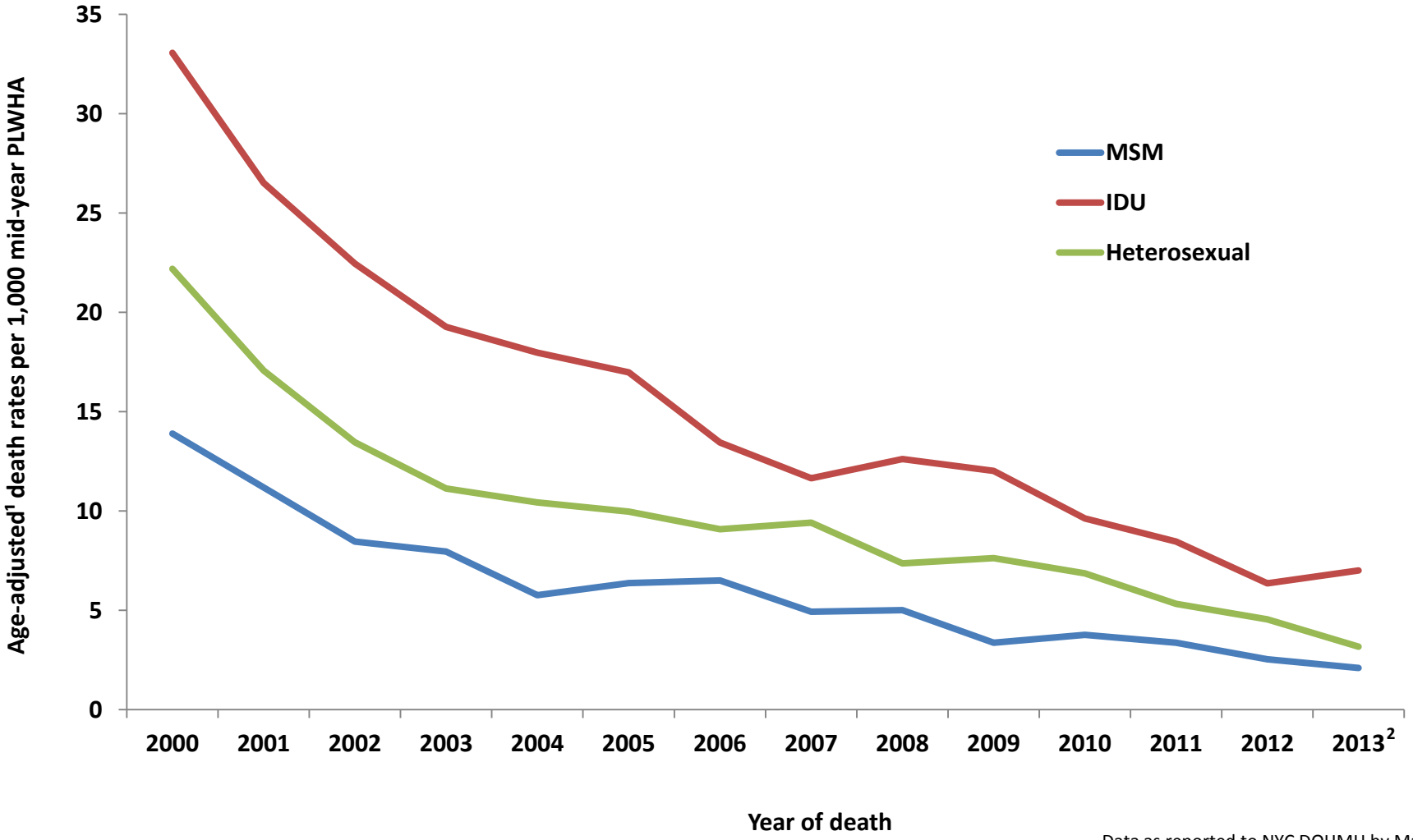
Age-adjusted HIV-related Death Rates in NYC by Race/Ethnicity, 2000-2013



Data as reported to NYC DOHMH by March 31, 2015.
[1]Age-adjusted to the NYC Census 2010 population.
[2]2013 deaths outside NYC are incomplete.

Age-adjusted HIV-related Death Rates in NYC by Transmission Risk Category, 2000-2013



Data as reported to NYC DOHMH by March 31, 2015.
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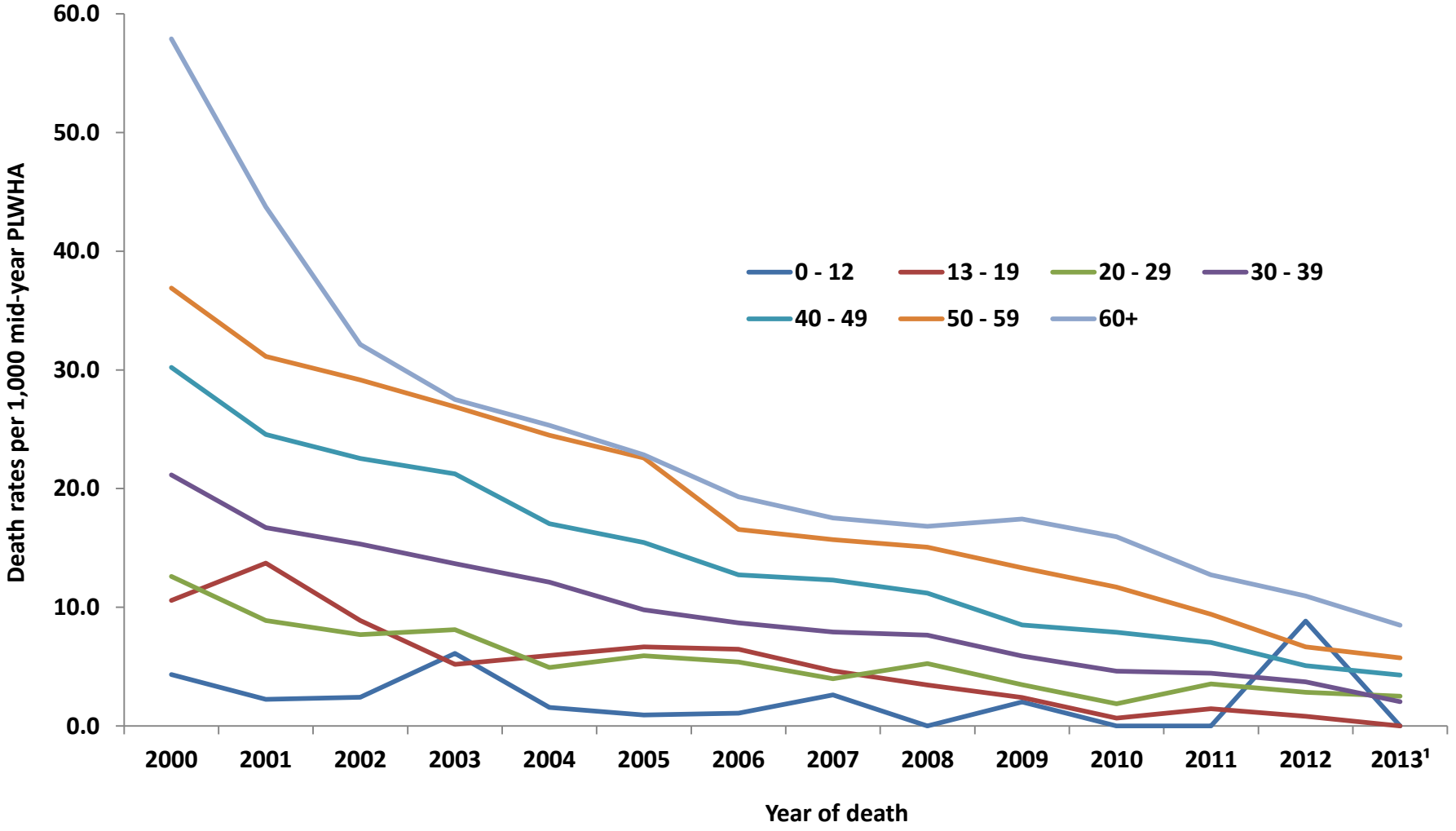
[2]2013 deaths outside NYC are incomplete.

HIV-related Death Rates in NYC by Age Group, 2000-2013



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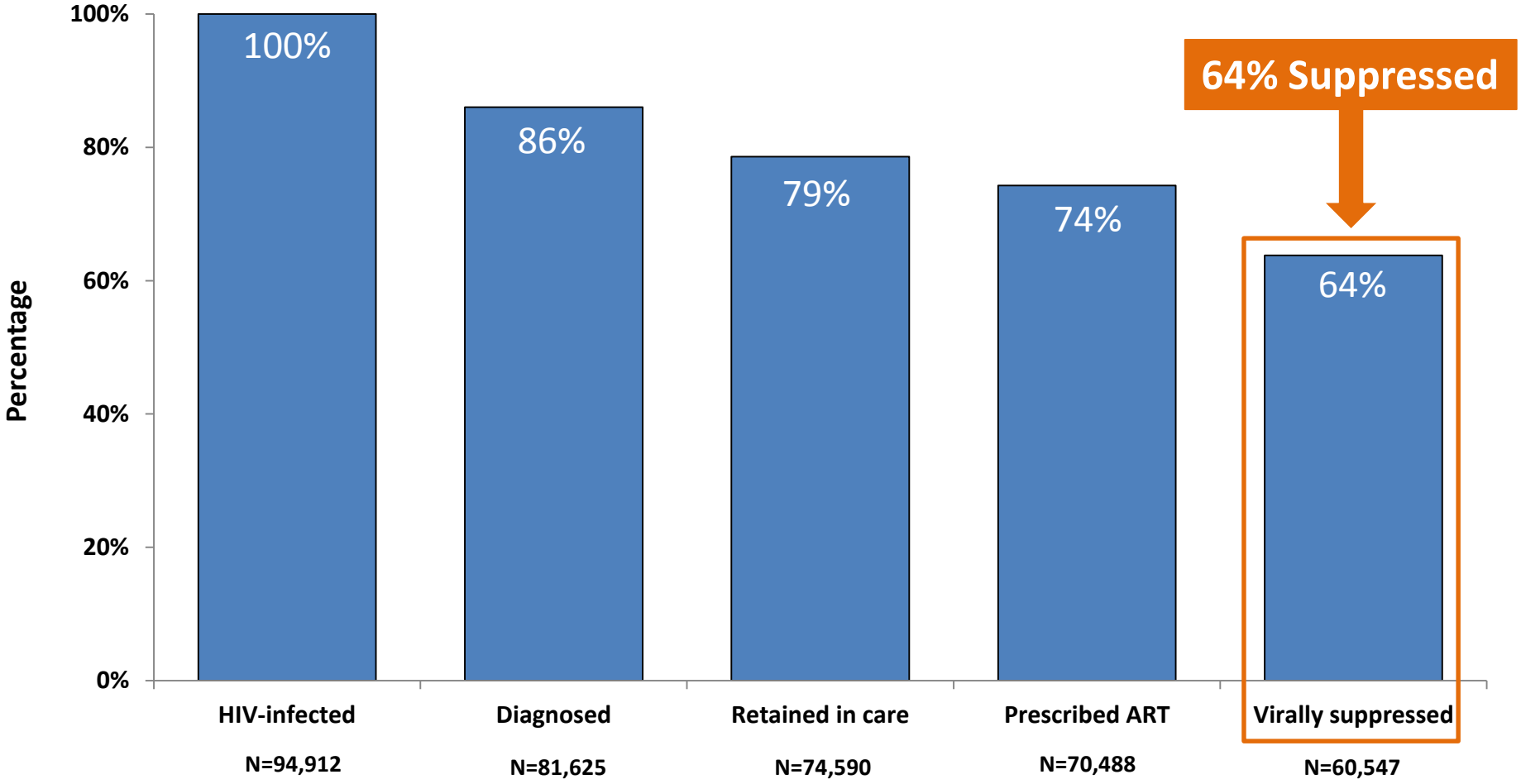
[1]2013 deaths outside NYC are incomplete.

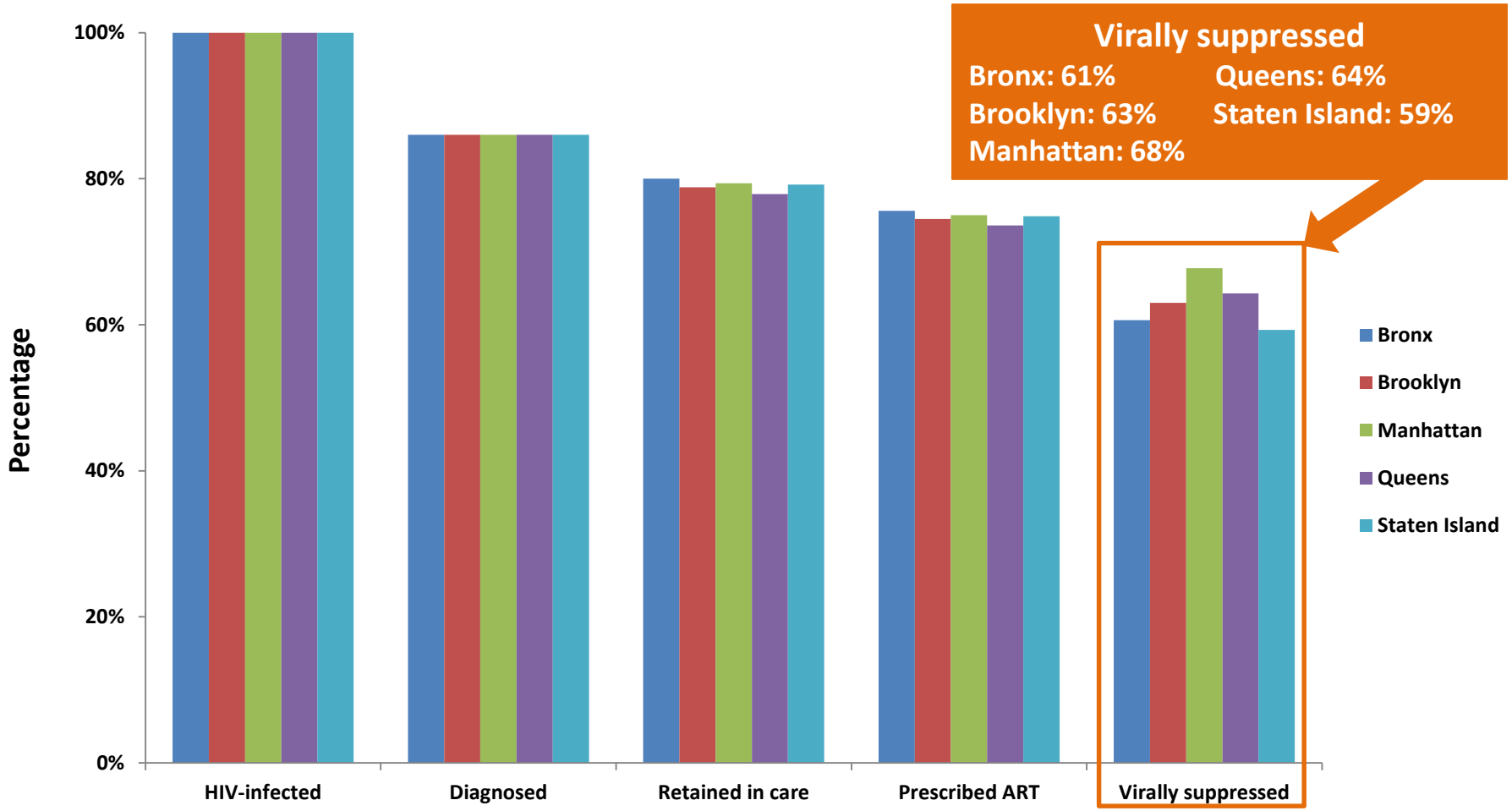
Number and Proportion of Persons with HIV in New York City Engaged in Selected Stages of the Continuum of HIV Care in 2013



Includes patients receiving care in NYC but living outside of NYC (N=4,794).
14% of PLWH undiagnosed.
Retained in care: ≥1 care visit in 2013.
94.5% of patients who were retained in care prescribed ART (source: MMP 2012).
Viral suppression defined as VL ≤200 cc/mL.
Data as reported to NYC DOHMH by June 30, 2014.

Xia Q, Kersanske LS, Wiewel EW, Braunstein SL, Shepard CW, Torian LV. Proportions of patients with HIV retained in care and virally suppressed in New York City and the United States. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr*. 2015;68(3):351-358.

Number and Proportion of Persons with HIV in New York City Engaged in Selected Stages of the Continuum of HIV Care in 2013 by Borough



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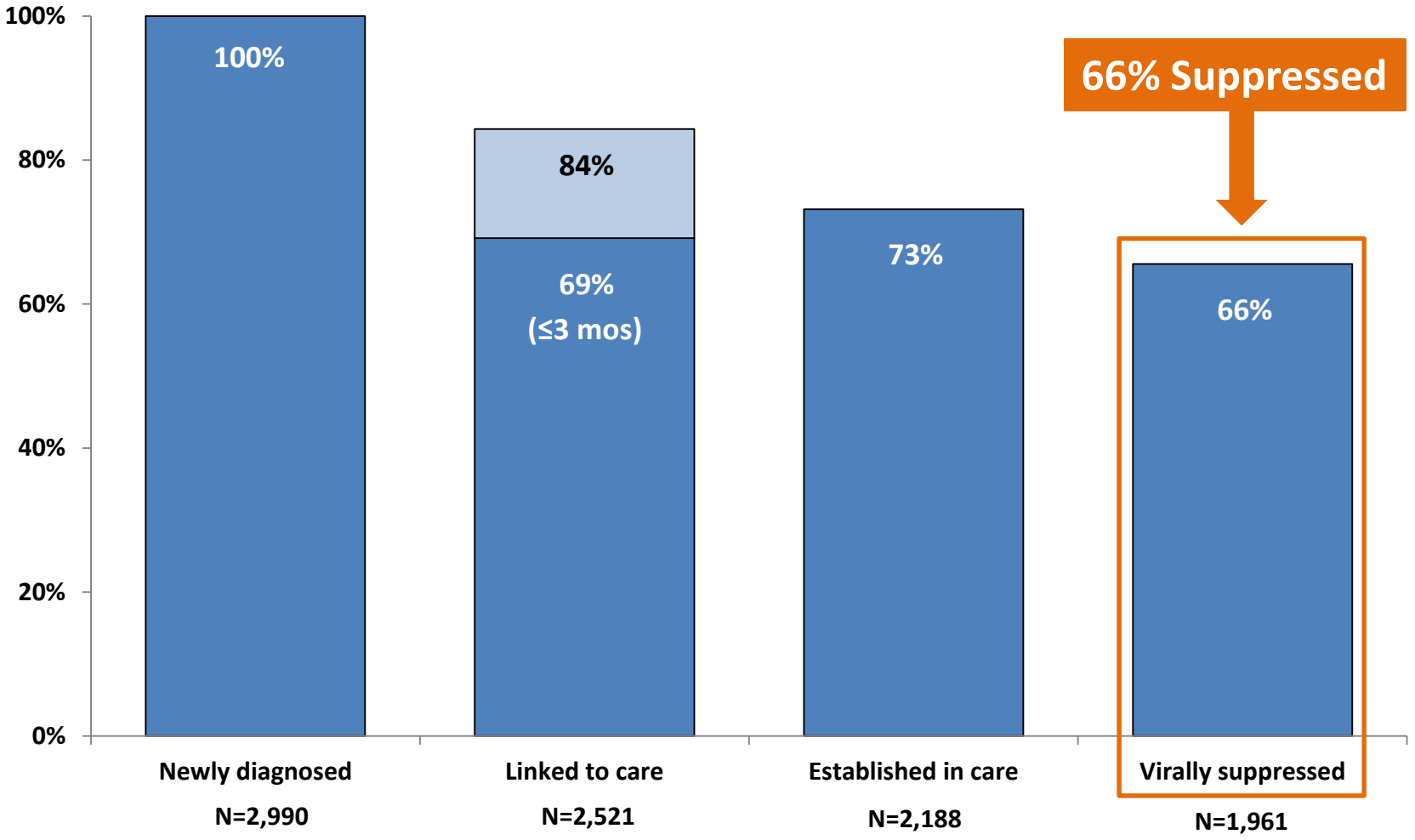
14% of PLWH undiagnosed.
Retained in care: ≥1 care visit in 2013.
94.5% of patients who were retained in care were prescribed ART (source: MMP 2012).
Viral suppression defined as VL ≤200 cc/mL.
Data as reported to NYC DOHMH by June 30, 2014.

Number and Proportion of Persons Newly Diagnosed with HIV in New York City in 2012 Engaged in Selected Stages of the Continuum of HIV Care



Wiewel EW, Braunstein SL, Xia Q, Shepard CW, Torian LV. Monitoring outcomes for newly diagnosed and prevalent HIV cases using a care continuum created with New York City surveillance data. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr.* 2015;68(2):217-226.

Linked to care: ≥1 lab after a 7-day lag within 18 months of diagnosis.
Established in care: ≥2 labs ≥3 months apart within 18 months of diagnosis.
Virally suppressed: ever achieved viral suppression (≤200 cc/mL) within 18 months of diagnosis.
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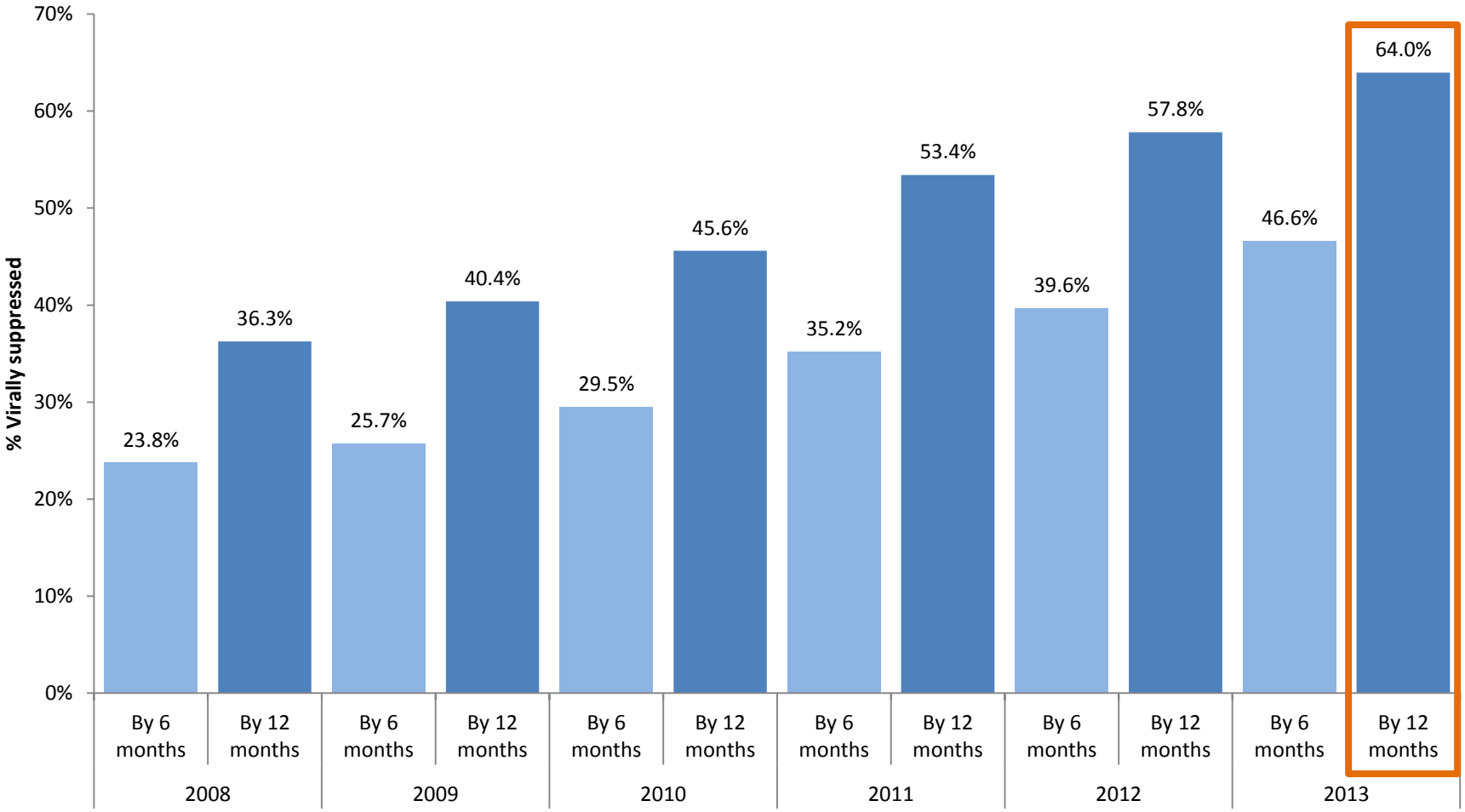
Viral suppression* at 6 and 12 months after HIV diagnosis, NYC, 2008-2013



Data as reported to NYC DOHMH by March 31, 2015.

*Viral suppression is defined as an HIV RNA level ≤200 copies/mL following HIV diagnosis.

Thank you

sbraunstein@health.nyc.gov