

HIV/AIDS

Surveillance Report

U.S. HIV and AIDS cases reported through June 1994

Mid-year Edition Vol. 6, No. 1

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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).



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Notice to readers: With this issue, the *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report* will be published semi-annually as mid-year and year-end surveillance summaries.

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Table 1. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by state, reported July 1992 through June 1994; and cumulative totals, by state and age group, through June 1994, United States

State of residence	July 1992– June 1993		July 1993– June 1994		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children < 13 years old	Total
Alabama	703	17.0	559	13.4	2,710	46	2,756
Alaska	31	5.3	74	12.4	222	3	225
Arizona	1,104	28.8	647	16.4	3,501	16	3,517
Arkansas	429	17.9	288	11.9	1,441	22	1,463
California	15,281	49.5	14,432	46.2	72,035	398	72,433
Colorado	1,087	31.4	881	24.7	4,205	22	4,227
Connecticut	1,457	44.4	1,306	39.8	5,272	127	5,399
Delaware	308	44.6	262	37.4	1,025	10	1,035
District of Columbia	1,078	184.2	1,580	273.1	6,414	90	6,504
Florida	9,113	67.6	7,742	56.6	37,979	876	38,855
Georgia	2,203	32.5	2,216	32.0	10,887	114	11,001
Hawaii	202	17.5	321	27.4	1,408	12	1,420
Idaho	66	6.2	57	5.2	248	2	250
Illinois	2,808	24.2	2,791	23.9	12,582	153	12,735
Indiana	758	13.4	729	12.8	3,023	25	3,048
Iowa	195	7.0	98	3.5	649	7	656
Kansas	304	12.1	271	10.7	1,231	8	1,239
Kentucky	297	7.9	298	7.9	1,359	13	1,372
Louisiana	1,205	28.2	1,225	28.5	5,903	83	5,986
Maine	78	6.3	137	11.1	507	4	511
Maryland	1,999	40.7	2,240	45.1	8,704	193	8,897
Massachusetts	1,909	31.9	2,040	33.9	8,527	145	8,672
Michigan	1,549	16.4	1,081	11.4	5,670	69	5,739
Minnesota	590	13.2	396	8.8	2,123	15	2,138
Mississippi	389	14.9	415	15.7	1,764	26	1,790
Missouri	1,636	31.5	823	15.7	5,257	37	5,294
Montana	27	3.3	30	3.6	152	2	154
Nebraska	153	9.6	106	6.6	530	6	536
Nevada	538	40.3	447	32.2	1,962	16	1,978
New Hampshire	93	8.3	90	8.0	446	6	452
New Jersey	3,393	43.4	5,285	67.1	21,974	522	22,496
New Mexico	279	17.6	163	10.1	948	3	951
New York	14,334	79.2	15,433	84.8	74,814	1,531	76,345
North Carolina	999	14.6	1,294	18.6	4,809	76	4,885
North Dakota	10	1.6	27	4.3	57	–	57
Ohio	1,192	10.8	1,330	12.0	5,835	73	5,908
Oklahoma	661	20.6	350	10.8	2,048	16	2,064
Oregon	661	22.2	579	19.1	2,651	11	2,662
Pennsylvania	2,149	17.9	2,823	23.4	11,224	151	11,375
Rhode Island	238	23.8	277	27.7	1,036	13	1,049
South Carolina	1,116	31.0	1,189	32.6	3,848	44	3,892
South Dakota	23	3.2	17	2.4	72	3	75
Tennessee	850	16.9	860	16.9	3,353	31	3,384
Texas	6,149	34.8	5,886	32.6	27,714	237	27,951
Utah	278	15.3	136	7.3	921	20	941
Vermont	28	4.9	81	14.1	212	3	215
Virginia	1,366	21.4	1,377	21.2	5,715	99	5,814
Washington	1,168	22.7	1,187	22.6	5,476	20	5,496
West Virginia	76	4.2	79	4.3	425	5	430
Wisconsin	627	12.6	400	7.9	1,959	22	1,981
Wyoming	37	8.0	21	4.5	112	–	112
Subtotal	83,224	32.6	82,376	31.9	382,939	5,426	388,365
Guam	2	1.5	1	0.7	14	–	14
Pacific Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Puerto Rico	2,572	71.7	2,688	74.3	12,546	299	12,845
Virgin Islands, U.S.	43	41.8	37	35.8	172	6	178
Total¹	85,944	33.2	85,260	32.6	396,015	5,734	401,749

¹Totals include 345 persons whose state of residence is unknown.

Table 2. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by metropolitan area with 500,000 or more population, reported July 1992 through June 1993, July 1993 through June 1994; and cumulative totals, by area and age group, through June 1994, United States

Metropolitan area of residence	July 1992– June 1993		July 1993– June 1994		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Akron, Ohio	38	5.7	62	9.2	264	–	264
Albany-Schenectady, N.Y.	214	24.5	148	16.8	779	17	796
Albuquerque, N.Mex.	170	27.6	79	12.5	542	1	543
Allentown, Pa.	72	11.9	98	16.0	356	5	361
Ann Arbor, Mich.	48	9.5	39	7.6	211	4	215
Atlanta, Ga.	1,500	47.7	1,483	45.9	7,913	59	7,972
Austin, Tex.	497	55.2	530	57.1	2,107	16	2,123
Bakersfield, Calif.	130	22.1	130	21.5	440	3	443
Baltimore, Md.	1,388	57.0	1,481	60.5	5,553	142	5,695
Baton Rouge, La.	135	24.7	170	30.7	614	12	626
Bergen-Passaic, N.J.	398	30.8	798	61.4	2,886	57	2,943
Birmingham, Ala.	248	28.9	193	22.2	865	11	876
Boston, Mass.	1,693	29.9	1,765	31.0	7,599	129	7,728
Buffalo, N.Y.	197	16.5	104	8.7	746	10	756
Charleston, S.C.	239	45.2	188	35.0	761	8	769
Charlotte, N.C.	233	19.2	259	20.9	970	10	980
Chicago, Ill.	2,443	32.3	2,424	31.8	10,987	138	11,125
Cincinnati, Ohio	186	11.9	216	13.7	922	12	934
Cleveland, Ohio	368	16.6	338	15.2	1,624	29	1,653
Columbus, Ohio	243	17.4	355	25.1	1,308	6	1,314
Dallas, Tex.	1,655	59.2	1,187	41.6	6,735	27	6,762
Dayton, Ohio	123	12.8	96	9.9	553	8	561
Denver, Colo.	917	53.5	674	38.1	3,434	15	3,449
Detroit, Mich.	1,094	25.4	656	15.2	3,921	51	3,972
El Paso, Tex.	109	17.3	83	12.8	368	2	370
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	1,068	82.1	1,136	86.3	5,929	120	6,049
Fort Worth, Tex.	375	26.4	318	22.0	1,548	15	1,563
Fresno, Calif.	150	18.6	158	19.2	614	7	621
Gary, Ind.	80	13.0	76	12.2	306	2	308
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112	11.6	85	8.7	393	3	396
Greensboro, N.C.	148	13.7	167	15.3	766	12	778
Greenville, S.C.	215	25.2	234	27.2	680	2	682
Harrisburg, Pa.	64	10.6	107	17.6	396	5	401
Hartford, Conn.	422	37.6	588	52.4	1,767	28	1,795
Honolulu, Hawaii	164	19.0	226	26.0	1,050	9	1,059
Houston, Tex.	2,144	60.7	2,075	57.1	10,584	91	10,675
Indianapolis, Ind.	344	24.2	415	28.7	1,506	10	1,516
Jacksonville, Fla.	793	83.2	348	35.9	2,273	52	2,325
Jersey City, N.J.	414	74.6	783	140.6	3,461	82	3,543
Kansas City, Mo.	728	45.0	361	22.1	2,477	11	2,488
Knoxville, Tenn.	59	9.7	108	17.3	319	2	321
Las Vegas, Nev.	424	43.7	344	33.7	1,517	15	1,532
Little Rock, Ark.	173	32.9	98	18.4	548	9	557
Los Angeles, Calif.	5,194	57.4	4,780	52.7	24,957	157	25,114
Louisville, Ky.	148	15.3	130	13.3	595	8	603
Memphis, Tenn.	330	31.9	311	29.7	1,190	11	1,201
Miami, Fla.	2,456	122.3	2,884	141.9	11,911	320	12,231
Middlesex, N.J.	325	31.0	364	34.3	1,789	47	1,836
Milwaukee, Wis.	322	22.2	219	15.0	1,053	14	1,067
Minneapolis-Saint Paul, Minn.	526	20.1	337	12.7	1,872	12	1,884
Mobile, Ala.	135	27.2	88	17.4	565	8	573
Monmouth-Ocean City, N.J.	335	33.4	332	32.7	1,521	42	1,563
Nashville, Tenn.	249	24.3	245	23.5	1,027	12	1,039
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y.	946	35.8	580	21.8	3,579	71	3,650
New Haven, Conn.	905	55.5	609	37.4	3,058	94	3,152
New Orleans, La.	630	48.4	672	51.4	3,474	46	3,520
New York, N.Y.	11,769	137.6	13,705	160.0	64,459	1,380	65,839
Newark, N.J.	1,245	64.7	2,168	112.3	8,955	232	9,187
Norfolk, Va.	274	18.3	372	24.4	1,282	30	1,312
Oakland, Calif.	1,087	50.6	978	45.2	4,858	29	4,887
Oklahoma City, Okla.	286	29.1	140	14.1	954	2	956
Omaha, Nebr.	117	17.8	70	10.6	378	1	379

Table 2. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by metropolitan area with 500,000 or more population, reported July 1992 through June 1993, July 1993 through June 1994; and cumulative totals, by area and age group, through June 1994, United States — Continued

Metropolitan area of residence	July 1992– June 1993		July 1993– June 1994		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Orange County, Calif.	589	23.7	568	22.7	3,234	22	3,256
Orlando, Fla.	859	65.8	431	32.2	2,584	49	2,633
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,733	35.1	2,272	45.8	8,743	118	8,861
Phoenix, Ariz.	780	33.5	431	18.0	2,520	10	2,530
Pittsburgh, Pa.	192	8.0	269	11.2	1,273	8	1,281
Portland, Oreg.	612	38.1	444	27.0	2,258	8	2,266
Providence, R.I.	221	24.2	261	28.6	972	12	984
Raleigh-Durham, N.C.	187	20.6	264	28.2	1,015	19	1,034
Richmond, Va.	359	40.1	260	28.6	1,209	15	1,224
Riverside-San Bernardino, Calif.	882	31.2	987	33.8	3,428	33	3,461
Rochester, N.Y.	227	21.0	194	17.8	909	8	917
Sacramento, Calif.	403	28.4	435	30.1	1,779	18	1,797
Saint Louis, Mo.	772	30.7	442	17.4	2,548	23	2,571
Salt Lake City, Utah	248	22.0	119	10.3	816	14	830
San Antonio, Tex.	329	23.9	642	45.7	2,063	19	2,082
San Diego, Calif.	1,395	53.6	1,224	46.5	5,800	35	5,835
San Francisco, Calif.	3,817	234.7	3,459	213.0	19,659	29	19,688
San Jose, Calif.	398	26.0	476	31.1	1,849	11	1,860
San Juan, P.R.	1,696	90.4	1,596	84.2	7,890	197	8,087
Sarasota, Fla.	131	26.3	183	36.6	708	15	723
Scranton, Pa.	53	8.3	35	5.5	220	3	223
Seattle, Wash.	897	42.2	772	35.7	4,019	12	4,031
Springfield, Mass.	178	29.7	270	44.9	791	15	806
Stockton, Calif.	80	15.9	136	26.6	400	12	412
Syracuse, N.Y.	170	22.6	98	12.9	588	6	594
Tacoma, Wash.	92	14.8	127	20.1	428	7	435
Tampa-Saint Petersburg, Fla.	1,311	62.2	782	37.0	4,303	64	4,367
Toledo, Ohio	83	13.5	51	8.3	305	6	311
Tucson, Ariz.	254	36.8	166	23.5	743	5	748
Tulsa, Okla.	217	29.7	119	16.0	629	5	634
Ventura, Calif.	122	17.8	77	11.2	432	2	434
Washington, D.C.	2,031	46.6	2,748	62.1	11,326	163	11,489
West Palm Beach, Fla.	831	92.3	591	64.7	3,380	118	3,498
Wichita, Kans.	86	17.2	72	14.2	330	2	332
Wilmington, Del.	235	44.3	219	40.9	787	9	796
Youngstown, Ohio	28	4.6	31	5.1	172	–	172
Metropolitan areas with 500,000 or more population	71,992	45.0	71,418	44.2	336,179	4,855	341,034
<i>Central counties</i>	<i>70,638</i>	<i>48.2</i>	<i>70,097</i>	<i>47.4</i>	<i>330,397</i>	<i>4,761</i>	<i>335,158</i>
<i>Outlying counties</i>	<i>1,354</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>1,321</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>5,782</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>5,876</i>
Metropolitan areas with 50,000 to 500,000 population	8,882	19.1	8,456	18.0	37,597	545	38,142
<i>Central counties</i>	<i>8,417</i>	<i>20.3</i>	<i>7,945</i>	<i>18.9</i>	<i>35,322</i>	<i>498</i>	<i>35,820</i>
<i>Outlying counties</i>	<i>465</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>511</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>2,275</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>2,322</i>
Non-metropolitan areas	4,691	8.9	4,736	8.9	20,357	313	20,670
Total¹	85,944	33.2	85,260	32.5	396,015	5,734	401,749

¹Totals include 1,903 persons whose area of residence is unknown.

Table 3. AIDS cases by age group, exposure category, and sex, reported July 1992 through June 1993, July 1993 through June 1994; and cumulative totals, by age group and exposure category, through June 1994, United States

Adult/adolescent exposure category	Males				Females				Totals ¹		Cumulative Total ²	
	July 1992–June 1993		July 1993–June 1994		July 1992–June 1993		July 1993–June 1994		July 1992–June 1993		July 1993–June 1994	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	42,120	(58)	37,991	(54)	–	–	42,120	(49)	37,991	(45)	211,779	(53)
Injecting drug use	16,782	(23)	17,441	(25)	6,090	(49)	6,138	(43)	22,872	(27)	23,581	(28)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	5,413	(7)	4,165	(6)	–	–	–	–	5,413	(6)	4,165	(5)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	895	(1)	586	(1)	21	(0)	17	(0)	916	(1)	603	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	2,604	(4)	2,838	(4)	4,709	(38)	5,457	(38)	7,313	(9)	8,296	(10)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	1,075		959		2,381		2,197		3,456		3,156	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	–		–		393		414		393		414	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	8		4		54		56		62		60	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	54		60		100		81		154		141	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	1,467		1,815		1,781		2,709		3,248		4,525	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ³	611	(1)	498	(1)	447	(4)	375	(3)	1,058	(1)	873	(1)
Other/risk not reported or identified ⁴	4,142	(6)	6,436	(9)	1,288	(10)	2,322	(16)	5,430	(6)	8,759	(10)
Adult/adolescent subtotal	72,567	(100)	69,955	(100)	12,555	(100)	14,309	(100)	85,122	(100)	84,268	(100)
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category												
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	18	(4)	14	(3)	–	–	1	(0)	18	(2)	15	(2)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	383	(91)	438	(90)	391	(97)	470	(93)	774	(94)	908	(92)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	136		134		134		150		270		284	
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	62		75		58		62		120		137	
<i>Sex with a bisexual male</i>	5		5		3		6		8		11	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1		1		4		1		5		2	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	1		3		1		1		2		4	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	44		60		58		71		102		131	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	17		12		10		8		27		20	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	117		148		123		171		240		319	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	16	(4)	14	(3)	7	(2)	15	(3)	23	(3)	29	(3)
Risk not reported or identified	3	(1)	21	(4)	4	(1)	19	(4)	7	(1)	40	(4)
Pediatric subtotal	420	(100)	487	(100)	402	(100)	505	(100)	822	(100)	992	(100)
Total	72,987		70,442		12,957		14,814		85,944		85,260	

¹Includes 4 persons whose sex is unknown.

²Includes 7 persons known to be infected with human immunodeficiency virus type 2 (HIV-2). See *JAMA* 1992;267:2775-9.

³Twenty-seven adults/adolescents and 2 children developed AIDS after receiving blood screened negative for HIV antibody. Eight additional adults developed AIDS after receiving tissue or organs from HIV-infected donors. Three of the 8 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.

⁴"Other" refers to 15 health-care workers who developed AIDS after occupational exposure to HIV-infected blood, as documented by evidence of seroconversion; to 4 patients who developed AIDS after exposure to HIV within the health-care setting; to 7 persons who acquired HIV infection perinatally and were diagnosed with AIDS after age 13; and to 1 person with intentional self-inoculation of blood from an HIV-infected person. "Risk not reported or identified" refers to persons under investigation; persons who died, were lost to follow-up, or who declined interview; and persons who do not report one of the exposures listed above after interview. See Figure 6.

Table 4. Male adult/adolescent AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported July 1993 through June 1994, and cumulative totals, through June 1994, United States

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	July 1993– June 1994		Cumulative total		July 1993– June 1994		Cumulative total		July 1993– June 1994		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	23,829	(73)	142,906	(77)	8,330	(35)	40,500	(41)	5,232	(41)	25,645	(45)
Injecting drug use	3,536	(11)	15,104	(8)	8,931	(38)	36,426	(37)	4,900	(38)	21,854	(38)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	2,169	(7)	13,995	(8)	1,292	(5)	7,434	(7)	649	(5)	3,787	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	439	(1)	2,677	(1)	77	(0)	310	(0)	55	(0)	267	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	602	(2)	2,080	(1)	1,537	(7)	4,963	(5)	675	(5)	1,958	(3)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	215		977		562		2,519		178		747	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1		14		–		3		3		6	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	17		82		16		72		25		52	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	369		1,007		959		2,369		469		1,153	
Receipt of blood tranfusion, blood components, or tissue	265	(1)	2,623	(1)	151	(1)	732	(1)	65	(1)	420	(1)
Risk not reported or identified ¹	1,968	(6)	5,111	(3)	3,206	(14)	9,137	(9)	1,161	(9)	3,057	(5)
Total	32,808	(100)	184,496	(100)	23,524	(100)	99,502	(100)	12,737	(100)	56,988	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ²			
	July 1993– June 1994		Cumulative total		July 1993– June 1994		Cumulative total		July 1993– June 1994		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	436	(76)	1,898	(79)	113	(57)	493	(62)	37,991	(54)	211,779	(61)
Injecting drug use	27	(5)	103	(4)	26	(13)	90	(11)	17,441	(25)	73,705	(21)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	20	(3)	74	(3)	28	(14)	133	(17)	4,165	(6)	25,447	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	6	(1)	38	(2)	8	(4)	22	(3)	586	(1)	3,321	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	16	(3)	40	(2)	5	(3)	14	(2)	2,838	(4)	9,063	(3)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	3		14		–		5		959		4,263	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		–		–		–		4		23	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	1		3		1		1		60		211	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	12		23		4		8		1,815		4,566	
Receipt of blood tranfusion, blood components, or tissue	12	(2)	79	(3)	1	(1)	7	(1)	498	(1)	3,872	(1)
Risk not reported or identified	58	(10)	179	(7)	16	(8)	30	(4)	6,436	(9)	17,589	(5)
Total	575	(100)	2,411	(100)	197	(100)	789	(100)	69,955	(100)	344,776	(100)

¹See Figure 6.

²Includes 590 men whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 5. Female adult/adolescent AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported July 1993 through June 1994, and cumulative totals, through June 1994, United States

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	July 1993– June 1994		Cumulative total		July 1993– June 1994		Cumulative total		July 1993– June 1994		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	1,326	(42)	5,426	(43)	3,510	(44)	14,160	(51)	1,273	(42)	4,923	(47)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	11	(0)	56	(0)	5	(0)	20	(0)	1	(0)	6	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	1,238	(39)	4,536	(36)	2,801	(35)	9,014	(33)	1,361	(45)	4,479	(43)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	516		2,131		1,075		4,968		583		2,798	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	159		766		174		576		73		220	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	41		168		8		26		6		14	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	30		203		26		79		23		67	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	492		1,268		1,518		3,365		676		1,380	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	151	(5)	1,489	(12)	155	(2)	725	(3)	61	(2)	389	(4)
Risk not reported or identified ¹	461	(14)	1,047	(8)	1,520	(19)	3,762	(14)	316	(10)	722	(7)
Total	3,187	(100)	12,554	(100)	7,991	(100)	27,681	(100)	3,012	(100)	10,519	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ²			
	July 1993– June 1994		Cumulative total		July 1993– June 1994		Cumulative total		July 1993– June 1994		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	8	(13)	43	(16)	15	(34)	65	(47)	6,138	(43)	24,660	(48)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	1	(0)	–	–	–	–	17	(0)	83	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	32	(52)	118	(45)	20	(45)	46	(33)	5,457	(38)	18,217	(36)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	11		35		12		30		2,197		9,976	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	8		34		–		3		414		1,601	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		2		1		2		56		212	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	1		12		–		–		81		363	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	12		35		7		11		2,709		6,065	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	7	(11)	62	(23)	1	(2)	10	(7)	375	(3)	2,676	(5)
Risk not reported or identified	14	(23)	41	(15)	8	(18)	17	(12)	2,322	(16)	5,599	(11)
Total	61	(100)	265	(100)	44	(100)	138	(100)	14,309	(100)	51,235	(100)

¹See Figure 6.

²Includes 78 women whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 6. Pediatric AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported July 1993 through June 1994, and cumulative totals, through June 1994, United States

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	July 1993– June 1994		Cumulative total		July 1993– June 1994		Cumulative total		July 1993– June 1994		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	8	(6)	144	(13)	5	(1)	31	(1)	2	(1)	35	(3)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	118	(85)	751	(70)	552	(93)	3,038	(95)	227	(92)	1,261	(90)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	42		329		161		1,296		78		550	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	17		145		75		460		45		358	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	1		38		4		33		5		24	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1		14		1		6		–		3	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	2		8		1		8		1		8	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	19		61		76		286		33		106	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	6		35		11		62		3		26	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	30		121		223		887		62		186	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	8	(6)	173	(16)	7	(1)	80	(3)	12	(5)	85	(6)
Risk not reported or identified ¹	5	(4)	12	(1)	29	(5)	50	(2)	6	(2)	15	(1)
Total	139	(100)	1,080	(100)	593	(100)	3,199	(100)	247	(100)	1,396	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ²			
	July 1993– June 1994		Cumulative total		July 1993– June 1994		Cumulative total		July 1993– June 1994		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	3	(10)	–	–	1	(6)	15	(2)	214	(4)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	8	(80)	18	(60)	1	(100)	16	(94)	908	(92)	5,095	(89)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	1		4		1		8		284		2,192	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	–		2		–		2		137		969	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	1		2		–		–		11		97	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		–		–		–		2		23	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		–		–		–		4		24	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	2		4		–		2		131		462	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	–		–		–		–		20		123	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	4		6		–		4		319		1,205	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	2	(20)	9	(30)	–	–	–	–	29	(3)	348	(6)
Risk not reported or identified	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	(4)	77	(1)
Total	10	(100)	30	(100)	1	(100)	17	(100)	992	(100)	5,734	(100)

¹See Figure 6, footnote 1.

²Includes 12 children whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 7. AIDS cases in adolescents and adults under age 25, by sex and exposure category, reported July 1993 through June 1994, and cumulative totals through June 1994, United States

Male exposure category	13-19 years old						20-24 years old					
	July 1992– June 1993		July 1993– June 1994		Cumulative total		July 1992– June 1993		July 1993– June 1994		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	90	(30)	75	(28)	396	(33)	1,342	(61)	1,213	(59)	7,569	(64)
Injecting drug use	14	(5)	18	(7)	79	(7)	257	(12)	266	(13)	1,505	(13)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	7	(2)	7	(3)	50	(4)	217	(10)	155	(8)	1,287	(11)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	151	(51)	116	(43)	531	(44)	141	(6)	84	(4)	444	(4)
Heterosexual contact:	11	(4)	9	(3)	27	(2)	94	(4)	96	(5)	349	(3)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	6		3		13		40		27		160	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		1		1		–		–		1	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		–		–		2		2		9	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	5		5		13		52		67		179	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	6	(2)	15	(6)	51	(4)	10	(0)	18	(1)	89	(1)
Risk not reported or identified ¹	17	(6)	27	(10)	69	(6)	142	(6)	228	(11)	636	(5)
Male subtotal	296	(100)	267	(100)	1,203	(100)	2,203	(100)	2,060	(100)	11,879	(100)
Female exposure category												
Injecting drug use	11	(8)	17	(10)	105	(19)	257	(31)	200	(24)	1,121	(34)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	2	(1)	6	(1)	4	(0)	2	(0)	10	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	99	(70)	80	(47)	292	(52)	447	(54)	429	(51)	1,641	(49)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	43		31		155		224		183		921	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	6		5		16		30		27		138	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1		1		7		6		13		35	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		–		1		1		2		67	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	49		43		113		186		204		540	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	10	(7)	8	(5)	46	(8)	15	(2)	13	(2)	89	(3)
Risk not reported or identified ¹	21	(15)	65	(38)	116	(21)	109	(13)	200	(24)	464	(14)
Female subtotal	141	(100)	172	(100)	565	(100)	832	(100)	844	(100)	3,325	(100)
Total	437		439		1,768		3,035		2,904		15,204	

¹See Figure 6.

Table 8. AIDS cases by sex, age at diagnosis and race/ethnicity, reported through June 1994, United States

Male Age at diagnosis (years)	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total ¹	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Under 5	363	(0)	1,378	(1)	565	(1)	11	(0)	9	(1)	2,328	(1)
5-12	256	(0)	229	(0)	169	(0)	7	(0)	1	(0)	663	(0)
13-19	570	(0)	368	(0)	239	(0)	14	(1)	12	(2)	1,203	(0)
20-24	5,462	(3)	3,937	(4)	2,339	(4)	88	(4)	36	(5)	11,879	(03)
25-29	26,676	(14)	14,287	(14)	9,292	(16)	318	(13)	164	(21)	50,819	(15)
30-34	43,248	(23)	22,703	(22)	14,076	(24)	521	(21)	217	(27)	80,890	(23)
35-39	41,089	(22)	23,403	(23)	12,783	(22)	525	(22)	153	(19)	78,102	(22)
40-44	29,597	(16)	16,460	(16)	8,532	(15)	430	(18)	110	(14)	55,228	(16)
45-49	17,456	(9)	8,600	(9)	4,617	(8)	240	(10)	46	(6)	31,009	(9)
50-54	9,355	(5)	4,657	(5)	2,414	(4)	126	(5)	24	(3)	16,601	(5)
55-59	5,344	(3)	2,611	(3)	1,410	(2)	74	(3)	12	(2)	9,479	(3)
60-64	3,109	(2)	1,392	(1)	738	(1)	31	(1)	10	(1)	5,287	(2)
65 or older	2,590	(1)	1,084	(1)	547	(1)	44	(2)	5	(1)	4,278	(1)
Male subtotal	185,115	(100)	101,109	(100)	57,722	(100)	2,429	(100)	799	(100)	347,767	(100)
Female												
Age at diagnosis (years)												
Under 5	360	(3)	1,362	(5)	535	(5)	6	(2)	7	(5)	2,277	(4)
5-12	101	(1)	230	(1)	127	(1)	6	(2)	—	—	466	(1)
13-19	113	(1)	358	(1)	91	(1)	1	(0)	1	(1)	565	(1)
20-24	802	(6)	1,737	(6)	751	(7)	15	(5)	16	(11)	3,325	(6)
25-29	2,316	(18)	4,786	(16)	2,053	(18)	27	(10)	29	(20)	9,222	(17)
30-34	2,970	(23)	6,975	(24)	2,746	(25)	56	(20)	38	(26)	12,806	(24)
35-39	2,381	(18)	6,377	(22)	2,150	(19)	45	(16)	21	(14)	10,995	(20)
40-44	1,403	(11)	3,804	(13)	1,289	(12)	42	(15)	14	(10)	6,561	(12)
45-49	765	(6)	1,614	(6)	627	(6)	25	(9)	8	(6)	3,044	(6)
50-54	444	(3)	878	(3)	362	(3)	15	(5)	3	(2)	1,705	(3)
55-59	380	(3)	504	(2)	219	(2)	10	(4)	4	(3)	1,119	(2)
60-64	295	(2)	320	(1)	112	(1)	13	(5)	3	(2)	743	(1)
65 or older	685	(5)	328	(1)	118	(1)	16	(6)	1	(1)	1,149	(2)
Female subtotal	13,015	(100)	29,273	(100)	11,181	(100)	277	(100)	145	(100)	53,978	(100)
Total²	198,130		130,384		68,903		2,706		944		401,749	

¹Includes 593 males, 87 females, and 2 persons of unknown sex whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

²Includes 1 male and 1 female whose age at diagnosis is unknown, and 4 persons whose sex is unknown.

Table 9. AIDS cases, case-fatality rates,¹ and deaths, by half-year and age group, through June 1994, 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	88	87.5	30	8	75.0	1
1981 Jan.–June	102	89.2	37	10	80.0	2
July–Dec.	199	92.0	83	5	100.0	6
1982 Jan.–June	417	93.5	151	13	84.6	9
July–Dec.	717	91.4	295	16	87.5	4
1983 Jan.–June	1,329	93.4	525	32	100.0	14
July–Dec.	1,689	93.8	945	43	90.7	16
1984 Jan.–June	2,644	93.2	1,419	51	86.3	26
July–Dec.	3,465	93.6	2,009	62	85.5	24
1985 Jan.–June	5,056	92.6	2,862	109	78.9	47
July–Dec.	6,499	92.4	3,954	135	83.0	70
1986 Jan.–June	8,591	91.7	5,178	139	84.9	67
July–Dec.	10,176	91.8	6,689	193	73.6	96
1987 Jan.–June	13,391	90.3	7,783	226	76.1	121
July–Dec.	14,806	88.1	8,215	265	71.3	171
1988 Jan.–June	17,183	86.0	9,639	263	65.8	136
July–Dec.	17,661	85.7	11,013	343	63.6	179
1989 Jan.–June	20,524	81.9	12,643	367	61.9	172
July–Dec.	20,886	79.9	14,519	342	63.7	193
1990 Jan.–June	23,369	76.2	14,889	376	57.2	192
July–Dec.	22,976	72.6	15,832	392	48.5	197
1991 Jan.–June	26,978	66.9	16,715	377	48.0	169
July–Dec.	28,933	59.7	18,593	365	43.3	213
1992 Jan.–June	34,269	48.3	18,548	445	37.1	185
July–Dec.	36,969	37.9	19,386	378	35.4	214
1993 Jan.–June	36,726	23.4	19,764	356	28.7	230
July–Dec.	27,169	14.9	19,527	311	23.2	228
1994 Jan.–June	13,203	7.0	8,773	112	14.3	114
Total²	396,015	60.7	240,323	5,734	54.1	3,100

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 417 adults/adolescents. Through June 1994, 390 of these 417 were reported as dead. Therefore, the case fatality rate is 93.5 (390 divided by 417, multiplied by 100). The case-fatality rates shown here may be underestimates because of incomplete reporting of deaths. Reported deaths are not necessarily caused by HIV-related disease.

²Death totals include 307 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 June 1994, United States

Definition category	Period of diagnosis											
	Before June 1990		July 1990–June 1991		July 1991–June 1992		July 1992–June 1993		July 1993–June 1994		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Pre-1987 definition	130,826	(76)	30,464	(60)	32,364	(51)	26,383	(35)	11,031	(27)	231,068	(58)
1987 definition	36,714	(21)	15,349	(30)	18,164	(28)	16,331	(22)	7,171	(18)	93,729	(23)
1993 definition ¹	4,086	(2)	4,881	(10)	13,438	(21)	31,803	(43)	22,744	(56)	76,952	(19)
<i>Pulmonary tuberculosis</i>	756		710		1,289		1,966		876		5,597	
<i>Recurrent pneumonia</i>	178		121		296		833		555		1,983	
<i>Invasive cervical cancer</i>	34		23		43		82		52		234	
<i>Severe HIV-related immunosuppression</i> ²	3,132		4,035		11,830		28,953		21,278		69,228	
Total	171,626	(100)	50,694	(100)	63,966	(100)	74,517	(100)	40,946	(100)	401,749	(100)

¹Persons who meet only the 1993 AIDS surveillance 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.

²Defined as CD4+ T-lymphocyte count of less than 200 cells/μL 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 June 1994, United States¹

Occupation	Documented occupational transmission ²	Possible occupational transmission ³
	No.	No.
Dental worker, including dentist	–	7
Embalmer/morgue technician	–	3
Emergency medical technician/paramedic	–	9
Health aide/attendant	1	9
Housekeeper/maintenance worker	1	6
Laboratory technician, clinical	15	14
Laboratory technician, nonclinical	2	1
Nurse	13	19
Physician, nonsurgical	6	9
Physician, surgical	–	1
Respiratory therapist	1	2
Technician, dialysis	1	1
Technician, surgical	2	1
Technician/therapist, other than those listed above	–	4
Other health-care occupations	–	2
Total	42	88

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 or had other laboratory evidence of occupational infection: 36 had percutaneous exposure, 4 had mucocutaneous exposure, 1 had both percutaneous and mucocutaneous exposures, and 1 had an unknown route of exposure. Thirty-eight exposures were to blood from an HIV-infected person, 1 to visibly bloody fluid, 1 to an unspecified fluid, and 2 to concentrated virus in a laboratory. Fifteen of these health-care workers 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 June 1994, United States

Exposure category	AIDS cases	
	No.	(%)
Single mode of exposure		
Men who have sex with men	204,140	(52)
Injecting drug use	82,127	(21)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	2,584	(1)
Heterosexual contact	26,408	(7)
Receipt of transfusion ¹	6,540	(2)
Receipt of transplant of tissues/organs or artificial insemination ²	8	(0)
Other ³	27	(0)
Single mode of exposure subtotal	321,807	(81)
Multiple modes of exposure		
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use	22,501	(6)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	103	(0)
Men who have sex with men; heterosexual contact	4,478	(1)
Men who have sex with men; receipt of transfusion/transplant	2,830	(1)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	127	(0)
Injecting drug use; heterosexual contact	14,280	(4)
Injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion/transplant	1,244	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	45	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	749	(0)
Heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	873	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	28	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; heterosexual contact	2,364	(1)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion/transplant	445	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	8	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	28	(0)
Men who have sex with men; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	188	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	28	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	28	(0)
Injecting drug use; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	521	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	26	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact;	6	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	14	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	87	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	4	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	12	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	2	(0)
Multiple modes of exposure subtotal	51,019	(13)
Risk not reported or identified⁴	23,162	(6)
Total	396,015	(100)

¹Includes 27 adult/adolescents who developed AIDS after receiving blood screened negative for HIV antibody.

²Eight adults developed AIDS after receiving tissue, organs, or artificial insemination from HIV-infected donors. Three of the 8 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 15 health-care workers who developed AIDS after occupational exposure to HIV-infected blood, as documented by evidence of sero-conversion; to 4 patients who developed AIDS after exposure to HIV within the health-care setting, as documented by laboratory studies; to 7 persons who acquired HIV infection perinatally and were diagnosed with AIDS after age 13; and to 1 person with intentional self-inoculation of blood from an HIV-infected person.

⁴See Figure 6.

Figure 1. Male adult/adolescent AIDS annual rates per 100,000 population, for cases reported July 1993 through June 1994, United States

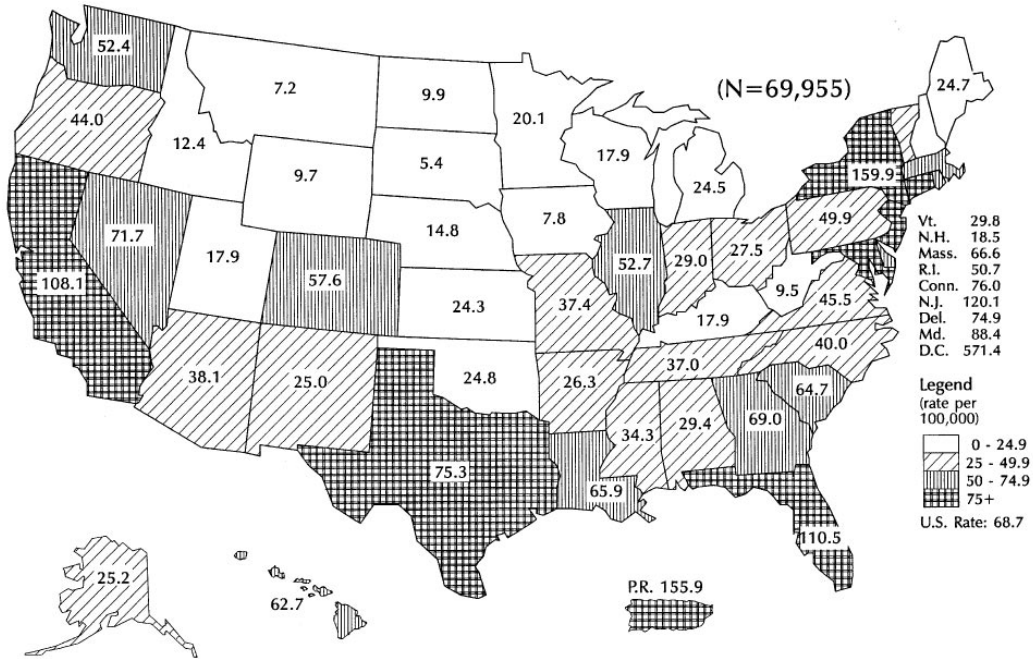


Figure 2. Female adult/adolescent AIDS annual rates per 100,000 population, for cases reported July 1993 through June 1994, United States

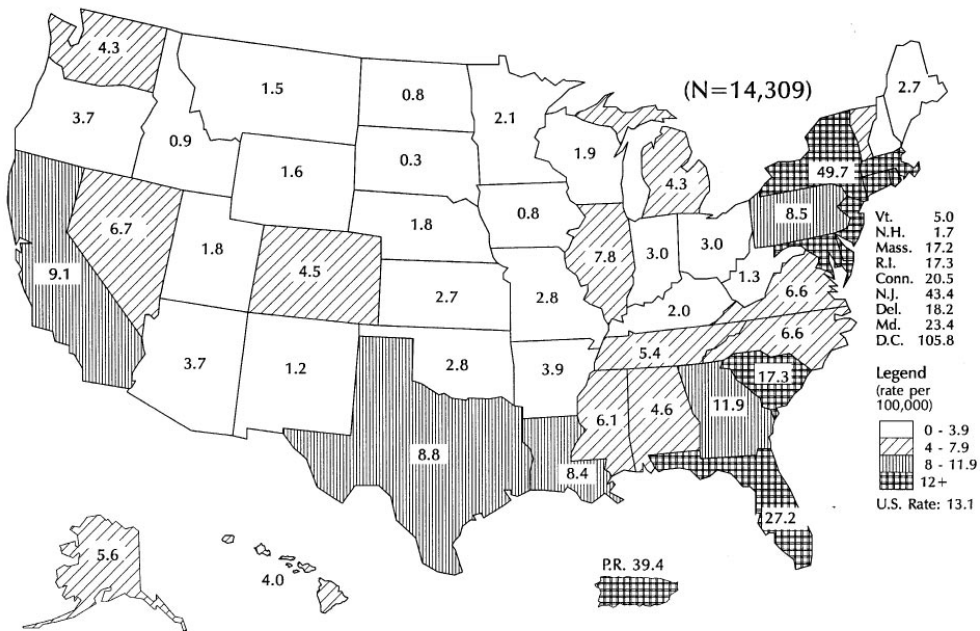


Figure 3. Male/adult adolescent AIDS cases reported July 1993 through June 1994, United States

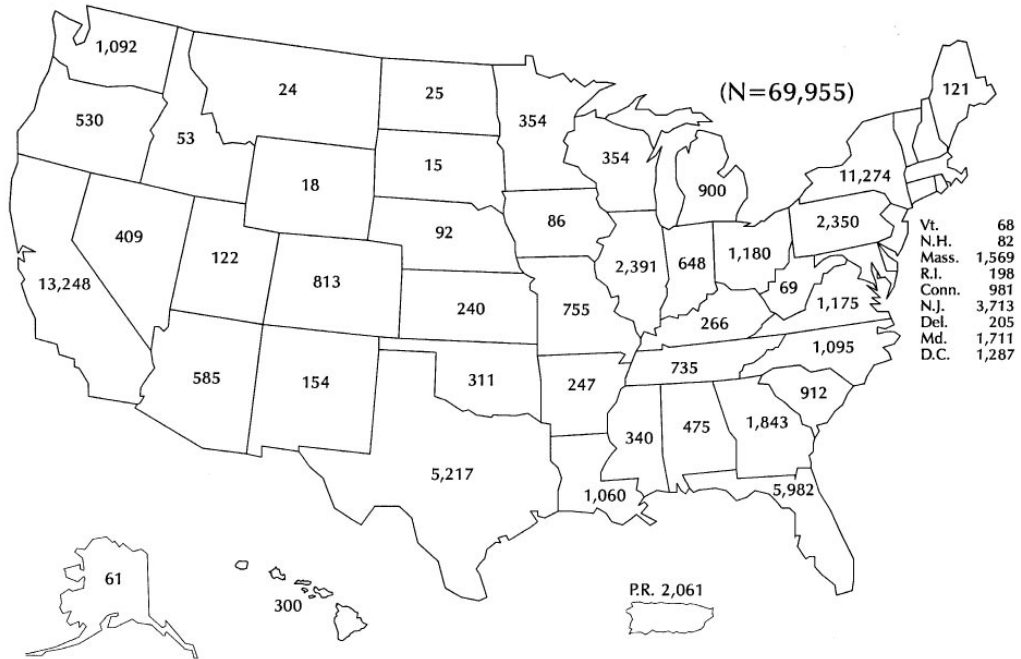


Figure 4. Female adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported July 1993 through June 1994, United States

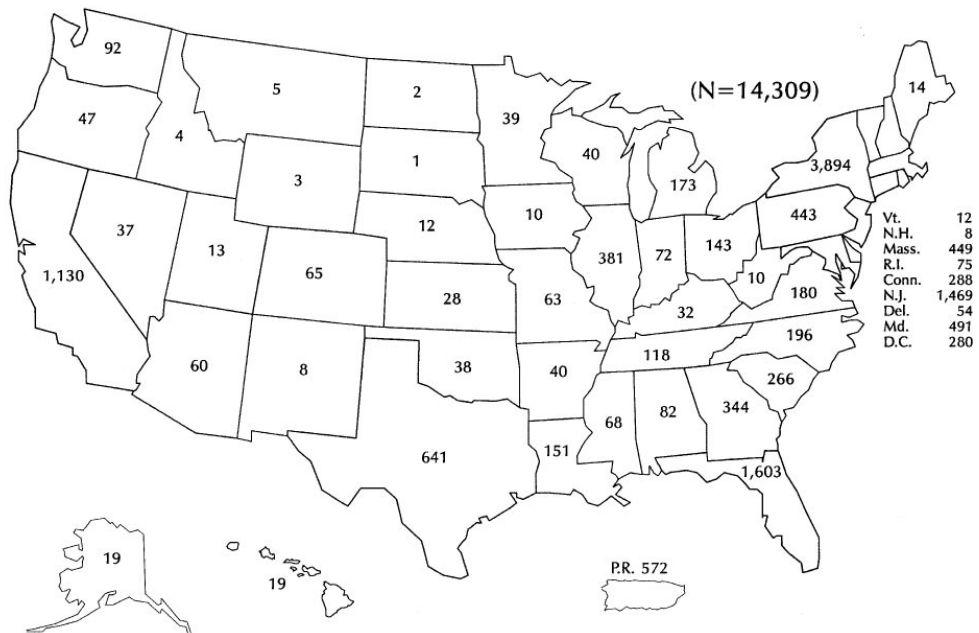


Figure 5. Pediatric AIDS cases reported July 1993 through June 1994, United States

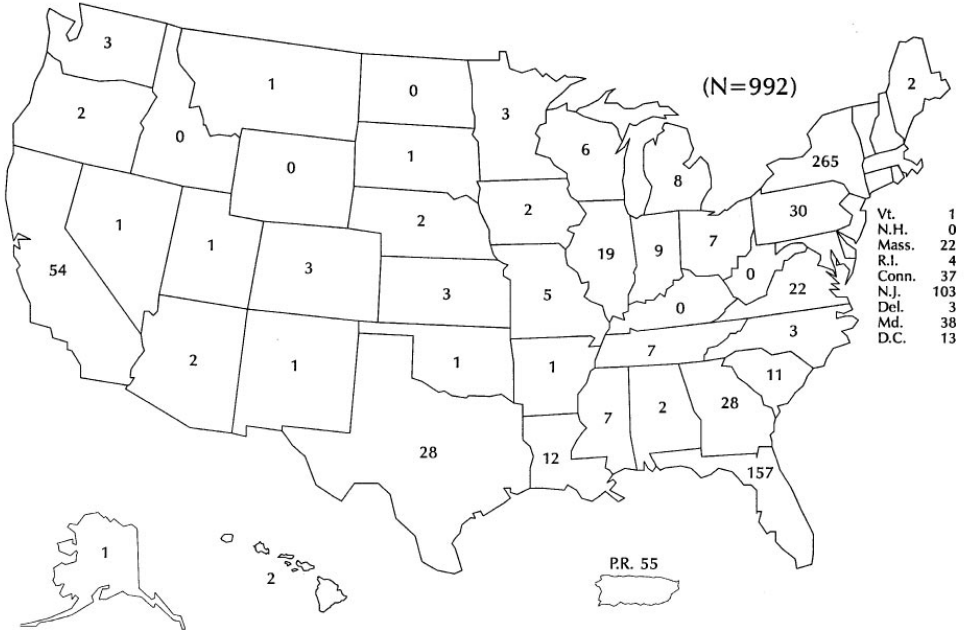
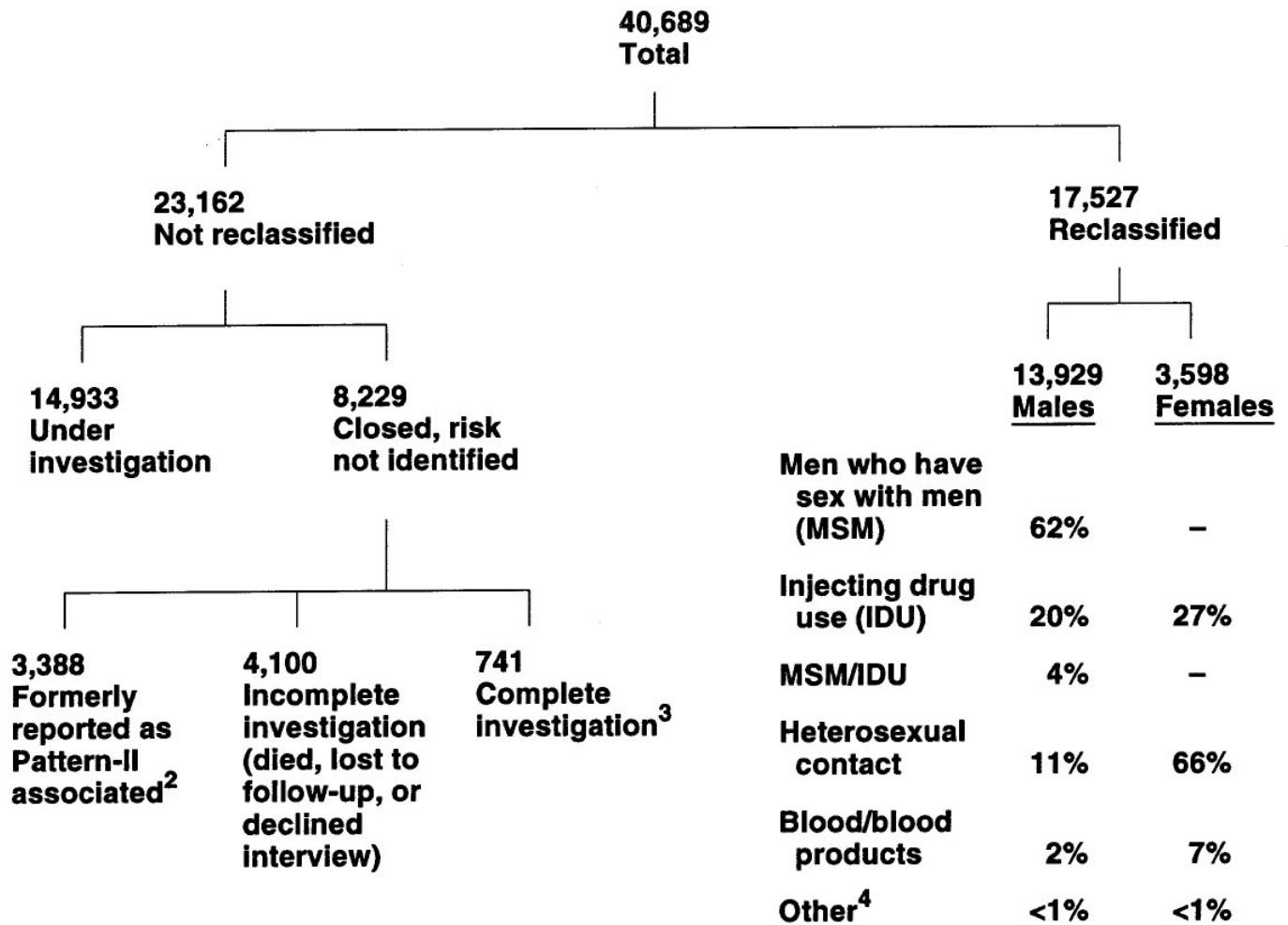


Figure 6. Results of investigations of adult/adolescent AIDS cases ever classified as risk not reported or identified, through June 1994, United States¹



¹Excludes 77 children under 13 years of age whose risk is not identified. An additional 269 children who were initially reported without risk information have been reclassified after investigation.

²Cases associated with persons born in Pattern-II countries are no longer classified as heterosexual transmission. See Technical Notes.

³Investigations of these persons included patient interviews. Based on available information, these persons could not be reclassified into an exposure category. This group includes persons possibly infected through heterosexual contact with a partner who is not known to be HIV infected or at high risk for HIV infection; persons who may choose not to disclose high-risk information; and persons with possible occupational exposure. These 741 persons report heterosexual contact, sexually transmitted disease infections, non-injecting drug use, hepatitis infections, and occupational exposures to blood or body fluids.

⁴Fifteen are health-care workers who developed AIDS after occupational exposure to HIV-infected blood, as documented by evidence of seroconversion; 4 are patients who developed AIDS after exposure to HIV within the health-care setting, as documented by laboratory studies; 7 are persons who acquired HIV infection perinatally and were diagnosed with AIDS after age 13; and 1 is a person with intentional self-inoculation of blood from an HIV-infected person.

Table 13. HIV infection cases (not AIDS) by state, reported July 1993 through June 1994, and cumulative totals by state and age group, through June 1994, from states with confidential HIV infection reporting

State of residence (Date HIV reporting initiated)	July 1993– June 1994	Cumulative totals		
	No.	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Alabama (Jan. 1988)	564	3,434	27	3,461
Arizona (Jan. 1987)	395	2,921	24	2,945
Arkansas (July 1989)	266	1,115	12	1,127
Colorado (Nov. 1985)	529	5,050	27	5,077
Connecticut (July 1992) ¹	50	–	74	74
Idaho (June 1986)	53	311	2	313
Indiana (July 1988)	609	2,390	16	2,406
Louisiana (Feb. 1993)	1,468	2,744	12	2,756
Michigan (April 1992)	727	1,510	67	1,577
Minnesota (Oct. 1985)	291	1,992	21	2,013
Mississippi (Aug. 1988)	503	2,536	31	2,567
Missouri (Oct. 1987)	635	2,974	29	3,003
Nevada (Feb. 1992)	376	1,697	21	1,718
New Jersey (Jan. 1992)	3,287	7,222	271	7,493
North Carolina (Feb. 1990)	1,031	4,437	45	4,482
North Dakota (Jan. 1988)	29	56	–	56
Ohio (June 1990)	681	2,728	25	2,753
Oklahoma (June 1988)	211	1,460	7	1,467
South Carolina (May 1985)	907	5,238	65	5,303
South Dakota (Jan. 1988)	16	136	5	141
Tennessee (Jan. 1992)	799	2,130	25	2,155
Texas (Feb. 1994) ¹	54	–	54	54
Utah (April 1989)	121	775	5	780
Virginia (July 1989)	1,369	5,055	50	5,105
West Virginia (Jan. 1989)	98	290	2	292
Wisconsin (Nov. 1985)	288	1,807	19	1,826
Wyoming (June 1989)	12	67	–	67
Subtotal	15,369	60,075	936	61,011
Persons reported from states with confidential HIV reporting who were residents of other states ²	504	1,420	12	1,432
Total	15,873	61,495	948	62,443

¹Connecticut and Texas have confidential HIV infection reporting for pediatric cases only.

²Includes 244 persons reported from states with confidential HIV infection reporting, but whose state of residence is unknown. See Technical Notes.

Table 14. Male adult/adolescent HIV infection cases (not AIDS) by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported July 1993 through June 1994, and cumulative totals through June 1994, from states with confidential HIV infection reporting¹

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	July 1993– June 1994		Cumulative total		July 1993– June 1994		Cumulative total		July 1993– June 1994		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	2,839	(58)	13,594	(60)	1,572	(29)	6,549	(31)	211	(29)	944	(37)
Injecting drug use	506	(10)	1,948	(9)	1,304	(24)	4,584	(22)	269	(37)	759	(30)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	348	(7)	1,888	(8)	254	(5)	1,078	(5)	32	(4)	179	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	79	(2)	290	(1)	19	(0)	59	(0)	1	(0)	8	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	134	(3)	534	(2)	432	(8)	1,743	(8)	50	(7)	133	(5)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	46		157		126		465		17		52	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		5		2		2		–		1	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	4		18		6		25		2		2	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	84		354		298		1,251		31		78	
Receipt of blood tranfusion, blood components, or tissue	30	(1)	174	(1)	30	(1)	117	(1)	5	(1)	17	(1)
Risk not reported or identified ²	983	(20)	4,311	(19)	1,890	(34)	7,016	(33)	150	(21)	525	(20)
Total	4,919	(100)	22,739	(100)	5,501	(100)	21,146	(100)	718	(100)	2,565	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ³			
	July 1993– June 1994		Cumulative total		July 1993– June 1994		Cumulative total		July 1993– June 1994		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	13	(39)	59	(50)	26	(48)	142	(50)	4,723	(41)	21,522	(45)
Injecting drug use	4	(12)	11	(9)	11	(20)	40	(14)	2,111	(18)	7,423	(15)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	–	–	2	(2)	8	(15)	44	(16)	648	(6)	3,222	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	3	(9)	3	(3)	1	(2)	5	(2)	103	(1)	370	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	3	(9)	5	(4)	3	(6)	10	(4)	638	(6)	2,461	(5)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	2		2		–		2		198		689	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		–		–		–		2		8	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		–		–		–		12		45	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	1		3		3		8		426		1,719	
Receipt of blood tranfusion, blood components, or tissue	–	–	2	(2)	–	–	3	(1)	66	(1)	322	(1)
Risk not reported or identified	10	(30)	35	(30)	5	(9)	39	(14)	3,257	(28)	13,004	(27)
Total	33	(100)	117	(100)	54	(100)	283	(100)	11,546	(100)	48,324	(100)

¹See Table 13 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

²For HIV infection cases (not AIDS), "Risk not reported or identified" refers primarily to persons whose mode of exposure was not reported and who have not been followed up to determine their mode of exposure, and to a smaller number of persons who are not reported with one of the exposures listed above after follow-up. See Technical Notes.

³Includes 1,474 men whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 15. Female adult/adolescent HIV infection cases (not AIDS) by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported July 1993 through June 1994, and cumulative totals through June 1994, from states with confidential HIV infection reporting¹

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	July 1993– June 1994		Cumulative total		July 1993– June 1994		Cumulative total		July 1993– June 1994		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	284	(29)	1,063	(30)	643	(25)	2,125	(25)	73	(29)	207	(29)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	9	(0)	2	(0)	7	(0)	–	–	–	–
Heterosexual contact:	373	(39)	1,310	(37)	792	(30)	2,878	(34)	102	(40)	299	(42)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	144		517		290		953		47		148	
<i>Sex with a bisexual male</i>	48		179		64		216		4		11	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	10		45		5		21		–		5	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	9		20		5		24		1		4	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	162		549		428		1,664		50		131	
Receipt of blood tranfusion, blood components, or tissue	23	(2)	105	(3)	44	(2)	144	(2)	5	(2)	16	(2)
Risk not reported or identified ²	287	(30)	1,012	(29)	1,133	(43)	3,357	(39)	76	(30)	189	(27)
Total	967	(100)	3,499	(100)	2,614	(100)	8,511	(100)	256	(100)	711	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ³			
	July 1993– June 1994		Cumulative total		July 1993– June 1994		Cumulative total		July 1993– June 1994		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	1	(9)	4	(12)	9	(36)	35	(43)	1,019	(26)	3,464	(26)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	(0)	16	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	6	(55)	12	(36)	7	(28)	28	(34)	1,301	(33)	4,571	(35)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	3		5		5		18		494		1,655	
<i>Se with a bisexual male</i>	–		–		1		5		117		412	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		–		–		–		15		71	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		–		–		–		15		48	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	3		7		1		5		660		2,385	
Receipt of blood tranfusion, blood components, or tissue	–	–	2	(6)	–	–	1	(1)	72	(2)	275	(2)
Risk not reported or identified	4	(36)	15	(45)	9	(36)	18	(22)	1,577	(40)	4,828	(37)
Total	11	(100)	33	(100)	25	(100)	82	(100)	3,971	(100)	13,154	(100)

¹See Table 13 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

²For HIV infection cases (not AIDS), "Risk not reported or identified" refers primarily to persons whose mode of exposure was not reported and who have not been followed up to determine their mode of exposure, and to a smaller number of persons who are not reported with one of the exposures listed above after follow-up. See Technical Notes.

³Includes 318 women whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 16. HIV infection cases (not AIDS) by sex, age at diagnosis, and race/ethnicity, reported through June 1994, from states with confidential HIV infection reporting¹

Male Age at diagnosis (years)	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total ²	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Under 5	84	(0)	225	(1)	47	(2)	2	(2)	2	(1)	367	(1)
5-12	76	(0)	50	(0)	14	(1)	-	-	2	(1)	148	(0)
13-19	509	(2)	593	(3)	48	(2)	4	(3)	8	(3)	1,190	(2)
20-24	3,445	(15)	3,034	(14)	358	(14)	22	(18)	55	(19)	7,110	(15)
25-29	6,029	(26)	4,797	(22)	667	(25)	36	(30)	86	(30)	11,964	(24)
30-34	5,410	(24)	4,770	(22)	657	(25)	20	(17)	65	(23)	11,262	(23)
35-39	3,493	(15)	3,876	(18)	429	(16)	17	(14)	36	(13)	8,111	(17)
40-44	1,970	(9)	2,270	(11)	238	(9)	10	(8)	20	(7)	4,659	(10)
45-49	986	(4)	936	(4)	93	(4)	4	(3)	6	(2)	2,109	(4)
50-54	468	(2)	460	(2)	37	(1)	3	(3)	4	(1)	1,004	(2)
55-59	201	(1)	214	(1)	14	(1)	-	-	2	(1)	441	(1)
60-64	122	(1)	105	(0)	15	(1)	-	-	1	(0)	249	(1)
65 or older	106	(0)	91	(0)	9	(0)	1	(1)	-	-	225	(0)
Male subtotal	22,899	(100)	21,421	(100)	2,626	(100)	119	(100)	287	(100)	48,839	(100)
Female												
Age at diagnosis (years)												
Under 5	76	(2)	218	(2)	41	(5)	2	(6)	5	(6)	358	(3)
5-12	16	(0)	42	(0)	10	(1)	1	(3)	1	(1)	74	(1)
13-19	203	(6)	735	(8)	42	(6)	-	-	6	(7)	1,001	(7)
20-24	690	(19)	1,528	(17)	112	(15)	8	(22)	15	(17)	2,401	(18)
25-29	912	(25)	1,949	(22)	196	(26)	12	(33)	17	(19)	3,160	(23)
30-34	761	(21)	1,855	(21)	189	(25)	5	(14)	15	(17)	2,893	(21)
35-39	463	(13)	1,304	(15)	75	(10)	1	(3)	17	(19)	1,908	(14)
40-44	199	(6)	658	(8)	53	(7)	2	(6)	10	(11)	949	(7)
45-49	124	(3)	229	(3)	22	(3)	2	(6)	2	(2)	397	(3)
50-54	42	(1)	89	(1)	13	(2)	2	(6)	-	-	158	(1)
55-59	39	(1)	77	(1)	6	(1)	-	-	-	-	125	(1)
60-64	20	(1)	37	(0)	3	(0)	-	-	-	-	61	(0)
65 or older	46	(1)	50	(1)	-	-	1	(3)	-	-	101	(1)
Female subtotal	3,591	(100)	8,771	(100)	762	(100)	36	(100)	88	(100)	13,586	(100)
Total³	26,491		30,194		3,388		155		375		62,443	

¹See Table 13 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

²Includes 1,487 males and 338 females whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

³Includes 18 persons whose sex is unknown.

Technical notes

Surveillance of AIDS

All 50 states, the District of Columbia, U.S. dependencies and possessions, and independent nations in free association with the U.S.¹ report AIDS cases to CDC using a uniform surveillance 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; and *MMWR* 1994;43:160-1,167-70). The revisions incorporated a broader range of AIDS-indicator diseases and conditions and used 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 definition, the 1993 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, and invasive cervical cancer. All conditions added to the 1993 definition require laboratory confirmation of HIV infection. 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 meet only the 1993 definition.

Although completeness of reporting of diagnosed AIDS cases to state and local health departments varies by geographic region and patient 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 Def Syndr*, 1992;5: 25-764 and *Am J Public Health* 1992;82:1495-9). In

addition, multiple routes of exposure, opportunistic diseases diagnosed after the initial AIDS case report was submitted to CDC, and vital status may not be determined or reported for all cases.

Surveillance of HIV infection (not AIDS)

Through December 31, 1993, 25 states had laws or regulations requiring confidential reporting by name of all persons with confirmed HIV infection, in addition to reporting of persons with AIDS. Another state, Connecticut, required reporting by name of HIV infection only for children less than 13 years of age. These states initiated reporting at various times after the development of serum HIV-antibody tests in 1985. Before 1991, surveillance of HIV infection was not standardized and reporting of HIV infections was based primarily on passive surveillance. Consequently, many cases reported before 1991 do not have complete information. Since then, CDC has assisted states in conducting active surveillance of HIV infection using standardized report forms and software. However, collection of demographic and risk information still varies greatly among states.

HIV infection data should be interpreted with caution. HIV surveillance reports are not representative of all persons with HIV infection. Because many HIV reporting states also offer anonymous HIV testing, confidential HIV infection reports are not representative of all persons being tested in these areas. Furthermore, many factors may influence testing patterns, including the extent that testing is targeted or routinely offered to specific groups and the availability and access to medical care and testing services. These data provide a minimum estimate of the number of persons known to be HIV infected in states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

For this report, persons greater than 15 months of age were considered HIV infected if they had at least one positive Western blot or positive detection test (culture, antigen, or other detection test) or had a diagnosis of HIV infection documented by a physician. Children less than 15 months of age born to an HIV-infected mother were considered HIV infected if they met the definition stated in the pediatric classification system for HIV infection (see *MMWR*

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.

1987;36:225-30,235) or were diagnosed as HIV infected by a physician. Although many states monitor reports of children born to infected mothers, among children less than 15 months, only those with documented diagnosis of HIV infection are included in this report.

Because states initiated reporting on different dates, the length of time reporting has been in place will influence the number of HIV infection cases reported. For example, data presented for a given annual period may include cases reported during only a portion of the year. Prior to statewide HIV reporting, some states collected reports of HIV infection in selected populations. Therefore, these states have reports prior to initiation of statewide confidential reporting.

Over time, persons with HIV infection will be diagnosed and reported with AIDS. HIV infection cases later reported with AIDS are deleted from the HIV infection tables and added to the AIDS tables. Persons with HIV infection may be tested at any point in the clinical spectrum of disease, therefore the time between diagnosis of HIV infection and AIDS will vary. In addition, because surveillance practices differ, reporting and updating of clinical and vital status of cases vary among states.

Tabulation and presentation of HIV infection and AIDS data

Data in this report are provisional. Each issue of this report includes information received by CDC through the last day of the previous quarter. AIDS data are tabulated by date of report to CDC unless otherwise noted. For HIV infection (not AIDS) cases reported through December 31, 1993, the date HIV cases were entered at the state or local health department was used to determine the date reported to CDC. 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 first documented positive HIV-antibody test result for HIV infection cases, and age at diagnosis of AIDS for AIDS cases; adult/adolescent cases include persons 13 years of age and older; pediatric cases include children under 13 years of age. Age group tabulations for AIDS cases in Table 14 (year-end edition only) are based on age at death.

Tabulations of persons living with HIV and AIDS (Table 23, year-end edition only), include persons

whose vital status was "alive" as of the last update.

Table 2 lists AIDS cases counts for each metropolitan area with 500,000 or more population. AIDS cases counts for metropolitan areas with 50,000 to 500,000 population are reported as a combined subtotal. 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 as determined by the 1990 census. These definitions were updated most recently on July 1, 1994. The cities and counties which compose each metropolitan area listed in Table 2 are provided in the publication "Revised Statistical Definitions for Metropolitan Areas" (available from the National Technical Information Service, 1-703-487-4650, and ordering accession no. PB94-165-628). Standards for defining central and outlying counties of metropolitan areas were published in the Federal Register (see *FF* 1990;55; 12154-60).

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 several counties in the metropolitan area, including counties in Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. State or metropolitan area data tabulations are based on the person's residence at first positive HIV-antibody test result for HIV infection cases and residence at diagnosis of the first AIDS-indicator condition(s) for AIDS cases.

Exposure categories

For surveillance purposes, HIV infection cases and 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 exposure 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 exposure 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 are in persons who report specific heterosexual contact with a person with, or at increased risk for, HIV infection (e.g., an injecting drug user).

Adults/adolescents born, or who had sex with someone born, in a country where heterosexual transmission was believed to be the predominant mode of HIV transmission (formerly classified as Pattern-II countries by the World Health Organization) are no longer classified as having heterosexually acquired AIDS. Similar to case reports for other persons who are reported without behavioral or transfusion risks for HIV, these reports are now classified (in the absence of other risk information which would classify them into another exposure category) as "no risk reported or identified" (see *MMWR* 1994;43:155-60). Children whose mother was born, or whose mother had sex with someone born, in a Pattern-II country are now classified (in the absence of other risk information which would classify them into another exposure category) as "Mother with/at risk for HIV infection: has HIV infection, risk not specified."

"Risk not reported or identified" cases are in persons with no reported history of exposure to HIV through any of the routes listed in the hierarchy of exposure categories. "Risk not reported or 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. In general, investigations and follow-up for modes of exposure by state health departments are conducted routinely for persons reported with AIDS and, as resources allow, for those reported with HIV infection. Therefore, the percentage of HIV-infected persons with risk not reported or identified is substantially higher than for those reported with AIDS.

Rates

Rates are calculated on an annual basis per 100,000 population for AIDS cases only. Rates are not calculated for HIV infection reports because case counts for HIV infection are believed to be less complete than AIDS case counts. Population denominators for computing AIDS rates for the 50 states and the District of Columbia are based on official post-census estimates from the U.S. Bureau of Census. Denominators for U.S. dependencies and possessions are linear extrapolations of official 1980 and 1990 census counts. Each 12-month rate is the number of cases reported during the 12-month period, divided by the 1992 or 1993 population, multiplied by 100,000. The denominators for computing race-specific rates (Table 10, year-end edition only) are based on 1990 census projections published in U.S. Bureau of Census publication P25-1092, "Population Projections of the United States, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1992 to 2050." Race-specific rates are the number of cases reported for a particular racial/ethnic group during the preceding 12-month period divided by the projected population for that race/ethnicity, multiplied by 100,000.

Case-fatality rates are calculated for each half-year by date of diagnosis of AIDS. 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. Reported deaths are not necessarily caused by HIV-related disease. Caution should be used in interpreting case-fatality rates because reporting of deaths is incomplete (see *Am J Public Health* 1992;82:1500-5 and *Am J Public Health* 1990;80: 1080-6).

Reporting delays

Reporting delays (time between diagnosis of HIV infection or AIDS and report to CDC) vary widely among exposure, geographic, racial/ethnic, age and sex categories, and have been as long as several years for some AIDS cases. About 50 percent of all AIDS cases were reported to CDC within 3 months of diagnosis, with about 20 percent being reported more than one year after diagnosis. Reporting delay for HIV infection cases is being evaluated.