

HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report  
 Monday November 1, 1993

Suggested Citation:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, November 1993

Report Description

The U.S. AIDS case data presented below are extracted from the "HIV/AIDS/ Surveillance Report", published each quarter by the Division of HIV/AIDS, Center for Infectious Diseases, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA 30333. In addition to the data presented here, the printed report contains maps, figures, and technical notes. Single copies of the printed report are available from:

CDC National AIDS Clearinghouse  
 P.O. Box 6003  
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Table 1. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by state, reported October 1991 through September 1992, October 1992 through September 1993;(1) and cumulative totals, by state and age group, through September 1993,(2) United States

State of residence	Oct. 1991- Oct. 1992-		Sept. 1992 Sep. 1993	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Alabama	465	11.4	705	17.0
Alaska	18	3.2	60	10.2
Arizona	408	10.9	1,202	31.3
Arkansas	237	10.0	420	17.5
California	8,641	28.4	17,474	56.4
Colorado	415	12.3	1,193	34.5
Connecticut	538	16.3	1,693	51.4
Delaware	126	18.5	346	49.9
District of Columbia	724	121.0	1,370	232.3
Florida	5,007	37.7	9,613	70.6
Georgia	1,348	20.4	2,597	38.4
Hawaii	175	15.4	324	27.9
Idaho	36	3.5	71	6.6
Illinois	1,842	16.0	3,005	25.8
Indiana	370	6.6	831	14.6
Iowa	86	3.1	196	7.0
Kansas	188	7.5	335	13.3
Kentucky	207	5.6	316	8.4
Louisiana	829	19.5	1,172	27.4

Maine	50	4.0	126	10.2
Maryland	1,096	22.6	2,353	47.6
Massachusetts	767	12.8	2,532	42.4
Michigan	784	8.4	1,752	18.6
Minnesota	237	5.3	624	13.9
Mississippi	231	8.9	468	17.9
Missouri	650	12.6	1,679	32.3
Montana	22	2.7	35	4.3
Nebraska	68	4.3	179	11.1
Nevada	235	18.3	601	44.0
New Hampshire	48	4.3	99	9.0
New Jersey	2,051	26.4	4,390	56.3
New Mexico	90	5.8	307	19.4
New York	8,232	45.6	16,031	88.4
North Carolina	648	9.6	1,059	15.5
North Dakota	4	0.6	4	0.6
Ohio	696	6.4	1,490	13.5
Oklahoma	228	7.2	716	22.3
Oregon	283	9.7	732	24.4
Pennsylvania	1,338	11.2	2,556	21.2
Rhode Island	102	10.2	305	30.3
South Carolina	347	9.7	1,395	38.4
South Dakota	8	1.1	23	3.2
Tennessee	442	8.9	967	19.2
Texas	2,944	17.0	7,164	40.4
Utah	145	8.2	270	14.9
Vermont	26	4.6	60	10.5
Virginia	606	9.6	1,590	24.9
Washington	573	11.4	1,459	28.2
West Virginia	61	3.4	78	4.3
Wisconsin	224	4.5	700	13.9
Wyoming	4	0.9	36	7.7
Subtotal	44,900	17.8	94,703	37.0
Guam	1	0.7	2	1.5
Pacific Islands, U.S.	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	1,796	50.5	2,621	73.1
Virgin Islands, U.S.	19	18.6	42	40.8
Total	46,716	18.2	97,368	37.5

Cumulative totals  
Adults/ Children  
adolescents < 13 years old Total

Alabama	2,275	43	2,318
Alaska	154	2	156
Arizona	3,059	14	3,073
Arkansas	1,239	21	1,260
California	62,201	356	62,557
Colorado	3,516	18	3,534
Connecticut	4,415	98	4,513
Delaware	830	7	837
District of Columbia	5,231	78	5,309
Florida	32,008	751	32,759
Georgia	9,255	87	9,342
Hawaii	1,250	10	1,260
Idaho	203	2	205
Illinois	10,522	140	10,662
Indiana	2,443	17	2,460
Iowa	577	6	583
Kansas	1,031	5	1,036
Kentucky	1,148	13	1,161
Louisiana	4,811	67	4,878
Maine	427	4	431
Maryland	7,187	152	7,339
Massachusetts	7,238	132	7,370
Michigan	4,904	62	4,966
Minnesota	1,829	13	1,842
Mississippi	1,483	20	1,503
Missouri	4,626	33	4,659
Montana	134	2	136
Nebraska	469	4	473
Nevada	1,641	15	1,656
New Hampshire	368	6	374
New Jersey	18,106	423	18,529
New Mexico	831	2	833
New York	63,660	1,321	64,981
North Carolina	3,735	75	3,810
North Dakota	32	-	32
Ohio	4,944	68	5,012
Oklahoma	1,795	15	1,810
Oregon	2,233	9	2,242
Pennsylvania	9,086	120	9,206
Rhode Island	842	9	851
South Carolina	3,022	38	3,060
South Dakota	57	2	59
Tennessee	2,734	26	2,760
Texas	23,572	213	23,785
Utah	818	20	838

Vermont	176	2	178
Virginia	4,710	82	4,792
Washington	4,765	18	4,783
West Virginia	359	5	364
Wisconsin	1,705	19	1,724
Wyoming	91	-	91
Subtotal	323,747	4,645	328,392
Guam	12	-	12
Pacific Islands, U.S	2	-	2
Puerto Rico	10,436	256	10,692
Virgin Islands, U.S.	147	5	152
Total	334,344	4,906	339,250

(1) Includes 9 months of data collected under the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents.

(2) During the third quarter of 1993, CDC received reports of 23,664 cases and 9,951 deaths among adults/adolescents and 196 cases and 105 deaths among children.

Table 2. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by metropolitan area with 500,000 or more population, reported October 1991 through September 1992, October 1992 through September 1993(1) and cumulative totals, by area and age group, through September 1993, United States

Metropolitan area of residence(2)	Oct. 1991- Sept. 1992		Oct. 1992- Sept. 1993	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Akron, Ohio	36	5.4	46	6.9
Albany-Schenectady, N.Y.	106	12.2	217	24.7
Albuquerque, N.M.	58	9.6	186	30.2
Allentown, Pa.	32	5.3	122	20.0
Ann Arbor, Mich.	29	5.8	63	12.4
Atlanta, Ga.	956	31.3	1,773	56.4
Austin, Tex.	241	27.6	586	65.0
Bakersfield, Calif.	50	8.8	161	27.3
Baltimore, Md.	669	27.7	1,628	66.6
Baton Rouge, La.	92	17.1	135	24.7
Bergen-Passaic, N.J.	267	20.9	677	52.8
Birmingham, Ala.	116	13.7	259	30.2
Boston, Mass.	659	11.6	2,268	40.2

Buffalo, N.Y.	69	5.8	198	16.5
Charleston, S.C.	70	13.4	259	47.9
Charlotte, N.C.	118	9.9	245	20.1
Chicago, Ill.	1,614	21.5	2,619	34.5
Cincinnati, Ohio	112	7.3	230	14.7
Cleveland, Ohio	199	9.0	458	20.6
Columbus, Ohio	158	11.5	336	24.1
Dallas, Tex.	759	27.7	1,805	64.4
Dayton, Ohio	67	7.0	132	13.7
Denver, Colo.	335	20.1	1,010	58.9
Detroit, Mich.	606	14.1	1,233	28.7
El Paso, Tex.	46	7.5	116	18.3
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	848	65.9	1,165	88.4
Fort Worth, Tex.	160	11.5	404	28.2
Fresno, Calif.	99	12.7	173	21.5
Gary, Ind.	47	7.7	78	12.6
Grand Rapids, Mich.	37	3.9	126	13.0
Greensboro, N.C.	128	12.0	151	14.0
Greenville, S.C.	62	7.4	255	29.8
Harrisburg, Pa.	46	7.7	78	12.9
Hartford, Conn.	167	14.8	565	50.2
Honolulu, Hawaii	124	14.6	256	29.6
Houston, Tex.	1,023	29.8	2,587	72.8
Indianapolis, Ind.	170	12.1	397	27.7
Jacksonville, Fla.	327	35.0	910	94.7
Jersey City, N.J.	313	56.6	619	111.8
Kansas City, Mo.	314	19.6	736	45.4
Knoxville, Tenn.	35	5.8	78	12.7
Las Vegas, Nev.	180	19.5	468	46.9
Little Rock, Ark.	82	15.8	171	32.6
Los Angeles, Calif.	3,327	37.1	5,557	61.1
Louisville, Ky.	90	9.4	166	17.2
Memphis, Tenn.	174	17.1	414	40.1
Miami, Fla.	1,324	67.0	2,423	120.1
Middlesex, N.J.	217	21.1	354	34.2
Milwaukee, Wis.	127	8.8	361	24.8
Minneapolis-Saint Paul, Min.	204	7.9	550	20.9
Monmouth-Ocean City, N.J.	111	11.1	366	36.4
Nashville, Tenn.	125	12.5	269	26.3
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y.	370	14.1	1,010	38.4
New Haven, Conn.	318	19.5	987	60.4
New Orleans, La.	476	36.8	612	46.9
New York, N.Y.	7,163	83.8	13,288	155.3
Newark, N.J.	838	43.8	1,540	80.6
Norfolk, Va.	105	7.2	325	21.9
Oakland, Calif.	563	26.7	1,225	57.2

Oklahoma City, Okla.	113	11.6	310	31.5
Omaha, Neb.	49	7.5	136	20.6
Orange County, Calif.	553	22.6	717	29.0
Orlando, Fla.	331	26.1	870	66.3
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,005	20.3	2,110	42.5
Phoenix, Ariz.	292	12.8	863	36.9
Pittsburgh, Pa.	148	6.2	214	8.9
Portland, Oreg.	249	15.9	655	40.3
Providence, R.I.	96	10.5	285	31.1
Raleigh-Durham, N.C.	128	14.5	189	20.8
Richmond, Va.	140	15.9	385	42.9
Riverside-San Bernardino, Calif.	435	16.0	1,045	36.6
Rochester, N.Y.	76	7.1	243	22.4
Sacramento, Calif.	287	20.7	453	31.5
Saint Louis, Mo.	290	11.6	841	33.3
Salt Lake City, Utah	129	11.7	241	21.3
San Antonio, Tex.	217	16.1	426	31.1
San Diego, Calif.	631	24.8	1,474	56.7
San Francisco, Calif.	1,896	116.9	4,592	279.8
San Jose, Calif.	183	12.2	502	33.2
San Juan, P.R.	1,075	57.9	1,638	87.3
Sarasota, Fla.	90	18.0	148	28.9
Scranton, Pa.	26	4.1	54	8.4
Seattle, Wash.	424	20.4	1,043	49.1
Springfield, Mass.	92	15.3	210	35.0
Stockton, Calif.	34	6.9	109	21.6
Syracuse, N.Y.	71	9.5	168	22.2
Tacoma, Wash.	38	6.3	137	21.9
Tampa-Saint Petersburg, Fla.	535	25.5	1,421	66.6
Toledo, Ohio	33	5.4	90	14.6
Tucson, Ariz.	93	13.7	258	37.6
Tulsa, Okla.	70	9.7	236	32.1
Ventura, Calif.	73	10.8	130	19.0
Washington, D.C.	1,345	31.3	2,560	58.7
West Palm Beach, Fla.	529	59.7	787	86.5
Wichita, Kansas	62	12.6	96	19.2
Wilmington, Del.	93	17.8	261	49.1
Youngstown, Ohio	23	3.8	29	4.8

Metropolitan areas with 500,000 or more population

39,112 24.8 81,352 50.9

Metropolitan areas with 50,000 to 500,000 population

4,821 10.5 10,306 22.0

Non-metropolitan areas 2,587 4.9 5,288 10.0

Total (3) 46,716 18.2 97,368 37.5

Area of residence(2)	Cumulative totals			Total
	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old		
Akron, Ohio	214	-	214	
Albany-Schenectady, N.Y.	672	14	686	
Albuquerque, N.M.	490	1	491	
Allentown, Pa.	314	4	318	
Ann Arbor, Mich.	194	4	198	
Atlanta, Ga.	6,836	43	6,879	
Austin, Tex.	1,705	14	1,719	
Bakersfield, Calif.	357	3	360	
Baltimore, Md.	4,548	113	4,661	
Baton Rouge, La.	469	7	476	
Bergen-Passaic, N.J.	2,425	51	2,476	
Birmingham, Ala.	716	11	727	
Boston, Mass.	6,510	117	6,627	
Buffalo, N.Y.	653	8	661	
Charleston, S.C.	611	5	616	
Charlotte, N.C.	747	10	757	
Chicago, Ill.	9,251	125	9,376	
Cincinnati, Ohio	768	11	779	
Cleveland, Ohio	1,414	27	1,441	
Columbus, Ohio	1,085	6	1,091	
Dallas, Tex.	5,867	24	5,891	
Dayton, Ohio	481	8	489	
Denver, Colo.	2,918	13	2,931	
Detroit, Mich.	3,484	45	3,529	
El Paso, Tex.	303	1	304	
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	5,114	109	5,223	
Fort Worth, Tex.	1,350	15	1,365	
Fresno, Calif.	519	4	523	
Gary, Ind.	240	2	242	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	326	3	329	
Greensboro, N.C.	631	11	642	
Greenville, S.C.	521	2	523	
Harrisburg, Pa.	313	6	319	
Hartford, Conn.	1,397	17	1,414	
Honolulu, Hawaii	946	6	952	
Houston, Tex.	9,225	87	9,312	
Indianapolis, Ind.	1,178	5	1,183	
Jacksonville, Fla.	2,140	49	2,189	
Jersey City, N.J.	2,933	68	3,001	

Kansas City, Mo.	2,197	9	2,206
Knoxville, Tenn.	238	2	240
Las Vegas, Nev.	1,260	14	1,274
Little Rock, Ark.	485	9	494
Los Angeles, Calif.	21,704	146	21,850
Louisville, Ky.	509	8	517
Memphis, Tenn.	1,007	9	1,016
Miami, Fla.	9,303	260	9,563
Middlesex, N.J.	1,515	33	1,548
Milwaukee, Wis.	914	12	926
Minneapolis-Saint Paul, Minn.	1,619	10	1,629
Monmouth-Ocean City, N.J.	1,253	35	1,288
Nashville, Tenn.	844	10	854
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y.	3,200	66	3,266
New Haven, Conn.	2,654	77	2,731
New Orleans, La.	2,868	37	2,905
New York, N.Y.	54,716	1,183	55,899
Newark, N.J.	7,229	184	7,413
Norfolk, Va.	1,006	22	1,028
Oakland, Calif.	4,138	26	4,164
Oklahoma City, Okla.	825	1	826
Omaha, Neb.	343	1	344
Orange County, Calif.	2,811	21	2,832
Orlando, Fla.	2,249	42	2,291
Philadelphia, Pa.	7,082	87	7,169
Phoenix, Ariz.	2,236	9	2,245
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,026	6	1,032
Portland, Oreg.	943	6	1,949
Providence, R.I.	791	8	799
Raleigh-Durham, N.C.	787	18	805
Richmond, Va.	1,006	13	1,019
Riverside-San Bernardino, Calif.	2,727	27	2,754
Rochester, N.Y.	742	8	750
Sacramento, Calif.	1,490	14	1,504
Saint Louis, Mo.	2,224	21	2,245
Salt Lake City, Utah	726	14	740
San Antonio, Tex.	1,591	14	1,605
San Diego, Calif.	4,877	32	4,909
San Francisco, Calif.	17,397	27	17,424
San Jose, Calif.	1,514	11	1,525
San Juan, P.R.	6,577	168	6,745
Sarasota, Fla.	570	12	582
Scranton, Pa.	188	3	191
Seattle, Wash.	3,536	10	3,546
Springfield, Mass.	574	15	589
Stockton, Calif.	307	8	315



Syracuse, N.Y.	497	6	503
Tacoma, Wash.	360	7	367
Tampa-Saint Petersburg, Fla.	3,781	53	3,834
Toledo, Ohio	271	4	275
Tucson, Ariz.	619	5	624
Tulsa, Okla.	549	5	554
Ventura, Calif.	378	1	379
Washington, D.C.	9,366	138	9,504
West Palm Beach, Fla.	2,916	107	3,023
Wichita, Kansas	276	2	278
Wilmington, Del.	617	6	623
Youngstown, Ohio	148	-	148
Metropolitan areas with 500,000 or more population	284,441	4,131	288,572
Metropolitan areas with 50,000 - 500,000 population	31,977	485	32,462
Non-metropolitan areas	16,621	268	16,889

Total (3) 334,344 4,906 339,250

1 Includes 9 months of data collected under the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents.

2 Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) revised June 1993.

3 Totals include 1,327 persons whose area of residence is unknown.

Table 3. AIDS cases by age group, exposure category, and sex, reported October 1991 through September 1992, October 1992 through September 1993;(1) and cumulative totals, by age group and exposure category, through September 1993, United States

Males	Oct. 1991-	Oct. 1992-
	Sept. 1992	Sept. 1993
Adult/adolescent exposure category	No. (%)	No. (%)
Men who have sex with men	24,334 (61)	46,025 (56)
Injecting drug use	8,621 (22)	19,142 (23)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	2,638 (7)	5,353 (7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	317 (1)	990 (1)
Heterosexual contact:	1,613 (4)	3,328 (4)
Sex with injecting drug user	703	1,102
Sex with bisexual male	-	-
Sex with person with hemophilia	3	10

Born in Pattern-II(3) country	271	607
Sex with person born in Pattern-II country	14	43
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	18	59
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	604	1,507
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue(4)	385 (1)	695 (1)
Other/risk not identified(5)	1,925 ( 5)	6,174 ( 8)
Adult/adolescent subtotal	39,833 (100)	81,707 (100)

Pediatric (< 13 years old)  
exposure category

Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	23 (6)	18 (4)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	329 (89)	397 (91)
Injecting drug use	114	126
Sex with injecting drug user	54	68
Sex with bisexual male	7	5
Sex with person with hemophilia	5	1
Born in Pattern-II country	19	22
Sex with person born in Pattern-II country	3	3
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	1	1
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	31	45
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	12	16
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	83	110
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	12 (3)	15 (3)
Risk not identified	5 (1)	7 (2)
Pediatric subtotal	369 (100)	437 (100)

Total 40,202 82,144

Females

Oct. 1991- Sept. 1992      Oct. 1992- Sept. 1993

Adult/adolescent

exposure category	No. (%)	No. (%)
Men who have sex with men	-	-
Injecting drug use	2,815 (46)	6,891 (47)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	-	-
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	6 (0)	27 (0)
Heterosexual contact:	2,588 (42)	5,545 (37)
Sex with injecting drug user	1,474	2,474
Sex with bisexual male	177	423
Sex with person with hemophilia	20	61
Born in Pattern-II(3) country	165	324
Sex with person born in Pattern-II country	15	31
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	49	101
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	688	2,131
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue(4)	278 (5)	496 (3)
Other/risk not identified(5)	466 (8)	1,833 (12)
Adult/adolescent subtotal	6,153 (100)	14,792 (100)

Pediatric (< 13 years old)

exposure category	No. (%)	No. (%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	-	-
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	347 (96)	417 (97)
Injecting drug use	144	138
Sex with injecting drug user	62	65
Sex with bisexual male	8	4
Sex with person with hemophilia	2	2
Born in Pattern-II country	12	15
Sex with person born in Pattern-II country	2	2
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	3	2
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	21	51
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	10	7
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	83	131
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	6 (2)	9 (2)

Risk not identified	8 ( 2)	6 (1)
Pediatric subtotal	361 (100)	432 (100)

Total	6,514	15,224
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	Totals		
	Oct. 1991- Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992- Sept. 1993	Cumulative total 2
Adult/adolescent exposure category	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Men who have sex with men			
	24,334 (53)	46,025 (48)	183,344 (55)
Injecting drug use	11,436 (25)	26,033 (27)	80,713 (24)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs			
	2,638 ( 6)	5,353 ( 6)	21,142 ( 6)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder			
	323 ( 1)	1,017 ( 1)	2,963 ( 1)
Heterosexual contact:			
	4,201 ( 9)	8,873 ( 9)	24,358 ( 7)
Sex with injecting drug user			
	2,177	3,576	11,750
Sex with bisexual male			
	177	423	1,250
Sex with person with hemophilia			
	23	71	193
Born in Pattern-II(3) country			
	436	931	3,758
Sex with person born in Pattern-II country			
	29	74	279
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection			
	67	160	456
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified			
	1,292	3,638	6,672
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue(4)			
	663 ( 1)	1,191 ( 1)	5,984 ( 2)
Other/risk not identified(5)			
	2,391 ( 5)	8,007 ( 8)	15,840 ( 5)
Adult/adolescent subtotal			
	45,986 (100)	96,499 (100)	334,344 (100)

Pediatric (< 13 years old)  
exposure category

Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	23 ( 3)	18 ( 2)	202 ( 4)
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Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	676 (93)	814 (94)	4,328 (88)
Injecting drug user	258	264	1,920
Sex with injecting drug user	116	133	846
Sex with bisexual male	15	9	88
Sex with person with hemophilia	7	3	21
Born in Pattern-II country	31	37	305
Sex with person born in Pattern-II country	5	5	23
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	4	3	19
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	52	96	275
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	22	23	98
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	166	241	733
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	18(2)	24(3)	327(7)
Risk not identified	13(2)	13(1)	49(1)
Pediatric subtotal	730(100)	869(100)	4,906(100)

Total                   46,716   97,368   339,250

1 Includes 9 months of data collected under the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents.

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

3 See technical notes.

4 Twenty-seven adults/adolescents and 2 children developed AIDS after receiving blood screened negative for HIV antibody. Six additional adults developed AIDS after receiving tissue or organs from HIV-infected donors. Three of the 6 received tissues 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.

5 "Other" refers to 11 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, as documented by laboratory studies; to 1 person who acquired HIV infection perinatally and was diagnosed with AIDS after age 13; and to 1 person with intentional self-inoculation of blood from an HIV-infected person. "Risk not identified" refers to persons whose mode of exposure to HIV is unknown. This includes persons under investigation; persons who died, were lost to follow-up, or declined interview; and persons whose mode of exposure to HIV remains unidentified after investigation.

Table 4. Male adult/adolescent AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported October 1992 through September 1993,(1) and

cumulative totals, through September 1993, United States

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic		Cumulative total	
	Oct. 1992- Sept. 1993	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Men who have sex with men	30,094	(73)	125,392	(78)
Injecting drug use	4,285	(10)	12,670	(8)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	3,001	(7)	11,959	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	794	(2)	2,349	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	607	(1)	1,654	(1)
Sex with injecting drug user	227		804	
Sex with person with hemophilia	6		13	
Born in Pattern-II(2) country	1		8	
Sex with person born in Pattern-II country	10		52	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	25		72	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	338		705	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	431	(1)	2,519	(2)
Risk not identified(3)	2,032	(5)	4,380	(3)
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,244</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>160,923</b>	<b>(100)</b>

Exposure category	Black, not Hispanic		Cumulative total	
	Oct. 1992- Sept. 1993	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Men who have sex with men	9,614	(37)	34,166	(42)
Injecting drug use	9,667	(37)	29,762	(36)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	1,568	(6)	5,974	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	110	(0)	260	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	2,125	(8)	6,279	(8)
Sex with injecting drug user	682		2,118	
Sex with person with hemophilia	1		4	
Born in Pattern-II(2) country	605		2,571	
Sex with person born in Pattern-II country	31		86	

Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	26	51
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	780	1,449
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	157 ( 1)	606 ( 1)
Risk not identified(3)	2,807 (11)	5,127 ( 6)
Total	26,048 (100)	82,174 (100)

### Hispanic

Exposure category	Oct. 1992- Cumulative Sept. 1993 total	
	No. (%)	No. (%)
Men who have sex with men	5,638 (42)	21,475 (45)
Injecting drug use	5,094 (38)	18,143 (38)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	712 ( 5)	3,021 ( 6)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	68 ( 1)	224 ( 0)
Heterosexual contact:	570 ( 4)	1,375 ( 3)
Sex with injecting drug user	185	599
Sex with person with hemophilia	2	4
Born in Pattern-II(2) country	-	10
Sex with person born in Pattern-II country	2	11
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	6	28
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	375	723
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	91 ( 1)	385 ( 1)
Risk not identified(3)	1,234 ( 9)	2,728 ( 6)
Total	13,407 (100)	47,351 (100)

### Asian/Pacific Islander

Exposure category	Oct. 1992- Cumulative Sept. 1993 total	
	No. (%)	No. (%)
Men who have sex with men	445 (74)	1,583 (79)
Injecting drug use	28 ( 5)	79 ( 4)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	22 ( 4)	57 ( 3)

Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	12 ( 2)	35 ( 2)
Heterosexual contact:	15 ( 2)	29 ( 1)
Sex with injecting drug user	6	12
Sex with person with hemophilia	-	-
Born in Pattern-II country	-	3
Sex with person born in Pattern-II country	-	1
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	2	2
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	7	11
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	12 ( 2)	72 ( 4)
Risk not identified	69 (11)	152 ( 8)
<b>Total</b>	<b>603 (100)</b>	<b>2,007 (100)</b>

American Indian/ Alaska Native

Exposure category	Oct. 1992- Cumulative Sept. 1993 total	
	No. (%)	No. (%)
Men who have sex with men	158 (63)	388 (63)
Injecting drug use	23 ( 9)	62 (10)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	42 (17)	107 (17)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	6 ( 2)	16 ( 3)
Heterosexual contact:	4 ( 2)	10 ( 2)
Sex with injecting drug user	1	5
Sex with person with hemophilia	-	-
Born in Pattern-II country	-	-
Sex with person born in Pattern-II country	-	-
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	-	-
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	3	5
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1 ( 0)	5 ( 1)
Risk not identified	15 ( 6)	26 ( 4)
<b>Total</b>	<b>249 (100)</b>	<b>614 (100)</b>

Cumulative totals(4)



Exposure category	Oct. 1992- Sept. 1993		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	46,025	(56)	183,344	(62)
Injecting drug use	19,142	(23)	60,835	(21)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	5,353	(7)	21,142	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	990	(1)	2,890	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	3,328	(4)	9,361	(3)
Sex with injecting drug user	1,102		3,539	
Sex with person with hemophilia	10		22	
Born in Pattern-II country	607		2,597	
Sex with person born in Pattern-II country	43		150	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	59		154	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	1,507		2,899	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	695	(1)	3,596	(1)
Risk not identified	6,174	(8)	12,474	(4)
<b>Total</b>	<b>81,707</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>293,642</b>	<b>(100)</b>

1 Includes 9 months of data collected under the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents.

2 See technical notes.

3 "Risk not identified" refers to persons whose mode of exposure to HIV is unknown. This includes persons under investigation; persons who died, were lost to follow-up, or declined interview; and persons whose mode of exposure to HIV remains unidentified after investigation.

4 Includes 573 men whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 5. Female adult/adolescent AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported October 1992 through September 1993,(1) and cumulative totals, through September 1993, United States White, not Hispanic

Exposure category	Oct. 1992- Sept. 1993		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	1,718	(46)	4,459	(43)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	14	(0)	48	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	1,387	(37)	3,595	(35)

Sex with injecting drug user	586	1,703
Sex with bisexual male	199	627
Sex with person with hemophilia	50	140
Born in Pattern-II(2) country	3	5
Sex with person born in Pattern-II country	4	15
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	49	176
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	496	929
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	223 ( 6)	1,398 (14)
Risk not identified(3)	398 (11)	793 ( 8)
Total	3,740 (100)	10,293 (100)

Black, not Hispanic

Exposure category	Oct. 1992- Cumulative Sept. 1993 total	
	No. (%)	No. (%)
Injecting drug use	3,861 (48)	11,386 (52)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	7 ( 0)	15 ( 0)
Heterosexual contact:	2,884 (36)	7,864 (36)
Sex with injecting drug user	1,191	4,101
Sex with bisexual male	150	428
Sex with person with hemophilia	9	21
Born in Pattern-II(2) country	316	1,143
Sex with person born in Pattern-II country	26	110
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	27	63
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	1,165	1,998
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	167 ( 2)	571 ( 3)
Risk not identified(3)	1,089 (14)	1,892 ( 9)
Total	8,008 (100)	21,728 (100)

Hispanic

Oct. 1992- Cumulative

Exposure category	Sept. 1993	total
	No. (%)	No. (%)
Injecting drug use	1,265 (44)	3,907 (47)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	5 (0)	9 (0)
Heterosexual contact:	1,192 (41)	3,377 (41)
Sex with injecting drug user	667	2,337
Sex with bisexual male	60	162
Sex with person with hemophilia	1	7
Born in Pattern-II(2) country	4	11
Sex with person born in Pattern-II country	1	4
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	17	51
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	442	805
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	88 (3)	349 (4)
Risk not identified(3)	327 (11)	631 (8)
 Total	 2,877 (100)	 8,273 (100)

#### Asian/Pacific Islander

Exposure category	Oct. 1992- Sept. 1993	Cumulative total
	No. (%)	No. (%)
Injecting drug use	15 (15)	34 (15)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1 (1)	1 (0)
Heterosexual contact:	57 (58)	104 (45)
Sex with injecting drug user	15	31
Sex with bisexual male	13	28
Sex with person with hemophilia	-	2
Born in Pattern-II country	1	1
Sex with person born in Pattern-II country	-	-
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	8	11
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	20	31
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	16 (16)	59 (26)
Risk not identified	10 (10)	32 (14)

Total 99 (100) 230 (100)

American Indian/ Alaska Native

Exposure category	Oct. 1992- Sept. 1993	Cumulative total
	No. (%)	No. (%)
Injecting drug use	17 (37)	52 (50)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	-	-
Heterosexual contact:	20 (43)	32 (31)
Sex with injecting drug user	12	21
Sex with bisexual male	1	3
Sex with person with hemophilia	1	1
Born in Pattern-II country	-	-
Sex with person born in Pattern-II country	-	-
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	-	-
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	6	7
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	2 (4)	8 (8)
Risk not identified	7 (15)	11 (11)
<b>Total</b>	<b>46 (100)</b>	<b>103 (100)</b>

Cumulative totals(4)

Exposure category	Oct. 1992- Sept. 1993	Cumulative total
	No. (%)	No. (%)
Injecting drug use	6,891 (47)	19,878 (49)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	27 (0)	73 (0)
Heterosexual contact:	5,545 (37)	14,997 (37)
Sex with injecting drug user	2,474	8,211
Sex with bisexual male	423	1,250
Sex with person with hemophilia	61	171
Born in Pattern-II country	324	1,161
Sex with person born in Pattern-II country	31	129
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	101	302

Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	2,131	3,773
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	496 ( 3)	2,388 ( 6)
Risk not identified	1,833 (12)	3,366 ( 8)
Total	14,792 (100)	40,702 (100)

1 Includes 9 months of data collected under the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents.

2 See technical notes.

3 "Risk not identified" refers to persons whose mode of exposure to HIV is unknown. This includes persons under investigation; persons who died, were lost to follow-up, or declined interview; and persons whose mode of exposure to HIV remains unidentified after investigation.

4 Includes 75 women whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 6. Pediatric AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ ethnicity, reported October 1992 through September 1993, and cumulative totals, through September 1993, United States

White, not Hispanic

Exposure category	Oct. 1992- Sept. 1993 No. (%)	Cumulative total No. (%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder		13 ( 9) 141 (14)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	118 (84)	663 (68)
Injecting drug use	38	290
Sex with injecting drug user	22	132
Sex with bisexual male	4	39
Sex with person with hemophilia	2	13
Born in Pattern-III country	-	3
Sex with person born in Pattern-II country	-	-
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	1	6
Sex with HIV-infected person,		

risk not specified	10	45
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	6	29
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	35	106
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	9 ( 6)	167 (17)
Risk not identified(2)	1 ( 1)	9 ( 1)
Total	141 (100)	980 (100)

Black, not Hispanic

Exposure category	Oct. 1992- Sept. 1993	Cumulative total	
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder		1 ( 0)	24 (1)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	489 (97)	2,556 (95)	
Injecting drug use	153	1,133	
Sex with injecting drug user	70	390	
Sex with bisexual male	2	28	
Sex with person with hemophilia	-	5	
Born in Pattern-II1 country	37	300	
Sex with person born in Pattern-II country	5	22	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	1	5	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	57	148	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue		12	43
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	152	482	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue		6 ( 1)	74 (3)
Risk not identified(2)		8 ( 2)	29 (1)
Total	504 (100)	2,683(100)	

Hispanic

Oct. 1992- Cumulative

Exposure category	Sept. 1993		total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder			4 ( 2)	33 ( 3)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	197 (93)		1,074 (90)	
Injecting drug use	69		483	
Sex with injecting drug user	40		318	
Sex with bisexual male	3		20	
Sex with person with hemophilia		1		3
Born in Pattern-II(1) country	-		2	
Sex with person born in Pattern-II country	-		1	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	1		8	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	27		77	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue		5		25
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	51		137	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue		7 ( 3)		76 ( 6)
Risk not identified(2)		4 ( 2)		11 ( 1)
Total	212 (100)		1,194 (100)	

#### Asian/Pacific Islander

Exposure category	Oct. 1992- Sept. 1993		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder			-	3 (14)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	2 (50)		10 (45)	
Injecting drug use	1		3	
Sex with injecting drug user	-		2	
Sex with bisexual male	-		1	
Sex with person with hemophilia		-		-
Born in Pattern-II country	-		-	
Sex with person born in Pattern-II country	-		-	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	-		-	
Sex with HIV-infected person,				

risk not specified	1	1	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue		-	1
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	-	2	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue		2 (50)	9 (41)
Risk not identified	-	-	
Total	4 (100)	22 (100)	

#### American Indian/ Alaska Native

Exposure category	Oct. 1992- Sept. 1993 No.	Cumulative total (%)	No. (%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder		-	1 (7)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	2 (100)	13 (93)	
Injecting drug use	1	6	
Sex with injecting drug user	1	2	
Sex with bisexual male	-	-	
Sex with person with hemophilia	-	-	
Born in Pattern-II country	-	-	
Sex with person born in Pattern-II country	-	-	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	-	-	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	-	2	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue		-	-
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	-	3	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue		-	-
Risk not identified	-	-	
Total	2 (100)	14 (100)	

Cumulative totals(3)



Exposure category	Oct. 1992- Sept. 1993	Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No. (%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder		18 ( 2)	202 ( 4)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	814 (94)	4,328 (88)	
Injecting drug use	264	1,920	
Sex with injecting drug user	133	846	
Sex with bisexual male	9	88	
Sex with person with hemophilia	3	21	
Born in Pattern-II country	37	305	
Sex with person born in Pattern-II country	5	23	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	3	19	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	96	275	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue		23	98
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	241	733	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue		24 ( 3)	327 ( 7)
Risk not identified		13 ( 1)	49 ( 1)
Total	869 (100)	4,906 (100)	

1 See technical notes.

2 "Risk not identified" refers to persons whose mode of exposure to HIV is unknown. This includes persons under investigation; persons who died, were lost to follow-up, or declined interview; and persons whose mode of exposure to HIV remains unidentified after investigation.

3 Includes 13 children whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 7. AIDS cases in adolescents and adults under age 25, by sex and exposure category, reported October 1991 through September 1992, October 1992 through September 1993,(1) and cumulative totals through September 1993, United States

13-19 years old

	Oct. 1991- Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992- Sept. 1993	Cumulative total
<b>Male</b>			
exposure category	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Men who have sex with men	36 (35)	91 (28)	319 (33)
Injecting drug use	4 (4)	14 (4)	62 (6)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	5 (5)	8 (2)	45 (5)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	47 (46)	172 (52)	440 (45)
Heterosexual contact:	3 (3)	13 (4)	29 (3)
Sex with injecting drug user	1	6	11
Sex with person with hemophilia	-	1	1
Born in Pattern-II(2) country	-	1	8
Sex with person born in Pattern-II country	-	-	1
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	-	-	-
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	2	5	8
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	5 (5)	12 (4)	42 (4)
Risk not identified(3)	2 (2)	19 (6)	40 (4)
Male subtotal	102 (100)	329 (100)	977 (100)

**Female**  
exposure category

Injecting drug use	12 (20)	14 (8)	86 (20)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1 (2)	1 (1)	5 (1)
Heterosexual contact:	34 (58)	105 (62)	236 (54)
Sex with injecting drug user	20	37	127
Sex with bisexual male	1	7	11

Sex with person with hemophilia	2	1	6
Born in Pattern-II country	1	4	11
Sex with person born in Pattern-II country	-	1	2
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	-	2	3
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	10	53	76
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1 ( 2)	14 ( 8)	41( 9)
Risk not identified	11 (19)	36 (21)	67(15)
Female subtotal	59 (100)	170 (100)	435 (100)
Total	161	499	1,412

20-24 years old

	Oct. 1991- Sept. 1992	Oct. 1992- Sept. 1993	Cumulative total
Male			
exposure category	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Men who have sex with men	694 (63)	1,489 (60)	6,485 (64)
Injecting drug use	146 (13)	282 (11)	1,245 (12)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	110 (10)	204 ( 8)	1,063 (11)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	42 ( 4)	154 ( 6)	385 ( 4)
Heterosexual contact:	55 ( 5)	118 ( 5)	363 ( 4)
Sex with injecting drug user	24	40	135
Sex with person with hemophilia	-	-	1
Born in Pattern-II(2) country	8	17	98
Sex with person born in Pattern-II country	-	2	2
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	1	4	9

Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	22	55	118
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	6 ( 1)	22 ( 1)	85 ( 1)
Risk not identified(3)	53 ( 5)	220 ( 9)	445 ( 4)
Male subtotal	1,106 (100)	2,489 (100)	10,071 (100)

Female  
exposure category

Injecting drug use	123 (32)	283 (30)	931 (35)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1 ( 0)	4 ( 0)	9 ( 0)
Heterosexual contact:	206 (54)	483 (51)	1,329 (50)
Sex with injecting drug user	118	233	754
Sex with bisexual male	14	32	108
Sex with person with hemophilia	2	7	27
Born in Pattern-II country	5	11	64
Sex with person born in Pattern-II country	-	1	12
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	-	2	7
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	67	197	357
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	12 ( 3)	19 ( 2)	81 ( 3)
Risk not identified	40 (10)	167 (17)	291 (11)
Female subtotal	382 (100)	956 (100)	2,641 (100)
Total	1,488	3,445	12,712

1 Includes 9 months of data collected under the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents.

2 See technical notes.

3 "Risk not identified" refers to persons whose mode of exposure to HIV is unknown. This includes persons under investigation; persons who died, were lost to follow-up, or declined interview; and persons whose mode of exposure to HIV remains unidentified after investigation.

Table 8. AIDS cases by sex, age at diagnosis, and race/ethnicity, reported through September 1993,(1) United States

White, not      Black, not

Hispanic      Hispanic      Hispanic

Male

Age at diagnosis (years)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Under 5	329 ( 0)	1,167 ( 1)	478 ( 1)
5-12	248 ( 0)	183 ( 0)	155 ( 0)
13-19	473 ( 0)	299 ( 0)	186 ( 0)
20-24	4,735 ( 3)	3,282 ( 4)	1,938 ( 4)
25-29	23,298 (14)	12,067 (14)	7,742 (16)
30-34	37,653 (23)	19,017 (23)	11,723 (24)
35-39	35,879 (22)	19,483 (23)	10,671 (22)
40-44	25,717 (16)	13,213 (16)	7,088 (15)
45-49	15,223 ( 9)	6,869 ( 8)	3,793 ( 8)
50-54	8,173 ( 5)	3,800 ( 5)	2,012 ( 4)
55-59	4,671 ( 3)	2,121 ( 3)	1,174 ( 2)
60-64	2,775 ( 2)	1,155 ( 1)	587 ( 1)
65 or older	2,328 ( 1)	869 ( 1)	437 ( 1)
Male subtotal	161,502 (100)	83,525 (100)	47,984 (100)

Female

Age at diagnosis (years)

Under 5	320 ( 3)	1,143 ( 5)	455 ( 5)
5-12	81 ( 1)	189 ( 1)	106 ( 1)
13-19	102 ( 1)	262 ( 1)	68 ( 1)
20-24	672 ( 6)	1,347 ( 6)	594 ( 7)
25-29	1,875 (18)	3,801 (16)	1,699 (19)
30-34	2,455 (23)	5,618 (24)	2,126 (24)
35-39	1,918 (18)	5,094 (22)	1,707 (19)
40-44	1,093 (10)	2,826 (12)	988 (11)
45-49	594 ( 6)	1,187 ( 5)	472 ( 5)
50-54	359 ( 3)	706 ( 3)	273 ( 3)
55-59	344 ( 3)	381 ( 2)	168 ( 2)
60-64	249 ( 2)	248 ( 1)	87 ( 1)
65 or older	632 ( 6)	258 ( 1)	91 ( 1)
Female subtotal	10,694 (100)	23,060 (100)	8,834 (100)

Total (2)      172,196      106,585      56,818  
 Asian/Pacific      American Indian/  
 Islander      Alaska Native      Total(2)

Male

Age at diagnosis (years)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Under 5	8 (0)	8 (1)	1,992 (1)
5-12	7 (0)	1 (0)	594 (0)
13-19	11 (1)	11 (2)	980 (0)
20-24	75 (4)	23 (4)	10,071 (3)
25-29	267 (13)	123 (20)	43,576 (15)
30-34	420 (21)	173 (28)	69,100 (23)
35-39	443 (22)	126 (20)	66,742 (23)
40-44	346 (17)	85 (14)	46,548 (16)
45-49	218 (11)	34 (5)	26,191 (9)
50-54	108 (5)	17 (3)	14,140 (5)
55-59	62 (3)	9 (1)	8,066 (3)
60-64	20 (1)	10 (2)	4,551 (2)
65 or older	37 (2)	3 (0)	3,680 (1)
Male subtotal	2,022 (100)	623 (100)	296,231(100)

Female

Age at diagnosis (years)

Under 5	1 (0)	5 (5)	1,933 (4)
5-12	6 (3)	-	384 (1)
13-19	1 (0)	1 (1)	435 (1)
20-24	12 (5)	10 (9)	2,641 (6)
25-29	23 (10)	23 (21)	7,430 (17)
30-34	48 (20)	34 (31)	10,300 (24)
35-39	38 (16)	14 (13)	8,792 (20)
40-44	37 (16)	9 (8)	4,961 (12)
45-49	21 (9)	5 (5)	2,286 (5)
50-54	14 (6)	2 (2)	1,356 (3)
55-59	8 (3)	1 (1)	903 (2)
60-64	12 (5)	3 (3)	599 (1)
65 or older	16 (7)	1 (1)	999 (2)
Female subtotal	237 (100)	108 (100)	43,019 (100)

Total (2)      2,259              731      339,250

1 Includes 9 months of data collected under the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents.

2 Includes 575 males and 86 females whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 9. AIDS cases, case-fatality rates,(1) and deaths, by

half-year and age group, through September 1993,(2) United States

Adults/adolescents

Half-year	Cases diagnosed during interval	Case-fatality rate	Deaths occurring during interval
Before 1981	92	81.5	30
1981 Jan. - June	98	89.8	37
July - Dec.	208	91.3	87
1982 Jan. - June	407	92.6	155
July - Dec.	707	91.1	290
1983 Jan. - June	1,312	93.2	526
July - Dec.	1,654	93.2	939
1984 Jan. - June	2,581	92.8	1,406
July - Dec.	3,408	92.8	1,981
1985 Jan. - June	4,970	92.0	2,825
July - Dec.	6,379	91.6	3,904
1986 Jan. - June	8,413	90.4	5,109
July - Dec.	10,026	88.3	6,568
1987 Jan. - June	13,115	88.6	7,613
July - Dec.	14,574	85.7	8,013
1988 Jan. - June	16,836	83.4	9,397
July - Dec.	17,425	83.1	10,764
1989 Jan. - June	20,096	78.7	12,379
July - Dec.	20,434	76.5	14,231
1990 Jan. - June	22,629	70.8	14,404
July - Dec.	22,128	66.3	15,265
1991 Jan. - June	25,769	58.7	15,902
July - Dec.	27,410	49.4	17,497
1992 Jan. - June	30,925	36.1	17,431
July - Dec.	31,177	23.4	17,555
1993 Jan. - June	27,847	11.4	14,787
July - Sept.	3,724	5.5	2,410
Total (3)	334,344	60.3	201,775

Children < 13 years old

Half-year	Cases diagnosed during interval	Case-fatality rate	Deaths occurring during interval
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Before 1981	6	66.7	1
1981 Jan. - June	11	81.8	2
July - Dec.	5	100.0	6
1982 Jan. - June	13	84.6	9
July - Dec.	16	81.3	5
1983 Jan. - June	32	100.0	13
July - Dec.	42	90.5	16
1984 Jan. - June	51	84.3	26
July - Dec.	62	87.1	22
1985 Jan. - June	99	76.8	45
July - Dec.	128	82.8	69
1986 Jan. - June	138	81.9	65
July - Dec.	189	70.9	91
1987 Jan. - June	218	72.0	117
July - Dec.	257	67.7	168
1988 Jan. - June	258	64.7	134
July - Dec.	338	61.2	174
1989 Jan. - June	352	60.2	171
July - Dec.	333	57.4	184
1990 Jan. - June	357	52.9	191
July - Dec.	377	43.0	190
1991 Jan. - June	357	42.3	163
July - Dec.	325	35.7	199
1992 Jan. - June	384	32.3	168
July - Dec.	318	27.0	197
1993 Jan. - June	213	18.3	161
July - Sep.	27	7.4	26
Total (3)	4,906	53.3	2,615

1 Case-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 407 adults/adolescents. Through September 1993, 377 of these 407 were reported as dead. Therefore, the case fatality rate is 92.6 (377 divided by 407, 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.

2 Includes 9 months of data collected under the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definitions for adults and adolescents.

3 Death totals include 270 adults/adolescents and 2 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 September 1993,(1) United States Period of diagnosis

Definition category	Before Sept. 1989		Oct. 1989- Sept. 1990		Oct. 1990- Sept. 1991	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Pre-1987 definition	106,479	(79)	28,634	(64)	29,523	(58)
1987 definition	26,788	(20)	13,559	(30)	16,078	(31)
1993 definition(2)	1,610	(1)	2,402	(5)	5,467	(11)
Severe HIV-related						
immunosuppression(3)	1,181		2,021		4,669	
Pulmonary tuberculosis	362		333		706	
Recurrent pneumonia	55		44		85	
Invasive cervical cancer	16		8		13	
<b>Total</b>	<b>134,877</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>44,595</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>51,068</b>	<b>(100)</b>

Definition category	Oct. 1991- Sept. 1992		Oct. 1992- Sept. 1993		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Pre-1987 definition	28,340	(47)	13,876	(29)	206,852	(61)
1987 definition	17,521	(29)	9,537	(20)	83,483	(25)
1993 definition(2)	15,032	(25)	24,404	(51)	48,915	(14)
Severe HIV-related						
immunosuppression(3)	13,587		22,718		44,176	
Pulmonary tuberculosis	1,195		1,115		3,711	
Recurrent pneumonia	223		541		948	
Invasive cervical cancer	38		48		123	
<b>Total</b>	<b>60,893</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>47,817</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>339,250</b>	<b>(100)</b>

1 Includes 9 months of data collected under the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents.

2 Persons who meet only the 1993 AIDS 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.

3 Defined as CD4+ T-lymphocyte count of less than 200 cells/uL 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 September 1993, United States(1)

Documented occupation	Possible occupational transmission(2) No.	occupational transmission(3) No.
Dental worker, including dentist	-	6
Embalmer/morgue technician	-	3
Emergency medical technician /paramedic	-	8
Health aide/attendant	1	9
Housekeeper/maintenance worker	1	6
Laboratory technician, clinical	15	14
Laboratory technician, nonclinical	1	1
Nurse	13	15
Physician, nonsurgical	5	8
Physician, surgical	-	2
Respiratory therapist	1	2
Technician, dialysis	1	1
Technician, surgical	1	1
Technician/therapist, other than those listed above	-	3
Other health-care occupations	-	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>81</b>

1 Health-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.

2 Health-care workers who had documented HIV seroconversion after occupational exposure: 34 had percutaneous exposure, 4 had mucocutaneous exposure, 1 had both percutaneous and mucocutaneous exposures. Thirty-six exposures were to blood from an HIV-infected person, 1 to visibly bloody fluid, 1 to an unspecified fluid, and 1 to a concentrated virus in a laboratory. Eleven of these health-care workers have developed AIDS.

3 These 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 September 1993, United States

AIDS cases Exposure category	No.	(%)
Single mode of exposure		
Men who have sex with men	176,793	(53)
Injecting drug use	68,029	(20)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	2,212	(1)
Heterosexual contact	23,536	(7)
Receipt of transfusion(1)	5,978	(2)
Receipt of transplant of tissues/organs(2)	6	(0)
Other(3)	16	(0)
Single mode of exposure subtotal	276,567	(83)
Multiple modes of exposure		
Men who have sex with men;injecting drug use	18,885	(6)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	82	(0)
Men who have sex with men;heterosexual contact	3,718	(1)
Men who have sex with men;receipt of transfusion/transplant	2,554	(1)
Injecting drug use;hemophilia/coagulation disorder	88	(0)
Injecting drug use;heterosexual contact	11,003	(3)
Injecting drug use;receipt of transfusion/transplant	1,114	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	29	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	704	(0)
Heterosexual contact;receipt of transfusion/transplant	822	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use;hemophilia/coagulation disorder	20	(0)
Men who have sex with men;injecting drug use; heterosexual contact	1,764	(1)
Men who have sex with men;injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion/transplant	392	(0)
Men who have sex with men;hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	4	(0)
Men who have sex with men;hemophilia/coagulation disorder;receipt		

of transfusion/transplant	27	( 0)
Men who have sex with men;heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	163	( 0)
Injecting drug use;hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	20	( 0)
Injecting drug use;hemophilia/coagulation disorder;receipt of transfusion/transplant	28	( 0)
Injecting drug use;heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	421	( 0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder;heterosexual contact;receipt of transfusion/transplant	18	( 0)
Men who have sex with men;injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder;heterosexual contact	4	( 0)
Men who have sex with men;injecting drug use; hemophilia/ co- agulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	5	( 0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use;heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	71	( 0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder;heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	3	( 0)
Injecting drug use;hemophilia/ coagulation disorder;heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	10	( 0)
Men who have sex with men;injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder;heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	1	( 0)
Multiple modes of exposure subtotal	41,950	(13)
Risk not identified(4)	15,823	( 5)
Total	334,344	(100)

1 Includes 27 adult/adolescents and 2 children who developed AIDS after receiving blood screened negative for HIV antibody.

2 Six adults developed AIDS after receiving tissue from HIV-infected donors. Three of the 6 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 11 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, as documented by laboratory studies; to 1 person who acquired HIV infection perinatally and was diagnosed with AIDS after age 13; and to 1 person with intentional self-inoculation of blood from an HIV-infected person.

4 "Risk not identified" refers to persons whose mode of exposure to HIV is unknown. This includes persons under investigation; persons who died, were lost to follow-up, or declined interview; and persons whose mode of exposure to HIV remains unidentified after investigation.

## TECHNICAL NOTES: HIV/AIDS SURVEILLANCE REPORT

### Surveillance and Reporting 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 case definition and case report form. The original definition was modified in 1985 (MMWR 1985;34:373-5) and again in 1987 (MMWR 1987;36 [suppl. no. 1S]:1S-15S). The revisions incorporated a broader range of AIDS indicator diseases and conditions and used human immunodeficiency virus (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). AIDS cases that meet the criteria of both the pre-1987 and 1987 definitions are classified in the pre-1987 definition category. Compared with patients who meet the pre-1987 case definition, a higher proportion of patients who meet only the 1987 case definition were female, black, or Hispanic, or were intravenous drug users (MMWR 1989;38:229-36).

Each issue of this update includes information received and tabulated by CDC through the last day of the previous month. Data are tabulated by date of report to CDC unless otherwise noted. 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 diagnosis of AIDS: adult/adolescent cases include persons 13 years of age and older; pediatric cases include children under 13 years of age. Age group tabulations in Table 13 (only included in the year-end edition) are based on age at death.

Metropolitan areas are defined as the Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) 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 several counties in the metropolitan area.

State or metropolitan data tabulations are based on the person's residence at diagnosis of the first AIDS-indicator disease(s). The cities and counties which comprise each metropolitan area in Table 2 are listed in the Bureau of Census publication, "State and Metropolitan Area Data Book, 1986."

Data in this report are provisional. Fifty percent of patients are reported to CDC within 3 months of diagnosis. However, reporting delays vary widely and have been as long as several years for some cases. The median delay in reporting appears to have increased, from about 2 months in 1982 to about 3 months in 1988; however, recent analyses suggests that reporting delay may be decreasing.

Completeness of reporting of diagnosed cases to state and local health departments varies by geographic region and patient population; however, mortality studies suggest that 70 to 90 percent of HIV-related deaths in men 25-44 years old are identified through national surveillance of AIDS (MMWR 1989;38:561-3). In addition, multiple routes of exposure, opportunistic diseases diagnosed after the initial case report was submitted to CDC, and vital status may not be determined or reported for all cases. Caution should be used in interpreting case-fatality rates because reporting of deaths is known to be incomplete.

### Exposure Categories

For surveillance purposes, 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 persons with a history of both homosexual/bisexual contact and intravenous drug use. They make up a separate exposure category.

"Homosexual/bisexual contact" cases include men who report sexual contact with other men. "Heterosexual contact" cases include persons who report either specific heterosexual contact with a person with, or at increased risk for, HIV infection (e.g., an intravenous drug user), or persons presumed to have acquired HIV infection through heterosexual contact because they were born in countries with a distinctive pattern of transmission termed "Pattern II" by the World Health Organization (MMWR 1988;37: 286-8, 293-5). Pattern II transmission is observed in areas of sub-Saharan Africa and in some Caribbean countries. In these countries, most of the reported cases occur in heterosexuals and the male-to-female ratio is approximately 1:1. Intravenous drug use and homosexual transmission either do not occur or occur at a low

level.

"Undetermined" cases are persons with no reported history of exposure to HIV through any of the routes listed in the hierarchy of exposure categories. Undetermined cases include persons who are currently under investigation by local health department officials; persons whose exposure history is incomplete because of death, refusal to be interviewed, or loss to follow-up; and persons who were interviewed or for whom 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.

### Rates

Rates are on an annual basis per 100,000 population. The denominator for computing rates in Table 1 and Table 2 are extrapolations based on U.S. Bureau of Census data from the 1980 census and from 1988 post-census estimates. Each 12-month rate is the number of cases for a 12 month period divided by the 1989 or 1990 extrapolation, multiplied by 100,000.

The denominators for computing race-specific rates (Table 9, included only in the year-end edition) are based on 1990 census projections published in U.S. Bureau of Census publications, "Projections of the Population of the United States, by Age, Sex, and Race, 1988 to 2080," and "Projections of the Hispanic Population, 1983 to 2080." Race-specific rates are the number of cases reported for a particular race/ethnicity during the preceding 12month period divided by the 1990 census projection for that race/ethnicity, multiplied by 100,000.

Case-fatality rates are on a semiannual basis by date of diagnosis. Each 6 month case-fatality rate is the number of fatal cases reported, divided by the number of total cases, diagnosed in that period, multiplied by 100.

### Trends in AIDS Incidence

Tabulations of AIDS cases by date of report give a general description of AIDS cases, but analyses by date of diagnosis give a more accurate description of trends. Delays in reporting, however, can have a substantial impact on tabulated numbers of cases diagnosed in recent time periods. About half of all cases are reported within 3 months of diagnosis, but about 15% are reported more than 1 year after diagnosis. Delays are substantially longer for pediatric cases and for transfusion- associated cases in adults.

Figure 5 (included only in the year-end edition report) shows trends in AIDS incidence by month of diagnosis. The points on the plot show the estimated numbers of cases diagnosed, after adjusting for estimated reporting delays.

The smooth curve is computed using the Lowess procedure (J.M. Chaber, W.S. Cleveland, B. Kleiner, and P.A. Tukey. "Graphical Methods for Data Analysis." Duxbury Press, Boston, 1983, Chapter 4).

Reporting delays were estimated by a maximum likelihood statistical procedure for each HIV exposure category (J.M. Karon, O.J. Devine, and W.M. Morgan "Predicting AIDS incidence by extrapolating from recent trends." In: C. Castillo-Chavex, ed. "Mathematical and Statistical Approaches to AIDS Epidemiology. Lecture Notes in Biomathematics," vol. 83, Springer Verlag, Berlin, 1989). The adjusted incidence used in Figure 5 is the sum of the adjusted incidences for each HIV exposure group.

The Lowess procedure makes no assumption about the overall trends in the data. A fitted value is computed for each month by weighted least squares regression using only the adjusted number of cases diagnosed during an interval about the month (in Figure 5, the 30% of months closest to the chosen month); the weights decrease for times further from the chosen month. The procedure assumes that incidence during the interval about each month is approximately a linear function of time. Lowess tends to produce a curve that is linear at each end, as observed in the figure; predictions of future numbers of cases should not be made by extrapolating the Lowest curve.

The Lowess curve should be considered a description of the overall trend in AIDS cases. This curve emphasizes that the rate of increase in incidence slowed during the middle of 1987. See MMWR 1990:39:81-86.

(1) Included 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.