


New Mexico
2012 Surveillance Report:
Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and
Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
(AIDS)
Among Adults and Adolescents



HIV & Hepatitis Epidemiology Program
Infectious Disease Epidemiology Bureau
Epidemiology and Response Division
New Mexico Department of Health
1190 St. Francis Dr., N1350
Santa Fe, NM 87502-6110
Phone: (505) 476-3515
Fax: (505) 476-3544

http://nmhealth.org/ERD/HealthData/hiv_aids.shtml

This page intentionally blank.

New Mexico Department of Health

Retta Ward, M.P.H.
Secretary Designate of Health
New Mexico Department of Health

Michael Landen, M.D., M.P.H.
State Epidemiologist
Epidemiology and Response Division

Joan Baumbach, M.D., M.P.H., M.S.
Bureau Chief
Infectious Disease Epidemiology Bureau

Chad Smelser, M.D.
Medical Epidemiologist
Infectious Disease Epidemiology Bureau



HIV & Hepatitis Epidemiology Program

Terry Bryant, M.S.
HIV & Hepatitis Program Manager
(505) 476-3654
Terry.Bryant@state.nm.us

Heather Kerwin, M.P.H.
HIV Surveillance Coordinator
(505) 476-1643
Heather.Kerwin@state.nm.us

Jeff Lauritsen, R.N., M.P.H.
HIV Epidemiologist
(505) 476-3509
Jeff.Lauritsen@state.nm.us

Monica Roybal
Management Analyst
(505) 476-3035
Monica.Roybal@state.nm.us

To report HIV or AIDS in New Mexico:
New Mexico Department of Health
1190 St Francis Dr., N1350
P.O. Box 26110
Santa Fe, NM 87502-6110
Attention: Surveillance Coordinator

Phone: (505) 476-3515
Secure fax: (505) 476-3544

Acknowledgements

The HIV & Hepatitis Epidemiology Program would like to thank the many dedicated individuals who have been involved in HIV surveillance in New Mexico. These providers, laboratories, and surveillance staff support the collection of data upon which this report is based. The Program also thanks its partners within the New Mexico Department of Health, including the Public Health Division's HIV Prevention, HIV Services, and Sexually Transmitted Disease Prevention Programs. We also recognize the feedback and support of the New Mexico HIV Prevention Community Planning and Action Group (CPAG). The Program acknowledges the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, for the financial and technical support without which this report would not be possible.

This publication was supported by Cooperative Agreement Number 5U62PS001023-05 from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Its contents are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Contents

Introduction	1
Overview	2
Section 1: New Diagnoses of HIV Infection (Incidence)	3
Section 2: Persons Living with a Diagnosis of HIV Infection or AIDS (Prevalence)	6
Section 3: Incidence and Prevalence of HIV or AIDS by Region in New Mexico	7
Data Sources	13
Strengths and Limitations	13
Technical Notes	14
Definitions	16
NMDOH Resources	16
Community Partners	17
References	18



Acronyms

AA	African American
AI/AN	American Indian/Alaskan Native
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
Asian/PI	Asian or Pacific Islander
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
DPT	Disease Prevention Team
eHARS	Enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System
GPS	Geospatial and Population Studies
HARS	HIV/AIDS Reporting System
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HRH	High-risk heterosexual
IDU	Injection Drug User
MSM	Men who have sex with men
MSM/IDU	Male injection drug users who have sex with men
NIR/NRR	No identified risk/No reported risk
NM	New Mexico
NMDOH	New Mexico Department of Health
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection

Introduction

Human immunodeficiency viruses (HIV) are cytopathic lentiviruses in the Retroviridae family. Humans are the only known reservoir for these viruses. Infection with these viruses, known as HIV-1 and HIV-2, results in a wide array of clinical manifestations. HIV-1 is the most common variety in the United States and is the variety addressed in this report. Transmission is most frequently attributed to (1) sexual contact, (2) percutaneous blood exposure, (3) mucous membrane exposure to contaminated blood or other infectious body fluids, (4) mother-to-child transmission during pregnancy, labor and delivery, or postnatally through breastfeeding, and (5) transfusion with contaminated blood products. Without effective treatment, HIV infection can progress to Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS). AIDS is the most advanced stage of HIV infection, and is defined either immunologically by measuring CD4+ T-lymphocyte count and percentage or clinically by recognition of an AIDS-defining medical condition.

The New Mexico Department of Health (NMDOH) administers statewide programs to prevent HIV infection and/or AIDS, ensure the availability of quality medical and social services for persons infected with HIV, and monitor the impact of HIV in New Mexico. As part of this effort, the HIV & Hepatitis Epidemiology Program (the Program) is responsible for tracking the epidemic to describe the burden of HIV in the state, characterize the population(s) most affected, and assist in the planning and allocation of resources for HIV prevention, treatment, and supportive services. To provide a comprehensive update of HIV infection and AIDS in New Mexico, the Program is pleased to share with you the 2012 HIV Surveillance Report.

This report is based on reports of HIV infection submitted to the Program prior to July 1, 2012. Case ascertainment was based on the 2008 revised HIV case definition for adults and adolescents age ≥ 13 years.¹ Estimates of the number of new HIV infections diagnosed in the state and of the number of persons living in New Mexico with HIV infection or AIDS are included in the report. To avoid biases associated with lapses in laboratory reporting of HIV-related test results, the report does not provide estimates of the number of persons who progressed to AIDS in New Mexico during 2011.

The 2012 HIV Surveillance Report is organized into three sections:

1. New diagnoses of HIV Infection (Incidence)
2. Persons Living with a Diagnosis of HIV Infection or AIDS (Prevalence)
3. Incidence and Prevalence of HIV or AIDS by Regions in New Mexico

HIV & Hepatitis Epidemiology Program staff are available to assist with interpretation of these data as well as to provide additional analyses. With your assistance, surveillance data will continue to guide HIV prevention strategies and resource allocation for care services in New Mexico. For questions or comments, please call (505) 476-3515.

Overview

During 2011, 137 new HIV infections were diagnosed among adults and adolescents in New Mexico. This represents a decline of 8% from the number of cases diagnosed in 2010, and is the second straight year of decline. While the number of new cases declined, the distribution of cases was similar to what has been observed in the past. Men accounted for more than four out of every five new HIV infections. One-half of all new HIV infections occurred among Hispanics, though both American Indians/Alaskan Natives and African Americans/Blacks had higher rates of infection (11.7 and 17.9 per 100,000, respectively). Persons aged 25 to 44 years old continued to comprise the largest percentage of new cases, and men who have sex with men continued to be the risk transmission category with the largest percentage of new cases (57%). Encouragingly, the percentage of cases for which no risk factors could be identified declined to 22%, a level not achieved in New Mexico since 2007.

At the end of 2011, a total of 3,468 people were living with HIV or AIDS in New Mexico. As a group, these persons appeared much like those who were newly diagnosed, except that they tended to be White (43%), and somewhat older. More than one-half of persons living with HIV in New Mexico at the end of 2011 were 45 years or older.

Regionally, in 2011 Bernalillo County had the highest rate of new HIV infections in the state, at 9.2 per 100,000. However, this rate has declined steadily since 2008 and in 2011 was similar to the rate in other regions of the state. In the Southeast, the rate of new HIV infections declined to fewer than 2.0 per 100,000. This was the lowest rate among any of the state's regions, and was less than half the rate seen in previous years.

In 2011 Bernalillo County had the highest number of persons living with HIV or AIDS in New Mexico (1,444). However, Bernalillo County and the Northeast region of the state had similar rates of persons living with HIV or AIDS in the state, at 259.8 and 256.8 per 100,000, respectively. In contrast, fewer than 100 per 100,000 (95.1) persons were living with HIV or AIDS in the Southeast region of the state.

Section 1: New Diagnoses of HIV Infection (Incidence)

Table 1.1. Incidence of HIV Infection Among Adults and Adolescents, by Year of Diagnosis and Selected Characteristics, New Mexico 2007-2011															
	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011		
	N	Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total
TOTAL	147	9.1	100%	157	9.6	100%	163	9.8	100%	149	8.8	100%	137	8.0	100%
SEX															
Male	126	15.9	86%	139	17.3	89%	133	16.3	82%	127	15.3	85%	115	13.7	84%
Female	21	2.5	14%	18	2.2	11%	30	3.5	18%	22	2.6	15%	22	2.5	16%
RACE/ETHNICITY															
African Am.	8	19.8	5%	12	28.9	8%	13	30.3	8%	11	24.8	7%	8	17.9	6%
AI/AN	14	8.8	10%	20	12.3	13%	25	15.0	15%	27	15.9	18%	20	11.7	15%
Asian/PI	3	10.8	2%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	0.1	1%	1	3.1	1%
Hispanic	73	11.1	50%	74	11	47%	77	11.3	47%	74	10.6	50%	69	9.8	50%
White	46	6.3	31%	49	6.6	31%	44	5.9	27%	32	4.3	21%	34	4.5	25%
Multi-race	3	-	2%	2	-	1%	4	-	2%	4	-	3%	5	-	4%
AGE															
13-24	31	9.1	21%	26	7.6	17%	23	6.6	14%	28	8.0	19%	22	6.4	16%
25-34	35	13.6	24%	42	16.1	27%	45	17.0	28%	55	20.5	37%	44	16.3	32%
35-44	37	14.3	25%	47	18.4	30%	48	19.1	29%	31	12.5	21%	38	15.3	28%
45-54	31	11.1	21%	30	10.6	19%	30	10.4	18%	22	7.5	15%	20	7.0	15%
55+	13	2.7	9%	12	2.4	8%	17	3.3	10%	13	2.4	9%	13	2.3	9%
RISK TRANSMISSION CATEGORY															
MSM	84	-	57%	81	-	52%	82	-	50%	81	-	54%	78	-	57%
IDU	11	-	7%	14	-	9%	14	-	9%	5	-	3%	12	-	9%
MSM/IDU	9	-	6%	10	-	6%	9	-	6%	6	-	4%	6	-	4%
HRH	10	-	7%	15	-	10%	12	-	7%	17	-	11%	11	-	8%
Perinatal	1	-	1%	0	-	0%	0	-	0%	0	-	0%	0	-	0%
Other	0	-	0%	0	-	0%	0	-	0%	0	-	0%	0	-	0%
NIR	32	-	22%	37	-	24%	46	-	28%	40	-	27%	30	-	22%
<i>Due to rounding, percentages may not total to 100%.</i>															

Figure 1.1. Incidence of HIV Infection Among Adults and Adolescents by Year of Diagnosis and Sex, New Mexico 2002-2011

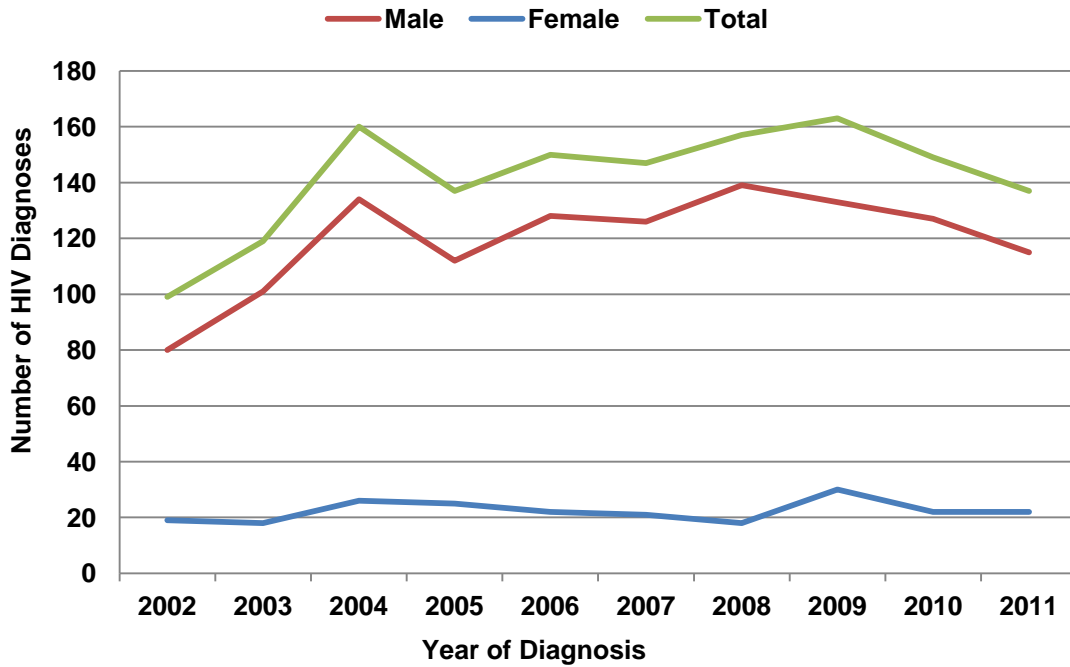
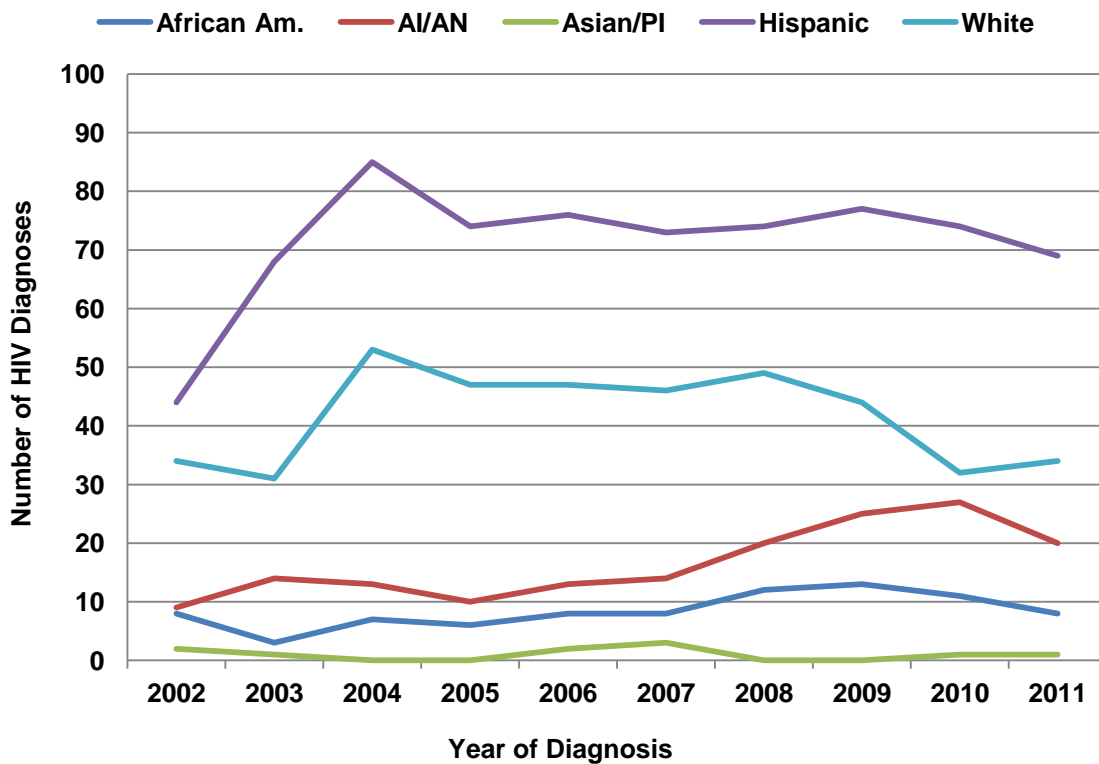


Figure 1.2. Incidence of HIV Infection Among Adults and Adolescents by Year of Diagnosis and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico 2002-2011



Excludes 28 cases that reported multiple races.

Figure 1.3. Incidence of HIV Infection Among Adults and Adolescents by Year of Diagnosis and Age at Diagnosis, New Mexico 2002-2011

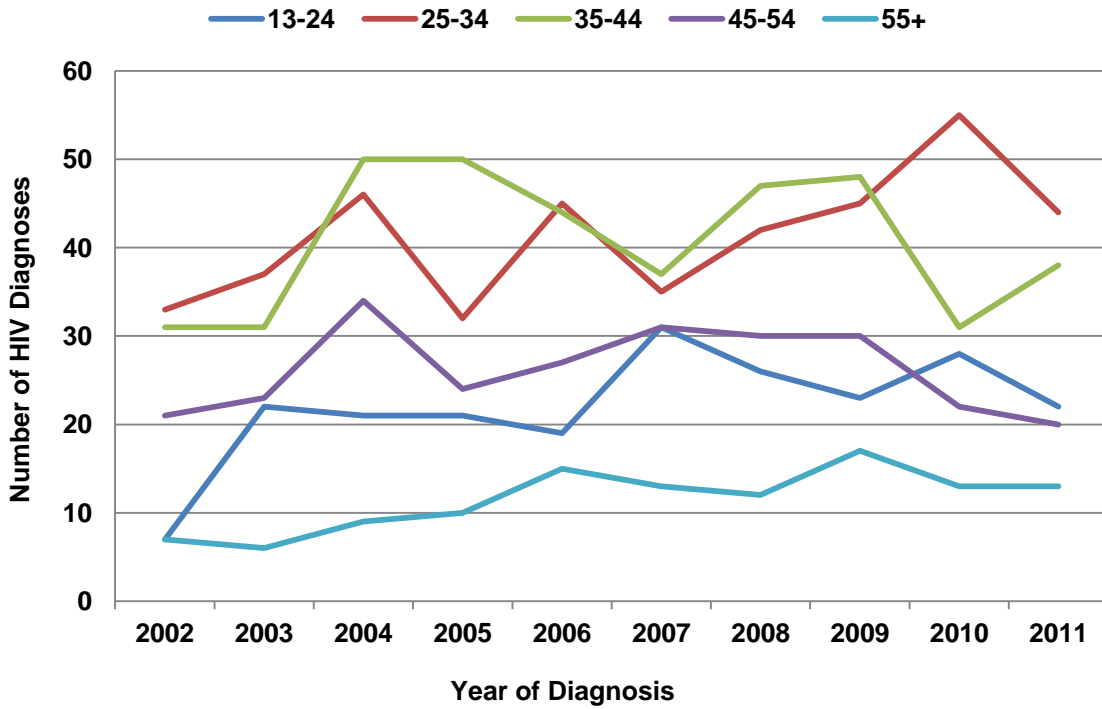
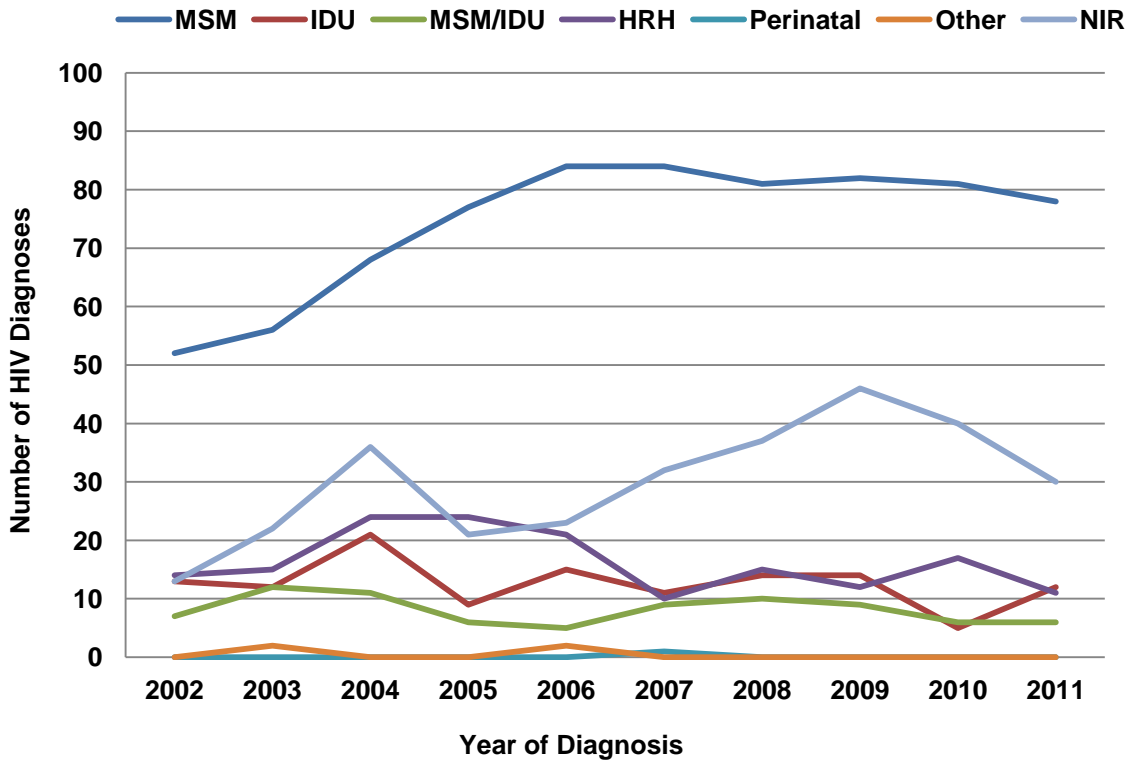


Figure 1.4. Incidence of HIV Infection Among Adults and Adolescents by Year of Diagnosis and Transmission Risk Category, New Mexico 2002-2011



Section 2: Persons Living with a Diagnosis of HIV Infection or AIDS (Prevalence)

	HIV (not AIDS)			AIDS			Total		
	N	Rate	% of total	N	Rate	% of total	N	Rate	% of total
TOTAL	1304	76.4	100%	2164	126.8	100%	3468	203.2	100%
SEX									
Male	1120	133.8	86%	1911	228.3	88%	3031	362.1	87%
Female	184	21.1	14%	253	29.1	12%	437	50.2	13%
RACE/ETHNICITY									
African Am.	111	248.8	9%	138	309.3	6%	249	558.1	7%
AI/AN	114	66.5	9%	152	88.7	7%	266	155.2	8%
Asian/PI	9	28.3	1%	13	40.9	1%	22	69.2	1%
Hispanic	538	76.7	41%	830	118.3	38%	1368	195.0	39%
White	513	67.7	39%	992	130.9	46%	1505	198.6	43%
Multi-race	19	-	1%	39	-	2%	58	-	2%
AGE									
13-24 years	72	20.9	6%	25	7.2	<1%	97	28.1	3%
25-34 years	273	101.4	21%	154	57.2	7%	427	158.6	12%
35-44 years	366	147.0	28%	500	200.8	23%	866	347.8	25%
45-54 years	364	126.8	28%	920	320.4	43%	1284	447.2	37%
55+ years	229	41.1	18%	565	101.5	26%	794	142.6	23%
RISK TRANSMISSION CATEGORY									
MSM	757	-	58%	1322	-	61%	2079	-	60%
IDU	113	-	9%	198	-	9%	311	-	9%
MSM/IDU	88	-	7%	251	-	12%	339	-	10%
HRH	122	-	9%	219	-	10%	341	-	10%
Perinatal	5	-	0%	10	-	0%	15	-	0%
Other	2	-	0%	15	-	1%	17	-	0%
NIR	217	-	17%	149	-	7%	366	-	11%
<i>Due to rounding, percentages may not total to 100%.</i>									

Section 3: Incidence and Prevalence of HIV or AIDS by Region in New Mexico

Table 3.1. Incidence of HIV Infection among Adults and Adolescents, by Year of Diagnosis, 2008-2011, and Prevalence of HIV or AIDS among Adults and Adolescents, Year-End 2011, by Region in New Mexico

	2008 HIV Incidence		2009 HIV Incidence		2010 HIV Incidence		2011 HIV Incidence		Prevalence of HIV/AIDS			
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	HIV N	AIDS N	Total N	Rate
	Northwest	25	7.4	36	10.5	26	7.4	31	8.8	218	309	527
Northeast	18	7.4	22	9.0	24	9.7	18	7.2	230	412	642	256.8
Bernalillo County	70	13.2	61	11.3	60	10.9	51	9.2	509	935	1444	259.8
Southeast	10	4.8	8	3.8	9	4.3	4	1.9	72	131	203	95.1
Southwest	33	10.2	36	11.0	30	9.0	29	8.6	290	341	631	187.4
New Mexico	157	9.6	163	9.8	149	8.8	137	8.0	1319	2128	3447	201.9

Current regional totals may not sum to state total due to missing current residence information.

NMCPAG
**NEW MEXICO COMMUNITY
 PLANNING & ACTION GROUP**



Table 3.2. Incidence of HIV Infection among Adults and Adolescents, 2008-2011, and Prevalence of HIV or AIDS among Adults and Adolescents, by Selected Characteristics, Northwest New Mexico

	2008-2011 Incidence of HIV			Prevalence of HIV/AIDS								
	N	Average Annual Rate	% of Total	HIV			AIDS			Total		
	N	Average Annual Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total
TOTAL	118	8.5	100%	218	62.1	100%	309	88.0	100%	527	150.1	100%
SEX												
Male	93	13.7	79%	185	107.6	85%	258	150.1	83%	443	257.7	84%
Female	25	3.5	21%	33	18.4	15%	51	28.5	17%	84	46.9	16%
RACE/ETHNICITY												
African Am.	6	26.9	5%	13	223.1	6%	13	223.1	4%	26	446.3	5%
AI/AN	60	14.1	51%	66	60.7	30%	79	72.7	26%	145	133.4	28%
Asian/PI	0	0.0	0%	1	23.9	0%	2	47.9	1%	3	71.8	1%
Hispanic	32	8.7	27%	70	75.9	32%	90	97.6	29%	160	173.6	30%
White	14	2.5	12%	65	46.3	30%	120	85.6	39%	185	131.9	35%
Multi-race	6	-	5%	3	-	1%	5	-	2%	8	-	2%
AGE												
13-24	14	4.7	12%	12	16.6	6%	4	5.5	1%	16	22.2	3%
25-34	38	17.4	32%	47	84.6	22%	29	52.2	9%	76	136.8	14%
35-44	35	16.0	30%	63	116.5	29%	85	157.2	28%	148	273.7	28%
45-54	19	7.7	16%	65	104.5	30%	117	188.1	38%	182	292.6	35%
55+	12	3.0	10%	31	28.9	14%	74	69.1	24%	105	98.0	20%
RISK TRANSMISSION CATEGORY												
MSM	45	-	38%	111	-	51%	158	-	51%	269	-	51%
IDU	9	-	8%	22	-	10%	44	-	14%	66	-	13%
MSM/IDU	5	-	4%	14	-	6%	29	-	9%	43	-	8%
HRH	14	-	12%	22	-	10%	44	-	14%	66	-	13%
Perinatal	0	-	0%	2	-	1%	1	-	0%	3	-	1%
Other	0	-	0%	0	-	0%	3	-	1%	3	-	1%
NIR	45	-	38%	47	-	22%	30	-	10%	77	-	15%

Due to rounding, percentages may not total to 100%.

Table 3.3. Incidence of HIV Infection among Adults and Adolescents, 2008-2011, and Prevalence of HIV or AIDS among Adults and Adolescents Age, by Selected Characteristics, Northeast New Mexico

	2008-2011 Incidence of HIV			Prevalence of HIV/AIDS								
	N	Average Annual Rate	% of Total	HIV			AIDS			Total		
	N	Average Annual Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total
TOTAL	82	8.3	100%	230	92.0	100%	412	164.8	100%	642	256.8	100%
SEX												
Male	67	13.8	82%	205	166.3	89%	370	300.1	90%	575	466.4	90%
Female	15	3.0	18%	25	19.7	11%	42	33.1	10%	67	52.9	10%
RACE/ETHNICITY												
African Am.	7	61.4	9%	16	544.0	7%	13	442.0	3%	29	986.1	5%
AI/AN	5	8.7	6%	13	88.5	6%	14	95.3	3%	27	183.7	4%
Asian/PI	0	0.0	0%	3	78.8	1%	3	78.8	1%	6	157.6	1%
Hispanic	53	10.7	65%	93	74.3	40%	148	118.3	36%	241	192.6	38%
White	17	4.2	21%	100	96.7	43%	234	226.2	57%	334	322.9	52%
Multi-race	0	-	0%	5	-	2%	0	-	0%	5	-	1%
AGE												
13-24	19	11.6	23%	17	42.0	7%	1	2.5	0%	18	44.5	3%
25-34	26	19.8	32%	39	119.3	17%	24	73.4	6%	63	192.7	10%
35-44	16	11.0	20%	53	149.2	23%	60	168.9	15%	113	318.2	18%
45-54	18	9.9	22%	68	151.2	30%	200	444.8	49%	268	596.1	42%
55+	3	0.8	4%	53	55.0	23%	127	131.8	31%	180	186.8	28%
RISK TRANSMISSION CATEGORY												
MSM	46	-	56%	157	-	68%	279	-	68%	436	-	68%
IDU	6	-	7%	15	-	7%	20	-	5%	35	-	5%
MSM/IDU	5	-	6%	21	-	9%	47	-	11%	68	-	11%
HRH	5	-	6%	12	-	5%	35	-	8%	47	-	7%
Perinatal	0	-	0%	1	-	0%	1	-	0%	2	-	0%
Other	0	-	0%	1	-	0%	3	-	1%	4	-	1%
NIR	20	-	24%	23	-	10%	27	-	7%	50	-	8%

Due to rounding, percentages may not total to 100%.

Table 3.4. Incidence of HIV Infection among Adults and Adolescents, 2008-2011, and Prevalence of HIV or AIDS among Adults and Adolescents, by Selected Characteristics, Bernalillo County, New Mexico

	2008-2011 Incidence of HIV			Prevalence of HIV/AIDS								
	N	Average Annual Rate	% of Total	HIV			AIDS			Total		
	N	Average Annual Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total
TOTAL	242	11.1	100%	509	91.6	100%	935	168.2	100%	1444	259.8	100%
SEX												
Male	216	20.5	89%	456	169.1	90%	844	313.1	90%	1300	482.2	90%
Female	26	2.3	11%	53	18.5	10%	91	31.8	10%	144	50.3	10%
RACE/ETHNICITY												
African Am.	20	25.1	8%	48	233.2	9%	72	349.8	8%	120	583.1	8%
AI/AN	19	15.5	8%	32	100.7	6%	45	141.6	5%	77	242.3	5%
Asian/PI	1	1.5	0%	3	17.7	1%	6	35.5	1%	9	53.2	1%
Hispanic	115	12.6	48%	205	87.4	40%	364	155.2	39%	569	242.6	39%
White	82	8.3	34%	213	84.5	42%	428	169.8	46%	641	254.3	44%
Multi-race	5	-	2%	8	-	2%	20	-	2%	28	-	2%
AGE												
13-24	43	9.6	18%	28	24.7	6%	8	7.0	1%	36	31.7	2%
25-34	67	17.6	28%	104	107.0	20%	62	63.8	7%	166	170.8	11%
35-44	73	21.6	30%	141	166.6	28%	209	246.9	22%	350	413.5	24%
45-54	40	10.8	17%	147	158.1	29%	414	445.4	44%	561	603.5	39%
55+	19	3.0	8%	89	53.1	17%	242	144.5	26%	331	197.6	23%
RISK TRANSMISSION CATEGORY												
MSM	155	-	64%	339	-	67%	626	-	67%	965	-	67%
IDU	13	-	5%	29	-	6%	65	-	7%	94	-	7%
MSM/IDU	14	-	6%	43	-	8%	108	-	12%	151	-	10%
HRH	14	-	6%	39	-	8%	81	-	9%	120	-	8%
Perinatal	0	-	0%	1	-	0%	2	-	0%	3	-	0%
Other	0	-	0%	0	-	0%	7	-	1%	7	-	0%
NIR	46	-	19%	58	-	11%	46	-	5%	104	-	7%

Due to rounding, percentages may not total to 100%.

Table 3.5. Incidence of HIV Infection among Adults and Adolescents, 2008-2011, and Prevalence of HIV or AIDS among Adults and Adolescents, by Selected Characteristics, Southeast New Mexico

	2008-2011 Incidence of HIV			Prevalence of HIV/AIDS								
	N	Average Annual Rate	% of Total	HIV			AIDS			Total		
	N	Average Annual Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total
TOTAL	31	3.7	100%	72	33.7	100%	131	61.4	100%	203	95.1	100%
SEX												
Male	24	5.7	77%	50	46.9	69%	111	104.1	85%	161	151.0	79%
Female	7	1.7	23%	22	20.6	31%	20	18.7	15%	42	39.4	21%
RACE/ETHNICITY												
African Am.	5	16.2	16%	12	152.7	17%	13	165.4	10%	25	318.0	12%
AI/AN	0	0.0	0%	0	0.0	0%	1	22.3	1%	1	22.3	0%
Asian/PI	0	0.0	0%	0	0.0	0%	0	0.0	0%	0	0.0	0%
Hispanic	13	3.8	42%	29	33.1	40%	48	54.8	37%	77	87.9	38%
White	11	2.5	35%	30	27.0	42%	66	59.4	50%	96	86.4	47%
Multi-race	2	-	6%	1	-	1%	3	-	2%	4	-	2%
AGE												
13-24	9	4.8	29%	4	8.5	6%	1	2.1	1%	5	10.6	2%
25-34	8	5.7	26%	15	42.0	21%	9	25.2	7%	24	67.2	12%
35-44	6	4.8	19%	23	74.0	32%	35	112.6	27%	58	186.6	29%
45-54	6	4.3	19%	19	55.0	26%	54	156.2	41%	73	211.2	36%
55+	2	0.8	6%	11	17.0	15%	32	49.3	24%	43	66.3	21%
RISK TRANSMISSION CATEGORY												
MSM	17	-	55%	37	-	51%	62	-	47%	99	-	49%
IDU	5	-	16%	11	-	15%	17	-	13%	28	-	14%
MSM/IDU	0	-	0%	1	-	1%	23	-	18%	24	-	12%
HRH	5	-	16%	16	-	22%	19	-	15%	35	-	17%
Perinatal	0	-	0%	0	-	0%	0	-	0%	0	-	0%
Other	0	-	0%	1	-	1%	1	-	1%	2	-	1%
NIR	4	-	13%	6	-	8%	9	-	7%	15	-	7%

Due to rounding, percentages may not total to 100%.

Table 3.6. Incidence of HIV Infection among Adults and Adolescents, 2008-2011, and Prevalence of HIV or AIDS among Adults and Adolescents, by Selected Characteristics, Southwest New Mexico

	2008-2011 Incidence of HIV			Prevalence of HIV/AIDS								
	N	Average Annual Rate	% of Total	HIV			AIDS			Total		
				N	Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total
TOTAL	128	9.7	100%	290	86.1	100%	341	101.3	100%	631	187.4	100%
SEX												
Male	111	17.1	87%	234	141.4	81%	300	181.2	88%	534	322.6	85%
Female	17	2.5	13%	56	32.7	19%	41	24.0	12%	97	56.7	15%
RACE/ETHNICITY												
African Am.	6	20.6	5%	23	310.5	8%	26	351.0	8%	49	661.4	8%
AI/AN	4	8.7	3%	5	42.7	2%	4	34.2	1%	9	76.9	1%
Asian/PI	1	5.7	1%	2	43.9	1%	2	43.9	1%	4	87.7	1%
Hispanic	80	12.6	63%	149	91.9	51%	170	104.9	50%	319	196.7	51%
White	35	5.9	27%	108	71.6	37%	129	85.5	38%	237	157.1	38%
Multi-race	2	-	2%	3	-	1%	10	-	3%	13	-	2%
AGE												
13-24	13	4.5	10%	11	15.3	4%	10	13.9	3%	21	29.3	3%
25-34	45	23.4	35%	74	154.1	26%	23	47.9	7%	97	202.0	15%
35-44	33	18.6	26%	90	205.9	31%	104	237.9	30%	194	443.9	31%
45-54	18	8.5	14%	68	129.7	23%	122	232.7	36%	190	362.4	30%
55+	19	4.2	15%	47	38.9	16%	82	67.9	24%	129	106.8	20%
RISK TRANSMISSION CATEGORY												
MSM	58	-	45%	120	-	41%	182	-	53%	302	-	48%
IDU	10	-	8%	37	-	13%	45	-	13%	82	-	13%
MSM/IDU	7	-	5%	15	-	5%	38	-	11%	53	-	8%
HRH	16	-	13%	34	-	12%	37	-	11%	71	-	11%
Perinatal	0	-	0%	1	-	0%	6	-	2%	7	-	1%
Other	0	-	0%	0	-	0%	1	-	0%	1	-	0%
NIR	37	-	29%	83	-	29%	32	-	9%	115	-	18%

Due to rounding, percentages may not total to 100%.

Data Sources

Core HIV Surveillance Data

All persons with HIV infection or AIDS who are diagnosed or treated in New Mexico are reportable to the NMDOH HIV & Hepatitis Epidemiology Program. All laboratory confirmed positive HIV antibody tests, tests for HIV RNA or HIV bDNA (viral loads), tests to detect HIV proteins, any positive HIV culture, or any other tests or conditions indicative of HIV infection are reportable to the Program. Also, AIDS-defining opportunistic infections, cancers, and CD4 lymphocyte counts and percents (<200 per μL or <14% of total lymphocytes) are reportable.

Initially established in 1983 to track people newly diagnosed with AIDS, the surveillance system was expanded in 1998 to include HIV reporting. Standardized case report forms are used to collect sociodemographic information, transmission risk categories, laboratory and clinical information, perinatal exposure, vital status, and referrals for treatment or services. To allow for reporting delays, 2011 data are considered complete at the end of June 2012.

Population Data

New Mexico population data presented here represent revised estimates from the University of New Mexico, Geospatial and Population Studies (GPS; <http://www.unm.edu/~bber>). GPS conducts economic and demographic research and analysis related to New Mexico and provides population estimates for New Mexico based on 2010 U.S. Census Tracts. Inter-censal population estimates were re-calculated after the release of the 2010 census, so they will not match earlier 2000 post-censal estimates from GPS. Race/ethnicity categorizations were completed by NMDOH.

Strengths and Limitations

The purpose of the 2012 Annual HIV Surveillance Report is to provide comprehensive, current analyses of HIV in New Mexico. The Program uses surveillance methods that are based upon guidelines set forth by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The Program utilizes highly standardized surveillance methods that combine the receipt of laboratory and provider reports with regular medical record reviews. However, when using these data to make planning decisions, it is important to consider the data strengths and limitations.

HIV surveillance reports may not be representative of all persons infected with HIV because not all infected persons have been tested. Some persons infected with HIV may have been tested anonymously; these persons are not included in this report. The data presented in this report provide a minimum estimate of persons known to be infected with HIV.

Due to the ongoing nature of HIV data collection, readers may notice discrepancies in the statistics reported across annual reports. These discrepancies result from a variety of factors including: the national interstate de-duplication process (i.e., Routine Interstate De-duplication Report, or RIDR), eHARS database conversions and updates, data quality checks, and occasional redefinition of terms. As it is difficult for the Program to monitor migration of individuals into and out of New Mexico, the most recent known residential address may not reflect current residency.

Another consideration involves incidence estimation. To monitor the epidemic, it is ideal to estimate 'true incidence' using the date of infection. There exists laboratory methods for estimating date of infection; however, these methods are not available in New Mexico. Therefore, because the actual date of infection for an individual is not known, the Program relies on the date of HIV *diagnosis* as a proxy for the date of HIV *infection*.

Persons who have tested anonymously or who tested outside New Mexico and are not currently seeking care in New Mexico may not have been reported to the Program. Thus, though these data may be used to monitor the HIV epidemic,

they may be influenced by testing behavior, treatment outcomes, and access to medical care or services that follow HIV infection. Despite these limitations, HIV surveillance data are considered to be more than 85% complete.² For this reason, epidemiologic data are one of the major sources to inform both HIV prevention and HIV care planning.

Lastly, in some instances, analyses in this report were conducted using a small number of events (e.g., the number of diagnoses of HIV infection within a certain age group). A small number of events can lead to concerns about statistical reliability and validity. Over time, small numbers may fluctuate due to random variation, rather than as a result of true changes in the epidemic. Readers are cautioned against drawing formal conclusions from data included in this report that may be subject to reliability and validity concerns. Please contact the Program with any questions or concerns you may have about any of the estimates published in this report.

Technical Notes

Incidence

Incidence data include persons diagnosed with HIV infection during a calendar year. This may include people that meet the CDC surveillance definition for AIDS at the time they were initially diagnosed with HIV infection (AIDS at first diagnosis, or concurrent diagnosis). The number of new HIV infections in New Mexico includes only persons who were first reported with HIV infection while residents of New Mexico. Persons moving to New Mexico already infected with HIV were excluded if they were previously reported in another state. Age-group assignment was based on the person's age at the time of diagnosis.

Prevalence

Prevalence data include persons living with HIV infection or AIDS as of December 31, 2011. To be included in the prevalence analysis, persons living with HIV infection or AIDS must have been alive and living in New Mexico as of December 31, 2011; residence at time of HIV or AIDS diagnosis was not considered. The most recent known residential address was used to determine whether persons were included in the analysis. Age-group assignment was based on the person's age as of December 31, 2011. Persons reported to the Program are assumed alive until their death is reported to the program. The NMDOH Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics annually provides mortality data to update vital status and to determine cause of death.

Cumulative data

Cumulative data include the total number of persons, both living and dead, reported to the Program since 1981. Neither residence at diagnosis nor residence at year-end were considered in the cumulative analysis.

Race and Ethnicity

The Program collects race and ethnicity data according to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards.³ These standards provide five categories for data collection regarding race: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and White. Given the composition of New Mexico's population, the Program combines Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander with Asian. This modification of the OMB standards minimizes the impact of small numbers on the stability of published estimates. The OMB standards also provide two categories for ethnicity (independent of race): Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. In this report, race and ethnicity groups were calculated according to NMDOH guidelines. These guidelines combine race and ethnicity into a single construct. Persons designated African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, or Asian were grouped according to designated race without regard to ethnicity. Persons designated as White were grouped as White or Hispanic according to their ethnic designation. Persons of White race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity were grouped as Hispanic. Persons of White race and Not Hispanic or Latino

ethnicity were grouped as White. All persons with other designation(s) of race (including multiple-race) and Hispanic or Latino ethnic designation were grouped as Hispanic.

The Program recognizes that categories in this classification are social-political constructs and does not interpret them as being scientific or anthropological in nature; rather, the categories provide a common language for uniformity and comparability in the collection and use of data on race and ethnicity.

Transmission Risk Categories

The Program summarizes a person's possible HIV risk factors using a hierarchical order of possible risks for transmission. Persons whose transmission category is classified as MSM (male-to-male sexual contact) include men who report sexual contact with other men and men who report sexual contact with both men and women. Persons whose transmission category is classified as High-Risk Heterosexual (HRH) include persons who report heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection (e.g., heterosexual sexual contact with bi-sexual males, injection drug users, persons with hemophilia, HIV-infected transfusion recipient, or other HIV-infected persons with unknown risk). Persons whose transmission category is classified as IDU are persons who report injecting illicit or nonprescription drugs. Except for men who report sexual contact with other men and injection drug use, persons with more than one reported risk factor are classified according to the category listed first in the hierarchy. Men who report sexual contact with other men and injection drug use comprise a separate transmission risk category, MSM/IDU. Persons with no reported exposure to HIV through any of the categories in the hierarchy are classified as "no risk factor reported or identified" (NRR or NIR). The "other" category includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and perinatal exposure.

New Mexico Regions

To ensure NMDOH's effective delivery of public health services, New Mexico is divided into five distinct regions, each served by a regional public health office and one or more local health offices. The Northwest region is comprised of Cibola, McKinley, San Juan, Sandoval, and Valencia counties. The Northeast region is comprised of Colfax, Guadalupe, Mora, Los Alamos, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Santa Fe, Taos, and Union counties. Bernalillo County, home to approximately one-third of the state's population, is designated as the Central region. The Southeast region is comprised of Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Harding, Lea, Quay, and Roosevelt counties. Catron, Dona Ana, Grant, Hidalgo, Lincoln, Luna, Otero, Sierra, Socorro, and Torrance counties comprise the Southwest region.

Rates

Rates per 100,000 population were calculated using population denominators provided by the Geospatial and Population Studies (GPS), located at the University of New Mexico. Rates were calculated by dividing the total number of events of interest (e.g., HIV infections) during the time period of interest (e.g., a calendar year) by the population for that time period, and multiplying by 100,000.

Correctional Facilities and Other Institutions

Persons imprisoned in a state or county correctional or detention facility, or who were housed in a residential facility (e.g., drug treatment facility), were included in the data presented unless otherwise noted.

Definitions

AIDS (Acquired immune deficiency syndrome) Diagnosis with AIDS is defined by a confirmed HIV positive test along with either 1) a CD4 positive lymphocyte count < 200; 2) a CD4 positive lymphocyte count < 14% of total lymphocytes; or 3) any of 26 opportunistic infections indicative of AIDS.

eHARS (Enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System) A database that uses web-based technology for expanded, document-based collection of HIV-related surveillance data.

HRH (High-risk heterosexuals) Persons who have a history of heterosexual sexual contact with bi-sexual males, injection drug users, or a person with known HIV infection.

HIV (Human immunodeficiency virus) Diagnosis with HIV infection is defined by either 1) a confirmed positive result on a screening test for HIV antibody (e.g., reactive enzyme immunoassay), followed by a positive result on a confirmatory test for HIV antibody (e.g., Western blot or immunofluorescence antibody test); or 2) a positive result or a detectable quantity on a virologic test (e.g., polymerase chain reaction, neutralization assay, or culture).

IDU (Injection drug user) Persons who have a history of injecting illicit or nonprescription drugs.

MSM (Men who have sex with men) Men who have a history of sexual contact with men or with both men and women.

NIR (No identified risk) Persons who have no reported history of risk of exposure to HIV, as defined by the CDC. People reported with no identified risk can be under investigation, have incomplete histories because they have died, have refused to divulge their history, or have been lost to follow up.

Other (Other risk) Persons who have a history of hemophilia or coagulation disorder, receipt of blood transfusion, blood components or tissue.

Perinatal (Perinatal risk) Persons who have any of the adolescent/adult risk factors for HIV infection which occurred before age 13 years or who were born to a mother with HIV infection.

NMDOH Resources

HIV & Hepatitis Epidemiology Program: Conducts state-wide surveillance and analysis of HIV/AIDS, hepatitis B, and hepatitis C data. (505) 476-3515

http://nmhealth.org/ERD/HealthData/hiv_aids.shtml

HIV Prevention Program: Supports community planning and HIV prevention and HIV testing activities across the state, including training, capacity building, funding, and oversight. (505) 476-3612

<http://nmhealth.org/IDB/HIV.shtml>

HIV Services Program: Supports a statewide array of providers in the Health Management Alliance (HMA) network that provide case management, medical care and support services for people with HIV/AIDS. (505) 476-3628

New Mexico HIV, STD and Hepatitis Resource Guide

www.nmhivguide.org

Community Partners

New Mexico HIV Prevention Community Planning and Action Group (CPAG)

This group is co-chaired by representatives from NMDOH, the community, and persons living with HIV/AIDS. The CPAG collaborates with NMDOH to develop a statewide Comprehensive HIV Prevention Plan.

www.nmcpag.org/

HIV Service Providers (HSP)

HSPs are non-profit organizations that offer comprehensive services including medical and case management, support, and prevention for HIV:

New Mexico AIDS Services (NMAS)

Based in Albuquerque and serves northwestern New Mexico.

(888) 882-2437

www.nmas.net

University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center, Truman Street Clinic

Based in Albuquerque and serves northwestern New Mexico in collaboration with New Mexico AIDS Services.

(505) 272-1312

<http://hsc.unm.edu/unmmg/truman/>

First Nations Community Health Source

Based in Albuquerque and serves the American Indian/Alaska Native community.

(505) 262-2481

www.fnch.org

Southwest CARE Center

Based in Santa Fe and serves northeastern New Mexico

(888) 320-8200

www.southwestcare.org

Alianza of New Mexico

Based in Roswell and serves southern New Mexico

(800) 957-1995

www.alianza.org

Community Collaborative Care (CCC)

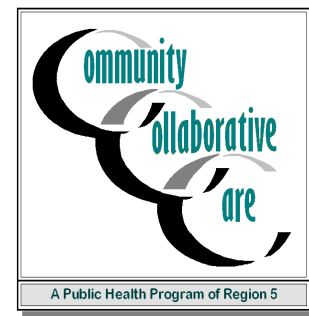
Based in Las Cruces and serves south-central New Mexico

(575) 528-5001

www.health.state.nm.us/phd/dist3/HMA3.html

References

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2008) *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep*; 57(RR-10): 1-12.
2. Hall HI, Song R, Gerstle JE III, Lee LM (on behalf of the HIV/AIDS Reporting System Evaluation Group) (2006) Assessing the completeness of reporting of human immunodeficiency virus diagnoses in 2002–2003: capture-recapture methods. *Am J Epidemiol*. 164:391–397.
3. Federal Register (October 30, 1997) Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity (Notice of Decision) 26:210, 58782.



This page intentionally blank.