

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Stage 3 (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome [AIDS]) Among Adults and Adolescents in New Mexico – 2012



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

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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

The HIV & Hepatitis Epidemiology Program would like to thank the many dedicated individuals who contribute to 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.

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On the Web: http://www.health.state.nm.us/ERD/HealthData/hiv_aids.shtml

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NEW MEXICO
 DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH

Confidential Case Report

State regulations* require reporting of all HIV infection diagnosed or treated in New Mexico. Reports may be phoned to: (505) 827-0074 or faxed to (505) 476-3544, or mailed to:
 New Mexico Department of Health
 1190 St. Francis Dr., N 1350
 Santa Fe, NM 87502-6110
 Attention: Monica Olkowski

HARS# _____
 (For NMDOH use only)

Person Completing Form _____ Title: _____ Phone _____ Date _____

DEMOGRAPHICS

Patient Name _____ Date of Birth _____ Phone _____

Current Address _____ City _____ County _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Sex: Male Female Vital Status: Living Deceased Unknown Date of Death _____

Ethnicity: Hisp. Non Hisp Race: White Native Am African Am Asian/Pacific Islander

Country of Birth _____ Facility of Diagnosis _____ Lab _____

Current Physician _____ Physician Phone _____

Social Security # _____

Introduction

The New Mexico Department of Health (NMDOH) HIV and Hepatitis Epidemiology Program (the Program) collects, analyzes, and disseminates surveillance data on HIV infection in New Mexico. The annual surveillance report summarizes information about diagnosed HIV infection in New Mexico for the most recent calendar year for which data collection is complete. This information is used by NMDOH's public health partners including other agencies, health departments, nonprofit organizations, academic institutions, and the general public to help focus prevention efforts, plan services, allocate resources, develop policy, and monitor trends in HIV infection.

The *2013 HIV Surveillance Report* includes data for adults and adolescents (aged 13 years and older at diagnosis) diagnosed with HIV infection in New Mexico, and/or living with HIV in New Mexico, through year-end 2012 based on reports of HIV infection submitted to the Program prior to July 1, 2013. Case ascertainment was based on the 2008 revised HIV case definition for adults and adolescents age ≥ 13 years.¹

Changes From Previous Reports

1. New Mexico Department of Health five health regions

The New Mexico Department of Health divides the state into geographic regions for the purpose of presenting data to stakeholders. These regions are each made up of a grouping of neighboring counties. In 2012, the make-up of these regions changed in the following ways:

- Sandoval and Valencia counties were moved from the Northwest Region to the Metropolitan Region
- Torrance County was moved from the Southwest Region to the Metropolitan Region
- Harding County was moved from the Southeast Region to the Northeast Region
- Lincoln County was moved from the Southwest Region to the Southeast Region

Because of these changes, regional data presented in this report are not comparable to regional data published previously. *See page 21 for a current map of health regions for data presentation purposes.*

2. Inclusion of Probable Heterosexual Contact as a Transmission Category

Transmission category is a classification of the risk factor by which a person was most likely to have become infected with HIV. Selection of the most likely route of transmission is based on a presumed hierarchical order of transmission risk. The *2013 HIV Surveillance Report* uses an expanded transmission category variable which includes probable heterosexual contact (HTC). HTC is assigned as the transmission category when a person

indicates that they have had sex with one or more persons of the opposite sex and denies any other HIV risk factors as well as when a person indicates that they have had heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection. This category replaces the high-risk heterosexual (HRH) category which was used in previous reports.

3. Sex-specific Transmission Categories

In recognition of the fact that men who have sex with men (MSM) is a transmission category that applies only to males, transmission category has been assigned separately for males and females.

4. Updates to Race and Ethnicity Categorization

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 In this report, race/ethnicity groups were calculated according to NMDOH guidelines adopted during 2012. These guidelines combine race and ethnicity into a single construct. Persons of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity were grouped as Hispanic without consideration of reported race. Persons not of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity were grouped according to race. In past reports, the African Americans and American Indians/Alaska Natives were categorized according to race without regard to ethnicity. Because of this change, race/ethnicity data presented in this report are not comparable to race/ethnicity data published previously.

Organization of Report

The *2013 HIV Surveillance Report* is organized into four sections:

1. New diagnoses of HIV Infection and Diagnoses of Infection Classified as Stage 3 (AIDS)
2. Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection or with Infection Ever Classified as Stage 3 (AIDS)
3. New Diagnoses of HIV Infection and Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV by Region in New Mexico
4. Deaths and Survival after a Diagnosis of HIV Infection or Stage 3 (AIDS) Classification

HIV & Hepatitis Epidemiology Program staffs 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 2012, 121 adults and adolescents (ages 13 years and older) were diagnosed with HIV infection in New Mexico. This represents a decline of 10% from the number of persons diagnosed in 2011, and is the third year of decline following a peak in 2009. The number of women newly diagnosed with HIV infection fell by half, and men accounted for more than nine out of every ten new diagnoses. New Mexico's population was comprised of 43.8% Hispanics in 2012 yet Hispanics in 2012 continued to comprise more than half of new diagnoses (55%). American Indians/Alaska Natives had the highest rate of new diagnoses (14.7 per 100,000). New diagnoses among African Americans continued to decline, and have declined by more than 80% since peaking in 2009. As in years past, one-third of new diagnoses occurred among persons aged 25 to 34 years of age. Among males, men who have sex with men continued to be the transmission category with the largest percentage of new diagnoses (65%), whereas among women, probable heterosexual contact accounted for 64% of new diagnoses. For the second year in a row the Program reached its goal of identifying a transmission category for at least 85% of newly diagnosed persons.

Persons with HIV infection who have ever received CD4 test results of < 200 copies/mL or < 14%, or who have ever been diagnosed with an opportunistic infection, are classified as Stage 3 (AIDS). During 2012, 86 persons were classified as Stage 3 (AIDS) in New Mexico. Persons with HIV infection who are classified as Stage 3 (AIDS) within 12 months of their HIV diagnosis are considered to be concurrently diagnosed. The percentage of persons diagnosed with HIV in 2011 who were concurrently classified as Stage 3 (AIDS) declined to 35%. This is the lowest percentage of persons annually classified as Stage 3 (AIDS) in New Mexico since at least 2002.

At the end of 2012, a total of 2,902 people were living with HIV or Stage 3 (AIDS) in New Mexico; 62% of these persons had ever been classified as Stage 3 (AIDS). As a group, persons living with HIV/Stage 3 (AIDS) appeared much like those who were newly diagnosed, except that they tended to be White (39%), and somewhat older. More than one-half of persons living with HIV in New Mexico at the end of 2012 were 45 years or older, and one in four was 55 years or older.

For the second straight year and third out of the past five years, in 2012 the Northwest Region had the highest rate of new HIV diagnoses in the state, at 9.9 per 100,000. The Southeast Region had the lowest rate of new diagnoses (2.2 per 100,000).

In 2012 the Metropolitan Region had the highest number of persons living with HIV or Stage 3 (AIDS) in New Mexico (1,474). However, the Northeast Region had the highest rate of persons living with HIV or Stage 3 (AIDS) in the state, at 222.0. In contrast, fewer than 100 per 100,000 (67.7) persons were living with HIV or Stage 3 (AIDS) in the Southeast Region.

After three years of decline, the number of persons living with HIV or Stage 3 (AIDS) in New Mexico who died increased slightly in 2012. Nonetheless, survival after classification as Stage 3 (AIDS) remained high, with 83% of persons surviving at least five years. American

Indians/Alaska Natives had the lowest percentage of persons surviving five years (74%). The percentage of persons surviving five years declined with increasing age at diagnosis. Whereas 98% of persons diagnosed at 24 years or less survived five years, only 66% of persons diagnosed at 55 years or greater survived five years.

1 in 5
people with
HIV
don't know
THEY
have it.

Get the facts. Get tested. Get involved.
Find out more about HIV, including where to get tested, at www.hivtest.cdc.gov.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for HIV/AIDS,
Viral Hepatitis, STD, and
TB Prevention

1 de cada 5
personas con
VIH
no sabe
que lo
tiene

Infórmese. Hágase la prueba. Participe.
Encuentre más información sobre el VIH, incluidos los lugares donde hacerse la prueba, en hivtest.cdc.gov/espanol/default.aspx.

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Viral Hepatitis, STD, and
TB Prevention

Section 1: New Diagnoses of HIV Infection and Diagnoses of Infection Classified as Stage 3 (AIDS)

Table 1.1. Diagnoses of HIV Infection Among Adults and Adolescents, by Year of Diagnosis and Selected Characteristics, New Mexico, 2008-2012															
	2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	N	Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total
TOTAL	157	9.6	100%	163	9.8	100%	150	8.9	100%	135	7.9	100%	121	7.0	100%
SEX															
Male	138	17.1	88%	133	16.3	82%	128	15.4	85%	115	13.7	85%	110	13.1	91%
Female	19	2.3	12%	30	3.5	18%	22	2.6	15%	20	2.3	15%	11	1.3	9%
RACE/ETHNICITY															
African American	11	34.2	7%	13	39.6	8%	10	29.6	7%	7	20.6	5%	2	5.8	2%
AI/AN	20	14.6	13%	23	16.5	14%	25	17.7	17%	21	14.7	16%	21	14.7	17%
Asian/PI	0	0.0	0%	0	0.0	0%	1	3.9	1%	1	3.8	1%	0	0.0	0%
Hispanic	77	10.8	49%	80	11.0	49%	78	10.5	52%	70	9.3	52%	67	8.9	55%
White	48	6.5	31%	44	5.9	27%	34	4.6	23%	32	4.2	24%	29	3.8	24%
Multi-race	1	-	1%	3	-	2%	2	-	1%	4	-	3%	2	-	2%
AGE															
13-24	26	7.6	17%	23	6.6	14%	27	7.7	18%	21	6.0	16%	20	5.7	17%
25-34	42	16.1	27%	45	17.0	28%	55	20.5	37%	45	16.7	33%	41	15.2	34%
35-44	47	18.4	30%	48	19.1	29%	31	12.5	21%	36	14.5	27%	29	11.6	24%
45-54	30	10.6	19%	30	10.4	18%	23	7.8	15%	20	7.0	15%	25	8.7	21%
55+	12	2.4	8%	17	3.3	10%	14	2.6	9%	13	2.3	10%	6	1.1	5%
TRANSMISSION CATEGORY															
MALE															
MSM	81	-	59%	84	-	63%	83	-	65%	83	-	72%	71	-	65%
IDU	11	-	8%	8	-	6%	4	-	3%	9	-	8%	6	-	5%
MSM/IDU	11	-	8%	9	-	7%	7	-	5%	7	-	6%	11	-	10%
HTC	5	-	4%	6	-	5%	9	-	7%	5	-	4%	10	-	9%
Other	0	-	0%	0	-	0%	0	-	0%	0	-	0%	0	-	0%
NIR	30	-	22%	26	-	20%	25	-	20%	11	-	10%	12	-	11%
FEMALE															
IDU	3	-	16%	6	-	20%	2	-	9%	6	-	30%	2	-	18%
HTC	14	-	74%	16	-	53%	15	-	68%	10	-	50%	7	-	64%
Other	0	-	0%	0	-	0%	0	-	0%	1	-	5%	0	-	0%
NIR	2	-	11%	8	-	27%	5	-	23%	3	-	15%	2	-	18%
REGION															
Northwest	17	9.6	11%	22	12.3	13%	18	9.9	12%	21	11.6	16%	18	9.9	15%
Northeast	18	7.4	11%	22	8.9	13%	25	10.1	17%	18	7.2	13%	22	8.8	18%
Metro	83	11.8	53%	79	11.0	48%	69	9.4	46%	63	8.5	47%	51	6.8	42%
Southeast	10	4.4	6%	7	3.1	4%	8	3.5	5%	5	2.2	4%	5	2.2	4%
Southwest	29	9.9	18%	33	11.1	20%	30	10.0	20%	28	9.2	21%	25	8.2	21%

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

Figure 1.1. Diagnoses of HIV Infection Among Adults and Adolescents by Year of Diagnosis and Sex, New Mexico, 2003-2012

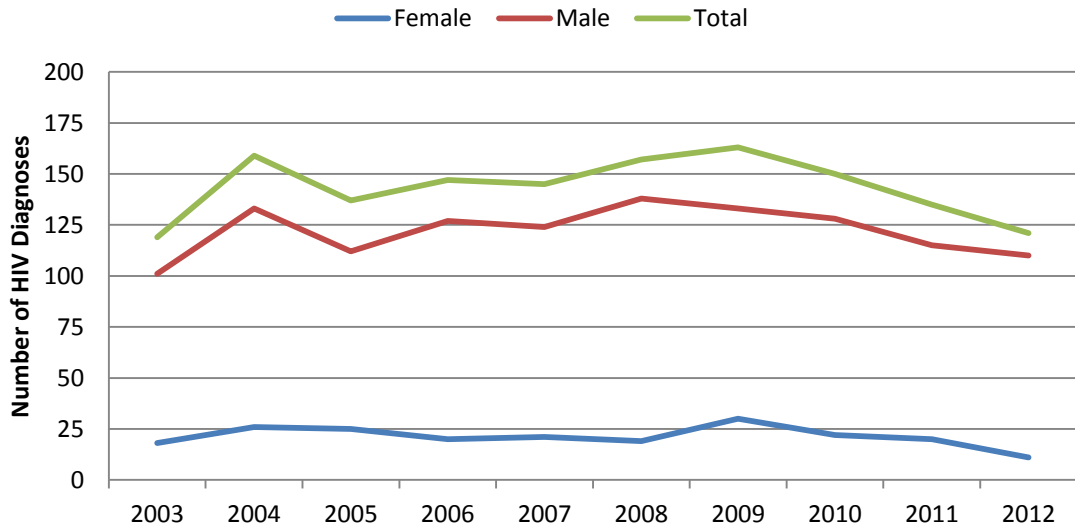
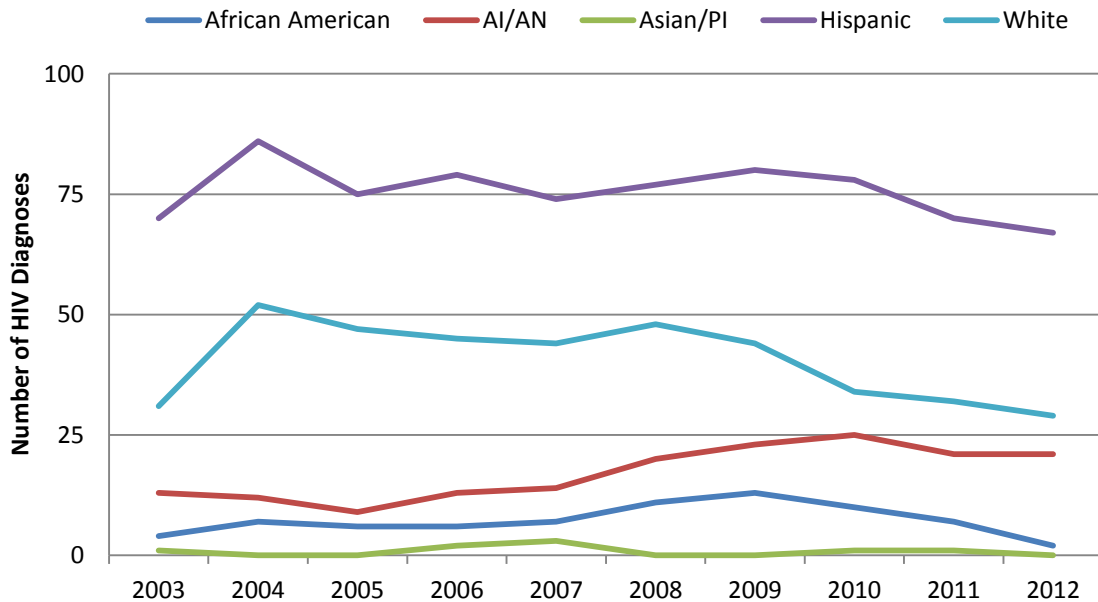


Figure 1.2. Diagnoses of HIV Infection Among Adults and Adolescents by Year of Diagnosis and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 2003-2012



Excludes 19 cases that reported multiple races.

Figure 1.3. Diagnoses of HIV Infection Among Adults and Adolescents by Year of Diagnosis and Age at Diagnosis, New Mexico, 2003-2012

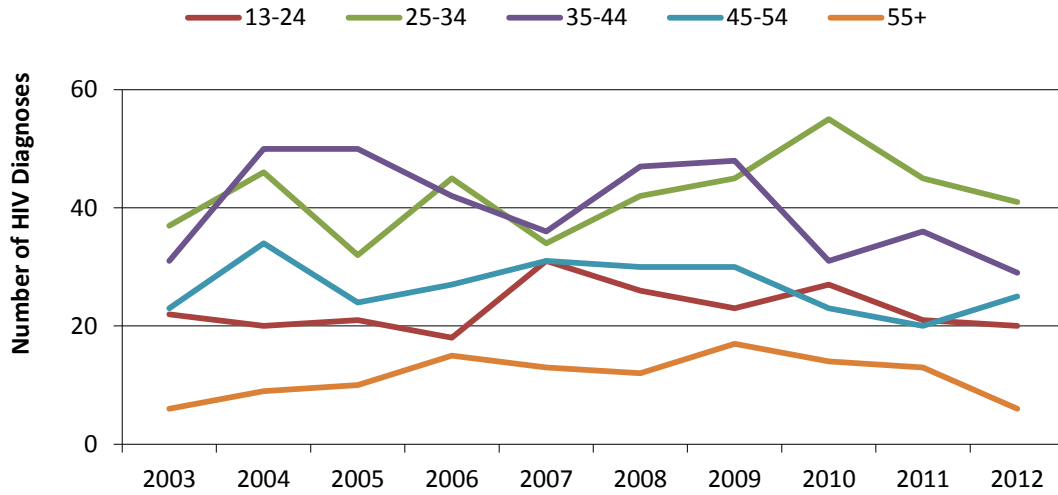


Figure 1.4. Diagnoses of HIV Infection Among Adult and Adolescent Males by Year of Diagnosis and Transmission Category, New Mexico, 2003-2012

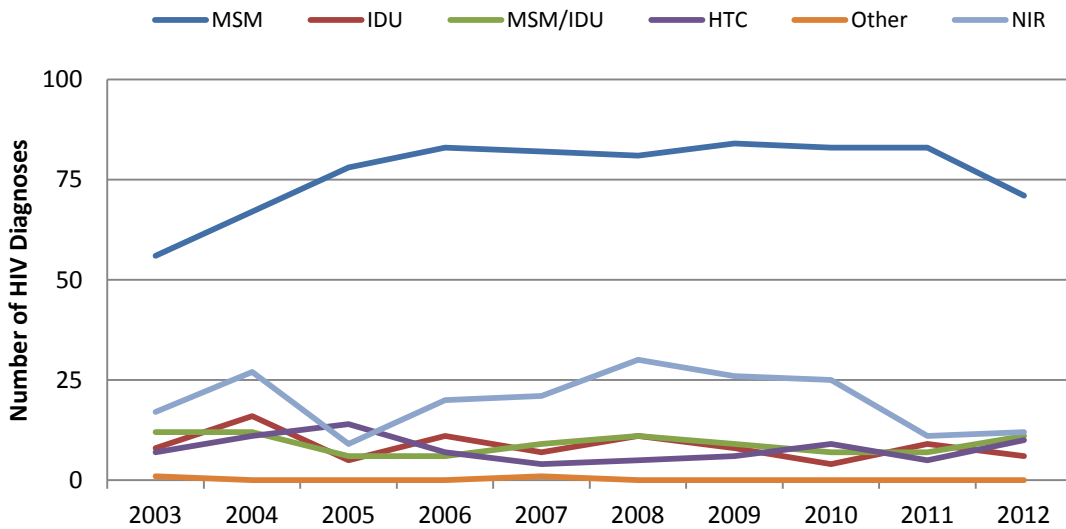


Figure 1.5. Diagnoses of HIV Infection Among Adult and Adolescent Females by Year of Diagnosis and Transmission Category, New Mexico, 2003-2012

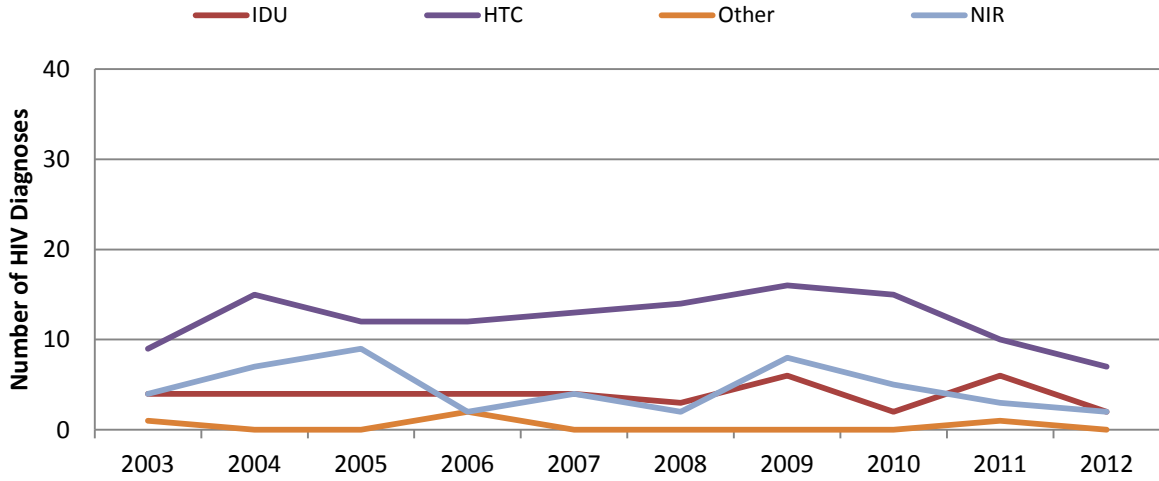


Figure 1.6. Diagnoses of HIV Infection Among Adults and Adolescents by Year of Diagnosis and Region, New Mexico, 2003-2012

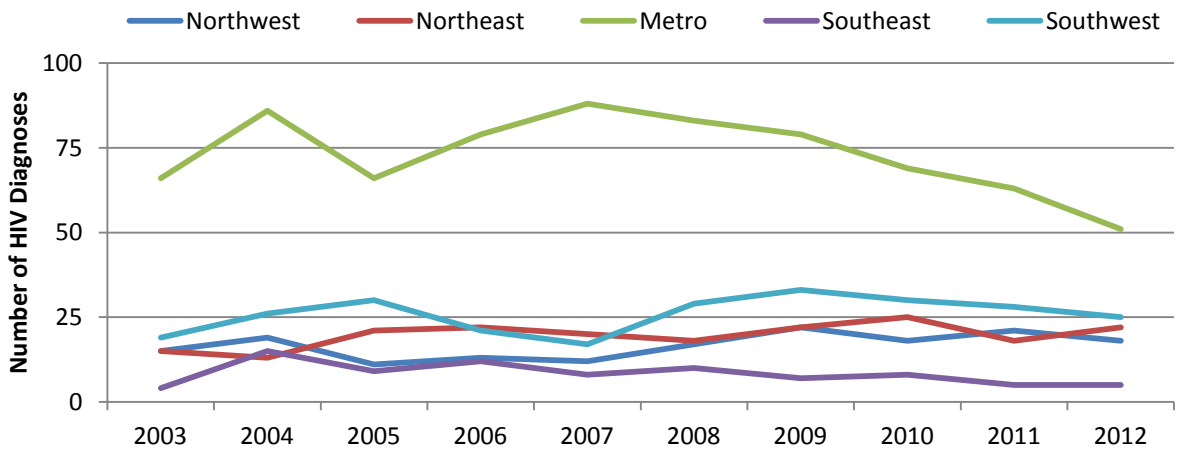


Table 1.2. Stage 3 (AIDS) Among Adults and Adolescents, by Year of Diagnosis and Selected Characteristics, New Mexico 2008-2012

	2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	N	Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total
TOTAL	105	6.4	100%	108	6.5	100%	99	5.9	100%	76	4.4	100%	86	5.0	100%
SEX															
Male	96	11.9	91%	94	11.5	87%	81	9.8	82%	64	7.6	84%	78	9.3	91%
Female	9	1.1	15%	14	1.7	13%	18	2.1	18%	12	1.4	16%	8	0.9	9%
RACE/ETHNICITY															
African American	5	15.6	5%	4	12.2	4%	2	5.9	2%	5	14.7	7%	4	11.7	5%
AI/AN	12	8.7	11%	15	10.8	14%	17	12.0	17%	6	4.2	8%	12	8.4	14%
Asian/PI	0	0.0	0%	1	4.0	1%	0	0.0	0%	1	3.8	1%	0	0.0	0%
Hispanic	51	7.2	49%	54	7.4	50%	49	6.6	49%	40	5.3	53%	47	6.2	55%
White	37	5.0	35%	32	4.3	30%	28	3.8	28%	22	21.0	29%	21	2.8	24%
Multi-race	0	-	0%	2	-	2%	3	-	3%	2	-	3%	2	-	2%
AGE															
13-24	3	0.9	3%	9	2.6	8%	5	1.4	5%	1	0.3	1%	3	0.9	3%
25-34	25	9.6	24%	31	11.7	29%	33	12.3	33%	22	8.2	29%	32	11.8	37%
35-44	38	14.9	36%	35	13.9	32%	20	8.1	20%	23	9.2	30%	18	7.2	21%
45-54	26	9.2	25%	23	8.0	21%	19	6.5	19%	17	5.9	22%	22	7.6	26%
55+	13	2.6	12%	10	1.9	9%	22	4.1	22%	13	2.3	17%	11	2.0	13%
TRANSMISSION CATEGORY															
MALE															
MSM	53	-	55%	62	-	66%	51	-	63%	42	-	66%	50	-	64%
IDU	8	-	8%	7	-	7%	1	-	1%	4	-	6%	4	-	5%
MSM/IDU	14	-	15%	8	-	9%	8	-	10%	7	-	11%	10	-	13%
HTC	2	-	2%	3	-	3%	5	-	6%	4	-	6%	7	-	9%
Other	0	-	0%	0	-	0%	0	-	0%	0	-	0%	0	-	0%
NIR	19	-	20%	14	-	15%	16	-	20%	7	-	11%	7	-	9%
FEMALE															
IDU	4	-	44%	6	-	43%	3	-	17%	2	-	17%	3	-	38%
HTC	5	-	56%	5	-	36%	13	-	72%	5	-	42%	4	-	50%
Other	0	-	0%	1	-	7%	0	-	0%	0	-	0%	0	-	0%
NIR	0	-	0%	2	-	14%	2	-	11%	5	-	42%	1	-	13%
REGION															
Northwest	5	2.8	5%	16	8.9	15%	17	9.4	17%	7	3.9	9%	11	6.1	13%
Northeast	21	8.6	20%	18	7.3	17%	9	3.6	9%	14	5.6	18%	15	6.0	17%
Metro	59	8.4	56%	54	7.5	50%	47	6.4	47%	38	5.1	50%	42	5.6	49%
Southeast	10	4.4	10%	7	3.1	6%	6	2.6	6%	4	1.7	5%	3	1.3	3%
Southwest	10	3.4	10%	13	4.4	12%	20	6.7	20%	13	4.3	17%	15	4.9	17%

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

Figure 1.7. Stage 3 (AIDS) Among Adults and Adolescents by Year of Diagnosis and Sex, New Mexico, 2003-2012

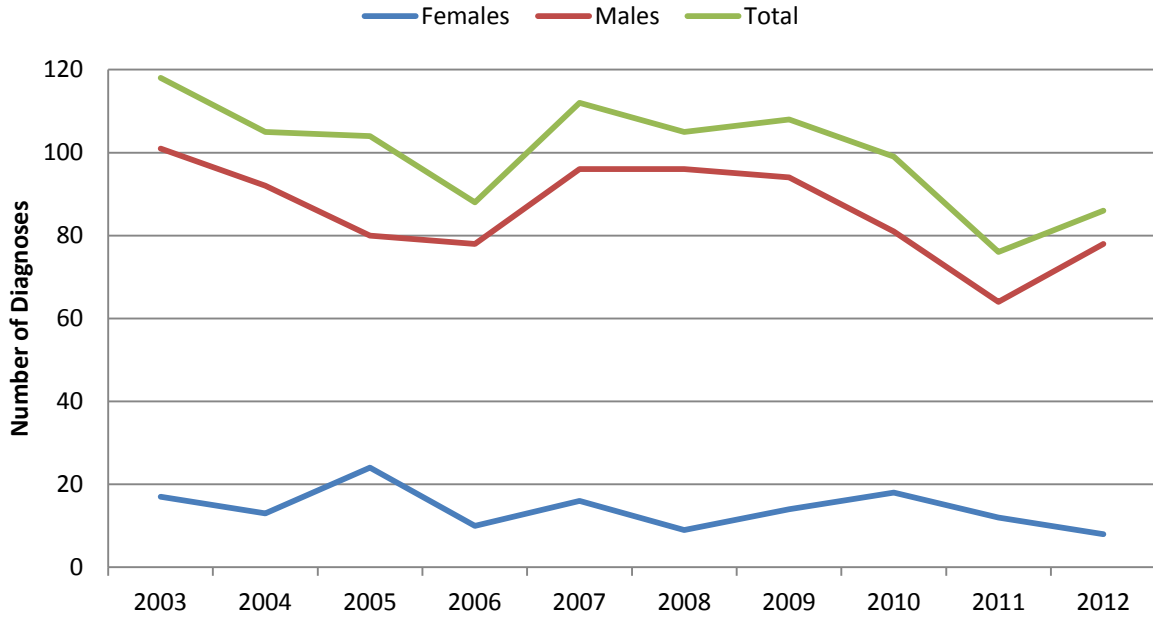


Figure 1.8. Stage 3 (AIDS) Among Adults and Adolescents by Year of Diagnosis and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 2003-2012

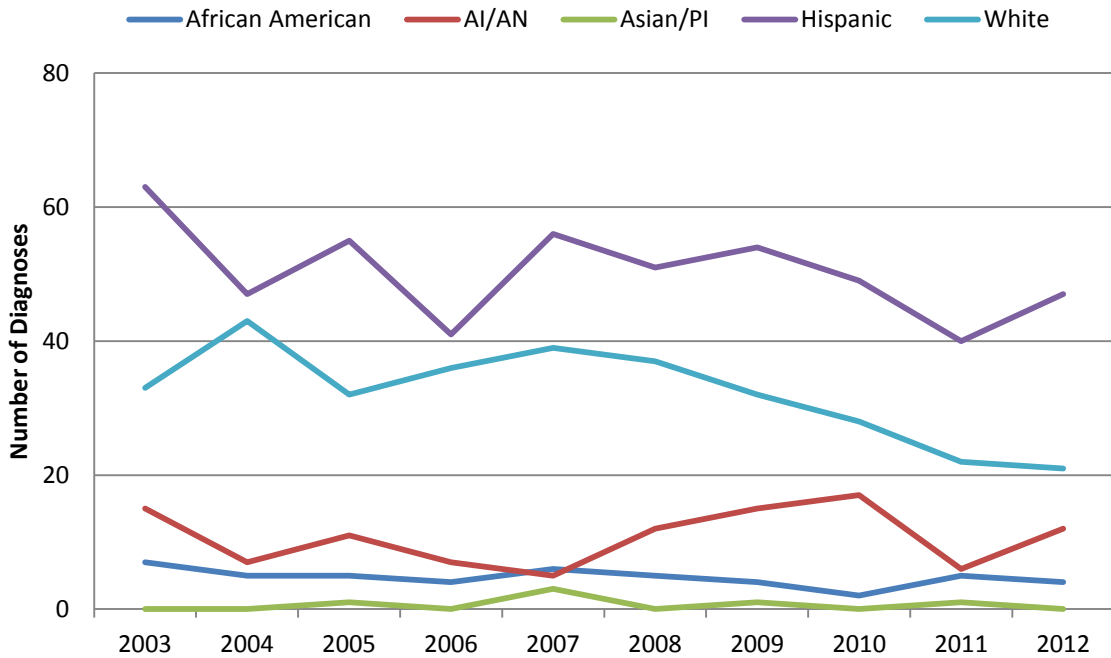


Figure 1.9. Stage 3 (AIDS) Among Adults and Adolescents by Year of Diagnosis and Age at Diagnosis, New Mexico, 2003-2012

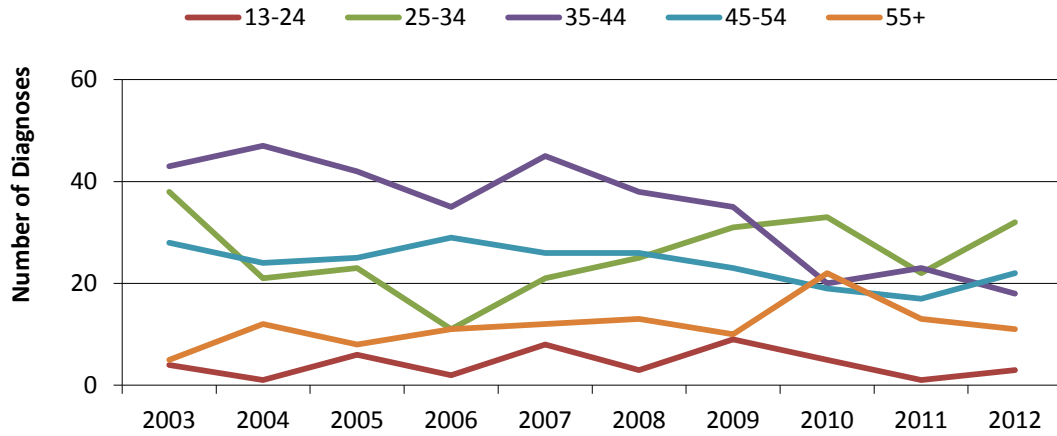


Figure 1.10. Stage 3 (AIDS) Among Adult and Adolescent Males by Year of Diagnosis and Transmission Category, New Mexico, 2003-2012

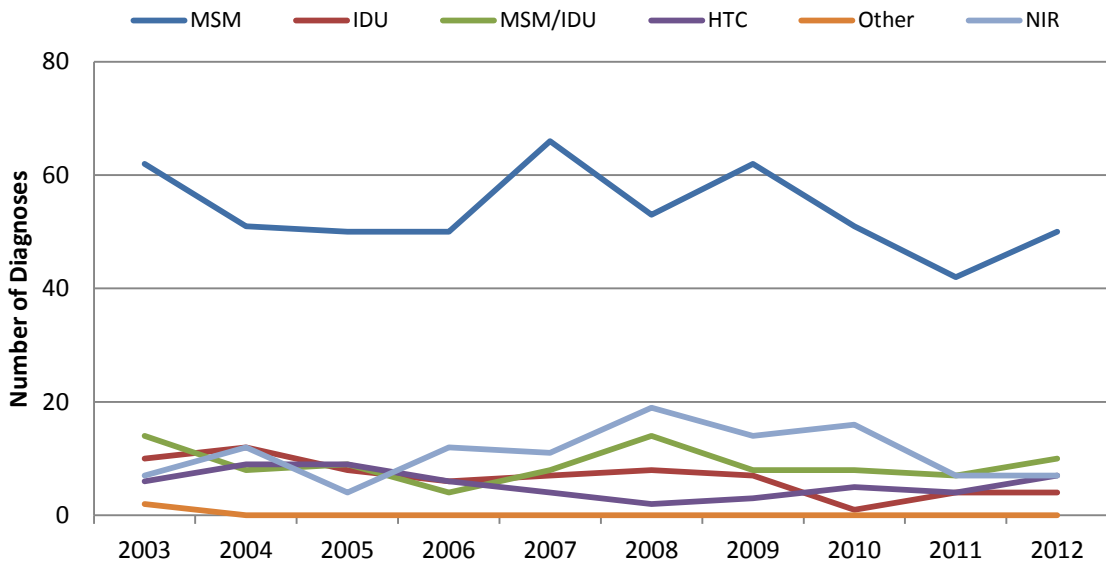


Figure 1.11. Stage 3 (AIDS) Among Adult and Adolescent Females by Year of Diagnosis and Transmission Category, New Mexico, 2003-2012

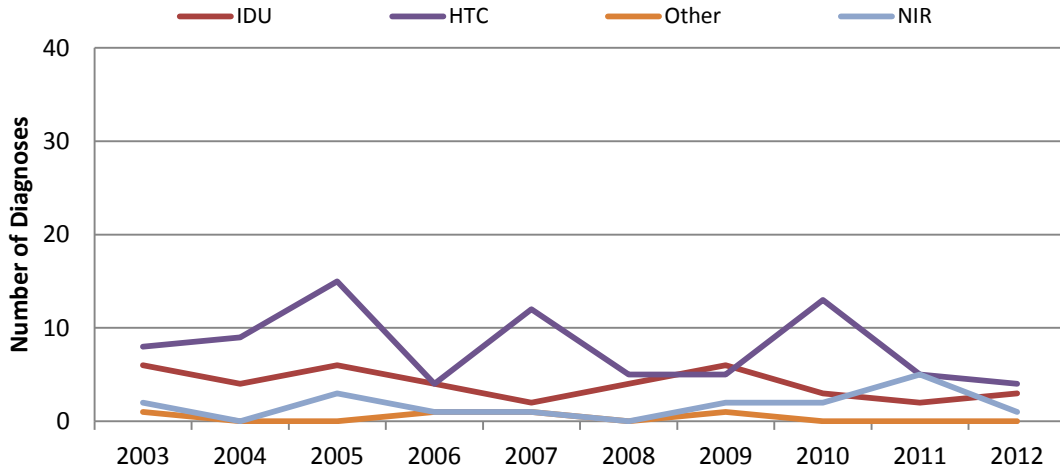


Figure 1.12. Stage 3 (AIDS) Among Adults and Adolescents by Year of Diagnosis and Region, New Mexico, 2003-2012

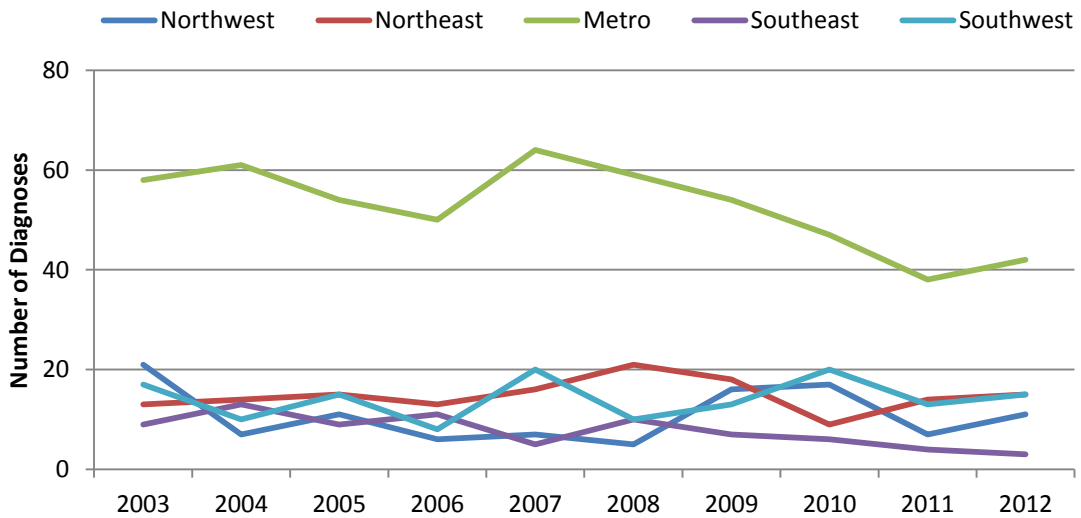
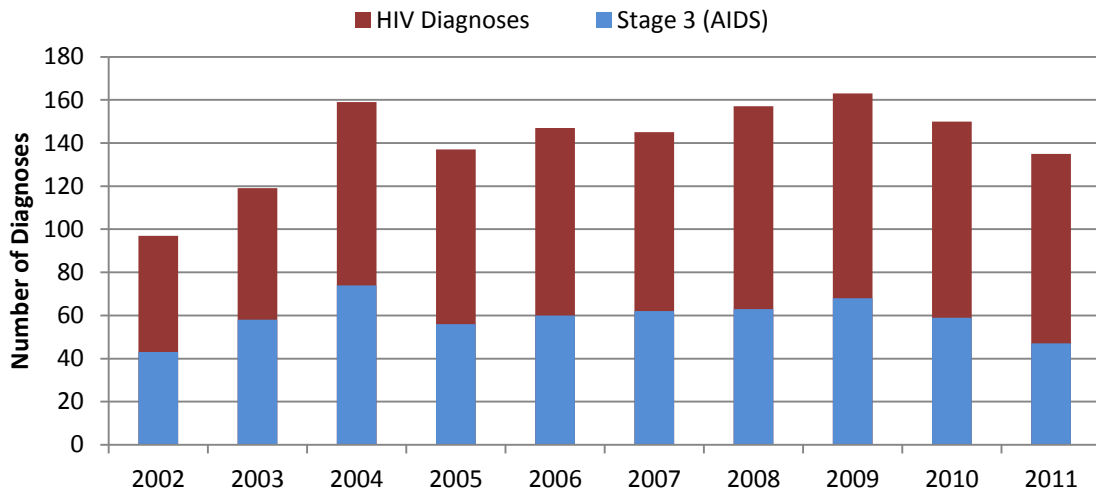


Table 1.3. HIV Stage 3 (AIDS) Within 12 Months After a Diagnosis of HIV Infection Among Adults and Adolescents by Year of HIV Diagnosis and Selected Characteristics, New Mexico, 2008-2011

	2008			2009			2010			2011		
	# of HIV Diagnoses	# Stage 3 (AIDS) within 12 Months of HIV Diagnosis	% within group	# of HIV Diagnoses	# Stage 3 (AIDS) within 12 Months of HIV Diagnosis	% within group	# of HIV Diagnoses	# Stage 3 (AIDS) within 12 Months of HIV Diagnosis	% within group	# of HIV Diagnoses	# Stage 3 (AIDS) within 12 Months of HIV Diagnosis	% within group
TOTAL	157	63	40%	163	68	42%	150	59	39%	135	47	35%
SEX												
Male	138	59	43%	133	58	44%	128	53	41%	115	42	37%
Female	19	4	21%	30	10	33%	22	6	27%	20	5	25%
RACE/ETHNICITY												
African American	11	1	9%	13	3	23%	10	2	20%	7	2	29%
AI/AN	20	11	55%	23	8	35%	25	10	40%	21	6	29%
Asian/PI	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	1	0	0%	1	1	100%
Hispanic	77	30	39%	80	39	49%	78	28	36%	70	27	39%
White	48	21	44%	44	16	36%	34	17	50%	32	9	28%
Multi-race	1	0	0%	3	2	100%	2	2	100%	4	2	50%
AGE												
13-24	26	3	12%	23	4	17%	27	4	15%	21	0	0%
25-34	42	14	33%	45	20	44%	55	19	35%	45	15	33%
35-44	47	20	43%	48	20	42%	31	15	48%	36	16	44%
45-54	30	16	53%	30	16	53%	23	11	48%	20	7	35%
55+	12	10	83%	17	8	47%	14	10	71%	13	9	69%
TRANSMISSION CATEGORY												
MALE												
MSM	81	28	35%	84	35	42%	83	30	36%	83	28	34%
IDU	11	5	45%	8	4	50%	4	0	0%	9	3	33%
MSM/IDU	11	5	45%	9	3	33%	7	3	43%	7	4	57%
HTC	5	3	60%	6	3	50%	9	5	56%	5	2	40%
Other	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
NIR	30	18	60%	26	13	50%	25	15	60%	11	5	45%
FEMALE												
IDU	3	2	67%	6	3	50%	2	1	50%	6	1	17%
HTC	14	2	14%	16	5	31%	15	4	27%	10	2	20%
Other	0	1	N/A	0	1	N/A	0	1	N	1	0	0%
NIR	2	0	0%	8	2	25%	5	1	20%	3	2	67%
REGION												
Northwest	17	4	24%	22	8	36%	18	9	50%	21	6	29%
Northeast	18	8	44%	22	10	45%	25	7	28%	18	8	44%
Metro	83	37	45%	79	35	44%	69	28	41%	63	23	37%
Southeast	10	4	40%	7	1	14%	8	4	50%	5	2	40%
Southwest	29	10	34%	33	14	42%	30	11	37%	28	8	29%

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

Figure 1.16. HIV Stage 3 (AIDS) Within 12 Months After a Diagnosis of HIV Infection Among Adults and Adolescents by Year of HIV Diagnosis, New Mexico, 2002-2011



NEW MEXICO
HIV | HEPATITIS | STD
 ONLINE RESOURCE GUIDE



Info and resources on HIV, STD, Viral Hepatitis, and Harm Reduction

NEW MEXICO HIV | HEPATITIS | STD ONLINE RESOURCE GUIDE
NMHIVGUIDE.ORG

Info and resources on
 HIV, STD, Viral
 Hepatitis, and
 Harm Reduction

Section 2: Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection or with Infection Ever Classified as Stage 3 (AIDS)

Table 2.1. Adults and Adolescents Living with HIV or Stage 3 (AIDS) by Selected Characteristics, New Mexico, Year-end 2012									
	HIV			Stage 3 (AIDS)			Total		
	N	Rate	% of total	N	Rate	% of total	N	Rate	% of total
TOTAL	1113	64.8	100%	1789	104.2	100%	2902	169.0	100%
SEX									
Male	947	189.2	85%	1593	189.2	89%	2540	301.7	88%
Female	166	22.4	15%	196	22.4	11%	362	41.4	12%
RACE/ETHNICITY									
African American	88	256.8	8%	95	277.2	5%	183	534.0	6%
AI/AN	94	65.9	8%	138	96.7	8%	232	162.6	8%
Asian/PI	6	22.8	1%	10	38.0	1%	16	60.8	1%
Hispanic	507	67.4	46%	778	103.4	43%	1285	170.7	44%
White	405	53.2	36%	735	96.6	41%	1140	149.8	39%
Multi-race	13	-	1%	33	-	2%	46	-	2%
AGE									
13-24	60	17.2	5%	22	6.3	1%	82	23.4	3%
25-34	250	92.5	22%	146	54.0	8%	396	146.5	14%
35-44	293	117.2	26%	383	153.2	21%	676	270.4	23%
45-54	317	110.0	28%	726	252.0	41%	1043	362.0	36%
55+	193	34.6	17%	512	91.7	29%	705	126.2	24%
TRANSMISSION CATEGORY									
MALE									
MSM	654	-	41%	1117	-	70%	1771	-	70%
IDU	57	-	4%	105	-	7%	162	-	6%
MSM/IDU	71	-	4%	183	-	11%	254	-	10%
HTC	49	-	3%	69	-	4%	118	-	5%
Other	2	-	0%	15	-	1%	17	-	1%
NIR	114	-	7%	104	-	7%	218	-	9%
FEMALE									
IDU	27	-	14%	57	-	29%	84	-	23%
HTC	104	-	53%	118	-	60%	222	-	61%
Other	3	-	2%	6	-	3%	9	-	2%
NIR	32	-	16%	15	-	8%	47	-	13%
REGION									
Northwest	100	55.1	9%	149	82.0	8%	249	137.1	9%
Northeast	196	78.1	18%	361	143.9	20%	557	222.0	19%
Metro	537	72.0	48%	937	125.6	52%	1474	197.6	51%
Southeast	52	22.4	5%	105	45.2	6%	157	67.7	5%
Southwest	228	74.4	20%	237	77.4	13%	465	151.8	16%

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

Section 3: New Diagnoses of HIV Infection and Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV by Region in New Mexico

Table 3.1. Diagnoses of HIV Infection Among Adults and Adolescents, 2008-2012, and Persons Living with HIV or HIV Stage 3 (AIDS), Year-end 2012, by selected characteristics — Northwest Region

	2008-2012 Diagnoses of HIV			Persons Living with HIV or HIV Stage 3 (AIDS)								
	N	Average Annual Rate	% of Total	HIV			HIV Stage 3 (AIDS)			Total		
				N	Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total
TOTAL	96	10.7	100%	100	55.1	100%	149	82.0	100%	249	137.1	100%
SEX												
Male	74	16.8	77%	85	95.4	85%	118	132.4	79%	203	227.8	82%
Female	22	4.8	23%	15	16.2	15%	31	33.5	21%	46	49.7	18%
RACE/ETHNICITY												
African American	1	15.3	1%	4	299.0	4%	4	3.0	3%	8	597.9	3%
AI/AN	72	16.8	75%	45	52.1	45%	80	0.9	54%	125	144.6	50%
Asian/PI	0	0.0	0%	0	0.0	0%	0	0.0	0%	0	0.0	0%
Hispanic	17	10.3	18%	34	101.4	34%	32	1.0	21%	66	196.8	27%
White	4	1.4	4%	17	28.7	17%	30	0.5	20%	47	79.5	19%
Multi-race	2	-	2%	0	-	0%	3	-	2%	3	-	1%
AGE												
13-24	11	5.2	11%	3	7.1	3%	2	4.7	1%	5	11.9	2%
25-34	39	25.7	41%	26	85.1	26%	22	72.0	15%	48	157.1	19%
35-44	26	18.9	27%	29	106.2	29%	38	139.2	26%	67	245.5	27%
45-54	15	9.6	16%	25	80.5	25%	62	199.7	42%	87	280.2	35%
55+	5	2.0	5%	17	33.6	17%	25	49.5	17%	42	83.1	17%
TRANSMISSION CATEGORY												
MALE												
MSM	37	-	50%	44	-	52%	73	-	62%	117	-	58%
IDU	4	-	5%	9	-	11%	11	-	9%	20	-	10%
MSM/IDU	5	-	7%	6	-	7%	9	-	8%	15	-	7%
HTC	10	-	14%	8	-	9%	10	-	8%	18	-	9%
Other	0	-	N/A	1	-	1%	3	-	3%	4	-	2%
NIR	18	-	24%	17	-	20%	12	-	10%	29	-	14%
FEMALE												
IDU	3	-	14%	0	-	0%	6	-	19%	6	-	13%
HTC	14	-	64%	13	-	87%	21	-	68%	34	-	74%
Other	0	-	0%	0	-	0%	0	-	0%	0	-	0%
NIR	5	-	23%	2	-	13%	4	-	13%	6	-	13%

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

Table 3.2. Diagnoses of HIV Infection Among Adults and Adolescents, 2008-2012, and Persons Living with HIV or HIV Stage 3 (AIDS), Year-end 2012, by selected characteristics — Northeast Region

	2008-2012 Diagnoses of HIV			Persons Living with HIV or HIV Stage 3 (AIDS)								
	N	Average Annual Rate	% of Total	HIV			HIV Stage 3 (AIDS)			Total		
				N	Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total
TOTAL	105	8.5	100%	196	78.1	100%	361	143.9	100%	557	222.0	100%
SEX												
Male	88	14.4	84%	172	139.0	88%	328	265.0	91%	500	404.0	90%
Female	17	2.7	16%	24	18.9	12%	33	26.0	9%	57	44.8	10%
RACE/ETHNICITY												
African American	7	74.1	7%	13	667.7	7%	13	6.7	4%	26	1,335.4	5%
AI/AN	7	14.7	7%	9	94.2	5%	7	0.7	2%	16	167.4	3%
Asian/PI	0	0.0	0%	2	65.2	1%	2	0.7	1%	4	130.3	1%
Hispanic	65	9.9	62%	80	60.4	41%	144	1.1	40%	224	169.2	40%
White	26	5.1	25%	90	86.6	46%	193	1.9	53%	283	272.3	51%
Multi-race	0	-	0%	2	-	1%	2	-	1%	4	-	1%
AGE												
13-24	20	9.7	19%	12	29.5	6%	2	4.9	1%	14	34.5	3%
25-34	33	20.1	31%	36	109.9	18%	20	61.0	6%	56	170.9	10%
35-44	22	12.1	21%	36	101.1	18%	57	160.1	16%	93	261.2	17%
45-54	24	10.5	23%	61	135.3	31%	165	365.9	46%	226	501.2	41%
55+	6	1.3	6%	51	52.7	26%	117	120.8	32%	168	173.5	30%
TRANSMISSION CATEGORY												
MALE												
MSM	63	-	72%	132	-	77%	248	-	76%	380	-	76%
IDU	4	-	5%	11	-	6%	11	-	3%	22	-	4%
MSM/IDU	8	-	9%	17	-	10%	43	-	13%	60	-	12%
HTC	3	-	3%	5	-	3%	9	-	3%	14	-	3%
Other	0	-	0%	1	-	< 1%	1	-	< 1%	2	-	< 1%
NIR	10	-	11%	6	-	3%	16	-	5%	22	-	4%
FEMALE												
IDU	4	-	24%	6	-	25%	9	-	27%	15	-	26%
HTC	6	-	35%	13	-	54%	17	-	52%	30	-	53%
Other	1	-	6%	0	-	0%	2	-	6%	2	-	4%
NIR	6	-	35%	5	-	21%	5	-	15%	10	-	18%

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

Table 3.3. Diagnoses of HIV Infection Among Adults and Adolescents, 2008-2012, and Persons Living with HIV or HIV Stage 3 (AIDS), Year-end 2012, by selected characteristics — Metropolitan Region

	2008-2012 Diagnoses of HIV			Persons Living with HIV or HIV Stage 3 (AIDS)								
	N	Average Annual Rate	% of Total	HIV			HIV Stage 3 (AIDS)			Total		
				N	Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total
TOTAL	345	9.5	100%	537	72.0	100%	937	125.6	100%	1,474	197.6	100%
SEX												
Male	313	17.7	91%	476	131.1	89%	857	236.1	91%	1,333	367.2	90%
Female	32	1.7	9%	61	15.9	11%	80	20.9	9%	141	36.8	10%
RACE/ETHNICITY												
African American	24	25.8	7%	47	245.5	9%	58	3.0	6%	105	548.4	7%
AI/AN	26	14.1	8%	34	89.8	6%	47	1.2	5%	81	213.9	5%
Asian/PI	1	1.2	0%	3	18.0	1%	7	0.4	1%	10	59.9	1%
Hispanic	179	11.2	52%	240	72.9	45%	424	1.3	45%	664	201.8	45%
White	110	6.5	32%	207	60.3	39%	384	1.1	41%	591	172.3	40%
Multi-race	5	-	1%	6	-	1%	17	-	2%	23	-	2%
AGE												
13-24	58	7.9	17%	33	22.0	6%	9	6.0	1%	42	28.0	3%
25-34	97	15.9	28%	110	88.4	20%	72	57.8	8%	182	146.2	12%
35-44	100	17.6	29%	145	127.3	27%	198	173.9	21%	343	301.2	23%
45-54	60	9.5	17%	158	124.2	29%	384	301.8	41%	542	425.9	37%
55+	30	2.7	9%	91	39.5	17%	274	119.0	29%	365	158.5	25%
TRANSMISSION CATEGORY												
MALE												
MSM	213	-	68%	356	-	75%	614	-	72%	970	-	73%
IDU	18	-	6%	17	-	4%	50	-	6%	67	-	5%
MSM/IDU	25	-	8%	34	-	7%	100	-	12%	134	-	10%
HTC	8	-	3%	20	-	4%	33	-	4%	53	-	4%
Other	0	-	N/A	0	-	0%	8	-	1%	8	-	1%
NIR	49	-	16%	49	-	10%	52	-	6%	101	-	8%
FEMALE												
IDU	6	-	19%	9	-	15%	23	-	29%	32	-	23%
HTC	22	-	69%	41	-	67%	52	-	65%	93	-	66%
Other	0	-	0%	1	-	2%	2	-	3%	3	-	2%
NIR	4	-	13%	10	-	16%	3	-	4%	13	-	9%

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

Table 3.4. Diagnoses of HIV Infection Among Adults and Adolescents, 2008-2012, and Persons Living with HIV or HIV Stage 3 (AIDS), Year-end 2012, by selected characteristics — Southeast Region

	2008-2012 Diagnoses of HIV			Persons Living with HIV or HIV Stage 3 (AIDS)								
	N	Average Annual Rate	% of Total	HIV			HIV Stage 3 (AIDS)			Total		
				N	Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total
TOTAL	35	3.1	100%	52	22.4	100%	105	45.2	100%	157	67.7	100%
SEX												
Male	28	4.9	80%	32	27.6	62%	86	74.3	82%	118	101.9	75%
Female	7	1.2	20%	20	17.2	38%	19	16.3	18%	39	33.5	25%
RACE/ETHNICITY												
African American	5	15.6	14%	9	137.2	17%	9	1.4	9%	18	274.3	11%
AI/AN	0	0.0	0%	0	0.0	0%	1	0.4	1%	1	44.3	1%
Asian/PI	0	0.0	0%	0	0.0	0%	0	0.0	0%	0	0.0	0%
Hispanic	17	3.6	49%	23	23.6	44%	46	0.5	44%	69	70.8	44%
White	13	2.1	37%	20	16.1	38%	47	0.4	45%	67	54.1	43%
Multi-race	0	-	0%	0	-	0%	2	-	2%	2	-	1%
AGE												
13-24	10	4.0	29%	3	6.0	6%	3	6.0	3%	6	12.1	4%
25-34	8	4.3	23%	12	31.8	23%	10	26.5	10%	22	58.3	14%
35-44	8	4.8	23%	13	39.0	25%	25	75.1	24%	38	114.1	24%
45-54	6	3.2	17%	17	44.9	33%	34	89.8	32%	51	134.8	32%
55+	3	0.8	9%	7	9.5	13%	33	45.0	31%	40	54.5	25%
TRANSMISSION CATEGORY												
MALE												
MSM	20	-	71%	23	-	72%	51	-	59%	74	-	63%
IDU	1	-	4%	1	-	3%	12	-	14%	13	-	11%
MSM/IDU	0	-	0%	3	-	9%	11	-	13%	14	-	12%
HTC	3	-	11%	3	-	9%	3	-	3%	6	-	5%
Other	0	-	N/A	0	-	0%	1	-	1%	1	-	1%
NIR	4	-	14%	2	-	6%	8	-	9%	10	-	8%
FEMALE												
IDU	4	-	57%	3	-	15%	8	-	42%	11	-	28%
HTC	3	-	43%	16	-	80%	9	-	47%	25	-	64%
Other	0	-	0%	1	-	5%	1	-	5%	2	-	5%
NIR	0	-	0%	0	-	0%	1	-	5%	1	-	3%

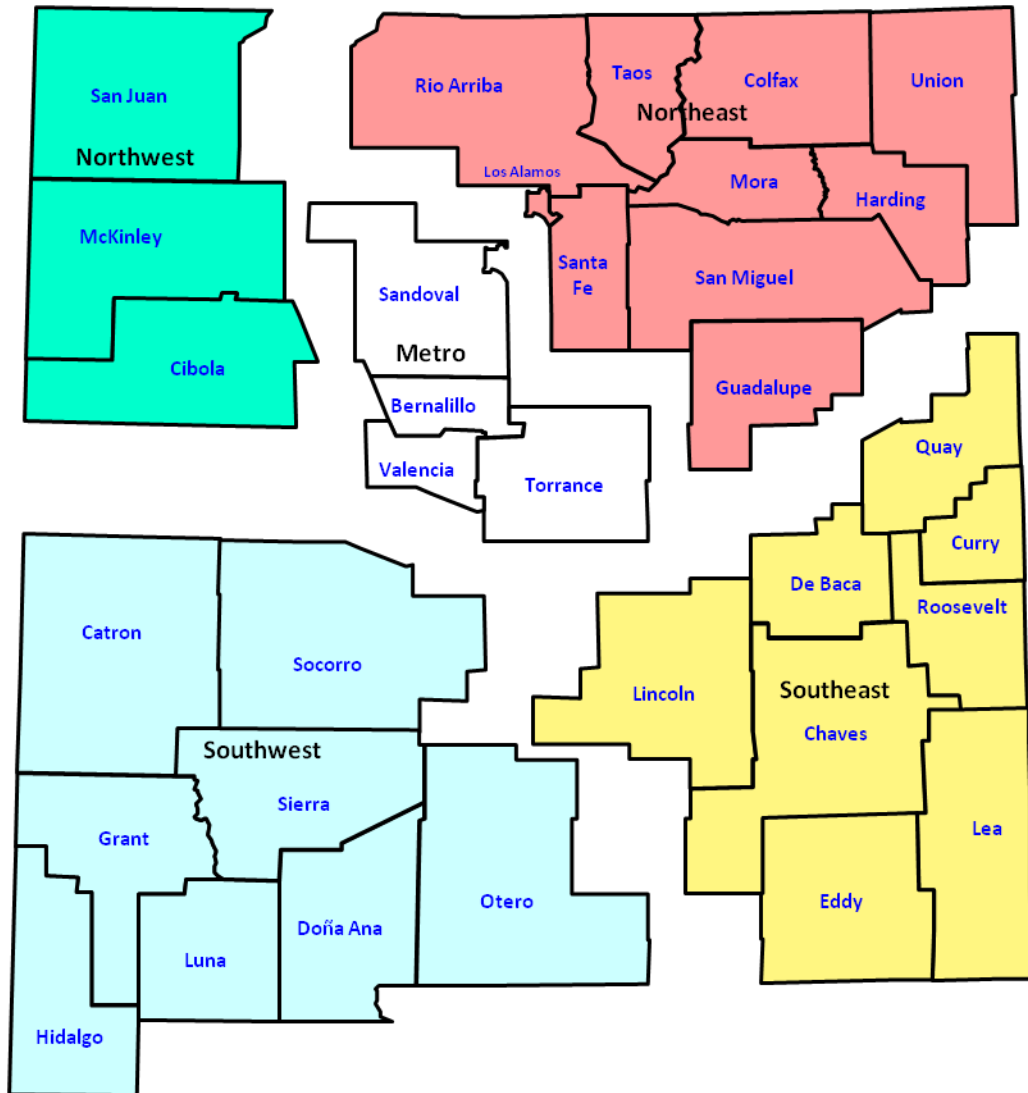
Due to rounding, percentages may not total to 100%.

Table 3.5. Diagnoses of HIV Infection Among Adults and Adolescents, 2008-2012, and Persons Living with HIV or HIV Stage 3 (AIDS), Year-end 2012, by selected characteristics — Southwest Region

	2008-2012 Diagnoses of HIV			Persons Living with HIV or HIV Stage 3 (AIDS)								
	N	Average Annual Rate	% of Total	HIV			HIV Stage 3 (AIDS)			Total		
				N	Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total	N	Rate	% of Total
TOTAL	145	9.7	100%	228	74.4	100%	237	77.4	100%	465	151.8	100%
SEX												
Male	121	16.4	83%	182	121.1	80%	204	135.7	86%	386	256.7	83%
Female	24	3.1	17%	46	29.5	20%	33	21.2	14%	79	50.6	17%
RACE/ETHNICITY												
African American	6	23.2	4%	15	284.4	7%	11	2.1	5%	26	492.9	6%
AI/AN	5	15.5	3%	6	91.9	3%	3	0.5	1%	9	137.8	2%
Asian/PI	1	5.8	1%	1	28.4	0%	1	0.3	0%	2	56.9	0%
Hispanic	94	12.0	65%	130	81.1	57%	132	0.8	56%	262	163.4	56%
White	34	5.3	23%	71	54.3	31%	81	0.6	34%	152	116.3	33%
Multi-race	5	-	3%	5	-	2%	9	-	4%	14	-	3%
AGE												
13-24	18	5.3	12%	9	13.4	4%	6	8.9	3%	15	22.3	3%
25-34	51	22.9	35%	66	147.5	29%	22	49.2	9%	88	196.6	19%
35-44	35	17.4	24%	70	175.3	31%	65	162.8	27%	135	338.1	29%
45-54	23	9.8	16%	56	119.5	25%	80	170.7	34%	136	290.2	29%
55+	18	3.6	12%	27	25.1	12%	64	59.5	27%	91	84.6	20%
TRANSMISSION CATEGORY												
MALE												
MSM	69	-	57%	99	-	54%	131	-	64%	230	-	60%
IDU	11	-	9%	19	-	10%	21	-	10%	40	-	10%
MSM/IDU	7	-	6%	11	-	6%	20	-	10%	31	-	8%
HTC	11	-	9%	13	-	7%	14	-	7%	27	-	7%
Other	0	-	0%	0	-	0%	2	-	1%	2	-	1%
NIR	23	-	19%	40	-	22%	16	-	8%	56	-	15%
FEMALE												
IDU	2	-	8%	9	-	20%	11	-	33%	20	-	25%
HTC	17	-	71%	21	-	46%	19	-	58%	40	-	51%
Other	0	-	0%	1	-	2%	1	-	3%	2	-	3%
NIR	5	-	21%	15	-	33%	2	-	6%	17	-	22%

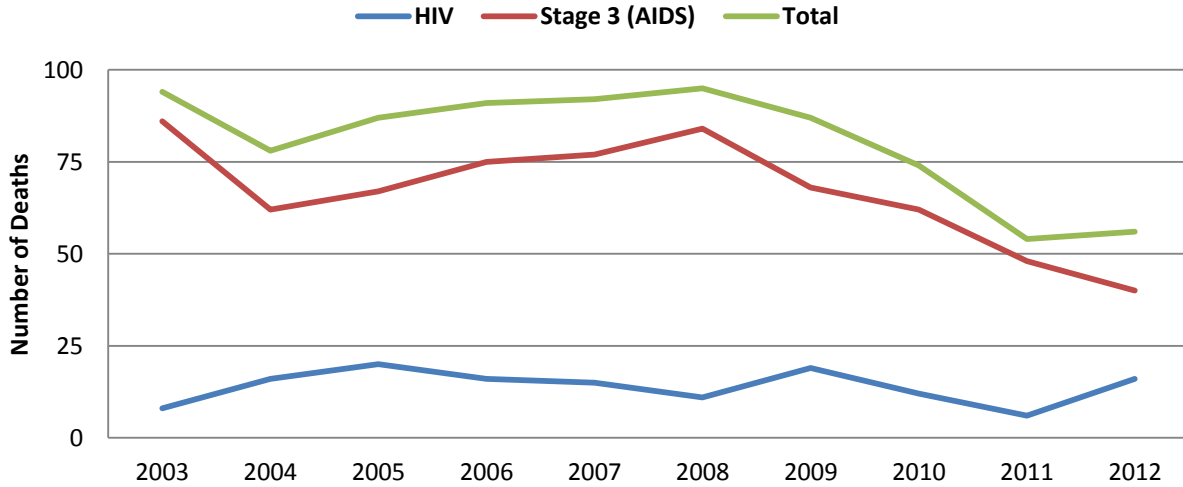
Due to rounding, percentages may not total to 100%.

Designation of Health Regions in New Mexico for Data Presentation – 2012.



Section 4: Deaths and Survival after a Diagnosis of HIV Infection or Stage 3 (AIDS) Classification

Figure 4.1. Deaths of Persons With Diagnosed HIV Infection and Persons With a Stage 3 (AIDS) Classification, by Year of Death, New Mexico, 2003-2012



LAB DATA

Date of First Western Blot _____ OI Diagnosis _____ Date _____ Hep C+? Yes No Unk.

Residence at HIV Diagnosis: _____ (City, County, State, ZIP) Residence at AIDS Diagnosis _____ (City, County, State, ZIP)

CD4+ Results (first, most recent): ① _____ /uL, _____ % Date _____ ② _____ /uL, _____ % Date _____

Viral Load Results (first, most recent): ① _____ copies/ml Date _____ ② _____ copies/ml Date _____

Female Patients: Currently pregnant? Yes No Unk.

17 NMIC 43, 1998 Revised 12/06

Soundex # _____
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Table 4.1. Survival For More Than 12, 36, and 60 Months After a Stage 3 (AIDS) Classification by Selected Characteristics, New Mexico, 2003-2007

	Total Number Stage 3 (AIDS) diagnoses	> 12 months		> 36 months		> 60 months	
	N	N	% Survived	N	% Survived	N	% Survived
TOTAL	882	814	92%	768	87%	732	83%
SEX							
Male	765	713	93%	674	88%	641	84%
Female	117	101	86%	94	80%	91	78%
RACE/ETHNICITY							
African American	64	60	94%	57	89%	54	84%
AI/AN	99	89	90%	78	79%	73	74%
Asian/PI	7	7	100%	7	100%	6	86%
Hispanic	358	330	92%	319	89%	303	85%
White	343	318	93%	297	87%	286	83%
Multi-race	11	10	91%	10	91%	10	91%
AGE							
13-24	41	40	98%	40	98%	40	98%
25-34	219	208	95%	196	89%	189	86%
35-44	363	336	93%	318	88%	303	83%
45-54	192	175	91%	167	87%	156	81%
55+	67	55	82%	47	70%	44	66%
TRANSMISSION CATEGORY							
MALE							
MSM	481	459	95%	438	91%	423	88%
IDU	68	63	93%	60	88%	55	81%
MSM/IDU	100	92	92%	85	85%	75	75%
HTC	49	45	92%	39	80%	38	78%
Other	4	4	100%	4	100%	3	75%
NIR	63	50	79%	48	76%	47	75%
FEMALE							
IDU	30	27	90%	23	77%	21	70%
HTC	72	64	89%	62	86%	61	85%
Other	3	1	33%	1	33%	1	33%
NIR	12	9	75%	8	67%	8	67%
YEAR of STAGE 3 (AIDS) CLASSIFICATION							
2003	205	194	95%	184	90%	175	85%
2004	186	172	92%	160	86%	153	82%
2005	174	165	95%	157	90%	143	82%
2006	142	125	88%	116	82%	114	80%
2007	175	158	90%	151	86%	147	84%

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

Data Sources

HIV Case Surveillance Data

All persons with HIV infection or Stage 3 (AIDS) who are diagnosed or treated in New Mexico are required by the New Mexico Administrative Code (Section 7.4.3) to be reported to the 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 or Stage 3 (AIDS), including opportunistic infections, are reportable to the Program. As of February 29th, 2012, all CD4 lymphocyte counts and percents are also 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, 2012 data are considered complete at the end of June 2013.

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. Intercensal population estimates were re-calculated after the release of the 2010 census, so they will not match earlier 2000 postcensal estimates from GPS. Race/ethnicity categorizations were completed by NMDOH.

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 differences between the statistics reported across annual reports. These differences 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 exist 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, this report emphasizes new diagnoses of HIV rather than incidence 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

New Diagnoses of HIV Infection

These data include persons newly diagnosed with HIV infection during a calendar year. This may include people that meet the CDC surveillance definition for Stage 3 (AIDS) at the time they were initially diagnosed with HIV infection (i.e., concurrent diagnosis). The number of new HIV diagnoses in New Mexico includes only persons who were first reported with HIV infection while residents of New Mexico. Persons moving to New Mexico already diagnosed with HIV infection 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.

Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection

These data include persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, including those with a Stage 3 (AIDS) classification, as of December 31, 2012. To be included in these data, persons living with HIV infection must have been alive and living in New Mexico as of December 31, 2012; residence at time of HIV diagnosis or Stage 3 (AIDS) classification was not considered. The most recent known residential address was used to determine whether persons were included. Age-group assignment was based on the person's age as of December 31, 2012. 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 provides annual mortality data to update vital status and to determine cause of death.

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 for data presentation. Persons of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity were classified as Hispanic without consideration of reported race. Persons not of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity were classified according to race.

The Program recognizes that categories in this classification are social-political constructs and does not interpret them as being biologic or anthropologic 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 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 Probable Heterosexual Contact (HTC) 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) as well as persons who report heterosexual contact while simultaneously denying all other risk factors. 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 Health Regions

The Northwest Region is comprised of Cibola, McKinley, and San Juan counties. The Northeast Region is comprised of Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Los Alamos, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Santa Fe, Taos, and Union counties. Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance, and Valencia counties have been designated as the Metropolitan Region. The Southeast Region is comprised of Chaves,

Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Quay, and Roosevelt counties. Catron, Dona Ana, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Otero, Sierra, and Socorro 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., new diagnoses of HIV infection) 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.

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

Definitions

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

HTC (Probable heterosexual contact) - Persons who have any history of heterosexual contact with a partner having any history of injection drug use; a bi-sexual male (applies to females)

only); a person having any history of hemophilia/coagulation disorder; a person having any history of receiving a blood transfusion; a person having any history of receiving an organ transplant; or, a person known to have HIV infection. Alternatively, persons with a history of heterosexual contact and no other risk for HIV infection.

HIV (Human immunodeficiency virus) - Diagnosis of 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 any history of receiving an injection, either self-administered or given by another person, of a drug that was not prescribed by a physician for this person. This includes illicit drugs as well as prescription drugs (e.g., estrogen, testosterone, anabolic steroids, or human growth hormone) that were not prescribed for this person.

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. Persons 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, or 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.

Stage 3 (AIDS) - Diagnosis of Stage 3 (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 Stage 3 (AIDS).

NMDOH Resources

HIV & Hepatitis Epidemiology Program: Conducts state-wide surveillance and analysis of HIV, 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. 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 the metro area and northwestern New Mexico
(888) 882-2437

www.nmas.net

University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center, Truman Street Clinic

Based in Albuquerque and serves the metro area and 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.alianzanm.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

EXPOSURE RISK

Sex with male: Yes No Unk. **Sex with female:** Yes No Unk. **Injected non-prescription drugs:** Yes No Unk.

Received clotting factor: Yes No Unk. **If yes, specify:** Factor VIII Factor IX Other

Received transfusion of blood components: Yes No Unk. **If yes, specify date:** First _____ Last _____

Received tissue/organ transplant or artificial insemination: Yes No Unk. **If yes, specify:** _____

Worked in health-care or clinical laboratory setting: Yes No Unk. **If yes, specify:** _____

Ever been incarcerated: Yes No Unk. **If yes, received HIV diagnosis :** Before During After **time of incarceration**

HETEROSEXUAL relations with any of the following:

Injection drug user: Yes No Unk. **Bisexual male:** Yes No Unk.

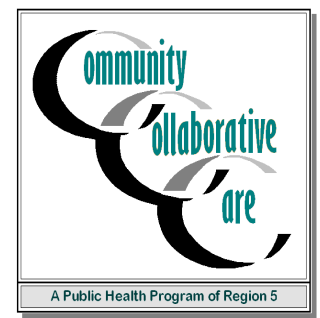
Person with hemophilia/coagulation disorder: Yes No Unk.

Transfusion recipient: Yes No Unk. **Transplant recipient:** Yes No Unk.

Person w/AIDS/documentd HIV Infection: Yes No Unk.

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.



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Appendix A: Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) among African Americans in New Mexico
Factsheet

New HIV Diagnoses

U.S. Data

- African Americans experience a disproportionate burden of HIV compared with persons of other race/ethnicities. In 2011, African Americans in the U.S. accounted for 47% of all new diagnoses of HIV infection, although they account for only 12% to 14% of the U.S. population.^{1,2}
- The estimated lifetime risk of becoming infected with HIV in the U.S. is 1 in 16 for African American males, and 1 in 32 for African American females, a far higher risk than for White males (1 in 104) and White females (1 in 526).^{3,4}
- Although the number of new HIV diagnoses among African American females in the U.S. declined 21% between 2008 and 2010, African American females are still diagnosed with HIV at 20 times the rate of White women and 5 times that of Hispanic/Latina women.¹

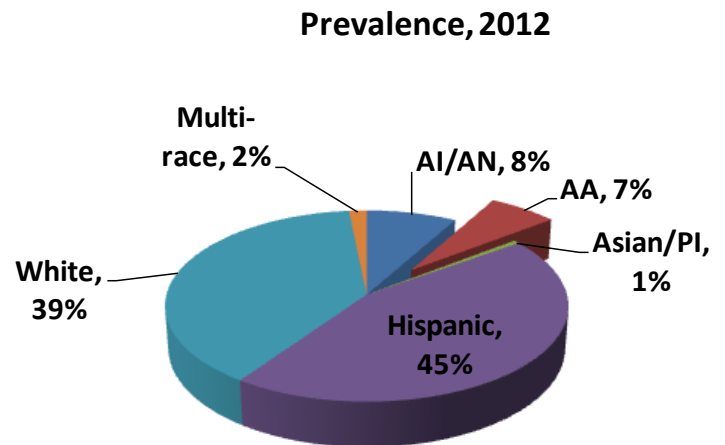
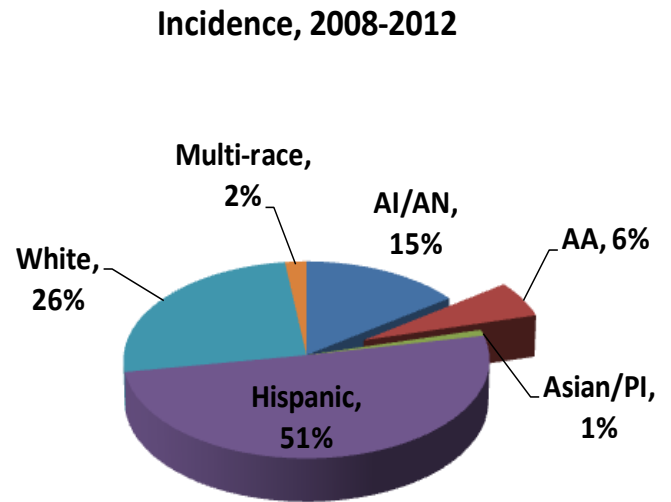
New Mexico Data

- African Americans make up less than 2% of New Mexico's population.⁵ From 2008 to 2012, African Americans contributed 6% (n=43) of newly diagnosed persons in New Mexico (Figure 1, Incidence).
- Females accounted for 35% of newly diagnosed cases among African Americans, a far higher percentage than for any other race.
- From 2008 to 2012, 42% of newly diagnosed African American cases reported men who have sex with men (MSM) as their most likely transmission category, 14% reported high risk heterosexual sex (HRH), and 12% reported injection drug use (IDU). Nearly one-third (30%) of newly diagnosed cases did not report a transmission category.

Persons Living With HIV

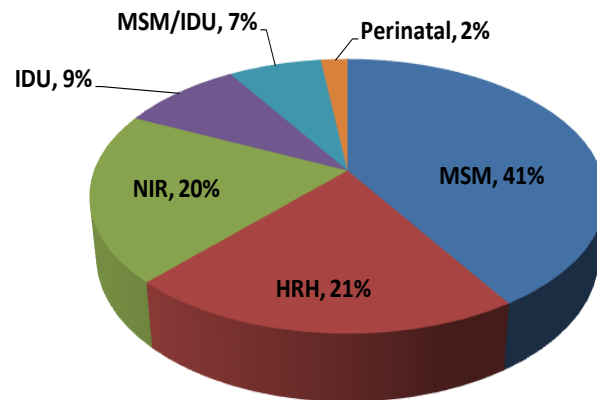
- The prevalence rate of HIV infection for African Americans is nearly three times higher than for any other racial/ethnic group in the U.S.³ This holds true in New Mexico, where the African American prevalence rate is nearly four times higher than the rate for any other racial/ethnic group.⁶

Figure 1: HIV Cases, by Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico



- Of the 2,900 people living with HIV in New Mexico, approximately 7% (n=188) are African American (Figure 1, Prevalence).
- Like other racial/ethnic groups, the transmission category most commonly reported among HIV positive African Americans in New Mexico is MSM (Figure 2).
- One-half of African American women living with HIV in New Mexico reported high risk heterosexual (HRH) sex as their transmission category.
- Approximately 14% HIV positive African Americans living in New Mexico are African-born. This sub-population of African Americans may require culturally specific public health efforts to promote HIV prevention and medical and social care.

Figure 2: African Americans Living with HIV, by Transmission Category, New Mexico, 2012



Prevention and Advocacy

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) High-Impact Prevention approach encourages targeted testing in high-risk populations including MSM and racial/ethnic minorities, as well as focusing on stages of linkage and retention in care for those who are currently living with HIV.

Both the *Testing Makes Us Stronger* (gay and bi-sexual men) and *Take Charge. Take the Test* (women) are testing campaigns specifically designed to reach African American populations.¹

The New Mexico Department of Health HIV Prevention Program funds organizations that use evidence-based models from CDC. Programs designed for African Americans in New Mexico include:

- **Many Men/Many Voices (3MV)** is an intervention that targets gay and transgender men of color, including men who have sex with men (MSM) who may not identify as gay.
- **VOICES/VOCES** is a single-session model that uses a video to promote condom use and skills. VOCES can also be used with teens or adults in a variety of settings for African American men and women.

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

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.

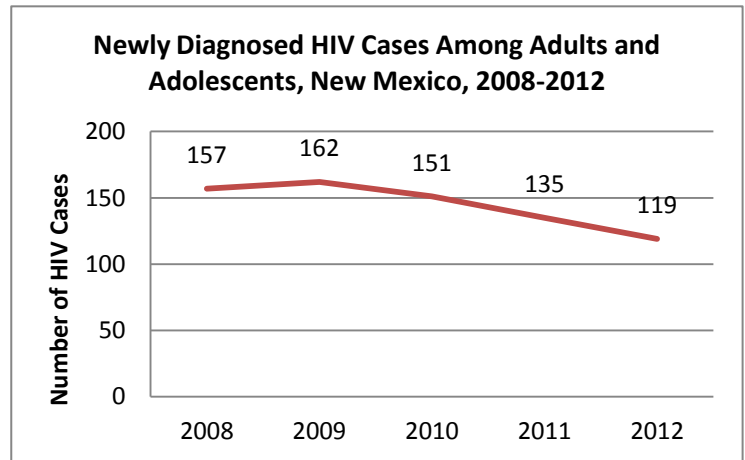
NIR (No identified risk) Persons who have no reported history of risk of exposure to HIV, as defined by the CDC.

References

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV/AIDS Fact Sheet: HIV/AIDS among African Americans. February, 2013. http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/risk_HIV_AAA.pdf
2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Updated Slide Set: HIV Surveillance by Race/Ethnicity (through 2011). <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/statistics/surveillance/index.html>
3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV/AIDS Fact Sheet: HIV/AIDS among Women. March, 2013. <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/risk/gender/women/facts/index.html>
4. Hall, IH , Q An, AB Hutchinson, and S Sansom (2008) Estimating the Lifetime Risk of a Diagnosis of the HIV Infection in 33 States, 2004-2005. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr.* 49(3):294-297
5. New Mexico Department of Health, Indicator-Based Information System for Public Health Web Site: <http://ibis.health.state.nm.us/>
6. New Mexico 2012 Surveillance Report: Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Among Adults and Adolescents

Big Picture

Every year over the last five years more than 115 people have been newly diagnosed with HIV in New Mexico. In 2012, 119 adults and adolescents were diagnosed, down from a five year peak of 162 in 2009. Currently there are 2900 adults and adolescents living with the HIV in New Mexico. This equates to 169.5 people living with HIV per 100,000 New Mexicans age 13 or older. By comparison, in 2010, the national rate was 342.2 people living with HIV per 100,000 Americans age 13 or older.¹



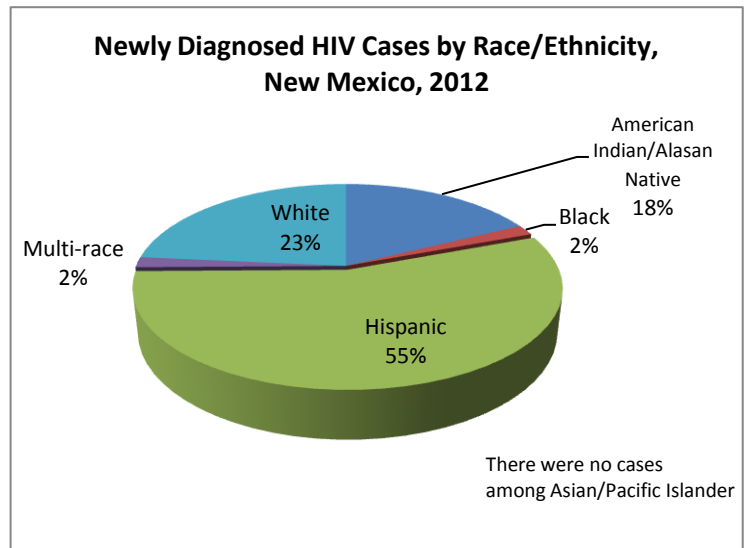
HIV among Hispanics in New Mexico

How many cases of HIV among Hispanics were there in 2012?

- There were 66 newly diagnosed cases that identified as Hispanic.

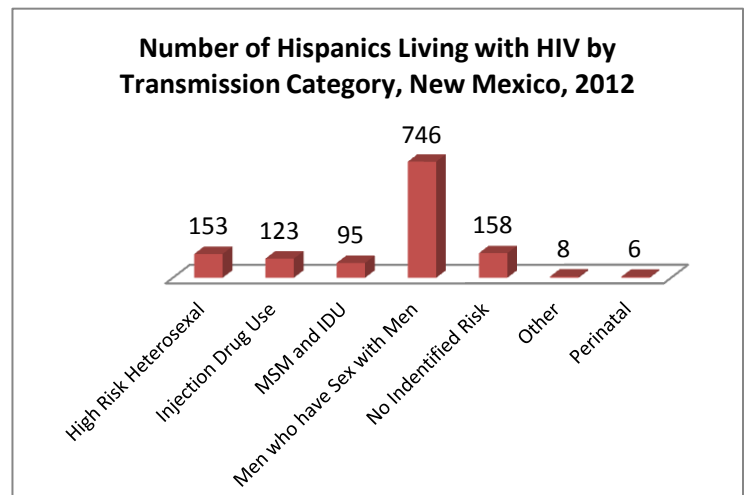
How does the HIV rate among Hispanics compare to other racial/ethnic groups?

- Compared to other race/ethnicities, Hispanics had the second highest rate in the state during 2012 (8.8 new cases per 100,000 adults & adolescents).
- In 2012, Hispanics comprised the biggest percentage of newly diagnosed cases of HIV (55%) and the biggest percentage of those living with HIV (44%).



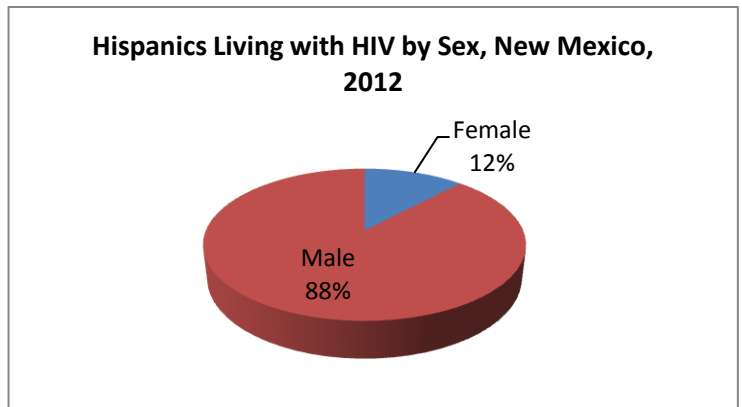
Among those living with HIV, how did Hispanics get infected?

- The majority of Hispanics living with HIV identified as men who have sex with men (MSM) (58%).
- High risk heterosexual sex (HRH) and injection drug use (IDU) account for roughly 12% and 10% respectively of infections among Hispanics living with HIV.



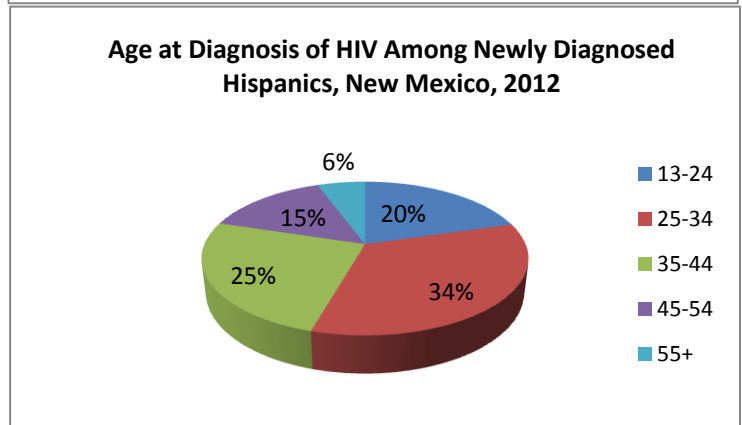
Is there a difference between the way HIV impacts men and women in New Mexico?

- 88% of Hispanics living with HIV in New Mexico are male.
- Among Hispanic females the leading transmission category was high risk heterosexual sex (57%).
- Among Hispanic males the leading transmission category was MSM (66%).



At what age are Hispanics getting diagnosed with HIV?

- Over half of Hispanics newly diagnosed in New Mexico during 2012 were under age 35 and one-in-five was under age 25.
- Although anyone can become infected with HIV at any age, data from 2012 show that young Hispanics should be aware of the risk for HIV infection.



Where do I find resources on HIV testing and HIV Prevention?

- The New Mexico Department of Health HIV, Hepatitis, and STD resource guide, at <http://www.nmhivguide.org/index.html>, provides links and referrals to statewide services for infectious disease – including testing, prevention, care and support services for HIV, Hepatitis, STD and Harm Reduction.

References

7. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Updated Slide Set: HIV Surveillance by Race/Ethnicity (through 2011). http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/statistics_surveillance_Epi-HIV-infection.pdf

HIV among Women in the United States (U.S.)

At the end of 2010, 1 in 4 people living with HIV in the U.S. was a woman ^[1, 2]

In 2010, women accounted for 20% of new infections in the U.S. ^[1, 2]

Eighty-four percent of new infections among women in 2010 were attributed to heterosexual contact. Injection drug use accounted for 14%. ^[1, 3]

1 in 32 African American women
1 in 106 Hispanic women &
1 in 526 White women
will be diagnosed with HIV in their
lifetime ^[1]

New infections among African American women declined 21% between 2008 and 2010. This was the *first* significant decrease in HIV incidence for African American women in the U.S. ^[1, 4]

African American women accounted for 64% of new infections during 2010, followed by White (18%) and Hispanic women (15%) ^[1, 2]

HIV among Women in New Mexico

At the end of 2012, 13% of people living with HIV in New Mexico were women

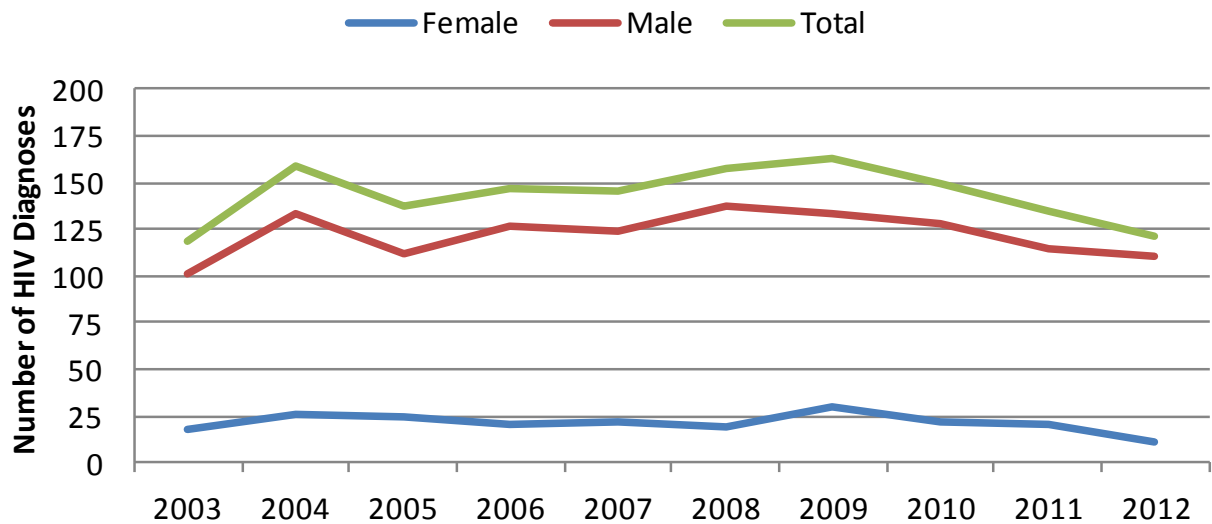
In 2012, women accounted for 9% of new infections in New Mexico

Having another sexually transmitted disease (STD) may increase your risk for contracting HIV ^[3]

Sixty-one percent of new infections among women in 2012 were attributed to heterosexual contact. Injection drug use accounted for 19%, and no risk was identified for 20%.

Among women living with HIV in New Mexico during 2012, 42% were Hispanic, 30% White, 14% Native American/Alaskan Native and 12% African American.

Diagnoses of HIV Infection Among Adults and Adolescents by Year of Diagnosis and Sex, New Mexico, 2003-2012



Know your status.

Get tested.

To find out where to go for FREE HIV testing

Check out NMHIVguide.org

References

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV/AIDS Fact Sheet: HIV Among Women. March, 2013. <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/risk/gender/women/facts/index.html>
2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Estimated HIV incidence among adults and adolescents in the United States, 2007–2010. *HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report* 2012;17(4).
3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV Surveillance in Injection Drug Users. July, 2012. http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/idu/resources/slides/slides/HIV_injection_drug_users.pdf
4. Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation. *HIV/AIDS Policy Fact Sheet: Women and HIV/AIDS in the United States* (October 2008) <http://www.kff.org/hivaids/upload/6092-08.pdf>