Summary of HIV Infection — Alaska, 1982–2010

From January 1, 1982 through December 31, 2010, 1,394 cases of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection were reported to the Alaska Section of Epidemiology (SOE), 488 (35%) of which were in persons who are known to have subsequently died. During 2010, 77 cases of HIV infection were reported to SOE, two of which were in persons who are known to have died as of December 31, 2010. Of those 77 cases, 38 (49%) were initially diagnosed in 2010. An initial diagnosis of HIV might not mean that acquisition of HIV infection is recent; in fact, of the 38 persons with a new diagnosis of HIV in 2010, 14 also had a diagnosis of AIDS suggesting a more long-standing infection.

Of the 1,394 cases reported from 1982–2010,
- 1,118 (80%) were male;
- 795 (57%) were White (Figure 1);
- 1,107 (79%) had their initial diagnosis in Alaska; of those, 781 (71%) were diagnosed in the Anchorage/Matanuska-Susitna area (Figure 2);
- the most common exposure category (48%) was men having sex with men (MSM; Figure 3);
- the median age was 34 years (range: <1–75 years; Figure 4);
- 955 (69%) had a diagnosis of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS).

Of the 77 cases reported in 2010,
- 61 (79%) were male;
- 34 (44%) were White, 13 (17%) were Alaska Native/American Indian, and 10 (13%) were Black;
- 45 (58%) had their initial diagnosis in Alaska; of those, 33 (73%) were diagnosed in the Anchorage/Matanuska-Susitna area;
- 47 (61%) were MSM, five of whom were MSM with a history of injection drug use (MSM/IDU);
- the median age was 34 years (range: 16–70 years);
- 34 (44%) had a diagnosis of AIDS;
- 38 were newly diagnosed; of those, 45% were White, 26% were Alaska Native/American Indian, and 63% were MSM.

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