Summary of HIV Infection — Alaska, 1982–2009

From January 1, 1982 through December 31, 2009, 1,317 cases of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection were reported to the Alaska Section of Epidemiology (SOE). During 2009, 56 cases of HIV infection were reported to SOE; 38% (21/56) were initially diagnosed in 2009.

Of the 1,317 cases reported from 1982–2009,
- 1056 (80%) were male;
- 762 (58%) were white (Figure 1);
- 1,065 had their first known diagnosis in Alaska; and of those, 750 (57%) were diagnosed in the Anchorage/Matanuska-Susitna area (Figure 2);
- the most common exposure category was men having sex with men (MSM; Figure 3);
- the median age was 34 years (range: <1–75 years; Figure 4);
- 908 (69%) had a diagnosis of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS);
- 467 (35%) are known to have died as of December 31, 2009.

Of the 56 cases reported in 2009,
- 39 (70%) were male;
- 32 (57%) were white, nine (16%) were Alaska Native/American Indian, and eight (14%) were black;
- 30 (54%) had their first known diagnosis in Alaska, and of those, 18 (60%) were diagnosed in the Anchorage/Matanuska-Susitna area;
- 29 (52%) were MSM, three of whom were MSM with a history of injection drug use (MSM/IDU);
- the median age was 34 years (range: 1–58 years);
- 22 (39%) had a diagnosis of AIDS;
- None are known to have died as of December 31, 2009.

(Additional information regarding HIV infection in Alaska is available at: www.epi.alaska.gov/hivstd/hppg/HIVPrevPlan10.pdf)