
Cumulative HIV Cases Reported in Alaska
From January 1, 1982 through December 31, 2007, 1,206 cases of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection were reported to the Alaska Section of Epidemiology, including 37 cases with a first known HIV diagnosis in 2007. The number of people living with HIV continues to increase as new infections occur and people with infection live longer (Figure 1).

Of the 1,206 cases reported, • 974 (81%) were male, • 700 (58%) were white, • the median age was 34 years (range: <1–75 years), • the most common exposure category was men who have sex with men (MSM), • 849 (70%) had a diagnosis of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), • 417 (35%) were known to have died as of December 31, 2007, and • 727 had their first known diagnosis in Alaska.

Recent HIV Cases Diagnosed in Alaska
From January 1, 2003 through December 31, 2007, 190 cases of HIV infection with first known diagnosis in Alaska were reported.

Of the 190 cases reported, • 143 (75%) were male, • 87 (46%) were white, • the median age was 38 years (range: 1–71 years), • the most common exposure category was MSM, • 71 (37%) had a diagnosis of AIDS, and • 13 (7%) were known to have died as of December 31, 2007.

Earlier Versus Recent HIV Cases Diagnosed in Alaska
From January 1, 1982 through December 31, 2002, 537 cases of HIV infection with a first known diagnosis in Alaska were reported. Figures 2, 3, and 4 compare earlier (1982–2002) to recent (2003–2007) HIV cases that were diagnosed in Alaska. Comparatively, a higher proportion of recent HIV cases diagnosed in Alaska are in older individuals (Figure 2), individuals reporting heterosexual contact as their identified exposure category (Figure 3), and non-whites (Figure 4).