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## Summary of HIV Infection — Alaska, 1982–2012

From January 1, 1982 through December 31, 2012, 1,482 cases of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection were reported to the Alaska Section of Epidemiology (SOE). Of these 1,482 cases, 528 (36%) were in persons who are known to have subsequently died. During 2012, 51 cases of HIV infection were reported to SOE; none of these cases were in persons who are known to have died as of December 31, 2012. Of the 51 cases, 29 (57%) were initially diagnosed in Alaska in 2012.

In 2012, the Alaska HIV/STD Program implemented a new intervention called Linkage to Care to assist HIV-infected persons access medical care and supportive services.<sup>1</sup> To prepare for implementation of the Linkage to Care Program, HIV Surveillance staff reviewed historical HIV case reports for completeness and accuracy of data including vital status, residence at diagnosis, current residence, and laboratory testing. Updates were made to numerous cases, and 24 reports that did not meet the case definition were deleted from the Alaska HIV database. These changes are reflected in the data presented in this *Bulletin*. The 2013–2016 Alaska HIV Plan provides additional Alaska-specific information on HIV epidemiology, prevention, and care.<sup>2</sup>

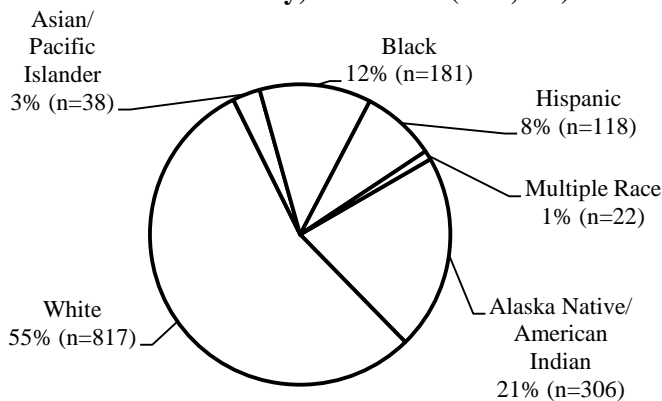
### Of the 1,482 HIV cases reported from 1982–2012,

- 1,187 (80%) were male;
- 817 (55%) were white (Figure 1);
- 1,079 (73%) were initially diagnosed in Alaska; of those, 750 (70%) were diagnosed in the Anchorage/Matanuska-Susitna area (Figure 2);
- men who have sex with men (MSM) was the most frequent exposure category at 49% (Figure 3);
- the median age was 34 years (range: <1–75 years; Figure 4);
- 1,023 (69%) had a diagnosis of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS); of those, 551 (54%) are not known to have died.

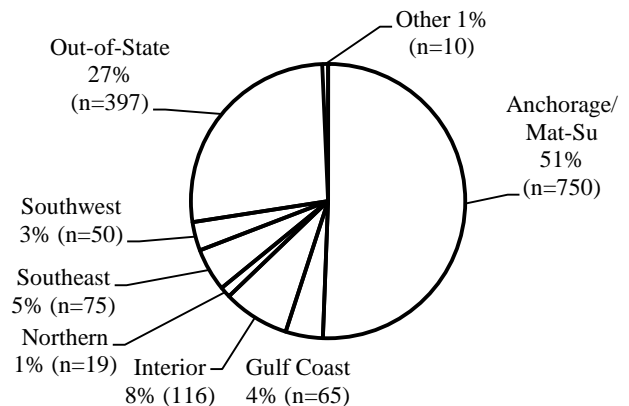
### Of the 51 HIV cases reported in 2012,

- 36 (71%) were male;
- 21 (41%) were white, 6 (12%) were Alaska Native/American Indian, and 12 (24%) were black;
- 26 (51%) were MSM, one of whom also had a reported history of injection drug use (MSM/IDU);
- the median age was 36 years (range: <1–58 years);
- 18 (35%) had a diagnosis of AIDS;
- 29 (57%) were initially diagnosed in Alaska; of these, 19 (66%) were male, 23 (79%) were diagnosed in the Anchorage/Matanuska-Susitna area, 10 (34%) were white, 6 (21%) were Alaska Native/American Indian, 5 (17%) were black, and 12 (41%) were MSM.

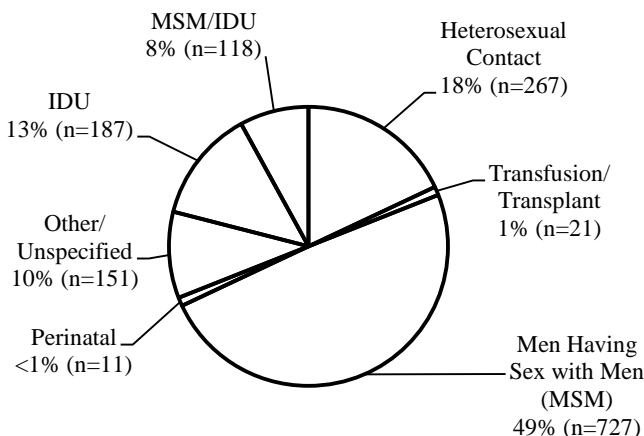
**Figure 1. Percentage of HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity, 1982–2012 (N=1,482)**



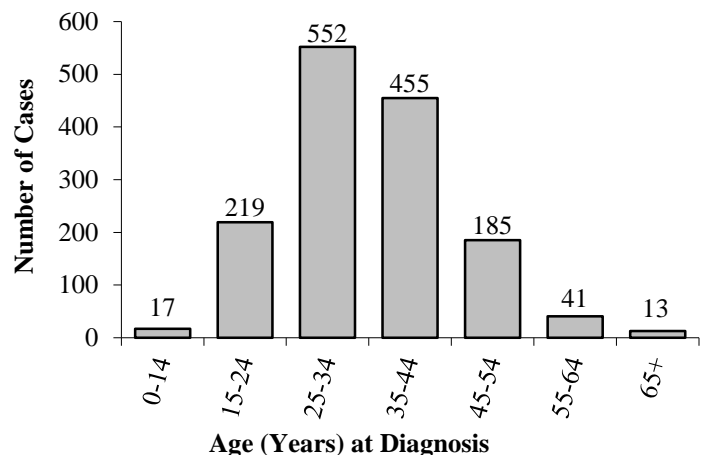
**Figure 2. Percentage of HIV Cases by Region of Diagnosis, 1982–2012 (N=1,482)**



**Figure 3. Percentage of HIV Cases by Exposure Category, 1982–2012 (N=1,482)**



**Figure 4. Number of HIV Cases by Age at Diagnosis, 1982–2012 (N=1,482)**



### References

1. Alaska Epidemiology *Bulletin*. "Linkage to Care for People Living with HIV/AIDS in Alaska". Bulletin No. 9, March 12, 2013. Available at: [http://www.epi.alaska.gov/bulletins/docs/b2013\\_09.pdf](http://www.epi.alaska.gov/bulletins/docs/b2013_09.pdf)
2. Alaska Section of Epidemiology. 2013–2016 Alaska HIV Plan. Available at: <http://www.epi.alaska.gov/hivstd/hppg/HIVPrevPlan13.pdf>