

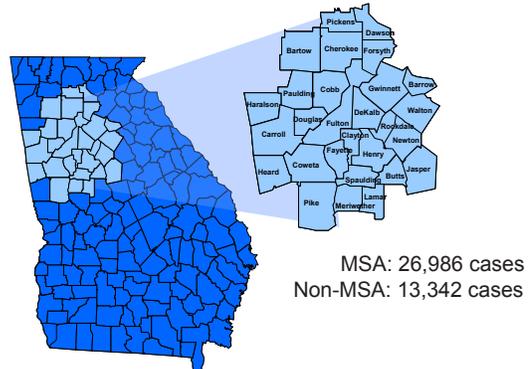
# HIV/AIDS SURVEILLANCE

HIV is the human immunodeficiency virus that damages a person's immune system by destroying specific blood cells, which help fight against diseases. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome or AIDS is the late stage of HIV infection where the person's immune system is severely damaged which leaves the individual susceptible to infections and tumors. HIV is spread by contact with infected bodily fluids such as blood, semen, vaginal fluids and breast milk. Georgia law (O.C.G.A. § 31-22-9.2) requires that diagnosed HIV/AIDS cases are reported to the Division of Public Health within seven days.

## Persons Living with HIV/AIDS in Georgia<sup>1</sup>

- Georgia ranked sixth highest in the nation for its cumulative reported AIDS cases through December 2009<sup>2</sup>
- In 2009, the number of persons living with HIV/AIDS in Georgia was 40,328. 43% of these persons had HIV (not AIDS) and 57% had AIDS
- In 2009, 67% of Georgians living with HIV/AIDS resided in the Atlanta Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)
- Other geographic regions outside the Atlanta MSA with high HIV (not AIDS) and/or AIDS prevalent rates include the East Central and West Central Public Health Districts

## Persons Living with HIV/AIDS in Atlanta MSA vs. Non-Atlanta MSA, 2009



Atlanta MSA Counties: Barrow, Bartow, Butts, Carroll, Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb, Coweta, Dawson, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Forsyth, Fulton, Gwinnett, Haralson, Heard, Henry, Jasper, Lamar, Meriwether, Newton, Paulding, Pickens, Pike, Rockdale, Spalding, Walton

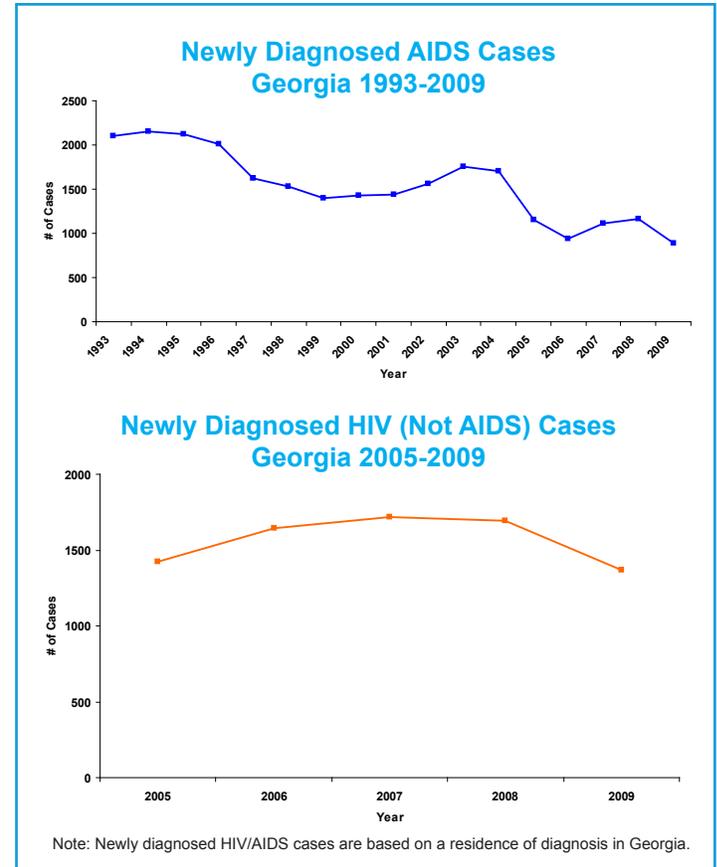
## Numbers and Rates of Persons Living with HIV/AIDS by Public Health District, Georgia 2009

Public Health Districts	HIV (Not AIDS)		AIDS	
	Number	Crude Rate <sup>3</sup>	Number	Crude Rate <sup>3</sup>
1.1 Northwest (Rome)	308	49.3	379	60.6
1-2 North Georgia (Dalton)	241	55.7	295	68.2
2 North (Gainesville)	218	35.2	275	44.5
3-1 Cobb-Douglas	1030	122	1288	152.5
3-2 Fulton	4213	407.5	7341	710.1
3-3 Clayton County (Morrow)	847	307.1	943	341.9
3-4 East Metro (Lawrenceville)	884	89.1	1041	104.9
3-5 DeKalb	3257	435.9	3983	533
4 LaGrange	609	76.6	709	89.2
5-1 South Central (Dublin)	333	230	243	167.8
5-2 North Central (Macon)	909	176.3	872	169.2
6 East Central (Augusta)	840	187.1	1084	241.4
7 West Central (Columbus)	635	176.2	682	189.3
8-1 South (Valdosta)	454	182.1	450	180.5
8-2 Southwest (Albany)	628	170.5	741	201.2
9-1 Coastal (Savannah/Brunswick)	873	157.6	1246	224.9
9-2 Southeast (Waycross)	386	109.5	525	148.9
10 Northeast (Athens)	280	59.6	402	85.5
Cases with unknown district	423		461	
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,368</b>	<b>176.7</b>	<b>22,960</b>	<b>233.6</b>

<sup>1</sup> Persons living with HIV/AIDS are based on current residence in Georgia regardless of state of diagnosis.

<sup>2</sup> CDC, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, 2009 (Table 20), <http://cdc.gov/hiv/surveillance/resources/reports/2009report/>

<sup>3</sup> Crude rates measure the overall frequency which has not been adjusted for significant factors (i.e., sex, age, etc) which might have influenced the rate. Rates are per 100,000 population & population data is obtained from 2009 Census Estimates, Georgia Department of Community Health, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Indicators for Planning.

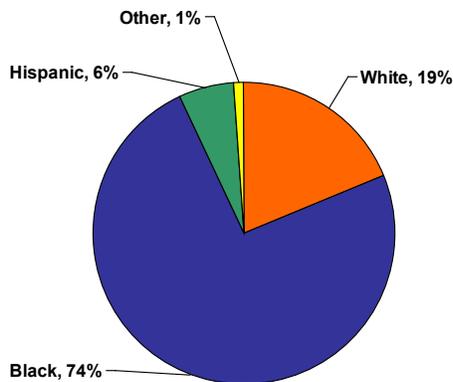


# HIV/AIDS SURVEILLANCE

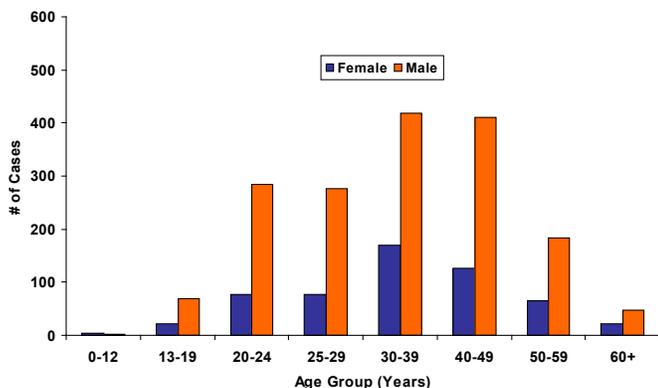
## Newly Diagnosed HIV/AIDS Cases in Georgia 2009

- In 2009, there were 2,250 newly diagnosed HIV/AIDS cases in Georgia. 61% were HIV(Not AIDS) cases and 39% were AIDS cases
- 74% of HIV(Not AIDS) cases diagnosed in 2009 were among African Americans, who make up only 30% of Georgia's population
- In 2009, the highest number of newly diagnosed HIV/AIDS cases were persons between the ages of 30 and 49
- 49.1% of HIV(Not AIDS) and 46.6% of AIDS cases diagnosed in 2009, were among men who have sex with men(MSM)
- In 2009, 79% of newly diagnosed HIV/AIDS cases among females and 45% among males were identified with no reported risk or no identified risk

Newly Diagnosed HIV/AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity, Georgia 2009

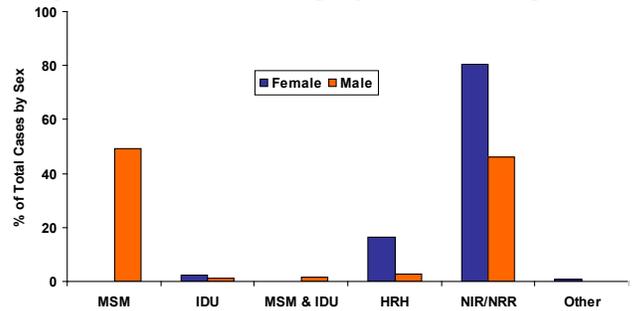


Newly Diagnosed HIV/AIDS Cases by Age Group & Sex, Georgia 2009

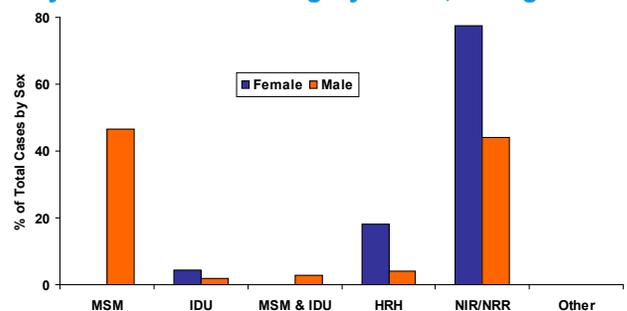


Note: Newly diagnosed HIV/AIDS cases are based on a residence of diagnosis in Georgia.

Newly Diagnosed HIV (Not AIDS) Cases by Transmission Category & Sex, Georgia 2009



Newly Diagnosed AIDS Cases by Transmission Category & Sex, Georgia 2009



### KEY

MSM: Men who have sex with men; HRH: High-risk heterosexual  
 IDU: Injection drug use; NIR/NRR: No identified/reported risk factor;  
 Other: Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, transplant, & perinatal

## Surveillance and Reporting

- Georgia's HIV Epidemiology Section is responsible for collecting HIV/AIDS surveillance data and for monitoring the epidemic in Georgia
- Georgia began collecting AIDS case reports in the early 1980s. HIV (Not AIDS) reporting was mandated in Georgia on December 31, 2003
- By law, health care providers are required to submit a confidential HIV/AIDS case report for patients for whom they are diagnosing and/or providing HIV/AIDS care, and laboratories are required to report positive HIV-related laboratory tests
- Complete and timely reporting of HIV/AIDS cases and laboratory records by health care providers and laboratory technicians is critical for monitoring the epidemic in Georgia. It is also essential for ensuring that Georgia receives federal funding for public sector HIV prevention, care and treatment services since funding allocation is directly linked to reporting

## DATA SOURCE:

Numbers are based on cases diagnosed and/or living with HIV/AIDS as of December 31, 2009 and entered as of June 30, 2010. Numbers have not been adjusted for reporting delays. Numbers are taken from Georgia's enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS), 2011.

## FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Georgia Department of Public Health  
 HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Section at 1-800-827-9769  
 Email: Pascale.Wortley@dph.ga.gov  
<http://dph.georgia.gov/georgias-hiv-aids-epidemiology-surveillance-section>