Florida's Epidemic: HIV/AIDS in Women and Girls

Florida Department of Health
Bureau of HIV/AIDS

Updated February 2012
What is National Women and Girls HIV/AIDS Awareness Day?

- National Women and Girls HIV/AIDS Awareness Day is a nationwide observance that encourages people to take action in the fight against HIV/AIDS and raise awareness of its impact on women and girls.
- It is coordinated by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Office on Women's Health (OWH).
- It helps organizations across the country come together to offer support, encourage discussion, and teach women and girls about prevention of HIV, the importance of getting tested for HIV, and how to live with and manage HIV/AIDS.
- National Women and Girls HIV/AIDS Awareness Day is observed specifically on March 10 every year, but OWH encourages organizations to hold events throughout the month of March.

Note: For the purposes of these slides all facts and figures refer to women as all females over the age of 12 (>13) unless otherwise stated.
Is this Awareness Day Being Observed in Florida?

- If your group is holding an event it can be posted to:
  http://www.wemakethechange.com/news-events/submit-an-event/

- If you would like to see what other events are scheduled, the events calendar can be accessed at:
  http://www.wemakethechange.com/news-events/
Why Focus on Women?

- While men constitute the majority of HIV disease, the proportion of cases in women has been increasing.
  
  **Fact:** In Florida, women made up 11% of AIDS cases in 1987 and that proportion rose to 32% in 2010.

- Additionally, women with HIV disease are a significant source of preventable transmission.
  
  **Fact:** Of adolescents and young adults 13-24 years of age currently living with HIV disease in Florida as of 2011, 29% were exposed perinatally.

  **Fact:** Of cumulative HIV disease in those under 13 years of age, through 2010, 95% were infected perinatally.
Are there Racial or Ethnic Disparities When Looking at HIV/AIDS among Women?

- Several racial/ethnic groups account for disproportionate numbers of HIV disease compared to their total population in Florida.

  **Fact:** In 2010, blacks made up approximately 15% of Florida’s population yet accounted for 54% of new AIDS and 48% of new HIV diagnoses in Florida that same year.

- However, among women, this disparity is even greater.

  **Fact:** In 2010, blacks accounted for 72% of new AIDS and 69% of new HIV diagnoses among women in Florida.
How are Women Becoming Infected with HIV?

- Nationally, most women are infected with HIV through high-risk heterosexual sex. Some women become infected because they may be unaware of a male partner’s risk factors for HIV infection or have a lack of HIV knowledge and lower perception of risk.
  
  **Fact:** Of newly diagnosed HIV disease in Florida in 2010, 92% of women were infected via heterosexual contact.

- Relationship dynamics also play a role. For example, some women may not insist on condom use because they fear that their partner will physically abuse or leave them.
  
  **Fact:** Nationwide, among current sexually active females aged 15-17, 49% reported condom use during their last sexual intercourse experience.

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What Else Could Put Women at Risk for HIV Infection?

- The presence of some sexually transmitted diseases greatly increases the likelihood of acquiring or transmitting HIV.
  
  **Fact:** In 2010, women accounted for 71% of chlamydia and 51% of gonorrhea cases in Florida.

- Proportions of these sexually transmitted diseases are higher in some minority groups, which might explain some of the disparities seen with HIV infections.
  
  **Fact:** In Florida in 2010, blacks accounted for 49% of chlamydia and 66% of gonorrhea cases in women.
What do the Long Term Outcomes Look Like for Women with HIV?

- Women often experience poorer long term outcomes from HIV infection compared to men.
  
  **Fact:** In Florida in 2010, HIV was the 6\textsuperscript{th} leading cause of death among men 25-44 years of age but was the 5\textsuperscript{th} leading cause of death in women of this same age.

- These long term health outcomes are often experienced disproportionately by some racial/ethnic groups.
  
  **Fact:** While HIV was the overall 5\textsuperscript{th} leading cause of death among women 25-44 years of age in Florida in 2010, it was the 2\textsuperscript{nd} leading cause of death among black women and 5\textsuperscript{th} among Hispanic women.
What do the Long Term Outcomes Look Like for Women with HIV?

- Once a woman is diagnosed with AIDS, their survival time is generally 10 months shorter than that seen in men.
  
  **Fact:** From 2001-2010 the median survival time from AIDS diagnosis to death was 54 months for men and 44 months for women.

- This gender difference was seen in all racial/ethnic groups.
  
  **Fact:** The largest gender differences for median survival time were seen in whites (20 months difference) and American Indians/Native Americans (23 months difference).
Where are Some Areas for Outreach among Women with HIV?

- Women with HIV disease are a significant source of preventable transmission.
  
  **Fact:** Florida accounts for approximately 17% of all perinatally acquired AIDS cases in the U.S. reported through 2009.

- However, the annual number of newly reported perinatal HIV transmissions has been steadily decreasing.

  **Fact:** In 2010, there were only 6 perinatally acquired HIV infections born in Florida, down from a high of over 100 in 1993.
Where are Some Areas for Outreach among Women with HIV?

Many times, HIV transmission from mother to baby during pregnancy can be prevented using appropriate medications. However, not all women are aware of their HIV status and therefore might not receive appropriate treatment and care.

**Fact:** For babies born perinatally HIV infected in Florida 2005-2010, 8% of women were not aware of their HIV status until delivery and 24% were not aware until after the baby was born.
The following slides include graphs and charts that display the HIV/AIDS epidemic among women and girls over time.

If there are specific charts that you would like to see that are not included here or if you would like to see data for a region or county, please see the Additional Resources or Contact Information slides at the end of this slide set.
AIDS Cases among Women by Year of Report, Florida, 2001-2010
HIV Cases among Women by Year of Report, Florida, 2001-2010

Year of Diagnosis

Cases

2001: 2,049
2002: 2,159
2003: 1,931
2004: 1,807
2005: 1,583
2006: 1,522
2007: 1,662
2008: 1,866
2009: 1,338
2010: 1,314
HIV Cases among Women, by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report, Florida, 2001–2010

Percent of Cases

Year of Report

2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010

Black
Hispanic
White
Other*

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80

2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010

Year of Report
HIV Cases among Women of Childbearing Age (Ages 15-44), by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis, Florida, 2001–2010

- Black
- White
- Hispanic
HIV and AIDS Cases and Rates* among Women by Race/Ethnicity Reported in 2010, Florida

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>AIDS Cases</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>HIV Cases</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>787</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>74.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>12.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,097</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>1,314</td>
<td>16.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS
AIDS and HIV Cases in Women, by Mode of Exposure, Reported in 2010, Florida

AIDS
N=1,094

- 87%
- 12%
- 1%

HIV
N=1,314

- 92%
- 7%
- 1%
Cases of HIV Infection among Female Adolescents and Young Adults by Age at Diagnosis and Mode of Exposure Reported 2009-2011, Florida

13-19 years
N=197

- 18% IDU
- 1% Heterosexual
- 3% Perinatal
- 78% Other

20-24 years
N=427

- 1% IDU
- 5% Heterosexual
- 94% Other
Resident Deaths* due to HIV Disease among Women by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Death, Florida, 2001-2010

*Source: Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 10/25/11)
AIDS Case Rates* among Women, by County of Residence,** Reported in Florida, 2010

Statewide Data:
N=1,097
State Rate = 13.5
Rate per 100,000 Population

*Population data are from FloridaCHARTS
**County totals exclude Department of Corrections cases (N=10).
HIV Case Rates* among Women, by County of Residence,** Reported in Florida, 2010

Statewide Data:
N=1,314
State Rate = 16.2
Rate per 100,000 Population

0.0
0.1 - 10.0
10.1 - 20.0
20.1 - 30.0
over 30.0

*Population data are from FloridaCHARTS
**County totals exclude Department of Corrections cases (N=7).
Perinatally Acquired HIV Infected Cases, Born in Florida, by Year of Birth, 1979-2010

N=1,185

Birth | # | % change
--- | --- | ---
2001 | 37 |
2002 | 20 | -46%
2003 | 19 | -5%
2004 | 13 | -32%
2005 | 15 | 15%
2006 | 17 | 13%
2007 | 17 | 0%
2008 | 10 | -41%
2009 | 9 | -10%
2010 | 6 | -33%

Living Perinatally Acquired HIV Infection Cases by County of Birth, Born in Florida, 1979-2010

N=819

Number of Cases
- 0
- 1 - 10
- 11 - 25
- 26 - 50
- over 50

- Before Pregnancy (N=37): 51%
- During Pregnancy (N=12): 16%
- At Delivery (N=6): 8%
- After Birth (N=18): 24%
- Unknown (N=1): 1%
HIV Status for Babies Born to an HIV-Infected Mother in Florida 2007-2010 (N=570)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infected</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Infected</td>
<td>655</td>
<td>97.5%</td>
<td>618</td>
<td>98.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Births</td>
<td>672</td>
<td>628</td>
<td>621</td>
<td>570</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2010 Births

- Exposed Only: 1.1%
- HIV-Infected: 98.9%

Note: Florida's percentage of childbearing women tested perinatally for HIV is the highest in the U.S., which has probably contributed to the continued decline in pediatric HIV/AIDS cases. Source: Florida Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS),(2006 or 2008 not available, 2007 had half of normal sample size). http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/epi/Chronic_Disease/PRAMS/Data_Books.htm
Additional Resources

- National Women and Girls HIV/AIDS Awareness Day
  http://www.womenshealth.gov/nwghaad/

- FDOH Data and Statistics
  http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/aids/trends/trends.html

- CDC Data and Statistics
  http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/slides/women/index.htm
Additional Resources

- FDOH prevention programs targeting specific female minority populations including Sistas Organizing to Survive and LUCES
  http://www.preventhivflorida.org/Community_Prevention.html

- FDOH Targeted Outreach to Pregnant Women Act
  http://www.preventhivflorida.org/Women_Children/TOPWA.htm

- FDOH Baby Rxpress (assistance with ARV for exposed infants)

- USF Center for HIV Education and Research Perinatal Program
  http://www.usfcenter.org/Perinatal/
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