

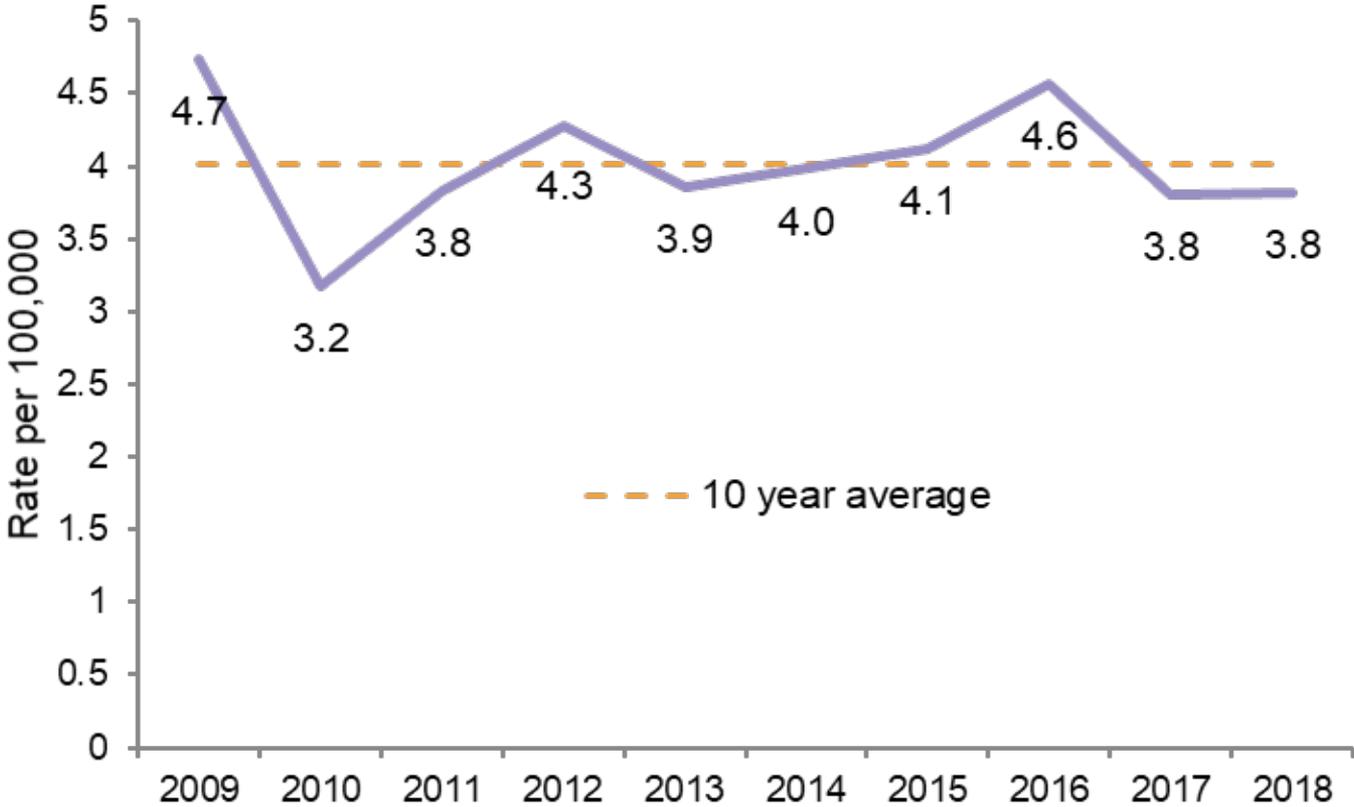


## **2018: Annual HIV Surveillance Report**

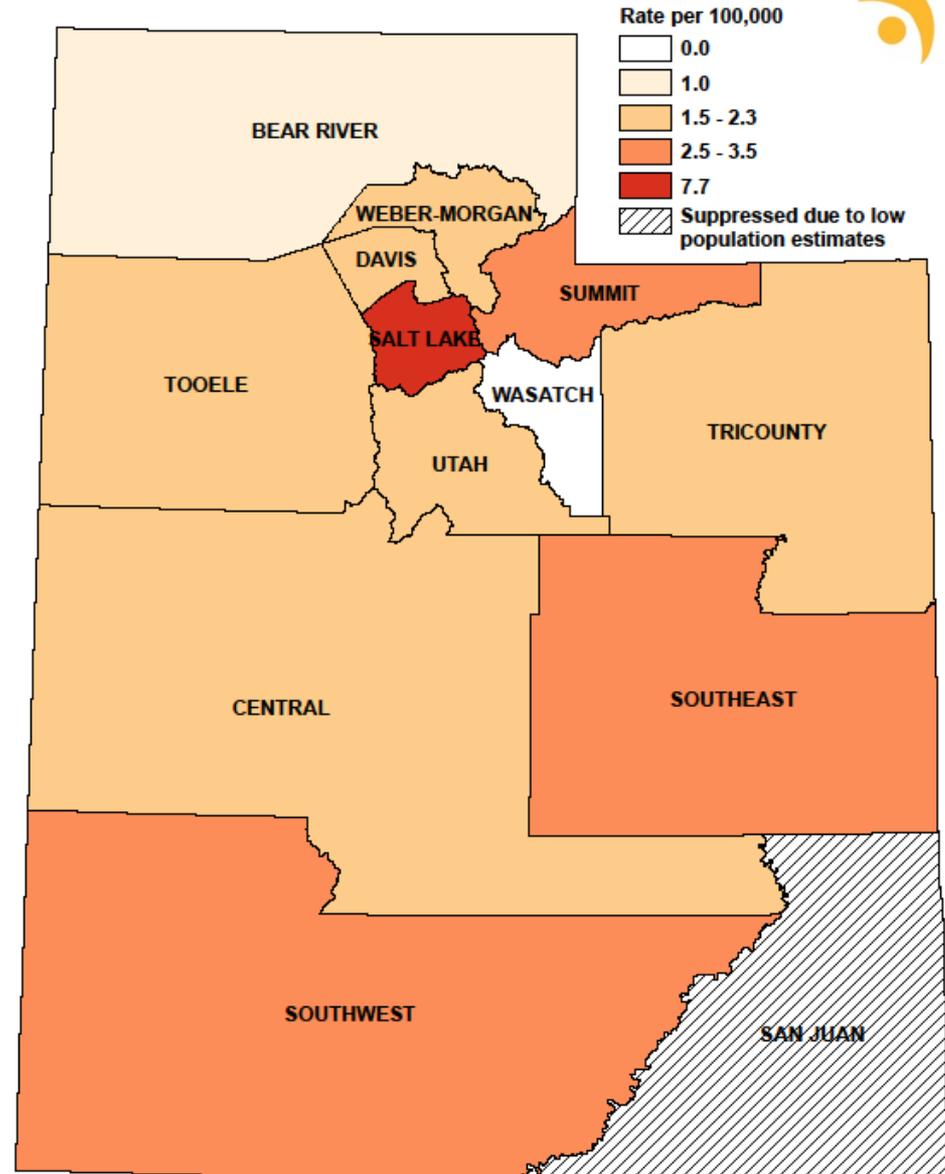
Prevention, Treatment, and Care Program  
Bureau of Epidemiology

November 2019

# Little Variation in Annual Rates of New HIV Diagnosis Over the Last 10 Years

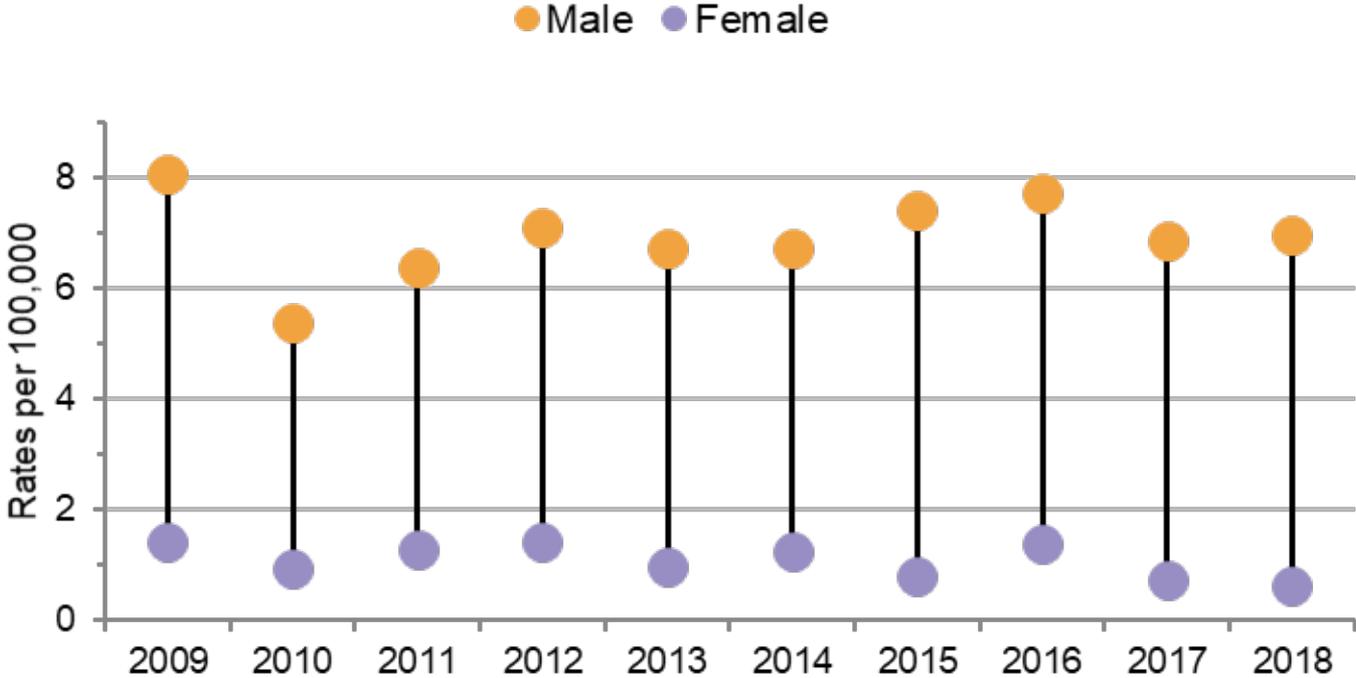


## Salt Lake County Sees the Most Cases but HIV is Statewide, 2014-2018



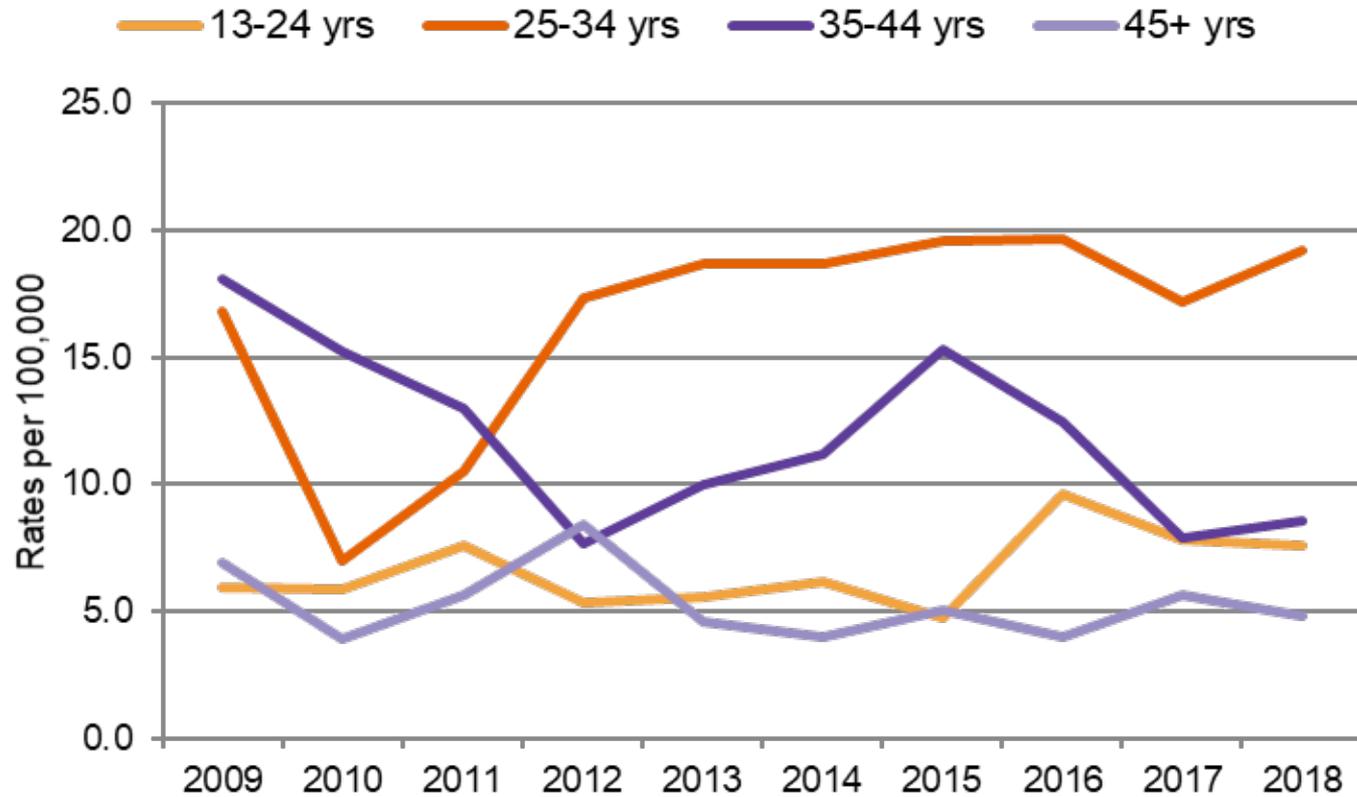
Outside of Utah's largest population centers, most Utah counties and local health districts experience low numbers of new diagnoses without consistent trends.

# Males are Consistently More Burdened by HIV than Females

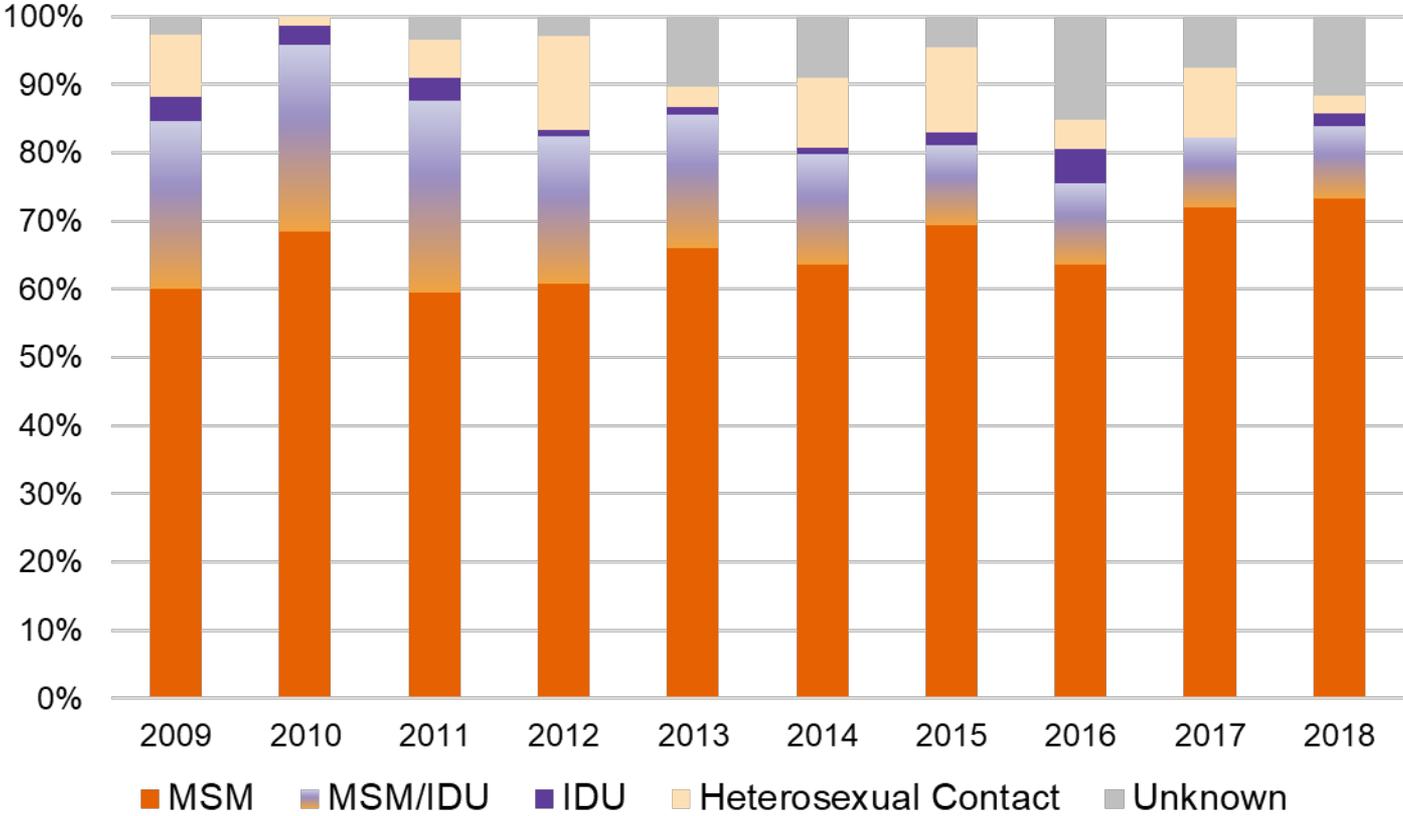




# Most New HIV Diagnoses are Among Younger Men

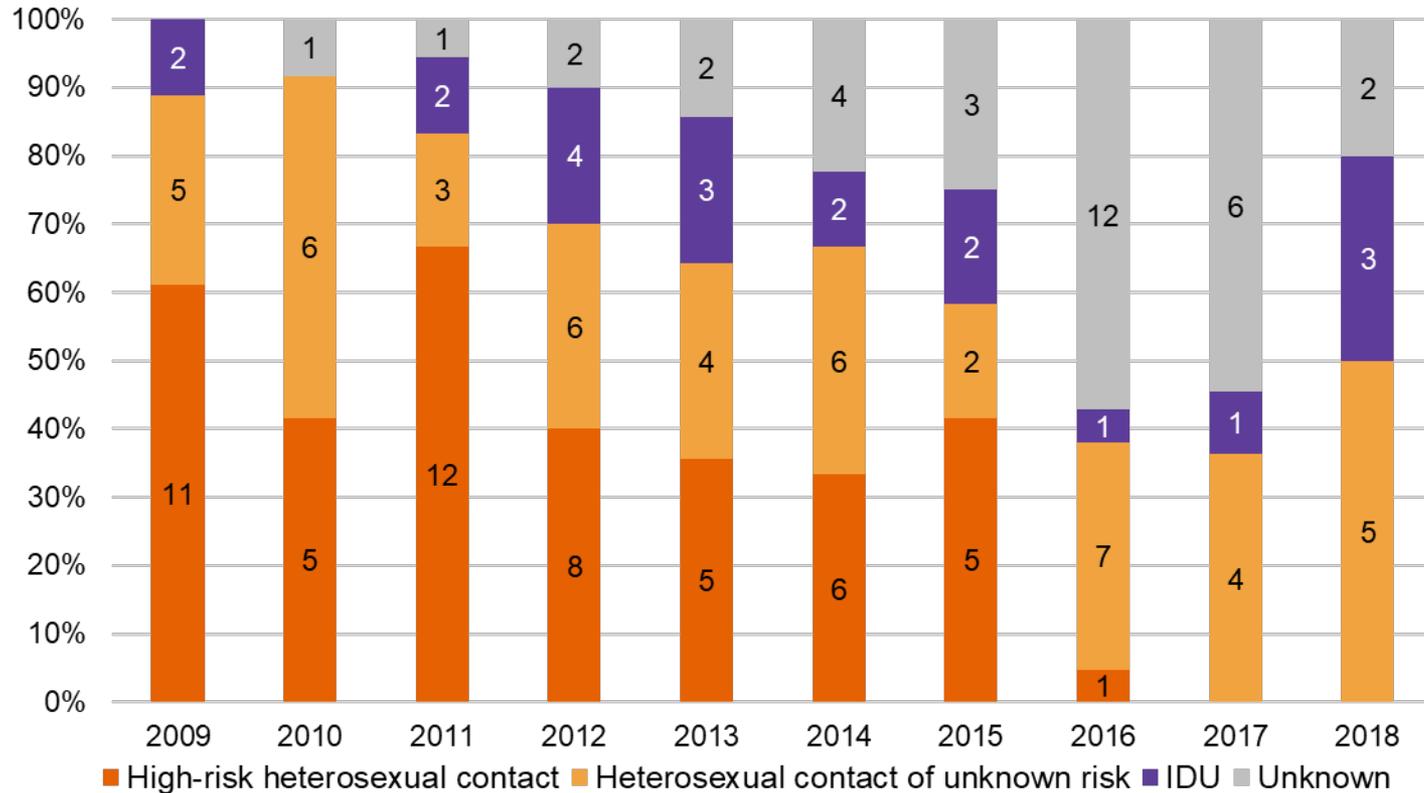


# Male-to-Male Sexual Contact is the Leading Route of HIV Transmission Among Utah Males



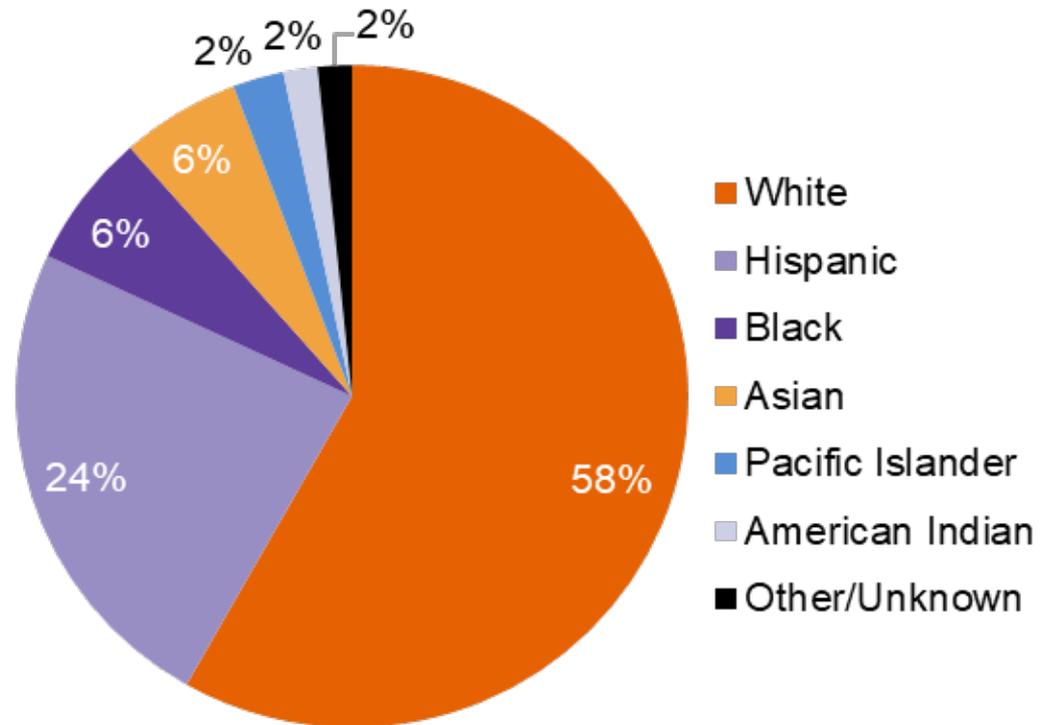
MSM = Male to Male Sexual Contact  
IDU = Injection Drug Use

# Heterosexual Contact is the Leading Route of HIV Transmission Among Females in Utah

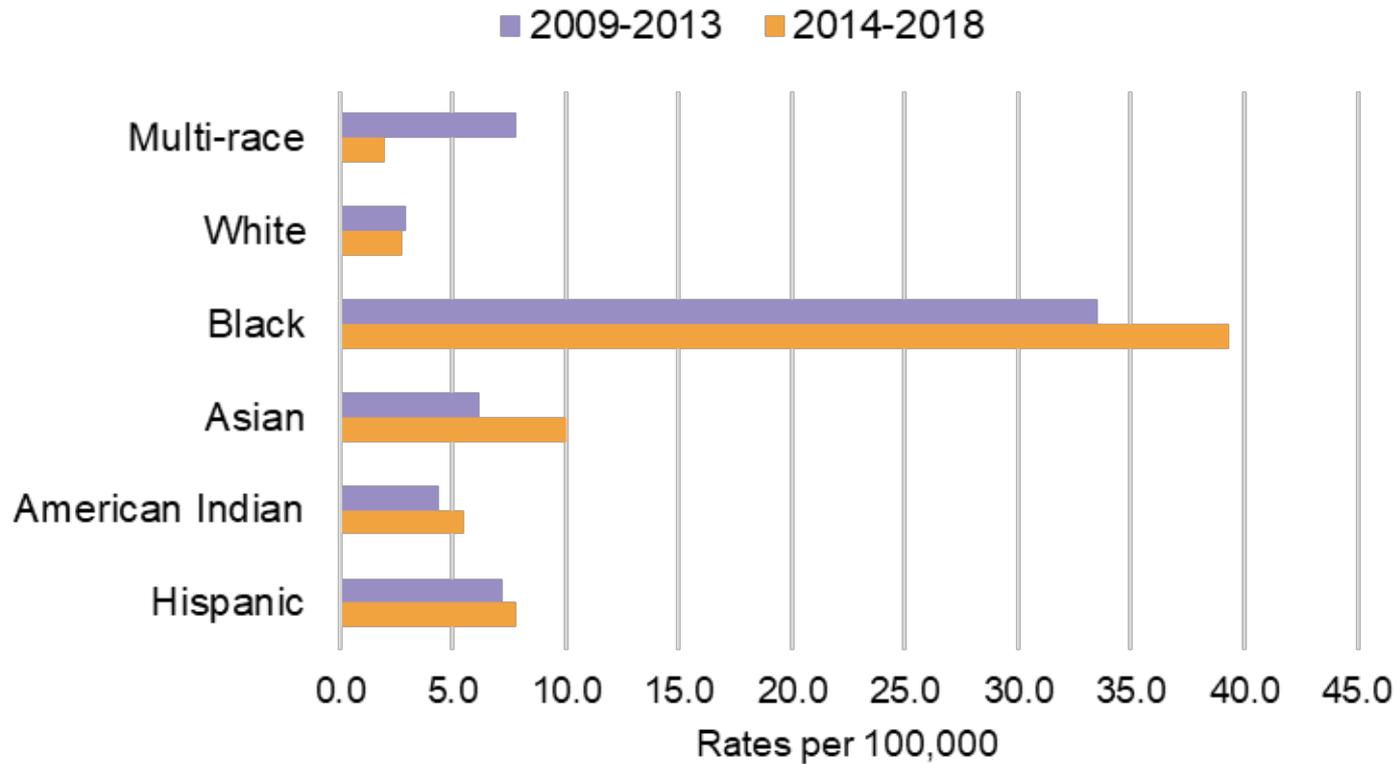


The number of cases in each category is labeled to show that larger percentages in each category are the result of small case numbers and the absence of MSM and MSM/IDU categories. It does **not** indicate that Utah women with HIV are more likely than men to participate in injection drug use.

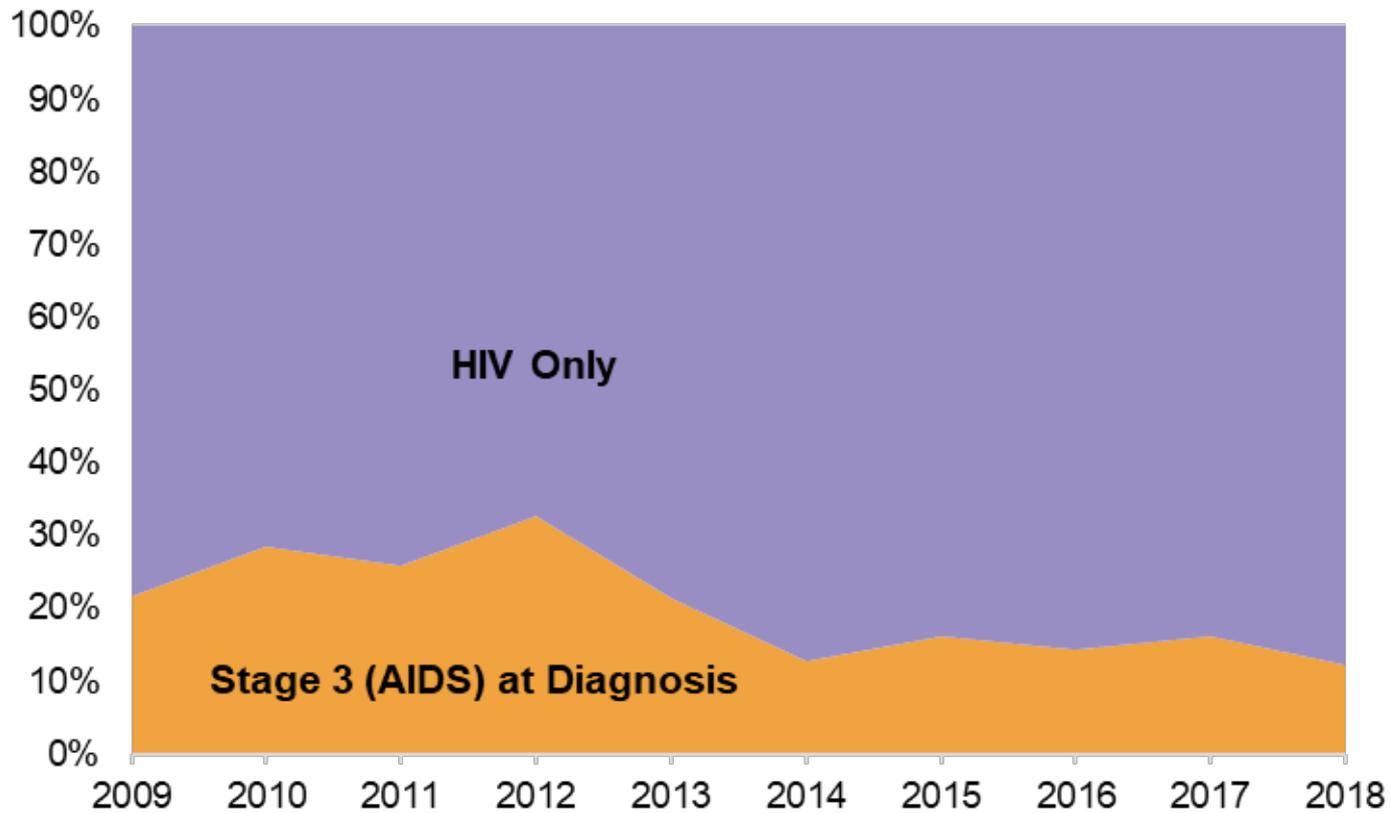
# Most New HIV Diagnoses are Among White and Hispanic Populations in Utah, 2018



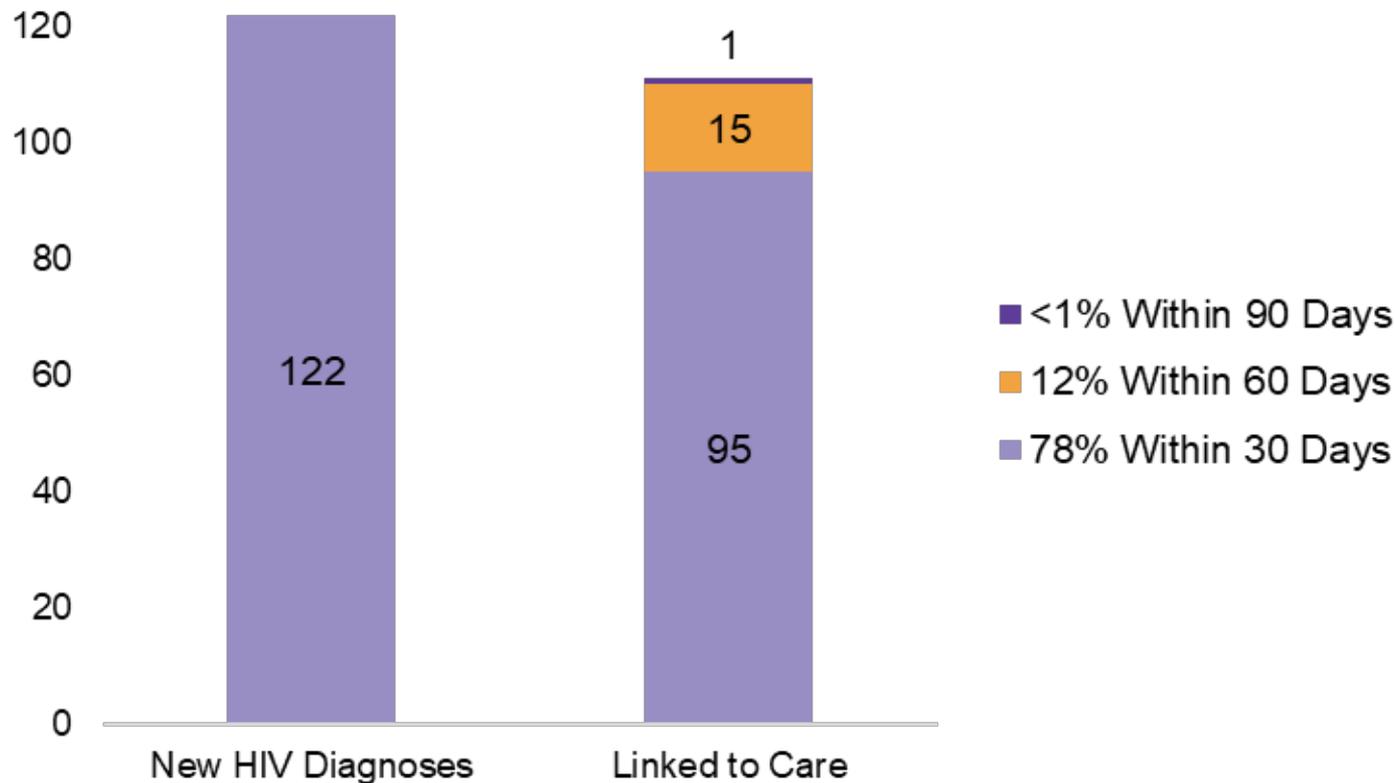
# Many Utah Populations Had Minor Rate Increases in HIV Diagnosis



# No Decrease in Stage 3 (AIDS) Diagnoses in the Last Five Years

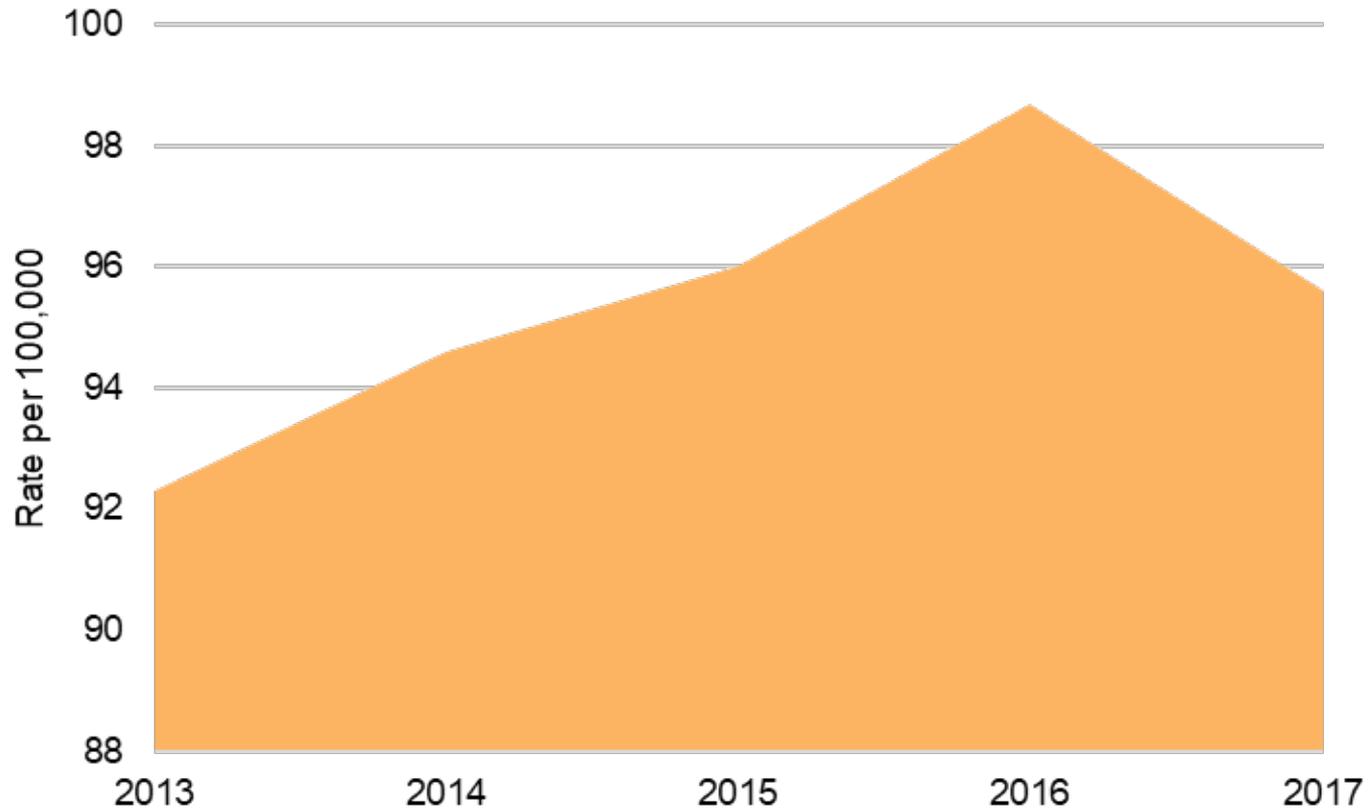


# Only 78% of 2018 Diagnoses were Linked to Care Within 30 Days



The national standard is 85%

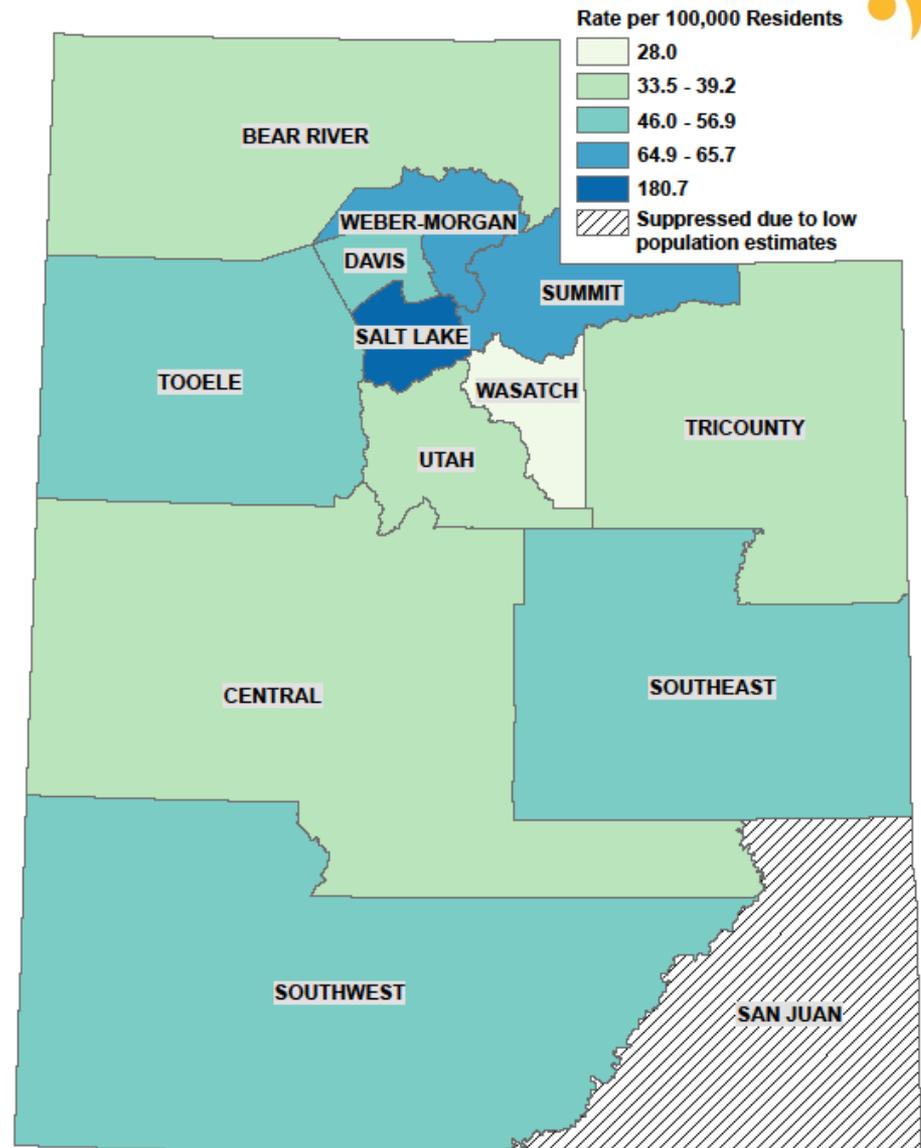
# The Rate of Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV Generally Increases Annually



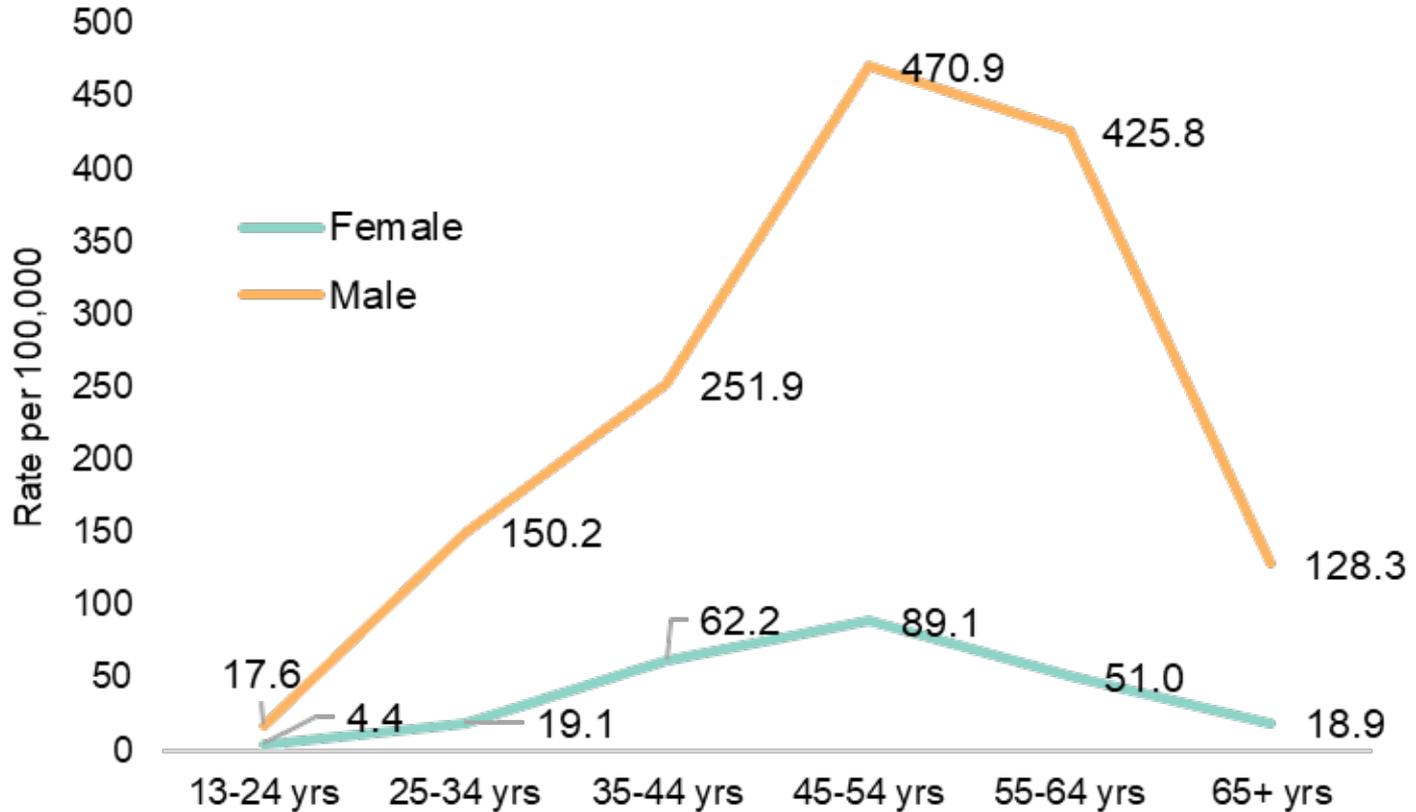
# Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV Reside in Every Part of the State of Utah, 2017



The rate of people living with diagnosed HIV in each local health district has increased or stayed roughly the same over the last five years, with the exception of Wasatch County (which has decreased 52.4%).

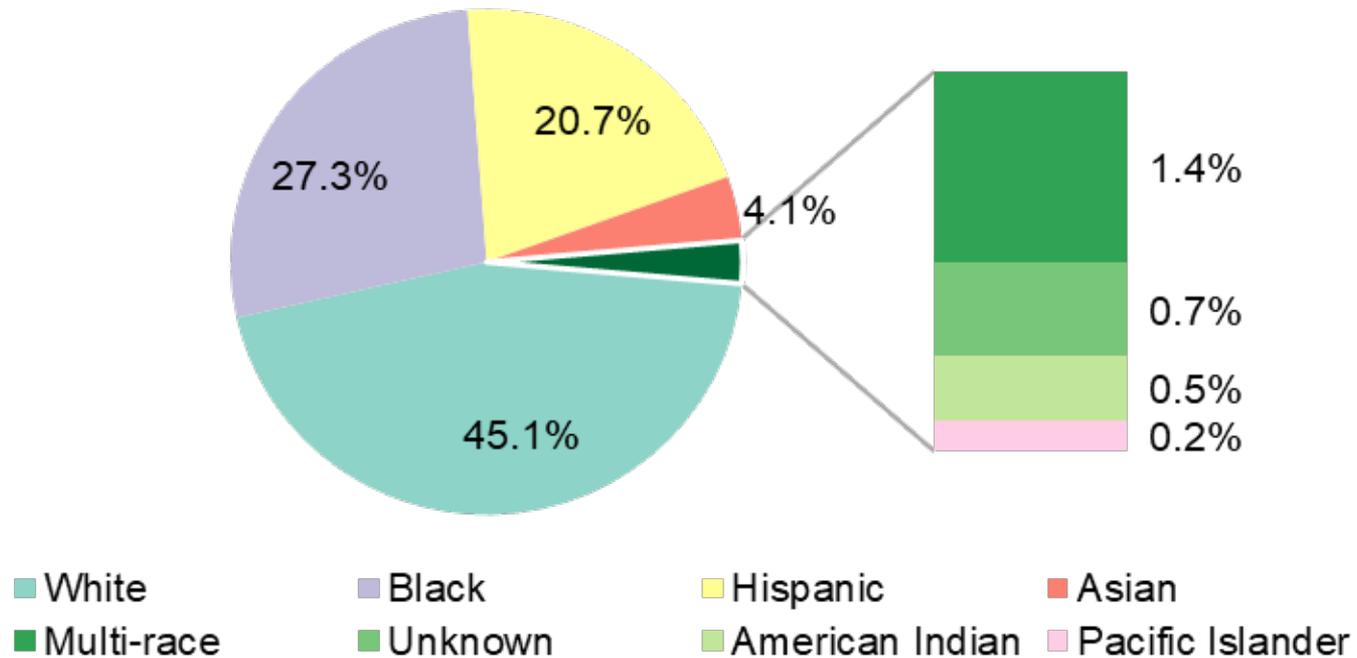


# The HIV+ Population in Utah is Aging

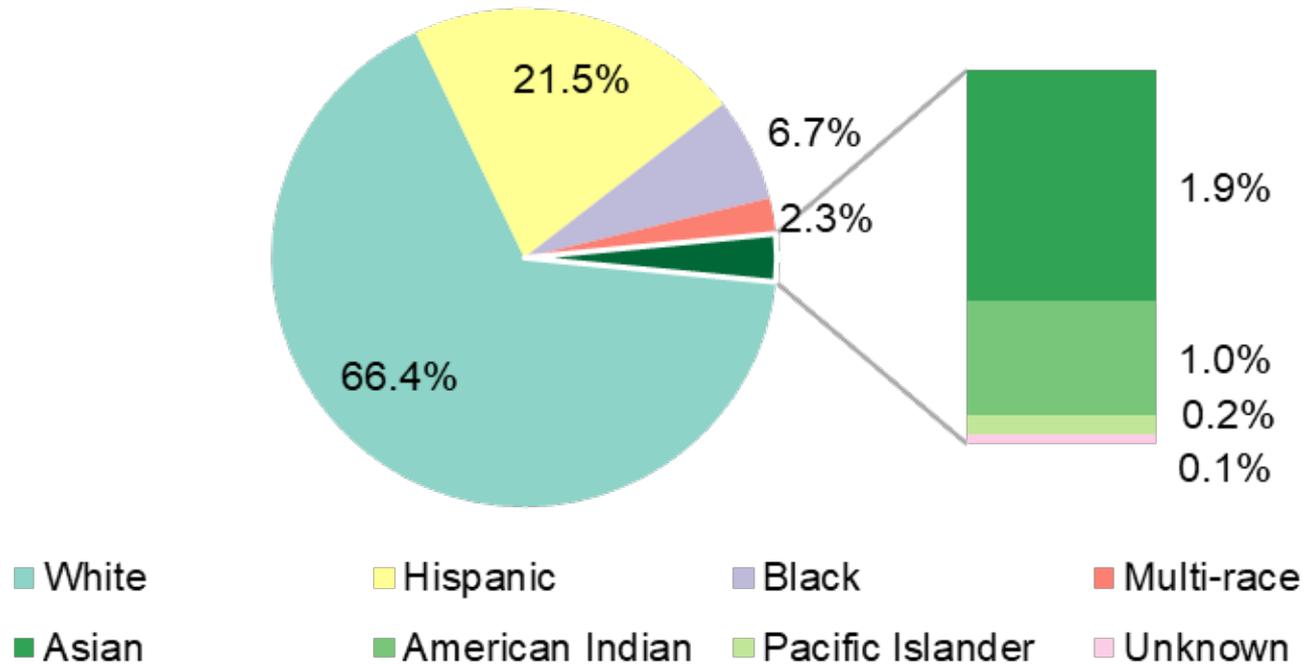


This age distribution highlights the fact that persons living with diagnosed HIV are living longer, healthier lives due to effective medications.

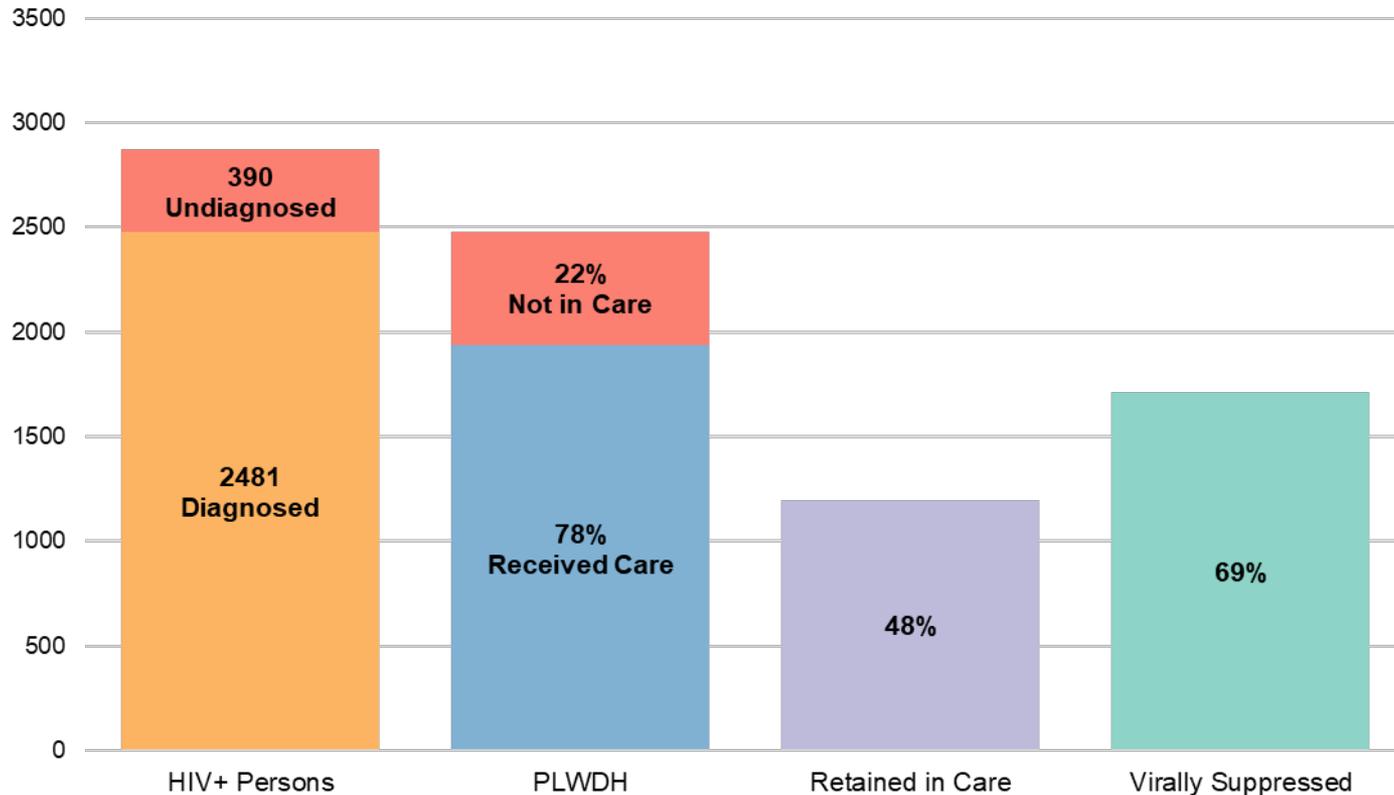
# Racial/Ethnic Minorities Comprise Over 50% of Women Living with HIV in Utah



# Racial/Ethnic Identities of Men Living with HIV Resemble Utah's Overall Population

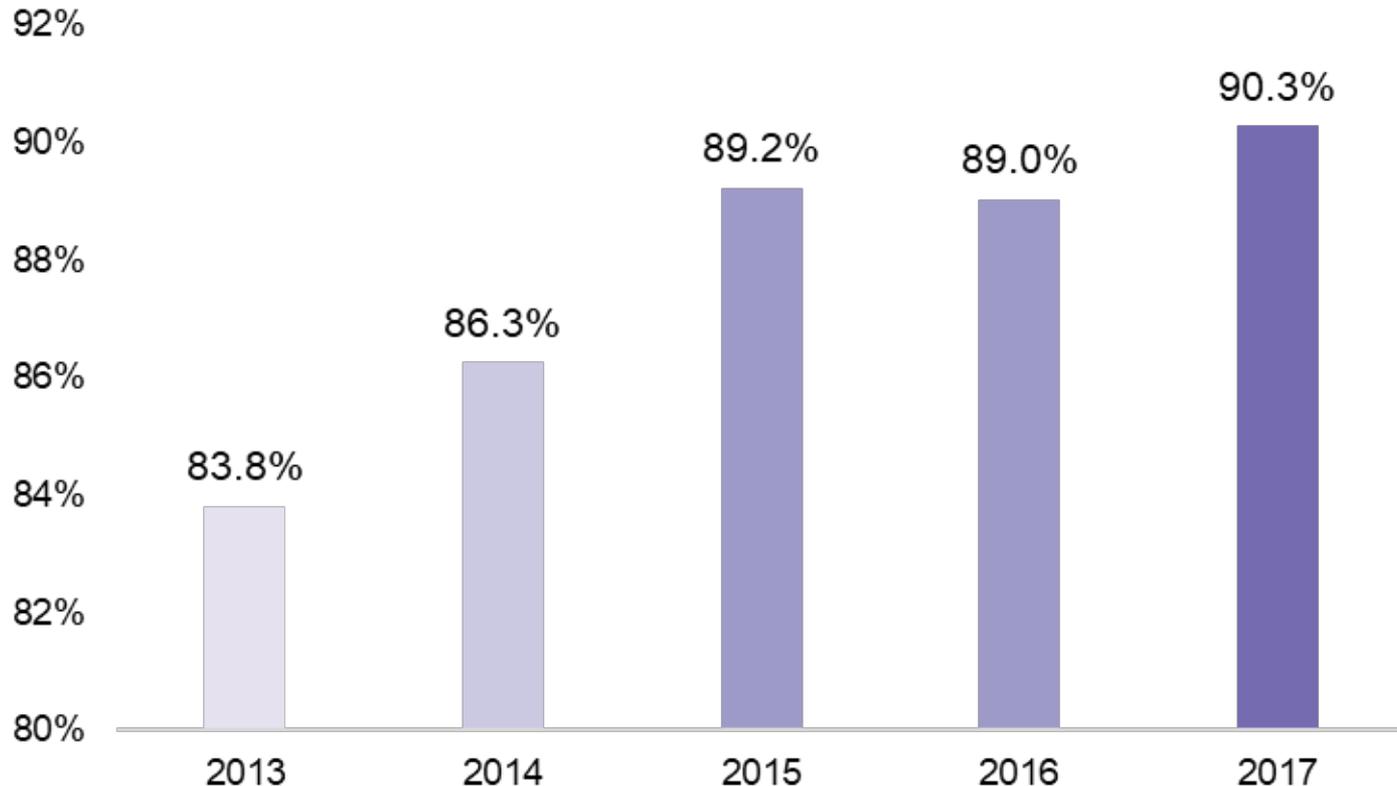


# As of 12/31/2017, 69% of PLWDH in Utah were Virally Suppressed



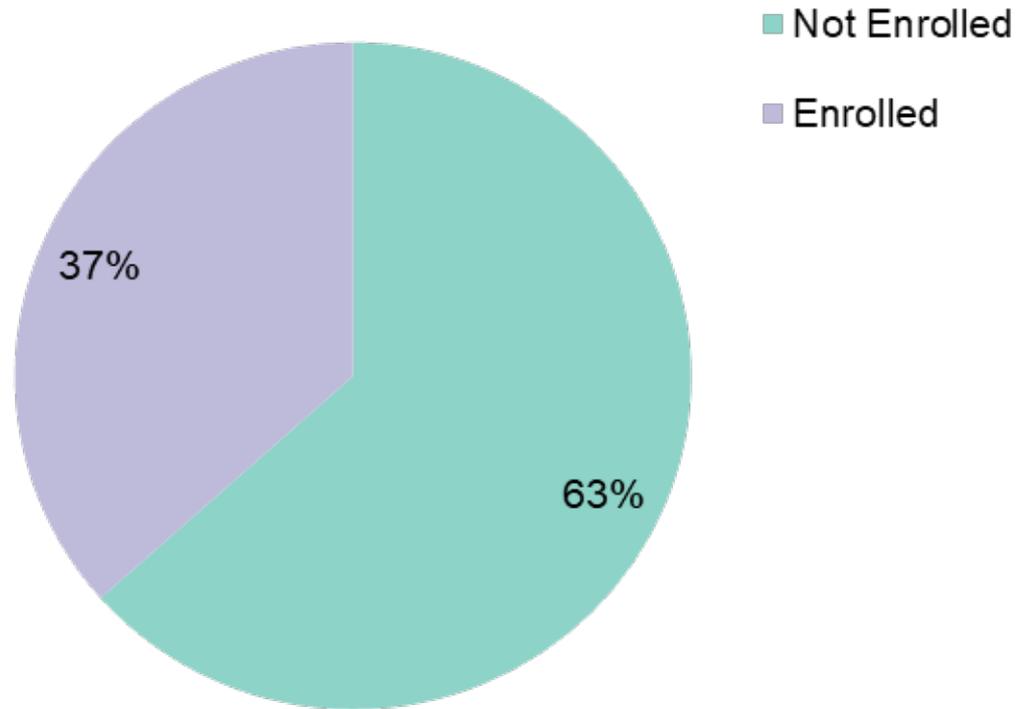
It is vital for people living with HIV to achieve viral suppression not only for improving quality of life and life expectancy, but for reducing the risk of HIV transmission to partners as well.

# The Vast Majority of PLWDH Who Receive Care Achieve Viral Suppression



This figure represents persons living with diagnosed HIV who had at least one Viral Load or CD4 laboratory result in the calendar year.

## Many People Living with HIV in Utah were Enrolled in Ryan White in 2017



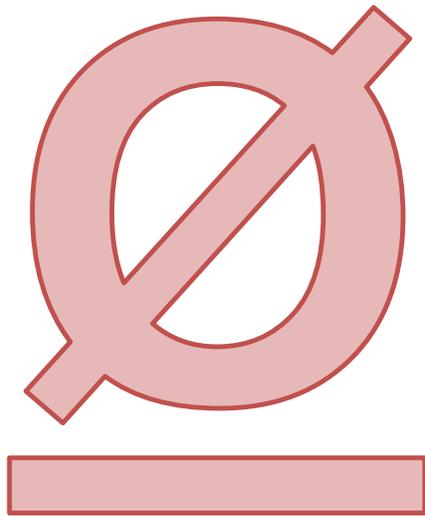
The Ryan White HIV/AIDS program is the largest federal program directed exclusively toward HIV care. The program helps more than half a million uninsured and underinsured people living with diagnosed HIV receive HIV medical care, treatment, and supportive services each year.

# THANK YOU!



The full report is available at

<http://health.utah.gov/epi/diseases/hivaids/surveillance/index.html>



HIV Stigma  
HIV Deaths  
HIV Infections