

UTAH HIV FACT SHEET

HIV Testing Highlights Utah 2012*



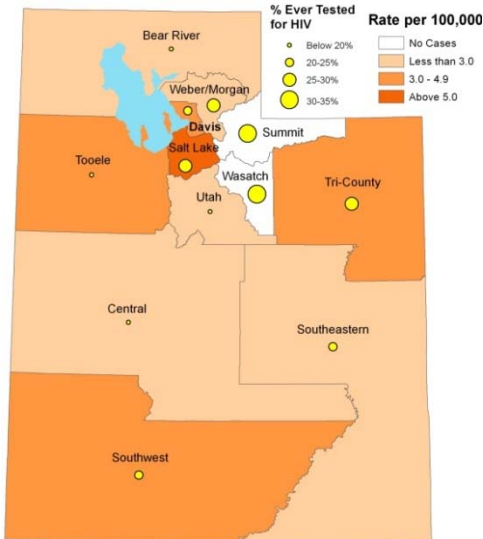
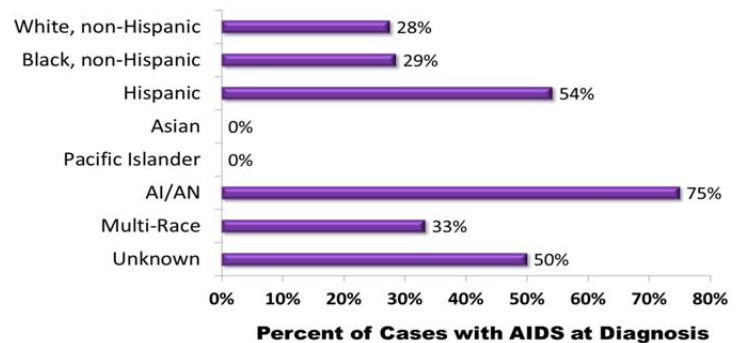
HIV Testing in Utah

HIV testing in Utah continues to be low among the general population. According to BRFSS† data, only 22% of adults surveyed in 2011 have ever been tested for HIV. Over the last three years, this percentage has continue to decrease from 28% having ever been tested in 2009 and 25% ever been tested in 2010.

Late testing for HIV among men and women continue to be a problem in Utah. During 2012, 50% of the females newly diagnosed with HIV had already progressed to AIDS (a result of progressed HIV disease) at their time of diagnosis. Males seem to be tested much earlier as only 30% had progressed to AIDS at their time of diagnosis.

Specifically, the majority of Hispanics and American Indians/Alaskan Natives newly diagnosed with HIV had already progressed to AIDS.

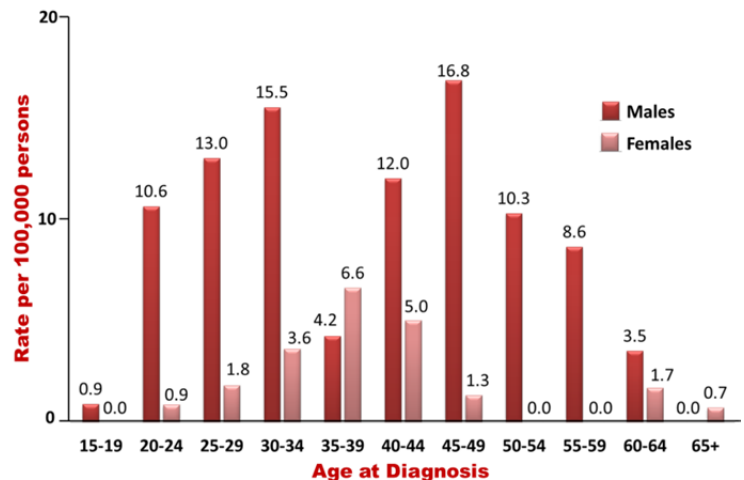
Percent of New Cases with AIDS at HIV Diagnosis by Race/Ethnicity, Utah, 2012



Racial Disparities among AIDS at Diagnosis

Early detection of HIV infection is an important step to manage the disease as well as prevent it from spreading. In 2012, all ethnic and racial minority groups in Utah, except Asian and Pacific Islanders, had a higher proportion of cases classified as AIDS at time of their HIV diagnosis.

HIV Infection Rates by Age and Gender, Utah, 2012



HIV affects people of all ages in Utah. During 2012, females diagnosed with HIV were typically younger, usually in their 20s to 40s. Males are found in almost every age group. Young males in their 20s and early 30s have more cases than the rest of the male age groups combined.

*2012 HIV data are preliminary and represent totals reported to the Utah Department of Health as of May 28, 2013.