



FACT SHEET

HIV/AIDS SURVEILLANCE -DISTRICT 9-2

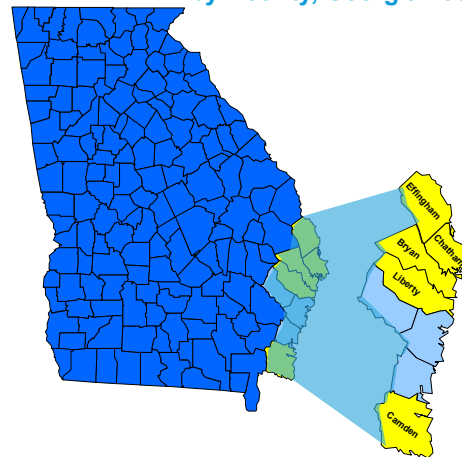
Division of Health Protection
Epidemiology Section
HIV/AIDS Surveillance Unit

HIV is the human immunodeficiency virus that damages a persons 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 persons 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 requires that diagnosed HIV/AIDS cases are reported to the Division of Public Health within 7 days.

Persons Living with HIV and AIDS in Georgia

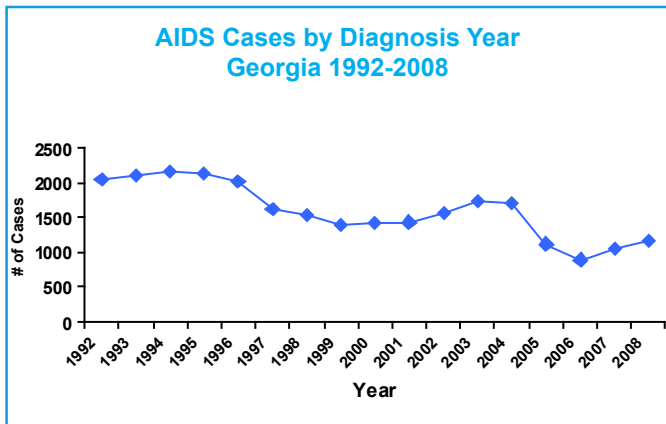
- Georgia ranked ninth highest in the nation for its estimated rates of adult cases living with AIDS at the end of 2007
- In 2008, the number of persons living with HIV/AIDS in Georgia was 37,311. Forty-one percent of these persons had HIV (not AIDS) and 59% had AIDS
- In 2008, 65% of Georgians living 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 cases include the South Central, East Central, and South Public Health Districts

Persons Living with HIV/AIDS in Legislative District 92, by County, Georgia 2008

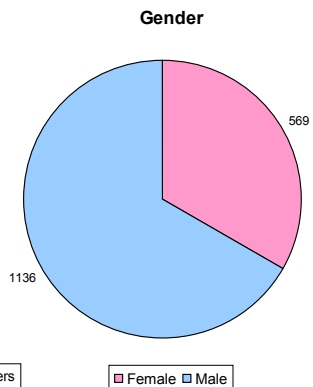
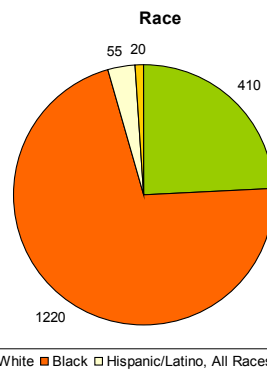
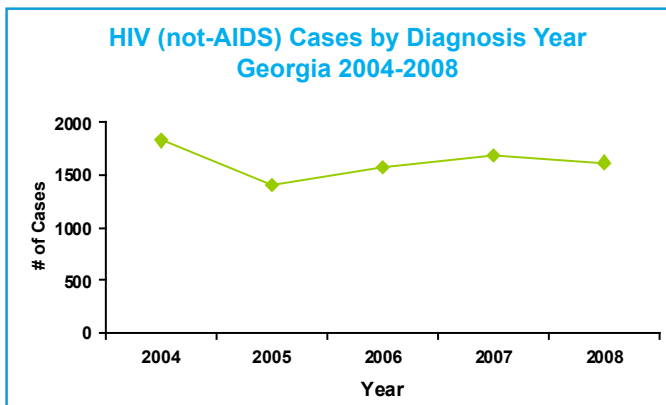


County	Cases
Bryan	30
Camden	94
Chatham	1469
Effingham	44
Liberty	146
TOTAL	1783

Health District 9-1 Counties: Effingham, Chatham, Bryan, Liberty, Long, McIntosh, Glynn and Camden.



Persons Living with HIV (Not AIDS) and AIDS by Race and Gender in Legislative District 92, Georgia as of December 31, 2008

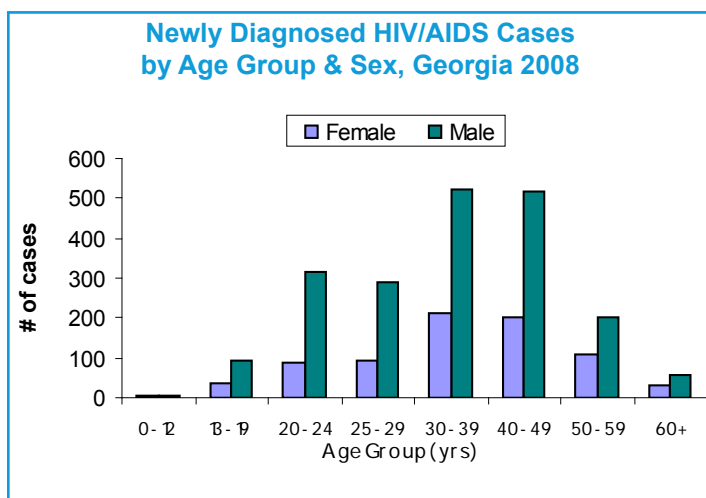
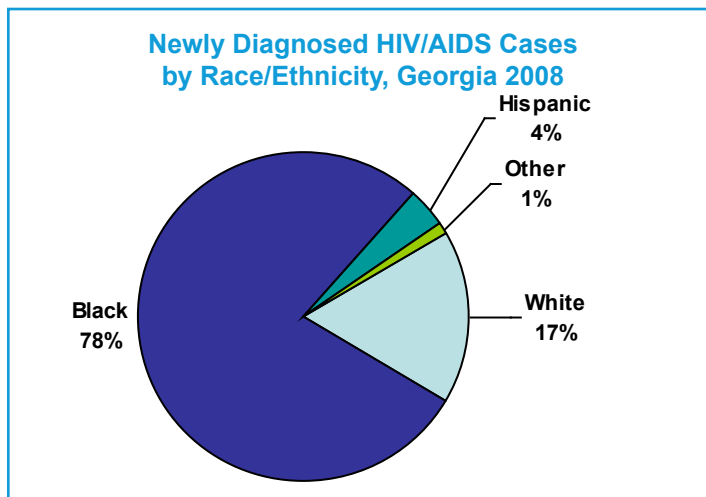


Notes: Numbers for persons living with HIV/AIDS are based on data entered through June 30, 2010 and have not been adjusted for reporting delays. Cases of persons living with HIV/AIDS are based on a current residence in Georgia regardless of state of diagnosis. Case counts include incarcerated persons who may artificially inflate the numbers. *Other Includes Asian, Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Multiracial, American Indian, Alaskan Native, Unknown, and Other

*Note: Persons living with HIV/AIDS are based on a current residence in Georgia regardless of state of diagnosis.

Newly Diagnosed HIV/AIDS Cases in Georgia 2008

- In 2008, there were 2,774 newly diagnosed HIV/AIDS cases in Georgia. Fifty-eight percent were HIV (not AIDS) cases and 42% were AIDS
- Seventy-eight percent of HIV (not-AIDS) cases diagnosed in 2008 were among African Americans, who make up only 30% of Georgia's population
- In 2008, persons between the ages of 30 and 49 made up the highest number of newly diagnosed HIV/AIDS cases
- Of all HIV (not AIDS) cases diagnosed in 2008, 25% were among men who have sex with men (MSM). Of male HIV (not AIDS) cases diagnosed in 2008, 34% were among men who have sex with men (MSM)
- In 2008, there were a substantial number of newly diagnosed HIV/AIDS cases with no reported risk or no identified risk

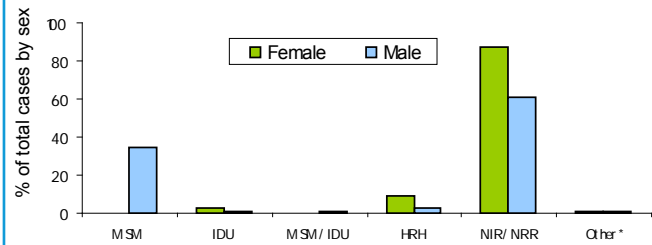


*Note: Newly diagnosed HIV/AIDS cases are based on a residence of diagnosis in Georgia.

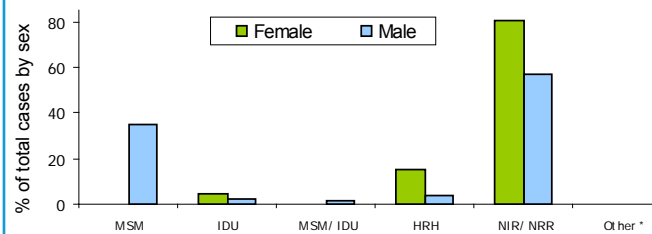
DATA SOURCE:

Georgia's HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS), 2009. Numbers are based on cases diagnosed and/or living with HIV/AIDS as of December 31, 2008 and entered as of August, 1 2009. Numbers have not been adjusted for reporting delays.

Newly Diagnosed HIV (not AIDS) Cases by Transmission Category & Sex, Georgia 2008



Newly Diagnosed AIDS Cases by Transmission Category & Sex, Georgia 2008



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 Unit 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
- Of HIV cases diagnosed in 2008, 87% of females and 61% of males were reported to the state without a CDC-defined HIV risk factor
- Complete and timely reporting of HIV/AIDS cases by health care providers is critical for monitoring the epidemic in Georgia. It is also essential for ensuring that Georgia receives federal funding for public sector HIV care and treatment services since funding is directly linked to reporting

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Georgia Division of Public Health
 HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Unit at 1-800-827-9769
 Email: HIVEPI@dhr.state.ga.us
<http://health.state.ga.us/epi/hiv/aids>