

**Guam Department of Public Health & Social Services
Bureau of Communicable Disease Control**



**HIV/AIDS Case Surveillance Report
March 2013**

HIV/AIDS Case Surveillance Report¹
Table 1 - Profile of HIV/AIDS Population²

Characteristics	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		Cumulative HIV/AIDS ³		PLWHA ⁴	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Gender														
Male	4	80%	2	50%	7	78%	3	50%	11	100%	208	85%	50	78%
Female	1	20%	2	50%	2	22%	3	50%	0	0%	36	15%	14	22%
Age⁵														
≤ 12	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	17%	0	0%	3	1%	2	3%
13-19	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	18%	8	3%	3	5%
20-29	1	20%	1	25%	1	11%	2	33%	3	27%	71	29%	14	22%
30-39	2	40%	1	25%	5	56%	0	0%	4	36%	103	42%	29	45%
40-49	2	40%	2	50%	3	33%	3	50%	2	18%	50	20%	16	25%
≥ 50	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	9	4%	0	0%
Race/Ethnicity														
Asian	0	0%	0	0%	3	33%	0	0%	5	45%	46	19%	9	14%
Black	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	8	3%	1	2%
Pacific Islander ⁶	5	100%	4	100%	6	67%	5	83%	3	27%	131	54%	42	66%
White	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	17%	1	9%	43	18%	7	11%
Hispanic	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	5	2%	1	2%
Multiple Races	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	18%	11	5%	4	6%
Transmission Category														
Male-to-Male Sexual Contact (MSM)	1	20%	1	25%	5	56%	0	0%	9	82%	121	50%	38	59%
Injection Drug Use (IDU)	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	9	4%	2	3%
MSM & IDU	1	20%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	9%	9	4%	2	3%
Heterosexual Contact	3	60%	3	75%	4	44%	5	83%	1	9%	51	21%	18	28%
Perinatal (Mother-to-Child) Contact	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	17%	0	0%	3	1%	2	3%
Other ⁷	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	7	3%	0	0%
No Reported Risk (NRR) ⁸	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	44	18%	2	3%
TOTAL CASES	5	100%	4	100%	9	100%	6	100%	11	100%	244	100%	64	100%

Notes:

1. All data in this report are based on information provided to the Guam Dept. of Public Health & Social Services per Title 10, GCA, Chapter 3.
2. This profile includes new (incident) cases for years 2008 - 2012.
3. Cumulative HIV/AIDS cases include all cases diagnosed/reported on Guam from 1985 through December 31, 2012.
4. Persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) include all cases presumed to be alive (includes cases with unknown status but does not include cases out of jurisdiction).
5. Age at diagnosis.
6. Total Chamorro cases: 103/42%; total Chuukese cases: 20/8%.
7. Includes blood transfusion, infusion of clotting factor blood product, and occupational exposure.
8. Cases with no risk factor or transmission category were reported between 1988 - 2004.

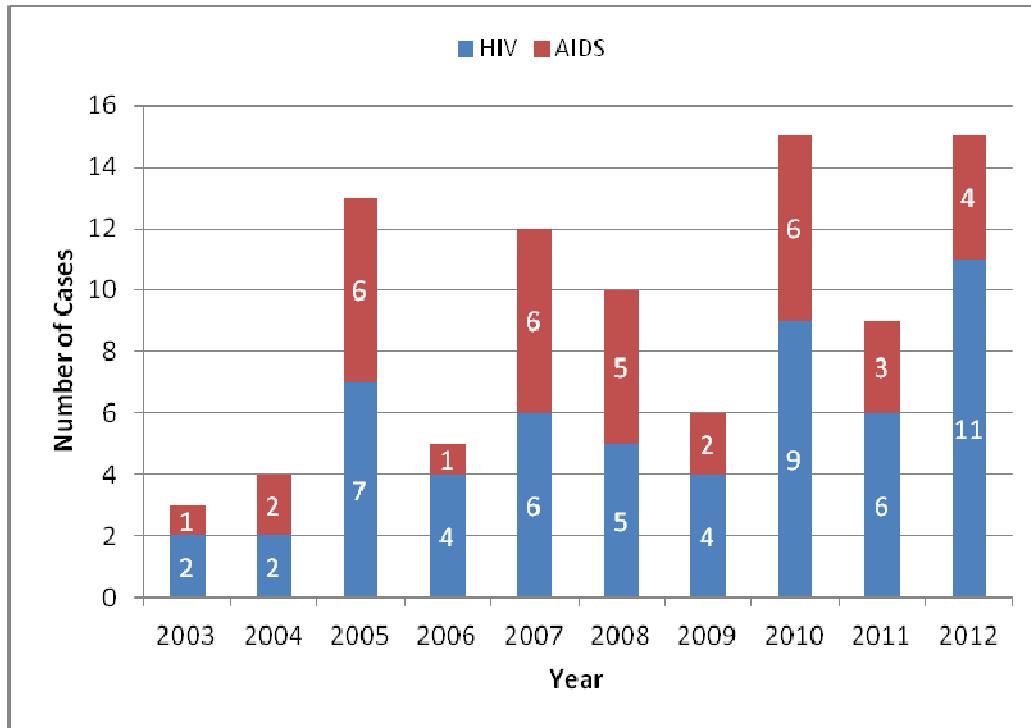
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Table 2 - Incident HIV Cases and Living Cases 2003 - 2012

Characteristics	New HIV Infections ²		PLWHA ³	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Gender				
Male	44	79%	26	70%
Female	12	21%	11	30%
Age at Diagnosis				
≤ 12	2	4%	2	5%
13-19	4	7%	2	5%
20-29	13	23%	9	24%
30-39	19	34%	13	35%
40-49	17	30%	11	30%
≥ 50	1	2%	0	0%
Race/Ethnicity				
Asian	10	18%	8	22%
Black	1	2%	0	0%
Pacific Islander ⁴	37	66%	23	62%
White	6	11%	4	11%
Multiple Races	2	4%	2	5%
Transmission Category				
Male-to-Male Sexual Contact (MSM)	26	46%	17	46%
MSM & Injection Drug Use (IDU)	3	5%	2	5%
Injection Drug Use	2	4%	2	5%
Heterosexual Contact	20	36%	13	35%
Perinatal	2	4%	2	5%
No Reported Risk (NRR)	3	5%	1	3%
TOTAL CASES	56	100%	37	100%

Notes:

1. All data in this report are based on information provided to the Guam Dept. of Public Health & Social Services per Title 10, Services per Title 10, GCA, Chapter 3.
2. Includes all cases diagnosed/reported on Guam from January 1, 2003 - December 31, 2012.
3. Of the 56 new HIV infections reported during this 10-year period, 37 (66%) individuals are living, 11 (20%) are deceased and 8 (14%) left the jurisdiction.
4. New Infections - 23 (62%) Chamorro, 10 (27%) Chuukese
PLWHA - 15 (41%) Chamorro, 7 (19%) Chuukese

Figure 1 – Disease Status of HIV/AIDS Cases Diagnosed 2003 – 2012

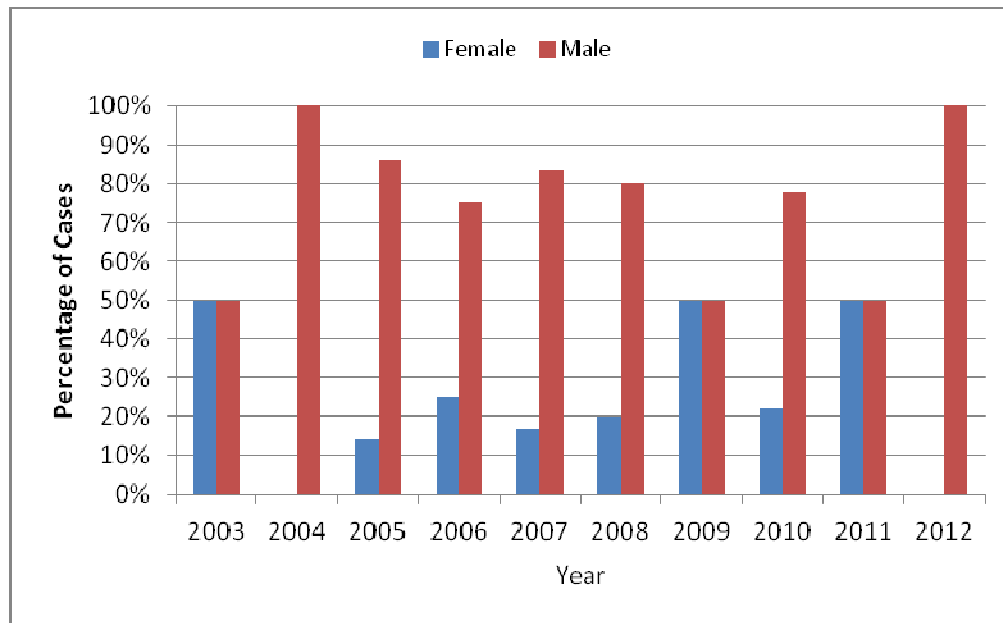


Between 2003 and 2012, 92 cases of HIV/AIDS were diagnosed/reported on Guam. Of the 56 cases of HIV infection, 45% were classified as AIDS within 12 months of HIV diagnosis.

During this ten year period, there was an average incidence rate of 5.78 per 100,000 population for HIV/AIDS.

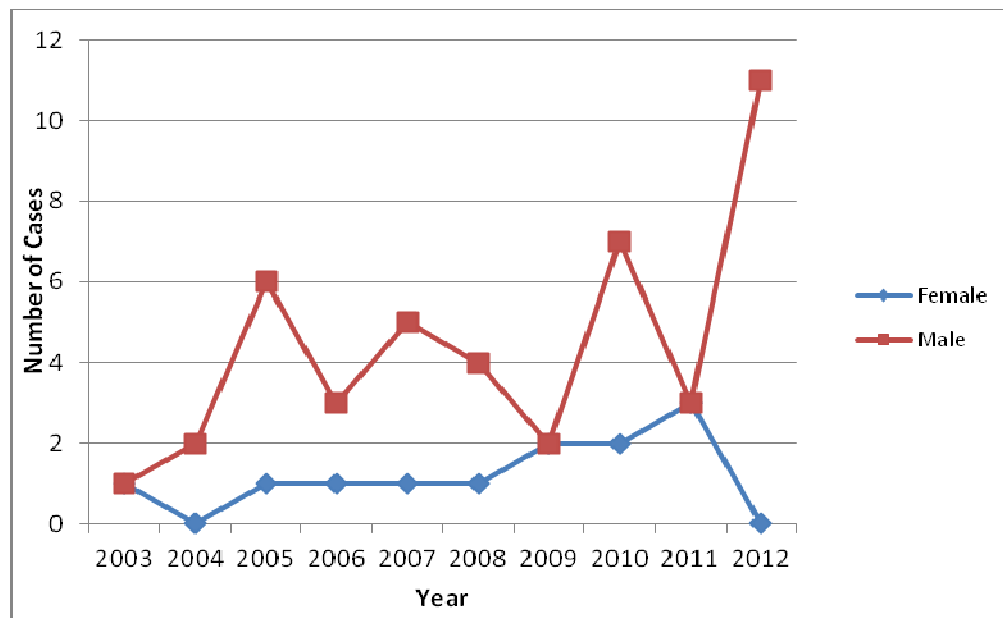
The incidence rate of HIV (non-AIDS) has been slightly higher than that of AIDS. The average incidence rate of HIV and AIDS over this time period was 3.52 and 2.26 per 100,000 population, respectively.

Figure 2 – Gender of HIV/AIDS Cases Diagnosed 2003 – 2012



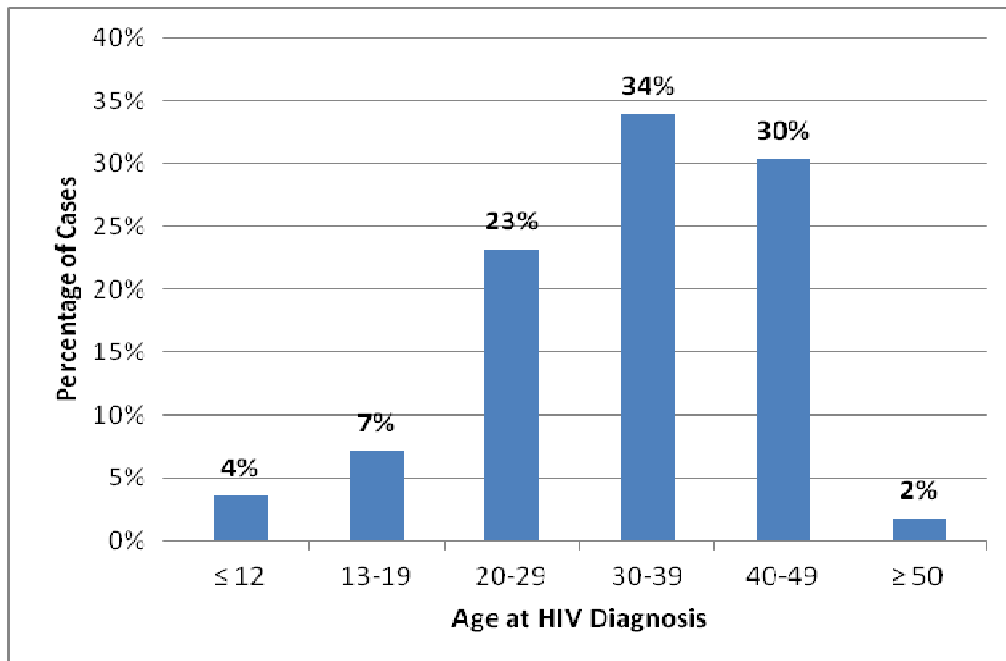
There is a significant gender disparity in the diagnosis of HIV/AIDS. Males comprised 79% of all cases diagnosed on Guam from 2003 to 2012. Conversely, from 2010 to 2012, 7,768 HIV tests were conducted at Public Health funded sites, and of this number 75% of those screened for HIV were female.

Figure 3 – Gender of HIV/AIDS Cases Diagnosed 2003 – 2012



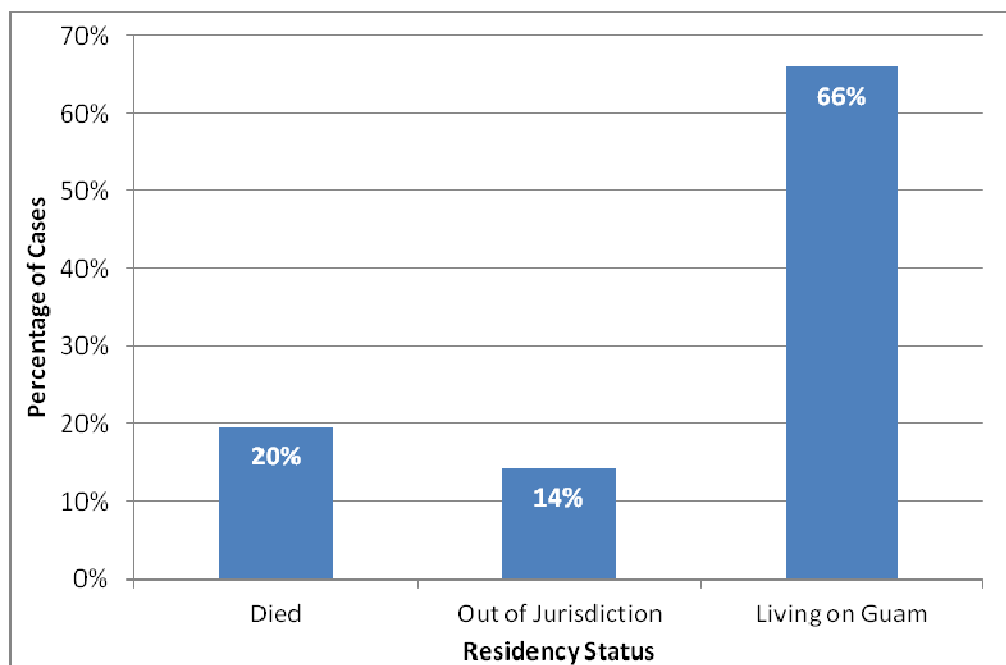
The number of female HIV/AIDS diagnoses has been relatively stable during this ten-year period (an average of one case per year); male cases have averaged four per year for the last ten years.

Figure 4 – Age Groups of HIV/AIDS Cases Diagnosed 2003 – 2012



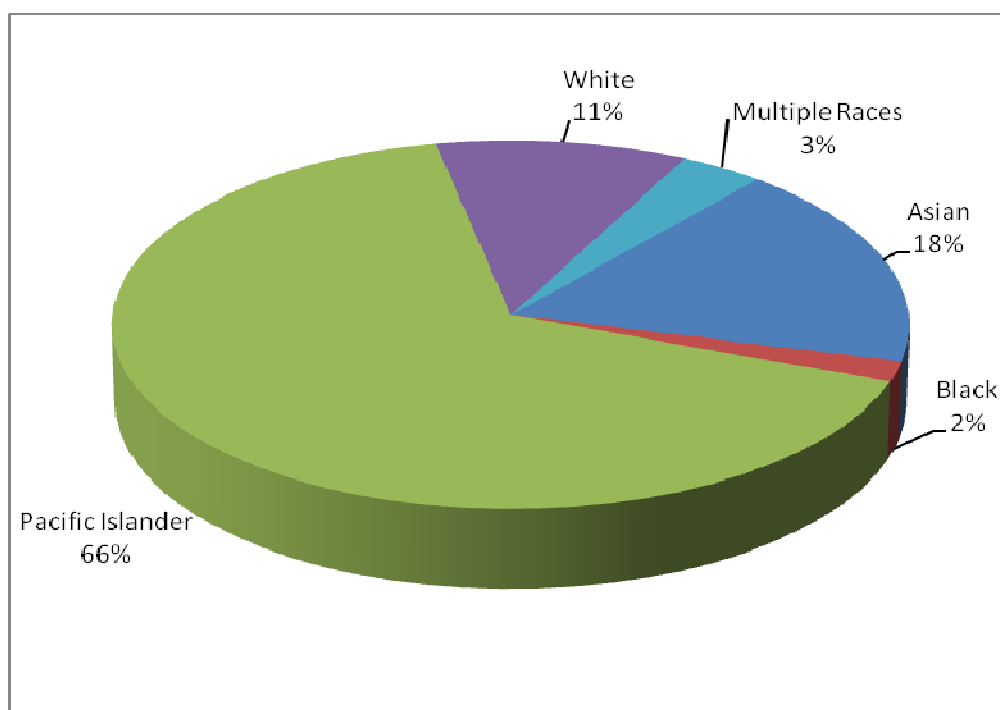
Those most affected by HIV/AIDS were between 30 – 39 and 40 – 49 years of age at diagnosis, followed closely by individuals between the ages of 20 – 29.

Figure 5 – Residency Status of HIV/AIDS Cases Reported 2003 – 2012



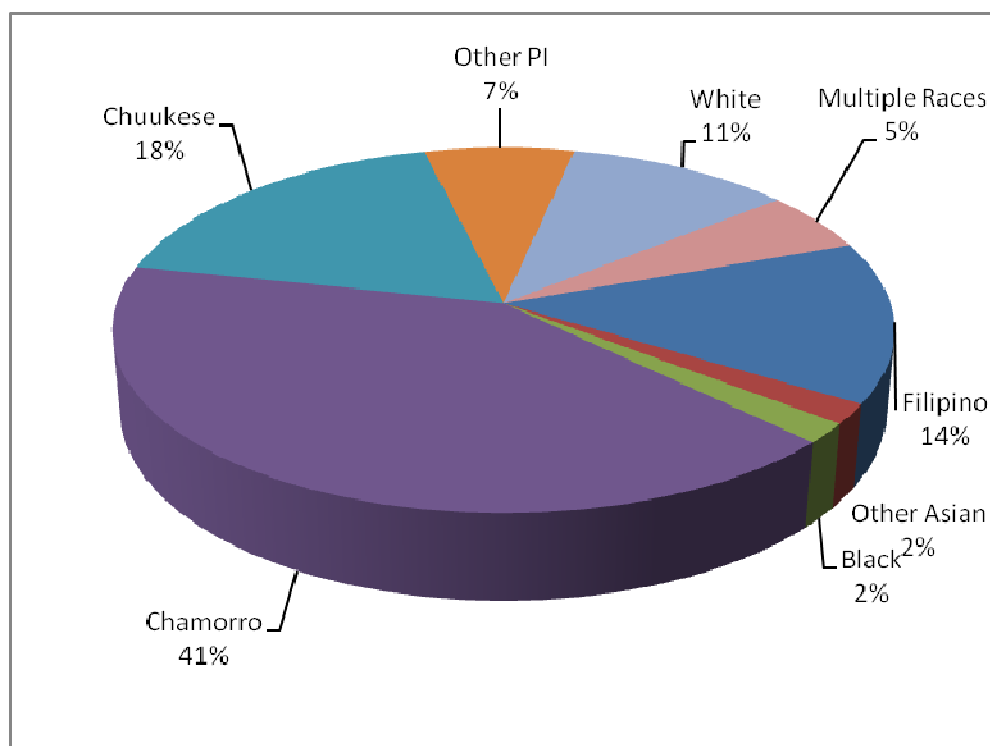
Of the 92 HIV/AIDS cases reported from 2003 to 2012, only 37 HIV-positive individuals were known to be living on Guam as of December 31, 2012. Of the remaining cases, 11 have died and 8 have left the island.

Figure 6 – Race/Ethnicity of HIV/AIDS Cases Diagnosed 2003 - 2012



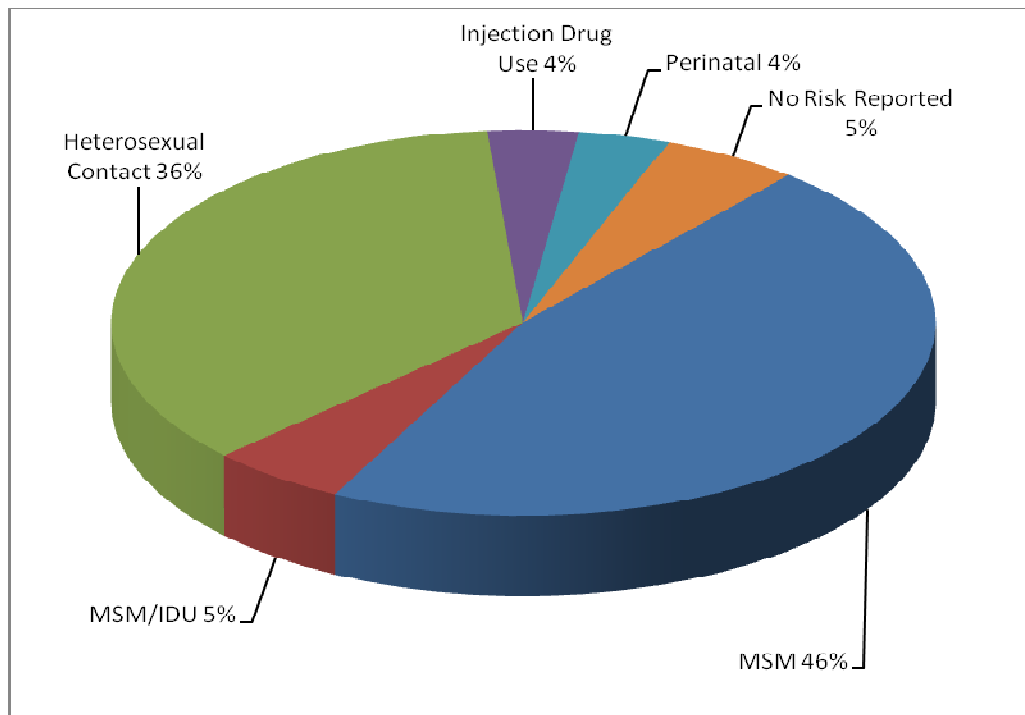
Pacific Islanders are the predominant race affected by HIV/AIDS on Guam as they make up more than half of all cases (66%).

Figure 7 – Race/Ethnicity of HIV/AIDS Cases Diagnosed 2003 - 2012



Pacific Islanders are comprised of Chamorros, Chuukese, Belauans, Marshallese, and Pohnpeians. Chamorros account for 41% of all Pacific Islander cases, while Chuukese account for 18%.

Figure 8 – Transmission Categories of HIV/AIDS Cases Diagnosed 2003 – 2012



Male-to-male sexual contact (MSM) remains the most frequently reported mode of transmission associated with HIV/AIDS, followed by heterosexual contact. Forty-six percent of all HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed from 2003 to 2012 reported having male-to-male sexual relations. In addition, five percent of individuals reported male-to-male sexual contact combined with injection drug use as their risk factor.

Of all the male cases, 59% reported MSM as their risk factor, while 25% of males reported heterosexual contact as a risk. Of all the female cases, 75% reported heterosexual contact as a risk factor, compared to only 8% injection drug use and 8% perinatal transmission.

In the past two years, efforts have been expanded to include targeted HIV rapid testing among MSM and targeted outreach through MSM peer networks. Surveillance data for injection drug users and sex workers is limited. Strategies to address these key populations are being pursued.