

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



**HIV Surveillance Report
February 2012**

Guam Department of Public Health and Social Services
Bureau of Communicable Disease Control
HIV Surveillance Report¹ through December 31, 2011
Table 1

Characteristics	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		Cumulative HIV/AIDS ²		Persons Living with HIV/AIDS ³	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Gender														
Male	5	83%	4	80%	2	50%	7	78%	3	50%	197	85%	42	72%
Female	1	17%	1	20%	2	50%	2	22%	3	50%	36	15%	16	28%
Age⁴														
≤ 12	1	17%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	17%	3	1%	2	3%
13-19	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	6	3%	1	2%
20-29	1	17%	1	20%	1	25%	1	11%	2	33%	68	29%	13	22%
30-39	2	33%	2	40%	1	25%	5	56%	0	0%	99	42%	28	48%
40-49	2	33%	2	40%	2	50%	3	33%	3	50%	48	21%	14	24%
≥ 50	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	9	4%	0	0%
Race/Ethnicity														
Asian ⁵	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	33%	0	0%	41	18%	4	7%
Black	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	8	3%	1	2%
Pacific Islander ⁶	6	100%	5	100%	4	100%	6	67%	5	83%	128	55%	43	74%
White	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	17%	42	18%	6	10%
Hispanic	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	5	2%	2	3%
Multiple Races	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	9	4%	2	3%
Transmission Category														
Male-to-male sexual contact (MSM)	3	50%	1	20%	1	25%	4	44%	0	0%	103	44%	30	52%
MSM & Injection Drug Use (IDU)	0	0%	1	20%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	7	3%	0	0%
MSM & Heterosexual Contact (HC)	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	11%	0	0%	9	4%	1	2%
Injection Drug Use	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	5	2%	1	2%
Heterosexual Contact	2	33%	3	60%	3	75%	4	44%	5	83%	51	22%	20	34%
IDU & HC	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	2%	1	2%
Perinatal (Mother-to-Child) Contact	1	17%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	17%	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	19%	3	5%
TOTAL CASES	6	100%	5	100%	4	100%	9	100%	6	100%	233	100%	58	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, GSA, Chapter 3.
2. Cumulative HIV/AIDS cases include all cases diagnosed/reported on Guam from 1985 through December 31, 2011.
3. Persons living with HIV/AIDS include all cases presumed to be alive (includes cases with unknown status but does not include cases out of jurisdiction).
4. Age at diagnosis.
5. Cumulative cases of Asians include 13/6% Filipino, 3/1% Other (Korean, Chinese, Thai), and 25/11% Burmese (migrated to Guam seeking asylum; relocated to U.S.).
6. Cumulative cases of Pacific Islanders include 101/43% Chamorro, 19/8% Chuukese, and 8/4% Other PI (Marshallese, Pohnpeian, Belauan, Solomon).
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.

Guam Department of Public Health and Social Services
Bureau of Communicable Disease Control
HIV Surveillance Report, 2002 - 2011

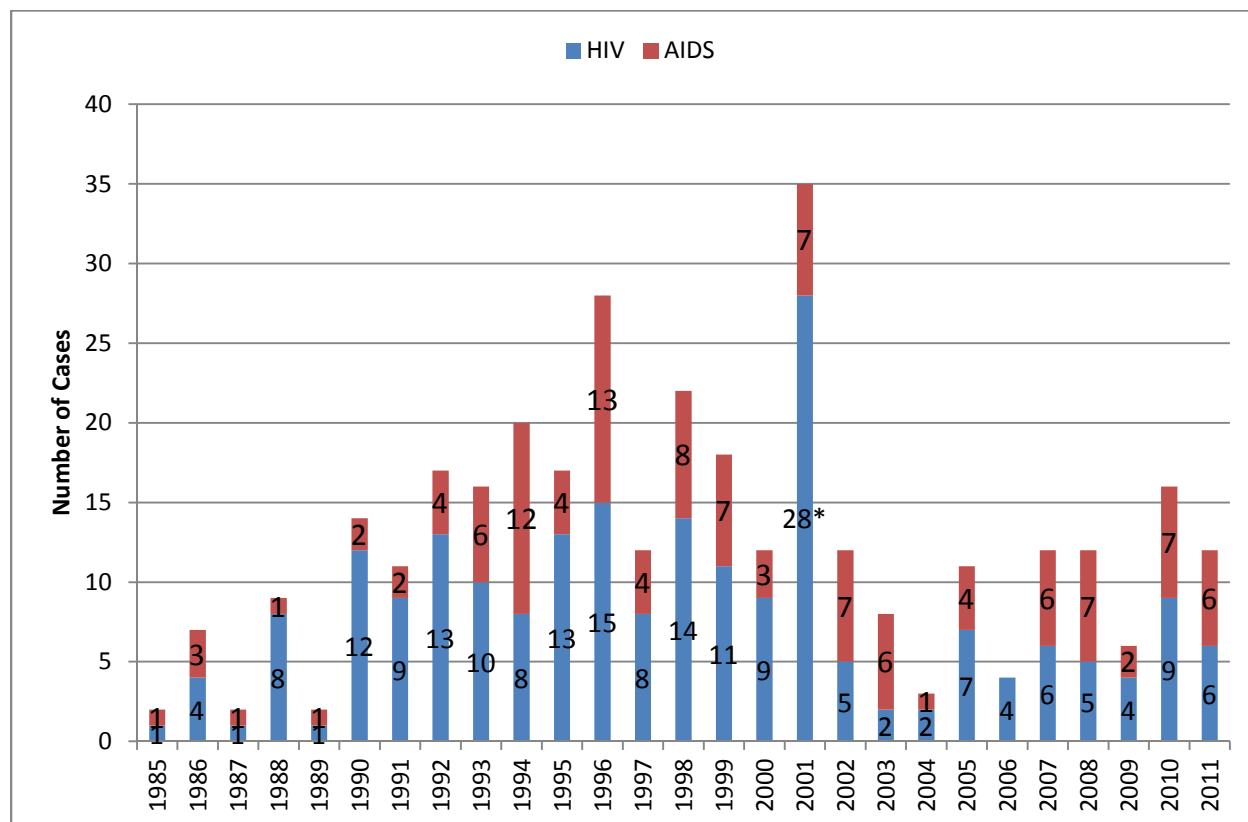
Table 2

Characteristics	New HIV Infections ²		Persons Living with HIV/AIDS ³	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Gender				
Male	37	74%	18	62%
Female	13	26%	11	38%
Age at Diagnosis				
≤ 12	2	4%	2	7%
13-19	2	4%	0	0%
20-29	12	24%	6	21%
30-39	16	32%	11	38%
40-49	17	34%	10	34%
≥ 50	1	2%	0	0%
Race/Ethnicity				
Asian ⁴	6	12%	3	10%
Black	1	2%	0	0%
Pacific Islander ⁵	38	76%	23	79%
White	5	10%	3	10%
Hispanic	0	0%	0	0%
Multiple Races	0	0%	0	0%
Transmission Category				
Male-to-male Sexual Contact (MSM)	18	36%	9	31%
MSM & Injection Drug Use (IDU)	1	2%	0	0%
MSM & Heterosexual Contact (HC)	1	2%	1	3%
Injection Drug Use	1	2%	1	3%
Heterosexual Contact	23	46%	14	48%
IDU & HC	1	2%	1	3%
Perinatal	2	4%	2	7%
No Reported Risk (NRR)	3	6%	1	3%
TOTAL CASES	50	100%	29	100%

Notes:

- All data in this report are based on information provided to the Guam Dept. of Public Health & Social Services per Title 10, GSA, Chapter 3.
- Includes all cases diagnosed/reported on Guam from January 1, 2002 - December 31, 2011 (10-year period).
- Of the 50 new HIV infections reported during this 10-year period, 58% (29) individuals are living, 26% (13) are deceased and 16% (8) left the jurisdiction.
- Asian: includes Filipino and Chinese
- Pacific Islander: New Infections - 48% (24) Chamorro, 20% (10) Chuukese, and 8% (4) Other Pacific Islanders
Pacific Islander: PLWHA - 52% (15) Chamorro, 24% (7) Chuukese, and 3% (1) Other Pacific Islanders

Figure 1 – HIV/AIDS Cases Diagnosed 1985 – 2011

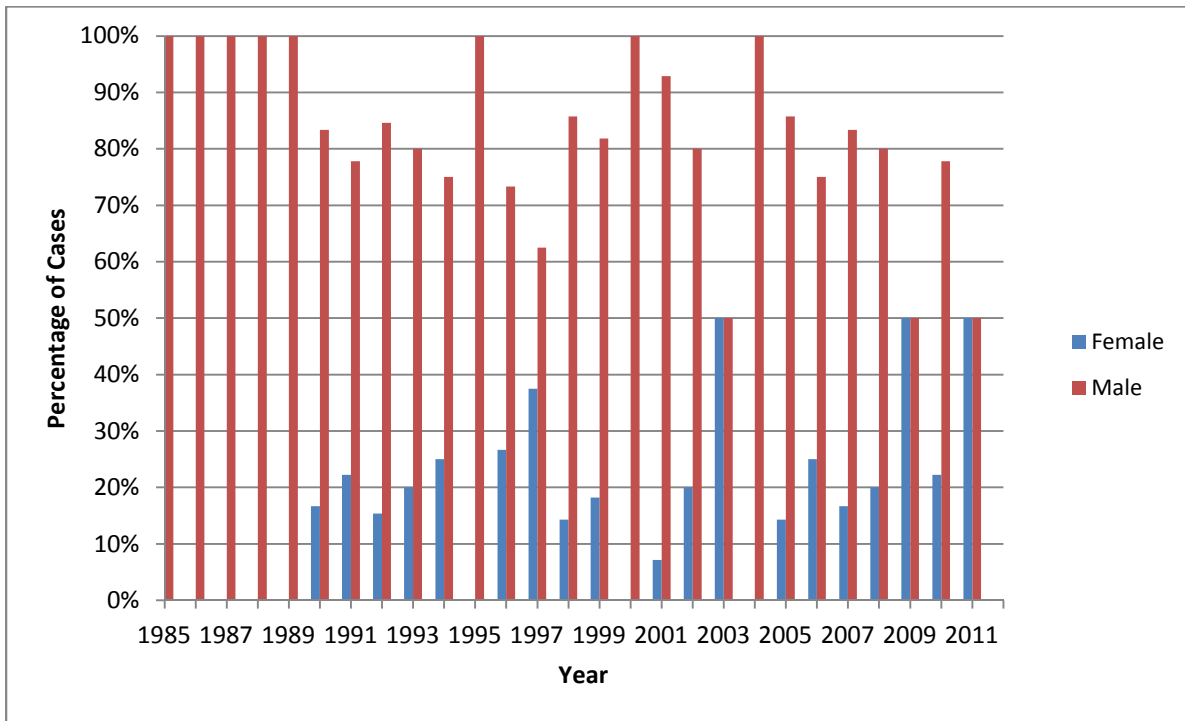


Due to Guam’s small population and low incidence of HIV/AIDS, trends in diagnosis and reporting are difficult to interpret. Over the last ten years, there has been an average of five cases per year. Of the 233 cases diagnosed/reported on Guam from 1985 through 2011:

- 33% of cases were classified as AIDS within 1 to 12 months of HIV+ diagnosis;
- 15% of cases were classified as AIDS more than 12 months after initial HIV+ diagnosis;
- 15% of cases are classified as HIV+ only as of December 31,2011; in other words these cases have not progressed to AIDS;
- 31% of cases left the jurisdiction and are classified as HIV+ only;
- 6% of cases are classified as AIDS only; these cases were either diagnosed HIV+ elsewhere or lack HIV diagnosis data;
- 2% have neither HIV nor AIDS diagnoses dates as these cases were diagnosed elsewhere then moved/returned to Guam; these cases were reported as death cases.

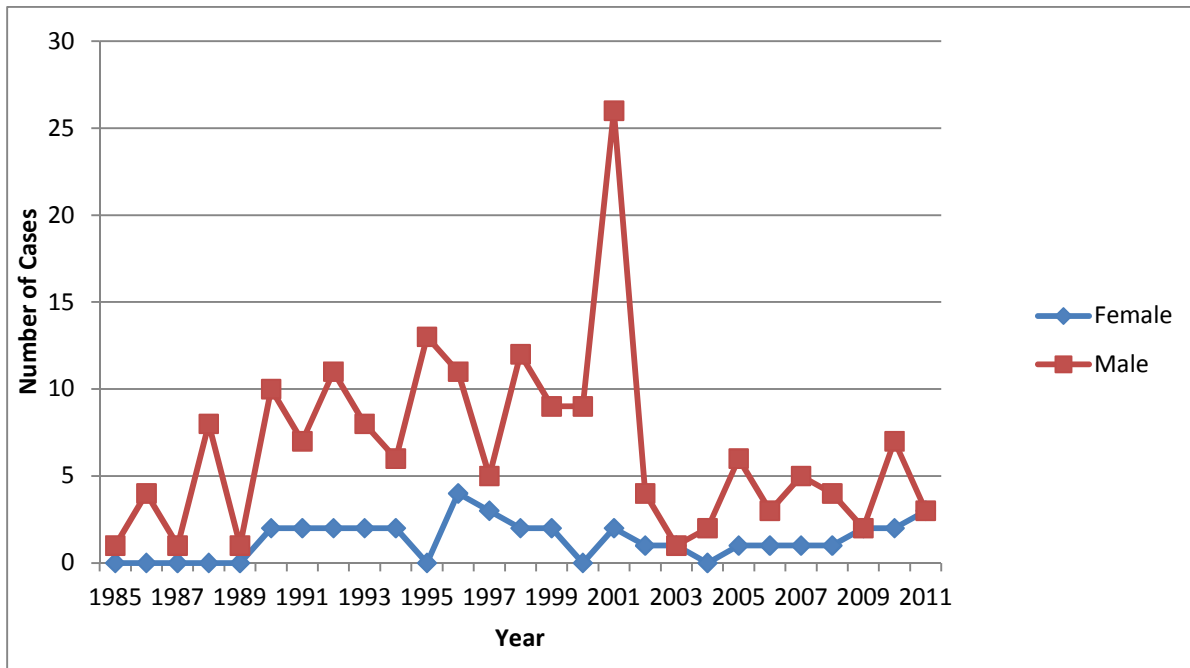
*Of the 28 cases diagnosed in 2001, 23 were Burmese Nationals that migrated to Guam seeking asylum. These cases have left the jurisdiction.

Figure 2 – Percentage of HIV/AIDS Cases Diagnosed 1985 – 2011 by Gender



There is a clear gender disparity in the diagnosis of HIV/AIDS. Eighty-five percent of all cases diagnosed on Guam since 1985 are male.

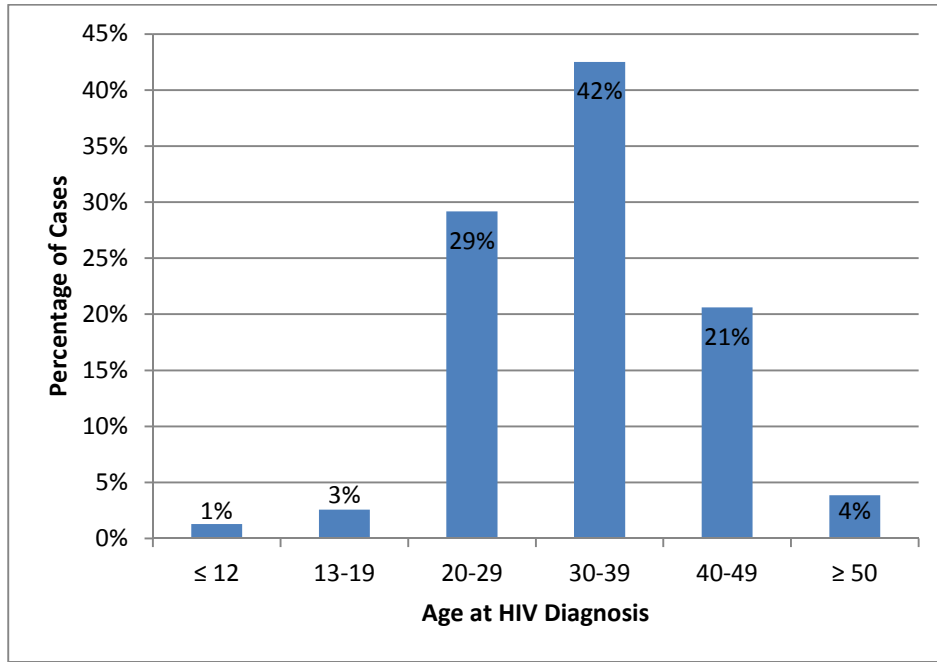
Figure 3 - Number of HIV/AIDS Cases Diagnosed 1985 – 2011 by Gender



The number of female HIV/AIDS diagnoses has remained stable since 1985 (an average of one case per year), while the number of male cases has decreased slightly from an average of six cases per year since 1985 to an average of four cases per year for the last ten years.

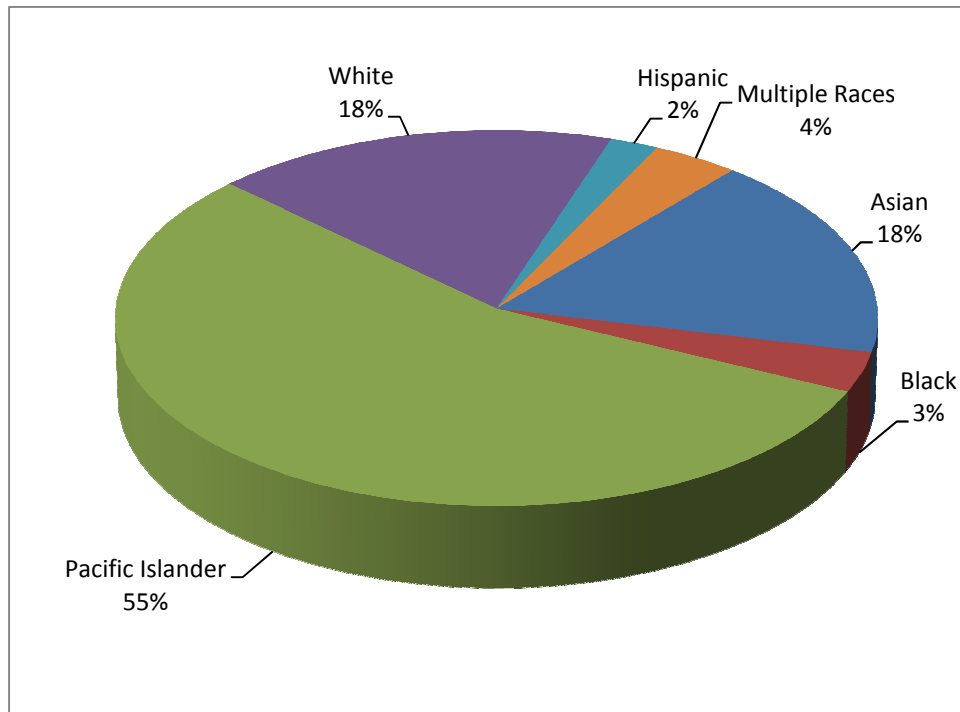
(*Of the 28 cases diagnosed in 2001, 23 were Burmese Nationals that migrated to Guam seeking asylum.)

Figure 4 – Age Groups of HIV/AIDS Cases Diagnosed 1985 - 2011



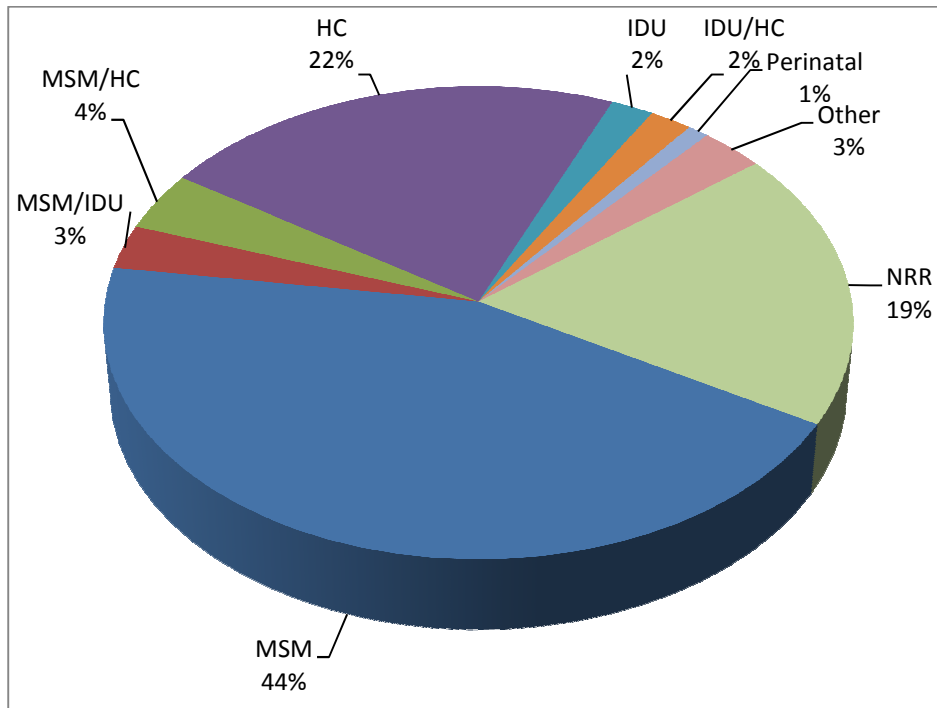
The predominant ages affected by HIV/AIDS were 30 to 39 year olds. Ninety-two percent of all HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed/reported on Guam fall between the ages of 20 and 49.

Figure 5 – Race/Ethnicity of HIV/AIDS Cases Diagnosed 1985 - 2011



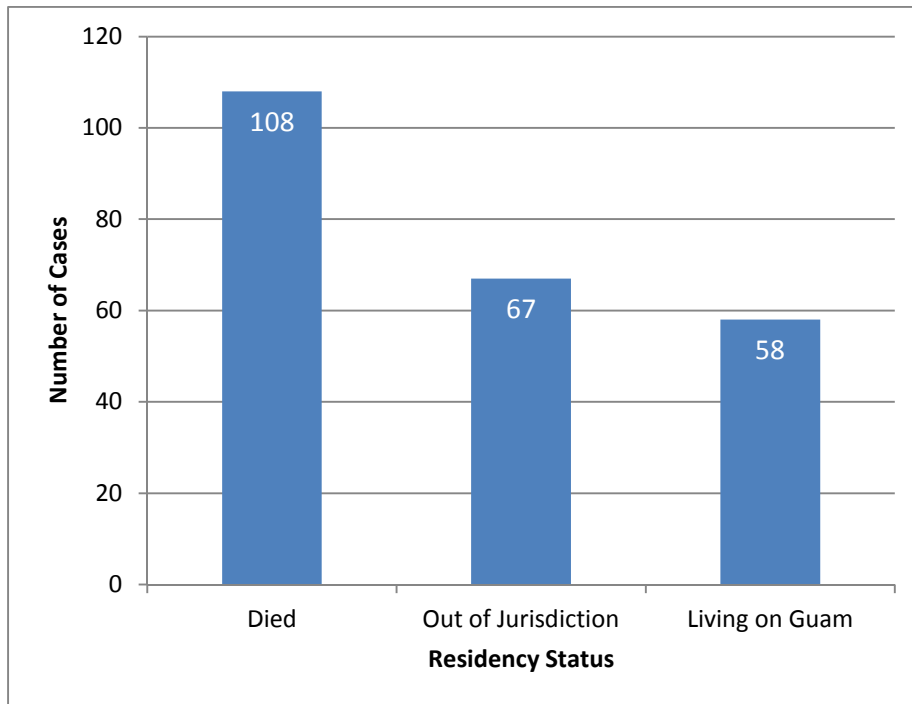
Pacific Islanders are the predominant race affected by HIV/AIDS on Guam as they make up over half of all cases. Pacific Islanders are comprised of Chamorros, Chuukese, Belauans, Marshallese, and Pohnpeiians. Chamorros account for 43% of all Pacific Islander cases, while Chuukese account for 8%, and Belauan, Pohnpeian, and Marshallese make up 4% of all Pacific Islander cases respectively.

Figure 6 – Transmission Categories of HIV/AIDS Cases Diagnosed 1985 – 2011



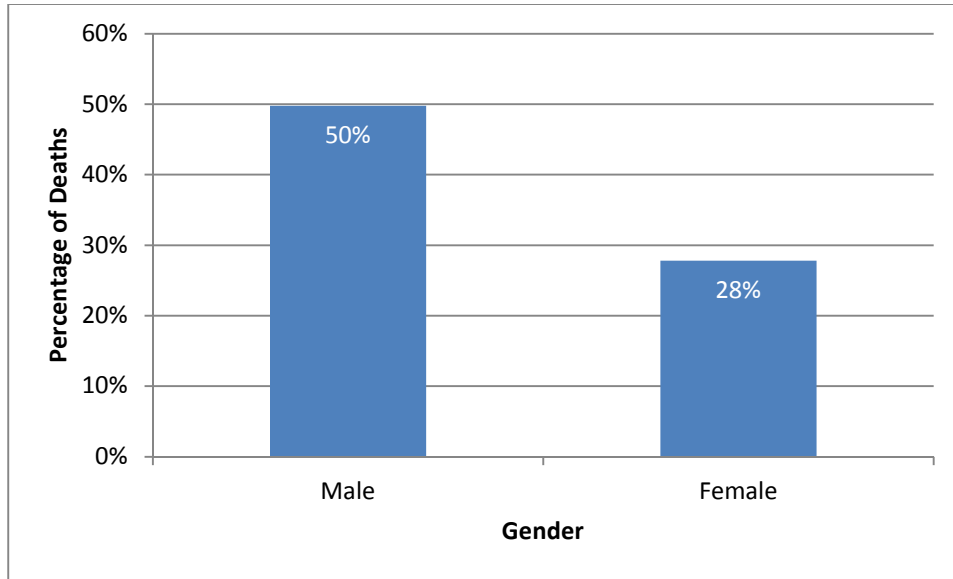
Male-to-male sexual contact (MSM) remains the most frequently reported risk factor associated with HIV/AIDS, followed by heterosexual contacts (HC). Just over half (51%) of all HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed on Guam reported having male-to-male sexual relations. Reports of heterosexual relations as a risk factor have increased over the last 15 years, however, in conjunction with the increase in female HIV/AIDS diagnoses. (IDU=Injection Drug Use, NRR=No Risk Reported)

Figure 7 – Residency Status of HIV/AIDS Cases Reported 1985 – 2011



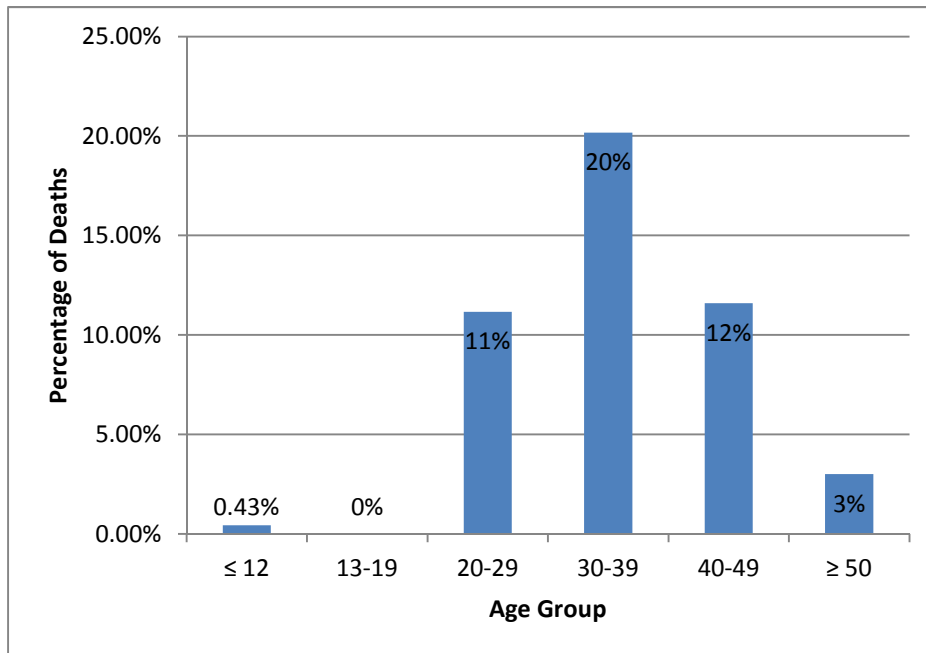
Of the 233 HIV/AIDS cases reported since 1985, only 58 were known to be living as of December 31, 2011. Of the remaining cases, 108 have died and 67 have moved.

Figure 8 – Percentage of HIV/AIDS Cases by Gender Who Have Died



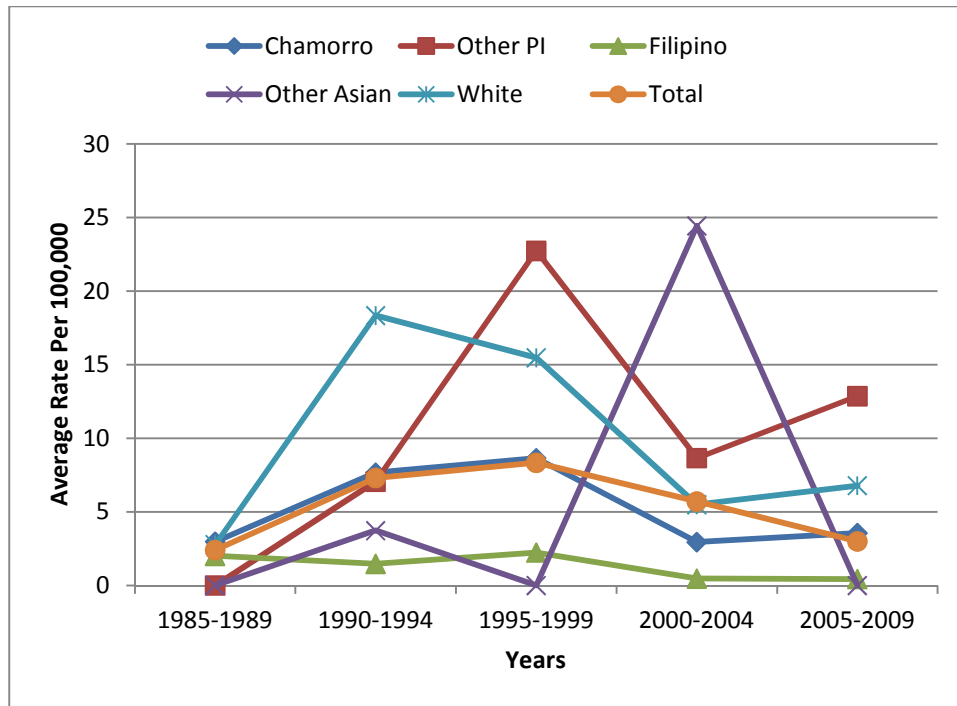
Fifty percent of all male HIV/AIDS cases reported on Guam have died, while 28% of all female cases have died as of December 31, 2011.

Figure 9 – Percentage of HIV/AIDS Cases by Age Group Who Have Died as of December 31, 2011



Of the 233 HIV/AIDS cases reported on Guam from 1985 through 2011, 43% of those cases between the ages of 20 and 49 at diagnosis have died.

Figure 10 – Incidence Rate by Race/Ethnicity of HIV/AIDS Cases Diagnosed 1985-2009



HIV/AIDS incidence rates started to decline after the first 15 years of the epidemic, with the exception of the Other Pacific Islander ethnic group which is inclusive of individuals from Belau, Pohnpei, Republic of the Marshall Islands and Chuuk. HIV/AIDS cases from these Micronesian islands, mainly from the island of Chuuk, have slowly been on the rise in the last ten years. (In 2001, there were 23 Burmese Nationals that migrated to Guam seeking asylum that were diagnosed HIV+ thus causing a spike in the incidence rate for the Other Asian ethnic group during this 5-year period.)