Mission of the Bureau of HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control

“To prevent new HIV infections and to reduce morbidity and mortality among HIV-infected persons”
New York City
NYC: Epicenter of the U.S. Epidemic

- NYC continues to be the epicenter of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the U.S.
  - Among the highest AIDS case rates in U.S.
  - <3% of U.S. population, but 17% of AIDS deaths
  - More HIV/AIDS cases than Los Angeles, San Francisco, Miami & Washington, DC combined
Within the US, New York City has one of the highest AIDS case rates

The NYC AIDS case rate is more than 3 times the US average and 41 times the Healthy People 2010 target.

Based on metropolitan statistical area of residence.

The number of new HIV diagnoses declined by about 500 cases annually between 2001 and 2004. The decrease has slowed since then.
New HIV Diagnoses in NYC, 2007
Race/Ethnicity

- 80% of new HIV diagnoses are in blacks and Hispanics/Latinos
  - Blacks have a higher rate of new HIV diagnoses, persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA), and death
  - The HIV diagnosis rate has declined more in blacks than in other racial/ethnic groups over the past 6 years

As reported to the NYC DOHMH by 9/30/2008
HIV/AIDS Among Persons 50+ in New York City
HIV in NYC, 2007

• 35,813 persons living with HIV/AIDS are 50+
  – This population comprises 35% of total persons of all ages living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA)
  – Many more do not know they are infected because they have never been tested

• 651 new HIV dx
  – 17% of total new HIV dx
  – 403 HIV without AIDS
  – 248 HIV concurrent with AIDS (38%)

• 1,050 deaths among PLWHA
  – 52% of total deaths PLWHA
Persons living with HIV/AIDS in New York City, by age group, 2001-2007

The percentage of persons living with HIV/AIDS who are 50+ years old has increased since 2001.

As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by September 30, 2008.
Age distribution of persons 50+ living with HIV/AIDS at the end of 2007, New York City

- 50-54, 14,934, 45%
- 55-59, 9,266, 29%
- 60-64, 4,408, 14%
- 65-69, 2,124, 7%
- 70-74, 956, 3%
- 75+, 695, 2%

Almost three-quarters of persons living with HIV/AIDS who are 50+ years old are in their 50’s.

As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by September 30, 2008.
Race/ethnicity of persons 50+ living with HIV/AIDS at the end of 2007, New York City

White, 8,141, 23%
Hispanic, 10,695, 30%
Black, 16,375, 45%
Native American, 29,
Asian/Pacific Islander, 353, 1%
Other/unknown, 220, 1%

Three-quarters of persons living with HIV/AIDS who are 50+ years old are black or Hispanic.

As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by September 30, 2008.
HIV diagnosis rates have been highest in persons age 30-39 and 40-49 but have also been declining faster in these age groups than in others.
Age distribution of persons 50+ diagnosed with HIV in 2007, New York City

Three-quarters of persons diagnosed with HIV who are 50+ years old are in their 50’s.

As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by September 30, 2008.
Race/ethnicity of persons 50+ diagnosed with HIV in 2007, New York City

- Hispanic, 194, 30%
- White, 93, 14%
- Native American, 1
- Asian/Pacific Islander, 20, 3%
- Other/Unknow, 2, <1%

82% of persons diagnosed with HIV who are 50+ years old are black or Hispanic.

As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by September 30, 2007.
Transmission risk category of males 50+ diagnosed with HIV in 2007, New York City

Almost half of males diagnosed with HIV who are 50+ years old do not have a documented transmission category. MSM is the largest documented category.

As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by September 30, 2008.
Transmission risk category of females 50+ diagnosed with HIV in 2007, New York City

Heterosexual, 155, 69%
Unknown, 58, 26%
Injection drug use history, 11, 5%

Persons 13-49
22% 7%
71%

Heterosexual is the predominant transmission category among females diagnosed with HIV who are 50+ years old.

As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by September 30, 2009.
New Yorkers with HIV are aging

• People with HIV are surviving longer after infection
• An increasing proportion of PLWHA in NYC (as well as nationwide) are 50+
• There is a complex, synergistic relationship between aging and HIV
What the NYC DOHMH is doing...

- Fund community organization run programs
- Currently developing materials
  - Health bulletin that focuses on issues unique to PLWHA’s 50+
- Distribute free condoms to a variety of venues frequented by seniors including local senior centers
- Scaling up testing so ALL NYers know their HIV status
Policy and Programmatic Suggestions
Factors that Affect Health

Examples

- Condoms, eat healthy, be physically active
- Rx for high blood pressure, high cholesterol, depression
- Immunizations, brief intervention, cessation treatment, colonoscopy
- Fluoridation, 0g trans fat, iodization, smoke-free laws, tobacco tax
- Poverty, education, housing

Socioeconomic Factors

Changing the Context to make individuals’ default decisions healthy

Long-lasting Protective Interventions

Clinical Interventions

Counseling & Education

Smallest Impact

Largest Impact
Changing The Model

• Training the Workforce & build one that can work with a growing aging population
• Conducting more research with the aging population in mind
• Rethinking organization of service delivery
• Changing reimbursement rates
  – Group visits
THANK YOU!