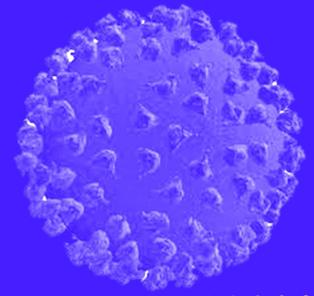
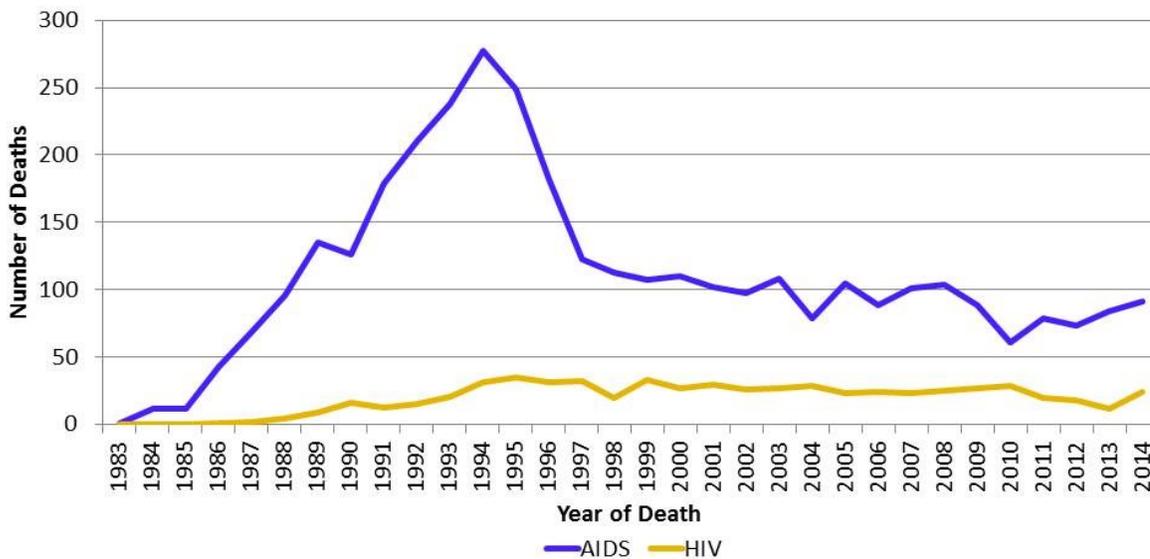


DEATHS AMONG HIV/AIDS CASES



Deaths among Oklahomans Diagnosed with HIV/AIDS, 1982-2014



OVERVIEW

By the end of 2014, 42.7% (4,173) of the 9,783 HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed in Oklahoma were known to have died. Of these deaths, 85.0% (3,545) were diagnosed with AIDS and 15.0% (628) were diagnosed with HIV. The majority of the deaths occurred among males (3,681; 88.2%), while females accounted for 11.8% (492).

Of the cases known to have died, 21.1% (881) died less than one year after their HIV diagnosis. Approximately 35% (1,448; 34.7%) died within 1 to 4 years of HIV diagnosis, 24.2% (1,011) within 5 to 9 years of HIV diagnosis, and 19.9% (830) 10 years or more after HIV diagnosis. Of the deaths among HIV/AIDS cases, 62.7% of the deaths were due to underlying HIV disease, 23.7% were not due to underlying HIV disease. For 13.6%, cause of death was unknown. The deaths among persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection included in this analysis may be due to any cause.

BY AGE

Individuals who were 30 to 39 years of age at time of death accounted for the largest number of deaths (1,529; 36.6%), followed by 40-49 years age group (1,257; 30.1%), and 50-59 years of age (647; 15.5%). Approximately 10% (428; 10.3%) of deaths were 20 to 29 years at the time of death and nearly 7% were aged 60 years and over (282; 6.8%). Teenagers (13-19 years) and children (12 years and younger) combined for less than 1% of deaths.

BY RACE/ETHNICITY

The racial/ethnic breakdown for the 4,173 cases known to have died is as follows:

- 69.5% (2,900) were White
- 18.1% (755) were Black
- 7.3% (303) were American Indian/Alaska Native
- 3.8% (157) were Hispanic
- 0.3% (14) were Asian/Pacific Islander
- 1.1% (44) were Multi Race

For More Information Contact:

HIV/STD Service
Surveillance and
Analysis

1000 NE 10th Street,
MS 0308
Oklahoma City, OK 73117

405.271.4636

hivstd.health.ok.gov



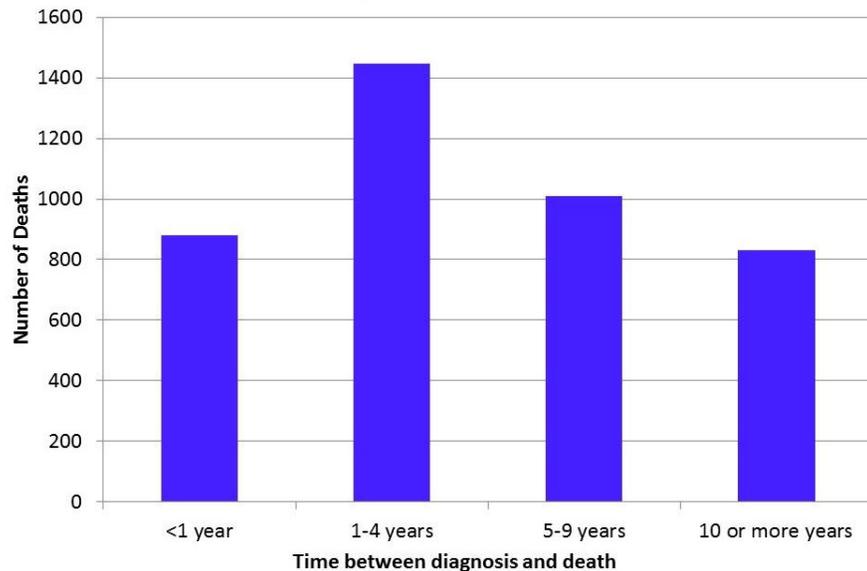
Oklahoma State
Department of Health

DEATHS AMONG HIV/AIDS CASES

Underlying HIV disease was a cause of death for **62.7%** of the cumulative deaths.

Age group 30-49 years accounted for **66.8%** of the cumulative deaths.

Cumulative Deaths among Oklahomans Diagnosed with HIV/AIDS by Time between HIV diagnosis and Date of Death, 1983-2014



BY MODE OF TRANSMISSION.....

MSM¹ accounted for 53.7% (2,242) of the cumulative cases known to have died. Approximately 14% (568; 13.6%) of all the cases reported IDU² as their risk. Those who reported both MSM and IDU accounted for approximately 13% (521; 12.5%) of the cases. Heterosexual contact was reported as risk by 7.8% (325) of the cases known to be deceased. Blood product recipients and perinatal exposure accounted for 2.5% (103) and 0.4% (15) of the cases, respectively. Risk was unknown or not identified by 9.6% (399) of the cases.

Of the deaths in 2014, 11 (9.6%) cases died less than one year after HIV diagnosis. The majority of the deaths (73; 63.5%) that occurred in 2014 were among cases diagnosed with HIV 10 or more years ago.

BY SEX.....

Males accounted for the majority of deaths (91; 79.1%) in 2014. Females accounted for 20.9% (24 deaths). The death rate among males was 4.7 deaths per 100,000 and the death rate among females was 1.2 deaths per 100,000.

DEATHS IN 2014

OVERVIEW.....

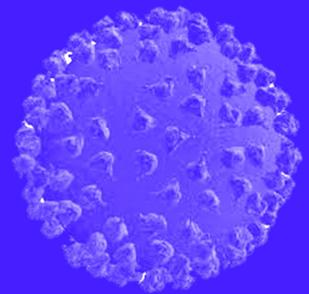
In 2014, 115 deaths occurred among persons diagnosed with HIV/AIDS, 79.1% (91) were among AIDS cases, and 20.9% (24) were among HIV cases. The death rate for HIV/AIDS was 3.0 deaths per 100,000 popu-

BY AGE.....

Age at time of death:

- 50-59 years: 40.0% (46)
- 40-49 years: 27.0% (31)
- 60 years and over: 22.6% (26)
- 30-39 years: 9.6% (11)
- 20-29 years: 0.9% (1)

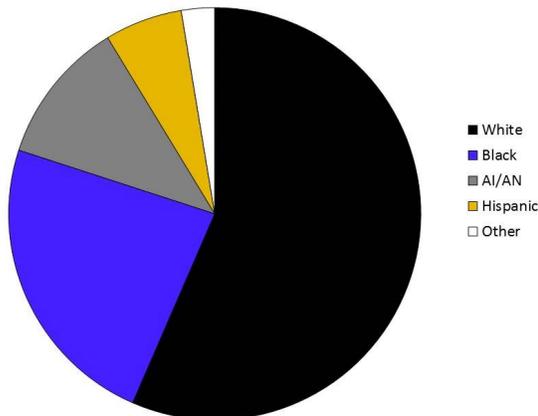
¹Men who have sex with men; ²Injection drug user



DEATHS AMONG HIV/AIDS CASES

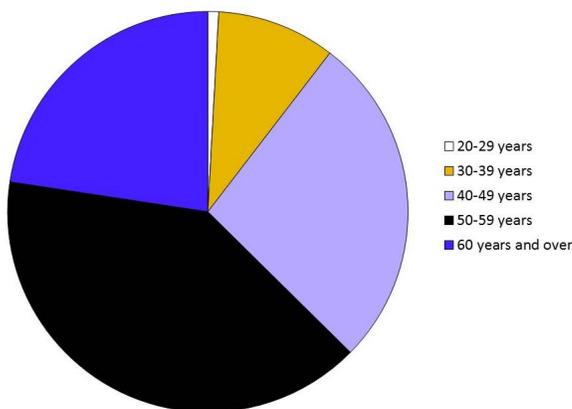
The highest number of deaths as well as the highest rate of deaths (8.9 deaths per 100,000 population) occurred among individuals age 50-59 years at time of death. The age group 40-49 years at age of death had the second highest number of deaths and the second highest death rate (6.7 deaths per 100,000) among the age groups.

Deaths in 2014 among Oklahomans Diagnosed with HIV/AIDS by Race/Ethnicity



The 2014 death rate among Blacks was **3.8 times** higher than the death rate among Whites.

Deaths in 2014 among Oklahomans Diagnosed with HIV/AIDS by Age at Time of Death



BY MODE OF TRANSMISSION.....

Of the 115 deaths among HIV/AIDS cases in 2014:

- 39.1% (45) were classified as MSM,
- 15.7% (18) were classified as IDU,
- 13.9% (16) were classified as MSM/IDU,
- 10.4% (12) were classified as heterosexual contact,
- 0.9% (1) were classified as blood recipient, and
- 20.0% (23) were classified as NIR, NRR, or unknown.

85.0% of the cumulative deaths were among cases classified as AIDS.

BY RACE/ETHNICITY.....

Whites (51; 56.5%) accounted for the majority of deaths in 2014. Blacks (27; 23.5%) accounted for the second highest number of deaths, followed by American Indians/Alaska Natives (13; 11.3%), and Hispanics (7; 6.1%).

Other races accounted for the remaining 2.6% (3) of the deaths. Blacks had the highest death rate in 2014 at 9.4 deaths per 100,000 population, followed by American Indians/Alaska Natives (4.1 deaths per 100,000), and Whites (2.5 deaths per 100,000).



Oklahoma State Department of Health