OVERVIEW

In 2016, 295 HIV cases were newly diagnosed in Oklahoma. Of these cases, 26.1% (77) were also diagnosed with AIDS in 2016. The 2016 HIV rate was 7.5 cases per 100,000 population. A quarter (74; 25.1%) of the newly diagnosed HIV cases were classified as late testers, which is defined as having an AIDS diagnosis within 3 months of HIV diagnosis. Approximately 6% (18; 6.1%) of the newly diagnosed cases were classified as HIV stage 0, or early HIV infection¹.

BY SEX

Of the newly diagnosed HIV cases in Oklahoma, 82.4% (243) were male and 17.6% (52) were female. The 2016 HIV rate among males (12.5 cases per 100,000) was 4.8 times higher than the rate among females (2.6 cases per 100,000). Among males, Whites (117; 48.1%) accounted for the highest number of cases, followed by Blacks (61; 25.1%). However, Black males (41.8 cases per 100,000) had the highest rate among males. The rate among Black males was 4.5 times higher than the rate among White males (9.2 cases per 100,000). Among females, Whites (24; 46.2%) accounted for the highest number of the cases, followed by Blacks (16; 30.8%). Black females (11.0 cases per 100,000) had the highest rate among females and White females (1.8 cases per 100,000) had the lowest rate.

BY AGE

The 20-29 years age group had the highest number of newly diagnosed HIV cases in 2016 as well as the highest rate (21.6 cases per 100,000). The 30-39 years age group had the second highest number of cases and the second highest rate (13.3 cases per 100,000), followed by the 40-49 year age group with the third highest rate (12.6 cases per 100,000) as well as the third highest number of newly diagnosed HIV cases.

¹CDC. Revised Surveillance Case Definition for HIV Infection — United States, 2014. MMWR 2014;63(No. RR-3).
Teenagers accounted for 3.1% of the new HIV cases.

MSM accounted for 53.9% of the new cases.

6.1% of the new cases were classified as early HIV infection.

Of the new HIV cases, 26.1% were also diagnosed with AIDS in 2016.