



A Glance at the HIV/AIDS Epidemic

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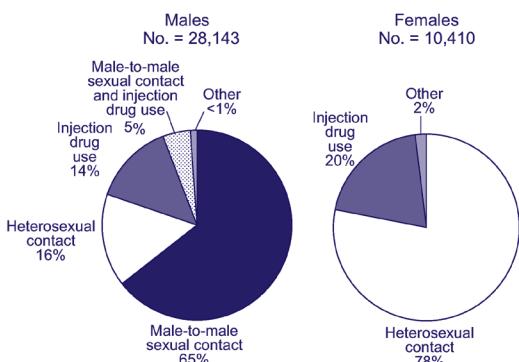
HIV/AIDS DIAGNOSES

At the end of 2003, an estimated 1,039,000 to 1,185,000 persons in the United States were living with HIV/AIDS [1].* In 2004, 38,730 cases of HIV/AIDS were diagnosed in the 35 areas (33 states, Guam, and the US Virgin Islands) with long-term, confidential name-based HIV reporting [2]. CDC has estimated that approximately 40,000 persons become infected with HIV each year [3].

By Exposure

In 2004, the largest estimated proportion of HIV/AIDS diagnoses were for men who have sex with men (MSM), followed by adults and adolescents infected through heterosexual contact.

Transmission categories of adults and adolescents with HIV/AIDS diagnosed during 2004



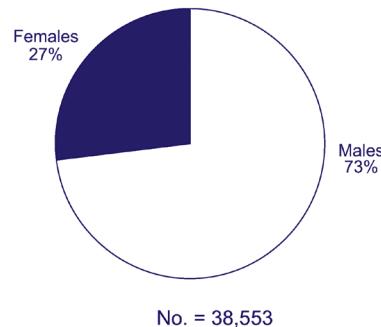
Note. Based on data from 35 areas with long-term, confidential name-based HIV reporting.

*The term HIV/AIDS is used to refer to persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection (not AIDS), a diagnosis of HIV infection and a later diagnosis of AIDS, or concurrent diagnoses of HIV infection and AIDS.

By Sex

In 2004, almost three quarters of HIV/AIDS diagnoses were for male adolescents and adults.

Sex of adults and adolescents with HIV/AIDS diagnosed during 2004

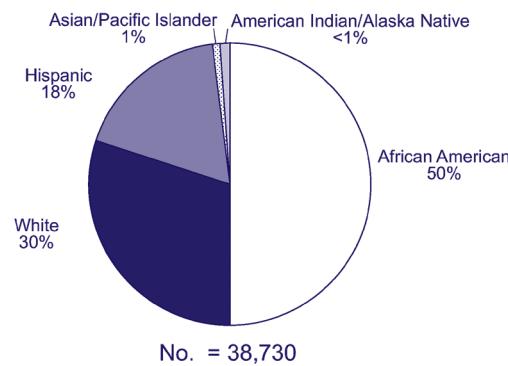


Note. Based on data from 35 areas with long-term, confidential name-based HIV reporting.

By Race/Ethnicity

In 2004, the largest estimated proportion of HIV/AIDS diagnoses were for MSM, followed by adults and adolescents infected through heterosexual contact.

Race/ethnicity of persons (including children) with HIV/AIDS diagnosed during 2004



Note. Based on data from 35 areas with long-term, confidential name-based HIV reporting.

TRENDS IN AIDS DIAGNOSES AND DEATHS

During the mid-to-late 1990s, advances in treatment slowed the progression of HIV infection to AIDS and led to dramatic decreases in AIDS deaths. Although the decrease in the estimated number of AIDS deaths continues (8% decrease from 2000 through 2004), the number of AIDS diagnoses increased 8% during that period [2].

Better treatments have also led to an increase in the number of persons in the United States who are living with AIDS. From 2000 through 2004, the estimated number of persons in the United States living with AIDS increased from 320,177 to 415,193—an increase of 30% [2].

Estimated numbers of AIDS diagnoses, deaths, and persons living with AIDS, 2000–2004

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Cumulative through 2004
AIDS diagnoses	39,513	39,206	40,267	41,831	42,514	944,306
AIDS deaths	17,139	17,611	17,544	17,849	15,798	529,113
Persons living with AIDS	320,177	341,773	364,496	388,477	415,193	NA

NA, not applicable (the values given for each year are cumulative).

REFERENCES

1. Glynn M, Rhodes P. Estimated HIV prevalence in the United States at the end of 2003. National HIV Prevention Conference; June 2005; Atlanta. Abstract T1-B1101. Available at <http://www.aegis.com/conferences/NHIVPC/2005/T1-B1101.html>. Accessed April 12, 2006.
2. CDC. *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, 2004*. Vol. 16. Atlanta: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2005:1–46. Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/2004report>. Accessed April 4, 2006.
3. CDC. Guidelines for national human immunodeficiency virus case surveillance, including monitoring for human immunodeficiency virus infection and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. *MMWR* 1999;48(RR-13):1–28.

For more information . . .

- CDC HIV/AIDS**
<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv>
CDC HIV/AIDS resources
- CDC-INFO**
1-800-232-4636
Information about personal risk and where to get an HIV test
- CDC National HIV Testing Resources**
<http://www.hivtest.org>
Location of HIV testing sites

- CDC National Prevention Information Network (NPIN)**
1-800-458-5231
<http://www.cdcnpin.org>
CDC resources, technical assistance, and publications
- AIDSinfo**
1-800-448-0440
<http://www.aidsinfo.nih.gov>
Resources on HIV/AIDS treatment and clinical trials