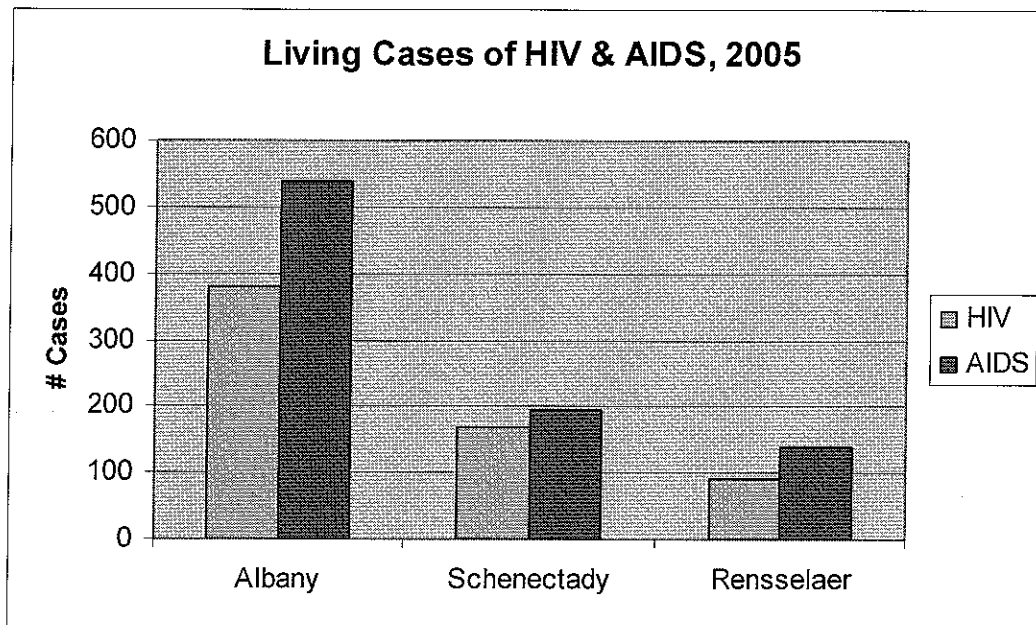


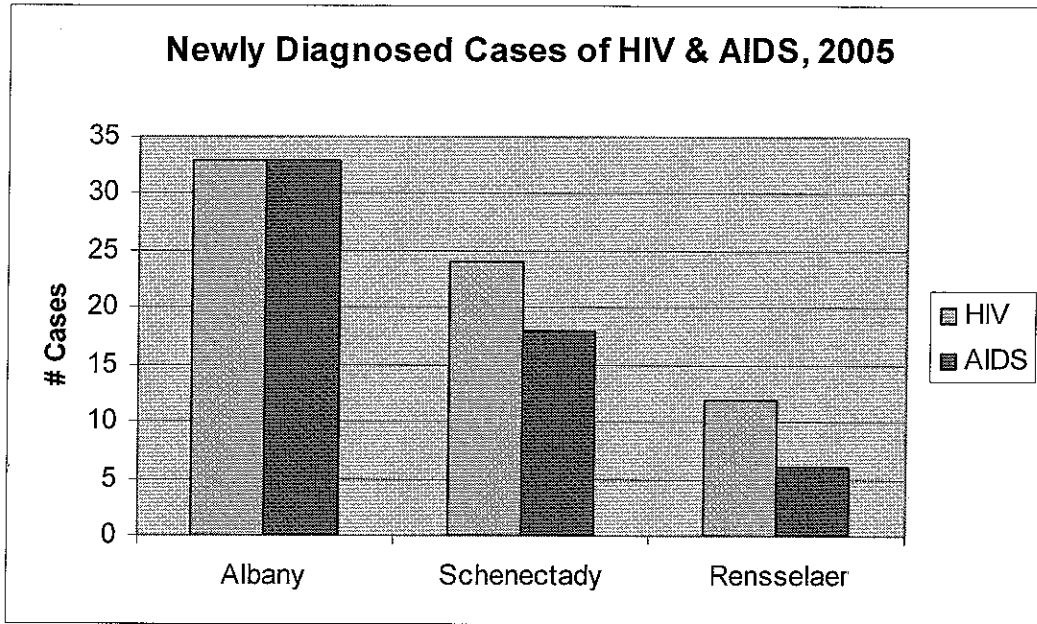
HIV/AIDS

In 2007, the New York State Department of Health released a new method for their annual surveillance report which separates HIV and AIDS diagnoses. Overall in New York State (excluding New York City) the total number of HIV diagnoses decreased from 964 individuals to 931 in 2005. In this same time period AIDS diagnoses increased from 1,111 to 1,152. The percentage of male cumulative AIDS cases¹ outnumbers female cases 3 to 1, at 74.4% and 25.6% of the total respectively. The 30-39 year old age category represents the decile with highest rate of infection at 40.7% with 40-49 year olds second with 31.3%. African Americans (44%), Hispanics (29.4%), and Whites (25.4) had the highest percentages of cumulative cases in the race/ethnicity categories. This year the risk categories were as follows: injection drug users, men who have sex with men, unknown, heterosexual, men who have sex with men/injection drug users, pediatric risk, and blood products.

As of December 2005 living cases in our service area were as follows:



¹ Total cumulative AIDS cases = 172,051



Comparing the New York State Ryan White Area² of Albany to the State, excluding New York City, we see a similar pattern. There were a total of 2638 cumulative AIDS cases in the area. Males (40.2%) outnumbered females (24.1%) 2 to 1. Ethnicity varied greatly with 54.2% of Whites, 31% of African Americans, and 12.7% of Hispanics comprising the cumulative cases. Risk categories changed also as follows: men who have sex with men, injection drug users, unknown, heterosexuals, men who have sex with men/injection drug users, blood products, and pediatric risk.

While in both cases pediatric risk has been designated as low studies have shown that without the usage of zidovudine in HIV positive mothers, 25% of their newborns will be infected with HIV. The New York State Department of Health introduced regulations to further identify HIV positive mothers to increase the usage of zidovudine during pregnancy, thus reducing the number of HIV positive newborns. Women who are not tested for HIV may still have their newborn tested.

As of February 1997, testing for HIV is done on all infants in New York State as a part of the newborn screening program. All babies born in New York State are tested for the antibodies that cause HIV. The results of these tests are then reported to the infant's

² This area consists of the following Counties: Albany, Clinton, Columbia, Delaware, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Hamilton, Montgomery, Otsego, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Warren and Washington

mother and health care provider. The earlier the virus is detected the earlier treatment can begin