

# **Epidemiology of HIV/AIDS in Sonoma County**

## **Semi-Annual Report**

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(formerly the Bi-Annual Report)



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## IN SUMMARY

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- In the first half of 2003 (through 6/30/03), 50 AIDS cases were reported and 14 new cases were diagnosed, for a cumulative total of 1,790 AIDS cases. 191 HIV cases were reported and 11 new cases were diagnosed, for a cumulative total of 333 HIV cases.
- Six deaths among those diagnosed with AIDS have been reported in 2003 through June 30<sup>th</sup>. There were five deaths among those diagnosed with HIV from 1983 through June 30, 2003.
- 78% (74% in California) of all Sonoma County male AIDS cases and 75% of all male HIV cases are in the men who have sex with men (MSM) exposure category (cumulative 1981-6/30/03).
- 41% (37% in California) of Sonoma County female AIDS cases are in the injecting drug use (IDU) exposure category and 43% (44% in California) in the heterosexual contact exposure category (cumulative 1981-6/30/03).
- There was a decrease in the proportion of all adult AIDS cases in the MSM exposure category from 1999 to 2002, and a marked increase in the proportion of adult AIDS cases in the heterosexual contact exposure category.
- Similarly, there was a decrease in the proportion of HIV cases reporting MSM exposure from 1999 to 2002. However, a notable shift was observed in the proportion of cases in the MSM/IDU category, increasing from 5.7% in 1999 to 18.2% in 2002.
- African Americans and Whites have a significantly higher cumulative AIDS incidence rate than Hispanics and others/unknown.
- Individuals 30-39 years old have the highest cumulative HIV incidence rate *and* the highest cumulative AIDS incidence rate, with individuals 40-49 years old having the second highest cumulative HIV incidence rate and second highest AIDS incidence rate.
- The Guerneville ZIP code has the highest cumulative HIV incidence rate (33.6 per 1,000) and the highest cumulative AIDS incidence rate (150 per 1,000) in Sonoma County.
- Sonoma County has the sixth highest cumulative AIDS incidence rate (381.37 per 100,000) and the sixth highest cumulative HIV incidence rate (65.85 per 100,000) in California.
- As of June 30, 2003, there were 690 adults/ adolescents living with AIDS who were first diagnosed in Sonoma County.
  - 79% of the males are in the MSM exposure category.
  - 55% of the females reported exposure through heterosexual contact and 34% through IDU.

## TECHNICAL NOTES

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The HIV and AIDS case information in this report reflects data from the HIV/AIDS Reporting System. This database only includes HIV and AIDS cases that were diagnosed in Sonoma County. Those people living with HIV/AIDS that currently live in Sonoma County but were diagnosed with HIV or AIDS in another county are not included in the tables and graphs in this report.

Rates were calculated using 2000 U.S. Census population data unless otherwise noted. The zip code data in this report should not be confused with the residence data (city or town). In many cases, one zip code boundary includes multiple towns or cities.

**Year Reported** is the year an HIV or AIDS case is reported to the Sonoma County HIV/AIDS Reporting System.

**Year of Diagnosis** is the year an individual was diagnosed with HIV or AIDS.

**Cumulative Cases** is the total number of HIV or AIDS cases reported as of June 30, 2003.

**Cumulative Number of Persons Living with AIDS** is the total number of individuals with AIDS who were diagnosed and reported in Sonoma County and alive as of June 30, 2003.

**Exposure Category** is the classification that describes how a person was infected with HIV. A hierarchical index following CDC guidelines is used to describe how each person tested for HIV or diagnosed as an HIV or AIDS case acquired the virus. The CDC index is as follows:

**Adult/adolescent exposure category**

Men who have sex with men  
Injecting drug use  
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs  
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder  
Heterosexual contact  
*Sex with injecting drug user*  
*Sex with bisexual male*  
*Sex with person with hemophilia*  
*Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection*  
  
*Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified*  
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue  
Other/risk not reported or identified

**Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category**

Hemophilia/coagulation disorder  
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:  
*Injecting drug use*  
*Sex with injecting drug user*  
*Sex with bisexual male*  
*Sex with person with hemophilia*  
*Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection*  
*Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified*  
*Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue*  
Has HIV infection, risk not specified  
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue  
Other/risk not reported or identified

Each individual is counted only once in the hierarchy of exposure categories. Persons with more than one reported mode of exposure to HIV are classified in the exposure category listed first in the hierarchy, except for men with both a history of sexual contact with other men and injecting drug use. They make up a separate exposure category<sup>1</sup>. Also, men who reported having sex with a man even once between 1977 and their first HIV-positive test are categorized either as “men who have sex with men” or “men who have sex with men and inject drugs.”

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<sup>1</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, 2001; 13 (No. 1): technical notes.

**Cumulative Incidence Rate (CIR)** is a measure of the probability or risk of illness in a population over a period of time. The cumulative incidence rates were calculated using the number of newly diagnosed HIV or AIDS cases from 1981 through June 2003 in a particular group (i.e., race/ ethnic group, living in a particular city or town, age group, etc.) and population projections from the California Department of Finance or the 2000 U.S. Census (referenced in the body of the report).

**Case Fatality Rate (CFR)** is the proportion of people in the AIDS case registry who have died. In California, the case fatality rate can be calculated for AIDS only because California did not report on those living with HIV prior to July 1, 2002.

**Confidence Intervals** include a high and low value around a rate to indicate how much variability is included in that rate. In this report, 95% Confidence intervals are used to describe variability of cumulative incidence rates. When comparing rates between two groups, if the confidence intervals for the two rates overlap, then the difference between the two rates is not statistically significant at the 95% confidence level, meaning that the difference between the rates may be due to random variation. For an example of overlapping confidence intervals, please see the CIR of AIDS by Race/Ethnicity on p. 13.

## **INTRODUCTION**

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The following report summarizes data from HIV and AIDS Confidential Case Report Forms submitted to the County of Sonoma Department of Health Services by health care providers. This information allows examination of disease trends and helps determine where services should be targeted. The data presented in this report include only persons who were Sonoma County residents at the time of diagnosis with HIV or AIDS. The number of newly reported AIDS cases per year is becoming less reflective of the true burden of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Sonoma County for the following reasons:

1. No system currently exists to track migration of individuals following an HIV or AIDS diagnosis. Migration may result in a different number of persons with HIV or AIDS residing and requiring services in Sonoma County than are represented in this report.
2. Some HIV and AIDS deaths may have occurred but have not yet been reported to the county health department (e.g., if a person with AIDS dies outside Sonoma County or California).
3. The number of new AIDS cases has been decreasing due to treatment improvements that slow the progression of HIV to AIDS. California instituted a non-name, unique identifier HIV reporting system on July 1, 2002. This HIV reporting system serves as a HIV surveillance system, enabling the tracking of HIV while assuring the confidentiality of people living with HIV. HIV surveillance in combination with AIDS surveillance is likely to provide a more accurate reflection of the true HIV/AIDS burden.

Also, due to the relatively recent adoption of HIV reporting not all HIV cases that were diagnosed in Sonoma County in the years previous to 2002 have been transmitted to the state Department of Health Services as yet; they are therefore not reflected in the data in this report. The Health Department continues to do validation studies to identify these previously diagnosed HIV cases. And because many who are living with HIV have not yet been tested and therefore do not know their status the figures in this report underestimate the true scope of HIV disease in Sonoma County.

## **OVERVIEW**

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From January 1, 1981 through June 30, 2003, 1,760 Sonoma County residents were reported with AIDS. Of these cases, 1,066 have died. This results in a case fatality rate of 60.6%.

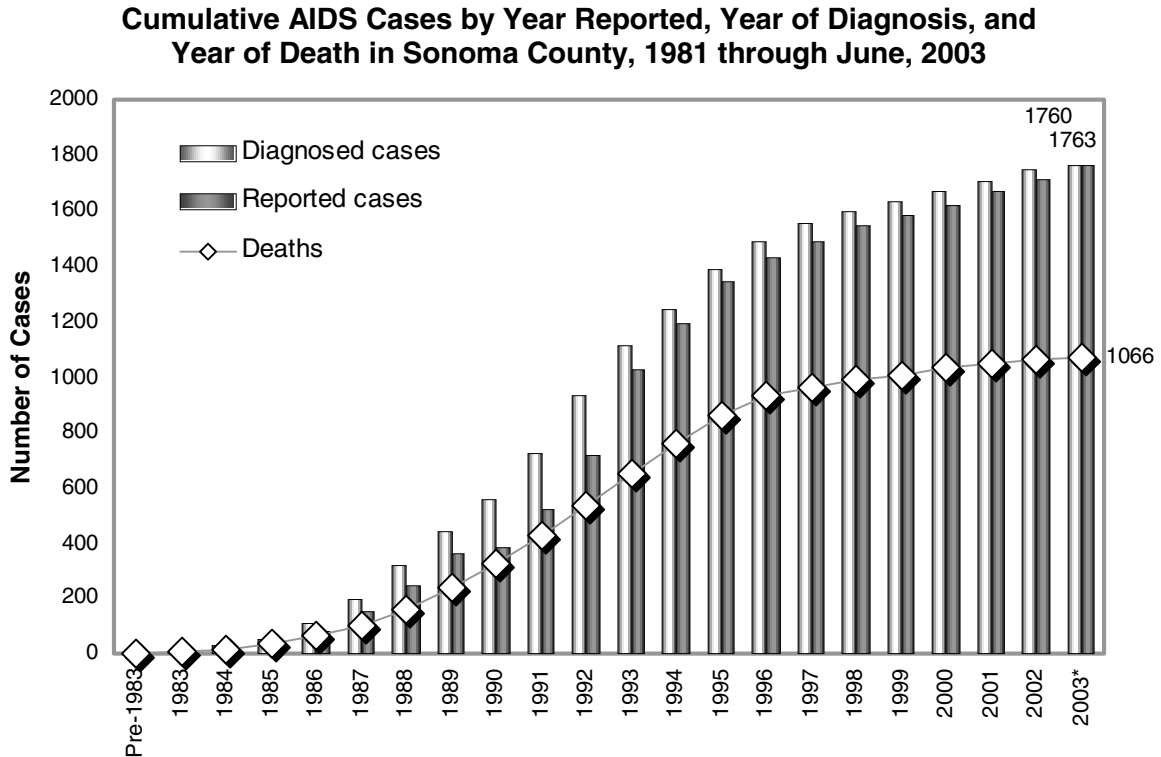
During the same period 333 Sonoma County residents were reported with HIV. Of these, 5 have died. However, an unknown number of people with HIV moved here after they had been diagnosed elsewhere, and since HIV results are reported in the county in which they were diagnosed these residents are not reflected in county reporting data. Additionally, there is an unknown number who are unaware of their HIV status and are not reflected in the data.

Fourteen AIDS cases were newly diagnosed in the first half of 2003 (through 6/30/03). If the same number of new cases occurs in the second half of 2003, there will be a continued decline in the number of newly diagnosed AIDS cases from 1995, and the County will see the lowest number of newly diagnosed cases since 1985.

## AIDS in Sonoma County

The following data represent cases that meet AIDS reporting standards developed by the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Revised in 1993, the standards define AIDS cases by the presence of one of several opportunistic infections commonly associated with advanced HIV disease, or a CD4 T-lymphocyte count of 200 or less per uL, or a total CD4 percentage of total lymphocytes of less than 14.

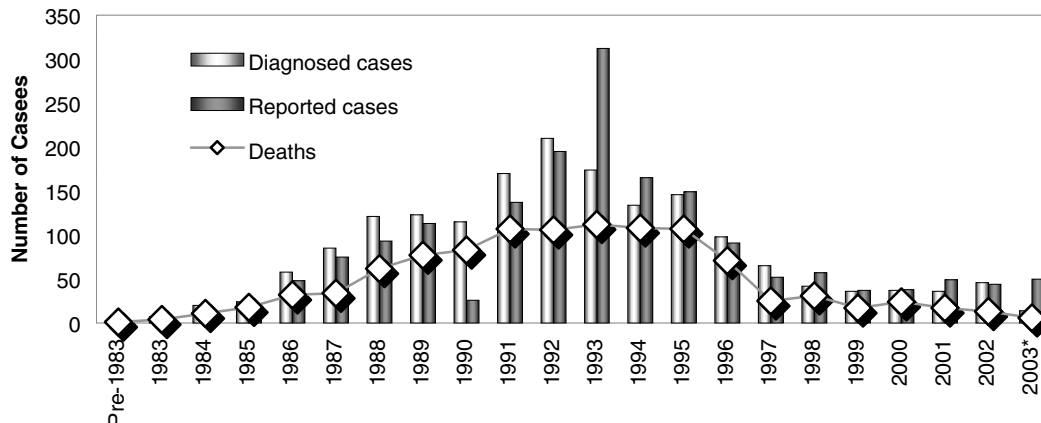
### AIDS CASES BY YEAR



Note: See Appendix A, Table 1: *Cumulative AIDS Cases by Report Year and Diagnosis Year, and Year of Death for Sonoma County, 1981 through June 2003*, for a detailed table of data represented in this graph.

Trends in AIDS cases are presented here by *year of report* and *year of diagnosis*. The report date can lag behind the diagnosis date by days to months due to delays in completing case report forms, mailing and processing time, and other factors. Report date is the official date used for surveillance purposes by the California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS. The number of cases attributed to diagnosis year in 2003 and previous years will increase as the rest of the year unfolds and as reports are received in early 2004.

**AIDS Cases by Year Reported, Year of Diagnosis, and Year of Death for Sonoma County 1981 through June 2003**

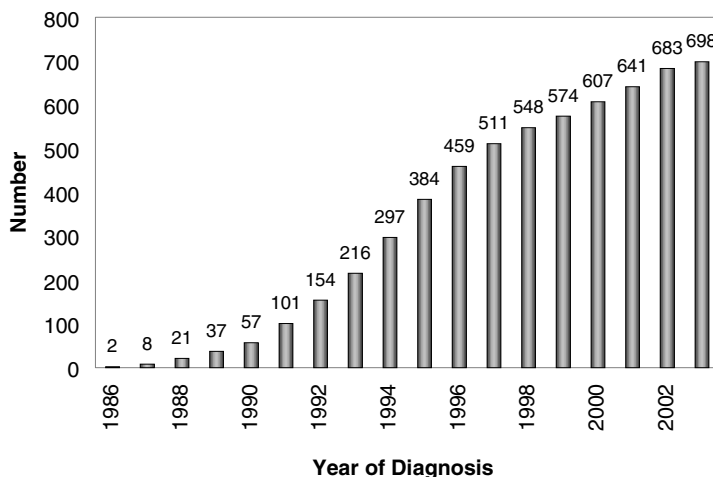


Note: See Appendix A, Table 2: *AIDS Cases by Report Year, Year of Diagnosis, and Year of Death for Sonoma County, 1981 through June 2003* for a detailed table of the data represented in this graph.

The increase in reported cases in 2003 was due in part to heightened surveillance efforts by the County of Sonoma Department of Health Services following the implementation in July 2002 of new HIV reporting requirements. Active HIV surveillance revealed that several AIDS cases had been diagnosed during 2002 and earlier years but had not been reported to the Department of Health Services. These cases were reported for the first time in 2003.

Earlier in the AIDS epidemic, the diagnosis dates gave a more accurate representation of the disease trend at the time. The sharp increase in the number of cases reported in 1993 is temporally related to the expansion of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s (CDC) surveillance case definition to include immunosuppressed persons (low CD4)<sup>2</sup>. As a result, cases reported in 1993 reflect persons with AIDS who did not meet the pre-1993 case definition but were reported once the new case-definition was implemented.

**Cumulative Number of Persons Living with AIDS by Diagnosis Year for Sonoma County, 1986 through June 2003**

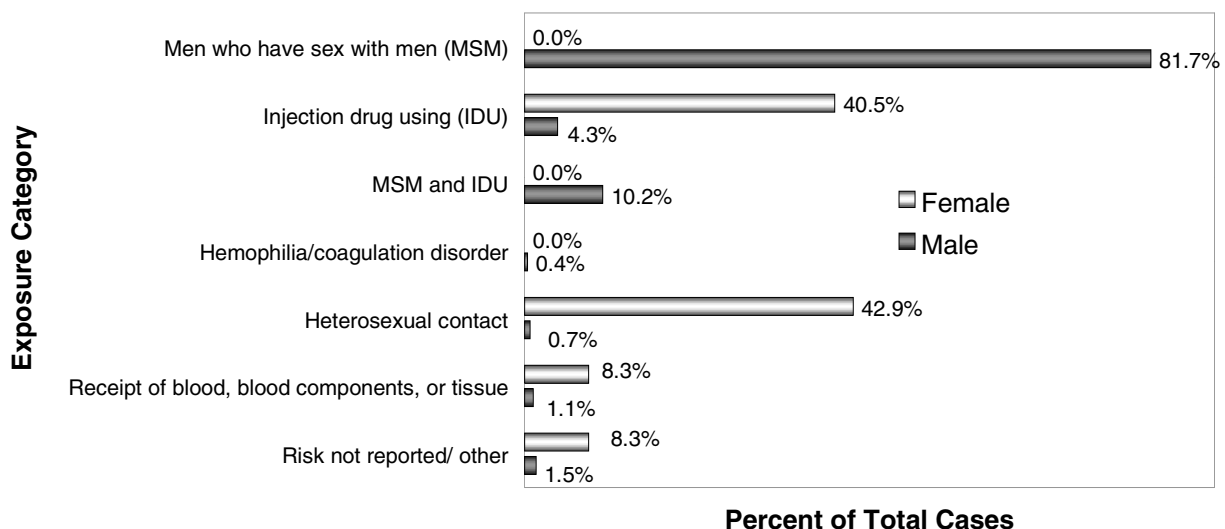


This graph represents AIDS cases of all ages and indicates an increasing number of people living with AIDS. However, please note that this graph does not take into consideration the people living with AIDS who have migrated to Sonoma County (and receive services in Sonoma County), but were diagnosed in another county. Currently, no epidemiological mechanism exists to accurately enumerate this population.

<sup>2</sup> CDC. 1993 revised classification system for HIV infection and expanded case definition for AIDS among adolescents and adults. MMWR. 1992;41 (No. RR-17).

## EXPOSURE CATEGORY

### Percent of Adult/Adolescent AIDS Cases by Exposure Category and Gender for Sonoma County 1981 through June 2003

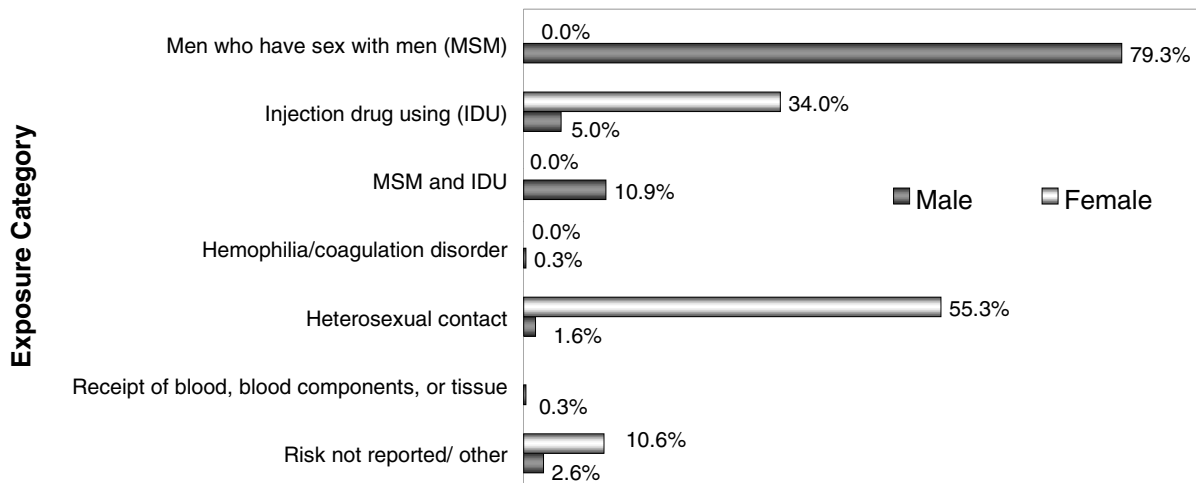


Note: See Appendix A, Table 3: *Exposure categories for adult/adolescent (>12 years) AIDS cases by gender in Sonoma County, 1981 through June 2003*, for a detailed table of the data represented in this graph.

A hierarchical index following CDC guidelines is used to describe how each AIDS patient acquired the virus. If a patient has more than one possible infection route (exposure category), the response closest to the top of the hierarchy is selected. In the above graph, each AIDS patient is represented by one response even though the patient may have reported multiple modes of exposure.

The majority of male AIDS cases were in the men who have sex with men (MSM) exposure category. Note that if a man with AIDS reported ever having sex with a man between 1977 and his first HIV-positive test, he was placed in this category regardless of his sexual orientation. Females were mainly in either the heterosexual contact or injecting drug use (IDU) categories. In California, the majority (74%) of male AIDS cases were also in the MSM exposure category and, among females, 44% were in the heterosexual contact exposure category and 37% in the IDU exposure category.

## Percent of Adults/ Adolescents Living with AIDS by Exposure Category by Gender for Sonoma County, 1981 through June 2003



### Percent of Total Cases

Note: See Appendix A, Table 4: *Adults/adolescents (>12 years) living with AIDS by exposure category and gender for Sonoma*

The number of Sonoma County residents who were older than 12 years at the time of AIDS diagnosis and who had no reported date of death as of June 30, 2003 was used to calculate the number of adults/adolescents living with AIDS. It is important to remember that some deaths may not have been reported (and not included in this data) especially if the person with AIDS died outside the county.

Additionally, a survey of people living with AIDS sponsored by the Sonoma County Commission on AIDS indicates that the actual number of people living with AIDS in Sonoma County may be greater than the data presented above due to migration to Sonoma County after their diagnosis of AIDS. Individuals diagnosed with AIDS in another county, would not be included in the above table.

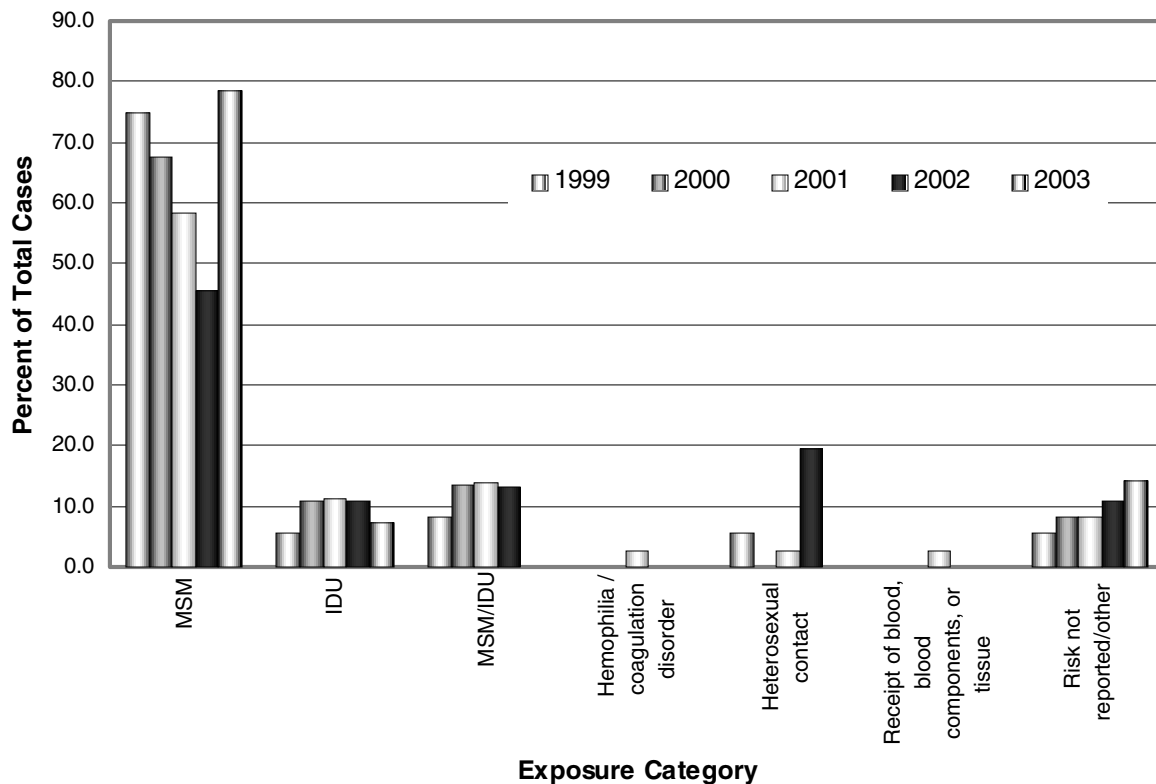
### Exposure Category for Pediatric (<13 years) AIDS Cases by Gender in Sonoma County, 1981 through June, 2003

Exposure	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Mother with, or at risk for HIV infection	2 (100)	5 (83.3)	7 (87.5)
Receipt of blood, blood components, or tissue	0 (0.0)	1 (16.7)	1 (12.5)
Total	2 (100)	6 (100)	8 (100)

The majority of the pediatric AIDS cases reported in Sonoma County from 1981-2003 were from a mother with or at risk for HIV infection.

The following graph gives a picture of more recent changes in exposure categories among AIDS cases in Sonoma County. Exposure categories are presented for the past 5 years, 1999-2003.

**Five-Year Summary for Exposure Categories in Adult/Adolescent AIDS Cases by Diagnosis Year in Sonoma County, 1999 through June 2003**



Note: See Appendix A, Table 5: *Five year summary of exposure categories for adult/ adolescent (>12 years) AIDS cases by diagnosis year in Sonoma County, 1998 through June 2003*, for a detailed table of the data represented in this graph.

Over the past 5 years, the percentage of people in the MSM exposure category has continued to be the main exposure category for the majority of AIDS cases in Sonoma County. However, when looking from year to year, the proportion of AIDS cases in the MSM category has been decreasing while other risk categories have been increasing in proportion or varying greatly

from year to year. The high percentage of 2003 cases in the MSM category may be an artifact of the small number of cases diagnosed through June 2003. Large fluctuations from year to year may similarly be the result of the small number of cases in some of the risk categories.

## ***GENDER***

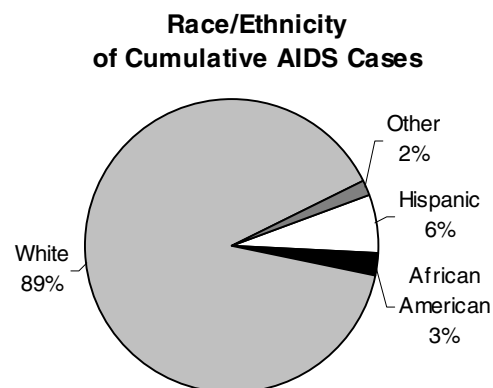
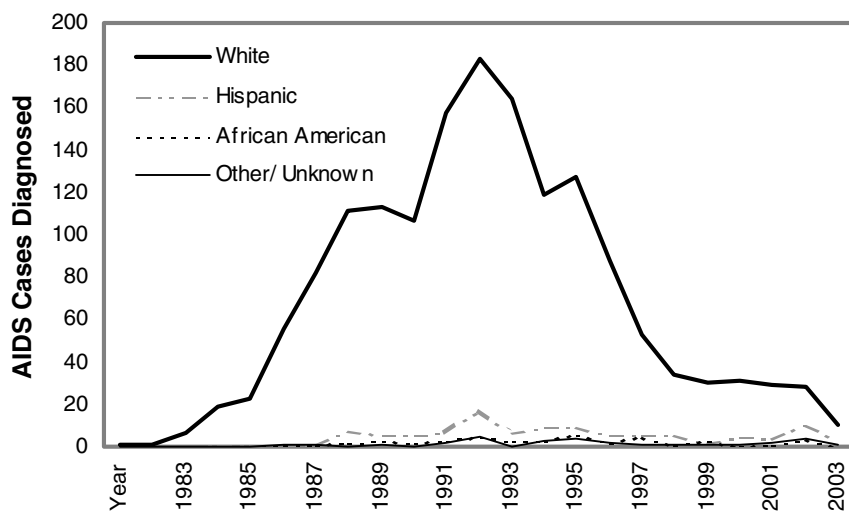
**AIDS Cases Reported by Gender and Diagnosis Year in Sonoma County, 1999 through June 2003**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>1999</b>		<b>2000</b>		<b>2001</b>		<b>2002</b>		<b>2003</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
<b>Male</b>	34	(94.4)	36	(97.3)	36	(100.0)	38	(82.6)	13	(92.9)	157	(92.9)
<b>Female</b>	2	(5.6)	1	(2.7)	0	(0.0)	8	(17.4)	1	(7.1)	12	(7.1)
<b>Total</b>	36	(100.0)	37	(100.0)	36	(100.0)	46	(100.0)	14	(100.0)	169	(100.0)

The majority of AIDS cases diagnosed from 1999 through June 2003 were among males. The number of women diagnosed with AIDS rose significantly in 2002; a trend that appears to be reversing itself in 2003. However, because the numbers are very small it is difficult to draw meaningful conclusions.

## ***RACE/ETHNICITY***

**Race/Ethnicity of AIDS Cases by Diagnosis Year for Sonoma County 1981 through June 2003**



Note: See Appendix A, Table 6: *Race/ethnicity of AIDS cases by year of diagnosis for Sonoma County, 1981 through June 2003*, for a detailed table of the data represented in this graph.

Whites make up the largest proportion of AIDS cases diagnosed in any single year in Sonoma County. The rise and decline of new AIDS cases over time appears to be consistent across all racial and ethnic groups.

**Cumulative Incidence Rates\* of AIDS by Race/ Ethnicity for Sonoma County,  
1981 through June 2003**

<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>	<i>Cumulative Incidence Rate</i>	<i>95% Confidence Intervals</i>
White	460.7	(438.0, 483.4)
Hispanic	143.4	(117.1, 169.7)
African American	735.8	(521.6, 950.0)
Other/ Unknown	95.8	(61.6, 130.1)
Total	384.4	(366.5, 402.3)

\*Rates per 100,000 population and not age-adjusted

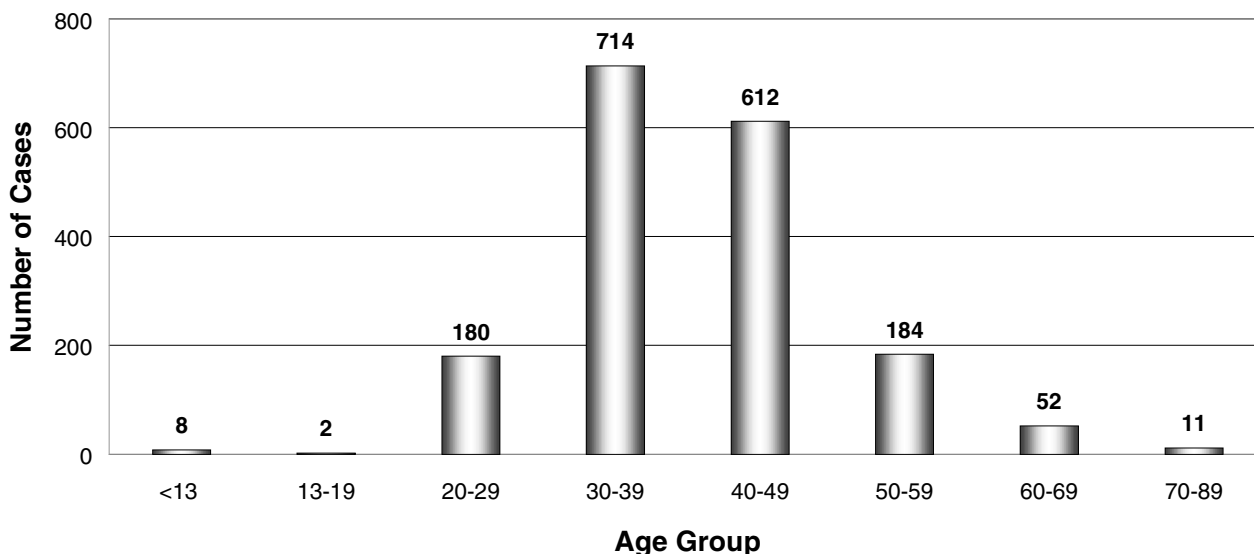
The cumulative incidence rate (CIR) by race/ethnicity estimates the rate at which a particular race or ethnic group is being diagnosed with AIDS. These CIRs were calculated using 2000 U.S. Census data<sup>3</sup>. The “Other/unknown” classification of race/ethnicity includes Asian/Pacific Islanders (n=15), American Indian/ Alaska Natives (n=13), and unknown (n=45). These groups were combined into one category because the number of cases for any one of these groups alone was too small to calculate a statistically reliable CIR.

The highest CIR was seen for African Americans, followed closely by whites. However, it is important to note that the fewer cases of AIDS in African Americans (n=45) compared to whites (n=1574) and Hispanics (n=114) may result in a less accurate representation of the CIR for African Americans. Hispanics and the “other/unknown” groups had a significantly lower CIR than whites or African Americans.

<sup>3</sup> United States Census, 2000, SF-1, [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)

## AGE

### Cumulative AIDS Cases by Age at Diagnosis for Sonoma County, 1981 through June 2003



### Cumulative Incidence Rates\* of AIDS Cases by Age at Diagnosis for Sonoma County, 1981 through June 2003

Age Group (years)	Cumulative Incidence Rates	95% Confidence Intervals
0-19	8.0	(3.0, 13.0)
20-29	326.1	(278.5, 373.6)
30-39	1051.4	(974.7, 1128.1)
40-49	790.9	(728.5, 853.3)
50-59	312.8	(267.7, 358.0)
60-89	84.6	(63.7, 105.5)
Total	384.4	(366.5, 402.3)

\*Rates per 100,000 population

The majority of AIDS cases from 1981 through June 2003 were diagnosed between ages 30 and 49 years. The CIR by age group estimates the rate at which a particular age group is being diagnosed with AIDS. The CIRs are calculated using U.S. Census 2000 figures<sup>4</sup>. Those under 13 years and 13-19 years were grouped together in one age group (0-19 years) to improve the accuracy of the CIR calculated for these ages. The age group 30-39 years has a significantly higher CIR than any of the other age groups.

<sup>4</sup> See footnote 3.

## RESIDENCE

### Cumulative AIDS Cases and Incidence Rates<sup>A</sup> by Residence at Diagnosis for Sonoma County, 1981 through June 2003

Locality	Number of Cases	Cumulative Incidence Rate	95% Confidence Interval
Santa Rosa	538	3.6	(3.3, 4.0)
<b>Guerneville</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>149.9</b>	<b>(135.8, 164.1)</b>
Sebastopol	<b>119</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>(12.6, 18.0)</b>
Petaluma	115	2.1	(1.7, 2.5)
Rohnert Park	88	2.1	(1.6, 2.5)
<b>Forestville</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>(29.1, 44.3)</b>
Sonoma	72	7.9	(6.1, 9.7)
<b>Monte Rio</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>(46.6, 74.8)</b>
Windsor	49	2.2	(1.6, 2.8)
Healdsburg	43	4.0	(2.8, 5.2)
Rio Nido <sup>B</sup>	34	NA	NA
Cazadero <sup>B</sup>	28	NA	NA
<b>Occidental</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>(13.3, 29.1)</b>
Cotati	25	3.9	(2.4, 5.4)
Cloverdale <sup>A</sup>	19	2.8	NA
Other Areas <sup>A</sup>	83	0.6	(0.5, 0.7)
Total	1760	3.8	(3.7, 4.0)

<sup>A</sup> Rate is per 1,000 and is not age-adjusted. Rates were calculated using 2000 U.S. Census population data. Rates were only calculated for localities with 15 or more cases.

<sup>B</sup> A CIR was not calculated for Rio Nido or Cazadero due to lack of Census data specific to these areas.

NA= Not Available

Note: Other Areas include all parts of the county not included in the cities and towns listed above.

The above table presents the number of AIDS cases and CIRs by city or town of residence at time of diagnosis. Only those cities or towns with more than 15 cases were included in the table. The CIR by residence estimates the rate at which people within a particular area of residence were diagnosed with AIDS. The five cities/ towns with the highest CIRs are in bold in the above table. Guerneville has a significantly higher CIR than all other locations within Sonoma County.

Two changes have been made in the CIR calculations in the above table compared with biannual reports released prior to December 2001. First, the CIRs are presented as rates per 1,000 population instead of 100,000 population. Given the small populations of Sonoma County towns with highest CIRs, rates per 1,000 allow for a more intuitive interpretation of their meaning. To obtain a rate per 100,000, simply multiply the above rates by 100 (e.g., the CIR of 15.3/1,000 for Sebastopol becomes 1530/100,000). Second, these CIRs were calculated using population figures from the 2000 U.S. Census<sup>5</sup>. Previous reports calculated these figures based on population projections from a marketing firm<sup>6</sup>. A substantial difference exists between those population projections and current U.S. Census figures. For example, the 2000 Guerneville population was projected to be 5,585 by this marketing firm while the 2000 U.S.

<sup>5</sup> U.S. Bureau of the Census, [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)

<sup>6</sup> CACI Marketing Systems. [http://demographics.caci.com/free\\_samples/zip\\_code\\_searches.htm](http://demographics.caci.com/free_samples/zip_code_searches.htm). July 2001.

Census figure for Guerneville is 2,441<sup>7</sup>. Methodological differences in delineating the Guerneville area accounts for the difference in population size. This change in population figures used to calculate the CIRs has resulted in a doubling of the cumulative incidence rate for Guerneville. That is, the June 2001 biannual county report indicated a CIR of 6,213/100,000. The CIR for Guerneville based on U.S. Census figures is 14,990/100,000 (or 149.9 per 1,000 as presented in the above table).

## **ZIP CODE**

The CIR by zip code is the rate at which people who live in a particular zip code were diagnosed with AIDS from 1981 through June 2003. Caution is required in the interpretation of these rates because of the way the U.S. Postal Service defines zip codes, and changes in zip code boundaries may occur over time.

Also, rates by zip code are not directly comparable to rates by town/city. For example, Guerneville has one zip code; however, the boundaries associated with that zip code encompass a region larger than the census tracts used to define the town of Guerneville. Therefore, the size of the population captured by Guerneville's zip code (4,893) is larger than the size of the population defined by census tracts (2,441). This difference in population size results in a much smaller CIR for Guerneville by zip code (76.0/1,000) than by census tract (143.4/1,000).

<b>Zip Code</b>	<b>Cumulative Incidence Rate</b>	<b>95% Confidence Interval</b>
94928	2.2	(1.7, 2.6)
94931	2.3	(1.2, 3.3)
94952	2.6	(2.0, 3.2)
94954	0.7	(0.5, 1.0)
95401	3.9	(3.2, 4.5)
95403	2.0	(1.6, 2.5)
95404	3.5	(2.9, 4.2)
95405	3.2	(2.5, 4.0)
95407	2.2	(1.7, 2.8)
95409	1.0	(0.6, 1.4)
95421	16.6	(10.3, 22.9)
95425	2.1	(1.1, 3.0)
95436	13.2	(10.4, 16.1)
95446	76.2	(68.8, 83.7)
95448	2.4	(1.7, 3.2)
95462	34.1	(25.0, 43.2)
95465	14.9	(9.4, 20.4)
95471	101.4	(67.0, 135.7)
95472	3.9	(3.2, 4.6)
95476	2.0	(1.5, 2.5)
95492	2.0	(1.4, 2.6)

Rates are per 1,000 population and not age-adjusted. Rates were not calculated for zip codes with fewer than 15 cases. 2000 U.S. Census population data by zip code was used to calculate rates. 2002 population projections by zip code based on the 2000 U.S. Census are not yet available.

<sup>7</sup> This figure was confirmed by the Sonoma County Permits and Resource Management Department.

## COUNTY COMPARISONS

### AIDS - Leading Cumulative Incidence Rates of AIDS Cases by County in California, 1981 through June 2003

<i>County</i>	<i>Cumulative Incidence Rate*</i>	<i>Number of AIDS Cases</i>
San Francisco	3,301.91	25,647
Marin	633.27	1,566
Los Angeles	488.63	46,514
Alameda	448.07	6,469
San Diego	419.82	11,813
<b>Sonoma</b>	<b>381.37</b>	<b>1,749</b>
Solano	344.70	1,360
Riverside	314.74	4,864
San Mateo	282.82	2,000
Sacramento	265.63	4,864
<b>California</b>	<b>387.75</b>	<b>131,336</b>

Source: California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS. *AIDS Reporting Registry Surveillance Report for California – June 30, 2003.*

\*These rates use 2000 U.S. Census figures to calculate the cumulative incidence rate.

The CIR by county is the rate at which people from a particular county of residence were diagnosed with AIDS. Sonoma County has the **sixth** highest CIR of AIDS cases of 58 counties in California.

### HIV - Leading Cumulative Incidence Rates of HIV Cases by County in California, 1981 through June 2003

<i>County</i>	<i>Cumulative Incidence Rate*</i>	<i>Number of HIV Cases</i>
San Francisco	331.65	2,576
San Diego	135.69	3,818
Marin	127.79	316
Alpine	82.78	1
Solano	78.83	311
<b>Sonoma</b>	<b>65.85</b>	<b>302</b>
Madera	63.36	78
Riverside	62.44	965
Lake	60.03	35
Los Angeles	54.73	5,210
<b>California</b>	<b>58.94</b>	<b>19,965</b>

Source: California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS. *HIV Reporting Registry Surveillance Report for California – June 30, 2003.*

\*These rates use 2000 U.S. Census figures to calculate the cumulative incidence rate.

The CIR by county is the rate at which people from a particular county of residence were diagnosed with AIDS. Sonoma County has the **sixth** highest CIR of HIV cases of 58 counties in California. It should be noted that local health jurisdictions are at varying rates of “completeness” in their surveillance. For instance, San Diego was a pilot county to test the new HIV surveillance system and started collecting reports 12 months before the reporting law came into effect. It is expected to take at least 12 more months before all counties are sufficiently current with their HIV reports. Once all jurisdictions have reached comparable levels of “completeness” comparisons between them will be more accurate.

## HIV in Sonoma County

California instituted a non-name, unique identifier HIV reporting system on July 1, 2002. This HIV reporting system serves as a HIV surveillance system, enabling the tracking of HIV. The data in these reports reflects non-AIDS HIV cases. That is, cases that have an HIV positive diagnosis but do not meet federal AIDS case reporting guidelines (described previously in this report). Sonoma County continues to both monitor new HIV cases as well as conduct validation studies to identify previously diagnosed HIV cases.

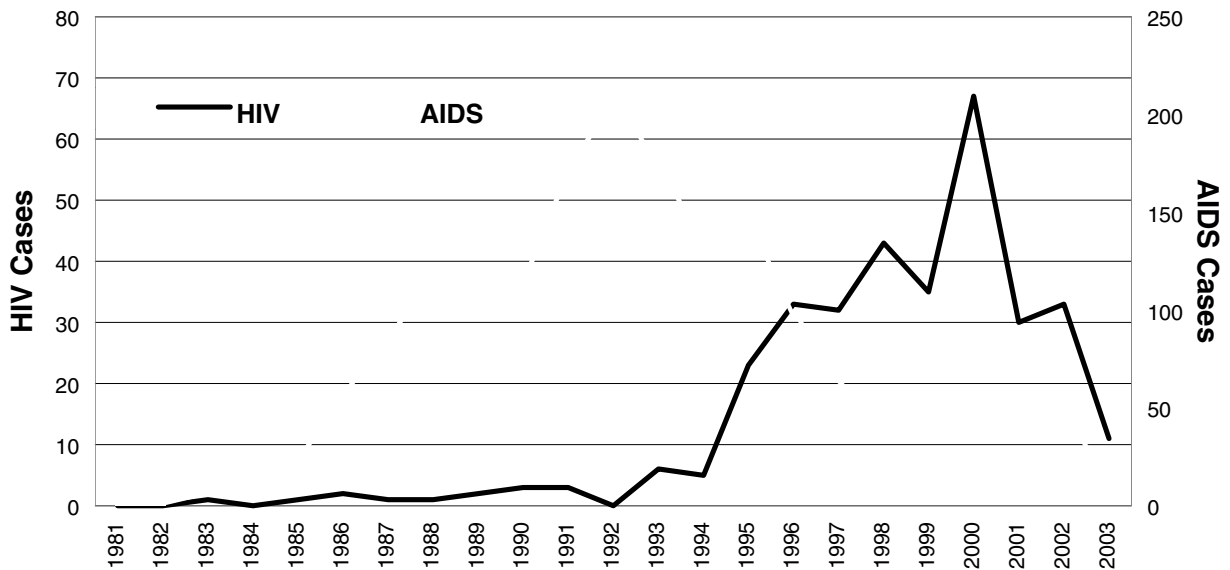
Sonoma County reported 115 cases of HIV in 2002 – that is, in the six months following the institution of the new reporting system. In the first half of 2003, the County reported 191 cases of HIV, for a twelve-month total of 306 HIV case reports. Many of these reports were for cases that had been diagnosed in the years previous to the institution of the reporting system, and do not reflect the number of cases diagnosed in the same period. For example, while 191 cases have been reported in 2003, only 11 new cases have been diagnosed.

When the data for these charts were gathered on August 15, 2003, Sonoma County had reported 333 cases of HIV diagnosed between 1981 and June 30, 2003. Of those 333 cases, there have been five deaths.

### ***HIV AND AIDS CASES***

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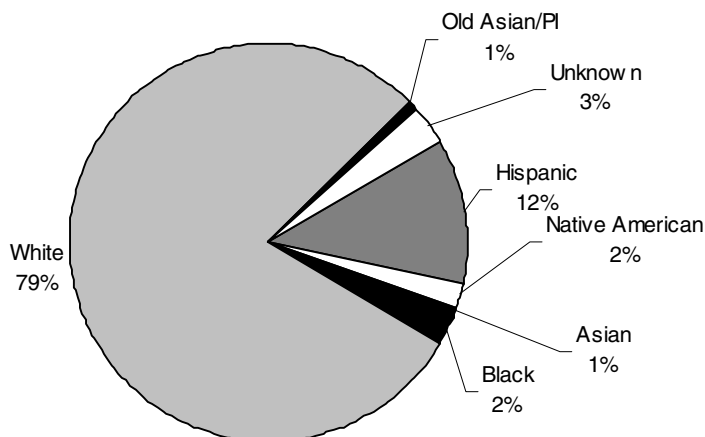
**HIV and AIDS Diagnosed Cases  
for Sonoma County, 1981 through June 2003**



There appears to be a spike in HIV cases in 2000. In that year, 30 new cases of HIV were diagnosed at the Russian River Health Center, compared to 2 new cases in 1999 and 1 new case in 1998.

## RACE/ETHNICITY

**Race/Ethnicity of Cumulative HIV Cases for Sonoma County, through June 30, 2003**

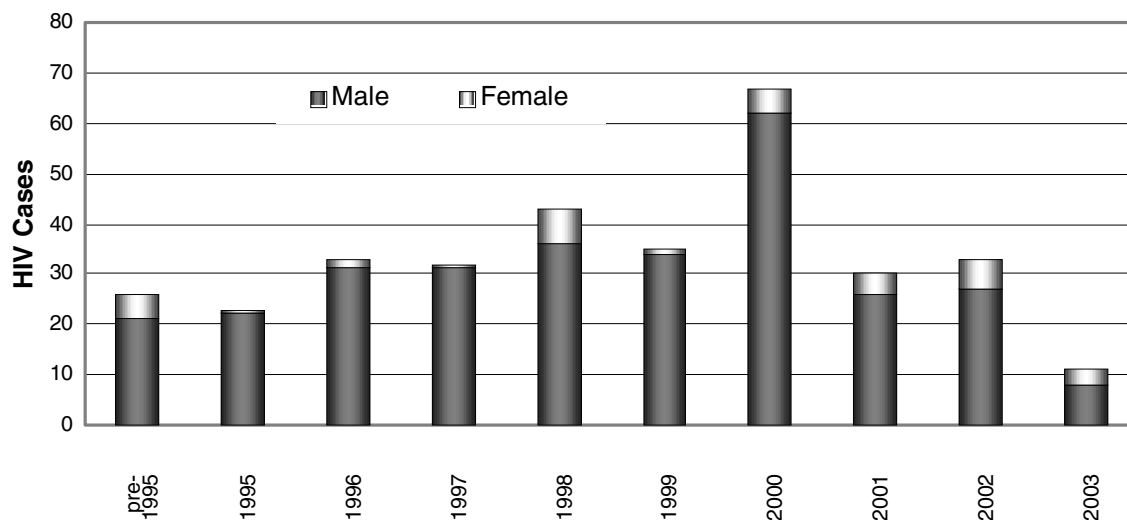


Note: See Appendix A, Table 8: *Race/ethnicity of HIV cases by year of diagnosis for Sonoma County, 1981 through June 2003*, for a detailed table of the data represented in this graph.

The majority of HIV cases diagnosed to date in Sonoma County are among Whites (79%), followed by Hispanics (12%). This is a trend that has remained consistent over time.

## SEX

**Gender of HIV Cases by Diagnosis Year for Sonoma County, 1983 through June 30, 2003**

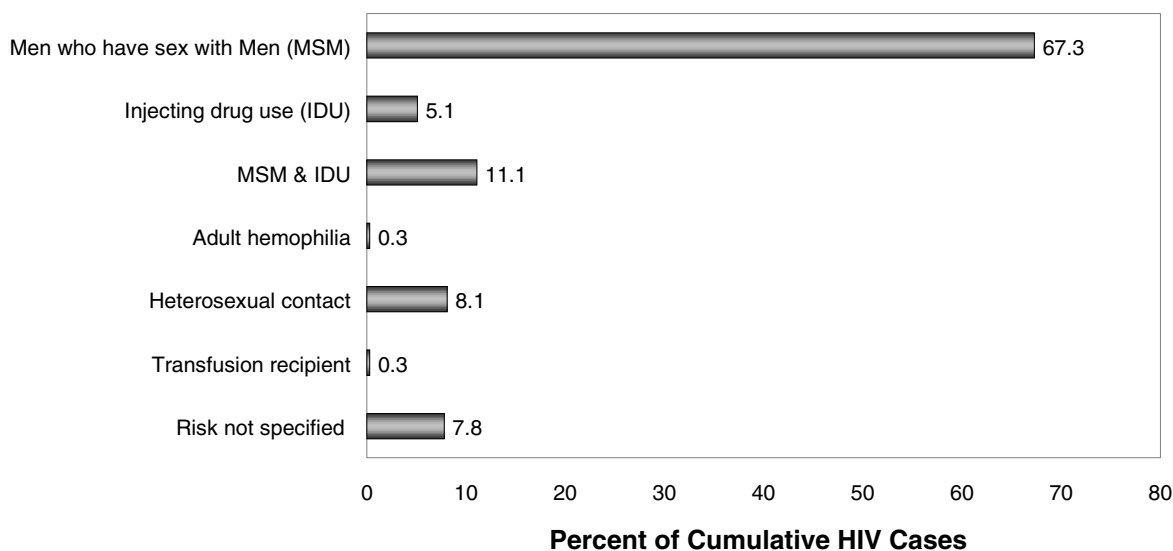


Note: See Appendix A, Table 9: *Gender of HIV Cases by Year of Diagnosis for Sonoma County, 1995 through June 2003*, for a detailed table of the data represented in this graph.

Every year since 1995 the majority of new HIV cases in Sonoma County are among males, with females comprising a very small proportion.

## EXPOSURE CATEGORY

**Percent of Cumulative HIV Cases by Exposure Category for Sonoma County, 1995 through June 30, 2003**

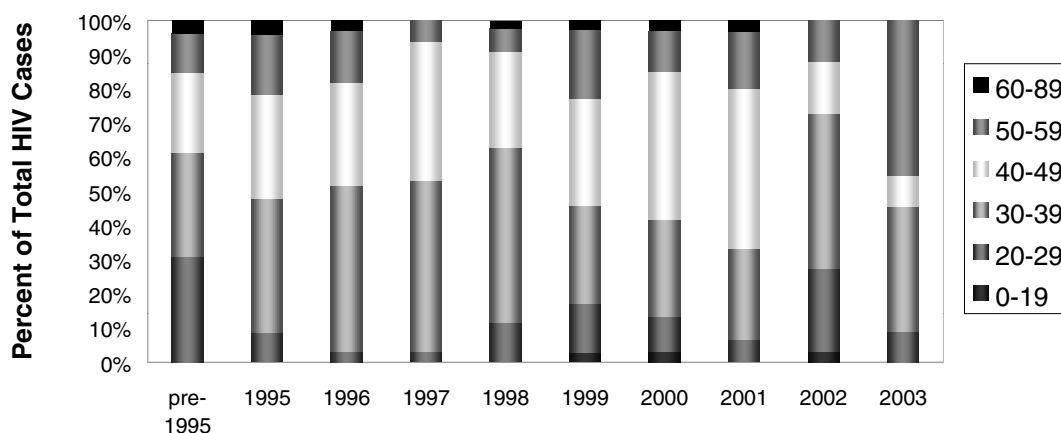


Note: See Appendix A, Table 10: *Exposure Category by Year of Diagnosis for Cumulative HIV Cases – Sonoma County, 1995 through June 2003*, for a detailed table of the data represented in this graph.

The largest proportion (67.3%) of new HIV cases has occurred in the Men who have sex with men (MSM) category, distantly followed by MSMs who also use injection drugs (11.1%).

## AGE AT HIV DIAGNOSIS

**Age Distribution of HIV Cases for Sonoma County, 1981 through June 30, 2003**



Note: See Appendix A, Table 11: *Age by Year of Diagnosis for Cumulative HIV Cases – Sonoma County, 1981 through June 2003*, for a detailed table of the data represented in this graph.

The greatest proportion of people testing positive has been in the 30-39 and 40-49 age groups. The first half of 2003 has seen a larger proportion of new cases in the 50-59 age group; however, the numbers (5 out of a total of 11 reported HIV cases) are small, making it difficult to draw meaningful conclusions.

## **CUMULATIVE HIV INCIDENCE RATES BY AGE AT DIAGNOSIS**

### **Cumulative Incidence Rates\* of HIV Cases by Age at Diagnosis for Sonoma County, 1981 through June 2003**

<b>Age Group (years)</b>	<b>Cumulative Incidence Rates</b>	<b>95% Confidence Intervals</b>
0-19	3.2	(0.1, 6.3)
20-29	72.5	(50.0, 94.9)
30-39	187.0	(154.5, 219.5)
40-49	139.6	(113.3, 165.9)
50-59	78.2	(55.6, 100.8)
60-89	10.7	(3.3, 18.2)
Total	72.6	(64.8, 80.4)

\*Rates per 100,000 populations

The highest cumulative HIV incidence rates are seen in the 30-39 and 40-49 age groups. However, these estimates may be affected by selection bias; It is possible that people in younger age groups may be more likely to take an anonymous HIV test than people in older age groups (HIV positive tests are not reported from anonymous test sites).

## **CUMULATIVE HIV INCIDENCE RATE BY CITY OR TOWN**

### **Cumulative HIV Cases and Incidence Rates<sup>A</sup> by Residence at Diagnosis for Sonoma County, 1981 through June 2003**

<b>Area of Residence</b>	<b>Number of Cases</b>	<b>Cumulative Incidence Rate</b>	<b>95% Confidence Interval</b>
Santa Rosa	126	0.9	(0.7, 1.0)
<b>Guerneville</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>33.6</b>	(26.4, 40.7)
<b>Sebastopol</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2.1</b>	(1.1, 3.1)
Petaluma	14	0.3	(0.1, 0.4)
Rohnert Park	12	0.3	(0.1, 0.4)
<b>Forestville</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5.9</b>	(2.8, 9.0)
Sonoma	9	1.0	(0.3, 1.6)
<b>Monte Rio</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9.1</b>	(3.5, 0.7)
Windsor	9	0.4	(0.1, 0.7)
Healdsburg	6	0.6	(0.1, 1.0)
Rio Nido <sup>B</sup>	3	NA	NA
Cazadero <sup>B</sup>	2	NA	NA
<b>Occidental</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4.7</b>	(1.0, 8.5)
Cotati	4	0.6	(0.0, 1.2)
Cloverdale <sup>A</sup>	4	0.6	NA
Other Areas <sup>A</sup>	16	0.1	(0.1, 0.2)
Total	333	0.7	(0.6, 0.8)

<sup>A</sup> Rate is per 1,000 and is not age-adjusted. Rates were calculated using 2000 U.S. Census population data.

<sup>B</sup> A CIR was not calculated for Rio Nido or Cazadero due to lack of Census data specific to these areas.

NA= Not Available

Note: Other Areas include all parts of the county not included in the cities and towns listed above.

# HIV TESTING

## HIV Testing at County Anonymous & Confidential Testing Sites by Sex and Risk Category, Sonoma County, 2002 and 2003<sup>a</sup>

Risk Category	Sex	1/1/02 - 12/31/02					1/1/03 - 6/30/03				
		Pos.	Neg.	Incon.	Total	% Pos.	Pos.	Neg.	Incon.	Total	% Pos.
Homosexual	Male	8	330	0	338	2.4%	4	154	0	158	2.5%
Bisexual	Male	0	98	0	98	0.0%	0	40	0	40	0.0%
	Female	0	117	0	117	0.0%	0	72	0	72	0.0%
	Other/unknown	0	1	0	1	0.0%	0	1	0	1	0.0%
IDU	Male	1	399	0	400	0.3%	0	190	0	190	0.0%
	Female	1	194	0	195	0.5%	0	99	0	99	0.0%
	Other/unknown	0	9	0	9	0.0%	0	4	0	4	0.0%
Gay/IDU	Male	1	17	0	18	5.6%	0	15	0	15	0.0%
Partner HIV+	Male	0	24	0	24	0.0%	1	14	0	15	6.7%
	Female	0	20	0	20	0.0%	0	12	0	12	0.0%
	Other/unknown	0	2	0	2	0.0%	0	1	0	1	0.0%
Partner Bi	Female	0	79	0	79	0.0%	0	38	0	38	0.0%
Partner IDU	Male	0	197	0	197	0.0%	0	104	0	104	0.0%
	Female	0	147	0	147	0.0%	0	88	0	88	0.0%
	Other/unknown	0	1	0	1	0.0%	0	6	0	6	0.0%
Sex worker	Male	0	11	0	11	0.0%	0	8	0	8	0.0%
	Female	0	7	0	7	0.0%	0	9	0	9	0.0%
	Other/unknown	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	
Transfusion	Male	0	13	0	13	0.0%	0	6	0	6	0.0%
	Female	1	6	0	7	14.3%	0	5	0	5	0.0%
	Other/unknown	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Hetero/Multiple Partners	Male	1	1375	0	1376	0.1%	0	701	0	701	0.0%
	Female	4	807	0	811	0.5%	1	374	0	375	0.3%
	Other/unknown	0	25	0	25	0.0%	0	14	0	14	0.0%
Occupational <sup>b</sup>	Male	0	9	0	9	0.0%	1	8	0	9	11.1%
	Female	1	19	0	20	5.0%	0	7	0	7	0.0%
	Other/unknown	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	2	0	2	0.0%
No Risk	Male	0	545	0	545	0.0%	1	299	1	301	0.3%
	Female	0	455	0	455	0.0%	0	207	0	207	0.0%
	Other/unknown	0	13	0	13	0.0%	0	19	0	19	0.0%
Unknown risk	Male	0	97	0	97	0.0%	0	1	0	1	0.0%
	Female	0	84	0	84	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
	Other/unknown	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>		<b>18</b>	<b>5101</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5119</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2498</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2507</b>	<b>0.3%</b>

<sup>a</sup>Data come from County of Sonoma Department of Health Services HIV/AIDS testing sites and include data through 6/30/2003.

<sup>b</sup>An occupational risk is defined as blood-to-blood exposure on the job. This includes, but is not limited to health care workers.

## **HIV TESTING, continued**

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In the 6 month period from 1/1/2003 through 6/30/2003, a total of 2,507 people were tested for HIV at the County of Sonoma Department of Health Services HIV/AIDS testing sites and less than 1% tested positive for HIV.

Of the four males that tested positive, two were in the exposure category of gay/bisexual, one was in the exposure category gay/bisexual intravenous drug user, and one was in the exposure category intravenous drug user. The two females who tested positive were in the receipt of blood, blood components, or tissue exposure category and occupational exposure category.

## **AIDS FROM THE STATE, NATIONAL, AND GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE**

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### **Global, National, and State HIV/AIDS Estimates (Pediatric and Adults)**

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<i>Number of People Living with HIV/AIDS</i>	<i>Number</i>
Worldwide <sup>1</sup>	42 Million
Adults	38.6 Million
Women	19.2 Million
Children under 15 years	3.2 Million
U.S. (through 12/01)	816,149
California (through 6/30/03)	131,336
<i>Total Deaths due to HIV/AIDS</i>	
U.S. AIDS only <sup>2</sup>	467,910
California AIDS only <sup>3</sup>	78,501

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<sup>1</sup> WHO/UNAIDS. AIDS Epidemic Update, Dec 2002; [http://www.unaids.org/worldaidsday/2002/press/update/epiupdate2002\\_en.doc](http://www.unaids.org/worldaidsday/2002/press/update/epiupdate2002_en.doc).

<sup>2</sup> CDC. HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report-Volume 13, Number 1. Note: Data on people living with HIV includes people reported from areas with confidential HIV reporting through June 2001)

<sup>3</sup> California Department of Health Services, Office on AIDS. AIDS Reporting System Surveillance Report for California- June 30, 2003.

## APPENDIX A - Detailed Tables

This section contains detailed tables containing data depicted in graphs or otherwise discussed in this report. Please include this section when duplicating this report.

**Table 1:** Cumulative AIDS Cases by Report Year, Diagnosis Year, and Year of Death for Sonoma County, 1981 through June 2003

<i>Year</i>	<i>Diagnosed Cases</i>	<i>Reported Cases</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
Pre-1983	2	0	1
1983	9	3	5
1984	29	15	16
1985	53	29	34
1986	111	77	66
1987	196	152	100
1988	317	245	162
1989	440	358	239
1990	555	384	322
1991	725	521	429
1992	935	716	535
1993	1109	1028	647
1994	1243	1193	755
1995	1389	1342	862
1996	1487	1433	933
1997	1552	1485	958
1998	1594	1542	989
1999	1630	1579	1006
2000	1667	1617	1030
2001	1703	1666	1047
2002	1749	1710	1060
2003	1763	1760	1066

**Table 2:** AIDS Cases by Report Year, Year of Diagnosis, and Year of Death for Sonoma County, 1981 through June 2003

<i>Year</i>	<i>Diagnosed Cases</i>	<i>Reported Cases</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
Pre-1983	2	0	1
1983	7	3	4
1984	20	12	11
1985	24	14	18
1986	58	48	32
1987	85	75	34
1988	121	93	62
1989	123	113	77
1990	115	26	83
1991	170	137	107
1992	210	195	106
1993	174	312	112
1994	134	165	108
1995	146	149	107
1996	98	91	71
1997	65	52	25
1998	42	57	31
1999	36	37	17
2000	37	38	24
2001	36	49	17
2002	46	44	13
2003	14	50	6
Total	1763	1760	1066

## APPENDIX A - Detailed Tables (con't)

**Table 3: Exposure Categories for Adult/ Adolescent (>12 years) AIDS Cases by Gender in Sonoma County, 1981 through June, 2003**

<i>Exposure Category</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>(%)</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>(%)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>(%)</i>
Men who have sex with Men (MSM)	1363	(81.7)	N/A		1363	(77.8)
Injecting drug use (IDU)	72	(4.3)	34	(40.5)	106	(6.1)
MSM & IDU	170	(10.2)	N/A		170	(9.7)
Adult hemophilia	6	(0.4)	0	(0.0)	6	(0.3)
Heterosexual contact	12	(0.7)	36	(42.9)	48	(2.7)
Transfusion recipient	19	(1.1)	7	(8.3)	26	(1.5)
Risk not specified	25	(1.5)	7	(8.3)	32	(1.8)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1667</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>1751</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>

**Table 4: Adult/ Adolescent (>12 years) Living with AIDS by Exposure Category and Gender for Sonoma County, 1981 through June 2003**

<i>Exposure Category</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>(%)</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>(%)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>(%)</i>
Men who have sex with Men (MSM)	510	(79.3)	N/A		510	(73.9)
Injecting drug use (IDU)	32	(5.0)	16	(34.0)	48	(7.0)
MSM & IDU	70	(10.9)	N/A		70	(10.1)
Adult hemophilia	2	(0.3)	0	(0.0)	2	(0.3)
Heterosexual contact	10	(1.6)	26	(55.3)	36	(5.2)
Transfusion recipient	2	(0.3)	0	(0.0)	2	(0.3)
Risk not specified	17	(2.6)	5	(10.6)	22	(3.2)
<b>Total</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>

## APPENDIX A - Detailed Tables (con't)

Table 5: Five Year Summary of Exposure Categories for Adult/Adolescent (>12 years) AIDS Cases by Diagnosis Year in Sonoma County, 1999 through June, 2003

Exposure Category	1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		Total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with Men (MSM)	27	(75.0)	25	(67.6)	21	(58.3)	21	(45.7)	11	(78.6)	105	(62.1)
Injecting drug use (IDU)	2	(5.6)	4	(10.8)	4	(11.1)	5	(10.9)	1	(7.1)	16	(9.5)
MSM & IDU	3	(8.3)	5	(13.5)	5	(13.9)	6	(13.0)	0	(0.0)	19	(11.2)
Adult hemophilia	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(2.8)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(0.6)
Heterosexual contact	2	(5.6)	0	(0.0)	1	(2.8)	9	(19.6)	0	(0.0)	12	(7.1)
Transfusion recipient	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(2.8)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(0.6)
Risk not specified	2	(5.6)	3	(8.1)	3	(8.3)	5	(10.9)	2	(14.3)	15	(8.9)
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>

## APPENDIX A - Detailed Tables (con't)

Table 6: Race/Ethnicity of AIDS Cases by Year of Diagnosis for Sonoma County, 1981 through June 2003

Year	Race/Ethnicity			
	White	Hispanic	African American	Other/unknown
Pre-1983	2	0	0	0
1983	7	0	0	0
1984	19	1	0	0
1985	23	1	0	0
1986	56	0	1	1
1987	82	1	1	1
1988	11	8	2	0
1989	113	6	3	1
1990	107	6	2	0
1991	158	7	3	2
1992	183	17	5	5
1993	164	7	3	0
1994	119	9	3	3
1995	127	9	6	4
1996	88	6	2	2
1997	53	6	5	1
1998	34	6	1	1
1999	30	2	3	1
2000	31	5	0	1
2001	29	4	1	2
2002	28	10	4	4
2003	10	3	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1574</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>30</b>

Table 7: AIDS Cumulative Incidence Rates\* by Zip Code for Sonoma County, 1981 through June 2003

Zip Code	Cumulative Incidence Rate	95% Confidence Interval
94928	2.2	(1.7, 2.6)
94931	2.3	(1.2, 3.3)
94952	2.6	(2.0, 3.2)
94954	0.7	(0.5, 1.0)
95401	3.9	(3.2, 4.5)
95403	2.0	(1.6, 2.5)
95404	3.5	(2.9, 4.2)
95405	3.2	(2.5, 4.0)
95407	2.2	(1.7, 2.8)
95409	1.0	(0.6, 1.4)
95421	16.6	(10.3, 22.9)
95425	2.1	(1.1, 3.0)
95436	13.2	(10.4, 16.1)
95446	76.2	(68.8, 83.7)
95448	2.4	(1.7, 3.2)
95462	34.1	(25.0, 43.2)
95465	14.9	(9.4, 20.4)
95471	101.4	(67.0, 135.7)
95472	3.9	(3.2, 4.6)
95476	2.0	(1.5, 2.5)
95492	2.0	(1.4, 2.6)

Rates are per 1,000 population and not age-adjusted. Rates were not calculated for zip codes with fewer than 15 cases. 2000 U.S. Census population data by zip code was used to calculate rates. 2002 population projections by zip code based on the 2000 U.S. Census are not yet available.

## APPENDIX A - Detailed Tables (con't)

Table 8: Race/Ethnicity of HIV Cases by Year of Diagnosis for Sonoma County, 1983 through June 2003

Year	Race/Ethnicity			
	White	Hispanic	African American	Other/unknown
1983	1	0	0	0
1984	0	0	0	0
1985	1	0	0	0
1986	2	0	0	0
1987	1	0	0	0
1988	1	0	0	0
1989	1	0	0	0
1990	1	0	0	0
1991	3	0	0	0
1992	3	0	0	0
1993	6	0	0	0
1994	5	0	0	1
1995	17	4	0	2
1996	30	2	0	1
1997	24	5	0	3
1998	32	8	1	2
1999	26	7	0	2
2000	52	7	4	4
2001	23	2	1	4
2002	27	4	1	1
2003	6	0	1	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>23</b>

Table 9: Gender of HIV Cases by Year of Diagnosis for Sonoma County, 1983 through June 2003

	Pre-1995	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total
Male	21	22	31	31	36	34	62	26	27	8	298
Female	5	1	2	1	7	1	5	4	6	3	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>333</b>

Table 10: Exposure Category of HIV Cases by Year of Diagnosis for Sonoma County, 1983 through June 2003

	Pre-1995	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total
Men who have sex with Men (MSM)	17	18	25	27	24	25	45	19	20	4	224
Injecting drug use (IDU)	3	0	1	0	5	2	3	1	2	0	17
MSM & IDU	3	3	4	2	4	2	8	4	6	1	37
Adult hemophilia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Heterosexual contact	3	1	2	1	7	2	6	3	1	1	27
Transfusion recipient	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Risk not specified	0	1	1	2	3	4	5	2	3	5	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>333</b>

## APPENDIX A - Detailed Tables (con't)

**Table 10: Exposure Category by Year of Diagnosis for Cumulative HIV Cases – Sonoma County, 1983 through June 2003**

	Pre-1995	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total
Men who have sex with Men (MSM)	17	18	25	27	24	25	45	19	20	4	224
Injecting drug use (IDU)	3	0	1	0	5	2	3	1	2	0	17
MSM & IDU	3	3	4	2	4	2	8	4	6	1	37
Adult hemophilia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Heterosexual contact	3	1	2	1	7	2	6	3	1	1	27
Transfusion recipient	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Risk not specified	0	1	1	2	3	4	5	2	3	5	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>333</b>

**Table 11: Age by Year of Diagnosis for HIV Cases – Sonoma County, 1983 through June 2003**

	Pre-1995	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total
0-19	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	4
20-29	8	2	1	1	5	5	7	2	8	1	40
30-39	8	9	16	16	22	10	19	8	15	4	127
40-49	6	7	10	13	12	11	29	14	5	1	108
50-59	3	4	5	2	3	7	8	5	4	5	46
60-89	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>333</b>

## **APPENDIX B – Sonoma County Contacts**

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Anonymous and confidential HIV Testing AIDS Helpline:	(707) 565-4620
HIV/AIDS Programs or Policy: Patricia Kuta, MPH	(707) 565-7379
Case Reporting: Christine Daleiden, PHN	(707) 565-4580
HIV/AIDS Prevention Programs: Maureen Donaghue	(707) 565-6684
Center for Treatment and Care of HIV:	(707) 565-7400
HIV/AIDS Program Website	<a href="http://www.sonoma-county.org/aids">www.sonoma-county.org/aids</a>