

HIV / AIDS

SURVEILLANCE REPORT

Third Quarter Edition

U.S. AIDS cases reported through September 1993

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Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is a specific group of diseases or conditions which are indicative of severe immunosuppression related to infection with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).



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Table 1. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by state, reported October 1991 through September 1992, October 1992 through September 1993;¹ and cumulative totals, by state and age group, through September 1993, United States²

State of residence	Oct. 1991- Sept. 1992		Oct. 1992- Sept. 1993		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children < 13 years old	Total
Alabama	465	11.4	705	17.0	2,275	43	2,318
Alaska	18	3.2	60	10.2	154	2	156
Arizona	408	10.9	1,202	31.3	3,059	14	3,073
Arkansas	237	10.0	420	17.5	1,239	21	1,260
California	8,641	28.4	17,474	56.4	62,201	356	62,557
Colorado	415	12.3	1,193	34.5	3,516	18	3,534
Connecticut	538	16.3	1,693	51.4	4,415	98	4,513
Delaware	126	18.5	346	49.9	830	7	837
District of Columbia	724	121.0	1,370	232.3	5,231	78	5,309
Florida	5,007	37.7	9,613	70.6	32,008	751	32,759
Georgia	1,348	20.4	2,597	38.4	9,255	87	9,342
Hawaii	175	15.4	324	27.9	1,250	10	1,260
Idaho	36	3.5	71	6.6	203	2	205
Illinois	1,842	16.0	3,005	25.8	10,522	140	10,662
Indiana	370	6.6	831	14.6	2,443	17	2,460
Iowa	86	3.1	196	7.0	577	6	583
Kansas	188	7.5	335	13.3	1,031	5	1,036
Kentucky	207	5.6	316	8.4	1,148	13	1,161
Louisiana	829	19.5	1,172	27.4	4,811	67	4,878
Maine	50	4.0	126	10.2	427	4	431
Maryland	1,096	22.6	2,353	47.6	7,187	152	7,339
Massachusetts	767	12.8	2,532	42.4	7,238	132	7,370
Michigan	784	8.4	1,752	18.6	4,904	62	4,966
Minnesota	237	5.3	624	13.9	1,829	13	1,842
Mississippi	231	8.9	468	17.9	1,483	20	1,503
Missouri	650	12.6	1,679	32.3	4,626	33	4,659
Montana	22	2.7	35	4.3	134	2	136
Nebraska	68	4.3	179	11.1	469	4	473
Nevada	235	18.3	601	44.0	1,641	15	1,656
New Hampshire	48	4.3	99	9.0	368	6	374
New Jersey	2,051	26.4	4,390	56.3	18,106	423	18,529
New Mexico	90	5.8	307	19.4	831	2	833
New York	8,232	45.6	16,031	88.4	63,660	1,321	64,981
North Carolina	648	9.6	1,059	15.5	3,735	75	3,810
North Dakota	4	0.6	4	0.6	32	—	32
Ohio	696	6.4	1,490	13.5	4,944	68	5,012
Oklahoma	228	7.2	716	22.3	1,795	15	1,810
Oregon	283	9.7	732	24.4	2,233	9	2,242
Pennsylvania	1,338	11.2	2,556	21.2	9,086	120	9,206
Rhode Island	102	10.2	305	30.3	842	9	851
South Carolina	347	9.7	1,395	38.4	3,022	38	3,060
South Dakota	8	1.1	23	3.2	57	2	59
Tennessee	442	8.9	967	19.2	2,734	26	2,760
Texas	2,944	17.0	7,164	40.4	23,572	213	23,785
Utah	145	8.2	270	14.9	818	20	838
Vermont	26	4.6	60	10.5	176	2	178
Virginia	606	9.6	1,590	24.9	4,710	82	4,792
Washington	573	11.4	1,459	28.2	4,765	18	4,783
West Virginia	61	3.4	78	4.3	359	5	364
Wisconsin	224	4.5	700	13.9	1,705	19	1,724
Wyoming	4	0.9	36	7.7	91	—	91
Subtotal	44,900	17.8	94,703	37.0	323,747	4,645	328,392
Guam	1	0.7	2	1.5	12	—	12
Pacific Islands, U.S.	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Puerto Rico	1,796	50.5	2,621	73.1	10,436	256	10,692
Virgin Islands, U.S.	19	18.6	42	40.8	147	5	152
Total	46,716	18.2	97,368	37.5	334,344	4,906	339,250

¹Includes 9 months of data collected under the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents.

²During the third quarter of 1993, CDC received reports of 23,664 cases and 9,951 deaths among adults/adolescents and 196 cases and 105 deaths among children.

Table 2. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by metropolitan area with 500,000 or more population, reported October 1991 through September 1992, October 1992 through September 1993;¹ and cumulative totals, by area and age group, through September 1993, United States

Metropolitan area of residence ²	Oct. 1991– Sept. 1992		Oct. 1992– Sept. 1993		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children < 13 years old	Total
Akron, Ohio	36	5.4	46	6.9	214	—	214
Albany-Schenectady, N.Y.	106	12.2	217	24.7	672	14	686
Albuquerque, N.M.	58	9.6	186	30.2	490	1	491
Allentown, Pa.	32	5.3	122	20.0	314	4	318
Ann Arbor, Mich.	29	5.8	63	12.4	194	4	198
Atlanta, Ga.	956	31.3	1,773	56.4	6,836	43	6,879
Austin, Tex.	241	27.6	586	65.0	1,705	14	1,719
Bakersfield, Calif.	50	8.8	161	27.3	357	3	360
Baltimore, Md.	669	27.7	1,628	66.6	4,548	113	4,661
Baton Rouge, La.	92	17.1	135	24.7	469	7	476
Bergen-Passaic, N.J.	267	20.9	677	52.8	2,425	51	2,476
Birmingham, Ala.	116	13.7	259	30.2	716	11	727
Boston, Mass.	659	11.6	2,268	40.2	6,510	117	6,627
Buffalo, N.Y.	69	5.8	198	16.5	653	8	661
Charleston, S.C.	70	13.4	259	47.9	611	5	616
Charlotte, N.C.	118	9.9	245	20.1	747	10	757
Chicago, Ill.	1,614	21.5	2,619	34.5	9,251	125	9,376
Cincinnati, Ohio	112	7.3	230	14.7	768	11	779
Cleveland, Ohio	199	9.0	458	20.6	1,414	27	1,441
Columbus, Ohio	158	11.5	336	24.1	1,085	6	1,091
Dallas, Tex.	759	27.7	1,805	64.4	5,867	24	5,891
Dayton, Ohio	67	7.0	132	13.7	481	8	489
Denver, Colo.	335	20.1	1,010	58.9	2,918	13	2,931
Detroit, Mich.	606	14.1	1,233	28.7	3,484	45	3,529
El Paso, Tex.	46	7.5	116	18.3	303	1	304
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	848	65.9	1,165	88.4	5,114	109	5,223
Fort Worth, Tex.	160	11.5	404	28.2	1,350	15	1,365
Fresno, Calif.	99	12.7	173	21.5	519	4	523
Gary, Ind.	47	7.7	78	12.6	240	2	242
Grand Rapids, Mich.	37	3.9	126	13.0	326	3	329
Greensboro, N.C.	128	12.0	151	14.0	631	11	642
Greenville, S.C.	62	7.4	255	29.8	521	2	523
Harrisburg, Pa.	46	7.7	78	12.9	313	6	319
Hartford, Conn.	167	14.8	565	50.2	1,397	17	1,414
Honolulu, Hawaii	124	14.6	256	29.6	946	6	952
Houston, Tex.	1,023	29.8	2,587	72.8	9,225	87	9,312
Indianapolis, Ind.	170	12.1	397	27.7	1,178	5	1,183
Jacksonville, Fla.	327	35.0	910	94.7	2,140	49	2,189
Jersey City, N.J.	313	56.6	619	111.8	2,933	68	3,001
Kansas City, Mo.	314	19.6	736	45.4	2,197	9	2,206
Knoxville, Tenn.	35	5.8	78	12.7	238	2	240
Las Vegas, Nev.	180	19.5	468	46.9	1,260	14	1,274
Little Rock, Ark.	82	15.8	171	32.6	485	9	494
Los Angeles, Calif.	3,327	37.1	5,557	61.1	21,704	146	21,850
Louisville, Ky.	90	9.4	166	17.2	509	8	517
Memphis, Tenn.	174	17.1	414	40.1	1,007	9	1,016
Miami, Fla.	1,324	67.0	2,423	120.1	9,303	260	9,563
Middlesex, N.J.	217	21.1	354	34.2	1,515	33	1,548
Milwaukee, Wis.	127	8.8	361	24.8	914	12	926
Minneapolis-Saint Paul, Minn.	204	7.9	550	20.9	1,619	10	1,629
Monmouth-Ocean City, N.J.	111	11.1	366	36.4	1,253	35	1,288
Nashville, Tenn.	125	12.5	269	26.3	844	10	854
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y.	370	14.1	1,010	38.4	3,200	66	3,266
New Haven, Conn.	318	19.5	987	60.4	2,654	77	2,731
New Orleans, La.	476	36.8	612	46.9	2,868	37	2,905
New York, N.Y.	7,163	83.8	13,288	155.3	54,716	1,183	55,899
Newark, N.J.	838	43.8	1,540	80.6	7,229	184	7,413
Norfolk, Va.	105	7.2	325	21.9	1,006	22	1,028
Oakland, Calif.	563	26.7	1,225	57.2	4,138	26	4,164
Oklahoma City, Okla.	113	11.6	310	31.5	825	1	826
Omaha, Neb.	49	7.5	136	20.6	343	1	344
Orange County, Calif.	553	22.6	717	29.0	2,811	21	2,832

Table 2. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by metropolitan area with 500,000 or more population, reported October 1991 through September 1992, October 1992 through September 1993;¹ and cumulative totals, by area and age group, through September 1993, United States — Continued

Metropolitan area of residence ²	Oct. 1991– Sept. 1992		Oct. 1992– Sept. 1993		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children < 13 years old	Total
Orlando, Fla.	331	26.1	870	66.3	2,249	42	2,291
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,005	20.3	2,110	42.5	7,082	87	7,169
Phoenix, Ariz.	292	12.8	863	36.9	2,236	9	2,245
Pittsburgh, Pa.	148	6.2	214	8.9	1,026	6	1,032
Portland, Oreg.	249	15.9	655	40.3	1,943	6	1,949
Providence, R.I.	96	10.5	285	31.1	791	8	799
Raleigh-Durham, N.C.	128	14.5	189	20.8	787	18	805
Richmond, Va.	140	15.9	385	42.9	1,006	13	1,019
Riverside-San Bernardino, Calif.	435	16.0	1,045	36.6	2,727	27	2,754
Rochester, N.Y.	76	7.1	243	22.4	742	8	750
Sacramento, Calif.	287	20.7	453	31.5	1,490	14	1,504
Saint Louis, Mo.	290	11.6	841	33.3	2,224	21	2,245
Salt Lake City, Utah	129	11.7	241	21.3	726	14	740
San Antonio, Tex.	217	16.1	426	31.1	1,591	14	1,605
San Diego, Calif.	631	24.8	1,474	56.7	4,877	32	4,909
San Francisco, Calif.	1,896	116.9	4,592	279.8	17,397	27	17,424
San Jose, Calif.	183	12.2	502	33.2	1,514	11	1,525
San Juan, P.R.	1,075	57.9	1,638	87.3	6,577	168	6,745
Sarasota, Fla.	90	18.0	148	28.9	570	12	582
Scranton, Pa.	26	4.1	54	8.4	188	3	191
Seattle, Wash.	424	20.4	1,043	49.1	3,536	10	3,546
Springfield, Mass.	92	15.3	210	35.0	574	15	589
Stockton, Calif.	34	6.9	109	21.6	307	8	315
Syracuse, N.Y.	71	9.5	168	22.2	497	6	503
Tacoma, Wash.	38	6.3	137	21.9	360	7	367
Tampa-Saint Petersburg, Fla.	535	25.5	1,421	66.6	3,781	53	3,834
Toledo, Ohio	33	5.4	90	14.6	271	4	275
Tucson, Ariz.	93	13.7	258	37.6	619	5	624
Tulsa, Okla.	70	9.7	236	32.1	549	5	554
Ventura, Calif.	73	10.8	130	19.0	378	1	379
Washington, D.C.	1,345	31.3	2,560	58.7	9,366	138	9,504
West Palm Beach, Fla.	529	59.7	787	86.5	2,916	107	3,023
Wichita, Kansas	62	12.6	96	19.2	276	2	278
Wilmington, Del.	93	17.8	261	49.1	617	6	623
Youngstown, Ohio	23	3.8	29	4.8	148	—	148
Metropolitan areas with 500,000 or more population	39,112	24.8	81,352	50.9	284,441	4,131	288,572
Metropolitan areas with 50,000 to 500,000 population	4,821	10.5	10,306	22.0	31,977	485	32,462
Non-metropolitan areas	2,587	4.9	5,288	10.0	16,621	268	16,889
Total³	46,716	18.2	97,368	37.5	334,344	4,906	339,250

¹Includes 9 months of data collected under the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents.

²Based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) revised June 1993. See technical notes.

³Totals include 1,327 persons whose area of residence is unknown.

Table 3. AIDS cases by age group, exposure category, and sex, reported October 1991 through September 1992, October 1992 through September 1993;¹ and cumulative totals, by age group and exposure category, through September 1993, United States

Adult/adolescent exposure category	Males				Females				Totals					
	Oct. 1991–Sept. 1992		Oct. 1992–Sept. 1993		Oct. 1991–Sept. 1992		Oct. 1992–Sept. 1993		Oct. 1991–Sept. 1992		Oct. 1992–Sept. 1993		Cumulative total ²	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	24,334	(61)	46,025	(56)	—	—	24,334	(53)	46,025	(48)	183,344	(55)		
Injecting drug use	8,621	(22)	19,142	(23)	2,815	(46)	6,891	(47)	11,436	(25)	26,033	(27)	80,713	(24)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	2,638	(7)	5,353	(7)	—	—	2,638	(6)	5,353	(6)	21,142	(6)		
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	317	(1)	990	(1)	6	(0)	27	(0)	323	(1)	1,017	(1)	2,963	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	1,613	(4)	3,328	(4)	2,588	(42)	5,545	(37)	4,201	(9)	8,873	(9)	24,358	(7)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	703		1,102		1,474		2,474		2,177		3,576		11,750	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	—		—		177		423		177		423		1,250	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	3		10		20		61		23		71		193	
<i>Born in Pattern-II³ country</i>	271		607		165		324		436		931		3,758	
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	14		43		15		31		29		74		279	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	18		59		49		101		67		160		456	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	604		1,507		688		2,131		1,292		3,638		6,672	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ⁴	385	(1)	695	(1)	278	(5)	496	(3)	663	(1)	1,191	(1)	5,984	(2)
Other/risk not identified ⁵	1,925	(5)	6,174	(8)	466	(8)	1,833	(12)	2,391	(5)	8,007	(8)	15,840	(5)
Adult/adolescent subtotal	39,833	(100)	81,707	(100)	6,153	(100)	14,792	(100)	45,986	(100)	96,499	(100)	334,344	(100)
Pediatric (< 13 years old) exposure category														
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	23	(6)	18	(4)	—	—	23	(3)	18	(2)	202	(4)		
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	329	(89)	397	(91)	347	(96)	417	(97)	676	(93)	814	(94)	4,328	(88)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	114		126		144		138		258		264		1,920	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	54		68		62		65		116		133		846	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	7		5		8		4		15		9		88	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	5		1		2		2		7		3		21	
<i>Born in Pattern-II country</i>	19		22		12		15		31		37		305	
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	3		3		2		2		5		5		23	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	1		1		3		2		4		3		19	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	31		45		21		51		52		96		275	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	12		16		10		7		22		23		98	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	83		110		83		131		166		241		733	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	12	(3)	15	(3)	6	(2)	9	(2)	18	(2)	24	(3)	327	(7)
Risk not identified	5	(1)	7	(2)	8	(2)	6	(1)	13	(2)	13	(1)	49	(1)
Pediatric subtotal	369	(100)	437	(100)	361	(100)	432	(100)	730	(100)	869	(100)	4,906	(100)
Total	40,202		82,144		6,514		15,224		46,716		97,368		339,250	

¹Includes 9 months of data collected under the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents.

²Includes 7 persons known to be infected with human immunodeficiency virus type 2 (HIV-2). See *JAMA* 1992;267:2775-9.

³See technical notes.

⁴Twenty-seven adults/adolescents and 2 children developed AIDS after receiving blood screened negative for HIV antibody. Six additional adults developed AIDS after receiving tissue or organs from HIV-infected donors. Three of the 6 received tissues or organs from a donor who was negative for HIV antibody at the time of donation. See *N Engl J Med* 1992;326:726-32.

⁵"Other" refers to 11 health-care workers who developed AIDS after occupational exposure to HIV-infected blood, as documented by evidence of seroconversion; to 4 patients who developed AIDS after exposure to HIV within the health-care setting, as documented by laboratory studies; to 1 person who acquired HIV infection perinatally and was diagnosed with AIDS after age 13; and to 1 person with intentional self-inoculation of blood from an HIV-infected person. "Risk not identified" refers to persons whose mode of exposure to HIV is unknown. This includes persons under investigation; persons who died, were lost to follow-up, or declined interview; and persons whose mode of exposure to HIV remains unidentified after investigation. See Figure 6.

Table 4. Male adult/adolescent AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported October 1992 through September 1993,¹ and cumulative totals, through September 1993, United States

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	Oct. 1992– Sept. 1993		Cumulative total		Oct. 1992– Sept. 1993		Cumulative total		Oct. 1992– Sept. 1993		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	30,094	(73)	125,392	(78)	9,614	(37)	34,166	(42)	5,638	(42)	21,475	(45)
Injecting drug use	4,285	(10)	12,670	(8)	9,667	(37)	29,762	(36)	5,094	(38)	18,143	(38)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	3,001	(7)	11,959	(7)	1,568	(6)	5,974	(7)	712	(5)	3,021	(6)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	794	(2)	2,349	(1)	110	(0)	260	(0)	68	(1)	224	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	607	(1)	1,654	(1)	2,125	(8)	6,279	(8)	570	(4)	1,375	(3)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	227		804		682		2,118		185		599	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	6		13		1		4		2		4	
<i>Born in Pattern-II² country</i>	1		8		605		2,571		—		10	
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	10		52		31		86		2		11	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	25		72		26		51		6		28	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	338		705		780		1,449		375		723	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	431	(1)	2,519	(2)	157	(1)	606	(1)	91	(1)	385	(1)
Risk not identified ³	2,032	(5)	4,380	(3)	2,807	(11)	5,127	(6)	1,234	(9)	2,728	(6)
Total	41,244	(100)	160,923	(100)	26,048	(100)	82,174	(100)	13,407	(100)	47,351	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ⁴			
	Oct. 1992– Sept. 1993		Cumulative total		Oct. 1992– Sept. 1993		Cumulative total		Oct. 1992– Sept. 1993		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	445	(74)	1,583	(79)	158	(63)	388	(63)	46,025	(56)	183,344	(62)
Injecting drug use	28	(5)	79	(4)	23	(9)	62	(10)	19,142	(23)	60,835	(21)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	22	(4)	57	(3)	42	(17)	107	(17)	5,353	(7)	21,142	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	12	(2)	35	(2)	6	(2)	16	(3)	990	(1)	2,890	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	15	(2)	29	(1)	4	(2)	10	(2)	3,328	(4)	9,361	(3)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	6		12		1		5		1,102		3,539	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	—		—		—		—		10		22	
<i>Born in Pattern-II country</i>	—		3		—		—		607		2,597	
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	—		1		—		—		43		150	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	2		2		—		—		59		154	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	7		11		3		5		1,507		2,899	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	12	(2)	72	(4)	1	(0)	5	(1)	695	(1)	3,596	(1)
Risk not identified	69	(11)	152	(8)	15	(6)	26	(4)	6,174	(8)	12,474	(4)
Total	603	(100)	2,007	(100)	249	(100)	614	(100)	81,707	(100)	293,642	(100)

¹Includes 9 months of data collected under the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents.

²See technical notes.

³"Risk not identified" refers to persons whose mode of exposure to HIV is unknown. This includes persons under investigation; persons who died, were lost to follow-up, or declined interview; and persons whose mode of exposure to HIV remains unidentified after investigation. See Figure 6.

⁴Includes 573 men whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 5. Female adult/adolescent AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported October 1992 through September 1993,¹ and cumulative totals, through September 1993, United States

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	Oct. 1992– Sept. 1993		Cumulative total		Oct. 1992– Sept. 1993		Cumulative total		Oct. 1992– Sept. 1993		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	1,718	(46)	4,459	(43)	3,861	(48)	11,386	(52)	1,265	(44)	3,907	(47)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	14	(0)	48	(0)	7	(0)	15	(0)	5	(0)	9	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	1,387	(37)	3,595	(35)	2,884	(36)	7,864	(36)	1,192	(41)	3,377	(41)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	586		1,703		1,191		4,101		667		2,337	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	199		627		150		428		60		162	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	50		140		9		21		1		7	
<i>Born in Pattern-II² country</i>	3		5		316		1,143		4		11	
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	4		15		26		110		1		4	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	49		176		27		63		17		51	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	496		929		1,165		1,998		442		805	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	223	(6)	1,398	(14)	167	(2)	571	(3)	88	(3)	349	(4)
Risk not identified ³	398	(11)	793	(8)	1,089	(14)	1,892	(9)	327	(11)	631	(8)
Total	3,740	(100)	10,293	(100)	8,008	(100)	21,728	(100)	2,877	(100)	8,273	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ⁴			
	Oct. 1992– Sept. 1993		Cumulative total		Oct. 1992– Sept. 1993		Cumulative total		Oct. 1992– Sept. 1993		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	15	(15)	34	(15)	17	(37)	52	(50)	6,891	(47)	19,878	(49)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1	(1)	1	(0)	—		—		27	(0)	73	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	57	(58)	104	(45)	20	(43)	32	(31)	5,545	(37)	14,997	(37)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	15		31		12		21		2,474		8,211	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	13		28		1		3		423		1,250	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	—		2		1		1		61		171	
<i>Born in Pattern-II country</i>	1		1		—		—		324		1,161	
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	—		—		—		—		31		129	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	8		11		—		—		101		302	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	20		31		6		7		2,131		3,773	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	16	(16)	59	(26)	2	(4)	8	(8)	496	(3)	2,388	(6)
Risk not identified	10	(10)	32	(14)	7	(15)	11	(11)	1,833	(12)	3,366	(8)
Total	99	(100)	230	(100)	46	(100)	103	(100)	14,792	(100)	40,702	(100)

¹Includes 9 months of data collected under the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents.

²See technical notes.

³"Risk not identified" refers to persons whose mode of exposure to HIV is unknown. This includes persons under investigation; persons who died, were lost to follow-up, or declined interview; and persons whose mode of exposure to HIV remains unidentified after investigation. See Figure 6.

⁴Includes 75 women whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 6. Pediatric AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported October 1992 through September 1993, and cumulative totals, through September 1993, United States

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	Oct. 1992– Sept. 1993		Cumulative total		Oct. 1992– Sept. 1993		Cumulative total		Oct. 1992– Sept. 1993		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	13	(9)	141	(14)	1	(0)	24	(1)	4	(2)	33	(3)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	118	(84)	663	(68)	489	(97)	2,556	(95)	197	(93)	1,074	(90)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	38		290		153		1,133		69		483	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	22		132		70		390		40		318	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	4		39		2		28		3		20	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	2		13		—		5		1		3	
<i>Born in Pattern-II¹ country</i>	—		3		37		300		—		2	
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	—		—		5		22		—		1	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	1		6		1		5		1		8	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	10		45		57		148		27		77	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	6		29		12		43		5		25	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	35		106		152		482		51		137	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	9	(6)	167	(17)	6	(1)	74	(3)	7	(3)	76	(6)
Risk not identified ²	1	(1)	9	(1)	8	(2)	29	(1)	4	(2)	11	(1)
Total	141	(100)	980	(100)	504	(100)	2,683	(100)	212	(100)	1,194	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaska Native		Cumulative totals ³							
	Oct. 1992– Sept. 1993		Cumulative total		Oct. 1992– Sept. 1993		Cumulative total		Oct. 1992– Sept. 1993		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	—		3	(14)	—		1	(7)	18	(2)	202	(4)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	2	(50)	10	(45)	2	(100)	13	(93)	814	(94)	4,328	(88)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	1		3		1		6		264		1,920	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	—		2		1		2		133		846	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	—		1		—		—		9		88	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	—		—		—		—		3		21	
<i>Born in Pattern-II country</i>	—		—		—		—		37		305	
<i>Sex with person born in Pattern-II country</i>	—		—		—		—		5		23	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	—		—		—		—		3		19	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	1		1		—		2		96		275	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	—		1		—		—		23		98	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	—		2		—		3		241		733	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	2	(50)	9	(41)	—		—		24	(3)	327	(7)
Risk not identified	—		—		—		—		13	(1)	49	(1)
Total	4	(100)	22	(100)	2	(100)	14	(100)	869	(100)	4,906	(100)

¹See technical notes.

²"Risk not identified" refers to persons whose mode of exposure to HIV is unknown. This includes persons under investigation; persons who died, were lost to follow-up, or declined interview; and persons whose mode of exposure to HIV remains unidentified after investigation. See Figure 6.

³Includes 13 children whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 7. AIDS cases in adolescents and adults under age 25, by sex and exposure category, reported October 1991 through September 1992, October 1992 through September 1993,¹ and cumulative totals through September 1993, United States

Male exposure category	13-19 years old						20-24 years old					
	Oct. 1991– Sept. 1992		Oct. 1992– Sept. 1993		Cumulative total		Oct. 1991– Sept. 1992		Oct. 1992– Sept. 1993		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	36	(35)	91	(28)	319	(33)	694	(63)	1,489	(60)	6,485	(64)
Injecting drug use	4	(4)	14	(4)	62	(6)	146	(13)	282	(11)	1,245	(12)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	5	(5)	8	(2)	45	(5)	110	(10)	204	(8)	1,063	(11)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	47	(46)	172	(52)	440	(45)	42	(4)	154	(6)	385	(4)
Heterosexual contact:	3	(3)	13	(4)	29	(3)	55	(5)	118	(5)	363	(4)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	1		6		11		24		40		135	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	—		1		1		—		—		1	
<i>Born in Pattern-II² country</i>	—		1		8		8		17		98	
<i>Sex with person born in</i> <i> Pattern-II country</i>	—		—		1		—		2		2	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient</i> <i>with HIV infection</i>	—		—		—		1		4		9	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person,</i> <i>risk not specified</i>	2		5		8		22		55		118	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	5	(5)	12	(4)	42	(4)	6	(1)	22	(1)	85	(1)
Risk not identified ³	2	(2)	19	(6)	40	(4)	53	(5)	220	(9)	445	(4)
Male subtotal	102	(100)	329	(100)	977	(100)	1,106	(100)	2,489	(100)	10,071	(100)
Female exposure category												
Injecting drug use	12	(20)	14	(8)	86	(20)	123	(32)	283	(30)	931	(35)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1	(2)	1	(1)	5	(1)	1	(0)	4	(0)	9	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	34	(58)	105	(62)	236	(54)	206	(54)	483	(51)	1,329	(50)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	20		37		127		118		233		754	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	1		7		11		14		32		108	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	2		1		6		2		7		27	
<i>Born in Pattern-II country</i>	1		4		11		5		11		64	
<i>Sex with person born in</i> <i> Pattern-II country</i>	—		1		2		—		1		12	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient</i> <i>with HIV infection</i>	—		2		3		—		2		7	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person,</i> <i>risk not specified</i>	10		53		76		67		197		357	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	(2)	14	(8)	41	(9)	12	(3)	19	(2)	81	(3)
Risk not identified	11	(19)	36	(21)	67	(15)	40	(10)	167	(17)	291	(11)
Female subtotal	59	(100)	170	(100)	435	(100)	382	(100)	956	(100)	2,641	(100)
Total	161		499		1,412		1,488		3,445		12,712	

¹Includes 9 months of data collected under the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents.

²See technical notes.

³"Risk not identified" refers to persons whose mode of exposure to HIV is unknown. This includes persons under investigation; persons who died, were lost to follow-up, or declined interview; and persons whose mode of exposure to HIV remains unidentified after investigation. See Figure 6.

Table 8. AIDS cases by sex, age at diagnosis, and race/ethnicity, reported through September 1993,¹ United States

Male Age at diagnosis (years)	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total ²	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Under 5	329	(0)	1,167	(1)	478	(1)	8	(0)	8	(1)	1,992	(1)
5–12	248	(0)	183	(0)	155	(0)	7	(0)	1	(0)	594	(0)
13–19	473	(0)	299	(0)	186	(0)	11	(1)	11	(2)	980	(0)
20–24	4,735	(3)	3,282	(4)	1,938	(4)	75	(4)	23	(4)	10,071	(3)
25–29	23,298	(14)	12,067	(14)	7,742	(16)	267	(13)	123	(20)	43,576	(15)
30–34	37,653	(23)	19,017	(23)	11,723	(24)	420	(21)	173	(28)	69,100	(23)
35–39	35,879	(22)	19,483	(23)	10,671	(22)	443	(22)	126	(20)	66,742	(23)
40–44	25,717	(16)	13,213	(16)	7,088	(15)	346	(17)	85	(14)	46,548	(16)
45–49	15,223	(9)	6,869	(8)	3,793	(8)	218	(11)	34	(5)	26,191	(9)
50–54	8,173	(5)	3,800	(5)	2,012	(4)	108	(5)	17	(3)	14,140	(5)
55–59	4,671	(3)	2,121	(3)	1,174	(2)	62	(3)	9	(1)	8,066	(3)
60–64	2,775	(2)	1,155	(1)	587	(1)	20	(1)	10	(2)	4,551	(2)
65 or older	2,328	(1)	869	(1)	437	(1)	37	(2)	3	(0)	3,680	(1)
Male subtotal	161,502	(100)	83,525	(100)	47,984	(100)	2,022	(100)	623	(100)	296,231	(100)
Female												
Age at diagnosis (years)												
Under 5	320	(3)	1,143	(5)	455	(5)	1	(0)	5	(5)	1,933	(4)
5–12	81	(1)	189	(1)	106	(1)	6	(3)	—		384	(1)
13–19	102	(1)	262	(1)	68	(1)	1	(0)	1	(1)	435	(1)
20–24	672	(6)	1,347	(6)	594	(7)	12	(5)	10	(9)	2,641	(6)
25–29	1,875	(18)	3,801	(16)	1,699	(19)	23	(10)	23	(21)	7,430	(17)
30–34	2,455	(23)	5,618	(24)	2,126	(24)	48	(20)	34	(31)	10,300	(24)
35–39	1,918	(18)	5,094	(22)	1,707	(19)	38	(16)	14	(13)	8,792	(20)
40–44	1,093	(10)	2,826	(12)	988	(11)	37	(16)	9	(8)	4,961	(12)
45–49	594	(6)	1,187	(5)	472	(5)	21	(9)	5	(5)	2,286	(5)
50–54	359	(3)	706	(3)	273	(3)	14	(6)	2	(2)	1,356	(3)
55–59	344	(3)	381	(2)	168	(2)	8	(3)	1	(1)	903	(2)
60–64	249	(2)	248	(1)	87	(1)	12	(5)	3	(3)	599	(1)
65 or older	632	(6)	258	(1)	91	(1)	16	(7)	1	(1)	999	(2)
Female subtotal	10,694	(100)	23,060	(100)	8,834	(100)	237	(100)	108	(100)	43,019	(100)
Total	172,196		106,585		56,818		2,259		731		339,250	

¹Includes 9 months of data collected under the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents.

²Includes 575 males and 86 females whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 9. AIDS cases, case-fatality rates,¹ and deaths, by half-year and age group, through September 1993,² United States

Half-year	Adults/adolescents			Children <13 years old		
	Cases diagnosed during interval	Case-fatality rate	Deaths occurring during interval	Cases diagnosed during interval	Case-fatality rate	Deaths occurring during interval
Before 1981	92	81.5	30	6	66.7	1
1981 Jan.–June	98	89.8	37	11	81.8	2
July–Dec.	208	91.3	87	5	100.0	6
1982 Jan.–June	407	92.6	155	13	84.6	9
July–Dec.	707	91.1	290	16	81.3	5
1983 Jan.–June	1,312	93.2	526	32	100.0	13
July–Dec.	1,654	93.2	939	42	90.5	16
1984 Jan.–June	2,581	92.8	1,406	51	84.3	26
July–Dec.	3,408	92.8	1,981	62	87.1	22
1985 Jan.–June	4,970	92.0	2,825	99	76.8	45
July–Dec.	6,379	91.6	3,904	128	82.8	69
1986 Jan.–June	8,413	90.4	5,109	138	81.9	65
July–Dec.	10,026	88.3	6,568	189	70.9	91
1987 Jan.–June	13,115	88.6	7,613	218	72.0	117
July–Dec.	14,574	85.7	8,013	257	67.7	168
1988 Jan.–June	16,836	83.4	9,397	258	64.7	134
July–Dec.	17,425	83.1	10,764	338	61.2	174
1989 Jan.–June	20,096	78.7	12,379	352	60.2	171
July–Dec.	20,434	76.5	14,231	333	57.4	184
1990 Jan.–June	22,629	70.8	14,404	357	52.9	191
July–Dec.	22,128	66.3	15,265	377	43.0	190
1991 Jan.–June	25,769	58.7	15,902	357	42.3	163
July–Dec.	27,410	49.4	17,497	325	35.7	199
1992 Jan.–June	30,925	36.1	17,431	384	32.3	168
July–Dec.	31,177	23.4	17,555	318	27.0	197
1993 Jan.–June	27,847	11.4	14,787	213	18.3	161
July–Sept.	3,724	5.5	2,410	27	7.4	26
Total³	334,344	60.3	201,775	4,906	53.3	2,615

¹Case-fatality rates are calculated for each half-year by date of diagnosis. Each 6-month case-fatality rate is the number of deaths ever reported among cases diagnosed in that period (regardless of the year of death), divided by the number of total cases diagnosed in that period, multiplied by 100. For example, during the interval January through June 1982, AIDS was diagnosed in 407 adults/adolescents. Through September 1993, 377 of these 407 were reported as dead. Therefore, the case fatality rate is 92.6 (377 divided by 407, multiplied by 100). The case-fatality rates shown here may be underestimates because of incomplete reporting of deaths. Reported deaths are not necessarily caused by HIV-related disease.

²Includes 9 months of data collected under the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definitions for adults and adolescents.

³Death totals include 270 adults/adolescents and 2 children known to have died, but whose dates of death are unknown.

Table 10. AIDS cases by year of diagnosis and definition category, diagnosed through September 1993,¹ United States

Definition category	Period of diagnosis											
	Before Sept. 1989		Oct. 1989–Sept. 1990		Oct. 1990–Sept. 1991		Oct. 1991–Sept. 1992		Oct. 1992–Sept. 1993		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Pre-1987 definition	106,479	(79)	28,634	(64)	29,523	(58)	28,340	(47)	13,876	(29)	206,852	(61)
1987 definition	26,788	(20)	13,559	(30)	16,078	(31)	17,521	(29)	9,537	(20)	83,483	(25)
1993 definition ²	1,610	(1)	2,402	(5)	5,467	(11)	15,032	(25)	24,404	(51)	48,915	(14)
<i>Severe HIV-related immunosuppression³</i>	1,181		2,021		4,669		13,587		22,718		44,176	
<i>Pulmonary tuberculosis</i>	362		333		706		1,195		1,115		3,711	
<i>Recurrent pneumonia</i>	55		44		85		223		541		948	
<i>Invasive cervical cancer</i>	16		8		13		38		48		123	
Total	134,877	(100)	44,595	(100)	51,068	(100)	60,893	(100)	47,817	(100)	339,250	(100)

¹Includes 9 months of data collected under the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents.

²Persons who meet only the 1993 AIDS case definition and whose date of diagnosis is before January 1993 were diagnosed retrospectively. The sum of diagnoses listed for the four conditions under the 1993 definition do not equal the 1993 definition total because some persons have more than one diagnosis from the added conditions of pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, and invasive cervical cancer.

³Defined as CD4+ T-lymphocyte count of less than 200 cells/μL or a CD4+ percentage less than 14 in persons with laboratory confirmation of HIV infection.

Table 11. Health-care workers with documented and possible occupationally acquired AIDS/HIV infection, by occupation, reported through September 1993, United States¹

Occupation	Documented occupational transmission ²	Possible occupational transmission ³
	No.	No.
Dental worker, including dentist	—	6
Embalmer/morgue technician	—	3
Emergency medical technician/paramedic	—	8
Health aide/attendant	1	9
Housekeeper/maintenance worker	1	6
Laboratory technician, clinical	15	14
Laboratory technician, nonclinical	1	1
Nurse	13	15
Physician, nonsurgical	5	8
Physician, surgical	—	2
Respiratory therapist	1	2
Technician, dialysis	1	1
Technician, surgical	1	1
Technician/therapist, other than those listed above	—	3
Other health-care occupations	—	2
Total	39	81

¹Health-care workers are defined as those persons, including students and trainees, who have worked in a health-care, clinical, or HIV laboratory setting at any time since 1978. See *MMWR* 1992;41:823-5.

²Health-care workers who had documented HIV seroconversion after occupational exposure: 34 had percutaneous exposure, 4 had mucocutaneous exposure, 1 had both percutaneous and mucocutaneous exposures. Thirty-six exposures were to blood from an HIV-infected person, 1 to visibly bloody fluid, 1 to an unspecified fluid, and 1 to a concentrated virus in a laboratory. Eleven of these health-care workers have developed AIDS.

³These health-care workers have been investigated and are without identifiable behavioral or transfusion risks; each reported percutaneous or mucocutaneous occupational exposures to blood or body fluids, or laboratory solutions containing HIV, but HIV seroconversion specifically resulting from an occupational exposure was not documented.

Table 12. Adult/adolescent AIDS cases by single and multiple exposure categories, reported through September 1993, United States

Exposure category	AIDS cases	
	No.	(%)
Single mode of exposure		
Men who have sex with men	176,793	(53)
Injecting drug use	68,029	(20)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	2,212	(1)
Heterosexual contact	23,536	(7)
Receipt of transfusion ¹	5,978	(2)
Receipt of transplant of tissues/organs ²	6	(0)
Other ³	17	(0)
Single mode of exposure subtotal	276,567	(83)
Multiple modes of exposure		
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use	18,885	(6)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	82	(0)
Men who have sex with men; heterosexual contact	3,718	(1)
Men who have sex with men; receipt of transfusion/transplant	2,554	(1)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	88	(0)
Injecting drug use; heterosexual contact	11,003	(3)
Injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion/transplant	1,114	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	29	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	704	(0)
Heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	822	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	20	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; heterosexual contact	1,764	(1)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion/transplant	392	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	4	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	27	(0)
Men who have sex with men; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	163	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	20	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	28	(0)
Injecting drug use; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	421	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	18	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	4	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	5	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	71	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	3	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	10	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	1	(0)
Multiple modes of exposure subtotal	41,950	(13)
Risk not identified⁴	15,823	(5)
Total	334,344	(100)

¹Includes 27 adult/adolescents and 2 children who developed AIDS after receiving blood screened negative for HIV antibody.

²Six adults developed AIDS after receiving tissue from HIV-infected donors. Three of the 6 received tissue or organs from a donor who was negative for HIV antibody at the time of donation. See *N Engl J Med* 1992;326:726-32.

³"Other" refers to 11 health-care workers who developed AIDS after occupational exposure to HIV-infected blood as documented by evidence of seroconversion; to 4 patients who developed AIDS after exposure to HIV within the health-care setting, as documented by laboratory studies; to 1 person who acquired HIV infection perinatally and was diagnosed with AIDS after age 13; and to 1 person with intentional self-inoculation of blood from an HIV-infected person.

⁴"Risk not identified" refers to persons whose mode of exposure to HIV is unknown. This includes persons under investigation; persons who died, were lost to follow-up, or declined interview; and persons whose mode of exposure to HIV remains unidentified after investigation. See Figure 6.

Figure 1. Male adult/adolescent AIDS annual rates per 100,000 population, for cases reported October 1992 through September 1993, United States

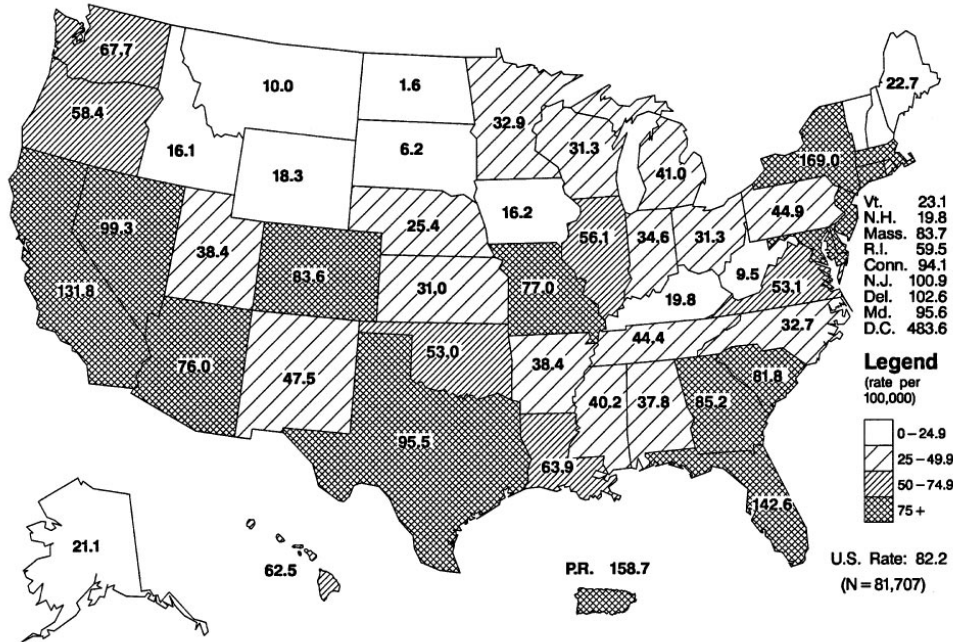


Figure 2. Female adult/adolescent AIDS annual rates per 100,000 population, for cases reported October 1992 through September 1993, United States

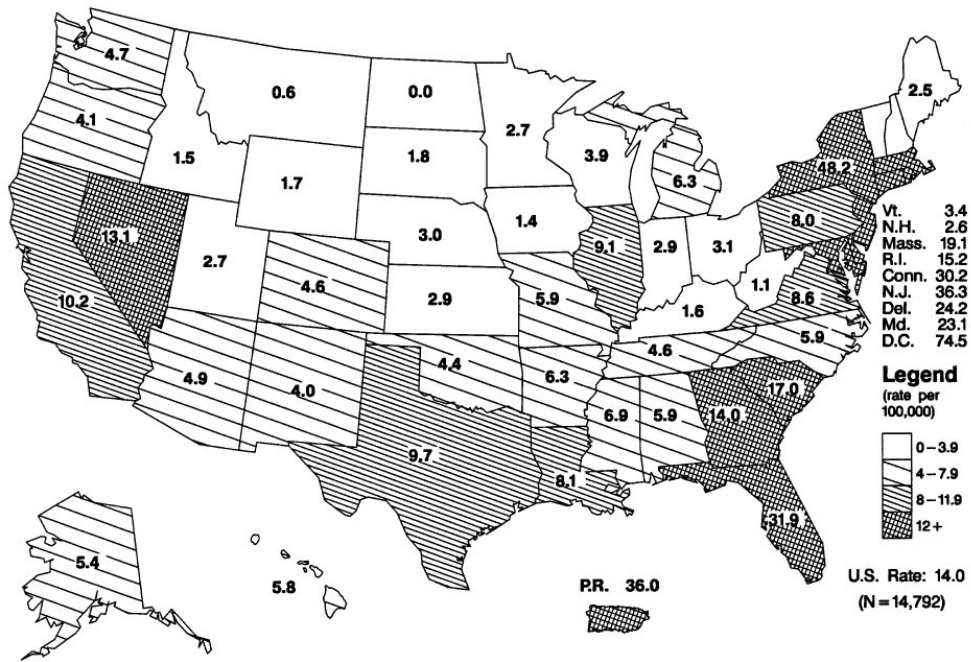


Figure 3. Male adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported October 1992 through September 1993, United States

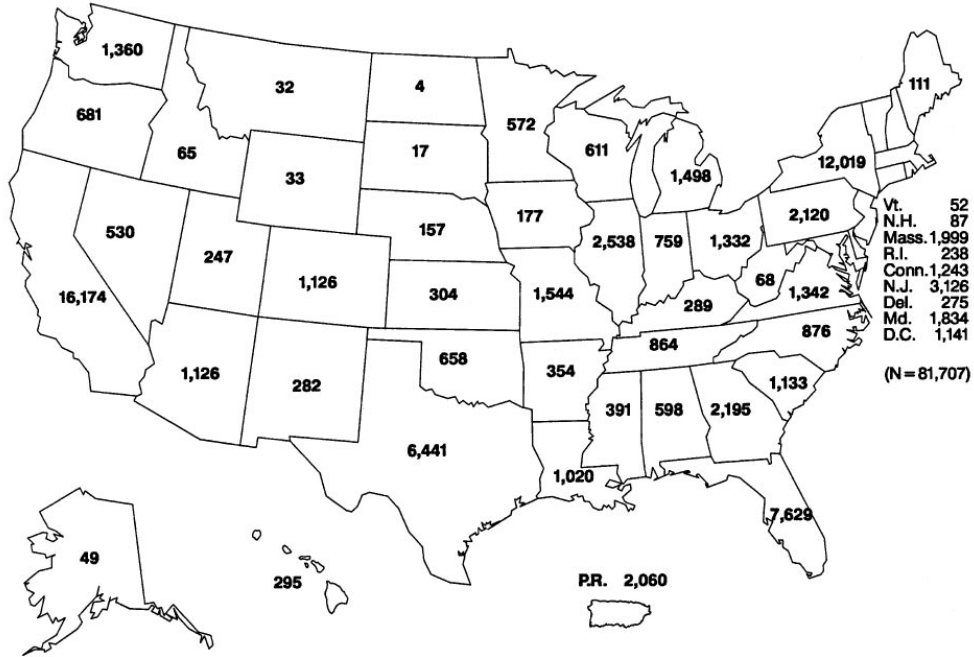


Figure 4. Female adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported October 1992 through September 1993, United States

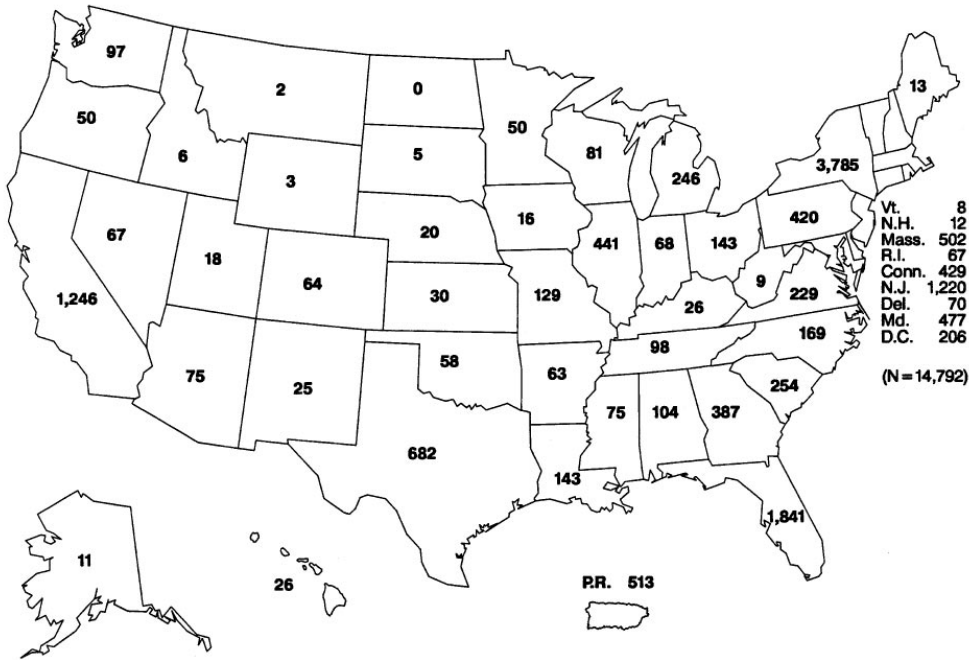


Figure 5. Pediatric AIDS cases reported October 1992 through September 1993, United States

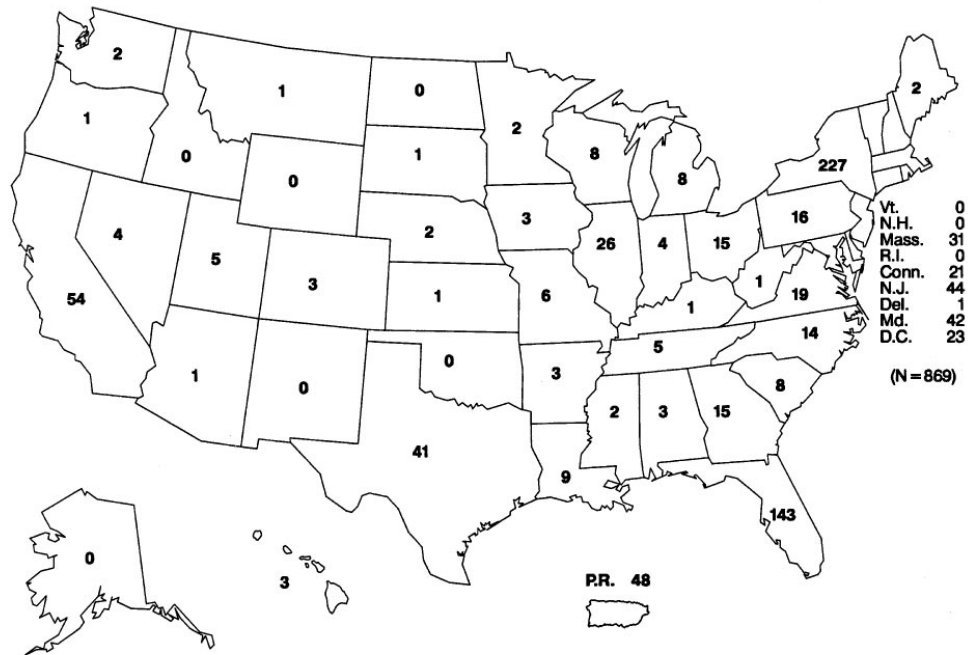
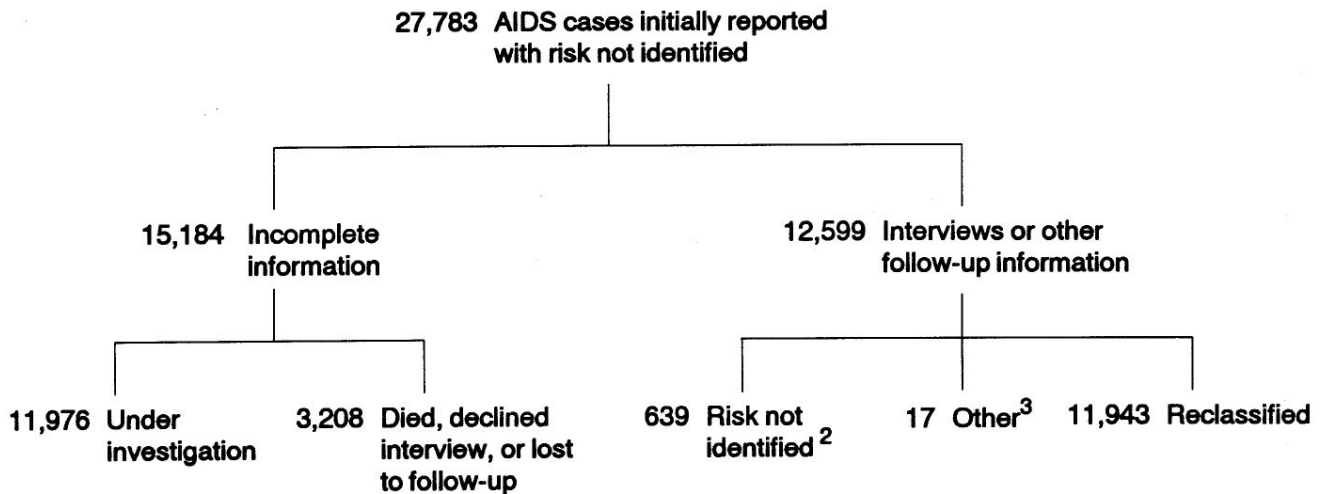


Figure 6. Results of investigations of adult/adolescent AIDS cases with risk not identified, reported through September 1993¹



¹Excludes 49 children under 13 years of age whose risk is not identified: 40 children who are under investigation and 9 who have died, declined interview, or were lost to follow-up. An additional 228 children who were initially reported with a risk not identified have been reclassified after investigation.

²Heterosexual transmission. 553 of the 639 persons who had no risk identified after follow-up responded to a standardized questionnaire: 185 (36%) of 511 persons responding to questions related to sexually transmitted diseases gave a history of such diseases and 123 (36%) of 342 interviewed men reported sexual contact with a prostitute. Some of these persons may represent unreported or unrecognized heterosexual transmission of HIV. See *MMWR*;38:423-4, 429-34.

³Eleven are health-care workers who developed AIDS after occupational exposure to HIV-infected blood, as documented by evidence of seroconversion; 4 are patients who developed AIDS after exposure to HIV within the health-care setting, as documented by laboratory studies; 1 is a person who acquired HIV infection perinatally and was diagnosed with AIDS after age 13; and 1 is a person with intentional self-inoculation of blood from an HIV-infected person.

Technical notes

Surveillance and reporting of AIDS

All 50 states, the District of Columbia, U.S. dependencies and possessions, and independent nations in free association with the United States¹ report AIDS cases to CDC using a uniform case definition and case report form. The original definition was modified in 1985 (*MMWR* 1985;34:373-5), in 1987 (*MMWR* 1987;36[suppl. no.1S]:1S-15S), and again in 1993 (*MMWR* 1992;41 [no. RR-17]:1-19). The revisions incorporated a broader range of AIDS-indicator diseases and conditions and used human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) diagnostic tests to improve the sensitivity and specificity of the definition.

For persons with laboratory-confirmed HIV infection, the 1987 revision incorporated HIV encephalopathy, wasting syndrome, and other indicator diseases that are diagnosed presumptively (i.e., without confirmatory laboratory evidence of the opportunistic disease). In addition to the 23 clinical conditions in the 1987 AIDS case definition, the 1993 expanded case definition for adults and adolescents includes HIV-infected persons with CD4⁺ T-lymphocyte counts of less than 200 cells/ μ L or a CD4⁺ percentage of less than 14, and persons diagnosed with pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia (more than 2 episodes in a 12-month period), and invasive cervical cancer. This expanded definition requires laboratory confirmation of HIV infection in a person with a CD4⁺ T-lymphocyte count of less than 200 cells/ μ L or with one of the added clinical conditions. Persons who meet the criteria for more than one definition category are classified hierarchically in the following order: pre-1987, 1987, and 1993. Persons in the 1993 definition category only meet the 1993 definition.

Each issue of this report includes information received and tabulated by CDC through the last day of the previous quarter. Data are tabulated by date of report to CDC unless otherwise noted. Data for U.S. dependencies and possessions and for associated independent nations are included in the totals.

¹Included among the dependencies, possessions, and independent nations are Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Republic of Palau, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia. The latter 5 comprise the category "Pacific Islands, U.S." listed in Table 1.

Age group tabulations are based on the person's age at diagnosis of AIDS: adult/adolescent cases include persons 13 years of age and older; pediatric cases include children under 13 years of age.

Metropolitan areas with 500,000 or more population are included in this report. On December 31, 1992, the Office of Management and Budget announced new Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) definitions which reflect changes in the U.S. population determined by the 1990 census. These definitions were revised on June 30, 1993. The cities and counties which compose each metropolitan area in Table 2 are listed in the publication "Revised Statistical Definitions for Metropolitan Areas" (available from National Technical Information Service, accession no. PB93-505-824).

The metropolitan area definitions are the MSAs for all areas except the 6 New England states. For these states, the New England County Metropolitan Areas (NECMA) are used. Metropolitan areas are named for a central city in the MSA or NECMA, may include several cities and counties, and may cross state boundaries. For example, AIDS cases and annual rates presented for the District of Columbia in Table 1 include only persons residing within the geographic boundaries of the District. AIDS cases and annual rates for Washington, D.C., in Table 2 include persons residing within the metropolitan area, which includes counties in both Maryland and Virginia. State or metropolitan area data tabulations are based on the person's residence at diagnosis of the first AIDS-indicator disease(s).

Data in this report are provisional. Reporting delays (time between diagnosis and report to CDC) vary widely among exposure, geographic, racial/ethnic, and age categories, and have been as long as several years for some cases. About 55 percent of all cases are reported within 3 months of diagnosis, but about 20 percent are reported more than 1 year after diagnosis.

Although completeness of reporting of diagnosed cases varies by geographic region and population, studies conducted by state and local health departments indicate that reporting of AIDS cases in most areas of the United States is more than 85 percent complete (*J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr*, 1992;5:257-64; and *Am J Public Health* 1992;82:1495-9). In addition, multiple routes of exposure, opportunistic

diseases diagnosed after the initial case report was submitted to CDC and vital status may not be determined or reported for all cases. Caution should be used in interpreting case-fatality rates because reporting of deaths is incomplete.

Exposure categories

For surveillance purposes, AIDS cases are counted only once in a hierarchy of exposure categories. Persons with more than one reported mode of exposure to HIV are classified in the 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 category.

“Men who have sex with men” cases include men who report sexual contact with other men (i.e., homosexual contact) and men who report sexual contact with both men and women (i.e., bisexual contact). “Heterosexual contact” cases include persons who report either specific heterosexual contact with a person with (or at increased risk for) HIV infection (e.g., an injecting drug user), or persons presumed to have acquired HIV infection through heterosexual contact if they were born in countries with a distinctive pattern of transmission termed “Pattern II” by the World Health Organization (*MMWR* 1988;37:286-8, 293-5). Pattern-II transmission is observed in areas of sub-Saharan Africa and in some Caribbean countries. In these countries, most of the reported cases occur in heterosexuals and the male-to-female ratio is approximately 1:1. Injecting drug use and homosexual transmission either do not occur or occur rarely.

“Risk not identified” cases are persons with no reported history of exposure to HIV through any of the routes listed in the hierarchy of exposure categories. Risk not identified cases include persons who are currently under investigation by local health department officials; persons whose exposure history is incomplete because they died, declined to be interviewed, or were lost to follow-up; and persons who were interviewed or for whom other follow-up information was available and no exposure mode was identified. Persons who have an exposure mode identified at the time of follow-up are reclassified into the appropriate exposure category.

Rates

Rates are calculated on an annual basis per 100,000 population, based on U.S. Bureau of Census data from the 1990 census, and on extrapolations from the 1990 census and official Census Bureau estimates for 1991. Each 12-month rate is the number of cases for a 12-month period divided by the 1991 or 1992 population, multiplied by 100,000.

Case-fatality rates are calculated for each half-year by date of diagnosis. Each 6-month case-fatality rate is the number of deaths ever reported among cases diagnosed in that period (regardless of the year of death), divided by the number of total cases diagnosed in the period, multiplied by 100. Reported deaths are not necessarily caused by HIV-related disease.