

# Infectious Diseases

## HIV/AIDS

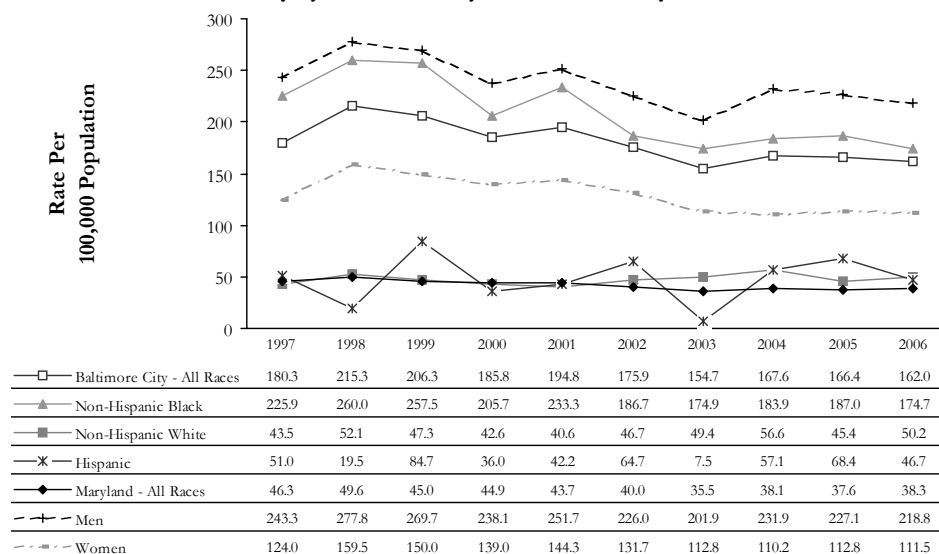
**Importance:** Incurable infectious disease that is fatal if not treated appropriately

**National Statistic:** 23.2 new HIV cases per 100,000 per year

**Healthy People 2010 goal:** AIDS: 1.0 new cases per 100,000

### HIV Incidence (newly diagnosed cases)

**HIV Incidence Rate Per 100,000 Population,  
Baltimore City by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, and Maryland 1997-2006**

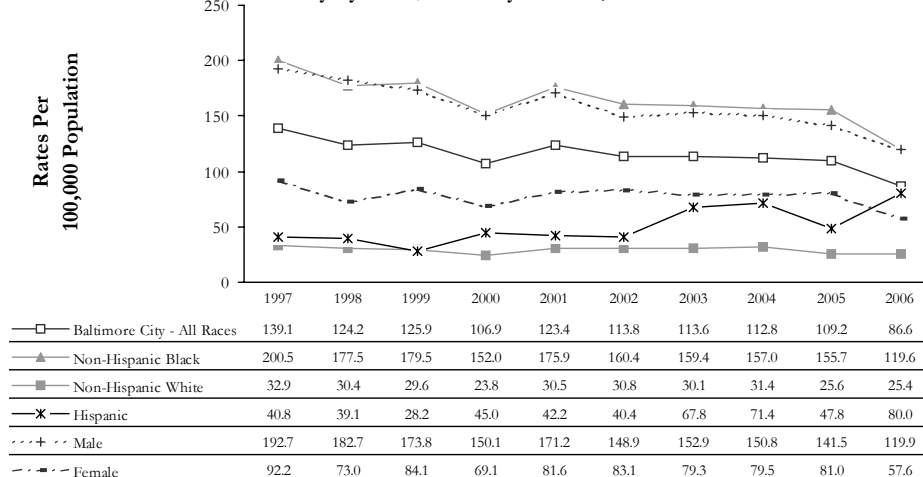


Source: Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, AIDS Administration, Center for Surveillance and Epidemiology  
HIV incident (new) cases as reported through 9/30/2007

- Over the past decade, the rate of newly diagnosed HIV infection has decreased by 10% in Baltimore City.
- The decrease has been most pronounced among non-Hispanic Blacks—over 20% during this same period. The HIV incidence rate among non-Hispanic whites, however, has remained relatively stable over the past 10 years.
- Over the past decade, men were on average two times as likely to become infected with HIV compared to women.
- The number of individuals living with HIV or AIDS (prevalence) in Baltimore City has more than doubled since 1997. In 2006, 15,990 Baltimore City residents were living with HIV/AIDS (a prevalence rate of 2,532.6 per 100,000).

### AIDS Incidence (newly diagnosed cases)

**AIDS Incidence Rates Per 100,000  
Baltimore City by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, 1997-2006**



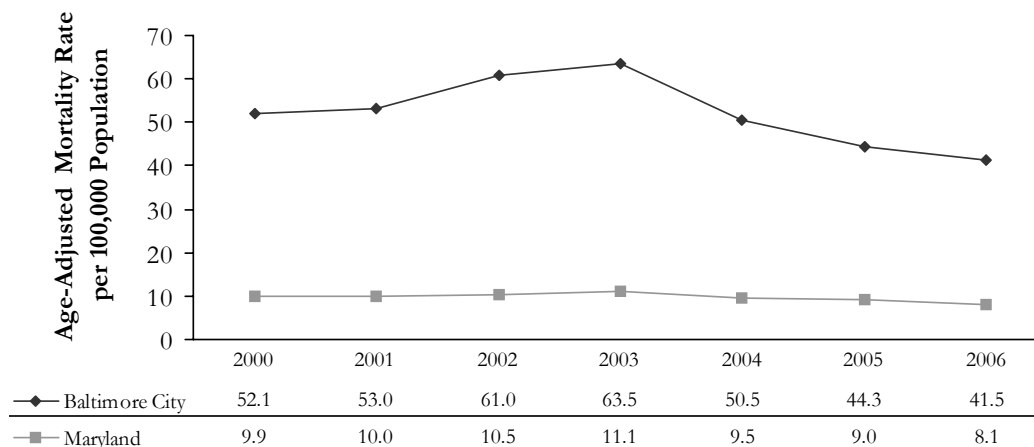
Source: Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, AIDS Administration, Center for Surveillance and Epidemiology  
AIDS Incidence (new) Cases as Reported through 9/30/2007

- Over the past decade, the yearly rate of new AIDS cases has decreased by 38% in Baltimore City.
- AIDS incidence has decreased by 40% among non-Hispanic Blacks and 23% among non-Hispanic whites since 1997. The rate among Hispanics has almost doubled since 1997. (Note: The small number of cases and uncertainty of the population estimate for this group could lead to unstable rates.)
- Over the past decade, the rate of new AIDS cases was on average 2 times greater among men compared to women.

# Infectious Diseases

## HIV/AIDS Mortality

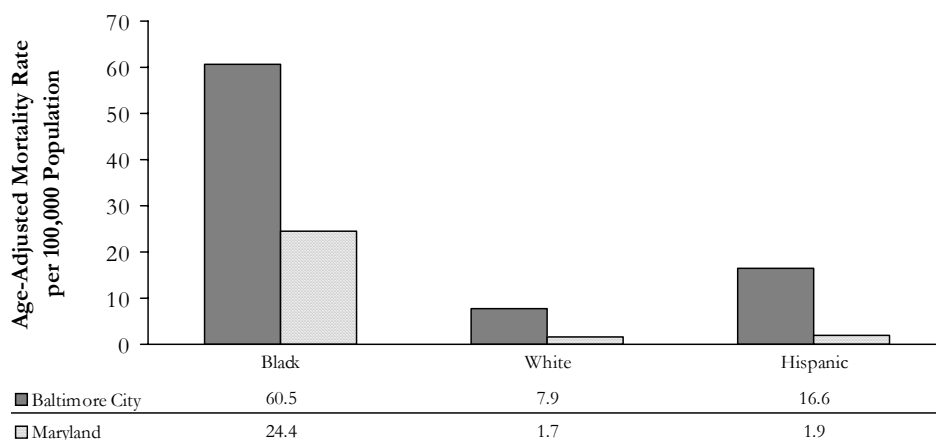
**HIV/AIDS: Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates,  
Baltimore City and Maryland, 2000-2006**



Source: Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene - Maryland Vital Statistics Annual Report; Baltimore City Health Department analysis of data from the Baltimore City Vital Statistics Profile.

- On average over the past seven years, Baltimore City's age-adjusted HIV/AIDS mortality rate has been over 5 times greater than the rate among Maryland residents.
- Mortality from HIV/AIDS increased 22% in Baltimore and 12% in Maryland between 2000 and 2003, then decreased 35% and 27% in Baltimore and Maryland, respectively, between 2003 and 2006.
- Since 1998, the median age of death due to AIDS has increased from 43 to 48 years (data not shown).

**HIV/AIDS: Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race,  
Baltimore City and Maryland, 2006**



Source: Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Vital Statistics Administration - 2006 Maryland Vital Statistics Annual Report; and Baltimore City Health Department analysis of data from the 2006 Maryland Vital Statistics Profile and the 2006 Baltimore City Vital Statistics Profile.

- In 2006, Baltimore City African Americans had an HIV/AIDS mortality rate that was almost 8 times higher than the rate among whites; Hispanics had a rate that was 2 times higher.
- In 2006, Hispanics, whites, and African Americans in Baltimore City had a higher age-adjusted mortality rate due to HIV/AIDS compared to these groups statewide by factors of 9, 5, and 2.5, respectively.