UTAH FACT SHEET

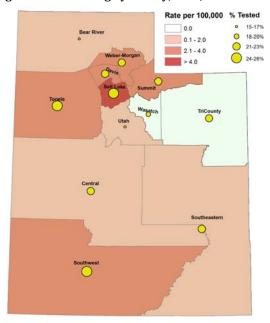
HIV Testing, 2014



HIV Testing in Utah

HIV testing in Utah continues to be low among the general population. In 2014, data from Utah's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System estimated that only 22% of adults have ever been tested for HIV. Salt Lake County Health District had the highest percentage in the state at 25% compared to Bear River and Utah County Health Districts both being the lowest at 16%. More respondents in urban areas reported ever having an HIV test. In addition, HIV infection rates across the state did not seem to correlate with the percentage of ever being tested for HIV (Figure 1). Efforts statewide to increase HIV testing should be a priority to diagnose early infection and link patients to care.

Figure 1: HIV Testing by County, Utah, 2014

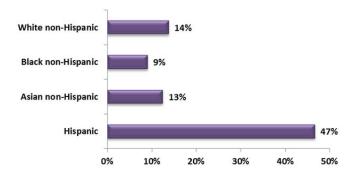


Racial Disparities and AIDS at Diagnosis

Early detection of HIV infection is an important step to managing the disease as well as preventing it from spreading. Individuals who have progressed to AIDS at the time of their HIV diagnosis indicate missed prevention opportunities. In 2014, the highest percentage of persons with AIDS at diagnosis of HIV (47%) occurred in Hispanics, followed by non-Hispanic whites (14%),

Asians (13%), and blacks (9%) (Figure 2). The high percentage of Hispanics with AIDS at the time of HIV diagnosis suggests that interventions to encourage earlier HIV testing, which are tailored to their needs, should be a priority. Early identification of new HIV infections results in reduced transmission in the community and better health outcomes for infected individuals.

Figure 2: Percent of New Cases with AIDS at HIV Diagnosis by Race/Ethnicity, Utah, 2014



Age and Gender

HIV infection can affect individuals of all ages. Each year a few cases are reported in children (defined by the CDC as <13 years of age) and those 65 or older. During 2014, males continued to account for the majority (86%) of total cases. Men younger than age 35 accounted for 62% of newly diagnosed male cases (Figure 3). In contrast, female cases were distributed more evenly across age groups with most cases seen in women aged 25-44 years. Targeting young men for HIV testing should be a priority in Utah to ensure early detection and treatment.

Figure 3: HIV Cases by Age and Gender, Utah, 2014

