

2014 WYOMING HIV FACT SHEET



HIV or Human Immunodeficiency Virus is the virus that leads to AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome) - now called HIV Stage 3. HIV can only be treated, not cured meaning once infected with HIV, one has the virus for life.

Transmission:

- Unprotected oral, anal, or vaginal sex;
- Blood to blood contact with someone who is infected such as through sharing drug equipment;
- Consuming breast milk from someone who is infected; and
- From mother to infant during child birth.

Risk Factors:

- Unprotected oral, anal, or vaginal sex;
- Sharing drug equipment;
- Receiving a blood transfusion or organ transplant prior to 1992;
- History of sexually transmitted diseases;
- Men who have sex with other men; and
- Receiving clotting factor before 1987.

Symptoms: A few weeks after infection with HIV, some people may get flu-like symptoms such as fever, chills, and weight loss. However, many people do not have any symptoms. When HIV turns to AIDS, many people get infections and other illnesses that healthy people can normally fight off. These infections are called opportunistic infections.

Testing: There are many ways to test for HIV. Rapid tests may use saliva or a drop of blood and give results within twenty minutes. Positive or reactive rapid tests must be confirmed with a blood test. For free laboratory test information please visit www.knowyo.org and #make1count today!

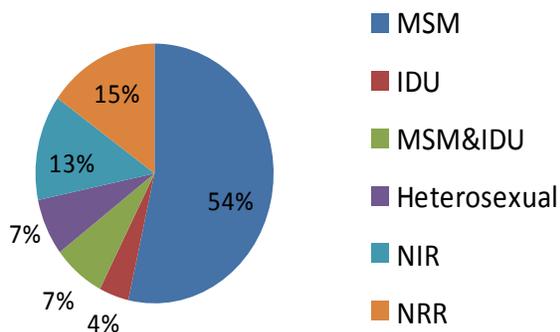
Treatment: There is no cure for HIV. Medication, called anti-retrovirals, are prescribed to decrease the amount of virus in the body and keep those infected feeling healthy. Other medications can also be prescribed to treat the opportunistic infections.

Prevention:

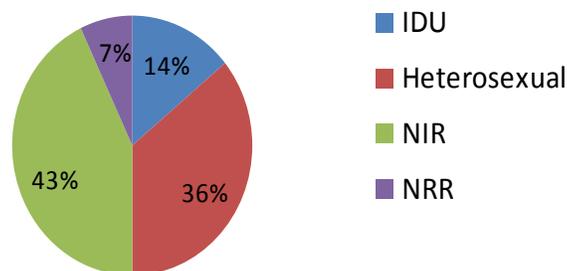
- Abstain from all sexual contact (oral, anal, vaginal);
- Abstain from injection drug use;
- Correctly and consistently use latex condoms or other latex barriers (dental dams) for oral, anal, and vaginal sex;
- Use clean injection drug equipment and do not share with others;
- HIV+ mothers should refrain from breastfeeding their newborns;
- Get you and your partner(s) tested;
- Early treatment of other STDs; and
- Testing of pregnant women.

Statistics: In 2014, 13 newly diagnosed HIV cases were reported in Wyoming. Between 2010 and 2014, newly reported HIV cases averaged 14 cases per year. In 2014, more males than females were reported. This pattern is consistent for the past five years in which 58 (81%) males were reported and 14 (19%) females were reported. Overall, the most commonly reported risk factor is men having sex with other men (MSM), followed by heterosexual sex, and injection drug use (IDU).

Reported risk factors in males, Wyoming, 2010-2014

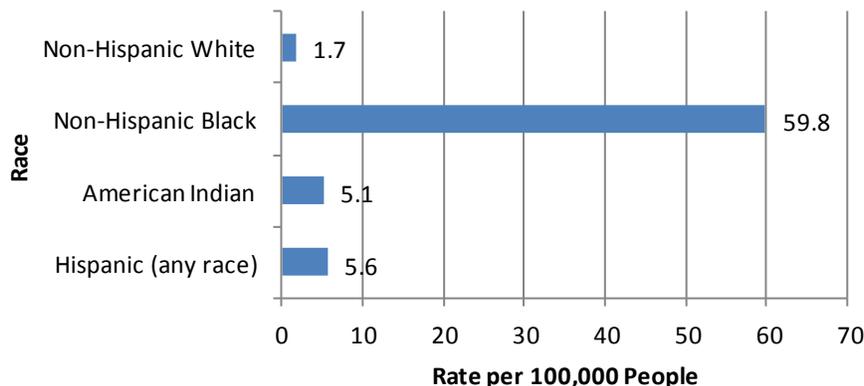


Reported risk factors in females, Wyoming, 2010-2014



Between 2010 and 2014, 58% of all new HIV cases in Wyoming were Non-Hispanic White. However, several racial and ethnic groups are unequally affected by HIV. Non-Hispanic Blacks who account for 0.8% of the population accounted for 18% of all new cases, while Hispanics who account for 9% of the population accounted for 19% of all new cases.

Average case rate per 100,000 people by race/ethnicity, Wyoming, 2010-2014



Since the beginning of the epidemic through 2014, 480 individuals were diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in Wyoming. A total of 164 individuals with HIV/AIDS have died during the same time period (34%).

For more information:

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+ = No Identified Risk
 ++ = No Risk Reported
<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/basics/index.html>