HIV/AIDS among Persons Aged 50 and Older

UNITED STATES*

In 2011, 17% (N=8,440) of all new HIV infections diagnosed in the U.S. were among persons aged 50 and older.

In 2011, 24% (N=7,771) of all new AIDS cases diagnosed in the U.S. were among persons aged 50 and older.

Persons aged 50 and older accounted for 35% (N=306,934) of all people living with HIV disease in the U.S. through 2010.

Of the 10,244 estimated deaths of persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection in 2010, more than half (53%) were among people aged 50 and older.

According to CDC, sexually active older people are much less likely than the young to use condoms, mainly because they do not see themselves as at-risk for sexually transmitted diseases, or pregnancy.

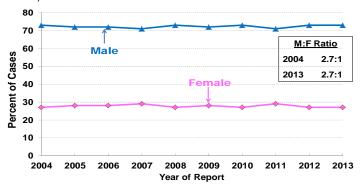
Barriers or Risk Factors for HIV/AIDS among Persons Aged 50 and Older

- HIV/AIDS is generally regarded as a young person's disease in the U.S.
- Older persons may get back into the dating scene after divorce or the death of a spouse and may not consider that they need to use condoms.
- Mistake the symptoms of HIV/AIDS for the aches and pains of normal aging.
- Older persons may not be considered for testing by medical professionals, even when they exhibit symptoms for HIV/AIDS.
- Older persons are most likely to be in denial and refuse treatment because they can not identify with the disease.
- Older persons may be at higher risk for social isolation, including depression and social stigma, which might prevent identification of symptoms or access to testing and care.
- Older persons with HIV/AIDS are more likely to live alone.
- Older persons tend to die sooner than younger age groups after an AIDS diagnosis because the disease has progressed without treatment. Late identification is partially due to reasons mentioned above.
- Of the AIDS cases that died in Florida from 2007-2013, persons aged 50 and older had a median survival of 31 months; much shorter than younger age groups.

FLORIDA

In 2013, 23% (N=1,360) of all new HIV infections reported in Florida were among persons aged 50 and older.

Over the past ten years, 73% of newly reported HIV infection cases among persons aged 50 and older was among men. The annual trends have remained fairly level for most of the years, similarly the male to female ratio remained the same at 2.7:1 from 2004 to 2013 (see chart below).



In 2013, 29% (N=953) of all new AIDS cases reported in Florida were among persons aged 50 and older.

Persons aged 50 and older accounted for 44% (N=45,134) of all people living with HIV disease in Florida through 2013.

Of the 45,134 living HIV/AIDS cases reported among persons aged 50 and older in Florida through 2013:

- 74% were male and 26% were female
- 33% were white, 46% were black, 19% were Hispanic and 2% were other races.

MSM is the primary risk among males aged 50 and older, followed by heterosexual sex and IDU. Heterosexual sex is the primary risk among females aged 50 and older, followed by IDU.

Percentage of Living HIV/AIDS Cases						
Among Persons Aged 50 and Older by Mode of						
Exposure and Gender, Florida, through 2013						
	MSM	IDU	MSM/IDU	Hetero	Other	
Male	59%	11%	5%	24%	<1%	
Female		18%		82%	<1%	

Of all the living HIV/AIDS cases in Florida among persons age 50 and older reported through 06/30/2014, 62% were diagnosed from the following four counties:

Miami-Dade	28%	
Broward	18%	
Palm Beach	9%	
Orange	7%	

Of the 1,422 deaths of persons with HIV infection in 2013, over three-fifths (63%) were among persons aged 50 and older.

Data sources:

- Florida data: FL Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease, HIV/AIDS Section
- For more Florida data, go to http://floridaaids.org/, then trends and statistics, then slide shows to find the slide set on Age 50+.
- U.S. data: HIV Surveillance Report, 2011 (most recent available) Vol. 23 (HIV data for all 50 states) http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/index.htm
- For national facts, go to: http://www.kff.org/hiv/resources/factsheets/index.htm or http://www.kff.org/hiv/resources/factsheets/index.htm or http://www.kff.org/hiv/resources/hiv/resourc

