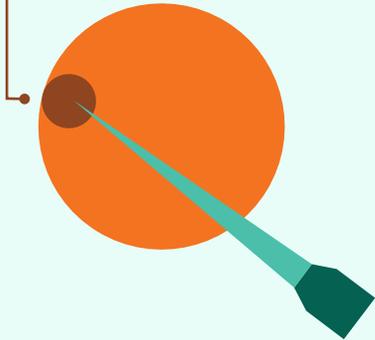


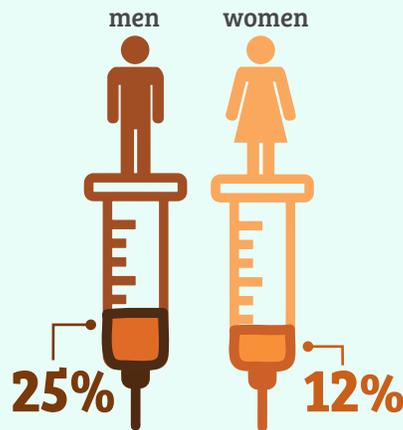
HIV/AIDS among Hispanic/Latino Injection Drug Users (IDU)

TO DEFEAT HIV
 YOU'RE A SUPERHERO.
 USE YOUR SUPERPOWERS.

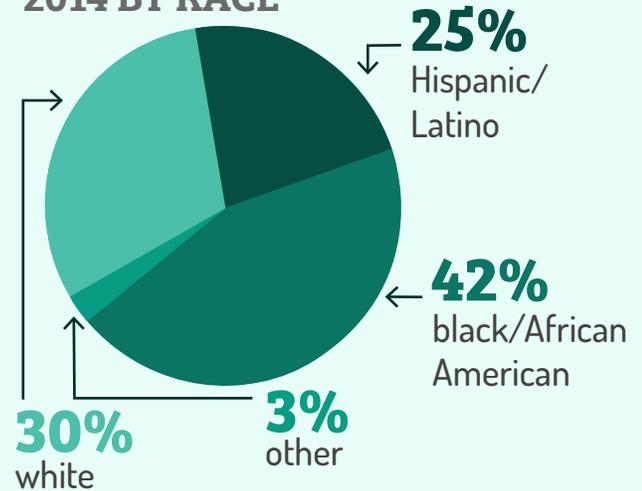
8% OF HIV DIAGNOSES AMONG HISPANICS/LATINOS IN 2015 WERE DUE TO IDU



THE PERCENTAGE OF IDU-RELATED HIV POSITIVE HISPANICS/LATINOS BY SEX



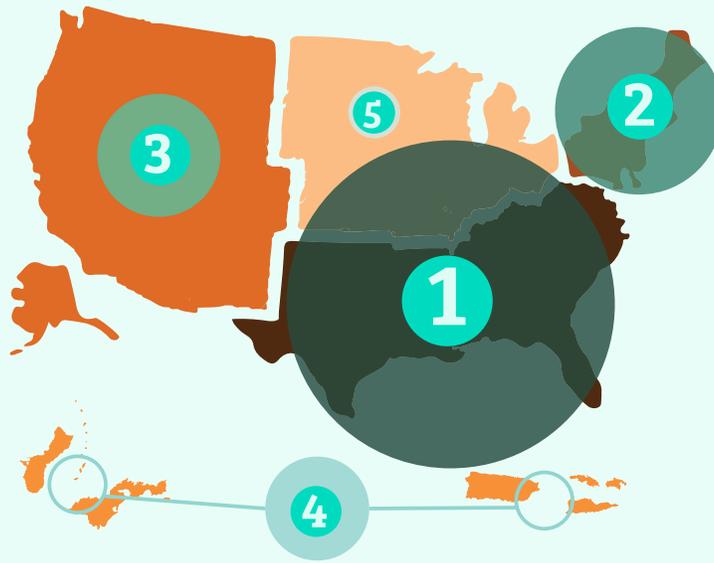
IDU-RELATED HIV DIAGNOSES IN THE US IN 2014 BY RACE



HISPANICS/LATINOS IN THE **35-44** AGE GROUP WERE MOST AFFECTED BY IDU-RELATED HIV



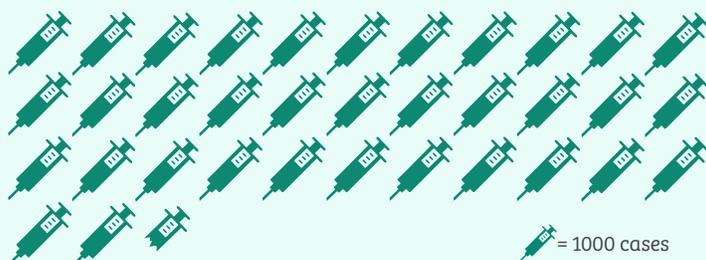
IDU-RELATED HIV DIAGNOSES AMONG HISPANICS/LATINOS BY REGIONS IN THE US



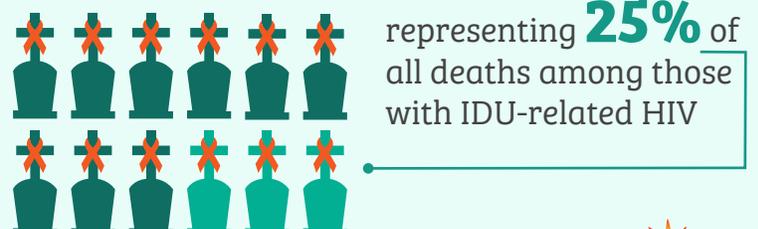
numbers are highest in the South & lowest in the Midwest

- 1- South
- 2- Northeast
- 3- West
- 4- Dependant Areas
- 5- Midwest

THERE WERE **36,565** IDU-RELATED HIV CASES AMONG HISPANICS/LATINOS IN THE US AT 2014 END



THERE WERE **964** DEATHS AMONG HISPANICS/LATINOS WITH IDU-RELATED HIV LIVING IN THE US AT 2014 END



HIV/AIDS AMONG HISPANIC/LATINO INJECTION DRUG USERS (IDU)



From 2010 through 2014, the annual number of HIV diagnoses among adults and adolescents attributed to IDU in the United States (US) and 6 dependent areas decreased, and slightly increased in 2015. From the 40,040 estimated HIV diagnoses among adults and adolescents in 2015, injecting drug use (IDU) accounted for about 5% of cases among males (or 8% if we include male-to-male sexual contact and IDU) and 13% among females, regardless of race/ethnicity. IDU remains an HIV transmission category that continues to impact Hispanics/Latinos in the United States and dependent territories.¹

THE FACTS

- Approximately 8% (785) of HIV diagnoses among Hispanics/Latino adult and adolescents in 2015 were attributed to injection drug use, including 276 of cases among MSM and IDU.¹
- Of the HIV diagnoses attributed to IDU in the US and 6 dependent territories in 2015, 21% (785) were among Hispanics/Latinos, 32% (1,164) were among Blacks/African Americans, and 42% (1,557) were among Whites.¹
- In 2015, about 25% (388) of 1,474 males and 12% (121) of 986 females diagnosed with HIV infection among IDU persons were Hispanic/Latino.¹
- Differences among regions in the US exist in regard to HIV infection among persons with IDU
 - » Number of HIV diagnoses attributed to IDU for Hispanics/Latinos are the highest in the South, then the Northeast, West, US Dependent Territories, and Midwest.¹
- With regard to HIV infections related to IDU, Hispanics/Latinos accounted for 20% among the 13-19 age group, 24% among the 20-24 age group, 26% among the 25-34 age group, 29% among the 35-44 age group, and 20% among the over 45 years of age group.¹
- At the end of 2014, approximately 964 deaths occurred among Hispanic/Latino persons diagnosed with HIV infection exposed via IDU. This represented 25% of all deaths among those with HIV due to IDU at the end of 2014.^{1,2}
- An estimated 36,565 Hispanic/Latino persons were living with diagnosed HIV exposed via IDU in the US and 6 dependent areas by the end of 2014. This number is greater if we include Hispanic MSM and IDU (11,311), for a total of 47,876.^{1,2}
- Among Hispanics/Latinos in the US and 6 DA's, diagnoses of contracting HIV through IDU (not including male to male sex and IDU combined) varies by place of birth. Hispanics/Latinos born in the US bear the greatest burden among IDU (52%; 193 cases) compared to those born in Puerto Rico (27%; 98 cases), Mexico (12%; 46 cases), Central America (5%; 17 cases), South America (3%; 12 cases) and Cuba (1%; 3 cases).¹

1. Center for Disease Control (2015). HIV Surveillance Report, Volume 27. Diagnoses of HIV Infection in the United States and Dependent Areas, 2015. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-report-2015-vol-27.pdf>

2. Center for Disease Control and Prevention (2015). HIV Surveillance – Persons who Inject Drugs. Retrieved from: <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/slidesets/cdc-hiv-surveillance-persons-who-inject-drugs-2015.pdf>