

2012 WYOMING HIV FACT SHEET



HIV or Human Immunodeficiency Virus is the virus that leads to AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome). 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.

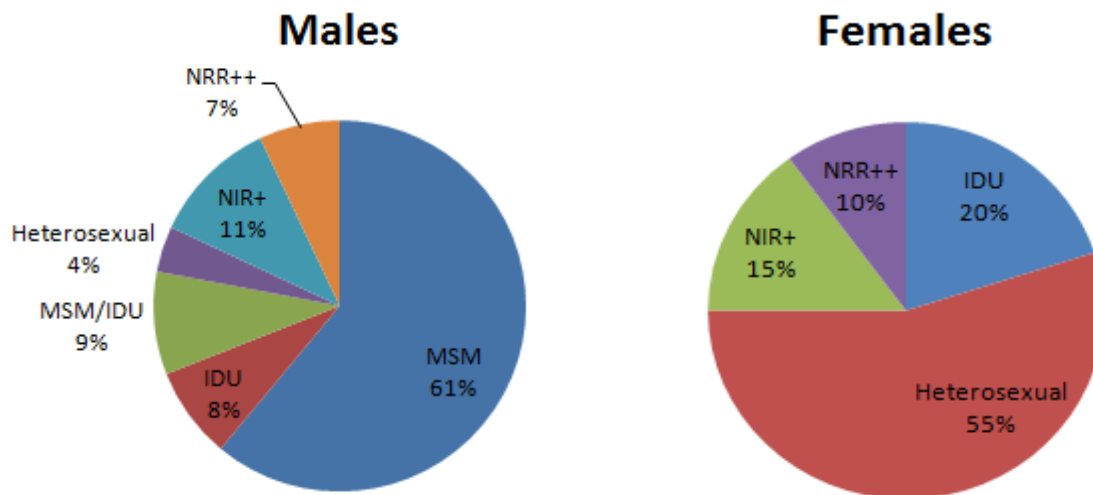
Testing: There are many ways to test for HIV. Rapid tests may use saliva or a drop of blood and give results within twenty minutes. Positive or reactive rapid tests must be confirmed with a blood test. For free laboratory test information please visit www.knowyo.org and #make1count today!

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:

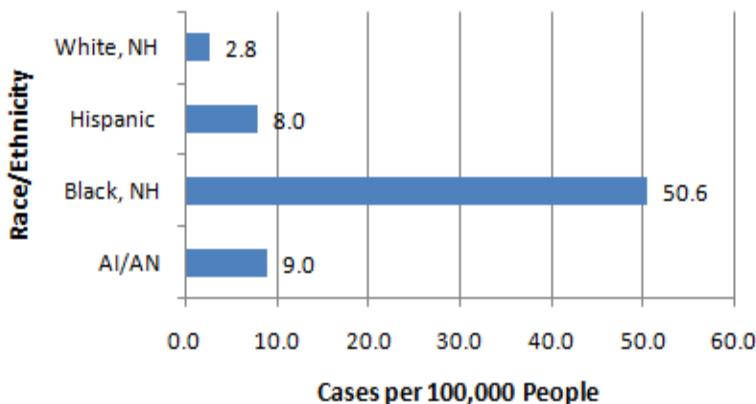
- Abstain from all sexual contact (oral, anal, vaginal);
- Abstain from injection drug use;
- Correctly and consistently use latex condoms or other latex barriers (dental dams) for oral, anal, and vaginal sex;
- Use clean injection drug equipment and do not share with others;
- HIV+ mothers should refrain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

Statistics: In 2012, 13 newly reported HIV cases were reported in Wyoming. Between 2008 and 2012, new HIV cases averaged 22 cases per year. In 2012, more males than females were reported. This pattern is consistent for the past five years in which 92 (83%) men were reported and 19 (17%) females were reported. Overall, the most commonly reported risk factor is men having sex with other men (MSM), followed by injection drug use (IDU), and heterosexual sex.



Between 2008 and 2012, 64% of all new HIV cases in Wyoming were 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 12% of all new cases, while Hispanics who account for 9% of the population accounted for 20% of all new cases.

Average case rate per 100,000 people by race/ethnicity, Wyoming, 2008-2012



Since the beginning of the epidemic through 2012, 412 individuals were diagnosed with HIV in Wyoming. A total of 168 individuals with HIV/AIDS have died during the same time period (41%).

For more information:

Courtney Smith, MPH, CPH
 Communicable Disease Unit
 Wyoming Department of Health
 Courtney.smith@wyo.gov
 307-777-2434

<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/basics/index.html>