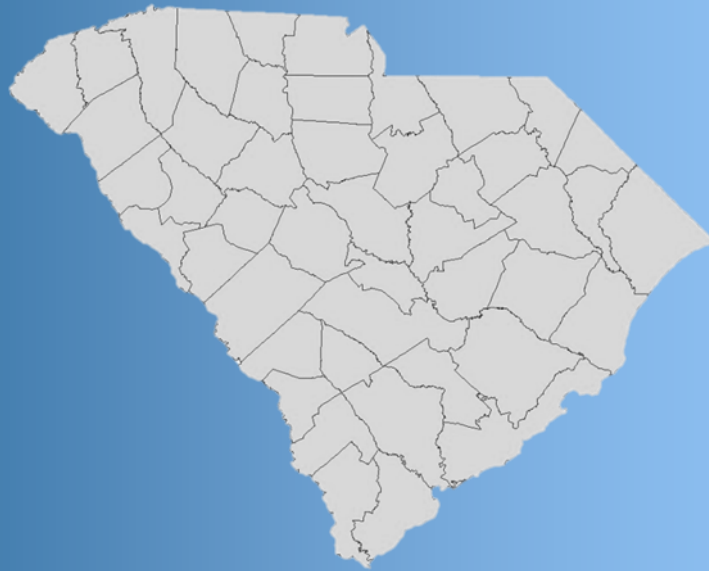


South Carolina's STD/HIV/AIDS Data



Surveillance Report
December 31, 2017



**South Carolina's STD/HIV/AIDS DATA
December 31, 2017**

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Using These Tables

Number of cases per 100,000 population.

Table 1
South Carolina AIDS Cases and Annual Rates per 100,000 Population, By County
Incidence Cases and Rates Diagnosed January - December 2013 and January - December 2014
Prevalence Totals and Rates, and Cumulative Deaths through December 31, 2014

County	Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2013		Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2014		Prevalence through Dec. 31, 2014		Death
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	
Abbeville	.	.	.	.	23	91.6	19
Aiken	10	6.1	8	4.9	140	86	229
Allendale	.	.	.	.	26	260.3	39
Anderson	13	6.9	.	.	147	77.6	169
Bamberg	.	.	.	.	52	329.9	73
Barnwell	.	.	.	.	76	342.2	70
Beaufort	5	3	11	6.5	195	116	173
Berkeley	5	2.6	13	6.9	187	98.5	161
Calhoun	.	.	.	.	26	174.4	31

Cells with 3 or fewer cases are set to missing (.)

Prevalence number of cases.

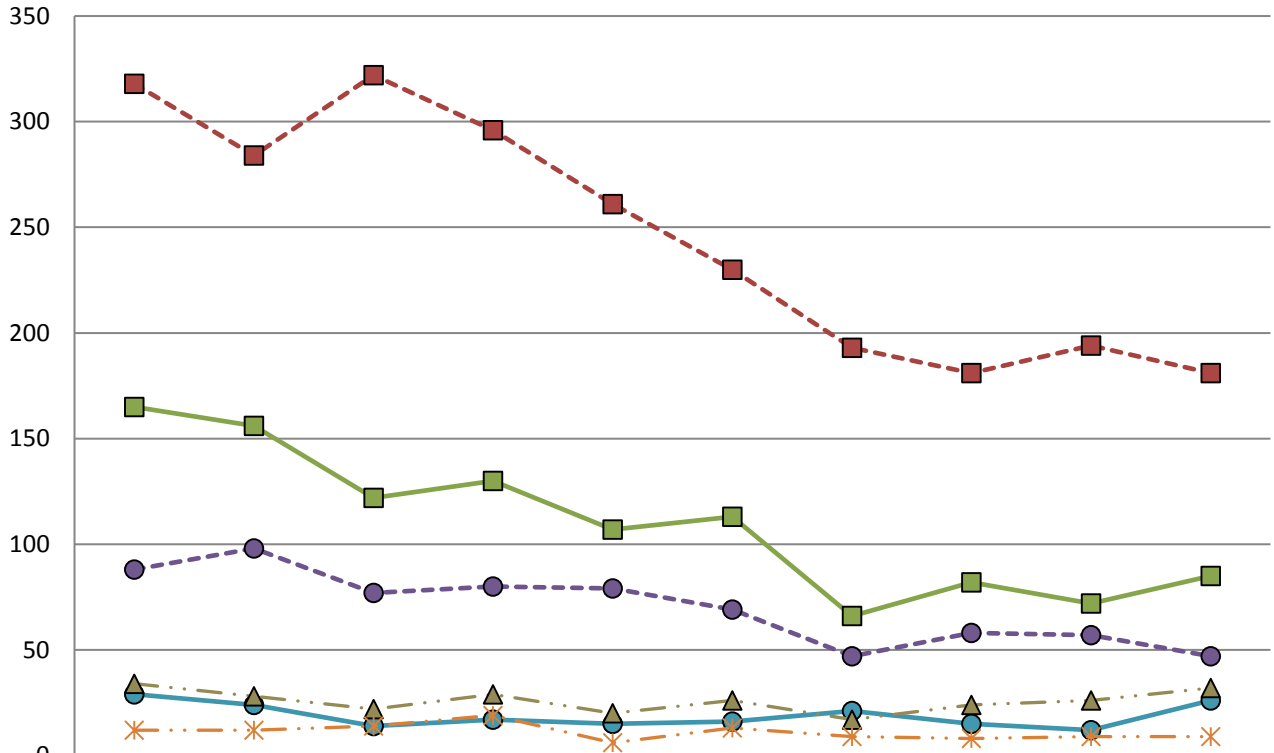
Note if AIDS/HIV/STD case.

Table 7
South Carolina HIV/AIDS Cases* by Age Group, Exposure Category, and Sex
Incidence Cases and Rates Diagnosed January - December 2013 and January - December 2014
Prevalence Totals by Age Group and Exposure Category
Prevalence Through December 31, 2014

Adult/adolescent exposure category	Males				Females			
	Jan-Dec 2013		Jan-Dec 2014		Jan-Dec 2013		Jan-Dec 2014	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Men who have sex with men	226	34%	193	32%	N/A		N/A	
Injecting drug use	67	10%	53	9%	26	8%	29	9%
Men who have sex with men & inject drugs	13	2%	9	1%	N/A		N/A	
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	2	1%
Heterosexual contact:	149	23%	116	19%	192	62%	149	48%
Sx w/ injecting drug user	19		5		26		15	
Sx w/ bisexual male	N/A		N/A		7		6	
Sx w/ person with hemophilia	2		-		1		1	
Sx w/ transfusion recipient w/HIV	1		-		1		-	
Sx w/HIV+ person, risk not specified	127		111		157		127	
Receipt of blood transfusion/components	4	1%	-	0%	2	1%	2	1%
Undetermined	199	30%	236	39%	121	39%	130	42%
Confirmed Other	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
Adult/adolescent subtotal	658	100%	607	100%	341	100%	312	100%

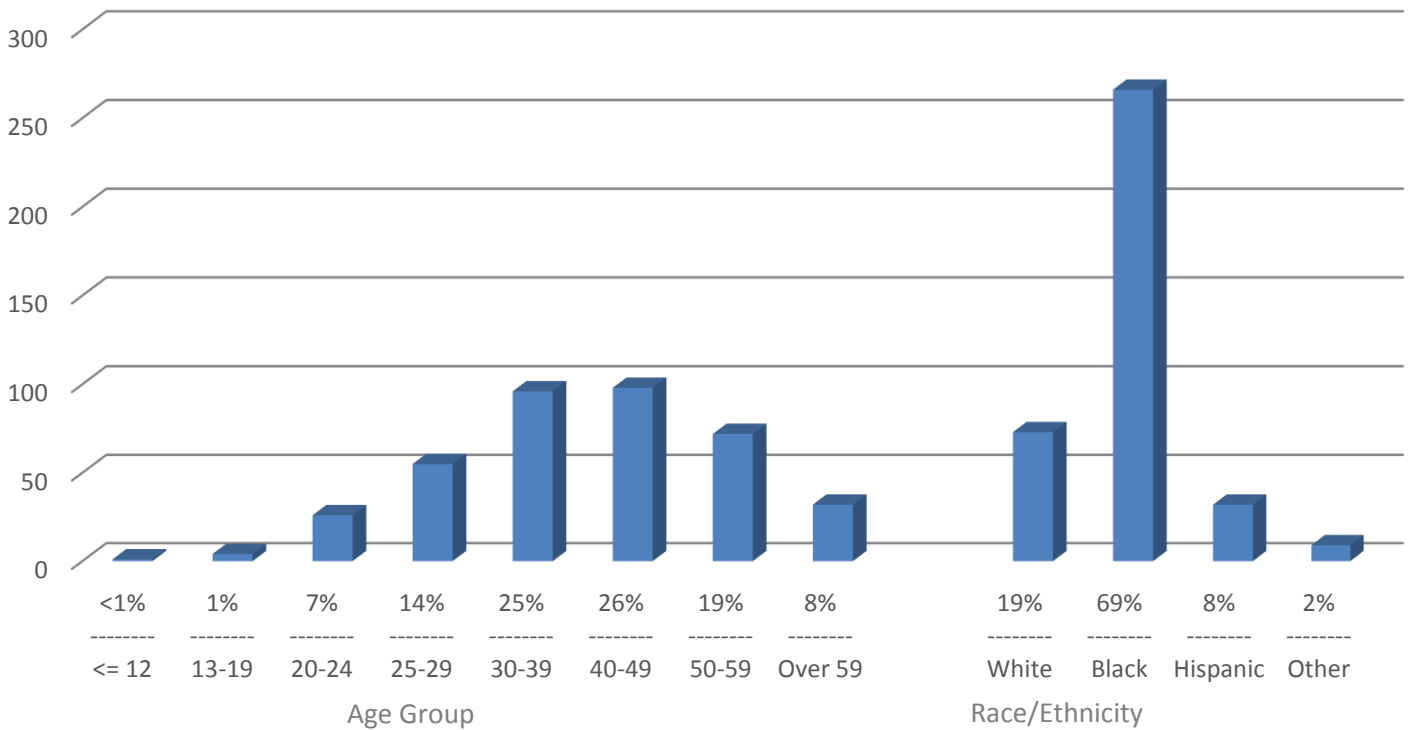
These figures are a breakdown of the heterosexual contacts. They are included in the total.

South Carolina AIDS Cases by Year of Diagnosis by Race and Sex



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Black Male	318	284	322	296	261	230	193	181	194	181
Black Female	165	156	122	130	107	113	66	82	72	85
White Male	88	98	77	80	79	69	47	58	57	47
White Female	29	24	14	17	15	16	21	15	12	26
Hispanic M/F	34	28	22	29	20	26	17	24	26	32
Other M/F	12	12	14	19	6	13	9	8	9	9

South Carolina 2017 AIDS Cases Count and Percent



**South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
HIV Surveillance Report**

HIV Surveillance Program

December 31, 2017

Telephone: (803) 898-0749

For assistance in reporting cases of AIDS or HIV in South Carolina, call DHEC toll-free at 1-800-277-0873. By South Carolina statute, physicians, laboratories, health care institutions, and others must report HIV infections and AIDS cases to DHEC.

Prevalence Totals

Total AIDS* Cases in South Carolina

Total Living AIDS Cases as of December 31, 2017

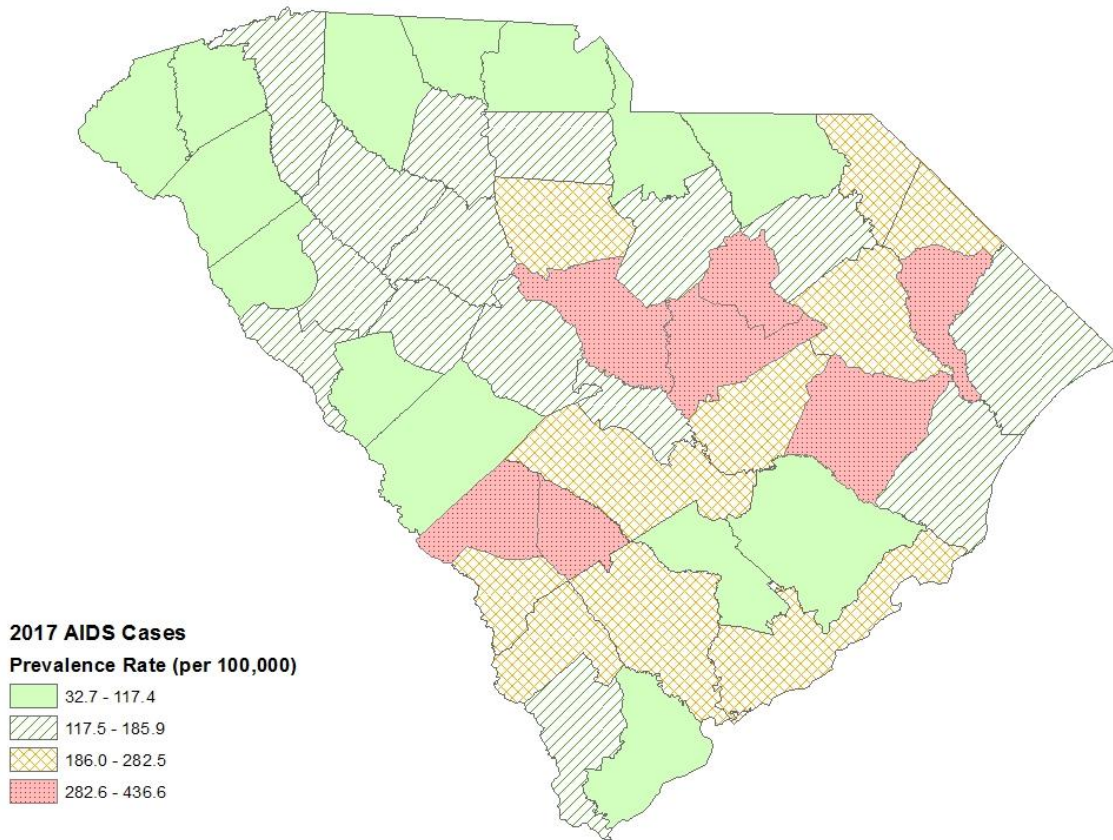
10,568

Total Deceased AIDS Cases

9,830

* AIDS cases documented as of January 1, 1981.

2017 South Carolina AIDS Prevalence Rate



United States AIDS Cases, Annual Rates and Ranking by Area of Residence
January - December, 2016 Incidence and 2015 Prevalence

Rank	Area of Residence	Incidence 2016	
		Cases	Rate
1	District of Columbia	185	27.2
2	Louisiana	564	12.0
3	Florida	2,354	11.4
4	Georgia	1,159	11.2
5	Maryland	586	9.7
6	Mississippi	276	9.2
7	Nevada	239	8.1
8	New York	1,575	8.0
9	Texas	2,077	7.5
10	Delaware	70	7.4
11	South Carolina	369	7.4

Rank	Area of Residence	Prevalence 2015	
		Cases	Rate
1	District of Columbia	8,055	1,394
2	New York	75,160	449
3	Maryland	17,930	357
4	U.S. Virgin Islands	309	351.9
5	Florida	58,647	339
6	Puerto Rico	9211	309.5
7	Georgia	25,843	307
8	Louisiana	10,212	264
9	New Jersey	18,759	249
10	Delaware	1,981	248
11	South Carolina	8,856	215

In order to be consistent with CDC, South Carolina is including dependent areas, such as U.S. Virgin Islands, in this table. This is a change from past rankings in SC Surveillance reports. Please refer to the CDC website link below to compare previous years.

Source: Diagnoses of HIV Infection and AIDS in the United States and Dependent Areas.
HIV Surveillance Report, Volume 28.

Available at: www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/hiv-surveillance.html

United States AIDS Cases, Annual Rates and Ranking by Metropolitan Statistical Area
January - December, 2016 Incidence and 2015 Prevalence

Rank *	Area of Residence	Incidence 2016		Prevalence 2015	
		Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
1	Baton Rouge, LA	150	18.0	2,641	318.3
2	Jackson, MS	99	17.1	1,632	282.0
3	Miami, FL	1,029	17.0	28,000	466.5
4	New Orleans, LA	179	14.1	3,968	314.4
5	Jacksonville, FL	194	13.1	3,755	259.3
6	Columbia, SC	103	12.6	2,112	260.8
7	Atlanta, GA	695	12.0	16,414	288.0
8	Baltimore, MD	315	11.3	9,922	355.1
9	Orlando, FL	273	11.2	5,859	246.0
10	Memphis, TN	143	10.6	3,189	237.6
26	Charleston, SC	51	6.7	1,315	176.6
56	Greenville, SC	43	4.9	1,030	118.0

*Ranking is based on CDC analysis of Jan-Dec 2016 Incidence rate.

In order to be consistent with CDC, South Carolina is including dependent areas, such as U.S. Virgin Islands, in this table. This is a change from past rankings in SC Surveillance reports. Please refer to the CDC website link below to compare previous years.

Source: Diagnoses of HIV Infection and AIDS in the United States and Dependent Areas, 2016.
HIV Surveillance Report, Volume 28, Table 29.

Available at: www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/hiv-surveillance.html

Table 1a
South Carolina AIDS Cases* and Annual Rate, By County**
Incidence Cases and Rates Diagnosed January - December 2016 and January - December 2017
Prevalence Totals and Rates, and Cumulative Deaths through December 31, 2017**

County	Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2016		Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2017		Prevalence through Dec. 31, 2017		Deaths
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	
Abbeville	.	.	.	.	22	88.5	24
Aiken	8	4.8	7	4.2	131	78.2	252
Allendale	.	.	.	.	23	254.3	44
Anderson	8	4.1	10	5.1	155	78.9	188
Bamberg	.	.	.	.	48	332.5	84
Barnwell	.	.	.	.	70	325.8	82
Beaufort	8	4.4	5	2.7	157	85.7	203
Berkeley	8	3.8	8	3.8	185	87.7	176
Calhoun	.	.	.	.	24	162.2	37
Charleston	33	8.3	36	9.1	855	215.6	1,183
Cherokee	.	.	.	.	43	75.9	73
Chester	.	.	.	.	45	139.8	46
Chesterfield	6	13.0	.	.	54	117.4	62
Clarendon	.	.	.	.	90	265.1	126
Colleton	4	10.5	.	.	78	205.7	121
Darlington	8	11.9	5	7.4	125	185.9	192
Dillon	.	.	4	13.0	64	207.4	74
Dorchester	11	7.2	8	5.2	162	105.4	181
Edgefield	.	.	.	.	30	113.8	51
Fairfield	.	.	.	.	64	282.5	60
Florence	14	10.1	22	15.9	352	253.7	404
Georgetown	7	11.4	4	6.5	104	169.4	158
Greenville	26	5.2	43	8.6	649	130.1	730
Greenwood	6	8.6	.	.	110	156.8	89
Hampton	.	.	.	.	44	220.9	64
Horry	19	5.9	24	7.4	387	120.1	436
Jasper	.	.	.	.	46	161.6	78
Kershaw	6	9.4	.	.	102	159.1	115
Lancaster	4	4.5	.	.	82	91.5	95
Laurens	.	.	5	7.5	88	131.8	99
Lee	.	.	.	.	77	436.6	60
Lexington	18	6.3	24	8.4	363	126.8	341
McCormick	.	.	.	.	15	155.6	14
Marion	.	.	6	18.9	110	346.7	127
Marlboro	.	.	7	26.0	72	267.2	98
Newberry	.	.	.	.	59	154.9	62
Oconee	.	.	.	.	25	32.7	60
Orangeburg	10	11.4	12	13.7	241	274.2	422
Pickens	6	4.9	6	4.9	82	66.7	89
Richland	77	18.8	70	17.1	1,690	412.6	1,691
Saluda	.	.	.	.	26	128.7	29
Spartanburg	20	6.6	9	3.0	336	111.5	415
Sumter	11	10.2	12	11.2	373	347.3	438
Union	.	.	.	.	48	173.5	51
Williamsburg	4	12.5	4	12.5	117	366.1	154
York	7	2.7	13	5.0	232	89.7	239
Not Reported	.	.	.	.	2,313	.	13
Total	370	7.5	384	7.7	10,568	213.0	9,830

* Cells with 3 or fewer cases or deaths are set to missing (.).

** See technical notes.

Note: Data in this report are provisional.

Table 1b
South Carolina AIDS Cases* and Annual Rate, By Public Health Region***
Incidence Cases and Rates Diagnosed January - December 2016 and January - December 2017
Prevalence Totals and Rates, and Cumulative Deaths through December 31, 2017**

Region	Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2016		Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2017		Prevalence through Dec. 31, 2017		Deaths
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	
Lowcountry	79	16.1	77	15.7	1,863	379.5	2,593
Midlands	132	13.1	127	12.6	2,894	287.3	3,063
Pee Dee	81	7.1	95	8.4	1,925	169.3	2,329
Upstate	78	13.8	85	15.1	1,573	278.6	1,832
Total	370	7.5	384	7.7	10,568	213.0	9,830

* Cells with 3 or fewer cases or deaths are set to missing (.).

** See technical notes.

Note: Data in this report are provisional.

Table 2
South Carolina AIDS Cases by Age Group, Exposure Category*, and Sex,
Incidence Cases Diagnosed January - December 2016 and January - December 2017
Prevalence* Cases through December 31, 2017

	Males				Females				Totals*					
	Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2016		Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2017		Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2016		Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2017		Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2016		Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2017		Prevalence Total	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Adult/adolescent exposure category														
Men Who Have Sex With Men	157	56.1	155	58.1	.	0.0	.	0.0	157	42.9	155	40.6	4,326	41.4
Injecting Drug Use	10	3.6	11	4.1	6	7.0	11	9.6	16	4.4	22	5.8	943	9.0
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	8	2.9	5	1.9	.	0.0	.	0.0	8	2.2	5	1.3	374	3.6
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	0.2
Heterosexual Contact subtotal	28	10.0	28	10.5	44	51.2	61	53.0	72	19.7	89	23.3	2,856	27.4
Sx w/ injecting drug user	1	.	2	.	2	.	3	.	3	.	5	.	357	.
Sx w/ bisexual male	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	2	.	2	.	105	.
Sx w/ person with hemophilia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Sx w/ transfusion recipient w/HIV	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	26	.
Sx w/HIV+ person, risk not specified	27	.	25	.	39	.	55	.	66	.	80	.	2,364	.
Receipt of blood transfusion/components	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	0.1
Adult Undetermined	77	27.5	68	25.5	36	41.9	43	37.4	113	30.9	111	29.1	1,919	18.4
Adult/adolescent subtotal	280	100.0	267	100.0	86	100.0	115	100.0	366	100.0	382	100.0	10,442	100.0
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category														
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0.8
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	1	100.0	.	.	1	33.3	2	100.0	2	50.0	2	100.0	106	84.1
Injecting drug use	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Sx w/ HIV+ person, risk not specified	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	2	.	2	.	102	.
Child Undetermined	.	0.0	.	.	1	33.3	.	0.0	1	25.0	.	0.0	18	14.3
Confirmed Other	.	0.0	.	.	1	33.3	.	0.0	1	25.0	.	0.0	1	0.8
Pediatric subtotal	1	100.0	.	.	3	100.0	2	100.0	4	100.0	2	100.0	126	100.0
Total	281	100.0	267	100.0	89	100.0	117	100.0	370	100.0	384	100.0	10,568	100.0

* See Technical Notes.

Note: Data in this report are provisional.

Table 3a
South Carolina Adult/Adolescent AIDS Cases by Sex, Exposure Category*, and Race
Cases diagnosed between January - December 2017 and Prevalence* Cases, Through December 31, 2017

	White				Black				Hispanic				Totals*			
	Jan. - Dec. 2017		Prevalence		Jan. - Dec. 2017		Prevalence		Jan. - Dec. 2017		Prevalence		Jan. - Dec. 2017		Prevalence	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
All Sexes exposure category*																
Men Who Have Sex With Men	29	40.3	1,473	60.7	109	41.1	2,574	35.2	15	46.9	191	38.4	155	40.6	4,326	41.4
Injecting Drug Use	11	15.3	196	8.1	9	3.4	682	9.3	1	3.1	40	8.0	22	5.8	943	9.0
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	2	2.8	146	6.0	2	0.8	207	2.8	.	0.0	8	1.6	5	1.3	374	3.6
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	.	.	11	0.5	.	.	6	0.1	.	.	.	0.0	.	.	17	0.2
Heterosexual Contact subtotal	9	12.5	329	13.6	76	28.7	2,378	32.6	2	6.3	106	21.3	89	23.3	2,856	27.4
Sx w/ injecting drug user	3	.	72	.	2	.	268	.	.	.	10	.	5	.	357	.
Sx w/ bisexual male	.	.	23	.	2	.	82	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	105	.
Sx w/ person with hemophilia	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Sx w/ transfusion recipient w/HIV	.	.	2	.	2	.	24	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	26	.
Sx w/HIV+ person, risk not specified	6	.	228	.	70	.	2,004	.	2	.	96	.	80	.	2,364	.
Receipt of blood transfusion/components	.	.	2	0.1	.	.	5	0.1	.	.	.	0.0	.	.	7	0.1
Adult Undetermined	21	29.2	271	11.2	69	26.0	1,451	19.9	14	43.8	153	30.7	111	29.1	1,919	18.4
Total	72	100.0	2,428	100.0	265	100.0	7,303	100.0	32	100.0	498	100.0	382	100.0	10,442	100.0

* See technical notes.

Note: Data in this report are provisional.

Table 3b
South Carolina Adult/Adolescent AIDS Cases by Sex, Exposure Category*, and Race
Cases diagnosed between January - December 2017 and Prevalence* Cases, Through December 31, 2017

	White				Black				Hispanic				Totals*			
	Jan. - Dec. 2017		Prevalence		Jan. - Dec. 2017		Prevalence		Jan. - Dec. 2017		Prevalence		Jan. - Dec. 2017		Prevalence	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Male exposure category*																
Men Who Have Sex With Men	29	61.7	1,473	73.8	109	60.2	2,574	52.2	15	53.6	191	46.7	155	58.1	4,326	57.7
Injecting Drug Use	4	8.5	105	5.3	5	2.8	436	8.8	1	3.6	29	7.1	11	4.1	585	7.8
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	2	4.3	146	7.3	2	1.1	207	4.2	.	0.0	8	2.0	5	1.9	374	5.0
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	.	.	10	0.5	.	.	5	0.1	.	.	.	0.0	.	.	15	0.2
Heterosexual Contact subtotal	.	0.0	88	4.4	27	14.9	890	18.0	.	0.0	51	12.5	28	10.5	1,046	14.0
Sx w/ injecting drug user	.	.	14	.	2	.	75	.	.	.	7	.	2	.	97	.
Sx w/ bisexual male	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sx w/ person with hemophilia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sx w/ transfusion recipient w/HIV	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	.
Sx w/HIV+ person, risk not specified	.	.	74	.	24	.	807	.	.	.	44	.	25	.	941	.
Receipt of blood transfusion/components	.	.	2	0.1	.	.	.	0.0	.	.	.	0.0	.	.	2	0.0
Adult Undetermined	12	25.5	171	8.6	38	21.0	819	16.6	12	42.9	130	31.8	68	25.5	1,148	15.3
Total	47	100.0	1,995	100.0	181	100.0	4,931	100.0	28	100.0	409	100.0	267	100.0	7,496	100.0
Female exposure category*																
Injecting Drug Use	7	28.0	91	21.0	4	4.8	246	10.4	.	0.0	11	12.4	11	9.6	358	12.2
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	.	.	1	0.2	.	.	1	0.0	.	.	.	0.0	.	.	2	0.1
Heterosexual Contact subtotal	9	36.0	241	55.7	49	58.3	1,488	62.7	2	50.0	55	61.8	61	53.0	1,810	61.4
Sx w/ injecting drug user	3	.	58	.	.	.	193	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	260	.
Sx w/ bisexual male	.	.	23	.	2	.	82	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	105	.
Sx w/ person with hemophilia	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Sx w/ transfusion recipient w/HIV	.	.	2	.	1	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	18	.
Sx w/HIV+ person, risk not specified	6	.	154	.	46	.	1,197	.	2	.	52	.	55	.	1,423	.
Receipt of blood transfusion/components	.	.	.	0.0	.	.	5	0.2	.	.	.	0.0	.	.	5	0.2
Adult Undetermined	9	36.0	100	23.1	31	36.9	632	26.6	2	50.0	23	25.8	43	37.4	771	26.2
Total	25	100.0	433	100.0	84	100.0	2,372	100.0	4	100.0	89	100.0	115	100.0	2,946	100.0

* See technical notes.

Note: Data in this report are provisional.

Table 4
South Carolina Prevalence* AIDS Summary Through December 31, 2017

Race/Ethnicity	Adult/Adolescent		Pediatric (<=12 years)		Total	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White, Not Hispanic	2,428	23.3	15	11.9	2,443	23.1
Black, Not Hispanic	7,303	69.9	104	82.5	7,407	70.1
Hispanic	498	4.8	6	4.8	504	4.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	30	0.3	.	0.0	30	0.3
American Indian/Alaskan	7	0.1	.	0.0	7	0.1
Other	167	1.6	1	0.8	168	1.6
Unknown	9	0.1	.	0.0	9	0.1
Total	10,442	100.0	126	100.0	10,568	100.0

Age* (as of 12/31/2017) by Race	White		Black		Hispanic		Total	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
<= 12	1	0.0	6	0.1	1	0.2	8	0.1
13-19	2	0.1	18	0.2	6	1.2	26	0.2
20-24	12	0.5	104	1.4	4	0.8	123	1.2
25-29	44	1.8	391	5.3	17	3.4	464	4.4
30-39	211	8.6	1,073	14.5	114	22.6	1,435	13.6
40-49	606	24.8	1,767	23.9	187	37.1	2,612	24.7
50-59	1,068	43.7	2,524	34.1	122	24.2	3,792	35.9
Over 59	499	20.4	1,524	20.6	53	10.5	2,108	19.9
Total	2,443	100.0	7,407	100.0	504	100.0	10,568	100.0

Exposure Category* by Gender	Males		Females		Totals	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Adult/adolescent						
Men Who Have Sex With Men	4,326	57.7	.	0.0	4,326	41.4
Injecting Drug Use	585	7.8	358	12.2	943	9.0
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	374	5.0	.	0.0	374	3.6
Adult Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	15	0.2	2	0.1	17	0.2
Heterosexual Contact	1,046	14.0	1,810	61.4	2,856	27.4
Adult Receipt of Blood Transfusion/Components	2	0.0	5	0.2	7	0.1
Adult Confirmed Other	.	0.0	.	0.0	.	0.0
Adult Undetermined	1,148	15.3	771	26.2	1,919	18.4
Total	7,496	100.0	2,946	100.0	10,442	100.0
Pediatric (<13 years old)						
Child Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	1	1.9	.	0.0	1	0.8
Mother with HIV/AIDS	41	77.4	61	83.6	102	81.0
Child Confirmed Other	.	0.0	1	1.4	1	0.8
Ped Undetermined	8	15.1	10	13.7	18	14.3
Total	53	100.0	73	100.0	126	100.0
Total	7,549	100.0	3,019	100.0	10,568	100.0

* See technical notes.
 Note: Data in this report are provisional.

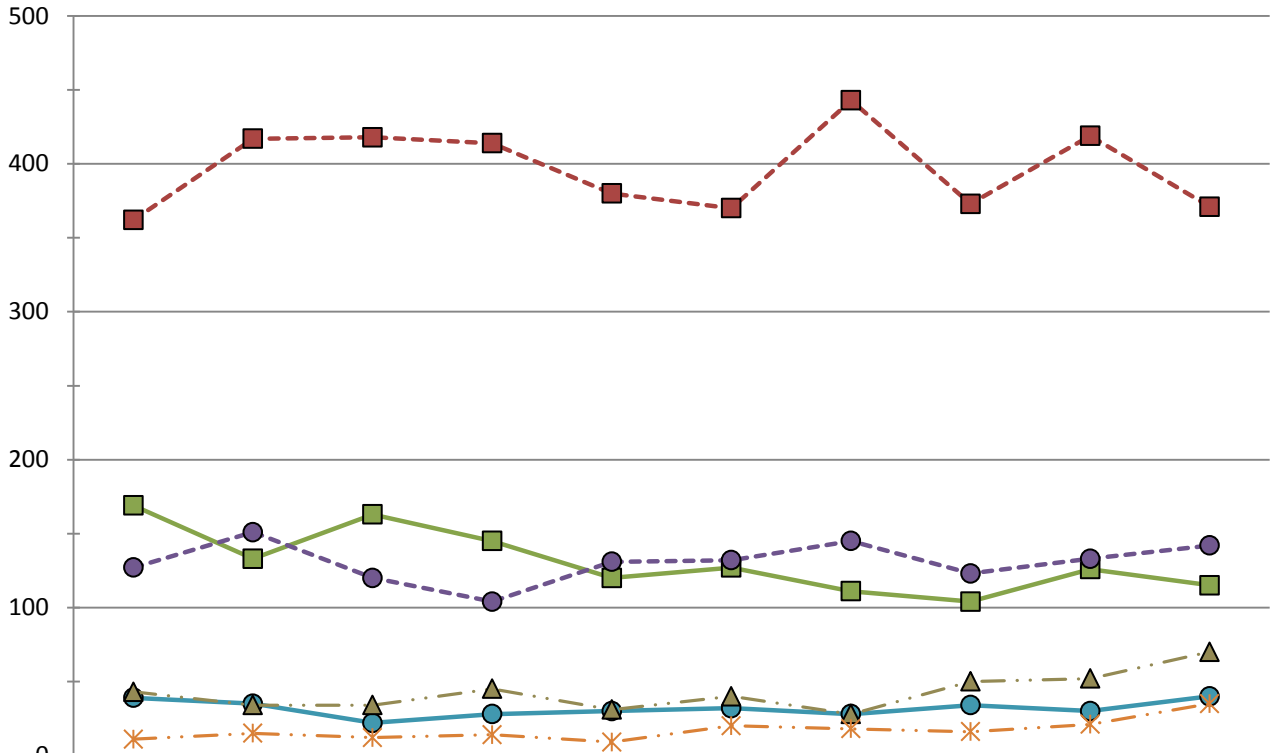
Table 5
South Carolina AIDS Cases in Adolescents and Adults Under Age 25, by Sex, Exposure Category*
Incidence Cases Diagnosed January - December 2016 and January - December 2017
Prevalence* Totals through December 31, 2017

	Ages 13 - 19						Ages 20 - 24					
	Jan. - Dec. 2016		Jan. - Dec. 2017		Prevalence		Jan. - Dec. 2016		Jan. - Dec. 2017		Prevalence	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Male exposure category												
Men Who Have Sex With Men	5	100.0	2	100.0	6	42.9	18	81.8	21	87.5	70	78.7
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	.	0.0	.	0.0	.	0.0	1	4.5	1	4.2	1	1.1
Heterosexual Contact subtotal	.	0.0	.	0.0	1	7.1	1	4.5	.	0.0	1	1.1
Sx w/ injecting drug user
Sx w/ transfusion recipient w/HIV
Sx w/HIV+ person, risk not specified	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Adult Undetermined	.	0.0	.	0.0	1	7.1	2	9.1	2	8.3	7	7.9
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	5	35.7	.	.	.	.	10	11.2
Sx w/ HIV+ person, risk not specified
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	5	.	.	.	.	.	10	.
Child Undetermined	1	7.1	.	.	.	.	.	0.0
Confirmed Other	.	0.0	.	0.0	.	.	.	0.0	.	0.0	.	.
Total	5	100.0	2	100.0	14	100.0	22	100.0	24	100.0	89	100.0
Female exposure category												
Heterosexual Contact subtotal	.	0.0	1	50.0	1	8.3	1	20.0	1	50.0	5	14.7
Sx w/ injecting drug user	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sx w/ transfusion recipient w/HIV	1	.	1	.
Sx w/HIV+ person, risk not specified	1	.	.	.	4	.
Adult Undetermined	2	100.0	1	50.0	1	8.3	3	60.0	1	50.0	9	26.5
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	9	75.0	.	.	.	.	17	50.0
Sx w/ HIV+ person, risk not specified	1	.
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	9	.	.	.	.	.	16	.
Child Undetermined	1	8.3	.	.	.	.	3	8.8
Confirmed Other	.	0.0	.	0.0	.	.	1	20.0	.	0.0	.	.
Total	2	100.0	2	100.0	12	100.0	5	100.0	2	100.0	34	100.0

* See Technical Notes.

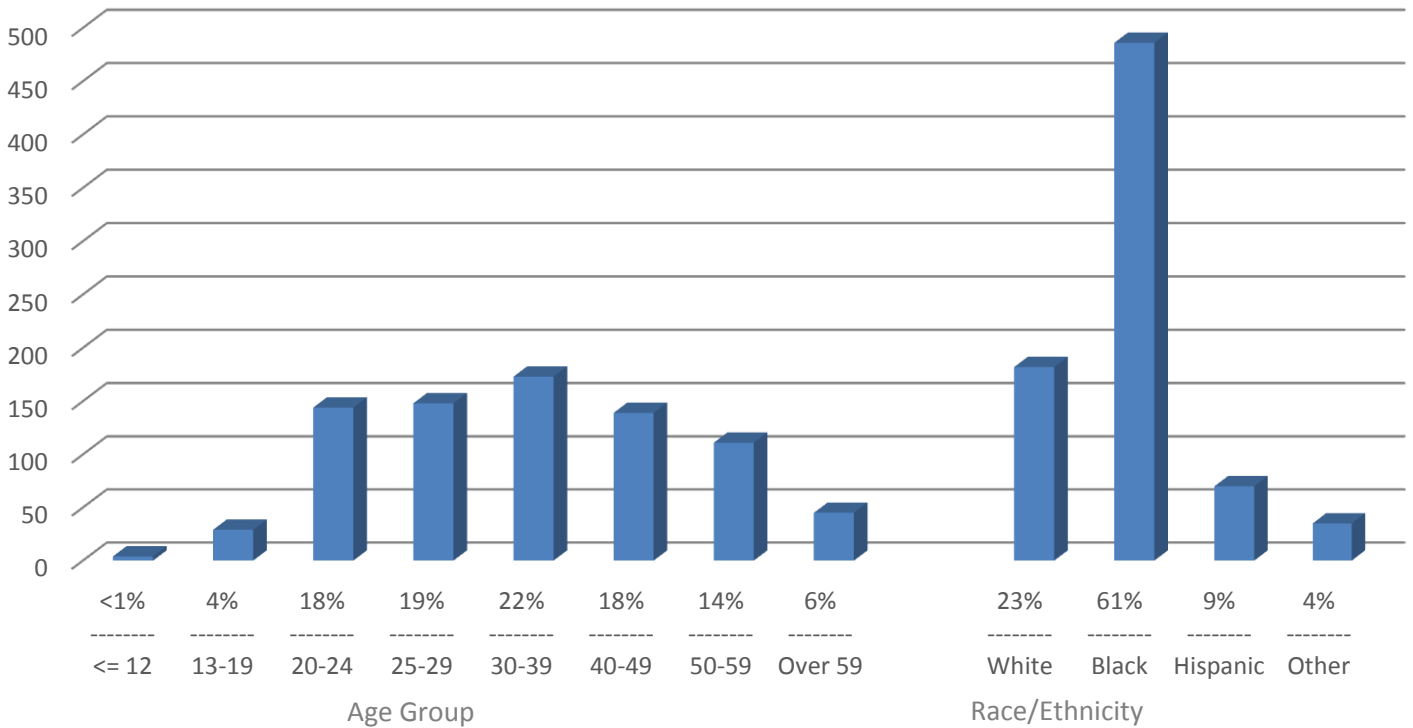
Note: Data in this report are provisional.

South Carolina HIV Cases by Year of Diagnosis by Race and Sex



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Black Male	362	417	418	414	380	370	443	373	419	371
Black Female	169	133	163	145	120	127	111	104	126	115
White Male	127	151	120	104	131	132	145	123	133	142
White Female	39	35	22	28	30	32	28	34	30	40
Hispanic M/F	43	34	34	45	31	40	28	50	52	70
Other M/F	11	15	12	14	9	20	18	16	21	35

South Carolina 2017 HIV Cases Count and Percent



**South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
HIV Surveillance Report**

HIV Surveillance Program

December 31, 2017

Telephone: (803) 898-0749

For assistance in reporting cases of AIDS or HIV in South Carolina, call DHEC toll-free at 1-800-277-0873. By South Carolina statute, physicians, laboratories, health care institutions, and others must report HIV infections and AIDS cases to DHEC.

Prevalence Totals

Total HIV Infections in South Carolina (*includes total number of AIDS Cases)

Total Living HIV/AIDS Cases as of December 31, 2017

19,649

* AIDS cases documented as of January 1, 1981 and HIV case collection starting February 1, 1986.

2017 South Carolina HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate

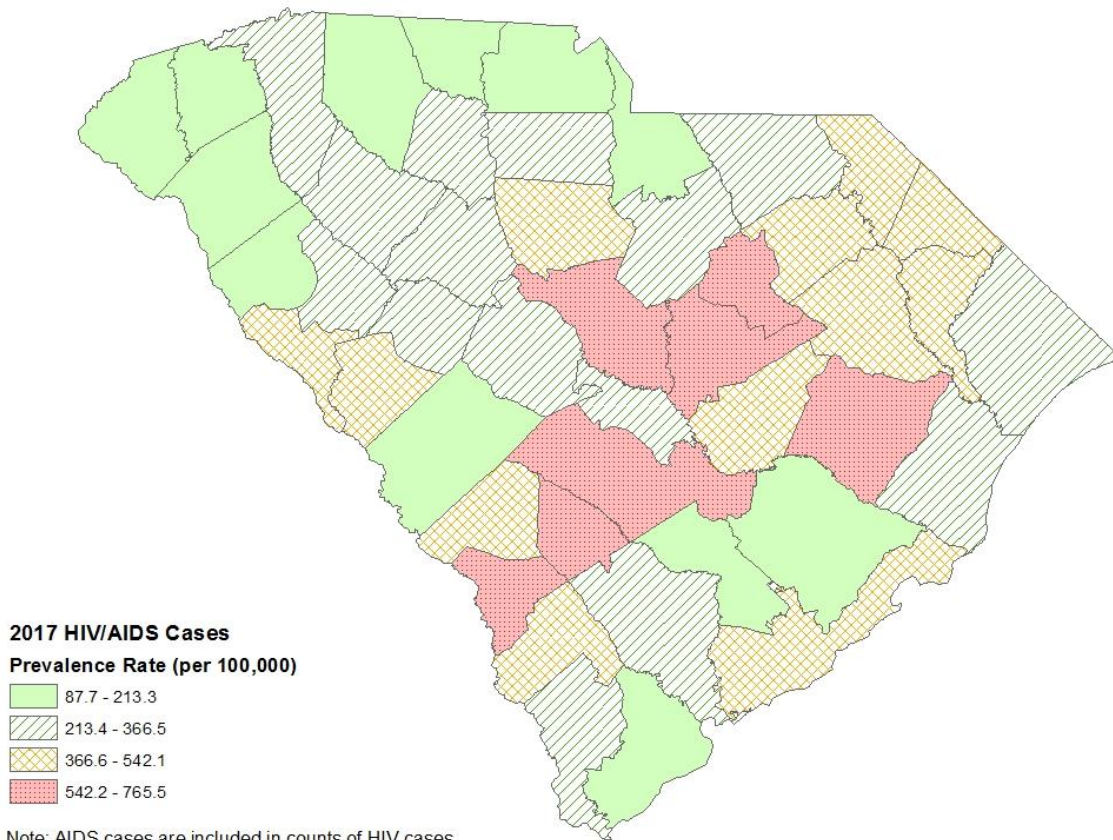


Table 6a
South Carolina HIV/AIDS Cases* and Annual Rate, By County**
Incidence Cases and Rates Diagnosed January - December 2016 and January - December 2017
Prevalence Totals and Rates through December 31, 2017**

County	Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2016		Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2017		Prevalence through Dec. 31, 2017	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Abbeville	.	.	.	.	41	164.8
Aiken	19	11.3	18	10.7	349	208.4
Allendale	.	.	.	.	53	586.0
Anderson	17	8.6	16	8.1	317	161.3
Bamberg	8	55.4	.	.	107	741.3
Barnwell	5	23.3	4	18.6	106	493.4
Beaufort	21	11.5	14	7.6	341	186.2
Berkeley	22	10.4	16	7.6	339	160.7
Calhoun	.	.	.	.	38	256.8
Charleston	71	17.9	88	22.2	1,766	445.4
Cherokee	6	10.6	.	.	74	130.6
Chester	10	31.1	6	18.6	96	298.3
Chesterfield	6	13.0	.	.	107	232.5
Clarendon	.	.	5	14.7	151	444.8
Colleton	10	26.4	4	10.5	139	366.5
Darlington	6	8.9	14	20.8	255	379.3
Dillon	7	22.7	7	22.7	116	375.9
Dorchester	24	15.6	20	13.0	296	192.5
Edgefield	7	26.6	.	.	112	424.9
Fairfield	7	30.9	5	22.1	109	481.2
Florence	39	28.1	35	25.2	684	493.0
Georgetown	11	17.9	6	9.8	210	342.0
Greenville	67	13.4	67	13.4	1,203	241.2
Greenwood	11	15.7	6	8.6	223	318.0
Hampton	6	30.1	5	25.1	108	542.1
Horry	55	17.1	81	25.1	802	248.8
Jasper	.	.	6	21.1	93	326.7
Kershaw	7	10.9	10	15.6	170	265.2
Lancaster	8	8.9	8	8.9	144	160.7
Laurens	9	13.5	9	13.5	160	239.6
Lee	6	34.0	6	34.0	135	765.5
Lexington	37	12.9	52	18.2	668	233.4
McCormick	.	.	.	.	42	435.5
Marion	5	15.8	6	18.9	169	532.7
Marlboro	7	26.0	5	18.6	130	482.5
Newberry	.	.	4	10.5	99	260.0
Oconee	8	10.5	6	7.9	67	87.7
Orangeburg	21	23.9	29	33.0	506	575.6
Pickens	9	7.3	5	4.1	120	97.7
Richland	125	30.5	124	30.3	3,048	744.2
Saluda	.	.	.	.	48	237.7
Spartanburg	42	13.9	20	6.6	643	213.3
Sumter	18	16.8	23	21.4	653	608.0
Union	.	.	4	14.5	99	357.7
Williamsburg	10	31.3	11	34.4	224	701.0
York	23	8.9	33	12.8	476	184.1
Not Reported	.	.	.	.	3,813	.
Total	789	15.9	793	16.0	19,649	396.1

* Cells with 3 or fewer cases are set to missing (.).

** See technical notes.

Note: Data in this report are provisional.

Table 6b
South Carolina HIV/AIDS Cases* and Annual Rate, By Public Health Region***
Incidence Cases and Rates Diagnosed January - December 2016 and January - December 2017
Prevalence Totals and Rates through December 31, 2017**

Region	Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2016		Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2017		Prevalence through Dec. 31, 2017	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Lowcountry	189	38.5	185	37.7	3,786	771.2
Midlands	251	24.9	268	26.6	5,425	538.5
Pee Dee	173	15.2	202	17.8	3,636	319.9
Upstate	176	31.2	138	24.4	2,989	529.4
Total	789	15.9	793	16.0	19,649	396.1

* Cells with 3 or fewer cases are set to missing (.).

** See technical notes.

Note: Data in this report are provisional.

Table 7
South Carolina HIV/AIDS Cases* by Age Group, Exposure Category, and Sex,**
Incidence Cases Diagnosed January - December 2016 and January - December 2017
Prevalence Totals through December 31, 2017**

	Males				Females				Totals**					
	Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2016		Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2017		Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2016		Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2017		Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2016		Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2017		Prevalence Total	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Adult/adolescent exposure category														
Men Who Have Sex With Men	419	67.8	396	64.4	.	0.0	.	0.0	419	53.3	396	50.2	8,414	43.3
Injecting Drug Use	17	2.8	13	2.1	9	5.4	6	3.4	26	3.3	19	2.4	1,444	7.4
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	9	1.5	7	1.1	.	0.0	.	0.0	9	1.1	7	0.9	612	3.2
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	0.1
Heterosexual Contact subtotal	27	4.4	28	4.6	65	38.7	76	43.7	92	11.7	104	13.2	4,800	24.7
Sx w/ injecting drug user	1	.	2	.	2	.	2	.	3	.	4	.	528	.
Sx w/ bisexual male	.	.	.	.	4	.	3	.	4	.	3	.	203	.
Sx w/ person with hemophilia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.
Sx w/ transfusion recipient w/HIV	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	40	.
Sx w/HIV+ person, risk not specified	26	.	25	.	58	.	70	.	84	.	95	.	4,018	.
Receipt of blood transfusion/components	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	0.1
Adult Undetermined	146	23.6	171	27.8	94	56.0	92	52.9	240	30.5	263	33.3	4,114	21.2
Adult/adolescent subtotal	618	100.0	615	100.0	168	100.0	174	100.0	786	100.0	789	100.0	19,413	100.0
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category														
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0.4
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	3	100.0	1	100.0	.	.	2	66.7	3	100.0	3	75.0	201	85.2
Injecting drug use	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
Sx w/ HIV+ person, risk not specified	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	3	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	3	.	195	.
Child Undetermined	.	0.0	.	0.0	.	.	1	33.3	.	0.0	1	25.0	32	13.6
Confirmed Other	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	0.8
Pediatric subtotal	3	100.0	1	100.0	.	.	3	100.0	3	100.0	4	100.0	236	100.0
Total	621	100.0	616	100.0	168	100.0	177	100.0	789	100.0	793	100.0	19,649	100.0

* AIDS cases are included in counts of HIV cases.

** See Technical Notes.

Note: Data in this report are provisional.

Table 8a
South Carolina Adult/Adolescent HIV/AIDS Cases* by Sex, Exposure Category, and Race**
Cases diagnosed between January - December 2017 and Prevalence Through December 31, 2017

	White				Black				Hispanic				Totals**			
	Jan. - Dec. 2017		Prevalence**		Jan. - Dec. 2017		Prevalence		Jan. - Dec. 2017		Prevalence		Jan. - Dec. 2017		Prevalence	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
All Sexes exposure category**																
Men Who Have Sex With Men	93	51.1	2,835	58.7	247	51.2	4,993	37.8	37	52.9	373	40.6	396	50.2	8,414	43.3
Injecting Drug Use	11	6.0	338	7.0	3	0.6	1,011	7.7	3	4.3	66	7.2	19	2.4	1,444	7.4
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	4	2.2	275	5.7	1	0.2	298	2.3	1	1.4	20	2.2	7	0.9	612	3.2
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	.	.	13	0.3	.	.	6	0.0	.	.	.	0.0	.	.	19	0.1
Heterosexual Contact subtotal	19	10.4	653	13.5	71	14.7	3,881	29.4	8	11.4	193	21.0	104	13.2	4,800	24.7
Sx w/ injecting drug user	2	.	114	.	2	.	393	.	.	.	12	.	4	.	528	.
Sx w/ bisexual male	.	.	39	.	2	.	160	.	1	.	2	.	3	.	203	.
Sx w/ person with hemophilia	.	.	10	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.
Sx w/ transfusion recipient w/HIV	.	.	3	.	2	.	35	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	40	.
Sx w/HIV+ person, risk not specified	17	.	487	.	65	.	3,292	.	7	.	178	.	95	.	4,018	.
Receipt of blood transfusion/components	.	.	2	0.0	.	.	8	0.1	.	.	.	0.0	.	.	10	0.1
Adult Undetermined	55	30.2	712	14.7	160	33.2	3,012	22.8	21	30.0	267	29.1	263	33.3	4,114	21.2
Total	182	100.0	4,828	100.0	482	100.0	13,209	100.0	70	100.0	919	100.0	789	100.0	19,413	100.0

* AIDS cases are included in counts of HIV cases.

** See technical notes.

Note: Data in this report are provisional.

Table 8b
South Carolina Adult/Adolescent HIV/AIDS Cases* by Sex, Exposure Category, and Race**
Cases diagnosed between January - December 2017 and Prevalence Through December 31, 2017

	White				Black				Hispanic				Totals**			
	Jan. - Dec. 2017		Prevalence**		Jan. - Dec. 2017		Prevalence		Jan. - Dec. 2017		Prevalence		Jan. - Dec. 2017		Prevalence	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Male exposure category**																
Men Who Have Sex With Men	93	65.5	2,835	72.8	247	66.8	4,993	55.9	37	61.7	373	50.5	396	64.4	8,414	60.4
Injecting Drug Use	7	4.9	165	4.2	2	0.5	630	7.1	3	5.0	51	6.9	13	2.1	863	6.2
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	4	2.8	275	7.1	1	0.3	298	3.3	1	1.7	20	2.7	7	1.1	612	4.4
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	.	.	12	0.3	.	.	5	0.1	.	.	.	0.0	.	.	17	0.1
Heterosexual Contact subtotal	4	2.8	149	3.8	22	5.9	1,304	14.6	1	1.7	86	11.7	28	4.6	1,565	11.2
Sx w/ injecting drug user	.	.	20	.	2	.	111	.	.	.	7	.	2	.	140	.
Sx w/ bisexual male	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sx w/ person with hemophilia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sx w/ transfusion recipient w/HIV	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	10	.
Sx w/HIV+ person, risk not specified	4	.	129	.	19	.	1,184	.	1	.	79	.	25	.	1,415	.
Receipt of blood transfusion/components	.	.	2	0.1	.	.	.	0.0	.	.	.	0.0	.	.	2	0.0
Adult Undetermined	34	23.9	455	11.7	98	26.5	1,705	19.1	18	30.0	208	28.2	171	27.8	2,456	17.6
Total	142	100.0	3,893	100.0	370	100.0	8,935	100.0	60	100.0	738	100.0	615	100.0	13,929	100.0
Female exposure category**																
Injecting Drug Use	4	10.0	173	18.5	1	0.9	381	8.9	.	0.0	15	8.3	6	3.4	581	10.6
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	.	.	1	0.1	.	.	1	0.0	.	.	.	0.0	.	.	2	0.0
Heterosexual Contact subtotal	15	37.5	504	53.9	49	43.8	2,577	60.3	7	70.0	107	59.1	76	43.7	3,235	59.0
Sx w/ injecting drug user	2	.	94	.	.	.	282	.	.	.	5	.	2	.	388	.
Sx w/ bisexual male	.	.	39	.	2	.	160	.	1	.	2	.	3	.	203	.
Sx w/ person with hemophilia	.	.	10	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.
Sx w/ transfusion recipient w/HIV	.	.	3	.	1	.	26	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	30	.
Sx w/HIV+ person, risk not specified	13	.	358	.	46	.	2,108	.	6	.	99	.	70	.	2,603	.
Receipt of blood transfusion/components	.	.	.	0.0	.	.	8	0.2	.	.	.	0.0	.	.	8	0.1
Adult Undetermined	21	52.5	257	27.5	62	55.4	1,307	30.6	3	30.0	59	32.6	92	52.9	1,658	30.2
Total	40	100.0	935	100.0	112	100.0	4,274	100.0	10	100.0	181	100.0	174	100.0	5,484	100.0

* AIDS cases are included in counts of HIV cases.

** See technical notes.

Note: Data in this report are provisional.

Table 9
South Carolina Prevalence* HIV/AIDS Summary Through December 31, 2017**

Race/Ethnicity	Adult/Adolescent		Pediatric (<=12 years)		Total	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White, Not Hispanic	4,828	24.9	27	11.4	4,855	24.7
Black, Not Hispanic	13,209	68.0	188	79.7	13,397	68.2
Hispanic	919	4.7	11	4.7	930	4.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	60	0.3	4	1.7	64	0.3
American Indian/Alaskan	19	0.1	.	0.0	19	0.1
Other	305	1.6	6	2.5	311	1.6
Unknown	73	0.4	.	0.0	73	0.4
Total	19,413	100.0	236	100.0	19,649	100.0

Age* (as of 12/31/2017) by Race	White		Black		Hispanic		Total	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
<= 12	1	0.0	24	0.2	3	0.3	33	0.2
13-19	12	0.2	58	0.4	7	0.8	79	0.4
20-24	64	1.3	510	3.8	30	3.2	627	3.2
25-29	234	4.8	1,216	9.1	65	7.0	1,573	8.0
30-39	641	13.2	2,370	17.7	247	26.6	3,352	17.1
40-49	1,157	23.8	2,906	21.7	297	31.9	4,471	22.8
50-59	1,831	37.7	3,923	29.3	199	21.4	6,074	30.9
Over 59	915	18.8	2,390	17.8	82	8.8	3,440	17.5
Total	4,855	100.0	13,397	100.0	930	100.0	19,649	100.0

Exposure Category* by Gender	Males		Females		Totals	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Adult/adolescent						
Men Who Have Sex With Men	8,414	60.4	.	0.0	8,414	43.3
Injecting Drug Use	863	6.2	581	10.6	1,444	7.4
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	612	4.4	.	0.0	612	3.2
Adult Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	17	0.1	2	0.0	19	0.1
Heterosexual Contact	1,565	11.2	3,235	59.0	4,800	24.7
Adult Receipt of Blood Transfusion/Components	2	0.0	8	0.1	10	0.1
Adult Confirmed Other	.	0.0	.	0.0	.	0.0
Adult Undetermined	2,456	17.6	1,658	30.2	4,114	21.2
Total	13,929	100.0	5,484	100.0	19,413	100.0
Pediatric (<13 years old)						
Child Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	1	1.1	.	0.0	1	0.4
Mother with HIV/AIDS	75	84.3	118	80.3	193	81.8
Child Confirmed Other	.	0.0	2	1.4	2	0.8
Ped Undetermined	8	9.0	24	16.3	32	13.6
Total	89	100.0	147	100.0	236	100.0
Total	14,018	100.0	5,631	100.0	19,649	100.0

* See Technical Notes.

** AIDS cases are included in counts of HIV cases.

Note: Data in this report are provisional.

Table 10
South Carolina HIV/AIDS Cases* in Adolescents and Adults Under Age 25, by Sex, Exposure Category**
Incidence Cases Diagnosed January - December 2016 and January - December 2017
Prevalence Cases through December 31, 2017**

	Ages 13 - 19						Ages 20 - 24					
	Jan. - Dec. 2016		Jan. - Dec. 2017		Prevalence		Jan. - Dec. 2016		Jan. - Dec. 2017		Prevalence	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Male exposure category												
Men Who Have Sex With Men	26	92.9	20	76.9	27	54.0	121	85.2	110	84.6	434	83.1
Injecting Drug Use	.	0.0	.	0.0	.	0.0	.	0.0	1	0.8	2	0.4
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	.	0.0	.	0.0	1	2.0	1	0.7	1	0.8	4	0.8
Heterosexual Contact subtotal	.	0.0	1	3.8	2	4.0	2	1.4	.	0.0	6	1.1
Sx w/ injecting drug user	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sx w/ bisexual male	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sx w/ transfusion recipient w/HIV	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sx w/HIV+ person, risk not specified	.	.	1	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	6	.
Adult Undetermined	1	3.6	5	19.2	8	16.0	18	12.7	18	13.8	52	10.0
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	1	3.6	.	0.0	11	22.0	.	0.0	.	0.0	24	4.6
Sx w/ HIV+ person, risk not specified	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	1	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	24	.
Child Undetermined	.	.	.	.	1	2.0	.	.	.	.	.	0.0
Total	28	100.0	26	100.0	50	100.0	142	100.0	130	100.0	522	100.0
Female exposure category												
Injecting Drug Use	.	0.0	.	0.0	.	0.0	1	5.0	1	7.1	2	1.9
Heterosexual Contact subtotal	.	0.0	1	33.3	1	3.4	10	50.0	9	64.3	41	39.0
Sx w/ injecting drug user	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sx w/ bisexual male	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	6	.
Sx w/ transfusion recipient w/HIV	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.
Sx w/HIV+ person, risk not specified	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	7	.	33	.
Adult Undetermined	4	100.0	2	66.7	3	10.3	9	45.0	4	28.6	26	24.8
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	.	0.0	.	0.0	21	72.4	.	0.0	.	0.0	31	29.5
Sx w/ HIV+ person, risk not specified	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	.	.	.	.	21	.	.	.	.	.	30	.
Child Undetermined	.	.	.	.	4	13.8	.	.	.	.	5	4.8
Total	4	100.0	3	100.0	29	100.0	20	100.0	14	100.0	105	100.0

* AIDS cases are included in counts of HIV cases.

** See Technical Notes.

Note: Data in this report are provisional.

Table 11
South Carolina Prevalence* HIV/AIDS Summary Through December 31, 2017**

Age Group*	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Race: White						
<= 12	.	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.0
13-19	6	0.2	6	0.6	12	0.2
20-24	52	1.3	12	1.3	64	1.3
25-29	188	4.8	46	4.8	234	4.8
30-39	471	12.1	170	17.9	641	13.2
40-49	903	23.1	254	26.7	1,157	23.8
50-59	1,526	39.1	305	32.1	1,831	37.7
Over 59	758	19.4	157	16.5	915	18.8
Total	3,904	100.0	951	100.0	4,855	100.0
Race: Black						
<= 12	9	0.1	15	0.3	24	0.2
13-19	40	0.4	18	0.4	58	0.4
20-24	424	4.7	86	2.0	510	3.8
25-29	1,019	11.3	197	4.5	1,216	9.1
30-39	1,709	19.0	661	15.1	2,370	17.7
40-49	1,743	19.4	1,163	26.5	2,906	21.7
50-59	2,559	28.4	1,364	31.1	3,923	29.3
Over 59	1,504	16.7	886	20.2	2,390	17.8
Total	9,007	100.0	4,390	100.0	13,397	100.0
Race: Hispanic						
<= 12	2	0.3	1	0.5	3	0.3
13-19	2	0.3	5	2.7	7	0.8
20-24	25	3.4	5	2.7	30	3.2
25-29	56	7.5	9	4.8	65	7.0
30-39	199	26.8	48	25.5	247	26.6
40-49	242	32.6	55	29.3	297	31.9
50-59	153	20.6	46	24.5	199	21.4
Over 59	63	8.5	19	10.1	82	8.8
Total	742	100.0	188	100.0	930	100.0
Race: Other						
<= 12	.	0.0	5	5.4	5	1.3
13-19	2	0.7	.	0.0	2	0.5
20-24	20	6.6	2	2.2	22	5.6
25-29	41	13.6	5	5.4	46	11.7
30-39	67	22.3	16	17.2	83	21.1
40-49	64	21.3	27	29.0	91	23.1
50-59	78	25.9	27	29.0	105	26.6
Over 59	29	9.6	11	11.8	40	10.2
Total	301	100.0	93	100.0	394	100.0
Race: Total						
<= 12	11	0.1	22	0.4	33	0.2
13-19	50	0.4	29	0.5	79	0.4
20-24	522	3.7	105	1.9	627	3.2
25-29	1,316	9.4	257	4.6	1,573	8.0
30-39	2,455	17.5	897	15.9	3,352	17.1
40-49	2,968	21.2	1,503	26.7	4,471	22.8
50-59	4,331	30.9	1,743	31.0	6,074	30.9
Over 59	2,365	16.9	1,075	19.1	3,440	17.5
Total	14,018	100.0	5,631	100.0	19,649	100.0

* See technical notes.

** AIDS cases are included in counts of HIV cases.

Note: Data in this report are provisional.

Table 12
South Carolina Adolescent (Age 13-19) HIV/AIDS Summary* Prevalence Through December 31, 2017**

by Race	AIDS Cases			HIV/AIDS Cases	
	Cases	%		Cases	%
White, Not Hispanic	2	7.7		12	15.2
Black, Not Hispanic	18	69.2		58	73.4
Hispanic	6	23.1		7	8.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	.	.		.	.
American Indian/Alaskan	.	.		.	.
Other	.	.		2	2.5
Unknown	26	100.0		.	.
Total	.	.		79	100.0

AIDS Cases, Exposure by Sex						
Exposure Category** by Gender	Males		Females		Totals	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Men Who Have Sex With Men	6	42.9	.	0.0	6	23.1
Injecting Drug Use	.	.	.	.	.	.
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	.	.	.	.	.	.
Adult Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	.	.	.	.	.	.
Heterosexual Contact	1	7.1	1	8.3	2	7.7
Adult Receipt of Blood Transfusion/Components	.	.	.	.	.	.
Adult Confirmed Other	.	.	.	.	.	.
Adult Undetermined	1	7.1	1	8.3	2	7.7
Child Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mother with HIV/AIDS	5	35.7	9	75.0	14	53.8
Child Receipt of Blood Transfusion/Components	.	.	.	.	.	.
Child Confirmed Other	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ped Undetermined	1	7.1	1	8.3	2	7.7
Total	14	100.0	12	100.0	26	100.0

HIV/AIDS Cases, Exposure by Sex						
Exposure Category** by Gender	Males		Females		Totals	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Men Who Have Sex With Men	27	54.0	.	0.0	27	34.2
Injecting Drug Use	.	.	.	.	.	.
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	1	2.0	.	0.0	1	1.3
Adult Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	.	.	.	.	.	.
Heterosexual Contact	2	4.0	1	3.4	3	3.8
Adult Receipt of Blood Transfusion/Components	.	.	.	.	.	.
Adult Confirmed Other	.	.	.	.	.	.
Adult Undetermined	8	16.0	3	10.3	11	13.9
Child Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mother with HIV/AIDS	11	22.0	21	72.4	32	40.5
Child Receipt of Blood Transfusion/Components	.	.	.	.	.	.
Child Confirmed Other	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ped Undetermined	1	2.0	4	13.8	5	6.3
Total	50	100.0	29	100.0	79	100.0

* AIDS cases are included in counts of HIV cases.

** See technical notes.

Note: Data in this report are provisional.

Table 13
South Carolina Women of Childbearing Age (15-45) HIV/AIDS Summary* Prevalence Through December 31, 2017**

Race/Ethnicity	AIDS Cases		HIV/AIDS Cases	
	Cases	%	Cases	%
White, Not Hispanic	147	15.1	369	17.6
Black, Not Hispanic	757	78.0	1,577	75.4
Hispanic	47	4.8	106	5.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.1	5	0.2
American Indian/Alaskan	1	0.1	3	0.1
Other	17	1.8	28	1.3
Unknown	1	0.1	4	0.2
Total	971	100.0	2,092	100.0

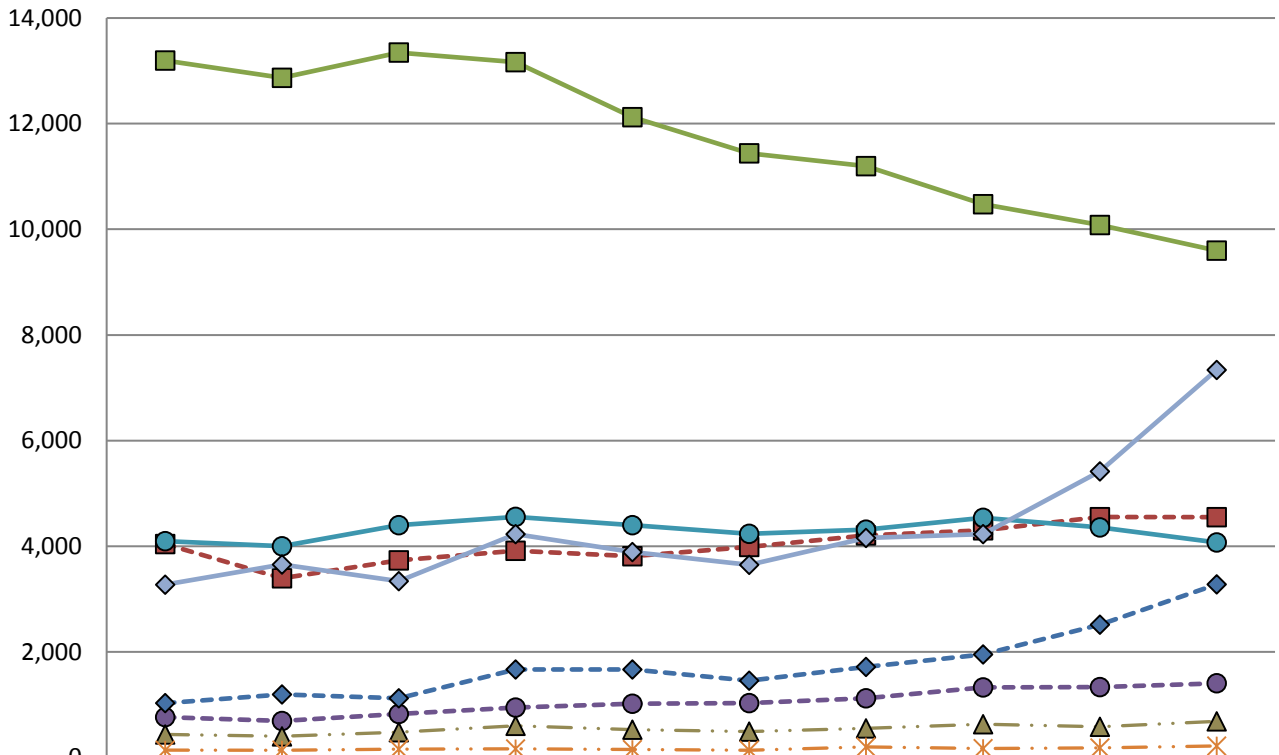
AIDS Cases, Exposure by Age Group										
Exposure Category**	Ages 15-19		Ages 20-24		Ages 25-29		Ages 30-45		Totals	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Injecting Drug Use	.	0.0	.	0.0	2	2.3	61	7.3	63	6.5
Adult Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	.	0.0	.	0.0	.	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1
Heterosexual Contact	1	10.0	5	14.7	32	37.2	544	64.7	582	59.9
Adult Receipt of Blood Transfusion/Components	.	0.0	.	0.0	.	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1
Adult Confirmed Other	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Adult Undetermined	.	0.0	9	26.5	27	31.4	220	26.2	256	26.4
Child Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mother with HIV/AIDS	8	80.0	17	50.0	20	23.3	12	1.4	57	5.9
Child Receipt of Blood Transfusion/Components	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Child Confirmed Other	.	0.0	.	0.0	1	1.2	.	0.0	1	0.1
Ped Undetermined	1	10.0	3	8.8	4	4.7	2	0.2	10	1.0
Total	10	100.0	34	100.0	86	100.0	841	100.0	971	100.0

HIV/AIDS Cases, Exposure by Age Group										
Exposure Category**	Ages 15-19		Ages 20-24		Ages 25-29		Ages 30-45		Totals	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Injecting Drug Use	.	0.0	2	1.9	7	2.7	107	6.3	116	5.5
Adult Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	.	0.0	.	0.0	.	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.0
Heterosexual Contact	1	4.3	41	39.0	117	45.5	1,065	62.4	1,224	58.5
Adult Receipt of Blood Transfusion/Components	.	0.0	.	0.0	.	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.0
Adult Confirmed Other	.	0.0	1	1.0	.	0.0	.	0.0	1	0.0
Adult Undetermined	3	13.0	26	24.8	91	35.4	513	30.1	633	30.3
Child Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mother with HIV/AIDS	16	69.6	30	28.6	33	12.8	18	1.1	97	4.6
Child Receipt of Blood Transfusion/Components	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Child Confirmed Other	.	0.0	.	0.0	2	0.8	.	0.0	2	0.1
Ped Undetermined	3	13.0	5	4.8	7	2.7	2	0.1	17	0.8
Total	23	100.0	105	100.0	257	100.0	1,707	100.0	2,092	100.0

* AIDS cases are included in counts of HIV cases.

** See technical notes.

South Carolina Chlamydia Cases by Year of Diagnosis by Race* and Sex



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Black Male	4040	3394	3735	3913	3814	3985	4206	4303	4553	4551
Black Female	13194	12869	13345	13168	12121	11439	11195	10478	10079	9597
White Male	762	692	824	946	1016	1031	1121	1324	1334	1403
White Female	4097	4001	4396	4555	4396	4238	4311	4540	4355	4073
Hispanic M/F	437	402	478	601	526	491	551	630	583	684
Other M/F	138	137	155	163	150	137	199	169	182	218
Unknown Male	1028	1192	1124	1665	1665	1452	1713	1954	2514	3277
Unknown Female	3273	3652	3338	4232	3892	3646	4154	4228	5418	7337

South Carolina 2017 Chlamydia Cases Count and Percent

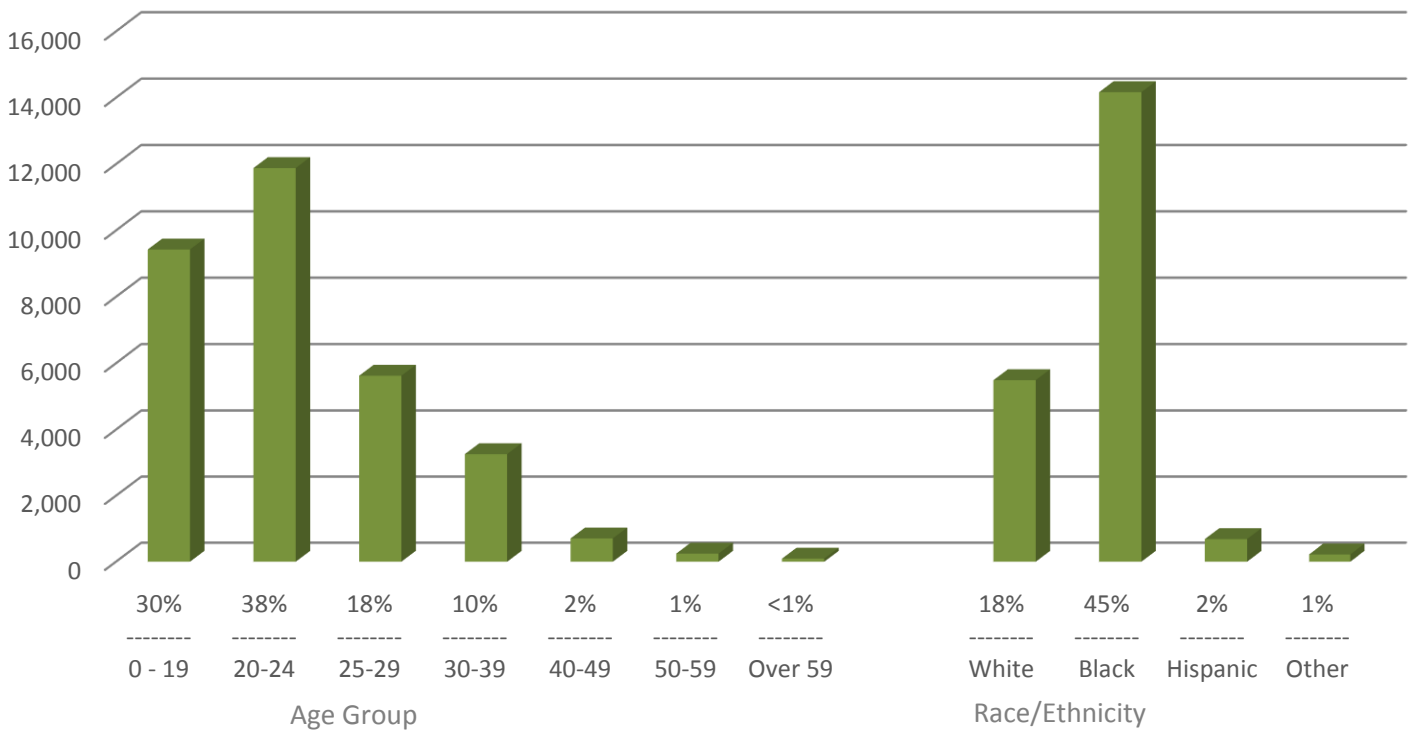


Table 14a
South Carolina Chlamydia Cases and Annual Rate*, By County

County	Jan. - December, 2015		Jan. - December, 2016		Jan. - December, 2017	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Abbeville	107	429.2	95	382.0	152	611.1
Aiken	901	543.3	873	521.3	913	545.2
Allendale	124	1,314.5	144	1,592.0	132	1,459.4
Anderson	883	453.5	1,018	517.9	1,082	550.4
Bamberg	132	887.1	110	762.1	129	893.7
Barnwell	106	487.9	157	730.8	168	782.0
Beaufort	749	417.1	776	423.7	811	442.8
Berkeley	571	281.6	668	316.7	948	449.5
Calhoun	54	365.3	64	432.5	82	554.2
Charleston	2,666	684.9	2,780	701.2	2,736	690.1
Cherokee	355	631.7	396	699.1	388	685.0
Chester	205	635.3	185	574.9	221	686.7
Chesterfield	236	512.9	255	554.2	257	558.5
Clarendon	217	642.5	243	715.7	202	595.0
Colleton	319	845.5	258	680.3	259	683.0
Darlington	588	870.5	541	804.7	587	873.1
Dillon	331	1,059.7	249	806.9	304	985.2
Dorchester	618	405.3	765	497.5	826	537.2
Edgefield	107	403.6	141	534.9	157	595.6
Fairfield	151	663.8	164	724.0	168	741.6
Florence	1,032	743.0	1,038	748.2	1,183	852.7
Georgetown	358	584.0	338	550.5	371	604.2
Greenville	2,269	461.3	2,409	483.0	2,603	521.9
Greenwood	579	829.1	573	817.0	615	876.9
Hampton	145	723.2	117	587.3	127	637.5
Horry	1,497	484.2	1,551	481.2	1,837	569.9
Jasper	152	546.3	174	611.3	216	758.8
Kershaw	308	484.3	321	500.8	292	455.6
Lancaster	373	434.5	313	349.4	311	347.1
Laurens	256	384.3	377	564.6	373	558.6
Lee	143	799.1	195	1,105.8	182	1,032.0
Lexington	1,537	545.4	1,540	538.1	1,457	509.1
McCormick	26	267.9	37	383.7	41	425.2
Marion	251	790.6	234	737.6	319	1,005.5
Marlboro	200	727.4	206	764.5	284	1,054.0
Newberry	293	770.8	261	685.4	319	837.7
Oconee	247	326.2	287	375.9	320	419.1
Orangeburg	870	975.2	940	1,069.4	962	1,094.4
Pickens	392	322.1	479	389.9	545	443.6
Richland	3,238	795.5	3,560	869.2	3,912	955.2
Saluda	73	364.0	76	376.3	67	331.7
Spartanburg	1,538	517.3	1,697	562.9	1,737	576.2
Sumter	824	766.7	850	791.5	769	716.0
Union	164	590.4	201	726.3	200	722.7
Williamsburg	191	587.1	158	494.4	234	732.3
York	1,311	521.9	1,297	501.7	1,400	541.5
Not Reported	27	.	13	.	28	.
Total	27,714	566.0	29,124	587.0	31,226	629.4

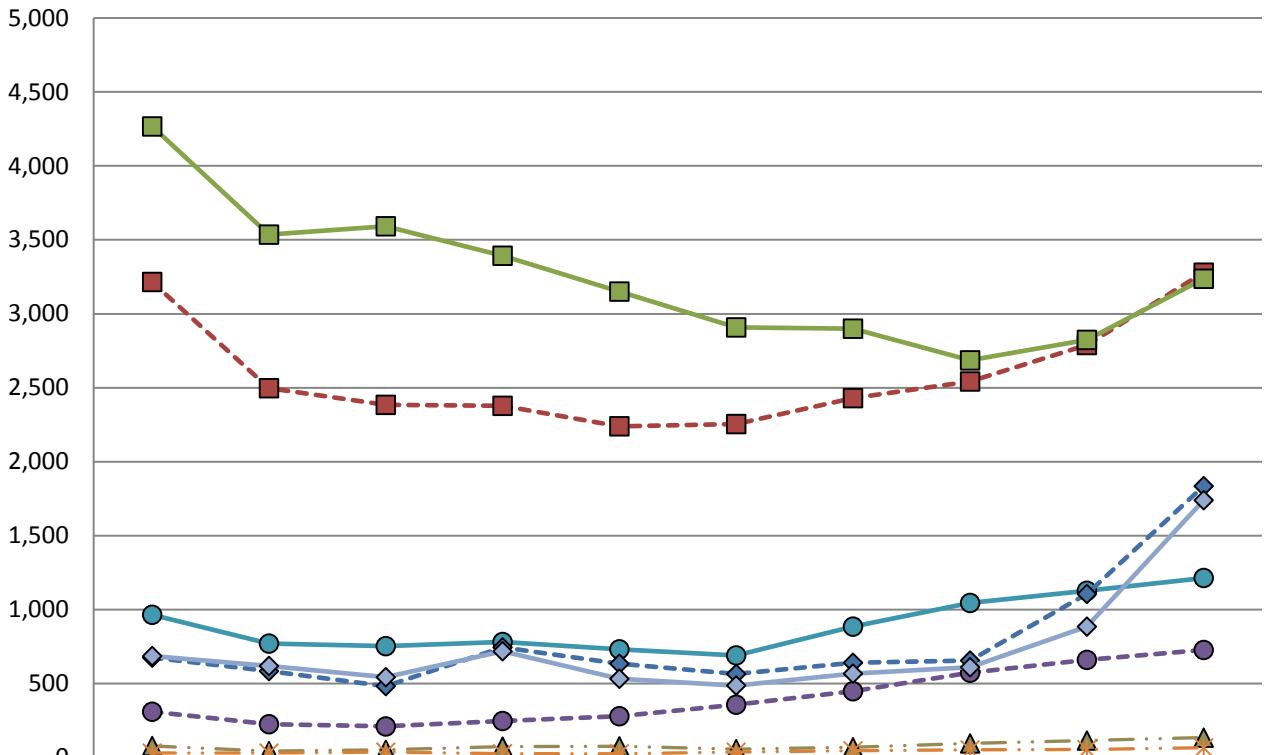
* See technical notes.
 Note: Data in this report are provisional.

Table 14b
South Carolina Chlamydia Cases and Annual Rate*, By Public Health Region*

Region	Jan. - December, 2015		Jan. - December, 2016		Jan. - December, 2017	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Lowcountry	6,400	1,311.3	6,796	1,384.4	7,228	1,472.4
Midlands	8,603	864.8	8,888	882.3	9,385	931.6
Pee Dee	5,868	524.4	5,858	515.3	6,529	574.3
Upstate	6,816	1,204.9	7,569	1,340.6	8,056	1,426.9
Not Reported	27	.	13	.	28	.
Total	27,714	566.0	29,124	587.0	31,226	629.4

* See technical notes.
 Note: Data in this report are provisional.

South Carolina Gonorrhea Cases by Year of Diagnosis by Race* and Sex



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Black Male	3215	2498	2385	2377	2239	2255	2431	2542	2790	3279
Black Female	4268	3536	3591	3393	3151	2909	2900	2686	2824	3236
White Male	309	225	211	246	279	357	447	574	659	727
White Female	966	770	753	781	732	690	884	1046	1127	1213
Hispanic M/F	78	43	51	73	75	56	69	95	115	135
Other M/F	30	31	37	27	25	37	45	52	55	66
Unknown Male	676	585	482	745	633	564	640	655	1106	1835
Unknown Female	687	618	544	719	532	486	567	610	886	1739

South Carolina 2017 Gonorrhea Cases Count and Percent

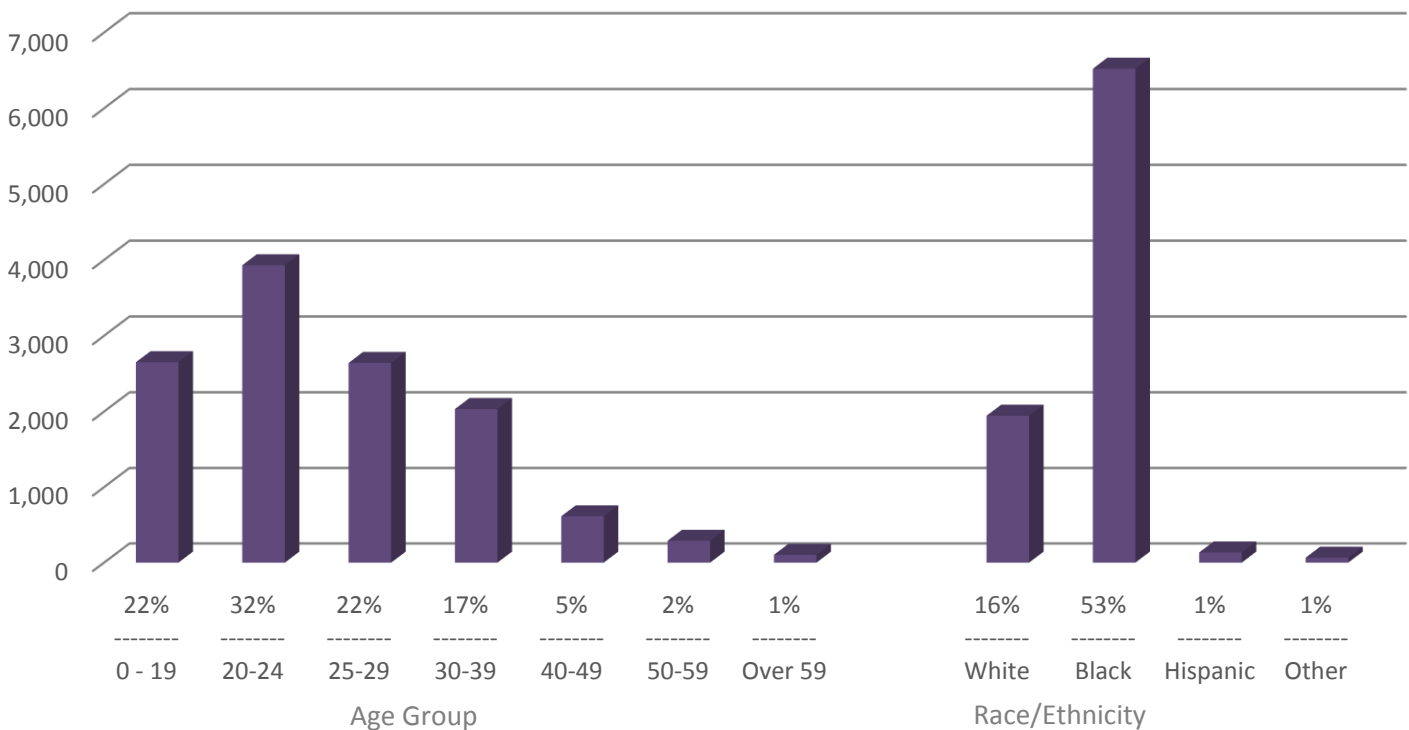


Table 15a
South Carolina Gonorrhea Cases and Annual Rate*, By County

County	Jan. - December, 2015		Jan. - December, 2016		Jan. - December, 2017	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Abbeville	43	172.5	40	160.8	57	229.2
Aiken	316	190.6	370	221.0	424	253.2
Allendale	38	402.8	38	420.1	41	453.3
Anderson	383	196.7	452	229.9	516	262.5
Bamberg	37	248.7	29	200.9	37	256.3
Barnwell	30	138.1	49	228.1	51	237.4
Beaufort	148	82.4	214	116.8	222	121.2
Berkeley	111	54.7	147	69.7	324	153.6
Calhoun	21	142.1	21	141.9	29	196.0
Charleston	573	147.2	644	162.4	828	208.8
Cherokee	162	288.3	148	261.3	207	365.4
Chester	81	251.0	90	279.7	58	180.2
Chesterfield	84	182.5	101	219.5	100	217.3
Clarendon	47	139.2	54	159.1	77	226.8
Colleton	93	246.5	73	192.5	86	226.8
Darlington	131	193.9	143	212.7	234	348.0
Dillon	76	243.3	71	230.1	89	288.4
Dorchester	129	84.6	163	106.0	270	175.6
Edgefield	38	143.3	45	170.7	71	269.4
Fairfield	41	180.2	43	189.8	57	251.6
Florence	293	210.9	355	255.9	488	351.7
Georgetown	100	163.1	120	195.4	210	342.0
Greenville	733	149.0	948	190.1	1,293	259.2
Greenwood	189	270.6	158	225.3	211	300.9
Hampton	36	179.6	35	175.7	53	266.0
Horry	535	173.0	699	216.9	938	291.0
Jasper	55	197.7	56	196.7	93	326.7
Kershaw	78	122.6	87	135.7	76	118.6
Lancaster	134	156.1	91	101.6	62	69.2
Laurens	89	133.6	119	178.2	129	193.2
Lee	36	201.2	51	289.2	60	340.2
Lexington	538	190.9	534	186.6	585	204.4
McCormick	5	51.5	10	103.7	16	165.9
Marion	51	160.6	83	261.6	133	419.2
Marlboro	49	178.2	52	193.0	81	300.6
Newberry	89	234.1	88	231.1	88	231.1
Oconee	86	113.6	83	108.7	120	157.2
Orangeburg	254	284.7	274	311.7	340	386.8
Pickens	103	84.6	148	120.5	178	144.9
Richland	1,021	250.8	1,213	296.2	1,618	395.1
Saluda	21	104.7	21	104.0	26	128.7
Spartanburg	499	167.8	634	210.3	734	243.5
Sumter	223	207.5	272	253.3	336	312.9
Union	58	208.8	79	285.5	90	325.2
Williamsburg	75	230.5	65	203.4	104	325.5
York	340	135.4	390	150.9	414	160.1
Not Reported	12	.	5	.	10	.
Total	8,284	169.2	9,605	193.6	12,264	247.2

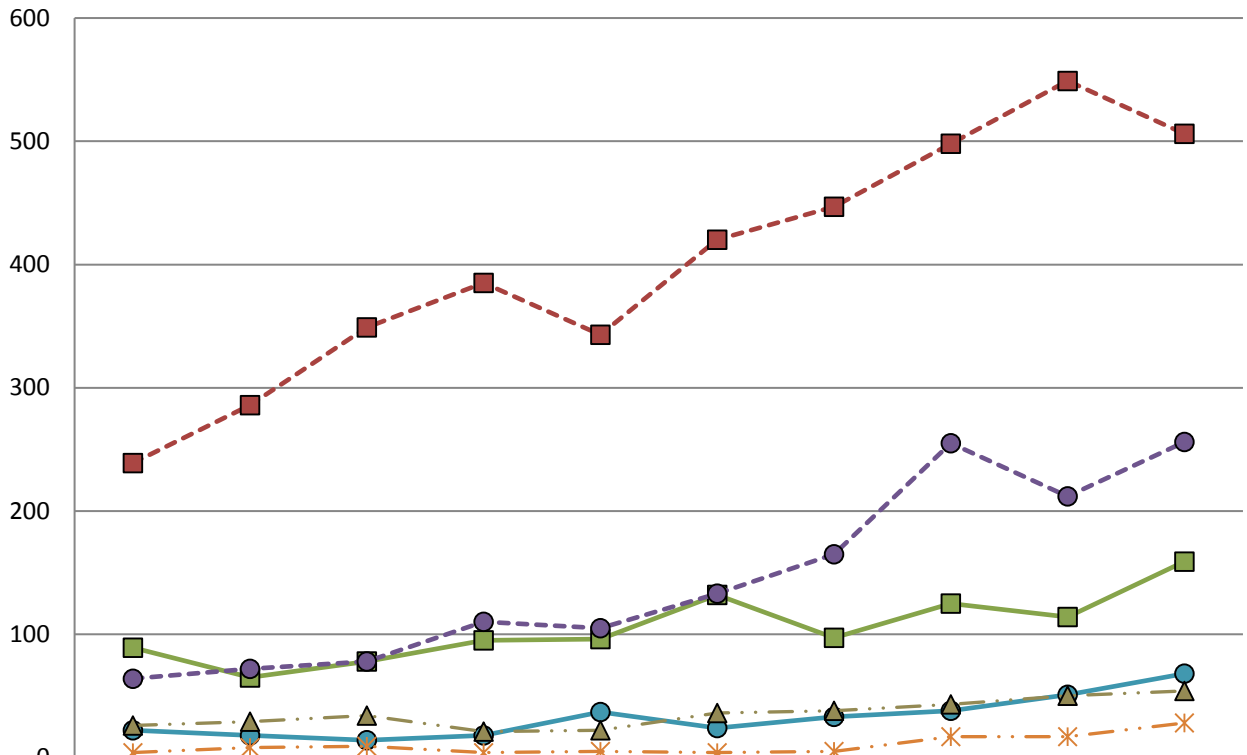
* See technical notes.
 Note: Data in this report are provisional.

Table 15b
South Carolina Gonorrhea Cases and Annual Rate*, By Public Health Region*

Region	Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2015		Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2016		Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2017	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Lowcountry	1,495	306.3	1,694	345.1	2,323	473.2
Midlands	2,727	274.1	3,021	299.9	3,530	350.4
Pee Dee	1,700	151.9	2,066	181.7	2,850	250.7
Upstate	2,350	415.4	2,819	499.3	3,551	628.9
Not Reported	12	.	5	.	10	.
Total	8,284	169.2	9,605	193.6	12,264	247.2

* See technical notes.
 Note: Data in this report are provisional.

South Carolina Syphilis Cases by Year of Diagnosis by Race and Sex



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Black Male	239	286	349	385	343	420	447	498	549	506
Black Female	89	65	78	95	96	132	97	125	114	159
White Male	64	72	78	110	105	133	165	255	212	256
White Female	22	18	14	18	37	24	33	38	51	68
Hispanic M/F	26	29	34	21	22	36	38	43	50	54
Other/Unk M/F	4	8	9	4	5	4	5	17	17	28

South Carolina 2017 Syphilis Cases Count and Percent

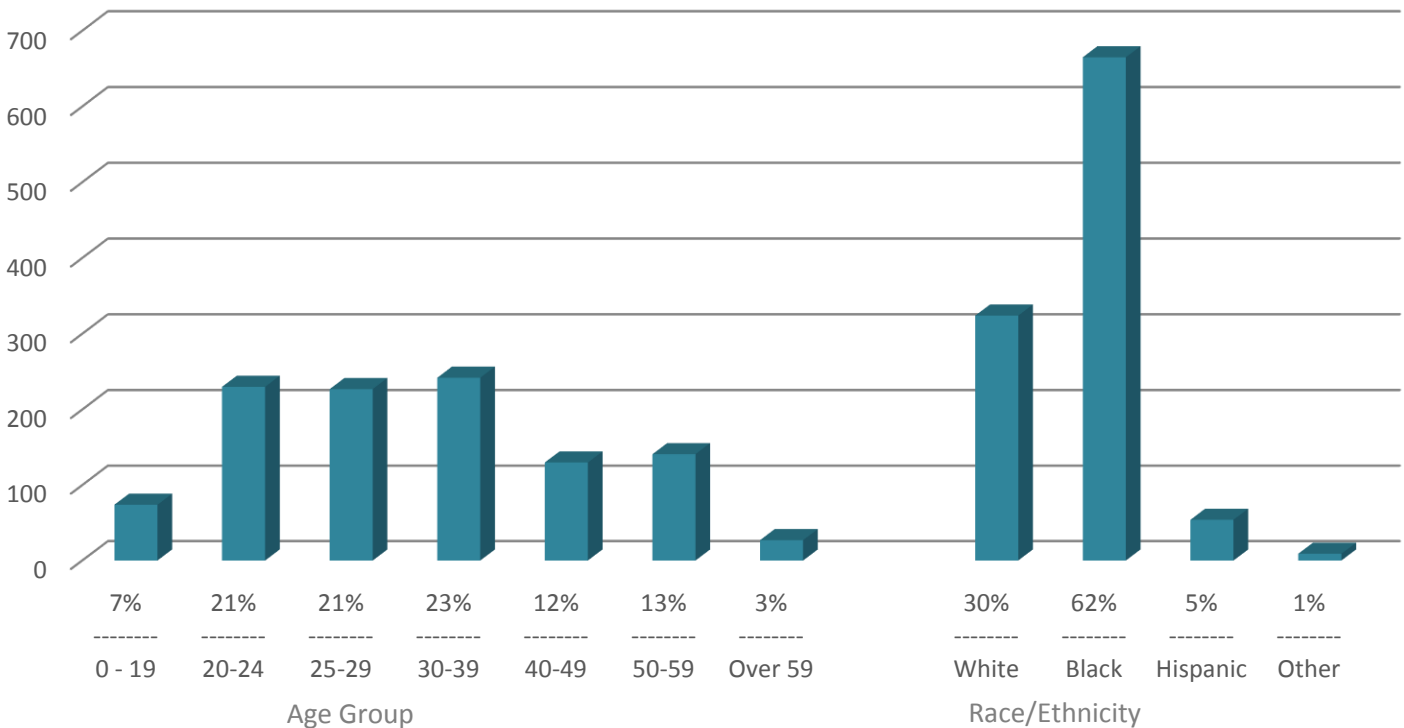


Table 16a
South Carolina Total Syphilis Cases* and Annual Rate, By County**

County	Jan. - December, 2015		Jan. - December, 2016		Jan. - December, 2017	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Abbeville	6	24.1	2	8.0	4	16.1
Aiken	34	20.5	24	14.3	29	17.3
Allendale	2	21.2	4	44.2	2	22.1
Anderson	19	9.8	24	12.2	32	16.3
Bamberg	4	26.9	4	27.7	3	20.8
Barnwell	4	18.4	3	14.0	4	18.6
Beaufort	18	10.0	15	8.2	18	9.8
Berkeley	24	11.8	26	12.3	48	22.8
Calhoun	4	27.1	3	20.3	0	0.0
Charleston	105	27.0	109	27.5	128	32.3
Cherokee	2	3.6	4	7.1	5	8.8
Chester	5	15.5	8	24.9	11	34.2
Chesterfield	2	4.3	6	13.0	4	8.7
Clarendon	8	23.7	9	26.5	8	23.6
Colleton	9	23.9	8	21.1	5	13.2
Darlington	11	16.3	12	17.8	13	19.3
Dillon	7	22.4	5	16.2	7	22.7
Dorchester	24	15.7	38	24.7	32	20.8
Edgefield	2	7.5	2	7.6	7	26.6
Fairfield	5	22.0	4	17.7	7	30.9
Florence	30	21.6	43	31.0	45	32.4
Georgetown	6	9.8	10	16.3	7	11.4
Greenville	90	18.3	79	15.8	107	21.5
Greenwood	23	32.9	17	24.2	20	28.5
Hampton	6	29.9	4	20.1	1	5.0
Horry	34	11.0	64	19.9	74	23.0
Jasper	5	18.0	9	31.6	6	21.1
Kershaw	7	11.0	12	18.7	9	14.0
Lancaster	11	12.8	10	11.2	11	12.3
Laurens	15	22.5	12	18.0	8	12.0
Lee	7	39.1	4	22.7	5	28.4
Lexington	43	15.3	48	16.8	38	13.3
McCormick	0	0.0	1	10.4	1	10.4
Marion	5	15.7	2	6.3	7	22.1
Marlboro	8	29.1	3	11.1	6	22.3
Newberry	5	13.2	5	13.1	7	18.4
Oconee	3	4.0	9	11.8	6	7.9
Orangeburg	35	39.2	34	38.7	24	27.3
Pickens	14	11.5	12	9.8	15	12.2
Richland	238	58.5	191	46.6	170	41.5
Saluda	2	10.0	1	5.0	2	9.9
Spartanburg	34	11.4	44	14.6	65	21.6
Sumter	26	24.2	34	31.7	27	25.1
Union	2	7.2	0	0.0	4	14.5
Williamsburg	8	24.6	7	21.9	9	28.2
York	24	9.6	28	10.8	30	11.6
Not Reported	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	976	19.9	993	20.0	1,071	21.6

* Data in this table includes all syphilis cases, not just infectious syphilis.

** See technical notes.

Note: Data in this report are provisional.

Table 16b
South Carolina Total Syphilis Cases* and Annual Rate, By Public Health Region***

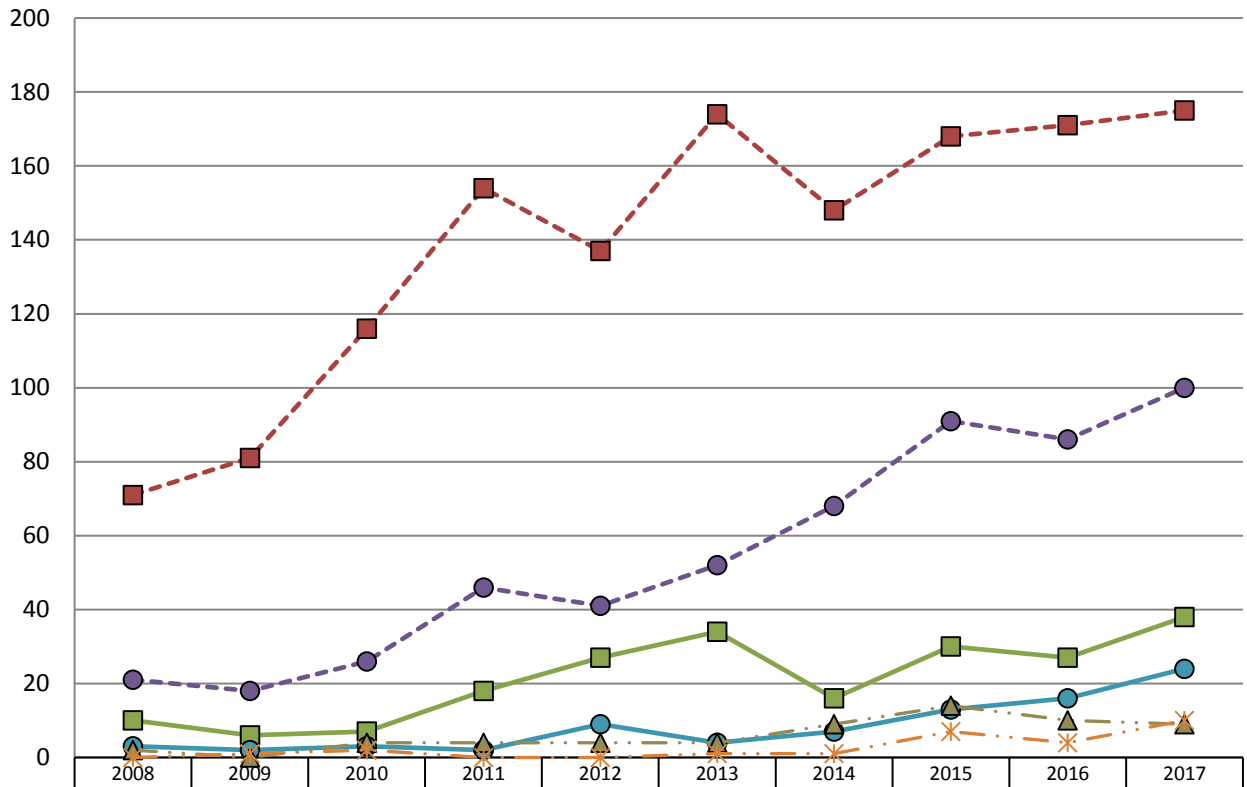
Region	Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2015		Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2016		Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2017	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Lowcountry	236	48.4	254	51.7	267	54.4
Midlands	380	38.2	336	33.4	325	32.3
Pee Dee	152	13.6	199	17.5	212	18.6
Upstate	208	36.8	204	36.1	267	47.3
Total	976	19.9	993	20.0	1,071	21.6

* Data in this table includes all syphilis cases, not just infectious syphilis.

** See technical notes.

Note: Data in this report are provisional.

South Carolina Infectious Syphilis Cases by Year of Diagnosis by Race and Sex



Black Male	71	81	116	154	137	174	148	168	171	175
Black Female	10	6	7	18	27	34	16	30	27	38
White Male	21	18	26	46	41	52	68	91	86	100
White Female	3	2	3	2	9	4	7	13	16	24
Hispanic M/F	2	0	4	4	4	4	9	14	10	9
Other/Unk M/F	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	7	4	10

South Carolina 2017 Infectious Syphilis Cases Count and Percent

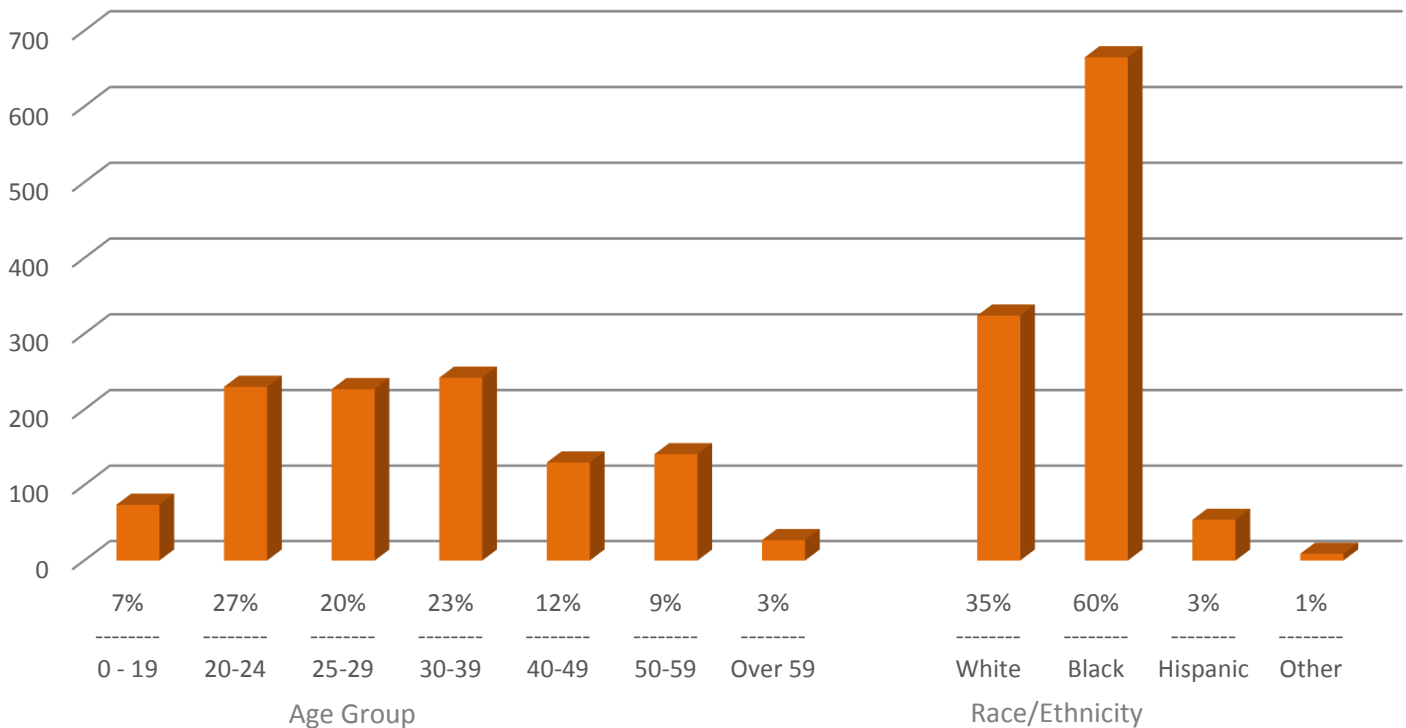


Table 17
South Carolina Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases and Annual Rate*, By County

County	Jan. - December, 2015		Jan. - December, 2016		Jan. - December, 2017	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Abbeville	2	8.0	1	4.0	0	0.0
Aiken	16	9.6	12	7.2	19	11.3
Allendale	.	.	.	.	.	.
Anderson	7	3.6	8	4.1	14	7.1
Bamberg	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.9
Barnwell	1	4.6	1	4.7	3	14.0
Beaufort	.	.	.	.	.	.
Berkeley	5	2.5	5	2.4	11	5.2
Calhoun	0	0.0	1	6.8	0	0.0
Charleston	7	1.8	31	7.8	43	10.8
Cherokee	0	0.0	1	1.8	1	1.8
Chester	2	6.2	3	9.3	3	9.3
Chesterfield	1	2.2	2	4.3	1	2.2
Clarendon	1	3.0	5	14.7	2	5.9
Colleton	0	0.0	2	5.3	1	2.6
Darlington	2	3.0	2	3.0	3	4.5
Dillon	3	9.6	2	6.5	2	6.5
Dorchester	3	2.0	7	4.6	8	5.2
Edgefield	1	3.8	2	7.6	5	19.0
Fairfield	2	8.8	1	4.4	2	8.8
Florence	8	5.8	10	7.2	18	13.0
Georgetown	3	4.9	2	3.3	5	8.1
Greenville	46	9.4	31	6.2	42	8.4
Greenwood	7	10.0	4	5.7	8	11.4
Hampton	0	0.0	1	5.0	1	5.0
Horry	18	5.8	27	8.4	27	8.4
Jasper	0	0.0	2	7.0	0	0.0
Kershaw	2	3.1	6	9.4	2	3.1
Lancaster	7	8.2	4	4.5	7	7.8
Laurens	6	9.0	5	7.5	5	7.5
Lee	4	22.4	1	5.7	0	0.0
Lexington	14	5.0	18	6.3	11	3.8
McCormick	.	.	.	.	.	.
Marion	0	0.0	1	3.2	3	9.5
Marlboro	1	3.6	0	0.0	2	7.4
Newberry	0	0.0	2	5.3	2	5.3
Oconee	1	1.3	3	3.9	3	3.9
Orangeburg	4	4.5	3	3.4	1	1.1
Pickens	8	6.6	5	4.1	8	6.5
Richland	109	26.8	70	17.1	51	12.5
Saluda	2	10.0	1	5.0	1	5.0
Spartanburg	14	4.7	12	4.0	21	7.0
Sumter	8	7.4	9	8.4	5	4.7
Union	.	.	.	.	.	.
Williamsburg	2	6.1	3	9.4	4	12.5
York	6	2.4	8	3.1	10	3.9
Not Reported	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	323	6.6	314	6.3	356	7.2

* See technical notes.
 Note: Data in this report are provisional.

Table 17a
South Carolina Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases and Annual Rate*, By Public Health Region*

Region	Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2015		Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2016		Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2017	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Lowcountry	19	3.9	52	10.6	66	13.4
Midlands	162	16.3	128	12.7	116	11.5
Pee Dee	51	4.6	64	5.6	72	6.3
Upstate	91	16.1	70	12.4	102	18.1
Total	323	6.6	314	6.3	356	7.2

* See technical notes.
 Note: Data in this report are provisional.

NOTICE: Beginning with the 2015 Surveillance Report, Prevalence numbers (the number of people living with diagnosed HIV and/or AIDS) are based on Last Known Residence. This is a change from previous years Prevalence numbers, which were based on Residence at Time of Diagnosis.

This change makes comparisons with Surveillance Reports prior to 2015 inaccurate and should not be done.

Data in this Surveillance report are provisional. The data are constantly updated to reflect the most accurate statistics.

Legal Reporting Requirements in South Carolina

HIV infection and AIDS cases are reportable in South Carolina by law. All physicians, hospitals, laboratories, administrators of health care facilities, charitable or penal institutions, etc., are required to report HIV infections and AIDS cases to DHEC with identifiers (See S.C. Code Ann. Sections 44-29-10, 70, and 80 (Supp. 1989); 24A S.C. Code Ann. Reg. 61-20 (Supp. 1989) and 24A S.C. Code Ann. Reg 61-21 (as amended). All information regarding sexually transmitted diseases including HIV and AIDS, reported to DHEC must be kept strictly confidential (See S.C. Code Ann. Section 44-29-135 (Supp. 1989).

HIV/AIDS Surveillance and Reporting in South Carolina

The South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) has conducted named HIV/AIDS surveillance since the 1980's. State law requires physicians, hospitals, laboratories, and other health facilities to report diagnosed HIV infection and AIDS cases to DHEC. Follow-up with persons newly diagnosed with HIV infection is conducted by health department staff, who provide partner notification and referral to medical and support services.

HIV/AIDS surveillance data is used by the Ryan White, HIV, and STD prevention programs in South Carolina. Surveillance data has been used since 1988 to initiate partner notification services. Surveillance data are also used extensively by HIV program staff to determine priority populations, identify unmet need and Community Viral Load, describe risk behaviors, and evaluate specific prevention and linkage to care efforts. Percent of total prevalence and incident HIV cases by region are calculated annually to determine prevention and care funding allocations to local public health regions and HIV prevention and care providers.

The CDC routinely sends states a program to evaluate the completeness and timeliness of HIV case reporting. The results of the evaluations show that case completeness (percent of expected number of persons newly diagnosed with HIV infection) in South Carolina is consistently in the 98-99% range, well above the national standard of 85%. The timeliness for HIV reporting in South Carolina is

consistently in the 96-97% range for reporting within 6 months, higher than the national standard of 66%. Several factors contribute to this success:

- 1) Both physicians and laboratories are required to report positive HIV confirmatory and screening tests, all CD4 T-Lymphocyte counts and all HIV Viral Load results. For cases diagnosed in South Carolina, on average, 88% have a CD4 or Viral Load reported within 3 months (national standard = 60%);
- 2) Approximately 75% of all HIV test information is submitted through Electronic Laboratory Reporting, which significantly decreases data entry and processing times; and
- 3) Active surveillance activities are conducted by four surveillance coordinators. These regional surveillance coordinators are located in the 4 largest cities of the state (Charleston, Columbia, Florence, and Greenville) and are responsible for surveillance in the immediate areas surrounding them.

Death ascertainment is accomplished by linking HIV Surveillance data with three death registers on an annual basis;

- 1) The National Death Index (NDI)
- 2) The Social Security Death Match (SSDM)
- 3) South Carolina's Vital Records Death Files

Note that deaths of persons with AIDS can be due to any cause (i.e., the death may or may not be related to HIV infection), and the category is therefore different from the designation deaths due to AIDS.

Age group tabulations for incidence are based on person's age at diagnosis of HIV or AIDS. Prevalence age group tabulations are based on person's age at end of prevalence year. Adult/adolescent cases include persons 13 years and older. Pediatric AIDS cases include children under 13 years of age. HIV positive children are not included in the HIV data until they are confirmed HIV positive at 18 months of age.

CDC's HIV Case Definition

In April 2014, CDC published the Revised Surveillance Case Definition for HIV Infection — United States, 2014 (www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr6303a1.htm?s_cid=rr6303a1_e). This surveillance case definition revises and combines the surveillance case definitions for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection into a single case definition for persons of all ages (i.e., adults and adolescents aged ≥ 13 years and children aged < 13 years). The revisions were made to address multiple issues, the most important of which was the need to adapt to recent changes in diagnostic criteria.

Laboratory criteria for defining a confirmed case now accommodate new multitest algorithms, including criteria for differentiating between HIV-1 and HIV-2 infection and for recognizing early HIV infection. The surveillance case definition is intended primarily for monitoring the HIV infection burden and planning for prevention and care on a population level, not as a basis for clinical decisions for individual patients.

A confirmed case can be classified in one of five HIV infection stages (0, 1, 2, 3, or unknown):

If there was a negative HIV test within 6 months of the first HIV infection diagnosis, the stage is 0, and remains 0 until 6 months after diagnosis.

- Otherwise, if a stage-3-defining opportunistic illness has been diagnosed, the stage is 3.
- Otherwise, the stage is determined by the CD4 test immunologic criteria shown in the following table:

HIV infection stage, based on age-specific CD4+ T-lymphocyte count or CD4+ T-lymphocyte percentage of total lymphocytes*

Stage*	Age on date of CD4 T-lymphocyte test					
	<1 year		1—5 years		6 years through adult	
	Cells/ μ L	%	Cells/ μ L	%	Cells/ μ L	%
1	$\geq 1,500$	≥ 34	$\geq 1,000$	≥ 30	≥ 500	≥ 26
2	750—1,499	26—33	500—999	22—29	200—499	14—25
3 (AIDS)	<750	<26	<500	<22	<200	<14

*The stage is based primarily on the CD4+ T-lymphocyte count; the CD4+ T-lymphocyte count takes precedence over the CD4 T-lymphocyte percentage, and the percentage is considered only if the count is missing.

If none of the above apply (e.g., because of missing information on CD4 test results), the stage is U (unknown).

Exposure Categories

A hierarchy of exposure categories designed by the Centers for Disease Control has always been used for surveillance purposes. Persons with more than one reported mode of exposure are classified in the category listed first in the hierarchy, except for men who have sex with other men and inject drugs. They comprise a separate category. In addition, “undetermined” refers to persons whose mode of exposure to HIV is unknown. This includes persons who are currently under investigation, persons who died before exposure history was obtained, persons who are lost to follow-up, or persons who refused to be interviewed. DHEC uses a combined HIV/AIDS report form designed by the Centers for Disease Control to collect mode of exposure for HIV infection in both DHEC clinics and non-DHEC settings. South Carolina actively pursues risk information. For HIV cases diagnosed in 2014, risk was obtained in 63% of cases.

Incidence/Prevalence/Rates/Totals

Incidence is the number of cases of AIDS or HIV infection diagnosed in a specified time period.

Prevalence is the number of persons living with AIDS or HIV infection at the end a specified time period (usually December 31 of the reporting year).

Rates are per 100,000 population based on census estimates. Rates in this report include:

Prevalence rates: the numerators for computing prevalence rates are based on the number of persons living with AIDS or HIV, by county of residence. The denominators for computing rates are based on most currently available census estimates (Health and Demographics Section, South Carolina Revenue and Fiscal Affairs Office). Each prevalence rate is computed as the number of living cases divided by the current year estimated population, multiplied by 100,000.

Incidence rates: the numerators for incidence rates are based on the number of new AIDS cases or HIV infection during the year of report. Incidence rates are computed as the number of new cases in the report year divided by the current year estimated population, multiplied by 100,000.

Totals may include individual for whom select variables are unknown (i.e. the State total may include individuals with an unknown county).

CASE RESIDENCY AND DEDUPLICATION EFFORTS

AIDS and HIV Case Reporting

All states and U.S. territories have some form of HIV/AIDS reporting that incorporates reporting by individual medical care providers and/or laboratories conducting HIV related tests. This national effort enables public health surveillance staff to track the scope of the AIDS epidemic. It also allows the federal government to allocate funds equitably to the states for the care of people with HIV and AIDS who cannot pay for all or part of their treatment.

All states and areas have been reporting AIDS cases since 1986. Because of advances in treatment that have extended the time between HIV infection and a diagnosis of AIDS, states began instituting HIV reporting in 1985 as a way of understanding how the epidemic has changed.

Potential for Duplication

The potential for duplication has become more of an issue because of the mobility of our society and also because of the success of treatment for HIV and AIDS. Persons with HIV or AIDS may move for reasons related to their infection, for example, to be near family or friends, to seek social support services, to seek more knowledgeable physicians, to seek experimental drug programs, or because of inability to work due to HIV disease. With the advent and success of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART), those persons living relatively healthy lives may move for reasons unrelated to HIV or AIDS – to seek out new job opportunities or simply to fulfill a dream of living in a different place. This mobility increases the challenge of avoiding duplication in counting persons with AIDS across different jurisdictions throughout the US.

To counter the potential problem of duplication, CDC initiated the Routine Interstate Duplicate Review (RIDR). This annual effort compares patient records in the national database across states in order to identify potential duplicate cases. The following process is used.

1. CDC reviews the national case reports sent to CDC for duplications. Because CDC does not receive names of patients, a match of information consisting of soundex (which is a code for the last name), date of birth, and gender help to identify potential duplications.
2. CDC provides states with a listing of all cases that are potential duplicates from other states. States contact each other to compare their patient profiles along with additional information available at the state level that is not reported to CDC.
3. Based on their discussions, the states decide whether the cases represent the same person. If they do, the states determine the state of residency at the date of diagnosis. The Surveillance systems of both states are updated with the information.

Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) Data

Please interpret trend data with caution.

Chlamydia and Gonorrhea incidence are dependent upon several factors, including testing policies in clinics, and types of tests being used. A high percentage of Gonorrhea and Chlamydia cases have an 'Unknown' race. This is attributed to the fact that these conditions are primarily reported by labs, and frequently do not indicate a race.

In 2007, DHEC began name-based reporting of Chlamydia and Gonorrhea tests from private providers and DHEC clinics and, where possible, implemented a system in which positive Chlamydia and Gonorrhea tests are electronically imported from labs. The move to name-based reporting and changes in the way case morbidity is captured resulted in an increase in incidence in both diseases, with markedly large increases in Chlamydia cases.

South Carolina Public Health Regions

