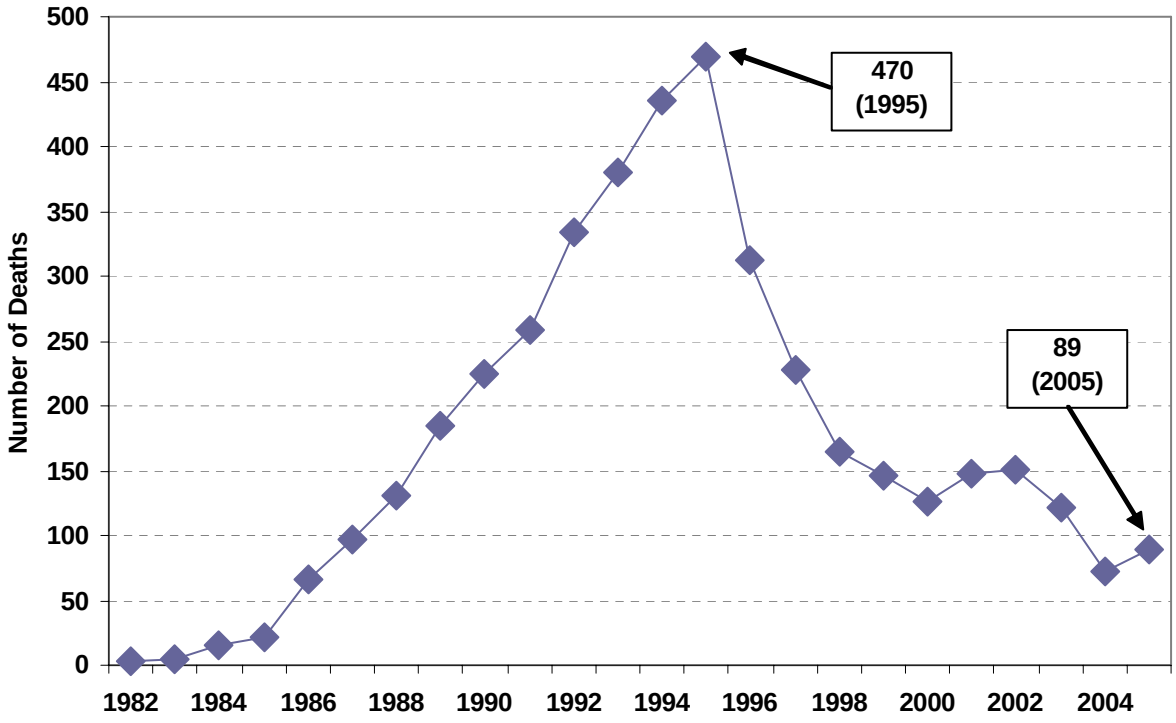
Mortality

There is a difference between the number of deaths of persons with HIV/AIDS and the number of deaths due to HIV or AIDS. Deaths reported by the HIV/AIDS Surveillance program include all deaths of persons who were infected with HIV or diagnosed with AIDS. The deaths reported by Vital Records (death certificates) include only those who died as a result of AIDS and such was identified on the death certificate. The deaths reported here are deaths of persons who were infected with HIV or diagnosed with AIDS regardless of the cause of death. For example, the death may have been due to an automobile accident. Even though the person did not die due to the presence of HIV, the person is no longer living in Indiana and therefore not contributing to understanding and planning for HIV prevention or medical services.

Figure 43 shows the number of deaths of persons with HIV/AIDS since 1981. Shown in the figure are the absolute numbers of deaths in 1995 at the peak of annual mortality of infected persons and in 2005. The decline in annual death numbers in 1995 was due to the availability and effectiveness of anti retro-viral drugs.

Figure 43: Number of Deaths by Year in Indiana, 1982 to 2005



In 2005, 89 persons died, that were infected with HIV/AIDS, up from 73 in 2004. That equates to a rate of 0.99 per 100 persons compared to a rate of 1.01 per 100 persons in 2004. The mortality rate is calculated by dividing the number of persons that died by the number of the infected population and multiplying that by 100. The trend of recent years

of declining mortality numbers was reversed in 2005. Table 31 shows the absolute number, percentages and rates broken out by sex for 2005.

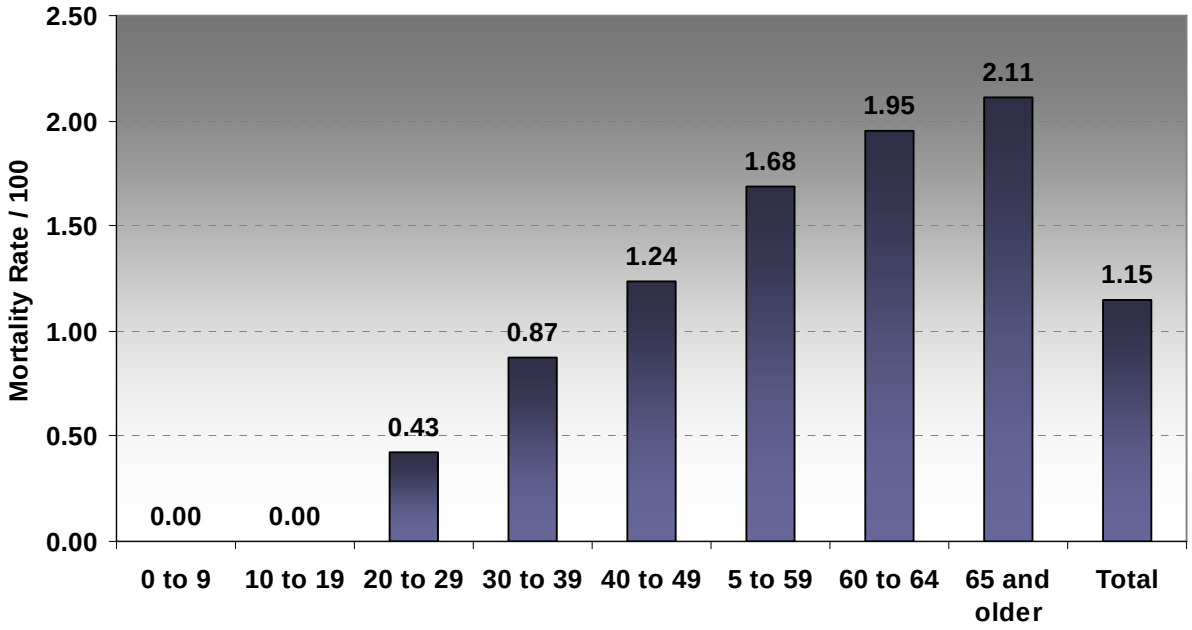
Table 31: Mortality Numbers, Percentages and Rates by Sex, 2005

Sex	Number	Percent	Rate/100
Male	77	86.5	0.99
Female	12	13.5	0.15
Total	89	100.0	1.15

Infected males were more than six times more likely than females to have died in 2005. The mortality rates reflect the gender composition of the infected population, where males have a higher prevalence rate than females do.

Figure 44 shows the breakout of the mortality rate by age groups.

Figure 44: Mortality Rates by Age of Death in Indiana, 2005



The absolute numbers, percentages and rates by age group are listed in Table 32. Also included in Table 32 are the total numbers of infected persons by age group that was used to calculate the mortality rates.

Table 32: Mortality Numbers, Percentages and Rates by Age of Death, 2005

Age Group in Years	Number of Deaths	Percent	Mortality Rate/ 100	Total Number of Infected Persons
0 to 9	0	0.0%	0.00	22
10 to 19	0	0.0%	0.00	65
20 to 29	3	3.4%	0.43	703
30 to 39	20	22.5%	0.87	2,293
40 to 49	39	43.8%	1.24	3,144
5 to 59	20	22.5%	1.68	1,187
60 to 64	4	4.5%	1.95	205
65 and older	3	3.4%	2.11	142
Unknown	0	0.0	0.00	4
Total	**2**	**2.7**	**1.2**	**7,765**

Figure 45 presents further detail on the racial and ethnic characteristics of the deceased persons in 2005.

Figure 45: Mortality Rate by Race and Ethnicity, 2005

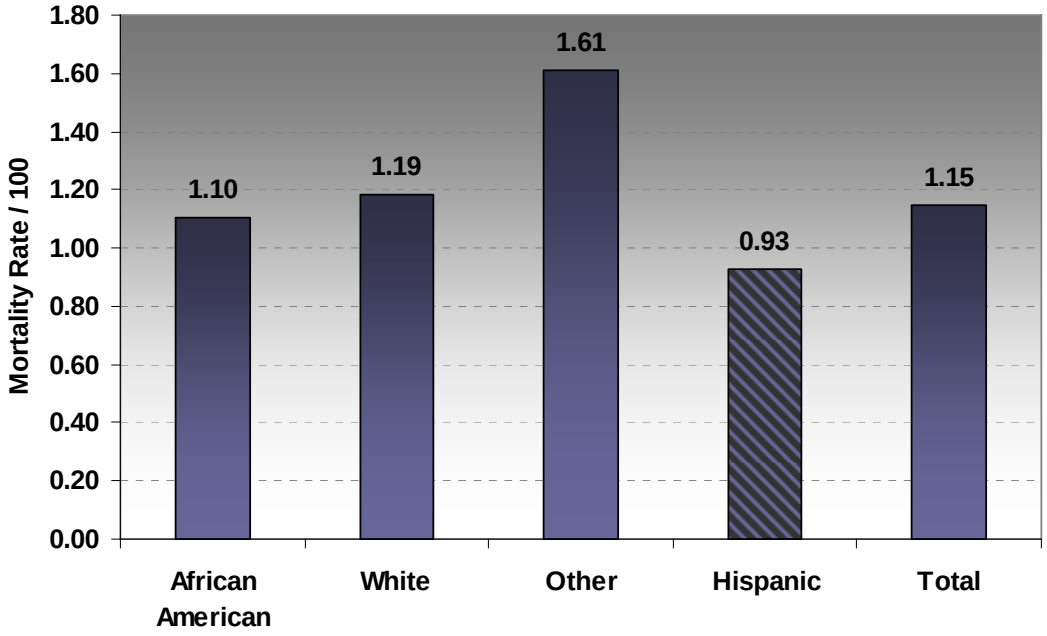


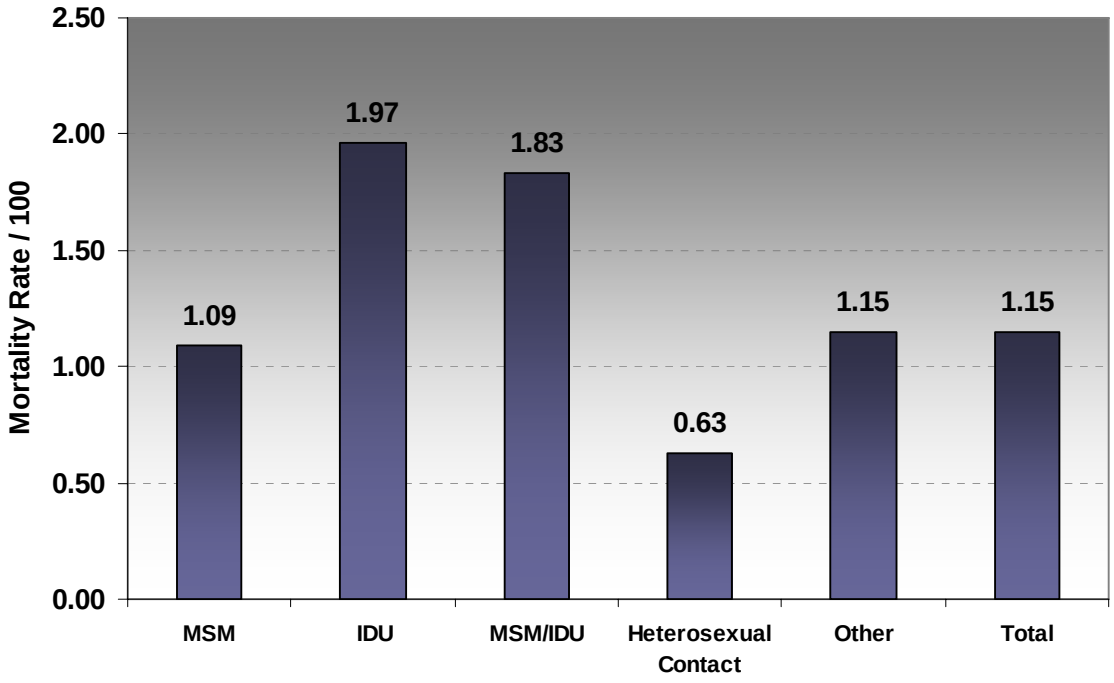
Table 33 lists the absolute mortality numbers, percentages and rates for the different racial and ethnic groups for 2005.

Table 33: Mortality Numbers, Percentages and Rates by Race/Ethnicity, 2005

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent	Rate/100	Number of Infected Persons by Race/Ethnicity
African American	30	33.7	1.10	2,719
White	54	60.7	1.19	4,554
Other	1	1.1	1.61	62
Hispanic	4	4.5	0.93	430
Total	89	100.0	1.15	7,765

The distribution of numbers of transmission modes associated with those persons that died in 2005 in Figure 46 shows mostly a similar picture to the prevalence and incidence rates earlier.

Figure 46: Mortality Rates by Mode of Transmission for Indiana, 2005



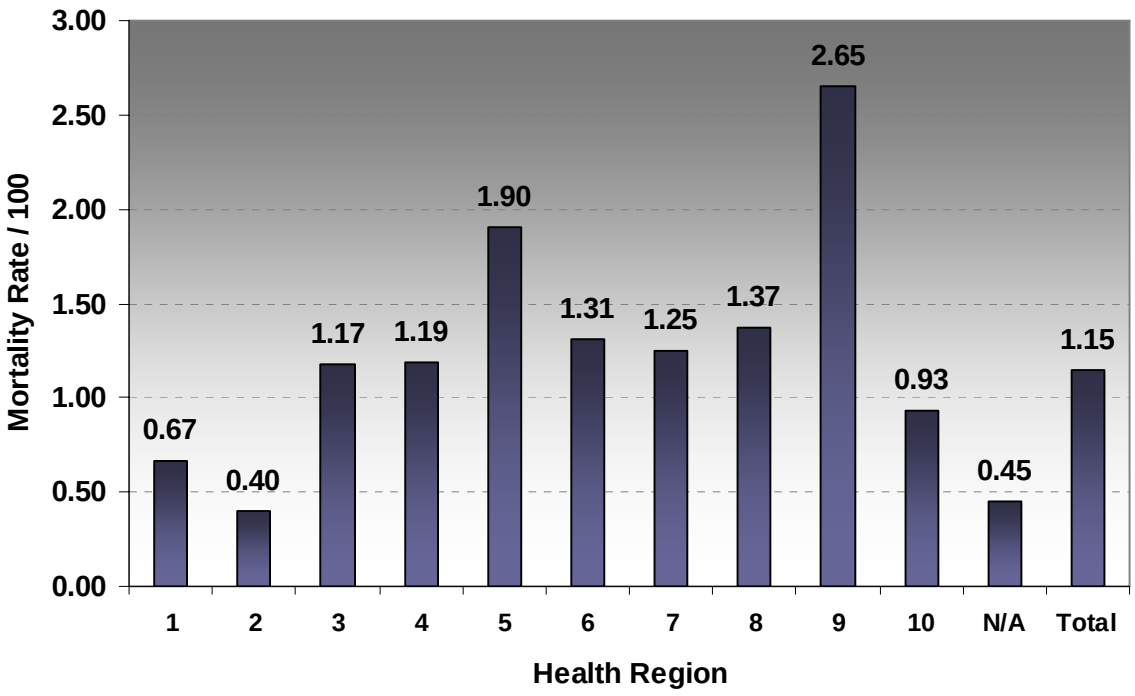
The highest mortality rates are among Injection Drug Users (IDU). Table 34 shows the corresponding numbers, percentages and rates for the risk categories.

Table 34: Mortality Numbers, Percentages and Rates by Mode of Transmission, 2005

Mode of Transmission/ Risk Category	Number of Deaths	Percent	Rate/100
MSM	44	49.4	1.09
IDU	14	15.7	1.97
MSM/IDU	8	9.0	1.83
Heterosexual Contact	8	9.0	0.63
Other	15	16.9	1.15
Total	89	100.0	1.15

Finally, the distribution of deaths among the infected population in 2005 in Indiana shows large differences. The mortality rate distribution by Health Region is shown in Figure 47.

Figure 47: Mortality Rate by Health Regions for Indiana, 2005



The mortality rate for each region was calculated by dividing the number of infected people that died in that region by the number of infected people that lived in that region in 2005.

*** Health Region Key**

Region	Area
1	Northwest Indiana - Lake Region
2	Northcentral Indiana - Elkhart
3	Northeast Indiana - Fort Wayne
4	Westcentral Indiana - Lafayette
5	Eastcentral Indiana - Marion
6	Central Indiana - Indianapolis
7	Southwestern Indiana - Evansville/Terre Haute
8	Bloomington Area
9	Southeastern Indiana - Cincinnati Area
10	Southern Indiana - Louisville Area

The corresponding numbers, percentages and rates by Health Region are in Table 35.

Table 35: Mortality Numbers, Percentages and Rates by Health Regions for Indiana, 2005

Health Region	Number of Deaths	Percent	Rate/100	Number of Infected Persons by Region
1	7	7.9%	0.67	1,049
2	2	2.2%	0.40	505
3	5	5.6%	1.17	426
4	2	2.2%	1.19	168
5	9	10.1%	1.90	473
6	44	49.4%	1.31	3,367
7	8	9.0%	1.25	638
8	3	3.4%	1.37	219
9	4	4.5%	2.65	151
10	3	3.4%	0.93	322
Unknown	2	2.2%	0.45	447
Total	89	100.0%	1.15	7,765

Finally, when ranked among the other states of the U.S., Indiana ranks 33rd, (down from 25th in 2002) in the number of HIV related deaths in 2003, the last year that national data was available for comparisons.[1]

[1] Kaiser Family Foundation, (http://www.statehealthfacts.kff.org), 2003