

Texas HIV/AIDS and STD

2001 Border Report

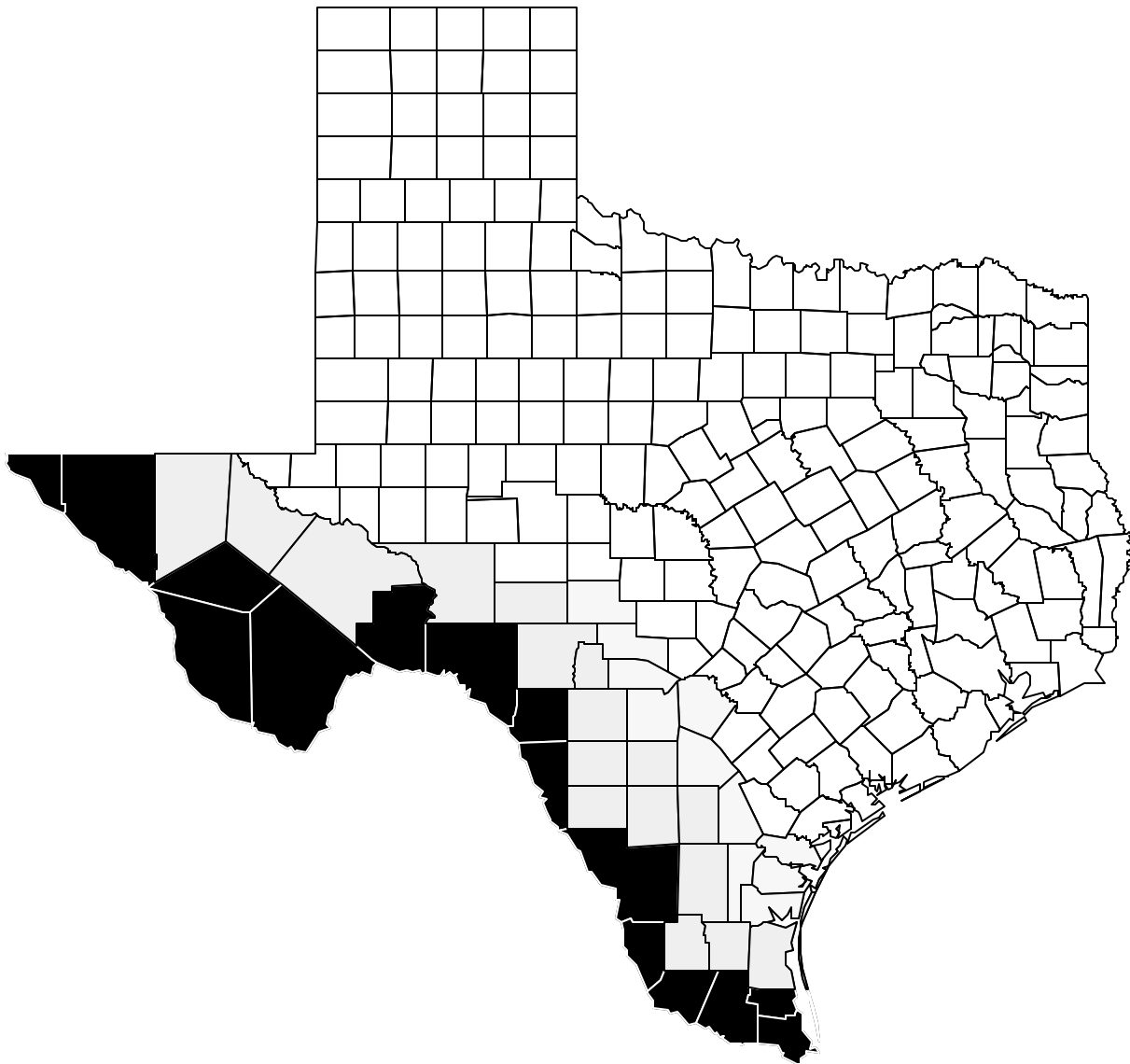


TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	Introduction and Demographics	1
II.	U.S. and Texas HIV/AIDS Statistics	5
III.	15-Border County HIV/AIDS	7
IV.	32 Border County Area	15
V.	43 Border County Region	15
VI.	Modes of Exposure	21
VII.	Border STD Statistics	27
VIII.	Data from Mexico	37
	Who to Call	39

2001 Texas HIV/AIDS and STD Border Report

HIV/AIDS Along the Texas-Mexico Border

I. Introduction and Demographics

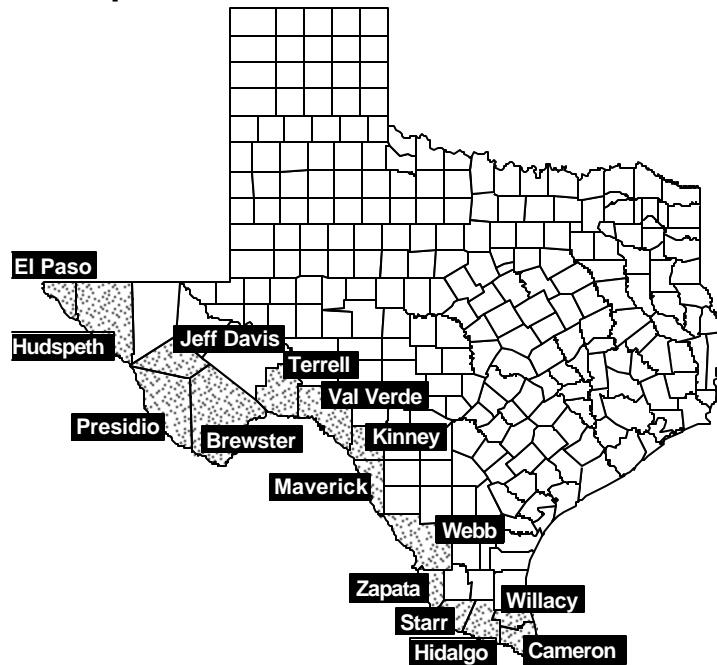
The Texas border with Mexico is a transitional area with characteristics different from the State of Texas as a whole. The border population is primarily Hispanic, with Hispanics making up anywhere from 55% to 85% of the population, depending on the proximity to Mexico. The proportion of African Americans in the border region is low, at around 1-3% of the population, compared to other areas of Texas whose population of African Americans is 12 –18%. Health care, as well as disease control, is challenging in this area, due to the fluidity of the population. Some individuals live in Mexico and work daily in Texas, while others visit sporadically for medical care or other needs. Many Texans conduct business or visit in Mexico. Colonia neighborhoods along the Texas border are similar in their lack of basic services to impoverished neighborhoods in Mexico. Because laws concerning the sale of pharmaceuticals normally prescribed in Texas are generally more liberal in Mexico, it is difficult to determine the degree of self-treatment that occurs for various diseases in Texas border areas.

Adding to the confusion, various groups have defined the Texas border area in different ways. One such definition is shown in Map Figure 1; this delineation, called the immediate border area, includes the 14 counties contiguous to Mexico plus Willacy County, for a total of 15 Texas counties. Much of the border area is rural, so the few cities near the border set trends for the region. For the immediate border area, the city of El Paso in far West Texas (population over 560,000) dominates trends for Texas border statistics. Other smaller, urban areas in the 15 border counties include Brownsville, Harlingen, McAllen, Laredo, and Del Rio. These Texas cities have sister cities just over

2001 Texas HIV/AIDS and STD Border Report

the Rio Grande River in Mexico. El Paso's sister city is Ciudad Juarez, the fifth largest city in Mexico with twice the population of El Paso. Nuevo Laredo is the sister city of Laredo, Texas. Brownsville is linked with Matamoros, Mexico. McAllen is over the border from Reynosa, Mexico. Del Rio's sister city is Ciudad Acuna. It is important to note that the Mexican sister cities are often more populous than the Texas cities. This 15-county immediate border area of Texas (Map 1) has a high percentage of Hispanics, at 85.5% of the population.

Map 1. 15 Border Counties of Texas



A second way to define the Texas border is to use the 32 counties that lie within 100 kilometers of the Rio Grande River (Map 2, page 14). This is called the extended border area and it too has been used in previous epidemiologic analyses and reports. The extended border area includes Brewster, Brooks, Cameron, Crockett, Culberson, Dimmit, Duval, Edwards, El Paso, Frio, Hidalgo, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Jim Hogg, Kenedy,

2001 Texas HIV/AIDS and STD Border Report

Kinney, LaSalle, Maverick, McMullen, Pecos, Presidio, Real, Reeves, Sutton, Starr, Terrell, Uvalde, Val Verde, Webb, Willacy, Zapata, and Zavala counties. The statistics for this area are similar to the immediate 15-county border area in terms of HIV/STD data and demography. The differences are slight, with relatively small increases in overall population. In 2001, there were 145,000 more people living in the 17 additional counties. The extended area differs by plus one percentage point in its White population, and it has a slightly reduced (84%) proportion of Hispanics. There are no additional major urban centers in this second border designation, other than those already discussed in the 15-county border area.

The governor of Texas and the Texas legislature defined a third, larger border area through Senate Bill 501, 76th Session, Section 1 Subsection (e)3, calling it the “Texas-Mexico border region.” This third, larger area consists of the counties of Atascosa, Bandera, Bexar, Brewster, Brooks, Cameron, Crockett, Culberson, Dimmit, Duval, Edwards, El Paso, Frio, Hidalgo, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Kenedy, Kerr, Kimble, Kinney, Kleberg, LaSalle, Live Oak, Maverick, McMullen, Medina, Nueces, Pecos, Presidio, Real, Reeves, San Patricio, Starr, Sutton, Terrell, Uvalde, Val Verde, Webb, Willacy, Zapata, and Zavala (43 counties). Using this designation of border counties greatly affects statistics for population and diseases, because of the major influence of data from Bexar County, which contains the highly urbanized city of San Antonio (population of 1,144,646 in 2000). The city of Corpus Christi (in Nueces County), with a population of 277,454, also affects these statistics, adding to the mix the characteristics of the coastal regions of South Texas. Hispanics in these areas comprise only 54% of the total population, much lower than the 84% or 85% found in the other two Texas border areas, making the “Texas-Mexico border region” much more heterogeneous than the others, certainly in its demography, and in other socioeconomic characteristics.

2001 Texas HIV/AIDS and STD Border Report

A brief overview of Texas data follows along with statistical breakouts for these various border regions. The data for adjacent Mexican states are presented for comparison. While it is believed that Mexican HIV/AIDS and STD disease reporting has improved in recent years, caution concerning the limitations of data collection and the likelihood of underreporting should be noted.

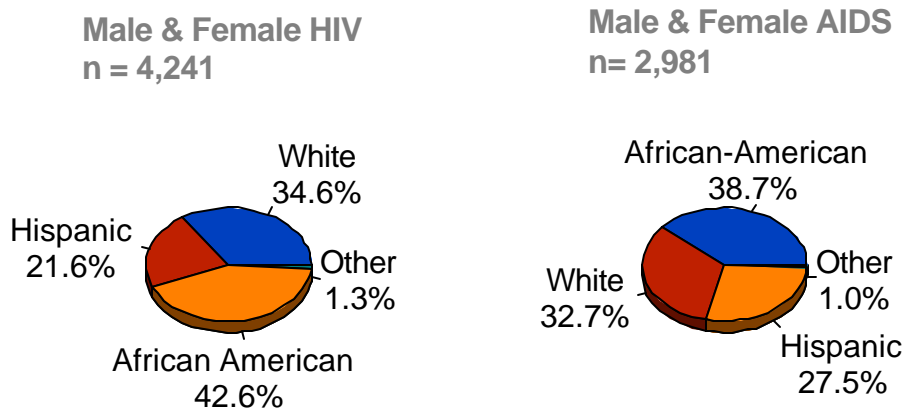
2001 Texas HIV/AIDS and STD Border Report

II. U.S. and Texas HIV/AIDS Statistics:

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) report that, cumulatively, through June 2001, 793,026 U.S. residents have been reported with AIDS and of these, 457,667 have died. The cumulative case-fatality rate for AIDS in the US is 58%. By the end of December 2001, Texas had 57,199 cumulative AIDS cases reported since the start of the epidemic in the early 1980s. At least 31,857 of these had died by the end of 2001 (a cumulative case-fatality rate of 55.7% for Texas). Texas ranks as the fourth highest state in the U.S. compared to other states, with 2981 AIDS cases reported in 2001. The overall AIDS case rate for Texas was up in 2001, at 14.4 AIDS cases per 100,000 population, from 13.7 in 2000. For Texas males, the 2001 AIDS case rate (22.8/100,000), as in prior years, remained much higher than that of females (6.2/100,000).

Figure 1. Texas HIV and AIDS Cases Reported in 2001

Texas HIV and AIDS by Race/Ethnicity



TDH dataset 01/22/02

2001 Texas HIV/AIDS and STD Border Report

Texas AIDS Statistics

As in 2000, the greatest proportion of AIDS cases reported in 2001 (Figure 1) were African American (39%), followed by White non-Hispanic (33%), and Hispanic (27%). The rate of reported AIDS cases in 2001 for the Texas African American population (49.2/100,000) was 4 to 5 times greater than the rate for Whites (8.7/100,000) or for Hispanics (12.6/100,000). The female AIDS case rate increased from 5.5 cases per 100,000 females in 2000 to 6.2 in 2001. The African American female AIDS case rate was more than 5 times the Texas female AIDS case rate at 32.3 cases per 100,000. The Hispanic female AIDS case rate was twice the White female AIDS case rate at 4.0 and 2.0 cases per 100,000, respectively. Among Texas males, the African American male population had the highest AIDS case rate, 67.5 cases per 100,000, followed by Hispanic males at 20.9 cases per 100,000 and White males at 15.8 cases per 100,000.

Texas HIV Statistics

In Texas, 4241 HIV (not AIDS) cases were reported in 2001. The Texas 2001 male HIV (not AIDS) case rate was 30.1 per 100,000 males in the population; the comparable female HIV rate was 11.1. Female HIV (not AIDS) case rates were higher than corresponding AIDS case rates. The highest proportion of HIV cases was among African Americans (43%), followed by Whites (35%) and Hispanics (21%). Seventy-three percent of these HIV cases were male and 27% were female. African American women made up 61% of the Texas female HIV cases for 2001. Because HIV data represent more recent infections than AIDS data, the difference between AIDS and HIV racial and ethnic distributions (Figure 1) highlights segments of the population in which transmission is likely to be occurring most rapidly. These findings show the increasing movement of HIV into the African American and White populations of Texas. Although African Americans made up only 39% of the 2001 AIDS cases, they constituted 43% of the 2001 HIV (not AIDS) cases.

2001 Texas HIV/AIDS and STD Border Report

The discrepancy between 2001 White HIV (not AIDS) and AIDS case proportions is more muted, but nonetheless noticeable.

The rate of reported HIV cases in 2001 among African Americans in Texas (77.0/100,000) was more than 5 times greater than that of Whites (13.1/100,000) or Hispanics (14.0/100,000). Although the Texas HIV case rate for all females was 11.1 HIV cases per 100,000 females in the population, the African American female HIV case rate was significantly higher at 57.8 HIV cases per 100,000. The Hispanic and White female HIV case rates were lower: 6.3 HIV cases per 100,000 and 4.3 cases per 100,000, respectively. Although the Texas male HIV (not AIDS) case rate was 30.1 HIV cases per 100,000 males, the African American male population had the highest HIV case rate, 97.7/100,000, followed by White males at 22.3 per 100,000 and Hispanic males at 21.5 HIV cases per 100,000.

III. 15- Border County HIV/AIDS

Texas 15 Border County Area (Map 1)

Texas 15 Border County Area AIDS Statistics

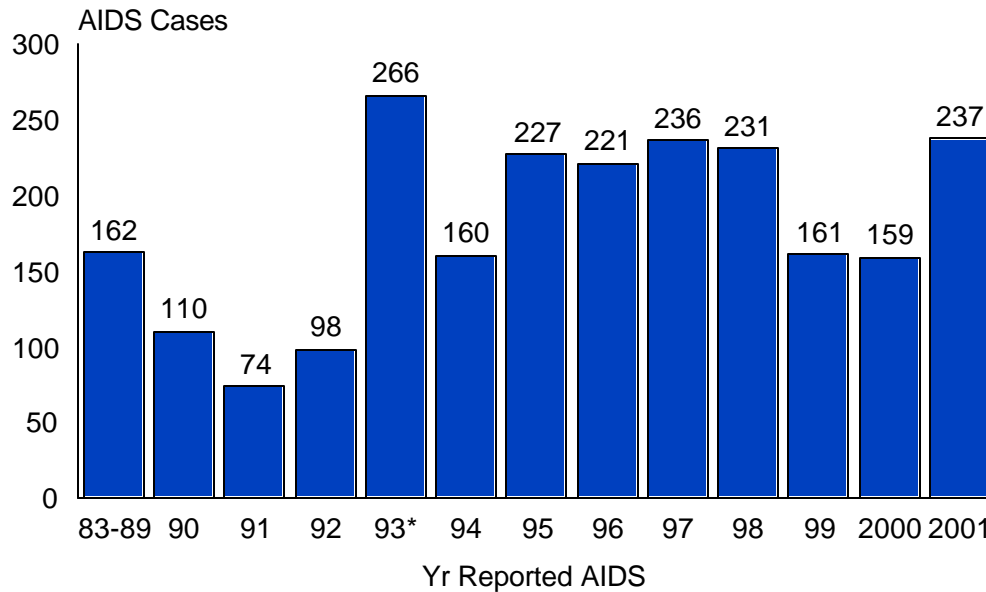
The immediate border area of Texas has traditionally had lower numbers of AIDS cases and lower AIDS case rates than the remainder of Texas. The 15-county area reported about 8% (or 237) of the 2981 Texas AIDS cases in 2001, reaching an eight-year high (Figure 2). The only year in which more cases were reported was in 1993 and that year was marked by a change in the AIDS case definition that expanded the signs and symptoms that led to a person being counted as having AIDS.

In 1998, 15% of the immediate border area AIDS cases reported were White, 84.2% were Hispanic, and less than 1% were African American. By 2001, the proportions had shifted slightly with 11.9% of AIDS cases being White, 85% Hispanic, and 3% African

2001 Texas HIV/AIDS and STD Border Report

American. In comparison, the demographic distribution of this 15-county border area in 2000 was 85.3% Hispanic, 13.5% White, and 1.3% African American.

**Figure 2: AIDS Cases - 15 Texas Border County Area
By Year of Report, 1983 - 2001**

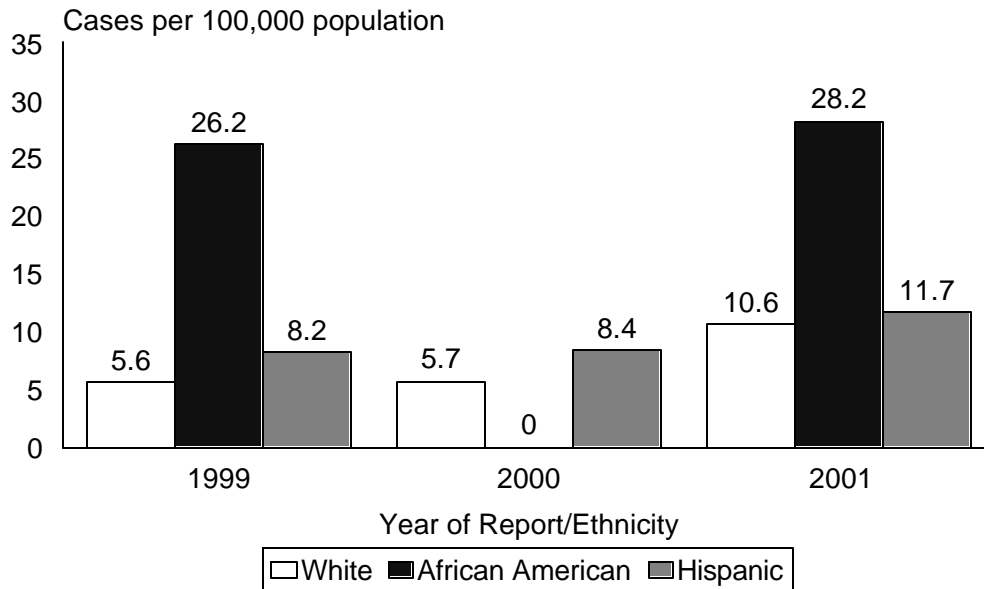


*New CDC AIDS definition implemented. Border Counties include: Brewster, Cameron, El Paso, Hidalgo, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Kinney, Maverick, Presidio, Starr, Terrell, Val Verde, Webb, Willacy, and Zapata. TDH dataset 01/22/02

In the *1998 Texas Border Report*, the Hispanic population of the area had an AIDS case rate of 14.3 cases per 100,000, lower than the Texas Hispanic AIDS case rate of 15.8 cases per 100,000. Texas AIDS case rates fell significantly from 1998 to 1999, but then quickly rebounded statewide, especially in the border area. In 1999, the border Hispanic AIDS case rate was only 8.2 per 100,000 but it rose to 11.7 in 2001 (Figure 3). Over the same three-year period, 1999 to 2001, the Texas Hispanic AIDS case rate rose from 11.5 to 12.6 per 100,000 population.

2001 Texas HIV/AIDS and STD Border Report

Figure 3: Texas 15 Border County Area AIDS Case Rates
15 Border Counties By Race/Ethnicity, 1999 - 2001

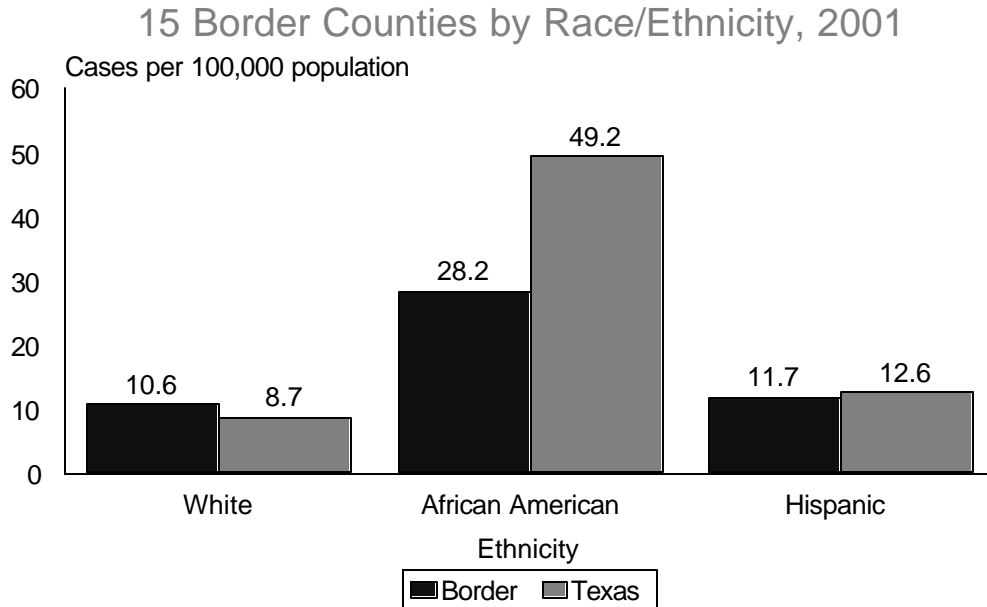


Border Counties include: Brewster, Cameron, El Paso, Hidalgo, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Kinney, Maverick, Presidio, Starr, Terrell, Val Verde, Webb, Willacy, and Zapata. TDH dataset 01/22/02

The White AIDS case rate of 10.6 AIDS cases per 100,000 population for this 15-county border area shown in Figure 4, was greater than the comparable Texas AIDS case rate of 8.7 AIDS cases per 100,000. By 2001, the immediate border area White AIDS case rate had almost doubled compared to the 1999 AIDS case rate for the area (5.6 cases per 100,000). In contrast, during the same time period, the state AIDS case rate for Whites decreased.

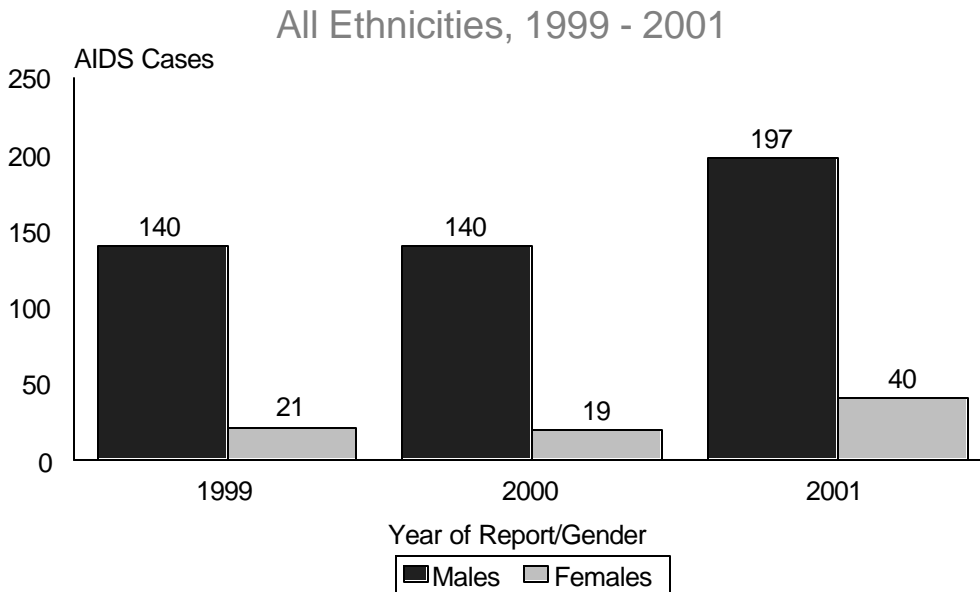
2001 Texas HIV/AIDS and STD Border Report

Figure 4. Texas and Texas 15 Border County Area AIDS Case Rates



Border Counties include: El Paso, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Presidio, Brewster, Terrell, Val Verde, Kinney, Maverick, Webb, Zapata, Starr, Hidalgo, Cameron, and Willacy. By Year of Report. TDH datasets 01/22/02.

Figure 5: Texas 15 Border County Area AIDS Cases by Gender



Border Counties include: Brewster, Cameron, El Paso, Hidalgo, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Kinney, Maverick, Presidio, Starr, Terrell, Val Verde, Webb, Willacy, and Zapata. TDH dataset 01/22/02

2001 Texas HIV/AIDS and STD Border Report

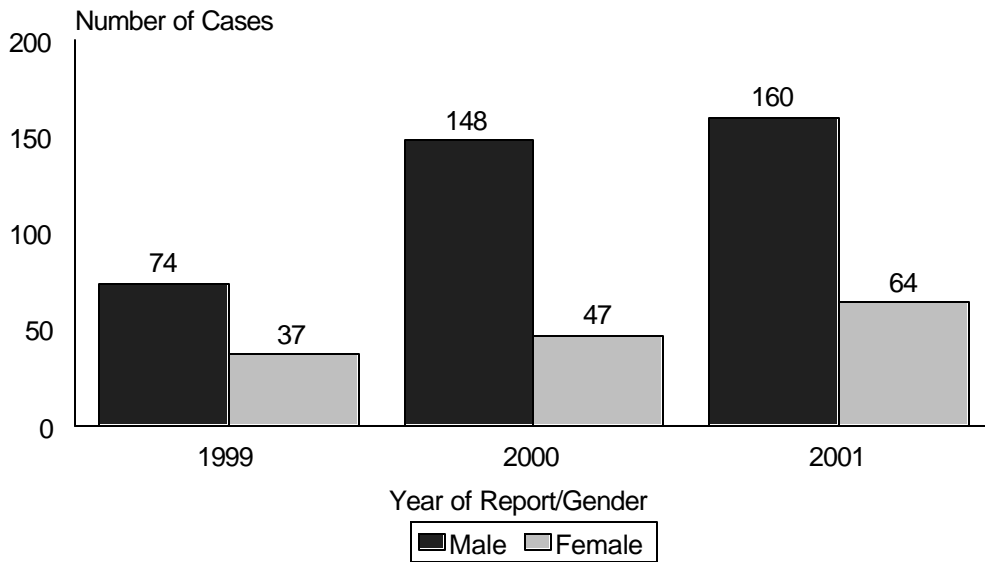
For the 15-county border area, inspection of AIDS cases by gender, shown in Figure 5, reveals a considerable increase in the count for males, from 140 in 1999 to 197 in 2001, but an even sharper increase for females, with AIDS cases doubling (21 cases in 1999, 19 in 2000, and 40 in 2001). In parallel, for both males and females for this immediate border area, large increases in AIDS case rates were observed. From 2000 to 2001, the male AIDS case rate jumped from 14.6 to 20.1 cases per 100,000. Meanwhile, the female AIDS case rate more than doubled, from 1.8 to 3.8 cases per 100,000 females living in the area. Despite this, in the latter year (2001), border county AIDS case rates for both genders were lower than corresponding Texas rates (for Texas, the male AIDS case rate was 22.8 and the female AIDS case rate was 6.2 per 100,000).

The 15-County Border Area HIV Statistics

The number of HIV (not AIDS) cases reported in the immediate border area has increased each year, from 110 in 1999 (when reporting of adult and adolescent HIV infections began) to 224 in 2001. Hispanic, as well as White HIV cases doubled between 1999 and 2001 in the area. The increase in HIV was apparent for both males and females (Figure 6), but the annual number of male HIV cases has usually been 2 to 3 times the number of female cases reported. The male HIV (not AIDS) case rate for the immediate border area increased from 7.6 per 100,000 in 1999 to 16.3 per 100,000 in 2001; similarly, over the same years, the female HIV case rate for the area rose from 3.6 to 6.1 cases per 100,000. These 15-county border area HIV (not AIDS) case rates are nearly half the comparable Texas HIV case rates, with the 2001 Texas male HIV case rate at 30.1 and the Texas female HIV case rate at 11.1 cases per 100,000 population.

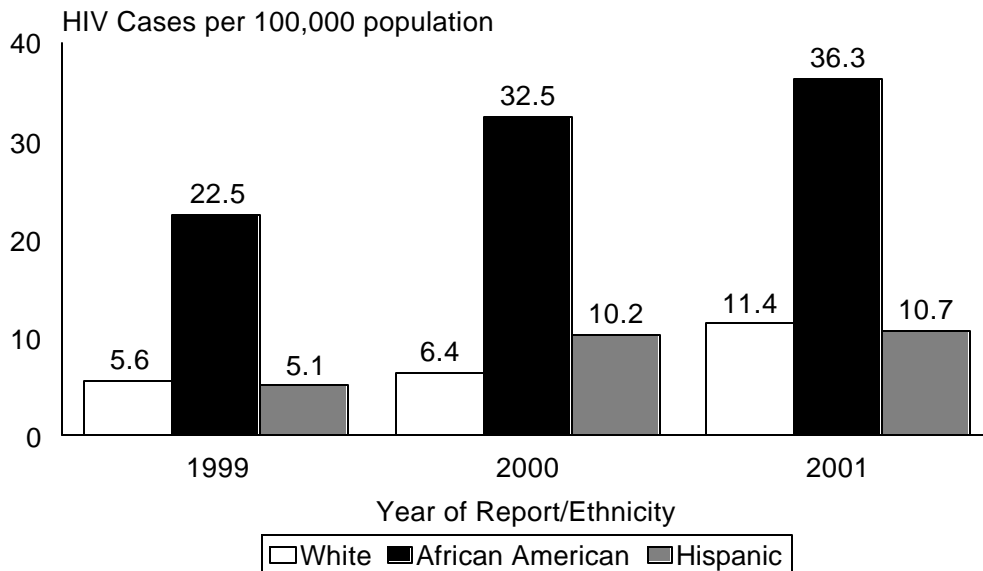
2001 Texas HIV/AIDS and STD Border Report

**Figure 6: Texas 15 Border County Area HIV Cases
By Gender, 1999 - 2001**



Border Counties include: Brewster, Cameron, El Paso, Hidalgo, Hudspedth, Jeff Davis, Kinney, Maverick, Presidio, Starr, Terrell, Val Verde, Webb, Willacy, and Zapata. TDH dataset 01/22/02.

**Figure 7: Texas 15 Border County Area HIV Case Rates
15 Border Counties by Ethnicity, 1999 - 2001**



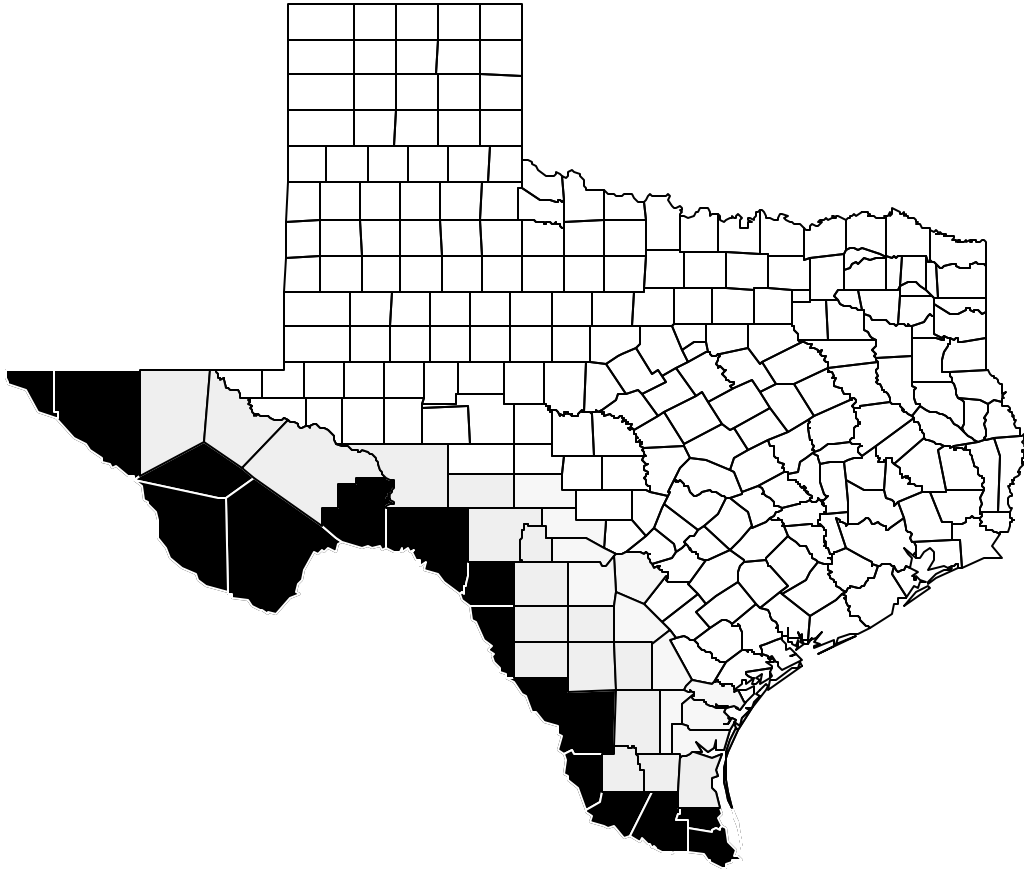
Border Counties include: Brewster, Cameron, El Paso, Hidalgo, Hudspedth, Jeff Davis, Kinney, Maverick, Presidio, Starr, Terrell, Val Verde, Webb, Willacy, and Zapata. TDH dataset 01/22/02

2001 Texas HIV/AIDS and STD Border Report

When the 15 Border County HIV cases are analyzed by race/ethnicity (Figure 7), it is evident that all race/ethnicities in the border area experienced increasing HIV case rates from 1999 to 2001. The border African American HIV case rates were highest at 22.5 cases/100,000 in 1999, up to 36.3 cases/100,000 in 2001. Border White HIV case rates increased from 5.6 cases/100,000 in 1999 to 11.4 cases/100,000 in 2001. And Border Hispanic HIV case rates increased from 5.1 cases/100,000 in 1999 to 10.7 cases/100,000 in 2001. This is contrasted to the higher Texas HIV case rates in 2001: 77.0/100,000 for African Americans, 13.1 cases/100,000 for Whites, and 14.0/100,000 for Hispanics.

2001 Texas HIV/AIDS and STD Border Report

Map 2. Three Border Areas of Texas



- 15 County Border Area**
- Brewster
 - Cameron
 - El Paso
 - Hidalgo
 - Hudspeth
 - Jeff Davis
 - Kinney
 - Maverick
 - Presidio
 - Starr
 - Terrell
 - Val Verde
 - Webb
 - Willacy
 - Zapata

- 32 County Border Area**
- 15 County area plus:
 - Brooks
 - Crockett
 - Culberson
 - Dimmit
 - Duval
 - Edwards
 - Frio
 - Jim Hogg
 - Kenedy
 - LaSalle
 - McMullen
 - Pecos
 - Real
 - Reeves
 - Sutton
 - Uvalde
 - Zavala

- 43 County Border Area**
- 32 County area plus:
 - Atascosa
 - Bandera
 - Bexar
 - Jim Wells
 - Kerr
 - Kimble
 - Kleberg
 - Live Oak
 - Medina
 - Nueces
 - San Patricio

2001 Texas HIV/AIDS and STD Border Report

IV. 32 Border County Area

Some inquiries of Texas Border data prefer to delineate this area as “all Texas counties that are within 100 kilometers of the Rio Grande”. In this instance, an area comprising 32 Texas counties is included: Brewster, Brooks, Cameron, Crockett, Culberson, Dimmit, Duval, Edwards, El Paso, Frio, Hidalgo, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Jim Hogg, Kenedy, Kinney, La Salle, Maverick, McMullen, Pecos, Presidio, Real, Reeves, Starr, Sutton, Terrell, Uvalde, Val Verde, Webb, Willacy, Zapata, Zavala.

The data for this 32 county area closely follows the data for the 15 border county area. The population for the 32 county area for year 2001 was 2,171,585, only 145,000 more than the 15 border county area. The ethnicities, populations, HIV cases, AIDS cases and age groups for AIDS are all very similar to the 15 border county area. In terms of race/ethnicities, the 32 county area has a 1% increase in Whites and a 1% decrease in Hispanics. Case numbers in both HIV and AIDS are very close to those of the 15 border county area. Since there are no additional major cities among these counties, the statistics remain relatively unchanged from the 15 border county area (See Figures #12, 13, 14, and 15 for comparisons).

V. 43 Border County Region

The larger border county region which was defined by the Texas legislators in SB 501 76th Session Section 1 Subsection (e)3 as the “Texas-Mexico border region” consists of the counties of Atascosa, Bandera, Bexar, Brewster, Brooks, Cameron, Crockett, Culberson, Demit, Duval, Edwards, El Paso, Frio, Hidalgo, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Kenedy, Kerr, Kimble, Kinney, Kleberg, La Salle, Live Oak, Maverick, McMullen, Medina, Nueces, Pecos, Presidio, Real, Reeves, San Patricio, Starr, Sutton, Terrell, Uvalde, Val Verde, Webb, Willacy, Zapata, and Zavala. This 43 border county region differs from the other delineations of border counties because of the inclusion of the highly populated area of Bexar County (1,409,258 for 2001) and the city of San Antonio. As is the case with the city of El Paso (population estimates for El Paso County were 690,964 in 2001) for the 15 border county area, the extremely highly populated area of San Antonio defines the trends for this 43 border county region. This region reaches deeper into Texas and thus begins to take on the characteristics of Central Texas, rather than just the border area. As such, the 2001 population for the 43 county region is more varied in ethnicities: 26% White, 4% African American, and 70% Hispanic (plus slightly over 1% Other), compared to the 15 border

2001 Texas HIV/AIDS and STD Border Report

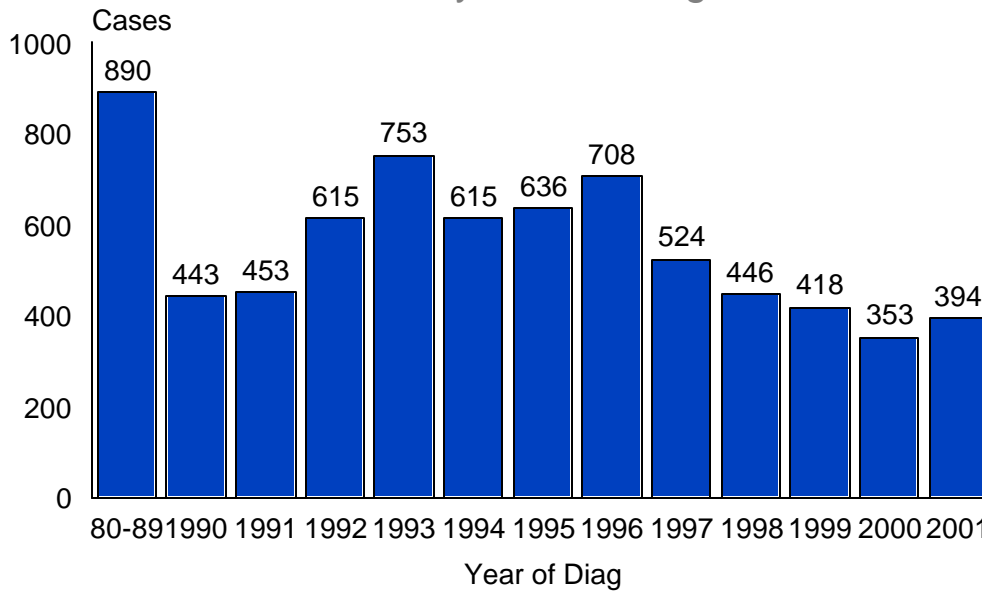
county area with 85% Hispanic, 13% White, 1% African American, and slightly under 1% Other. Bexar County and its almost one and a half million population, consists of 36% Whites, 7% African Americans, 55% Hispanics, and 2% Other races/ethnicities.

43 Border County Region AIDS Statistics

Ethnicities for the 2001 AIDS cases reported in the larger 43 border county region (including the city of San Antonio) are 27% White, 9% African American, and 63% Hispanic. This demonstrates an increase of AIDS cases among African Americans that is greater than expected compared to population size (Figure 8). The AIDS cases in this 43 county region increased in year 2001, to 394 diagnosed AIDS cases, as compared to 353 diagnosed AIDS cases in 2000 (about a 12% increase for 2001). AIDS cases had fallen in 2000 from a high of 708 diagnosed AIDS cases in 1996 (Figure 9). The vast majority of these AIDS cases were diagnosed in Bexar County (San Antonio). The 2001 AIDS rate for this region is 9.4 cases per 100,000, still much lower than the State rate of 14.4 per 100,000 for 2001.

2001 Texas HIV/AIDS and STD Border Report

Figure 8: Texas 43 Border County Region AIDS Cases
43 Counties By Year of Diagnosis



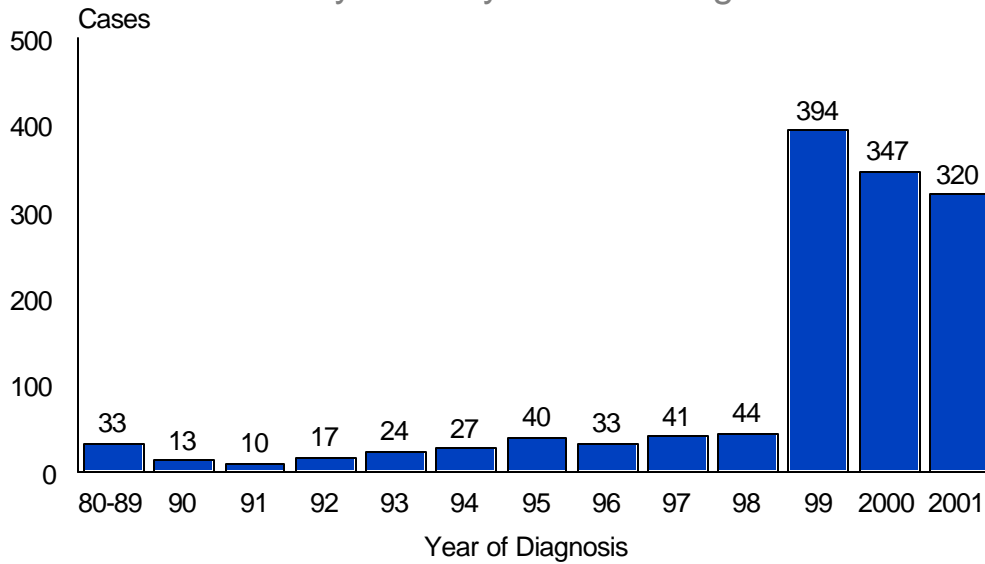
43 Border Counties include: Atascosa, Bandera, Bexar, Brewster, Brooks, Cameron, Crockett, Culberson, Demit, Duval, Edwards, El Paso, Frio, Hidalgo, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Kenedy, Kerr, Kimble, Kinney, Kleberg, La Salle, Live Oak, Maverick, McMullen, Medina, Nueces, Pecos, Presidio, Real, Reeves, San Patricio, Starr, Sutton, Terrell, Uvalde, ValVerde, Webb, Willacy, Zapata, and Zavala. TDH dataset 01/22/02

43 County Border Region HIV Statistics

HIV (not AIDS) cases, in the 43 border county region have been decreasing since 1999 when HIV cases diagnosed were at 394. In 2000, 347 HIV cases were diagnosed, followed by 320 HIV cases for 2001 (Figure 9). The 2001 HIV case rate was 7.6 cases per 100,000 population in this 43 border county region, compared to 20 cases/100,000 for the state of Texas. The named, adult HIV reporting system is relatively new, being initiated in January 1999, and the high numbers in 1999 may be an artifact of a new reporting system. Regardless, this area of Texas has fewer HIV cases diagnosed per capita than other areas of the state.

2001 Texas HIV/AIDS and STD Border Report

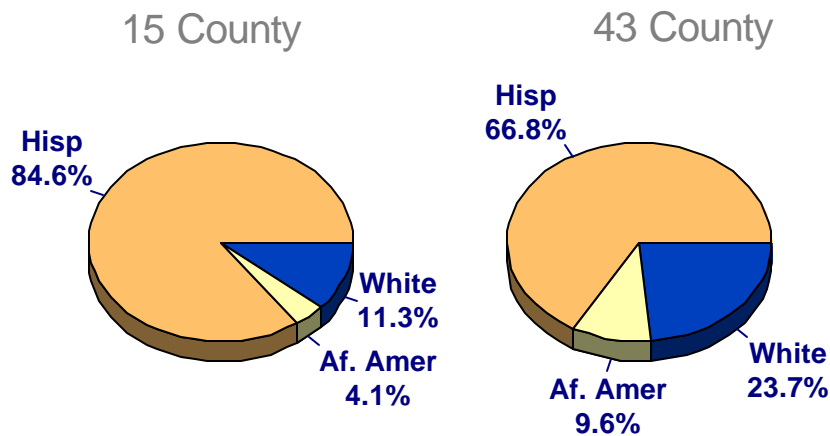
**Figure 9: Texas 43 Border County Region
HIV (not AIDS) Cases
43 County Area by Year of Diagnosis**



HIV reporting by name implemented 1999. 43 Border Counties include: Atascosa, Bandera, Bexar, Brewster, Brooks, Cameron, Crockett, Culberson, Demit, Duval, Edwards, El Paso, Frio, Hidalgo, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Kenedy, Kerr, Kimble, Kinney, Kleberg, La Salle, Live Oak, Maverick, McMullen, Medina, Nueces, Pecos, Presidio, Real, Reeves, San Patricio, Starr, Sutton, Terrell, Uvalde, ValVerde, Webb, Willacy, Zapata, and Zavala. TDH dataset 01/22/02

Figure 10: HIV (Not AIDS) - Texas Border Counties

Ethnicity of Living Cases Diagnosed by Dec. 31 2001



Living cases 2001. *15 County area includes: Brewster, Cameron, El Paso, Hidalgo, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Kinney, Maverick, Presidio, Starr, Terrell, Val Verde, Webb, Willacy, and Zapata Counties. 32 County area includes the first 15 plus Brooks, Crockett, Culberson, Dimmit, Duval, Edwards, Frio, Jim Hogg, Kenedy, LaSalle, McMullen, Pecos, Real, Reeves, Sutton, Uvalde, and Zavala. The 43 County area includes all 32 Counties plus: Atascosa, Bandera, Bexar, Jim Wells, Kerr, Kimble, Kleberg, Live Oak, Medina, Nueces, and San Patricio. TDH dataset 01/22/03

2001 Texas HIV/AIDS and STD Border Report

In this 43 border county region, Bexar County reported almost half of all HIV and AIDS cases and the rates are much lower than the HIV and AIDS case rates for the state of Texas overall. For the 1,243 cumulative living HIV cases in this region, Bexar County represents 47% of all HIV cases, followed by 16% of HIV cases from El Paso County. Of these HIV cases 27%, or 330, are female, while 73% are male. The HIV cases broken down by race/ethnicity are: 66% Hispanic; 23.7% White; 9.6% African American, and slightly less than 1% Other (Figure 10).

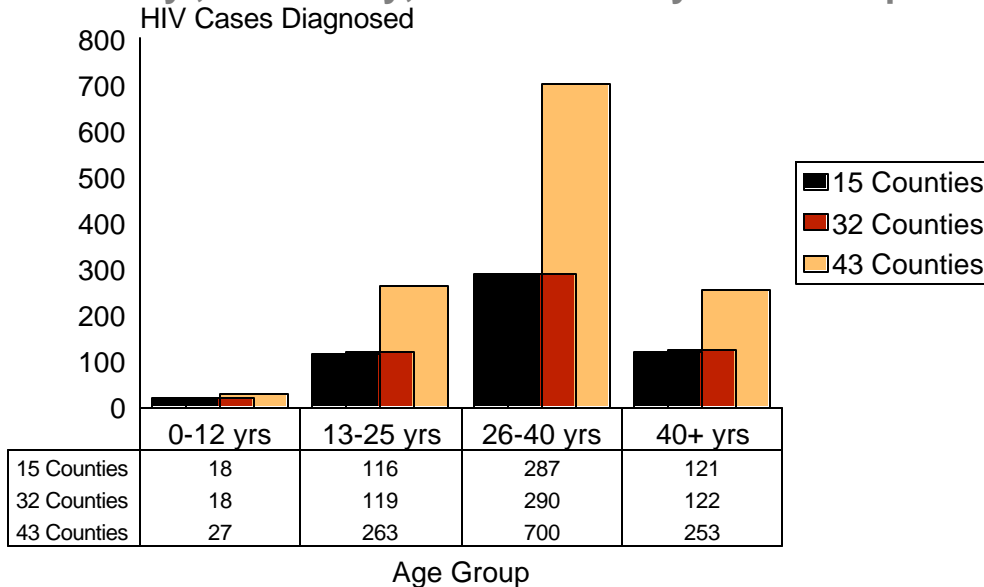
2001 Texas HIV/AIDS and STD Border Report

HIV By Age Group

HIV cases by age group are very similar for each of the border county area breakouts. All county groupings have over half of the HIV cases being reported in the 26-40 year old age group (Figure 11). All county groupings have 21-22% of HIV cases in the 13-25 year old age group and another 20-22% in the 40+ age group. Only 2-3% of HIV cases are in the 0-12 year old age group. The 43 border county region has a slightly higher percentage in the 26-40 year old age grouping (56%, compared to 53% in the 15 and 32 county area), and slightly less in the 40+ age group, (20%, compared to 22% for the 15 and 32 county areas), than these other border areas.

Figure 11: Reported Living HIV Cases in 2001 by Age Group at Diagnosis for Texas Border Areas

15 County , 32 County, and 43 County Area Comparisons



Total living Cases 2001. 15 County area includes: Brewster, Cameron, El Paso, Hidalgo, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Kinney, Maverick, Presidio, Starr, Terrell, Val Verde, Webb, Willacy, and Zapata Counties. 32 County area includes the first 15 plus Brooks, Crockett, Culberson, Dimmit, Duval, Edwards, Frio, Jim Hogg, Kenedy, LaSalle, McMullen, Pecos, Real, Reeves, Sutton, Uvalde, and Zavala. The 43 County area includes all 32 Counties plus: Atascosa, Bandera, Bexar, Jim Wells, Kerr, Kimble, Kleberg, Live Oak, Medina, Nueces, and San Patricio. TDH dataset 01/22/02

2001 Texas HIV/AIDS and STD Border Report

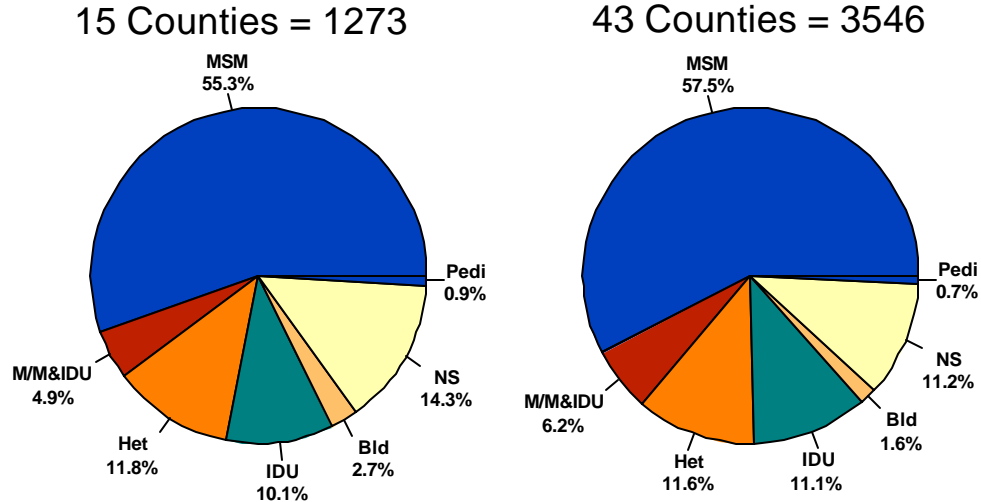
VI. Modes of Exposure

AIDS

When comparing modes of exposure for persons living with AIDS at the end of 2001, the 15 county border area and the 43 county border region are fairly similar (Figure 16), with the majority of the cases representing male-to-male (M/M) sexual transmission (55 and 57.5%, respectively). Heterosexual transmission (Het) is just under 12% in both areas and IDU transmission (IDU) is at 10% and 11%, respectively. For the 15 county border area, the percentage of “Not Specified” (NS) and the Blood (Bld) modes of transmission are also increased compared with the 43 county border area.

Figure 12: Texas Border Reported AIDS Cases Mode of Exposure

Cumulative Living with AIDS, 2001

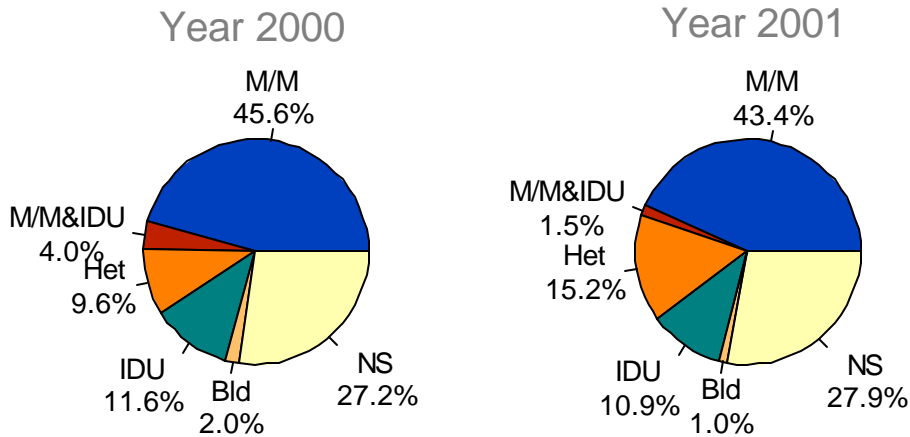


Living cases 2001. *15 County area includes: Brewster, Cameron, El Paso, Hidalgo, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Kinney, Maverick, Presidio, Starr, Terrell, Val Verde, Webb, Willacy, and Zapata Counties. 32 County area includes the first 15 plus Brooks, Crockett, Culberson, Dimmit, Duval, Edwards, Frio, Jim Hogg, Kenedy, LaSalle, McMullen, Pecos, Real, Reeves, Sutton, Uvalde, and Zavala. The 43 County area includes all 32 Counties plus: Atascosa, Bandera, Bexar, Jim Wells, Kerr, Kimble, Kleberg, Live Oak, Medina, Nueces, and San Patricio. TDH dataset 01/22/02

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Figure 13: Texas Border Reported AIDS Cases Diagnosed 2000 & 2001

By Mode of Exposure



43 County Border Region area. Dataset 01/22/02

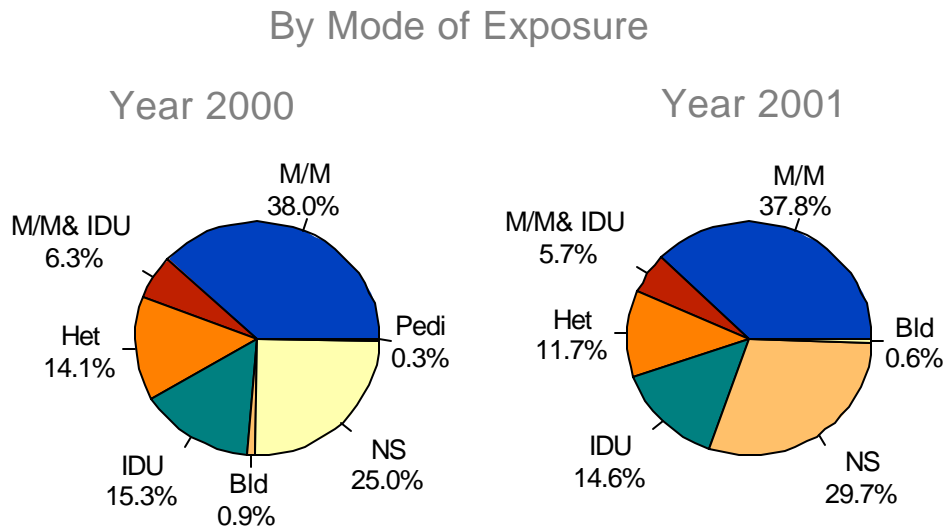
When AIDS cases are analyzed by mode of exposure for the 43 Border county region and compared to the non-border Texas AIDS case mode of exposure data (Figure 13 for this Border mode and Figure 14 for Non-Border mode), it is apparent that the M/M sexual mode of transmission is reported for a higher percentage of AIDS cases in the border region (6% higher in border area); IDU mode of transmission is slightly lower in the border region (about 4% less in border area); and blood modes of transmission are slightly higher in the border region (approx 1% higher in border area). This indicates that for reported AIDS cases, the predominant mode of transmission among the border counties is male-to-male sexual transmission. The other mode of concern is heterosexual transmission because the border region had a large increase, from almost 10% of cases in 2000 to over 15% of reported AIDS cases for 2001.

2001 Texas HIV/AIDS and STD Border Report

The non-border area (Figure 14) experienced a decrease between 2000 and 2001 for the heterosexual mode of transmission (14% to 12% of reported AIDS cases). The “Not Specified” (NS) mode increased from 25% to almost 30% during this time.

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**Figure 14: Texas Non-Border Reported AIDS Cases
2000 & 2001**

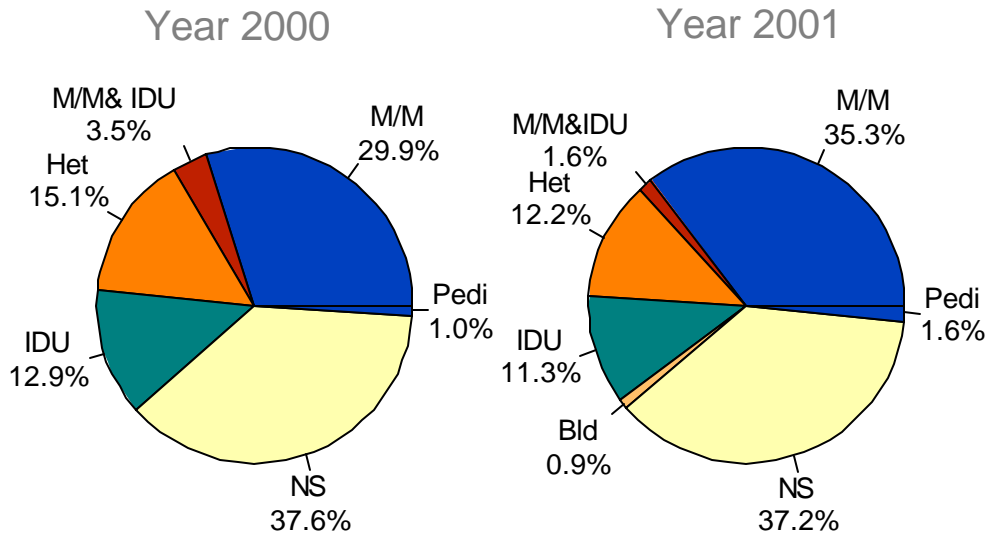


Non-Border is all Texas with 43 Border County Region deleted from cases. Dataset 01/22/02

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**Figure 15: Texas 43 Border County Region
Reported HIV Cases Diagnosed 2000 & 2001**

By Mode of Exposure



Texas 43 border county region, dataset 01/22/02

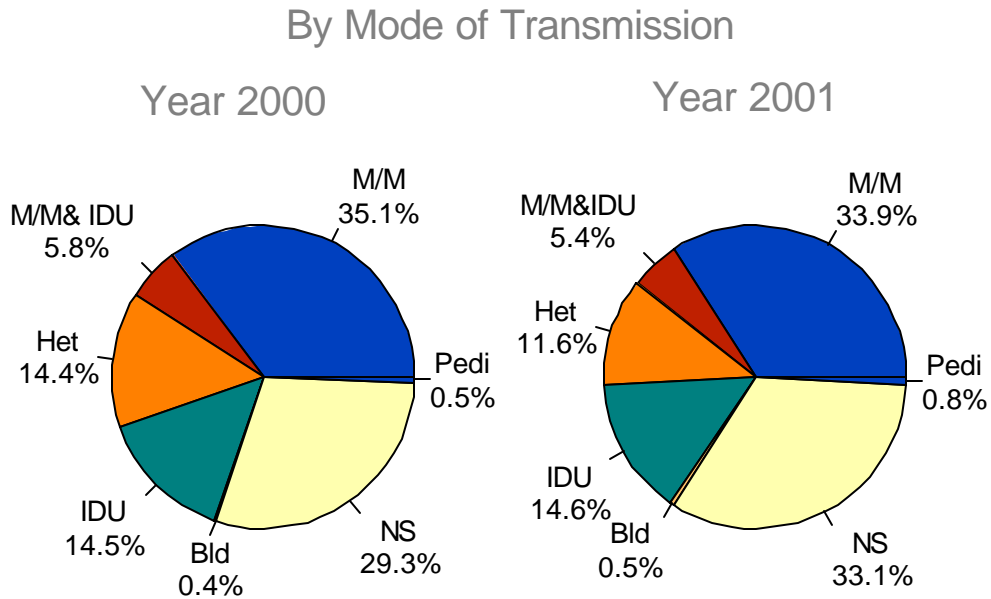
Mode of Exposure

HIV

The “IDU” and “M/M & IDU” mode of exposure was higher in the non-border areas, for HIV cases than in the border region for 2001 (Figures 15 and 16). The “Not Specified” (NS) mode of exposure was higher among the border HIV cases than among the non-border cases (by approximately 5%). The border region has slightly higher percentages for “heterosexual”, “blood”, “pediatric”, and “male-to-male” modes of exposure for the HIV cases diagnosed in 2001. Between 2000 and 2001, the percentage of border HIV cases reporting M/M mode of exposure increased while the heterosexual mode of transmission decreased. Cases attributed to the pediatric (Pedi) HIV mode of exposure increased slightly during this time as well.

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Figure 16: Texas Non-Border Reported HIV Cases Diagnosed 2000 & 2001



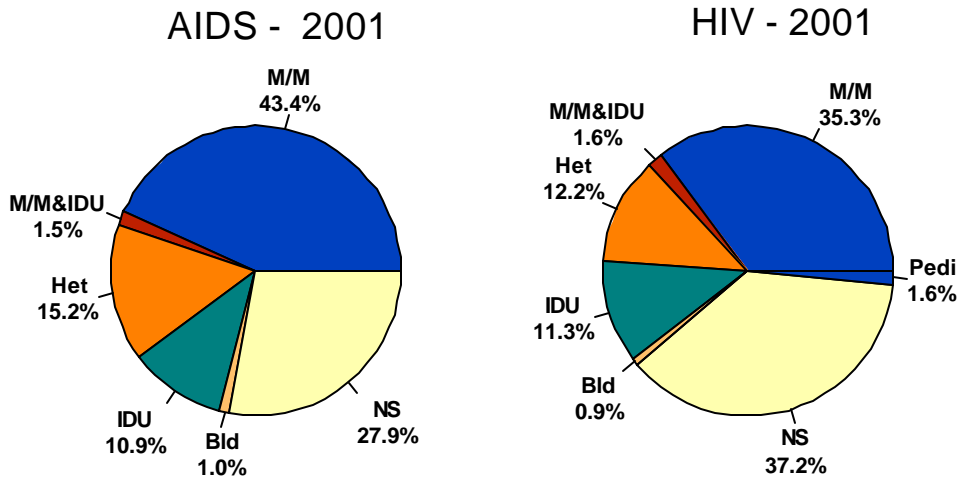
Non-Border is Texas data with the 43 border county data removed, dataset 01/22/02

A comparison between the AIDS and HIV cases by year can demonstrate any changes in trends for transmission of the HIV epidemic. The AIDS cases provide information on where the epidemic was years ago while the HIV cases detail modes of exposure for more recent infections. The differences (Figure 17) show the changes in transmission over recent years. It appears that the “IDU” and “M/M & IDU” modes may be increasing for this 43 border county data, however, there are so many “Non Specified” HIV cases, (NS), that this comparison is not very helpful for delineating any potential trends.

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**Figure 17: 43 Border County Region
Reported AIDS & HIV**

Year Diagnosed by Mode of Exposure



43 border county data - dataset 01/2202

VII. Border STD Statistics

15 Border County STD Statistics

The 15 border counties reported increases in cases of both syphilis and gonorrhea between 2000 and 2001. Screening has increased in recent years among these border counties and the number of cases reported has increased. The STD case numbers in the border counties are still small compared to statewide statistics. While “primary” and “secondary” syphilis increased slightly between 2000 and 2001, the number of “late latent” syphilis cases and cases of “late latent syphilis of unknown duration” exceeded “primary” and “secondary” syphilis for both years. “Late latent” syphilis leads all syphilis cases in the 15 border counties for 2001 (See more detail with the 43 county description below).

2001 Texas HIV/AIDS and STD Border Report

While gonorrhea decreased by 2842 cases (almost a 9% decrease) for the state between 2000 and 2001, the border counties experienced greater than a 12% increase (63 cases). Most of the 15 border counties reported an increase in the number of gonorrhea cases in 2001, particularly El Paso County.

The 15 Border county area demonstrated lower chlamydia case rates than the other border areas for 2001. The number of cases reported for this border area increased, however, from 5,832 cases reported in 2000, to 5,890 cases reported in 2001.

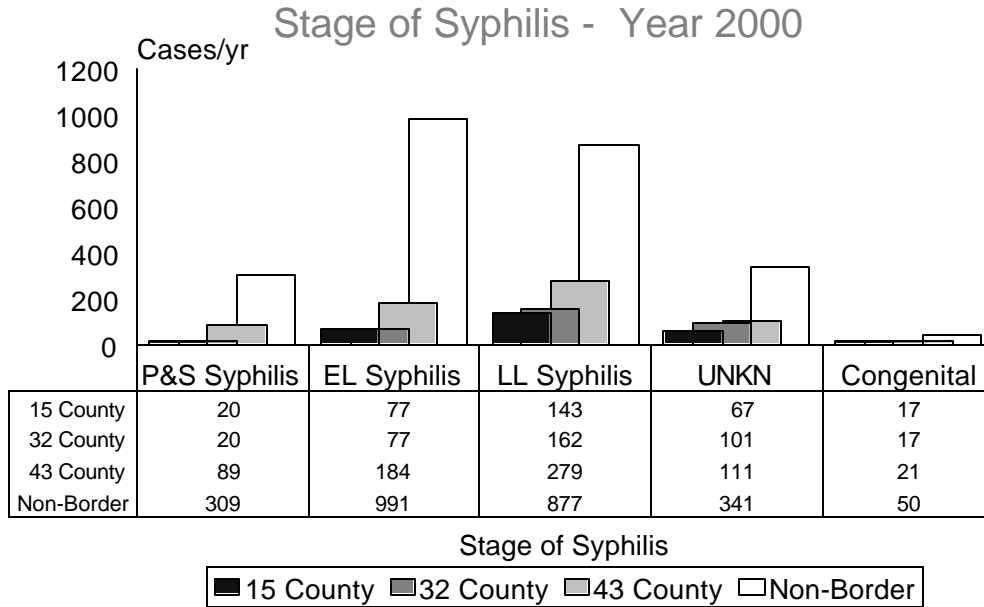
The 43 Border County Region STD Statistics

Syphilis

Depending on the border designation, 16% to 27% of the syphilis cases in the border areas are of undetermined duration, compared with 13% for the non-border area. The “late latent syphilis” (LL) cases, as well as “late latent syphilis of unknown duration”(UNKN) cases, are reported at greater percentages among the border areas: 79% of the 15 border county syphilis cases for 2001 were either “late latent” or “late latent syphilis of unknown duration”, compared to 58% of the non-border syphilis cases for 2001 (Figure 18 and 19). More than a third of the state’s reported “late latent” or “late latent syphilis of unknown duration” cases among Hispanic women were cases diagnosed from the border counties. “Primary and Secondary” (P & S) syphilis is reported at higher percentages as one moves further away from the Texas-Mexico border (Figure 20). A higher percentage of congenital syphilis is also reported among the border counties (2.8% in 2001), compared to Texas (1.7%). Statewide, as of 2001, Hispanic women predominate as the women giving birth to infants reported as syphilis cases (African American women predominate among women giving birth to infants reported as HIV cases), and the border statistics demonstrate this difference.

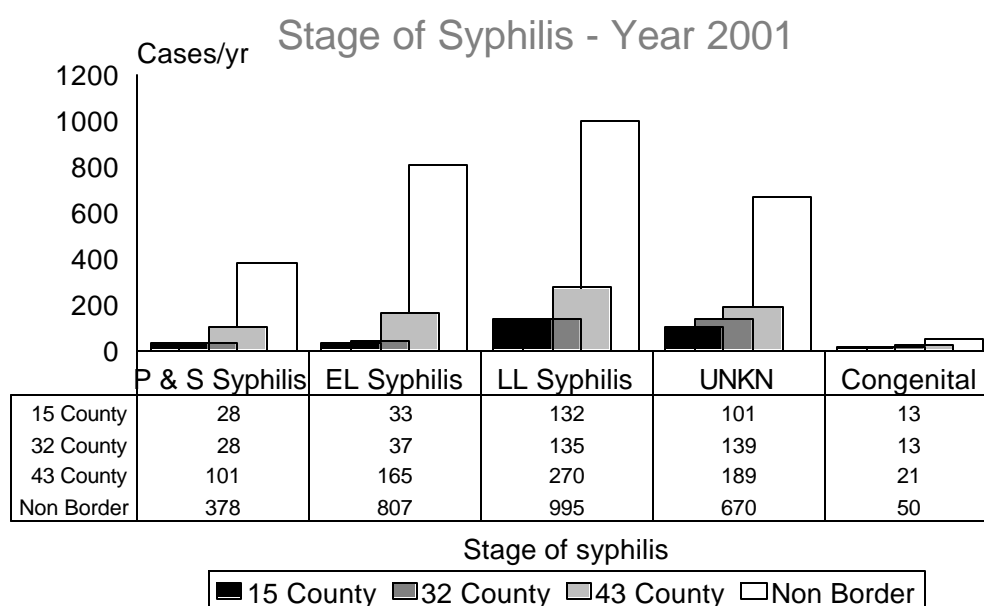
2001 Texas HIV/AIDS and STD Border Report

Figure 18: Reported Syphilis Cases in Texas Border Counties



15 County area includes: Brewster, Cameron, El Paso, Hidalgo, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Kinney, Maverick, Presidio, Starr, Terrell, Val Verde, Webb, Willacy, and Zapata Counties. 32 County area includes the first 15 plus Brooks, Crockett, Culberson, Dimmit, Duval, Edwards, Frio, Jim Hogg, Kenedy, LaSalle, McMullen, Pecos, Real, Reeves, Sutton, Uvalde, and Zavala. The 43 County area includes all 32 Counties plus: Atascosa, Bandera, Bexar, Jim Wells, Kerr, Kimble, Kleberg, Live Oak, Medina, Nueces, and San Patricio. TDH dataset STD 2000.

Figure 19: Reported Syphilis Cases in Texas Border Counties

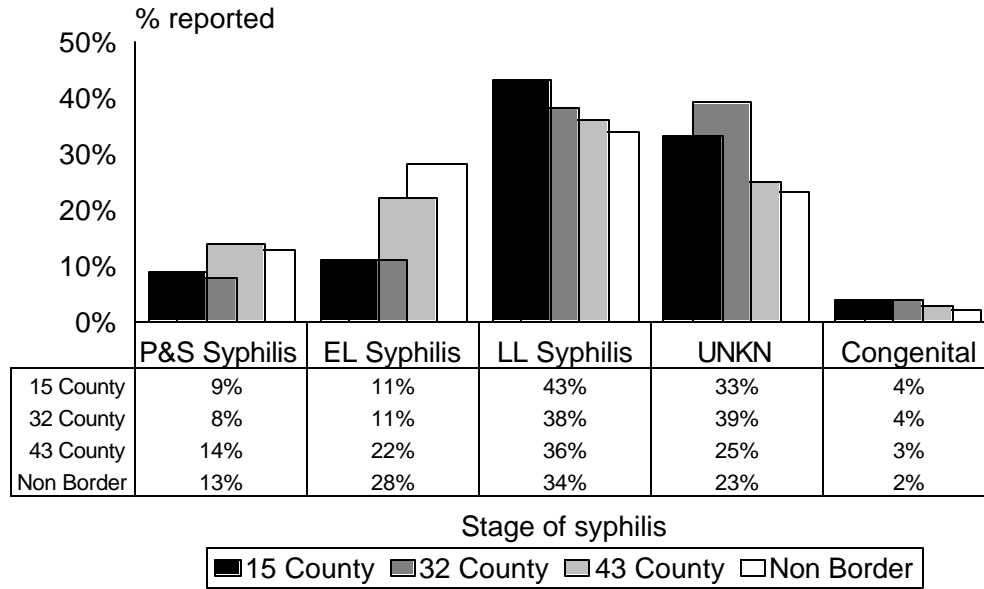


15 County area includes: Brewster, Cameron, El Paso, Hidalgo, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Kinney, Maverick, Presidio, Starr, Terrell, Val Verde, Webb, Willacy, and Zapata Counties. 32 County area includes the first 15 plus Brooks, Crockett, Culberson, Dimmit, Duval, Edwards, Frio, Jim Hogg, Kenedy, LaSalle, McMullen, Pecos, Real, Reeves, Sutton, Uvalde, and Zavala. The 43 County area includes all 32 Counties plus: Atascosa, Bandera, Bexar, Jim Wells, Kerr, Kimble, Kleberg, Live Oak, Medina, Nueces, and San Patricio. TDH dataset STD 2001

2001 Texas HIV/AIDS and STD Border Report

**Figure 20. Stage of Syphilis Cases- % Reported
In Texas Border County Areas**

Comparison with Non-Border Stage of Syphilis Reported (2001)



15 County area includes: Brewster, Cameron, El Paso, Hidalgo, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Kinney, Maverick, Presidio, Starr, Terrell, Val Verde, Webb, Willacy, and Zapata Counties. 32 County area includes the first 15 plus Brooks, Crockett, Culberson, Dimmit, Duval, Edwards, Frio, Jim Hogg, Kenedy, LaSalle, McMullen, Pecos, Real, Reeves, Sutton, Uvalde, and Zavala. The 43 County area includes all 32 Counties plus: Atascosa, Bandera, Bexar, Jim Wells, Kerr, Kimble, Kleberg, Live Oak, Medina, Nueces, and San Patricio.
TDH dataset STD 2001

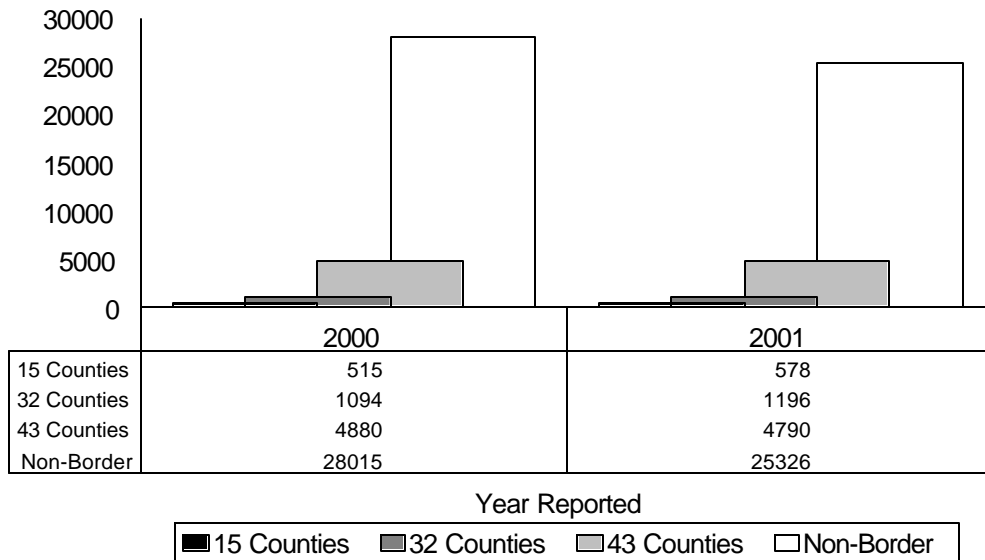
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Gonorrhea

Gonorrhea (GC) has increased in the 15 border county area from 515 cases reported in 2000, to 578 cases reported in 2001 (Figure 21). Reported GC cases also increased among the 32 border county area, from 1,094 cases in 2000, to 1,196 cases in 2001. However, among the 43 border county area, the reported GC cases decreased between 2000 and 2001, from 4,880 in 2000 to 4,790 in 2001. The proportion of GC cases in this border region is lower than expected based upon the proportion of Texas population in the border area: in 2000, 4,880 GC cases were reported from the 46 border county area, (14.8% of the Texas GC cases), while the border area has 19.8% of the state's population.

Figure 21: Gonorrhea in Texas Border Counties

Cases Reported Year 2000 & 2001



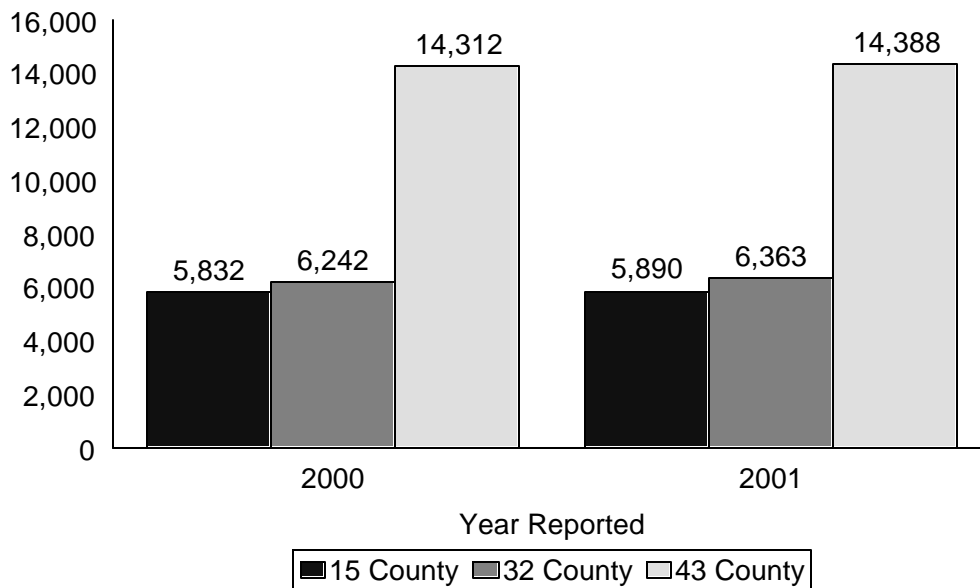
15 County area includes: Brewster, Cameron, El Paso, Hidalgo, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Kinney, Maverick, Presidio, Starr, Terrell, Val Verde, Webb, Willacy, and Zapata Counties. 32 County area includes the first 15 plus Brooks, Crockett, Culberson, Dimmit, Duval, Edwards, Frio, Jim Hogg, Kenedy, LaSalle, McMullen, Pecos, Real, Reeves, Sutton, Uvalde, and Zavala. The 43 County area includes all 32 Counties plus: Atascosa, Bandera, Bexar, Jim Wells, Kerr, Kimble, Kleberg, Live Oak, Medina, Nueces, and San Patricio.
 TDH datasets STD 2000 and STD 2001

2001 Texas HIV/AIDS and STD Border Report

Chlamydia

Reported cases of chlamydia have been increasing in Texas border counties. Each border county area (Figure 22) reported increases in chlamydia cases from 2000 to 2001. In the 43 border county region 85.2% of reported chlamydia cases for 2001 were among females.

Figure 22. Texas Border Chlamydia Cases Reported 2000 & 2001
15 County, 32 County and 43 Border County Comparisons



dataset STD2000 and STD2001

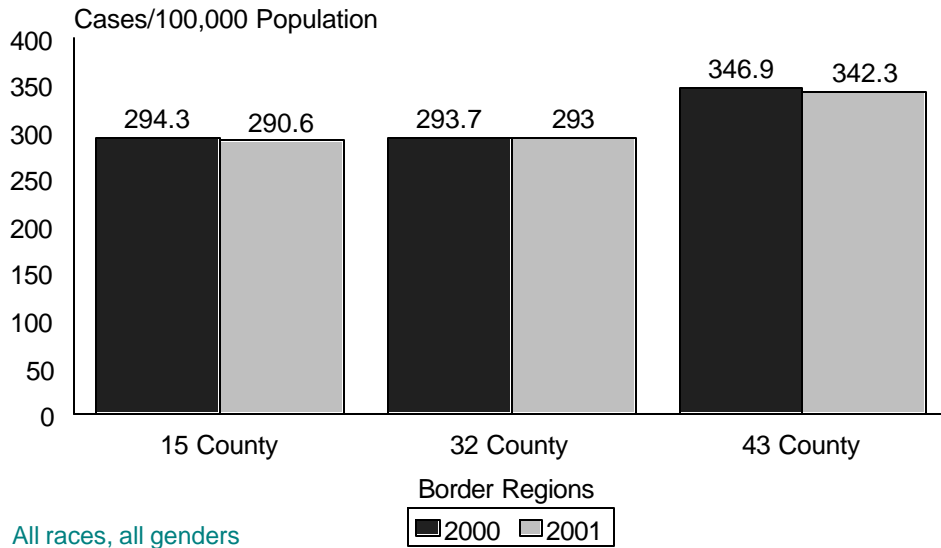
The chlamydia case rates have decreased slightly from 2000 to 2001 for each border area (Figure 23). Among the border areas, chlamydia case rates are highest in the 43 border county region (Figure 24), demonstrating the impact of the large urban areas of San Antonio and Corpus Christi, the diversity of ethnicities in the urban areas and the relatively lower chlamydia case rates along the immediate border area. Figure 25 specifically demonstrates the changes in reported female chlamydia case rates by ethnicity for the three border areas in

2001 Texas HIV/AIDS and STD Border Report

2001.

Figure 23. Texas Border Chlamydia Case Rates
Reported by Year, 2000 & 2001

15 County, 32 County, and 43 Border County Comparisons



2001 Texas HIV/AIDS and STD Border Report

Figure 24. Texas Border Chlamydia Case Rates, by Gender - Reported in 2001

15 County, 32 County, and 43 Border County Comparisons

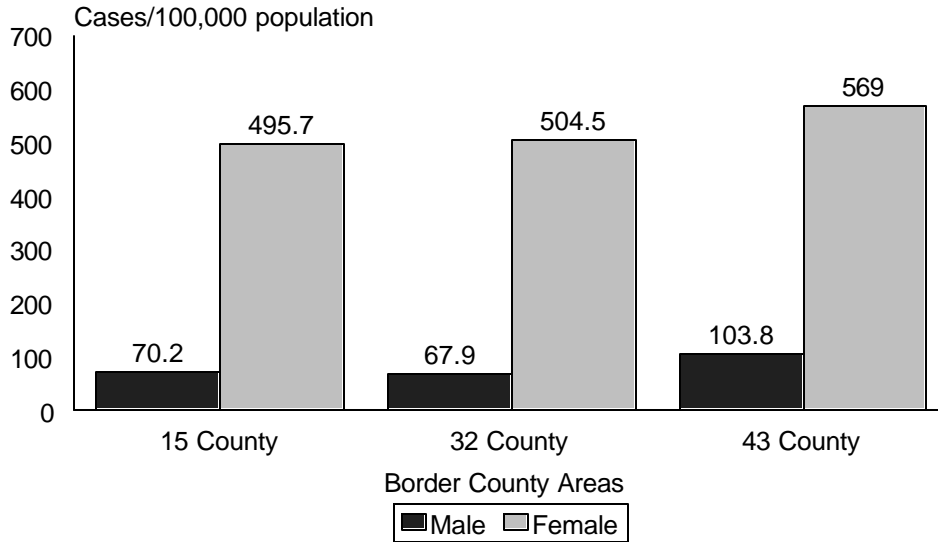
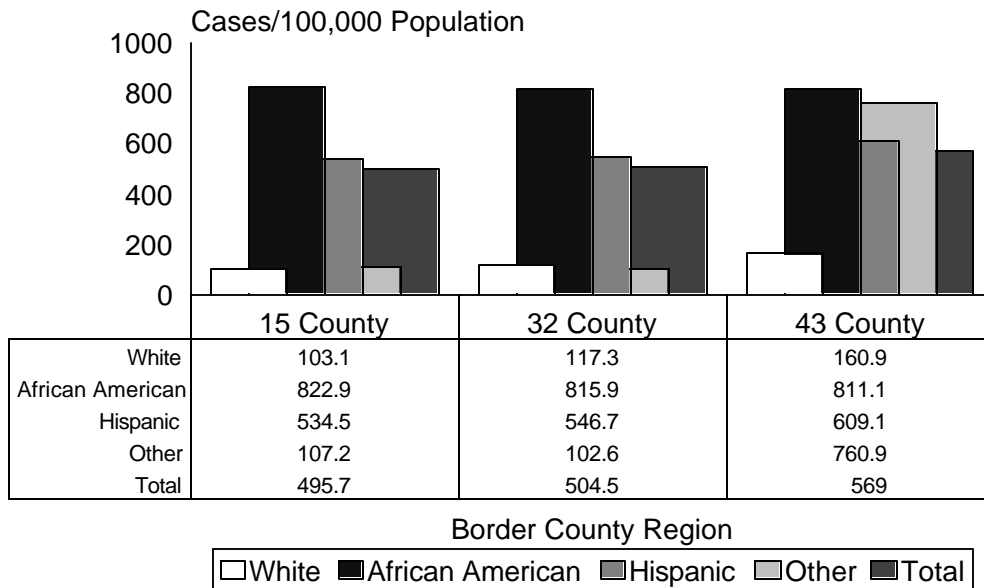


Figure 25. Texas Border Chlamydia Case Rates Among Women

Reported Year 2001, by Ethnicity



TDH dataset STD 2001

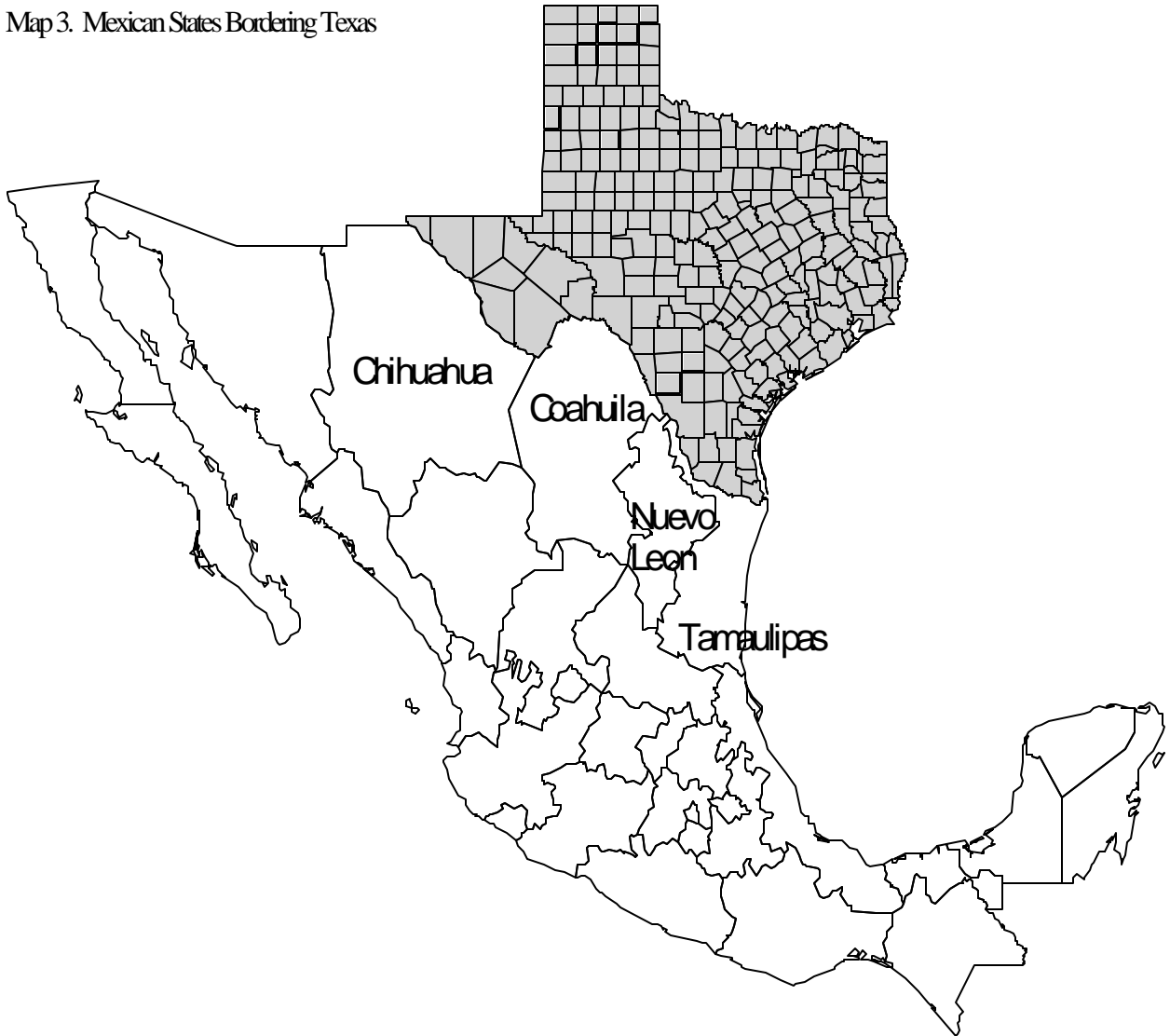
2001 Texas HIV/AIDS and STD Border Report

Chlamydia case rates are highest among the African American women, followed by the Hispanic women in the 15 border county and 32 border county areas. In the 43 border county region, the chlamydia case rates are highest among the African American women, followed by the “Other” ethnicities (Asian, Native- American, Pacific Islander, and mixed race), Hispanic females, and White females, respectively. The White female chlamydia case rate remains much lower than African-American and Hispanic female rates for all border county areas.

The 2001 female chlamydia case rate for the 43 border county region is slightly higher (569 cases per 100,000 population) than the Texas 2001 female chlamydia case rate (552 cases/100,000), most likely due to population percentages in this area. This 43 border county region represents 20.6% of the reported chlamydia cases in Texas for 2001.

2001 Texas HIV/AIDS and STD Border Report

Map 3. Mexican States Bordering Texas



2001 Texas HIV/AIDS and STD Border Report

VIII. Data from Mexico

Tables 1, 2, and 3 contain the 2001 HIV, AIDS, Syphilis and Gonorrhea cases reported for the bordering Mexican states and Map 3 demonstrates the Mexican states that border Texas. The data is from the Mexican publication Vigilancia Epidemiologica, annual data through December 31, 2001. Chlamydia data is not reported for Mexico or Mexican states. The Mexican state of Chihuahua is over the Rio Grande from El Paso and contains the very large city of Ciudad Juarez. Coahuila is south of this and is over the border from Del Rio. Nuevo Leon is across the border just north of Laredo. A small panhandle of the Mexican state of Tamaulipas is directly across the border from Laredo and contains the city of Nuevo Laredo. Tamaulipas is also across the border from the Brownsville/McAllen area in far South Texas. Tamaulipas demonstrated the highest reported numbers of GC, HIV and non-congenital syphilis cases, while Nuevo Leon reported the highest AIDS cases for 2001. The cases reported for the Mexican state of Chihuahua, with Ciudad Juarez that is twice the size of the city of El Paso, Texas, seem quite low compared to the Texas County of El Paso which reported 93 AIDS cases, 53 HIV cases, 292 GC cases, and 272 syphilis cases (primary, secondary, early latent and late latent cases) in 2001. The Mexican states are massive in size compared to the Texas counties, as seen in Map 3.

Table 1 – 2001 HIV/AIDS Cases Reported in Mexican States

Mexican States: Cases	HIV Cases	AIDS
Chihuahua	82	47
Coahuila	24	30
Nuevo Leon	122	56
Tamaulipas	137	53

2001 Texas HIV/AIDS and STD Border Report

Table 2 – 2001 Syphilis Cases Reported in Mexican States

Mexican States: Syphilis Cases	Acquired Syphilis Cases (non-congenital)	Congenital
Chihuahua	137	25
Coahuila	80	1
Nuevo Leon	121	6
Tamaulipas	174	1

Table 3 – 2001 Gonorrhea Cases Reported in Mexican States

Mexican States:	Gonorrhea Infection
Chihuahua	63
Coahuila	106
Nuevo Leon	89
Tamaulipas	231

2001 Texas HIV/AIDS and STD Border Report

This report was prepared by HIV/STD Epidemiology Division, Bureau of HIV and STD Prevention. For more information on this report, contact the division at (512) 490-2545.

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HIV/STD Epidemiology Division

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Who to Call?

Bureau of HIV and STD Prevention..... (512) 490-2505

Texas HIV/STD InfoLine (800) 299-2437
(En Espanol).....(800) 299-2437
(TDD-Hearing Impaired)(800) 252-8012

State Organizations:

To report a notifiable condition (800) 705-8868
TDH Audiovisual Library..... (512) 458-7260
HIV Funding Information Center(512) 458-7684
Texas Human Rights Foundation Legal Hotline (800) 828-6417
AIDS Helpline for Health Professionals (800) 548-4659
Coalition of Texans with Disabilities (512) 478-3366
Texas Commission On Alcohol & Drug Abuse (512) 463-5510
Texas Department of MHMR HIV/AIDS Program..... (512) 206-5990

National Organizations:

National AIDS Hotline..... (800) 342-AIDS
(En Espanol)..... (800) 344-SIDA
(TDD-Hearing Impaired)(800) AIDS-TTY
National STD Hotline(800) 227-8922
HIV/AIDS Treatment Information Service..... (800) HIV-0440
AIDS Clinical Trials Information..... (800) 874-2572
Minority Health Resource Center (800) 444-MHRC
National AIDS Information Clearinghouse (800) 458-5231*
*For CDC Education Materials, MMWR's and CDC Updates.
National Association of People with AIDS (202) 898-0414
Pediatric AIDS Coalition..... (800) 336-5475
People with AIDS Coalition Hotline (800) 828-3280
National Clinician's Post Exposure Prophylaxis Hotline (888) 448-4911

HIV/STD Epidemiology Division, Bureau of HIV and STD Prevention, Texas Department of Health