

The South Carolina STD/HIV/AIDS



Annual Surveillance Report
December 31, 2018



The South Carolina STD/HIV/AIDS Annual Surveillance Data Report
December 31, 2018

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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 4 or fewer cases are set to missing (.)

Prevalence number of cases.

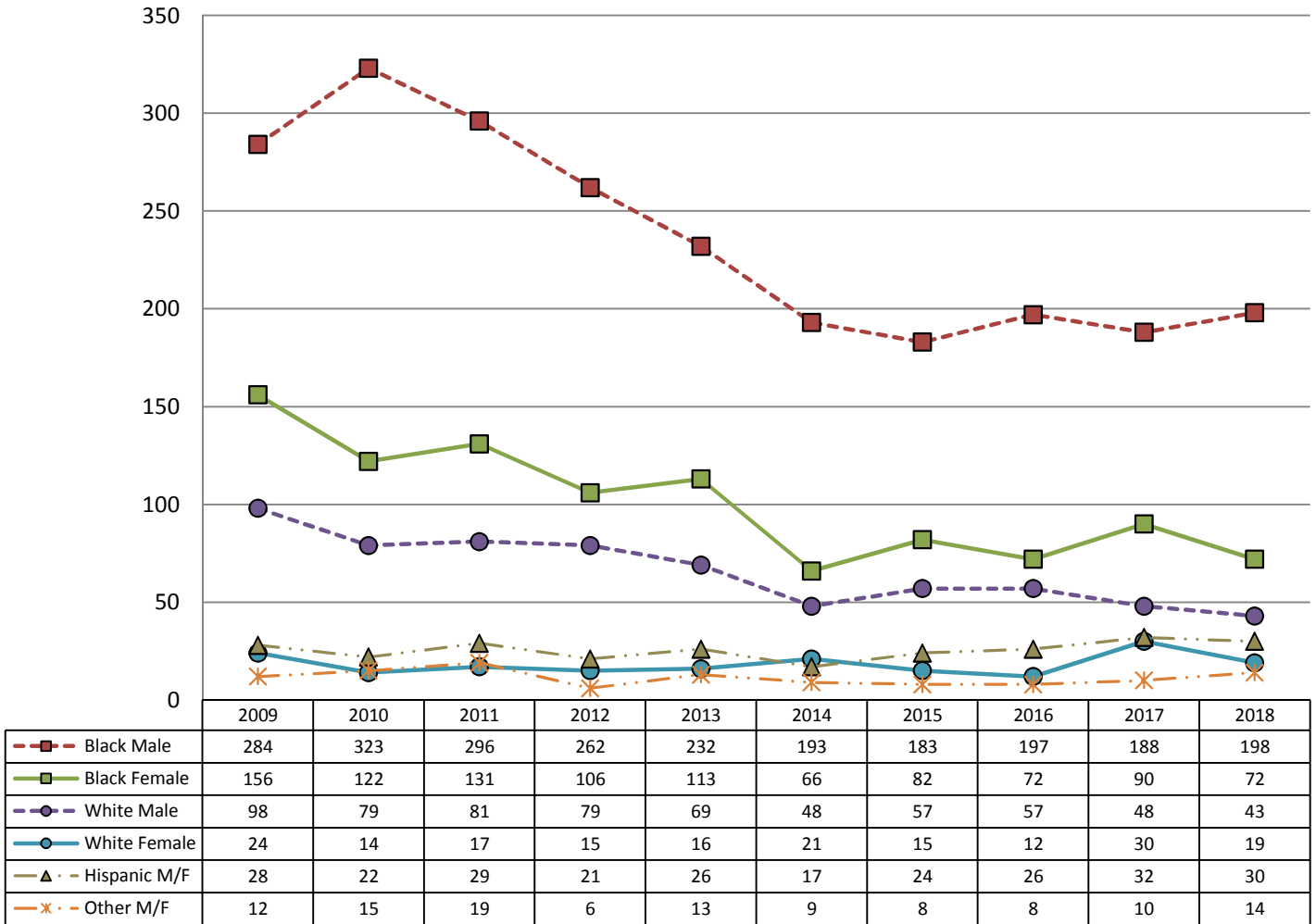
Note if AIDS/HIV/STD case.

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

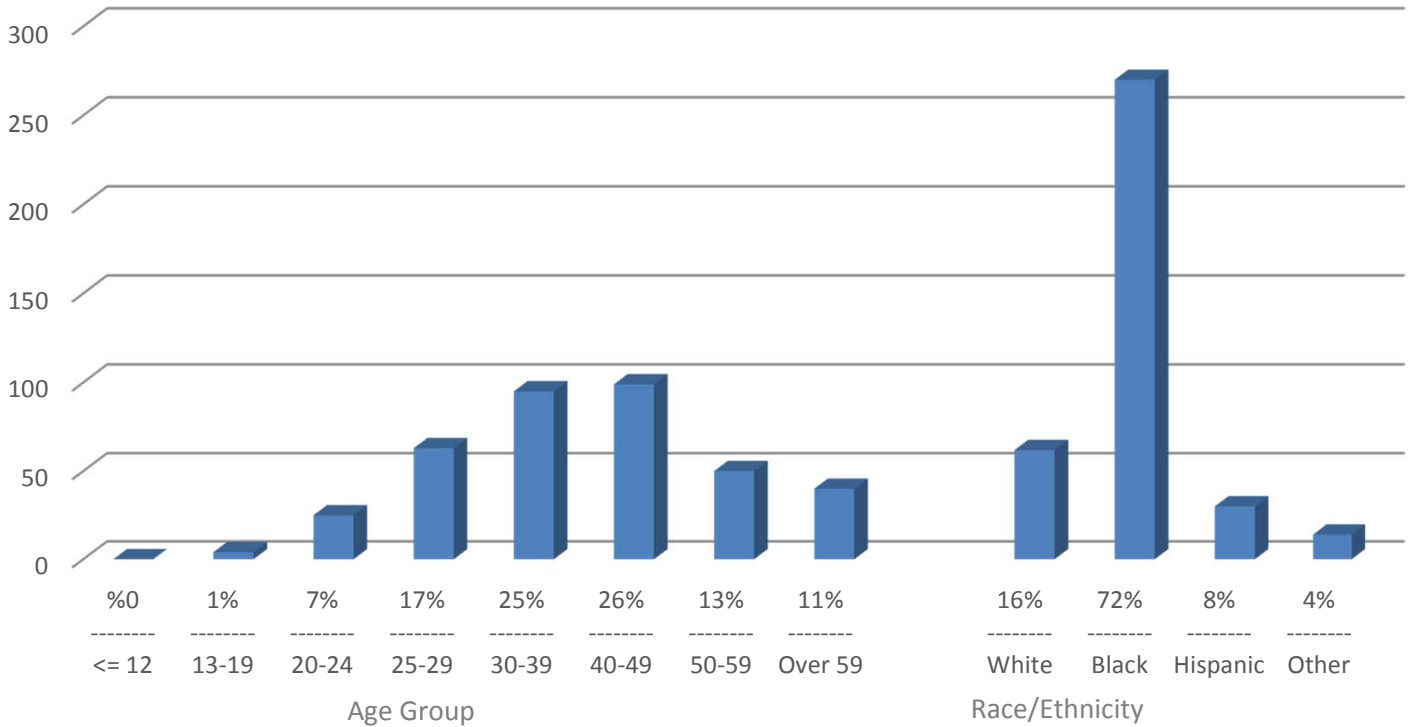
Adult/adolescent exposure category	Males				Females			
	Jan-Dec 2013		Jan-Dec 2014		Jan-Dec 2013		Jan-Dec 2014	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Men who have sex with men	226	34%	193	32%	N/A		N/A	
Injecting drug use	67	10%	53	9%	26	8%	29	9%
Men who have sex with men & inject drugs	13	2%	9	1%	N/A		N/A	
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



South Carolina 2018 AIDS Cases Count and Percent



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

HIV Surveillance Program

December 31, 2018

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.

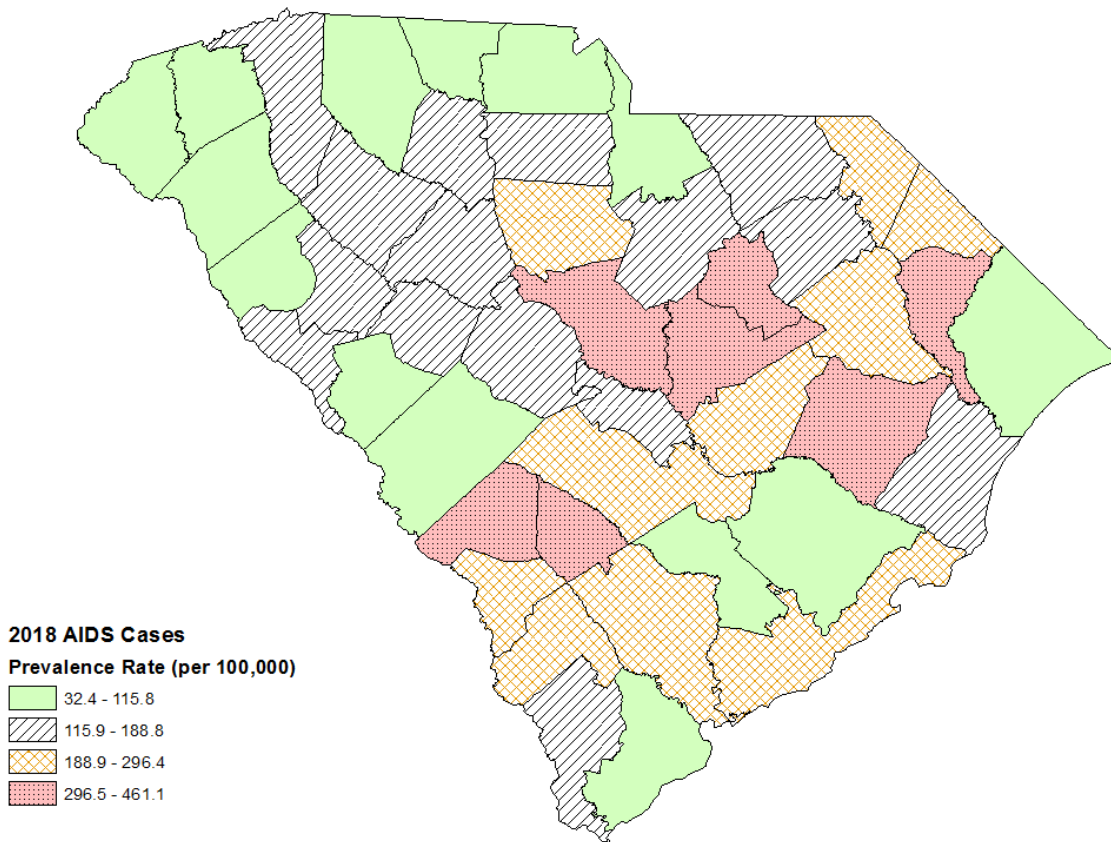
Prevalence Totals

Total AIDS* Cases in South Carolina

Total Living AIDS Cases as of December 31, 2018	10,605
Total Deceased AIDS Cases	10,201

* AIDS cases documented as of January 1, 1981.

2018 South Carolina AIDS Prevalence Rate



United States AIDS Cases, Annual Rates and Ranking by Area of Residence
January - December, 2017 Incidence and 2016 Prevalence

Rank	Area of Residence	Incidence 2017	
		Cases	Rate
1	District of Columbia	147	21.2
2	Georgia	1,301	12.5
3	Louisiana	506	10.8
4	Florida	2,187	10.4
5	Maryland	581	9.6
6	South Carolina	430	8.6
7	Mississippi	246	8.2
8	New York	1,452	7.3
9	Texas	1,903	6.7
10	Nevada	192	6.4

Rank	Area of Residence	Prevalence 2016	
		Cases	Rate
1	District of Columbia	7,717	1,309.7
2	New York	74,203	440.7
3	U.S. Virgin Islands	305	346.0
4	Maryland	17,343	342.9
5	Florida	58,760	332.3
6	Puerto Rico	9,079	309.3
7	Georgia	26,209	307.5
8	Louisiana	10,386	267.8
9	Delaware	1,963	243.5
10	New Jersey	18,380	242.8
11	South Carolina	9,020	216.2

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 29.

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	Augusta, GA	148	24.7	1,145	192.5
2	Baton Rouge, LA	128	15.3	2,679	320.6
3	Miami, FL	917	14.9	27,960	457.8
4	Jackson, MS	84	14.5	1,371	236.6
5	Columbia, SC	105	12.7	2,163	264.6
6	New Orleans, LA	160	12.5	4,014	315.8
7	Orlando, FL	302	12	5,937	242
8	Jacksonville, FL	180	12	3,796	257.1
9	Memphis, TN	160	11.9	3,296	245
10	Atlanta, GA	698	11.9	16,356	282.2
22	Greenville, SC	66	7.4	1,069	120.9
56	Charleston, SC	51	6.6	1,326	174

*Ranking is based on CDC analysis of Jan-Dec 2017 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, 2017.
HIV Surveillance Report, Volume 29, Table 31.

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 2017 and January - December 2018
Prevalence Totals and Rates, and Cumulative Deaths through December 31, 2018**

County	Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2017		Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2018		Prevalence through Dec. 31, 2018		Deaths
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	
Abbeville	.	12.1	0	0.0	20	80.9	26
Aiken	7	4.2	9	5.4	137	81.5	260
Allendale	.	11.1	.	11.1	21	233.3	47
Anderson	9	4.5	8	4.0	154	77.5	193
Bamberg	0	0.0	.	13.9	45	312.9	89
Barnwell	.	4.7	.	9.4	67	313.9	85
Beaufort	5	2.7	.	2.1	156	83.5	209
Berkeley	9	4.1	14	6.4	188	86.3	185
Calhoun	.	6.8	0	0.0	26	176.8	37
Charleston	37	9.2	36	9.0	851	212.0	1,215
Cherokee	.	5.3	.	3.5	45	78.8	73
Chester	.	3.1	.	3.1	45	139.3	47
Chesterfield	.	2.2	.	6.5	56	121.9	63
Clarendon	.	8.8	7	20.6	93	273.1	128
Colleton	.	8.0	.	8.0	76	202.1	128
Darlington	9	13.4	7	10.4	127	188.8	203
Dillon	.	13.0	.	3.3	63	205.4	75
Dorchester	7	4.5	14	8.9	163	104.2	191
Edgefield	.	7.5	.	3.7	29	108.6	53
Fairfield	.	8.8	.	8.8	67	296.4	61
Florence	22	15.9	18	13.0	353	254.8	418
Georgetown	.	6.5	.	3.2	99	160.7	165
Greenville	40	7.9	31	6.1	649	128.0	755
Greenwood	.	2.8	.	5.7	109	154.9	93
Hampton	.	10.2	.	15.3	45	229.6	65
Horry	25	7.5	28	8.4	386	115.8	456
Jasper	.	7.0	.	10.5	47	165.2	81
Kershaw	.	4.6	.	3.1	97	149.1	122
Lancaster	.	4.3	.	2.2	81	87.5	98
Laurens	5	7.5	.	4.5	88	131.6	103
Lee	.	17.3	.	17.3	80	461.1	62
Lexington	27	9.3	17	5.8	369	127.0	353
McCormick	.	.	.	.	15	157.2	15
Marion	7	22.4	.	3.2	108	345.1	131
Marlboro	7	26.1	.	7.5	64	238.6	104
Newberry	.	5.2	.	5.2	61	158.5	63
Oconee	.	1.3	.	3.9	25	32.4	64
Orangeburg	12	13.7	12	13.7	239	273.2	437
Pickens	7	5.7	7	5.7	84	68.0	93
Richland	71	17.3	74	18.0	1,688	410.1	1,763
Saluda	0	0.0	.	14.7	28	136.9	30
Spartanburg	12	3.9	11	3.6	322	104.9	436
Sumter	13	12.2	14	13.1	367	343.5	455
Union	.	10.9	0	0.0	43	156.2	54
Williamsburg	5	16.1	.	6.4	114	366.2	157
York	13	4.9	12	4.5	228	85.6	247
Not Reported	.	.	.	.	2,387	.	13
Total	400	8.0	376	7.5	10,605	211.1	10,201

* Cells with 4 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 2017 and January - December 2018
Prevalence Totals and Rates, and Cumulative Deaths through December 31, 2018**

Region	Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2017		Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2018		Prevalence through Dec. 31, 2018		Deaths
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	
Lowcountry	79	16.0	92	18.6	1,857	375.4	2,684
Midlands	133	13.0	127	12.4	2,897	283.5	3,182
Pee Dee	103	8.9	88	7.6	1,910	165.4	2,417
Upstate	85	15.1	69	12.2	1,554	275.6	1,905
Total	400	8.0	376	7.5	10,605	211.1	10,201

* Cells with 4 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 2017 and January - December 2018
Prevalence* Cases through December 31, 2018

	Males				Females				Totals*					
	Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2017		Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2018		Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2017		Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2018		Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2017		Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2018		Prevalence Total	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Adult/adolescent exposure category														
Men Who Have Sex With Men	159	58.0	170	61.8	.	0.0	.	0.0	159	40.1	170	45.6	4,385	41.9
Injecting Drug Use	13	4.7	11	4.0	12	9.8	3	3.1	25	6.3	14	3.8	906	8.7
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	5	1.8	6	2.2	.	0.0	.	0.0	5	1.3	6	1.6	369	3.5
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	0.2
Heterosexual Contact subtotal	28	10.2	17	6.2	62	50.4	51	52.0	90	22.7	68	18.2	2,839	27.1
Sx w/ injecting drug user	2	.	4	.	3	.	6	.	5	.	10	.	352	.
Sx w/ bisexual male	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	2	.	3	.	108	.
Sx w/ person with hemophilia	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	5	.
Sx w/ transfusion recipient w/HIV	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	26	.
Sx w/HIV+ person, risk not specified	25	.	13	.	56	.	40	.	81	.	53	.	2,348	.
Receipt of blood transfusion/components	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	0.1
Adult Undetermined	69	25.2	71	25.8	49	39.8	44	44.9	118	29.7	115	30.8	1,949	18.6
Adult/adolescent subtotal	274	100.0	275	100.0	123	100.0	98	100.0	397	100.0	373	100.0	10,472	100.0
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category														
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0.8
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	.	.	2	100.0	3	100.0	1	100.0	3	100.0	3	100.0	111	83.5
Injecting drug use	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Sx w/ HIV+ person, risk not specified	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	.	.	2	.	3	.	1	.	3	.	3	.	107	.
Child Undetermined	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	15.0
Confirmed Other	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0.8
Pediatric subtotal	.	.	2	100.0	3	100.0	1	100.0	3	100.0	3	100.0	133	100.0
Total	274	100.0	277	100.0	126	100.0	99	100.0	400	100.0	376	100.0	10,605	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 2018 and Prevalence* Cases, Through December 31, 2018

	White				Black				Hispanic				Totals*			
	Jan. - Dec. 2018		Prevalence		Jan. - Dec. 2018		Prevalence		Jan. - Dec. 2018		Prevalence		Jan. - Dec. 2018		Prevalence	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
All Sexes exposure category*																
Men Who Have Sex With Men	31	50.0	1,451	61.0	117	43.8	2,632	36.0	15	50.0	200	37.5	170	45.6	4,385	41.9
Injecting Drug Use	6	9.7	185	7.8	7	2.6	653	8.9	1	3.3	41	7.7	14	3.8	906	8.7
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	1	1.6	140	5.9	4	1.5	205	2.8	1	3.3	9	1.7	6	1.6	369	3.5
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	.	.	11	0.5	.	.	6	0.1	.	.	.	0.0	.	.	17	0.2
Heterosexual Contact subtotal	9	14.5	322	13.5	51	19.1	2,348	32.1	4	13.3	121	22.7	68	18.2	2,839	27.1
Sx w/ injecting drug user	2	.	67	.	6	.	266	.	2	.	12	.	10	.	352	.
Sx w/ bisexual male	.	.	22	.	3	.	85	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	108	.
Sx w/ person with hemophilia	1	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	.
Sx w/ transfusion recipient w/HIV	.	.	3	.	1	.	23	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	26	.
Sx w/HIV+ person, risk not specified	6	.	225	.	41	.	1,974	.	2	.	108	.	53	.	2,348	.
Receipt of blood transfusion/components	.	.	2	0.1	.	.	5	0.1	.	.	.	0.0	.	.	7	0.1
Adult Undetermined	15	24.2	269	11.3	88	33.0	1,469	20.1	9	30.0	162	30.4	115	30.8	1,949	18.6
Total	62	100.0	2,380	100.0	267	100.0	7,318	100.0	30	100.0	533	100.0	373	100.0	10,472	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 2018 and Prevalence* Cases, Through December 31, 2018

	White				Black				Hispanic				Totals*			
	Jan. - Dec. 2018		Prevalence		Jan. - Dec. 2018		Prevalence		Jan. - Dec. 2018		Prevalence		Jan. - Dec. 2018		Prevalence	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Male exposure category*																
Men Who Have Sex With Men	31	72.1	1,451	74.3	117	59.7	2,632	53.1	15	57.7	200	46.4	170	61.8	4,385	58.3
Injecting Drug Use	3	7.0	93	4.8	7	3.6	418	8.4	1	3.8	29	6.7	11	4.0	555	7.4
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	1	2.3	140	7.2	4	2.0	205	4.1	1	3.8	9	2.1	6	2.2	369	4.9
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	.	.	10	0.5	.	.	5	0.1	.	.	.	0.0	.	.	15	0.2
Heterosexual Contact subtotal	1	2.3	88	4.5	12	6.1	860	17.4	3	11.5	57	13.2	17	6.2	1,023	13.6
Sx w/ injecting drug user	.	.	13	.	2	.	72	.	2	.	8	.	4	.	94	.
Sx w/ bisexual male	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sx w/ person with hemophilia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sx w/ transfusion recipient w/HIV	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.
Sx w/HIV+ person, risk not specified	1	.	75	.	10	.	781	.	1	.	49	.	13	.	922	.
Receipt of blood transfusion/components	.	.	2	0.1	.	.	1	0.0	.	.	.	0.0	.	.	3	0.0
Adult Undetermined	7	16.3	170	8.7	56	28.6	834	16.8	6	23.1	136	31.6	71	25.8	1,171	15.6
Total	43	100.0	1,954	100.0	196	100.0	4,955	100.0	26	100.0	431	100.0	275	100.0	7,521	100.0
Female exposure category*																
Injecting Drug Use	3	15.8	92	21.6	.	0.0	235	9.9	.	0.0	12	11.8	3	3.1	351	11.9
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	.	.	1	0.2	.	.	1	0.0	.	.	.	0.0	.	.	2	0.1
Heterosexual Contact subtotal	8	42.1	234	54.9	39	54.9	1,488	63.0	1	25.0	64	62.7	51	52.0	1,816	61.5
Sx w/ injecting drug user	2	.	54	.	4	.	194	.	.	.	4	.	6	.	258	.
Sx w/ bisexual male	.	.	22	.	3	.	85	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	108	.
Sx w/ person with hemophilia	1	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	.
Sx w/ transfusion recipient w/HIV	.	.	3	.	1	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	19	.
Sx w/HIV+ person, risk not specified	5	.	150	.	31	.	1,193	.	1	.	59	.	40	.	1,426	.
Receipt of blood transfusion/components	.	.	.	0.0	.	.	4	0.2	.	.	.	0.0	.	.	4	0.1
Adult Undetermined	8	42.1	99	23.2	32	45.1	635	26.9	3	75.0	26	25.5	44	44.9	778	26.4
Total	19	100.0	426	100.0	71	100.0	2,363	100.0	4	100.0	102	100.0	98	100.0	2,951	100.0

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

Table 4
South Carolina Prevalence* AIDS Summary Through December 31, 2018

Race/Ethnicity	Adult/Adolescent		Pediatric (<=12 years)		Total	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White, Not Hispanic	2,380	22.7	14	10.5	2,394	22.6
Black, Not Hispanic	7,318	69.9	111	83.5	7,429	70.1
Hispanic	533	5.1	6	4.5	539	5.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	34	0.3	.	0.0	34	0.3
American Indian/Alaskan	7	0.1	.	0.0	7	0.1
Other	192	1.8	2	1.5	194	1.8
Unknown	8	0.1	.	0.0	8	0.1
Total	10,472	100.0	133	100.0	10,605	100.0

Age* (as of 12/31/2018) by Race	White		Black		Hispanic		Total	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
<= 12	.	0.0	6	0.1	1	0.2	8	0.1
13-19	.	0.0	13	0.2	4	0.7	17	0.2
20-24	17	0.7	89	1.2	4	0.7	111	1.0
25-29	30	1.3	369	5.0	15	2.8	428	4.0
30-39	209	8.7	1,124	15.1	117	21.7	1,486	14.0
40-49	537	22.4	1,679	22.6	197	36.5	2,487	23.5
50-59	1,044	43.6	2,519	33.9	130	24.1	3,769	35.5
Over 59	557	23.3	1,630	21.9	71	13.2	2,299	21.7
Total	2,394	100.0	7,429	100.0	539	100.0	10,605	100.0

Exposure Category* by Gender	Males		Females		Totals	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Adult/adolescent						
Men Who Have Sex With Men	4,385	58.3	.	0.0	4,385	41.9
Injecting Drug Use	555	7.4	351	11.9	906	8.7
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	369	4.9	.	0.0	369	3.5
Adult Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	15	0.2	2	0.1	17	0.2
Heterosexual Contact	1,023	13.6	1,816	61.5	2,839	27.1
Adult Receipt of Blood Transfusion/Components	3	0.0	4	0.1	7	0.1
Adult Confirmed Other	.	0.0	.	0.0	.	0.0
Adult Undetermined	1,171	15.6	778	26.4	1,949	18.6
Total	7,521	100.0	2,951	100.0	10,472	100.0
Pediatric (<13 years old)						
Child Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	1	1.8	.	0.0	1	0.8
Mother with HIV/AIDS	44	77.2	63	82.9	107	80.5
Child Confirmed Other	.	0.0	1	1.3	1	0.8
Ped Undetermined	9	15.8	11	14.5	20	15.0
Total	57	100.0	76	100.0	133	100.0
Total	7,578	100.0	3,027	100.0	10,605	100.0

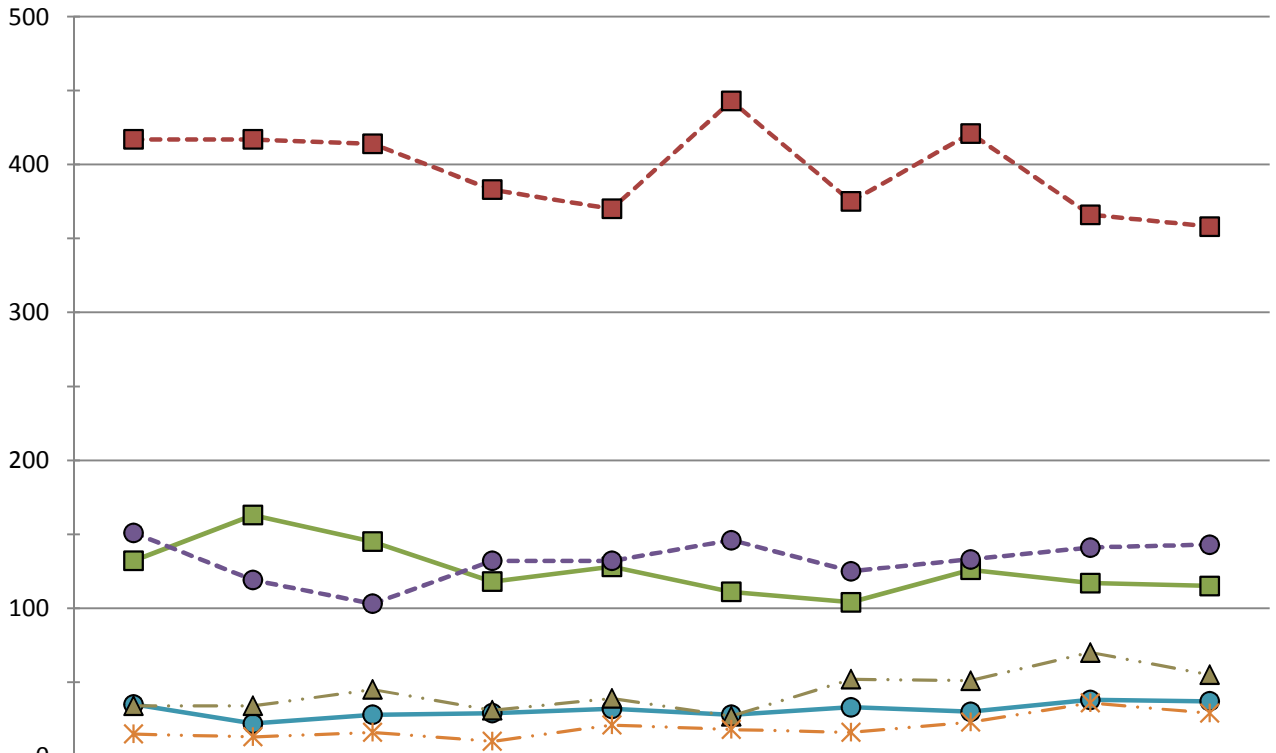
* See technical notes.
 Note: Data in this report are provisional.

Table 5
South Carolina AIDS Cases in Adolescents and Adults Under Age 25, by Sex, Exposure Category*
Incidence Cases Diagnosed January - December 2017 and January - December 2018
Prevalence* Totals through December 31, 2018

	Ages 13 - 19						Ages 20 - 24					
	Jan. - Dec. 2017		Jan. - Dec. 2018		Prevalence		Jan. - Dec. 2017		Jan. - Dec. 2018		Prevalence	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Male exposure category												
Men Who Have Sex With Men	2	100.0	2	66.7	4	44.4	21	87.5	19	82.6	52	66.7
Injecting Drug Use	.	0.0	.	0.0	.	0.0	.	0.0	1	4.3	1	1.3
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	.	0.0	.	0.0	.	0.0	1	4.2	.	0.0	1	1.3
Heterosexual Contact subtotal	.	0.0	.	0.0	1	11.1	.	0.0	.	0.0	1	1.3
Sx w/ injecting drug user	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sx w/ transfusion recipient w/HIV	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sx w/HIV+ person, risk not specified	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Adult Undetermined	.	0.0	.	0.0	.	0.0	2	8.3	3	13.0	10	12.8
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	.	0.0	1	33.3	3	33.3	.	0.0	.	0.0	13	16.7
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	13	.
Child Undetermined	.	.	.	.	1	11.1	.	.	.	.	.	0.0
Total	2	100.0	3	100.0	9	100.0	24	100.0	23	100.0	78	100.0
Female exposure category												
Injecting Drug Use	.	0.0	.	0.0	.	0.0	.	0.0	.	0.0	.	0.0
Heterosexual Contact subtotal	1	50.0	1	100.0	1	12.5	1	33.3	1	50.0	5	15.2
Sx w/ injecting drug user	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Sx w/ transfusion recipient w/HIV	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Sx w/HIV+ person, risk not specified	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.
Adult Undetermined	1	50.0	.	0.0	1	12.5	1	33.3	.	0.0	5	15.2
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	.	0.0	.	0.0	6	75.0	1	33.3	1	50.0	19	57.6
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	.	.	.	.	6	.	1	.	1	.	19	.
Child Undetermined	.	.	.	.	.	0.0	.	.	.	.	4	12.1
Total	2	100.0	1	100.0	8	100.0	3	100.0	2	100.0	33	100.0

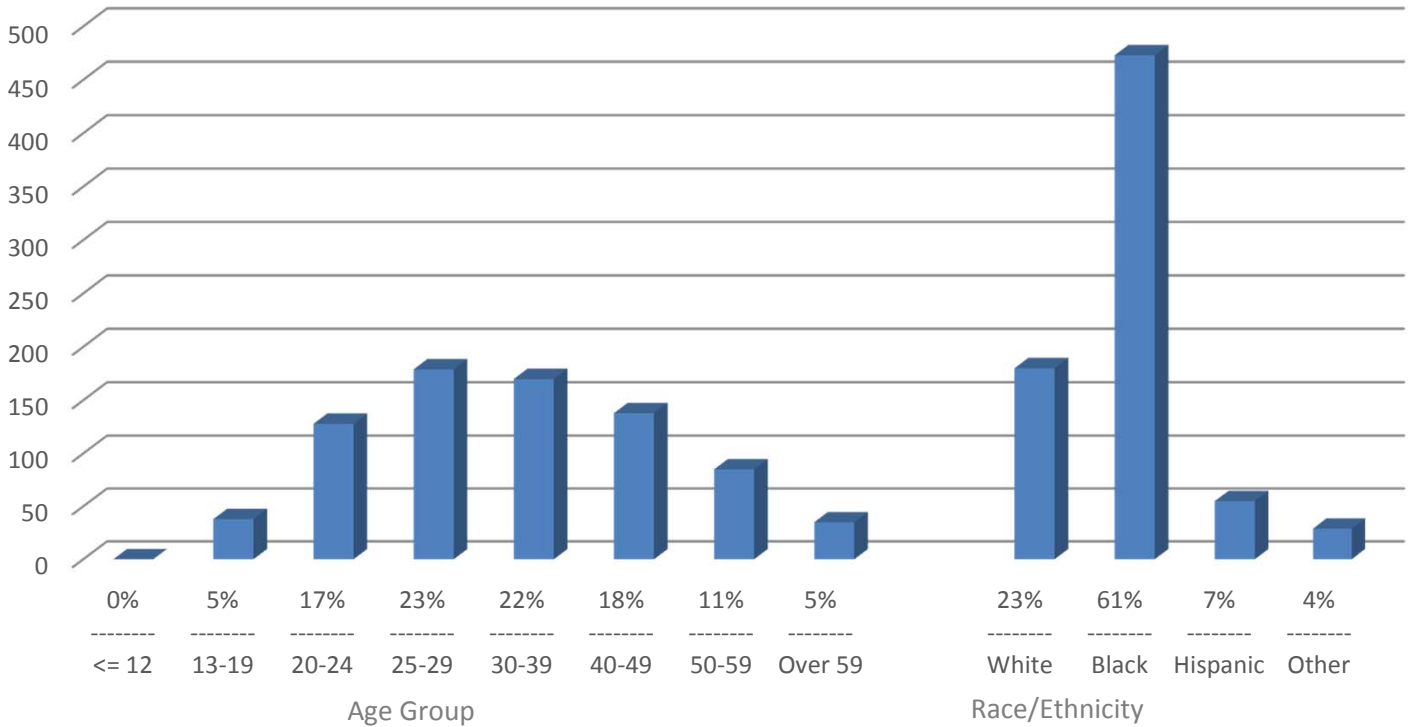
* See Technical Notes.
Note: Data in this report are provisional.

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



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Black Male	417	417	414	383	370	443	375	421	366	358
Black Female	132	163	145	118	128	111	104	126	117	115
White Male	151	119	103	132	132	146	125	133	141	143
White Female	35	22	28	29	32	28	33	30	38	37
Hispanic M/F	34	34	45	31	39	27	52	51	70	55
Other M/F	15	13	16	10	21	18	16	23	36	29

South Carolina 2018 HIV Cases Count and Percent



South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control HIV Surveillance Report

HIV Surveillance Program

December 31, 2018

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, 2018

20,082

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

2018 South Carolina HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate

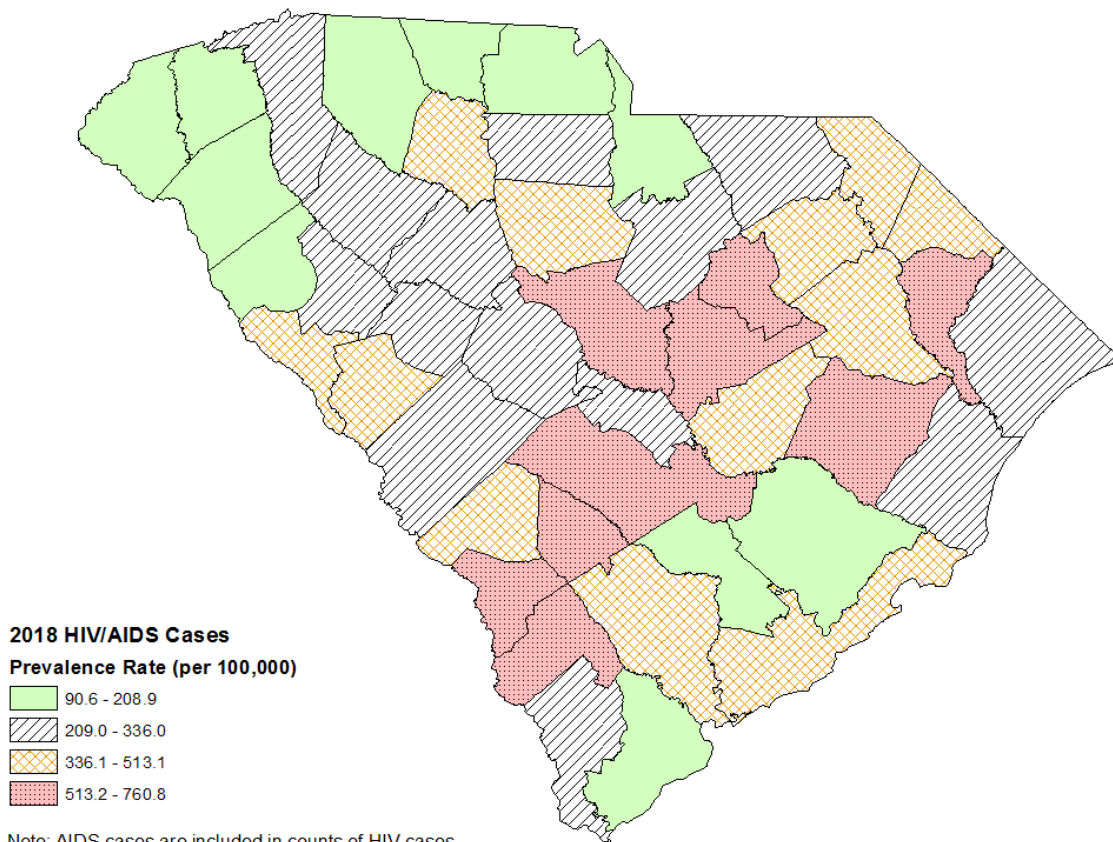


Table 6a
South Carolina HIV/AIDS Cases* and Annual Rate, By County**
Incidence Cases and Rates Diagnosed January - December 2017 and January - December 2018
Prevalence Totals and Rates through December 31, 2018**

County	Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2017		Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2018		Prevalence through Dec. 31, 2018	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Abbeville	0	0.0	.	8.1	40	161.8
Aiken	19	11.3	23	13.7	371	220.6
Allendale	0	0.0	.	44.4	56	622.1
Anderson	16	8.0	12	6.0	319	160.5
Bamberg	.	13.9	0	0.0	99	688.4
Barnwell	.	18.7	.	9.4	102	477.9
Beaufort	10	5.4	17	9.1	339	181.4
Berkeley	20	9.2	34	15.6	362	166.1
Calhoun	0	0.0	.	6.8	37	251.6
Charleston	86	21.4	85	21.2	1,783	444.2
Cherokee	.	5.3	9	15.8	83	145.3
Chester	5	15.5	.	9.3	93	287.9
Chesterfield	.	6.5	5	10.9	109	237.2
Clarendon	6	17.6	.	11.7	148	434.6
Colleton	.	10.6	6	16.0	142	377.5
Darlington	15	22.3	16	23.8	262	389.5
Dillon	6	19.6	5	16.3	115	375.0
Dorchester	19	12.1	21	13.4	303	193.7
Edgefield	.	7.5	7	26.2	113	423.3
Fairfield	.	17.7	5	22.1	116	513.1
Florence	35	25.3	27	19.5	686	495.1
Georgetown	8	13.0	.	6.5	207	336.0
Greenville	61	12.0	70	13.8	1,227	242.1
Greenwood	6	8.5	.	5.7	219	311.3
Hampton	5	25.5	.	20.4	107	545.9
Horry	78	23.4	68	20.4	826	247.8
Jasper	9	31.6	.	10.5	95	333.8
Kershaw	10	15.4	.	6.2	171	262.9
Lancaster	6	6.5	8	8.6	142	153.4
Laurens	9	13.5	5	7.5	161	240.8
Lee	.	23.1	.	11.5	132	760.8
Lexington	49	16.9	34	11.7	673	231.6
McCormick	.	21.0	0	0.0	41	429.5
Marion	7	22.4	6	19.2	175	559.2
Marlboro	5	18.6	.	7.5	125	466.0
Newberry	.	7.8	5	13.0	102	265.0
Oconee	6	7.8	8	10.4	70	90.6
Orangeburg	30	34.3	32	36.6	512	585.3
Pickens	5	4.0	18	14.6	128	103.7
Richland	126	30.6	110	26.7	3,030	736.2
Saluda	.	4.9	.	9.8	47	229.8
Spartanburg	25	8.1	30	9.8	641	208.9
Sumter	23	21.5	27	25.3	651	609.3
Union	.	14.5	8	29.1	101	366.8
Williamsburg	9	28.9	9	28.9	219	703.4
York	33	12.4	22	8.3	479	179.8
Not Reported	.	.	.	.	4,124	.
Total	783	15.6	773	15.4	20,083	399.7

* Cells with 4 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 2017 and January - December 2018
Prevalence Totals and Rates through December 31, 2018**

Region	Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2017		Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2018		Prevalence through Dec. 31, 2018	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Lowcountry	185	37.4	207	41.8	3,835	775.3
Midlands	262	25.6	225	22.0	5,439	532.3
Pee Dee	199	17.2	175	15.2	3,655	316.6
Upstate	137	24.3	166	29.4	3,030	537.4
Total	783	15.6	773	15.4	20,083	399.7

* Cells with 4 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 2017 and January - December 2018
Prevalence Totals through December 31, 2018**

	Males				Females				Totals**					
	Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2017		Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2018		Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2017		Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2018		Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2017		Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2018		Prevalence Total	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Adult/adolescent exposure category														
Men Who Have Sex With Men	399	65.8	407	67.9	.	0.0	.	0.0	399	51.2	407	52.7	8,763	44.2
Injecting Drug Use	12	2.0	10	1.7	6	3.5	4	2.3	18	2.3	14	1.8	1,413	7.1
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	8	1.3	6	1.0	.	0.0	.	0.0	8	1.0	6	0.8	616	3.1
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	0.1
Heterosexual Contact subtotal	29	4.8	25	4.2	77	44.5	58	33.3	106	13.6	83	10.7	4,816	24.3
Sx w/ injecting drug user	2	.	7	.	2	.	3	.	4	.	10	.	523	.
Sx w/ bisexual male	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	4	.	4	.	208	.
Sx w/ person with hemophilia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.
Sx w/ transfusion recipient w/HIV	1	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	2	.	3	.	42	.
Sx w/HIV+ person, risk not specified	26	.	17	.	70	.	49	.	96	.	66	.	4,032	.
Receipt of blood transfusion/components	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	0.1
Adult Undetermined	158	26.1	151	25.2	90	52.0	112	64.4	248	31.8	263	34.0	4,200	21.2
Adult/adolescent subtotal	606	100.0	599	100.0	173	100.0	174	100.0	779	100.0	773	100.0	19,837	100.0
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category														
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0.4
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	1	100.0	.	.	2	66.7	.	.	3	75.0	.	.	207	84.1
Injecting drug use	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
Sx w/ HIV+ person, risk not specified	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	201	.
Child Undetermined	.	0.0	.	.	1	33.3	.	.	1	25.0	.	.	35	14.2
Confirmed Other	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1.2
Pediatric subtotal	1	100.0	.	.	3	100.0	.	.	4	100.0	.	.	246	100.0
Total	607	100.0	599	100.0	176	100.0	174	100.0	783	100.0	773	100.0	20,083	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 2018 and Prevalence Through December 31, 2018

	White				Black				Hispanic				Totals**			
	Jan. - Dec. 2018		Prevalence**		Jan. - Dec. 2018		Prevalence		Jan. - Dec. 2018		Prevalence		Jan. - Dec. 2018		Prevalence	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
All Sexes exposure category**																
Men Who Have Sex With Men	102	56.7	2,887	59.1	245	51.8	5,203	38.8	33	60.0	413	41.4	407	52.7	8,763	44.2
Injecting Drug Use	11	6.1	330	6.8	3	0.6	985	7.3	.	0.0	67	6.7	14	1.8	1,413	7.1
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	5	2.8	276	5.6	1	0.2	296	2.2	.	0.0	21	2.1	6	0.8	616	3.1
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	.	.	13	0.3	.	.	6	0.0	.	.	.	0.0	.	.	19	0.1
Heterosexual Contact subtotal	19	10.6	655	13.4	50	10.6	3,857	28.8	8	14.5	221	22.1	83	10.7	4,816	24.3
Sx w/ injecting drug user	3	.	109	.	4	.	388	.	3	.	17	.	10	.	523	.
Sx w/ bisexual male	3	.	41	.	1	.	162	.	.	.	3	.	4	.	208	.
Sx w/ person with hemophilia	.	.	10	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.
Sx w/ transfusion recipient w/HIV	.	.	4	.	3	.	36	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	42	.
Sx w/HIV+ person, risk not specified	13	.	491	.	42	.	3,270	.	5	.	200	.	66	.	4,032	.
Receipt of blood transfusion/components	.	.	2	0.0	.	.	8	0.1	.	.	.	0.0	.	.	10	0.1
Adult Undetermined	43	23.9	722	14.8	174	36.8	3,056	22.8	14	25.5	276	27.7	263	34.0	4,200	21.2
Total	180	100.0	4,885	100.0	473	100.0	13,411	100.0	55	100.0	998	100.0	773	100.0	19,837	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 2018 and Prevalence Through December 31, 2018

	White				Black				Hispanic				Totals**			
	Jan. - Dec. 2018		Prevalence**		Jan. - Dec. 2018		Prevalence		Jan. - Dec. 2018		Prevalence		Jan. - Dec. 2018		Prevalence	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Male exposure category**																
Men Who Have Sex With Men	102	71.3	2,887	73.1	245	68.4	5,203	57.2	33	70.2	413	52.2	407	67.9	8,763	61.4
Injecting Drug Use	8	5.6	159	4.0	2	0.6	609	6.7	.	0.0	50	6.3	10	1.7	835	5.9
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	5	3.5	276	7.0	1	0.3	296	3.3	.	0.0	21	2.7	6	1.0	616	4.3
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	.	.	12	0.3	.	.	5	0.1	.	.	.	0.0	.	.	17	0.1
Heterosexual Contact subtotal	5	3.5	153	3.9	13	3.6	1,267	13.9	5	10.6	94	11.9	25	4.2	1,542	10.8
Sx w/ injecting drug user	2	.	22	.	2	.	107	.	3	.	9	.	7	.	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	3	.	131	.	10	.	1,151	.	2	.	85	.	17	.	1,392	.
Receipt of blood transfusion/components	.	.	2	0.1	.	.	1	0.0	.	.	.	0.0	.	.	3	0.0
Adult Undetermined	23	16.1	463	11.7	97	27.1	1,718	18.9	9	19.1	213	26.9	151	25.2	2,493	17.5
Total	143	100.0	3,952	100.0	358	100.0	9,099	100.0	47	100.0	791	100.0	599	100.0	14,269	100.0
Female exposure category**																
Injecting Drug Use	3	8.1	171	18.3	1	0.9	376	8.7	.	0.0	17	8.2	4	2.3	578	10.4
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	.	.	1	0.1	.	.	1	0.0	.	.	.	0.0	.	.	2	0.0
Heterosexual Contact subtotal	14	37.8	502	53.8	37	32.2	2,590	60.1	3	37.5	127	61.4	58	33.3	3,274	58.8
Sx w/ injecting drug user	1	.	87	.	2	.	281	.	.	.	8	.	3	.	383	.
Sx w/ bisexual male	3	.	41	.	1	.	162	.	.	.	3	.	4	.	208	.
Sx w/ person with hemophilia	.	.	10	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.
Sx w/ transfusion recipient w/HIV	.	.	4	.	2	.	27	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	32	.
Sx w/HIV+ person, risk not specified	10	.	360	.	32	.	2,119	.	3	.	115	.	49	.	2,640	.
Receipt of blood transfusion/components	.	.	.	0.0	.	.	7	0.2	.	.	.	0.0	.	.	7	0.1
Adult Undetermined	20	54.1	259	27.8	77	67.0	1,338	31.0	5	62.5	63	30.4	112	64.4	1,707	30.7
Total	37	100.0	933	100.0	115	100.0	4,312	100.0	8	100.0	207	100.0	174	100.0	5,568	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, 2018**

Race/Ethnicity	Adult/Adolescent		Pediatric (<=12 years)		Total	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White, Not Hispanic	4,885	24.6	26	10.6	4,911	24.5
Black, Not Hispanic	13,411	67.6	198	80.5	13,609	67.8
Hispanic	998	5.0	11	4.5	1,009	5.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	69	0.3	4	1.6	73	0.4
American Indian/Alaskan	17	0.1	.	0.0	17	0.1
Other	360	1.8	7	2.8	367	1.8
Unknown	97	0.5	.	0.0	97	0.5
Total	19,837	100.0	246	100.0	20,083	100.0

Age* (as of 12/31/2018) by Race	White		Black		Hispanic		Total	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
<= 12	.	0.0	24	0.2	3	0.3	32	0.2
13-19	10	0.2	55	0.4	7	0.7	76	0.4
20-24	79	1.6	462	3.4	30	3.0	591	2.9
25-29	235	4.8	1,248	9.2	60	5.9	1,612	8.0
30-39	663	13.5	2,468	18.1	268	26.6	3,522	17.5
40-49	1,073	21.8	2,815	20.7	317	31.4	4,339	21.6
50-59	1,844	37.5	3,974	29.2	220	21.8	6,166	30.7
Over 59	1,007	20.5	2,563	18.8	104	10.3	3,745	18.6
Total	4,911	100.0	13,609	100.0	1,009	100.0	20,083	100.0

Exposure Category* by Gender	Males		Females		Totals	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Adult/adolescent						
Men Who Have Sex With Men	8,763	61.4	.	0.0	8,763	44.2
Injecting Drug Use	835	5.9	578	10.4	1,413	7.1
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	616	4.3	.	0.0	616	3.1
Adult Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	17	0.1	2	0.0	19	0.1
Heterosexual Contact	1,542	10.8	3,274	58.8	4,816	24.3
Adult Receipt of Blood Transfusion/Components	3	0.0	7	0.1	10	0.1
Adult Confirmed Other	.	0.0	.	0.0	.	0.0
Adult Undetermined	2,493	17.5	1,707	30.7	4,200	21.2
Total	14,269	100.0	5,568	100.0	19,837	100.0
Pediatric (<13 years old)						
Child Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	1	1.1	.	0.0	1	0.4
Mother with HIV/AIDS	78	83.0	120	78.9	198	80.5
Child Confirmed Other	.	0.0	3	2.0	3	1.2
Ped Undetermined	10	10.6	25	16.4	35	14.2
Total	94	100.0	152	100.0	246	100.0
Total	14,363	100.0	5,720	100.0	20,083	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 2017 and January - December 2018
Prevalence Cases through December 31, 2018**

	Ages 13 - 19						Ages 20 - 24					
	Jan. - Dec. 2017		Jan. - Dec. 2018		Prevalence		Jan. - Dec. 2017		Jan. - Dec. 2018		Prevalence	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Male exposure category												
Men Who Have Sex With Men	21	77.8	25	80.6	28	63.6	109	84.5	98	86.0	394	80.1
Injecting Drug Use	.	0.0	.	0.0	.	0.0	1	0.8	.	0.0	3	0.6
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	.	0.0	.	0.0	.	0.0	1	0.8	.	0.0	4	0.8
Heterosexual Contact subtotal	1	3.7	.	0.0	1	2.3	.	0.0	.	0.0	6	1.2
Sx w/ injecting drug user	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sx w/ bisexual male	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sx w/ transfusion recipient w/HIV	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sx w/HIV+ person, risk not specified	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
Adult Undetermined	5	18.5	6	19.4	6	13.6	18	14.0	16	14.0	59	12.0
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	.	.	.	.	8	18.2	.	.	.	.	25	5.1
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	25	.
Child Undetermined	.	.	.	.	1	2.3	.	.	.	.	1	0.2
Confirmed Other	.	.	.	.	.	0.0	.	.	.	.	.	0.0
Total	27	100.0	31	100.0	44	100.0	129	100.0	114	100.0	492	100.0
Female exposure category												
Injecting Drug Use	.	0.0	.	0.0	.	0.0	1	7.1	.	0.0	4	4.0
Heterosexual Contact subtotal	1	33.3	3	42.9	3	9.4	10	71.4	6	42.9	35	35.4
Sx w/ injecting drug user	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Sx w/ bisexual male	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	5	.
Sx w/ transfusion recipient w/HIV	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Sx w/HIV+ person, risk not specified	.	.	1	.	1	.	7	.	6	.	28	.
Adult Undetermined	2	66.7	4	57.1	6	18.8	3	21.4	8	57.1	25	25.3
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	.	.	.	.	19	59.4	.	.	.	.	28	28.3
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	.	.	.	.	19	.	.	.	.	.	28	.
Child Undetermined	.	.	.	.	3	9.4	.	.	.	.	7	7.1
Confirmed Other	.	.	.	.	1	3.1	.	.	.	.	.	0.0
Total	3	100.0	7	100.0	32	100.0	14	100.0	14	100.0	99	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, 2018**

Age Group*	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Race: White						
<= 12	.	0.0	.	0.0	.	0.0
13-19	5	0.1	5	0.5	10	0.2
20-24	63	1.6	16	1.7	79	1.6
25-29	198	5.0	37	3.9	235	4.8
30-39	490	12.4	173	18.2	663	13.5
40-49	822	20.7	251	26.5	1,073	21.8
50-59	1,548	39.1	296	31.2	1,844	37.5
Over 59	837	21.1	170	17.9	1,007	20.5
Total	3,963	100.0	948	100.0	4,911	100.0
Race: Black						
<= 12	11	0.1	13	0.3	24	0.2
13-19	35	0.4	20	0.5	55	0.4
20-24	386	4.2	76	1.7	462	3.4
25-29	1,037	11.3	211	4.8	1,248	9.2
30-39	1,830	19.9	638	14.4	2,468	18.1
40-49	1,690	18.4	1,125	25.4	2,815	20.7
50-59	2,589	28.2	1,385	31.2	3,974	29.2
Over 59	1,597	17.4	966	21.8	2,563	18.8
Total	9,175	100.0	4,434	100.0	13,609	100.0
Race: Hispanic						
<= 12	2	0.3	1	0.5	3	0.3
13-19	1	0.1	6	2.8	7	0.7
20-24	25	3.1	5	2.3	30	3.0
25-29	53	6.7	7	3.3	60	5.9
30-39	214	26.9	54	25.2	268	26.6
40-49	260	32.7	57	26.6	317	31.4
50-59	165	20.8	55	25.7	220	21.8
Over 59	75	9.4	29	13.6	104	10.3
Total	795	100.0	214	100.0	1,009	100.0
Race: Other						
<= 12	1	0.3	4	3.7	5	1.1
13-19	3	0.9	1	0.9	4	0.9
20-24	17	4.9	2	1.9	19	4.2
25-29	48	13.7	6	5.6	54	11.8
30-39	78	22.3	17	15.9	95	20.8
40-49	84	24.0	32	29.9	116	25.4
50-59	80	22.9	27	25.2	107	23.4
Over 59	39	11.1	18	16.8	57	12.5
Total	350	100.0	107	100.0	457	100.0
Race: Total						
<= 12	14	0.1	18	0.3	32	0.2
13-19	44	0.3	32	0.6	76	0.4
20-24	492	3.4	99	1.7	591	2.9
25-29	1,349	9.4	263	4.6	1,612	8.0
30-39	2,634	18.3	888	15.5	3,522	17.5
40-49	2,871	20.0	1,468	25.7	4,339	21.6
50-59	4,400	30.6	1,766	30.9	6,166	30.7
Over 59	2,559	17.8	1,186	20.7	3,745	18.6
Total	14,363	100.0	5,720	100.0	20,083	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, 2018**

by Race	AIDS Cases		HIV/AIDS Cases	
	Cases	%	Cases	%
White, Not Hispanic	.	.	10	13.2
Black, Not Hispanic	13	76.5	55	72.4
Hispanic	4	23.5	7	9.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	.	.	1	1.3
American Indian/Alaskan	.	.	.	.
Other	.	.	3	3.9
Unknown	17	100.0	.	.
Total	.	.	76	100.0

AIDS Cases, Exposure by Sex						
Exposure Category** by Gender	Males		Females		Totals	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Men Who Have Sex With Men	4	44.4	.	0.0	4	23.5
Injecting Drug Use	.	.	.	.	.	.
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	.	.	.	.	.	.
Adult Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	.	.	.	.	.	.
Heterosexual Contact	1	11.1	1	12.5	2	11.8
Adult Receipt of Blood Transfusion/Components	.	.	.	.	.	.
Adult Confirmed Other	.	.	.	.	.	.
Adult Undetermined	.	0.0	1	12.5	1	5.9
Child Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mother with HIV/AIDS	3	33.3	6	75.0	9	52.9
Child Receipt of Blood Transfusion/Components	.	.	.	.	.	.
Child Confirmed Other	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ped Undetermined	1	11.1	.	0.0	1	5.9
Total	9	100.0	8	100.0	17	100.0

HIV/AIDS Cases, Exposure by Sex						
Exposure Category** by Gender	Males		Females		Totals	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Men Who Have Sex With Men	28	63.6	.	0.0	28	36.8
Injecting Drug Use	.	.	.	.	.	.
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	.	.	.	.	.	.
Adult Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	.	.	.	.	.	.
Heterosexual Contact	1	2.3	3	9.4	4	5.3
Adult Receipt of Blood Transfusion/Components	.	.	.	.	.	.
Adult Confirmed Other	.	.	.	.	.	.
Adult Undetermined	6	13.6	6	18.8	12	15.8
Child Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mother with HIV/AIDS	8	18.2	19	59.4	27	35.5
Child Receipt of Blood Transfusion/Components	.	.	.	.	.	.
Child Confirmed Other	.	0.0	1	3.1	1	1.3
Ped Undetermined	1	2.3	3	9.4	4	5.3
Total	44	100.0	32	100.0	76	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, 2018**

Race/Ethnicity	AIDS Cases		HIV/AIDS Cases	
	Cases	%	Cases	%
White, Not Hispanic	139	15.0	362	17.4
Black, Not Hispanic	723	77.8	1,555	74.9
Hispanic	46	5.0	106	5.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	0.2	6	0.3
American Indian/Alaskan	1	0.1	3	0.1
Other	17	1.8	33	1.6
Unknown	1	0.1	10	0.5
Total	929	100.0	2,075	100.0

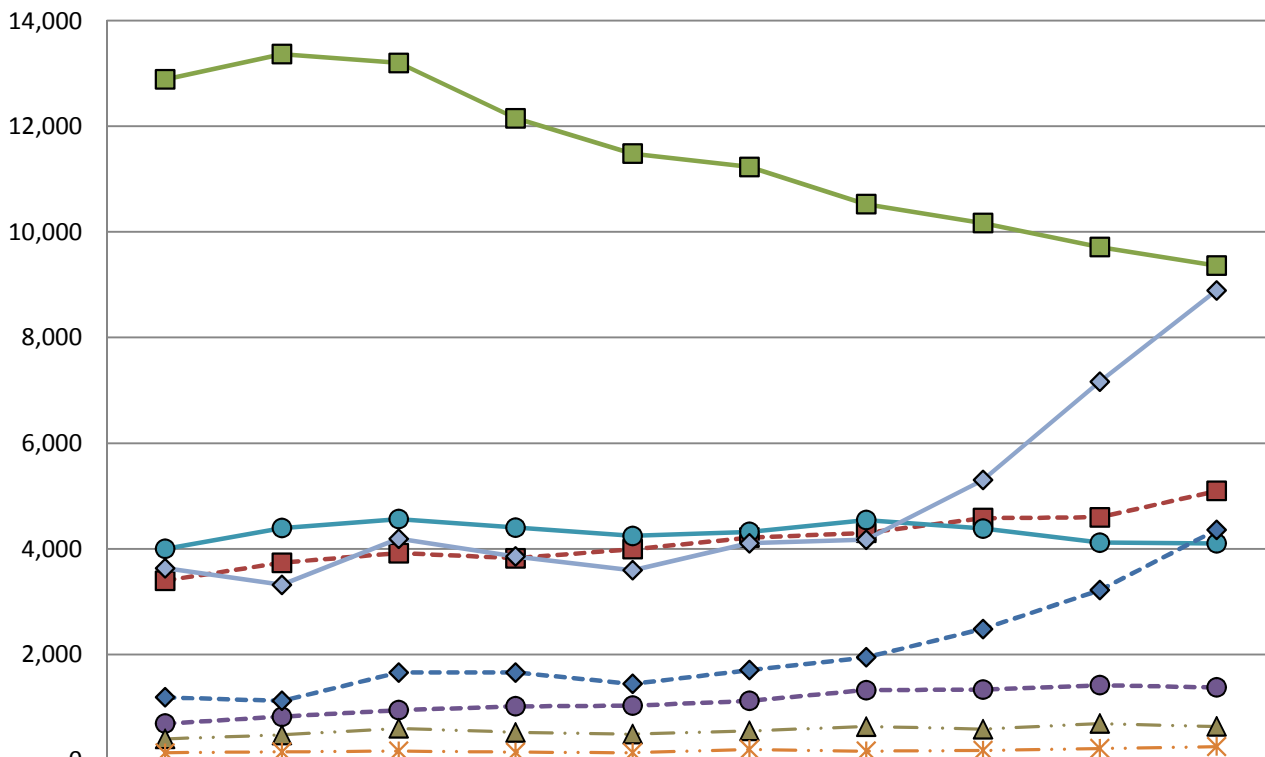
AIDS Cases, Exposure by Age Group										
Exposure Category**	Ages 15-19		Ages 20-24		Ages 25-29		Ages 30-45		Totals	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Injecting Drug Use	.	0.0	.	0.0	1	1.2	54	6.7	55	5.9
Adult Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Heterosexual Contact	1	14.3	5	15.2	30	37.0	524	64.9	560	60.3
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	5	15.2	25	30.9	210	26.0	240	25.8
Child Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mother with HIV/AIDS	6	85.7	19	57.6	20	24.7	16	2.0	61	6.6
Child Receipt of Blood Transfusion/Components	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Child Confirmed Other	.	0.0	.	0.0	1	1.2	.	0.0	1	0.1
Ped Undetermined	.	0.0	4	12.1	4	4.9	3	0.4	11	1.2
Total	7	100.0	33	100.0	81	100.0	808	100.0	929	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	4	4.0	4	1.5	105	6.2	113	5.4
Adult Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Heterosexual Contact	3	11.5	35	35.4	116	44.1	1,040	61.6	1,194	57.5
Adult Receipt of Blood Transfusion/Components	.	0.0	.	0.0	.	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.0
Adult Confirmed Other	.	0.0	.	0.0	2	0.8	.	0.0	2	0.1
Adult Undetermined	5	19.2	25	25.3	98	37.3	512	30.3	640	30.8
Child Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mother with HIV/AIDS	16	61.5	28	28.3	34	12.9	26	1.5	104	5.0
Child Receipt of Blood Transfusion/Components	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Child Confirmed Other	1	3.8	.	0.0	2	0.8	.	0.0	3	0.1
Ped Undetermined	1	3.8	7	7.1	7	2.7	3	0.2	18	0.9
Total	26	100.0	99	100.0	263	100.0	1,687	100.0	2,075	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



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Black Male	3396	3737	3918	3820	3993	4211	4303	4581	4595	5097
Black Female	12888	13366	13200	12151	11481	11232	10526	10167	9713	9363
White Male	693	823	947	1018	1032	1123	1326	1335	1418	1377
White Female	4001	4393	4562	4404	4244	4321	4545	4383	4119	4103
Hispanic M/F	402	478	601	526	493	553	633	587	693	636
Other M/F	137	156	170	150	139	201	170	182	219	256
Unknown Male	1190	1121	1657	1657	1442	1703	1947	2483	3218	4360
Unknown Female	3633	3318	4191	3854	3594	4107	4171	5303	7166	8893

South Carolina 2018 Chlamydia Cases Count and Percent

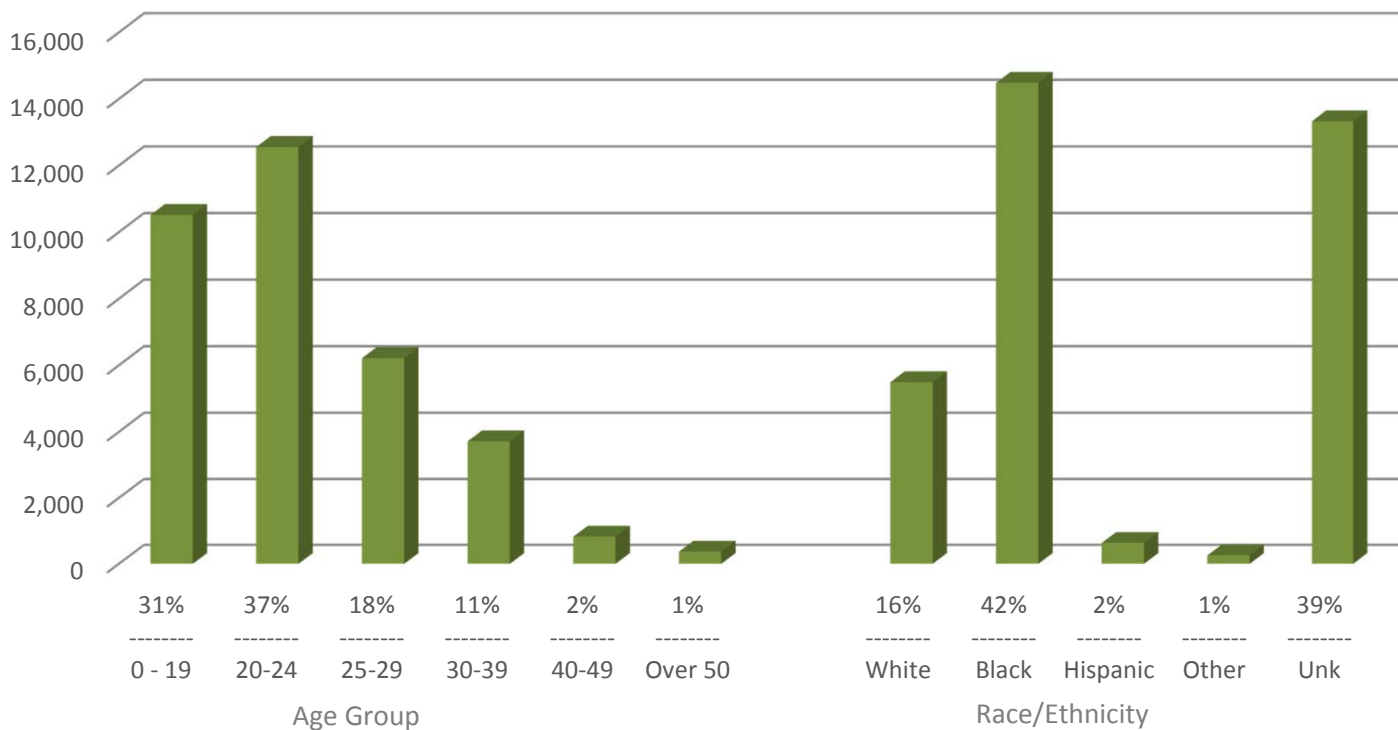


Table 14a
South Carolina Chlamydia Cases and Annual Rate*, By County

County	Jan. - December, 2016		Jan. - December, 2017		Jan. - December, 2018	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Abbeville	98	394.0	154	622.9	146	590.6
Aiken	869	518.9	918	545.8	1,067	634.4
Allendale	142	1,569.9	132	1,466.3	118	1,310.8
Anderson	1,013	515.3	1,090	548.4	1,238	622.9
Bamberg	110	762.1	127	883.1	147	1,022.2
Barnwell	155	721.5	167	782.4	158	740.2
Beaufort	770	420.4	809	433.0	881	471.5
Berkeley	676	320.5	946	434.1	1,088	499.2
Calhoun	68	459.6	75	510.1	79	537.3
Charleston	2,765	697.4	2,736	681.5	2,867	714.2
Cherokee	396	699.1	387	677.7	535	936.9
Chester	183	568.7	222	687.3	236	730.6
Chesterfield	255	554.2	259	563.7	283	615.9
Clarendon	241	709.8	198	581.4	289	848.6
Colleton	262	690.9	260	691.3	312	829.5
Darlington	543	807.6	586	871.2	608	903.9
Dillon	252	816.6	306	997.8	330	1,076.1
Dorchester	757	492.3	840	536.9	920	588.0
Edgefield	144	546.3	156	584.4	137	513.2
Fairfield	164	724.0	169	747.6	151	667.9
Florence	1,046	753.9	1,177	849.4	1,187	856.6
Georgetown	342	557.0	376	610.3	422	685.0
Greenville	2,429	487.0	2,613	515.6	2,843	560.9
Greenwood	560	798.5	607	862.8	499	709.3
Hampton	116	582.3	129	658.1	135	688.7
Horry	1,543	478.7	1,829	548.8	1,873	562.0
Jasper	173	607.8	205	720.4	206	723.9
Kershaw	327	510.2	294	452.1	317	487.4
Lancaster	321	358.3	318	343.6	352	380.3
Laurens	373	558.6	362	541.5	398	595.4
Lee	195	1,105.8	182	1,049.0	194	1,118.2
Lexington	1,537	537.0	1,464	503.7	1,907	656.1
McCormick	38	394.1	46	481.9	40	419.1
Marion	230	725.0	319	1,019.4	318	1,016.2
Marlboro	206	764.5	282	1,051.3	260	969.2
Newberry	265	695.9	316	821.0	361	938.0
Oconee	284	371.9	317	410.2	310	401.2
Orangeburg	947	1,077.3	974	1,113.4	1,014	1,159.2
Pickens	486	395.6	539	436.5	626	507.0
Richland	3,562	869.7	3,935	956.0	4,334	1,053.0
Saluda	75	371.3	72	352.0	95	464.5
Spartanburg	1,710	567.2	1,736	565.7	1,875	611.0
Sumter	842	784.0	763	714.1	1,012	947.1
Union	195	704.7	198	719.0	200	726.3
Williamsburg	153	478.8	222	713.1	217	697.0
York	1,293	500.1	1,385	519.8	1,562	586.3
Not Reported	12	.	29	.	54	.
Total	29,123	587.0	31,226	621.5	34,201	680.7

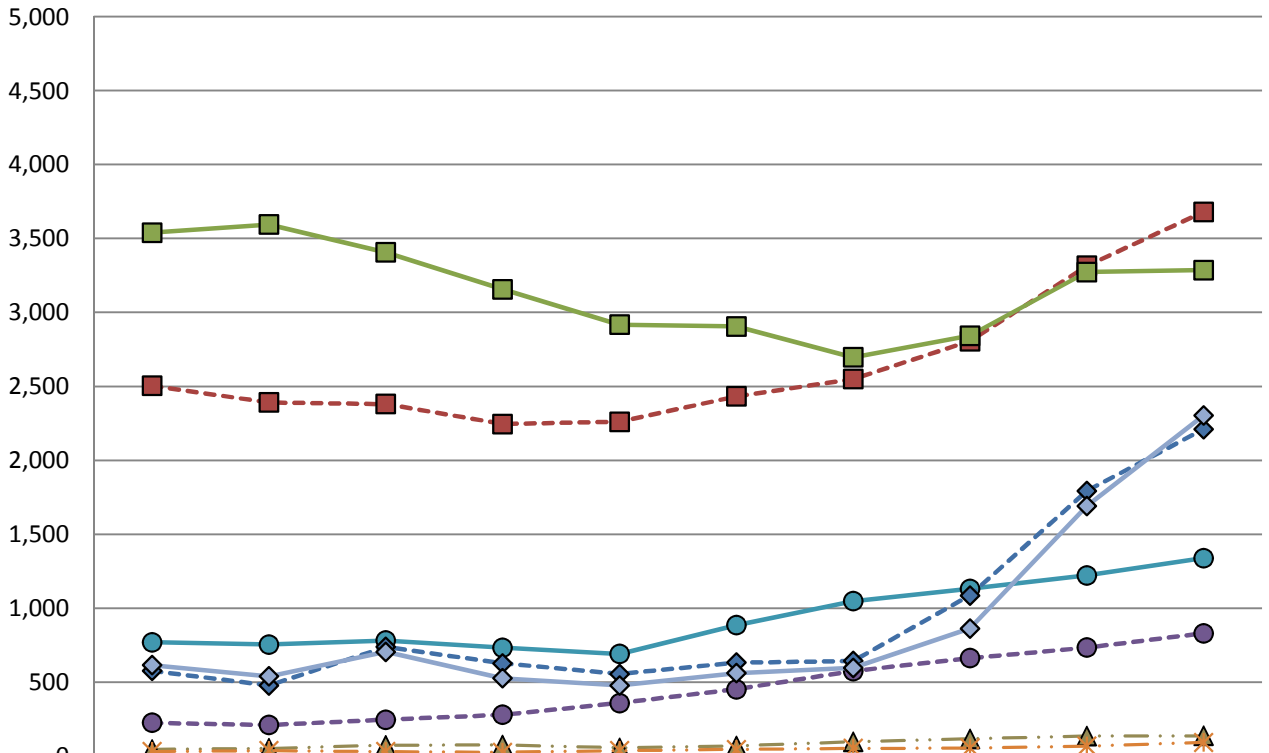
* See technical notes.
Note: Data in this report are provisional.

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

Region	Jan. - December, 2016		Jan. - December, 2017		Jan. - December, 2018	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Lowcountry	6,786	1,382.3	7,233	1,462.3	7,767	1,570.2
Midlands	8,895	883.0	9,416	921.5	10,677	1,044.9
Pee Dee	5,848	514.4	6,499	562.9	6,993	605.7
Upstate	7,582	1,342.9	8,049	1,427.5	8,710	1,544.7
Not Reported	12	.	29	.	54	.
Total	29,123	587.0	31,226	621.5	34,201	680.7

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

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



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Black Male	2504	2391	2381	2245	2260	2432	2549	2806	3315	3680
Black Female	3539	3594	3406	3156	2917	2905	2696	2842	3273	3286
White Male	225	210	246	279	358	451	575	663	734	830
White Female	770	754	782	733	691	885	1048	1131	1222	1339
Hispanic M/F	45	52	73	75	56	69	97	116	136	137
Other M/F	31	37	31	25	37	45	52	55	67	92
Unknown Male	576	477	738	627	555	632	643	1085	1793	2211
Unknown Female	615	539	705	526	477	561	597	863	1691	2304

South Carolina 2018 Gonorrhea Cases Count and Percent

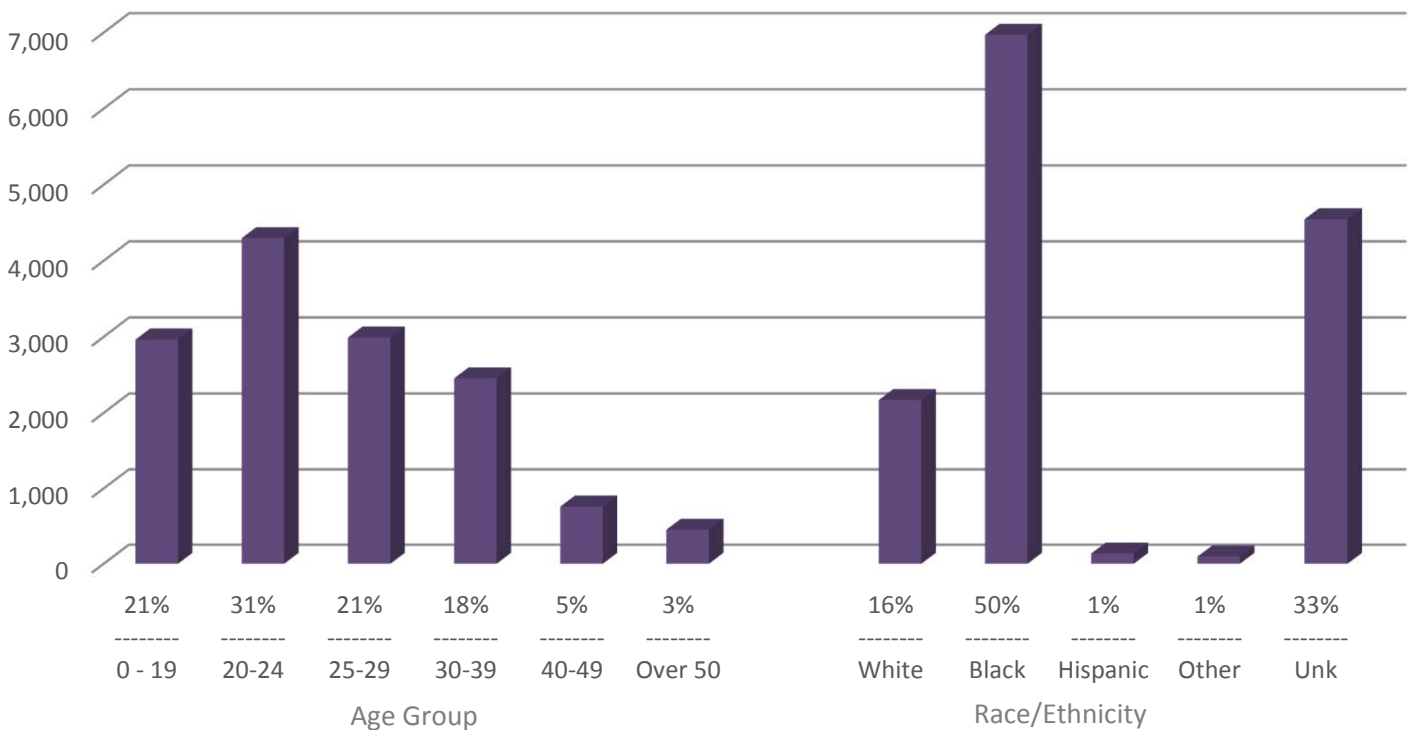


Table 15a
South Carolina Gonorrhea Cases and Annual Rate*, By County

County	Jan. - December, 2016		Jan. - December, 2017		Jan. - December, 2018	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Abbeville	39	156.8	57	230.6	70	283.1
Aiken	373	222.7	425	252.7	482	286.6
Allendale	39	431.2	41	455.5	50	555.4
Anderson	449	228.4	519	261.1	670	337.1
Bamberg	28	194.0	37	257.3	45	312.9
Barnwell	50	232.7	48	224.9	55	257.7
Beaufort	211	115.2	226	121.0	272	145.6
Berkeley	149	70.7	325	149.1	356	163.3
Calhoun	21	141.9	24	163.2	30	204.0
Charleston	640	161.4	845	210.5	1,015	252.8
Cherokee	150	264.8	207	362.5	311	544.6
Chester	88	273.5	58	179.6	63	195.0
Chesterfield	100	217.3	101	219.8	104	226.3
Clarendon	51	150.2	76	223.2	101	296.6
Colleton	75	197.8	87	231.3	105	279.2
Darlington	146	217.2	239	355.3	340	505.5
Dillon	74	239.8	89	290.2	109	355.4
Dorchester	166	108.0	265	169.4	299	191.1
Edgefield	45	170.7	71	266.0	71	266.0
Fairfield	44	194.2	58	256.6	62	274.3
Florence	362	260.9	481	347.1	529	381.8
Georgetown	118	192.2	209	339.2	211	342.5
Greenville	953	191.1	1,300	256.5	1,330	262.4
Greenwood	158	225.3	203	288.5	210	298.5
Hampton	32	160.6	52	265.3	48	244.9
Horry	698	216.5	932	279.7	742	222.6
Jasper	54	189.7	86	302.2	91	319.8
Kershaw	89	138.9	79	121.5	91	139.9
Lancaster	92	102.7	65	70.2	97	104.8
Laurens	117	175.2	125	187.0	138	206.4
Lee	50	283.5	61	351.6	76	438.0
Lexington	527	184.1	579	199.2	713	245.3
McCormick	11	114.1	16	167.6	15	157.2
Marion	81	255.3	131	418.6	114	364.3
Marlboro	52	193.0	78	290.8	102	380.2
Newberry	88	231.1	88	228.6	130	337.8
Oconee	79	103.5	115	148.8	179	231.7
Orangeburg	266	302.6	340	388.7	525	600.2
Pickens	155	126.2	181	146.6	238	192.7
Richland	1,221	298.1	1,644	399.4	1,870	454.3
Saluda	21	104.0	25	122.2	27	132.0
Spartanburg	637	211.3	734	239.2	775	252.6
Sumter	266	247.7	332	310.7	368	344.4
Union	80	289.1	89	323.2	94	341.4
Williamsburg	63	197.2	100	321.2	94	301.9
York	392	151.6	412	154.6	484	181.7
Not Reported	.	.	10	.	17	.
Total	9,604	193.6	12,265	244.1	13,918	277.0

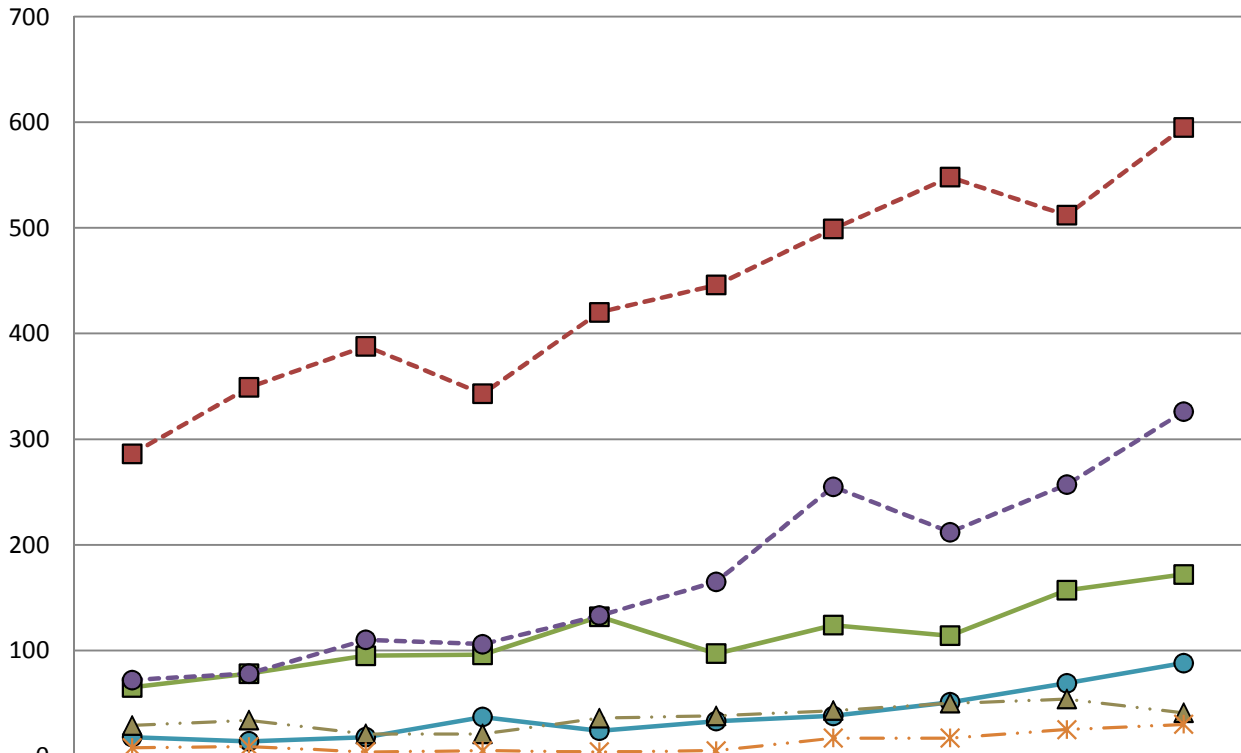
* See technical notes.
Note: Data in this report are provisional.

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

Region	Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2016		Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2017		Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2018	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Lowcountry	1,681	342.4	2,328	470.6	2,836	573.3
Midlands	3,030	300.8	3,552	347.6	4,145	405.7
Pee Dee	2,061	181.3	2,829	245.0	2,890	250.3
Upstate	2,828	500.9	3,546	628.9	4,030	714.7
Not Reported	.	.	10	.	17	.
Total	9,604	193.6	12,265	244.1	13,918	277.0

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

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



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Black Male	286	349	388	343	420	446	499	548	512	595
Black Female	65	78	95	96	132	97	124	114	157	172
White Male	72	78	110	106	133	165	255	212	257	326
White Female	18	14	18	37	24	33	38	51	69	88
Hispanic M/F	29	34	21	21	36	38	43	50	54	41
Other/Unk M/F	8	9	4	5	4	5	17	17	25	30

South Carolina 2018 Syphilis Cases Count and Percent

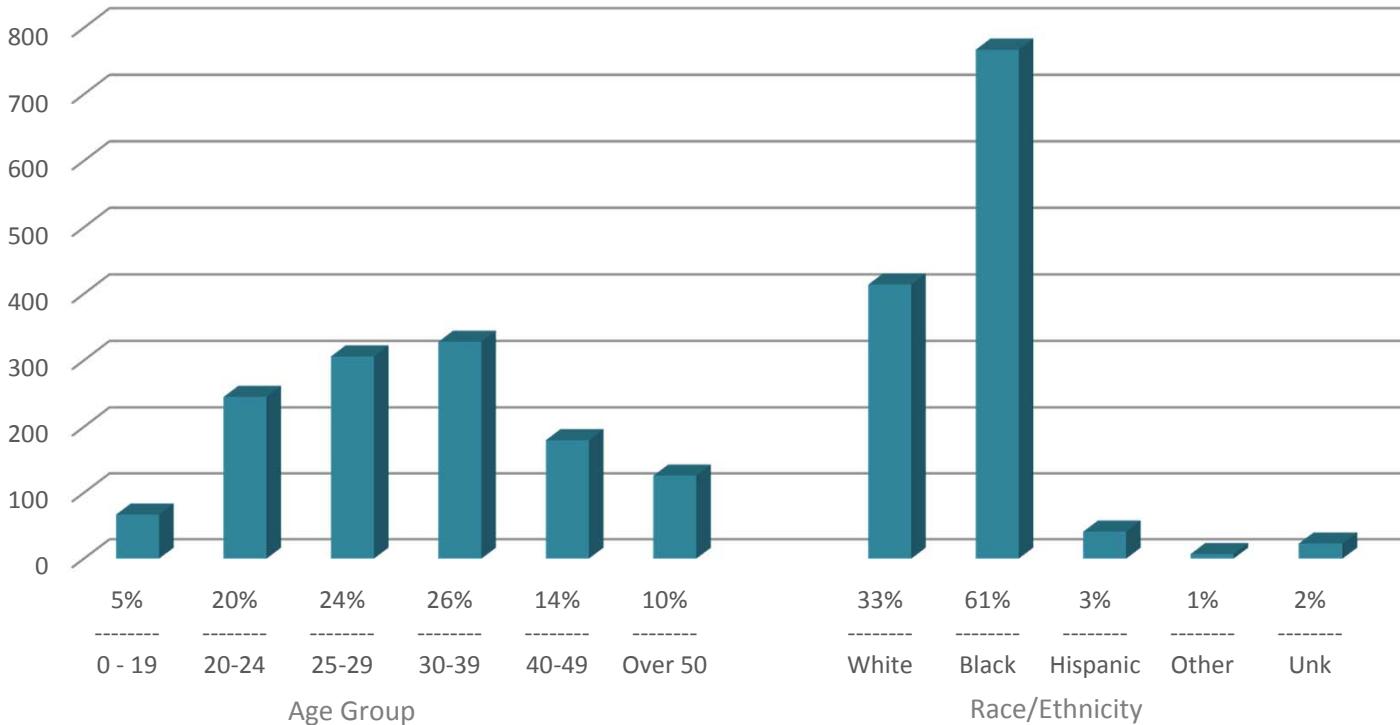


Table 16a
South Carolina Total Syphilis Cases* and Annual Rate, By County**

County	Jan. - December, 2016		Jan. - December, 2017		Jan. - December, 2018	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Abbeville	.	8.0	.	12.1	5	20.2
Aiken	22	13.1	32	19.0	60	35.7
Allendale	.	44.2	.	22.2	.	44.4
Anderson	24	12.2	33	16.6	45	22.6
Bamberg	.	27.7	.	20.9	5	34.8
Barnwell	.	18.6	5	23.4	.	4.7
Beaufort	16	8.7	18	9.6	26	13.9
Berkeley	25	11.9	46	21.1	41	18.8
Calhoun	.	27.0	0	0.0	.	20.4
Charleston	110	27.7	128	31.9	138	34.4
Cherokee	5	8.8	5	8.8	5	8.8
Chester	8	24.9	11	34.1	.	9.3
Chesterfield	5	10.9	.	8.7	6	13.1
Clarendon	8	23.6	8	23.5	.	5.9
Colleton	8	21.1	5	13.3	12	31.9
Darlington	11	16.4	12	17.8	15	22.3
Dillon	7	22.7	7	22.8	10	32.6
Dorchester	37	24.1	36	23.0	36	23.0
Edgefield	.	7.6	7	26.2	9	33.7
Fairfield	.	17.7	7	31.0	5	22.1
Florence	43	31.0	47	33.9	53	38.2
Georgetown	12	19.5	7	11.4	10	16.2
Greenville	80	16.0	112	22.1	119	23.5
Greenwood	17	24.2	19	27.0	14	19.9
Hampton	.	20.1	.	5.1	.	5.1
Horry	64	19.9	70	21.0	73	21.9
Jasper	9	31.6	6	21.1	5	17.6
Kershaw	11	17.2	7	10.8	7	10.8
Lancaster	10	11.2	10	10.8	9	9.7
Laurens	11	16.5	9	13.5	11	16.5
Lee	.	22.7	5	28.8	10	57.6
Lexington	49	17.1	37	12.7	53	18.2
McCormick	.	10.4	0	0.0	.	10.5
Marion	.	6.3	7	22.4	9	28.8
Marlboro	.	11.1	6	22.4	9	33.6
Newberry	5	13.1	7	18.2	.	10.4
Oconee	9	11.8	.	5.2	9	11.6
Orangeburg	32	36.4	24	27.4	34	38.9
Pickens	12	9.8	16	13.0	27	21.9
Richland	190	46.4	167	40.6	222	53.9
Saluda	.	5.0	.	9.8	0	0.0
Spartanburg	44	14.6	65	21.2	54	17.6
Sumter	34	31.7	28	26.2	35	32.8
Union	0	0.0	.	14.5	8	29.1
Williamsburg	7	21.9	9	28.9	14	45.0
York	28	10.8	33	12.4	30	11.3
Not Reported	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	992	20.0	1,074	21.4	1,252	24.9

* 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***

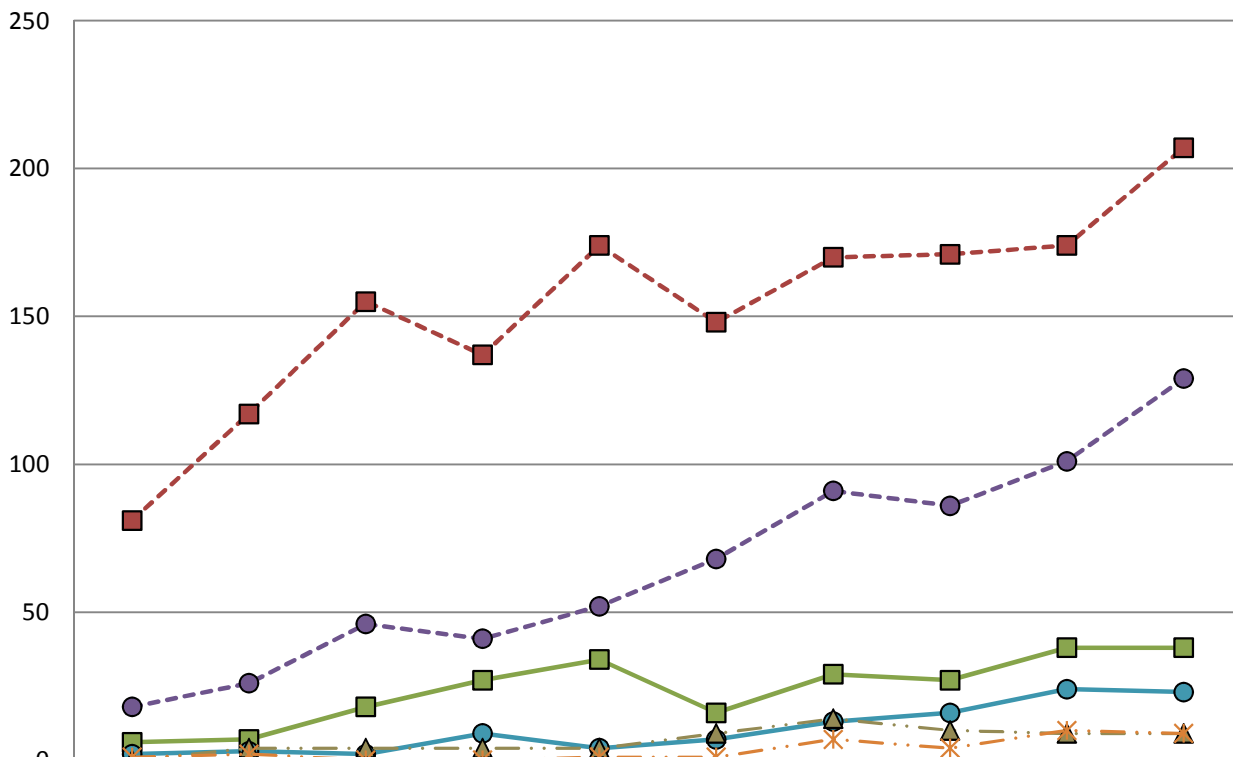
Region	Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2016		Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2017		Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2018	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Lowcountry	253	51.5	269	54.4	305	61.7
Midlands	334	33.2	325	31.8	403	39.4
Pee Dee	200	17.6	210	18.2	246	21.3
Upstate	205	36.3	270	47.9	298	52.9
Total	992	20.0	1,074	21.4	1,252	24.9

* 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



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Black Male	81	117	155	137	174	148	170	171	174	207
Black Female	6	7	18	27	34	16	29	27	38	38
White Male	18	26	46	41	52	68	91	86	101	129
White Female	2	3	2	9	4	7	13	16	24	23
Hispanic M/F	0	4	4	4	4	9	14	10	9	9
Other/Unk M/F	1	2	0	0	1	1	7	4	10	9

South Carolina 2018 Infectious Syphilis Cases Count and Percent

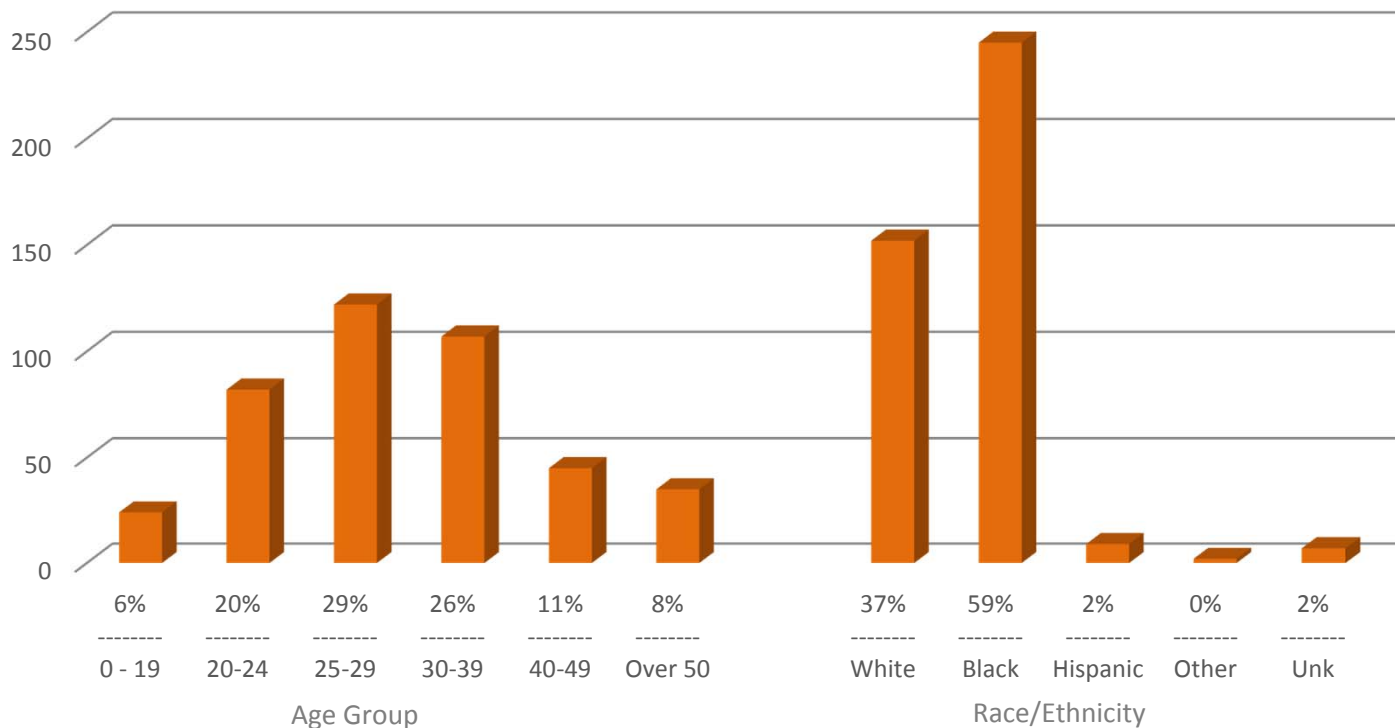


Table 17
South Carolina Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases and Annual Rate*, By County

County	Jan. - December, 2016		Jan. - December, 2017		Jan. - December, 2018	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Abbeville	.	4.0	0	0.0	.	8.1
Aiken	12	7.2	19	11.3	23	13.7
Allendale	0	0.0	0	0.0	.	11.1
Anderson	8	4.1	15	7.5	23	11.6
Bamberg	0	0.0	.	7.0	.	13.9
Barnwell	.	4.7	.	14.1	0	0.0
Beaufort	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	5.4
Berkeley	.	1.9	12	5.5	7	3.2
Calhoun	.	6.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Charleston	32	8.1	45	11.2	57	14.2
Cherokee	.	1.8	.	1.8	.	3.5
Chester	.	9.3	.	9.3	.	6.2
Chesterfield	.	4.3	.	2.2	.	4.4
Clarendon	.	11.8	.	5.9	.	2.9
Colleton	.	5.3	.	2.7	.	8.0
Darlington	.	3.0	.	3.0	7	10.4
Dillon	.	6.5	.	6.5	.	9.8
Dorchester	7	4.6	8	5.1	7	4.5
Edgefield	.	7.6	5	18.7	8	30.0
Fairfield	.	4.4	.	8.8	.	4.4
Florence	10	7.2	19	13.7	14	10.1
Georgetown	.	6.5	5	8.1	.	6.5
Greenville	32	6.4	43	8.5	39	7.7
Greenwood	.	5.7	8	11.4	8	11.4
Hampton	.	5.0	.	5.1	0	0.0
Horry	25	7.8	24	7.2	22	6.6
Jasper	.	7.0	0	0.0	.	3.5
Kershaw	6	9.4	.	1.5	.	1.5
Lancaster	.	4.5	6	6.5	.	3.2
Laurens	.	6.0	5	7.5	5	7.5
Lee	.	5.7	0	0.0	.	5.8
Lexington	18	6.3	12	4.1	13	4.5
McCormick	.	.	.	.	.	.
Marion	.	3.2	.	9.6	.	9.6
Marlboro	0	0.0	.	7.5	.	11.2
Newberry	.	5.3	.	5.2	0	0.0
Oconee	.	3.9	.	1.3	.	3.9
Orangeburg	.	3.4	.	2.3	8	9.1
Pickens	5	4.1	9	7.3	13	10.5
Richland	69	16.8	47	11.4	72	17.5
Saluda	.	5.0	.	4.9	0	0.0
Spartanburg	13	4.3	22	7.2	20	6.5
Sumter	10	9.3	5	4.7	8	7.5
Union	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	18.2
Williamsburg	.	9.4	.	12.8	.	12.8
York	8	3.1	12	4.5	.	1.5
Not Reported	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	314	6.3	356	7.1	415	8.3

* 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, 2016		Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2017		Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2018	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Lowcountry	52	10.6	70	14.2	96	19.4
Midlands	127	12.6	113	11.1	127	12.4
Pee Dee	64	5.6	69	6.0	72	6.2
Upstate	71	12.6	104	18.4	120	21.3
Total	314	6.3	356	7.1	415	8.3

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

TECHNICAL NOTES – December 31, 2018

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 1980s. 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

