

HIV/AIDS

Data sources:

NBPSDHU regional HIV/AIDS confirmed cases – Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, Integrated Public Health Information System (iPHIS), extracted 2016/10/24. Risk factors extracted 2016/11/4.

Public Health Ontario. Query: Ontario: Counts by Age and Gender. Toronto, ON: Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion 2016 Oct 19 [cited 2016 Oct 24] Available from: <http://www.publichealthontario.ca/en/DataAndAnalytics/Query/Pages/default.aspx>

NBPSDHU & Ontario Population – 2006-2015 Population estimates, IntelliHEALTH database, Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care [2016/10/25]

Rate calculations:

Crude rates were age-standardized using the Direct Method and standard 1991 Canadian population. Confidence intervals (95%) were calculated for age-standardized rates based on the gamma distribution (Fay and Feuer, 1997. Tiwari and al., 2006) in STATA IC/14.1 (2013) for the North Bay Parry Sound District Health Unit (NBPSDHU) region and Ontario.

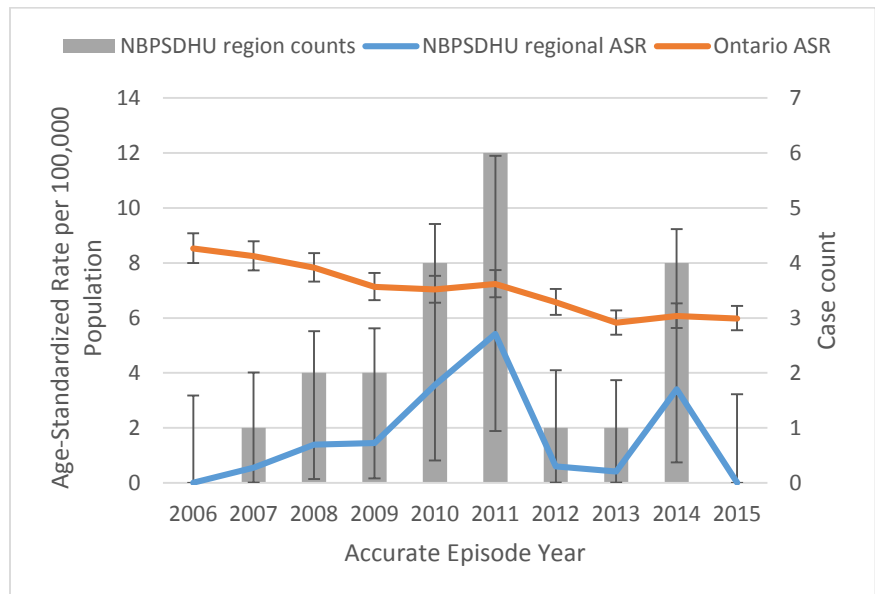
Interpretation of a significant difference:

A statistic interpreted as 'significantly different' from another is an estimate found to be statistically meaningful; the difference is unlikely due to chance. Error bars noted in figures within this report illustrate 95% confidence intervals. If there is no overlap in range, the difference can be described as statistically significant.

Overall rates of HIV/AIDS

A median of 1.5 confirmed case of HIV/AIDS occurred between 2006 and 2015 in the NBPSDHU region (see Table 1 & Figure 1). The age-standardized rate (ASR) for HIV/AIDS cases in the NBPSDHU region has generally been lower than the Ontario rate, with the exception of the rates in 2010, 2011, and 2014. The ASR for confirmed HIV/AIDS in the NBPSDHU region has remained stable between 2006 and 2015 while the age-standardized rate for Ontario has decreased significantly.

Figure 1. Count and Age-Standardized Rate per 100,000 Population of Confirmed HIV/AIDS Cases, by Region, 2006 – 2015



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Definitions:

HIV/AIDS case:

Includes confirmed cases of HIV and AIDS as defined by the Ministry of Health & Long-Term Care (Infectious Diseases Protocol: AIDS, Appendix B. Available from http://www.health.gov.on.ca/en/pro/programs/publichealth/oph_standards/docs/aids_cd.pdf.)

Reported incidence for HIV represents positive tests in the given year, although infection may have taken place in prior years.

Table 1. Count and Age-Standardized Rate per 100,000 Population of Confirmed HIV/AIDS Cases, by Region, 2006 – 2015

Accurate Episode Year	NBPSDHU Regional Case Count	NBPSDHU Regional Age-Standardized Rate (95% CI)	Ontario Age-Standardized Rate (95% CI)
2006	0	0.0 (0.0, 3.2)	8.5 (8.0, 9.1)
2007	1	0.6 (0.0, 4)	8.2 (7.7, 8.8)
2008	2	1.4 (0.1, 5.5)	7.8 (7.3, 8.4)
2009	2	1.5 (0.2, 5.6)	7.1 (6.7, 7.6)
2010	4	3.6 (0.8, 9.4)	7.0 (6.6, 7.5)
2011	6	5.4 (1.9, 11.9)	7.2 (6.7, 7.7)
2012	1	0.6 (0.0, 4.1)	6.6 (6.1, 7.1)
2013	1	0.4 (0.0, 3.7)	5.8 (5.4, 6.3)
2014	4	3.4 (0.7, 9.2)	6.1 (5.6, 6.5)
2015	0	0.0 (0.0, 3.2)	6.0 (5.5, 6.4)

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Risk Factors

The majority of HIV/AIDS cases in the NBPSDHU region between 2011 and 2015 had risk factors specified (8/12; 66.7%; see Table 2). Not using a condom was the top risk factor identified.

Table 2. Count and Percentage of Confirmed Cases of HIV/AIDS, by Risk Factor, NBPSDHU region, 2011-2015

Risk Factors	NBPSDHU Region Count 2010-2015 (Percentage)
Did not use a condom	7 (58.3%)
Inhalation drug use	3 (25%)
Injection drug use	3 (25%)