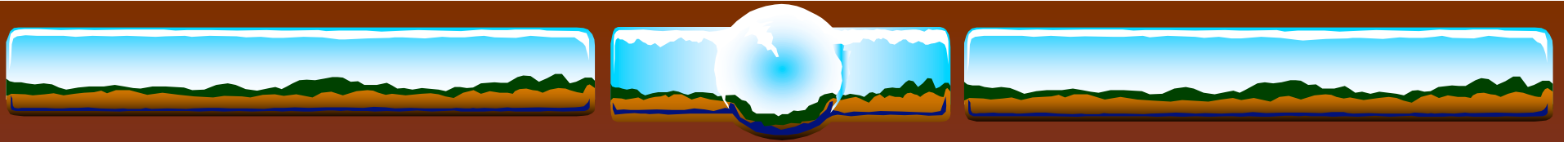
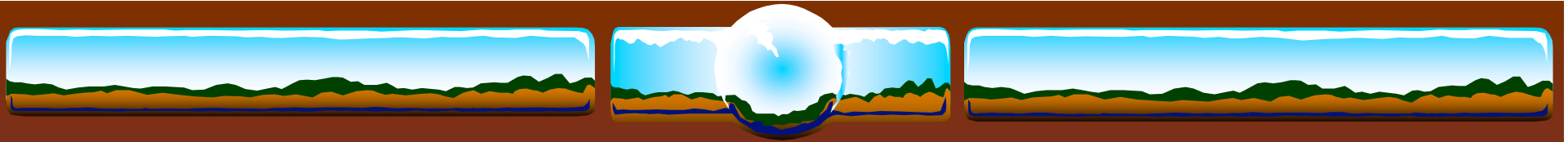


# HIV and AIDS Among African-Americans

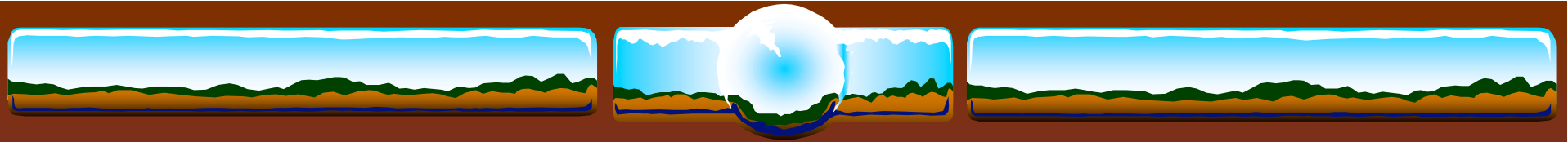
Indi Shelton



- ❖ Since the beginning of the epidemic of HIV/AIDS, African Americans have been disproportionately affected by it and this disparity continues to grow.
- ❖ Although African Americans only represent 12% of the U.S. population. African Americans now account for more than half of all new HIV infections estimated to occur in the U.S. each year and around half of the newly reported AIDS cases.

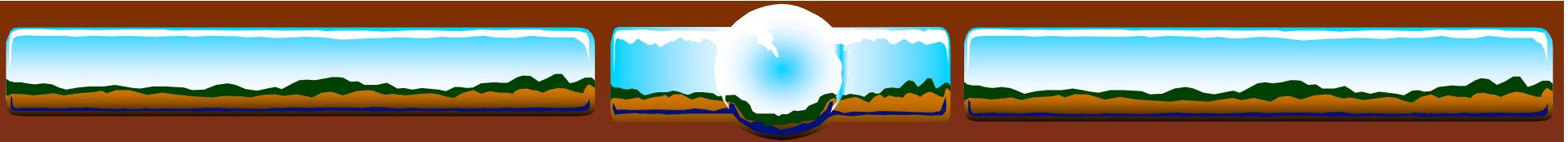


- ❖ African Americans account for more people estimated to be living with AIDS and more deaths among persons with AIDS than any other racial or ethnic group.
- ❖ HIV was the number one cause of death for African Americans between the ages of 25 and 44 in 2000.



## Mode of Transmission

- ❖ Among African American men, the primary mode of transmission was sexual contact with other men (MSM), followed by heterosexual contact and injection drug use.
- ❖ Among African American women was heterosexual contact, followed by injection drug use.



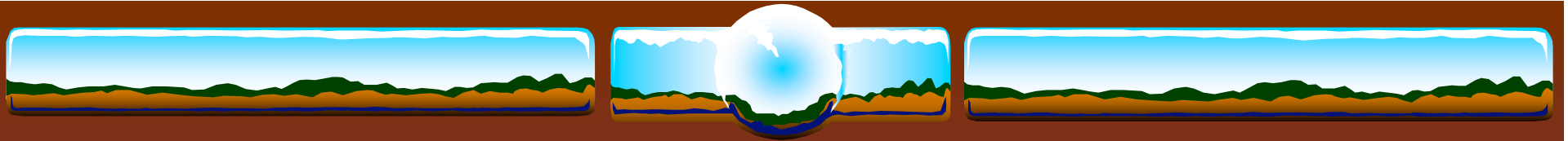
## Risk Factors and Prevention

- ❖ African American women are most likely to be infected with HIV as a result of sex with men.
- ❖ Many are unaware of their male partners' possible risks for HIV infection such as unprotected sex with multiple partners, bisexuality, or injection from drug use.

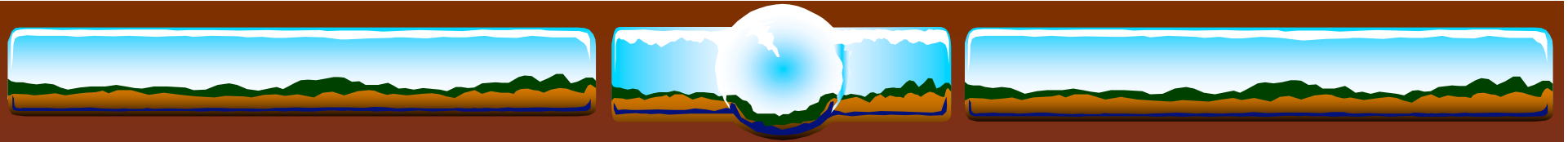


## Risk Factors and Prevention continued.

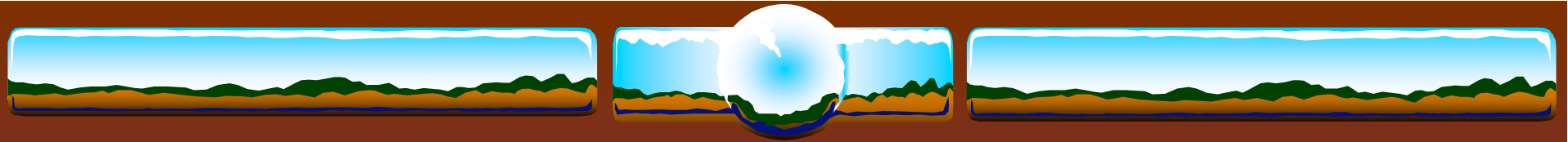
- ❖ Not knowing ones HIV serostatus is risky for African American men
- ❖ In a recent study of MSM performed by the CDC it was found that among those tested : 46% of men who tested positive for HIV were African Americans compared to 18% Hispanics and 11% White.



- ❖ African Americans have the highest rate of sexually transmitted diseases (STD)
- ❖ In 2003, African Americans were about 19 times as likely as whites to have gonorrhea and about 6 times as likely to have syphilis
- ❖ Due to physical changes caused by STDs, their presence can increase one's chances of contracting HIV

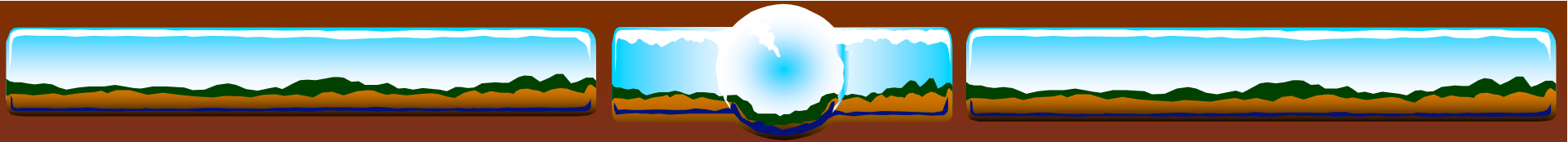


- ❖ Denial is also a risk factor because many men who engage in MSM may not identify themselves as homosexual. Due to this many may not relate to prevention messages created for those who identify themselves as homosexual

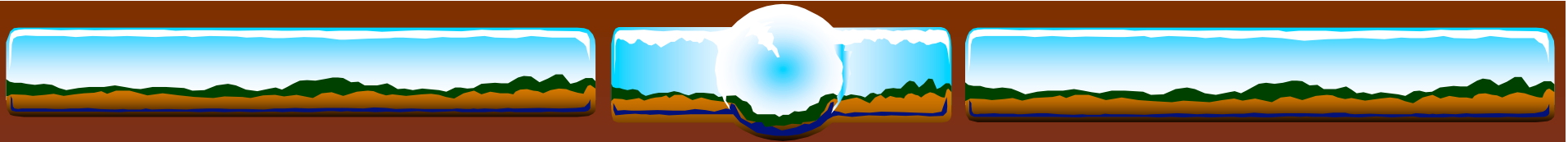


# Prevention

- ❖ The number of new HIV infections each year has decreased from a peak of more than 150,000 in the mid-1980s and has stabilized since the late 1990s at approximately 40,000.
- ❖ This is due in part to an increased awareness of HIV and AIDS



- ❖ There are several programs that increase awareness and promote prevention, many of which are sponsored by the Center for Disease Control.
  - ❖ Brothers y Hermanos - aims to identify and understand risk-promoting and risk-reducing sexual behaviors among Blacks and Latinos
  - ❖ Demonstration projects evaluating rapid HIV testing in historically black colleges and universities
  - ❖ Women's Study, a study of black and Hispanic women in the southeastern United States that examines relationship, cultural, psychosocial, and behavioral factors associated with HIV infection



# Works Cited

## Center For Disease Control

<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/aa/resources/factsheets/aa.htm>

## Minority Nurse Newsletter

[http://www.findarticles.com/p/articles/mi\\_m0MJV/is\\_4\\_10/ai\\_n6138580](http://www.findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_m0MJV/is_4_10/ai_n6138580)

## HIV/AIDS Policy Fact Sheet

[www.kff.org/hivaids/upload/African-Americans-and-HIV-AIDS-Fact-Sheet.pdf](http://www.kff.org/hivaids/upload/African-Americans-and-HIV-AIDS-Fact-Sheet.pdf)