PERINATAL HIV AMONG CHILDREN IN NEW YORK CITY, 2018

HIV Epidemiology Program
New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

Published December 2019

http://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/data/data-sets/epi-surveillance-slide-sets.page
TABLE OF CONTENTS

3. CURRENT HIV STATUS OF CHILDREN BORN TO HIV-POSITIVE WOMEN AT SELECT NYC MEDICAL FACILITIES IN NYC, 1988-2018

4. CURRENT VITAL STATUS AMONG PERINATALLY HIV-INFECTED CHILDREN DIAGNOSED IN NYC, 1977-2018

5. DEMOGRAPHICS OF PERINATALLY HIV-INFECTED CHILDREN DIAGNOSED IN NYC, 2001-2018

6. AGE AT DIAGNOSIS OF PERINATALLY HIV-INFECTED CHILDREN DIAGNOSED IN NYC, 1977-2018

7. VIRAL SUPPRESSION AMONG PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV DUE TO PERINATAL TRANSMISSION IN NYC, 2018

8. AGE AT DEATH AMONG PEOPLE WITH HIV DUE TO PERINATAL TRANSMISSION IN NYC, 1981-2018

9. CAUSE OF DEATH AMONG PEOPLE WITH HIV DUE TO PERINATAL TRANSMISSION IN NYC, 1981-2017

10. HOW TO FIND OUR DATA

11. APPENDIX 1: DEFINITIONS AND STATISTICAL NOTES

12. APPENDIX 2: DEFINITIONS
Children born to HIV-positive mothers are followed for 2 years after birth to determine HIV status. HIV status is indeterminate if the child is lost to follow-up. Women refer to people with female sex at birth.

Includes data collected at high-volume NYC medical facilities that care for the majority of HIV-exposed and HIV-positive children. In 2018, 4 additional sites were added to the perinatal surveillance program, bringing the total to 21 sites. Children born outside of NYC are not included in this figure.

As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by March 31, 2019.

From 2013-2018, less than 1% of infants born to women with HIV were HIV-positive. In 2015 and 2018 there were no reported perinatal transmissions in children born in NYC.

1 Children born to HIV-positive mothers are followed for 2 years after birth to determine HIV status. HIV status is indeterminate if the child is lost to follow-up.
2 Women refer to people with female sex at birth.
3 Includes data collected at high-volume NYC medical facilities that care for the majority of HIV-exposed and HIV-positive children. In 2018, 4 additional sites were added to the perinatal surveillance program, bringing the total to 21 sites. Children born outside of NYC are not included in this figure.
4 Includes cases diagnosed as of December 31, 2018.
CURRENT VITAL STATUS AMONG PERINATALLY HIV-INFECTED CHILDREN¹ DIAGNOSED IN NYC, 1977-2018

There were 33 children born between 2008 and 2018 with perinatal HIV who were diagnosed in NYC, of whom 97% are currently alive.

¹Children are defined as people diagnosed between the ages of 0-12 years and includes those born in NYC and outside NYC.

The number of perinatally HIV-infected children diagnosed in NYC between 1977 and 2018 was N=4,020.

As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by March 31, 2019.

Milestones in Reduction of Perinatal HIV Transmission

1985: CDC recommends women with HIV avoid breastfeeding.
1994: ACTG 076 study shows AZT reduces perinatal transmission.
1999: Expedited testing in obstetrical settings implemented.
2015 & 2018: No reported perinatal transmission in children born in NYC.
The largest proportion of perinatally HIV-infected children resided in Brooklyn or the Bronx at the time of diagnosis. Black and Latino/Hispanic children accounted for the largest proportions from 2001 to 2018.

1Children are defined as people diagnosed between the ages of 0-12 years and includes those born in NYC and outside NYC.
The number of perinatally HIV-infected children diagnosed in NYC between 2001 and 2018 was N=312.
The “Other” race/ethnicity category includes Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American, and multiracial children.
As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by March 31, 2019.
With the introduction of newborn screening and improved HIV testing during pregnancy, there has been a dramatic decline in children diagnosed with perinatal HIV at later ages.

1Children are defined as people diagnosed between the ages of 0-12 years and includes those born in NYC and outside NYC.

The number of perinatally HIV-infected children diagnosed in NYC between 1979 and 2018 was N=3,982. As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by March 31, 2019.
Among diagnosed PLWH with perinatally acquired HIV, the smallest proportion virally suppressed was among those ages 20 to 39 years.
From 2013 to 2017, 98% of all deaths among people with HIV due to perinatal transmission occurred in people ages 20-39 years. This is a shift from earlier years (prior to 1995) when deaths occurred predominately in children under 6 years of age.

1 People with HIV or AIDS due to perinatal transmission are people diagnosed with HIV acquired by perinatal transmission before the age of 13 years. Number of deaths among this group as of 2018 (N=1,659).
2 Death data for 2018 are incomplete.
As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by March 31, 2019.
From 2013 to 2017, 98% of all deaths among people with HIV due to perinatal transmission risk occurred in people ages 20-39.

1People with HIV or AIDS due to perinatal transmission are people diagnosed with HIV acquired by perinatal transmission before the age of 13 years. There was a cumulative total of 1,659 deaths in this group as of 2018.
2Death data for 2018 are incomplete.
3ICD10 codes B20-B24 were used to denote HIV-related deaths. For technical notes on cause of death by the NYC DOHMH’s Office of Vital Statistics see: https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/doh/downloads/pdf/vs/2014sum.pdf.
As reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by March 31, 2019.
• Our program publishes annual surveillance reports, slide sets, and statistics tables:
  • Annual reports: http://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/data/data-sets/hiv-aids-surveillance-and-epidemiology-reports.page
  • Slide sets: http://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/data/data-sets/epi-surveillance-slide-sets.page

• Other resources:
  • HIV Care Status Reports (CSR) system: https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/health/health-topics/aids-hiv-care-status-reports-system.page
  • HIV Care Continuum Dashboards (CCDs): http://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/health/health-topics/care-continuum-dashboard.page

• For surveillance data requests, email: HIVReport@health.nyc.gov
  • 2 weeks minimum needed for requests to be completed
Perinatal and Pediatric HIV Surveillance

The HIV Epidemiology Program collects data on HIV-exposed and HIV-positive infants and children diagnosed with HIV before 13 years of age. Data are used to monitor the prevention of mother-to-child transmission. Perinatal and pediatric surveillance data are informed by a range of other activities and data sources, including longitudinal case follow-up, the New York State Department of Health Comprehensive Newborn Screening Program, and CDC-funded special projects related to pediatric HIV.

Death data

Data on deaths occurring in NYC are obtained by matches with the NYC Vital Statistics Registry, medical chart reviews, and provider reports via the Provider Report Form, including HIV-positive autopsies by the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner. Data on deaths occurring outside NYC are from matches with the Social Security Death Master File and National Death Index.
Definitions:

- Children are defined as people diagnosed between the ages of 0–12 years.
- Perinatal transmission is the designated risk factor for infants who acquired HIV during gestation, birth or postpartum through breastfeeding to an HIV-positive woman.
- “PLWH” refers to people living with HIV during the reporting period and alive at the end of the reporting period.
- “NYC” refers to New York City.