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Author:

Dy-Juan M. DeRoza, MSc., C.H.E.S., Assessment Officer

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The Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit would like to acknowledge the contribution of the numerous physicians, nurses and laboratorians who have assisted with HIV/AIDS surveillance. Publication of this report would not have been possible without their cooperation, hard work and dedication.

Commentary

In 2007 an audit of the HIV/AIDS database was conducted by the Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit in conjunction with the Communicable Disease Clinic (both of the Department of Health). As a result of this audit, the database was restructured allowing for greater accuracy in the data processing. In addition, the data presented in this report are based on date of diagnosis and/or deaths. This differs from previous reports in which date of notification was used. This report, therefore, presents a clearer picture in HIV/AIDS trends.

Data contained in this report is provisional and based on information received by the Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit up until 31 January 2007. As there are likely to be persons infected but not yet diagnosed with HIV, this report, therefore, provides the minimum estimates of the numbers of persons known to have been diagnosed with HIV and/or AIDS through Bermuda's confidential HIV/AIDS reporting system.

It is important to note that the number of new HIV diagnoses per year does not necessarily reflect trends in HIV incidence (i.e. new infections). This is because persons with HIV infection may be tested at any point on the clinical spectrum of the disease. Also AIDS diagnoses generally occur years after HIV infection. The data on deaths represent deaths occurring among persons infected with HIV; this is not equal to AIDS-related deaths.

Age groups are based on the person's age at the time of diagnosis for HIV infection and AIDS and the age at death. For persons living with HIV/AIDS, the age group used is the person's age at the end of 2006.

Exposure category is the term for the classification of a person's HIV exposure risk; the summary classification results from selecting from the presumed hierarchical order of probability, the one risk factor most likely to have been responsible for transmission. Persons with more than one reported risk factor are classified in the exposure category listed first in the hierarchy. Exposure through sexual contact is broken down in to MSM (men who have sex with men) and heterosexual. Additional exposure categories include injection drug use (IDU), mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) and occupational and non-occupational exposure to infected blood and blood products. Unknown or unspecified is used when a risk factor is not reported.

Where numbers are small for age groups and/or exposure categories, these categories have been collapsed.

If there are any further questions and concerns regarding this report, contact the Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit at (441) 278-4900 or epidemiology@gov.bm.

Executive Summary

The HIV/AIDS epidemic was first recognized in Bermuda in 1982. Since then Bermuda has implemented AIDS surveillance using a confidential, name-based system. In 1984, with the introduction of HIV testing, Bermuda implemented HIV case reporting as part of its comprehensive HIV/AIDS surveillance program. In this report, cumulative cases of HIV include persons diagnosed with HIV based on a clinical diagnosis of AIDS prior to HIV testing in 1984. Summarized below are the numbers of HIV/AIDS cases and deaths with the most represented categories highlighted.

- **As of 31 December 2006:**

Number of persons diagnosed with HIV:	665
Age: Persons aged 25-44	72%
Gender: Males	76%
Race: Blacks	89%
Exposure: Sexual Contact	59%

Number of persons diagnosed with AIDS:	523
Age: Persons aged 25-44	70%
Gender: Males	77%
Race: Blacks	90%
Exposure: Sexual Contact	56%

Number of deaths among persons with HIV/AIDS:	406
Age: Persons aged 25-44	66%
Gender: Males	78%
Race: Blacks	91%
Exposure: Sexual Contact	53%

Number of persons living with HIV/AIDS:	259
Age: Persons aged 45-64	58%
Gender: Males	74%
Race: Blacks	86%
Exposure: Sexual Contact	70%

2006:

Number of persons diagnosed with HIV:	13
Age: Persons aged 25-44	54%
Gender: Males	85%
Race: Blacks	92%
Exposure: Sexual Contact	77%

Number of persons diagnosed with AIDS:	8
Age: Persons aged 25-44	63%
Gender: Males	75%
Race: Blacks	88%
Exposure: Sexual Contact	50%
Injection Drug Use	50%

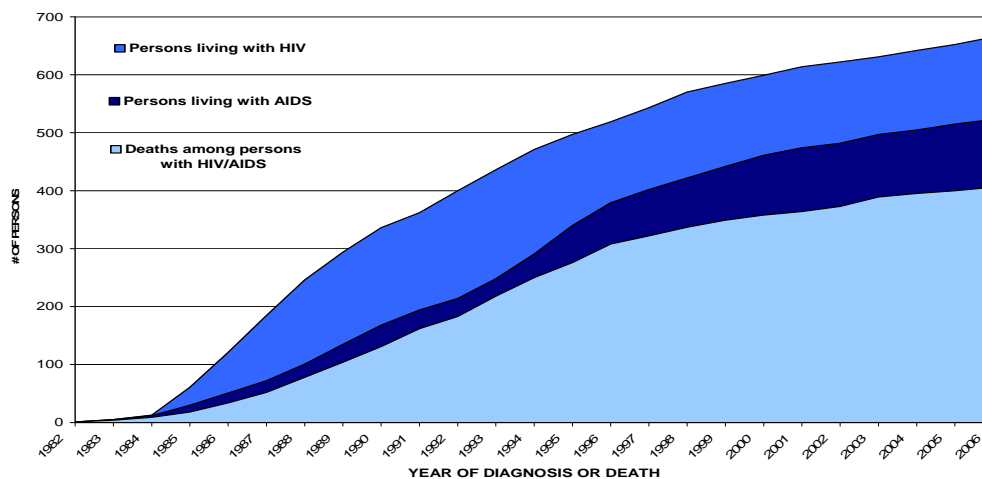
Number of deaths among persons with HIV/AIDS:	6
Age: Persons aged 45-64	67%
Gender: Males	83%
Race: Blacks	83%
Exposure: Sexual Contact	67%

Overview of HIV/AIDS in Bermuda

The Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit is responsible for the collection of information on various communicable and non-communicable diseases of public health importance in Bermuda. By its very nature, HIV/AIDS is a disease of great public health importance. As such, under the Public Health Act 1949, part V, physicians have a legal obligation to immediately report each new case of HIV/AIDS affecting one of their patients. Each new case is investigated by trained designated staff within the Department of Health. During this investigation further demographic and risk information is obtained including, race/ethnicity, exposure category, etc. All information gathered is held in strict confidence and a register is maintained. This data is then used to assess the HIV/AIDS situation in Bermuda and to guide programs, prevention messages and policies.

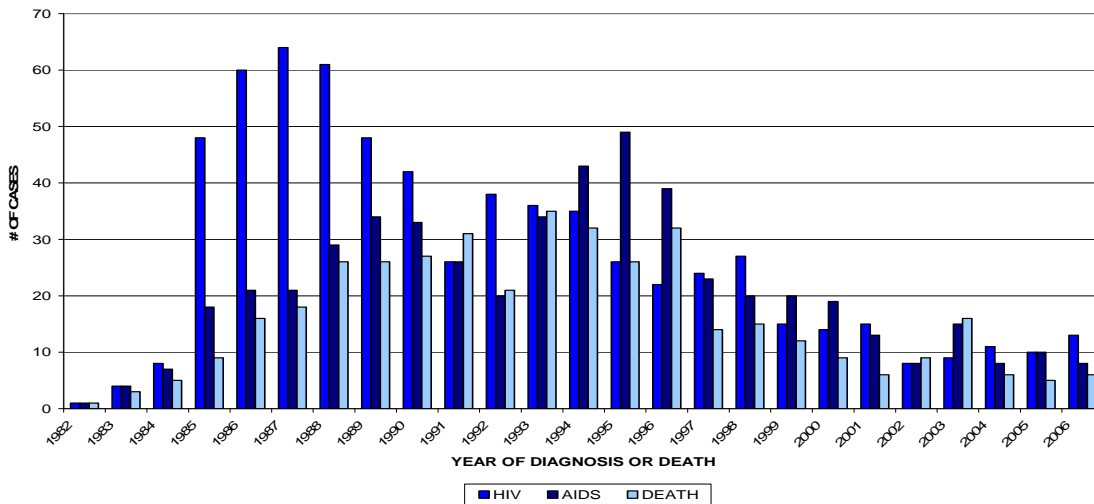
Following the first reported AIDS case in Bermuda in 1982, 665 individuals have been reported with HIV infection. Of these, 523 persons have progressed to AIDS and 406 have died. As of 31 December 2006 it is estimated that there are 259 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in Bermuda, giving a prevalence of 0.41%. (Figure 1)

Figure 1. Cumulative HIV/AIDS diagnoses and deaths, Bermuda: 1982-2006



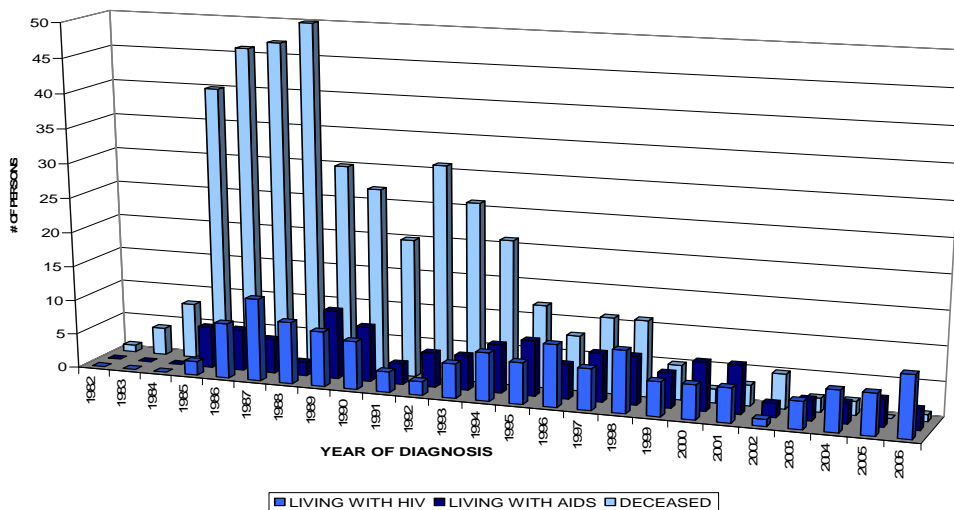
The HIV/AIDS situation in Bermuda began with relatively few cases in 1982-1984. Then a steep increase in the number of individuals diagnosed in 1985 occurred. This was the result of the increased use and availability of diagnostic testing for HIV. This allowed for clinicians to diagnose previously infected individuals whose infection had not yet progressed to AIDS. [For the purposes of this report, persons diagnosed with AIDS prior to 1985 have been given a diagnosis of HIV in the same year of their AIDS diagnoses, although they would not have been tested for HIV until 1984/1985.] The number of HIV diagnoses increased annually until 1987 and since then it went through a period of decline from 1987-1991, then a resurgence peaking in 1995. From 1995 onwards there was a steady decline in the number of cases until 2002. Since 2002 the number of cases has remained relatively stable if not slightly increasing. AIDS cases and deaths have followed similar trends although offset by 8-10 years due to the progression of the disease. As such, the peaks in AIDS cases in 1994-1996 likely reflect the peaks in HIV diagnoses in 1986-1988. Aside for the peak in 2003, AIDS diagnoses and deaths among persons with HIV/AIDS have declined and stabilized since 1997. (Figure 2)

Figure 2. Annual HIV/AIDS diagnoses and deaths, Bermuda: 1982-2006



Increases in survival after diagnosis have been observed. (Figure 3) While deaths have occurred in all persons diagnosed with HIV/AIDS from 1982-1984, there are persons diagnosed from 1985 onwards that are continuing to live with HIV/AIDS as of 31 December 2006. A number of these persons have been living with HIV for this period without progressing to AIDS, and a further number have been living with AIDS during this time period and have not died.

Figure 3. Status as of 31 December 2006 of persons diagnosed with HIV, Bermuda: 1982-2006



Overall, the majority of HIV/AIDS cases and deaths occur among persons aged 25-44, blacks and males. The predominant exposure category is sexual contact (male-to-male or MSM and heterosexual); injection drug use is also a main exposure category. Exposure through mother-to-child-transmission and blood/blood products remains minimal. (Table I)

The decline in the number of deaths, the increase in survival after diagnosis and the occurrence of new HIV diagnoses in Bermuda has resulted in an increased number of persons living with HIV/AIDS. Persons are counted as living with HIV/AIDS in the current year if they are not known to be dead at the end of that year. At the end of 2006, most of the persons living with HIV/AIDS were aged 45-64 years, male, black, Bermudian and exposed through sexual contact. (Table I)

Table I. Characteristics of cumulative HIV/AIDS cases and deaths, Bermuda: 1982-2006

	HIV (N= 665)		AIDS (N=523)		Deaths (N=406)		Persons living with HIV/AIDS (N=259)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Age Group								
0-14	7	1.1%	4	0.8%	1	0.2%	5	1.9%
15-24	35	5.3%	7	1.3%	5	1.2%		
25-44	480	72.2%	364	69.6%	270	66.5%	85	32.8%
45-64	117	17.6%	131	25.0%	114	28.1%	151	58.3%
65+	11	1.7%	9	1.7%	8	2.0%	11	4.2%
Unspecified	15	2.3%	8	1.5%	8	2.0%	7	2.7%
Gender								
Male	508	76.4%	403	77.1%	317	78.1%	191	73.7%
Female	157	23.6%	120	22.9%	89	21.9%	68	26.3%
Race								
Black	591	88.9%	472	90.2%	369	90.9%	222	85.7%
White & Others	74	11.1%	51	9.8%	37	9.1%	37	14.3%
Nationality								
Bermudian	618	92.9%	498	95.2%	394	97.0%	224	86.5%
Non-Bermudian	47	7.1%	25	4.8%	12	3.0%	35	13.5%
Exposure Category								
MSM	203	30.5%	156	29.8%	118	29.1%	85	32.8%
Heterosexual	190	28.6%	138	26.4%	95	23.4%	95	36.7%
IDU	226	34.0%	196	37.5%	170	41.9%	56	21.6%
MTCT	7	1.0%	4	0.8%	3	0.7%		
Blood/Blood Products	11	1.7%	8	1.5%	7	1.7%	23	8.9%
Other/Unspecified	28	4.2%	21	4.0%	13	3.2%		

In 2006, there were 13 new HIV diagnoses, 8 new AIDS diagnoses and 6 deaths among persons with HIV/AIDS. For new HIV/AIDS diagnoses, the majority of cases were aged 25-44, while most deaths occurred among persons aged 45-64. Blacks and males remained most affected. The predominant exposure category for new HIV diagnoses was sexual contact, and more specifically heterosexual contact. For those persons whose illness progressed to AIDS in 2006, half were exposed through sexual contact and half through injection drug use. Half of the deaths in 2006 were among persons exposed through male-to-male sexual contact. There were no new HIV/AIDS cases or deaths from persons exposed through blood or blood products or through mother-to-child transmission. (Table 2)

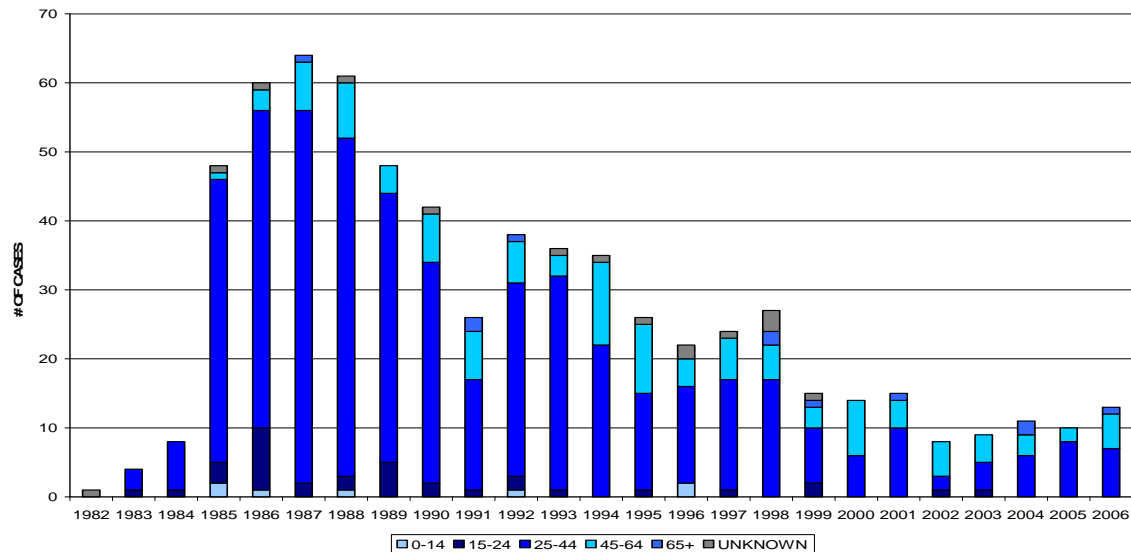
Table 2. Characteristics of HIV/AIDS cases and deaths, Bermuda: 2006

	HIV (N= 13)		AIDS (N=8)		Deaths (N=6)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Age Group						
0-14	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
15-24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
25-44	7	53.8%	5	62.5%	2	33.3%
45-64	5	38.5%	3	37.5%	4	66.7%
65+	1	7.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unspecified	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Gender						
Male	11	84.6%	6	75.0%	5	83.3%
Female	2	15.4%	2	25.0%	1	16.7%
Race						
Black	12	92.3%	7	87.5%	5	83.3%
White & Others	1	7.7%	1	12.5%	1	16.7%
Nationality						
Bermudian	10	76.9%	6	75.0%	5	83.3%
Non-Bermudian	3	23.1%	2	25.0%	1	16.7%
Exposure Category						
MSM	1	7.7%	1	12.5%	3	50.0%
Heterosexual	9	69.2%	3	37.5%	1	16.7%
IDU	3	23.1%	4	50.0%	1	16.7%
MTCT	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Blood/Blood Products	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other/Unspecified	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%

Trends in HIV Incidence

Most persons with HIV were diagnosed between ages 25-44. There has not been a diagnosis of HIV in a person under 25 years of age since 2004 nor has there been a paediatric case (ages 0-14 years) since 1996. (Figure 4)

Figure 4. Number of HIV cases by age, Bermuda: 1982-2006



Males continue to be disproportionately affected by HIV, although the gap has narrowed between males and females. (Figure 5) The situation is similar between blacks and persons of white and other races/ethnicities (Figure 6) and between persons born in Bermuda and persons born outside of Bermuda (Figure 7).

Figure 5. Number of HIV cases by gender, Bermuda: 1982-2006

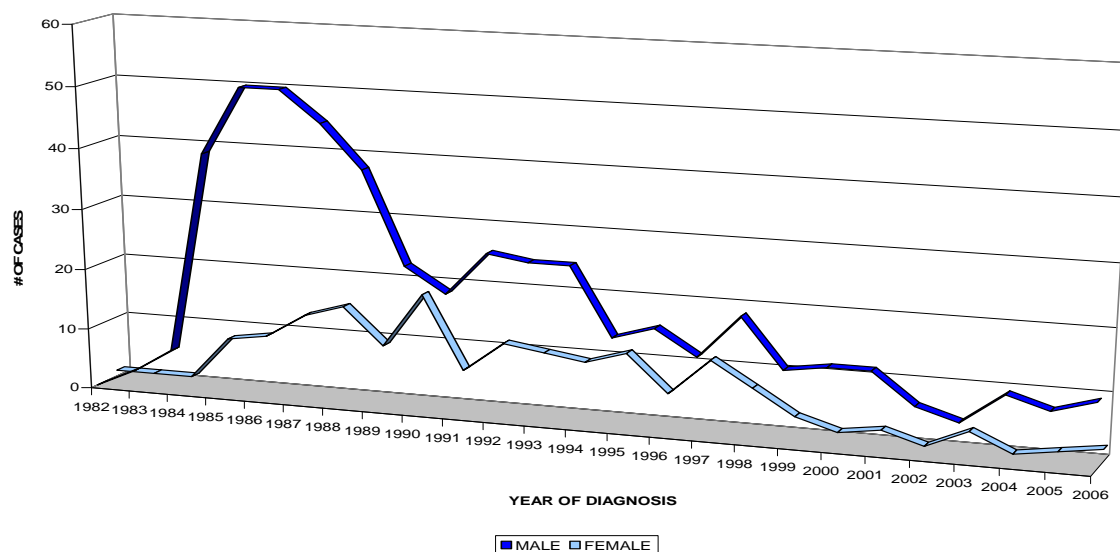


Figure 6. Number of HIV cases by race/ethnicity, Bermuda: 1982-2006

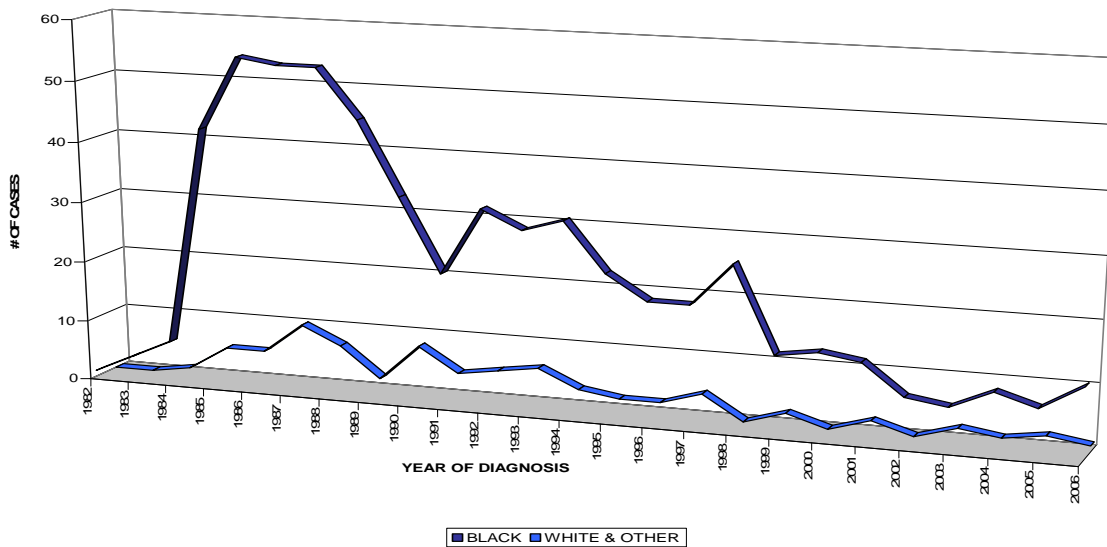
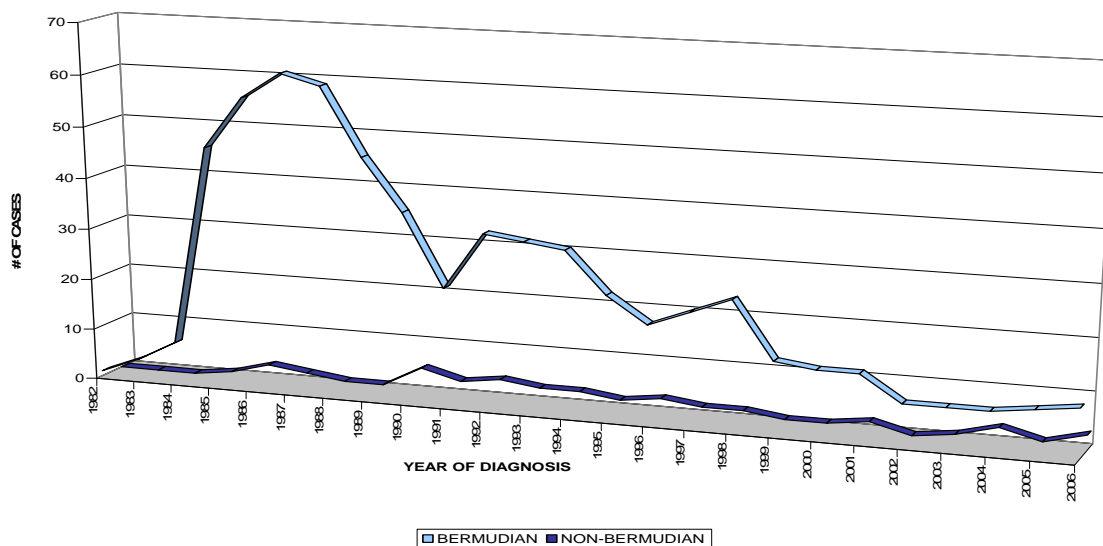
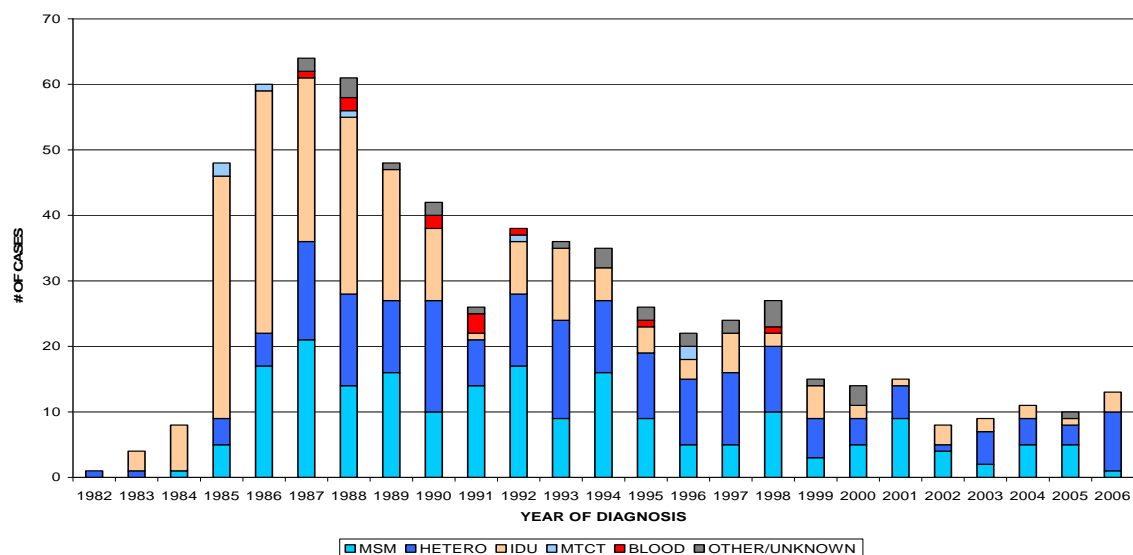


Figure 7. Number of HIV cases by nationality, Bermuda: 1982-2006



Injection drug use (IDU) was the main exposure category from the beginning of the epidemic to 1986. While injection drug use continued to be a major exposure category until around 1993, sexual contact (both MSM and heterosexual) has been the main exposure category since 1987. No cases resulting from mother-to-child-transmission have occurred in Bermuda since 1996 and very few cases have occurred through the use of infected blood in Bermuda. (Figure 8) It is important to note that while these persons may have been diagnosed in the years specified, the initial infection may have occurred in any year prior to diagnosis.

Figure 8. Number of HIV cases by exposure category, Bermuda: 1982-2006



The exposure patterns among females in Bermuda are the same regardless of race/ethnicity or age with heterosexual contact the main exposure category across all age groups. Among white and other males, MSM is the main exposure category across all age groups. The exposure pattern differs among black males. With black males overall, injection drug use is the main exposure category. However when broken down by age, this category is only the main exposure category among black males, aged 25-44. MSM is the main exposure category for all other age groups and is also a substantial contributor of exposure among black males aged 25-44. (Table 3)

Table 3. Characteristics of cumulative HIV cases by race/ethnicity, age, gender and exposure category, Bermuda: 1982-2006

	Black					White and Other				
	0-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Subtotal*	0-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Subtotal*
Male										
MSM	9	104	42	7	164	5	24	8	0	39
Heterosexual	2	42	10	3	57	0	5	0	0	5
IDU	4	168	25	0	202	0	9	1	0	10
Other/Unknown	3	15	5	1	26	1	2	1	0	5
Subtotal	18	329	82	11	449	6	40	10	0	59
Female										
Heterosexual	10	85	20	0	117	2	6	2	0	10
IDU	1	12	0	0	13	0	2	0	0	2
Other/Unknown	5	3	2	0	12	0	2	1	0	3
Subtotal	16	100	22	0	142	2	10	3	0	15

* Subtotal includes persons of unspecified age.

Late HIV Testing

Persons diagnosed late in the course of HIV infection may be unknowingly transmitting infection. As such, it is important to determine the characteristics of these persons. Late testers have been defined as persons who were diagnosed with AIDS within 12 months of being diagnosed with HIV. From 2002-2006, late testers were more likely to be aged 15-24 or aged 45-64, of white or other race, male, and exposed through injection drug use.

Table 4. Characteristics of HIV cases and late testers, Bermuda: 2002-2006

	Total Number	Late tester	
	#	#	%
Total	51	21	41.2%
Age Group			
15-24	2	1	50.0%
25-44	27	9	33.3%
45-64	19	10	52.6%
65+	3	1	33.3%
Race			
Black	45	17	37.8%
White & others	6	4	66.7%
Gender			
Male	45	19	42.2%
Female	6	2	33.3%
Nationality			
Bermudian	43	18	41.9%
Non-Bermudian	8	3	37.5%
Exposure Category			
MSM	17	6	35.3%
Heterosexual	22	8	36.4%
IDU	11	7	63.6%
Other/unknown	1	0	0.0%

**Data Tables
&
Additional Figures**

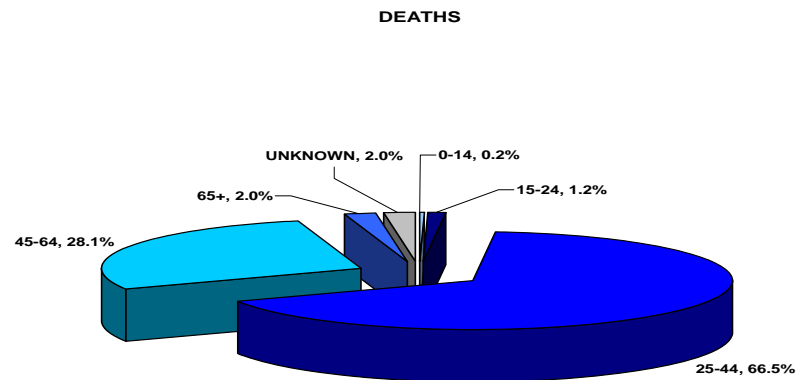
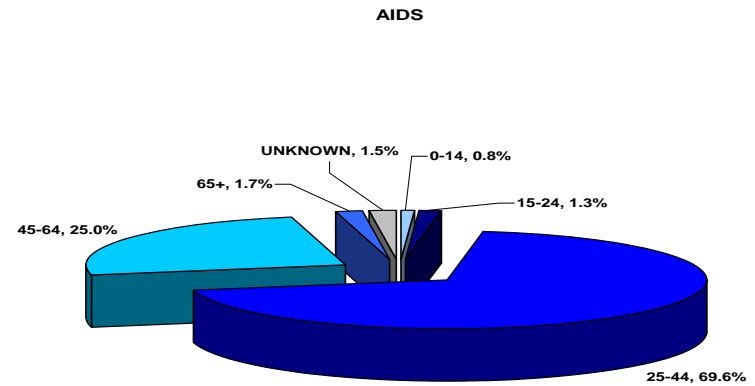
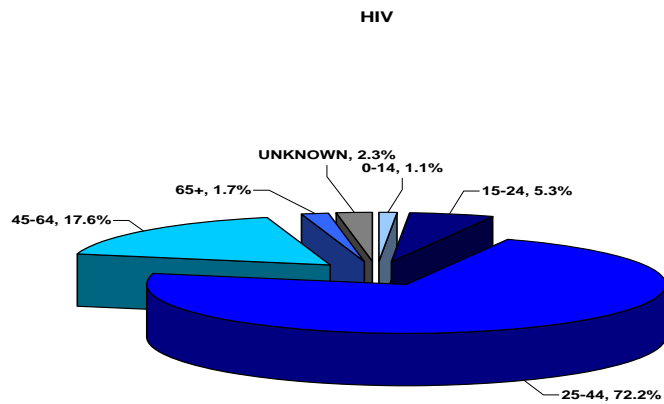
HIV/AIDS cases and deaths, Bermuda: 1982-2006

YEAR	ANNUAL CASES		
	HIV	AIDS	DEATH
1982	1	1	1
1983	4	4	3
1984	8	7	5
1985	48	18	9
1986	60	21	16
1987	64	21	18
1988	61	29	26
1989	48	34	26
1990	42	33	27
1991	26	26	31
1992	38	20	21
1993	36	34	35
1994	35	43	32
1995	26	49	26
1996	22	39	32
1997	24	23	14
1998	27	20	15
1999	15	20	12
2000	14	19	9
2001	15	13	6
2002	8	8	9
2003	9	15	16
2004	11	8	6
2005	10	10	5
2006	13	8	6

HIV/AIDS cases and deaths by age, Bermuda: 1982-2006

	HIV						AIDS						DEATHS					
	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	UNKNOWN	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	UNKNOWN	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	UNKNOWN
1982	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1983	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
1984	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
1985	2	3	41	1	0	1	0	0	16	1	0	1	0	0	8	0	0	1
1986	1	9	46	3	0	1	1	2	18	0	0	0	0	1	14	1	0	0
1987	0	2	54	7	1	0	0	0	16	4	1	0	1	0	13	4	0	0
1988	1	2	49	8	0	1	0	0	25	4	0	0	0	0	22	4	0	0
1989	0	5	39	4	0	0	0	1	29	4	0	0	0	0	21	4	1	0
1990	0	2	32	7	0	1	0	0	22	10	0	0	0	1	19	6	0	1
1991	0	1	16	7	2	0	0	0	19	5	2	1	0	0	25	4	2	0
1992	1	2	28	6	1	0	0	0	17	3	0	0	0	0	15	6	0	0
1993	0	1	31	3	0	1	0	0	29	4	0	1	0	0	29	5	0	1
1994	0	0	22	12	0	1	1	0	29	12	1	0	0	0	24	7	1	0
1995	0	1	14	10	0	1	1	1	28	18	0	1	0	0	17	8	0	1
1996	2	0	14	4	0	2	0	0	27	12	0	0	0	0	20	12	0	0
1997	0	1	16	6	0	1	0	0	17	5	0	0	0	0	9	4	0	1
1998	0	0	17	5	2	3	1	1	8	8	1	1	0	0	5	9	0	1
1999	0	2	8	3	1	1	0	0	11	7	1	1	0	0	5	6	0	1
2000	0	0	6	8	0	0	0	0	11	8	0	1	0	1	1	7	0	0
2001	0	0	10	4	1	0	0	0	7	5	1	0	0	0	2	3	1	0
2002	0	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	4	5	0	0
2003	0	1	4	4	0	0	0	1	5	8	1	0	0	0	6	8	2	0
2004	0	0	6	3	2	0	0	0	4	3	1	0	0	1	1	4	0	0
2005	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0
2006	0	0	7	5	1	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0

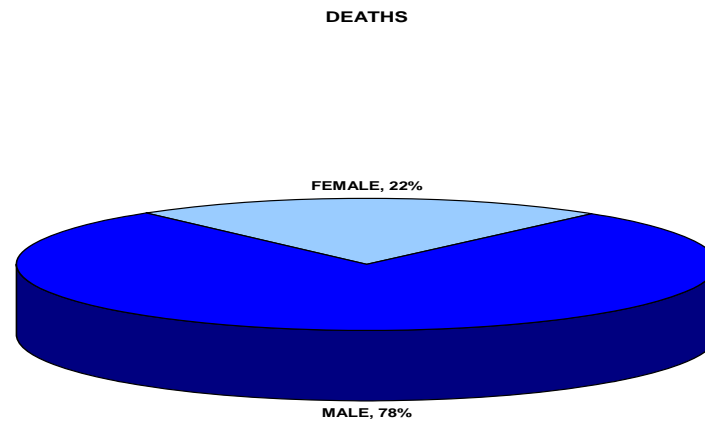
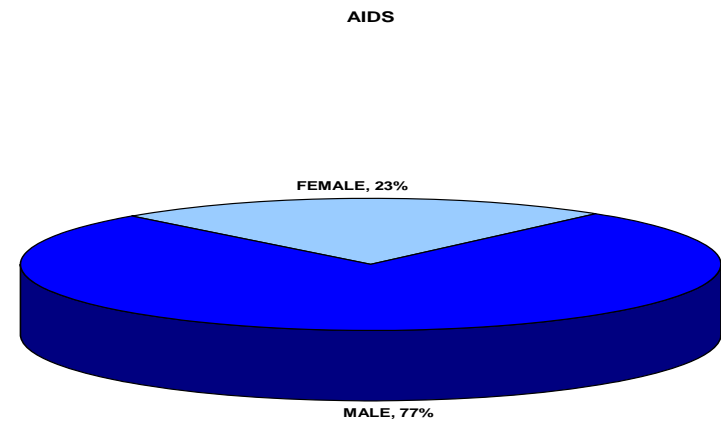
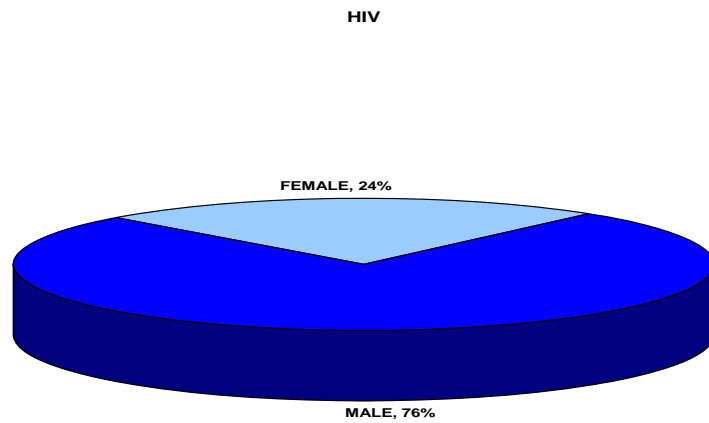
Cumulative HIV/AIDS cases and deaths by age, Bermuda: 1982-2006



HIV/AIDS cases and deaths by gender, Bermuda: 1982-2006

	HIV		AIDS		DEATHS	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
1982	0	1	0	1	0	1
1983	3	1	3	1	2	1
1984	7	1	6	1	4	1
1985	40	8	15	3	9	0
1986	51	9	17	4	15	1
1987	51	13	18	3	12	6
1988	46	15	25	4	20	6
1989	39	9	28	6	24	2
1990	24	18	23	10	21	6
1991	20	6	21	5	25	6
1992	27	11	14	6	14	7
1993	26	10	29	5	29	6
1994	26	9	35	8	26	6
1995	15	11	32	17	20	6
1996	17	5	28	11	27	5
1997	13	11	16	7	7	7
1998	20	7	15	5	11	4
1999	12	3	15	5	9	3
2000	13	1	12	7	7	2
2001	13	2	12	1	3	3
2002	8	0	6	2	7	2
2003	6	3	11	4	11	5
2004	11	0	6	2	5	1
2005	9	1	10	0	4	1
2006	11	2	6	2	5	1

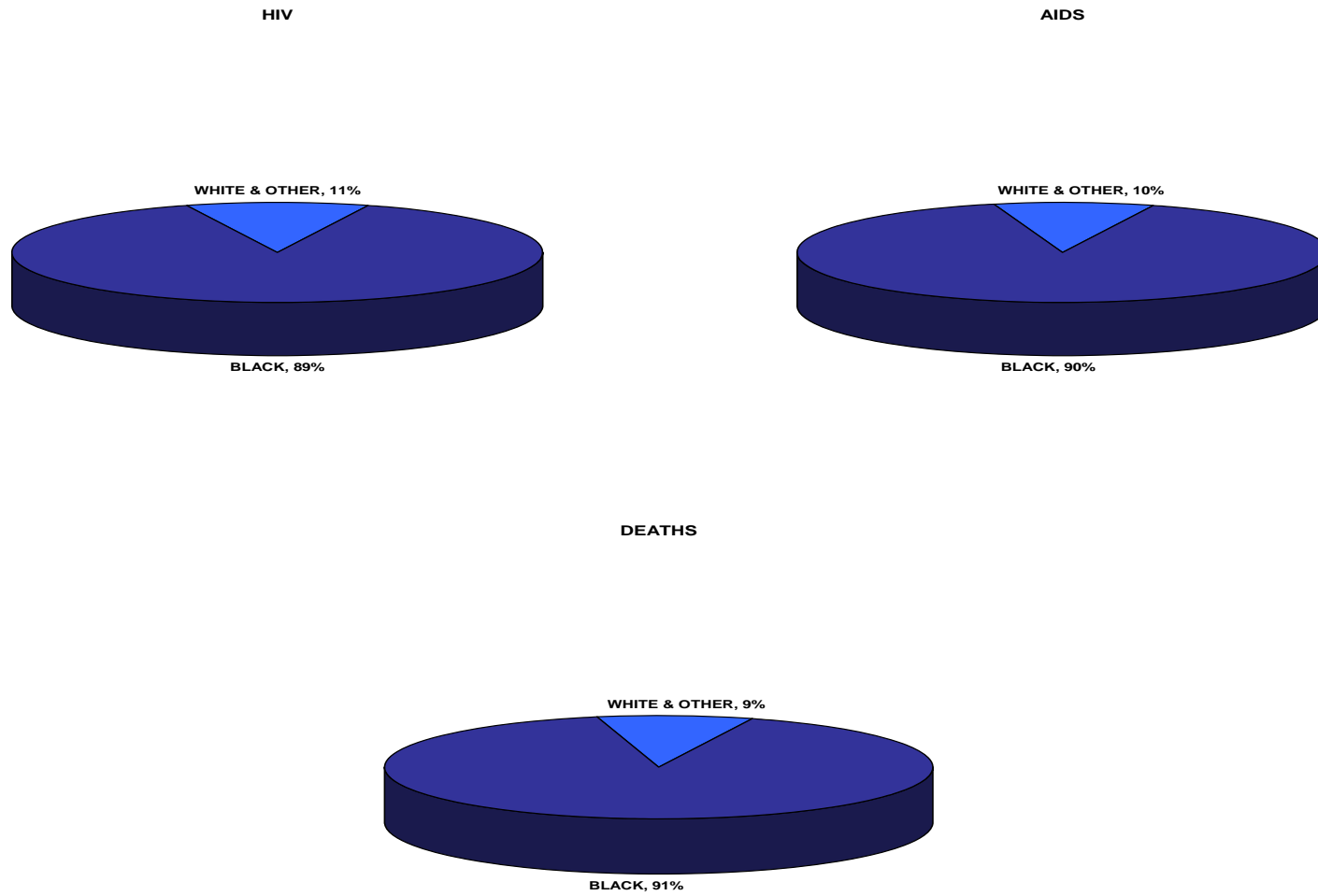
Cumulative HIV/AIDS cases and deaths by gender, Bermuda: 1982-2006



HIV/AIDS cases and deaths by race/ethnicity, Bermuda: 1982-2006

	HIV		AIDS		DEATHS	
	BLACK	WHITE & OTHER	BLACK	WHITE & OTHER	BLACK	WHITE & OTHER
1982	1	0	1	0	1	0
1983	4	0	4	0	3	0
1984	7	1	7	0	5	0
1985	43	5	14	4	7	2
1986	55	5	20	1	16	0
1987	54	10	18	3	16	2
1988	54	7	27	2	23	3
1989	46	2	30	4	21	5
1990	34	8	28	5	23	4
1991	22	4	22	4	29	2
1992	33	5	17	3	17	4
1993	30	6	33	1	34	1
1994	32	3	38	5	31	1
1995	24	2	44	5	23	3
1996	20	2	38	1	29	3
1997	20	4	20	3	13	1
1998	27	0	18	2	14	1
1999	13	2	20	0	12	0
2000	14	0	18	1	8	1
2001	13	2	12	1	6	0
2002	8	0	8	0	8	1
2003	7	2	12	3	15	1
2004	10	1	7	1	6	0
2005	8	2	9	1	4	1
2006	12	1	7	1	5	1

Cumulative HIV/AIDS cases and deaths by race/ethnicity, Bermuda: 1982-2006

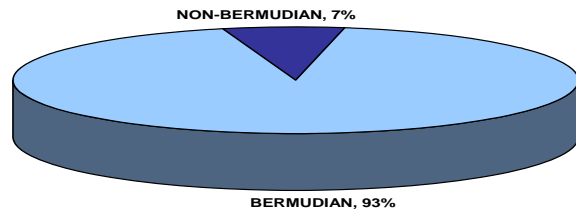


HIV/AIDS cases and deaths by nationality, Bermuda: 1982-2006

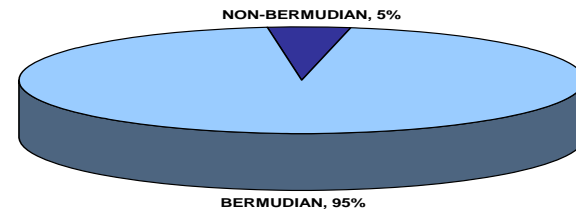
	HIV		AIDS		DEATHS	
	BERMUDIAN	NON-BERMUDIAN	BERMUDIAN	NON-BERMUDIAN	BERMUDIAN	NON-BERMUDIAN
1982	1	0	1	0	1	0
1983	4	0	4	0	3	0
1984	8	0	7	0	5	0
1985	47	1	17	1	9	0
1986	57	3	20	1	16	0
1987	62	2	20	1	17	1
1988	60	1	29	0	25	1
1989	47	1	32	2	26	0
1990	37	5	32	1	26	1
1991	23	3	24	2	29	2
1992	34	4	19	1	19	2
1993	33	3	33	1	35	0
1994	32	3	42	1	32	0
1995	24	2	47	2	25	1
1996	19	3	37	2	30	2
1997	22	2	21	2	14	0
1998	25	2	17	3	15	0
1999	14	1	19	1	12	0
2000	13	1	18	1	9	0
2001	13	2	13	0	6	0
2002	8	0	8	0	9	0
2003	8	1	15	0	16	0
2004	8	3	7	1	6	0
2005	9	1	10	0	4	1
2006	10	3	6	2	5	1

Cumulative HIV/AIDS cases and deaths by nationality, Bermuda: 1982-2006

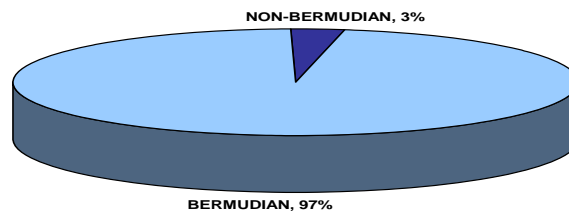
HIV



AIDS



DEATHS



HIV/AIDS cases and deaths by exposure category, Bermuda: 1982-2006

	HIV						AIDS						DEATHS					
	MSM	HETERO	IDU	MTCT	BLOOD	OTHER/ UNKNOWN	MSM	HETERO	IDU	MTCT	BLOOD	OTHER/ UNKNOWN	MSM	HETERO	IDU	MTCT	BLOOD	OTHER/ UNKNOWN
1982	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1983	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
1984	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
1985	5	4	37	2	0	0	3	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
1986	17	5	37	1	0	0	4	2	14	1	0	0	3	1	12	0	0	0
1987	21	15	25	0	1	2	7	5	7	0	1	1	5	4	6	1	1	1
1988	14	14	27	1	2	3	4	4	18	0	1	2	5	5	15	0	1	0
1989	16	11	20	0	0	1	14	6	12	0	0	2	7	2	15	0	0	2
1990	10	17	11	0	2	2	7	10	14	0	0	2	6	5	12	0	0	4
1991	14	7	1	0	3	1	11	7	6	0	1	1	12	8	9	0	1	1
1992	17	11	8	1	1	0	8	4	8	0	0	0	7	6	7	0	0	1
1993	9	15	11	0	0	1	12	9	13	0	0	0	12	10	13	0	0	0
1994	16	11	5	0	0	3	19	6	12	1	3	2	14	6	12	0	0	0
1995	9	10	4	0	1	2	16	16	14	1	2	0	13	4	6	0	3	0
1996	5	10	3	2	0	2	10	13	15	0	0	1	14	5	12	0	0	1
1997	5	11	6	0	0	2	4	8	9	0	0	2	0	7	6	0	1	0
1998	10	10	2	0	1	4	8	7	2	1	0	2	5	5	4	0	0	1
1999	3	6	5	0	0	1	3	9	6	0	0	2	1	5	6	0	0	0
2000	5	4	2	0	0	3	4	11	3	0	0	1	0	4	4	1	0	0
2001	9	5	1	0	0	0	8	2	2	0	0	1	1	3	2	0	0	0
2002	4	1	3	0	0	0	3	3	2	0	0	0	2	4	3	0	0	0
2003	2	5	2	0	0	0	5	4	5	0	0	1	5	5	5	0	0	1
2004	5	4	2	0	0	0	1	5	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	0
2005	5	3	1	0	0	1	4	2	3	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	0
2006	1	9	3	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	1

Cumulative HIV/AIDS cases and deaths by exposure category, Bermuda: 1982-2006

