

**Memorandum**

Date January 28, 1983

From Medical Epidemiologist, AIDS Activity

Subject Format and Frequency of Regular Computer Printouts of AIDS Surveillance Data

To AIDS Activity Core Staff and Selected Others in CDC

Responses to the questionnaire on this subject showed a wide range of needs for various tables and line listings. Unfortunately, it is not practical completely to individualize the regular computer printout for each person. I will submit the following alternative plan to our statistical service chief, Dr. Dennis Bregman. I have analyzed persons requesting printouts into four groups:

✓ Alpha: those who requested the smallest number of tables (e.g., Drs. Bennett and Darrow);

Beta: those who requested an intermediate number of tables (Dr. George Hardy);

Gamma: those who requested the greatest number of tables (e.g., Dr. Curran, and others); and

Lambda: those who also requested patient line-listings (e.g., Dr. Drotman and Larry Zyla).

The Alpha group will receive only the Alpha series of tables; the Beta group will receive the Beta series of tables in addition to the Alpha series; the Gamma group will receive the Gamma series of tables in addition to the Alpha and Beta series; and the Lambda group will receive the patient line-listings in addition to the Alpha, Beta, and Gamma series of tables.

Concerning the frequency of the various tables and line-listings, I made some compromises, taking into consideration the number of persons wanting a given table with a particular frequency. If you are not satisfied with the resulting decisions, please let me know.

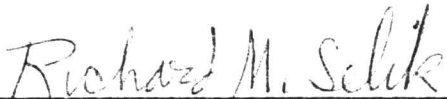
Each table may have, as part of its identification code, a letter to indicate the frequency with which it will be available: W= weekly, M =monthly, Q= quarterly, and S=only on special request.

The full identification code of each table also includes the Greek letter indicating to which series it belongs (i.e., Alpha, Beta, Gamma) and a number to indicate the particular table in that series. Attached is a complete list of titles of tables and line-listings, by identification code, indicating their frequency and the group of persons to regularly receive them.

To make the table titles easier to understand by persons outside CDC (who may receive copies of them), not many abbreviations are used. Some terms need explanation, however:

1. Cases of AIDS: patients who fit the case definition of AIDS used by CDC for epidemiologic surveillance (the so-called "class A-1" cases);
2. Metropolitan Area: Standard Metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census;
3. Disease Group: Any of the following mutually exclusive groups of patients:
 - a) those with Kaposi's sarcoma (KS) but without Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia (PCP),
 - b) those with PCP but without KS,
 - c) those with both PCP and KS, and
 - d) those with neither PCP nor KS, but with some other disease that is strongly suggestive of an underlying cellular immune deficiency;
4. Risk Group: Any of the following mutually exclusive groups of patients:
 - a) those who are homosexual or bisexual men (or men who have had sex with one or more other men within 5 years before diagnosis of the first disease strongly suggestive of underlying cellular immune deficiency),
 - b) those who have abused drugs taken by needle (e.g., intravenously), regardless of how long ago, but who have no history of homosexual activity,
 - c) those who were born in Haiti, or whose mother or father was born in Haiti, but who have no history of homosexual activity (if a man), nor any history of drug abuse by needle,
 - d) those who have received blood clotting Factor VIII, either as a concentrate or as cryoprecipitate, for treatment of hemophilia A, but who do not belong in any of the three previously mentioned groups,
 - e) those who have received a transfusion of blood or blood component (e.g., plasma, platelets) within the 5 years before diagnosis of the first disease strongly suggestive of underlying cellular immune deficiency, but who do not belong in any of the four previously mentioned groups,
 - f) those about whom information is not complete enough to determine whether they belong in any of the five previously mentioned groups, and
 - g) those who do not belong in any of the five previously mentioned groups;

5. Disease: disease strongly suggestive of underlying cellular immune deficiency;
6. Time of Report: the time when a case of AIDS was reported to CDC;
7. Time of Diagnosis (not otherwise specified): the time of diagnosis of AIDS: when the specimen was obtained from the patient on which the diagnosis was based of the patient's first disease strongly suggestive of an underlying cellular immune deficiency;
8. Age: Age at diagnosis of the first disease strongly suggestive of cellular immune deficiency (if there was such a diagnosis), or age at first report (if there was no such diagnosis);
9. Place of Residence: Place of residence at onset of signs or symptoms of the first disease strongly suggestive of underlying cellular immune deficiency;
10. Place of First Report: Place (state, city, and hospital, if any) of diagnosis or treatment at or most recently before the first report of the patient to the CDC.


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FORMAT AND FREQUENCY OF REGULAR COMPUTER PRINTOUTS
OF AIDS SURVEILLANCE DATA

Analytic Tables

Alpha Series

Frequency = Weekly for all Alpha tables.

Alpha-0: List of table titles in the Alpha printout, by identification code and page number

✓ Alpha-1: Cases of AIDS in the U.S., by Disease Group and Risk Group

Alpha-2: U.S. Metropolitan Areas of Residence of ten or more cases of AIDS, ranked by number of cases (in descending order)

Alpha-3: U.S. States of Residence of ten or more cases of AIDS, ranked by number of cases (in descending order)

Alpha-4: Cases of AIDS in the U.S., by Sex and Risk Group

Alpha-5: Cases of AIDS in the U.S., by Sex and Disease Group

Alpha-6: Cases of AIDS in the U.S., by Risk Group and Year of Diagnosis

Beta series

Frequency = Weekly for Beta-W tables, Monthly for Beta-M tables.

Beta-W-0: List of table titles in the Beta printout, by identification code and page number

Beta-W-1: Cases of AIDS in the U.S., by Disease Group and Mortality

Beta-W-2: Cases of AIDS in the U.S., by Risk Group and Mortality

Beta-W-3: Cases of AIDS in the U.S., by Sex and Mortality

Beta-M-1: Cases of AIDS in the U.S., by Disease Group and Risk Group, for each Metropolitan Area of Residence of ten or more cases (in alphabetical order)

Beta-M-2: Cases of AIDS in the U.S., by Disease Group and Risk Group, for each State of Residence of ten or more cases (in alphabetical order)

Beta-M-3: Cases of AIDS with Residence in Countries other than the U.S., by Country (in alphabetical order) and Risk Group

Gamma Series

Frequency = Weekly for Gamma-W tables, Monthly for Gamma-M tables, Quarterly for Gamma-Q tables

Gamma-W-0: List of table titles in the Gamma printout, by identification code and page number

Gamma-W-1: Newly Reported Cases of AIDS in the U.S., by Disease Group and Risk Group, (specifying the reporting interval)

Gamma-W-2: The One Hundred Most Recently Diagnosed Cases of AIDS in the U.S., by Disease Group and Risk Group

Gamma-W-3: Cases of AIDS in the U.S., by Metropolitan Area of Residence (only areas with ten or more cases, in alphabetical order) and Risk Group

Gamma-W-4: Cases of AIDS in the U.S., by Metropolitan Area of Residence (only areas with ten or more cases, in alphabetical order) and Mortality

Gamma-W-5: Cases of AIDS in the U.S., by State of Residence (all 50, in alphabetical order) and Risk Group

Gamma-W-6: Cases of AIDS in the U.S., by State of Residence (all 50, in alphabetical order) and Mortality

Gamma-W-7: Cases of AIDS in the U.S., by Race/Ethnicity and Risk Group

Gamma-M-1: Mortality Rates of Cases of AIDS in the U.S., by lower limit of range of intervals after Diagnosis

Gamma-M-2: Mortality Rates of Cases of AIDS in the U.S., by lower limit of range of intervals after Diagnosis, for each Disease Group

Gamma-M-3: Cases of AIDS in the U.S., by Risk Group and Quarter of Report

Gamma-M-4: Cases of AIDS in the U.S., by Risk Group and Quarter of Diagnosis

Gamma-M-5: Cases of AIDS in the U.S., by Disease Group and Quarter of Diagnosis

Gamma-M-6: Cases of AIDS in the U.S., by Risk Group and Month of Report

Gamma-M-7: Cases of AIDS in the U.S., by Disease Group and Month of Report

Gamma-M-8: Cases of AIDS in the U.S., by Risk Group and Month of Diagnosis

Gamma-M-9: Cases of AIDS in the U.S., by Disease Group and Month of Diagnosis

Gamma-M-10: Summary Statistics for Interval (Months) from Diagnosis to Report, by Month of Report, for Cases of AIDS in the U.S.

Gamma-M-11: Summary Statistics of Age at Diagnosis, by Risk Group, for cases of AIDS in the U.S.

Gamma-M-12: Summary statistics of Age at Diagnosis, by Disease Group, for Cases of AIDS in the U.S.

Gamma-M-13: Cases of AIDS in the U.S., by Race/Ethnicity and Intravenous Drug Abuse

Gamma-M-14: Cases of AIDS in the U.S., by Sexual Orientation and Intravenous Drug Abuse

- Gamma-M-15: Cases of AIDS in the U.S., by Race/Ethnicity and Sexual Orientation
- Gamma-M-16: Cases of AIDS in the U.S., by Risk Group and Disease Presence, for each Disease
- Gamma-M-17: Cases of AIDS in the U.S., by Risk Group and Mortality, for each Disease (regardless of presence of other diseases)
- Gamma-M-18: Cases of AIDS in the U.S., by Risk Group and Quarter of Diagnosis of the specified disease, for each Disease
- Gamma-M-19: Cases of AIDS in the U.S., by Risk Group and Quarter of Diagnosis, for each Metropolitan Area of Residence of ten or more cases (in alphabetical order)
- Gamma-M-20: Cases of AIDS in the U.S., by Risk Group and Quarter of Diagnosis, for each State of Residence of ten or more cases (in alphabetical order)
- Gamma-M-21: Cases of AIDS with Residence in Countries other than the U.S., by Disease Group and Risk Group
- Gamma-M-22: Cases of AIDS with Residence in Countries other than the U.S., by Disease Group and Mortality
- Gamma-M-23: Summary Statistics of Age at Diagnosis, by Risk Group, for Cases of AIDS with Residence in Countries other than the U.S.
- Gamma-M-24: Cases of AIDS with Residence in Countries other than the U.S., by Risk Group and Quarter of Diagnosis
- Gamma-M-25: Cases of AIDS with Residence in Countries other than the U.S., by Risk Group and Quarter of Diagnosis, for each country of residence of ten or more cases (in alphabetical order)
- Gamma-M-26: Cases of AIDS with Residence in Countries other than the U.S., by Disease Group and Risk Group, for each country of residence of ten or more cases (in alphabetical order)
- Gamma-M-27: Cases of Disease strongly suggestive of cellular immune deficiency, in the absence of known cause of reduced resistance to that disease, among children under 5 years of age, in the U.S., by Metropolitan Area of Residence and Mortality
- Gamma-Q-1: Cases of AIDS in the U.S., by Interval (Months) from Diagnosis to Report and Month of Report
- Gamma-Q-2: Cases of AIDS in the U.S., by Age Group and Risk Group
- Gamma-Q-3: Cases of AIDS in the U.S., by Age Group and Disease Group
- Gamma-Q-4: Cases of AIDS in the U.S., by Race/Ethnicity and Intravenous Drug Abuse, for each Sexual Orientation

Gamma-Q-5: Cases of AIDS in the U.S., by Risk Group and Disease Presence, for each Disease, for each Metropolitan Area of Residence of ten or more cases (in alphabetical order)

Gamma-Q-6: Cases of AIDS in the U.S., by Risk Group and Disease Presence, for each Disease, for each state of residence of ten or more cases (in alphabetic order)

Gamma-Q-7: Cases of AIDS in the U.S., by Risk Group and Quarter of Diagnosis, for each City of Residence of ten or more cases (in alphabetical order)

Gamma-Q-8: Cases of AIDS in the U.S., by Disease Group and Risk Group, for each City of Residence of ten or more cases (in alphabetical order)

Gamma-Q-9: Cases of AIDS in the U.S., by Disease Group and Mortality, for each City of Residence of ten or more cases (in alphabetical order)

Patient Line-Listings

Frequency = Weekly for all line-listings

- 1: Newly reported patients, by identification number
- 2: Patients with hemophilia as their only risk factor for AIDS, by State and City of Residence
- 3: Patients with transfusion of blood or blood components as their only risk factor for AIDS, by state and City of Residence
- 4: Patients under 5 years of age, by State and City of Residence
5. Cases of AIDS with absence of all risk factors for AIDS
- 6: Cases of AIDS with the presence of at least one risk factor for AIDS undetermined, and absence of any other risk factors for AIDS
7. All patients, by Name
8. All patients, by Identification Number
9. All patients, by state and city of Residence (or by country of Residence if not U.S. residents)
10. All patients, by Place of First Report (state, city, and hospital, if any)



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

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Public Health Service

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TO: State and Territorial Epidemiologists

SUBJECT: Establishment of a Pediatric AIDS Surveillance System

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) has been a growing problem over the past 3 years. Initially reported in homosexual men and IV drug abusers, AIDS has been identified in several other high-risk groups including persons born in Haiti, hemophiliacs, and others receiving blood or blood components presumably containing the etiologic agent.

In addition to these groups, 57 children under 5 years of age have been reported to CDC and several reports describing these children have appeared in the literature (Attachment I). Of the 57 children under 5, 12 had received blood transfusions in the neonatal period and presumably acquired AIDS in this manner. In 36 others, their mothers either had AIDS themselves, were members of high-risk groups, or were sexual partners of members of high-risk groups. The median age at time of diagnosis of AIDS in these children is 6 months suggesting that the etiologic agent of AIDS may be transmitted in utero or during the birth process.

As the number of AIDS cases occurring in heterosexual adults increases, the number of cases occurring in children will also increase. There is a public health need to better define the population of children who acquire AIDS and to conduct studies to determine the risk of transmission from mothers to infants and infants to other caretakers or playmates.

Improvement of the present surveillance system for AIDS in children through heightened awareness among clinicians and public health personnel will greatly assist efforts to define this population, conduct epidemiologic studies, and target preventive measures. Your help in conducting this surveillance will be greatly appreciated.

With the approval of the Surveillance Committee of the Conference of State and Territorial Epidemiologists, CDC is contacting pediatric immunologists throughout the United States to inform them of the need for surveillance, provide them with case definitions and case report forms, and ask them to report pediatric AIDS Cases to their State Health Departments. In turn, State Health Departments may wish to contact health personnel other than pediatric immunologists and request their assistance. Infection control nurses in hospitals providing tertiary care for children and personnel in primary care clinics treating populations at increased risk for AIDS may be useful sources for surveillance information.