

[HIV and AIDS-Related Cancer - Statistics \[1\]](#)

This section has been reviewed and approved by the [Cancer.Net Editorial Board \[2\]](#), 01/2016

ON THIS PAGE: You will find information about how many people are diagnosed with an HIV/AIDS-related cancer each year. You will also learn some general information on surviving the disease. Remember, survival rates depend on several factors. To see other pages, use the menu.

Kaposi sarcoma is the most common HIV/AIDS-related cancer, and it is more common in men than women. Due to improved HIV treatment, Kaposi sarcoma rates have decreased, with about 6 new people diagnosed each year for every 1 million people in the United States.

Better treatments have also improved survival rates for people with Kaposi sarcoma. The 5-year survival rate tells you what percent of people live at least 5 years after the cancer is found. Percent means how many out of 100. When HIV and AIDS first became widespread, the 5-year survival rate of people with Kaposi sarcoma was less than 10%. Now the most recent data from the National Cancer Institute shows 5-year survival rates of about 72%.

NHL is the second most common cancer associated with HIV/AIDS. About 50% of people diagnosed with NHL have already been diagnosed with AIDS, and about 50% of people are diagnosed with NHL and AIDS at the same time.

For people with NHL and HIV/AIDS, the chance of recovery depends on a number of factors, including the stage of the lymphoma, the person's age, the strength of the person's immune system, and his or her health history.

Women with HIV/AIDS have a high risk of developing cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN). Over time, CIN can eventually become invasive cervical cancer.

It is important to remember that statistics on how many people survive these types of cancer are an estimate. The estimate comes from data based on thousands of people with these types of cancer in the United States each year. So, your own risk may be different. Doctors cannot say for sure how long anyone will live with HIV- and AIDS-related cancer. Also, experts measure the survival statistics every 5 years. This means that the estimate may not show the results of better diagnosis or treatment available for less than 5 years. Learn more about [understanding statistics](#) [3].

Statistics adapted from the National Cancer Institute and the American Cancer Society.

The [next section in this guide is Risk Factors and Prevention](#) [4]. It explains what factors may increase the chance of developing this disease. Or, use the menu to choose another section to continue reading this guide.

Links

[1] <http://www.cancer.net/cancer-types/hiv-and-aids-related-cancer/statistics>

[2] <http://www.cancer.net/about-us>

[3] <http://www.cancer.net/node/24961>

[4] <http://www.cancer.net/node/18930>