HIV in the South

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The South

Southern States
Alabama
Arkansas,
Delaware
Florida
Georgia
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maryland,
Mississippi
North Carolina
Oklahoma,
South Carolina
Tennessee
Texas
Virginia
West Virginia
HIV in the United States and Dependent Areas

38,739
New HIV diagnoses in 2017

1 in 5
of all new HIV diagnoses were among women

67%
of new HIV diagnoses were from male-to-male sexual contact

52%
of HIV diagnoses were in the South
HIV in the South

19,968
new HIV diagnoses in 2017 were in the South

1 in 5
of all new HIV diagnoses were among women

68%
of new HIV diagnoses were from male-to-male sexual contact

53%
of HIV diagnoses in the South were among Black/African Americans
Estimated HIV Prevalence among Persons Aged ≥13 years, by Area of Residence
2016—United States
Total = 1,140,400

Note. Estimates were derived from a CD4 depletion model using HIV surveillance data. Estimates rounded to the nearest 100 for estimates >1,000 and to the nearest 10 for estimates ≤1,000 to reflect model uncertainty.
Estimated HIV Incidence among Persons Aged ≥13 Years, by Area of Residence
2016—United States
Total = 38,700

Note. Estimates were derived from a CD4 depletion model using HIV surveillance data. Estimates rounded to the nearest 100 for estimates >1,000 and to the nearest 10 for estimates ≤1,000 to reflect model uncertainty.
Diagnosed Infection among Persons Aged ≥13 Years Living with Diagnosed or Undiagnosed HIV Infection, 2016—United States

Total = 85.8%

Note. Estimates were derived from a CD4 depletion model using HIV surveillance data.
Linkage to HIV Medical Care within 1 Month after HIV Diagnosis during 2017, among Persons Aged ≥13 Years—41 States and the District of Columbia

Total = 78.3%

Note. Linkage to HIV medical care was defined as having a CD4 or VL test ≤1 month after HIV diagnosis. Residence was based on residence at diagnosis.
Receipt of HIV Medical Care among Persons Aged ≥13 Years Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection, 2016—41 States and the District of Columbia

Total = 74.2%

Note. Receipt of HIV medical care was defined as ≥1 test (CD4 or VL) in 2016. Residence was based on most recent known address as of year-end 2016.
Retention in HIV Medical Care among Persons Aged ≥13 Years Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection, 2016—41 States and the District of Columbia

Total = 57.6%

Note. Retained in continuous medical care was defined as ≥2 tests (CD4 or VL) ≥3 months apart in 2016. Residence was based on most recent known address as of year-end 2016.
Viral Suppression among Persons Aged ≥13 Years Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection, 2016—41 States and the District of Columbia

Total = 61.5%

Note. Viral suppression was defined as <200 copies/mL on the most recent VL test in 2016. Residence was based on most recent known address as of year-end 2016.
Trends in Age-Adjusted* Annual Rates of Death due to HIV Infection, by Geographic Region, 1987–2016 — United States

Note. For comparison with data for 1999 and later years, data for 1987–1998 were modified to account for ICD-10 rules instead of ICD-9 rules.
HIV in the South

In 2016:

- **51%** of annual HIV infections
- **45%** of persons living with HIV infections
- **50%** of undiagnosed HIV infections

Southern states account for **38%** of the US population but bear the highest burden of HIV infection.
Thank you
Disclaimer

The findings and conclusions in this presentation are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.