

Reducing New HIV Infections

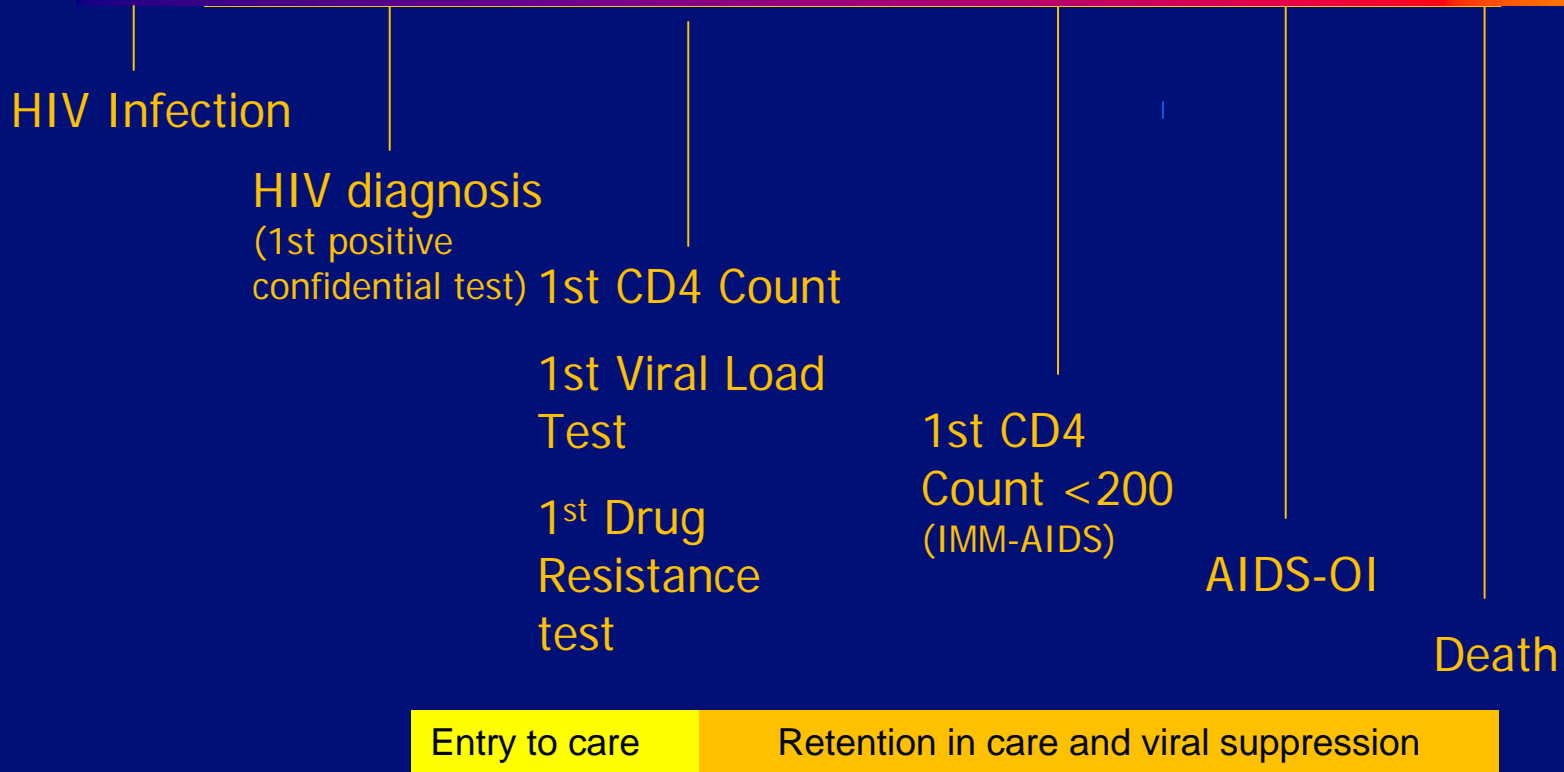
- ❑ Lower the annual number of new infections by 25 percent**
- ❑ Reduce the HIV transmission rate, which is a measure of annual transmissions in relation to the number of people living with HIV, by 30 percent**
- ❑ Increase from 79 percent to 90 percent the percentage of people living with HIV who know their serostatus**

Reducing HIV-Related Health Disparities

- ❑ Increase the proportion of HIV diagnosed gay and bisexual men with undetectable viral load by 20 percent**
- ❑ Increase the proportion of HIV diagnosed Blacks with undetectable viral load by 20 percent**
- ❑ Increase the proportion of HIV diagnosed Latinos with undetectable viral load by 20 percent**

HIV Surveillance

Measures of HIV morbidity and mortality



HIV Case Surveillance Information Flow



Vrxufhv#r#Jhsruw

Hospital Practitioners
Private Practitioners
Public Clinics
Laboratories



**Active
Case Finding**

Or fdc#k hdo#G hsw

HIV Report
Lab report



Vdw#K hdo#G hsw

G lvhp kdwrq

Local Bulletins
CDC Semiannual Report
HIV Web Sites
Public Information Data Set
Surveillance Slide Set

F G F

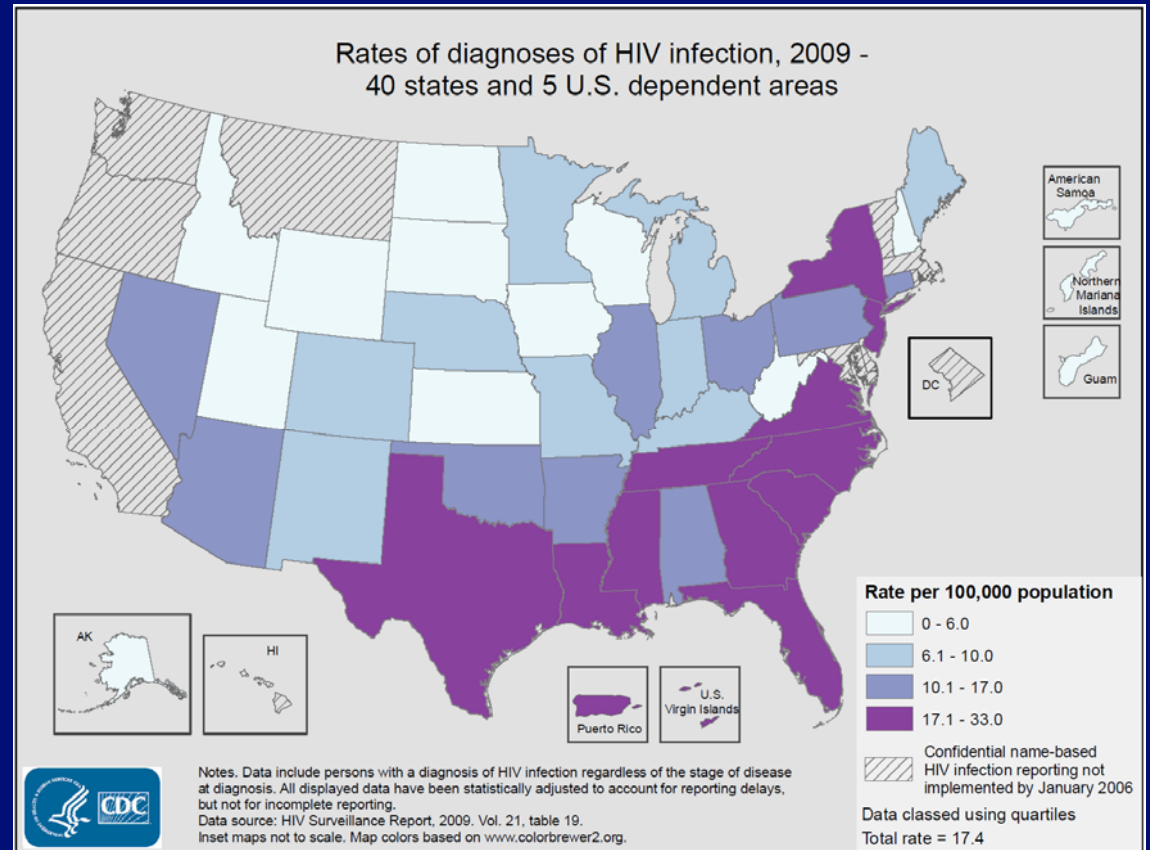


National HIV Surveillance

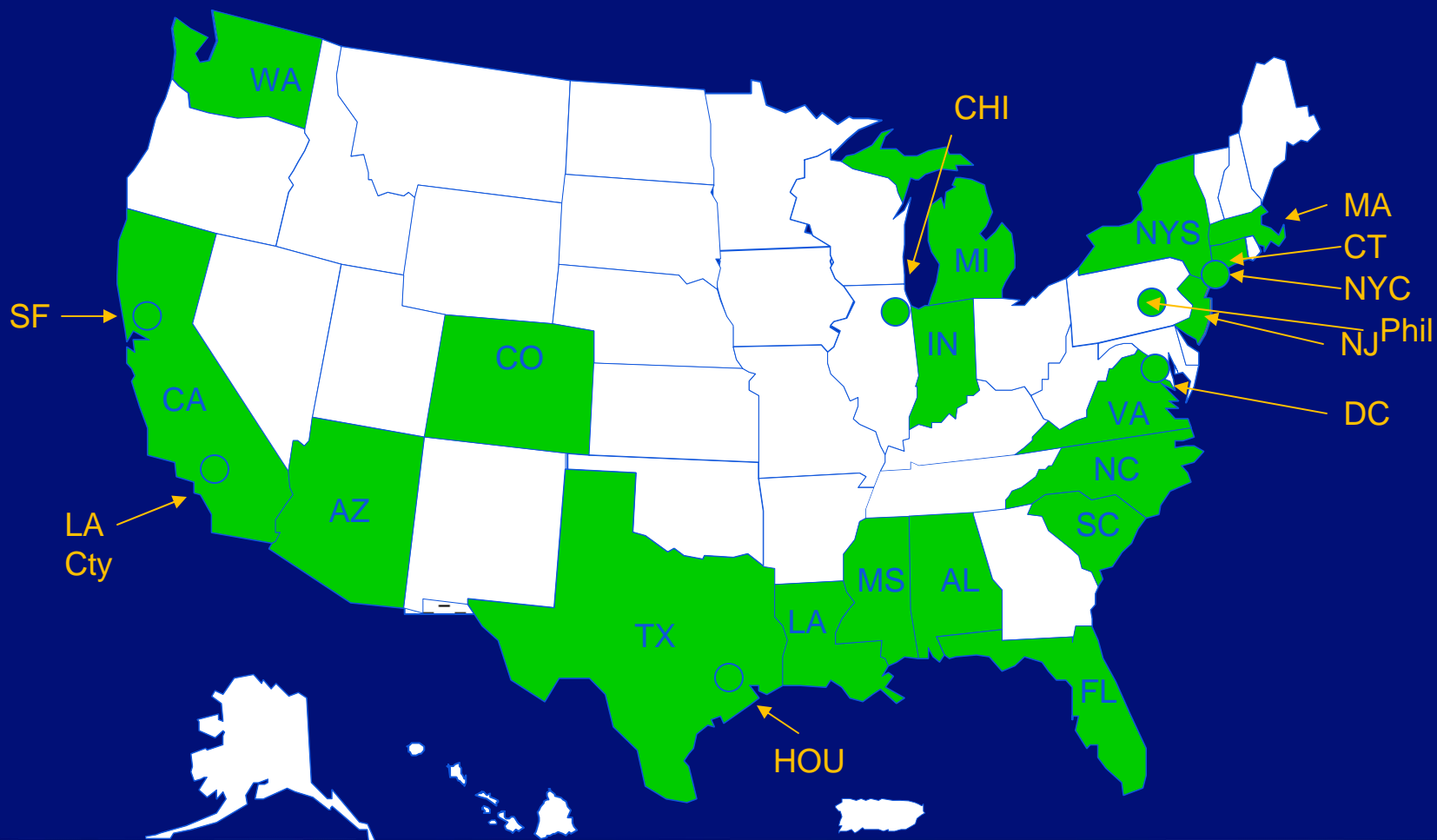
Data Year

2008: confidential, name-based HIV reporting in all states

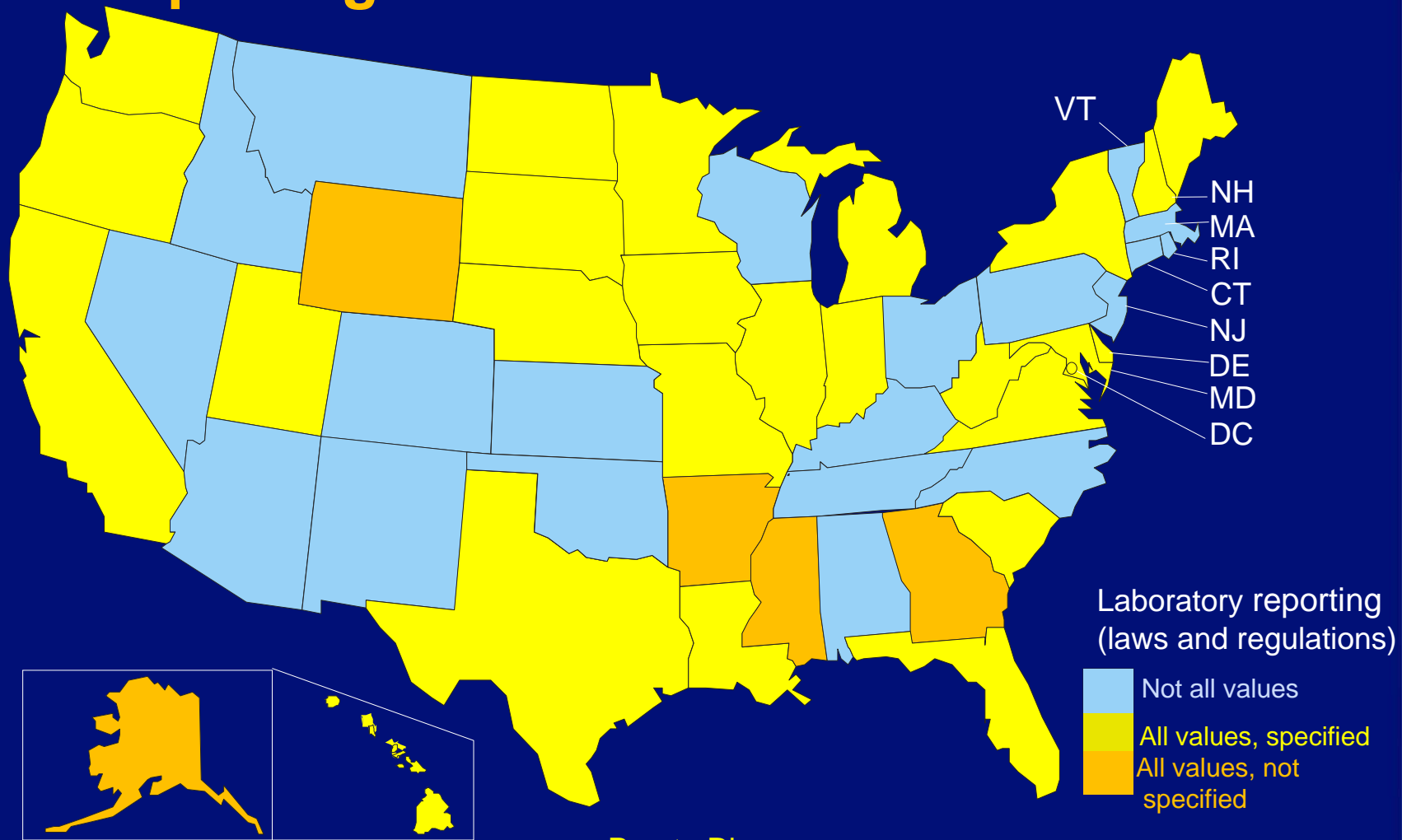
2011: all states included in estimates of HIV diagnoses



National HIV Incidence Surveillance



Areas with Laws and Regulations for Reporting all CD4 and Viral Load Values



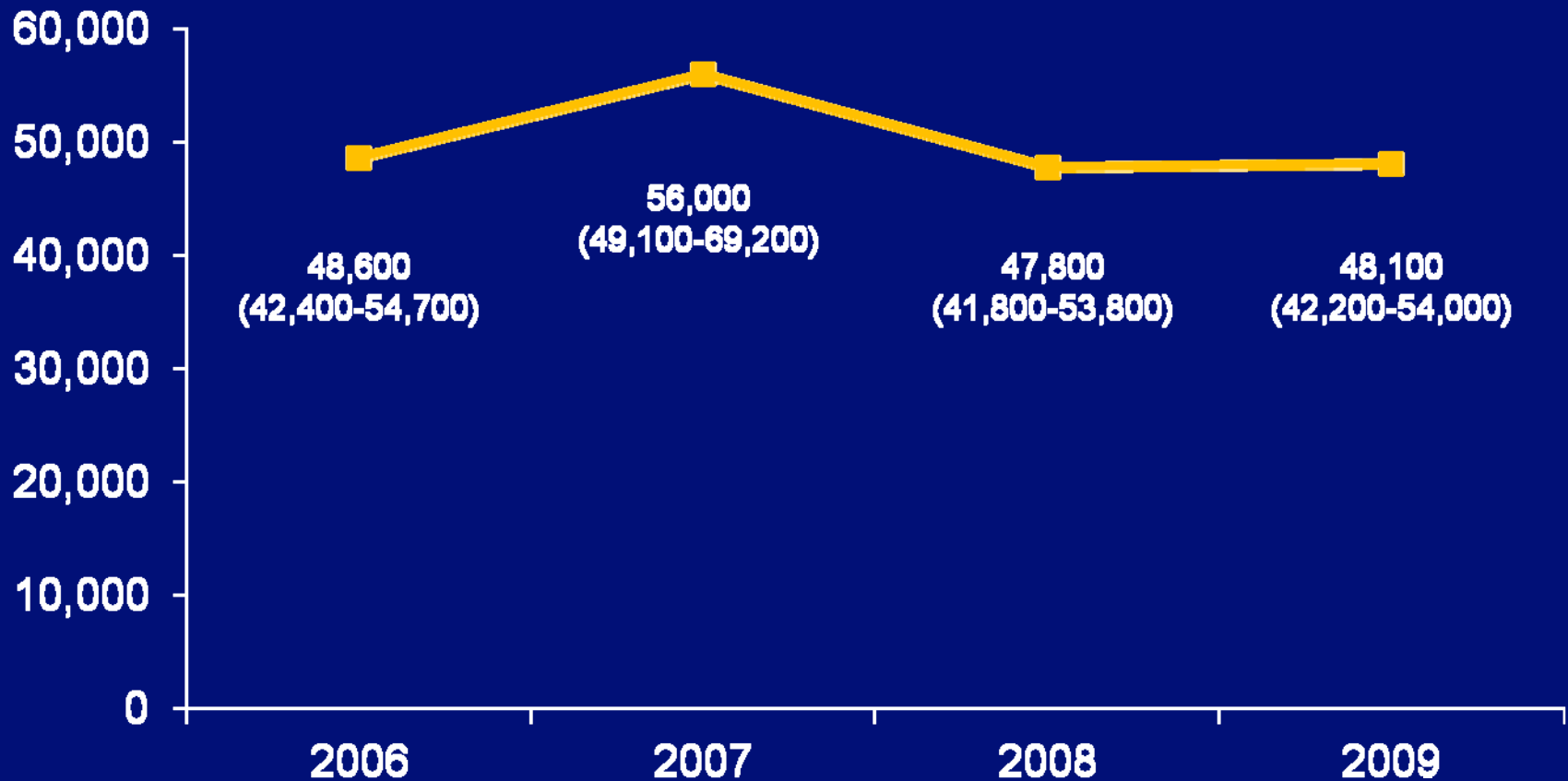
Puerto Rico
Virgin Islands, U.S.

National HIV/AIDS Strategy Implementation Plan

- **VA, CMS, HRSA, CDC, SAMHSA and NIH will jointly consider and issue a report of strategies to encourage providers to collect and report standardized viral load and CD4 data from infected individuals within populations at greatest risk for HIV infection.**
 - **CDC will identify which States and localities collect CD4 and viral load data**
 - **HRSA and CDC will convene a consultation with clinical providers and community-based organizations to develop recommendations for gathering and reporting necessary data to calculate community viral load**
 - **CDC, in consultation with States, will provide technical assistance to localities, particularly those with a heavy disease burden, to collect necessary data to calculate community viral load**

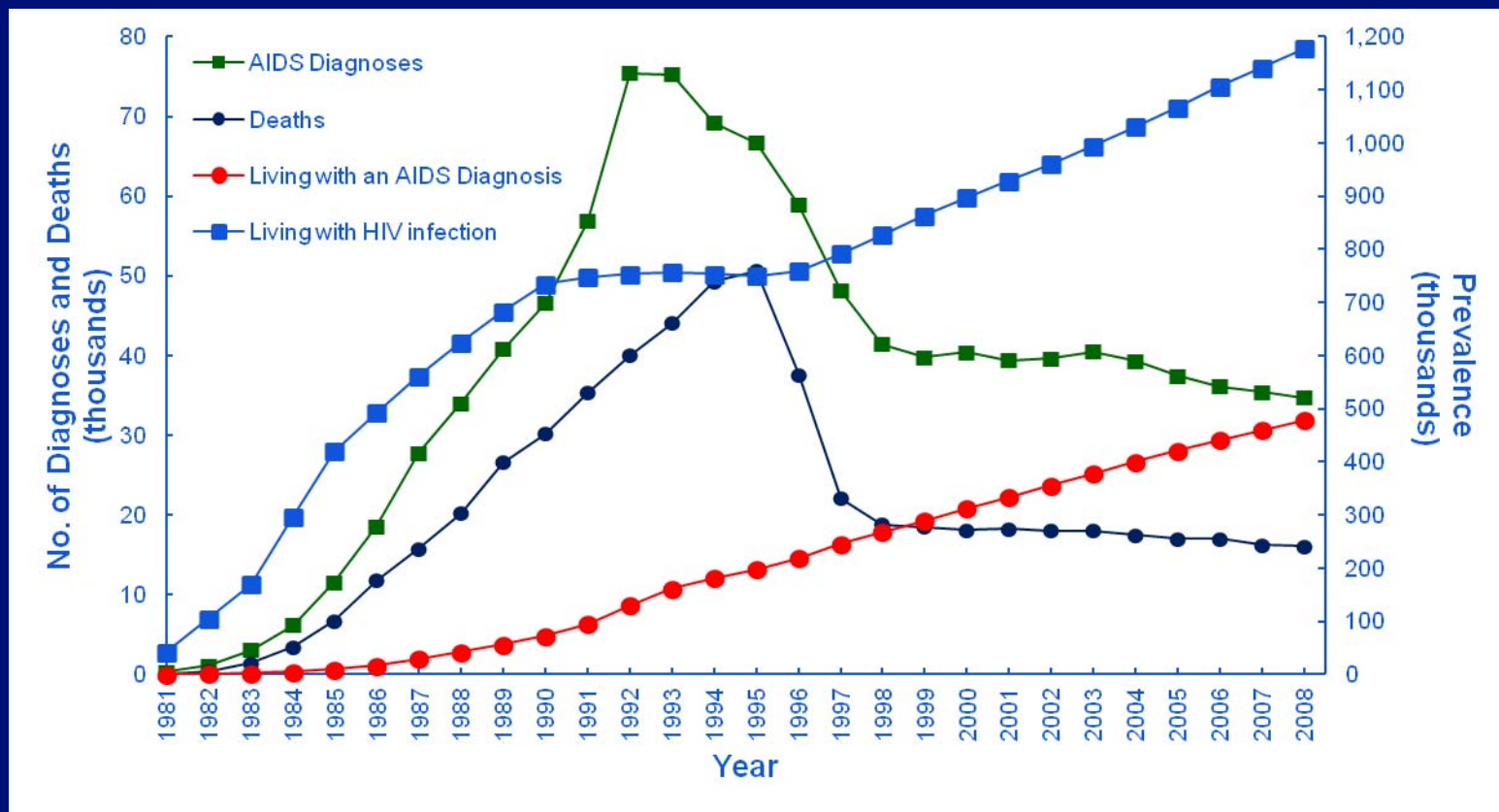
PRELIMINARY DATA

HIV Incidence 2006-2009, United States

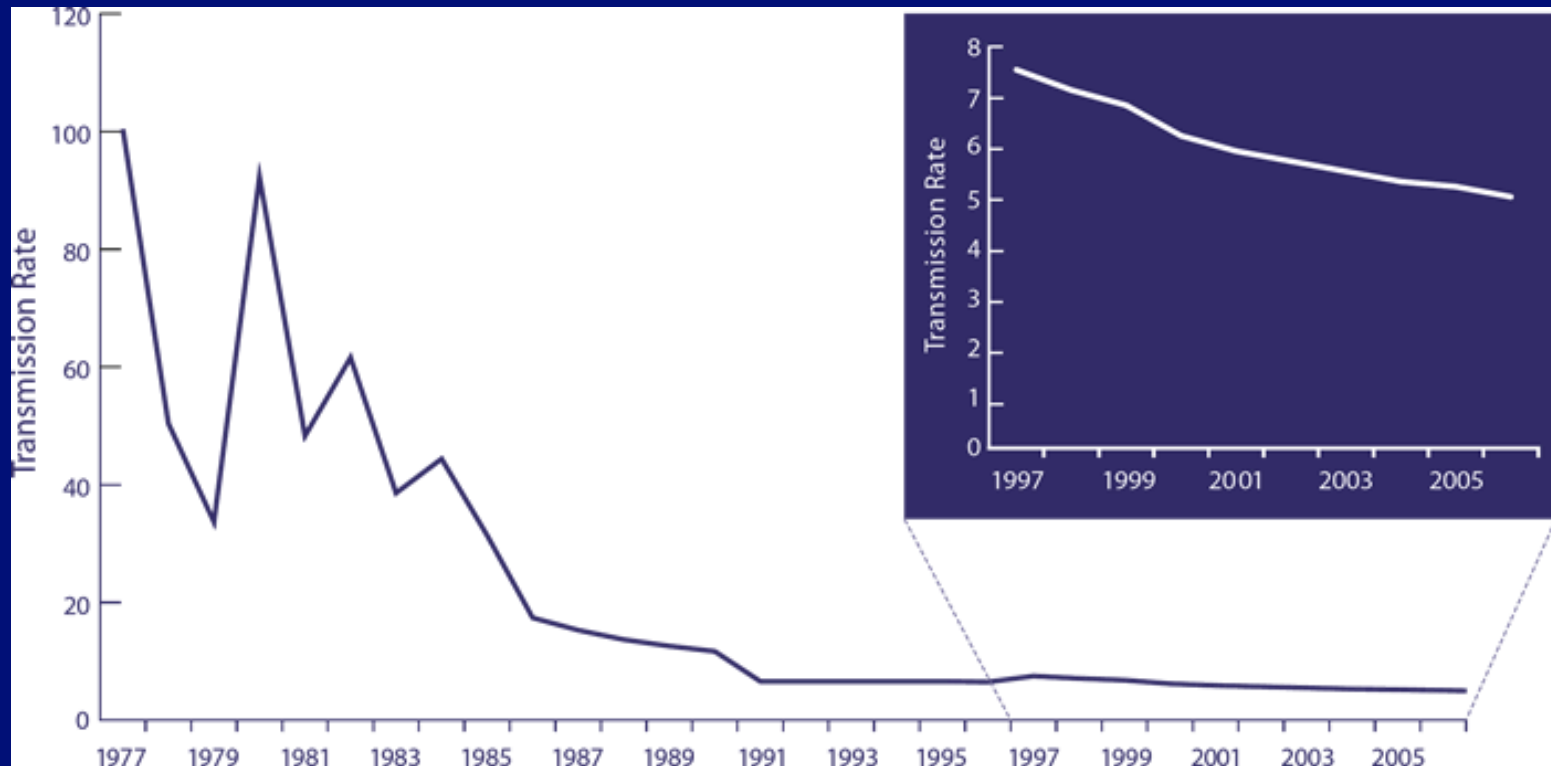


Prejean (2011) Estimated HIV Incidence in the United States, 2006–2009. PLoS ONE 6(8): e17502.
doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0017502

Estimated AIDS Diagnoses, Deaths, Persons Living with an AIDS Diagnosis and Persons Living with HIV Infection (Diagnosed and Undiagnosed) Among Adults and Adolescents – United States, 1981 - 2008

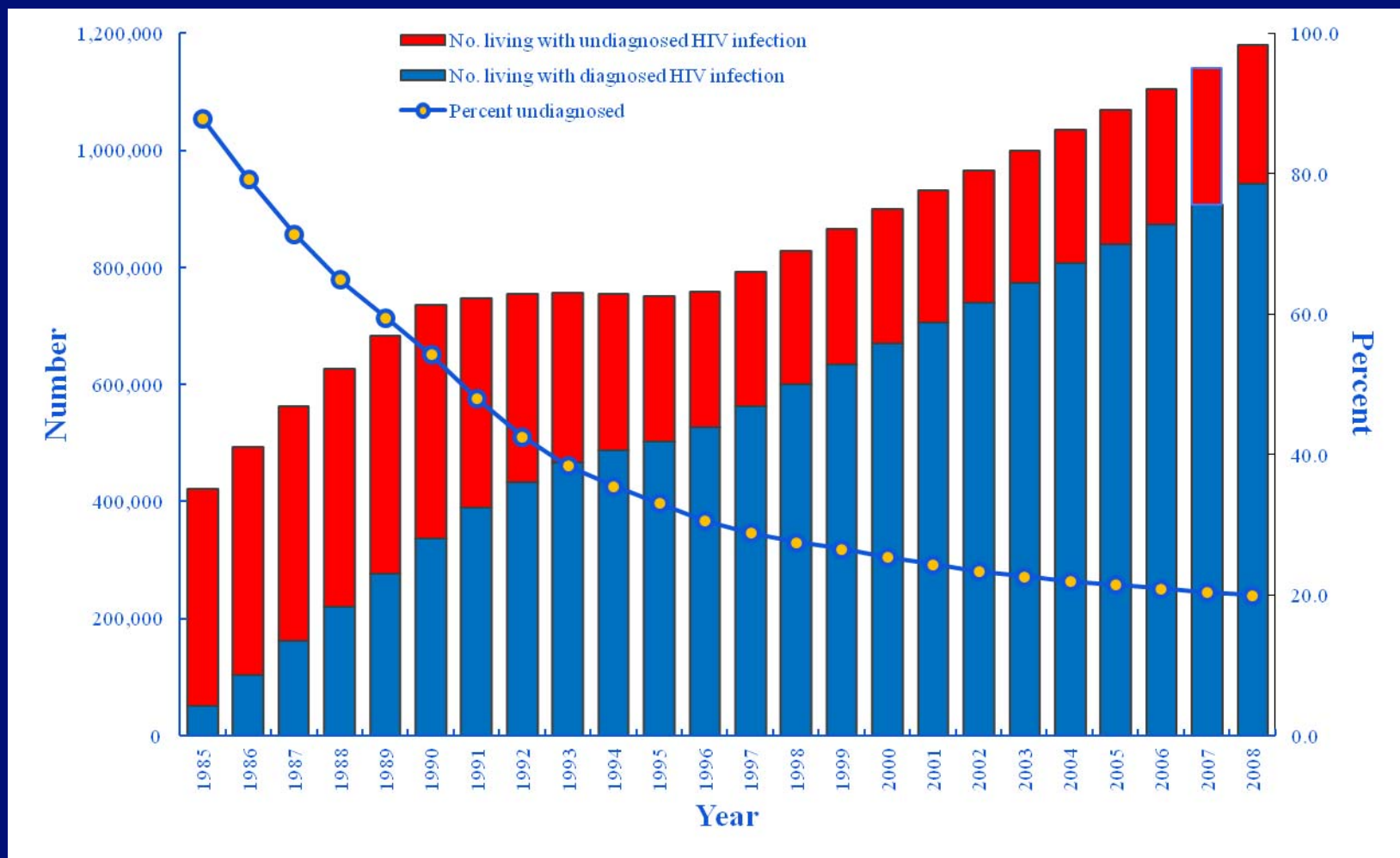


Annual Transmission Rates per 100 Persons Living with HIV, 1977–2006



Holtgrave . Updated Annual HIV Transmission Rates in the United States, 1978-2006. JAIDS 2009;50(2):236-38.

Estimated Number of Adults and Adolescents Living with HIV Infection (Diagnosed and Undiagnosed) and Percent Undiagnosed – United States, 1985 - 2008



Linkage to Care and Continuous Care

□ Data from 13 areas with mandatory laboratory reporting of HIV-related tests and reporting to national HIV surveillance

- 82% of persons diagnosed in 2009 linked to care within 3 months -- NHAS 85 percent

Mahle et al. Using HIV Surveillance-based Indicators to Monitor the National HIV/AIDS Strategy, 13 U.S. Jurisdictions. Presented at 2011 National HIV Prevention Conference.

- 45% of persons living with HIV in 2009 in continuous care – NHAS 80%

Hall et al. Retention in Care of HIV-Infected Adults and Adolescents in 13 U.S. Areas. Presented at 2011 National HIV Prevention Conference.

Reducing HIV-Related Health Disparities

- ❑ Data from 13 areas with mandatory laboratory reporting of HIV-related tests and reporting to national HIV surveillance
- ❑ Persons living with HIV in 2009
- ❑ Viral suppression (≤ 400 copies/mL) among those in care
 - 77% among MSM
 - 65% among blacks/African Americans
 - 74% among Hispanics/Latinos
 - vs. 81% among whites
- ❑ **NHAS – increase by 20 percent in undetectable viral load**

Mahle et al. Using HIV Surveillance-based Indicators to Monitor the National HIV/AIDS Strategy, 13 U.S. Jurisdictions. Presented at National HIV Prevention Conference.

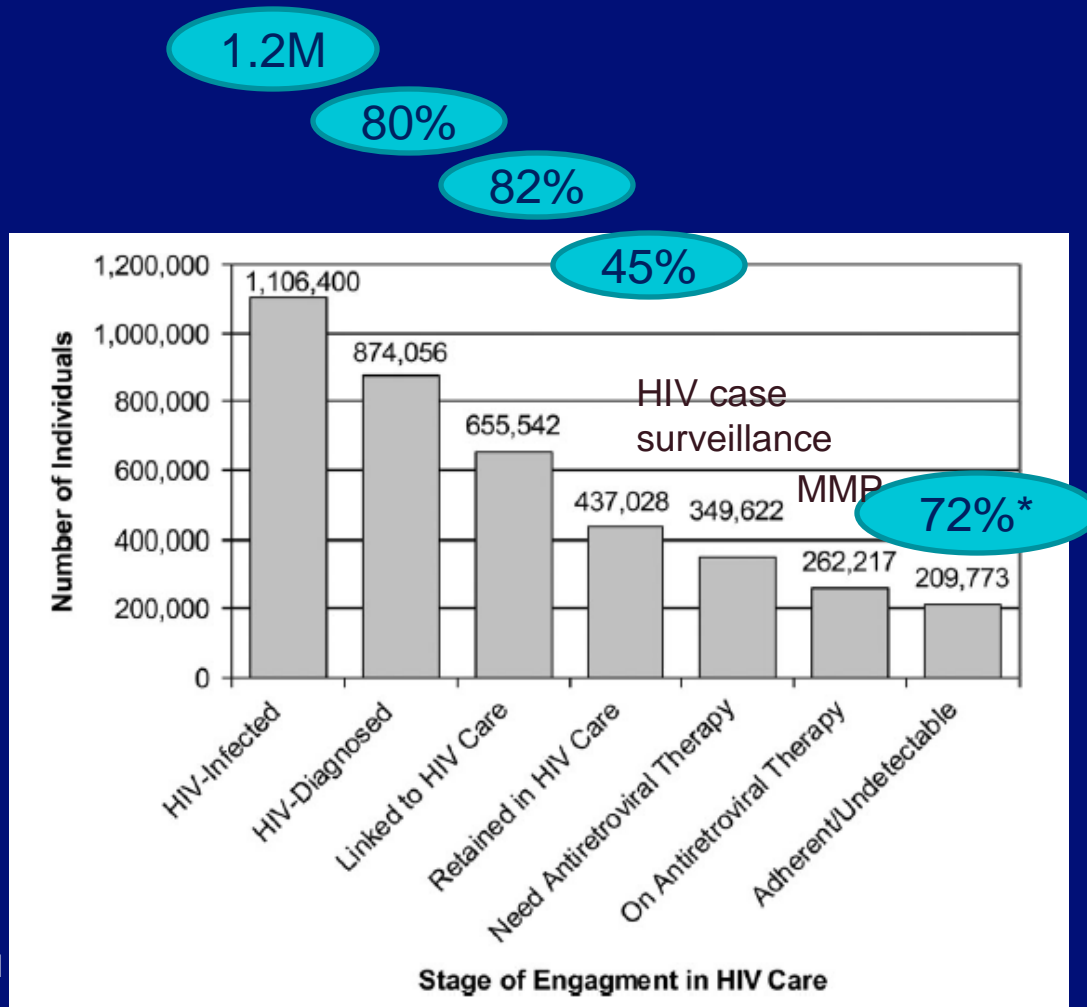
Measuring Engagement in Care HIV Surveillance Data

MMWR 2011;60(21)

MMWR 2011;60(21)

Mahle 2011 NPC

Hall 2011 NPC



Mahle 2011 NPC

*400 copies/mL,
among those in care

Gardner et al. CID 2011

Conclusion

- ❑ **Of 9 outcome measures in the National HIV/AIDS Strategy, 8 can be measured with surveillance data**
- ❑ **However, there is a need to**
 - **Support and strengthen HIV ... surveillance activities: There is a need to support existing surveillance methods to identify populations at greatest risk that need to be targeted for HIV prevention services.**

Thank you

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

