

PATHWAY TO HIV & TB EPIDEMIC CONTROL

This is the story of how every day people help keep the world on the pathway to controlling the HIV and TB epidemic.



Each morning Thabiso passes a billboard for HIV testing. Today he considers if he has been honest with himself about his HIV risk. He does not know his HIV status, and decides it is time he gets tested.

Through free rapid testing at a clinic, Thabiso learns he is HIV positive. He is scared of what this means for him, and his family – his wife Margaret is pregnant with their second child and has never been tested for HIV.



The health worker tells Thabiso that the best way to stay healthy is to start HIV medication right away – and he agrees. Thabiso knows that he must now stay strong and tell Margaret his status, so that she may also get tested.



The next day Thabiso goes with Margaret to the antenatal clinic, where she gets tested and learns she is HIV positive. They listen carefully to the nurse explain how they can best protect their unborn baby.

During enrollment at the clinic, the health worker also screens Thabiso for TB – he is told he has no symptoms, and he agrees to start TB preventive treatment.



They agree to do what is necessary, and Margaret starts HIV medication immediately. She screened negative for TB, so also starts TB preventive treatment. Margaret vows to stay on the medication, and give birth at the health facility, so the new baby can be given preventative HIV medicine once born.

Because Thabiso and Margaret do not know when they got HIV, the nurse advises them to get their older child tested. When their child's HIV test result is positive, they immediately start her on HIV treatment – and on TB preventive treatment, because the nurse did not find symptoms.



Thabiso worries that, like him and his family, his friends may underestimate their HIV risk. He tells them his story to encourage them to get tested. One friend says his doctor at the TB clinic tested him for HIV – and he is also HIV positive.



Another friend has an appointment at the male circumcision clinic, but shares that he has never been tested for HIV. After Thabiso's story, he decides he should also get tested while at the clinic.

He tells Thabiso and the others that he has kept himself healthy by taking all of his HIV and TB medications.



Thabiso, Margaret and their daughter keep taking their medication, and Margaret gives birth at a facility. Their new baby tests negative for HIV within his first two months – but they know he must be tested again. The second test, given after Margaret stops breastfeeding, confirms that their new son is **HIV NEGATIVE!**



Margaret, Thabiso and their daughter are given the test and are told that there is very little HIV in their blood because of their commitment to staying on lifelong medication. The nurse explains that the less HIV there is, the more likely they will lead healthier lives and the less likely the virus will be transmitted. She tells them that they should be proud, and urges them to remain on this successful path.

At one of their check-ups, the nurse offers Margaret and her family a test to see how well their bodies and the medicine are fighting the HIV. When Margaret asks if the test really works, the nurse tells her about the laboratory's dedication to ensuring the quality of all tests for HIV.



By taking each step on this path, Thabiso, Margaret and their friends joined the millions of others who have contributed to saving lives through achieving epidemic control.

The following are CDC's contributions to global HIV and TB control efforts as part of PEPFAR.

?	PEOPLE TESTED FOR HIV	
	CDC: 45.5M	PEPFAR: 79M*

Pill	PEOPLE WHO RECEIVED A POSITIVE HIV TEST RESULT	
	CDC: 1.7M	PEPFAR: 3M

Person	PREGNANT WOMEN WHO KNOW THEIR HIV STATUS	
	CDC: 6.4M	PEPFAR: 11M*

Lungs	TB PATIENTS WHO KNOW THEIR HIV STATUS	
	CDC: 399K	PEPFAR: 698K

Pill	HIV-POSITIVE PEOPLE STARTED ON ANTI-RETROVIRAL TREATMENT	
	CDC: 1.5M	PEPFAR: 2.7M

Pill	HIV-POSITIVE PEOPLE CURRENTLY ON ANTI-RETROVIRAL TREATMENT	
	CDC: 10.5M	PEPFAR: 17.2M*

Person	HIV-POSITIVE PREGNANT WOMEN ON ANTIRETROVIRAL TREATMENT TO PREVENT MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION	
	CDC: 482K	PEPFAR: 818K

Link	HIV-POSITIVE TB PATIENTS ON ANTI-RETROVIRAL TREATMENT	
	CDC: 140K	PEPFAR: 246K

Lungs	HIV-POSITIVE PEOPLE IN CARE WHO HAVE BEEN SCREENED FOR TB	
	CDC: 6.8M	PEPFAR: 11.7M

Person	VOLUNTARY MEDICAL MALE CIRCUMCISIONS TO REDUCE THE RISK OF HIV TRANSMISSION	
	CDC: 11.5M	PEPFAR: 25.3M*

Microscope	NUMBER OF TESTING FACILITIES WITH CAPACITY TO PERFORM CLINICAL LAB TESTS	
	CDC: 10.5K	PEPFAR: 17.6K

* PEPFAR 2020

Data above reflect FY2019 annual results, with the exception of the indicators for VMMC and currently on treatment. VMMC is cumulative as of September 30, 2019 and currently on treatment is as of September 30, 2020.

All data were sourced from the US President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).

