



Selected National HIV Prevention and Care Outcomes

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- Used to gauge progress towards national HIV prevention and care goals and direct resources most effectively
- Monitors steps required from the time a person receives an HIV diagnosis to achieving viral suppression:
 - Diagnosis of HIV infection
 - Linked to care
 - Receipt of care
 - Retained in care
 - Virally suppressed



Aligns with NHAS 2020

- Aligns with the national goals' indicator definitions
- Represents the best available data for measuring progress
- Uses National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS) data
 - Timely and routine
 - Can stratify by demographic characteristics
 - Prioritized data sources that are available at the state level to allow states ability to monitor progress toward national goals in their jurisdictions
- Uses different denominators for each measure



Calculation of Indicators

- Prevalence of diagnosed HIV – United States
 - Numerator: Persons aged ≥ 13 years living with diagnosed HIV infection year-end 2014
 - Denominator: Estimated number of persons aged ≥ 13 years living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection year-end 2014
- The following indicators only use data from areas with complete reporting of CD4 and viral load test results to CDC (37 states and the District of Columbia):
 - Linkage to care (within 1 month)
 - Receipt of care
 - Retention in care
 - Viral suppression



Calculation of Indicators

- Linkage to care
 - Numerator: Persons aged ≥ 13 years with HIV diagnosed during 2015 and who had ≥ 1 viral load (VL) or CD4 test within 1 month of HIV diagnosis
 - Denominator: Persons aged ≥ 13 years with HIV infection diagnosed during 2015 (37 states and the District of Columbia)

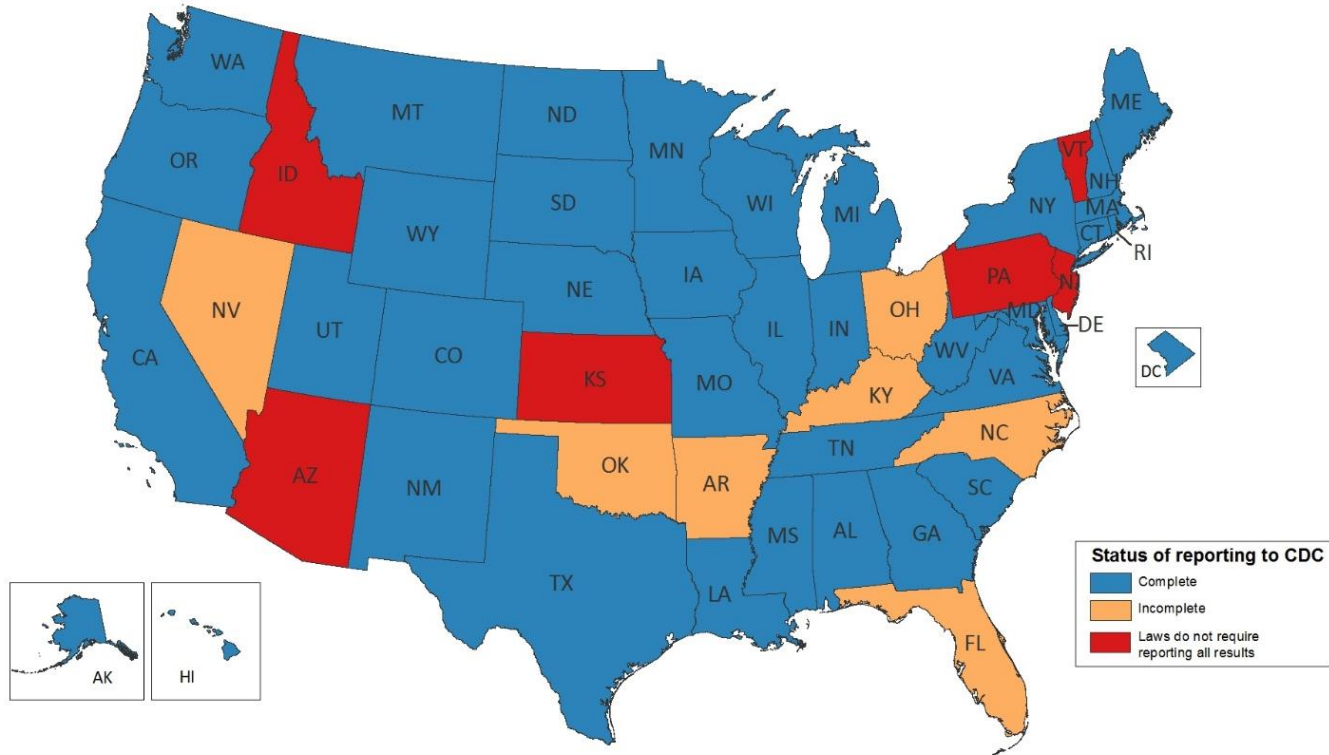


Calculation of Indicators

- Receipt of care, Retention in care, Viral suppression
 - Numerator:
 - Receipt of care: Persons with ≥ 1 test (CD4 or VL) in 2014
 - Retention in care: Persons with ≥ 2 tests (CD4 or VL) at least ≥ 3 months apart in 2014
 - Viral suppression: Persons with < 200 copies/mL on their most recent VL test in 2014
 - Denominator: Persons aged ≥ 13 years with HIV diagnosed by the end of 2013 and alive at year-end 2014 (37 states and the District of Columbia)

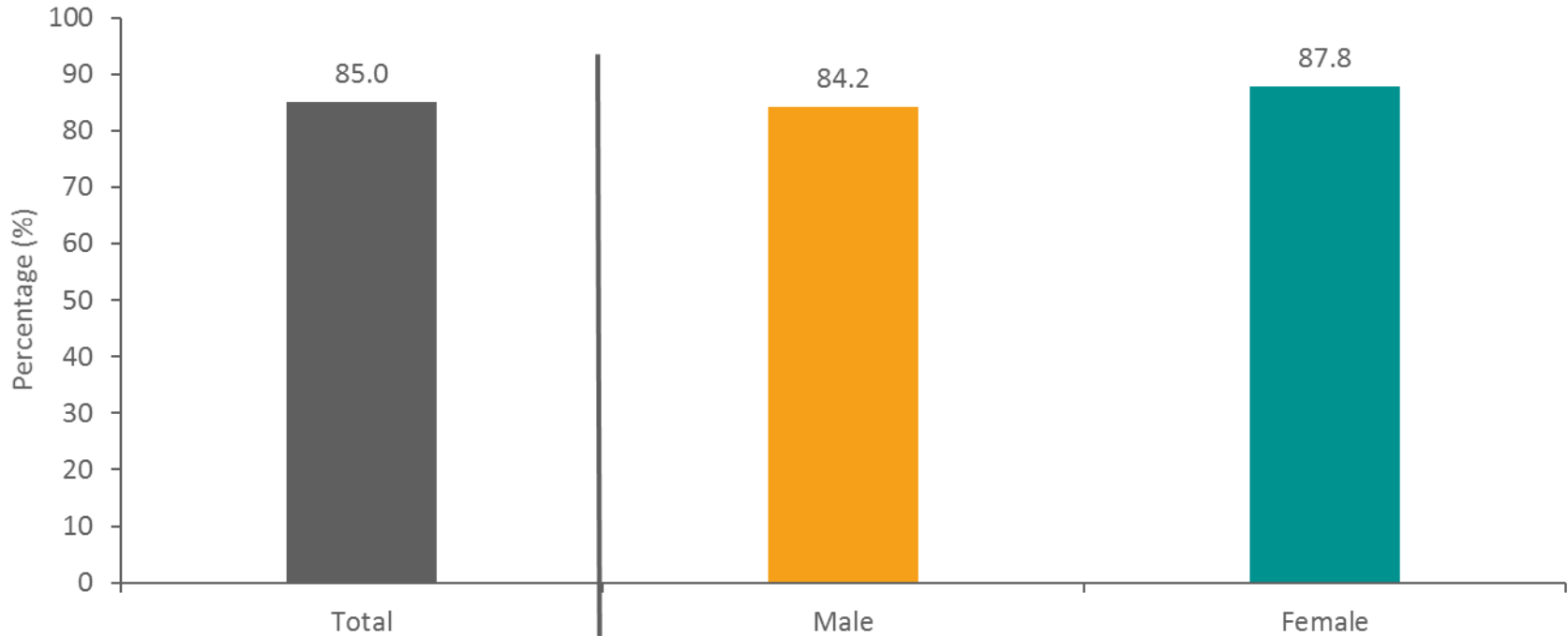


HIV Surveillance Reporting Areas with Complete Reporting of CD4 and Viral Load Test Results to CDC, as of December 2016



Note. Complete reporting was defined as: The jurisdiction's laws/regulations required the reporting of all CD4 and viral load results to the state or local health department. Laboratories that perform HIV-related testing for the jurisdiction had reported a minimum of 95% of HIV-related test results to the state or local health department. As of December 31, 2016, the jurisdiction had reported (to CDC) at least 95% of all CD4 and viral load test results received from January 2014 through September 2016.

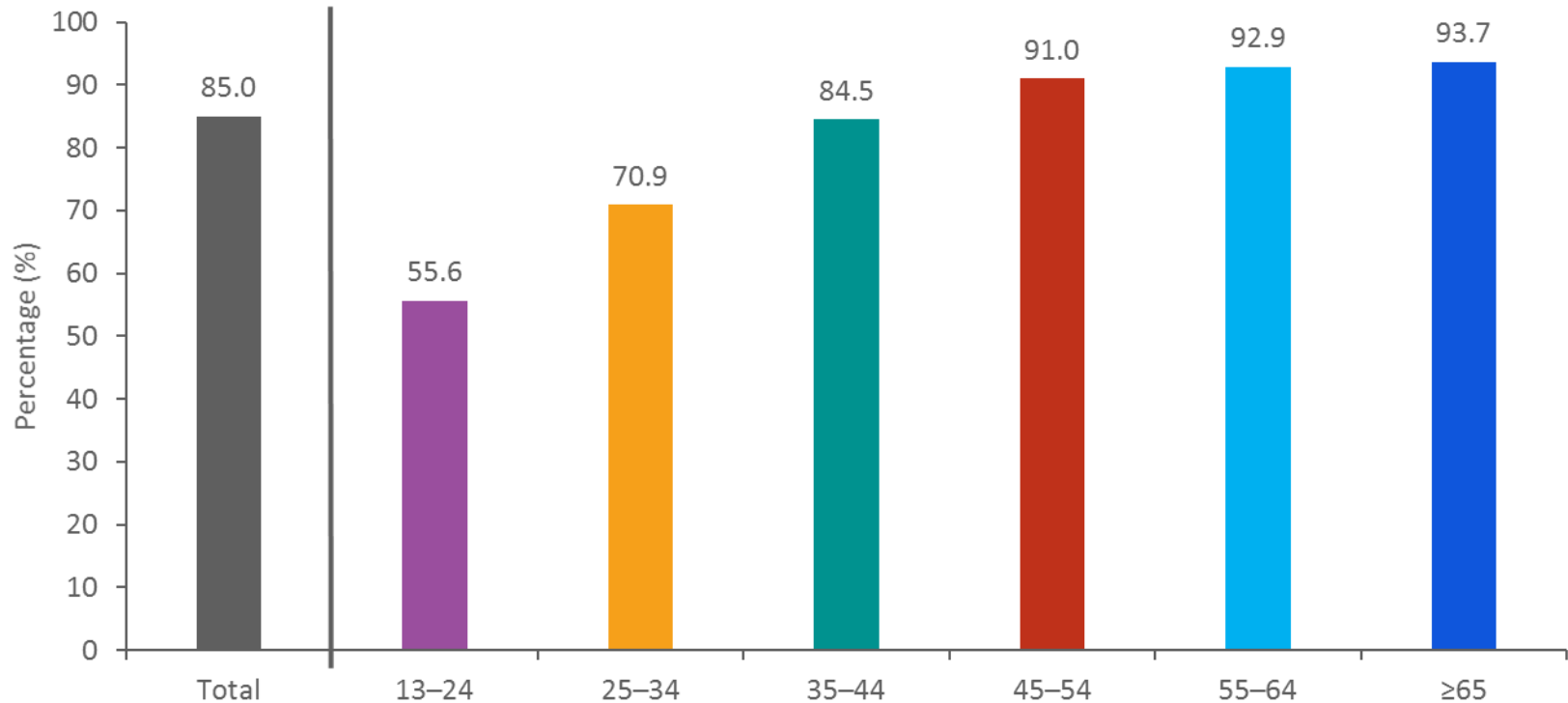
Diagnosed Infection among Persons Aged ≥ 13 Years Living with Diagnosed or Undiagnosed HIV Infection, by Sex, 2014—United States



Note. Estimates were derived using HIV surveillance and CD4 data for persons aged ≥ 13 years at diagnosis in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.



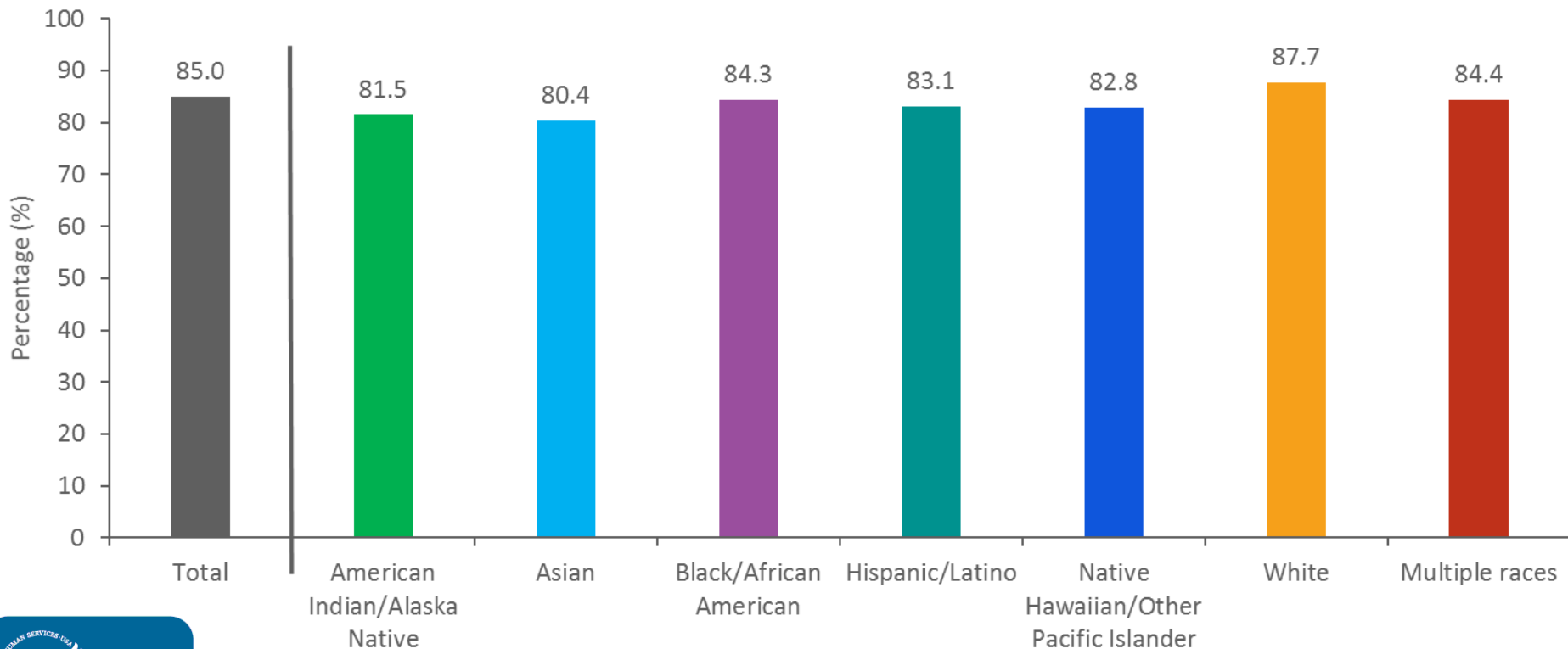
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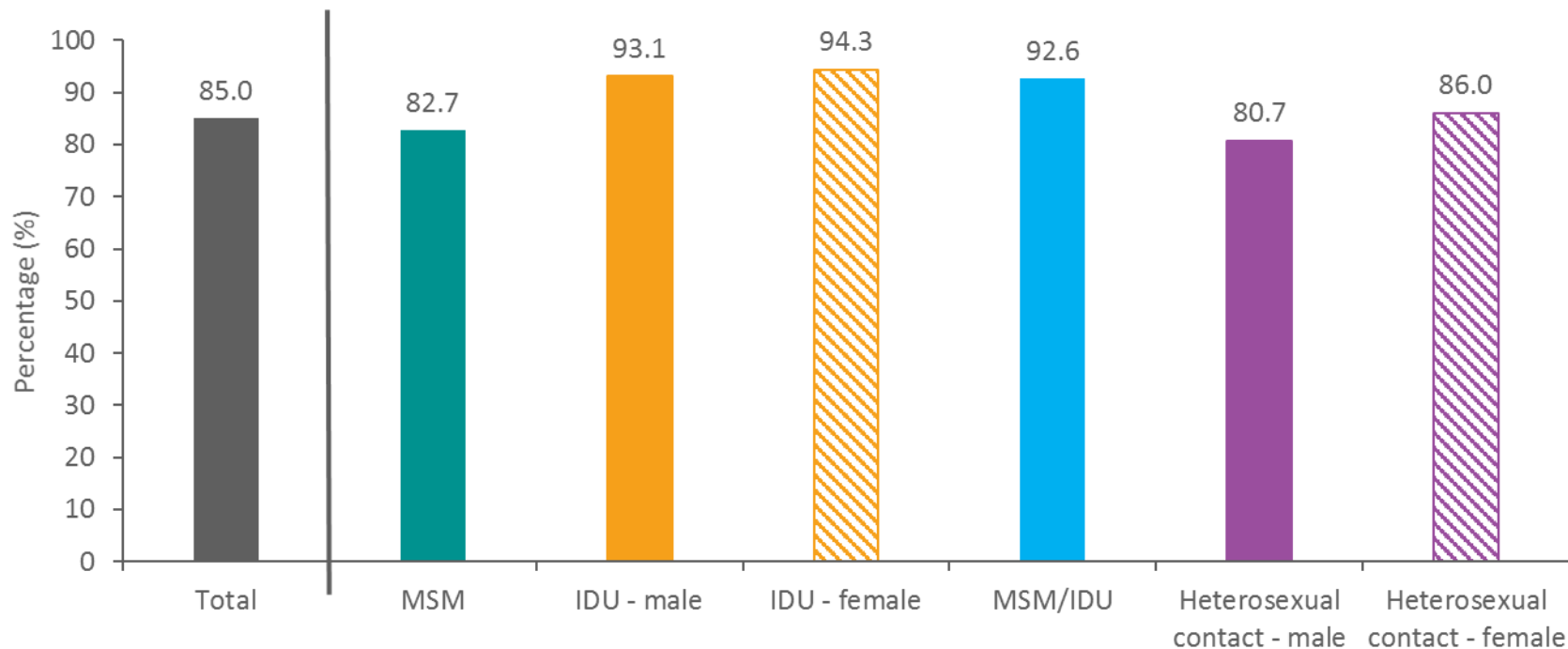
Diagnosed Infection among Persons Aged ≥ 13 Years Living with Diagnosed or Undiagnosed HIV Infection, by Race/Ethnicity, 2014—United States



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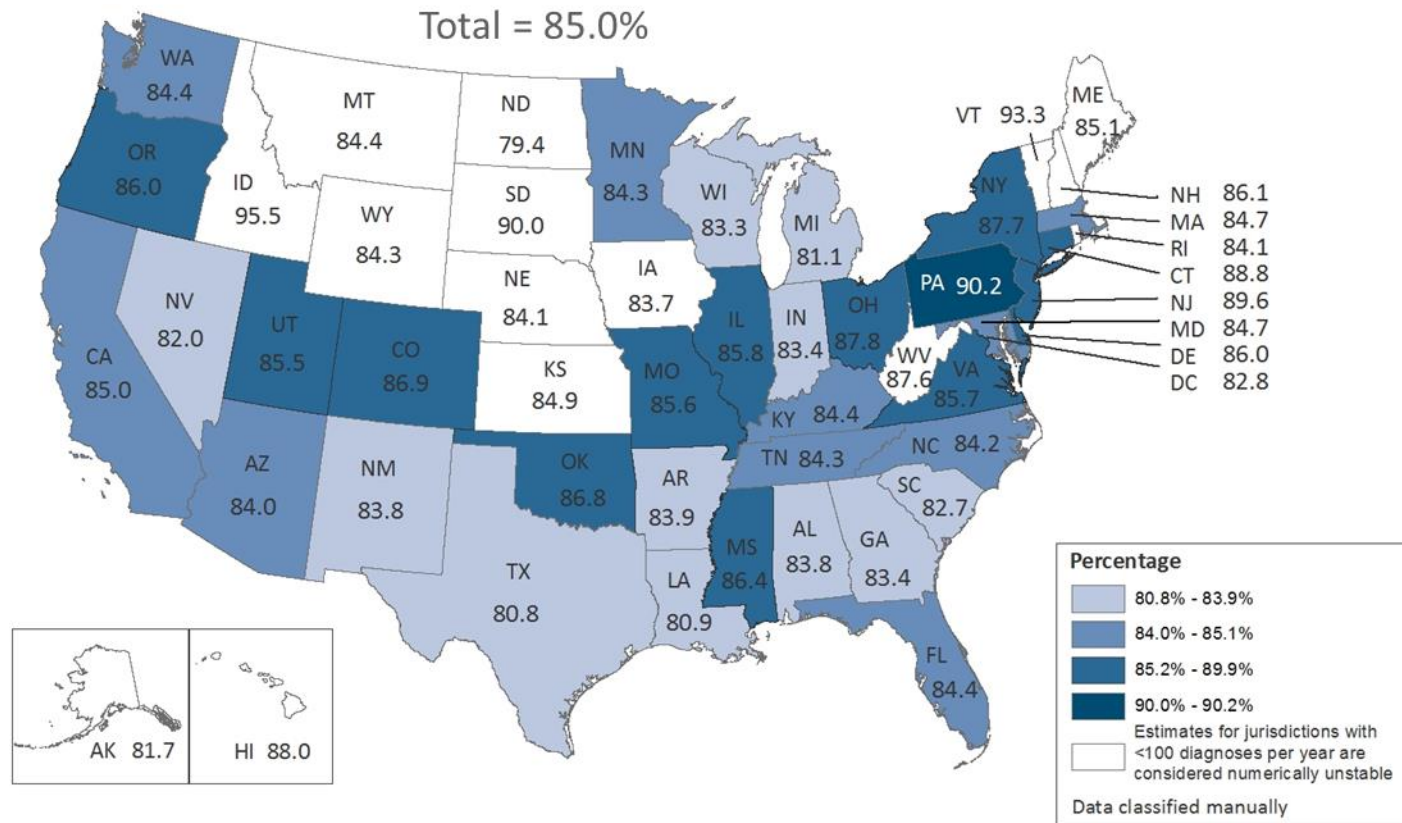
Diagnosed Infection among Persons Aged ≥13 Years Living with Diagnosed or Undiagnosed HIV Infection, by Transmission Category, 2014—United States



Note. Estimates were derived using HIV surveillance and CD4 data for persons aged ≥13 years at diagnosis in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Heterosexual contact is with a person known to have, or be at high risk for, HIV infection. MSM, male-to-male sexual contact; IDU, injection drug use



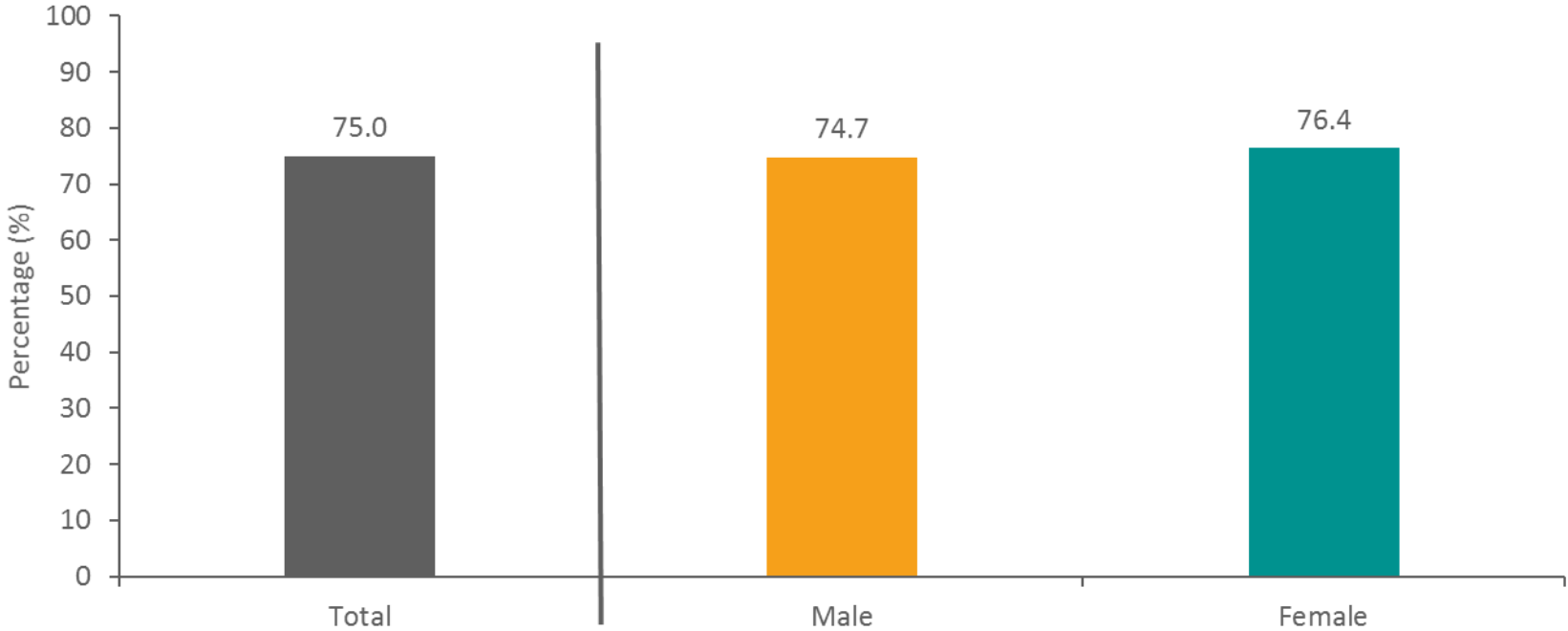
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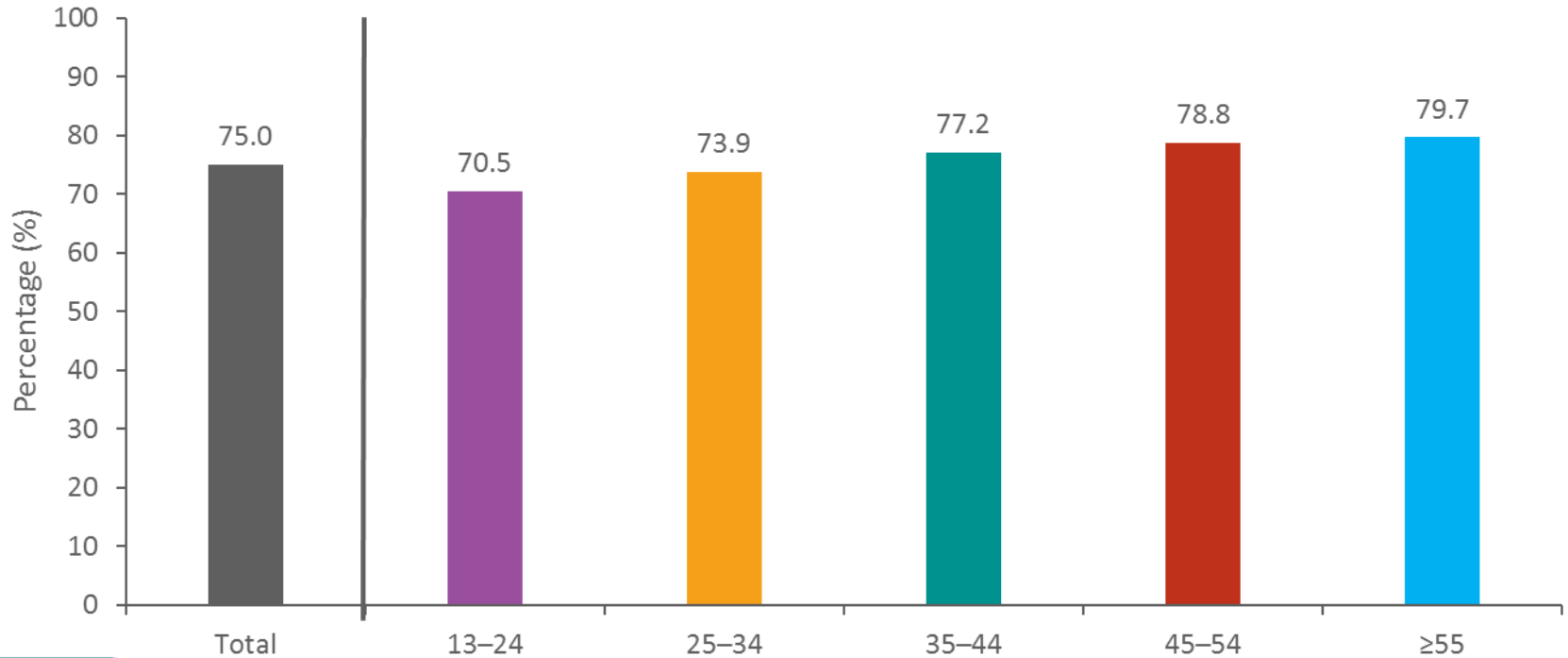
Linkage to HIV Medical Care within 1 Month after HIV Diagnosis during 2015, among Persons Aged ≥ 13 Years, by Sex—37 States and the District of Columbia



Note. Linkage to HIV medical care was defined as having a CD4 or VL test ≤ 1 month after HIV diagnosis.



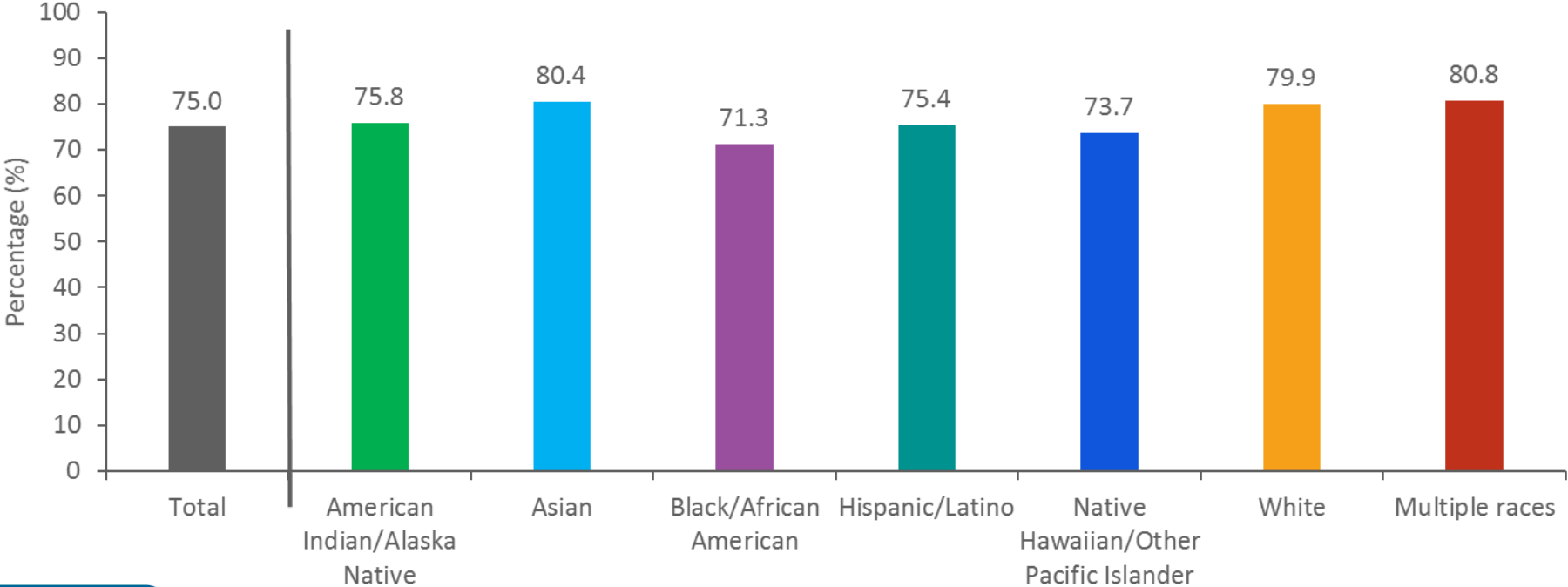
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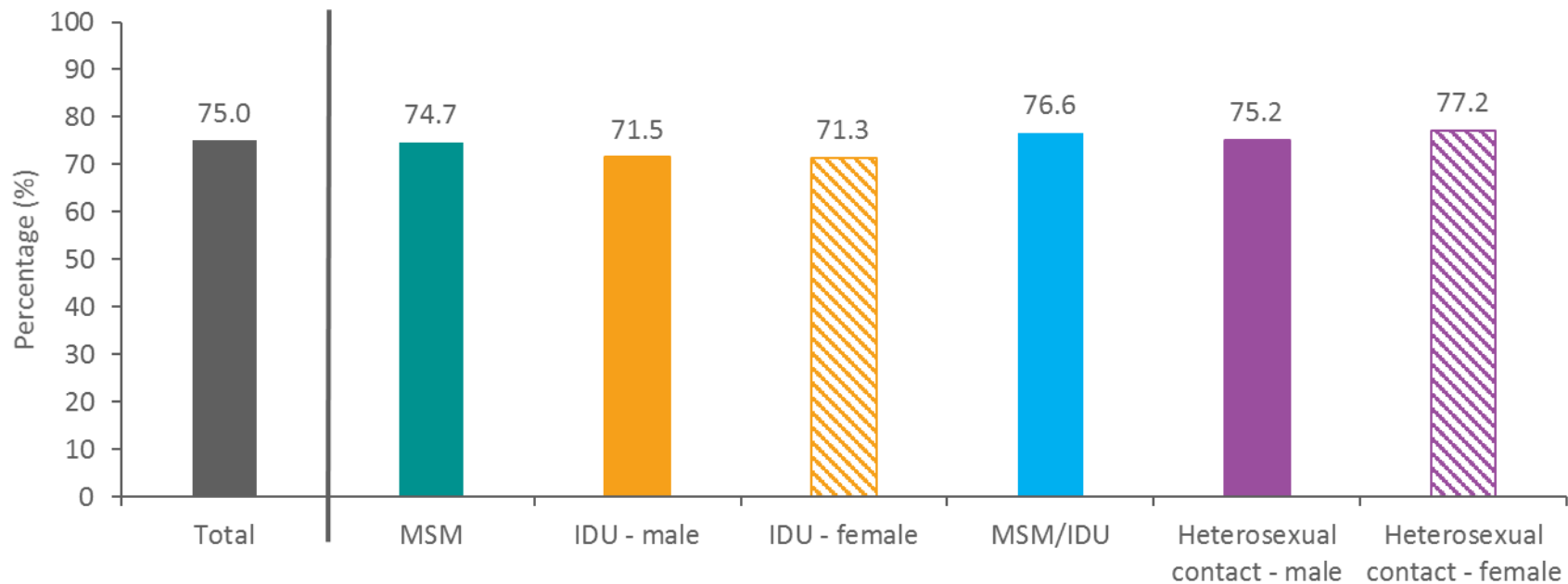
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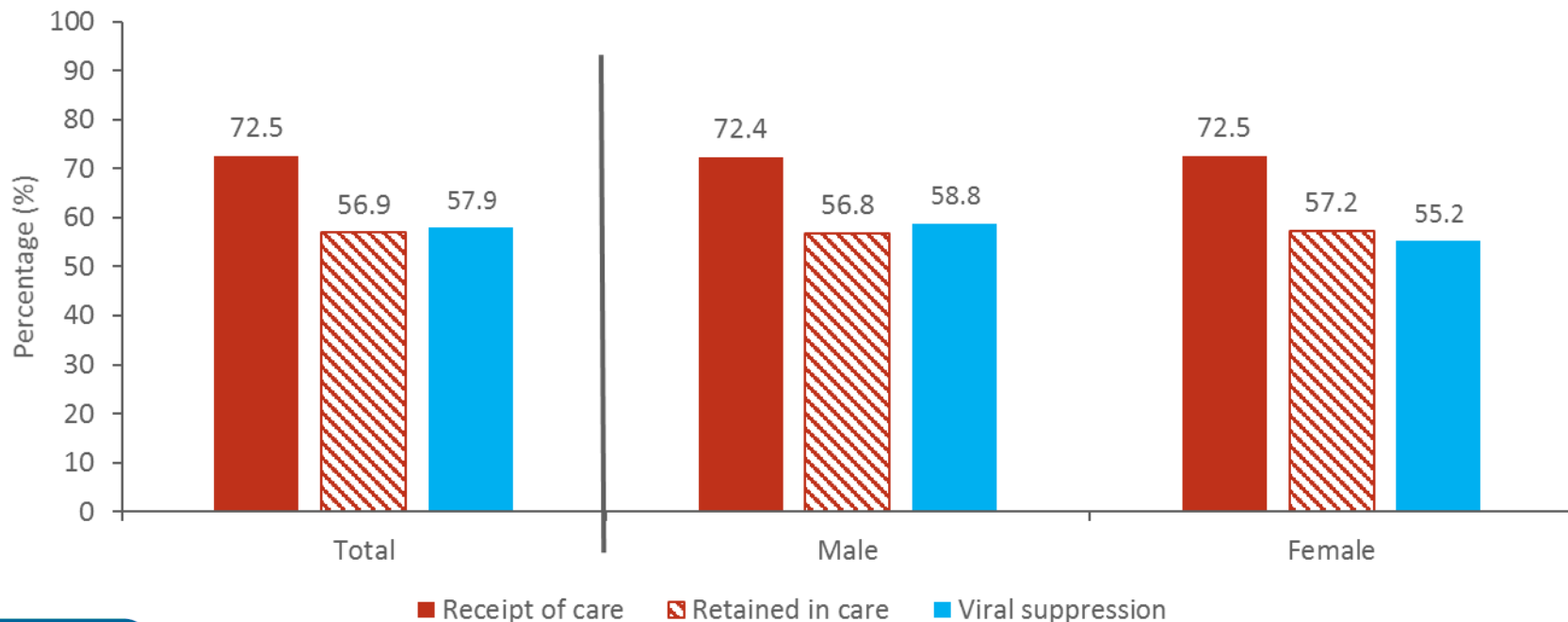
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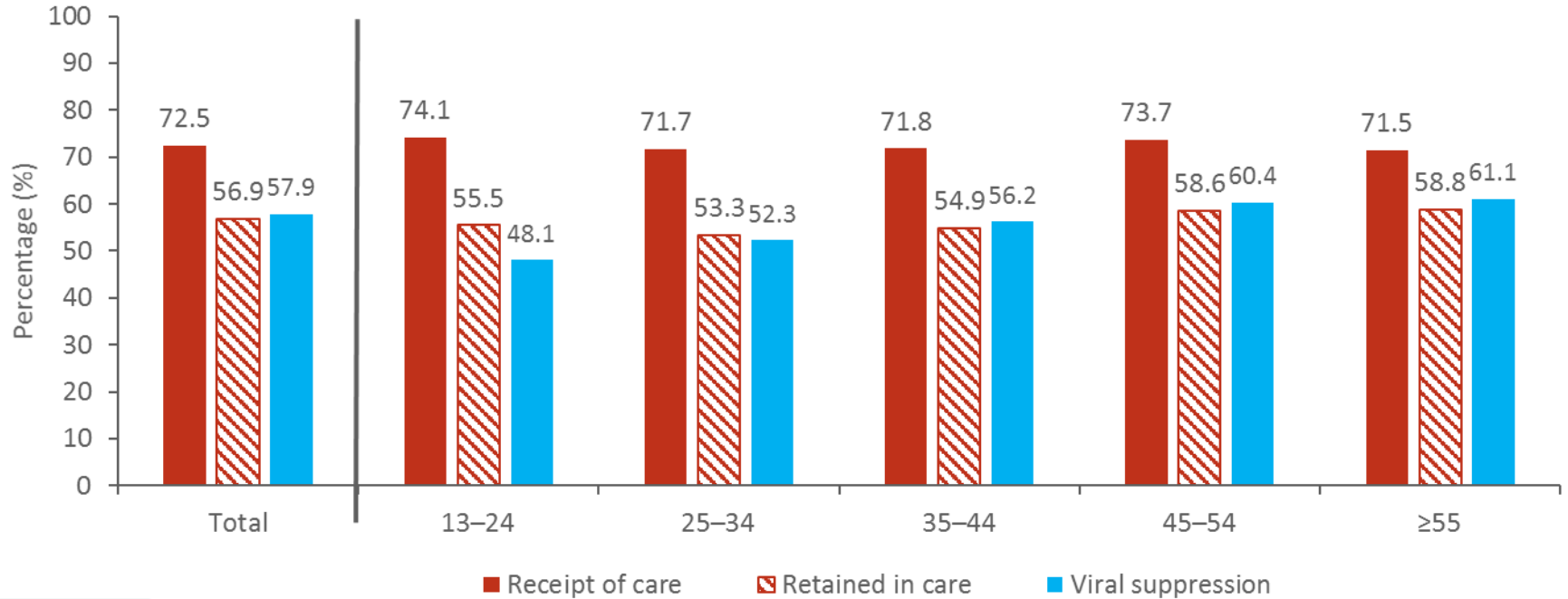
Receipt of HIV Medical Care, Retention in care, and Viral Suppression among Persons Aged ≥ 13 Years Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection, by Sex, 2014—37 States and the District of Columbia



Note. Receipt of medical care was defined as ≥ 1 test (CD4 or VL) in 2014. Retained in continuous medical care was defined as ≥ 2 tests (CD4 or VL) ≥ 3 months apart in 2014. Viral suppression was defined as < 200 copies/mL on the most recent VL test in 2014.



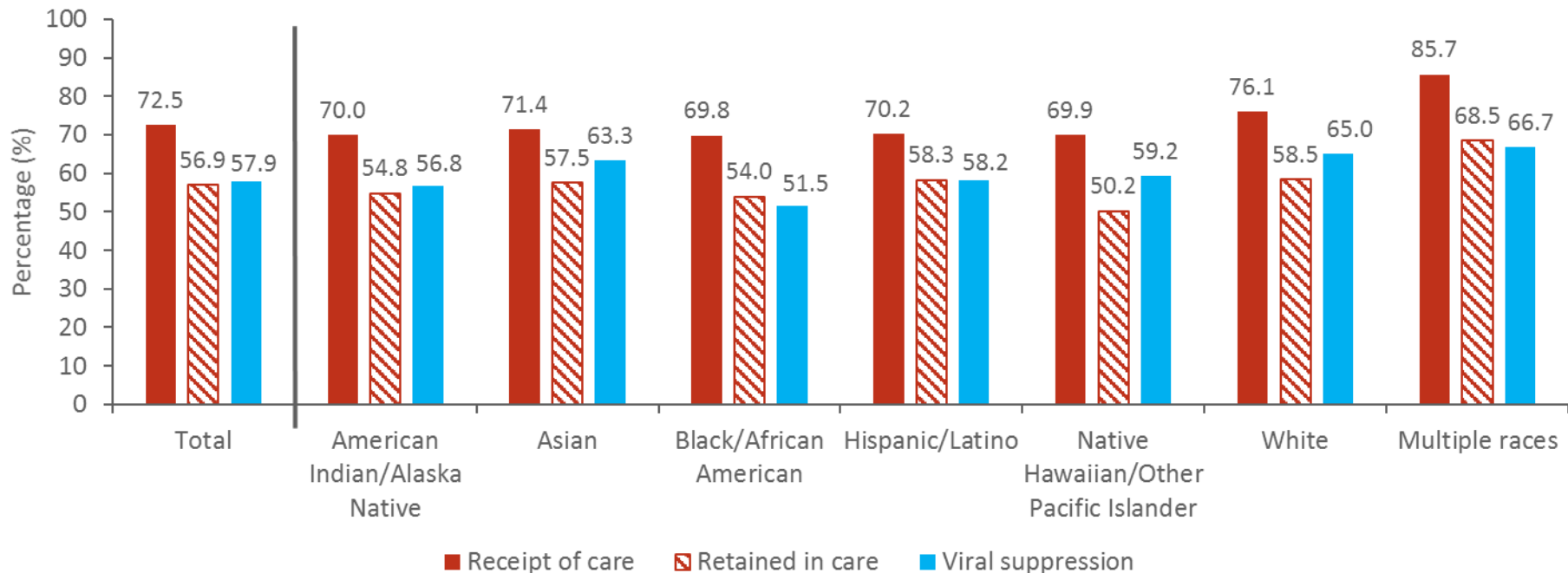
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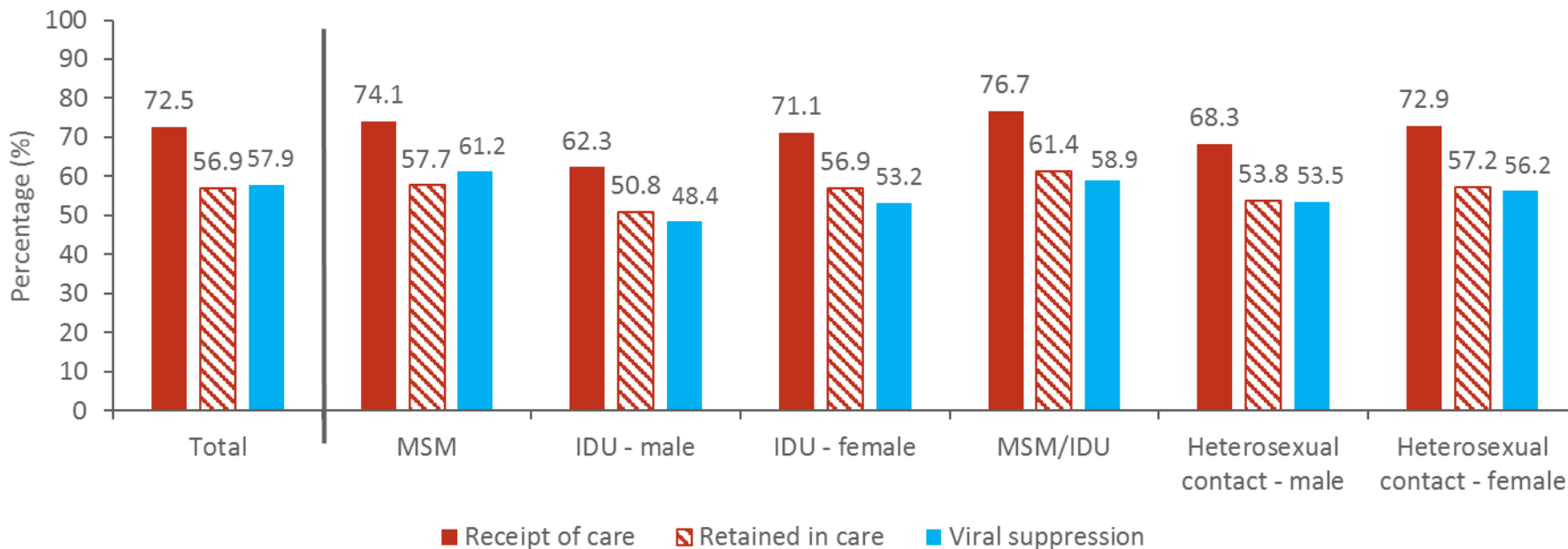
Receipt of HIV Medical Care, Retention in Care, and Viral Suppression among Persons Aged ≥ 13 Years Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection, by Race/Ethnicity, 2014—37 States and the District of Columbia



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Receipt of HIV Medical Care, Retention in Care, and Viral Suppression among Persons Aged ≥ 13 Years Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection, by Transmission Category, 2014—37 States and the District of Columbia

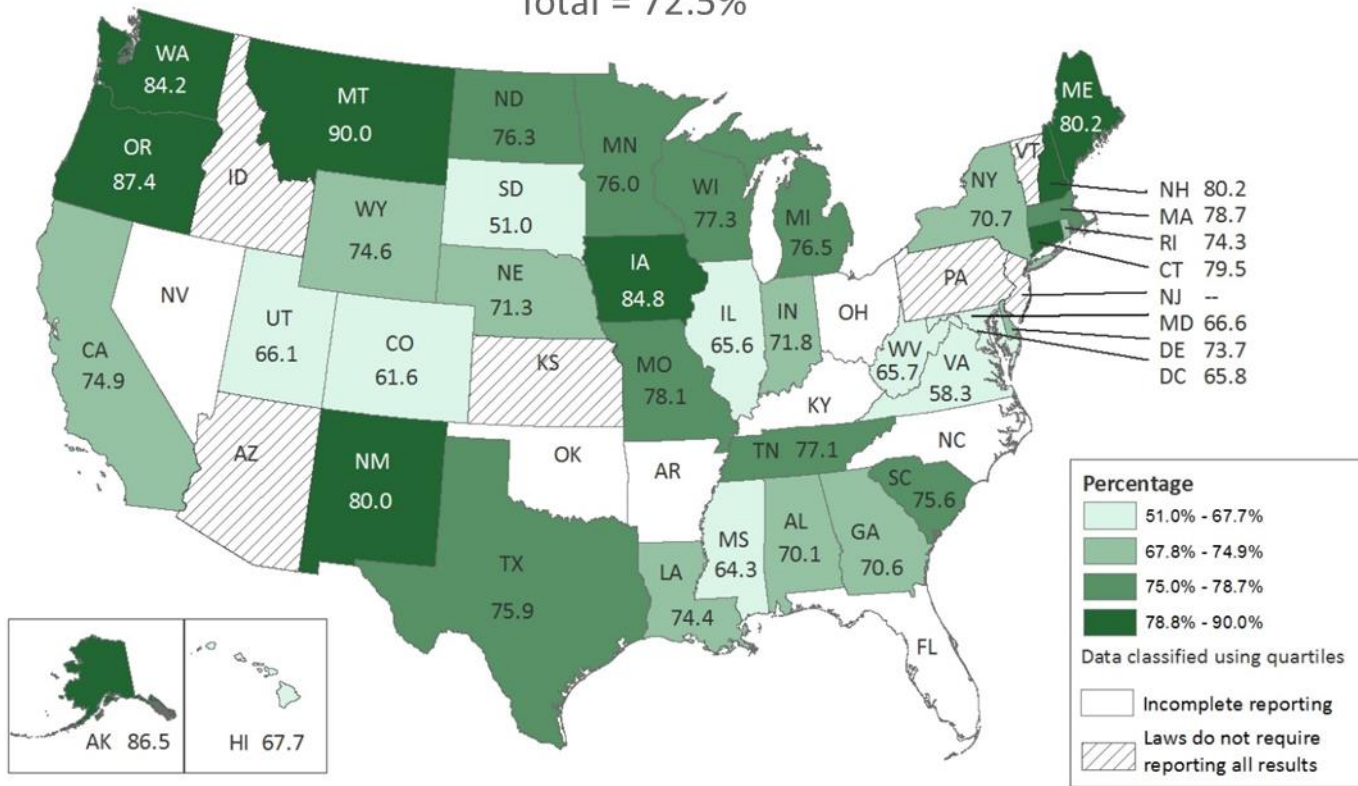


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Receipt of HIV Medical Care among Persons Aged ≥13 Years Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection, 2014—37 States and the District of Columbia

Total = 72.5%

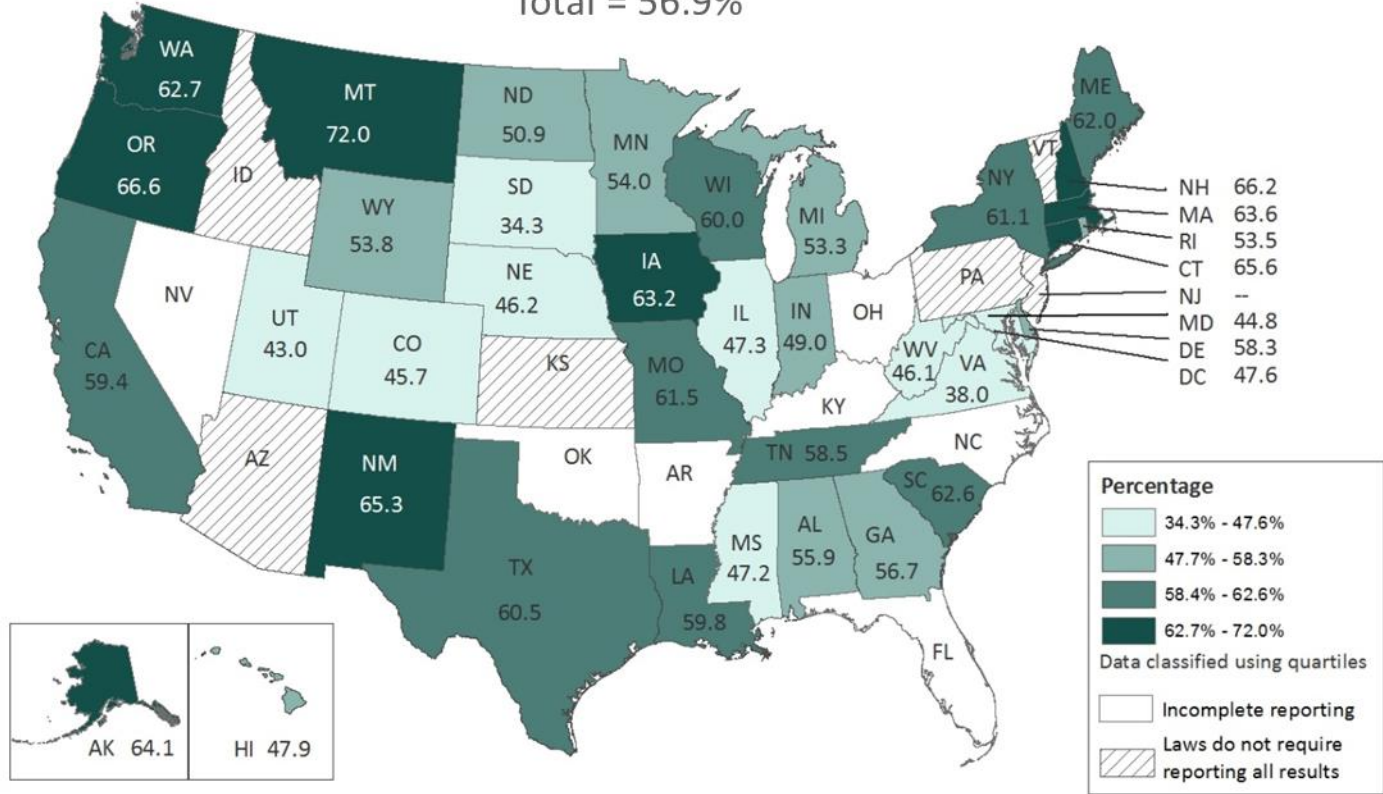


Note. Receipt of HIV medical care was defined as ≥1 test (CD4 or VL) in 2014. Residence was based on most recent known address as of year-end 2014.



Retention in HIV Medical Care among Persons Aged ≥13 Years Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection, 2014—37 States and the District of Columbia

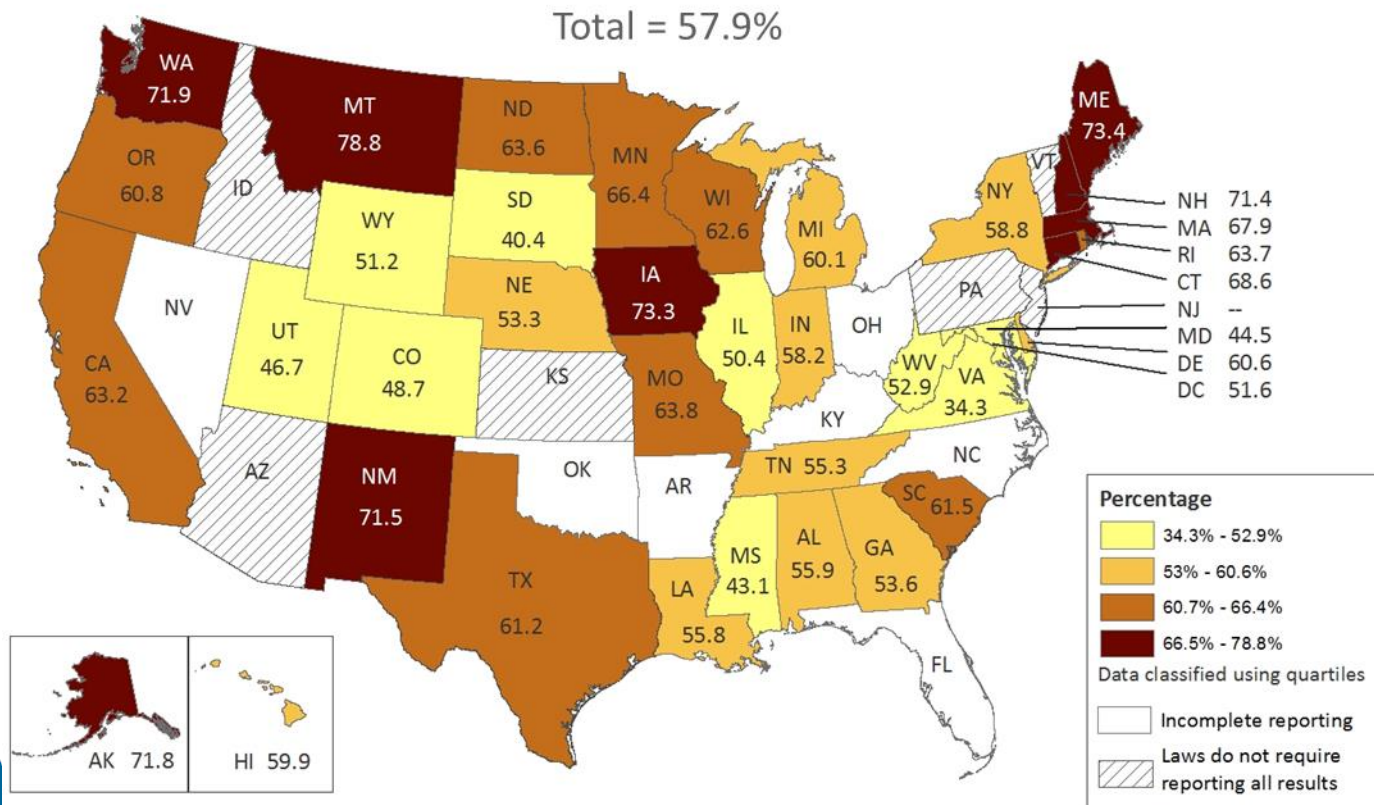
Total = 56.9%



Note. Retained in continuous medical care was defined as ≥ 2 tests (CD4 or VL) ≥ 3 months apart in 2014. Residence was based on most recent known address as of year-end 2014.



Viral Suppression among Persons Aged ≥13 Years Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection, 2014—37 States and the District of Columbia



Note. Viral suppression was defined as <200 copies/mL on the most recent VL test in 2014. Residence was based on most recent known address as of year-end 2014.

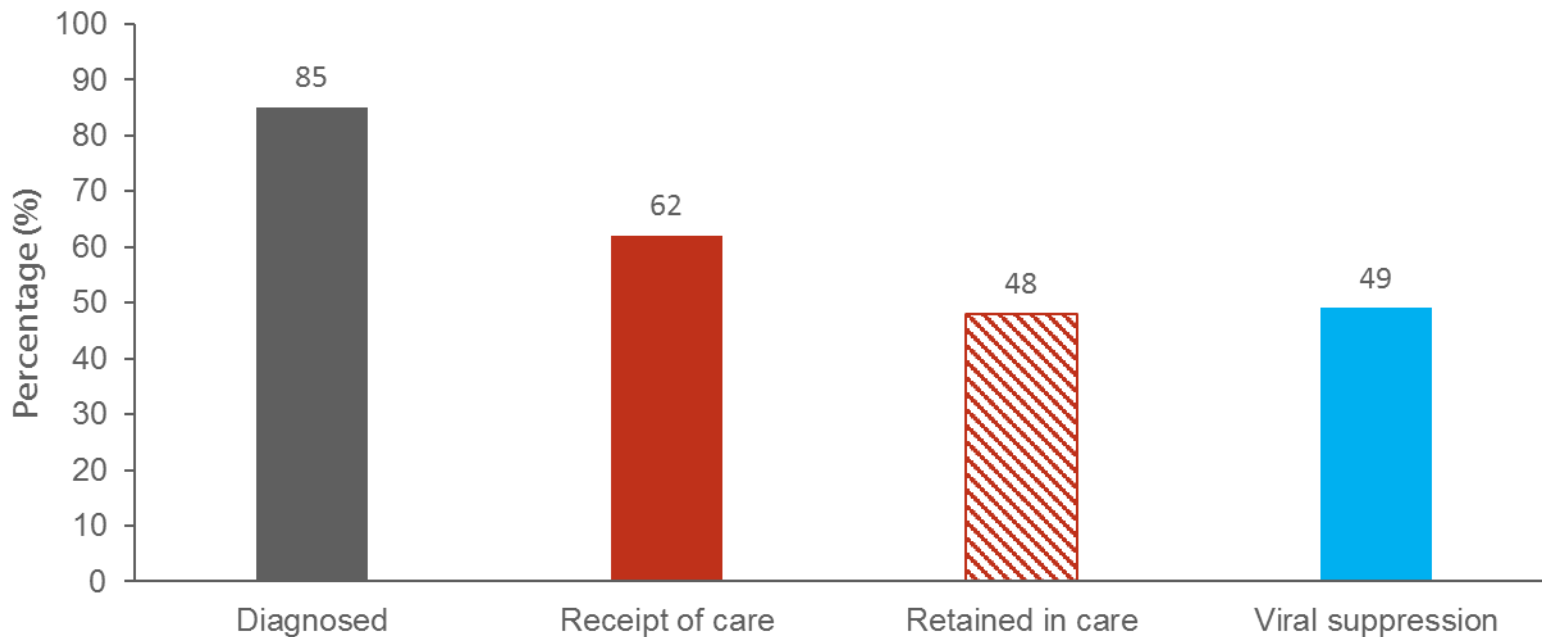
Prevalence-Based Care Continuum

- Describes the number of people at each step of the continuum as a percentage of the total number of people living with HIV (diagnosed or undiagnosed)
- Denominator: Estimated number of persons aged ≥ 13 years living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection year-end 2014
- Numerators: Extrapolated from the 38 jurisdictions with complete CD4 and viral load reporting
 - Apply percentage from 38 jurisdictions to the total number of people living with diagnosed HIV in the United States



Persons Living with Diagnosed or Undiagnosed HIV Infection

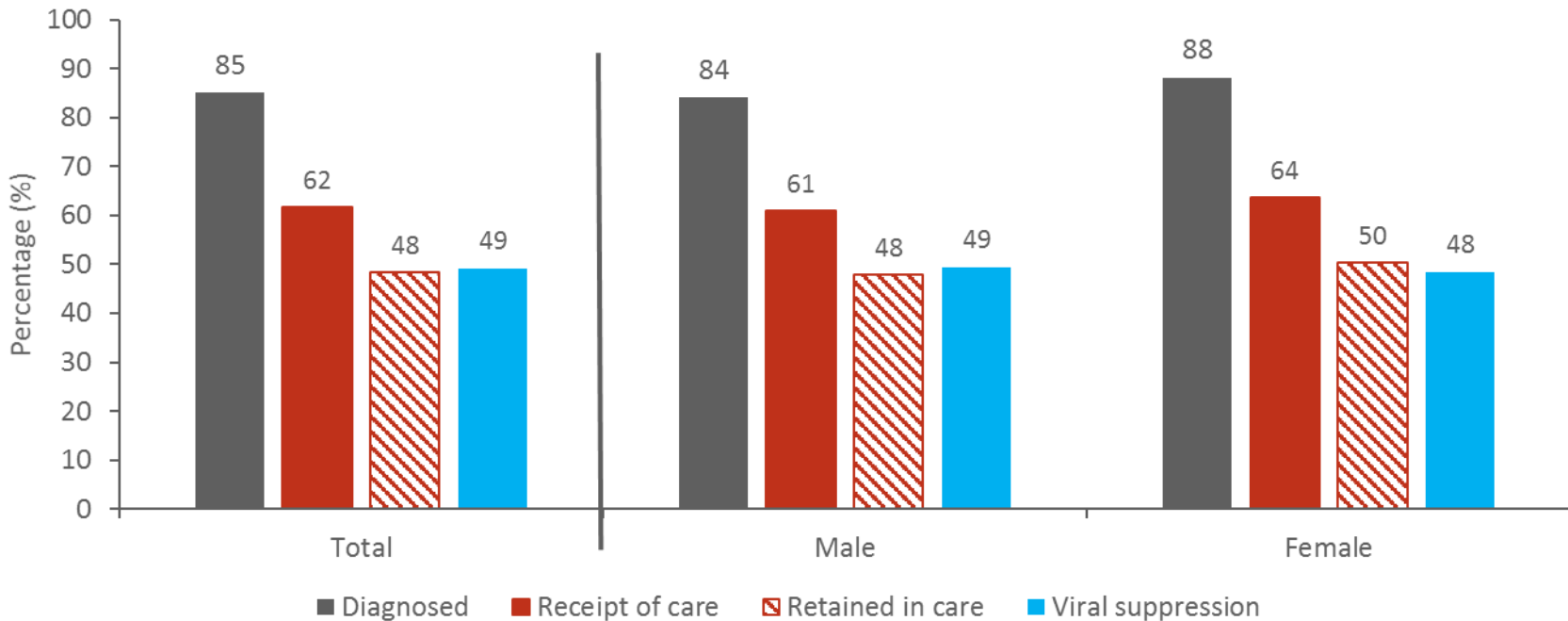
HIV Care Continuum Outcomes, 2014—United States



Note. Receipt of medical care was defined as ≥ 1 test (CD4 or VL) in 2014. Retained in continuous medical care was defined as ≥ 2 tests (CD4 or VL) ≥ 3 months apart in 2014. Viral suppression was defined as < 200 copies/mL on the most recent VL test in 2014.



Persons Living with Diagnosed or Undiagnosed HIV Infection HIV Care Continuum Outcomes, by Sex, 2014—United States

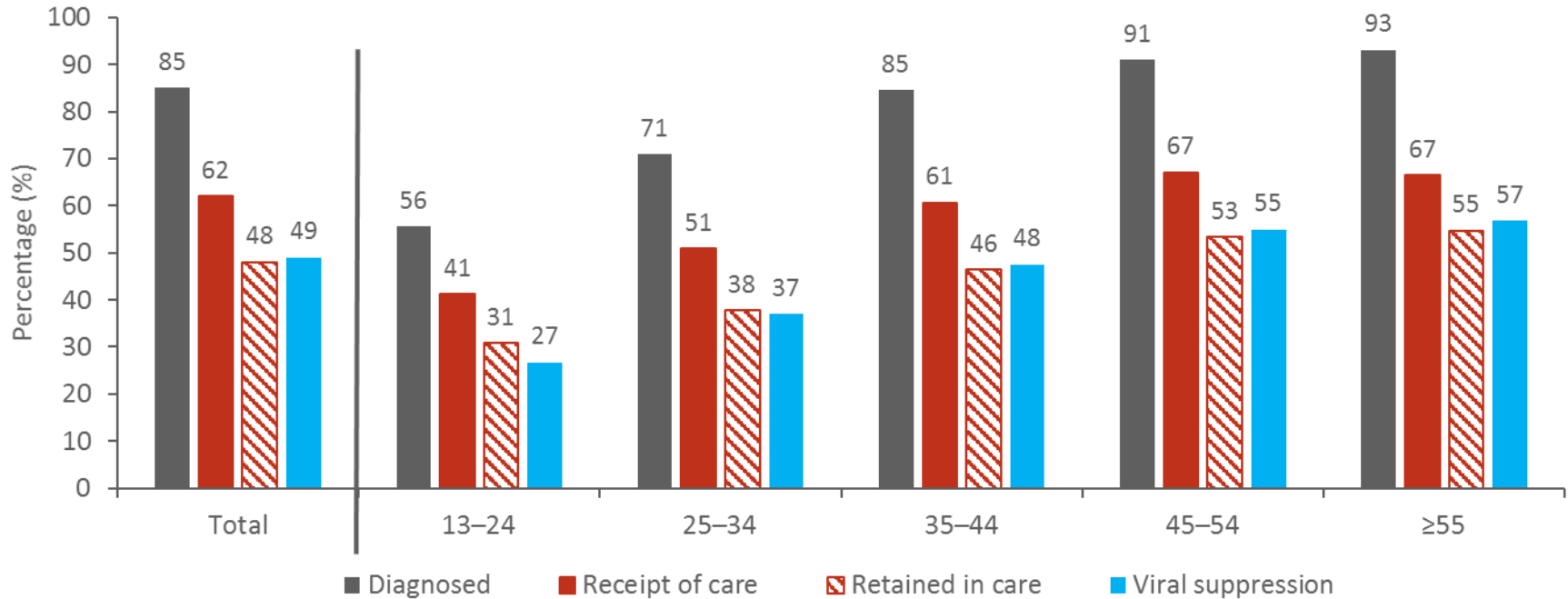


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Persons Living with Diagnosed or Undiagnosed HIV Infection

HIV Care Continuum Outcomes, by Age, 2014—United States

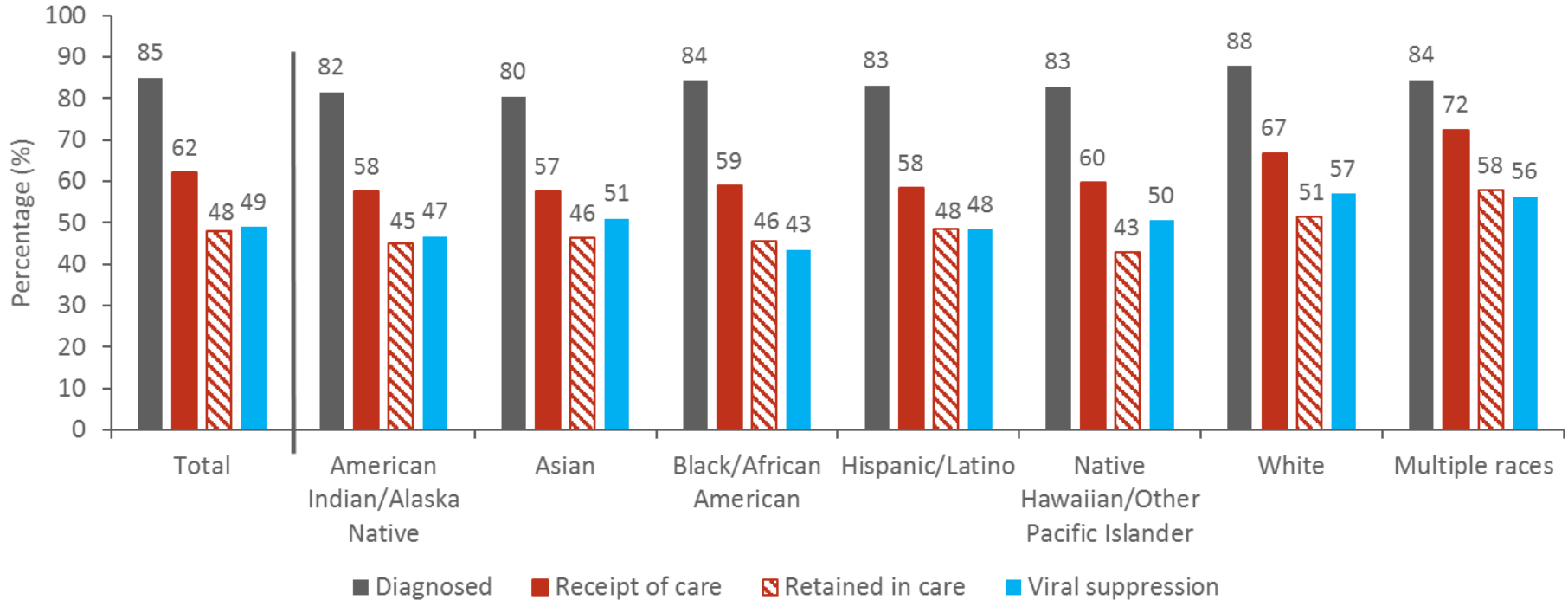


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Persons Living with Diagnosed or Undiagnosed HIV Infection

HIV Care Continuum Outcomes, by Race/Ethnicity, 2014—United States

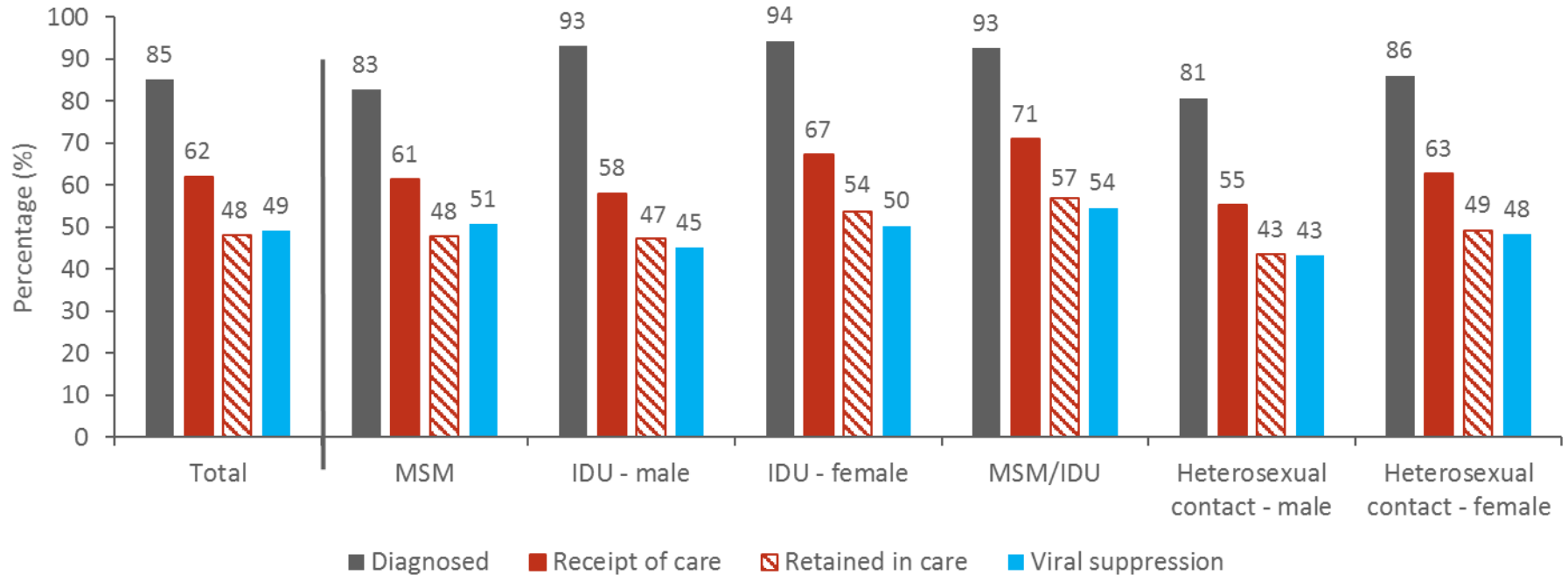


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Persons Living with Diagnosed or Undiagnosed HIV Infection

HIV Care Continuum Outcomes, by Transmission Category, 2014—United States



Note. Receipt of medical care was defined as ≥ 1 test (CD4 or VL) in 2014. Retained in continuous medical care was defined as ≥ 2 tests (CD4 or VL) ≥ 3 months apart in 2014. Viral suppression was defined as < 200 copies/mL on the most recent VL test in 2014. Heterosexual contact is with a person known to have, or be at high risk for, HIV infection. MSM, male-to-male sexual contact; IDU, injection drug use

