

Progress Along the Continuum of HIV Care Among Blacks with Diagnosed HIV— United States, 2010

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National Black HIV/AIDS Awareness Day — February 7, 2014

February 7 is National Black HIV/AIDS Awareness Day, an observance intended to raise awareness of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) and encourage action to reduce the disproportionate impact of HIV/AIDS on blacks in the United States. Compared with other races and ethnicities, blacks had the highest HIV incidence in 2010, with an estimated rate of 68.9 per 100,000 population, nearly eight times the estimated rate of 8.7 among whites (1).

By the end of 2010, an estimated 506,800 blacks were living with HIV in the United States, accounting for the highest percentage (44.3%) of persons living with HIV, followed by whites (33.0%), and Hispanics (19.3%) (2).

Information regarding National Black HIV/AIDS Awareness Day is available at <http://www.cdc.gov/features/blackhivaidsawareness>. Information regarding blacks and HIV/AIDS is available at <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/risk/raciaethnic/aa/index.html>.

References

1. CDC. Estimated HIV incidence in the United States, 2007–2010. HIV surveillance supplemental report 2012. Vol. 17(No. 4). Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2012. Available at http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/statistics_hssr_vol_17_no_4.pdf.
2. CDC. Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using HIV surveillance data—United States and 6 dependent areas—2011. HIV surveillance supplemental report 2013. Vol. 18(No. 5). Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2013. Available at http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/2011_monitoring_hiv_indicators_hssr_final.pdf.

The goals of the National HIV/AIDS Strategy are to reduce new human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infections, increase access to care and improve health outcomes for persons living with HIV, and reduce HIV-related health disparities (1). Recently, by executive order, the HIV Care Continuum Initiative was established, focusing on accelerating federal efforts to increase HIV testing, care, and treatment (2). Blacks are the racial group most affected, comprising 44% of new infections (3) and also 44% of all persons living with HIV infection (4). To achieve the goals of NHAS, and to be

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Continuing Education examination available at http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/cme/conted_info.html#weekly.

