

World AIDS Day — December 1, 2013

World AIDS Day draws attention to the current status of the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) epidemic worldwide. The theme for this year's December 1 observance is "Shared Responsibility: Strengthening Results for an AIDS-Free Generation."

The first cases of AIDS were reported more than 32 years ago in the June 5, 1981, issue of *MMWR*. Since then, an estimated 36 million persons worldwide have died from HIV/AIDS; an estimated 35.3 million persons continue to live with HIV infection (1).

In the United States, approximately 636,000 persons with AIDS diagnoses have died since the first cases were reported (2); an estimated 1.1 million persons continue to live with HIV infection (3).

Global efforts, including the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (for which CDC is an implementing partner), provided antiretroviral therapy to approximately 9.7 million persons in low-income and middle-income countries in 2012, an increase of 1.6 million persons from 2011 (4).

References

1. Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). UNAIDS report on the global AIDS epidemic 2013. Fact sheet. Geneva, Switzerland: Joint United Nations Programme; 2013. Available at <http://www.unaids.org/en/resources/campaigns/globalreport2013/factsheet>.
2. CDC. HIV surveillance report 2011. Vol. 23. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2013.
3. CDC. Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using HIV surveillance data—United States and 6 U.S. dependent areas—2010. HIV surveillance supplemental report 2012;17(No. 3, part A).
4. Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). Global report: UNAIDS report on the global AIDS epidemic 2013. Geneva, Switzerland: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS); 2013.

Differences Between HIV-Infected Men and Women in Antiretroviral Therapy Outcomes — Six African Countries, 2004–2012

Evaluation of differences between human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-infected men and women in antiretroviral therapy (ART) enrollment characteristics and outcomes might identify opportunities to improve ART program patient outcomes and prevention impact. During September 2008–February 2012, retrospective cohort studies to estimate attrition of enrollees (i.e., from death, stopping ART, or loss to follow-up) at 6-month intervals after ART initiation were completed among samples of adult men and women (defined as aged ≥ 15 years or aged ≥ 18 years) who initiated ART during 2004–2010 in six African countries: Côte d'Ivoire in western Africa; Swaziland, Mozambique, and Zambia in southern Africa; and Uganda and Tanzania in eastern Africa. Records for 13,175 ART enrollees were analyzed; sample sizes among the six countries ranged from 1,457 to 3,682. In each country, women comprised 61%–67% of ART enrollees. Median CD4 count range was 119–141 cells/ μL for men and 137–161 cells/ μL for women. Compared with women, a greater percentage of men initiated ART who had World Health Organization (WHO) HIV stage IV disease. In cohorts from western Africa and

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953 Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision — Southern and Eastern Africa, 2010–2012

958 HIV Testing and Risk Behaviors Among Gay, Bisexual, and Other Men Who Have Sex with Men — United States

963 Tularemia — United States, 2001–2010

967 Very High Blood Lead Levels Among Adults — United States, 2002–2011

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

