

NHAS and 90-90-90 in the United States

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Pre-conference on Measuring HIV Care Continua - Re-Examining the Basics of Monitoring the AIDS Response

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Overview of presentation

- 90-90-90 and continuum of care
- Challenges and issues around measuring and using 90-90-90
- Opportunities
- Plans and considerations for the future

Indicators of progress

- Increase the percentage of people living with HIV who know their serostatus to at least 90 percent
- Increase the percentage of persons with diagnosed HIV infection who are retained in HIV medical care to at least 90 percent
- Increase the percentage of persons with diagnosed HIV infection who are virally suppressed to at least 80 percent

Estimated HIV prevalence among persons aged ≥13 years and percentages of persons living with undiagnosed HIV infection, by transmission category^a,

1.1 Million PLWH 15% Undiagnosed **United States, 2014**

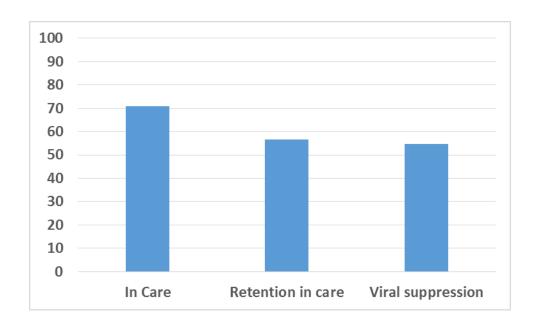
Jndiagnosed	HIV prevalence		Persons living with undiagnosed HIV infection	
Transmission category	No.	95% CI	%	95% CI
Total	1,107,700	(1,088,500, 1,127,000)	15.0	(14.3, 15.7)
Male-to-male sexual contact	615,400	(600,900, 629,900)	17.3	(16.3, 18.4)
Injection drug use	139,700	(133,300, 146,100)	6.4	(4.4, 8.4)
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	56,600	(52,900, 60,200)	7.4	(4.5, 10.3)
Heterosexual contact	296,100	(286,300, 306,000)	15.6	(14.2, 17.0)

Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.

Singh CROI 2017.

^aAdjusted for missing risk factor information. Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

HIV medical care and viral suppression among persons aged ≥13 Years living with diagnosed HIV infection, by age, 2013—32 states and the District of Columbia



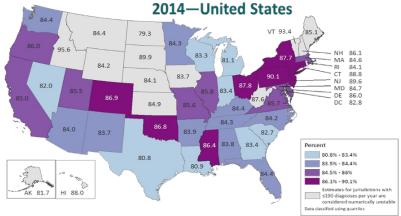
Medical care defined as ≥1 tests (CD4 or VL) in 2013; retained in medical care, ≥2 tests ≥3 months apart in 2013; viral suppression, <200 copies/mL on the most recent VL test in 2013.

Source: CDC. Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using HIV surveillance data—United States and 6 dependent areas, 2014. HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report 2016;21(No. 4). http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/surveillance/. Published July 2016.

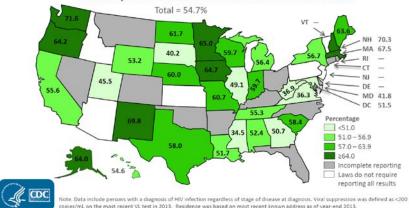
Data challenges

- Uncertainty in estimated undiagnosed infections by jurisdiction
- Definition of care indicator
- Data on ART
- Care and viral suppression data for all jurisdictions

Estimated Percentages of Persons Aged ≥13 with Diagnosed HIV Infection



Viral Suppression among Persons Aged ≥13 Years Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection, 2013—32 States and the District of Columbia

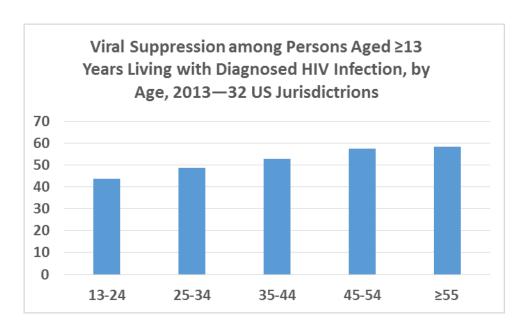


Opportunities

 Focus on population segments – geography, age, sex, risk factors, race/ethnicity

In 2014, five states accounted for about half of persons living with HIV, undiagnosed infections and new HIV infections

High percentage of undiagnosed infections among black, Hispanic/Latino, and young MSM



Sources: Singh CROI 2017. CDC HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report 2016;21(No. 4).

Plans and considerations for the future

- Prevalence and diagnosis-based continua
- Durable viral suppression

Viral suppression among 630,965 persons living with diagnosed HIV, 2014, 33 US jurisdictions

Last VL suppressed in 2014 (n = 361,801)	Durable VS in 2014 (n = 300,477)	Never virally suppressed in 2014 (n = 51,114)
57 %	48%ª	8%

^a Includes persons with only 1 VL in 2014 and last VL in 2013 both <200 copies/mL

Source: Crepaz CROI 2017.

For more information, contact CDC 1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636) TTY: 1-888-232-6348 www.cdc.gov

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.

