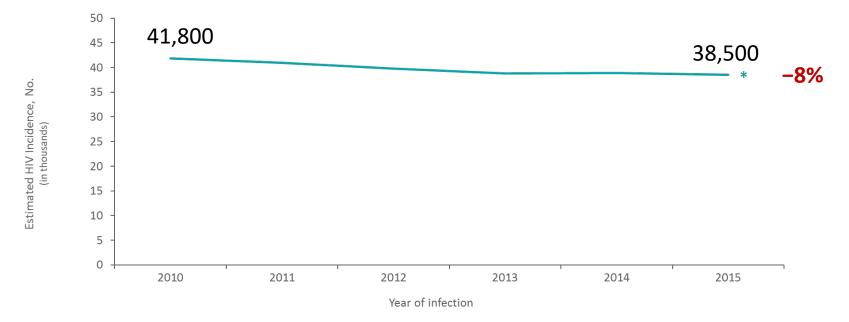
National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention



# Controlling HIV National and Subnational Experiences—United States H. Irene Hall, PhD, FACE Deputy Director for Surveillance, Epidemiology and Lab Science, Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention

2018 Controlling the HIV Epidemic Summit Geneva, Switzerland May 4, 2018

### Estimated HIV Incidence among Persons Aged ≥13 Years, 2010–2015—United States



#### Prevented 15,800 cases at estimated cost savings for medical care of \$7.6 billion\*\*

Note. Estimates were derived from a CD4 depletion model using HIV surveillance data.

\*Difference from the 2010 estimate was deemed statistically significant (P < .05).

\*\*Farnham PG et al. Updates of Lifetime Costs of Care and Quality of Life Estimates for HIV-Infected Persons in the United States: Late Versus Early Diagnosis and Entry Into Care. JAIDS 2013; 64: 183-189. Estimates updated to 2017 dollars.

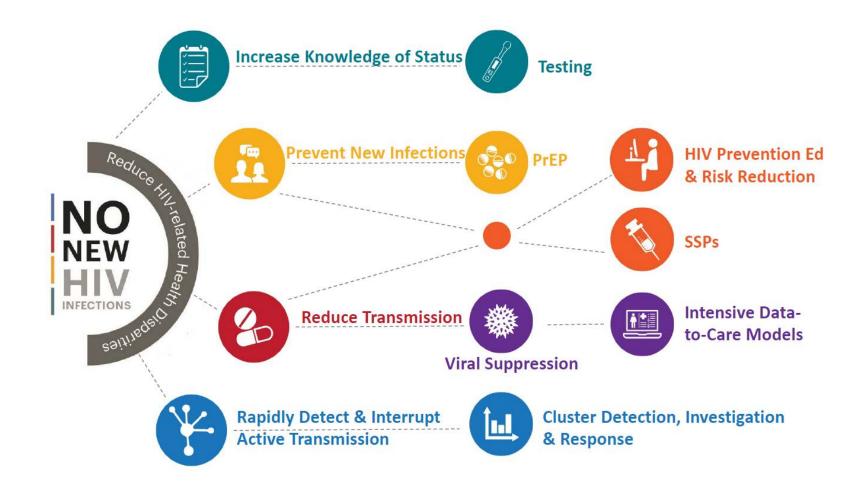
# In 2015, an estimated **1.1 million** people were living with HIV in the US. 1 in 7 of them *did not know*. MĂŢŢŢŢ

# **Disparities Persist in Populations and Regions**

HIV incidence decreased among heterosexuals but remained **stable among MSM**  Continued high incidence among black MSM and increasing incidence among Hispanic/Latino MSM and 25–34 year olds

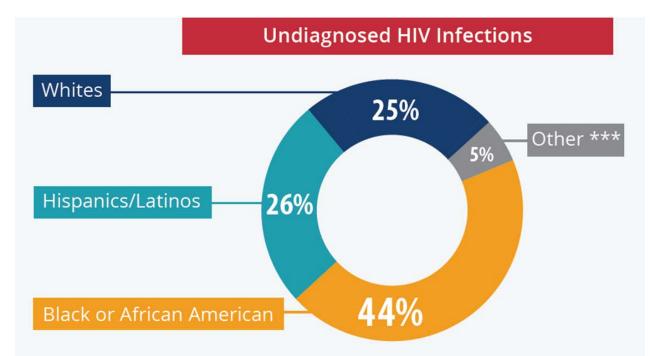
High percentage of undiagnosed infections among black, Hispanic/Latino, and young MSM

Southern states bear the greatest burden of HIV



# **Knowledge of Status - 2015**

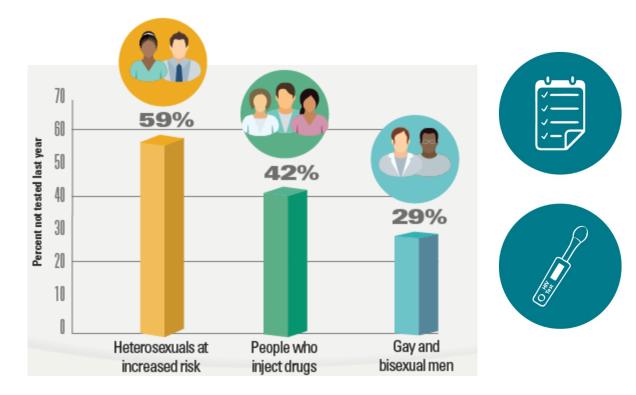
### 86% knew their HIV Status, >160,000 undiagnosed infections



\*\*\*American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, Multiple races

# **Improving HIV Testing**

Many People at high risk for HIV aren't getting tested every year



# CDC Efforts:

- Funds 3 million HIV tests each year
- Publishes guidelines for screening & testing
- Engages medical professionals

## HIV Screening. Standard Care.™



#### DOWNLOAD FREE HSSC CAMPAIGN MATERIALS

Improve HIV outcomes for patients with tailored material for clinicians and patients.



#### EARN FREE CME/CE

Incorporate the latest HIV screening guidelines into your practice with free continuing medical education opportunities from CDC.



#### RESOURCES FOR CLINICIANS AND PATIENTS

The HSSC campaign provides tools for implementing HIV screening, and resources for patients who would like more information. Provider Guidance, Tools & Education



# **PrEP: Pre-exposure Prophylaxis for HIV Prevention**



### **1.1 M** Persons who might benefit from PrEP

8% Persons prescribed PrEP in 2015

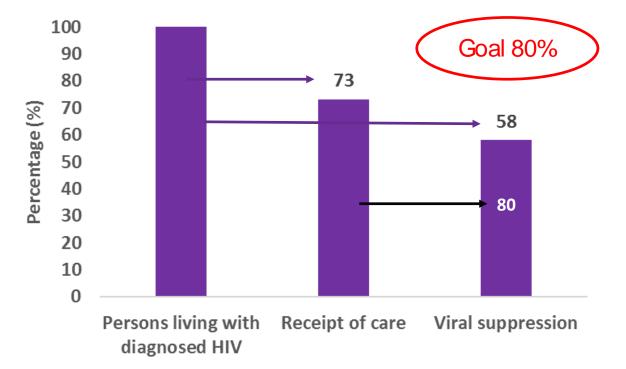
14% of white, 3% of Hispanic, 1% of black persons With indication prescribed PrEP

# CDC efforts:

- PrEP Guidelines
- PrEPline
- Screening tools
- Olinical decision tools
- Provider education
- ID best practices
- Increase awareness

Smith et al. Abstract 86. CROI, Boston, MA, March 4–7, 2018. CDC. PrEP Clinical Practice Guidelines, 2017. 4https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/risk/prep/index.html

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



Note. Receipt of medical care was defined as  $\geq 1$  test (CD4 or VL) in 2014. Viral suppression was defined as <200 copies/mL on the most recent VL test in 2014.

## **Data to Care**

### Using HIV Surveillance Data to Support the HIV Care Continuum



Surveillance data and linkage to other data

Patient and/or provider contact

Medical care

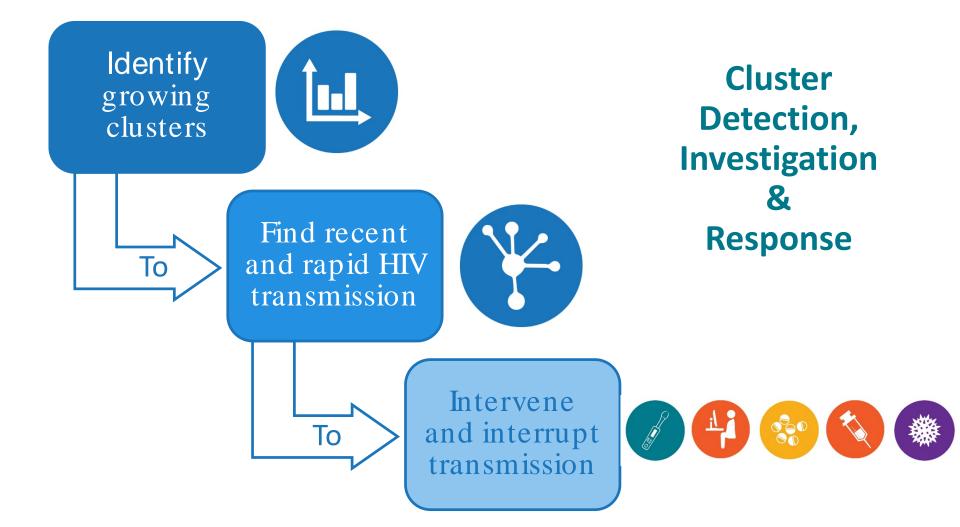
Support services

HIV prevention services (e.g., partner services) Monitor health outcomes and continuum of care

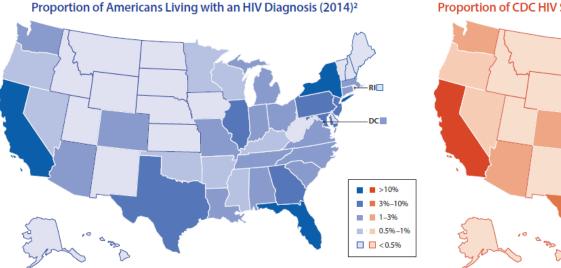
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Surveillance data
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<sup>a</sup>No CD4/VL in specified time period

https://effectiveinterventions.cdc.gov/en/HighImpactPrevention/PublicHealthStrategies/DatatoCare.aspx



## Integrated HIV Surveillance and Prevention Programs for Health Departments



Proportion of CDC HIV Surveillance and Prevention Funding (2018)

DC

<sup>1</sup>Maps do not include U.S. territories receiving CDC HIV surveillance and prevention funding. <sup>2</sup>Prevalence is based on most recent known address for each person living with HIV rather than residence at the time their infection was first diagnosed, to account for geographic mobility.



# Working together for a FUTURE FREE OF HIV