HIV/AIDS Case Surveillance

HIV/AIDS surveillance is the on-going and systematic collection, analysis, interpretation, dissemination, and evaluation of population-based information about persons infected with HIV or diagnosed with AIDS

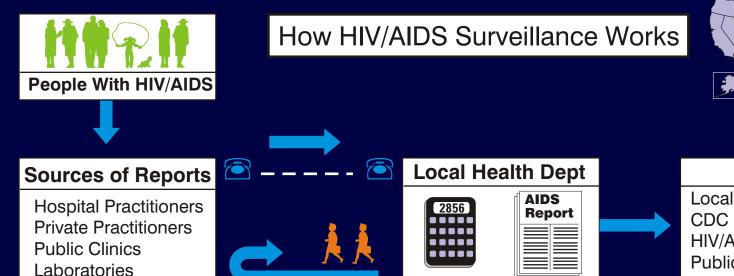


How HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Are Collected

- Passive reporting combinations of health care practitioners, hospitals, clinics and laboratories report cases of HIV/AIDS to state and local health departments
- Active reporting state and local health department surveillance personnel collect information by contacting health care practitioners and reviewing medical records in hospitals and clinics



Core HIV/AIDS Surveillance Information Flow



Active Case Finding

Dissemination

Local Bulletins
CDC Semiannual Report
HIV/AIDS Web Sites
Public Information Data Set
Surveillance Slide Sets

MNWR -

-memory 4



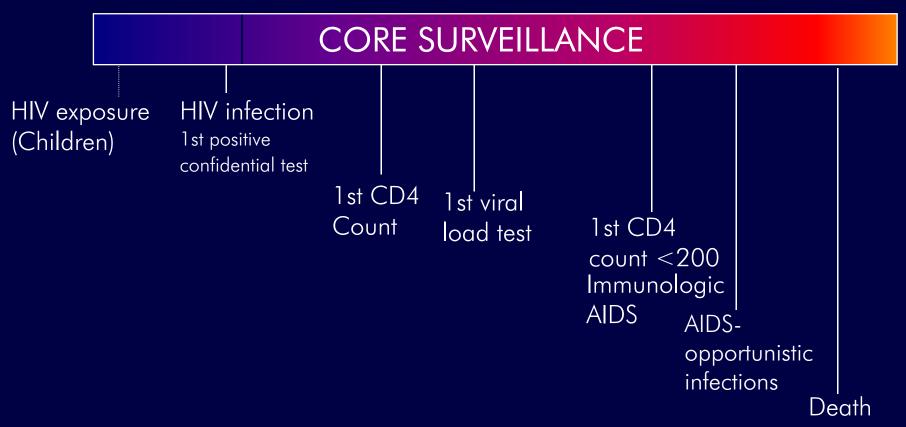


What HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Are Collected

- Demographic characteristics
 - sex, race/ethnicity, age, locality
- Mode of exposure to HIV
- Opportunistic illnesses and virologic and immunologic status
- Supplemental information
 - prescription of antiretroviral and prophylactic therapies
 - use of medical and substance abuse treatment services
 - health insurance coverage



Core Surveillance: Reporting the Spectrum of HIV/AIDS Morbidity and Mortality





Confidentiality of HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data

- HIV/AIDS surveillance data are protected under State and territory laws that address public health data
- CDC requires that HIV/AIDS case data in state and local health departments are maintained in physically secure environments with limited access by authorized personnel
- Patient and physician names and personal identifiers may be reported to state and local health departments, but they are <u>not</u> sent to CDC. Data maintained at CDC are protected by a federal Assurance of Confidentiality
- CDC does not collect names, social security numbers, addresses or phone numbers of persons with HIV/AIDS



Evaluation of Surveillance Systems

- Surveillance systems are evaluated for:
 - completeness of case reporting (compared with an independent data source)
 - timeliness of reporting (time between diagnosis and report)
 - completeness and accuracy of data collected
- Evaluation of a surveillance system provides information needed to:
 - improve the system
 - interpret the data collected
 - promote the best use of public resources



Representativeness of HIV Surveillance Data

- HIV surveillance data only include persons who have been tested, and may not be representative of all HIV-infected persons
- It is estimated that at least two-thirds of HIVinfected persons have been confidentially tested and would be included in the HIV surveillance system
- HIV surveillance data can be statistically adjusted to provide an accurate profile of the HIV epidemic



Limitations of HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data

- HIV surveillance data only include persons who have been tested confidentially
- Not all states require HIV surveillance
- AIDS surveillance data only represent persons with late-stage HIV disease



Uses of HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data

- Monitor the incidence and prevalence of HIV infection and AIDS, and HIV-related morbidity and mortality in the population
- Estimate incidence of HIV infection
- Identify changes in trends of HIV transmission and identify populations at risk
- Target prevention interventions and evaluate their effectiveness
- Allocate funds for social and health services
- Facilitate access to health, social and prevention services, including medical treatment



Dissemination of HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data

AIDS hotline 800-342-AIDS



Public information data set

peer reviewed journals



Prevention and treatment guidelines



HIV/AIDS Surveillance Reports



www.cdc.gov/hiv/surveillance.htm www.cdc.gov/nchstp/od/nchstp.htm www.cdc.gov/hiv/pubs/guidelines.htm www.cdc.gov/hiv/software/apids.htm www.cdc.gov/hiv/dhap.htm



CDC fact sheets

presentations at meetings and conferences

