



Selected National HIV Prevention and Care Outcomes

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- Used to gauge progress towards national HIV prevention and care goals and direct resources most effectively
- Monitors steps required from the time a person receives an HIV diagnosis to achieving viral suppression:
 - Diagnosis of HIV infection
 - Linked to care
 - Receipt of care
 - Retained in care
 - Virally suppressed



Aligns with National Goals

- Aligns with the national goals' indicator definitions
- Represents the best available data for measuring progress
- Uses National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS) data
 - Timely and routine
 - Can stratify by demographic characteristics
 - Prioritized data sources that are available at the state level to allow states ability to monitor progress toward national goals in their jurisdictions
- Uses different denominators for each measure



Calculation of Indicators

- The following indicators only use data from areas with complete reporting of CD4 and viral load test results to CDC (39 states and the District of Columbia):
 - Linkage to care (within 1 month)
 - Receipt of care
 - Retention in care
 - Viral suppression



Calculation of Indicators

- Linkage to care
 - Numerator: Persons aged ≥ 13 years with HIV diagnosed during 2016 and who had ≥ 1 viral load (VL) or CD4 test within 1 month of HIV diagnosis
 - Denominator: Persons aged ≥ 13 years with HIV infection diagnosed during 2016 (39 states and the District of Columbia)

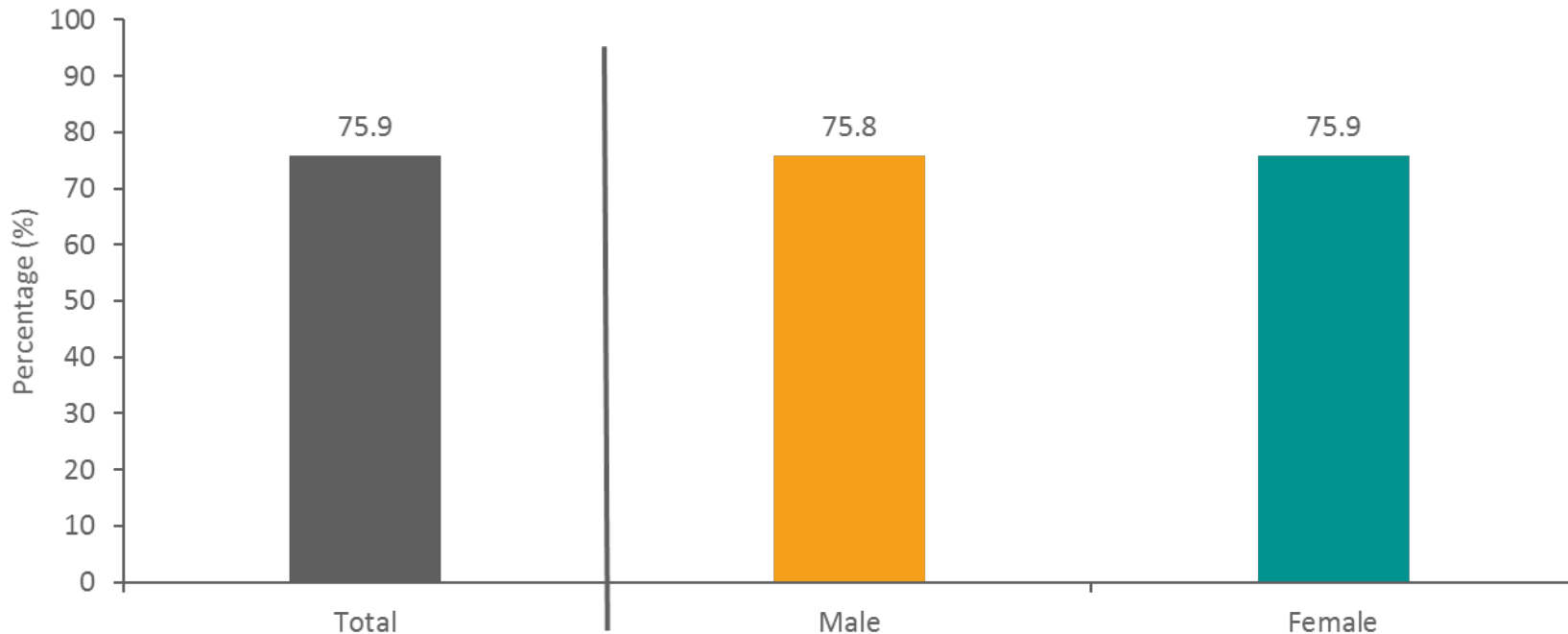


Calculation of Indicators

- Receipt of care, Retention in care, Viral suppression
 - Numerator:
 - Receipt of care: Persons with ≥ 1 test (CD4 or VL) in 2015
 - Retention in care: Persons with ≥ 2 tests (CD4 or VL) ≥ 3 months apart in 2015
 - Viral suppression: Persons with < 200 copies/mL on their most recent VL test in 2015
 - Denominator: Persons aged ≥ 13 years with HIV diagnosed by the end of 2014 and alive at year-end 2015 (39 states and the District of Columbia)



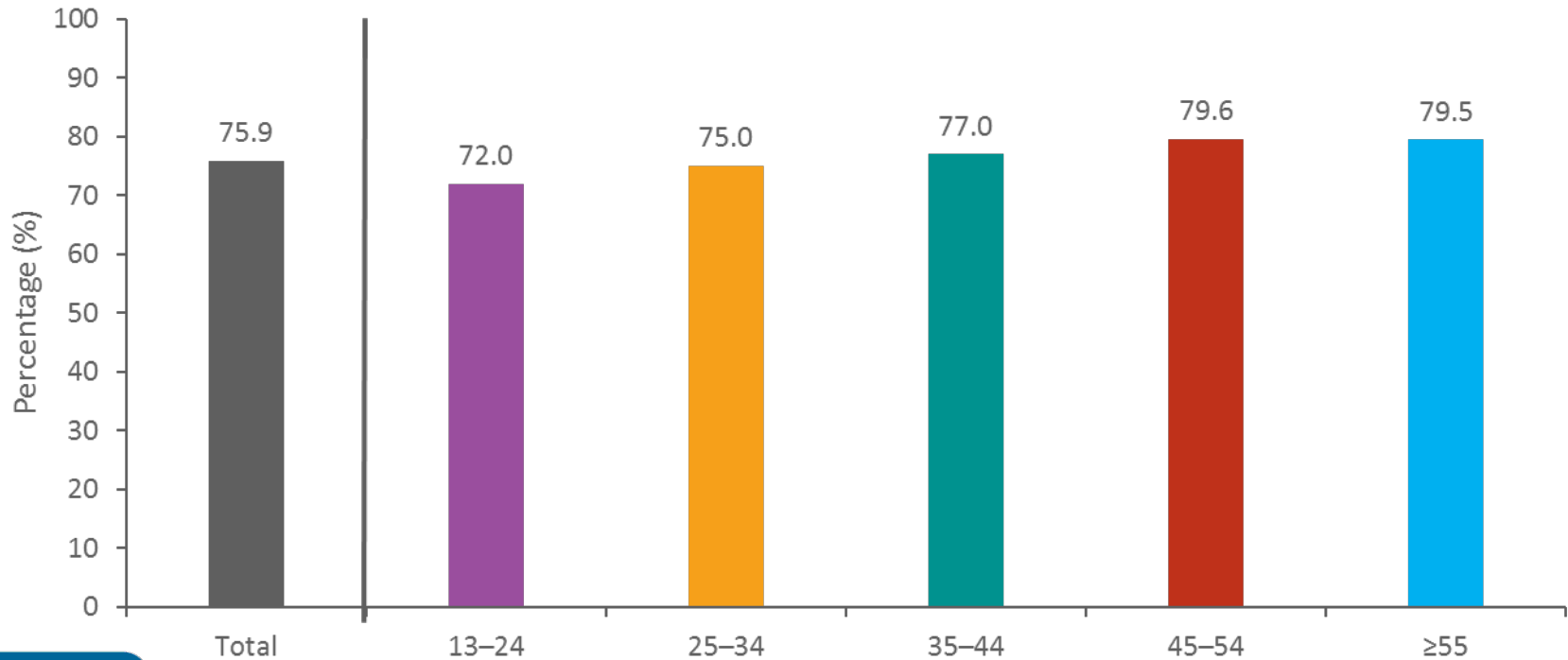
Linkage to HIV Medical Care within 1 Month after HIV Diagnosis during 2016, among Persons Aged ≥ 13 Years, by Sex—39 States and the District of Columbia



Note. Linkage to HIV medical care was defined as having a CD4 or VL test ≤ 1 month after HIV diagnosis.



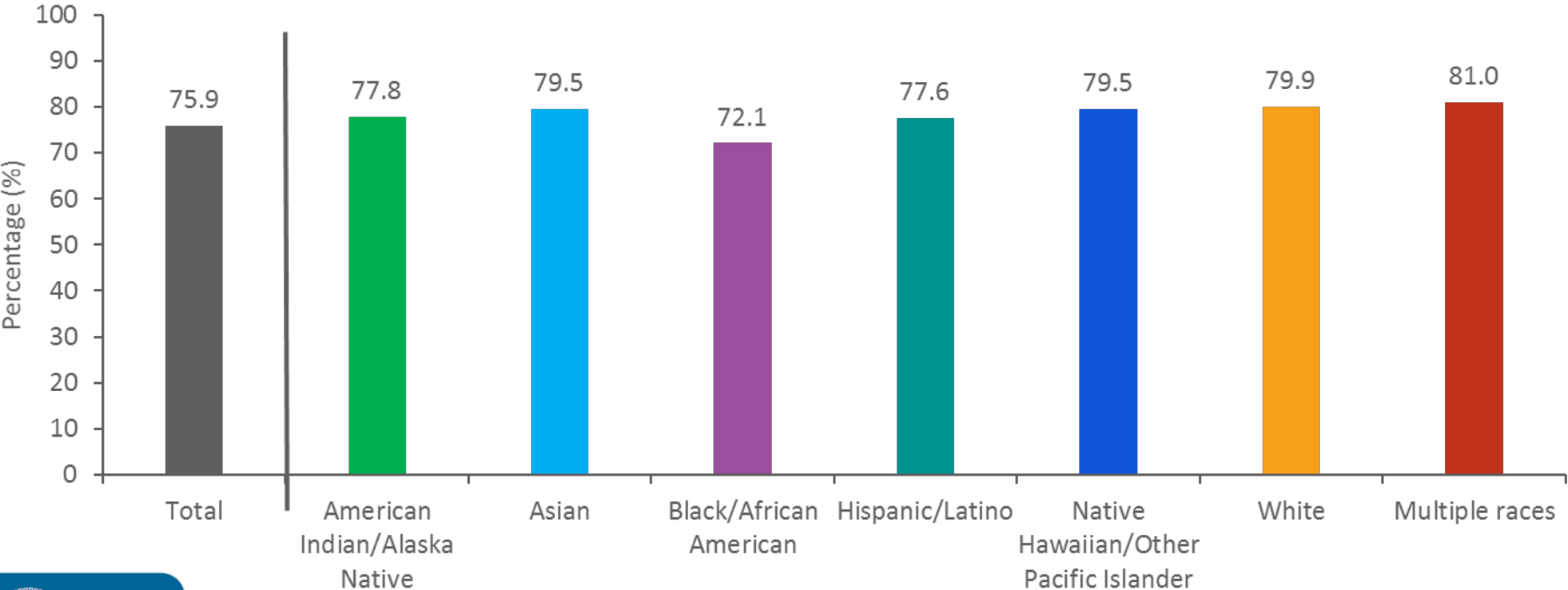
Linkage to HIV Medical Care within 1 Month after HIV Diagnosis during 2016, among Persons Aged ≥ 13 Years, by Age—39 States and the District of Columbia



Note. Linkage to HIV medical care was defined as having a CD4 or VL test ≤ 1 month after HIV diagnosis.

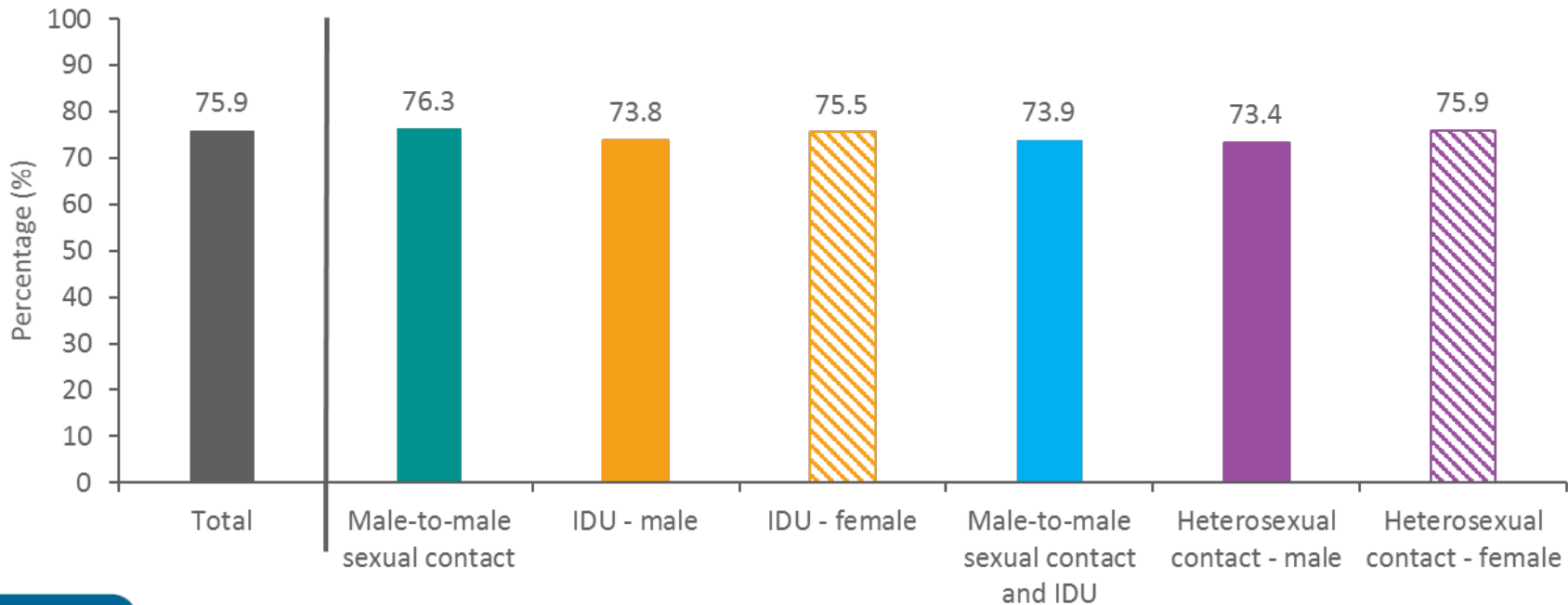


Linkage to HIV Medical Care within 1 Month after HIV Diagnosis during 2016, among Persons Aged ≥ 13 Years, by Race/Ethnicity—39 States and the District of Columbia



Note. Linkage to HIV medical care was defined as having a CD4 or VL test ≤ 1 month after HIV diagnosis. Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

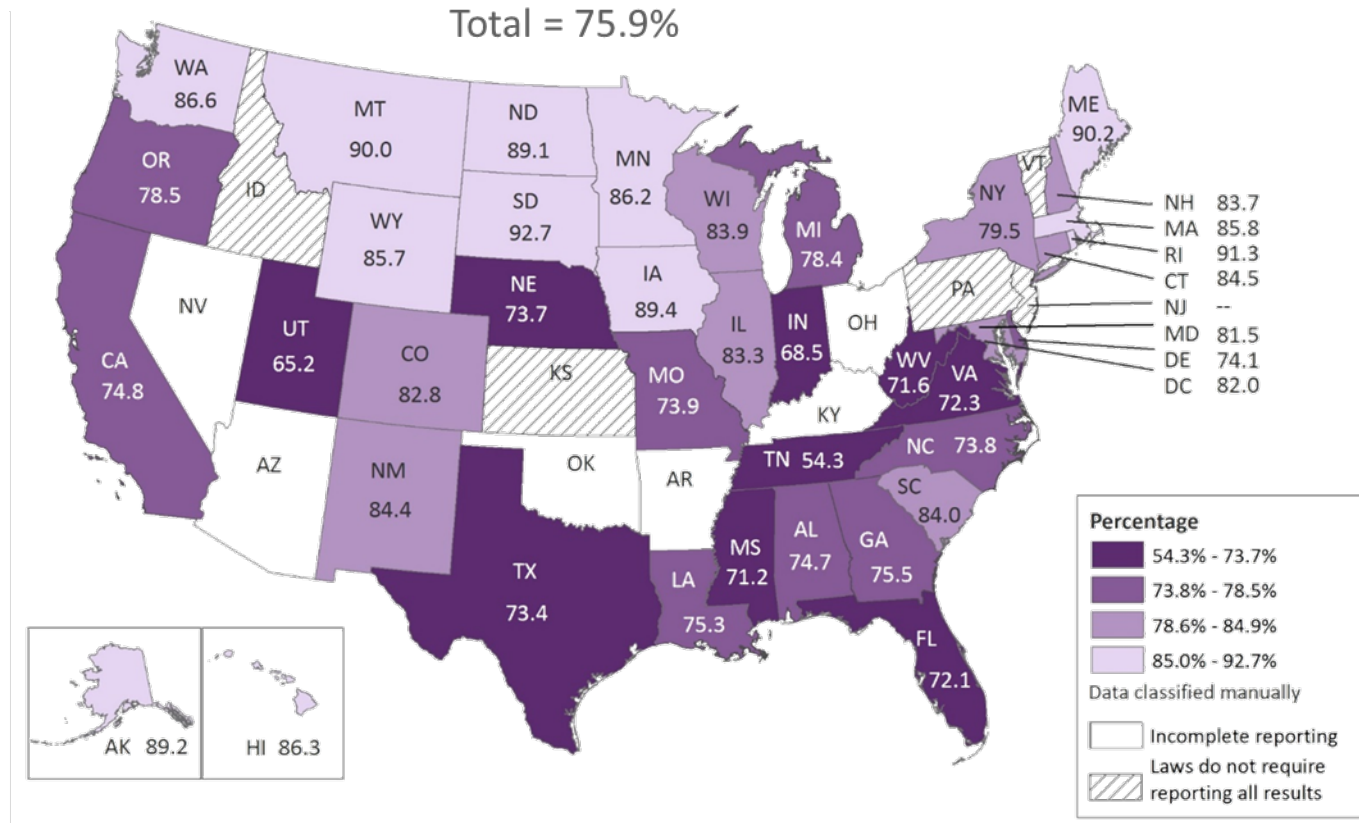
Linkage to HIV Medical Care within 1 Month after HIV Diagnosis during 2016, among Persons Aged ≥ 13 Years, by Transmission Category—39 States and the District of Columbia



Note. Linkage to HIV medical care was defined as having a CD4 or VL test ≤ 1 month after HIV diagnosis. Heterosexual contact is with a person known to have, or be at high risk for, HIV infection. IDU, injection drug use

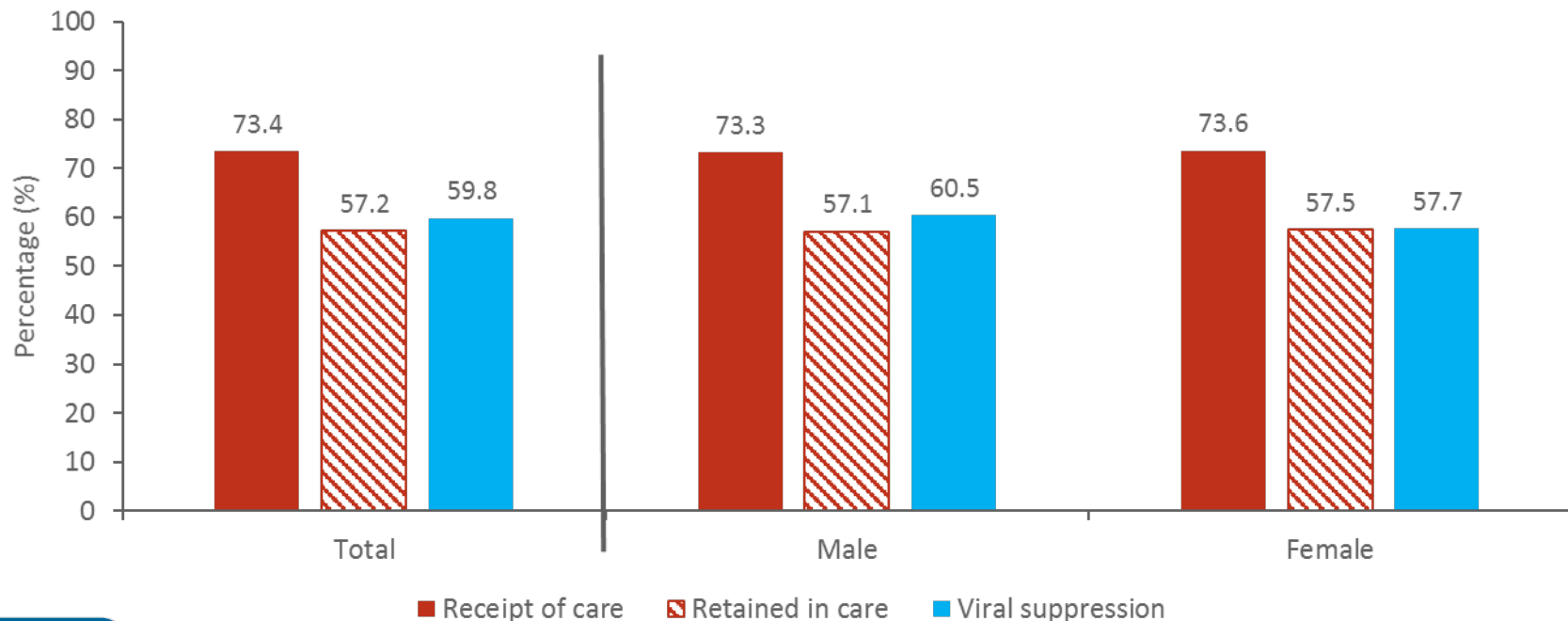


Linkage to HIV Medical Care within 1 Month after HIV Diagnosis during 2016, among Persons Aged ≥13 Years—39 States and the District of Columbia



Note. Linkage to HIV medical care was defined as having a CD4 or VL test ≤1 month after HIV diagnosis. Residence was based on residence at diagnosis.

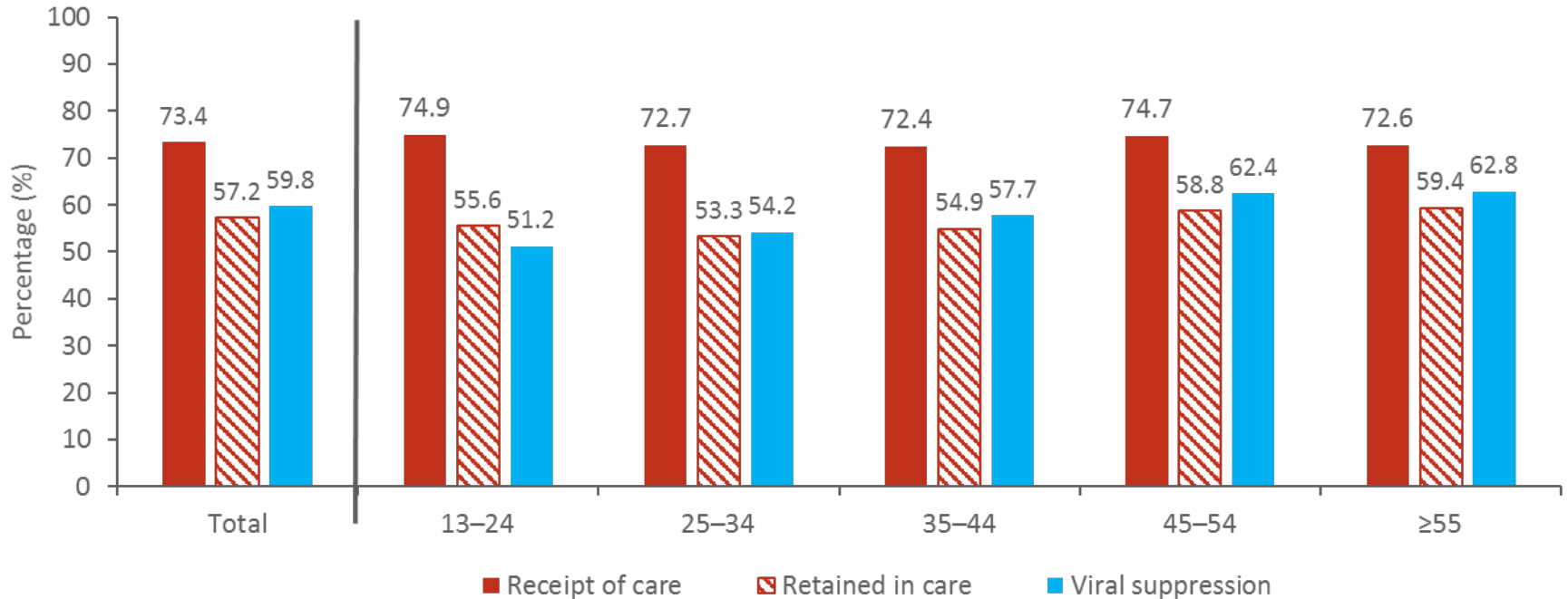
Receipt of HIV Medical Care, Retention in care, and Viral Suppression among Persons Aged ≥ 13 Years Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection, by Sex, 2015—39 States and the District of Columbia



Note. Receipt of medical care was defined as ≥ 1 test (CD4 or VL) in 2015. Retained in continuous medical care was defined as ≥ 2 tests (CD4 or VL) ≥ 3 months apart in 2015. Viral suppression was defined as < 200 copies/mL on the most recent VL test in 2015.



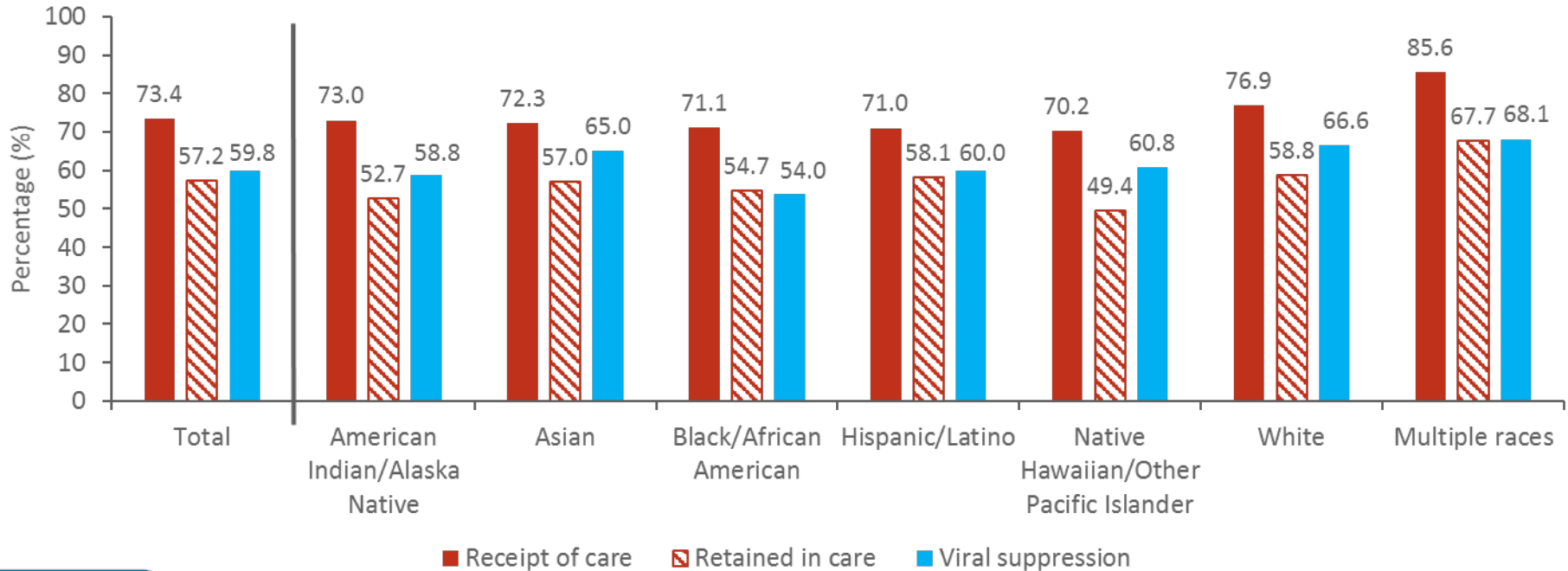
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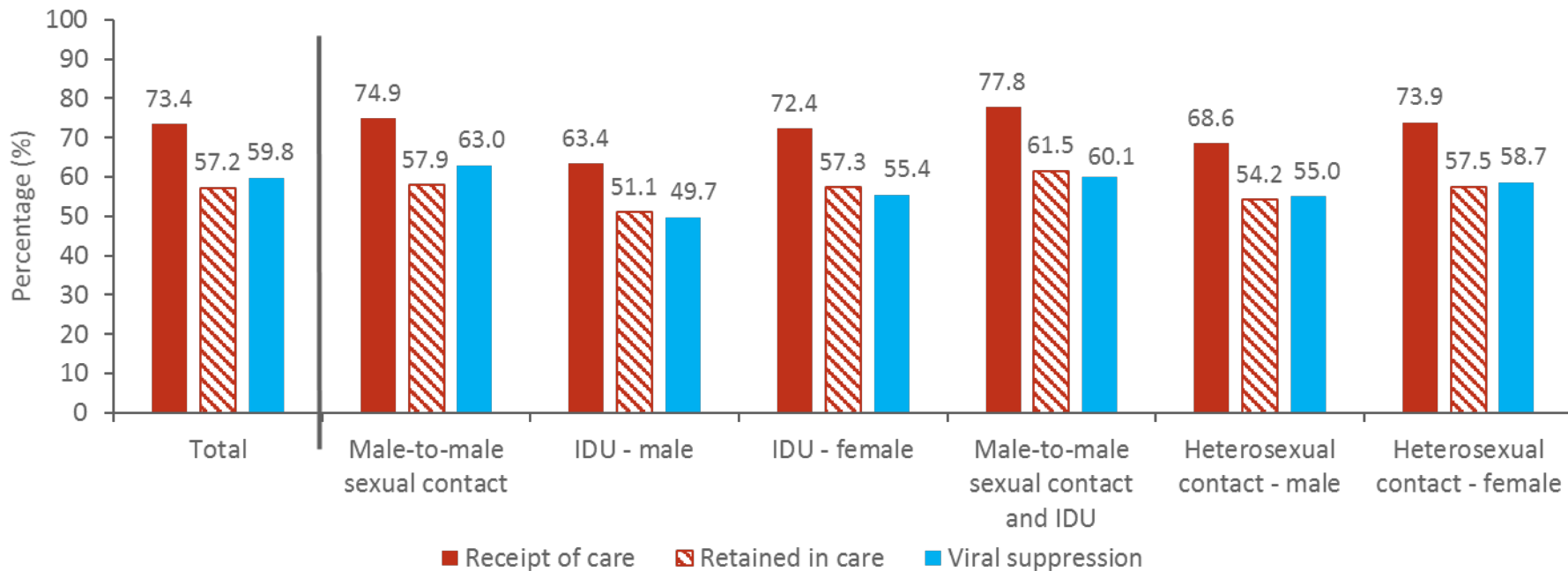
Receipt of HIV Medical Care, Retention in Care, and Viral Suppression among Persons Aged ≥ 13 Years Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection, by Race/Ethnicity, 2015—39 States and the District of Columbia



Note. Receipt of medical care was defined as ≥ 1 test (CD4 or VL) in 2015. Retained in continuous medical care was defined as ≥ 2 tests (CD4 or VL) ≥ 3 months apart in 2015. Viral suppression was defined as < 200 copies/mL on the most recent VL test in 2015. Asian includes Asian/Pacific Islander legacy cases. Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.



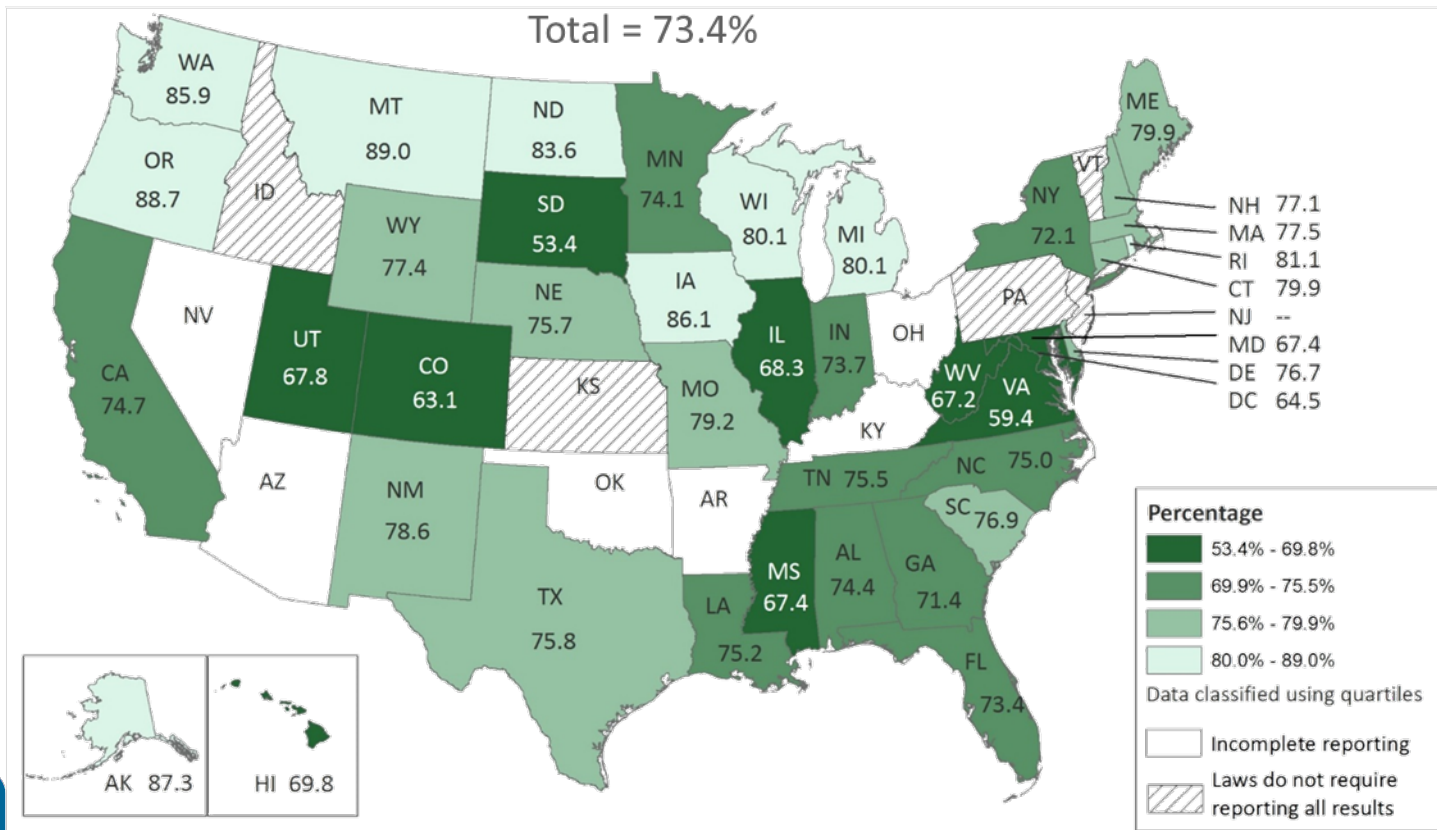
Receipt of HIV Medical Care, Retention in Care, and Viral Suppression among Persons Aged ≥ 13 Years Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection, by Transmission Category, 2015—39 States and the District of Columbia



Note. Receipt of medical care was defined as ≥ 1 test (CD4 or VL) in 2015. Retained in continuous medical care was defined as ≥ 2 tests (CD4 or VL) ≥ 3 months apart in 2015. Viral suppression was defined as < 200 copies/mL on the most recent VL test in 2015. Heterosexual contact is with a person known to have, or be at high risk for, HIV infection. IDU, injection drug use



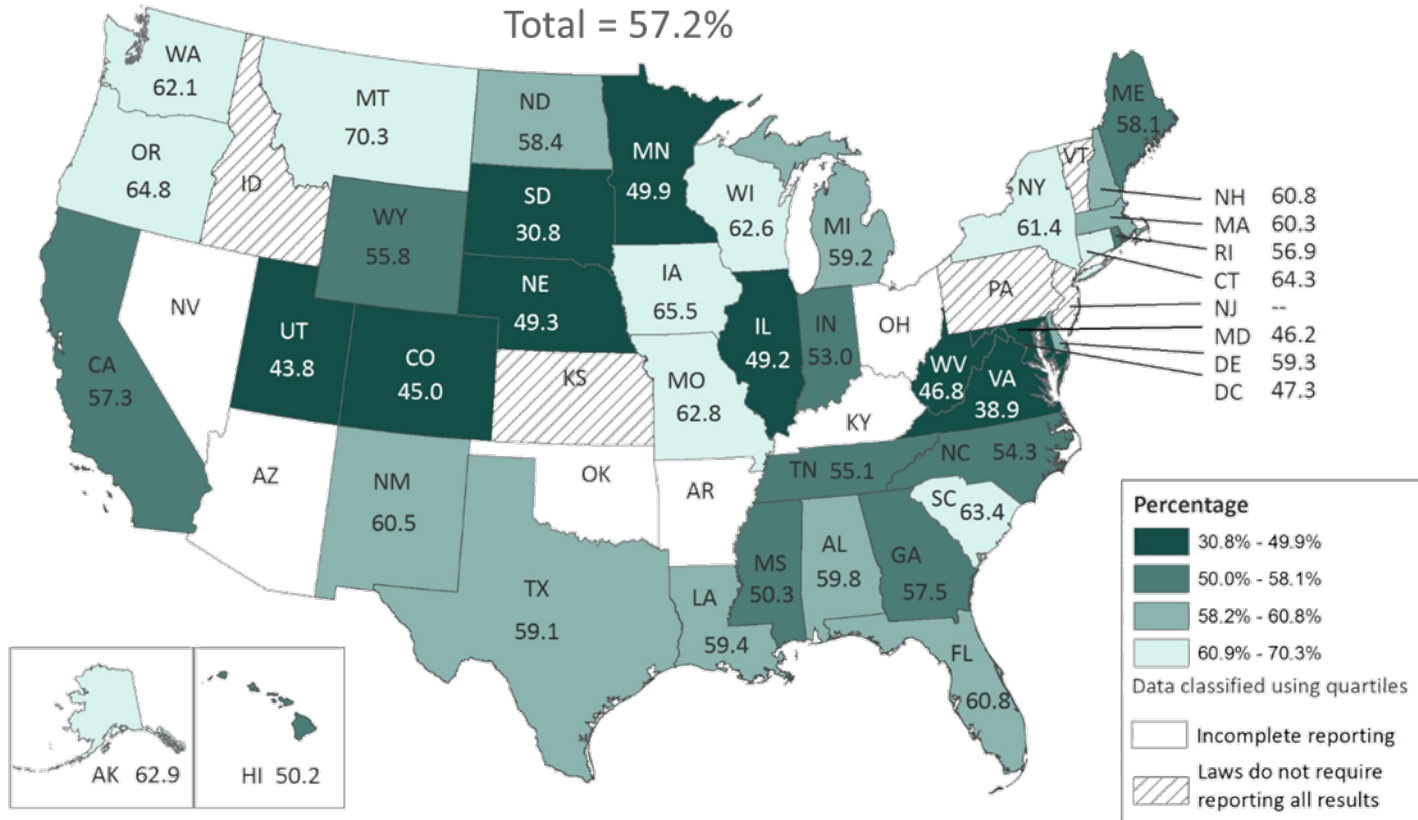
Receipt of HIV Medical Care among Persons Aged ≥13 Years Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection, 2015—39 States and the District of Columbia



Note. Receipt of HIV medical care was defined as ≥1 test (CD4 or VL) in 2015. Residence was based on most recent known address as of year-end 2015.

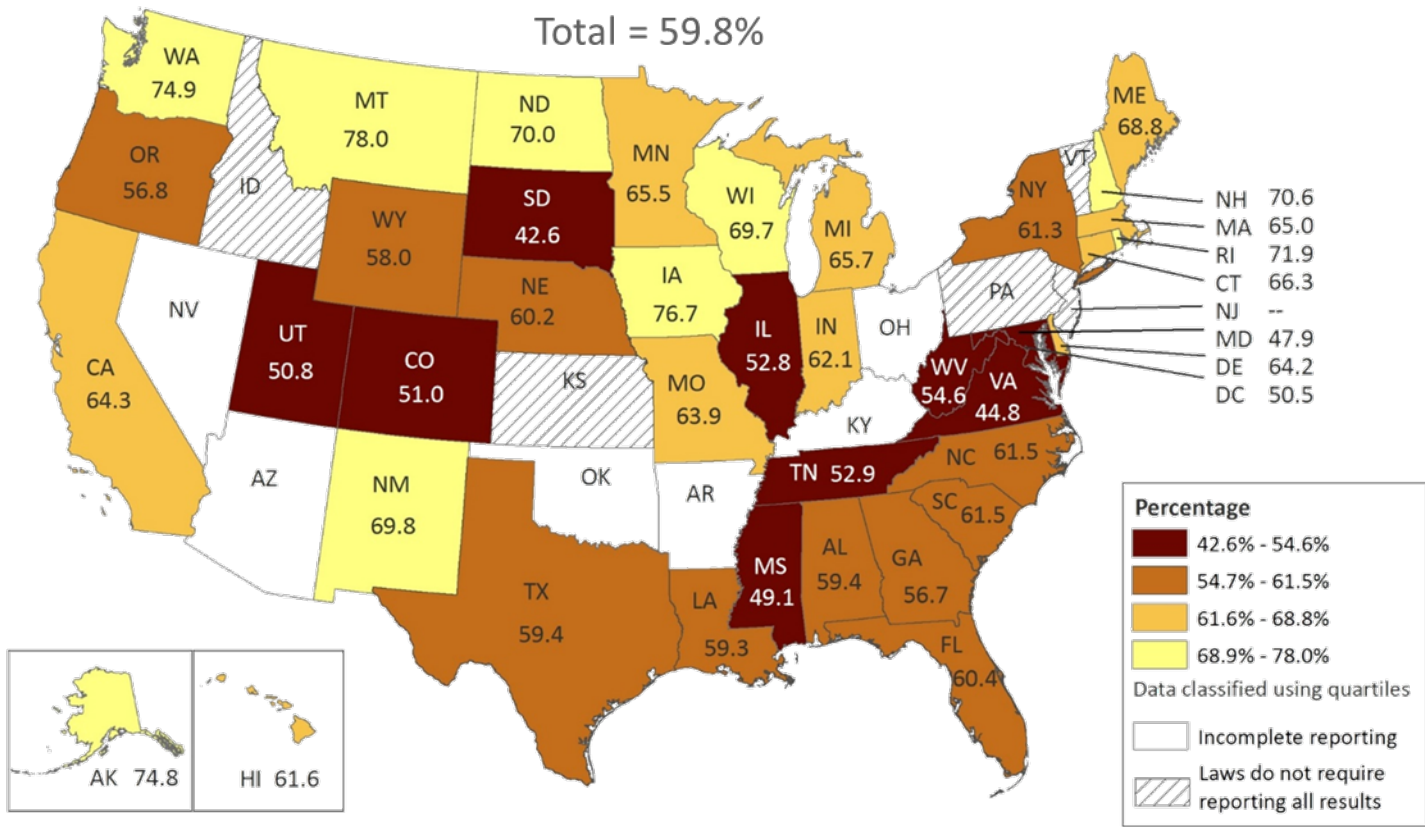


Retention in HIV Medical Care among Persons Aged ≥ 13 Years Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection, 2015—39 States and the District of Columbia



Note. Retained in continuous medical care was defined as ≥ 2 tests (CD4 or VL) ≥ 3 months apart in 2015. Residence was based on most recent known address as of year-end 2015.

Viral Suppression among Persons Aged ≥13 Years Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection, 2015—39 States and the District of Columbia



Note. Viral suppression was defined as <200 copies/mL on the most recent VL test in 2015. Residence was based on most recent known address as of year-end 2015.



Prevalence-Based Care Continuum

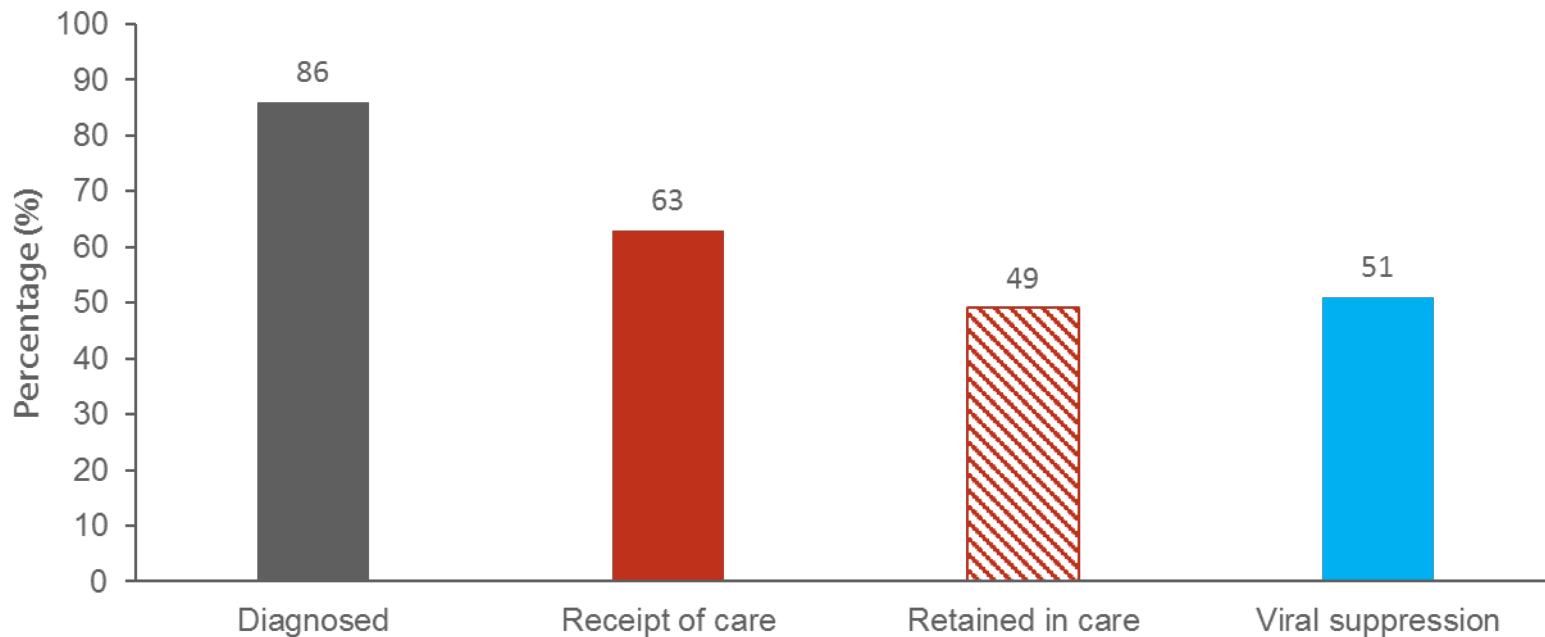
- Describes the number of people at each step of the continuum as a percentage of the total number of people living with HIV (diagnosed or undiagnosed)
- Denominator: Estimated number of persons aged ≥ 13 years living with diagnosed or undiagnosed HIV infection year-end 2015
 - Calculated using the first CD4 test after HIV diagnosis and a CD4 depletion model indicating disease progression*
- Numerator: Extrapolated from the 40 jurisdictions with complete CD4 and viral load reporting
 - Apply percentage from 40 jurisdictions to the total number of people living with diagnosed HIV in the United States



* Song R, Hall HI, Green TA, Szwarcwald CL, Pantazis N. Using CD4 data to estimate HIV incidence, prevalence, and percent of undiagnosed infections in the United States. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr* 2017;74(1):3–9. doi:10.1097/QAI.0000000000001151.

Persons Living with Diagnosed or Undiagnosed HIV Infection

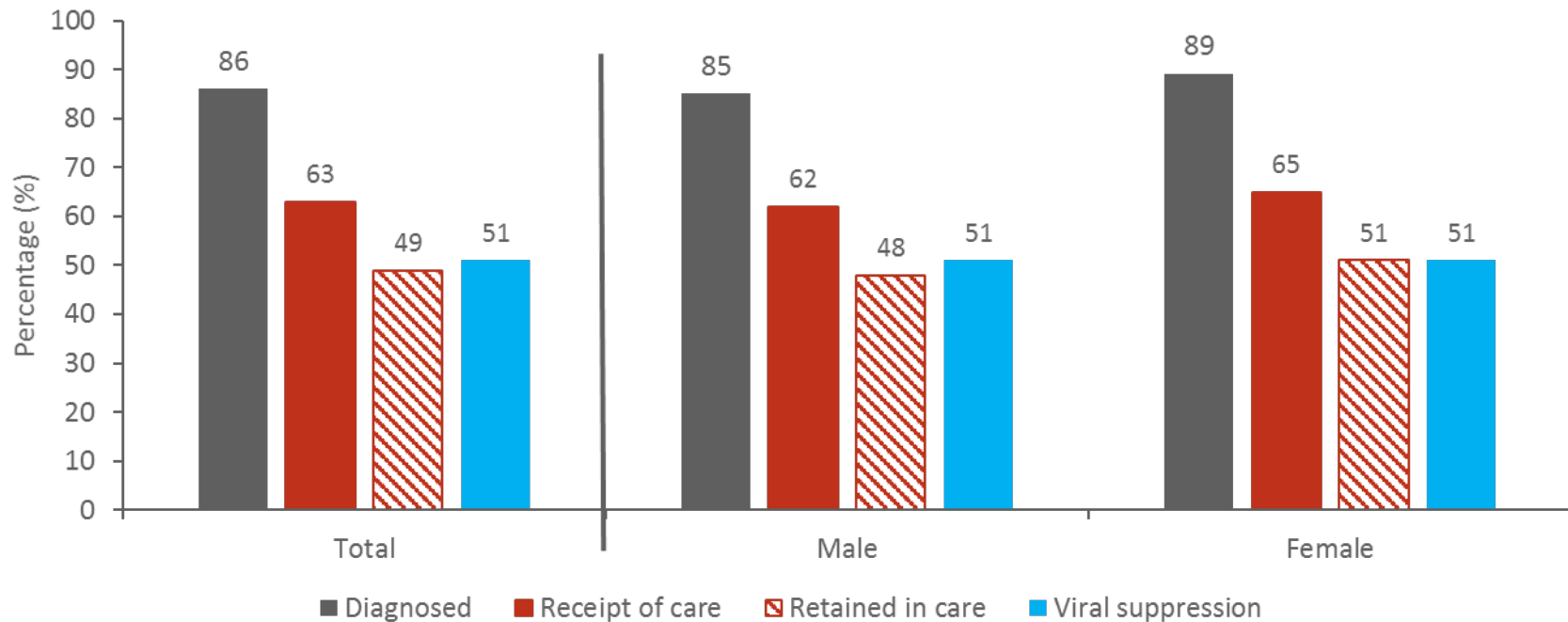
HIV Care Continuum Outcomes, 2015—United States



Note. Receipt of medical care was defined as ≥ 1 test (CD4 or VL) in 2015. Retained in continuous medical care was defined as ≥ 2 tests (CD4 or VL) ≥ 3 months apart in 2015. Viral suppression was defined as < 200 copies/mL on the most recent VL test in 2015.



Persons Living with Diagnosed or Undiagnosed HIV Infection HIV Care Continuum Outcomes, by Sex, 2015—United States

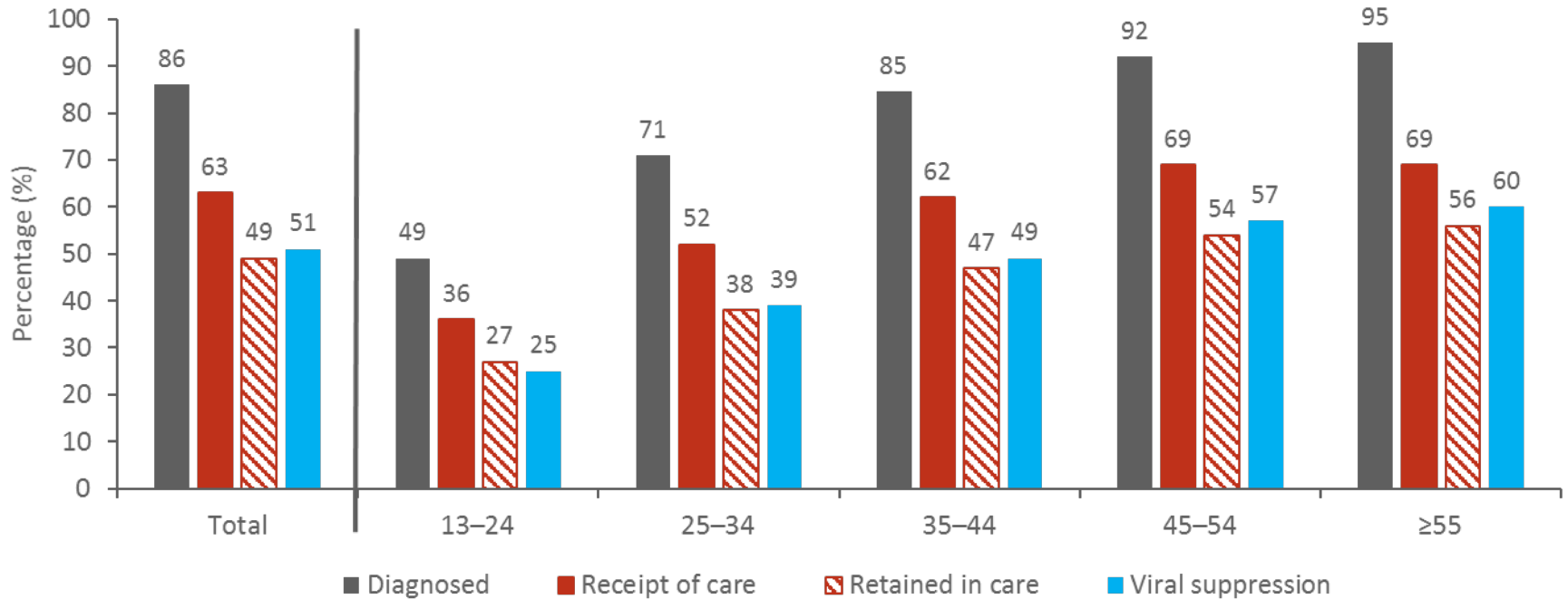


Note. Receipt of medical care was defined as ≥ 1 test (CD4 or VL) in 2015. Retained in continuous medical care was defined as ≥ 2 tests (CD4 or VL) ≥ 3 months apart in 2015. Viral suppression was defined as < 200 copies/mL on the most recent VL test in 2015.



Persons Living with Diagnosed or Undiagnosed HIV Infection

HIV Care Continuum Outcomes, by Age, 2015—United States

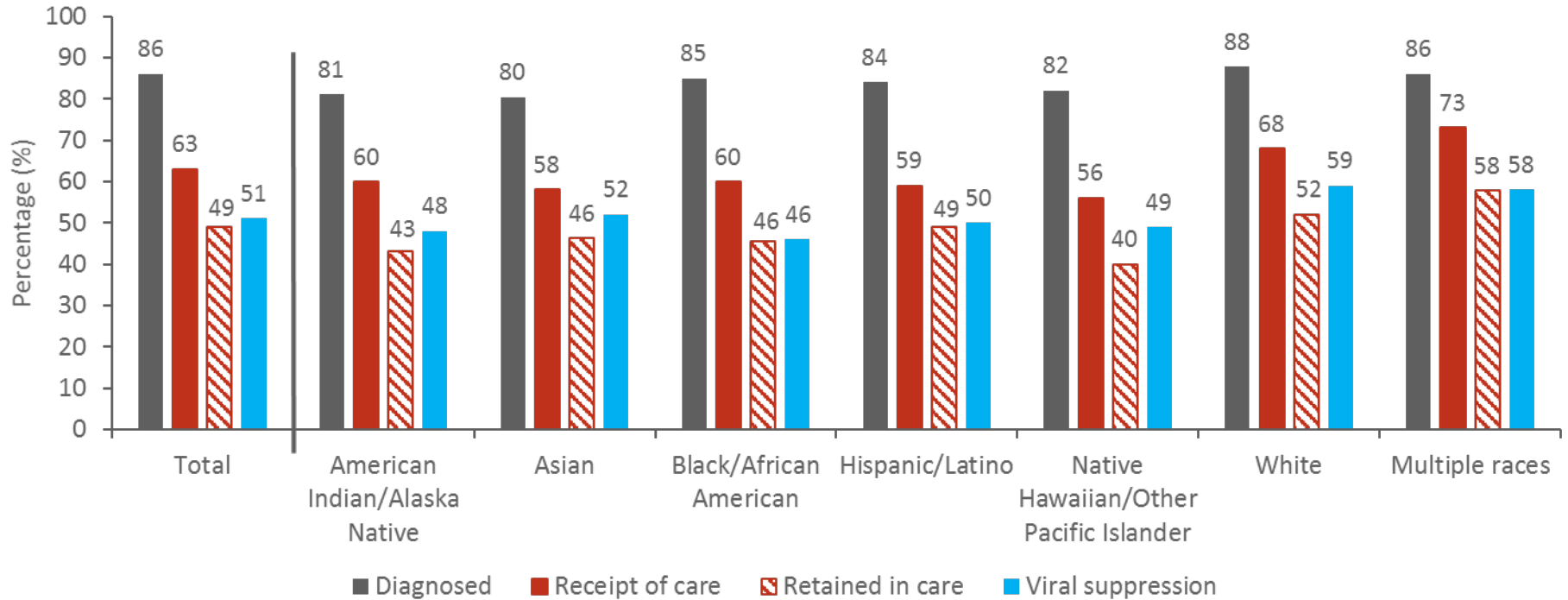


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Persons Living with Diagnosed or Undiagnosed HIV Infection

HIV Care Continuum Outcomes, by Race/Ethnicity, 2015—United States

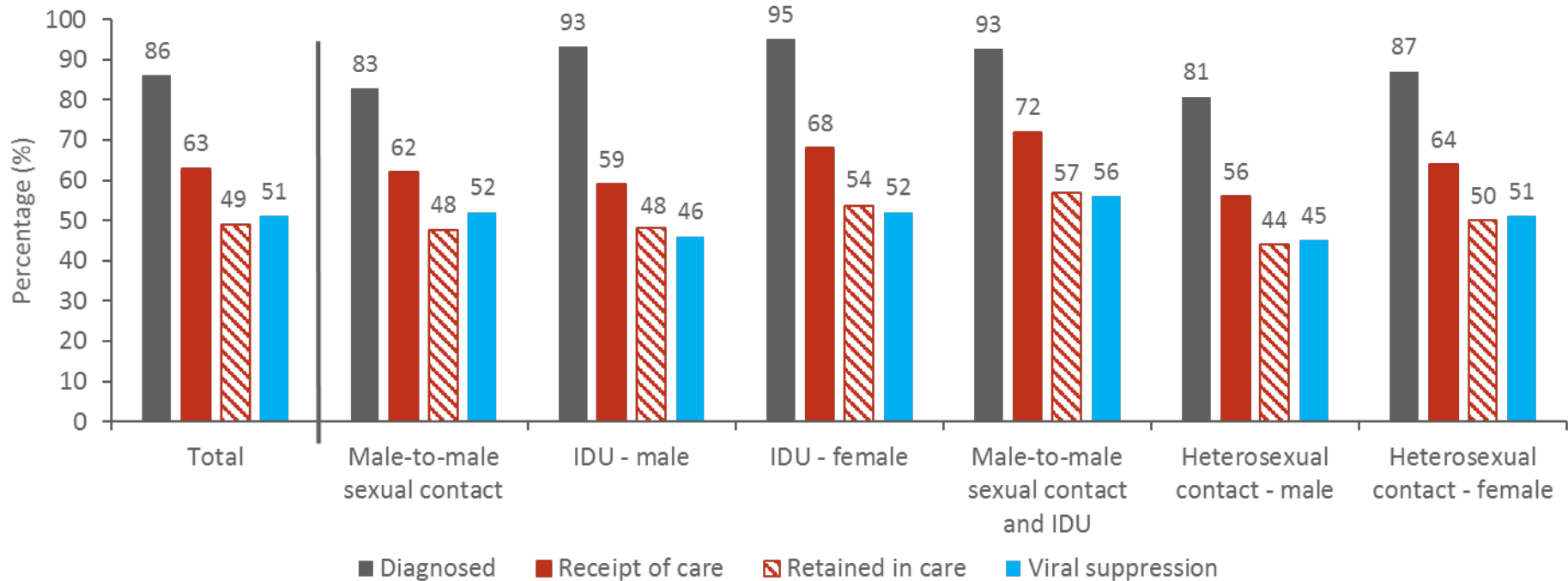


Note. Receipt of medical care was defined as ≥ 1 test (CD4 or VL) in 2015. Retained in continuous medical care was defined as ≥ 2 tests (CD4 or VL) ≥ 3 months apart in 2015. Viral suppression was defined as < 200 copies/mL on the most recent VL test in 2015. Asian includes Asian/Pacific Islander legacy cases. Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.



Persons Living with Diagnosed or Undiagnosed HIV Infection

HIV Care Continuum Outcomes, by Transmission Category, 2015—United States



Note. Receipt of medical care was defined as ≥ 1 test (CD4 or VL) in 2015. Retained in continuous medical care was defined as ≥ 2 tests (CD4 or VL) ≥ 3 months apart in 2015. Viral suppression was defined as < 200 copies/mL on the most recent VL test in 2015. Heterosexual contact is with a person known to have, or be at high risk for, HIV infection. IDU, injection drug use

