

1 **HIV/AIDS Surveillance Update**

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2 **Overview**

- HIV incidence
- HIV/AIDS diagnoses
- Prevalence estimates
- Behavioral Surveillance
- Implications/Looking ahead

3 **HIV Incidence in the US**

- New incidence estimates show that the HIV epidemic is, and has been, worse than previously known
 - 56,300 new HIV infections in 2006
 - 40% higher than prior estimate

4 **Estimated Percentage of New HIV Infections, by Sex United States, 2006**

5 **Estimated Percentage of New HIV Infections, by Race/Ethnicity, 2006***

6 **Estimated Rates of New HIV Infections, 2006***

7 **Estimated Percentage of New Infections by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, United States, 2006**

8 **Estimated Percentage of New HIV Infections, by Transmission Category, 2006***

9 **Estimated Percentage of New Infections by Sex and Transmission Category, United States, 2006**

10 **Estimated Percentage of New HIV Infections, by Age, 2006**

11 **Estimated Rates of New HIV Infections, by Age, 2006***

12 **Estimated Number of New HIV Infections in MSM, by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group. United States, 2006**

13 **HIV/AIDS Diagnoses**

14 **2007 HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report**

15 **Estimated Percentages of HIV/AIDS Cases among Adults and Adolescents, by Sex, 2007, 34 States***

16 **Estimated Percentages of HIV/AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity, 2007—34 States***

17 **Estimated Percentages of HIV/AIDS Cases among Adults and Adolescents, by**

Transmission Category, 2007—34 States*

- 18 **Estimated Rates of HIV/AIDS Cases among Adults and Adolescents, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, 2007—34 States***
- 19 **Reported AIDS cases among adults and adolescents, by area of residence at diagnosis, 2006**
- 20 **Rate of reported AIDS cases for selected metropolitan statistical areas (Divisions) of residence, 2007**
- 21 **Reported AIDS case rates by region, 2006**
- 22 **Estimated numbers of cases of HIV/AIDS, by year of diagnosis, 2004-2007, 34 states***
- 23 **Possible Reasons for Increases in HIV Diagnoses**
- Changes in surveillance practices
 - Increase in HIV testing
 - Increase in new HIV infections
 - Estimates for most recent year least stable
- 24 **Prevalence Estimates**
- 25 **HIV Prevalence Estimates---United States, 2006**
- **In 2006, 1.1 million people were living with HIV in the United States.**
 - Includes 21% undiagnosed infections, down from previous estimate of 25%
- 26 **Estimated HIV Prevalence, United States—1977 to 2006**
- 27 **Behavioral Surveillance**
- 28 **National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System (NHBS)**
- 29 **Unprotected Anal Sex with Male Partners in the Preceding 12 Months, by Participant Race/Ethnicity, NHBS-MSM, November 2003-April 2005 (N=10,030)**
- 30 **HIV Testing Ever and in the Preceding 12 Months, by participant's race/ethnicity, NHBS-MSM, November 2003-April 2005 (N=10,030)**
- 31 **Prevention Counseling Session* in the preceding 12 months, by age in years, NHBS-MSM, November 2003-April 2005 (N=10,030)**
- 32 **HIV Prevalence in MSM in 5 Cities – NHBS, 2004-2005**
- 33 **Proportion with Undiagnosed HIV Infection in MSM**

in 5 Cities – NHBS, 2004-2005

- 34 **Implications and Looking Ahead**
- 35 **Implications of Higher Incidence Estimate and Increasing Prevalence**
- More people will need HIV treatment and care
 - More people living with HIV will need prevention services
- 36 **Implications for MSM**
- Incidence and Diagnosis data show that MSM continue to account for a substantial proportion of the epidemic in the US.
 - Behavioral surveillance data show that risk behaviors are prevalent among MSM and prevention services may not be reaching enough people
- 37 **CDC Professional Judgment**
- CDC asked by Congress to develop professional judgment budget
 - Doubles CDC's domestic HIV budget
 - Additional \$877 million in FY2009
 - Additional \$4.8 billion over 5 years
- 38 **Priorities**
- Increase HIV testing and number of people reached by HIV prevention programs
 - Develop new tools to fight HIV
 - Improve systems to monitor HIV and related risk behaviors and evaluate prevention programs
- 39 **Prevention Works**
- HIV testing significantly reduces risk of transmission among people with previously undiagnosed infection
 - Individual and group interventions for people previously diagnosed with HIV significantly reduce risk
 - Individual, group, and community interventions for at-risk persons significantly reduce risk
- 40 **Prevention Works**
- HIV incidence is declining among injection drug users and heterosexuals
 - Mother-to-child transmission dramatically reduced
 - Fewer people have undiagnosed HIV infection
 - Decreased from 25% to 21%
- 41 **Think about the costs:
treatment vs prevention**
- Treatment
 - \$168,600 per case (diagnosed in 2002)*
 - 56,300 infections in 2006 = \$9.5 billion in treatment costs
 - Preventing 240,000 infections by 2020 could save \$40.5 billion in treatment costs
- 42 **Opportunity & Responsibility**
- We know prevention works when we apply what we've learned

- We have a tremendous opportunity and responsibility to change the future course of the epidemic

43 Estimated Number of New HIV Infections, by Sex, 1977-2006*

44 Estimated Number of New HIV Infections, by Race/Ethnicity, 1977-2006*

45 Estimated Number of New HIV Infections
by Transmission Category, 1977-2006