## Evaluating the National HIV/AIDS Strategy with Surveillance Data

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### **Outline**

- Outcome measures of the National HIV/AIDS Strategy
- Surveillance data collection
- Preliminary data
- Conclusion

### **National HIV/AIDS Strategy**

- Reducing New HIV Infections
- Increasing Access to Care and Improving Health Outcomes for People Living with HIV
- Reducing HIV-Related Health Disparities

### **Reducing New HIV Infections**

- Lower the annual number of new infections by 25 percent
- Reduce the HIV transmission rate, which is a measure of annual transmissions in relation to the number of people living with HIV, by 30 percent
- Increase from 79 percent to 90 percent the percentage of people living with HIV who know their serostatus

## Increasing Access to Care and Improving Health

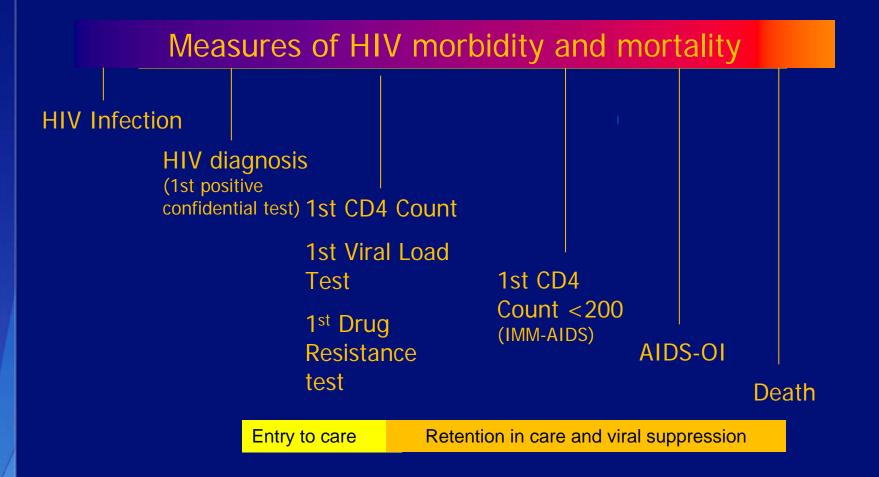
- Increase the proportion of newly diagnosed patients linked to clinical care within three months of their HIV diagnosis from 65 percent to 85 percent
- Increase the proportion of Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program clients who are in continuous care (at least 2 visits for routine HIV medical care in 12 months at least 3 months apart) from 73 percent to 80 percent\*
- Increase the percentage of Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program clients with permanent housing from 82 percent to 86 percent\*\*

<sup>\*</sup>Measurable by surveillance overall and for RW clients with linkage of databases \*\*Not measurable by surveillance

### Reducing HIV-Related Health Disparities

- Increase the proportion of HIV diagnosed gay and bisexual men with undetectable viral load by 20 percent
- Increase the proportion of HIV diagnosed Blacks with undetectable viral load by 20 percent
- Increase the proportion of HIV diagnosed Latinos with undetectable viral load by 20 percent

### **HIV Surveillance**



### **HIV Case Surveillance Information Flow**



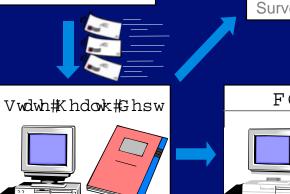


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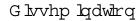
Hospital Practitioners
Private Practitioners
Public Clinics
Laboratories











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



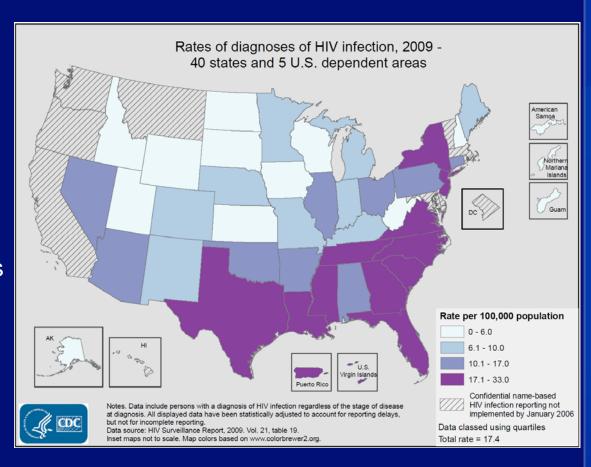


### **National HIV Surveillance**

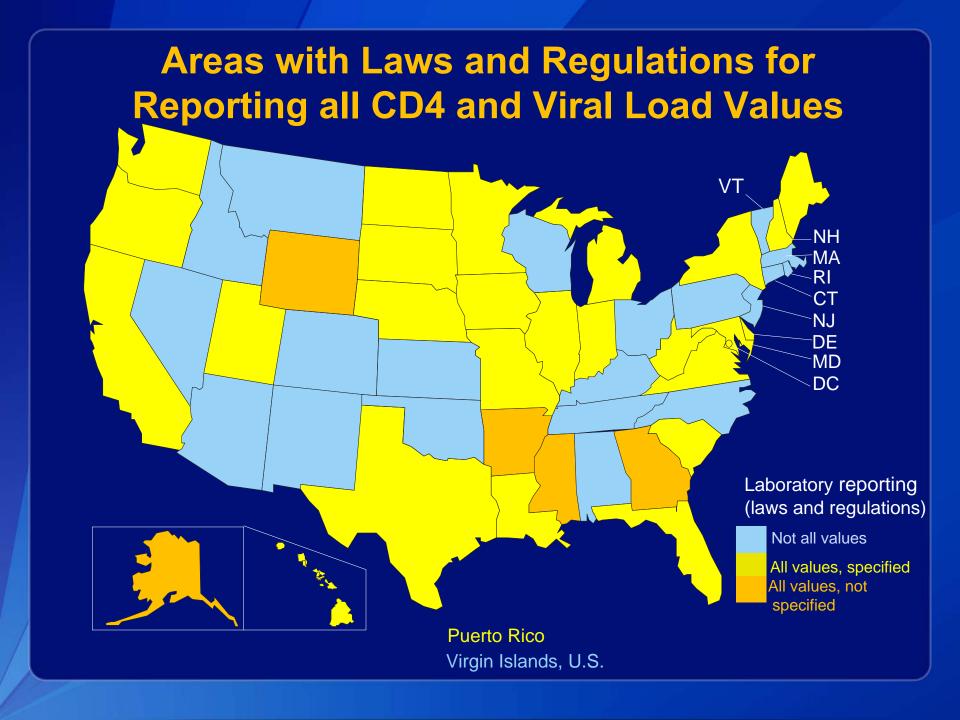
Data Year

2008: confidential, namebased HIV reporting in all states

2011: all states included in estimates of HIV diagnoses



# **National HIV Incidence Surveillance** CHI Cty HOU

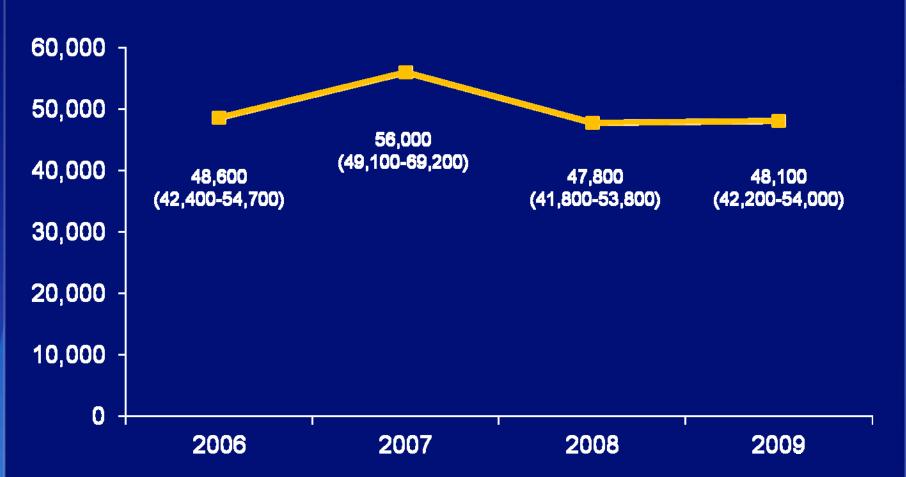


## National HIV/AIDS Strategy Implementation Plan

- VA, CMS, HRSA, CDC, SAMHSA and NIH will jointly consider and issue a report of strategies to encourage providers to collect and report standardized viral load and CD4 data from infected individuals within populations at greatest risk for HIV infection.
  - CDC will identify which States and localities collect CD4 and viral load data
  - HRSA and CDC will convene a consultation with clinical providers and community-based organizations to develop recommendations for gathering and reporting necessary data to calculate community viral load
  - CDC, in consultation with States, will provide technical assistance to localities, particularly those with a heavy disease burden, to collect necessary data to calculate community viral load

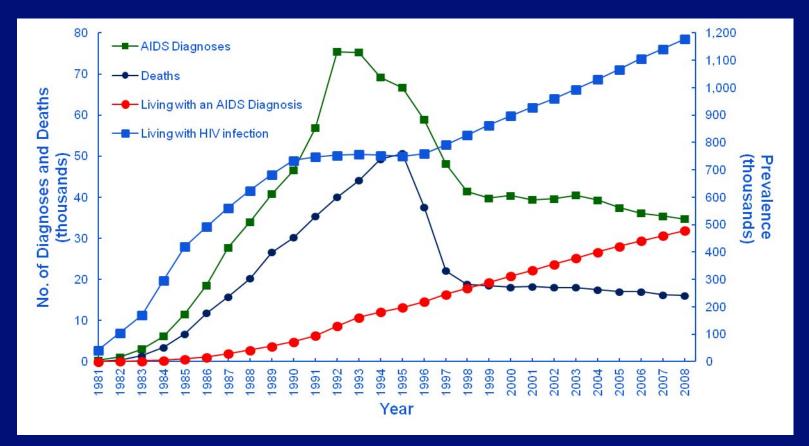
### PRELIMINARY DATA



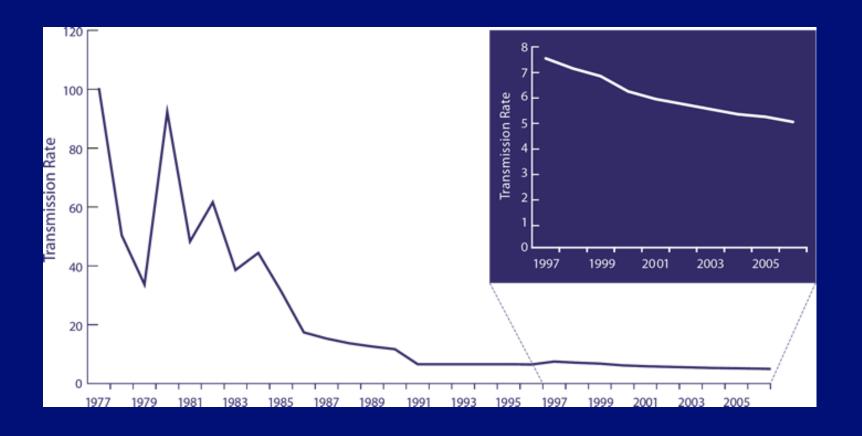


Prejean (2011) Estimated HIV Incidence in the United States, 2006–2009. PLoS ONE 6(8): e17502. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0017502

Estimated AIDS Diagnoses, Deaths, Persons Living with an AIDS Diagnosis and Persons Living with HIV Infection (Diagnosed and Undiagnosed) Among Adults and Adolescents – United States, 1981 - 2008

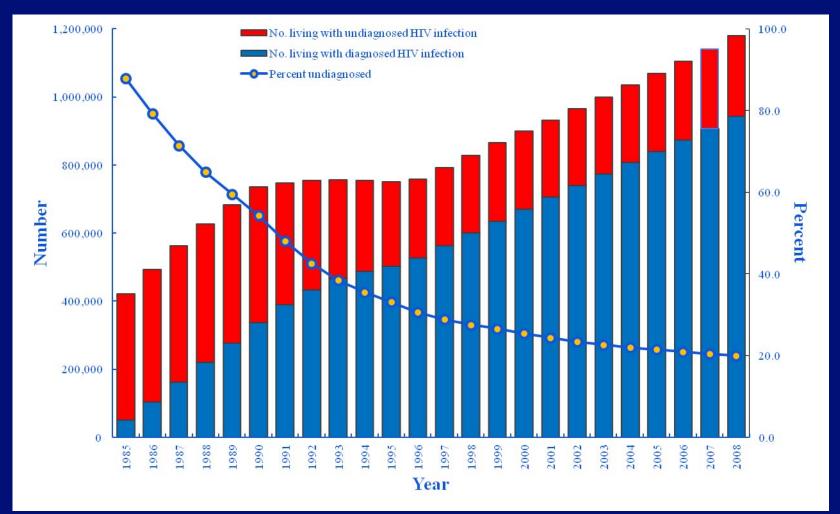


## Annual Transmission Rates per 100 Persons Living with HIV, 1977–2006



Holtgrave . Updated Annual HIV Transmission Rates in the United States, 1978-2006. JAIDS 2009;50(2):236-38.

## Estimated Number of Adults and Adolescents Living with HIV Infection (Diagnosed and Undiagnosed) and Percent Undiagnosed – United States, 1985 - 2008



### Linkage to Care and Continuous Care

- Data from 13 areas with mandatory laboratory reporting of HIV-related tests and reporting to national HIV surveillance
  - 82% of persons diagnosed in 2009 linked to care within 3 months -- NHAS 85 percent

Mahle et al. Using HIV Surveillance-based Indicators to Monitor the National HIV/AIDS Strategy, 13 U.S. Jurisdictions. Presented at 2011 National HIV Prevention Conference.

45% of persons living with HIV in 2009 in continuous care –
 NHAS 80%

Hall et al. Retention in Care of HIV-Infected Adults and Adolescents in 13 U.S. Areas. Presented at 2011 National HIV Prevention Conference.

### Reducing HIV-Related Health Disparities

- Data from 13 areas with mandatory laboratory reporting of HIVrelated tests and reporting to national HIV surveillance
- Persons living with HIV in 2009
- Viral suppression (≤400 copies/mL) among those in care
  - 77% among MSM
  - 65% among blacks/African Americans
  - 74% among Hispanics/Latinos
    - vs. 81% among whites
- NHAS increase by 20 percent in undetectable viral load

Mahle et al. Using HIV Surveillance-based Indicators to Monitor the National HIV/AIDS Strategy, 13 U.S. Jurisdictions. Presented at National HIV Prevention Conference.

### Measuring Engagement in Care HIV Surveillance Data

1.2M

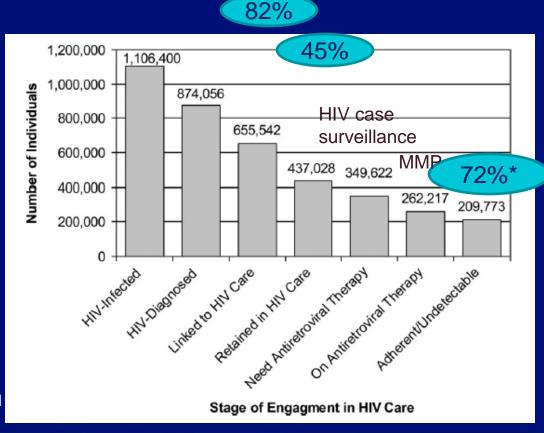
80%

MMWR 2011;60(21)

MMWR 2011;60(21)

Mahle 2011 NPC

Hall 2011 NPC



Mahle 2011 NPC

\*400 copies/mL, among those in care

Gardner et al. CID 201

### Conclusion

- Of 9 outcome measures in the National HIV/AIDS
   Strategy, 8 can be measured with surveillance data
- However, there is a need to
  - Support and strengthen HIV ... surveillance activities: There is a need to support existing surveillance methods to identify populations at greatest risk that need to be targeted for HIV prevention services.

### Thank you

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.

