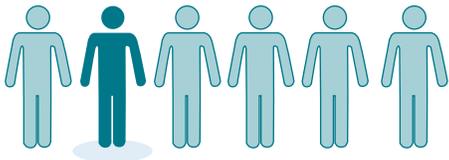
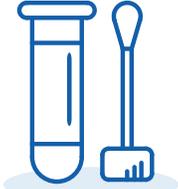


HIV PREVENTION WEST VIRGINIA

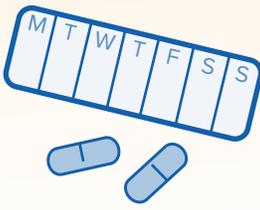
% Unaware of HIV Infection*	Annual HIV Diagnoses	People with HIV*
<p>12%</p> <p>HIV+</p>  <p>88% of West Virginians with HIV are aware of their status, which means approximately 245 people in West Virginia aren't getting the care they need. The national goal for the percentage of people with HIV who know their status is 90%.</p>	<p>78 new cases</p>  <p>West Virginia had the nation's 35th-highest rate of new HIV diagnoses in 2017.</p>	<p>2,000</p>  <p>When a person with HIV takes their medicine regularly, they become virally suppressed and have effectively no risk of transmitting HIV. 55% of West Virginians with HIV are virally suppressed; the national goal is 80%.</p>

West Virginians with HIV will face an average **lifetime cost of \$478,000** to treat their infection (2017 dollars).

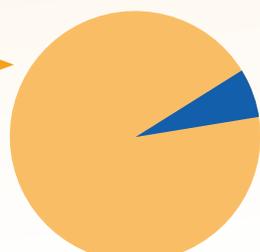


Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) is a pill for those at high risk for HIV.

Taken daily, it can **block HIV**



3,060⁺ West Virginians at high risk for HIV could potentially benefit from PrEP



228⁺ West Virginians were prescribed PrEP in 2017



*2015 data. †AIDSvu (www.aidsvu.org). Emory University, Rollins School of Public Health.

CDC awarded **\$1.0M[†]** to West Virginia health departments and community-based organizations for HIV prevention activities, including:

HIV Testing



HIV Diagnosis



Linkage to Care



3,947 HIV tests[§] were provided in West Virginia

CDC-funded HIV testing ensures people at risk know their HIV status. Awareness of HIV status allows people who are HIV-negative to choose prevention activities to avoid infection.

of those

15 West Virginians[§] were newly diagnosed with HIV through CDC-funded HIV testing

CDC-funded HIV testing makes people with HIV aware of their infection so they can take medicine to stay healthy and prevent transmission.

of those

11 West Virginians[§] were linked to medical care within 90 days of HIV diagnosis

CDC-funded programs link people to medical care immediately after HIV diagnosis so they can stay healthy and not transmit HIV to others.

Because of end-of-year data submission dates, those who were diagnosed and successfully linked to care during the last two weeks of the year may have been excluded from this calculation. [†]FY 2018. [§]2017 data.

Syringe Services Programs (SSPs) are community-based prevention programs that can provide a range of services, including **linkage to substance use disorder treatment; access to and disposal of sterile syringes and injection equipment; and vaccination, testing, and linkage to care and treatment for infectious diseases.**

- SSPs DO NOT** increase drug use or crime ❌
- SSPs DO** reduce HIV and hepatitis risk ✅
- SSPs DO** help people enter drug treatment and stop using drugs ✅

28[‡] Counties in West Virginia were determined by CDC to be experiencing or at risk of an **HIV outbreak** or **significant increase in hepatitis infection**

10[¶] SSPs operating in West Virginia

[‡] 2015 data. [¶] NASEN (www.nasen.org/map)

West Virginia and CDC: HIV Prevention at Work

In 2018–2019, West Virginia experienced a rapid increase in HIV diagnoses among people who inject drugs.

The West Virginia Bureau for Public Health, local health departments, community partners, and CDC worked together to take decisive action to address gaps in HIV prevention services.



West Virginians now have increased access to:

- 1** Testing Services
- 2** PrEP Services
- 3** Syringe Services Programs

For more information on HIV prevention, please visit www.cdc.gov/HIV

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

