HIV PREVENTION

WEST VIRGINIA

% Unaware of HIV Infection

12%

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%.

Annual HIV Diagnoses

78 new cases

West Virginia had the nation’s 35th-highest rate of new HIV diagnoses in 2017.

People with HIV

2,000

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%.

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.

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

228† West Virginians were prescribed PrEP in 2017

Taken daily, it can block HIV

†AIDSVu (www.aidsvu.org). Emory University, Rollins School of Public Health.

2015 data.
CDC awarded $1.0M to West Virginia health departments and community-based organizations for HIV prevention activities, including:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HIV Testing</th>
<th>HIV Diagnosis</th>
<th>Linkage to Care</th>
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<tr>
<td>3,947 HIV tests ✍️ were provided in West Virginia</td>
<td>15 West Virginians ✍️ were newly diagnosed with HIV through CDC-funded HIV testing</td>
<td>11 West Virginians ✍️ were linked to medical care within 90 days of HIV diagnosis</td>
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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.

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. ¹FY 2018. ²2017 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

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](http://www.cdc.gov/HIV)