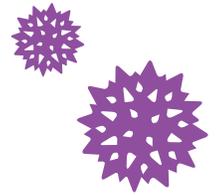


HIV SURVEILLANCE SPECIAL REPORT



Behavioral and Clinical Characteristics of Persons with Diagnosed HIV Infection

Data collected from June 2017 – May 2018



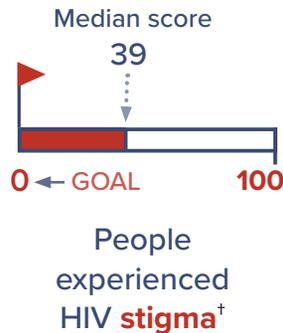
Retention in medical care and antiretroviral therapy (ART) are critical for sustained viral suppression.



Sustained viral suppression leads to better health outcomes and lower HIV transmission risk.



Many people with HIV faced challenges maintaining viral suppression.



6% engaged in high-risk sex

- 2x High-risk sex was **twice as high** among those aged 18–29 years old.
- Risk of HIV transmission can be lowered through use of multiple HIV prevention strategies.

High-risk sex is:

defined as **not having sustained viral suppression** and having **condomless sex** with an HIV-negative or unknown status partner who was not taking PrEP.

The Medical Monitoring Project (MMP) is a cross-sectional, locally and nationally representative sample survey that assesses the clinical and behavioral characteristics of adults with diagnosed HIV in the United States and Puerto Rico. To learn more about the project, visit www.cdc.gov/hiv/statistics/systems/mmp.

Read the full report at www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-special-report-number-23.pdf.

[†]Median score calculated from a 10-item scale ranging from 0 (no stigma) to 100 (high stigma) that measures four dimensions of HIV stigma: personalized stigma, disclosure concerns, negative self-image, and perceived public attitudes about people living with HIV.

