

**CDC Guidelines for National Human
Immunodeficiency Virus Case
Surveillance, Including Monitoring
for Human Immunodeficiency Virus
Infection and Acquired
Immunodeficiency Syndrome**

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
Atlanta, Georgia 30333



The *MMWR* series of publications is published by the Epidemiology Program Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Atlanta, GA 30333.

SUGGESTED CITATION

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Guidelines for national human immunodeficiency virus case surveillance, including monitoring for human immunodeficiency virus infection and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. *MMWR* 1999;48(No. RR-13):[inclusive page numbers].

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Jeffrey P. Koplan, M.D., M.P.H.
Director

The material in this report was prepared for publication by
National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention Helene D. Gayle, M.D., M.P.H.
Director

Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention—
Surveillance and Epidemiology Kevin M. De Cock, M.D.
Director

The production of this report as an *MMWR* serial publication was coordinated in
Epidemiology Program Office Barbara R. Holloway, M.P.H.
Acting Director

Office of Scientific and Health Communications John W. Ward, M.D.
Director
Editor, MMWR Series

Recommendations and Reports Suzanne M. Hewitt, M.P.A.
Managing Editor

Darlene D. Rumph-Person
Project Editor

Morie M. Higgins
Peter M. Jenkins

Visual Information Specialists

Use of trade names and commercial sources is for identification only and does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Copies can be purchased from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402-9325. Telephone: (202) 512-1800.

Contents

Introduction	1
Background	2
History of AIDS and HIV Case Surveillance.....	2
Considerations in Implementing Nationwide HIV Case Surveillance.....	7
Guidelines for Surveillance of HIV Infection and AIDS	11
HIV Surveillance Case Definition for Adults and Children	11
HIV/AIDS Case Surveillance Practices and Standards	11
Commentary	17
Surveillance Case Definition for HIV Infection and AIDS	17
HIV/AIDS Surveillance Practices	19
Conclusion.....	22
References.....	22
Appendix	29

Single copies of this document are available from the CDC National Prevention Information Network (NPIN) (Operators of the National AIDS Clearinghouse), P.O. Box 6003, Rockville, MD 20850. Telephone: (800) 458-5231.

References to sites of non-CDC organizations on the Internet are provided as a service to *MMWR* readers and do not constitute or imply endorsement of these organizations or their programs by CDC or the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. CDC is not responsible for the content of pages found at these sites.

The following CDC staff members prepared this report:

Patricia L. Fleming, Ph.D., M.S.

John W. Ward, M.D.

Robert S. Janssen, M.D.

Kevin M. De Cock, M.D.

*Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention–
Surveillance and Epidemiology*

National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention

Ronald O. Valdiserri, M.D., M.P.H.

Helene D. Gayle, M.D., M.P.H.

Office of the Director

National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention

in collaboration with

Jeffrey L. Jones, M.D., M.P.H.

J. Stan Lehman, M.P.H.

Mary Lou Lindegren, M.D.

Allyn K. Nakashima, M.D.

Joseph M. Posid, M.P.H.

Patrick S. Sullivan, D.V.M., Ph.D.

Patricia A. Sweeney, M.P.H.

Pascale M. Wortley, M.D., M.P.H.

Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention

National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention

Eva M. Seiler, M.P.A.

Office of the Director

National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention

Harold W. Jaffe, M.D.

Division of AIDS, STD, and TB Laboratory Research

National Center for Infectious Diseases

Guidelines for National Human Immunodeficiency Virus Case Surveillance, Including Monitoring for Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

Summary

CDC recommends that all states and territories conduct case surveillance for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection as an extension of current acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) surveillance activities. The expansion of national surveillance to include both HIV infection and AIDS cases is a necessary response to the impact of advances in antiretroviral therapy, the implementation of new HIV treatment guidelines, and the increased need for epidemiologic data regarding persons at all stages of HIV disease. Expanded surveillance will provide additional data about HIV-infected populations to enhance local, state, and federal efforts to prevent HIV transmission, improve allocation of resources for treatment services, and assist in evaluating the impact of public health interventions. CDC will provide technical assistance to all state and territorial health departments to continue or establish HIV and AIDS case surveillance systems and to evaluate the performance of their surveillance programs. This report includes a revised case definition for HIV infection in adults and children, recommended program practices, and performance and security standards for conducting HIV/AIDS surveillance by local, state, and territorial health departments. The revised surveillance case definition and associated recommendations become effective January 1, 2000.

INTRODUCTION

AIDS surveillance has been the cornerstone of national efforts to monitor the spread of HIV infection in the United States and to target HIV-prevention programs and health-care services. Although AIDS is the end-stage of the natural history of HIV infection, in the past, monitoring AIDS-defining conditions provided population-based data that reflected changes in the incidence of HIV infection. However, recent advances in HIV treatment have slowed the progression of HIV disease for infected persons on treatment and contributed to a decline in AIDS incidence. These advances in treatment have diminished the ability of AIDS surveillance data to represent trends in the incidence of HIV infection or the impact of the epidemic on the health-care system. As a consequence, the capacity of local, state, and federal public health agencies to monitor the HIV epidemic has been compromised (1–3).

In response to these changes and following consultations with multiple and diverse constituencies (including representatives of public health, government, and community organizations), CDC and the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists (CSTE) have recommended that all states and territories include surveillance for HIV infection as an extension of their AIDS surveillance activities (1,4). In this manner, the HIV/AIDS epidemic can be tracked more accurately and appropriate information about

HIV infection and AIDS can be made available to policymakers. CDC continues to support a diverse set of epidemiologic methods to characterize persons affected by the epidemic in the United States (5–10). Although HIV/AIDS case surveillance represents only one component among multiple necessary surveillance strategies, this report focuses primarily on CDC's recommendation to implement HIV case reporting nationwide.

This report provides a revised case definition for HIV infection in adults and children, recommended program practices, and performance and security standards for conducting HIV/AIDS surveillance by local, state, and territorial health departments. The case definition for HIV infection was revised in consultation with CSTE and includes the current AIDS surveillance criteria as a component (11). The recommended program practices and performance and security standards are based on a) the established practices of AIDS and other public health surveillance systems; b) reviews of state and local surveillance programs, confidentiality statutes, and security procedures; c) studies of the performance of surveillance systems; d) ongoing evaluations of determinants of test-seeking or test-avoidance in relation to state policies and practices on HIV testing and reporting; and e) discussions at a consultation held by CDC and CSTE in May 1997. A draft of this report was made available for public comment from December 10, 1998, to January 11, 1999, through a notice published in the *Federal Register* (12).

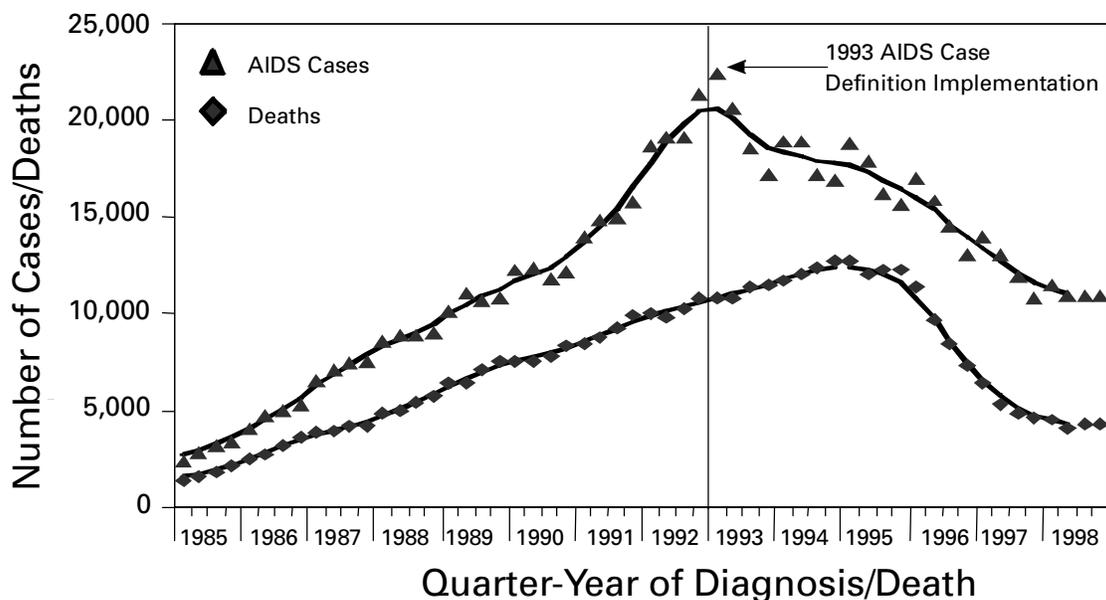
BACKGROUND

History of AIDS and HIV Case Surveillance

Since the epidemic was first identified in the United States in 1981, population-based AIDS surveillance (i.e., reporting of AIDS cases and their characteristics to public health authorities for epidemiologic analysis) has been used to track the progression of the HIV epidemic from the initial case reports of opportunistic illnesses caused by a then unknown agent in a few large cities to the reporting of 711,344 AIDS cases nationwide through June 30, 1999 (5,13–15). The AIDS reporting criteria have been periodically revised to incorporate new understanding of HIV disease and changes in medical practice (16–19). In the absence of effective therapy for HIV infection, AIDS surveillance data have reliably detected changing patterns of HIV transmission and reflected the effect of HIV-prevention programs on the incidence of HIV infection and related illnesses in specific populations (20–25). Because of these attributes, AIDS surveillance data have been used as a basis for allocating many federal resources for HIV treatment and care services and as the epidemiologic basis for planning local HIV-prevention services.

With the advent of more effective therapy that slows the progression of HIV disease, AIDS surveillance data no longer reliably reflect trends in HIV transmission and do not accurately represent the need for prevention and care services (26,27). In 1996, national AIDS incidence and AIDS deaths declined for the first time during the HIV epidemic (Figure 1). These declines have been primarily attributed to the early use of combination antiretroviral therapy, which delays the progression to AIDS and death for persons with HIV infection (1–3,9). Revised HIV treatment guidelines recommend

FIGURE 1. Estimated incidence of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), by quarter-year of diagnosis, and number of deaths, by quarter-year of death, among adults* with AIDS† — United States, 1985–1998



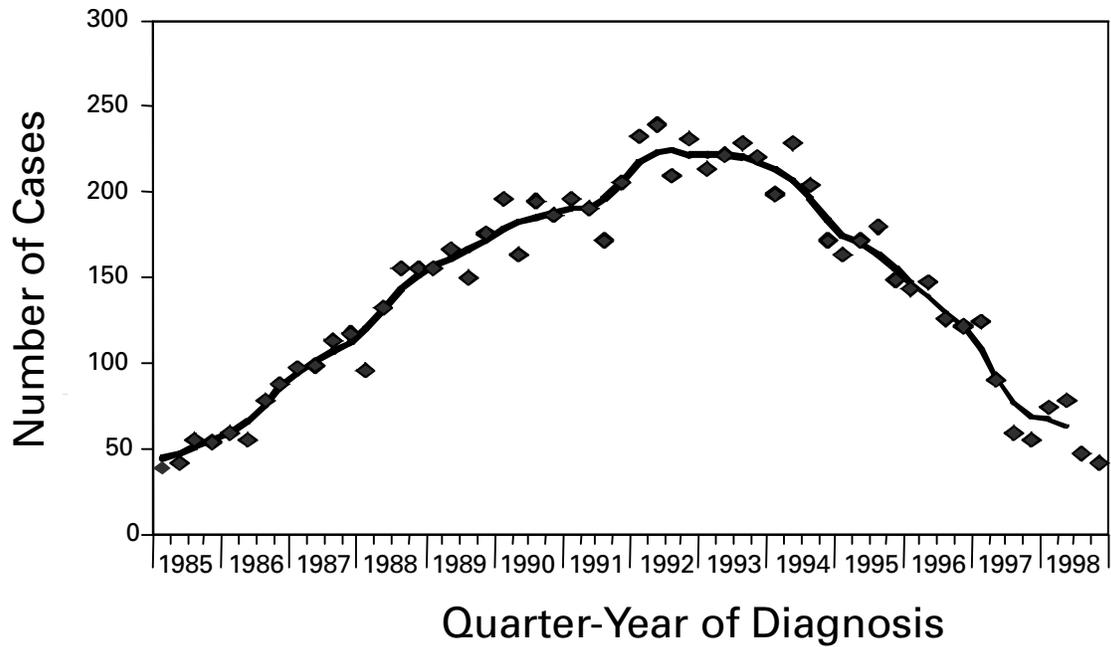
*Persons aged ≥ 13 years.

†Adjusted for reporting delays. Data reported through June 1999.

antiretroviral therapy for many HIV-infected persons in whom AIDS-defining conditions have not yet developed (28–30). In addition, antiretroviral treatment of pregnant women and their newborns has reduced perinatal HIV transmission and resulted in dramatic declines in the incidence of perinatally acquired AIDS (31,32) (Figure 2). In response to these changes in HIV treatment practices and the information needs of public health and other policymakers, CDC and CSTE have recommended that all states and territories extend their AIDS case surveillance activities to include HIV case surveillance and the reporting of HIV-exposed infants (1,4,33).

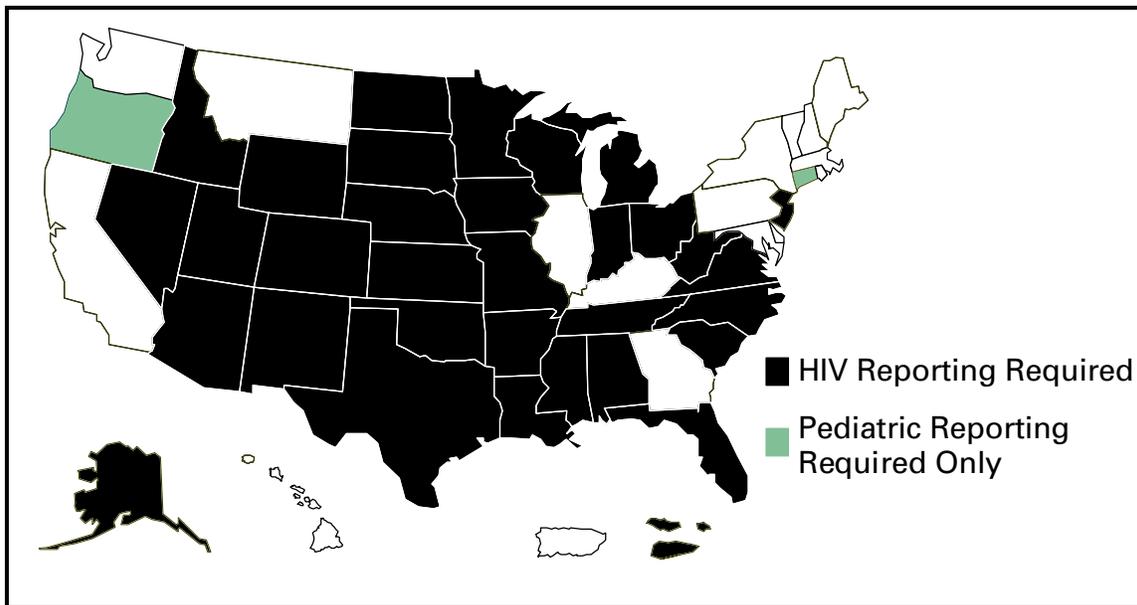
Since 1985, many states have implemented HIV case reporting as part of their comprehensive HIV/AIDS surveillance programs. As of November 1, 1999, a total of 34 states and the Virgin Islands (VI) had implemented HIV case surveillance using the same confidential system for name-based case reporting for both HIV infection and AIDS; two of these states conduct pediatric surveillance only (5) (Figure 3). Areas that conduct integrated HIV/AIDS surveillance for adults, adolescents, and children have reported 42% of cumulative U.S. AIDS cases. In addition, four states (Illinois, Maine, Maryland, and Massachusetts) and Puerto Rico, representing 11% of cumulative AIDS cases, are reporting cases of HIV infection using a coded identifier rather than patient name. Washington has implemented HIV reporting by patient name to enable public health follow-up; after services and referrals are offered, names are converted into codes. In most other states, HIV case reporting is under consideration or laws, rules, or regulations enabling HIV surveillance are expected to be implemented during 2000.

FIGURE 2. Estimated incidence of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome among children aged <13 years who were infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) perinatally,* by quarter-year of diagnosis — United States, 1985–1998



*Adjusted for reporting delays and unreported mode of HIV exposure. Data reported through June 1999.

FIGURE 3. States with name-based human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) case surveillance — United States, November 1999



In contrast to AIDS case surveillance, HIV case surveillance provides data to better characterize populations in which HIV infection has been newly diagnosed, including persons with evidence of recent HIV infection such as adolescents and young adults (13–24-year-olds) (34,35). Of the 52,690 HIV infections diagnosed from January 1994 through June 1997 in 25 states that conducted name-based HIV surveillance throughout this period, 14% of cases occurred in persons aged 13–24 years. In comparison, of the 20,215 persons in whom AIDS was diagnosed in these 25 states, only 3% of cases occurred in persons aged 13–24 years. Thus, AIDS case surveillance alone does not accurately reflect the extent of the HIV epidemic among adolescents and young adults. Compared with persons reported with AIDS, those reported with HIV infection in these 25 states were more likely to be women and from racial/ethnic minorities (36) (Table 1). These patterns reflect the characteristics of populations that were affected by the epidemic more recently, but they might also reflect changes in testing practices or behaviors (6,36,37). Compared with the diagnosis of AIDS, which can be delayed among HIV-infected persons receiving antiretroviral therapy, the first diagnosis of HIV infection is not delayed by treatment but is affected by testing behaviors and targeted testing programs. In addition, in these 25 states as of June 30, 1999, the total number of persons (159,083) who were reported as living with either a diagnosis of HIV infection (90,699) or AIDS (68,384) was 133% greater than that represented by the number living with AIDS alone (5). Therefore, these states have documented that the combined prevalence of those living with a diagnosis of HIV infection and those living with AIDS provides a more realistic and useful estimate of the resources needed for patient care and services than does AIDS prevalence alone.

States with confidential name-based HIV case surveillance systems have used data on all perinatally exposed children to document the sharp decline in perinatally acquired HIV infection, the increase in the proportion of infected pregnant women who have been tested for HIV infection before delivery, and the high proportion of HIV-infected pregnant women who accept zidovudine therapy (31,38–44). These findings contribute to HIV-prevention policy development. CSTE and the American Academy of Pediatrics have recommended that all states and territories conduct pediatric HIV surveillance that includes all perinatally exposed infants to facilitate follow-up to assess infection status and access to care (11,31,33,40,45).

Persons can choose to be tested for HIV in the following ways: a) anonymously—whereby identifying information, including patient name and other locating information, are not linked to the HIV test result (e.g., at anonymous testing sites) and b) confidentially—whereby the HIV test result is linked to identifying information such as patient and provider names (e.g., at medical clinics). In states that require HIV case reporting, providers in confidential medical or testing sites are required to report HIV-infected persons to public health authorities. Not all persons infected with HIV are tested, and of those who are, testing occurs at different stages of their infection. Therefore, HIV surveillance data provide a minimum estimate of the number of infected persons and are most representative of persons who have had HIV infection diagnosed in medical clinics and other confidential diagnostic settings. The data represent the characteristics of persons who recognize their risk and seek confidential testing, who are offered HIV testing (e.g., pregnant women and clients at sexually transmitted disease [STD] clinics), who are required to be tested (e.g., blood donors and military recruits), and who are tested because they present with symptoms of

TABLE 1. Characteristics of persons aged ≥ 13 years with HIV, by disease status at initial diagnosis* — 25 states[†], January 1994–June 1997

Characteristic	Disease status at initial HIV diagnosis				Total
	HIV		AIDS		
	No. [§]	(%¶)	No. [§]	(%¶)	
Sex					
Male	37,996	(72)	16,866	(83)	54,862
Female	14,689	(28)	3,348	(17)	18,037
Race/Ethnicity**					
White, non-Hispanic	17,929	(34)	9,171	(45)	27,100
Black, non-Hispanic	30,229	(57)	9,127	(45)	39,356
Hispanic	3,581	(7)	1,660	(8)	5,241
API/NA/Unknown	949	(2)	256	(1)	1,205
Risk/Exposure category					
Men having sex with men	17,098	(32)	8,866	(44)	25,964
Injecting-drug user	9,671	(18)	3,959	(20)	13,630
Men having sex with men/ Injecting-drug user	2,088	(4)	843	(4)	2,931
Heterosexual contact	9,279	(18)	2,428	(12)	11,707
Other/Unreported	14,552	(28)	4,116	(20)	18,668
Age group (yrs)					
13–24	7,200	(14)	653	(3)	7,853
25–29	9,384	(18)	2,239	(11)	11,623
30–34	11,916	(23)	4,503	(22)	16,419
35–39	10,030	(19)	4,608	(23)	14,638
≥ 40	14,159	(27)	8,210	(41)	22,369
Total^{††}	52,690		20,215		72,905

*For persons who had not had an HIV diagnosis before being diagnosed with AIDS, their AIDS diagnosis date is considered their earliest HIV diagnosis date; for persons initially reported with HIV who subsequently had AIDS diagnosed and reported, they are presented by the earliest diagnosis date, which is their HIV diagnosis.

[†]Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

[§]Numbers are estimates after adjustments for reporting delays. Point estimates are presented for reproducibility of the data.

[¶]Percentages may not total 100 because of rounding.

**Persons of races other than black and white were categorized as API (Asian/Pacific Islander), NA (Native American), unknown, because estimates were too small for separate analysis.

^{††}Column totals include missing/other for some categories (e.g., missing sex). Persons infected through receipt of blood or blood products are included under other/unreported risk.

HIV-related illnesses. CDC estimated that, in 1996, approximately two thirds of all infected persons in the United States had HIV infection diagnosed in such settings (46). HIV surveillance data might not represent untested persons or those who seek testing at anonymous test sites or with home collection kits; such persons are not reported to confidential HIV/AIDS surveillance systems. However, the availability of anonymous testing is important in promoting knowledge of HIV status among at-risk

populations and provides an opportunity for counseling to reduce high-risk behaviors and voluntary referrals to appropriate medical diagnosis and prevention services.

Despite their current limitations, HIV and AIDS case surveillance data together can provide a clearer picture of the HIV epidemic than AIDS case surveillance data alone. Therefore, CDC and CSTE continue to recommend that all areas implement HIV case reporting as part of a comprehensive strategy to monitor HIV infection and HIV disease. The strategy should also include surveys of the incidence and prevalence of HIV infection; AIDS case surveillance; monitoring HIV-related mortality; supplemental research and evaluation studies, including behavioral surveillance; and statistical estimation of the incidence and prevalence of infection and disease.

Considerations in Implementing Nationwide HIV Case Surveillance

The nationwide implementation of the 1993 expanded AIDS surveillance case definition prompted renewed discussions of the rationale and need for data representing HIV-infected persons who did not meet the AIDS-defining criteria. Because many states were considering implementing HIV reporting, CDC held a consultation in 1993 with public health and community representatives to discuss relevant issues and concerns. Community representatives' main concerns were that the security and confidentiality standards of surveillance programs might not be sufficient to prevent disclosures of information and that many persons at risk for HIV infection might therefore delay seeking HIV counseling and testing because of these confidentiality concerns. The consensus of the consultants was that few published studies were of sufficient scientific quality to assess these concerns. Therefore, the consultants identified several areas that required additional research and policy development before CDC and CSTE should consider recommending further expansion of HIV surveillance efforts. These areas included a) the impact of reporting policies on testing behaviors and practices, including the decreased availability of anonymous testing in some states; b) the role of surveillance data in linking reported persons to prevention and care programs; c) the development of recommended standards for the security and confidentiality of publicly held HIV/AIDS surveillance data; and d) determining whether alternatives to reporting of patient names would reduce confidentiality risks while meeting the needs for high-quality surveillance data.

In response to the consultants' recommendations, CDC initiated several research projects to a) assess the effect of confidential name-based HIV surveillance on persons' willingness to seek HIV testing and care; b) review program practices and legal requirements for the security and confidentiality of state and local HIV/AIDS surveillance data; and c) evaluate the performance of coded-identifier-based surveillance systems. Findings from these projects and expert advice from participants at numerous technical meetings and consultations held during the intervening period have guided formulation of the policies and practices recommended in this report. The findings from these projects are summarized in the following three subsections: HIV surveillance and testing behavior, HIV surveillance using non-name-based unique identifiers, and confidentiality of HIV surveillance data.

HIV Surveillance and Testing Behavior

Few studies have characterized test- or care-seeking behaviors in relation to state HIV reporting policies. A 1988 general population study of previous or planned use of HIV testing services did not identify an association of reporting policy with testing behavior (47). In contrast, interviews of persons seeking anonymous testing in 1989 documented that many would avoid testing if a positive test resulted in name reporting or partner notification (48). A review of the published literature on HIV testing behaviors highlighted several limitations and biases in previous studies (49), including small numbers, lack of geographic and risk-group representativeness, and analysis of intent to test rather than of actual testing behavior. An additional limitation of the available literature is that studies published 5–10 years ago might not reflect actual testing behaviors in the current treatment era. Literature that highlights potential misuse of public health surveillance data might have the unintended effect of increasing test avoidance among some at-risk persons (50). Examining knowledge of and perceptions about testing and reporting, as well as actual testing behavior, in the context of current treatment advances and evolving HIV reporting policies, can address some of the limitations of previous research.

To determine the effect of changes in reporting policies on actual testing behaviors among persons seeking testing at publicly funded HIV counseling and testing sites, CDC and six state health departments reviewed data routinely collected from these sites to compare HIV testing patterns during the 12 months before and the 12 months after implementation of HIV case surveillance (51). In these areas, the number of HIV tests increased in four states and decreased in two states; the declines were not statistically significant. All the analysis periods (25-month periods during 1992–1996) antedated the widespread beneficial effects of highly active antiretroviral therapy. Slight variability in testing trends was observed among racial/ethnic subgroups and HIV-risk exposure categories; however, these data do not suggest that, in these states, the policy of implementing HIV case reporting adversely affected test-seeking behaviors overall (52).

CDC also supported studies by researchers at the University of California at San Francisco and participating state health departments to identify the most important determinants of test seeking or test avoidance among high-risk populations and to assess the impact of changes in HIV testing and HIV reporting policies. Data from these surveys of high-risk persons in nine selected states about their perceptions and knowledge of HIV testing and HIV reporting practices documented that few respondents had knowledge of the HIV reporting policies in their respective states (53,54). In surveys conducted during 1995–1996, respondents reported high levels of testing, with approximately three fourths reporting that they had had an HIV test. The most commonly reported factors (by nearly half of respondents) that might have contributed to delays in seeking testing or not getting tested were fear of having HIV infection diagnosed or belief that they were not likely to be HIV infected. "Reporting to the government" was a concern that might have contributed to a delay in seeking HIV testing for 11% of heterosexuals, 18% of injecting-drug users, and 22% of men who have sex with men; <1%, 3%, and 2% of respondents in these risk groups, respectively, indicated that this was their main concern. Concern about name-based reporting of HIV infections to the government was a factor for not testing for HIV for 13% of heterosexuals, 18% of injecting-drug users, and 28% of men who have sex with men. As

the main factor for not testing for HIV, concern about name-based reporting to the government was substantially lower in all risk groups (1% of heterosexuals, 1% of injecting-drug users, and 4% of men who have sex with men) (55). These findings suggest that name-based reporting policies might deter a small proportion of persons with high-risk sex or drug-using behaviors from seeking testing and, therefore, support the need for strict adherence to confidentiality safeguards of public health testing and surveillance data. In addition, the survey documented that the availability of an anonymous testing option is consistently associated with higher rates of intention to test in the future. In this survey, high levels of testing, together with high levels of test delay or avoidance associated with reasons other than concern about name reporting, suggest that addressing these other concerns may have a greater effect on testing behavior. For example, 59% of men who have sex with men reported being "afraid to find out" as a factor for not testing, and 27% reported it as the main factor for not testing. In addition, 52% of men who have sex with men reported "unlikely to have been exposed" as a factor for not testing, and 17% reported it as the main factor.

In a companion survey of persons reported with AIDS in eight of these same states, participants who had recognized their HIV risk and sought testing at anonymous testing sites reported entering care at an earlier stage of HIV disease than persons who were first tested in a confidential testing setting (e.g., STD clinics, medical clinics, or hospitals), where persons are frequently first tested when they become ill (56). These data suggest that anonymous testing options are important in promoting timely knowledge of HIV status for some at-risk persons.

HIV Surveillance Using Non-Name-Based Unique Identifiers

To assess the feasibility of using alternatives to confidential name-based methods for HIV surveillance, several states implemented reporting of cases of HIV infection or CD4 (a marker of immunosuppression in HIV-infected persons) laboratory test results using various numeric or alphanumeric codes. Other states considered or tried to conduct case surveillance without name identifiers by using codes designed for nonsurveillance purposes (e.g., codes intended for use in tracking patients in case-management systems) (57). In May 1995, CDC convened a meeting at which these states identified operational, technical, and scientific challenges in conducting surveillance using coded identifiers rather than patient names. The states recommended that CDC evaluate additional coded identifiers and assist them in documenting and disseminating the results of their findings.

In addition, CDC supported research to evaluate the performance of a coded unique identifier (UI) in two states that implemented a non-name-based HIV case-reporting system while maintaining name-based surveillance methods for AIDS (58). The study, conducted by Maryland and Texas during 1994–1996 in collaboration with CDC, documented nearly 50% incomplete reporting, in part because the social security number necessary to construct the identifier code was not uniformly available in medical or laboratory records. In Maryland, provider-maintained logs were needed to link the UI to name-based medical records to obtain follow-up data (e.g., on HIV risk/exposure). A more recent evaluation conducted by the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (MDHMH) reported data from a publicly funded counseling and testing site and documented a higher level of completeness of HIV reporting (88%) than the 50% documented in the previous study (58,59). MDHMH reports that their code is

unique to a given person and that assignment of two different codes to the same person is unlikely. That is, the probability that a given code can distinguish one person from any other is >99% if all the elements of the code are complete and accurate. No published evaluations have assessed the probability of assigning the same code to different persons, which could occur if elements of the code were missing. In contrast to MDHMH's findings, analogous evaluations in Texas, as well as studies that used more diverse methods in Los Angeles and New Jersey, failed to identify a code that performs as well as name-based methods (58,60-67). On the basis of published evaluations (58), Texas recently switched to name-based HIV case surveillance.

In addition to Maryland, three other states (Illinois, Maine, and Massachusetts) and Puerto Rico recently implemented HIV reporting using four different coded identifiers. CDC will assist these states in implementing their systems, establishing standardized criteria for assessing the overall performance of their systems, as well as assessing whether the required standards are achieved. Additional evaluations will be conducted by the respective state health departments, in collaboration with CDC, to determine a) the ability of coded identifiers to accurately track disease progression from HIV infection to AIDS to death, b) their utility for evaluating public health efforts to eliminate perinatal HIV transmission, c) their acceptability, and d) their usefulness in matching to other databases (e.g., tuberculosis).

Confidentiality of HIV Surveillance Data

A 1994 review of state confidentiality laws that protect HIV surveillance data documented that all states and many localities have legal safeguards for confidentiality of government-held health data (68). These laws provide greater protection than laws protecting the confidentiality of information in health records held by private health-care providers. Most states have specific statutory protections for public health data related to HIV infection and other STDs. However, state legal protections vary, and CDC supports additional efforts to strengthen privacy protections for public health data. On the basis of input from expert legal and public health consultants, the *Model State Public Health Privacy Act* (69) was developed by an independent contractor at the behest of CSTE. If enacted by states, the provisions of the Model Act would ensure the confidentiality of surveillance data, strengthen statutory protections against disclosure, and preclude the intended or unintended use of surveillance data for non-public health purposes.

CDC has reviewed state and local security policies and procedures for HIV/AIDS surveillance data. Since 1981, states have conducted AIDS surveillance, and few breaches of security have resulted in the unauthorized release of data (70,71). Because survival has improved for HIV-infected persons, information about them might be maintained in public health surveillance databases for longer periods. This has resulted in increased concerns about confidentiality of surveillance data among public health and community groups (72). Therefore, CDC has issued technical guidance for security procedures that include enhanced confidentiality and security safeguards as evaluation criteria for federal funding of state HIV/AIDS surveillance activities (73). The receipt of federal surveillance funding depends on the recipient's ability to ensure the physical security and confidentiality of case reports. At the federal level, HIV/AIDS surveillance data are protected by several federal statutes, which ensure that CDC will not release HIV/AIDS surveillance data for non-public health

purposes (e.g., for use in criminal, civil, or administrative proceedings). Privacy is also ensured by the removal of names and the encryption of data transmitted to CDC. On the basis of the importance of maintaining the confidentiality of persons in whom HIV infection has been diagnosed by public or private health-care providers, CDC has recommended additional standards to enhance the security and confidentiality of HIV and AIDS surveillance data (74,75).

GUIDELINES FOR SURVEILLANCE OF HIV INFECTION AND AIDS

HIV Surveillance Case Definition for Adults and Children

CDC, in collaboration with CSTE, has established a new case definition for HIV infection in adults and children that includes revised surveillance criteria for HIV infection and incorporates the surveillance criteria for AIDS (17–19,76) (Appendix). HIV infection and AIDS case reports forwarded to CDC should be based on this definition. For adults and children aged ≥ 18 months, the HIV surveillance case definition includes laboratory and clinical evidence specifically indicative of HIV infection and severe HIV disease (AIDS). For children aged < 18 months (except for those who acquired HIV infection other than by perinatal transmission), the HIV surveillance case definition updates the definition in the 1994 revised classification system. In addition, the new case definition is based on recent data regarding the sensitivity and specificity of HIV diagnostic tests in infants and clinical guidelines for *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia (PCP) prophylaxis for children (19,77–88) and for use of antiretroviral agents for pediatric HIV infection (30). The revised surveillance case definitions for adults and children become effective January 1, 2000.

HIV/AIDS Case Surveillance Practices and Standards

CDC and CSTE recommend that all states require reporting to public health surveillance of all cases of perinatal HIV exposure in infants, the earliest diagnosis of HIV infection (exclusive of anonymous tests) and the earliest diagnosis of AIDS in persons of all ages, and deaths among these persons (4,33). Such reporting should constitute the core minimum performance standard for HIV/AIDS surveillance in all states and territories. CDC provides federal funds and technical assistance to states to establish and conduct active HIV/AIDS surveillance programs. On the basis of feasibility, needs, and resources, areas may be funded to implement additional surveillance activities (e.g., supplemental research and evaluation studies and serologic surveys), but these approaches might not be necessary in all areas. The following recommended practices update and revise the *CDC Guidelines for HIV/AIDS Surveillance* released in 1996 and updated in 1998 as a technical guide for state and local HIV/AIDS surveillance programs (34,73–75). Recommended practices represent CDC's guidance for best public health practice based on available scientific data. Programmatic standards set minimum requirements for states to receive support from CDC for HIV/AIDS surveillance activities.

Recommended Surveillance Practices

- All state and local programs should collect a standard set of surveillance data for all cases that meet the reporting criteria for HIV infection and AIDS. The standard data set includes the a) patient identifier, b) earliest date of diagnosis of HIV infection, c) earliest date of diagnosis of an AIDS-defining condition, d) demographic information (e.g., date of birth, race/ethnicity, and sex) and residence (i.e., city and state) at diagnosis of HIV infection and of AIDS, e) HIV risk exposure, f) facility of diagnosis, and g) date of death and state of residence at death. In addition to this information, the date of HIV diagnostic testing, the results of these tests, and exposure to antiretroviral treatment for reducing perinatal HIV transmission should be collected for all infants with perinatal exposures to HIV. Surveillance information, without patient identifiers, should be encrypted and forwarded to CDC through the HIV/AIDS Reporting System (or equivalent) in accordance with current practice. To address specific public health information needs, local surveillance programs can cross-match HIV and AIDS surveillance data with other public health data (e.g., tuberculosis data) and collect supplemental surveillance data on all or a representative sample of cases. CDC will provide technical assistance and recommend standardized surveillance methods to assist in collecting supplemental surveillance information.
- On the basis of studies of coded identifier systems conducted in at least eight states, published evaluations of name-based and code-based surveillance systems, and CDC's assessment of the quality and reproducibility of the available data, CDC has concluded that confidential name-based HIV/AIDS surveillance systems are most likely to meet the necessary performance standards (36,58,60–67,89,90), as well as to serve the public health purposes for which surveillance data are required. Therefore, CDC advises that state and local surveillance programs use the same confidential name-based approach for HIV surveillance as is currently used for AIDS surveillance nationwide. However, CDC recognizes that some states have adopted, and others may elect to adopt, coded case identifiers for public health reporting of HIV infection. CDC will provide technical assistance to all state and local areas to continue or establish HIV/AIDS surveillance systems and to evaluate their surveillance programs using standardized methods and criteria whether they use name or coded identifiers.
- HIV and AIDS surveillance should be used to identify rare or previously unrecognized modes of HIV transmission, unusual clinical or virologic manifestations, and other cases of public health importance. Providers are the most likely and timely source of identifying unusual laboratory or clinical cases. They are encouraged to promptly report atypical cases to local, state, or territorial public health officials for follow-up. CDC will provide technical assistance to state and local health departments conducting such investigations and will revise public health recommendations based on the findings, as appropriate.
- HIV and AIDS case surveillance efforts should result in collection of data from all private and public sources of HIV-related testing and care services. Laboratory-initiated surveillance methods should identify all cases that meet the laboratory reporting criteria for HIV infection and/or AIDS. However, these methods will

require follow-up with the provider to verify the infection status or clinical stage and obtain complete demographic and exposure risk data. HIV-infected persons who are initially tested anonymously are eligible to be reported to CDC's HIV/AIDS surveillance database only after they have had HIV infection diagnosed in a confidential testing setting (e.g., by a health-care provider) and have test results or clinical conditions that meet the HIV and/or AIDS reporting criteria.

- All state and local surveillance programs should regularly publish, in print or electronically, aggregated HIV/AIDS surveillance data in a format that facilitates use of these data by federal, state, and local public health agencies, HIV-prevention community planning groups and care-planning councils, academic institutions, providers and institutions that have reported cases, community-based organizations, and the general public. Presentation of surveillance data should be consistent with established policies for data release that preclude the direct or indirect identification of a person with HIV infection or AIDS. CDC will increase its efforts to coordinate requests for HIV/AIDS surveillance data across federal government agencies to use state/local surveillance resources efficiently. CDC will also develop specific guidelines for analyzing and interpreting HIV/AIDS surveillance data.
- All state and local surveillance programs should conduct regular, ongoing assessments of the performance of the surveillance system and redirect efforts and resources to ensure timely reporting of complete, representative, and accurate data. CDC will provide technical assistance and recommend standardized evaluation methods to assist states in achieving the highest possible level of performance and to promote comparability of data throughout the United States.

Minimum Performance Standards

- To provide accurate and timely data for monitoring HIV/AIDS trends and ensuring a reliable measure of the number of persons in need of HIV-related prevention and care services, state and local HIV/AIDS surveillance systems should use reporting methods that provide case reporting that is complete ($\geq 85\%$) and timely ($\geq 66\%$ of cases reported within 6 months of diagnosis). In addition, evaluation studies should demonstrate that the approach used to conduct surveillance (i.e., name or coded identifier) must result in accurate case counts ($\leq 5\%$ duplicate case reports and $\leq 5\%$ incorrectly matched case reports). Finally, at least 85% of reported cases or a representative sample should have information regarding risk for HIV infection after epidemiologic follow-up is completed. All HIV/AIDS surveillance systems should collect the recommended standard data in a reliable and valid manner, allow matching to other public health databases (e.g., death registries) to benefit specific public health goals, and allow identification and follow-up of individual cases of public health importance.
- To assess the quality of HIV and AIDS case surveillance as specified in the performance standards, states and local surveillance programs must conduct periodic evaluation studies. CDC will recommend several evaluation methods to enable states to select methods best suited to their program needs and resources. States should also evaluate the representativeness of their HIV case

reports by monitoring the potential impact of HIV surveillance on test-seeking patterns and behaviors and review the extent to which surveillance data are being used for planning, targeting, and evaluating HIV-prevention programs and services. The goal of these performance evaluations is to enhance the quality and usefulness of surveillance data for public health action. During the next several years (i.e., 2000–2002), CDC will assist states in transitioning to an integrated HIV/AIDS surveillance system by evaluating current performance levels, instituting revised program operations and policies as necessary, and then reassessing performance. Following this transition period, CDC will evaluate and award proposals for federal funding of state and local surveillance programs based on their capacity to meet these performance standards. At that time, CDC will require that recipients of federal funds for HIV/AIDS case surveillance adopt surveillance methods and practices that will enable them to achieve the standards to ensure that federal funds are awarded responsibly.

Recommended Security and Confidentiality Practices

- State and local programs should document their security policies and procedures and ensure their availability for periodic review.
- State and local health departments should minimize storage and retention of unnecessary or redundant paper or electronic reports and should review their data-retention policies consistent with CDC technical guidelines (73–75). States should consider and evaluate removing names from surveillance records when they no longer serve the public health purpose for which they were collected. Policies should provide the flexibility to remove cases that were reported in error or that are determined not to be infected with HIV on follow-up. CDC will develop guidance for confirming HIV-infection status as testing and vaccine technologies evolve.
- State and local health departments should also review their confidentiality practices to determine whether additional protections should be established (e.g., before implementation of HIV case surveillance). States that plan to implement HIV case surveillance should review their current confidentiality statutes to determine whether they need to be strengthened. The *Model State Public Health Privacy Act* (69) should be considered by states in developing their statutory protections of HIV/AIDS surveillance data. Confidentiality laws should protect surveillance data that are transmitted (in a secure and confidential manner consistent with CDC's HIV/AIDS surveillance program requirements) to other public health programs as part of evaluation studies or for follow-up of cases of special public health importance. The penalties for violating privacy and security should apply to all recipients of HIV/AIDS case surveillance information.
- To further enhance security and confidentiality of data, states are encouraged to implement use of a double-key encryption and decryption system, in which identifying information encrypted by states using the first key can only be decrypted for access using the second key. CDC will develop this option at the request of states that wish to reassure HIV-infected persons that HIV and AIDS surveillance data will be held confidentially and will be used only for specified public health

purposes. CDC will hold the second key under an Assurance of Confidentiality under Section 308(d) of the Public Health Service Act, which governs how CDC uses or releases surveillance data voluntarily shared with CDC by the states. Under this assurance, CDC is prohibited from providing that key to a state planning to use HIV/AIDS surveillance data for non-public health purposes.

Minimum Security and Confidentiality Standards

The security and confidentiality policies and procedures of state and local surveillance programs should be consistent with CDC standards for the security of HIV/AIDS surveillance data (73,74). The minimum security criteria were established following reviews of all state and numerous local health department HIV/AIDS surveillance programs. In general, the reviews documented that health departments have achieved a high level of security and that most state health departments meet or exceed the minimum standards. Beginning in 2000, CDC will require that recipients of federal funds for HIV/AIDS surveillance establish the minimum security standards and include their security policy in applications for surveillance funds (73,74). Examples of these standards include the following:

- Electronic HIV/AIDS surveillance data should be protected by computer encryption during data transfer. States should continue the established practice of not including personal identifying information in HIV/AIDS surveillance data forwarded to CDC.
- HIV and AIDS surveillance records should be located in a physically secured area and should be protected by coded passwords and computer encryption.
- Access to the HIV/AIDS surveillance registry should be restricted to a minimum number of authorized surveillance staff, who are designated by a responsible authorizing official, have been trained in confidentiality procedures, and are aware of penalties for unauthorized disclosure of surveillance information.
- Public health programs that receive HIV/AIDS information from matching of public health databases should have security and confidentiality protections and penalties for unauthorized disclosure equivalent to those for HIV/AIDS surveillance data and personnel.
- Use of HIV/AIDS surveillance data for research purposes should be approved by appropriate institutional review boards, and persons conducting the research must sign confidentiality statements.
- HIV and AIDS surveillance data made available for epidemiologic analyses must not include names or other identifying information. State and local data release policies should ensure that the release of data for statistical purposes does not result in the direct or indirect identification of persons reported with HIV infection and AIDS.
- In the rare instance of a possible security breach of HIV/AIDS surveillance data, state and local health departments should promptly investigate and report confirmed breaches to CDC to enable CDC to provide technical assistance to state and local health departments, develop recommendations for improvements in

security measures, and provide oversight in monitoring changes in program practices.

***Relation to HIV-Prevention and HIV-Care Programs:
Recommended Practices***

At the federal level, the primary function of HIV/AIDS surveillance is collecting accurate and timely epidemiologic data for public health planning and policy. Consequently, CDC is authorized to provide federal funds to states through surveillance cooperative agreements, both to achieve the goals of the national surveillance program and to assist states in developing their surveillance programs in accordance with state and local laws and practices. Federal funds authorized for HIV/AIDS surveillance are not provided to states for developing or providing prevention or treatment case-management services; funds for such services are provided by CDC and other federal agencies under separate authorizations.

Whether and how states establish a link between individual case-patients reported to their HIV/AIDS surveillance programs and other health department programs and services for HIV prevention and treatment is within the purview of the states. However, in considering or establishing such linkages, CDC recommends the following:

- The implementation of HIV case surveillance should not interfere with HIV-prevention programs, including those that offer anonymous HIV counseling and testing services. Unless prohibited by state law or regulation, as a condition of federal funding for HIV prevention under a separate authorization, CDC requires that states and local areas provide anonymous HIV counseling and testing services. CDC strongly recommends that states which prohibit anonymous HIV testing change this practice, given the overriding public health objective of encouraging persons to become aware of their HIV serologic status. CDC does not view the availability of publicly funded anonymous counseling and HIV testing as incompatible with the ability to conduct HIV case surveillance in the population.
- HIV testing services should be offered for participation on a voluntary basis and preceded by informed consent in accordance with local laws (91).
- Both public and private providers should refer persons in whom HIV infection has been diagnosed to programs that provide HIV care, treatment, and comprehensive prevention case-management services.
- Provider-based referrals of patients to prevention and care services should enable a timely, effective, and efficient means of ensuring that persons in whom HIV infection has been diagnosed receive needed services.
- States should consult with providers, prevention- and care-planning bodies, and public health professionals in developing the policies and practices necessary to effect these linkages; should require that recipients of HIV/AIDS surveillance information be subject to the same penalties for unauthorized disclosure as HIV/AIDS surveillance personnel; and should evaluate the effectiveness of this public health approach. Such an evaluation should ensure that the public health objectives of such linkages are achieved without unnecessarily increasing

security and confidentiality risks to surveillance data or decreasing the acceptability of surveillance programs to health-care providers and affected communities. Providers and affected communities, including HIV-prevention community planning groups, should participate with health departments in planning and implementing surveillance strategies, as well as programs and services.

COMMENTARY

Surveillance Case Definition for HIV Infection and AIDS

The revised case definition for HIV infection in adults and children integrates reporting criteria for HIV infection and AIDS in a single case definition and incorporates new laboratory tests in the laboratory criteria for HIV case reporting. The 2000 case definition for HIV infection includes HIV nucleic acid (DNA or RNA) detection tests that were not commercially available when the AIDS case definition was revised in 1993. The revised case definition for HIV infection also permits states to report cases to CDC based on the result of any test licensed for diagnosing HIV infection in the United States. Although the reporting criteria generally reflect the recommendations for diagnosing HIV infection, the HIV reporting criteria are for public health surveillance and are not designed for making a diagnosis for an individual patient. The laboratory criteria include the serologic HIV tests described in the clinical standards for diagnosing HIV infection (92–95).

The pediatric HIV reporting criteria include criteria for monitoring all children with perinatal exposures to HIV and reflect recent advances in diagnostic approaches that permit the diagnosis of HIV infection during the first months of life. With HIV nucleic acid detection tests, HIV infection can be detected in nearly all infants aged ≥ 1 month. The timing of the HIV serologic and HIV nucleic acid detection tests and the number of HIV nucleic acid detection tests in the definitive and presumptive criteria for HIV infection are based on the recommended practices for diagnosing infection in children aged < 18 months and on evaluations of the performance of these tests for children in this age group (30,77–88).

The clinical criteria in the case definition for HIV infection are included to ensure the complete reporting of cases with documented evidence of HIV infection or conditions meeting the AIDS case definition. The AIDS-defining conditions are included as part of the single case definition for HIV infection. In adults and adolescents aged ≥ 13 years, criteria for presumptive and definitive AIDS-defining conditions have not been revised since 1993 and continue to include the laboratory markers of severe HIV-related immunosuppression and the opportunistic illnesses indicative of severe HIV disease, which greatly increase mortality risks.

Effect of National HIV Case Surveillance on Reporting Trends

Changes in the HIV reporting criteria will have little effect on reporting trends in states already conducting HIV case surveillance. However, the number of cases of HIV infection reported nationally will increase primarily because of implementation of HIV surveillance by the remaining states and local areas. Many of the states that will implement HIV case surveillance in the future have high AIDS incidence rates. Similar

to the effect on AIDS surveillance trends after the implementation of the revised reporting criteria in 1993, the initiation of HIV surveillance by additional states might result in a sudden and large increase in HIV case reports (96). On the basis of CDC's estimate that approximately 220,000 HIV-infected persons without AIDS-defining conditions had had HIV infection diagnosed in confidential testing settings and resided in states that were not conducting HIV case surveillance at the end of 1996 (46), the possibility exists that this number of persons could be reported with HIV infection from these states in 2000. However, reporting of prevalent HIV infections is more likely to be spread over several years, and the annual increases will most likely be more modest. Initially, most case reports will represent persons whose HIV infection was diagnosed before the implementation of HIV surveillance. As the reporting of prevalent cases of HIV infection reaches full implementation nationwide, the number of HIV case reports will decrease, and case reports will increasingly represent persons with recent diagnoses of HIV infection.

To facilitate interpretation of HIV surveillance data and given that CDC strongly promotes continued availability of anonymous testing options, evaluations of HIV/AIDS surveillance systems will include assessments of the representativeness of HIV case surveillance data. These assessments will include special surveys to evaluate the delays between HIV testing and entry to care. In addition, these evaluations will be useful in determining the effectiveness of program efforts to refer persons into care services after the diagnosis of HIV infection in anonymous testing settings.

AIDS cases have declined nationwide; however, because AIDS surveillance trends are affected by the incidence of HIV infection, as well as the effect of treatment on the progression of HIV disease, future AIDS trends cannot be predicted. AIDS surveillance will continue to be important in evaluating access to care for different populations and in identifying changes in trends that might signal a decrease in the effectiveness of treatment. The long-term benefits of antiretroviral therapy and antimicrobial prophylaxis for AIDS-related illnesses continue to be defined. In addition, various factors (e.g., access, adherence, treatment costs, and viral resistance) will influence the use and effectiveness of these therapies and their effects on AIDS incidence and mortality trends (97-99).

Because trends in new diagnoses of HIV infection are affected by when in the course of disease a person seeks or is offered HIV testing, such trends do not reflect the incidence of HIV infection in the population. In addition, because all HIV-infected persons in the population might not have had the infection diagnosed, these data do not represent total HIV prevalence in the population. Currently, interpretation of these data is complicated by several factors. First, persons might have HIV infection diagnosed and later during the same calendar year have AIDS diagnosed, which can complicate presentation of the data. Second, delays in reporting cases of HIV infection tend to be shorter than for AIDS cases, necessitating development of stage-specific statistical adjustments. Third, methods of imputation of exposure risk data for AIDS cases have been developed based on historical patterns of reclassification after investigation, but comparable methods for cases of HIV infection are only recently available at the national level. Finally, whether a trend in the number of new HIV diagnoses is stable, increasing, or decreasing might reflect current or historical HIV transmission patterns, changes in testing behaviors, and/or stage of the epidemic in the local geographic area.

Overall, in the United States, the incidence of HIV infection peaked approximately 15 years ago, and the annual number of HIV infections has been stable at approximately 40,000 since 1992, when CDC estimated the prevalence of HIV infection in the range of 650,000–900,000 infected persons (100,101). Based on HIV and AIDS case surveillance data, CDC estimates that the prevalence of HIV infection at the end of 1998 was in the range of 800,000–900,000 infected persons. Of these persons, approximately 625,000 (range: 575,000–675,000) had had HIV infection or AIDS diagnosed (CDC, unpublished data, 1999). Because the annual number of new infections in recent years is relatively lower than during the peak incidence years, over time the remaining untested or anonymously tested infected persons will have HIV infection diagnosed through test-seeking, targeted testing, entry to care, or progression of disease to AIDS. Ultimately, the number of new diagnoses of HIV infection will decrease each year as they increasingly represent the smaller pool of more recently infected persons. Thus, in states that have been conducting HIV case reporting for several years, the number of new diagnoses of HIV infection is expected to decrease, then stabilize at a lower rate if the number of new infections remains stable.

For states that newly implement HIV reporting, a large bolus of reported prevalent infections is expected to occur, followed by a decline in the annual number of new cases until the number stabilizes at a lower level. Recently, since the impact of highly active antiretroviral therapy on survival, the estimated number of new infections each year probably exceeds the number of deaths, and the prevalence of HIV infection might be increasing by a small proportion of total prevalence. Thus, during the transition period to nationwide HIV-infection reporting, measures of the combined prevalence of HIV infection diagnoses and AIDS diagnoses will be most useful in projecting the need for resources for care and prevention. Trends in the numbers of new cases reported will not provide immediate insights into the dynamics of the epidemic because prevalent case reports represent a mixture of new and old HIV infections. Within the next several years, however, all states will be able to characterize new diagnoses of HIV infection or a representative sample by demographic and clinical characteristics that will provide meaningful insights into actual HIV transmission patterns and will have well-characterized the health and service needs of the population of prevalent HIV-infected persons. CDC will develop analysis profiles, statistical adjustments for reporting delays and imputation of risk data, and recommendations for data presentation to assist states in analyzing and interpreting their HIV/AIDS surveillance data during this transition period.

HIV/AIDS Surveillance Practices

Laboratories will be an increasingly important source of information from which to initiate reporting. HIV infection is frequently diagnosed in the outpatient clinical setting, and laboratory-initiated reporting will be particularly useful in identifying outpatient sources of HIV testing (89) although contact with individual providers is necessary to complete the reporting process. The routine collection of HIV and CD4 test data from laboratories and managed-care organizations promotes completeness of reporting and may increase the simplicity and efficiency of initial case-finding activities by local surveillance programs. Nonetheless, repeated testing of the same persons results in multiple reports and necessitates labor-intensive follow-up to

eliminate duplicates. CDC is increasing its efforts to promote standards in laboratory reporting and to facilitate the transfer of data from public health and commercial laboratories to health departments.

Performance criteria for HIV and AIDS surveillance are necessary to ensure that surveillance data are of sufficient quality to target prevention and care resources and to detect emerging trends in the HIV epidemic. Evaluations of HIV and AIDS surveillance programs have documented that areas should be able to meet these performance criteria (5,36,61–67,89,90). According to these evaluations of name-based surveillance systems, the completeness of HIV surveillance (from 79% to approximately 95%) and AIDS surveillance (from 85% to approximately 95%) is high, and reporting is timely with nearly one half of AIDS cases and three quarters of cases of HIV infection reported to the national HIV/AIDS reporting system within 3 months of diagnosis (5). CDC estimates that the duplication rate of cases of HIV infection reported from different states to the national surveillance database was approximately 2%; for AIDS cases, the rate was approximately 3% (5,36). The performance criteria also reflect the need for public health surveillance systems to identify and follow-up on cases of public health importance.

On the basis of current evaluation studies of non-name-based case identifiers and the current infrastructure of state and local health departments, name-based methods for collecting and reporting public health data provide the most feasible, simple, and reliable means for ensuring timely, accurate, and complete reporting of persons in whom HIV infection or AIDS has been diagnosed. Confidential name-based reporting also facilitates follow-up of perinatally exposed infants to determine their infection status and of persons reported with HIV infection to determine progression to AIDS and vital status (36,42). A name-based patient identifier allows providers to report cases directly from their name-based medical records, facilitates elimination of duplicate case reports, enables cross-matching of HIV and AIDS data with other name-based public health data (e.g., tuberculosis surveillance), permits follow-up with providers to collect information regarding risk for HIV infection and other data of public health importance. Through follow-up with providers, the HIV/AIDS surveillance system has provided an effective means to identify rare or unusual modes of HIV transmission and infection with rare strains of HIV and to improve prevention of HIV-related opportunistic illnesses (102–106). CDC will assist states in monitoring the impact of changing medical interventions, epidemiology, and HIV case surveillance policies on test- and care-seeking behaviors.

Security and Confidentiality of HIV and AIDS Surveillance

The revision of the case definition for HIV infection provides an opportunity to review and strengthen state and local confidentiality laws and regulations. Although state HIV/AIDS surveillance confidentiality laws and regulations adequately protect privacy compared with the statutory protections of other health-care data, state statutes differ in the degree of privacy protections afforded health information and the criteria for permissible disclosures of personal information. Most state statutes describe some permissible disclosures of public health information. To help ensure uniform confidentiality protections, the Georgetown University Law Center developed the *Model State Public Health Privacy Act* (69). Public health, legislative, legal, and community advocacy representatives provided expert consultation. The model

legislative language protects confidential, identifiable information held by state and local public health departments against unauthorized and inappropriate non-public health uses but still allows public health officials to use surveillance information to accomplish the public health objectives defined by the law (69). CDC recommends that states planning to implement HIV case surveillance should consider adopting the model legislation, if necessary, to strengthen the current level of protection of public health data.

Although HIV/AIDS surveillance systems have exemplary records of security and confidentiality, it is essential for all programs to identify ways to strengthen data protection because of a perceived greater sensitivity of HIV case surveillance compared with that of AIDS case surveillance alone (71). Providing accurate public education and factual media messages to inform vulnerable populations, as well as promoting testing programs that facilitate referrals into treatment and prevention services, will be important to ensure that test seeking and acceptance are not adversely affected as additional states implement HIV case reporting. The revised security standards (74) promote enhancements to further reduce any potential for disclosure of sensitive surveillance data. CDC continues to conduct evaluations of methods to further enhance data security, including the use of coding and encryption of data collected in the HIV/AIDS reporting system.

HIV Prevention and Care

CDC has published guidelines concerning the provision and targeting of HIV counseling and testing services (29,41,107–111) and provides support for most public sources of HIV testing. The availability of anonymous HIV testing services might be particularly important for persons who delay seeking testing because of a concern that others might learn of their serologic status (55). Studies have documented that the availability of anonymous HIV testing is associated with increased numbers of persons seeking testing services (112–115). Anonymous HIV testing services are a required element of federally supported prevention programs unless prohibited by state law or regulation. Currently, 39 states, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia provide anonymous HIV testing services.

CDC advises that the decision to refer persons reported to the surveillance system to prevention and care services (e.g., partner counseling and referral services [PCRS]) be made at the local level. PCRS programs provide HIV counseling and testing to persons who might be unaware of HIV risk exposures, and these services are a required component of federally sponsored HIV-prevention programs (116,117). The provision of such services to persons in whom HIV infection or AIDS has been diagnosed, especially those who receive services in publicly funded testing and clinic settings, is conducted successfully by states regardless of whether they have implemented HIV reporting (118). Referrals from surveillance to other health department services, when they occur, should be established in a manner that ensures both the quality of the surveillance data and the security of the surveillance system, as well as the quality, confidentiality, and voluntary nature of HIV-prevention services (119). At the federal level, the primary function of HIV/AIDS surveillance remains the provision of accurate epidemiologic data for public health information, planning, and evaluation.

Persons in whom HIV infection has been diagnosed at either confidential or anonymous test sites should be promptly referred to facilities that provide confidential

HIV care. Recent studies have documented disparities in ensuring timely testing and access to care by demographic, socioeconomic, and other factors (120,121). Although not directly responsible for the delivery of medical care, CDC provides federal direction for state and local programs that facilitate referral of HIV-infected persons from counseling and testing centers and health education/risk-reduction programs to HIV care facilities. CDC has developed guidelines to strengthen the system of referrals between HIV testing sites and care programs, in part by increasing coordination with the Health Resources and Services Administration and the Ryan White CARE Act grantees (122). To provide further guidance, CDC has participated in developing model contract language for Medicaid programs that serve persons with HIV infection to ensure cooperation with public health authorities in case reporting and follow-up. A well-developed and well-implemented HIV and AIDS case surveillance system is integral to public health efforts to identify disparities, target programs and resources to vulnerable populations, and assess the impact of these programs in reducing infection, disease, and premature death.

CDC is undertaking a national effort to further reduce perinatal HIV transmission in the United States. This effort will incorporate HIV counseling and voluntary testing, treatment, and outreach to pregnant women, especially those who are racial/ethnic minorities and substance abusers, and will integrate prevention and treatment services for women and children. Surveillance for perinatally HIV-exposed and HIV-infected children will remain a critical measure of the effectiveness of this campaign (32,40,41,123,124).

CONCLUSION

The implementation of a national surveillance network to include both HIV and AIDS case reporting is a necessary response to epidemiologic trends and new standards for HIV care (125–127). Integrated HIV/AIDS surveillance programs will provide data to characterize persons in whom HIV infection has been newly diagnosed, including those with evidence of recent infection, persons with severe HIV disease (AIDS), and those dying of HIV disease or AIDS. The revised HIV surveillance case definition and the establishment of minimum performance standards will promote uniform case ascertainment and will ensure that the surveillance data are of sufficient quality for effective planning and allocation of resources for prevention and care programs.

References

1. CDC. Update: trends in AIDS incidence — United States, 1996. *MMWR* 1997;46:861–7.
2. CDC. Update: trends in AIDS incidence, deaths, and prevalence — United States, 1996. *MMWR* 1997;46:165–73.
3. Fleming PL, Ward JW, Karon JM, Hanson DL, De Cock KM. Declines in AIDS incidence and deaths in the USA: a signal change in the epidemic. *AIDS* 1998;12(suppl A):S55–S61.
4. Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists. CSTE position statement ID-4: national HIV surveillance — addition to the national public health surveillance system. Atlanta, GA: Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists, 1997.
5. CDC. HIV/AIDS surveillance report, 1999;11(No. 1).
6. CDC. National HIV prevalence survey, 1997 summary. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC;1998:1–25.
7. Janssen RS, Satten GA, Stramer SL, et al. New testing strategy to detect early HIV-1 infection for use in incidence estimates and for clinical and prevention purposes. *JAMA* 1998;280:42–8. Erratum: *JAMA* 1999;281:1893.

8. Buehler JW, Diaz T, Hersh BS, Chu SY. The supplement to HIV-AIDS surveillance project: an approach for monitoring HIV risk behaviors. *Public Health Rep* 1996;111(S1):133-7.
9. CDC. Surveillance for AIDS-defining opportunistic illnesses, 1992-1997. In: CDC surveillance summaries, April 16, 1999. *MMWR* 1999;48(No. SS-2).
10. CDC. Mortality patterns — United States, 1997. *MMWR* 1999;48:664-8.
11. Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists. CSTE position statement ID-1: definition for case surveillance of HIV infection (including AIDS). Atlanta, GA: Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists, 1998.
12. CDC. Draft guidelines for HIV case surveillance, including monitoring HIV infection and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). *Federal Register* 1998;63:68289.
13. CDC. *Pneumocystis pneumonia* — Los Angeles. *MMWR* 1981;30:250-2.
14. CDC. Kaposi's sarcoma and *Pneumocystis pneumonia* among homosexual men — New York City and California. *MMWR* 1981;30:305-8.
15. CDC. Update on acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) — United States. *MMWR* 1982;31:507-8,513-4.
16. CDC. Revision of the case definition of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome for national reporting — United States. *MMWR* 1985;34:373-5.
17. CDC. Revision of the CDC surveillance case definition for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. *MMWR* 1987;36(suppl 1):1-15.
18. CDC. 1993 Revised classification system for HIV infection and expanded surveillance case definition for AIDS among adolescents and adults. *MMWR* 1992;41(No. RR-17).
19. CDC. 1994 Revised classification system for human immunodeficiency virus infection in children <13 years of age. *MMWR* 1994;43(No. RR-12).
20. CDC. Update: acquired immunodeficiency syndrome — United States, 1989. *MMWR* 1990;39:81-6.
21. CDC. Update: acquired immunodeficiency syndrome — United States, 1991. *MMWR* 1992;41:463-8.
22. CDC. Projections of the number of persons diagnosed with AIDS and the number of immunosuppressed HIV-infected persons — United States, 1992-1994. *MMWR* 1992;41(No. RR-18).
23. CDC. Heterosexually acquired AIDS — United States, 1993. *MMWR* 1994;43:155-60.
24. CDC. AIDS among racial/ethnic minorities — United States, 1993. *MMWR* 1994;43:644-7,653-5.
25. CDC. AIDS among children — United States, 1996. *MMWR* 1996;45:1005-10.
26. Hammer SM, Katzenstein DA, Hughes MD, et al. A trial comparing nucleoside monotherapy with combination therapy in HIV-infected adults with CD4 cell counts from 200 to 500 per cubic millimeter. *N Engl J Med* 1996;335:1081-90.
27. Collier AC, Coombs RW, Schoenfeld DA, et al. Treatment of human immunodeficiency virus infection with saquinavir, zidovudine, and zalcitabine. *N Engl J Med* 1996;334:1011-7.
28. Carpenter CC, Fischel MA, Hammer SM, et al. Antiretroviral therapy for HIV infection in 1998: updated recommendations of the International AIDS Society — USA panel. *JAMA* 1998;280:78-86.
29. CDC. Report of the NIH Panel to define principles of therapy of HIV infection and guidelines for the use of antiretroviral agents in HIV-infected adults and adolescents. *MMWR* 1998;47(No. RR-5).
30. CDC. Guidelines for the use of antiretroviral agents in pediatric HIV infection. *MMWR* 1998;47(No. RR-4).
31. CDC. Update: perinatally acquired HIV/AIDS — United States, 1997. *MMWR* 1997;46:1086-92.
32. Lindegren ML, Byers RH, Thomas P, et al. Trends in perinatal transmission of HIV/AIDS in the United States. *JAMA* 1999;282:531-8.
33. Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists. CSTE position statement ID-6: pediatric HIV infection — addition to the National Public Health Surveillance System (NPHSS). Atlanta, GA: Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists, 1995.
34. CDC. HIV infection reporting — United States. *MMWR* 1989;38:496-9.
35. Sweeney P, Fleming PL, Ward JW, et al. HIV testing circumstances and sexual behavior change among persons likely to be recently infected [Abstract no. 43146]. 12th World AIDS Conference, Geneva, June 28-July 3, 1998.
36. CDC. Diagnosis and reporting of HIV and AIDS in states with integrated HIV and AIDS surveillance — United States. *MMWR* 1998;47:309-14.

37. CDC. Update: public health surveillance for HIV infection — United States, 1989 and 1990. *MMWR* 1990;39:853,859–61.
38. Wortley PM, Fleming PL, Lindegren ML, et al. Using HIV/AIDS surveillance to monitor public health efforts to reduce perinatal transmission of HIV [Letter]. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr Hum Retrovirol* 1996;11:205–6.
39. Lindegren ML, Fleming P, Steinberg S, et al. Implementation of U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) recommendations to prevent perinatal HIV transmission: pediatric HIV case surveillance, U.S. [Abstract I-118]. In: Program and abstracts of the Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy. Toronto, Canada: American Society for Microbiology, September 1997.
40. CDC. Recommendations of the Public Health Service Task Force on use of zidovudine to reduce perinatal transmission of human immunodeficiency virus. *MMWR* 1994;43(No. RR-11).
41. CDC. U.S. Public Health Service recommendations for human immunodeficiency virus counseling and voluntary testing for pregnant women. *MMWR* 1995;44(No. RR-7).
42. CDC. Success in implementing Public Health Service guidelines to reduce perinatal transmission of HIV — Louisiana, Michigan, New Jersey, and South Carolina, 1993, 1995, and 1996. *MMWR* 1998;47:688–91. Errata. *MMWR* 1998;47:718.
43. Lansky A, Jones JL, Burkham S, et al. Adequacy of prenatal care and prescription of zidovudine to prevent perinatal HIV transmission. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr Hum Retrovirol* 1999;21:223–7.
44. CDC. PHS task force recommendations for the use of antiretroviral drugs in pregnant women infected with HIV-1 for maternal health and for reducing perinatal HIV-1 transmission in the United States. *MMWR* 1998;47(No. RR-2).
45. Wilfert L, Beck DT, Fleischman AR, et al. Surveillance of pediatric HIV infection. *Pediatrics* 1998;101:315–9.
46. Sweeney PA, Fleming PL, Karon JM, et al. A minimum estimate of the number of living HIV infected persons confidentiality tested in the United States [Abstract I-16]. In: Program and abstracts of the Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy. Toronto, Canada: American Society for Microbiology, September 1997.
47. Philips KA. The relationship of 1988 state HIV testing policies to previous and planned voluntary use of HIV testing. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr* 1994;7:403–9.
48. Kegeles SM, Coates TJ, Lo B, Catania JA. Mandatory reporting of HIV testing would deter men from being tested [Letter]. *JAMA* 1989;261:1275–6.
49. Burris S. Driving the epidemic underground? A new look at law and the social risk of HIV testing. *AIDS Public Policy Journal* 1997;12:66–78.
50. Forbes A. Naming names — mandatory name-based HIV reporting: impact and alternatives. *AIDS Policy Law* 1996 (May):1–4.
51. Nakashima AK, Horsley RM, Frey RL, Sweeney PA, Weber JT, Fleming PL. Effect of HIV reporting by name on use of HIV testing in publicly funded counseling and testing sites. *JAMA* 1998;280:1421–6.
52. Paul SM, Cross H, Costa S. HIV testing after implementation of name-based reporting [Letter]. *JAMA* 1999;281:1379.
53. Hecht FM, Coleman S, Lehman JS, et al. Named reporting of HIV: attitudes and knowledge of those at risk [Abstract]. *J Gen Intern Med* 1997;12:(suppl 1):108.
54. Hecht FM, Colman S, Lehman JS, et al. Named HIV reporting: HIV testing survey (HITS) [Abstract]. In: Abstracts of the American Public Health Association 125th Annual Meeting and Exposition, Indianapolis, Indiana, November 9-13, 1997.
55. CDC. HIV testing among populations at risk for HIV infection — nine states. *MMWR* 1998;47:1086–91.
56. Bindman AB, Osmond D, Hecht FM, et al. A multi-state evaluation of anonymous HIV testing and access to medical care. *JAMA* 1998;280:1416–20.
57. Allison Greenspan Communications. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention consultation on developing guidelines for HIV surveillance. Atlanta, GA: Allison Greenspan Communications, 1993.
58. CDC. Evaluation of HIV case surveillance through the use of non-name unique identifiers — Maryland and Texas, 1994–1996. *MMWR* 1998;46:1254–8,1271.

59. Solomon L, Flynn C, Eldred L, Caldeira E, Wasserman M, Benjamin G. Evaluation of a state-wide non-name based HIV surveillance system. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr Hum Retrovirol* (in press).
60. Marsh K, Morgan M, Bunch G, Costa S, Fleming P, Wortley P. Evaluation of non-name-coded identifiers in Los Angeles County and New Jersey [Abstract 459]. In: Abstracts of the National HIV Prevention Conference, Atlanta, Georgia, August 29–September 1, 1999.
61. Rosenblum LS, Buehler JB, Morgan MW, et al. The completeness of AIDS case reporting, 1988: a multisite collaborative surveillance project. *Am J Public Health* 1992;82:1495–9.
62. Buehler JW, Devine OJ, Berkelman RL, Chevarley FM. Impact of the human immunodeficiency virus epidemic on mortality trends in young men, United States. *Am J Public Health* 1990; 80:1080–6.
63. Jara M, Gallagher K. Evaluation of an AIDS surveillance system with capture-recapture methods [Abstract 1201]. Abstracts of the annual meeting of the Society for Epidemiologic Research, Alberta, Canada, June 12–14, 1997.
64. Klevens RM, Fleming PL, Gaines CG, Troxler S. Completeness of HIV reporting in Louisiana, U.S.A. [Letter]. *Int J Epidemiol* 1998;27:1105.
65. Meyer PA, Jones JL, Garrison CZ. Completeness of reporting of diagnosed HIV-infected hospital patients. *J Acquir Immune Def Syndr* 1994; 7:1067–73.
66. CDC. Assessment of laboratory reporting to supplement active AIDS surveillance — Colorado. *MMWR* 1993;42:749–52.
67. Schwarcz SK, Hsu LC, Parisi MK, Katz MH. The impact of the 1993 AIDS case definition on the completeness and timeliness of AIDS surveillance. *AIDS* 1999;13:1109–14.
68. Gostin LO, Lazzarini Z, Neslund VS, Osterholm M. The public health information infrastructure. *JAMA* 1996;275:1921–7.
69. Gostin LO, Hodge JG. Model State Public Health Privacy Act. Washington, DC: Georgetown University, 1999.
70. Landry S. AIDS list is out. *St. Petersburg Times*. September 20, 1996:1,10.
71. Torres CG, Turner ME, Harkess JR, Istre GR. Security measures for AIDS and HIV. *Am J Public Health* 1991;81:210–1.
72. Wood WJ, Dilley JW, Lihatsch T, et al. Name-based reporting of HIV-positive test results as a deterrent to testing. *Am J Public Health* 1999;89:1097–1100.
73. CDC. Guidelines for HIV/AIDS surveillance. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, 1996.
74. CDC. Update: guidelines for HIV/AIDS surveillance — Appendix C: security and confidentiality. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, 1998.
75. CDC. Integrating HIV and AIDS surveillance: a resource manual for surveillance coordinators. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, 1998.
76. CDC. Classification system for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection in children under 13 years of age. *MMWR* 1987;36:225–36.
77. Nesheim S, Lee F, Kalish ML, et al. Diagnosis of perinatal HIV infection by polymerase chain reaction and p24 antigen detection after immune complex dissociation in an urban community hospital. *J Infect Dis* 1997;175:1333–6.
78. Steketee R, Abrams EJ, Thea DM, et al. Early detection of perinatal HIV type 1 infection using HIV RNA amplification and detection. *J Infect Dis* 1997;175:707–11.
79. McIntosh K, Pitt J, Brambilla D, et al. Blood culture in the first 6 months of life for the diagnosis of vertically transmitted HIV infection. *J Infect Dis* 1994;170:996–1000.
80. Dunn DT, Brandt CD, Krivine A, et al. The sensitivity of HIV-1 DNA polymerase chain reaction in the neonatal period and the relative contributions of intrauterine and intrapartum transmission. *AIDS* 1995;9:F7–F11.
81. Bremer JW, Lew JF, Cooper E, et al. Diagnosis of infection with human immunodeficiency type 1 by a DNA polymerase chain reaction assay among infants enrolled in the Women and Infants Transmission Study. *J Pediatr* 1996;129:198–207.
82. Delamare C, Burgard M, Mayaux M, et al. HIV-1 RNA detection in plasma for the diagnosis of infection in neonates. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr Hum Retrovirol* 1997;15:121–5.
83. Rich KD, Janda W, Kalish L, et al. Immune complex-dissociated p24 antigen in congenital or perinatal HIV infection: role in the diagnosis and assessment of risk of infection in infants. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr Hum Retrovirol* 1997;15:198–203.

84. McIntosh K, Comeau A, Wara D, et al. The utility of IgA antibody to HIV-1 in early diagnosis of vertically transmitted infection. *Arch Pediatr Adolesc Med* 1996;150:598-602.
85. CDC. 1995 Revised guidelines for prophylaxis against *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia for children infected with or perinatally exposed to human immunodeficiency virus. *MMWR* 1995; 44(No. RR-4):1-11.
86. Perelson AS, Neumann AU, Markowitz M, Leonard JM, Ho DD. HIV-1 dynamics in vivo: virion clearance rate, infected cell life span and viral generation time. *Science* 1996;271:1582-6.
87. Simonds RJ, Brown TH, Thea DM, et al. Sensitivity and specificity of a qualitative RNA detection assay to diagnose HIV infection in young infants. *AIDS* 1998;12:1545-9.
88. Young NL, Shaffer N, Chaowanachan T, et al. Early diagnosis and viral dynamics in HIV-1 infected infants in Thailand using RNA and DNA PCR assays sensitive to non-B subtypes [Abstract 181]. 6th Conference on retroviruses and opportunistic infections, Chicago, February 1999.
89. Kleven RM, Fleming PL, Li J, Karon J. Impact of laboratory-initiated reporting of CD4+ T lymphocytes on U.S. AIDS surveillance. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr Hum Retrovirol* 1997;14:56-60.
90. Kleven RM, Fleming PL, Neal JJ, et al. Is there really a heterosexual AIDS epidemic in the United States? Findings from a multisite validation study, 1992-1995. *Am J Epidemiol* 1999;149: 75-84.
91. CDC. Public Health Service guidelines for counseling and antibody testing to prevent HIV infection and AIDS. *MMWR* 1987;36:509-15.
92. CDC. Interpretation and use of the Western blot assay for serodiagnosis of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 infections. *MMWR* 1989;38(No. S-7):87-95.
93. Rich JD, Merriman NA, Mylonakis E, et al. Misdiagnosis of HIV infection by HIV-1 plasma viral load testing: a case series. *Ann Intern Med* 1999;130:37-9.
94. CDC. Testing for antibodies to human immunodeficiency virus type 2 in the United States. *MMWR* 1992;41(No. RR-12):1-9.
95. CDC. Update: HIV counseling and testing using rapid tests. *MMWR* 1998;47:211-5.
96. CDC. Update: trends in AIDS diagnosis and reporting under the expanded surveillance definition for adolescents and adults — United States, 1993. *MMWR* 1994;43:160-1,167-70.
97. Tebas P, Royal M, Fichtenbaum C, et al. Relationship between adherence to HAART and disease state [Abstract 149]. In: Program and abstracts of the 5th Conference on Retroviruses and Opportunistic Infections, Chicago, IL, February 1-5, 1998.
98. Melnick D, Greiner D, Little P, Melnick K. Impact of aggressive management of HIV infection on clinical outcome and cost of care within a health maintenance organization [Abstract 201]. In: Program and abstracts of the 5th Conference on Retroviruses and Opportunistic Infections, Chicago, IL, February 1-5, 1998.
99. Katzenstein DA, Holodniy M. HIV viral load quantification, HIV resistance, and antiretroviral therapy. *AIDS Clin Rev* 1995-96:277-303.
100. Karon JM, Rosenberg PS, McQuillan G, et al. Prevalence of HIV infection in the United States, 1984 to 1992. *JAMA* 1996;276:126-31.
101. Rosenberg PS, Biggar RJ. Trends in HIV incidence among young adults in the United States. *JAMA* 1998;279:1894-9.
102. CDC. Possible transmission of human immunodeficiency virus to a patient during an invasive dental procedure. *MMWR* 1990;39 :489-93.
103. Ward JW, Holmberg SD, Allen JR, et al. Transmission of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) by blood transfusions screened as negative for HIV antibody. *N Engl J Med* 1988;318:473-8.
104. Cardo DM, Culver DH, Ciesielski CA, et al. A case-control study of HIV seroconversion in health-care workers after percutaneous exposure. *N Engl J Med* 1997;337:1485-90.
105. CDC. Identification of HIV-1 group O infection — Los Angeles County, California, 1996. *MMWR* 1996;45:561-5.
106. Simonds RJ, Lindegren ML, Thomas P, et al. Prophylaxis against *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia among children with perinatally acquired human immunodeficiency virus infection in the United States. *Pneumocystis carinii* Pneumonia Prophylaxis Evaluation Working Group. *N Engl J Med* 1995;332:786-90.
107. CDC. Recommendations for HIV testing services for inpatients and outpatients in acute-care hospital settings. *MMWR* 1993;42(No. RR-2).

108. CDC. 1999 USPHS/IDSA guidelines for the prevention of opportunistic infections in persons infected with human immunodeficiency virus. *MMWR* 1999;48(No. RR-10).
109. CDC. 1998 Guidelines for treatment of sexually transmitted diseases. *MMWR* 1997;47(No. RR-1):11–16.
110. CDC. HIV Counseling, testing, and referral standards and guidelines. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, May 1994.
111. CDC. HIV partner counseling and referral services: guidance. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, 1998.
112. Meyer PA, Jones JL, Garrison CZ, et al. Comparison of individuals receiving anonymous and confidential testing for HIV. *South Med J* 1994;87:344–7.
113. Fehrs LJ, Fleming D, Foster LR, et al. Trial of anonymous versus confidential human immunodeficiency virus testing. *Lancet* 1988;2:379–82.
114. Hirano D, Gellert GA, Fleming K, et al. Anonymous HIV testing: the impact of availability on demand in Arizona. *Am J Public Health* 1994;84:2008–10.
115. Kassler WJ, Meriwether RA, Klimko TB, et al. Eliminating access to anonymous HIV antibody testing in North Carolina: effects on HIV testing and partner notification. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr Hum Retrovirol* 1997;14:281–9.
116. West GR, Stark KA. Partner notification for HIV prevention: a critical reexamination. *AIDS Educ Prev* 1997;9(suppl B):68–78.
117. Francis DP, Anderson RE, Gorman ME, et al. Targeting AIDS prevention and treatment toward HIV-1-infected persons: the concept of early intervention. *JAMA* 1989;262:2572–6.
118. Toomey K, Cates W. Partner notification for the prevention of HIV infection. *AIDS* 1989;S57–S62.
119. Osmond DH, Bindman AB, Vranizan K, et al. Name-based surveillance and public health interventions for persons with HIV infection. *Ann Intern Med* 1999;131:775–9.
120. Bozzette SA, Berry SH, Duan N, et al. The care of HIV-infected adults in the United States. *N Engl J Med* 1999;339:1897–1904.
121. Nakashima AK, Jones JL, Burgess DA, Ward JW. Predictors for not currently receiving protease inhibitor therapy: results from a multisite interview project [Abstract 413*/42282]. 12th World AIDS Conference, Geneva, June 28–July 3, 1998.
122. CDC. HIV prevention case management: guidance. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, September 1997.
123. Institute of Medicine, National Research Council. Reducing the odds: preventing perinatal transmission of HIV in the United States. Stoto MA, McCormick MC, eds. Washington, DC: National Academy Press, 1999.
124. Wade NA, Birkhead GS, Warren BL, et al. Abbreviated regimens of zidovudine prophylaxis and perinatal transmission of the human immunodeficiency virus. *N Engl J Med* 1998;339:1409–14.
125. Francis DP, Singleton JA. Reporting of HIV-1 infection through the provision of essential services. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr* 1993;6:285–6.
126. Gostin LO, Ward JW, Baker AC. National HIV case reporting for the United States: a defining moment in the history of the epidemic. *N Engl J Med* 1997;337:1162–7.
127. Steinbrook R. Battling HIV on many fronts. *N Engl J Med* 1997;337:779–81.

Appendix

Revised Surveillance Case Definition for HIV Infection*

This revised definition of HIV infection, which applies to any HIV (e.g., HIV-1 or HIV-2), is intended for public health surveillance only. It incorporates the reporting criteria for HIV infection and AIDS into a single case definition. The revised criteria for HIV infection update the definition of HIV infection implemented in 1993 (18); the revised HIV criteria apply to AIDS-defining conditions for adults (18) and children (17,19), which require laboratory evidence of HIV. This definition is **not** presented as a guide to clinical diagnosis or for other uses (17,18).

I. In adults, adolescents, or children aged ≥ 18 months[†], a reportable case of HIV infection must meet at least one of the following criteria:

Laboratory Criteria

- Positive result on a screening test for HIV antibody (e.g., repeatedly reactive enzyme immunoassay), followed by a positive result on a confirmatory (sensitive and more specific) test for HIV antibody (e.g., Western blot or immunofluorescence antibody test)

or

- Positive result or report of a detectable quantity on any of the following HIV virologic (nonantibody) tests:
 - HIV nucleic acid (DNA or RNA) detection (e.g., DNA polymerase chain reaction [PCR] or plasma HIV-1 RNA)[§]
 - HIV p24 antigen test, including neutralization assay
 - HIV isolation (viral culture)

OR

*Draft revised surveillance criteria for HIV infection were approved and recommended by the membership of the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists (CSTE) at the 1998 annual meeting (11). Draft versions of these criteria were previously reviewed by state HIV/AIDS surveillance staffs, CDC, CSTE, and laboratory experts. In addition, the pediatric criteria were reviewed by an expert panel of consultants. [External Pediatric Consultants: C. Hanson, M. Kaiser, S. Paul, G. Scott, and P. Thomas. CDC staff: J. Bertolli, K. Dominguez, M. Kalish, M.L. Lindegren, M. Rogers, C. Schable, R.J. Simonds, and J. Ward]

[†]Children aged ≥ 18 months but < 13 years are categorized as "not infected with HIV" if they meet the criteria in III.

[§]In adults, adolescents, and children infected by other than perinatal exposure, plasma viral RNA nucleic acid tests should **NOT** be used in lieu of licensed HIV screening tests (e.g., repeatedly reactive enzyme immunoassay). In addition, a negative (i.e., undetectable) plasma HIV-1 RNA test result does not rule out the diagnosis of HIV infection.

Clinical or Other Criteria (if the above laboratory criteria are not met)

- Diagnosis of HIV infection, based on the laboratory criteria above, that is documented in a medical record by a physician

or

- Conditions that meet criteria included in the case definition for AIDS (17–19)

II. In a child aged <18 months, a reportable case of HIV infection must meet at least one of the following criteria:***Laboratory Criteria*****Definitive**

- Positive results on two separate specimens (excluding cord blood) using one or more of the following HIV virologic (nonantibody) tests:
 - HIV nucleic acid (DNA or RNA) detection
 - HIV p24 antigen test, including neutralization assay, in a child ≥ 1 month of age
 - HIV isolation (viral culture)

or

Presumptive

A child who does not meet the criteria for definitive HIV infection but who has:

- Positive results on only one specimen (excluding cord blood) using the above HIV virologic tests and no subsequent negative HIV virologic or negative HIV antibody tests

OR***Clinical or Other Criteria (if the above definitive or presumptive laboratory criteria are not met)***

- Diagnosis of HIV infection, based on the laboratory criteria above, that is documented in a medical record by a physician

or

- Conditions that meet criteria included in the 1987 pediatric surveillance case definition for AIDS (17,19)

III. A child aged <18 months born to an HIV-infected mother will be categorized for surveillance purposes as “not infected with HIV” if the child does not meet the criteria for HIV infection but meets the following criteria:***Laboratory Criteria*****Definitive**

- At least two negative HIV antibody tests from separate specimens obtained at ≥ 6 months of age

or

- At least two negative HIV virologic tests* from separate specimens, both of which were performed at ≥ 1 month of age and one of which was performed at ≥ 4 months of age

AND

No other laboratory or clinical evidence of HIV infection (i.e., has not had any positive virologic tests, if performed, and has not had an AIDS-defining condition)

or

Presumptive

A child who does not meet the above criteria for definitive “not infected” status but who has:

- One negative EIA HIV antibody test performed at ≥ 6 months of age and NO positive HIV virologic tests, if performed

or

- One negative HIV virologic test* performed at ≥ 4 months of age and NO positive HIV virologic tests, if performed

or

- One positive HIV virologic test with at least two subsequent negative virologic tests*, at least one of which is at ≥ 4 months of age; or negative HIV antibody test results, at least one of which is at ≥ 6 months of age

AND

No other laboratory or clinical evidence of HIV infection (i.e., has not had any positive virologic tests, if performed, and has not had an AIDS-defining condition).

OR

Clinical or Other Criteria (if the above definitive or presumptive laboratory criteria are not met)

- Determined by a physician to be “not infected”, and a physician has noted the results of the preceding HIV diagnostic tests in the medical record

AND

NO other laboratory or clinical evidence of HIV infection (i.e., has not had any positive virologic tests, if performed, and has not had an AIDS-defining condition)

IV. A child aged <18 months born to an HIV-infected mother will be categorized as having perinatal exposure to HIV infection if the child does not meet the criteria for HIV infection (II) or the criteria for “not infected with HIV” (III).

*HIV nucleic acid (DNA or RNA) detection tests are the virologic methods of choice to exclude infection in children aged <18 months. Although HIV culture can be used for this purpose, it is more complex and expensive to perform and is less well standardized than nucleic acid detection tests. The use of p24 antigen testing to exclude infection in children aged <18 months is not recommended because of its lack of sensitivity.

MMWR

The *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)* Series is prepared by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and is available free of charge in electronic format and on a paid subscription basis for paper copy. To receive an electronic copy on Friday of each week, send an e-mail message to listserv@listserv.cdc.gov. The body content should read *SUBscribe mmwr-toc*. Electronic copy also is available from CDC's World-Wide Web server at <http://www.cdc.gov/> or from CDC's file transfer protocol server at <ftp.cdc.gov>. To subscribe for paper copy, contact Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402; telephone (202) 512-1800.

Data in the weekly *MMWR* are provisional, based on weekly reports to CDC by state health departments. The reporting week concludes at close of business on Friday; compiled data on a national basis are officially released to the public on the following Friday. Address inquiries about the *MMWR* Series, including material to be considered for publication, to: Editor, *MMWR* Series, Mailstop C-08, CDC, 1600 Clifton Rd., N.E., Atlanta, GA 30333; telephone (888) 232-3228.

All material in the *MMWR* Series is in the public domain and may be used and reprinted without permission; citation as to source, however, is appreciated.