



HIV INFECTION

Prevent new HIV infections and ensure quality health care for persons living with HIV

Key Strategies

- Intensify HIV prevention efforts in communities where HIV is most heavily concentrated
- Educate all Americans about the threat of HIV and how to prevent it
- Improve data monitoring, dissemination, and feedback
- Maximize the proportion of people with HIV who have suppressed viral load by improving diagnosis, linkage and retention in care, and antiretroviral provision and adherence
- Expand targeted efforts to prevent HIV infection using a combination of effective, evidence-based approaches for persons living with HIV and those at high risk of infection

Key Highlights 2014

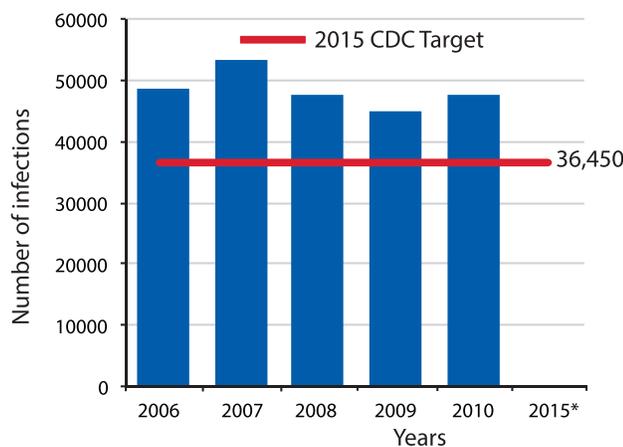
- Released in 2014, the **State HIV Prevention Progress Report (SPR)** is the first annual report highlighting six HIV prevention and care indicators by providing state-level baseline information, baseline national average, and 2015 national goals. The SPR provides an important opportunity to reflect on states' individual progress. It shows that the nation's HIV goals are achievable, but closing gaps between states will be critical. The next SPR is due to be released in fall 2015.
- In April 2014, CDC released new resources to support the Data to Care strategy, which uses surveillance data to identify HIV-diagnosed people who are not engaged in care, to link or re-engage them with care and support the goal of viral suppression among all persons living with HIV. Included is a new Data to Care website which provides technical information to support state and local public health jurisdictions in their use of HIV surveillance data to support continuous, high-quality care for persons living with HIV.
- In May 2014, the US Public Health Service and CDC released the first comprehensive clinical practice guidelines for pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP), which is a way for people who do not have HIV but who are at substantial risk of getting it to prevent HIV infection by taking a pill every day.
- In June 2014, CDC and the Association of Public Health Laboratories (APHL) issued the **Laboratory Testing for the Diagnosis of HIV Infection or HIV Testing Algorithm**, which updates recommendations for HIV testing by laboratories in the United States and offers approaches for reporting test results to persons ordering HIV tests and to public health authorities.
- In December 2014, CDC, in collaboration with the HIV/AIDS Bureau at the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), the National Institutes of Health (NIH), and five participating CDC partner organizations (American Academy of HIV Medicine, Association of Nurses in AIDS Care, International Association of Providers of AIDS Care, the National Minority AIDS Council, and Urban Coalition for HIV/AIDS Prevention Services), published **Recommendations for HIV Prevention with Adults and Adolescents with HIV in the United States, 2014** which update and expand recommendations from 2003. The updated recommendations address recent advances in biomedical, behavioral and structural interventions and are directed to a broad range of health professionals and organizations focused on optimizing health outcomes for people with HIV and reducing their risk of exposing others to HIV.
- Through its *Act Against AIDS (AAA)* initiative, CDC raises awareness among patients, providers, and the public about HIV. Collectively, AAA efforts have reached millions of people through extensive ad placement, social media engagement, provider information kits and meetings, conferences and trainings. The following campaigns were launched in 2014:

- **HIV Treatment Works** is the first national communication campaign focused exclusively on encouraging treatment and care for people living with HIV (PLWH).
- **One Conversation at a Time** is a national communication campaign that encourages Hispanics/Latinos to talk openly about HIV/AIDS with their families, friends, partners, and communities.
- **Start Talking. Stop HIV** seeks to reduce new HIV infections among gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men (MSM) by encouraging open discussion about a range of HIV prevention strategies and related sexual health issues between sex partners.

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Progress to Date

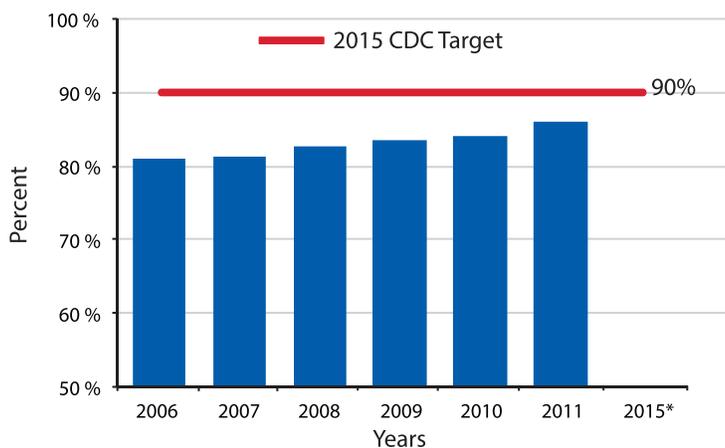
Trends in the number of new HIV infections, 2006–2010



Source: CDC's HIV/AIDS Surveillance System

*data anticipated November 2017

Trends in the number of people living with HIV who know their status, 2006–2011



Source: CDC's HIV/AIDS Surveillance System

*data anticipated December 2017