

National Latino AIDS Awareness Day — October 15, 2017

National Latino AIDS Awareness Day is observed each year on October 15 to focus attention on the continuing disproportionate impact of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) on the Hispanic or Latino population in the United States. As of July 2015, the population of Hispanics or Latinos was estimated at 56.6 million, or approximately 18% of the U.S. population (1). However, in 2015, Hispanics or Latinos accounted for 24% of all new HIV diagnoses (2).

At the end of 2014, an estimated 235,600 Hispanics or Latinos were living with HIV infection in the United States. In 38 jurisdictions with complete reporting of CD4 and viral load data, 75.4% were linked to care within 1 month of diagnosis, 70.2% received HIV medical care, and 58.2% were virally suppressed (3).

National Latino AIDS Awareness Day is an opportunity to encourage increased HIV prevention activities, such as HIV testing, for Hispanics or Latinos. CDC supports testing, linkage to, and engagement in care and treatment, and a range of other efforts to reduce the risk for acquiring or transmitting HIV infection among Hispanics or Latinos. Additional information is available at <https://www.cdc.gov/Features/LatinoAIDSawareness>.

References

1. US Census Bureau. Profile America facts for features. Hispanic Heritage Month 2016: population. Washington, DC: US Department of Commerce, US Census Bureau; 2016. <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/newsroom/facts-for-features/2016/cb16-ff16.pdf>
2. CDC. Diagnoses of HIV infection in the United States and dependent areas, 2015. HIV surveillance report, 2015, vol. 27. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2016. <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/HIV-surveillance.html>
3. CDC. Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using HIV surveillance data—United States and 6 dependent areas, 2015. HIV surveillance supplemental report 2017, vol. 22, no. 2. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2017. <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-supplemental-report-vol-22-2.pdf>

HIV Care Outcomes Among Hispanics or Latinos with Diagnosed HIV Infection — United States, 2015

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Data from CDC's National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS)* are used to monitor progress toward achieving national goals set forth in the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention's Strategic Plan (1) and other federal directives[†] for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) testing, care, and treatment outcomes and HIV-related disparities in the United States. Recent data indicate that Hispanics or Latinos[§] are disproportionately affected by HIV infection. Hispanics or Latinos living with diagnosed HIV infection have lower levels of care and viral suppression than do non-Hispanic whites but higher levels than those reported among blacks or

* NHSS is the primary source for monitoring HIV trends in the United States. The system collects, analyzes, and disseminates information about new and existing cases of HIV infection.

[†] The national goals to be achieved by 2020 are 1) 85% of all persons with newly diagnosed HIV infection to be linked to care, 2) 90% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection to be retained in care, and 3) 80% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection to have a suppressed viral load.

[§] Hispanics or Latinos might be of any race.

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