Evaluating the National HIV/AIDS Strategy with Surveillance Data

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Outline

- Outcome measures of the National HIV/AIDS Strategy
- Surveillance data collection
- Preliminary data
- Conclusion
National HIV/AIDS Strategy

- Reducing New HIV Infections
- Increasing Access to Care and Improving Health Outcomes for People Living with HIV
- Reducing HIV-Related Health Disparities
Reducing New HIV Infections

- Lower the annual number of new infections by 25 percent
- Reduce the HIV transmission rate, which is a measure of annual transmissions in relation to the number of people living with HIV, by 30 percent
- Increase from 79 percent to 90 percent the percentage of people living with HIV who know their serostatus
Increasing Access to Care and Improving Health

- Increase the proportion of newly diagnosed patients linked to clinical care within three months of their HIV diagnosis from 65 percent to 85 percent
- Increase the proportion of Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program clients who are in continuous care (at least 2 visits for routine HIV medical care in 12 months at least 3 months apart) from 73 percent to 80 percent*
- Increase the percentage of Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program clients with permanent housing from 82 percent to 86 percent**

*Measurable by surveillance overall and for RW clients with linkage of databases
**Not measurable by surveillance
Reducing HIV-Related Health Disparities

- Increase the proportion of HIV diagnosed gay and bisexual men with undetectable viral load by 20 percent
- Increase the proportion of HIV diagnosed Blacks with undetectable viral load by 20 percent
- Increase the proportion of HIV diagnosed Latinos with undetectable viral load by 20 percent
HIV Surveillance

Measures of HIV morbidity and mortality

HIV Infection

HIV diagnosis
(1st positive confidential test)

1st CD4 Count

1st Viral Load Test

1st Drug Resistance test

1st CD4 Count <200
(IMM-AIDS)

AIDS-OI

Death

Entry to care

Retention in care and viral suppression
HIV Case Surveillance Information Flow

Sources of Reports:
- Hospital Practitioners
- Private Practitioners
- Public Clinics
- Laboratories

Dissemination:
- Local Bulletins
- CDC Semiannual Report
- HIV Web Sites
- Public Information Data Set
- Surveillance Slide Set

Active Case Finding

People with HIV
National HIV Surveillance

Data Year

2008: confidential, name-based HIV reporting in all states

2011: all states included in estimates of HIV diagnoses
Areas with Laws and Regulations for Reporting all CD4 and Viral Load Values

- Laboratory reporting (laws and regulations)
  - Not all values
  - All values, specified
  - All values, not specified

Puerto Rico
Virgin Islands, U.S.
VA, CMS, HRSA, CDC, SAMHSA and NIH will jointly consider and issue a report of strategies to encourage providers to collect and report standardized viral load and CD4 data from infected individuals within populations at greatest risk for HIV infection.

- CDC will identify which States and localities collect CD4 and viral load data
- HRSA and CDC will convene a consultation with clinical providers and community-based organizations to develop recommendations for gathering and reporting necessary data to calculate community viral load
- CDC, in consultation with States, will provide technical assistance to localities, particularly those with a heavy disease burden, to collect necessary data to calculate community viral load
PRELIMINARY DATA
HIV Incidence 2006-2009, United States

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0017502
Estimated AIDS Diagnoses, Deaths, Persons Living with an AIDS Diagnosis and Persons Living with HIV Infection (Diagnosed and Undiagnosed) Among Adults and Adolescents – United States, 1981 - 2008

MMWR 2011;60:689-693.
Annual Transmission Rates per 100 Persons Living with HIV, 1977–2006

Estimated Number of Adults and Adolescents Living with HIV Infection (Diagnosed and Undiagnosed) and Percent Undiagnosed – United States, 1985 - 2008
Linkage to Care and Continuous Care

- Data from 13 areas with mandatory laboratory reporting of HIV-related tests and reporting to national HIV surveillance
  - 82% of persons diagnosed in 2009 linked to care within 3 months -- NHAS 85 percent

  - 45% of persons living with HIV in 2009 in continuous care – NHAS 80%
Reducing HIV-Related Health Disparities

- Data from 13 areas with mandatory laboratory reporting of HIV-related tests and reporting to national HIV surveillance
- Persons living with HIV in 2009
- Viral suppression ($\leq 400$ copies/mL) among those in care
  - 77% among MSM
  - 65% among blacks/African Americans
  - 74% among Hispanics/Latinos
  - vs. 81% among whites
- NHAS – increase by 20 percent in undetectable viral load

Measuring Engagement in Care

HIV Surveillance Data

1.2M
80%
82%
45%
72%*

MMWR 2011;60(21)
Mahle 2011 NPC
Hall 2011 NPC

Gardner et al. CID 2011

*400 copies/mL, among those in care
Conclusion

- Of 9 outcome measures in the National HIV/AIDS Strategy, 8 can be measured with surveillance data.

- However, there is a need to:
  - Support and strengthen HIV … surveillance activities: There is a need to support existing surveillance methods to identify populations at greatest risk that need to be targeted for HIV prevention services.
Thank you

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.