NHAS and 90-90-90 in the United States

H. Irene Hall, PhD, FACE
Deputy Director for Surveillance, Epidemiology and Laboratory Science,
Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention

Pre-conference on Measuring HIV Care Continua - Re-Examining the Basics of
Monitoring the AIDS Response
Adherence 2017
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Overview of presentation

- 90-90-90 and continuum of care
- Challenges and issues around measuring and using 90-90-90
- Opportunities
- Plans and considerations for the future
Indicators of progress

- Increase the percentage of people living with HIV who know their serostatus to at least 90 percent
- Increase the percentage of persons with diagnosed HIV infection who are retained in HIV medical care to at least 90 percent
- Increase the percentage of persons with diagnosed HIV infection who are virally suppressed to at least 80 percent

https://www.aids.gov/federal-resources/national-hiv-aids-strategy/overview/index.html
Estimated HIV prevalence among persons aged ≥13 years and percentages of persons living with undiagnosed HIV infection, by transmission category\textsuperscript{a}, United States, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transmission category</th>
<th>HIV prevalence</th>
<th>Persons living with undiagnosed HIV infection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>95% CI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,107,700</td>
<td>(1,088,500, 1,127,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male-to-male sexual contact</td>
<td>615,400</td>
<td>(600,900, 629,900)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injection drug use</td>
<td>139,700</td>
<td>(133,300, 146,100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use</td>
<td>56,600</td>
<td>(52,900, 60,200)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heterosexual contact</td>
<td>296,100</td>
<td>(286,300, 306,000)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.
\textsuperscript{a}Adjusted for missing risk factor information. Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

Singh CROI 2017.
Medical care defined as ≥1 tests (CD4 or VL) in 2013; retained in medical care, ≥2 tests ≥3 months apart in 2013; viral suppression, <200 copies/mL on the most recent VL test in 2013.

Data challenges

- Uncertainty in estimated undiagnosed infections by jurisdiction
- Definition of care indicator
- Data on ART
- Care and viral suppression data for all jurisdictions
Opportunities

- Focus on population segments – geography, age, sex, risk factors, race/ethnicity

In 2014, five states accounted for about half of persons living with HIV, undiagnosed infections and new HIV infections.

High percentage of undiagnosed infections among black, Hispanic/Latino, and young MSM.

Sources: Singh CROI 2017. CDC HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report 2016;21(No. 4).
Plans and considerations for the future

- Prevalence and diagnosis-based continua
- Durable viral suppression

Viral suppression among 630,965 persons living with diagnosed HIV, 2014, 33 US jurisdictions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Last VL suppressed in 2014 (n = 361,801)</th>
<th>Durable VS in 2014 (n = 300,477)</th>
<th>Never virally suppressed in 2014 (n = 51,114)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>57%</td>
<td>48%(^a)</td>
<td>8%</td>
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</table>

\(^a\) Includes persons with only 1 VL in 2014 and last VL in 2013 both <200 copies/mL

Source: Crepaz CROI 2017.