Epidemiology of Persons Living with HIV Disease (PLWHAs) in Florida, 2012

Florida Department of Health
HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis Section
Division of Disease Control and Health Protection
Living (Prevalence) Data as of 06/30/2013
Cases Living with HIV Disease

- Data in these slides represent cases living with HIV Disease, also referred to Persons Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs), who were reported through the most recent calendar year. Living data are also referred as prevalence cases.
- HIV prevalence data are generated later in the year, usually in May, when most of the “expected” death data are complete.
- Adult cases represent ages 13 and older, pediatric cases are those under the age of 13. For data by year, the age is by age of diagnosis. For living data, the age is by current age at the end of the most recent calendar year, regardless of age at diagnosis.
- Unless otherwise noted, whites are non-Hispanic and blacks are non-Hispanic.
- Total statewide data will include Department of Correction Cases (DOC) unless otherwise noted. County data will exclude DOC cases.
- HIV “incidence estimates” are approximations of the numbers of people who are newly infected, which include those whose infection has not yet been diagnosed or reported.
The Epidemic in Florida, 2012

Population: 19.1 million →
(4th in the nation)

Newly reported HIV infections: 5,388
(2nd in the nation in 2011)

Newly reported AIDS cases: 2,775
(3rd in the nation in 2011)

Cumulative pediatric AIDS cases: 1,544
(2nd in the nation in 2011)

Persons living** with HIV disease: 98,530→
(3rd in the nation in 2010)

HIV prevalence estimate: at least 130,000
(11.3% of the U.S. estimate for 2010)

HIV Incidence Estimates 2010: 3,454
(There was a 30% decrease from 2007-2010)

HIV-related deaths: 923 (2012)
(Down 8.2% from 2011. The first time to ever be under 1,000 deaths in a given year.)

*Other = Asian/Pacific Islanders; American Indians/Alaskan Natives; multi-racial.
Trend data as of 12/31/2012, ** Living data as of 06/30/2013
Rates of Diagnoses of HIV Infection among Adults and Adolescents, 2011—United States and 6 Dependent Areas

N = 50,007  Total Rate = 19.1

Rates per 100,000 population
- <10.0
- 10.0 – 19.9
- 20.0 – 29.9
- ≥30.0

American Samoa 0.0
Guam 0.0
Northern Mariana Islands 5.3
Puerto Rico 28.6
Republic of Palau 0.0
U.S. Virgin Islands 39.5

Note: Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. All displayed data have been statistically adjusted to account for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting.
### Persons Living with HIV Disease

by Selected Demographics and Risk Factors


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subgroup N=</th>
<th>U.S. 872,990</th>
<th>Florida 98,530</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 0-24</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 25-49</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 50+</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSM</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDU</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSM/IDU</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heterosexual</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: M:F ratio: U.S., 3.0:1. FL, 2.4:1

Source: U.S. data: HIV Surveillance Report, 2011 (most recent available) Vol. 23, Table 15a (HIV data for all 50 states)

[http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/index.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/index.htm)

Florida data: FL Department of Health, HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis Section, alive and reported through 2012, as of 06/30/13.
# Persons Living with AIDS
by Selected Demographics and Risk Factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subgroup</th>
<th>U.S. 487,692</th>
<th>Florida 55,434</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 0-24</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 25-49</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 50+</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSM</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDU</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSM/IDU</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heterosexual</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: M:F ratio: U.S., 3.2:1. FL, 2.4:1,
*U.S. Living data through 2010 is most recent available.
**Florida Data: eHARS, alive and reported through 2012, as of 06/30/13.
HIV Disease in the United States and Florida

~50,000 new HIV infections in the US per year.
~5,000 new HIV infections in Florida per year.
~In the U.S., HIV was the 8th leading cause of death in 2011 for all races combined in the age group 25-44.
~In Florida, among those aged 25-44, HIV was the 6th leading cause of death in 2012.

~50,000 new HIV infections in the US per year.
~5,000 new HIV infections in Florida per year.
~In 2010, 31% of new HIV infections in the U.S. occurred among individuals aged 25-34 years, followed by 26% among individuals aged 13-24 years.

~More than 1.1 million people aged 13 and older are living with HIV in the US (0.3-0.4% of the US population in 2012)
~98,530 people are living with HIV in Florida (0.5-0.6% of the FL population in 2012)

~636,048 Cumulative AIDS deaths through 2010 in the U.S.
Newly diagnosed HIV infection includes all new HIV cases regardless of disease status in Florida (HIV only or AIDS). HIV case deaths are HIV infection cases whose status is now dead, regardless of cause of death. PLWHs are HIV infection cases who were not known to be deceased.

On 07/01/1997 HIV became reportable with a confirmed antibody test, and on 11/20/2006 HIV reporting laws were expanded; these changes in reporting inadvertently led to fluctuations in reporting. The advent of HAART in 1996, was followed by a decline in case deaths.

Data as of 06/30/2013
AIDS cases by year of diagnosis in FL, regardless of state of HIV diagnosis. AIDS case deaths by year of death, regardless of cause of death. PLWAs are AIDS cases who were not known to be deceased.

**AIDS Case definition was expanded in 1993.**

Data as of 6/30/2013.
Persons Living with HIV Disease, by County of Residence,* Reported through 2012, Florida

Living Case Counts
N=98,530

- 1 to 500
- 501 to 1,000
- 1,001 to 1500
- > 1500

*County totals exclude Department of Corrections cases (N=4,270).
Numbers on counties are cases reported.
Rates* of Persons Living with HIV Disease, by County of Residence,**
Reported through 2012, Florida

Statewide Rate:
517.4 Cases Per 100,000 Population
N=98,530

*Rates are based on 2012 population (denominator) data from FloridaCHARTS.
**County rates exclude data from the Department of Correction.
Florida Areas

Area 1
Escambia
Okaloosa
Santa Rosa
Walton

Area 2a
Bay
Calhoun
Gulf
Holmes
Jackson
Washington

Area 3
Alachua
Bradford
Columbia
Dixie
Gilchrist
Hamilton
Lafayette
Levy
Putnam
Suwannee
Union

Area 4
Baker
Clay
Duval
Nassau
St Johns

Area 2b
Franklin
Gadsden
Jackson
Jefferson
Leon
Liberty
Madison
Taylor
Wakulla

Area 5
Pasco
Pinellas

Area 10
Broward

Area 6
Hernando
Hillsborough
Manatee

Area 11a
Dade

Area 7
Brevard
Orange
Osceola
Seminole

Area 12
Citrus
Hardee
Hendry
Lake
Lee
Marion
Polk
Sumter

Area 13
Collier

Area 14
Highlands
Indian River
Martin
Okeechobee
St Lucie

Area 15
Indian River
Martin
Okeechobee
St Lucie
Adults Living with HIV Disease and Population* by Area, Reported through 2012, Florida

*Source: Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS
Rates* of Adults Living with HIV Disease by Race/Ethnicity, for the Top 5 Counties** in Each Category, Reported through 2012, Florida

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monroe</td>
<td>1,083</td>
<td>Miami-Dade</td>
<td>3,339</td>
<td>Miami-Dade</td>
<td>729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami-Dade</td>
<td>992</td>
<td>Palm Beach</td>
<td>2,725</td>
<td>Monroe</td>
<td>666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broward</td>
<td>861</td>
<td>St. Lucie</td>
<td>2,623</td>
<td>Broward</td>
<td>612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>Broward</td>
<td>2,226</td>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hillsborough</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>Monroe</td>
<td>2,231</td>
<td>Martin</td>
<td>519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Rate</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>State Rate</td>
<td>2,034</td>
<td>State Rate</td>
<td>557</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The burden or impact of HIV/AIDS is greatest among blacks.
*Rates per 100,000 population; Population data are from FloridaCHARTS
**For Counties with >600 total PLWHAs.
One-In-Statement for Adults

There were 98,291 reported adult (age 13+) Persons Living with HIV Disease (PLWHAs) in Florida through 2012.

1 in 165 adult Floridians are known to be currently living with HIV infection.

By Race/Ethnicity (adults age 13+):
• 1 in 333 whites are currently living with HIV infection
• 1 in 49 blacks are currently living with HIV infection
• 1 in 180 Hispanics are currently living with HIV infection

Data as of 06/30/2013
Adults Living with HIV Disease, and State Population*, by Race/Ethnicity, Reported through 2012, Florida

Living Adult HIV/AIDS Cases  
N=98,291

- Black: 49%
- Hispanic: 29%
- Other**: 1%
- White: 20%

Population Estimates  
N=16,190,842

- Black: 22%
- Hispanic: 14%
- White: 60%
- Other**: 4%

Note: In this snapshot of living adult HIV/AIDS cases through 2012, 49% are black, whereas only 14% of Florida’s adult population are black. This indicates a disparity of HIV/AIDS in the black population.

*Source: Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS
**Other includes Asian/Pacific Islanders and Native Alaskans/American Indians.
Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity Reported through 2012, Florida

**Males**
- N=69,202
- White: 40%
- Black: 23%
- Hispanic: 35%
- Other: 1%

**Females**
- N=29,089
- White: 13%
- Black: 69%
- Hispanic: 16%
- Other: 2%

Note: Among adults living with HIV disease, blacks represent the race most affected among both males (40%) and females (69%).
*Other includes Asian/Pacific Islanders and Native Alaskans/American Indians.
Case Rates* of Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported through 2012, Florida

Note: In 2012, among black males, the case rate is nearly 5 times higher than the rate among white males. Among black females, the case rate is nearly 18-fold greater than the rate among white females. Among Hispanic females, the case rate is nearly 2 times higher than the rate among their white counterparts. The case rate among Hispanic males is equivalent to the rate among their white counterparts.

*Source: Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS
**Other includes Asian/Pacific Islanders and Native Alaskans/American Indians.
Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Sex and Current Age Group, Reported through 2012, Florida

Males
N=69,202

Females
N=29,089

Note: Males Living with HIV disease have a higher proportion of cases who are currently 40 years of age or older (76%), compared with females Living with HIV Disease (69%).
Adult Males Living with HIV Disease, by Race/Ethnicity and Current Age Group, Reported through 2012, N=69,202, Florida

**White**  
N = 24,411

**Black**  
N = 27,468

**Hispanic**  
N = 16,036

Note: White males living with HIV disease have a higher proportion of cases living past the age of 40 (84%), compared to blacks (71%) and Hispanics (74%). Data for Other is not shown (N=1,287).
Adult Males Living with HIV Disease, by Current Age Group and Race/Ethnicity, Reported through 2012, N=69,202, Florida

Note: Living male HIV/AIDS cases vary by race/ethnicity and age group. Blacks represent the highest proportions for each age group except 40-49, where whites have the highest proportion.
Adult Females Living with HIV Disease, by Race/Ethnicity and Current Age Group, Reported through 2012, N=29,089, Florida

White  
N = 4,524

Black  
N = 20,104

Hispanic  
N = 3,915

Note: White and Hispanic females living with HIV Disease have a higher proportion of cases living past the age of 40 (73%), compared to blacks (71%). Data for Other is not shown (N=546).
Adult Females Living with HIV Disease, by Current Age Group and Race/Ethnicity, Reported through 2012, N=29,089, Florida

Note: For living HIV/AIDS cases among females, blacks represent the highest proportion of living HIV/AIDS cases for each age group.
As a result of declining deaths, annual HIV/AIDS diagnoses have exceeded deaths since 1995, and the number of persons reported with HIV/AIDS that are presumed to be alive has been increasing. Since the year 1995, prevalent cases have increased by 468%. In 2012, the prevalence increased by 4.7% from the previous year.
Note: Although increases are seen among both men and women, women account for an increasing proportion of persons living with HIV disease. In 2012, women accounted for 30% of persons living with HIV disease, compared with 24% in 1995.
Annual Prevalence of Adult Males Living with HIV Disease, by Race/Ethnicity, 1995-2012, Florida

Number of Cases

Year

White  Black  Hispanic

Florida HEALTH
Annual Prevalence of Adult Males Living with HIV Disease, by Current Age, 1995-2012, Florida

Number of Cases vs. Year

- 13-19
- 20-29
- 30-39
- 40-49
- 50+

Year: 95 96 97 98 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12

Number of Cases: 0 5,000 10,000 15,000 20,000 25,000 30,000 35,000
Annual Prevalence of Adult Females Living with HIV Disease, by Race/Ethnicity, 1995-2012, Florida
Annual Prevalence of Adult Females Living with HIV Disease, by Current age, 1995-2012, Florida
Definitions of Mode of Exposure Categories

- **MSM** = Men who have sex with men
- **IDU** = Injection Drug Use
- **MSM/IDU** = Men who have sex with men & Injection Drug Use
- **Heterosexual** = Heterosexual contact with person with HIV/AIDS or known HIV risk
- **OTHER** = includes hemophilia, transfusion, perinatal and other pediatric risks and other confirmed risks.
- **NIR** = Cases reported with No Identified Risk
- **Redistribution of NIRs** = This illustrates the effect of statistically assigning (redistributing) the NIRs to recognized exposure (risk) categories by applying the proportions of historically reclassified NIRs to the unresolved NIRs.
Adults Living with HIV Disease by Mode of Exposure for Selected States

**New York**
N=128,653
(Cases reported and confirmed through December 2010)

- MSM: 28%
- IDU: 32%
- MSM/IDU: 3%
- Heterosexual: 18%
- Other/NIR*: 19%

**California**
N=212,442
(Reported HIV/AIDS cumulative through December 31, 2012)

- MSM: 9%
- IDU: 7%
- MSM/IDU: 9%
- Heterosexual: 66%

**New Jersey**
N=77,828
(Reported as of December 31, 2012)

- MSM: 30%
- IDU: 11%
- MSM/IDU: 3%
- Heterosexual: 36%

**Florida**
N=98,530
(Reported as of December 2012)

- MSM: 39%
- IDU: 2%
- MSM/IDU: 4%
- Heterosexual: 45%

Compared with the other states:
1. California and Florida have a higher proportion of MSM cases.
2. New York and New Jersey have a higher proportion of IDU cases.
3. New Jersey, New York and Florida have a higher proportion of heterosexual risk cases.

*NIRs NOT redistributed
Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Sex and Mode of Exposure, Reported through 2012, Florida

Males
N=69,202
- MSM: 66%
- Heterosexual: 20%
- IDU: 8%
- MSM/IDU: 5%
- Other: 1%

Females
N=29,089
- Heterosexual: 83%
- IDU: 14%
- MSM/IDU: 3%
- Other: 1%

Note: NIRs redistributed. MSM is the primary risk among males (66%), followed by heterosexual (20%) and IDU (8%). Heterosexual is the primary risk among females (83%) followed by IDU (14%).
Adult Males Living with HIV Disease by Race/Ethnicity and Mode of Exposure Reported through 2012, Florida

Note: NIRs redistributed. Among males living with HIV disease, the distribution of risk among blacks differs from that among whites and Hispanics. MSM represents the highest risk for all races. White males have the smallest proportion of heterosexual contact cases.
Note: NIRs redistributed. Males Living with HIV Disease represent those in need of care and secondary prevention initiatives to prevent further transmission. The increase in the number of living male HIV/AIDS cases is primarily attributed to fact that survival time is increasing and outnumbers the annual number of newly reported cases. MSM is the predominant mode of exposure and is increasing the fastest.
Adult Females Living with HIV Disease by Race/Ethnicity and Mode of Exposure Reported through 2012, Florida

White
N=4,524

- Heterosexual: 69%
- IDU: 2%
- Other: 29%

Black
N=20,104

- Heterosexual: 87%
- IDU: 3%
- Other: 10%

Hispanic
N=3,915

- Heterosexual: 85%
- IDU: 3%
- Other: 12%

Note: NIRs redistributed. Among females living with HIV disease, the distribution of risk among whites differs from that among blacks and Hispanics. Heterosexual contact is the majority risk for all races, however, whites have the highest proportion of IDU cases.
Annual Prevalence of Adult Females Living with HIV Disease by Mode of Exposure, Reported 1995-2012, Florida

Note: NIRs redistributed. Females Living with HIV Disease represent those in need of care and secondary prevention initiatives to prevent further transmission. The increase in the number of living female HIV/AIDS cases is primarily attributed to fact that survival time is increasing and outnumbers the annual number of newly reported cases. Heterosexual risk is the predominant mode of exposure and is increasing the fastest.
Persons Living with HIV Disease, with a Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM) Risk,** by County of Residence,*** Reported through 2012, Florida

MSM-related Risk
N=49,026

*Adult Cases Only
**MSM includes IDU and MSM/IDU cases
***County data excludes DOC cases (N=2,041)
Persons Living with HIV Disease,* with an Injection Drug Use-Associated Risk,** by County of Residence,*** Reported through 2012, Florida

IDU-related Risk
N=13,065

*Adult Cases Only
**IDU includes IDU and MSM/IDU cases
***County data excludes DOC cases (N=1,596)
Persons Living with HIV Disease,*
with a Heterosexual Risk,
by County of Residence,**
Reported through 2012, Florida

Heterosexual-related Risk
N=38,357

*Adult Cases Only
**County data excludes DOC cases (N=1,178)
Florida’s Top-9 Priority Populations in 2012 for Primary and Secondary HIV Prevention Based on Persons Living with HIV Disease

1. Black Heterosexual men and women
2. White Men who have sex with Men
3. Black Men who have sex with Men
4. Hispanic Men who have sex with Men
5. Hispanic Heterosexual men and women
6. White Heterosexual men and women
7. Black Injection Drug User
8. White Injection Drug User
9. Hispanic Injection Drug User
### AIDS-Defining Conditions*
**Most Commonly Reported among Adults Alive and Reported through 2012, Florida**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AIDS Defining Condition</th>
<th># Cases</th>
<th>% Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Disease (Immune suppressed only)**</td>
<td>36,234</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pneumocystis carinii</em> pneumonia</td>
<td>6,459</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candidiasis, esophageal</td>
<td>4,192</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasting Syndrome</td>
<td>3,732</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herpes simplex virus</td>
<td>1,778</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulmonary Tuberculosis</td>
<td>1,567</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxoplasmosis of brain</td>
<td>1,208</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia, recurrent</td>
<td>1,011</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cytomegalovirus (CMV) disease</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaposi's sarcoma</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV encephalopathy</td>
<td>683</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candidiasis, lung</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lymphomas (brain, Burkitt's or immunoblastic)</td>
<td>537</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cryptococcosis, extrapulmonary</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Cases</strong></td>
<td>55,435</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: data are NOT mutually exclusive, many cases have more than one disease.*

**Immune suppressed: CD4 count <200ul or CD4 percent <14%.*
### AIDS Cases Known to Have Been Reported with One or More of these Selected Cancers* Alive and Reported through 2012, Florida

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AIDS with Selected Cancers</th>
<th># Cases</th>
<th>% Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kaposi's sarcoma</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lymphomas (brain, Burkitt's or immunoblastic)</td>
<td>537</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunoblastic Lymphoma</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkitts Lymphoma</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lymphoma in Brain</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical Cancer</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Cases</strong></td>
<td><strong>55,435</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Data are NOT mutually exclusive, many cases have more than one disease.*
“The reason for collecting, analyzing and disseminating information on a disease is to control that disease. Collection and analysis should not be allowed to consume resources if action does not follow.”

For Florida HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data
Contact: (850) 245-4444

Lorene Maddox, MPH  Ext. 2613
Tracina Bush, BSW  Ext. 2612
Madgene Moise, MPH  Ext. 2373

Visit Florida’s internet site for:
Monthly Surveillance Reports
Slide Sets and Fact Sheets
Annual Reports and Epi Profiles
http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/aids/trends/trends.html

Visit CDC’s HIV/AIDS internet site for:
Surveillance Reports, fact sheets and slide sets
http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/index.htm