

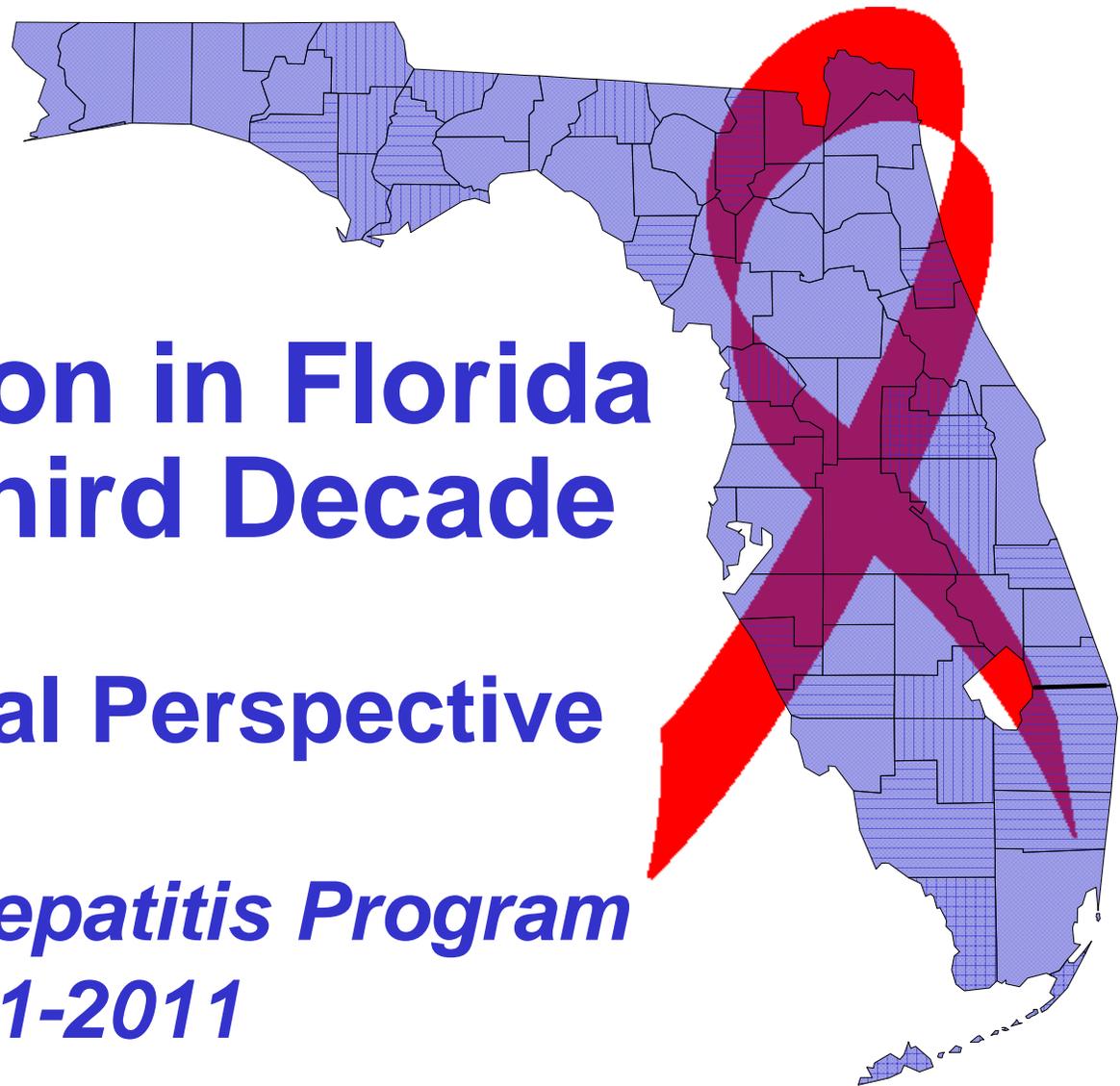
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Revision: 11/06/12

# HIV Infection in Florida Into the Third Decade

## An Historical Perspective

*HIV/AIDS & Hepatitis Program  
1981-2011*



Data as of 12/2011

# Cumulative HIV (not AIDS) and AIDS Cases, Reported through 2011, Florida

<b>Persons Living with HIV/AIDS through 2010 as of 12/31/2011 99,293</b>	<b>Cumulative AIDS Cases (1981-2011)</b>		
	<b>Adults (Age 13+)</b> 122,526	<b>Pediatrics (Age &lt;13)</b>	<b>Total</b> 122,526
	<b>Cumulative HIV Cases (not AIDS) 07/1997-12/2010</b>		
	<b>Adults (Age 13+)</b> 47,091	<b>Pediatrics (Age &lt;13)</b>	<b>Total</b> 47,091
<b>Total</b>	<b>Adult (Age 13+)</b>	<b>Pediatrics (Age &lt;13)</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>HIV/AIDS Cases</b>	<b>169,617</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>169,617</b>

ADULTS	Males	Females	Total	M:F Ratio
Cumulative AIDS Cases	90,863	31,663	122,526	2.9 : 1
Cumulative HIV Cases	32,840	14,251	47,091	2.3 : 1

# The Epidemic in Florida 2011

**Population: 18.8 million →**  
*(4<sup>th</sup> in nation)*

**Cumulative AIDS cases: 124,069**  
*(3<sup>rd</sup> in nation)*

**Cumulative pediatric AIDS cases: 1,543**  
*(2<sup>nd</sup> in nation)*

**Cumulative HIV (not AIDS) cases: 47,695**  
*(2<sup>nd</sup> in nation of 40 states with HIV name reporting)*

**Persons living with HIV/AIDS: 99,293 →**

**HIV prevalence estimate: 135,000**

**HIV Incidence Estimates are approximately  
5,000 per year, 2006-2009**

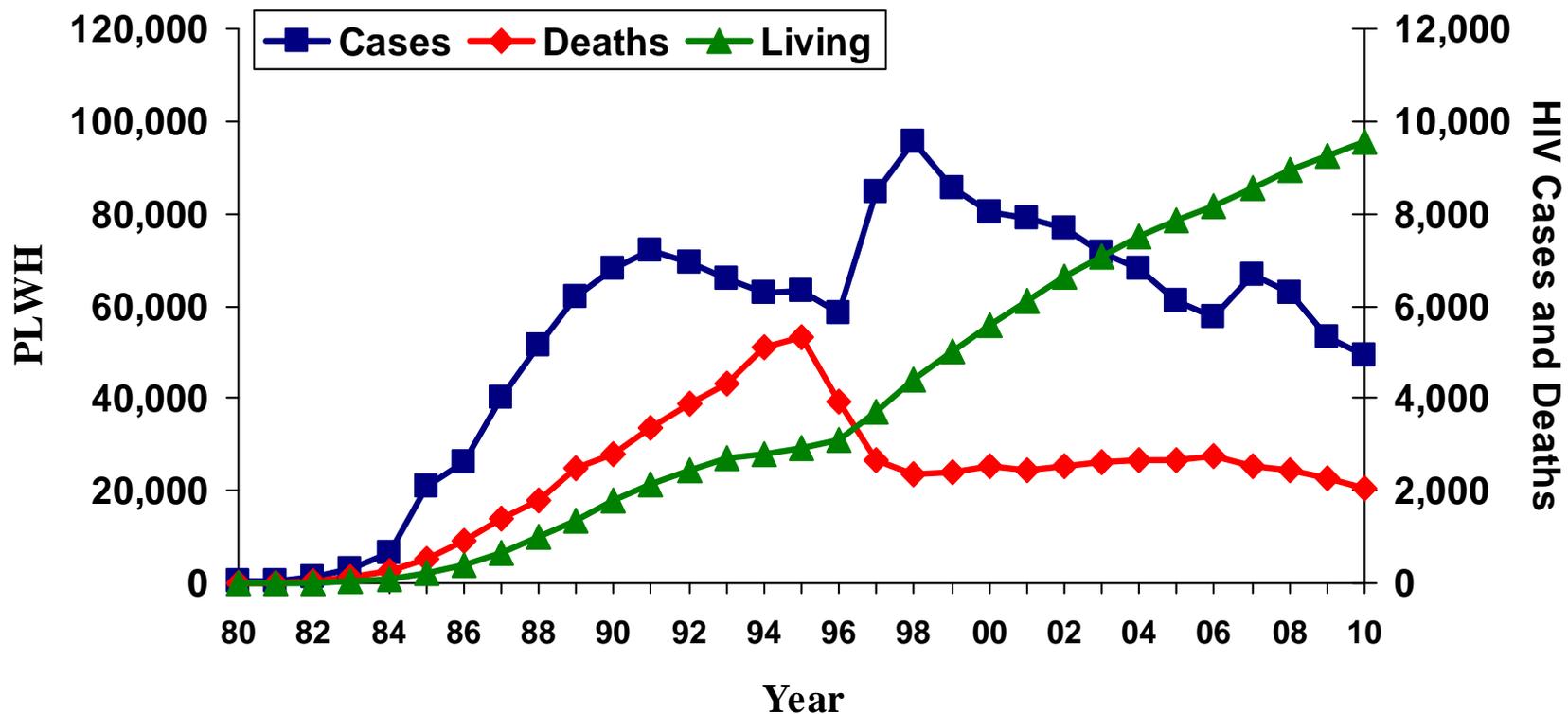
60% White  
16% Black  
22% Hispanic  
3% Other\*

30% White  
49% Black  
19% Hispanic  
3% Other\*

\*Other = Asian/Pacific Islanders; American Indians/Alaskan Natives; multi-racial.

Data as of 12/31/2011

# Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases HIV Case Deaths and Persons Living with HIV (PLWH), by Year Florida, 1980-2010\*

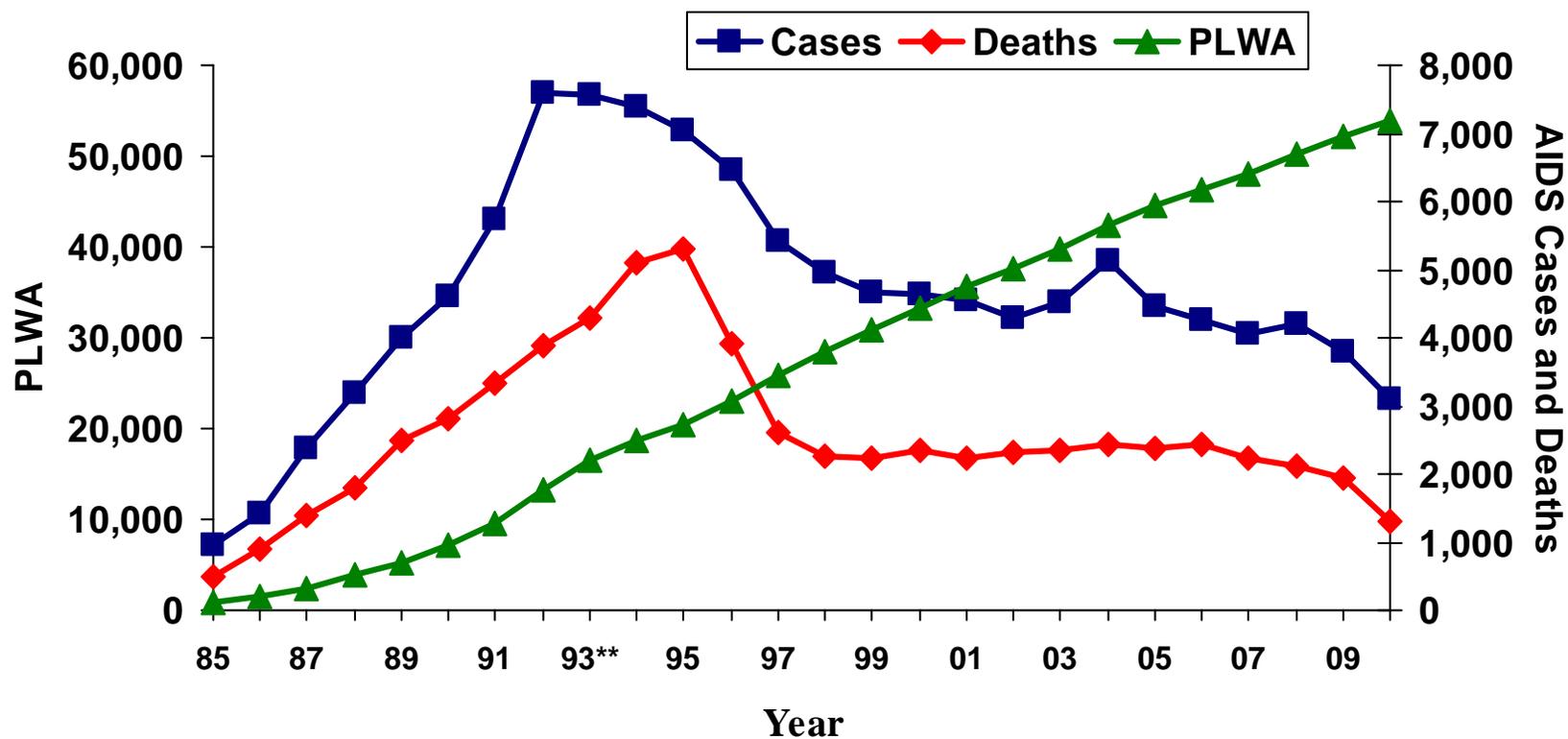


\*Newly diagnosed HIV infection includes all new HIV cases regardless of disease status in Florida (HIV only or AIDS). HIV case deaths are HIV infection cases whose status is now dead, regardless of cause of death. PLWHs are HIV infection cases who were not known to be deceased.

On 01/01/93, the AIDS case definition was expanded, 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 09/30/2011

# AIDS Cases, Case Deaths and Persons Living with AIDS (PLWA), by Year Florida, 1985-2010\*



\*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. Data as of 05/26/2011

Race/ethnicity is a substitute indicator for factors that tend to increase HIV/AIDS cases.  
It is not a root cause of HIV/AIDS.

## Underlying Factors Affecting HIV/AIDS Disparities

- Amount of HIV already in the community
- Late diagnosis of HIV or AIDS\*
- Access to/acceptance of care\*
- Stigma, denial\*,
- Discrimination, homophobia\*
- HIV/AIDS complacency\*
- Poverty and unemployment

**\*Factors that HIV/AIDS initiatives can impact.**

## Underlying Factors (Continued)

- Delayed prevention messages (considered a gay, white male disease for a long time)\*
- Non-HIV sexually transmitted diseases in a community\*
- HIV/AIDS conspiracy beliefs, reflecting mistrust of the health care system\*
- Unprotected sex & needle-sharing behaviors; condom usage, other risk reduction behaviors\*
- Incarceration
- Complex set of factors related to socioeconomic status

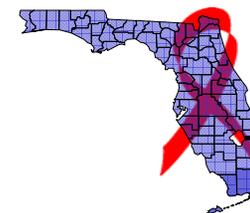
**\*Factors that HIV/AIDS initiatives can impact.**

## Socioeconomic Underlying Factors

	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Hispanic</u>
<b>Below Poverty Level*</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>18%</b>
<b>Unemployed*</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>Lack Health Insurance*</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>34%</b>
<b>Median Net Worth**</b>	<b>\$67,000</b>	<b>\$4,500</b>	<b>\$5,000</b>

\*2000 US Census (Florida data).

\*\*2000 US Census (US data).



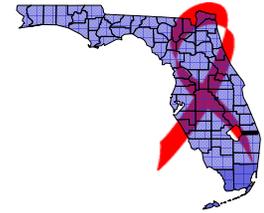
# 1981

- Ⓡ **First U.S. AIDS cases reported (as Kaposi's Sarcoma and Pneumocystis Carinii Pneumonia) in New York and California and Florida.**
- Ⓡ ***AIDS is initially called "GRID" (gay-related immune deficiency).***
- Ⓡ **People who were not white, male and gay had a false sense of security that they were not at risk.**
- Ⓡ **Florida AIDS case surveillance began through the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, Disease Control Program.**

## Year-end Cumulative AIDS Cases

United States: 152 cases

Florida: 7 cases



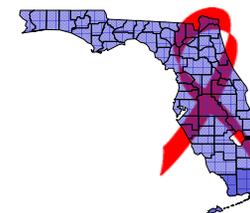
# 1982

- 🚫 First called AIDS – Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome**
- AIDS cases are diagnosed among heterosexuals, injection drug users, transfusion recipients, hemophiliacs and newborn infants and is identified as a blood-borne infection.***
- AIDS is thus no longer regarded as an exclusively “gay” disease.**

## Year-end Cumulative AIDS Cases

U.S.: 1,300 cases

Florida: 65 cases



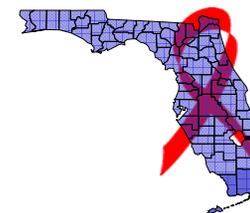
# 1983

- Ⓡ The Centers for Disease Control declared AIDS a reportable disease.**
- Ⓡ *Facing a lengthy process to amend the disease reporting law, Florida's State Health Officer exercises his statutory authority and declares AIDS a "public health emergency", requiring physicians to report diagnosed cases immediately, Florida Administrative Code 10D-3.***
- Ⓡ An AIDS surveillance program was established within the State Health Office in Florida.**

## Year-end Cumulative AIDS Cases

U.S.: 4,156 cases

Florida: 238 cases



# 1984

- 🚫 **Active surveillance for AIDS cases began in Florida, with staff assigned primarily in South Florida.**
- 🚫 *HTLV-III, later called HIV, was first identified as the virus that causes AIDS.*

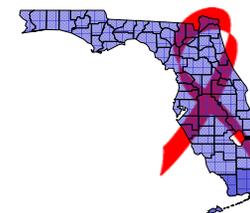
## Year-end Cumulative AIDS Cases

**U.S.: 9,920 cases**

**Florida: 547 cases**



# 1985



- Ⓡ An AIDS Program within Disease Control Program was established. Joyner Sims, Ph.D. was its first chief.**
- Ⓡ The statewide toll-free AIDS Hotline began.**
- Ⓡ Governor Bob Graham established Florida's first Governor's Task Force on AIDS.**
- Ⓡ Two AIDS doctors in Belle Glade, Florida, claim that mosquitoes transmit HIV, creating alarm.**
- Ⓡ The Food and Drug Administration approves the first HIV antibody test and national screening of the blood supply began.***
- Ⓡ 26 anonymous HIV counseling and testing sites were established within 16 Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services county public health units.***

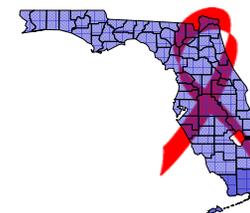
## Year-end Cumulative AIDS Cases

**U.S.: 20,470 cases**

**Florida: 1,092 cases**



# 1986



- Ⓡ First patient care network was begun at Jackson Memorial Regional Medical Center to provide comprehensive patient care to approximately 3,000 patients.**
- Ⓡ A 5-year intensive health education risk reduction project was started in Dade, Broward, Palm Beach and Monroe Counties, which reported 75% of the AIDS cases.**
- Ⓡ A statewide Public Information Program was initiated with billboards and radio announcements as the first phase.**
- Ⓡ Three additional counties began anonymous counseling and testing, for a total of 19 counties.**
- Ⓡ Five Regional AIDS Coordinators were hired to help with educational efforts throughout Florida. They were stationed in Miami, Tampa, Orlando, Jacksonville and Ft. Lauderdale.**
- Ⓡ *A major CDC/Florida study in Belle Glade disproves that mosquitoes transmit HIV; published in the journal "Science".***

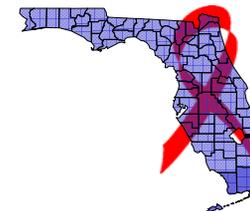
## Year-end Cumulative AIDS Cases

**U.S.: 37,061 cases**

**Florida: 2,120 cases**



# 1987



- Ⓡ Florida became the first state to establish voluntary, confidential HIV counseling and testing services to all county public health units.**
- Ⓡ Specific funding obtained to expand HIV prevention education to minorities and community-based groups.**
- Ⓡ AZT patient care program initiated.**
- Ⓡ Up to 3,000 calls a month to the AIDS Hotline.**
- Ⓡ *AZT (Retrovir) is approved as the 1<sup>st</sup> antiretroviral drug, Initially helpful in warding off opportunistic infections and wasting.***

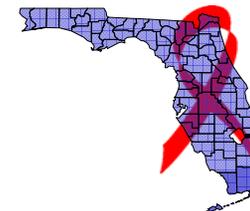
**Year-end Cumulative AIDS Cases**

**U.S.: 59,572 cases**

**Florida: 3,771 cases**



# 1988



- Ⓡ Florida Legislature passed into law a comprehensive AIDS bill (The Omnibus AIDS Act) that prohibits discrimination against persons with HIV or AIDS in employment, housing and governmental services.**
- Ⓡ Partner notification was included into services provided by sexually transmitted disease staff.**
- Ⓡ Supplemental AZT funding received and expended. Over 700 patients enrolled.**
- Ⓡ Contracts with 21 drug and alcohol abuse facilities and 2 federally funded community health centers were developed to provide HIV counseling and testing.**
- Ⓡ *Surgeon General C. Everett Koop, MD, sends a booklet (“Understanding AIDS”) to ALL 107 million households in the U.S., informing the country about HIV and how to prevent it – the largest public health mailing ever done.***

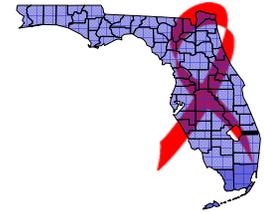
## Year-end Cumulative AIDS Cases

**U.S.: 89,864 cases**

**Florida: 6,360 cases**



# 1989



- 🚫 Project AIDS Care (also known as the Medicaid Waiver Program) was established.**
- 🚫 FDA authorizes AZT for children.**
- 🚫 Burroughs Wellcome lowers the price of AZT 20% 4 days after ACT UP activists stage a large protest at the NY Stock Exchange.**
- 🚫 An epidemic of “crack” cocaine hits Florida, leading to an increase in syphilis and AIDS**
- 🚫 *The “Florida Responds to AIDS” campaign begins.***

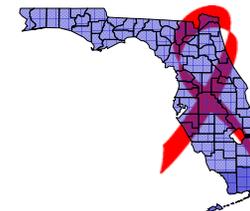
## Year-end Cumulative AIDS Cases

U.S.: 115,786 cases

Florida: 9,802 cases



# 1990



- 🎗️ Evaluation of HIV transmission from health care providers to patients conducted after a report to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention of 6 Florida patients contracting HIV from a dentist during the course of treatment.**
- 🎗️ *The Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency (CARE) Act is passed by Congress for HIV-infected persons lacking health coverage.***

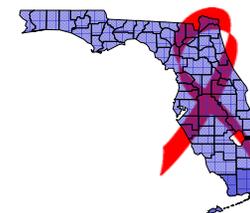
## Year-end Cumulative AIDS Cases

U.S.: 161,073 cases

Florida: 13,526 cases



# 1991



- 🎗️ The first Ryan White Planning Group is established in Florida. Over seven million dollars was given to provide care and support services to persons with HIV/AIDS.**
- 🎗️ FDA approves a 2<sup>nd</sup> antiviral ddl (Videx<sup>®</sup>).**
- 🎗️ A star professional basketball player (Magic Johnson) announces he has HIV – awareness and testing among heterosexuals increase sharply.***

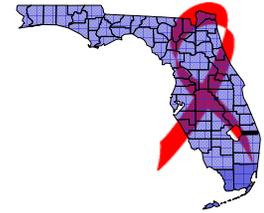
## Year-end Cumulative AIDS Cases

U.S.: 206,392 cases

Florida: 18,826 cases



# 1992



- Ⓡ Governor Lawton Chiles commissioned the Red Ribbon Panel on AIDS to address the full spectrum of HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment issues.**
- Ⓡ The Business Responds to AIDS Program implemented to educate employees, their families and the community on HIV and AIDS.**
- Ⓡ FDA approves ddC (Hivid<sup>o</sup>) in combination with AZT.**

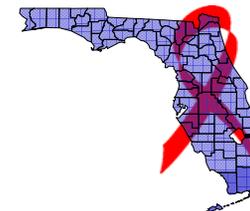
## Year-end Cumulative AIDS Cases

**U.S.: 242,000 cases**

**Florida: 24,217 cases**



# 1993



- Ⓡ AZT resistance detected.
- Ⓡ The Red Ribbon Panel submitted a report which included a list of recommendations to the Governor.
- Ⓡ The Florida HIV/AIDS Community Planning Group created (FCPG).
- Ⓡ The AIDS Insurance Continuation Program was implemented and became the largest program of its kind in the country.
- Ⓡ The first “All Titles” meeting of the Ryan White CARE Act grantees in Florida was held in Tampa.
- Ⓡ *CDC’s AIDS case definition is expanded to include a CD4 count <200, TB, cervical carcinoma, and bacterial pneumonia if HIV is present, resulting in a great increase in reported cases in the US and FL.*

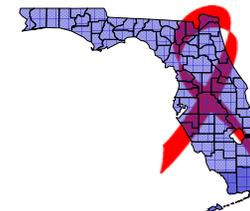
## Year-end Cumulative AIDS Cases

U.S.: 399,250 cases

Florida: 34,189 cases



# 1994



- ⦿ **FDA approves the OraSure saliva HIV test, which supplements the existing blood test.**
- ⦿ **Surgeon General Joycelyn Elders, MD, advocates sex education and condoms in schools; is forced to resign after bringing up a “sensitive” sexual topic in public (masturbation).**
- ⦿ **Florida awarded \$350,000 by CDC to initiate Community Planning.**
- ⦿ **The Florida HIV/AIDS Community Planning Group developed the first HIV Prevention Plan for Florida.**
- ⦿ **Florida AIDS Health Fraud Task Force established.**
- ⦿ **FDA approves d4T (Zerit<sup>®</sup>).**
- ⦿ ***Giving AZT to HIV-infected pregnant women is found to reduce HIV transmission from mother-to-child by two-thirds.***

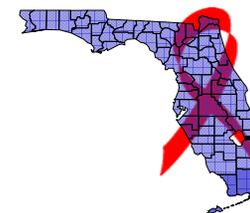
## Year-end Cumulative AIDS Cases

**U.S.: 441,528 cases**

**Florida: 42,185 cases**



# 1995



- 🚫 Detailed statewide and local epidemiologic profiles were developed using AIDS surveillance and HIV survey data. Data used to develop estimates of HIV prevalence and to target HIV prevention community planning efforts.**
- 🚫 Florida received an added allocation of \$5.3 million to help fund the state AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP).**

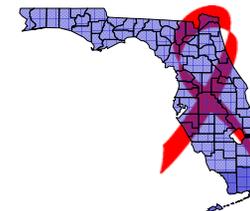
## Year-end Cumulative AIDS Cases

**U.S.: 513,486 cases**

**Florida: 49,729 cases**



# 1996



- Ⓡ Florida Legislature mandated the counseling and offering of HIV testing to all pregnant women (s.384.31).**
- Ⓡ HIV infection reporting passed through the Senate & House.**
- Ⓡ Anonymous testing available in every county.**
- Ⓡ Breach in security procedures occurred in Pinellas County.**
- Ⓡ FDA approves Norvir<sup>®</sup> and Crixivan (protease inhibitors) as a new class of antiretroviral drugs, ushering in the era of HAART (highly active antiretroviral therapy) <sup>®</sup>**
- Ⓡ *The number of HIV/AIDS deaths in Florida and the U.S. begins a sharp decline due to the introduction of the new therapeutic regimens.***

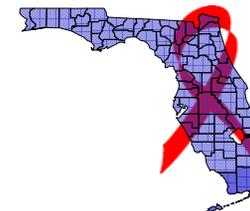
## Year-end Cumulative AIDS Cases

**U.S.: 572,833 cases**

**Florida: 56,530cases**



# 1997



- ⌘ HIV infection reporting began in Florida on July 1st.***
- ⌘ The number of persons in the United States living with HIV/AIDS is estimated at 650,000-900,000 (CDC). The Bureau of HIV/AIDS estimates that 90,000 Floridians are living with HIV/AIDS.**
- ⌘ Nelfinavir (Viracept); Delaviridine (Rescriptor); Saquinavir (Fortovase); and Zidovudine, 300 mg and lamuvidine, 150 mg (Combivir) introduced as a new protease inhibitor drugs.**
- ⌘ The Bureau of HIV/AIDS held the first Black Leadership Conference on HIV/AIDS.**
- ⌘ The Bureau begins to increase funding of faith-based organizations for HIV prevention.**
- ⌘ Efforts of the CDC Director David Satcher, MD, PhD, lead to a Presidential apology for the government's Tuskegee Syphilis Study.***

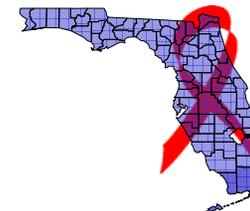
## Year-end Cumulative AIDS Cases

**Cumulative Florida HIV (not AIDS) Cases  
July –Dec. 1,934 cases**

**U.S.: 619,982 cases  
Florida: 62,029 cases**



# 1998



- Ⓡ AIDS Omnibus Act revised, streamlining HIV testing requirements for the private sector to encourage the offering of HIV testing.**
- Ⓡ Preliminary planning of the Florida HIV/AIDS Minority Network initiated.**
- Ⓡ The Targeted Outreach for Pregnant Women Act (TOPWA) was created by the Legislature (s.381.0045, F.S.) to address the high incidence of perinatally-transmitted HIV and AIDS in Florida.**
- Ⓡ The Congressional Black Caucus becomes involved with the HIV/AIDS crisis among blacks in the U.S., and helps CDC identify new funding opportunities to address the disparities.***

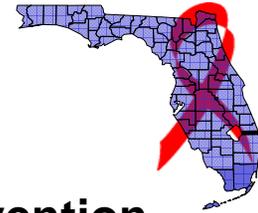
## Year-end Cumulative AIDS Cases

**Cumulative Florida HIV (not AIDS) Cases**  
**7,619 cases**

**U.S.: 688,200 cases**  
**Florida: 67,021 cases**



# 1999



- ✚ Florida received CDC funding to enhance perinatal HIV prevention activities: TOPWA program expanded to 12 counties; contract established with Florida/Caribbean AETC to educate health care providers on perinatal transmission; statewide perinatal social marketing campaign; contract established with the University of Florida for program evaluation and perinatal chart review study.
- ✚ The protease inhibitor Agenerase (*Amprenavir*) approved for use.
- ✚ The HIV/AIDS case rate among blacks in Florida is 12 times greater than that among whites.
- ✚ *Florida HIV/AIDS Minority Network officially established. Eight Regional Minority AIDS Coordinators and a Statewide Minority HIV/AIDS Coordinator are newly created positions. The official purpose was to ensure the viability of minority community based organizations that provide HIV prevention and care services to minority populations' through peer-based support, mentoring and exchange of information and expert technical assistance.*

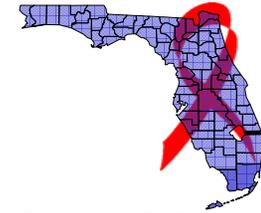
## Year-end Cumulative AIDS Cases

**Cumulative Florida HIV (not AIDS) Cases  
12,589 cases**

**U.S.: 733,374 cases  
Florida: 71,969 cases**



# 2000



- Ⓡ The CDC revises its estimate of the number of persons living with HIV/AIDS to 800,000-900,000. The Bureau of HIV/AIDS estimates that 90,000 Floridians are living with HIV/AIDS.
- Ⓡ The decrease in HIV/AIDS deaths begins to level off in Florida
- Ⓡ Kaletra (Lopinavir and Ritonavir) introduced as a new protease inhibitor drug.
- Ⓡ Approved Senate bill s. 944.6025, F.S. which states testing of inmates at Department of Corrections facilities prior to release.
- Ⓡ “Closing the Gap” program established as a result of the Patient Protection Act (HB 2339).
- Ⓡ Ten years after the first award, the Ryan White CARE Act Title II grant for \$84 million was made to Florida.
- Ⓡ *The HIV/AIDS Minority Media Campaign is unveiled. Aimed at increasing awareness of HIV/AIDS throughout Florida’s minority populations.*

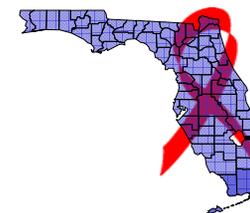
## Year-end Cumulative AIDS Cases

**Cumulative Florida HIV (not AIDS) Cases**  
**16,718 cases**

**U.S.: 774,467 cases**  
**Florida: 76,543 cases**



# 2001



- ⓧ Intensive One-on-one capacity building activities (for CBOs) started.
- ⓧ Initial Prevention for Positives (PHIP) projects funded.
- ⓧ Community Mobilization meetings held throughout the state
- ⓧ Bureau of HIV/AIDS establishes linkage programs and awards Minority AIDS Initiative funding.
- ⓧ The CARE (Community Agencies providing Resources for Ex-Offenders) Network was formed to provide a forum for providers and advocates serving HIV-infected ex-offenders.
- ⓧ HIV/AIDS fact sheets for blacks, Hispanics and women translated into Spanish.

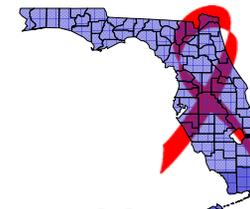
**Cumulative Florida HIV (not AIDS) Cases**  
**20,553 cases**

### Year-end Cumulative AIDS Cases

**U.S.: 816,149 cases**  
**Florida: 81,149 cases**



# 2002



- ⌘ HIV/AIDS complacency begins settling in among individuals, communities and the media.
- ⌘ The Bureau of HIV/AIDS awards Minority AIDS Initiative funding.
- ⌘ First interactive CD ROM 104 completed.
- ⌘ Spanish AIDS 101 video and study guide completed.
- ⌘ The Bureau develops a plan for voluntary HIV testing for persons considering smallpox immunization.
- ⌘ Haitian fact sheet translated into Creole.
- ⌘ First HIV/AIDS Case Management Standards and Guidelines developed in conjunction with all CARE Act Titles & implemented 2002.
- ⌘ AIMS (AIDS Information Management System) is implemented at the aggregate level.
- ⌘ Perinatal Community Integration meetings held throughout the state.
- ⌘ TOPWA program piloted in select county jails.
- ⌘ *The FDA approves OraQuick, a twenty-minute rapid HIV test, which helps address the problem of people not returning for their HIV test results.*

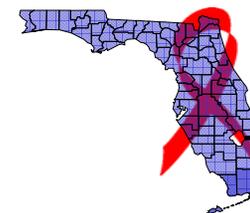
## Year-end Cumulative AIDS Cases

**Cumulative Florida HIV (not AIDS) Cases**  
**24,638 cases**

**U.S.: 830,274 cases**  
**Florida: 85,797 cases**



# 2003



- ⓧ 2005-2006 Comprehensive Prevention Plan developed and distributed .
- ⓧ After nearly 10 years, FCPG was reorganized into the Florida Comprehensive Planning Network.
- ⓧ Completed first Haitian/Creole AIDS 101 video and study guide.
- ⓧ Began implementation of CDC's Advancing HIV Prevention Initiative.
- ⓧ Fuzeon (enfuvirtide) introduced as first in new class of drugs known as "Entry Inhibitors".
- ⓧ First Bureau sponsored statewide training for HIV/AIDS Case Managers- 8 training sites with over 500 participants.
- ⓧ First Patient Care Comprehensive Plan for HIV/AIDS Developed by the Bureau
- ⓧ Development of AIMS Phase II, a web based, client level reporting system begins.
- ⓧ The Southern States Manifesto (by the Southern State AIDS/STD Directors Work Group) was utilized into discussion at the Southern AIDS Conference in Tampa, Florida in December 2002. (<http://www.hivdent.org/Manifesto.pdf>)
- ⓧ Implementation of monthly "Hepatitis 101" teleconference statewide training.
- ⓧ Florida's Bureau of HIV/AIDS joins six other states in successfully negotiating over \$60 million in savings for HIV/AIDS medications.
- ⓧ Implemented rapid HIV testing pilot projects.
- ⓧ *Over 500 case managers, supervisors and other interested staff from the Ryan White Titles I, II, III, IV and HOPWA were trained in the Bureau's first statewide HIV/AIDS Case Management Training referred to as the "Nuts and Bolts".*

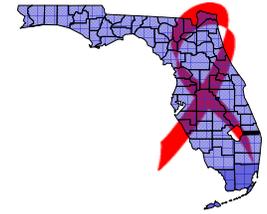
**Cumulative Florida HIV (not AIDS) Cases**  
**28,184 cases**

## Year-end Cumulative AIDS Cases

**U.S.: 902,223 cases**  
**Florida: 90,193 cases**



# 2004



- Ⓡ Implementation of rapid HIV testing for pregnant women initiated in hospital labor and delivery units statewide.
- Ⓡ There were 13 HIV perinatally infected babies born in Florida in 2004 (as of 02/26/10). This is a 88% decrease from the 110 perinatally infected babies born *in* Florida in 1993 (the peak year).
- Ⓡ Rapid HIV testing expanded to 24 sites.
- Ⓡ First Bureau sponsored statewide training for HIV/AIDS Case Managers- 8 training sites with over 500 participants.
- Ⓡ Behavioral surveillance began.
- Ⓡ Specimen collection for Incidence Surveillance began October 1, 2004.
- Ⓡ The HIV/AIDS case rate among blacks is 7 times greater than that among whites; the gap is closing
- Ⓡ *From 1999-2004, the HIV/AIDS case rate among blacks in Florida decreases by a remarkable 40%, with decreases among both black men and black women; findings are later published in CDC's MMWR.*

**Cumulative Florida HIV (not AIDS) Cases**  
**30,723 cases**

## Year-end Cumulative AIDS Cases

U.S.: 916,997  
Florida: 95,566 cases

# MMWR™

## Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

Weekly

February 2, 2007 / Vol. 56 / No. 4

### National Black HIV/AIDS Awareness Day — February 7, 2007

During 2001–2004, the estimated annual number of cases of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) among blacks decreased in the 33 states with long-term, confidential, name-based HIV reporting (1). However, the impact of HIV among blacks remained disproportionately high compared with other racial/ethnic populations. Blacks made up approximately 13% of the population in the 33 reporting states yet accounted for approximately 49% of persons who had a diagnosis of HIV/AIDS (1). Of the estimated 1 million persons living with HIV/AIDS in the United States at the end of 2003, nearly half (47%) were black (1). AIDS is a leading cause of death for blacks, who die sooner after AIDS diagnoses than persons in other racial/ethnic populations (1), suggesting that blacks are more likely to receive a diagnosis late in the course of disease or to have less access to therapies that can preserve health and prolong life.

February 7 is National Black HIV/AIDS Awareness Day. To address the racial disparity in occurrence of HIV/AIDS, CDC conducts research and programs for HIV prevention among blacks. Examples include partnering with community leaders and organizations to mobilize against HIV/AIDS, expanding the reach of effective HIV-prevention programs (2), conducting the Minority AIDS Research Initiative, and implementing social marketing campaigns focused on the importance of HIV testing.

### HIV/AIDS Diagnoses Among Blacks — Florida, 1999–2004

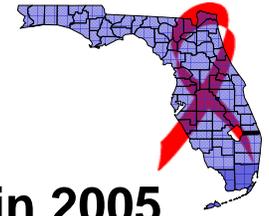
In 2004, Florida accounted for 11% of the total number of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases in the United States, ranking third behind New York and California. Florida also had the second-highest reported AIDS diagnosis rate (behind New York) (1). During 2004, non-Hispanic blacks\* accounted for 14% of the Florida population but 52% of the 77,421 persons in Florida living with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)/AIDS. This report describes trends in diagnoses of HIV/AIDS cases that occurred among blacks during 1999–2004 and were reported to the Florida Department of Health.† These data indicate that, during 1999–2004, the annual rate of HIV/AIDS diagnosis among blacks decreased more than the rates among other racial/ethnic groups. To examine possible explanations for this decline, HIV/AIDS diagnosis rate trends were compared with trends in gonorrhea diagnosis and publicly funded HIV testing in Florida. The results indicated that gonorrhea diagnosis rates also

\* For this report, persons identified as white, black, Asian/Pacific Islander, or American Indian/Alaska Native are all non-Hispanic; persons described as Hispanic might be of any race.

† Reporting of positive HIV tests by laboratories and of HIV cases (without AIDS) by health-care providers who diagnose or treat a case has been mandatory since mid-1997, and reporting of AIDS cases by health-care providers who diagnose or treat a case has been mandatory since 1983; cases from both the private and public sectors are reported to county health departments. A case is defined as a newly diagnosed condition; a positive test (e.g., from a publicly funded test site) does not become a reported case until it is investigated, at which time the case registry is searched for duplicate reports. Data on numbers of tests conducted at publicly funded counseling and testing clinics include both negative and positive tests and might include more than one test per person.



# 2005



- Ⓡ There were 13 HIV perinatally infected babies born in Florida in 2005 (as of 02/26/10). This is a 88% decrease from the 110 perinatally infected babies born *in* Florida in 1993 (the peak year).
- Ⓡ To further reduce perinatal HIV transmission, Florida passed legislation making the HIV testing of pregnant women a routine part of prenatal care.
- Ⓡ The Bureau contracted with 38 community-based organizations to provide evidence-based HIV prevention messages to high-risk populations in Florida.
- Ⓡ HIV cases among blacks declined by 21% since 2005, with an 11% decline among black males and 33% decline among black females.
- Ⓡ ADAP enrollment increased to 13,000 clients with funding over \$99M.
- Ⓡ *CDC estimates 1.1 million living with HIV infection in the US; DOH estimates 125,000 living in Florida.*

**Cumulative Florida HIV (not AIDS) Cases**  
**33,260 cases**

## Year-end Cumulative AIDS Cases

U.S.: 956,019 cases  
Florida: 100,231 cases

# PLWHA Rate Ratios Top 5 Counties Florida, Through 2005

COUNTY	Black- to-White
Collier	20.6-to-1
St. Lucie	20.0-to-1
Palm Beach	11.9-to-1
Manatee	11.3-to-1
Lee	10.6-to-1

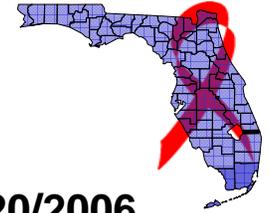
COUNTY	Hispanic- to-White
Collier	3.1-to-1
Manatee	2.7-to-1
Seminole	2.3-to-1
Brevard	2.2-to-1
Lee	2.1-to-1

As an indicator of the size of the racial/ethnic gap, the rate ratio equals the rate in group 1 divided by the rate in group 2.

For example, in Collier County the PLWHA rate among blacks is 20.6 times greater than that among whites.



# 2006



- ⓧ Legislature passed revised HIV reporting law was implemented on 11/20/2006.
- ⓧ There were 16 HIV perinatally infected babies born in Florida in 2006 (as of 02/26/10). This is a 85% decrease from the 110 perinatally infected babies born in Florida in 1993 (the peak year).
- ⓧ 296,000 HIV tests are conducted in Florida publicly funded sites, including 50,000 rapid tests. From 1999-2007, the number of HIV tests among blacks increased 80%.
- ⓧ The Bureau contracted with 49 community-based organizations to provide evidence-based HIV prevention messages to high-risk populations in Florida.
- ⓧ ADAP enrollment was 10,200 clients with over \$100 million in funding.
- ⓧ In absolute numbers, from 1999-2006, diagnosed HIV cases among blacks decreased by 40%, while increasing by 5% among whites and 15% among Hispanics. HIV among black males declined by 35% and by 46% among black females.
- ⓧ *SILENCE IS DEATH, The Crisis of HIV/AIDS In Florida's Black Communities* , Released September 2006; More than 12,000 copies of report have been distributed, and almost as many downloads from the Bureau's website; Extensive community mobilization stimulated by report.

**Cumulative Florida HIV (not AIDS) Cases**  
**35,332 cases**

## Year-end Cumulative AIDS Cases

**U.S.: 961,315 cases**  
**Florida: 105,107 cases**

# Minimum and Maximum HIV/AIDS Rates Among MSM, by Race/Ethnicity Florida, Through 2006

	<u>Minimum*</u>	<u>Maximum**</u>
<b>White MSM</b>	<b>1 in 29</b>	<b>1 in 12</b>
<b>Black MSM</b>	<b>1 in 12</b>	<b>1 in 5</b>
<b>Hispanic MSM</b>	<b>1 in 18</b>	<b>1 in 7</b>
<b>Other MSM</b>	<b>1 in 20</b>	<b>1 in 8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 in 22</b>	<b>1 in 9</b>

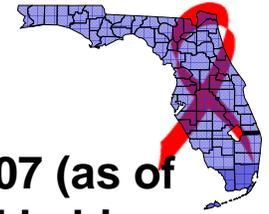
Source: Lieb et al. *AIDS and Behavior* (published online, June 2008).

\*Minimum rates based on assumption that 10% of males are MSM.

\*\*Maximum rates based on assumption that 4% of males are MSM.



# 2007



- ⌘ There were 17 HIV perinatally infected babies born in Florida in 2007 (as of 02/26/10). This is a 85% decrease from the 110 perinatally infected babies born *in* Florida in 1993 (the peak year).
- ⌘ 300,000 HIV tests are conducted in Florida publicly funded sites, including over 88,000 rapid HIV tests.
- ⌘ The Florida African American Testing Initiative is funded by CDC
- ⌘ The Bureau contracted with 39 community-based organizations to provide evidence-based HIV prevention messages to high-risk populations in Florida.
- ⌘ In absolute numbers, from 1998-2007, diagnosed HIV cases among blacks decreased by 29%, while increasing by 42% among whites and 24% among Hispanics. HIV among black males declined by 23% and by 36% among black females.
- ⌘ ADAP enrollment was 9,500 clients with over \$100 million in funding.
- ⌘ HIV-resident deaths decline 13%; the first decline since 1999.
- ⌘ *OUT IN THE OPEN, The Continuing Crisis of HIV/AIDS Among Florida's, Men Who Have Sex with Men, Released November 2007; 8,000 copies distributed; 6,300 downloads from website; Extensive mobilization efforts directly result from report*

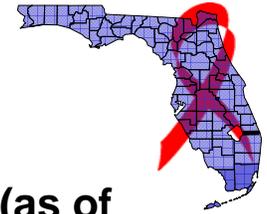
**Cumulative Florida HIV (not AIDS) Cases**  
**38,783 cases**

## Year-end Cumulative AIDS Cases

U.S.: 1,030,832 cases  
Florida: 108,818 cases



# 2008



- ⓧ There were 10 HIV perinatally infected babies born in Florida in 2008 (as of 12/31/10). This is a 91% decrease from the 110 perinatally infected babies born *in* Florida in 1993 (the peak year).
- ⓧ 360,000 HIV tests are conducted in Florida publicly funded sites, including over 135,000 rapid HIV tests.
- ⓧ The Bureau funded 29 community-based organizations and 18 county health departments to provide evidence-based HIV prevention interventions to high-risk populations in Florida.
- ⓧ In absolute numbers, from 1999-2008, diagnosed HIV cases among blacks decreased by 26%, while increasing by 32% among whites and 37% among Hispanics. HIV among black males declined by 15% and by 38% among black females.
- ⓧ ADAP enrollment was 11,020 clients with approximately \$100 million in funding.
- ⓧ HIV Incidence estimates for 2006 are released by the CDC for the US (56,300) and Florida (5,550).
- ⓧ *ORGANIZING TO SURVIVE, The HIV/AIDS Crisis, Among Florida's Women, Released June 2008; 12,000 copies; 10,700 downloads; Extensive mobilization occurs*

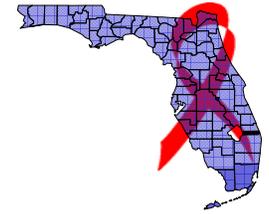
**Cumulative Florida HIV (not AIDS) Cases**  
**Cases: 42,459**

## Year-end Cumulative AIDS Cases

**U.S.: 1,073,128 cases**  
**Florida: 113,521 cases**



# 2009



- ⓧ There were 8 HIV perinatally infected babies born in Florida in 2009 (as of 12/31/10). This is a 93% decrease from the 109 perinatally infected babies born *in* Florida in 1993 (the peak year).**
- ⓧ Over 395,000 HIV tests are conducted in Florida publicly funded sites, including over 178,000 rapid HIV tests.**
- ⓧ The Bureau funded 42 community-based organizations and 21 county health departments to provide evidence-based HIV prevention interventions to high-risk populations in Florida.**
- ⓧ ADAP enrollment was 17,352 clients with \$90 million in funding.**
- ⓧ MAN UP, The HIV/AIDS Crisis, Among Florida's Men, Released September 2009;**

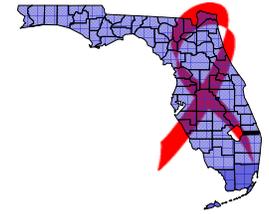
**Cumulative Florida HIV (not AIDS) Cases  
Cases: 44,251**

## Year-end Cumulative AIDS Cases

**U.S.: 1,108,611 cases  
Florida: 117,700 cases**



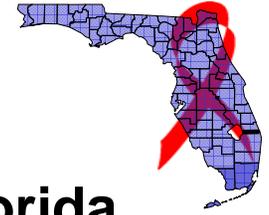
# 2009 – publications



- Ⓡ Lieb S, Arons P, Thompson DR, et al. Men who have sex with men: racial/ethnic disparities in estimated HIV/AIDS prevalence at the state and county level, Florida. AIDS Behav. 2009;13:716-723.**
- Ⓡ Tempalski B, Lieb S, Cleland CM, et al. HIV prevalence rates among injection drug users in 96 large US metropolitan areas, 1992-2002. J Urban Health 2009;86:132-54.**
- Ⓡ Lieb S, Thompson DR, Misra S. Estimating populations of men who have sex with men in the southern United States. J Urban Health. 2009;86:887-901.**



# 2010



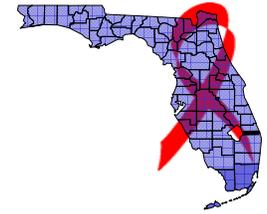
- Ⓡ There were 3 HIV perinatally infected babies born in Florida in 2010 (as of 01/21/11). This is a 97% decrease from the 109 perinatally infected babies born *in* Florida in 1993 (the peak year).**
- Ⓡ Over 400,000 HIV tests are conducted in Florida publicly funded sites, including over 200,000 rapid HIV tests.**
- Ⓡ The Bureau funded 42 community-based organizations and 21 county health departments to provide evidence-based HIV prevention interventions to high-risk populations in Florida.**
- Ⓡ ADAP enrollment was 15,253 clients with \$94.6 million in Federal and State funding.**
- Ⓡ Due to funding constraints, the initiation of the ADAP wait list began on June 1, 2010. As of 12/31/10, there were approximately 2,600 persons on the ADAP waiting list.**

**Cumulative Florida HIV (not AIDS) Cases**  
**Cases: 46,757**

**Year-end Cumulative AIDS Cases**  
**U.S.: 1,108,611 cases (2009 data)**  
**Florida: 121,161 cases**



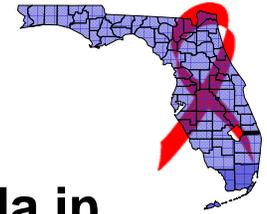
# 2010 – publications



- Ⓡ Lieb S, Thompson DR, Misra S, et al. Estimating populations of men who have sex with men in the southern United States. *Journal of Urban Health*. 2009;86:887-901
- Ⓡ Lieb S, Fallon SJ, Friedman SR, et al. Statewide estimation of racial/ethnic populations of men who have sex with men in the USA. *Public Health Reports*. 2010;126:60-72
- Ⓡ Lieb S, White S, Grigg BL, et al. Estimated HIV incidence, prevalence, and mortality rates among racial/ethnic populations of men who have sex with men, Florida. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr*. 2010;54:398-405.
- Ⓡ Lieb S, Prejean J, Thompson DR, et al. HIV Prevalence Rates Among Men Who Have Sex with Men in the Southern United States: Population-Based Estimates by Race/Ethnicity. *AIDS and Behavior*. (Epub ahead of print 25 September 2010; DOI 10.1007/s10461-010-9820-y)
- Ⓡ LaLota M, Beck DW, Metsch LR, et al. HIV Seropositivity and Correlates of Infection among Heterosexually Active Adults in High-Risk Areas in South Florida. *AIDS and Behavior*. 2010 (Epub ahead of print)



# 2011



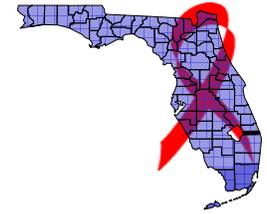
- ⓧ There were 3 HIV perinatally infected babies born in Florida in 2011 (as of 01/31/2012). This is a 98% decrease from the 110 perinatally infected babies born *in* Florida in 1993 (the peak year).**
- ⓧ Over 400,000 HIV tests are conducted in Florida publicly funded sites, including over 200,000 rapid HIV tests.**
- ⓧ The Bureau funded 42 community-based organizations and 21 county health departments to provide evidence-based HIV prevention interventions to high-risk populations in Florida.**
- ⓧ For fiscal year 2010-2011 (April 1, 2010 - March 31, 2011) ADAP enrollment was 15,490 clients with \$85,188,435 million in Federal Earmark and \$9.5 million in State funding .**
- ⓧ Due to funding constraints, the initiation of the ADAP wait list began on June 1, 2010. As of 12/31/11, there were approximately 1,107 persons on the ADAP waiting list.**

**Cumulative Florida HIV (not AIDS) Cases**  
**Cases: 46,757**

**Year-end Cumulative AIDS Cases**  
**U.S.: 1,108,611 cases (2009 data)**  
**Florida: 121,161 cases**



# 2011 – publications



- Ⓡ Lieb S, Prejean J, Thompson DR, et al. HIV prevalence rates among men who have sex with men in the southern United States: population-based estimates by race/ethnicity. *AIDS Behav.* 2011;15:596-606.
- Ⓡ Lieb S, Fallon SJ, Friedman SR, et al. Statewide estimation of racial/ethnic populations of men who have sex with men in the US. *Public Health Reports.* 2011;126:60-72.
- Ⓡ Trepka MJ, Maddox LM, Lieb S, et al. Utility of the National Death Index in ascertaining mortality in acquired immunodeficiency syndrome surveillance. *Am J Epidemiol.* 2011 (Epub ahead of print) DOI:10.1093/aje/kwr034.
- Ⓡ Beck DW, LaLota M, Metsch LR...Lieb S, et al. HIV prevention and transmission myths among heterosexually active adults in low-income areas of South Florida. 2011. *AIDS Beh.* 2011 (Epub ahead of print) DOI: 10.1007/s10461-011-9953-7.



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