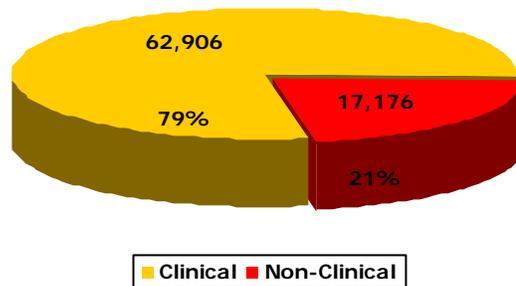


Expanded HIV Testing in Medical Settings in Florida

Approximately 125,000 HIV-infected individuals live in Florida and 20% are unaware of their infection. In support of CDC's Revised Recommendations for HIV Testing of Adults, Adolescents, and Pregnant Women in Health Care Settings, Florida implemented an African American Testing Initiative (AATI) focusing on reaching HIV-infected persons, primarily blacks who are unaware of their infection, through the expansion of HIV testing in healthcare settings. This initiative also supported limited expansion in non-clinical settings, a social marketing campaign and testing for other STDs.

Rapid HIV testing was implemented or expanded in a variety of clinical settings; including 9 emergency departments, 3 community health centers, 56 STD clinics, 28 correctional facilities, and a variety of specialty clinics. Eight community-based organizations with a historical positivity rate of 2% or greater made up our non-clinical settings. Figure 1 shows 79% of the 80,082 tests conducted in year one were in the clinical settings and the remaining 21% of tests were conducted in the non-clinical settings.

Figure 1. Total tested in clinical vs. non-clinical settings from 10/01/2007 to 09/30/2008



From October 1, 2007 to September 30, 2008, AATI sites conducted 80,082 tests, identifying 1,531 positives (1.9%), of which 1,053 (1.3%) were new positives. Figures 2 and 3 illustrate that 54% of the individuals tested were of the target population (blacks or African Americans), while blacks or African Americans represented 63% of the new positives identified in year one.

Figure 2. Percentage tested by race/ethnicity from 10/01/2007 to 09/30/2008
N=80,082

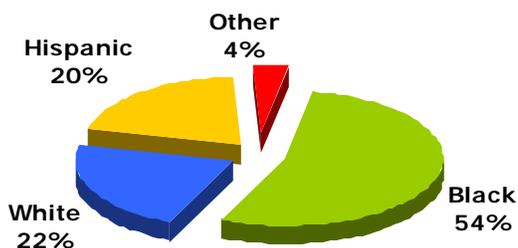


Figure 3. Number tested and new positives by race/ethnicity from 10/01/2007 to 09/30/2008

Race/Ethnicity	# Tested	# New Positives
Black	43,215	660 (1.5%)
White	17,746	166 (0.9%)
Hispanic	16,149	200 (1.2%)
Other	1,164	7 (0.6%)
Unknown	1,808	20 (1.1%)
Total	80,082	1,053 (1.3%)

In the first project year, Florida successfully expanded or implemented HIV testing in a variety of clinical and non-clinical settings. We have shown that expanded HIV testing opportunities, particularly in medical settings, is achievable. Several barriers to full implementation included: individuals not wanting to test because of stigma, inadequate staffing, time constraints, stakeholder engagement, statutory limitations, and funding restrictions.