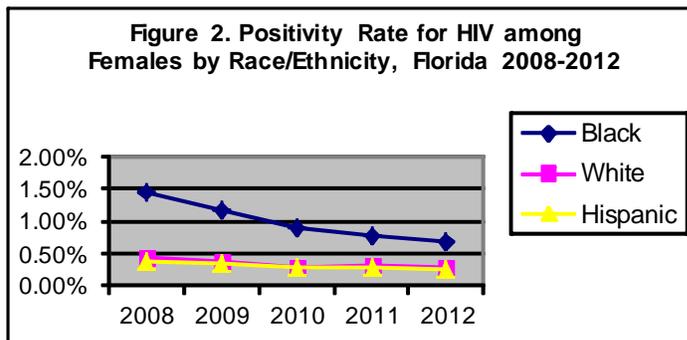
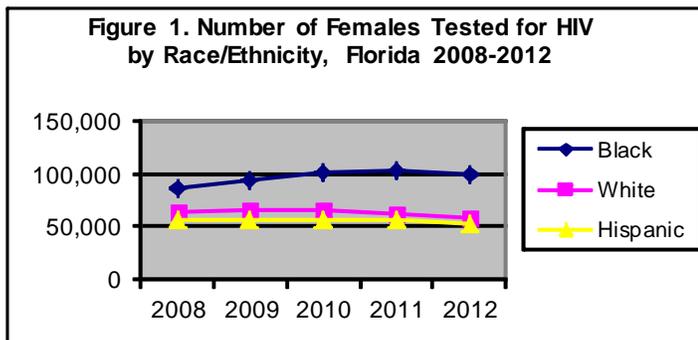


The HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis Section, HIV Prevention Program conducts HIV research and collects HIV testing and other prevention program data. Each quarter we share data from these initiatives in an effort to inform HIV prevention activities throughout the state.

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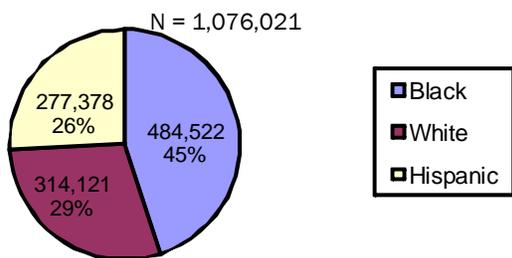
## HIV Testing Trends Among Women in Florida

In 2010, blacks accounted for 15% of the total population in Florida. However, among all women in Florida, black women account for 72% of new AIDS cases and 69% of new HIV diagnoses. In fact, 1 in 32 black women will be diagnosed with HIV infection at some point in her lifetime. Approximately 80% of HIV and AIDS cases among women are the result of heterosexual transmission. Campaigns such as *Take Charge. Take the Test.; One Test. Two Lives.;* and Florida's own, *SOS: Sistas Organizing to Survive;* help women recognize their risk for getting HIV, empower them to take charge of their health, and encourage them to get tested. Increased efforts in reaching women through these and other prevention strategies not only raise awareness, but act to reduce the risk of infection among one of the hardest hit populations. In both 2010 and 2011, over 100,000 black women were tested for HIV in Florida. The first step in prevention is knowing your status.

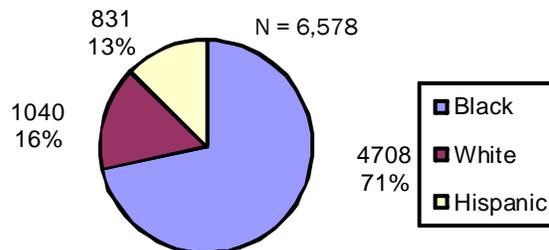


The number of HIV tests among black women generally increased from 86,087 to 103,705 between 2008 and 2011, and declined slightly in 2012. Testing rates decreased for white women and remained relatively steady for Hispanic women (Figure 1). Data show that as the number of black women tested has generally increased, the positivity rate has decreased. It is believed that this is due to a decrease in incidence among black women. While the positivity rate has decreased dramatically for black women, it is still more than double the rate of white and Hispanic women (Figure 2). Figures 3 and 4 further illustrate the racial/ethnic disparity of HIV among women.

**Figure 3. Females Tested for HIV by Race/Ethnicity, Florida 2008-2012**



**Figure 4. Females Positive for HIV by Race/Ethnicity, Florida 2008-2012**



Florida Administrative Rule 64D-3.042, requires all pregnant women to be tested at their initial prenatal appointment, at 28 to 32 weeks, and at labor and delivery if there has not been an HIV test after 27 weeks gestation. Table 1 shows the number of HIV-infected and HIV-exposed babies born in Florida from 2007-2012. With advances in treatments, the perinatal HIV transmission rate has been reduced to less than 2%. Testing for HIV is widely available throughout the state. Women should get tested if they have participated in unprotected sexual activity or sharing of injection needles (drug use, tattooing, piercing) and syringes.

Table 1. Perinatal HIV, Florida 2008-2012					
Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Births to HIV-infected Women	628	621	570	555	464
Infants Not Infected	618	612	564	552	457
Infants Infected	10	9	6	3	7
HIV Transmission Rate	1.59	1.45	1.05	0.54	1.51