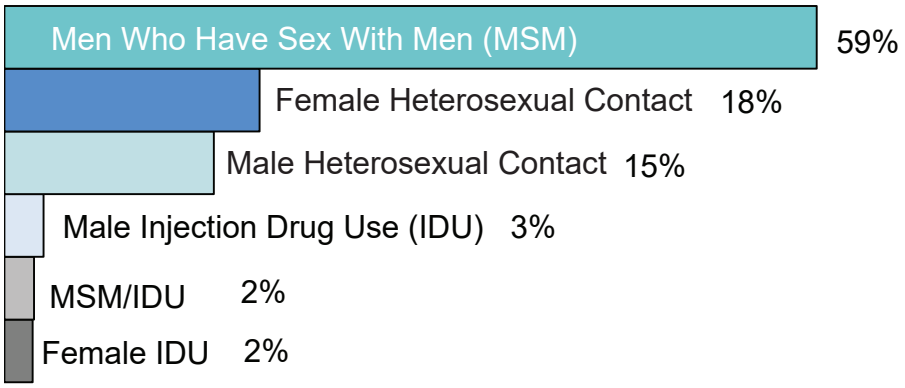
Persons Living with an HIV Diagnosis in Florida, 2018

119,661
persons were living with an HIV diagnosis in Florida year-end 2018

4,906
persons received an **HIV** diagnosis in Florida in 2018

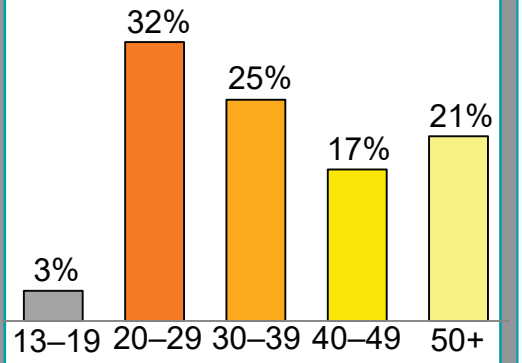
1,918
persons received an **AIDS** diagnosis in Florida in 2018

Persons who received an HIV diagnosis in Florida in 2018 by mode of HIV exposure



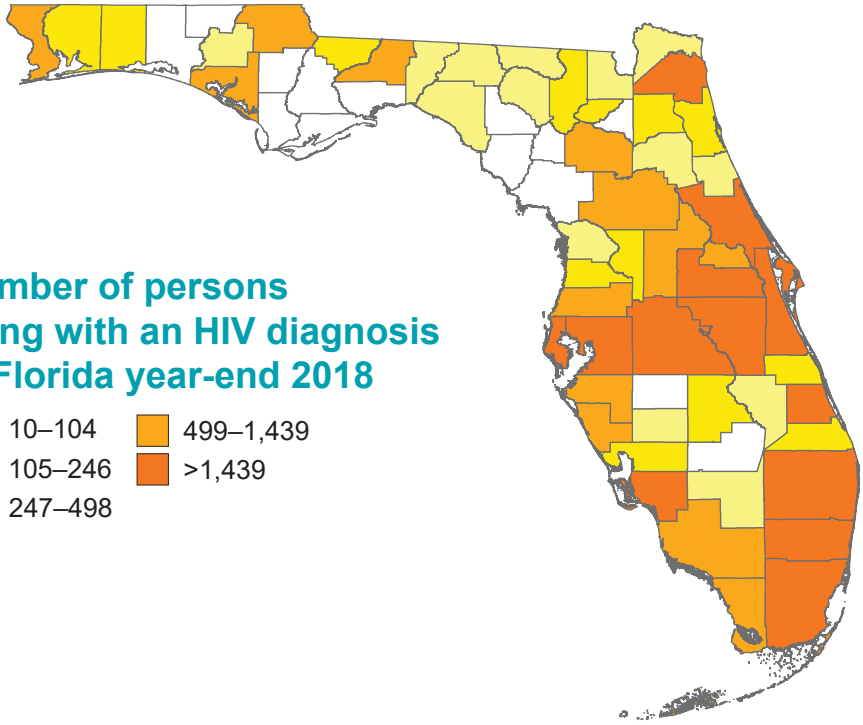
"Other Risk" (n=44) includes perinatal, transgender sexual contact, hemophilia, and blood transfusion transmission and is not shown as it accounts for <1% of diagnoses

The highest proportion of persons who received an HIV diagnosis in Florida in 2018 were age 20–29

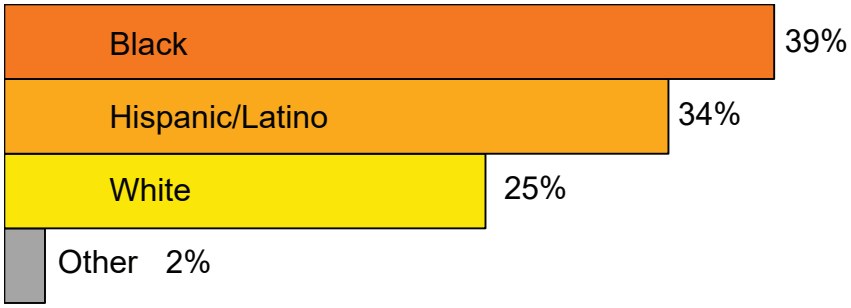


Ages under 13 (n=14) not shown as they represent <1% of diagnoses

Number of persons living with an HIV diagnosis in Florida year-end 2018

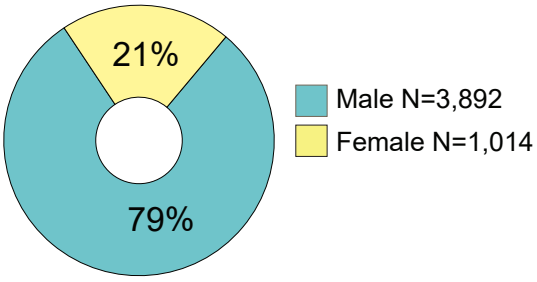


Blacks represented the highest proportion of persons who received an HIV diagnosis in Florida in 2018



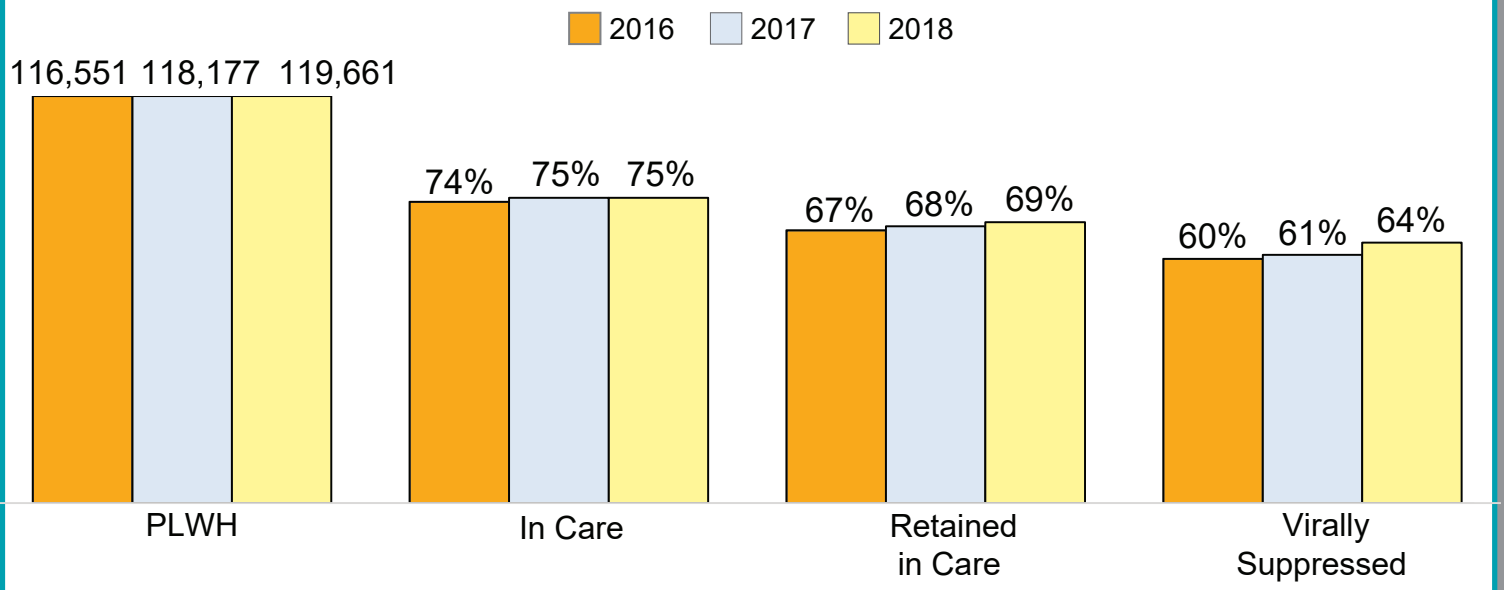
"Other" includes Asian/Pacific Islanders, American Indians/Native Alaskans and mixed races

Males in Florida were more likely to receive an HIV diagnosis than females in 2018



Florida's 2018 HIV Care Continuum

The HIV Care Continuum reflects the series of steps a person living with HIV diagnosis (PLWH) takes from initial diagnosis to being retained in care and achieving a very low level of HIV in the body (viral suppression). PLWH with a suppressed viral load (<200 copies/mL) are highly unlikely[1] to transmit the virus to others.



In Care: Documented care ≥1 time in 2018. **Retained in Care:** Documented care ≥2 times, ≥3 months apart in 2018.

HIV Testing

All adolescents and adults (ages 13–64) should be tested for HIV at least once during their lifetime. Persons at increased risk for HIV should be tested at least **annually**. Per Florida law, all pregnant women are to be tested for HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs) at their initial prenatal care visit, again at 28–32 weeks and at labor and delivery if HIV status is unknown.

www.knowyourhivstatus.com

Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP)

For persons at increased risk for HIV, PrEP medication, taken once daily, can reduce the risk of aquiring HIV through sexual contact by over 90% and through injection drug use by 70%. Condoms are still important during sex to prevent other STIs and unwanted pregnancy. STIs are increasing in Florida and can increase HIV risk.

To find a PrEP provider visit:

www.preplocator.org

Antiretroviral Therapy (ART)

For persons living with HIV, starting ART with a provider as soon as possible improves health outcomes by reducing the risk of disease progression and reducing viral load. Persons living with HIV who take ART as prescribed and get and keep an undetectable viral load have effectively no risk of transmitting HIV to their HIV-negative sexual partners. ART is recommended for all persons living with HIV, regardless of how long they've had the virus or how healthy they are. To find a care provider or to learn more about the resources available to persons living with HIV visit: **www.floridaaids.org**

Florida HIV/AIDS Hotline

1-800-FLA-AIDS (352-2437) English
1-800-545-SIDA (545-7432) Spanish
1-800-AIDS-101 (243-7101) Haitian Creole
1-800-503-7118 Hearing/Speech Impaired
www.211bigbend.org/flhivaidshotline
Text 'FLHIV' or 'flhiv' to 898211
For more information contact:
DiseaseControl@flhealth.gov

Data Sources:
For national facts: www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/factsheets/index.html or www.kff.org/hivaids/
For more Florida data, www.floridaaids.org/

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