60,888 out of 116,944 (52%) persons living with an HIV diagnosis in Florida year-end 2017 were older adults.

1,114 out of 4,949 (23%) persons who received an HIV diagnosis in Florida in 2017 were older adults.

674 out of 2,044 (33%) persons who received an AIDS diagnosis in Florida in 2017 were older adults.

Older males were more likely to receive an HIV diagnosis than older females in 2017. Male N=794, Female N=320.

The highest proportion of older adults who received an HIV diagnosis in 2017 were ages 50–59.

Blacks represented the highest proportion of older adults who received an HIV diagnosis in 2017.

Number of older adults living with an HIV diagnosis in Florida year-end 2017.

Older adults who received an HIV diagnosis in 2017 by mode of HIV exposure.
Older Adults along Florida’s 2017 HIV Care Continuum

The HIV Care Continuum reflects the series of steps a person living with an 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). A PLWH with a suppressed viral load is highly unlikely\(^1\) to transmit the virus to others.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Living with an HIV diagnosis</th>
<th>Ever in Care</th>
<th>In Care</th>
<th>Retained in Care</th>
<th>Virally Suppressed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60,888</td>
<td>56,603</td>
<td>45,544</td>
<td>42,610</td>
<td>39,483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25% of older adults living with an HIV diagnosis were not in care in 2017, the same as 25% of all PLWH in Florida. 65% of older adults living with an HIV diagnosis were virally suppressed, compared to 62% of all PLWH in Florida.

\(\text{In Care}: \text{Documented care} \geq 1 \text{ time in 2017. Retained in Care}: \text{Documented care} \geq 2 \text{ times,} \geq 3 \text{ months apart in 2017.}\)

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 annually. Per Florida law, all pregnant women are to be tested for HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) at their initial prenatal care visit, again at 28–32 weeks and at labor and delivery if HIV status is unknown.

[www.knowyourhivstatus.com](http://www.knowyourhivstatus.com)

Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP)

For persons at increased risk for HIV, a pill (Truvada\(^\circledR\)) once daily, can reduce the risk of acquiring HIV by over 90%. Condoms are still recommended during sex to prevent other STDs, which are increasing in Florida, and which can increase HIV risk.

[www.preplocator.org](http://www.preplocator.org)

Antiretroviral Therapy (ART)

For persons newly diagnosed with HIV, starting ART with a provider immediately after diagnosis improves health outcomes by preventing disease progression and reducing viral load, making transmission highly unlikely.

To find a care provider or to learn more about the resources available to persons living with HIV visit:

[www.floridaaids.org](http://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](http://www.211bigbend.org/flhivaidshotline)
Text ‘FLHIV’ or ‘flhiv’ to 898211

For more information contact:

[DiseaseControl@flhealth.gov](mailto:DiseaseControl@flhealth.gov)

Data Sources:

For national facts, go to: www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/factsheets/index.html or www.kff.org/hivaids/
Florida data: FL Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, HIV/AIDS Section
For more Florida data, go to www.floridaaids.org/

\(^1\)Rodger et al. (2016). www.jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/fullarticle/2533066