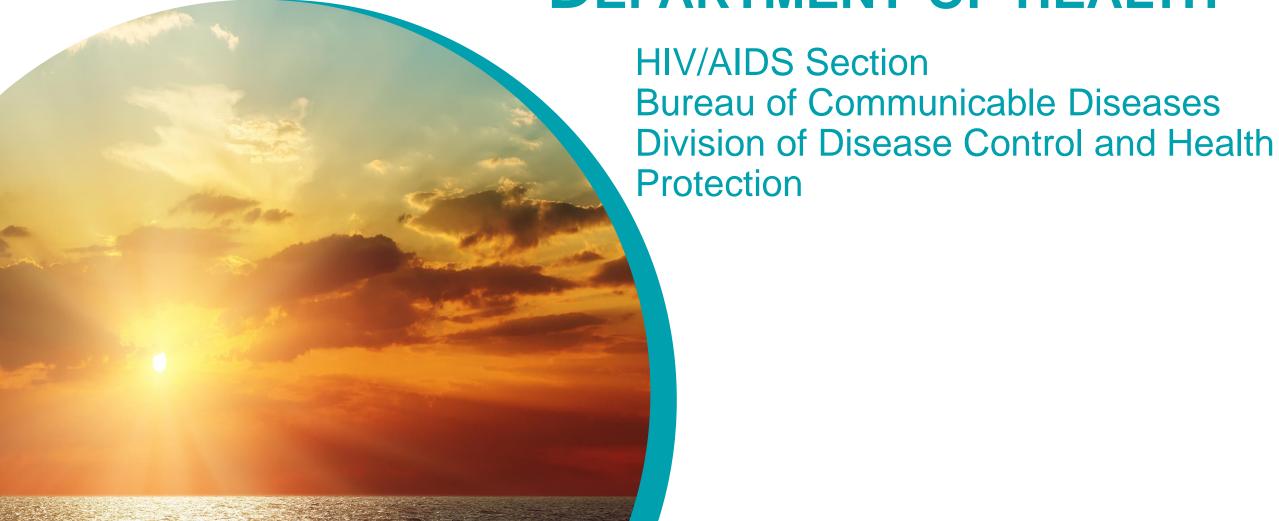
Epidemiology of HIV in Florida, 2022 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH



Data as of 6/30/2023

Acronyms

- **X HIV:** Human Immunodeficiency Virus
- **AIDS:** Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
- **CDC:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- **CHD:** County Health Department
- **X EHE:** Ending the HIV Epidemic

Acronyms, continued

- **XIDU:** Injection Drug Use
- **MMSC:** Male-to-Male Sexual Contact
- MMSC/IDU: Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use.
- **MSM:** Men Who Have Sex with Men
- Repair Non-Occupational Post-Exposure Prophylaxis
- **REP:** Post-Exposure Prophylaxis
- **? PrEP**: Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis



Acronyms, continued

- **? PWH:** Persons with HIV
- **Representation of the Persons Who Inject Drugs**
- **STI**: Sexually Transmitted Infection
- **X TB**: Tuberculosis
- **X VL**: Viral Load

Technical Notes

- Report Data for 2020 and 2021 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of a public health emergency on HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state and local jurisdictions.
- Unless otherwise noted, all data in this presentation are as of 6/30/2023.

- Reach year, the HIV data for the previous calendar year and all prior years back to 1979 are finalized and frozen for reporting purposes on June 30. The frozen data are used in all data reports until the following June 30, when the continuously deduplicated HIV/AIDS data set will be finalized and frozen again.
- Unless otherwise noted, population-related data (such as rates) are provided by FLHealthCHARTS as of 6/30/2023.

- K HIV-related deaths represent persons with an HIV diagnosis in the CDC's enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) who resided in Florida at death and whose underlying cause of death was HIV, regardless of whether their HIV status was reported in Florida.
- STI data are derived from the Surveillance Tools and Reporting System (STARS) and provided by the STD Prevention and Control Section as of 7/1/2023.



Rection as of 6/21/2023.

Repatitis B and Hepatitis C data, which include both acute and chronic cases, are derived from Merlin (Florida Department of Health epidemiological database) as of 5/4/2023.



- X HIV diagnoses by year represent persons whose HIV was diagnosed in that year, regardless of AIDS status at time of diagnosis.
- AIDS and HIV diagnoses by year are not mutually exclusive and cannot be added together.



- X HIV prevalence data represent PWH living in Florida through the end of the calendar year, regardless of where they were diagnosed.
- Representation of the contraction of the contractio

- Adult diagnoses represent people ages 13 years and older; pediatric diagnoses represent people under the age of 13 years.
 - For data by year of diagnosis, age is by age at diagnosis.
 - For prevalence data, age is by current age at the end of the most recent calendar year, regardless of age at diagnosis.

 Unless noted, White and Black people are non- Hispanic/Latino, and Other (which may be omitted in some graphs due to small numbers) represents American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, or multi-racial.



Definitions of Mode of Exposure Categories

- Heterosexual: Sexual contact between a male and female
 who received an HIV diagnosis or had a known HIV risk.
- Other Sexual Contact: Other sexual contact resulting in a person acquiring HIV.
- Other Risk: Includes recipients of clotting factor for hemophilia or other coagulation disorders, recipients of HIV-infected blood or blood components other than clotting factor or of HIV-infected tissue, perinatal and other pediatric risks, or other confirmed risks.



HIV Care Continuum Definitions

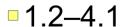
- **PWH:** Persons with HIV living in Florida at the end of 2022.
- In Care: PWH with at least one documented VL or CD4 lab, medical visit, or prescription from 1/1/2022 through 3/31/2023.
- Retained in Care: PWH with two or more documented VL or CD4 labs, medical visits or prescriptions at least three months apart from 1/1/2022 through 6/30/2023.

HIV Care Continuum Definitions, continued

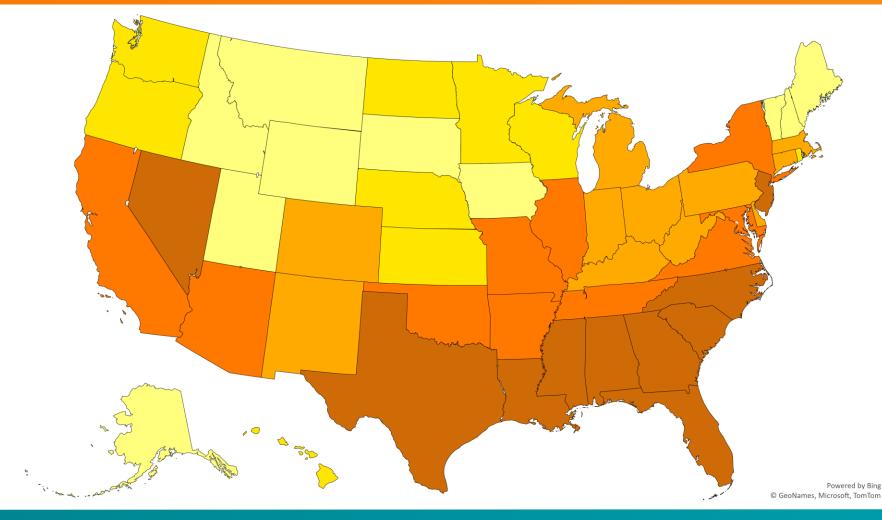
- Suppressed Viral Load: PWH with a suppressed VL (<200 copies/mL) on their last VL lab from 1/1/2022 through 3/31/2023.</p>
- Not in Care: PWH with no documented VL or CD4 lab, medical visit or prescription from 1/1/2022 through 3/31/2023.
- X Linked to Care: PWH with at least one documented VL or CD4 lab, medical visit, or prescription following their first HIV diagnosis date.

HIV in the U.S.

Rates of Diagnosis of HIV (All Ages) by State of Residence¹ 2021, U.S.; Total Rate=10.8 N=36,769

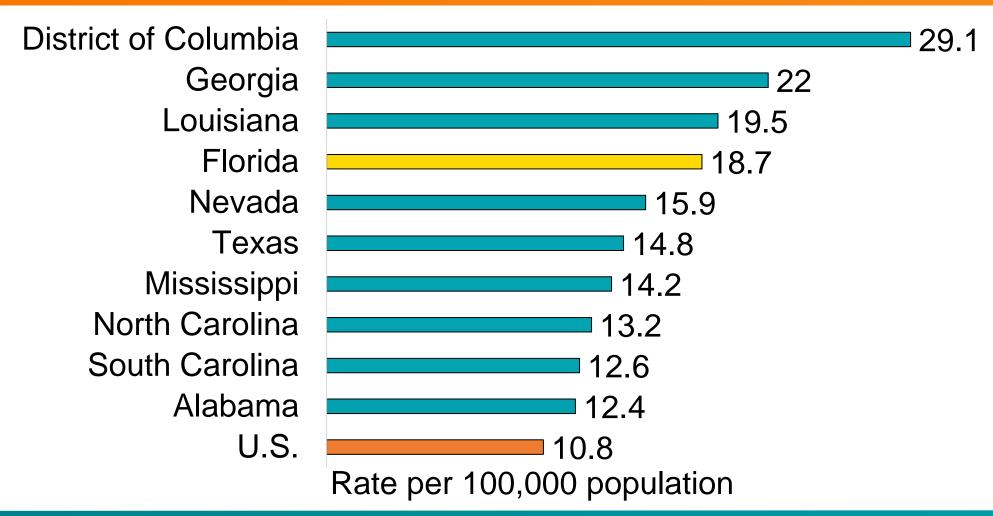


- 4.2-6.2
- **6.3–8.6**
- 8.7-12.2
- **1**2.3–22.0



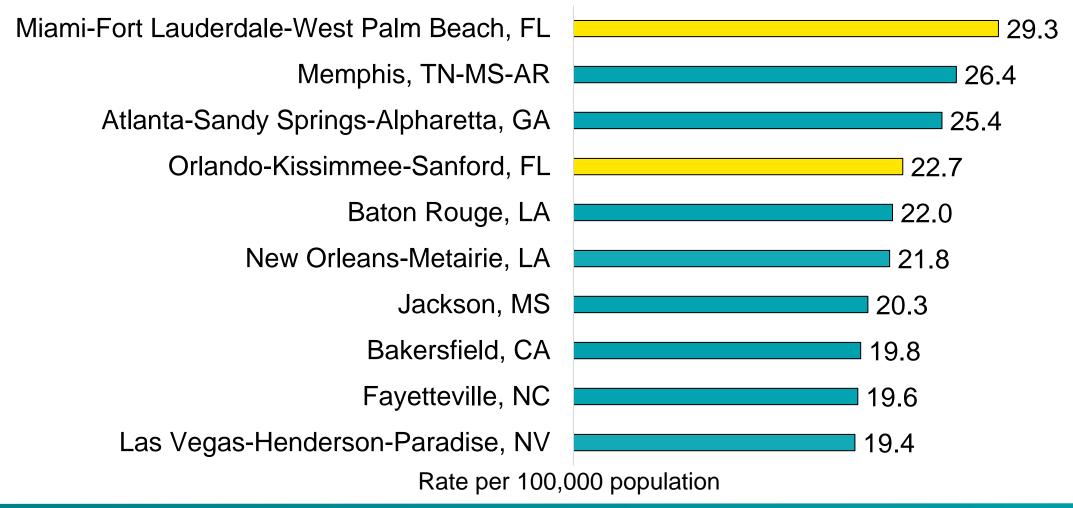


Rank of HIV Diagnosis Rates (All Ages) by State¹ Diagnosed in 2021, U.S.



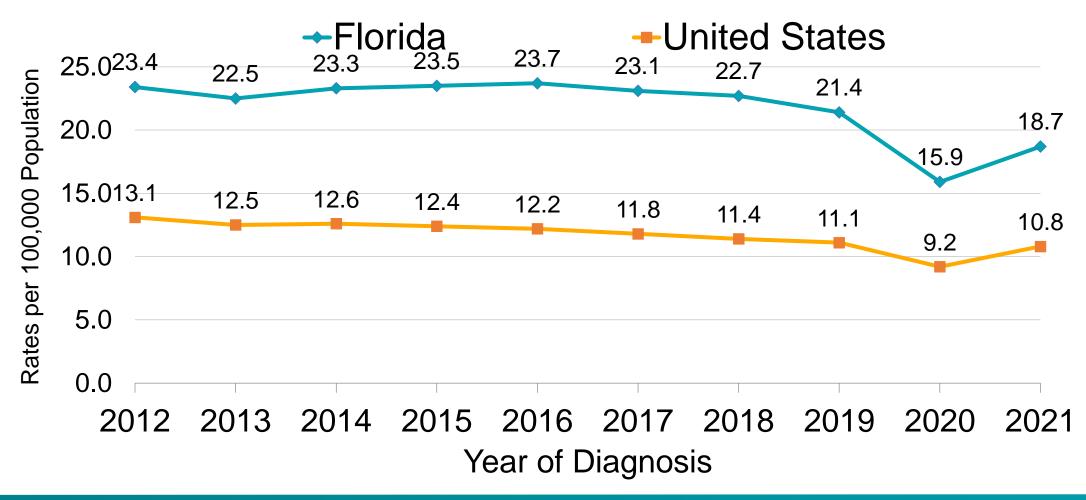


Rank of HIV Diagnosis Rates (All Ages) by Metropolitan Statistical Area¹ Diagnosed in 2021, U.S.





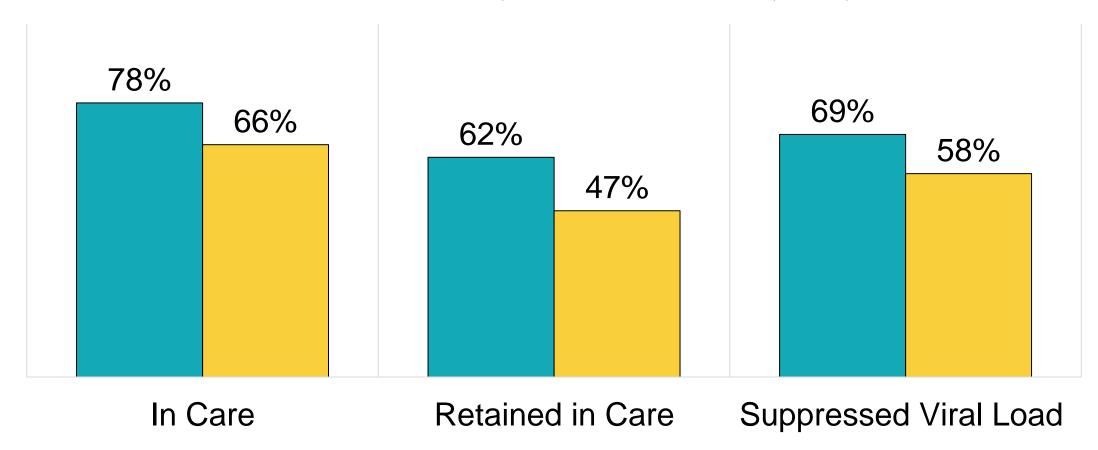
HIV Incidence Rates, 2012–2021 Florida¹ and U.S.²





PWH Aged 13+ Years along the HIV Care Continuum Year-end 2021, Florida and U.S. ¹

■ Florida N=113,218 ■ US N=1,071,005





Key Events to Note in the HIV/AIDS Epidemic

1979—First HIV diagnosis in Florida (retrospective).

1981—First AIDS case reported in Florida.

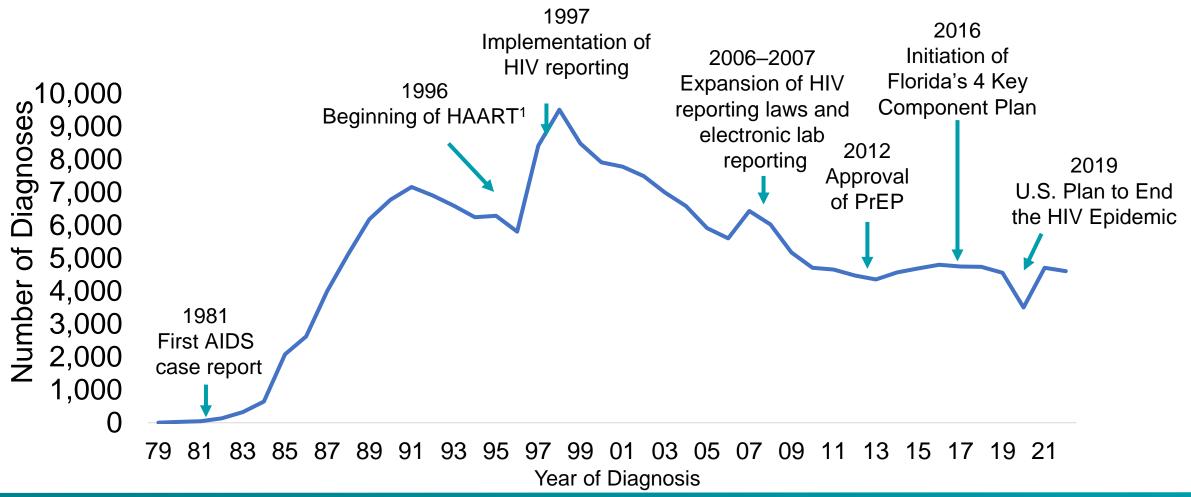
1985—Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approves HIV first antibody test, and it is implemented nationally.¹

1987—The antiretroviral drug, azidothymidine (AZT), was approved for usage.

1989—Crack cocaine epidemic increases syphilis and AIDS diagnoses in Florida.¹



Diagnoses of HIV, 1979–2022, Florida





Key Events to Note in the HIV/AIDS Epidemic, continued

1991—First Ryan White Planning Group established.

1992—the FDA approved ddC (Hivid), the third approved antiretroviral drug, to be used for HIV/AIDS treatment in combination with AZT and Videx.

1993—CDC expands the case definition of AIDS.

1994—AZT is Found to Protect Newborns from HIV.



Key Events to Note in the HIV/AIDS Epidemic, continued

- 1994—FDA approves OraSure saliva HIV test.¹
- **1996**—FDA approves highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART).
- **1997**—Florida implements physician and laboratory reporting of HIV by name on July 1.
- 2006—HIV reporting laws expand in Florida.
- 2007—Expansion of electronic laboratory reporting.



Key Events to Note in the HIV/AIDS Epidemic, continued

2012—FDA approves PrEP for use in HIV prevention.¹

2016—Florida develops its Four Key Components Plan.

2019—U.S. EHE plan announced.

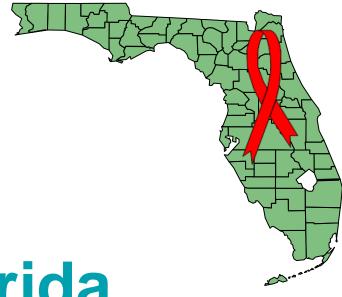
2020—Florida receives additional funding through CDC to implement innovative EHE activities.



Florida's Four Key Components Plan To Eliminate HIV Transmission and Reduce HIV-Related Deaths

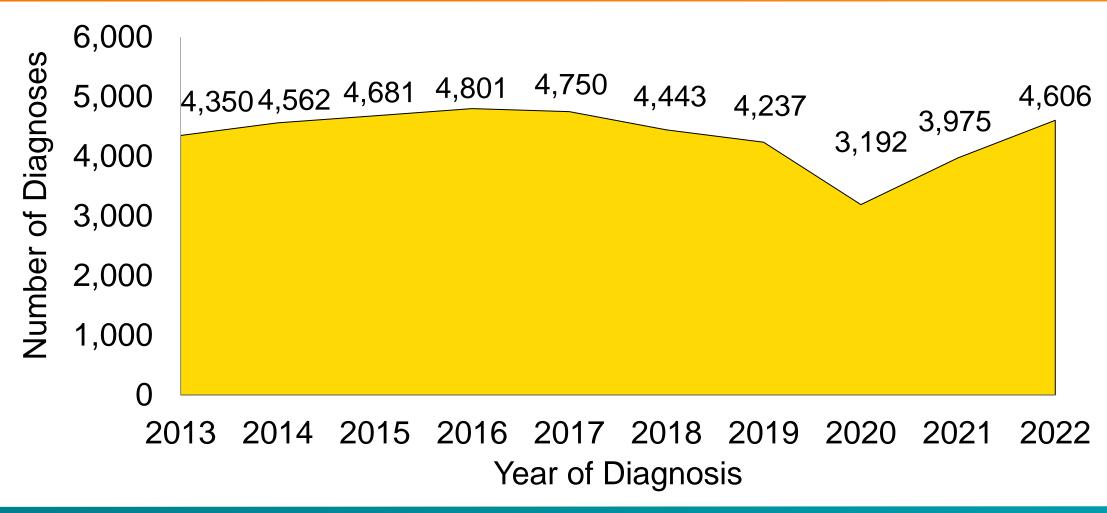
- Implement routine HIV and STI screening in health care settings and priority testing in non-health care settings.
- Provide rapid access to treatment and ensure retention in care (Test and Treat).
- Improve and promote access to antiretroviral PrEP and nPEP.
- Increase HIV awareness and community response through outreach, engagement, and messaging.





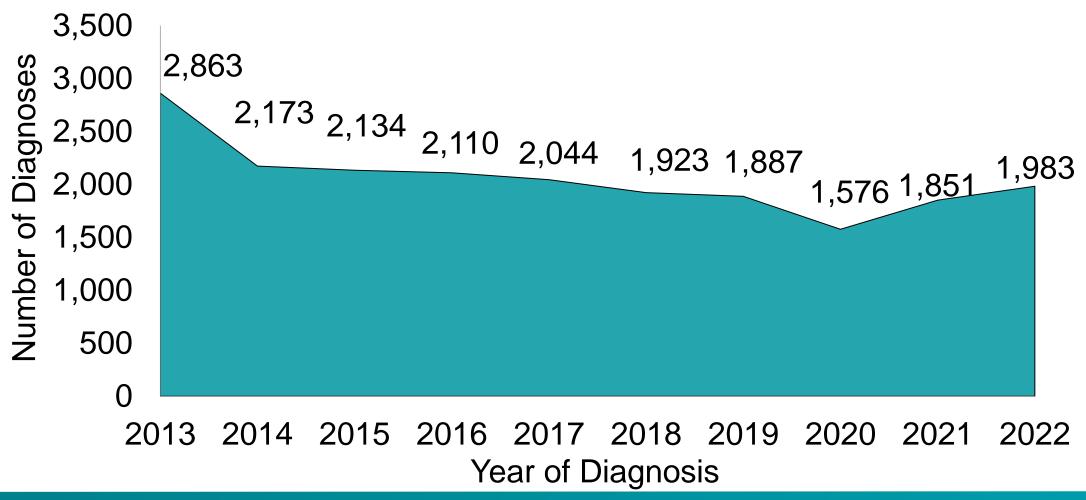
HIV Trends in Florida

Diagnoses of HIV, 2013–2022, Florida



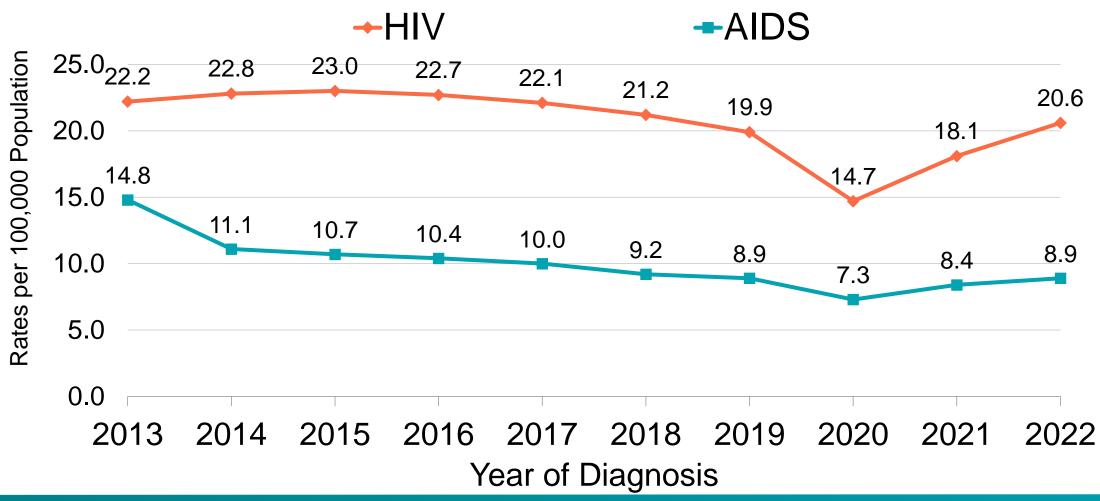


Diagnoses of AIDS, 2013–2022, Florida



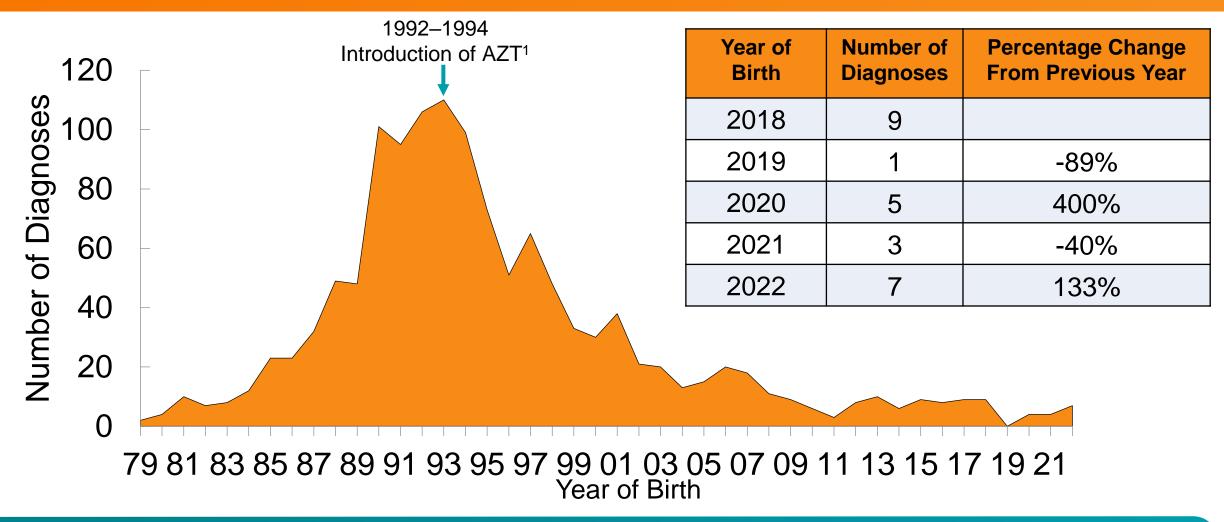


Rates of HIV and AIDS Diagnosis, 2013–2022, Florida



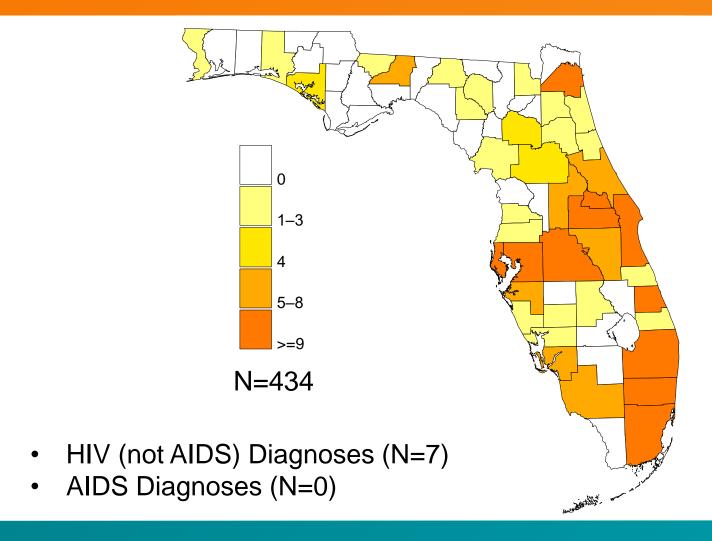


Perinatally Acquired HIV Diagnoses 1979–2022, Babies Born in Florida



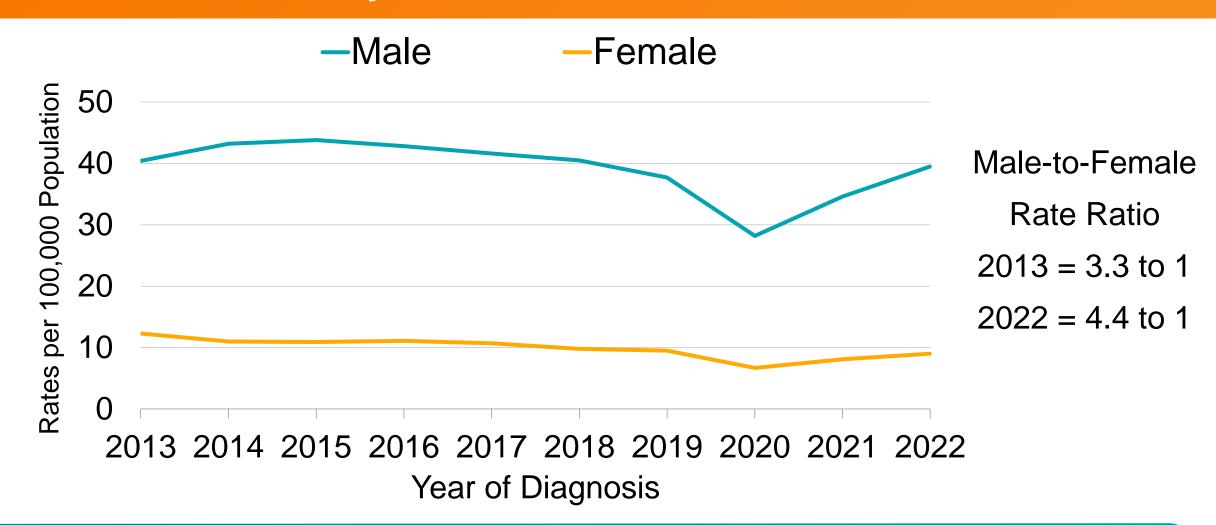


Perinatal HIV Exposures for Infants Born in Florida, 2022, (N=434)

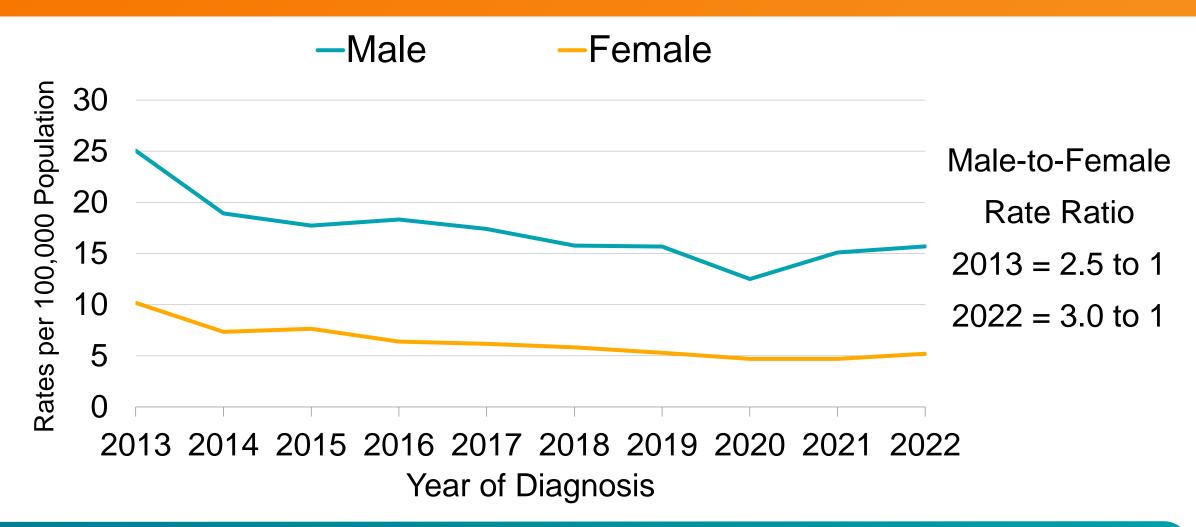




Adult HIV Diagnosis Rates by Sex, 2013–2022, Florida

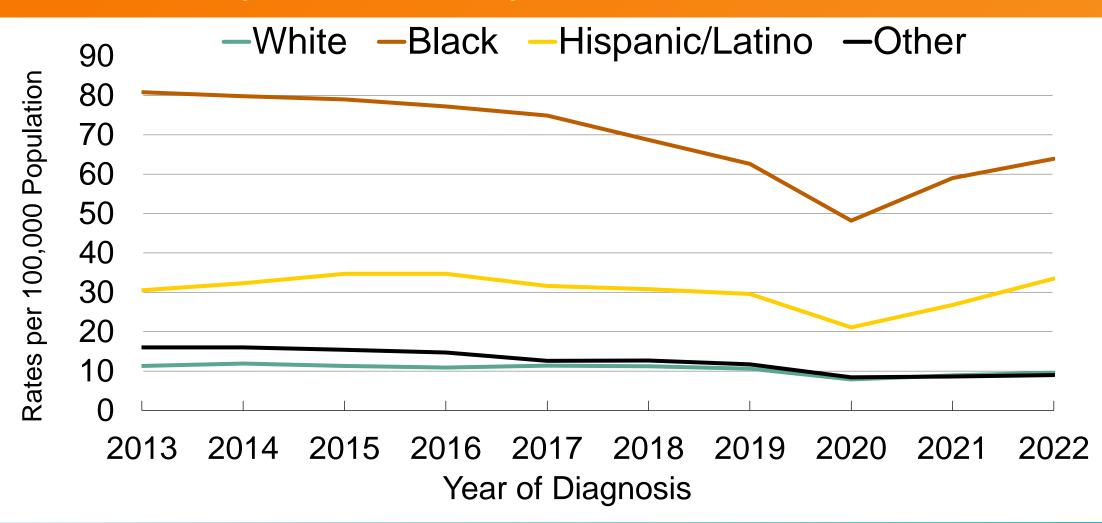


Adult AIDS Diagnosis Rates by Sex, 2013–2022, Florida



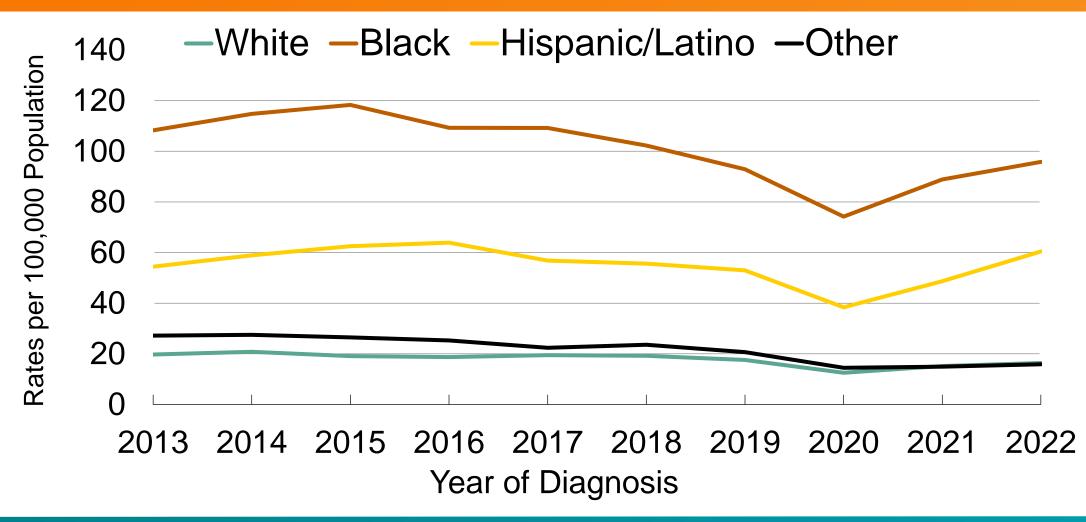


Adult HIV Diagnosis Rates by Race/Ethnicity, 2013–2022, Florida



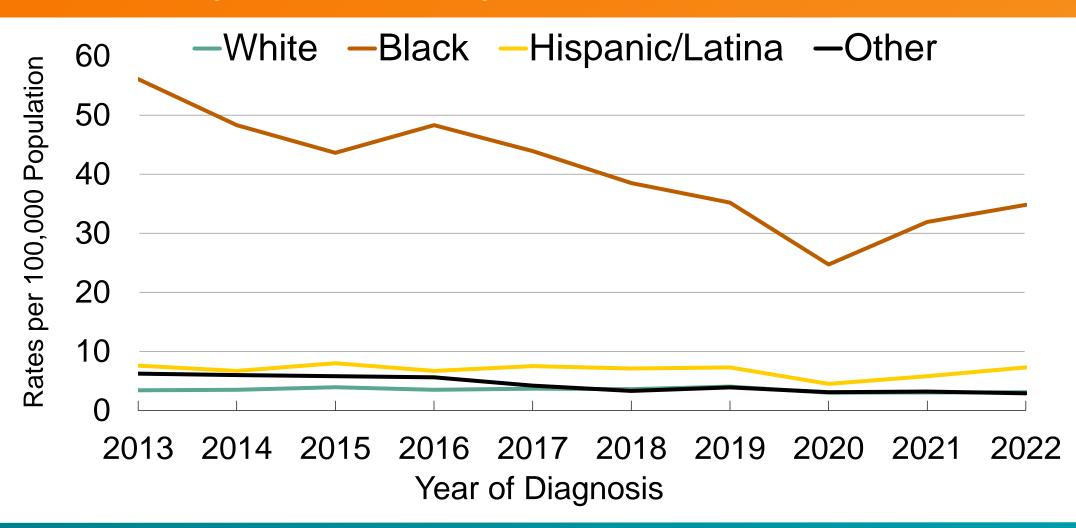


Adult Male HIV Diagnosis Rates by Race/Ethnicity, 2013–2022, Florida





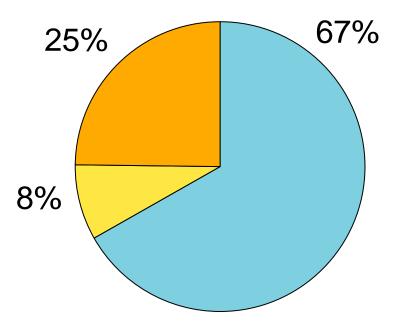
Adult Female HIV Diagnosis Rates by Race/Ethnicity, 2013–2022, Florida





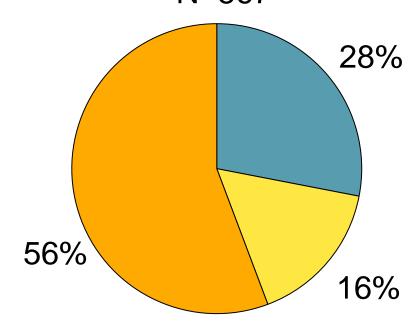
HIV Diagnoses among Asians/Pacific Islanders and American Indians/Alaska Natives by Race/Ethnicity, 1982–2022, Florida

Asians/Pacific Islanders N=1,391



- Asian/Pacific Islander-Only
- Asian/Pacific Islander-Hispanic
- Asian/Pacific Islander-Multi-Race

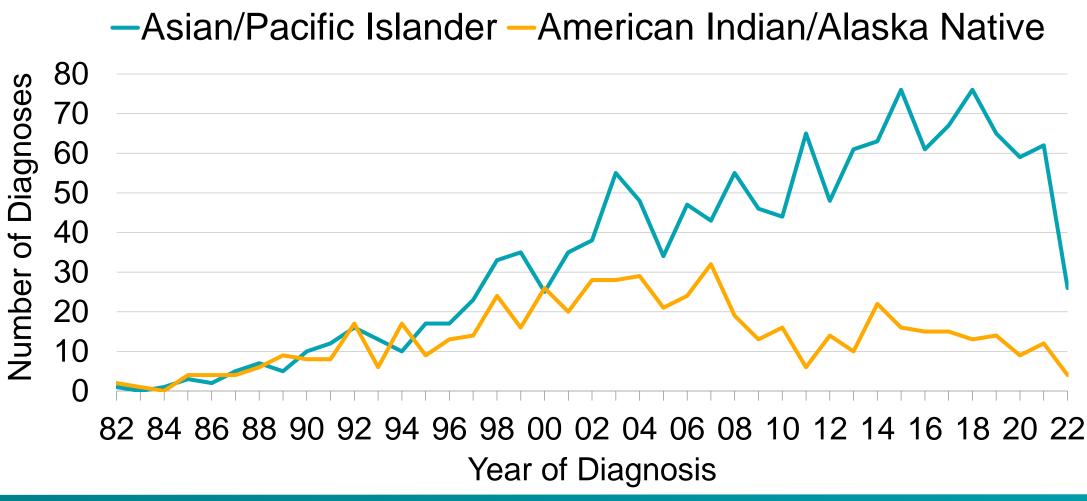
American Indians/Alaska Natives N=567



- American Indian/Alaska Native-Only
- American Indian/Alaska Native-Hispanic
- American Indian/Alaska Native-Multi-Race

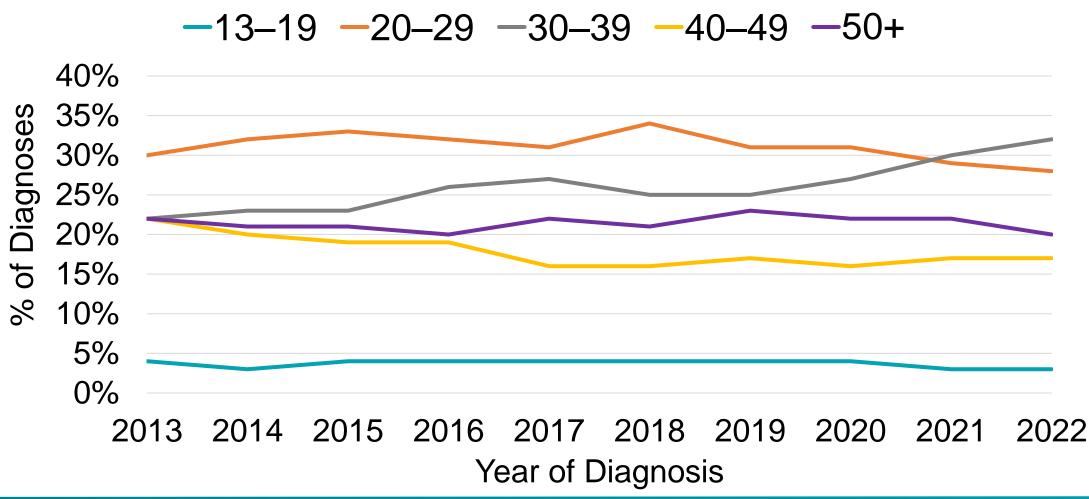


Adult HIV Diagnoses among Asians/Pacific Islanders and American Indians/Alaska Natives, 1982–2022, Florida



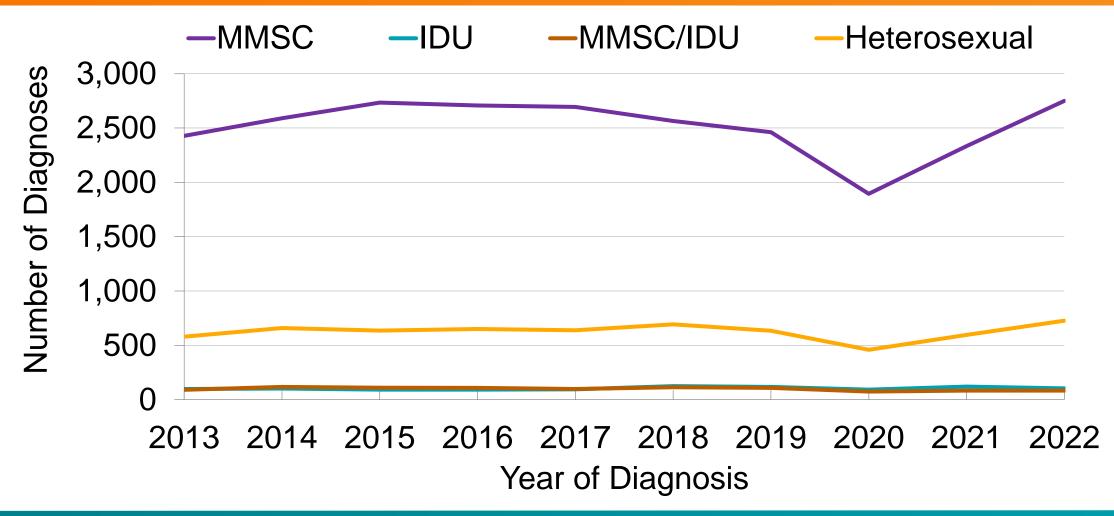


Adult HIV Diagnoses by Age at Diagnosis, 2013–2022, Florida



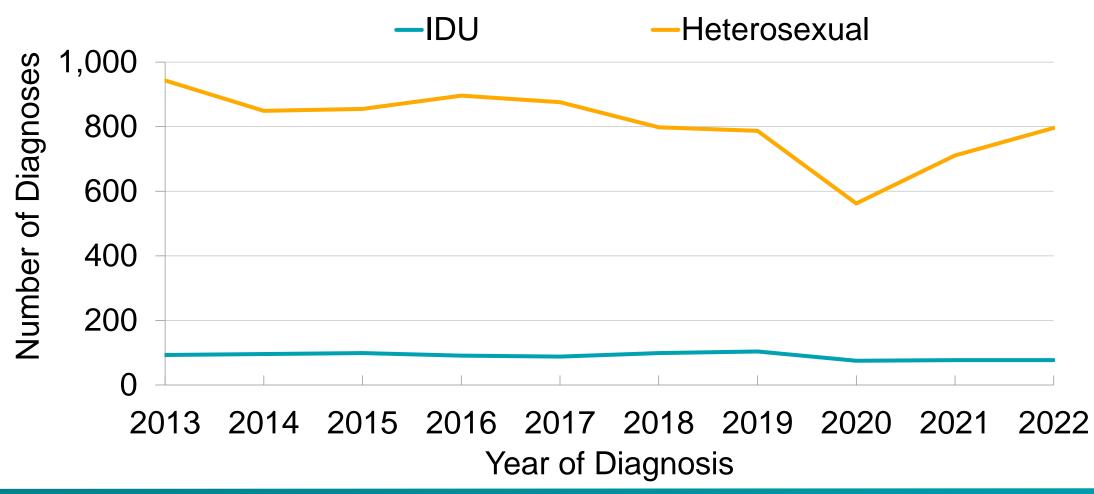


Adult Male HIV Diagnoses by Mode of Exposure, 2013–2022, Florida

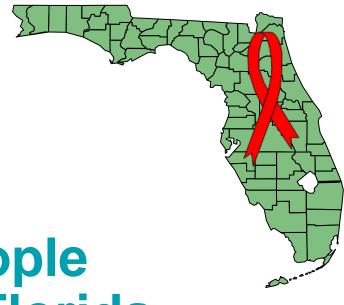




Adult Female HIV Diagnoses by Mode of Exposure, 2013–2022, Florida







Demographics of People Diagnosed with HIV in Florida

Rates of Diagnosis of HIV by County of Residence, 2022, Florida

HIV Diagnosis Rate per 100,000 Population State Rate=20.6

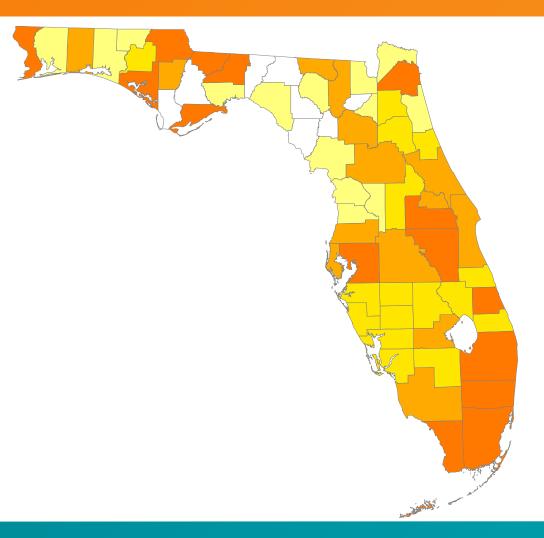
0.0

0.1–7.2

7.3–12.1

12.2–16.7

>=16.8



Rates of Diagnosis of AIDS by County of Residence, 2022, Florida

AIDS Diagnosis Rate per 100,000 Population State Rate=8.9

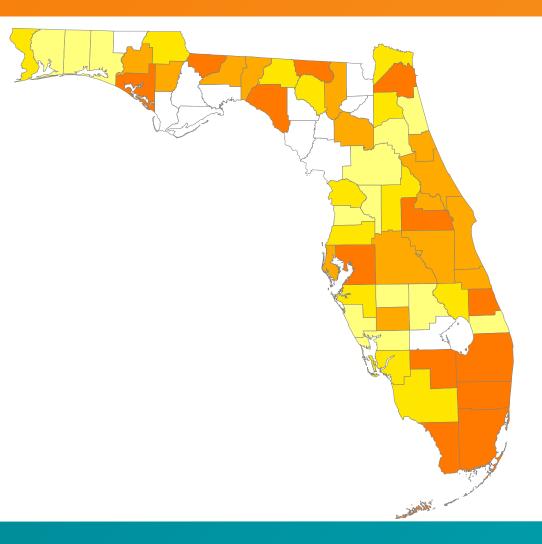
0.0

0.1–4.1

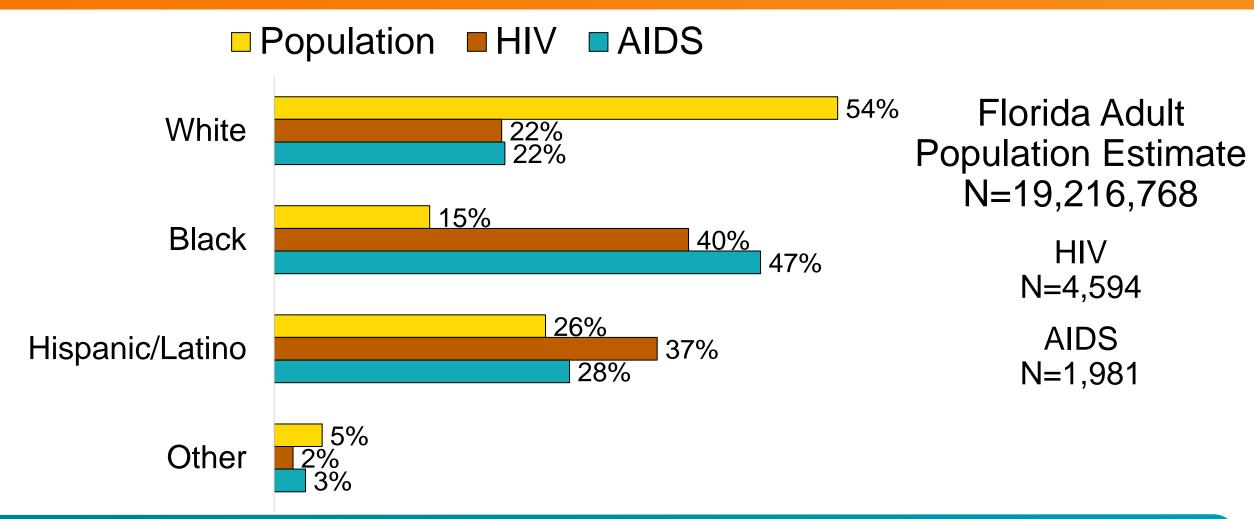
4.2–5.5

5.6–8.8

>=8.9

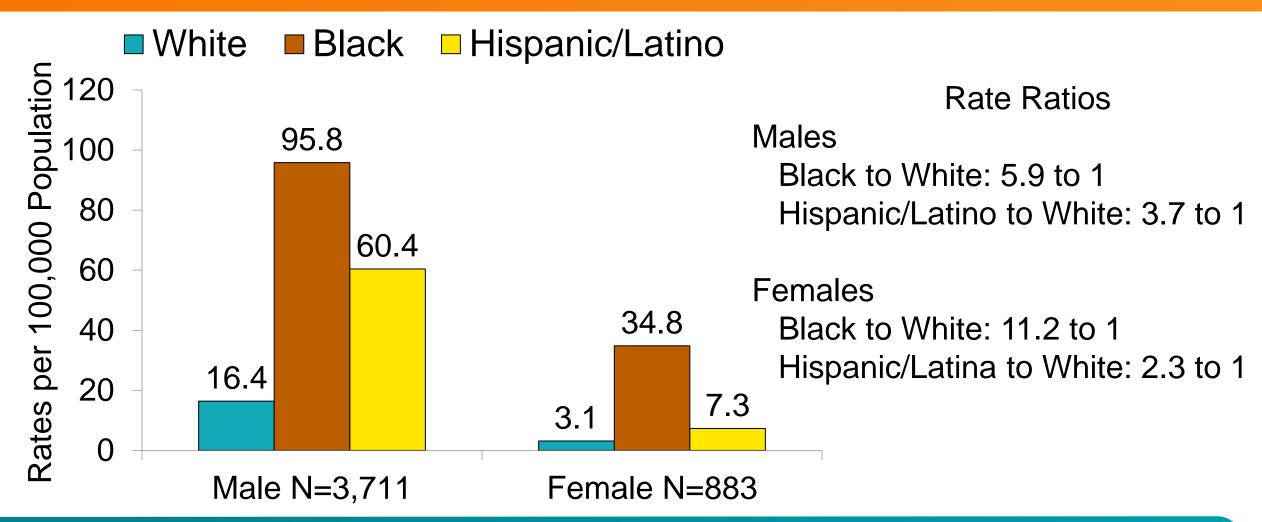


Adult HIV and AIDS Diagnoses and Population By Race/Ethnicity, 2022, Florida

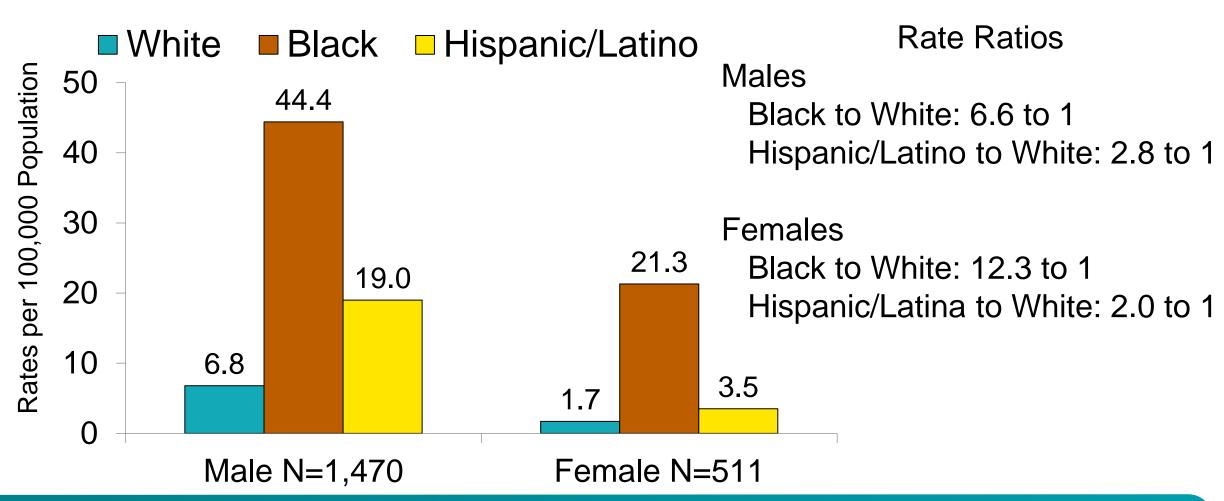




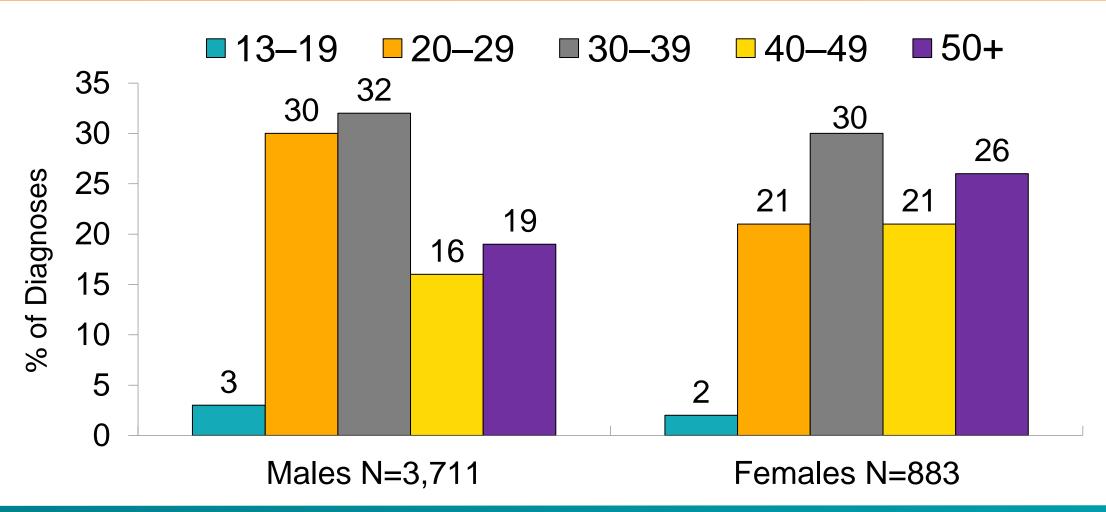
Adult HIV Diagnosis Rates by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, 2022, Florida



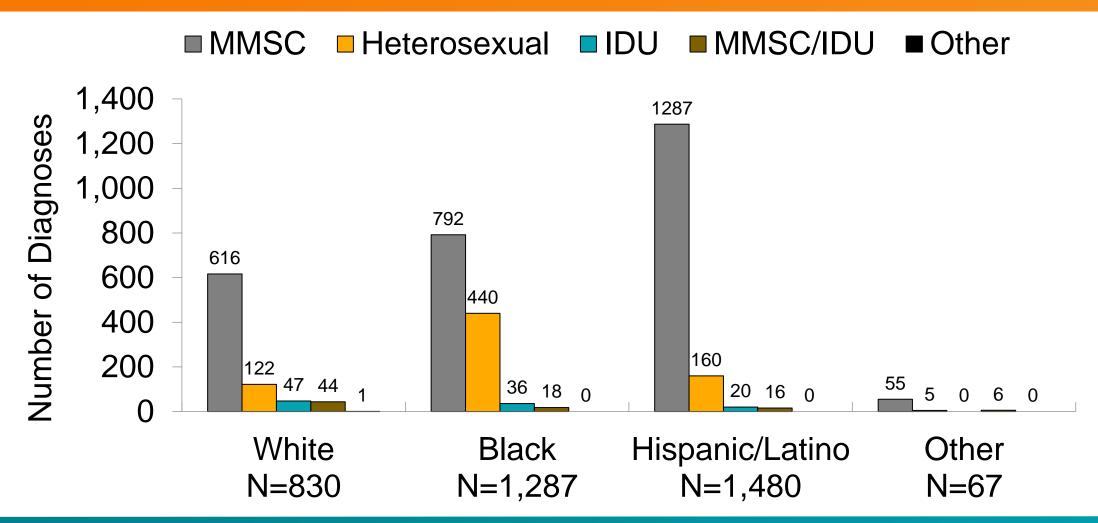
Adult AIDS Diagnosis Rates by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, 2022, Florida



Adult HIV Diagnoses by Sex and Age at Diagnosis, 2022, Florida

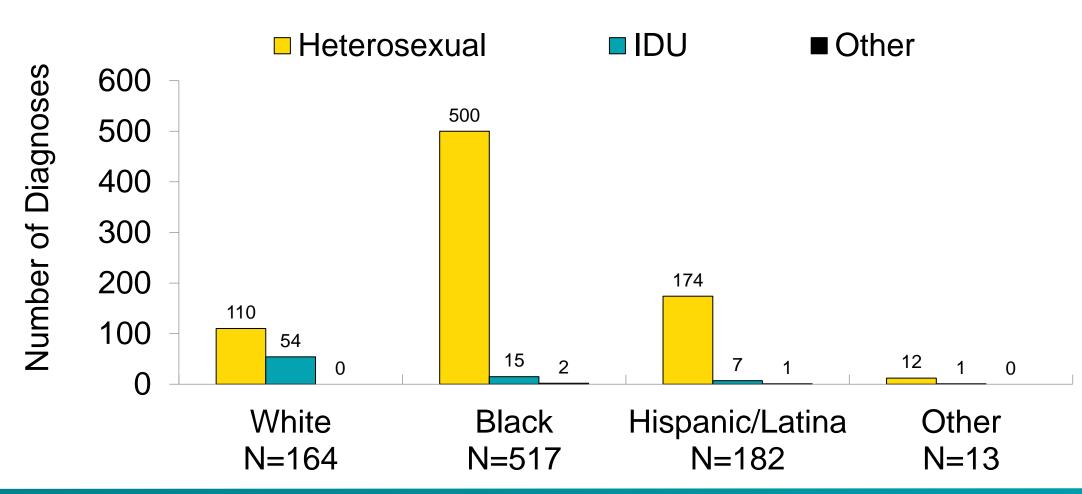


Adult Male HIV Diagnoses by Race/Ethnicity and Mode of Exposure, 2022, Florida





Adult Female HIV Diagnoses by Race/Ethnicity and Mode of Exposure, 2022, Florida

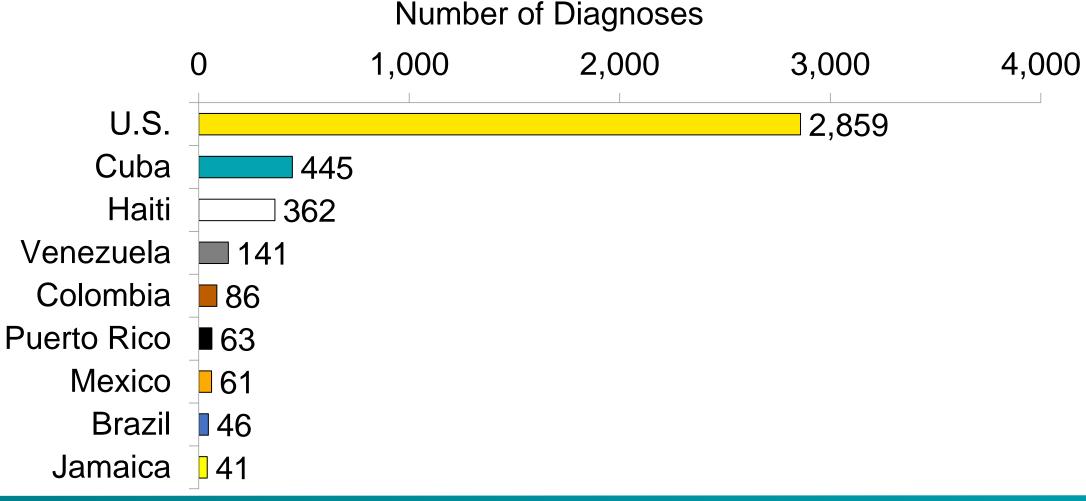


Adults (Age 13+) Diagnosed with HIV in Florida, 2022

		Male #	%	Female #	%	Total #	%
Race/ Ethnicity	White	838	18%	165	3%	1,003	21%
	Black	1,306	28%	519	11%	1,825	39%
	Hispanic/Latino	1,500	32%	185	4%	1,685	36%
	Other	67	1%	14	<1%	81	1%
Age Group	13-19	120	2%	19	<1%	139	3%
	20-29	1,096	23%	189	4%	1,285	28%
	30-39	1,200	26%	267	5%	1,467	31%
	40-49	592	12%	182	4%	774	16%
	50+	703	15%	226	4%	929	20%
Mode of Exposure	MMSC	2,750	59%	0	<1%	2,750	59%
	IDU	105	2%	77	1%	182	4%
	MMSC/IDU	84	1%	0	<1%	84	1%
	Heterosexual Contact	727	15%	796	17%	1,523	33%
	Other Sexual Contact	44	<1%	7	<1%	51	1%
Total	Total	3,711	80%	883	19%	4,594	100%

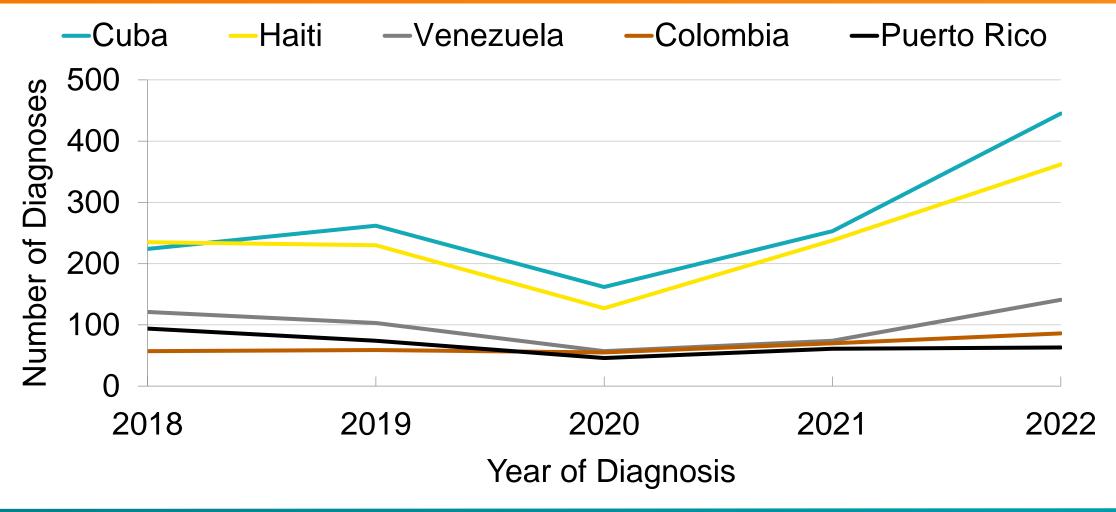


HIV Diagnoses by Select Country/U.S. Dependent Area of Birth, 1 2022, Florida

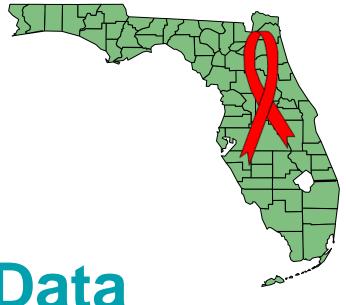




HIV Diagnoses by Select Country/U.S. Dependent Area of Birth Outside the U.S. Mainland, 2018–2022, Florida

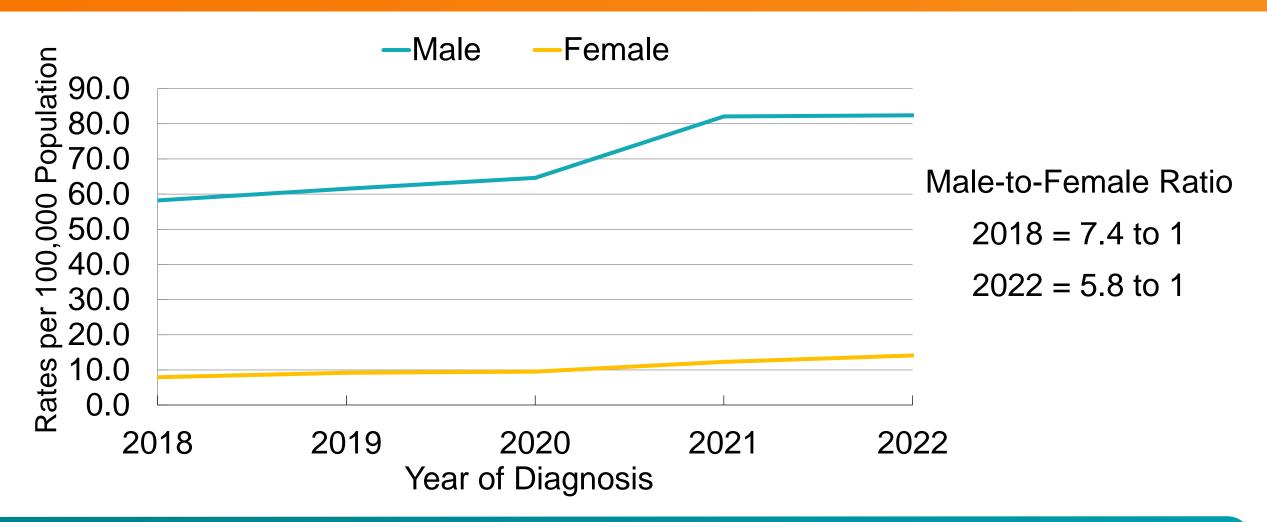






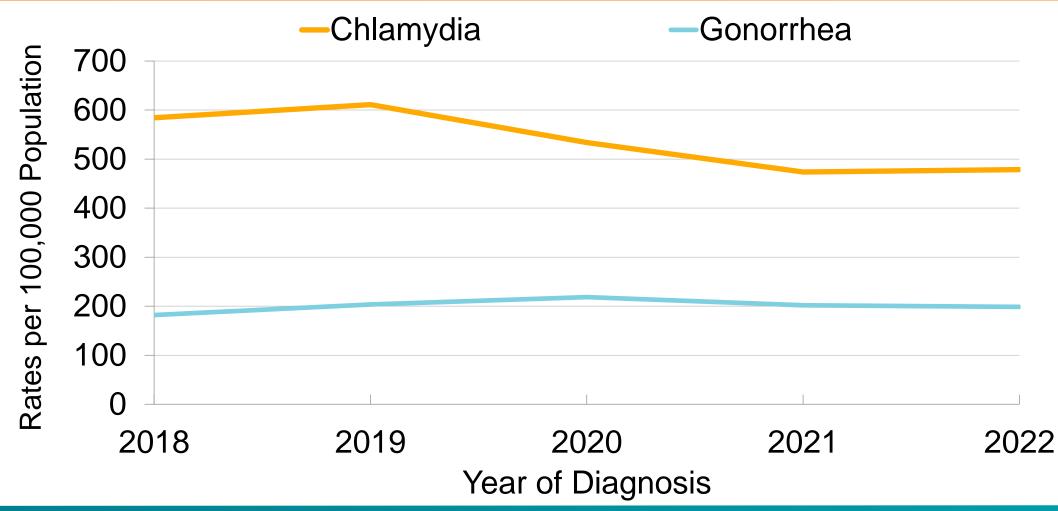
HIV Co-morbidity Data

Adult Early Syphilis¹ Diagnosis Rates by Sex, 2018–2022, Florida



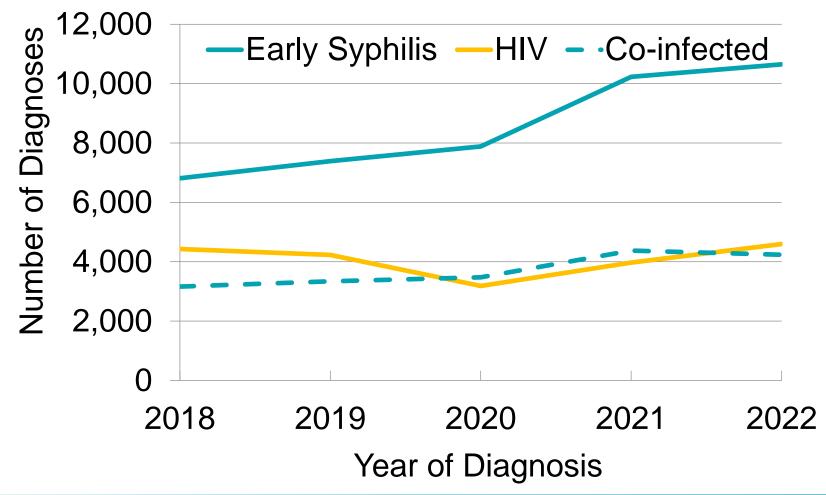


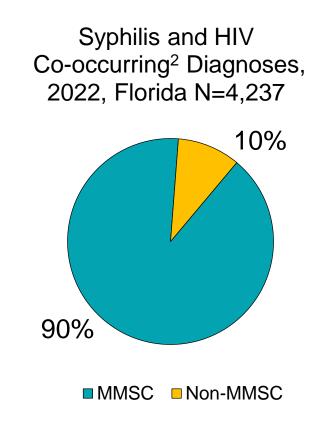
Adult Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Diagnosis Rates, 2018–2022, Florida





Adult Early Syphilis¹ and HIV Diagnoses 2018–2022, Florida





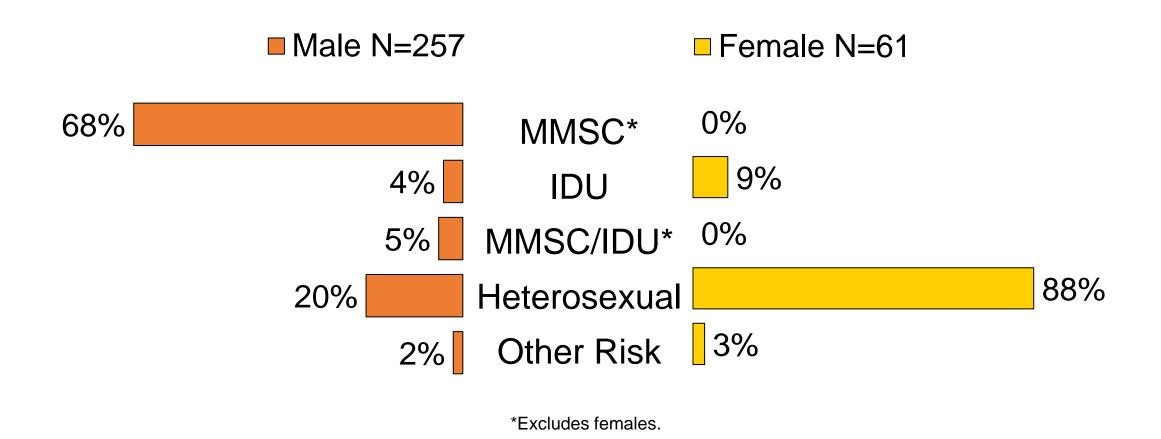


PWH with a Co-occurring Diagnosis of an STI by Type and Year of STI Report, 2018–2022, Florida

Year of STI Report	HIV/ Early Syphilis ¹	HIV/ Chlamydia	HIV/ Gonorrhea
2018	3,165	2,679	2,885
2019	3,339	3,322	3,915
2020	3,476	2,974	3,343
2021	4,376	3,896	4,133
2022	4,237	4,339	4,565
Percentage Change	+34%	+62%	+58%

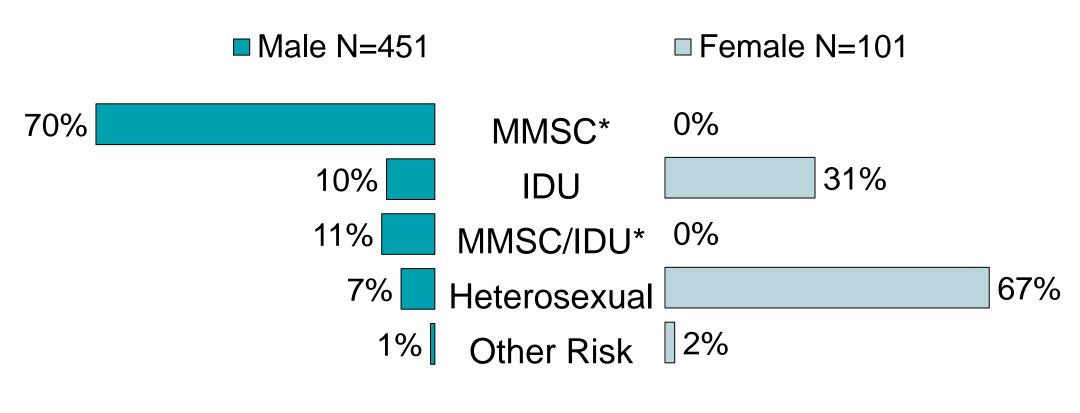


Adult Co-occurring Diagnoses of HIV and Hepatitis B¹ by Sex and Mode of Exposure, 2022, Florida





Adult Co-occurring Diagnoses of HIV and Hepatitis C¹ by Sex and Mode of Exposure, 2022, Florida



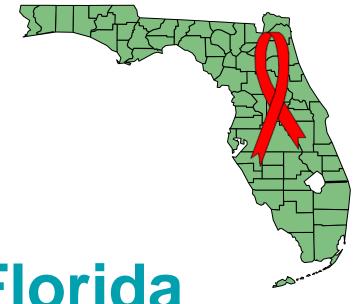
*Excludes females.



HIV Diagnoses with TB by Year of TB Report, 2018–2022, Florida

Year of TB Report	HIV/TB
2018	53
2019	51
2020	28
2021	38
2022	47





HIV Prevalence in Florida

Rates of PWH by County of Residence 2022, Living in Florida

PWH Rate per 100,000 Population State Rate=557.9

0.0

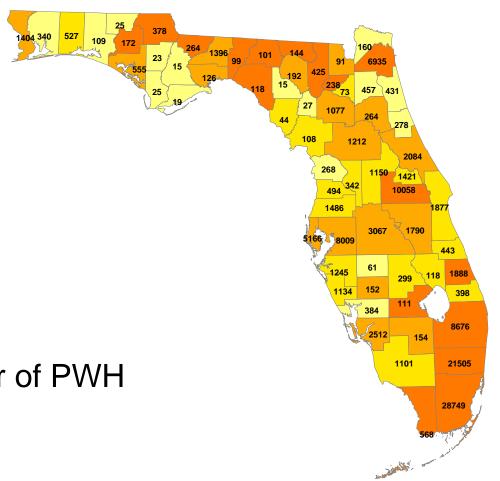
0.1–241.5

241.6–302.7

302.8–532.3

>=532.4

Numbers on map are number of PWH State Total N=124,577



Rate Ratios of Adults Impacted by HIV 2022, Living in Florida

One in 154 adults were living with HIV

- One in 343 White people were living with HIV
- One in 65 Black people were living with HIV
- One in 177 Hispanic/Latino people were living with HIV



Adults (Age 13+) with HIV Living in Florida, Year-end 2022

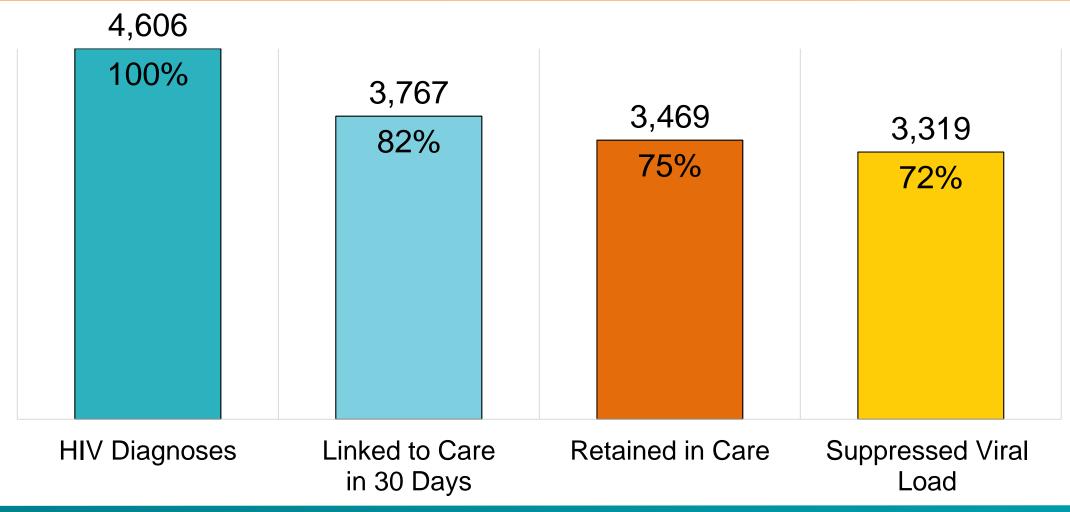
		Male #	%	Female #	%	Total #	%
	White	29,347	23%	4,836	3%	34,183	27%
Race/	Black	32,927	26%	20,828	16%	53,755	43%
Ethnicity	Hispanic/Latino	28,333	22%	5,549	4%	33,882	27%
	Other	1,966	1%	671	<1%	2,637	2%
	13-19	236	<1%	117	<1%	353	<1%
_	20-29	7,001	5%	1,528	1%	8,529	6%
Age Group	30-39	17,302	13%	4,494	3%	21,796	17%
Croup	40-49	16,112	12%	7,078	5%	23,190	18%
	50+	51,922	41%	18,667	15%	70,589	56%
	MMSC	66,140	53%	0	<1%	66,140	53%
	IDU	4,517	3%	3,468	2%	7,985	6%
Mode of	MMSC/IDU	4,079	3%	0	<1%	4,079	3%
Exposure	Heterosexual Contact	16,542	13%	27,518	22%	44,059	35%
	Other Sexual Contact	540	<1%	28	<1%	567	<1%
	Other risk	755	<1%	871	<1%	1,626	1%
Total	Total	92,573	74%	31,884	25%	124,457	100%





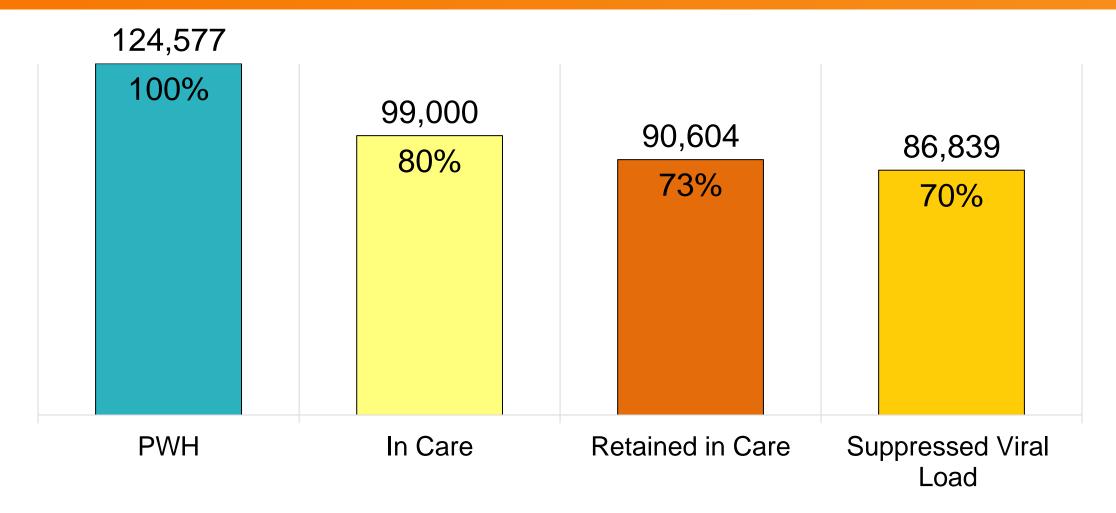
HIV Care Continuum in Florida

Persons Who Received an HIV Diagnosis along the HIV Care Continuum in 2022, Florida





PWH along the HIV Care Continuum in 2022, Living in Florida



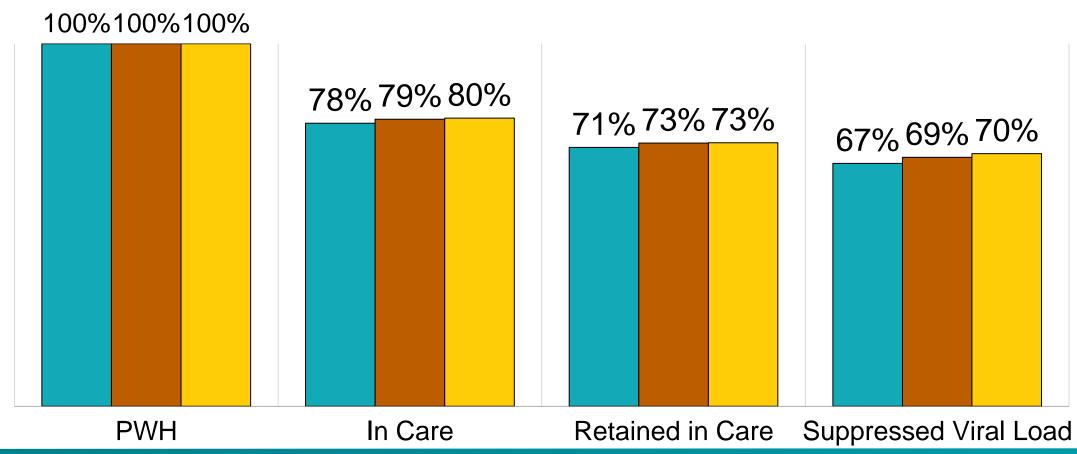


PWH along the HIV Care Continuum, 2020–2022, Living in Florida

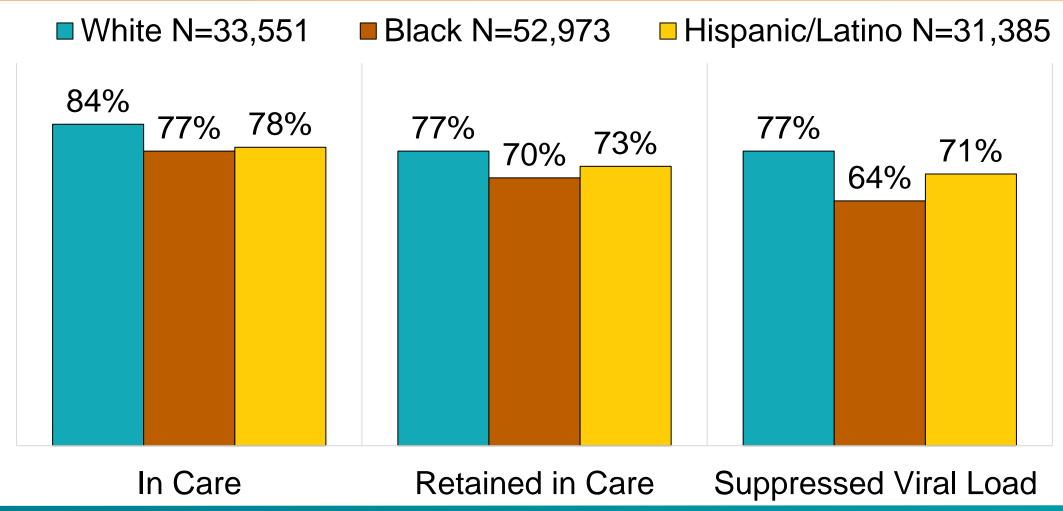
■ 2020 N=121,929 ■

■ 2021 N=123,091

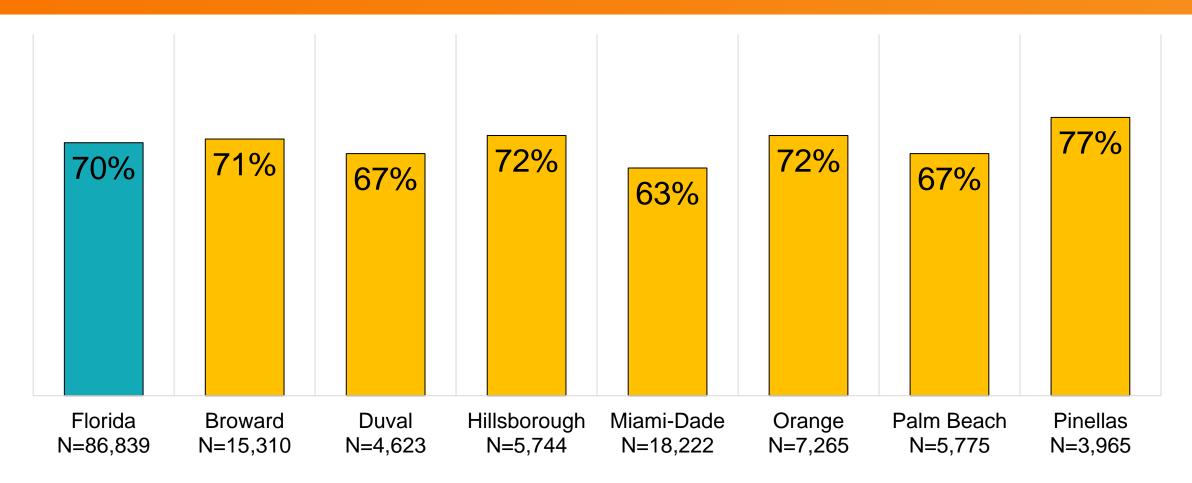
□ 2022 N=124,577



PWH by Race/Ethnicity along the HIV Care Continuum in 2022, Living in Florida



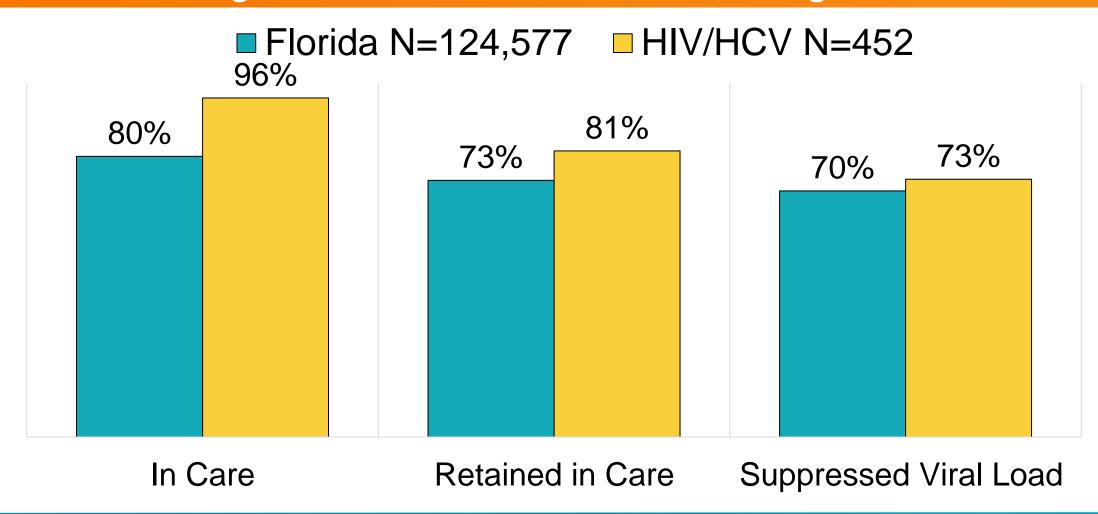
PWH with a Suppressed Viral Load along the HIV Care Continuum in 2022, Living in Florida



Suppressed Viral Load: PWH with a suppressed VL (<200 copies/mL) on the last VL



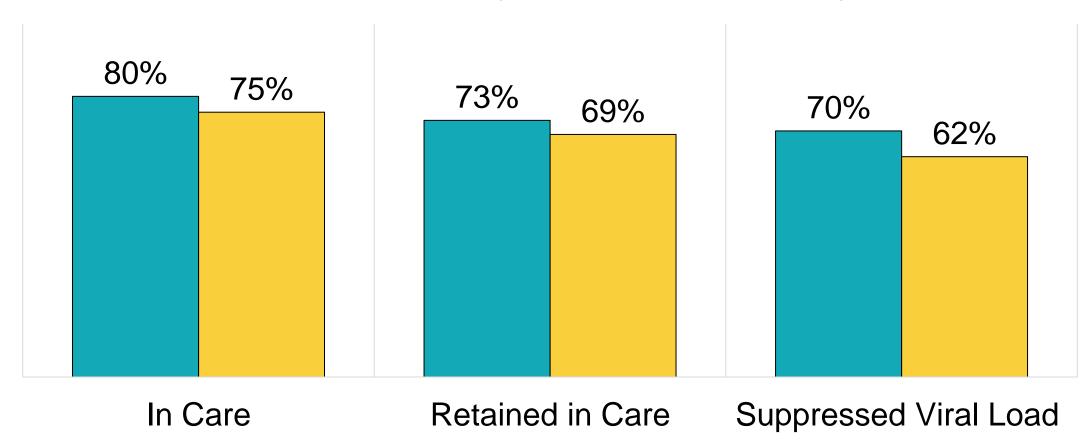
PWH who were Diagnosed with Acute HCV¹ in 2022 Compared to All PWH along the HIV Care Continuum, 2022, Living in Florida





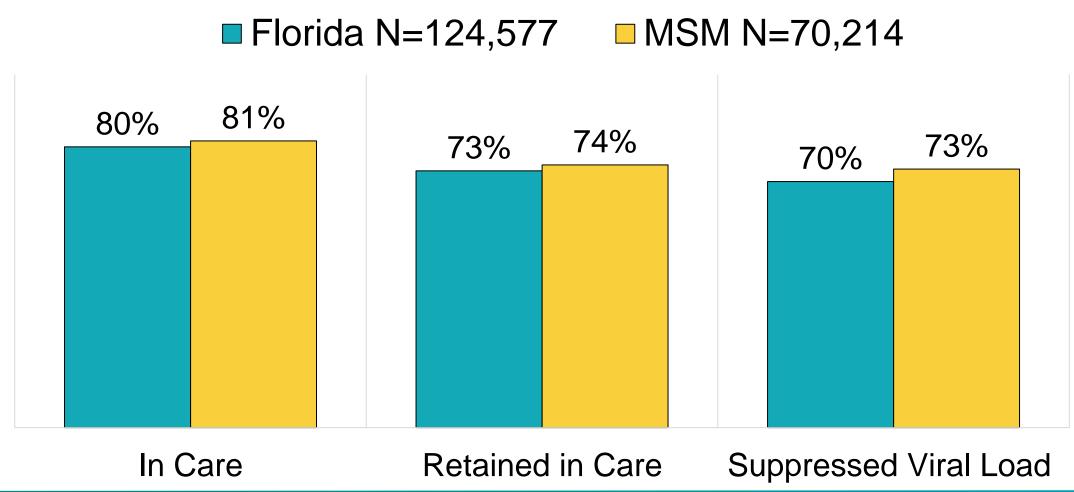
PWID¹ with HIV Compared to All PWH along the HIV Care Continuum, 2022, Living in Florida

■ Florida N=124,577 ■ PWID N=12,064



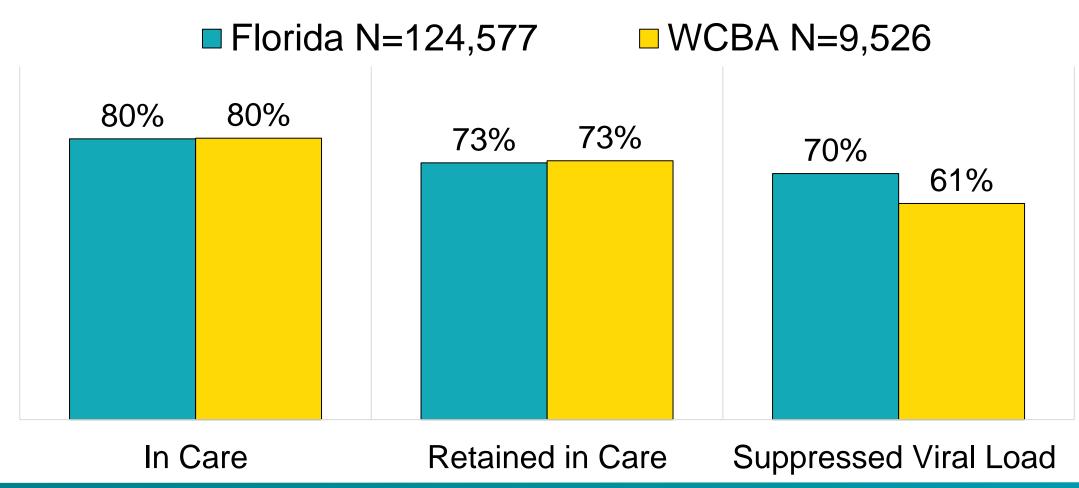


MSM¹ with HIV Compared to All PWH along the HIV Care Continuum, 2022, Living in Florida



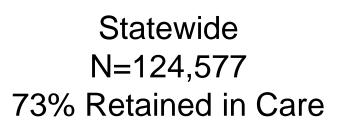


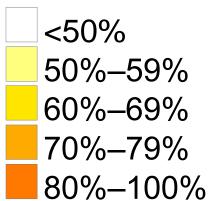
Women of Childbearing Age (WCBA)¹ with HIV Compared to All PWH along the HIV Care Continuum, 2022, Living in Florida

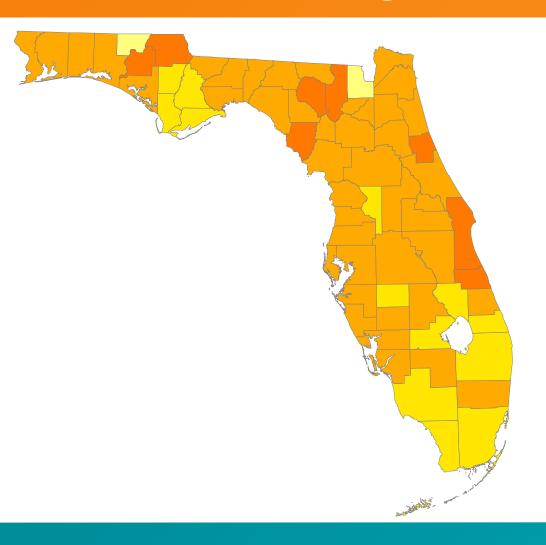




Percentage of Statewide PWH Who Were Retained in Care in 2022, Living in Florida







Percentage of Statewide PWH Who Had a Suppressed Viral Load year-end 2022, Living in Florida

Statewide N=124,577 70% Suppressed VL (<200 copies/mL)

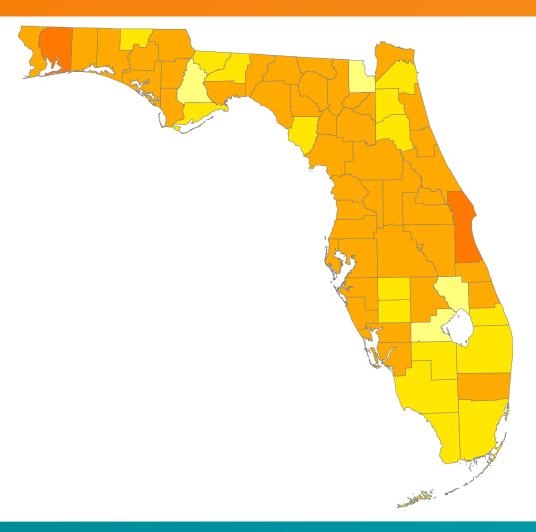
<50%

50%–59%

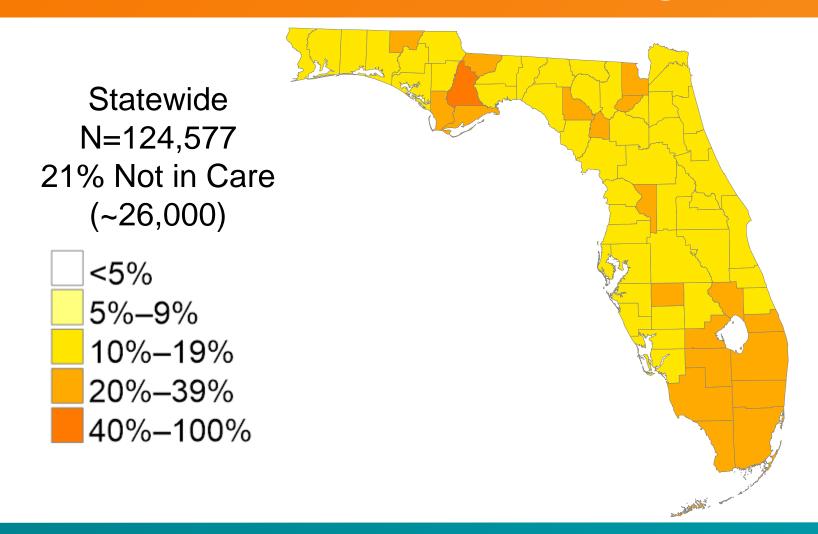
60%–69%

70%–79%

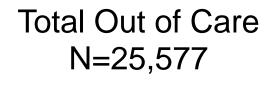
80%–100%

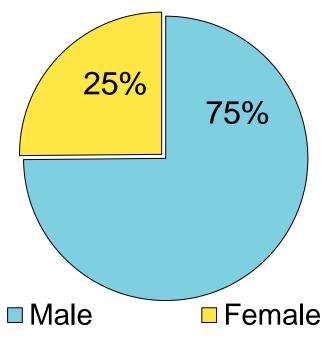


Percentage of Statewide PWH Who Were Not in Care in 2022, Living In Florida



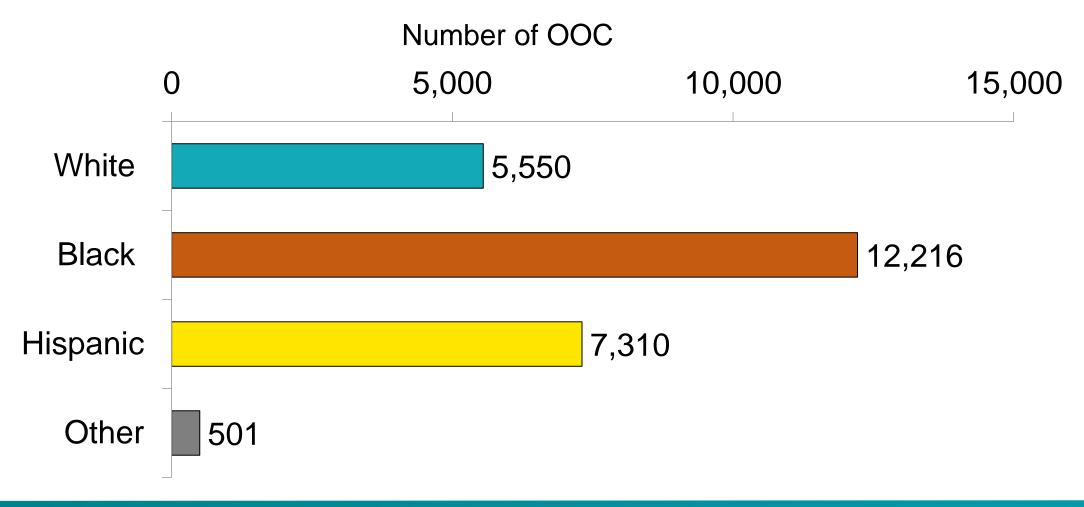
Total Out of Care (OOC) in Florida by Sex





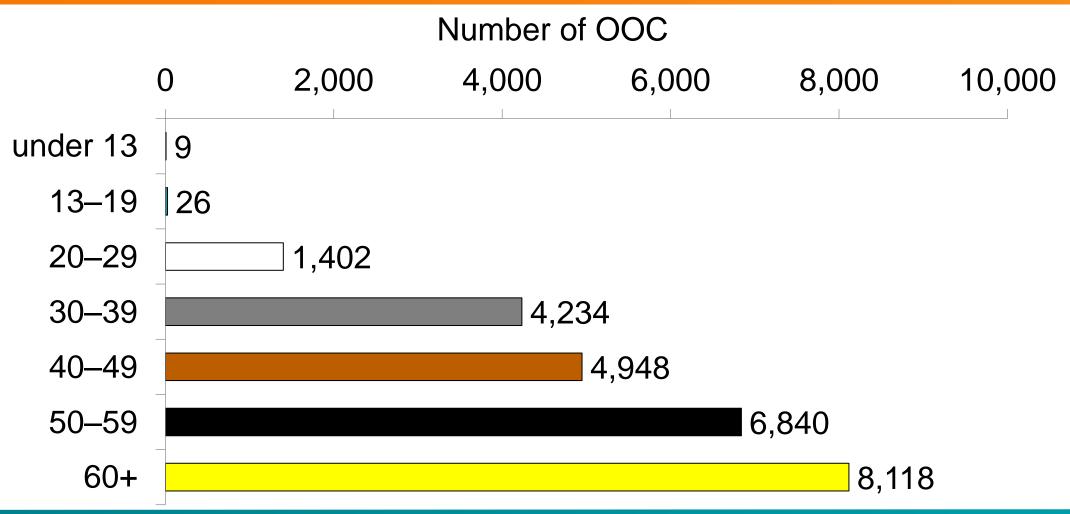


OOC in Florida by Race/Ethnicity (N=25,577)





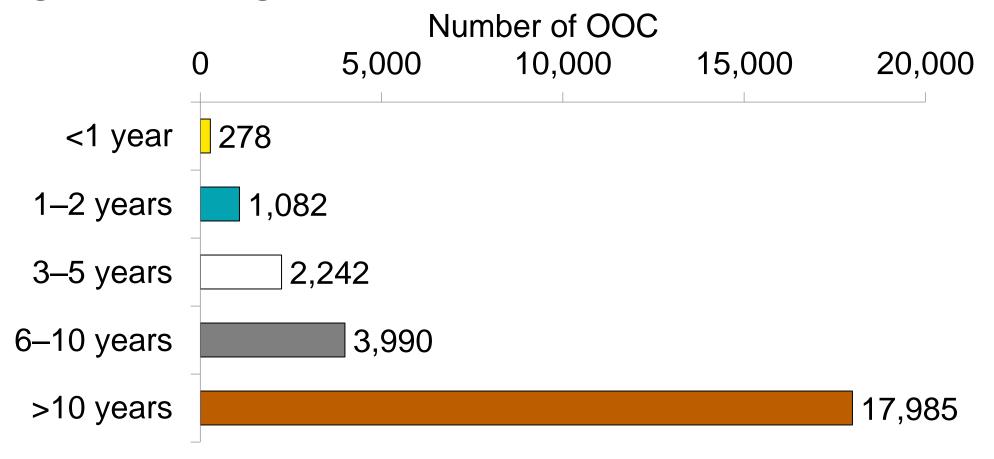
OOC in Florida by Age (N=25,577)





OOC in Florida by Years since HIV Diagnosis (N=25,577)

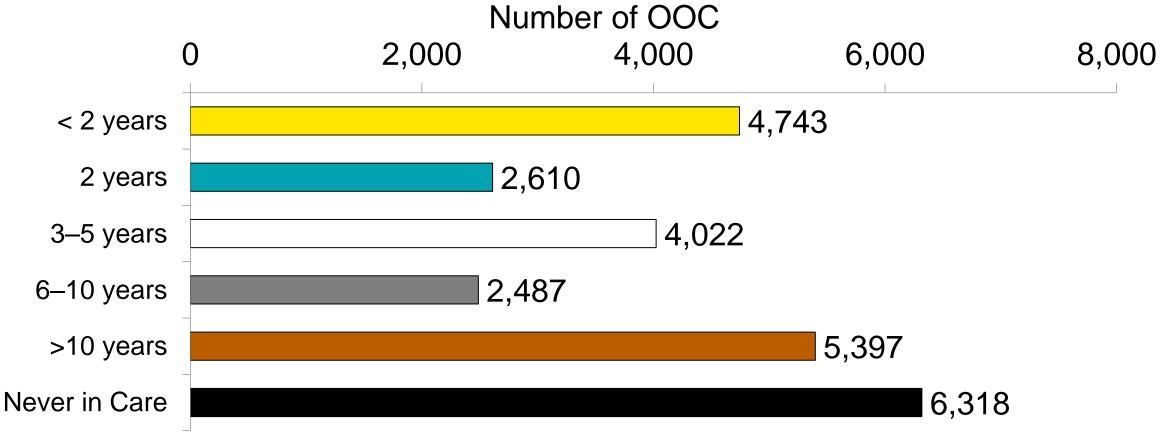
Diagnosed through 12/31/2022 and no care in the last 15 months





OOC in Florida by Years OOC (N=25,577)

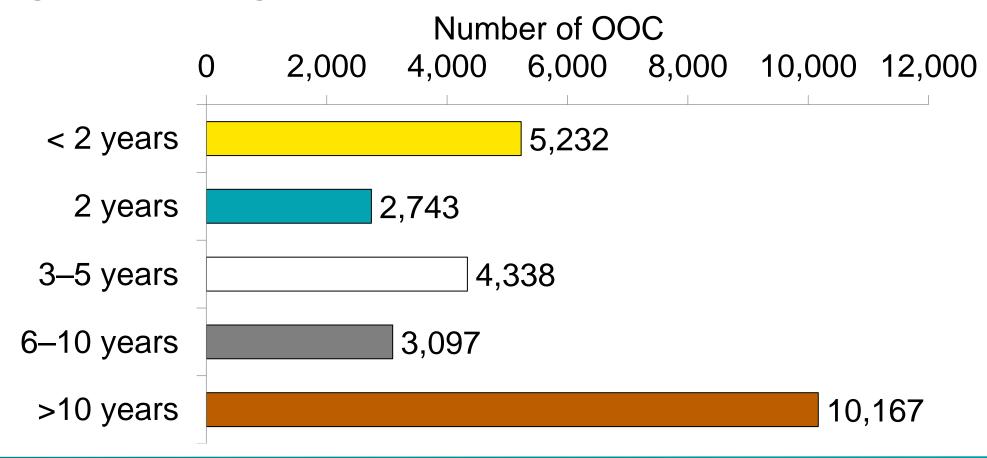
Diagnosed through 12/31/2022 and no care in the last 15 months





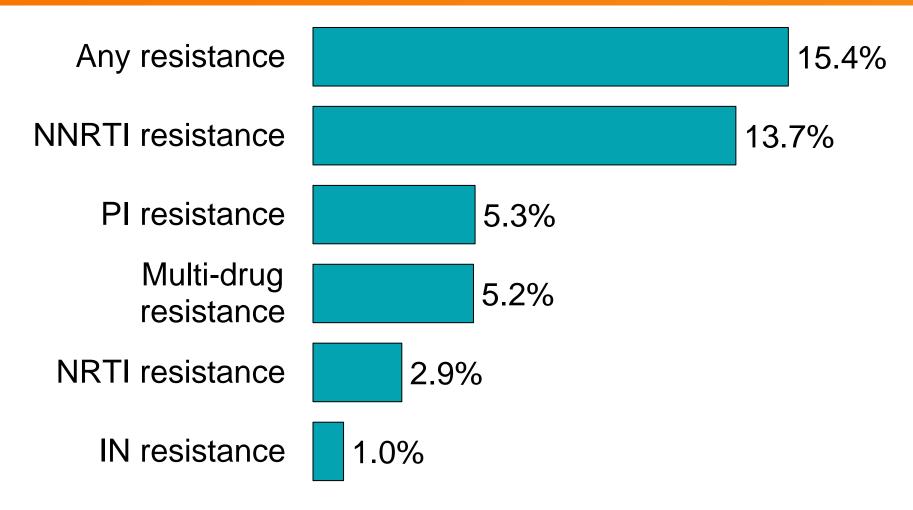
PWH who were Living in Florida through 2022 and Out of Care, by Years Out of Contact (N=25,577)

Diagnosed through 12/31/2022 and no care in the last 15 months



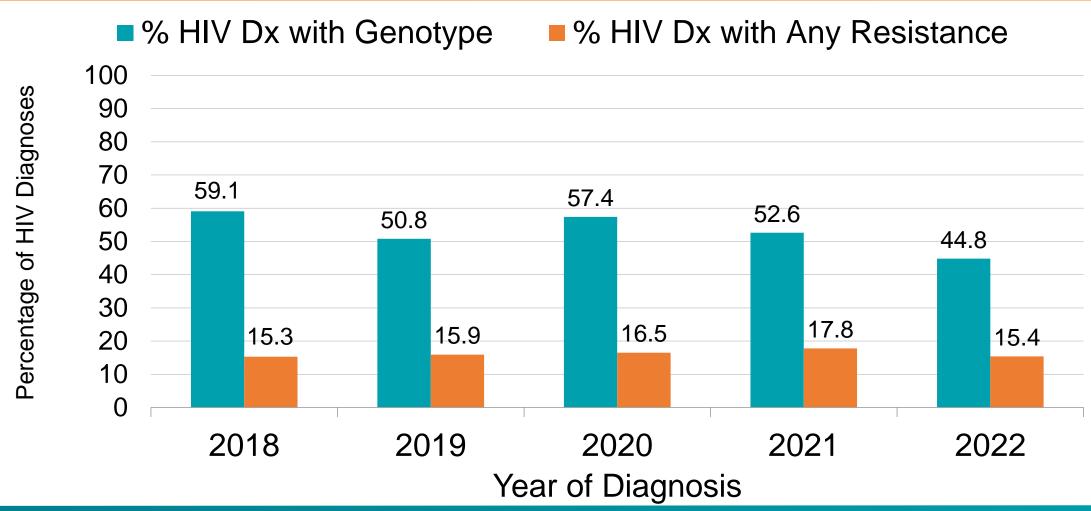


HIV-1 Antiretroviral Drug Resistance in HIV Diagnoses with a Genotype Sequence, 2022, Florida (N=2,096)



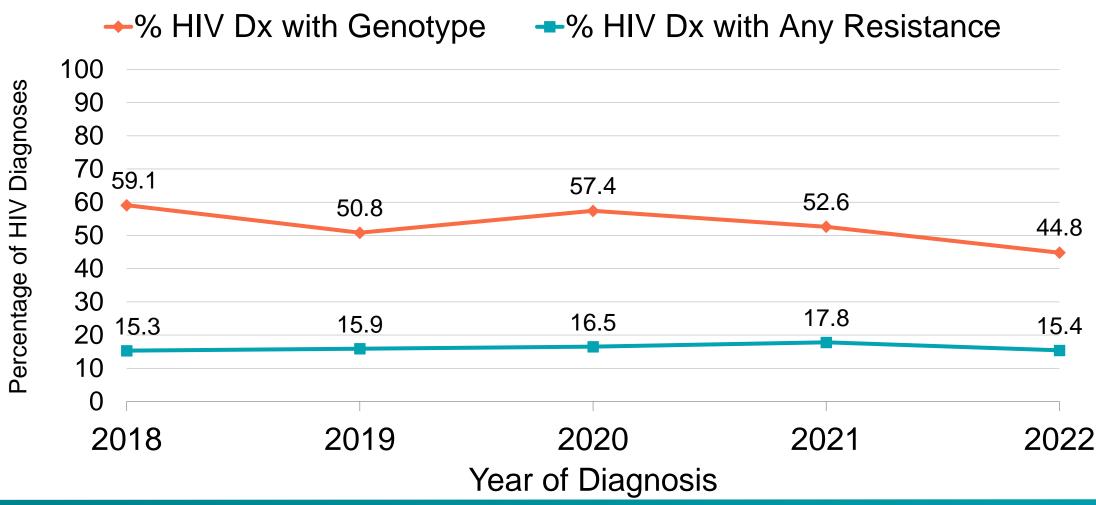


HIV Diagnoses by Genotype Status and Antiretroviral Drug Resistance, 2018–2022, Florida





Percentage of HIV Diagnoses by Genotype Status and Antiretroviral Resistance, 2018–2022, Florida

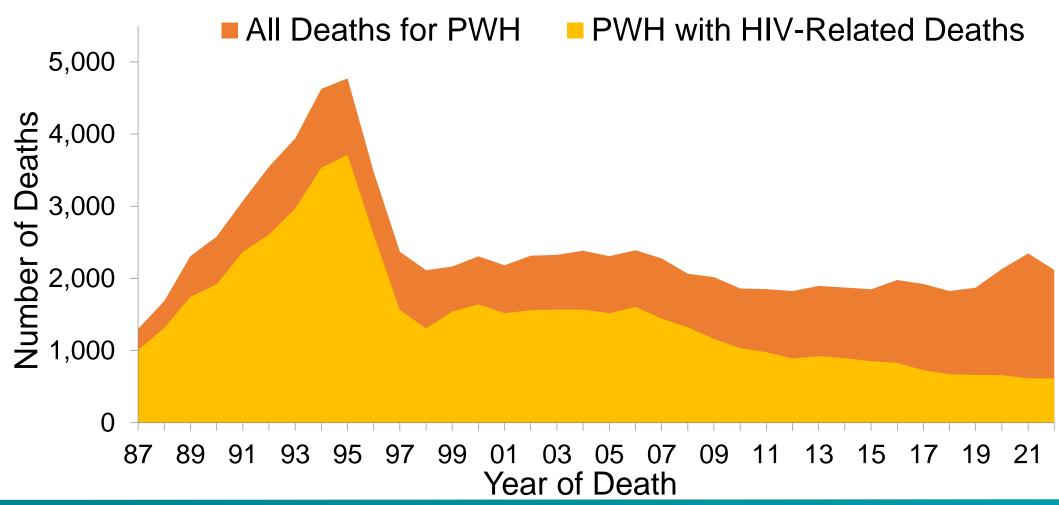






Florida HEALTH

Deaths of Persons with HIV (PWH) 1987¹–2022, Florida



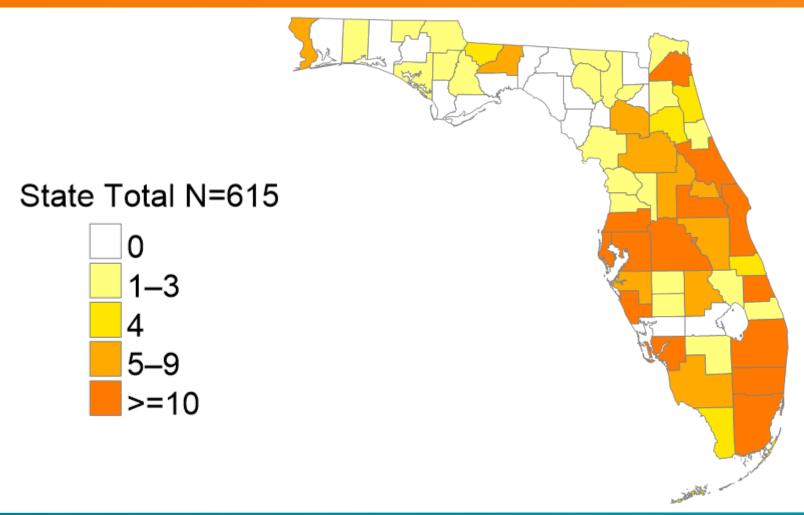


Ranking of Deaths due to HIV as a Leading Cause of Death¹ among Persons Aged 25 to 44, 2022, Florida

Population	2021 Rank	2022 Rank	<u>Change</u>
All Deaths	10th	10th	no change
Males	10th	9th	^
Females	10th	10th	no change
White	15th	14th	^
Hispanic/Latino	10th	10th	no change
Black	8th	6th	↑
Black Males	8th	7th	^
Black Females	5th	5th	no change



HIV-Related Deaths by County of Residence at Death, 2022, Florida



Rates of HIV-Related Deaths by County of Residence at Death, 2022, Florida

HIV-Related Death Rate per 100,000 Population State Rate=2.8

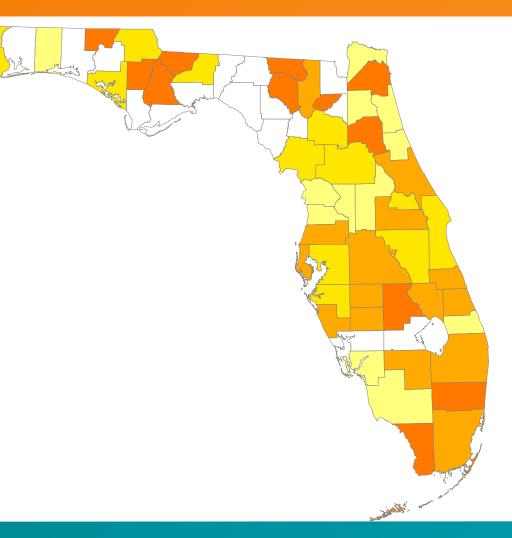
0.0

0.1–1.5

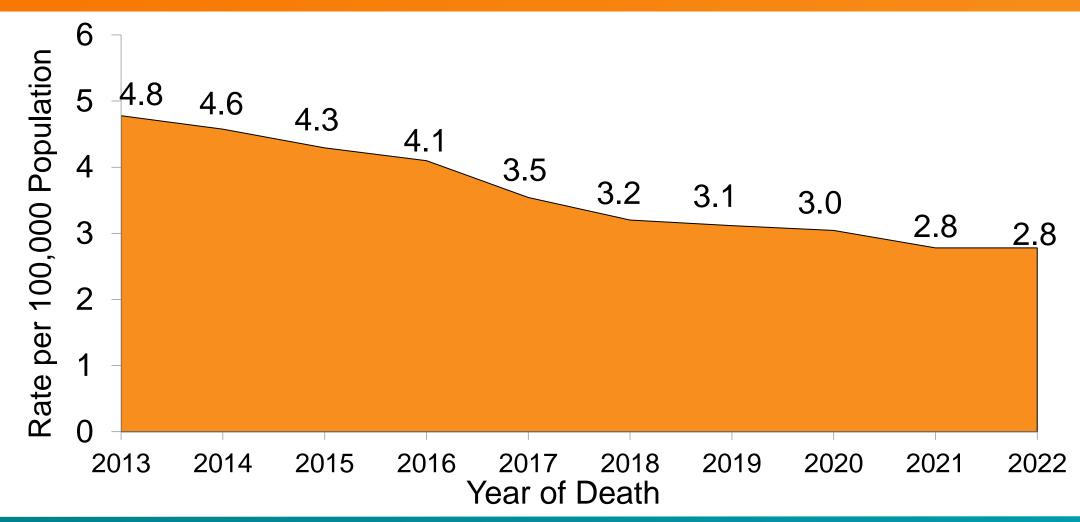
1.6–2.3

2.4-4.0

>=4.1

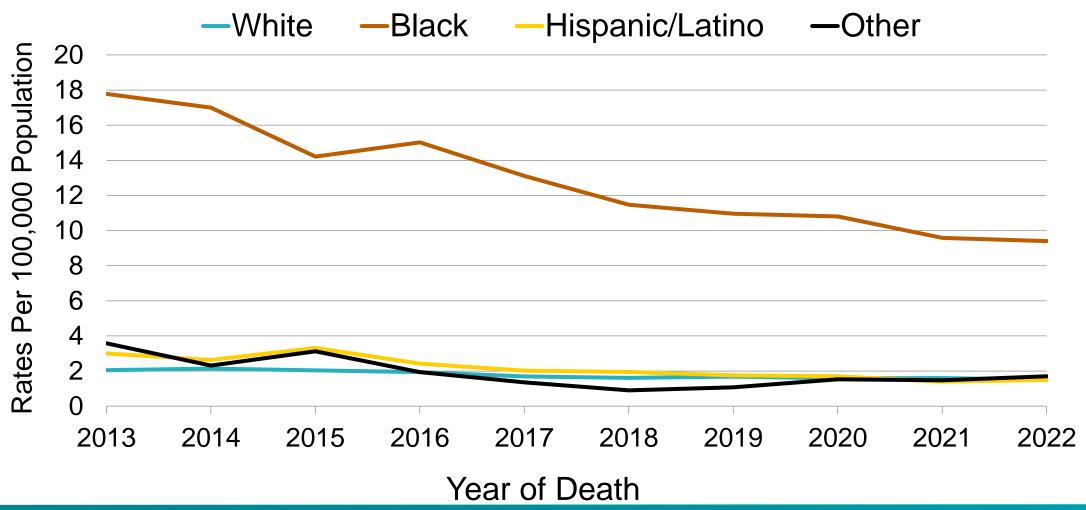


Rate of HIV-Related Deaths, 2013–2022, Florida



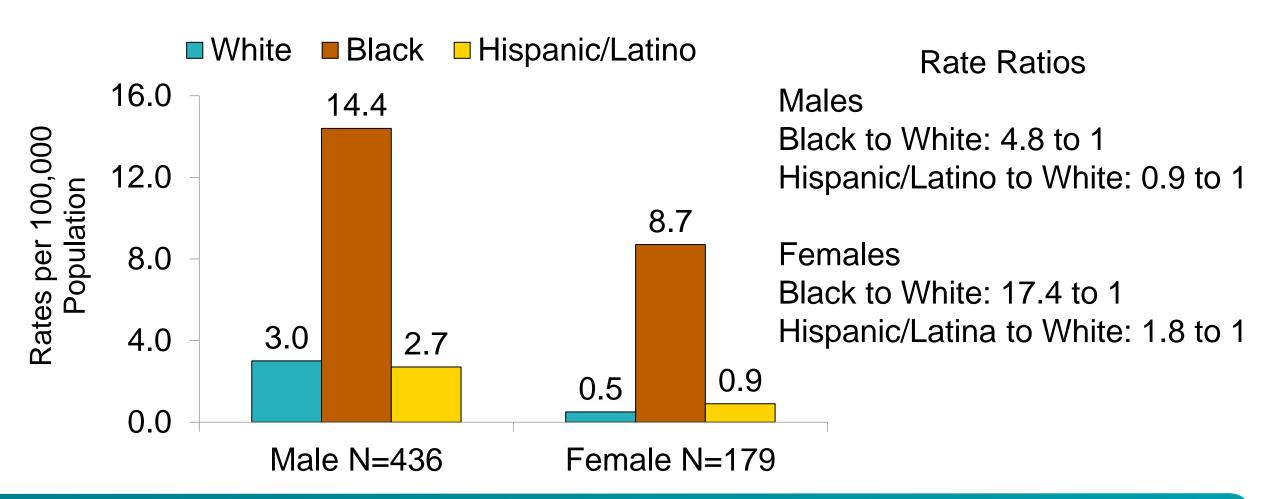


Rate of HIV-Related Deaths by Race/Ethnicity, 2013–2022, Florida

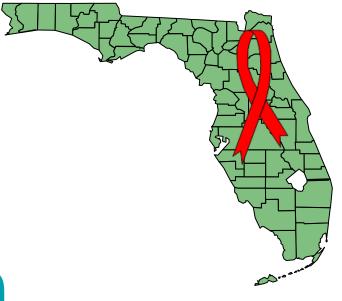




Rate of HIV-Related Deaths by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, 2022, Florida

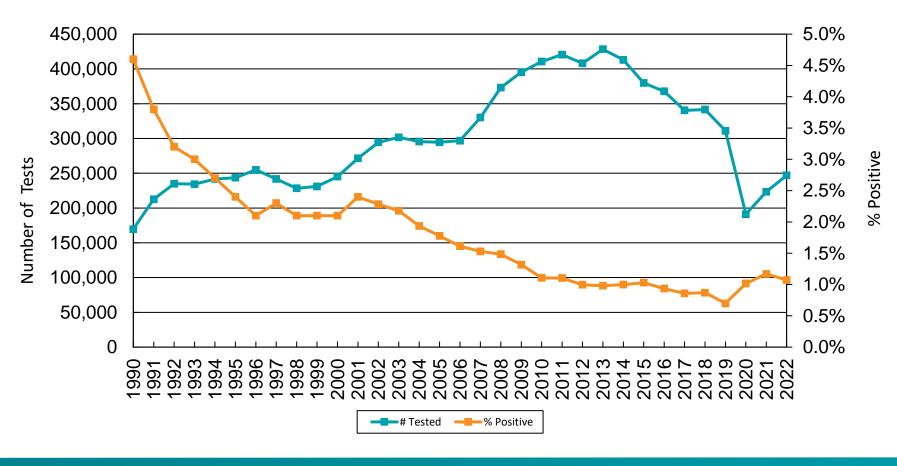






HIV Prevention

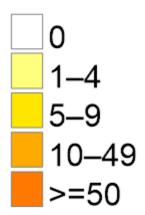
HIV Tests in Florida and Seropositivity¹ Rates 1990–2022, Florida



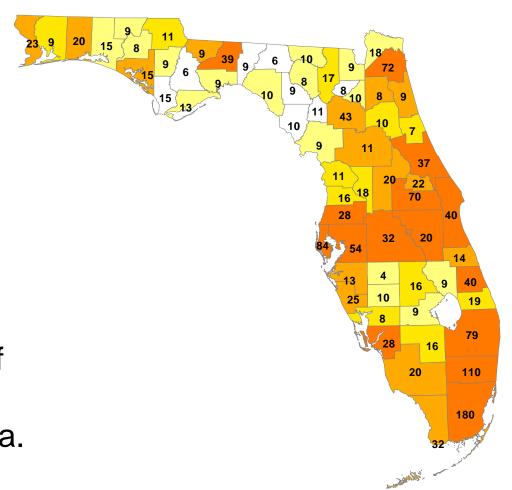


HIV Diagnoses by County of Residence and Publicly Funded Registered Testing Sites, 2022, Florida

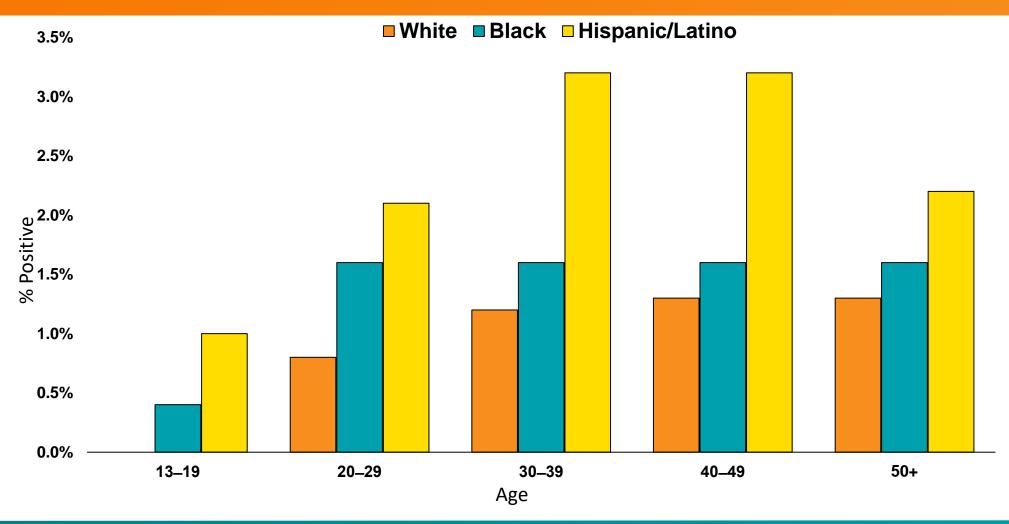
HIV Diagnoses State Total N=4,606



Numbers on map are number of registered testing sites from the HIV Counseling and Testing data. State Total Sites = 1,598

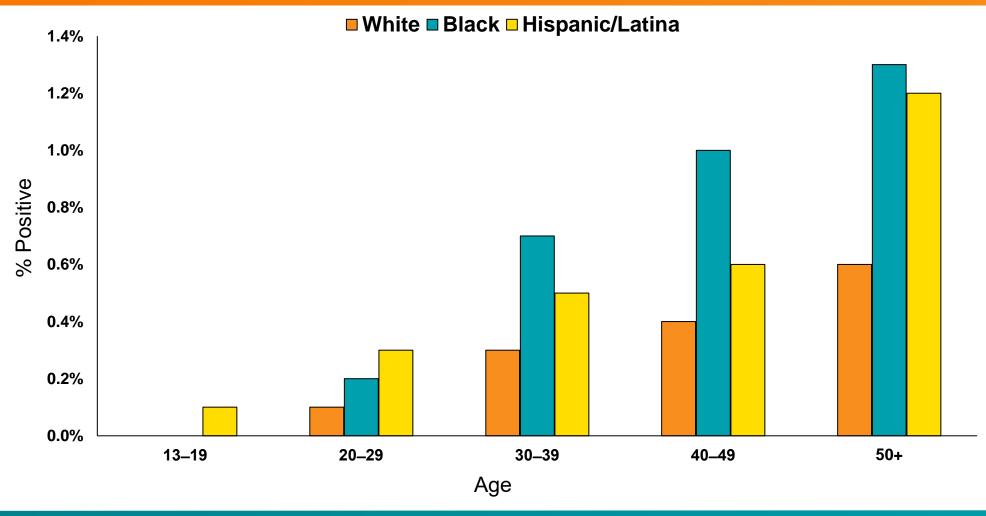


Seropositivity¹ among Males, by Age Group and Race/Ethnicity Florida 2022 (data as of 03/13/2023)





Seropositivity¹ among Females, by Age Group and Race/Ethnicity Florida, 2022 (data as of 03/13/2023)

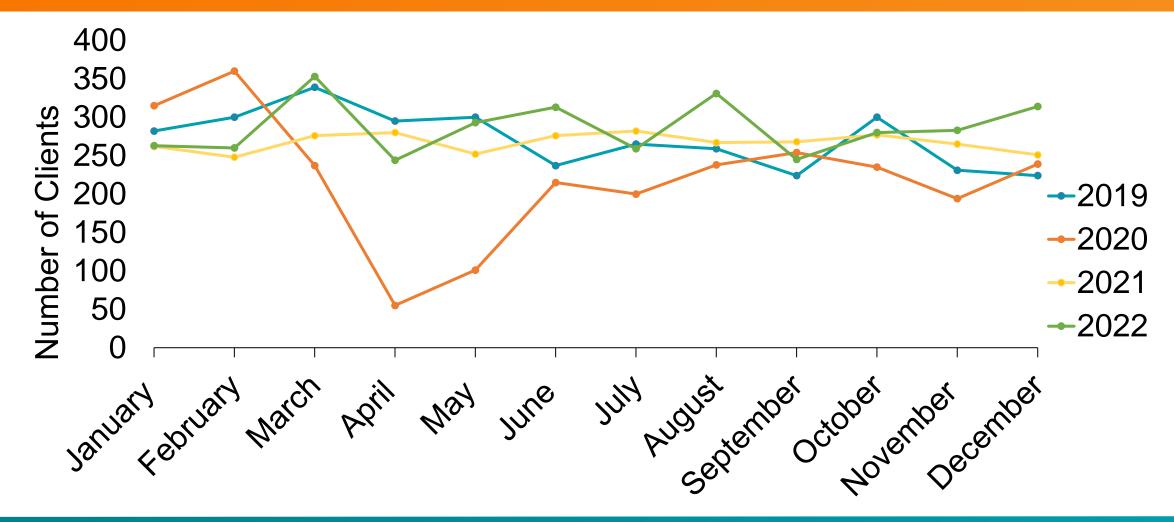




PrEP in CHDs

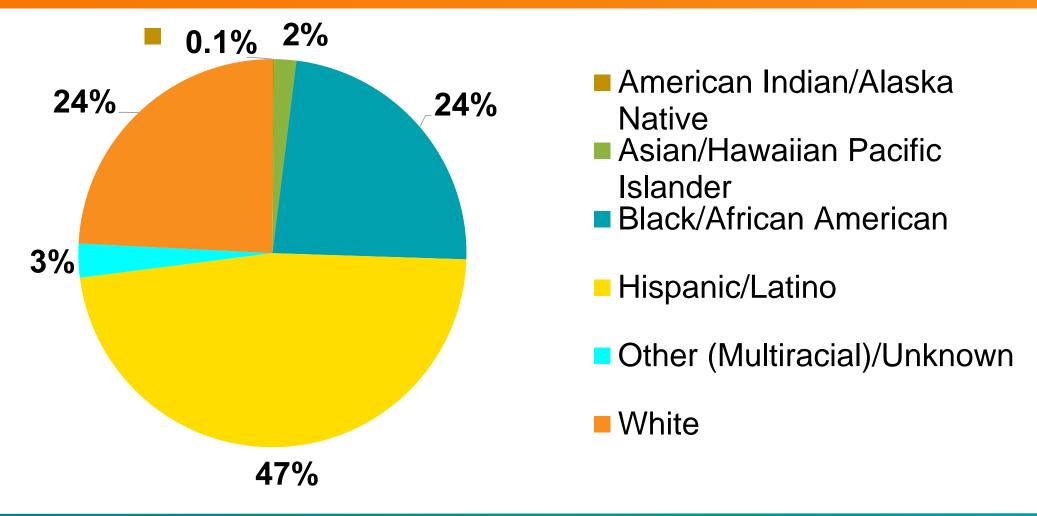
- All 67 CHD providing PrEP services as of December 31, 2018.
- PrEP drug assistance program provides medication and PrEP labs at no cost to client.
- X Total of 41 HIP providers delivering PrEP and PEP services.
 - In 2022, providers reported 14,903 PrEP referrals and 1,641 clients receiving PrEP.
 - In 2022, providers reported 314 PEP referrals and 229 clients receiving PEP.

Number of CHD Clients Receiving Initial PrEP Medication Florida, 2019–2022, (N=12,541)



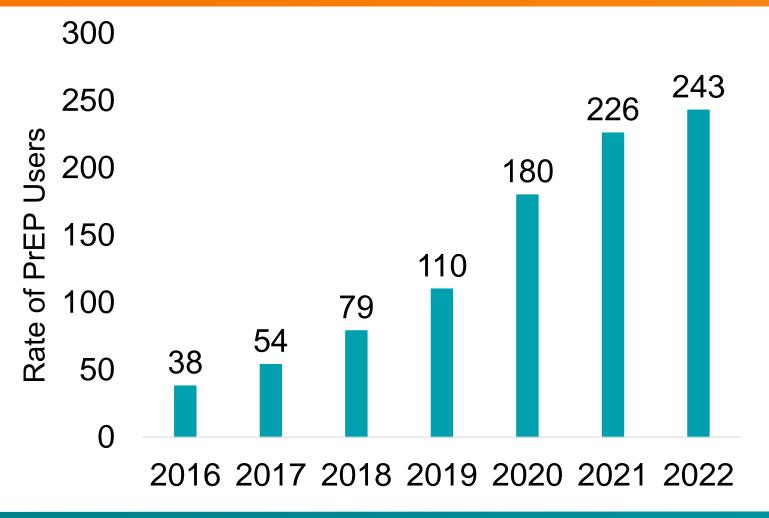


CHD Clients Receiving Initial PrEP Medication by Race/Ethnicity, 2022, Florida, (N=3,438)





Rate of PrEP Users per 100,000 Population, Florida, 2016–2022*



Rates of PrEP Users per 100,000 Population by U.S. State/Territory, AIDSVu, 2022

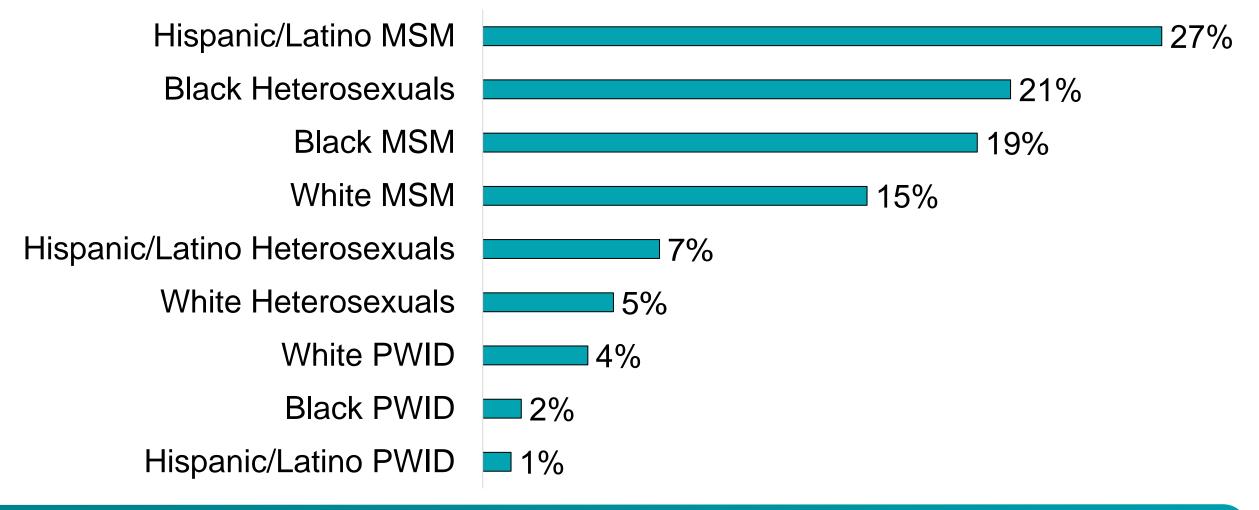
1. Washington, D.C.	1,338
2. New York	280
3. Florida	243
4. Massachusetts	215
5. Illinois	200



Priority Populations for Primary HIV Prevention

- X These data were calculated from HIV diagnoses 2020–2022 and represent the proportion of each race/mode of exposure group to the total diagnoses.
- X These data are used to identify and prioritize testing, PrEP, and other HIV prevention services to those at greatest risk for acquiring HIV in Florida.

Priority Populations for Primary HIV Prevention in 2022, Florida



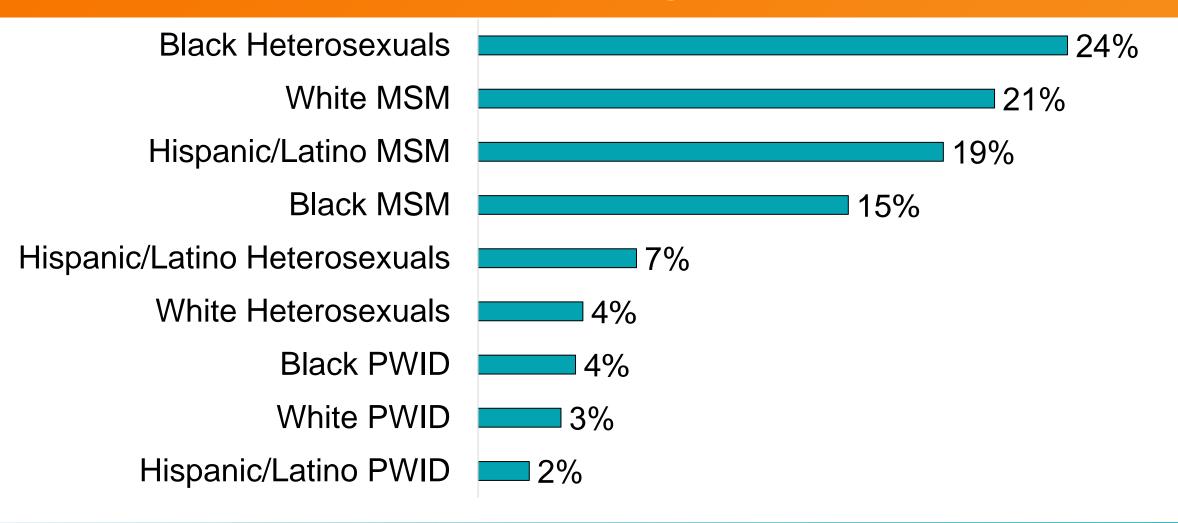


Priority Prevention Populations for PWH

- X These data were calculated from PWH living in Florida at year-end 2022 and represent the proportion of each race/mode of exposure group to the total PWH.
- Represent the transmission of HIV for those already diagnosed with HIV by providing linkage to care and other services to improve health outcomes and viral suppression to those who need it.



Priority Prevention Populations for PWH in 2022, Living in Florida





National EHE Strategies

GOAL:

HHS will work with each community to establish local teams on the ground to tailor and implement strategies to:

75% reduction in new HIV infections in 5 years and at least 90% reduction in 10 years.



Diagnose all people with HIV as early as possible.

Treat people with HIV rapidly and effectively to reach sustained viral suppression.





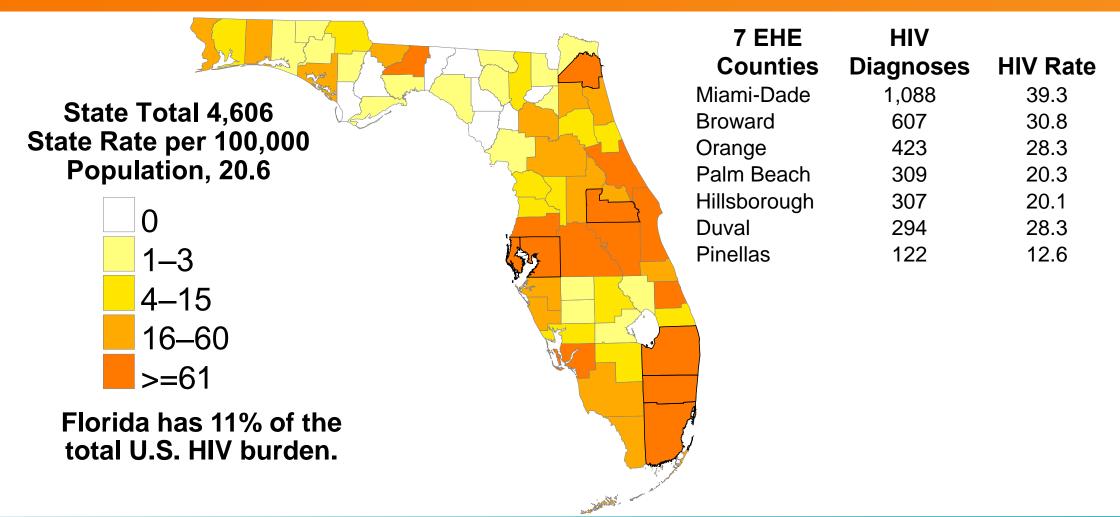
Prevent new HIV transmissions by using proven interventions, including pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) and syringe services programs (SSPs).

Respond quickly to potential HIV outbreaks to get needed prevention and treatment services to people who need them.



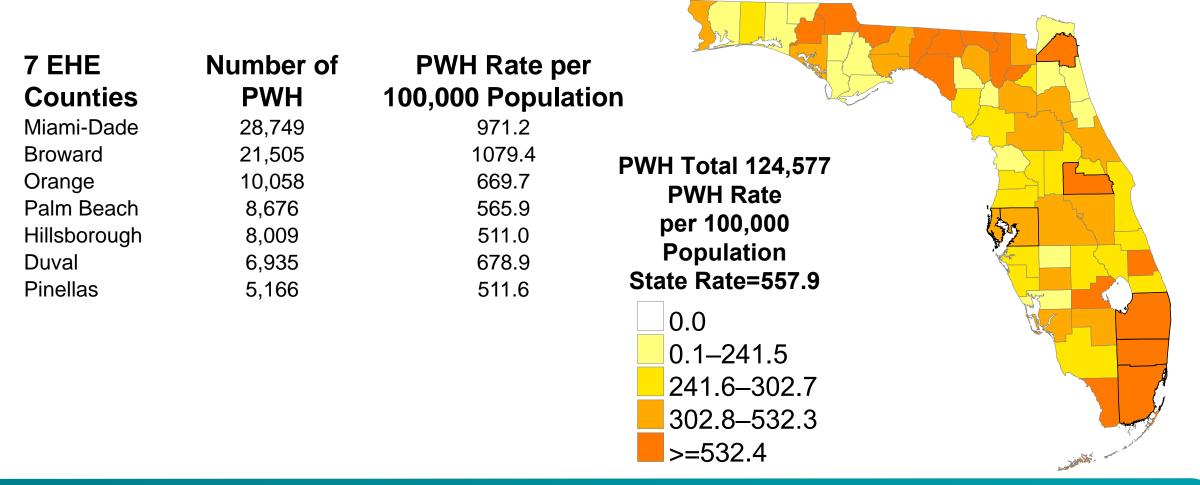


HIV Diagnoses by County of Residence¹ Highlighting EHE Counties, 2022, Florida





PWH by County of Residence Highlighting EHE Counties, 2022, Living in Florida



HIV Testing

Everyone between the ages of 13 and 64 should get tested for HIV at least once. Persons at <u>increased risk</u> for HIV should get tested at least annually. Visit <u>knowyourhivstatus.com</u> for testing options in your area or to order a free at-home testing kit.

Florida law (section 384.31, Florida Statutes) requires all pregnant women to be tested for HIV and other STIs at their initial prenatal care visit, again at 28–32 weeks, and at labor and delivery if their HIV status is unknown.

PrEP

PrEP medication, taken as directed, can reduce the risk of acquiring 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 who can help you decide if PrEP is right for you, visit preplocator.org.

Also access the **FDOH PrEP/PEP provider directory**.

Antiretroviral Therapy (ART)

For PWH, starting ART as soon as possible improves health outcomes and quality of life by reducing viral load and the risk of disease progression. People living with HIV who take antiretroviral medication as prescribed and achieve and maintain an undetectable viral load cannot transmit HIV to their sexual partners. ART is recommended for all PWH, regardless of how long they have had HIV or how well they feel. To find a care provider or to learn more about the resources available to PWH, visit floridaaids.org.



Florida HIV/AIDS Hotline

1-800-352-2437 English
1-800-545-7432 Spanish
1-800-243-7101 Haitian Creole
1-888-503-7118 Hearing/Speech Impaired
211bigbend.org/florida-hiv-aids
Text FLHIV or flhiv to 898211

For more information, email DiseaseControl@flhealth.gov



Some Useful Links

Department of Health HIV/AIDS Section floridaaids.org

Department of Health, FLHealthCHARTS

<u>FLHealthCHARTS.gov: Home</u>

Ending the HIV Epidemic (EHE) Dashboard https://www.flhealthcharts.gov/EHE/rdPage.aspx?rdReport=Overview

CDC HIV Surveillance Reports (State and Metro Data) cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/hiv-surveillance.html

CDC's Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (Special Articles on Diseases, Including HIV) cdc.gov/mmwr

U.S. Census Data (Available by State and County)
census.gov

World Health Organization: who.int/data/gho/data/themes/hiv-aids



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HIV/AIDS surveillance data are frozen on June 30 for the previous calendar year.

These are the same data used for FLHealthCHARTS and all grant-related data.

flhealthcharts.com/charts/CommunicableDiseases/default.aspx





Thank you!