HIV Care Continuum Supplementary Surveillance Report Adults and Adolescents, Georgia, 2011

Georgia Department of Public Health

This *HIV Care Continuum Surveillance Report, Adults and Adolescents, Georgia, 2011* is published by the Georgia Department of Public Health (GDPH), HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Program (HAEP), 2 Peachtree Street, Atlanta Georgia 30303.

Data are presented from known diagnoses and laboratory reports entered into the Georgia Enhanced HIV/AIDS Report System (eHARS). All data are provisional.

Suggested citation:

Georgia Department of Public Health, HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Program *HIV Care Continuum Surveillance Report, Georgia, 2011*. Published August 2013

On the Web: DPH.ga.gov/epi/HIVAIDS

For educational information on HIV infection or for more information on HIV surveillance in Georgia, visit DPH.ga.gov/epi/HIVAIDS

Acknowledgements

Publication of this report was made possible with the contributions of the GDPH HAEP Core HIV surveillance staff, HIV Case Report Forms submitted by Georgia health care facility staff, HIV infection-related laboratory test results transmitted by laboratory facilities in Georgia, data matches with other public health programs, and the ongoing efforts of multiple individuals from public and private sector organizations dedicated to improving surveillance, prevention, testing, and care of persons living with HIV infection.

Georgia HIV Core Surveillance team contributors: Marguerite Camp, Raimi Ewetola, Thelma Fannin, Denise Hughes, Rodriques Lambert, Sheila Maxwell, Mildred McGainey, Latoya Moss, A. Eugene Pennisi, Deepali Rane, Akilah Spratling, and Eina Walker

This report was prepared by the following staff of the Georgia Department of Public Health:
Cherie Drenzek, Denise Hughes, Jane Kelly, Rodriques Lambert, A. Eugene Pennisi, and Deepali Rane.

Table of Contents

Background

In January 2013, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention released HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report Volume 18, Number 2 *Monitoring Selected National HIV Prevention and Care Objectives by Using HIV Surveillance Data – United States and 6 U.S. Dependent Areas - 2010*[1]. The report provides data by selected jurisdiction on stage of disease at diagnosis of HIV infection in 2010, and on the HIV Care Continuum (also known as the HIV Care Continuum), i.e., linkage to and retention in care and viral suppression. These metrics can be used to monitor progress toward the achievement of objectives outlined in the National HIV/AIDS Strategy for the United States (NHAS), released by the White House in July 2010[2]. While there is no consensus or "gold standard" for measures of linkage and retention in care, several measures for retention have been reported to correlate[3]. Selection of appropriate measures must take into consideration availability and accuracy of data collection systems, as well as potential uses of the metrics.

Since January 1, 2004, Georgia has a dual reporting system that legally requires HIV/AIDS reporting by both health care providers and laboratories (*O.C.G.A. §31-12-2(b)*). All health care providers diagnosing and/or providing care to a patient with HIV have the obligation to report them using the HIV/AIDS Case Report Form. Case report forms are mandated to be completed within seven (7) days of diagnosing a patient with HIV and/or AIDS or within seven (7) days of assuming care of an HIV positive patient who is new to the provider, regardless of whether the patient has previously received care elsewhere. All laboratories certified and licensed by the State of Georgia are required to report laboratory test results indicative of HIV infection, such as positive Western Blot results, all detectable and undetectable viral loads, all CD4 counts, and all viral nucleotide sequence results to the Georgia Department of Public Health (GDPH) HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Program (HAEP)[4]. Appendix A depicts the Georgia HIV/AIDS Reporting Flowchart.

Recent improvements in the Georgia electronic laboratory reporting (ELR) system have facilitated use of laboratory-based measures for linkage and retention in care. Although other measures such as missed appointments, health care visit consistency, and gaps in care may be assessed at individual health care facilities, it is difficult to accurately gather these measures on a statewide basis in Georgia. For these reasons, Care Continuum measures in this report rely on laboratory data-driven definitions. In addition, multiple measures, such as linked to care at different time points (e.g., within 3 and 12 months of diagnosis), minimally engaged in care (at least one CD4 or viral load in 12 months) as well as the HRSA medical visit performance measure (at least two CD4 or viral load measures as least three months apart within a 12 month period)[5] could be useful to various stakeholders in monitoring impact of effort to improve outreach, testing, and care.

Efforts are underway to promote HIV testing in Georgia, identify those with acute infection, link and retain persons living with HIV in medical care, achieve higher rates of viral suppression overall, and eliminate disparities in HIV testing, treatment and care. Late diagnosis of HIV infection contributes to poorer outcomes for infected individuals and impedes HIV prevention efforts. Earlier diagnosis provides opportunity for interventions for viral suppression for the benefit of the individual and for reduced HIV transmission for the benefit of the community. This report identifies sub-groups in Georgia with higher proportions of late diagnosis defined as progression from initial HIV diagnosis to Stage 3 (AIDS) in less than 12 months.

Commentary

This report is supplemental to the 2011 Georgia Department of Public Health HIV Surveillance Report which contains further information on demographics and distribution of new HIV diagnoses and persons living with HIV and AIDS in Georgia. Data on Georgia are also included in the CDC HIV Surveillance Report Volume 23 Diagnoses of HIV Infection in the United States and Dependent Areas, 2011.[6] Data included in the national report may differ from the Georgia report in that CDC does not include cases reported in Georgia which are missing data (e.g., race or sex) whereas these cases are included in the Georgia surveillance reports.

Consistent with the CDC national surveillance reports, this report refers to the stage of disease (Stage 1, 2, 3 [AIDS] or unknown) and all persons living with HIV infection, rather than separating into groups of HIV (not AIDS) and AIDS as was done in previous years' reports. The term HIV infection, stage 3 (AIDS) and its condensed version – stage 3 (AIDS) – refer specifically to persons diagnosed with HIV whose infection was classified as stage 3 (AIDS) during a given year (for diagnoses) or whose infection has ever been classified as stage 3 (for prevalence and deaths)

Report Organization

The Georgia HIV Care Continuum Supplementary Surveillance Report is organized into 5 sections:

1. HIV Care Continuum for persons living with HIV in Georgia, 2011
2. HIV Care Continuum for persons diagnosed in Georgia in 2010, follow up 2011
3. Stage at diagnosis for persons diagnosed with HIV, Georgia, 2010
4. Late diagnosis of HIV infection Georgia 2011
5. Survival analysis Georgia 2011

Section 1 and 2 (Figures 1-19) present graphic depictions of the data for the HIV Care Continuum (also referred to in the literature as the HIV Care Continuum). Section 3 presents stage of HIV disease as defined by CD4 count measured within 3 months of diagnosis for Georgia 2010. Sections 4 and 5 present tables that include data on persons who have received HIV-related laboratory tests in Georgia but for whom the state of residence at diagnosis was reported as Georgia or missing. It is possible that some of these cases reside in other states yet receive care in Georgia.

Readers are encouraged to note all titles and footnotes carefully to ensure a complete understanding of displayed data.

Highlights

HIV Care Continuum for People Living with HIV infection in Georgia, 2011

- Of persons living with HIV infection in Georgia by 2010 and alive by the end of 2011, fifty-four percent (54%) were minimally engaged in care (at least one CD4 or viral load in 2011) and 38% were virally suppressed (VL <200 copies/ml).
- If the national estimate of 18% undiagnosed is applied to Georgia, the proportion who were minimally engaged in care in 2011 decreases to 46% and viral suppression to 32%.
- Little difference in the Care Continuum is noted among people living with HIV infection, stratified by sex, Georgia, 2010.
- Viral suppression generally increases with increasing age (from a low of 25% among age 13-24 years of age to a high of 42% among ages 44-54 and 39% among those age > 55).

HIV Care Continuum for People Diagnosed with HIV infection in 2010, followed in 2011, Georgia

- Among adults and adolescents diagnosed with HIV infection during 2010 and living at the end of 2011, 70% were linked to care within 3 months of diagnosis, 62% were minimally engaged in HIV care with at least one visit in 2011, 44% retained in care (>= 2 CD4 or VL measures at least 3 months apart in 2011), and 35% achieved viral suppression (last VL <200 copies/ml).
- Blacks were less likely to be linked and retained in care than whites or Hispanic/Latinos, but the greatest disparity in the Care Continuum was in viral suppression (Blacks 35%, Hispanic/Latinos 48%, whites 47%, unknown race/ethnicity 30%).
- Among Black, non-Hispanics, women were more likely to achieve viral suppression (41%) than men (33%).
- This gender distribution was reversed for Hispanic/Latinos (H/L) and white, non-Hispanics, with 50% H/L and 49% white men versus 33% H/L and 37% white women achieving viral suppression.

Stage of Disease at Diagnosis of HIV Infection, Georgia, 2010

- Name-based HIV reporting did not begin in Georgia until 2004; hence, stage of disease at diagnosis is unavailable for people living with HIV in Georgia and is not presented here.
- For those diagnosed with HIV infection in Georgia in 2010, stage of disease (defined by CD4 count within 3 months of diagnosis) was missing for 40% overall, with the highest proportion of missing among males ages 13-24 years at diagnosis (51%) and for those whose sex was not reported (60%).
- At least 22% of adults and adolescents diagnosed with HIV in Georgia in 2010 were stage 3 (AIDS) at diagnosis with a CD4 count <200 at or within 3 months of diagnosis.
- Although the high proportion of missing data hampers comparison among groups, the data indicate that at least 37% of Hispanic/Latino males, as well as 38% and 45% of males in the IDU and heterosexual transmission categories respectively, were Stage 3 (AIDS) at HIV diagnosis.

Late Diagnosis

- Late diagnosis, defined as progression to AIDS in <= 12 months following HIV diagnosis, occurred among 30% of Georgians diagnosed in 2010.
- Higher proportions of late diagnoses occurred among Hispanic/Latinos (40%), those in the male IDU transmission category(49%), male heterosexual contact transmission category (55%), and older age groups (41% among ages 40-44 years; 40% for 45-49 years; 42% for 60-64 years age at diagnosis).
- The lower proportion of late diagnosis among the youngest age groups is affected by the number of years one must be infected before progression to stage 3 (AIDS). Nevertheless, 16% of those age 15-19 years progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) within 12 months of diagnosis, implying infection at a very young age. None of these cases were known to be perinatally infected.

Survival for more than 12, 24, and 36 months after HIV diagnosis

- Overall, survival for more than 12, 24 and 36 months after HIV diagnosis was 95%, 93% and 92% respectively for those diagnosed in Georgia 2004-2008.
- Survival decreased as age at diagnosis increased, particularly among persons aged 45 and older at the time of diagnosis.
- Survival at 36 months was greatest among Asians (95%), followed by Hispanic/Latinos (94%), whites (92%), multiple races (92%), blacks (90%) and American Indian/Alaska Natives (82%). The low number of diagnoses among Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders precludes meaningful analysis.
- Survival was greatest at 36 months among children less than 13 years of age regardless of transmission category (98% overall), followed by adult and adolescent males in the male-to-male sexual contact transmission category (95%), male heterosexual contact (93%), and females in the heterosexual contact (91%) and Other (91%) transmission category.
- Survival was lowest for male IDU (85%) and female IDU (88%).
- Survival increased with the year of diagnosis for diagnoses made during 2004-2008 from 90% to 94%.

Technical Notes

This report includes data reported to GDPH HAEP from January 1, 2004 (when name-based HIV reporting began in Georgia) through December 21, 2012.

All data reported here are provisional and should be interpreted with caution. Not all HIV infected persons in Georgia have been tested or some may have been tested at a point too early in infection to be detected by the test used. Although HIV reporting is mandated for health care providers and laboratory facilities, not all providers and laboratories may comply, resulting in missing data. Laboratory tests performed in other jurisdictions may not be reported to GDPH and therefore would not be included in these analyses.

In this report, missing data are indicated as unknown. Missing data may result from incomplete or absent Adult Care Report Forms, inadequacy of records for patients lost to follow-up, or patients accessing HIV treatment from health care systems outside Georgia. Follow-up of missing data cases is ongoing.

CDC included 14 jurisdictions in its HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report Volume 18, Number 2 that met the following criteria: (1) laws/regulations requiring the reporting of all CD4 and viral load measures. (2) a minimum of 95% of laboratories that perform HIV-related testing send laboratory reports to the jurisdiction and (3) that by December 2011, the jurisdiction had reported all CD4 and viral load results to CDC since at least January 2009. Although Georgia did not meet these criteria and therefore was not included at the time this report was written, advances in electronic laboratory reporting and eHARS database management at GDPH have enabled this analysis.

Data are missing for some variables such as race, sex and transmission category. CDC requirements for inclusion in the national dataset include race and sex. Hence, the numbers of HIV-infected persons described in this Georgia Surveillance Report differs from those provided in the national reports produced by CDC. In previous years' surveillance reports, only cases for which complete case information was ascertained and reported to CDC were included. The decision at GDPH to include in this report cases for which some variables are missing is predicated on the concept that this analysis, albeit incomplete, is important for data-driven decision-making, and to systematically under-report numbers of HIV infected does a disservice to Georgia HIV prevention and treatment efforts.

In a small number of cases, state of residence of diagnosis is missing. These cases are included in our analyses to avoid overestimation of care by eliminating individuals with missing data. It is likely that at least some of these persons reside or seek care outside of Georgia, and that this analysis therefore underestimates HIV care and viral suppression to an unknown, but probably small, degree.

Definitions and hierarchy for assignment of transmission category follows the definitions used by CDC[7]. Data by transmission category were statistically adjusted using multiple imputation method to account for missing risk factor information. Data referring to diagnoses of HIV infection and persons living with HIV infection include all persons with HIV infection regardless of stage of disease (Stage 1, 2, 3 [AIDS] or unknown) at the time of diagnosis.

New diagnoses of HIV infection do not represent incidence or new infection as HIV infection may be present for years before diagnosis. For the majority of figures and graphics in this report, data are reported on known cases reported to the GDPH HAEP and entered in the eHARS data base. As the proportion of undiagnosed is not known in Georgia, this report does not provide estimates for the undiagnosed in most figures. The two exceptions are Figures 1 and 15 in which the HIV Care Continuum is provided for the known cases and a comparable cascade applying the national estimate for undiagnosed to the Georgia population.

Definitions for the following figures and tables included in this report:

- Diagnosed population living with HIV = cases in GDPH HAEP eHARS as of 12/21/12 with a confirmatory laboratory result (Western Blot [WB] or positive viral load [VL]), including those missing race, sex, address at diagnosis or transmission risk.
- Diagnosed = those persons diagnosed with HIV through 12/31/10 and alive at 12/31/11.
- Engaged in care = minimal engagement with at least one CD4 or VL in 2011.
- Prescribed ART = Proportion of persons retained in care times the proportion of persons prescribed ART in the Medical Monitoring Project (MMP) in Georgia, 2010.
- Viral suppression = VL<200 copies/ml in the last VL measured for an individual during 2011.
- Heterosexual contact = heterosexual contact with a person who is HIV-infected or in a high risk transmission category (e.g., IDU or MSM).

Notes:

- Linked to care (CD4 or VL within 3 months of diagnosis) cannot be estimated accurately with prevalent population as name-based reporting for HIV began in Georgia in 2004 and data are missing prior to this year.
- Because ART is an estimate based on a small sample of individuals living with HIV in Georgia, estimates for ART use are included only in Figures 1, 2 and 15.
- Very few individuals are identified in the transsexual category in Georgia and are not reported here. Efforts are underway to improve data collection on gender.
- Approximately 0.05% of the prevalent population with HIV in Georgia are American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian or Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander. In this report, these groups are included in the category Other/Unknown. Efforts are underway to create a separate report on these populations in Georgia.

Limitations

Limitations to this report include:

- Incomplete reporting
- Restricted definition of heterosexual transmission (sexual contact with a known HIV infected partner or person with increased risk, i.e., MSM or IDU)
- Lack of transmission category information obtainable from medical record abstraction
- Missing data for race/ethnicity, sex, transmission category, and address at diagnosis
- Cases missing address information may not be reviewed via the Routine Interstate Duplication Report (RIDR) system if missing race/ethnicity, sex, or state at diagnosis
- Missing laboratory reports
- Populations for which data are missing may be fundamentally different from other groups for which race, sex and transmission category are known
- The first CD4 or VL may be drawn at the time of diagnosis and may therefore be a poor proxy for linked to care

Missing laboratory report data do result in an underestimation of care and viral suppression. Nevertheless, by maintaining methodological consistency across reporting time periods, GDPH hopes to use HIV Care Continuums to monitor improvements in HIV linkage, retention in care and ultimately viral suppression.

Section 1 HIV Care Continuum for persons living with HIV in Georgia, 2011

Table 1. Number and percentage of persons with HIV viral suppression[c] among persons who were >=13 years old on 12/31/2010, residing in Georgia or missing state of residence, diagnosed with HIV infection through 12/31/2010 and living with HIV on 12/31/2011, by selected characteristics - based on HIV surveillance data reported through 01/03/2013.

Characteristics	No. of persons diagnosed with HIV infection through 12/31/2010 and living with HIV on 12/31/2011 (overall population)[d]	No. of persons with >=1 VL test between 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011	No. of persons with HIV viral suppression	% of persons with HIV viral suppression among the overall population	% of persons with HIV viral suppression among persons with >=1 VL test between 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011
Sex					
Male	30697	15750	11618	37.85	73.77
Female	10576	5735	3977	37.6	69.35
Missing/Unknown	662	121	100	15.11	82.64
Age on 12/31/2010					
13-24	2412	1193	589	24.42	49.37
25-44	19134	9933	6803	35.55	68.49
45-64	19032	9883	7791	40.94	78.83
>=65	1357	597	512	37.73	85.76
Race/ethnicity					
Black/African American	26451	13910	9525	36.01	68.48
Hispanic/Latino	1969	940	750	38.09	79.79
White	8404	4471	3745	44.56	83.76
Other[a]	5111	2285	1675	32.77	73.3
Transmission category					
Male-to-male sexual contact (MSM)	14652	8086	6087	41.54	75.28
Injection drug use (IDU)	2431	1028	760	31.26	73.93
MSM and IDU	1255	654	491	39.12	75.08
Heterosexual contact[b]	3874	2166	1567	40.45	72.35
Other/unknown	19723	9672	6790	34.43	70.2
MSM					
Black/African American	8502	4646	3197	37.6	68.81
Hispanic/Latino	743	395	322	43.34	81.52
White	4774	2592	2214	46.38	85.42
Injection drug use (male)					
Black/African American	1241	451	338	27.24	74.94
Hispanic/Latino	57	19	15	26.32	78.95
White	206	93	77	37.38	82.8
Injection drug use (female)					
Black/African American	652	310	211	32.36	68.06
Hispanic/Latino	30	17	12	40	70.59
White	171	85	65	38.01	76.47
Heterosexual contact (male)					
Black/African American	1140	631	457	40.09	72.42
Hispanic/Latino	103	49	40	38.83	81.63
White	111	51	37	33.33	72.55
Heterosexual contact (female)					
Black/African American	1991	1153	818	41.08	70.95
Hispanic/Latino	114	64	51	44.74	79.69
White	306	144	112	36.6	77.78
Total	41935	21606	15695	37.43	72.64

[a]Multiple race, American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, and unknown race.

[b]Heterosexual contact with person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

[c]Persons who have most recent viral load test result <=200 copies/ml between 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011 are considered as HIV viral suppression.

[d]The overall population is overestimated because cases are only followed up for 12 months after 12/31/2011. CDC suggests that every case should be followed up at least 18 months to collect death certificate information.

Table 2. Number and percentage of persons receiving HIV care[c] between 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011 among persons who were >=13 years old on 12/31/2010, residing in Georgia or missing state of residence, diagnosed with HIV infection through 12/31/2010 and living with HIV on 12/31/2011, by selected characteristics - based on HIV surveillance data reported through 01/03/2013.

Characteristics	No. of persons diagnosed with HIV infection through 12/31/2010 and living with HIV on 12/31/2011 (overall population)[f]	No. of persons who have >=1 care visit[d] between 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011	No. of persons who have >=2 care visits between 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011, at least 3 months apart[e]	% of persons who have >=2 care visits between 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011, at least 3 months apart among the overall population	% of persons who have >=2 care visits between 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011, at least 3 months apart among persons have >=1 care visit between 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011
Sex					
Male	30697	16288	12609	41.08	77.41
Female	10576	5879	4512	42.66	76.75
Missing/Unknown	662	125	104	15.71	83.2
Age on 12/31/2010					
13-24	2412	1240	863	35.78	69.6
25-44	19134	10269	7692	40.2	74.91
45-64	19032	10167	8159	42.87	80.25
>=65	1357	616	511	37.66	82.95
Race/ethnicity					
Black/African American	26451	14386	11018	41.65	76.59
Hispanic/Latino	1969	973	798	40.53	82.01
White	8404	4595	3664	43.6	79.74
Other[a]	5111	2338	1745	34.14	74.64
Transmission category					
Male-to-male sexual contact (MSM)	14652	8365	6552	44.72	78.33
Injection drug use (IDU)	2431	1069	859	35.34	80.36
MSM and IDU	1255	682	545	43.43	79.91
Heterosexual contact[b]	3874	2212	1732	44.71	78.3
Other/unknown	19723	9964	7537	38.21	75.64
MSM					
Black/African American	8502	4823	3679	43.27	76.28
Hispanic/Latino	743	417	338	45.49	81.06
White	4774	2656	2163	45.31	81.44
Injection drug use (male)					
Black/African American	1241	475	389	31.35	81.89
Hispanic/Latino	57	20	14	24.56	70
White	206	96	81	39.32	84.38
Injection drug use (female)					
Black/African American	652	321	252	38.65	78.5
Hispanic/Latino	30	17	15	50	88.24
White	171	86	66	38.6	76.74
Heterosexual contact (male)					
Black/African American	1140	645	498	43.68	77.21
Hispanic/Latino	103	50	40	38.83	80
White	111	53	39	35.14	73.58
Heterosexual contact (female)					
Black/African American	1991	1177	932	46.81	79.18
Hispanic/Latino	114	65	55	48.25	84.62
White	306	146	110	35.95	75.34
Total	41935	22292	17225	41.08	77.27

[a]Multiple race, American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, and unknown race.

[b]Heterosexual contact with person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

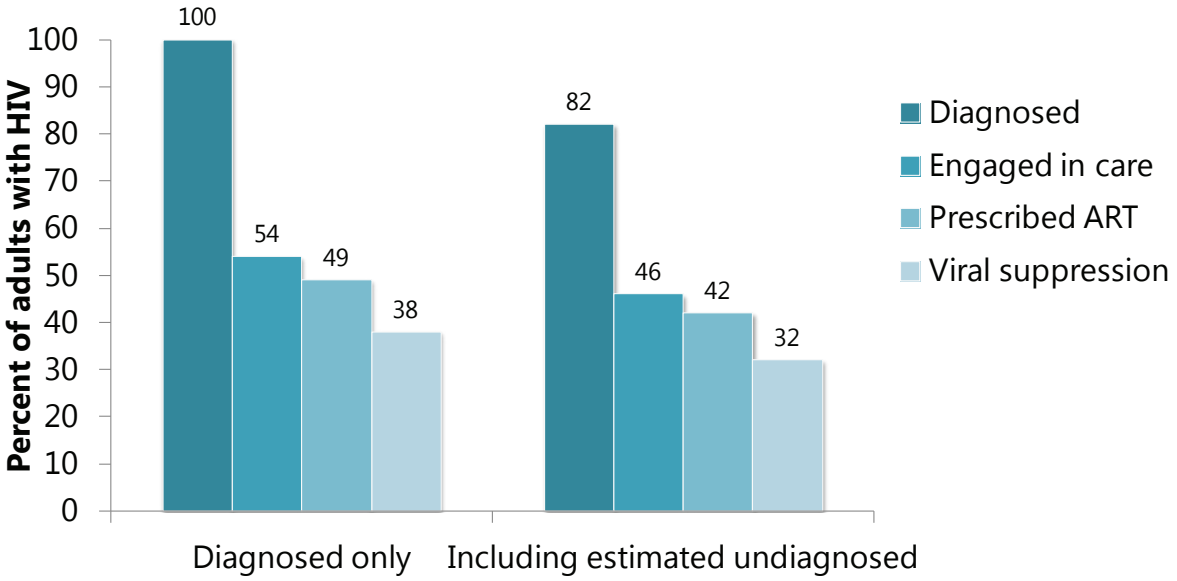
[c]Persons who have at least one CD4 or viral load test are considered as receiving HIV care.

[d]CD4 or viral load tests that have been done in the same month are considered as one care visit, even two tests that one is CD4 test and the other one is viral load test are still considered as one care visit.

[e]Two care visits should be 3 months apart.

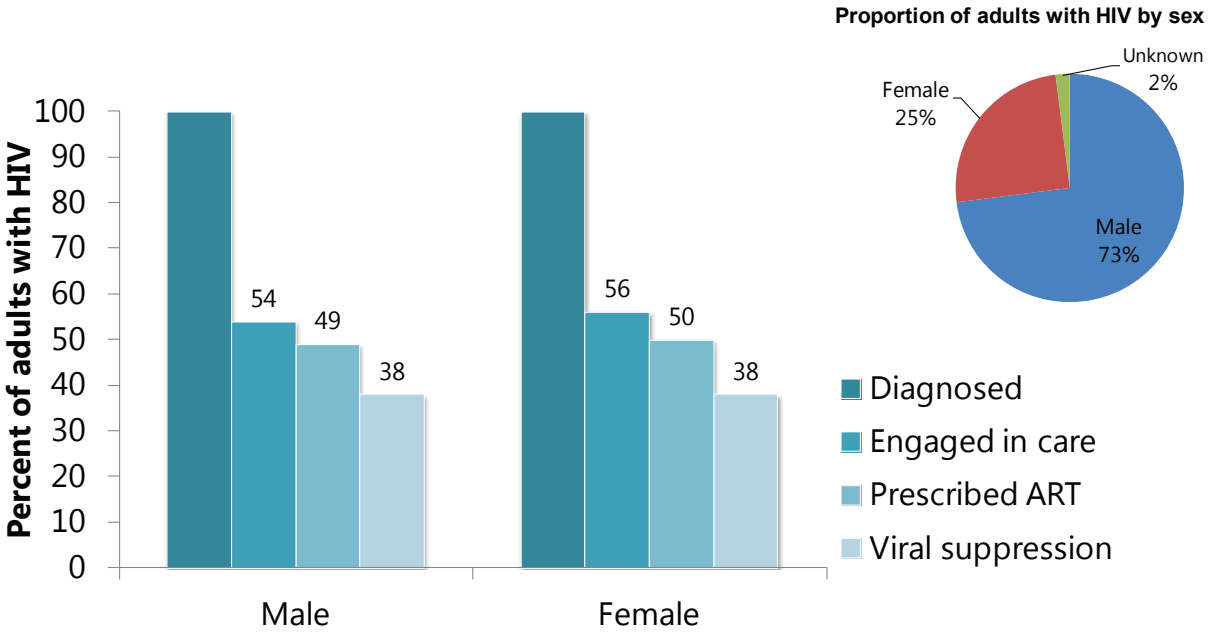
[f]The overall population is overestimated because cases are only followed up for 12 months after 12/31/2011. CDC suggests that every case should be followed up at least 18 months to collect death certificate information.

Figure 1 Care continuum for adults and adolescents living with HIV infection, Georgia, 2011



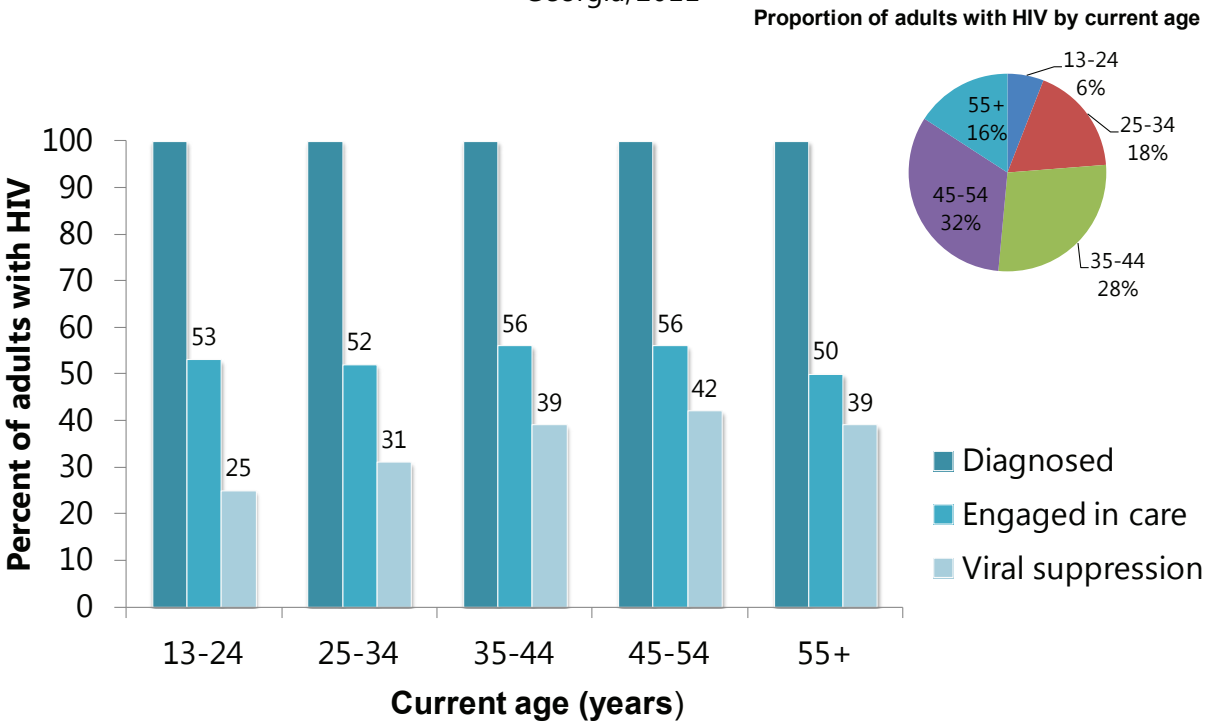
Adults >= age 13, diagnosed by 12/31/2010, living as of 12/31/2011, Georgia = 41,934
Engaged in care (>= 1 CD4 or VL during 2011)
Prescribed ART derived from MMP sample
Viral suppression (VS) = VL<200 copies/ml in 15,822
Estimated undiagnosed based on CDC projections for proportion undiagnosed nationally

Figure 2 Care continuum for adults and adolescents living with HIV, by sex, Georgia 2011



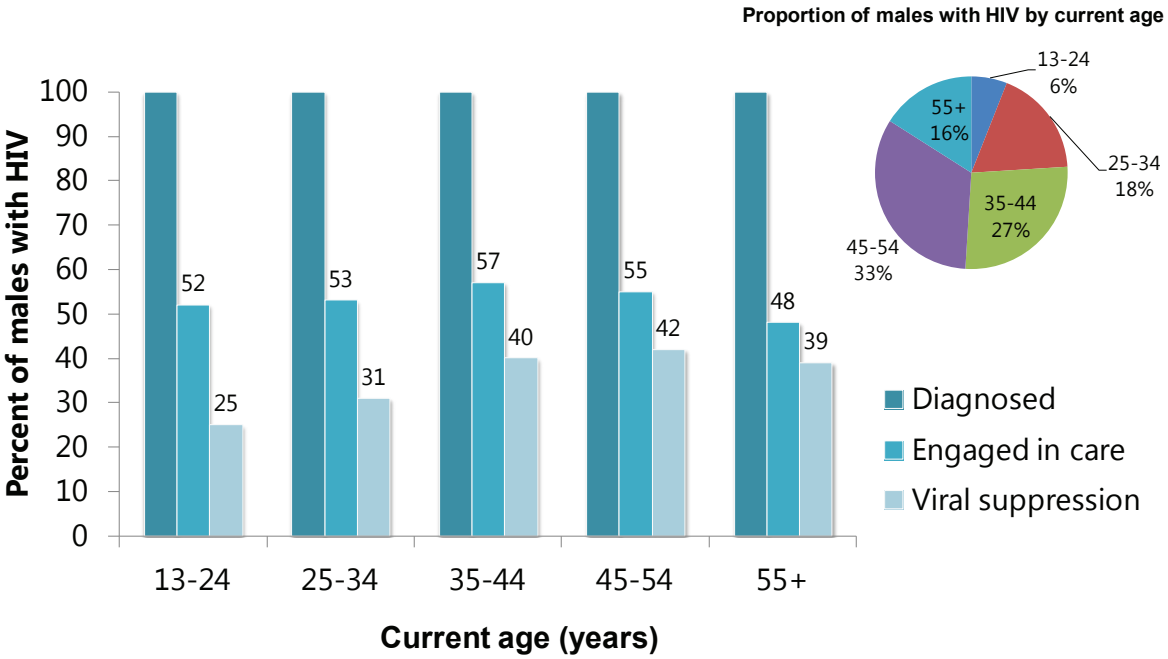
Adults >= age 13, diagnosed by 12/31/2010, living as of 12/31/2011, Georgia = 41,934
Engaged in care (>= 1 CD4 or VL during 2011)
Prescribed ART derived from MMP sample
Viral suppression (VS) = VL<200 copies/ml in 15,822

Figure 3 Care continuum for adults and adolescents living with HIV, by current age (years), Georgia, 2011



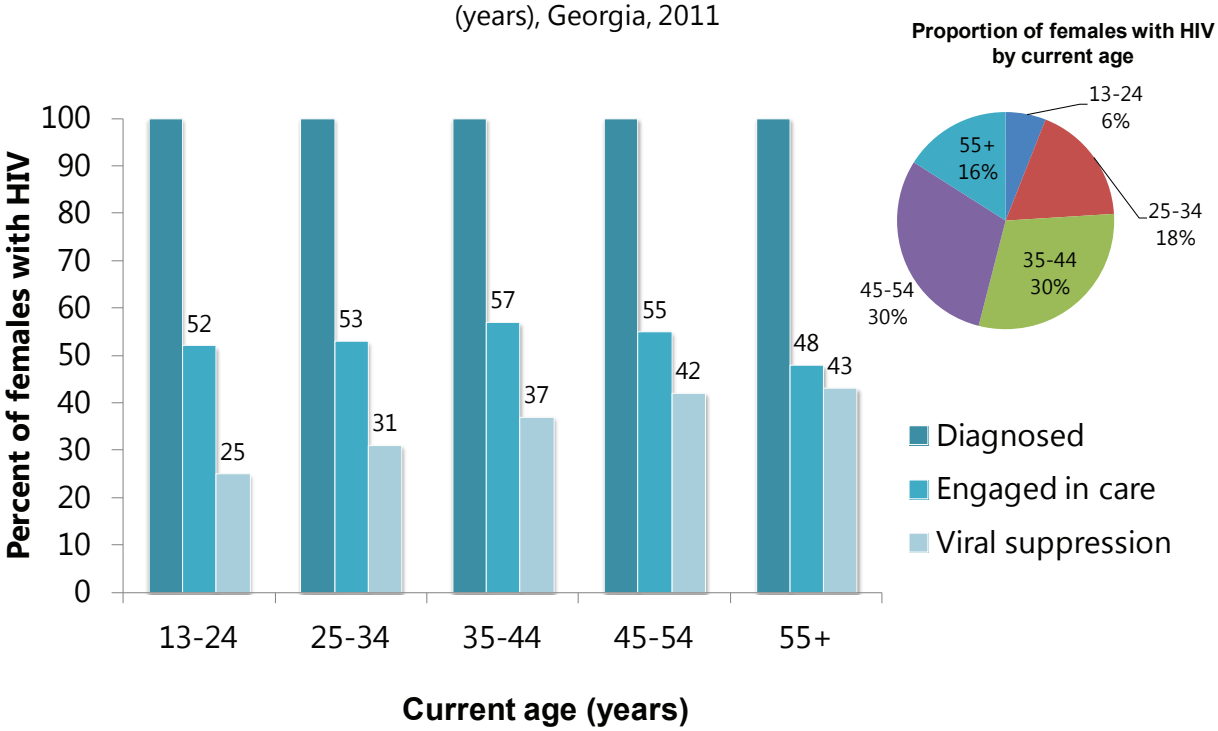
Adults >= age 13, diagnosed by 12/31/2010, living as of 12/31/2011, Georgia = 41,934
Engaged in care (>= 1 CD4 or VL during 2011)
Viral suppression (VS) = VL<200 copies/ml in 15,822

Figure 4 Care continuum for adult and adolescent males living with HIV, by current age (years), Georgia, 2011



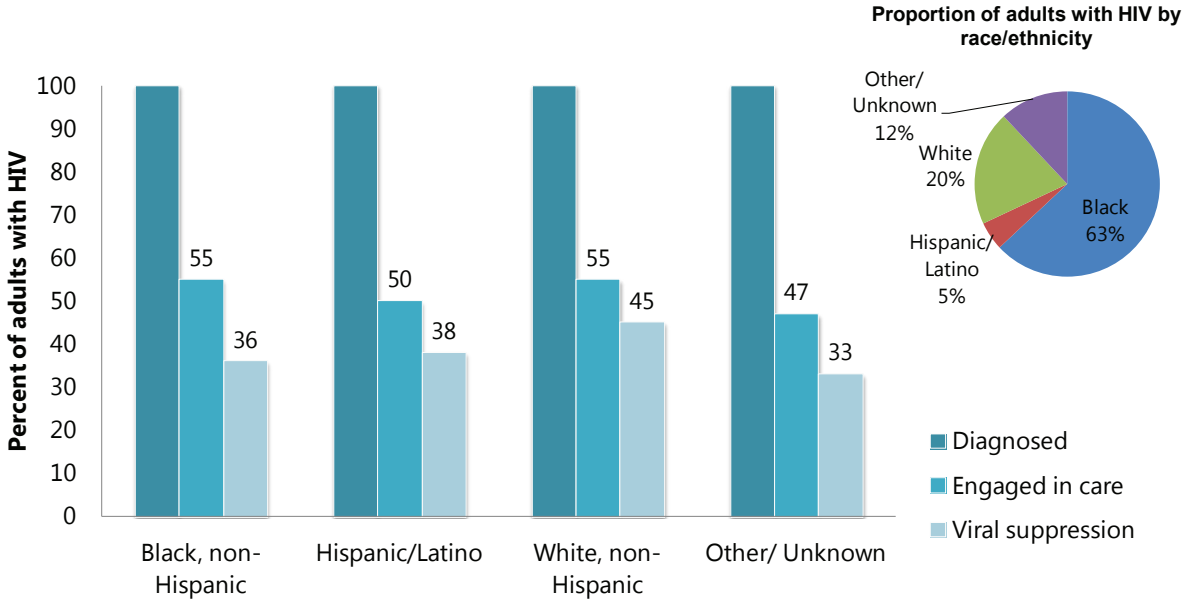
Adults >= age 13, diagnosed by 12/31/2010, living as of 12/31/2011, Georgia = 30,696
Engaged in care (>= 1 CD4 or VL during 2011)
Viral suppression (VS) = VL<200 copies/ml in 15,822

Figure 5 Care continuum for adult and adolescent females living with HIV, by current age (years), Georgia, 2011



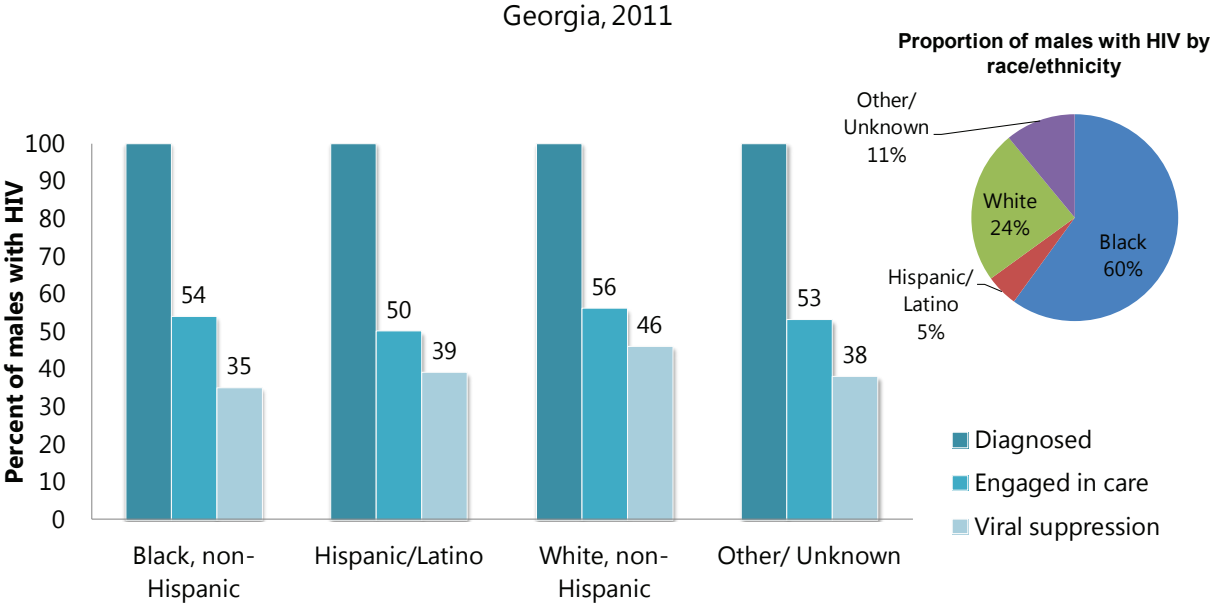
Adults >= age 13, diagnosed by 12/31/2010, living as of 12/31/2011, Georgia = 10,576
Engaged in care (>= 1 CD4 or VL during 2011)
Viral suppression (VS) = VL<200 copies/ml in 15,822

Figure 6 Care continuum for adults and adolescents living with HIV, by race/ethnicity, Georgia, 2011



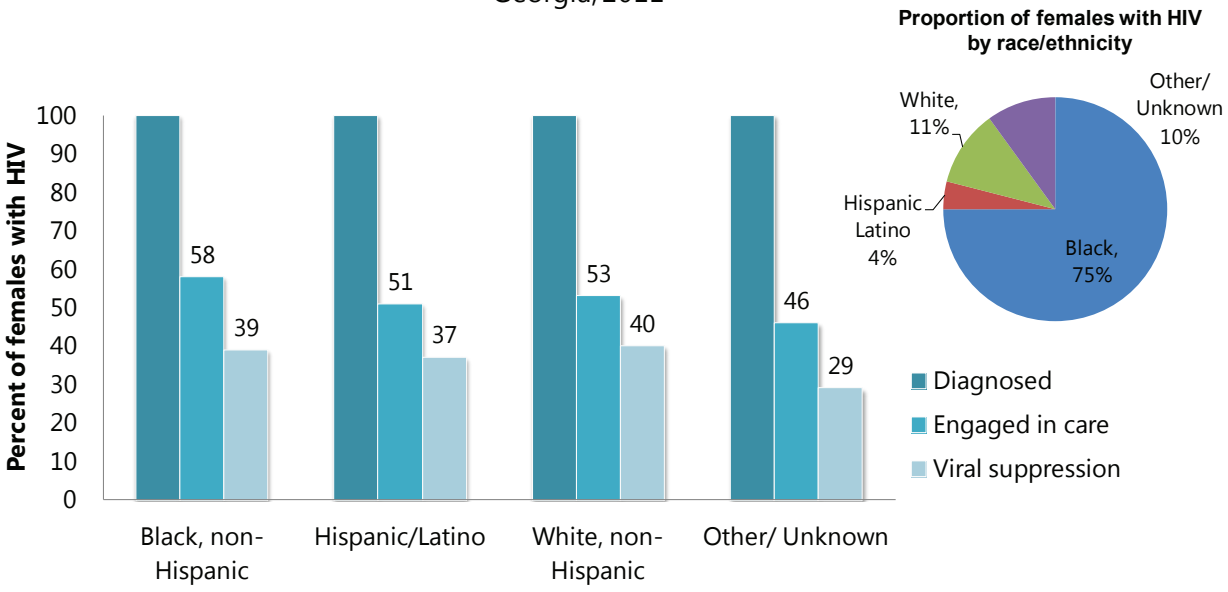
Adults >= age 13, diagnosed by 12/31/2010, living as of 12/31/2011, Georgia = 41,934
Engaged in care (>= 1 CD4 or VL during 2011)
Viral suppression (VS) = VL<200 copies/ml in 15,822
American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander groups together constitute <1% of adults living with HIV in Georgia and are grouped with those of mixed or unknown race/ethnicity

Figure 7 Care continuum for adult and adolescent males living with HIV, by race/ethnicity, Georgia, 2011



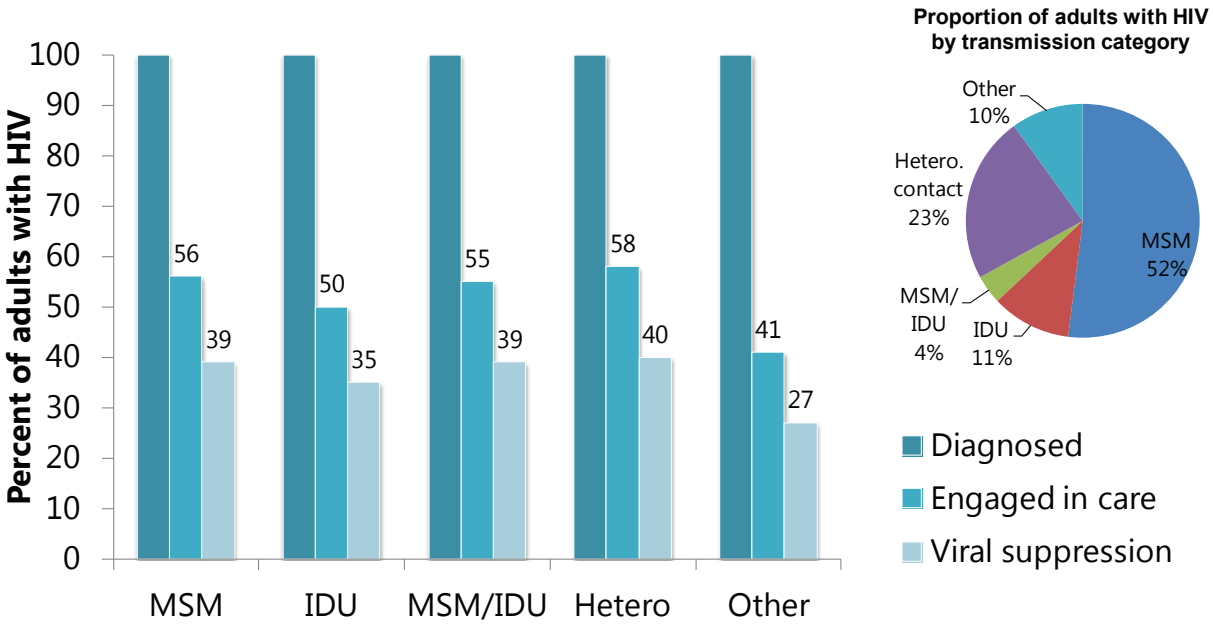
Adults >= age 13, diagnosed by 12/31/2010, living as of 12/31/2011, Georgia = 30,696
Engaged in care (>= 1 CD4 or VL during 2011)
Viral suppression (VS) = VL<200 copies/ml in 15,822
American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander groups together constitute <1% of males living with HIV in Georgia and are grouped with those of mixed or unknown race/ethnicity

Figure 8 Care continuum for adult and adolescent females living with HIV, by race/ethnicity, Georgia, 2011



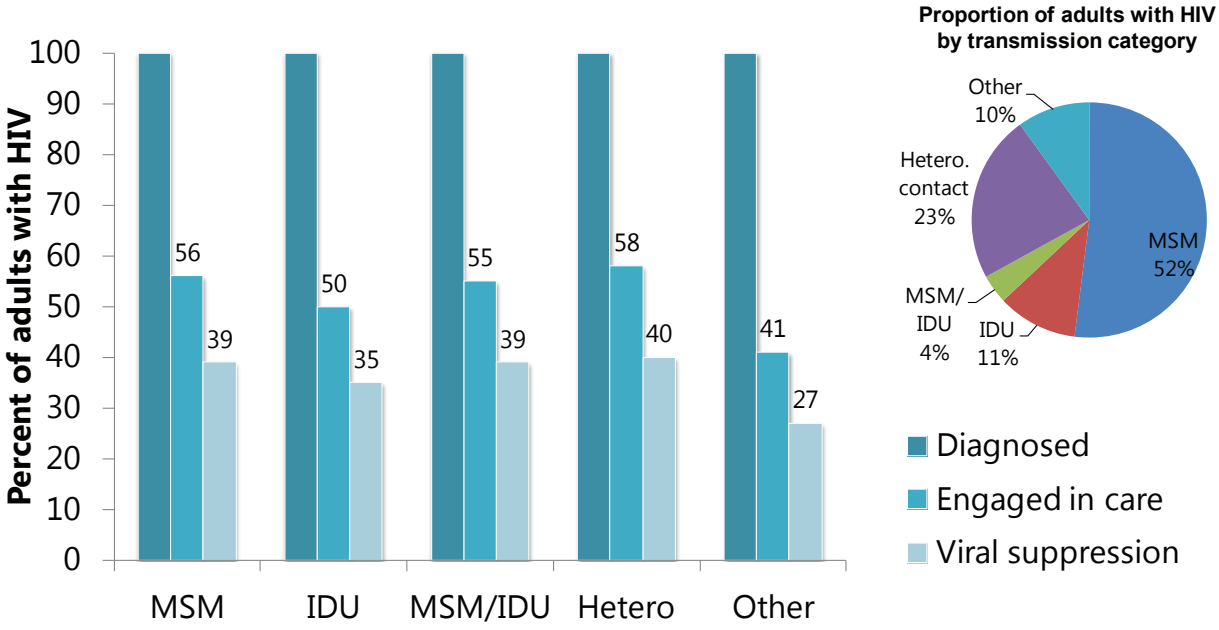
Adults >= age 13, diagnosed by 12/31/2010, living as of 12/31/2011, Georgia = 10,576
Engaged in care (>= 1 CD4 or VL during 2011)
Viral suppression (VS) = VL<200 copies/ml in 15,822
American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander groups together constitute <1% of adults living with HIV in Georgia and are grouped with those of mixed or unknown race/ethnicity

Figure 9 Care continuum for adults and adolescents living with HIV, by transmission category, Georgia, 2011



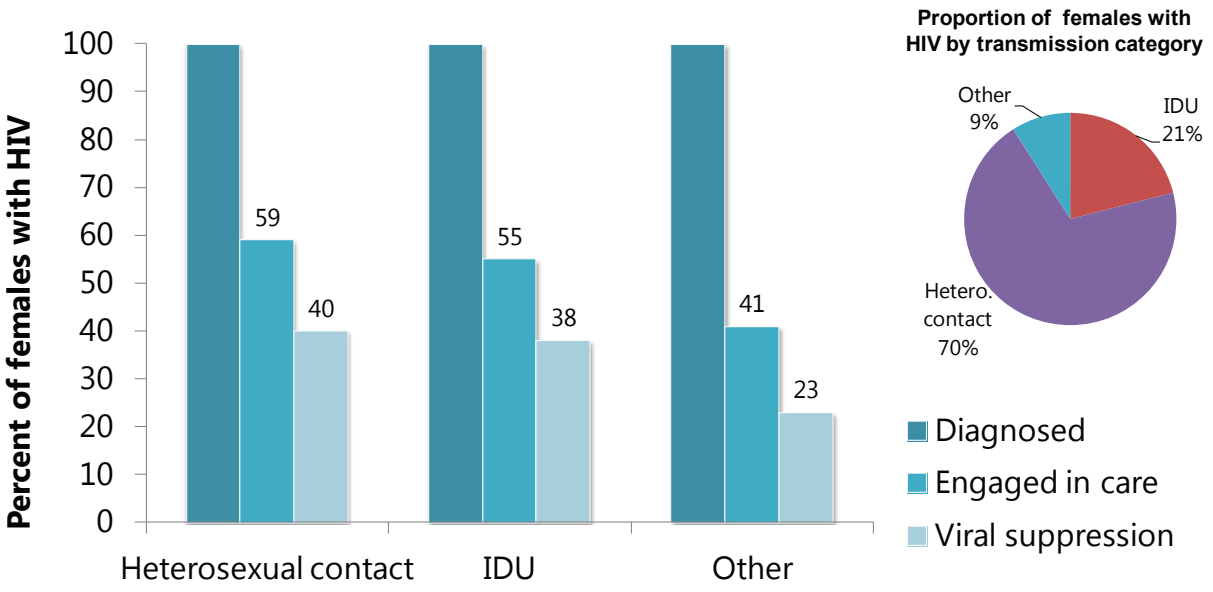
Adults >= age 13, diagnosed by 12/31/2010, living as of 12/31/2011, Georgia = 41,934
Engaged in care (>= 1 CD4 or VL during 2011) Viral suppression (VS) = VL<200 copies/ml in 15,822
MSM = Male to male sexual contact IDU = Injection drug use
MSM/IDU = Male to male sexual contact and injection drug use
Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection
Other = hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified

Figure 9 Care continuum for adults and adolescents living with HIV, by transmission category, Georgia, 2011



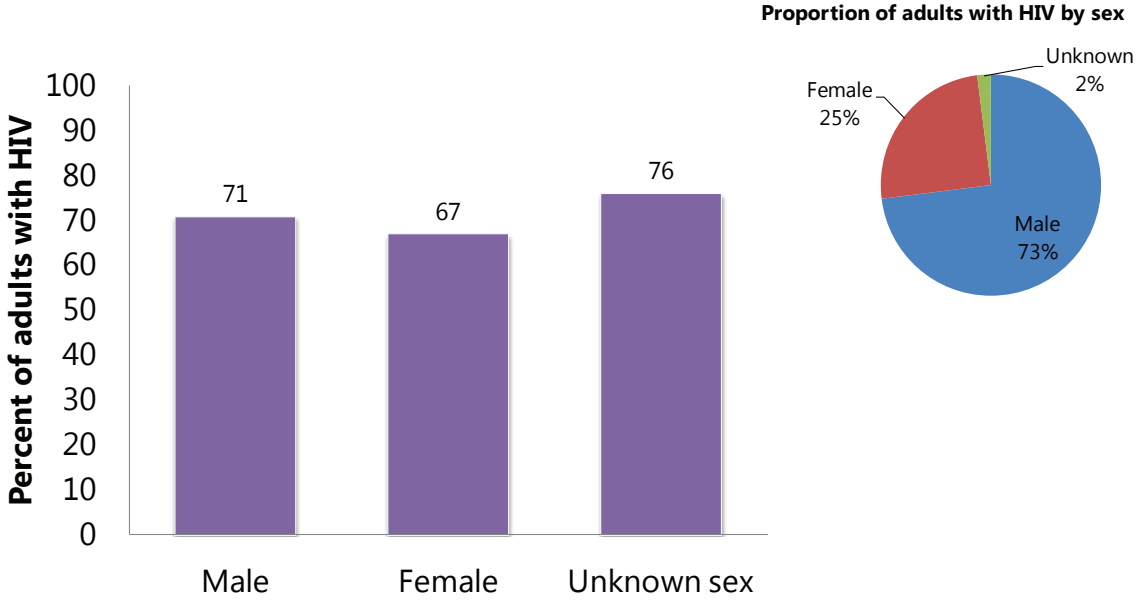
Adults >= age 13, diagnosed by 12/31/2010, living as of 12/31/2011, Georgia = 41,934
Engaged in care (>= 1 CD4 or VL during 2011) Viral suppression (VS) = VL<200 copies/ml in 15,822
MSM = Male to male sexual contact IDU = Injection drug use
MSM/IDU = Male to male sexual contact and injection drug use
Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection
Other = hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified

Figure 11 Care continuum for adult and adolescent females living with HIV, by transmission category, Georgia, 2011



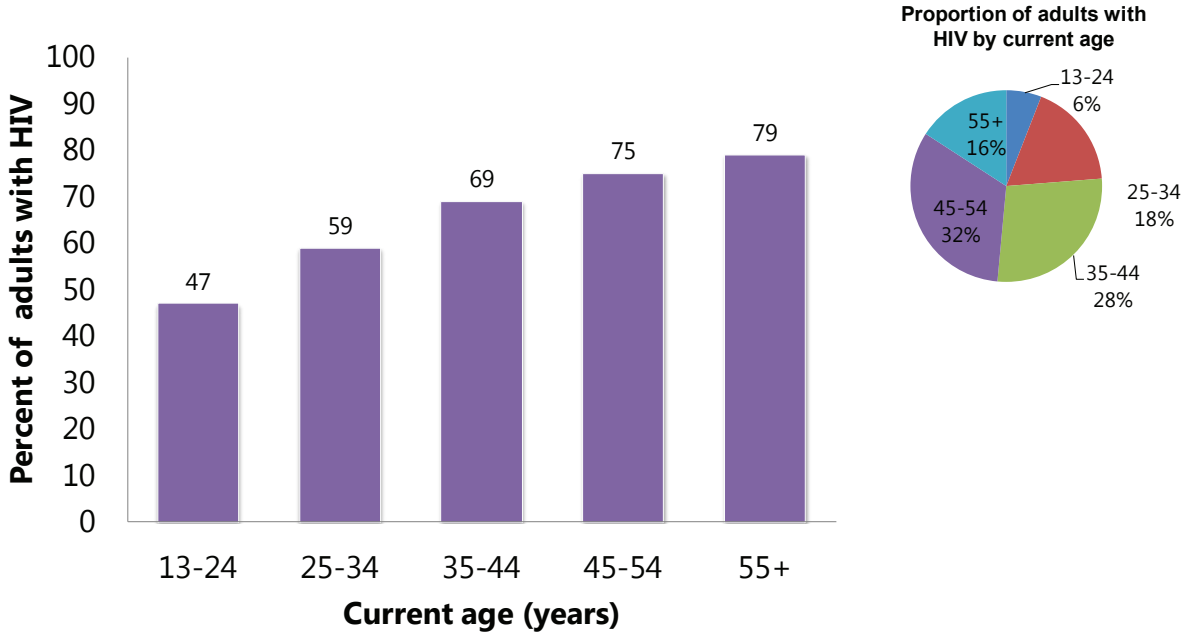
Adults >= age 13, diagnosed by 12/31/2010, living as of 12/31/2011, Georgia = 10,576
Engaged in care (>= 1 CD4 or VL during 2011)
Viral suppression (VS) = VL<200 copies/ml in 15,822
IDU = Injection drug use
Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection
Other = hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified

Figure 12 Viral suppression among adults and adolescents living with HIV and retained in care, by sex, Georgia, 2011



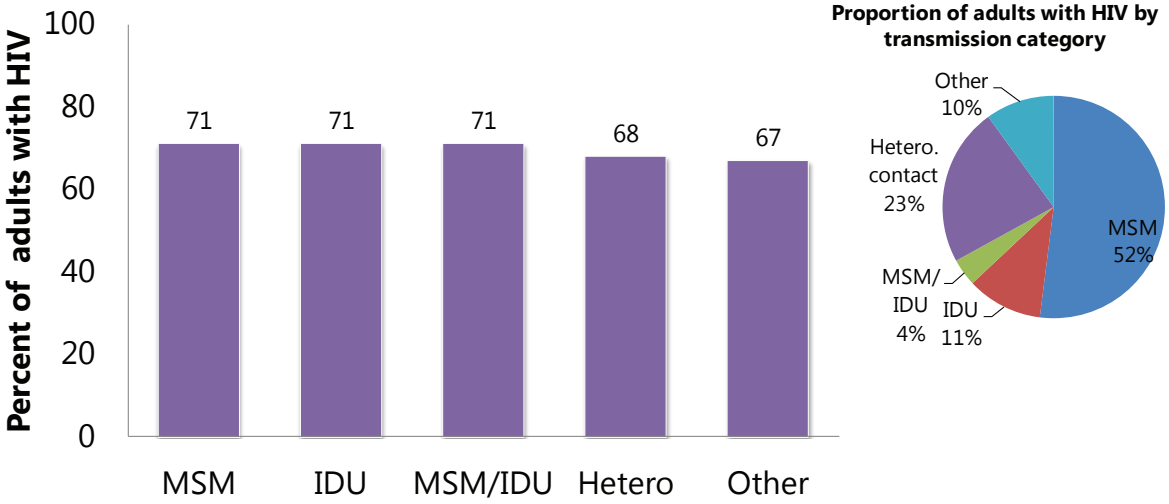
Adults >= age 13, diagnosed by12/31/2010, living as of 12/31/2011, Georgia = 41,934
Retained in care >= 2 CD4 or VL at least 3 months apart during 2011
Viral suppression (VS) = VL<200 copies/ml in 15,822

Figure 13 Viral suppression among adults and adolescents living with HIV and retained in care, by current age (years), Georgia 2011



Adults >= age 13, diagnosed by12/31/2010, living as of 12/31/2011, Georgia = 41,934
Retained in care >= 2 CD4 or VL at least 3 months apart during 2011
Viral suppression (VS) = VL<200 copies/ml in 15,822

Figure 14 Viral suppression among adults and adolescents living with HIV and retained in care, by transmission category, Georgia 2011



Adults >= age 13, diagnosed by12/31/2010, living as of 12/31/2011, Georgia = 41,934
Retained in care >= 2 CD4 or VL at least 3 months apart during 2011
Viral suppression (VS) = VL<200 copies/ml in 15,822
MSM = Male to male sexual contact
IDU = Injection drug use
MSM/IDU = Male to male sexual contact and injection drug use
Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection
Other = hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified

Section 2 HIV Care Continuum for persons diagnosed in Georgia in 2010, follow up 2011

Table 3. Number and percentage of persons linked to care[a] within 3, 6, and 12 months[b] of their HIV infection diagnosis among persons who were >=13 years of old at diagnosis, residing in Georgia or missing state of residence, and diagnosed with HIV infection between 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011 - based on HIV surveillance data reported through 01/03/2013.

Persons diagnosed with HIV infection	Persons linked to care within 3 months of diagnosis		Persons linked to care within 6 months of diagnosis		Persons linked to care within 12 months of diagnosis[c]	
No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
3725	2655	71.28	2808	75.38	2931	78.68

[a] Persons who have at least one CD4 or viral load test during a specific time period are considered as linked to care during that time.

[b] The months difference is calculated between diagnosis date of HIV infection and sample collection date, and only year and month are used in calculation.

[c] Numbers are underestimated for persons linked to care within 12 months of diagnosis because not every lab test result has at least 3 months after the test was done to allow that it was reported to local health departments.

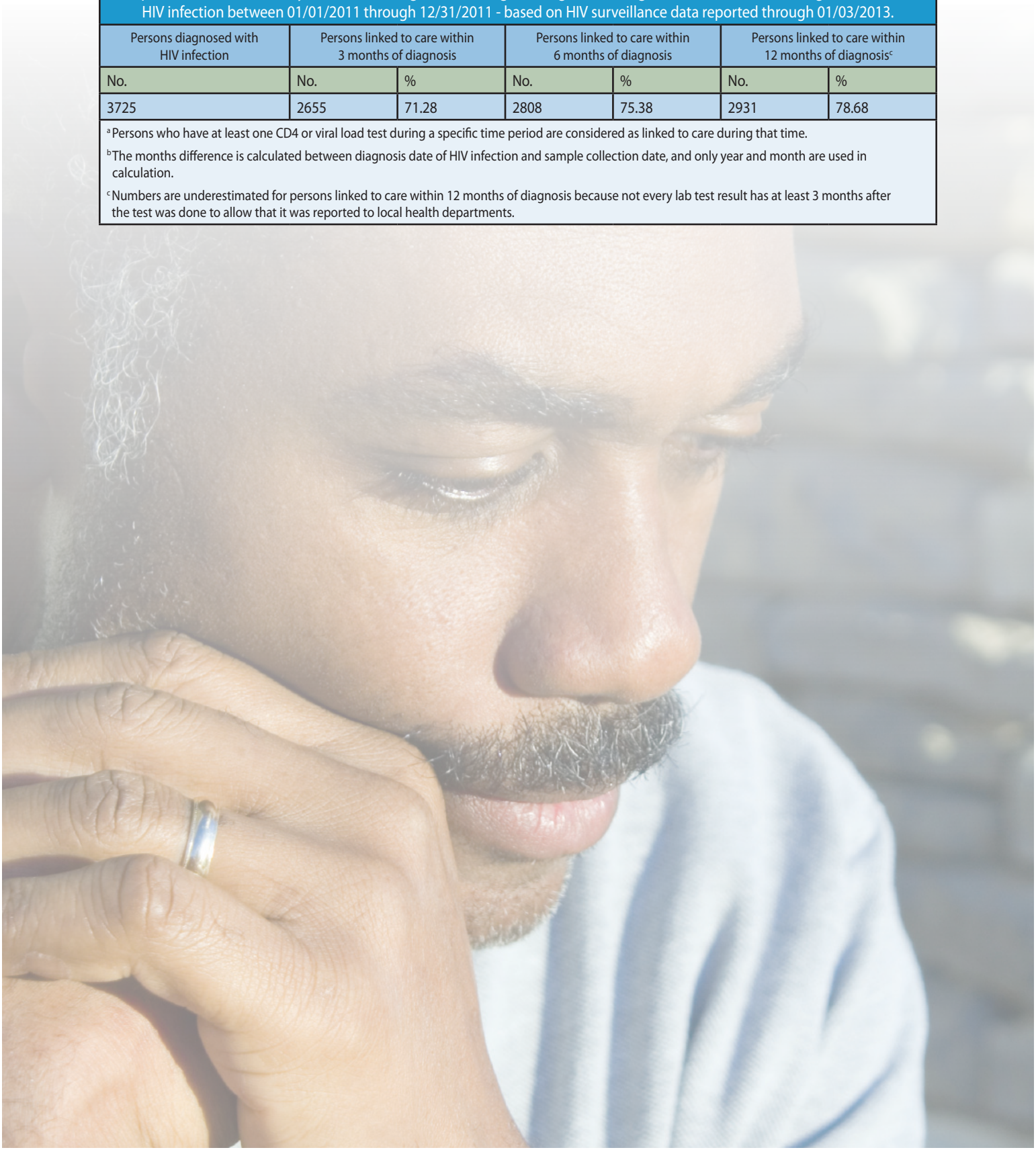


Table 4. Number and percentage of persons linked to care[c] within 3, 6, and 12 months[d] of their HIV infection diagnosis among persons who were >=13 years of old at diagnosis, residing in Georgia or missing state of residence, and diagnosed with HIV infection between 01/01/2011 through 12/31/2011, by selected characteristics - based on HIV surveillance data reported through 01/03/2013.

	Persons diagnosed with HIV infection	Persons linked to care within 3 months of diagnosis		Persons linked to care within 6 months of diagnosis		Persons linked to care within 12 months of diagnosis[e]	
Characteristics	No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Sex							
Male	2843	1995	70.17	2104	74.01	2208	77.66
Female	860	639	74.3	683	79.42	702	81.63
Missing/Unknown	22	21	95.45	21	95.45	21	95.45
Age at diagnosis							
13-24	792	472	59.6	514	64.9	563	71.09
25-44	1852	1325	71.54	1413	76.3	1463	79
45-64	1017	812	79.84	831	81.71	855	84.07
>=65	64	46	71.88	50	78.13	50	78.13
Race/ethnicity							
Black/African American	1860	1271	68.33	1377	74.03	1454	78.17
Hispanic/Latino	163	127	77.91	132	80.98	137	84.05
White	332	258	77.71	272	81.93	282	84.94
Other[a]	1370	999	72.92	1027	74.96	1058	77.23
Transmission category							
Male-to-male sexual contact (MSM)	777	536	68.98	593	76.32	640	82.37
Injection drug use (IDU)	40	33	82.5	34	85	35	87.5
MSM and IDU	10	8	80	9	90	9	90
Heterosexual contact[b]	89	74	83.15	81	91.01	82	92.13
Other/unknown	2809	2004	71.34	2091	74.44	2165	77.07
MSM							
Black/African American	569	372	65.38	419	73.64	455	79.96
Hispanic/Latino	46	38	82.61	40	86.96	43	93.48
White	128	102	79.69	107	83.59	113	88.28
Injection drug use (male)							
Black/African American	17	12	70.59	12	70.59	12	70.59
Hispanic/Latino	1	1	100	1	100	1	100
White	3	3	100	3	100	3	100
Injection drug use (female)							
Black/African American	11	11	100	11	100	11	100
White	7	6	85.71	7	100	7	100
Heterosexual contact (male)							
Black/African American	20	16	80	17	85	17	85
Hispanic/Latino	5	5	100	5	100	5	100
White	7	7	100	7	100	7	100
Heterosexual contact (female)							
Black/African American	39	31	79.49	37	94.87	38	97.44
Hispanic/Latino	5	4	80	4	80	4	80
White	8	7	87.5	7	87.5	7	87.5
Total	3725	2655	71.28	2808	75.38	2931	78.68

[a] Multiple race, American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, and unknown race.

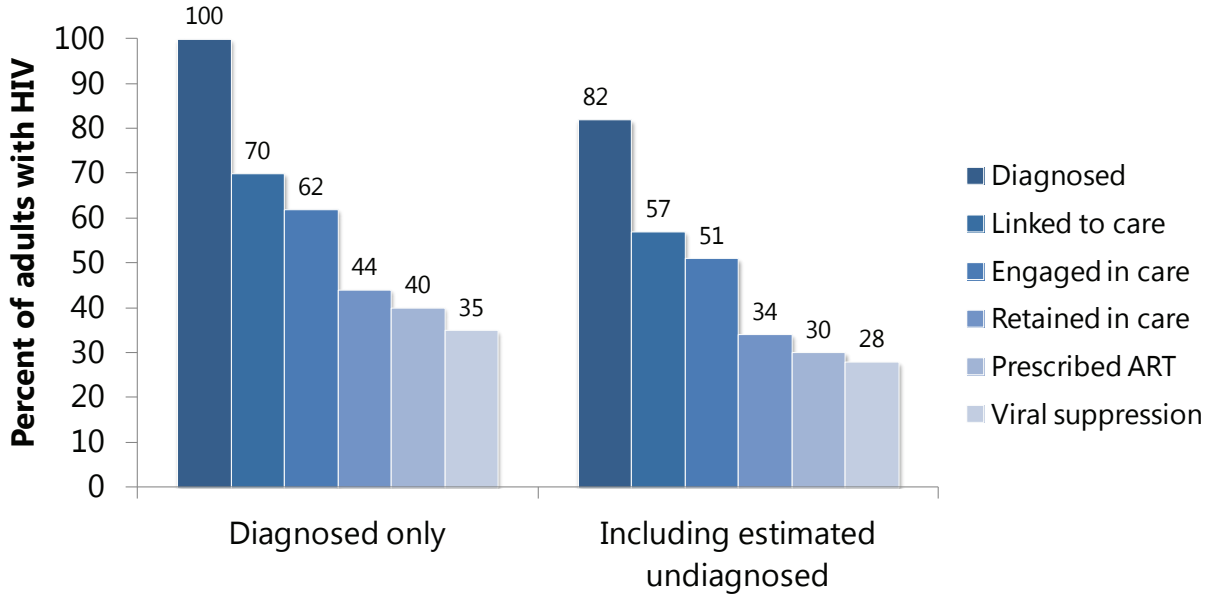
[b] Heterosexual contact with person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

[c] Persons who have at least one CD4 or viral load test during a specific time period are considered as linked to care during that time.

[d] The months difference is calculated between diagnosis date of HIV infection and sample collection date, and only year and month are used in calculation.

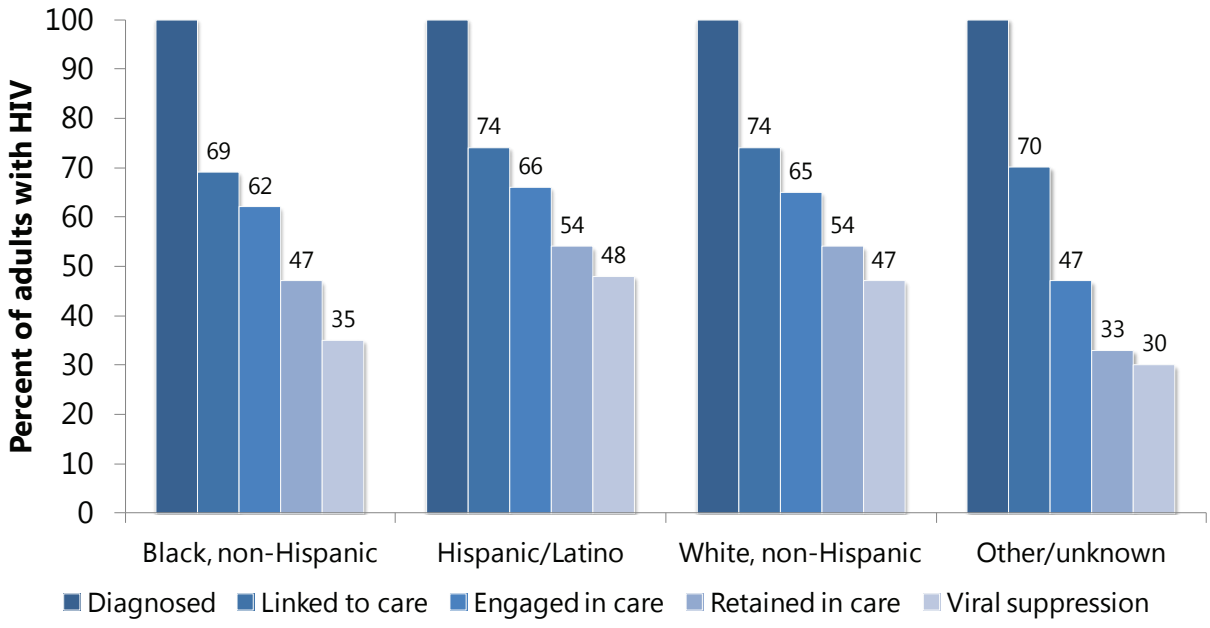
[e] Numbers are underestimated for persons linked to care within 12 months of diagnosis because not every lab test result has at least 3 months after the test was done to allow that it was reported to local health departments.

Figure 15 Care continuum for adults and adolescents diagnosed with HIV infection 2010, Georgia, 2011



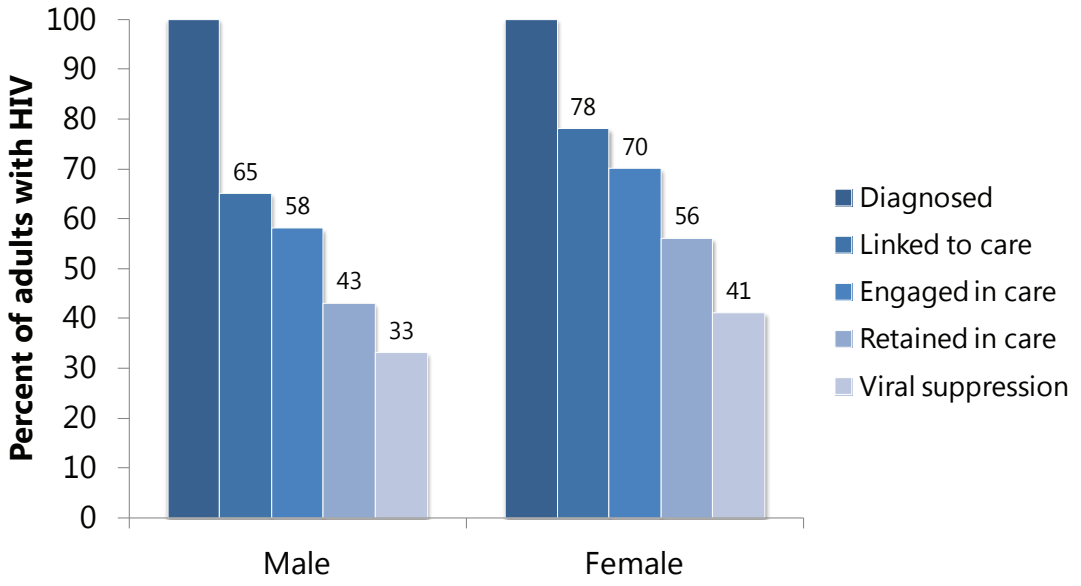
Adults >= age 13, diagnosed 2010, living as of 12/31/2011, Georgia = 3341
Linked to care = CD4 or VL within 3 months of diagnosis
Engaged in care >= 1 CD4 or VL during 2011
Retained in care >= 2 CD4 or VL at least 3 months apart during 2011
Prescribed ART derived from MMP sample
Viral suppression (VS) = VL<200 copies/ml in 1,181

Figure 16 Care continuum for adults and adolescents diagnosed with HIV infection 2010, by race, Georgia, 2011



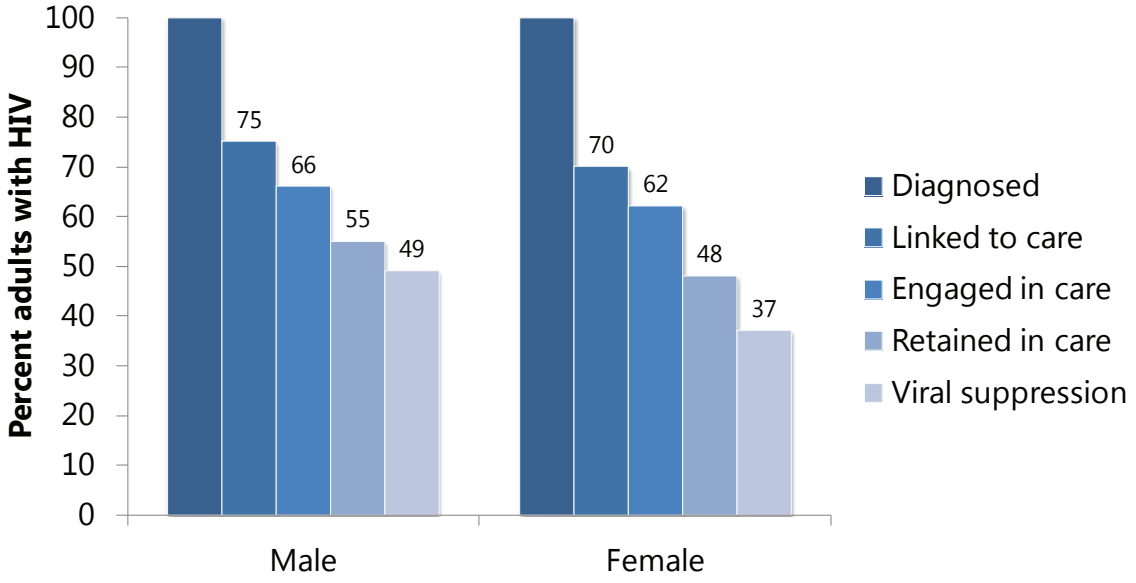
Adults >= age 13, diagnosed 2010, living as of 12/31/2011,Georgia = 3341
Linked to care = CD4 or VL within 3 months of diagnosis
Engaged in care >= 1 CD4 or VL during 2011
Retained in care >= 2 CD4 or VL at least 3 months apart during 2011
Viral suppression (VS) = VL<200 copies/ml

Figure 17 Care continuum for adult and adolescent non-Hispanic/Latino blacks, diagnosed with HIV infection 2010, by sex, Georgia, 2011



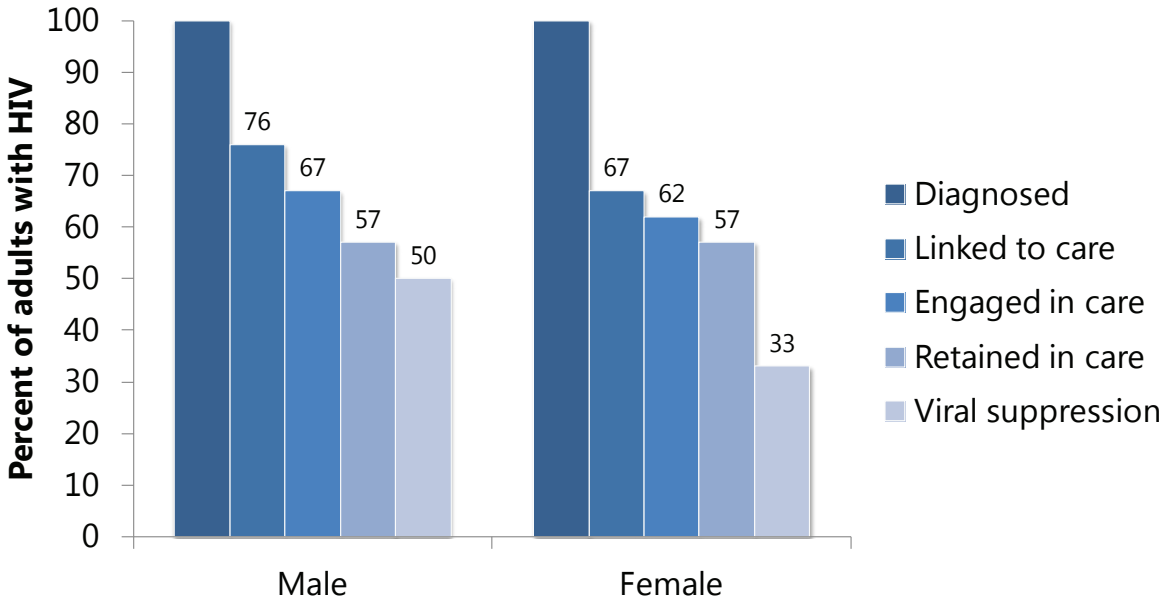
Adults >= age 13, diagnosed between 1/1/2010 and 12/31/2010, living as of 12/31/2011, Georgia = 1883
Linked to care = CD4 or VL within 3 months of diagnosis
Engaged in care >= 1 CD4 or VL during 2011
Retained in care >= 2 CD4 or VL at least 3 months apart during 2011
Viral suppression (VS) = VL<200 copies/ml

Figure 18 Care continuum for adult and adolescent non-Hispanic/Latino whites diagnosed with HIV infection 2010, by sex, Georgia, 2011



Adults >= age 13, diagnosed between 1/1/2010 and 12/31/2010, living as of 12/31/2011, Georgia = 400
Linked to care = CD4 or VL within 3 months of diagnosis
Engaged in care >= 1 CD4 or VL during 2011
Retained in care >= 2 CD4 or VL at least 3 months apart during 2011
Viral suppression (VS) = VL<200 copies/ml

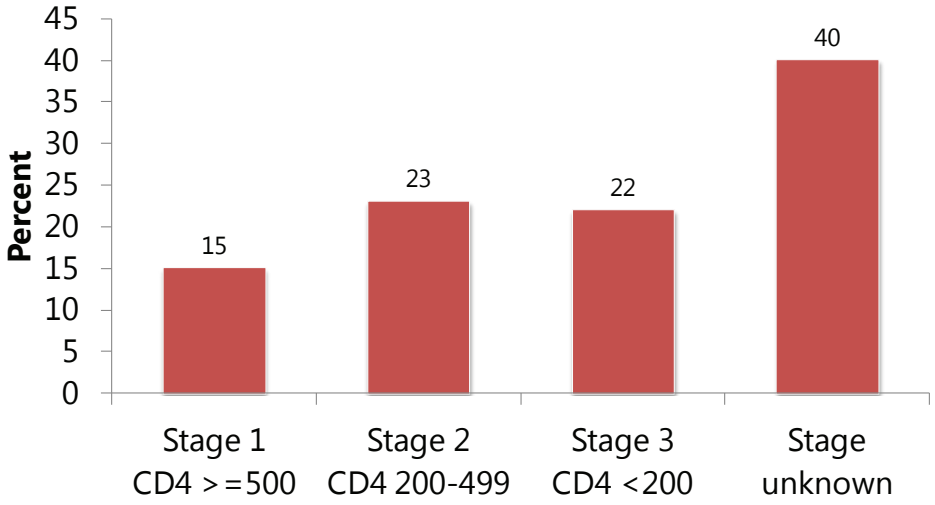
Figure 19 Care continuum for adult and adolescent Hispanic/Latinos diagnosed with HIV infection 2010, by sex, Georgia, 2011



Adults >= age 13, diagnosed between 1/1/2010 and 12/31/2010, living as of 12/31/2011, Georgia = 145
Linked to care = CD4 or VL within 3 months of diagnosis
Engaged in care >= 1 CD4 or VL during 2011
Retained in care >= 2 CD4 or VL at least 3 months apart during 2011
Viral suppression (VS) = VL<200 copies/ml

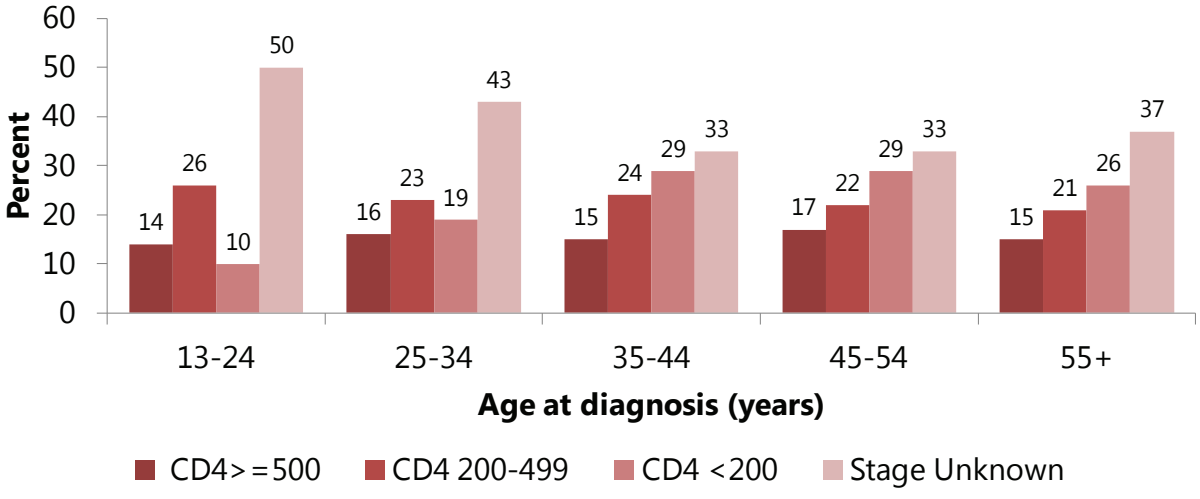
Section 3 Stage at diagnosis for persons diagnosed with HIV, Georgia, 2010

Figure 20. Stage of disease by CD4 count within 3 months of HIV diagnosis, adults and adolescents, Georgia 2010



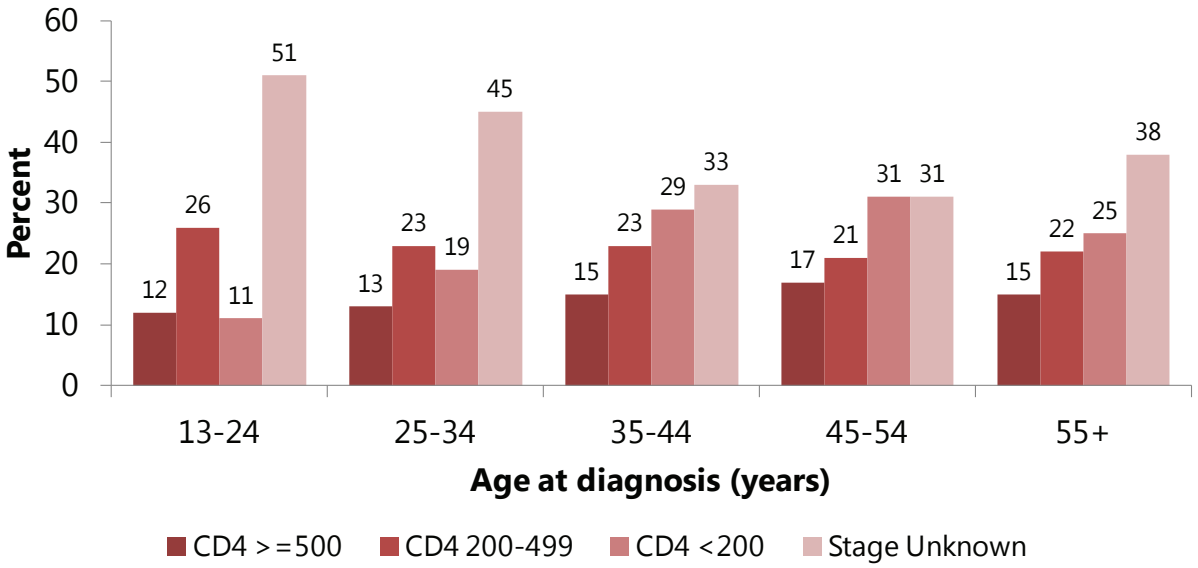
Adults >= age 13, diagnosed 1/1/2010 - 12/31/2010, Georgia = 3341
Unknown stage = no CD4 within 3 months of diagnosis

Figure 21. Stage of disease by CD4 count within 3 months of HIV diagnosis, adults and adolescents, by age (years), Georgia 2010



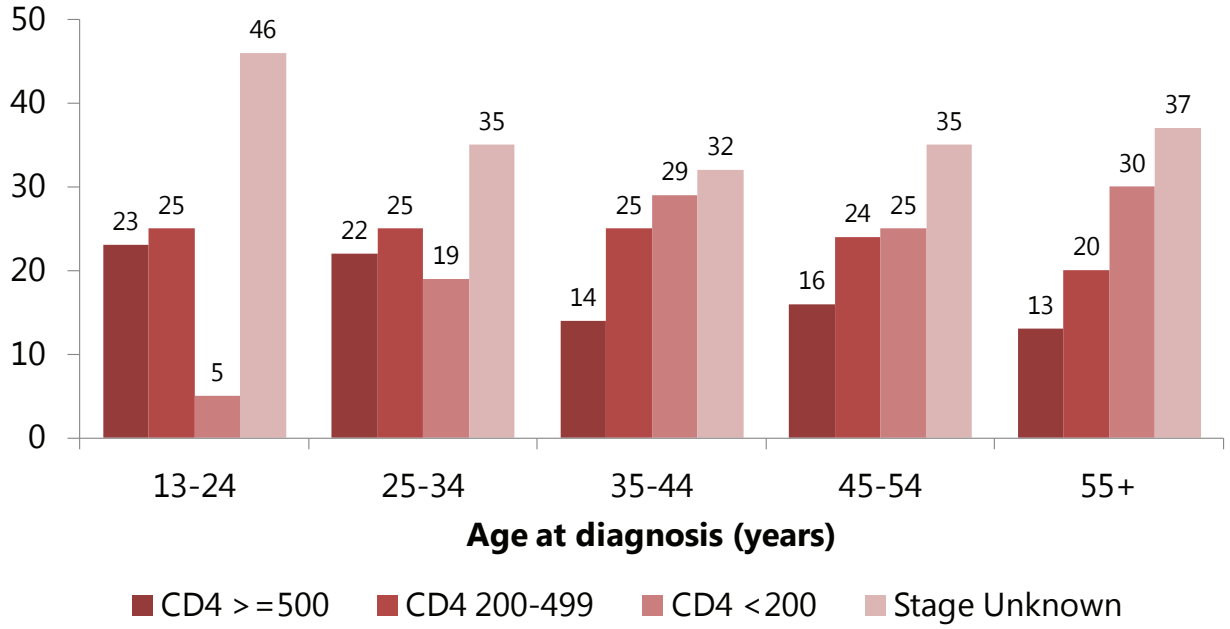
Adults >= age 13, diagnosed 1/1/2010 - 12/31/2010, Georgia = 3341
CD4<200 = Stage 3 disease (AIDS)
Unknown stage = no CD4 within 3 months of diagnosis

Figure 22. Stage of disease by CD4 count within 3 months of HIV diagnosis, adult and adolescent males, by age (years), Georgia 2010



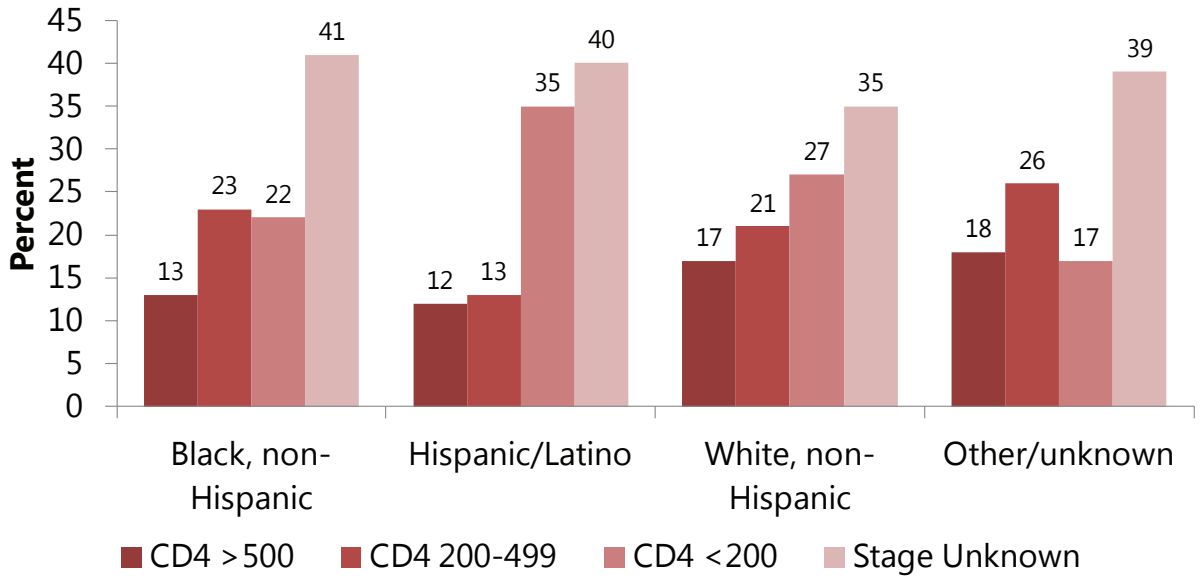
Adults >= age 13, diagnosed 1/1/2010 - 12/31/2010, Georgia = 2475
CD4<200 = Stage 3 disease (AIDS)
Unknown stage = no CD4 within 3 months of diagnosis

Figure 23. Stage of disease by CD4 count within 3 months of HIV diagnosis, adult and adolescent females, by age (years), Georgia 2010



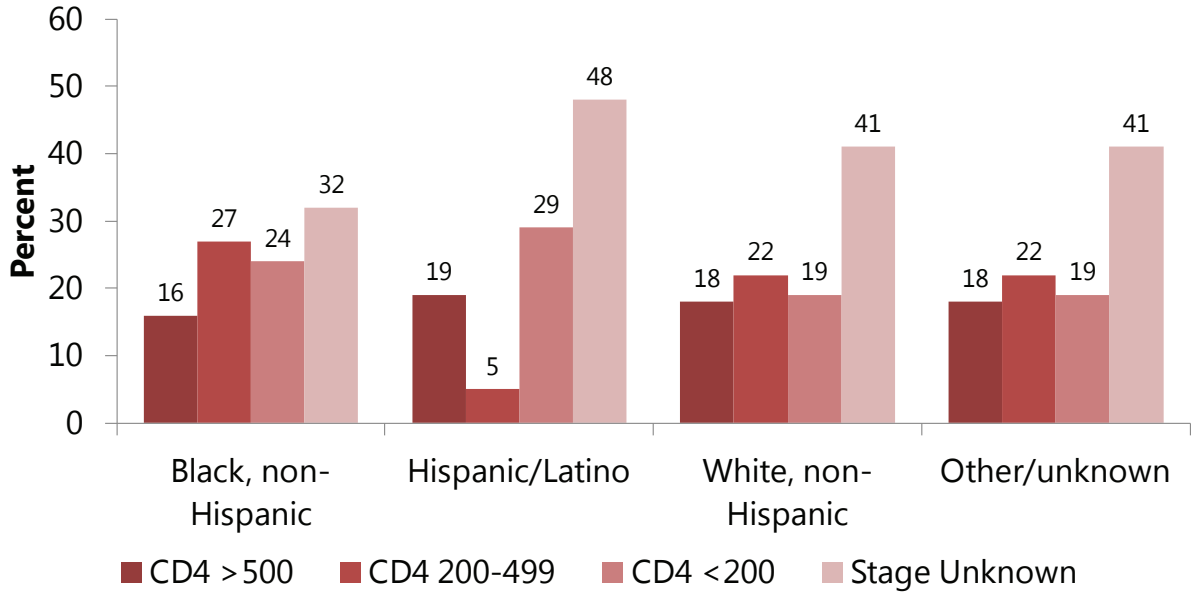
Adults >= age 13, diagnosed 1/1/2010 - 12/31/2010, Georgia = 866
CD4<200 = Stage 3 disease (AIDS)
Unknown stage = no CD4 within 3 months of diagnosis

Figure 24. Stage of disease by CD4 count within 3 months of HIV diagnosis, adults and adolescents, by race/ethnicity, Georgia 2010



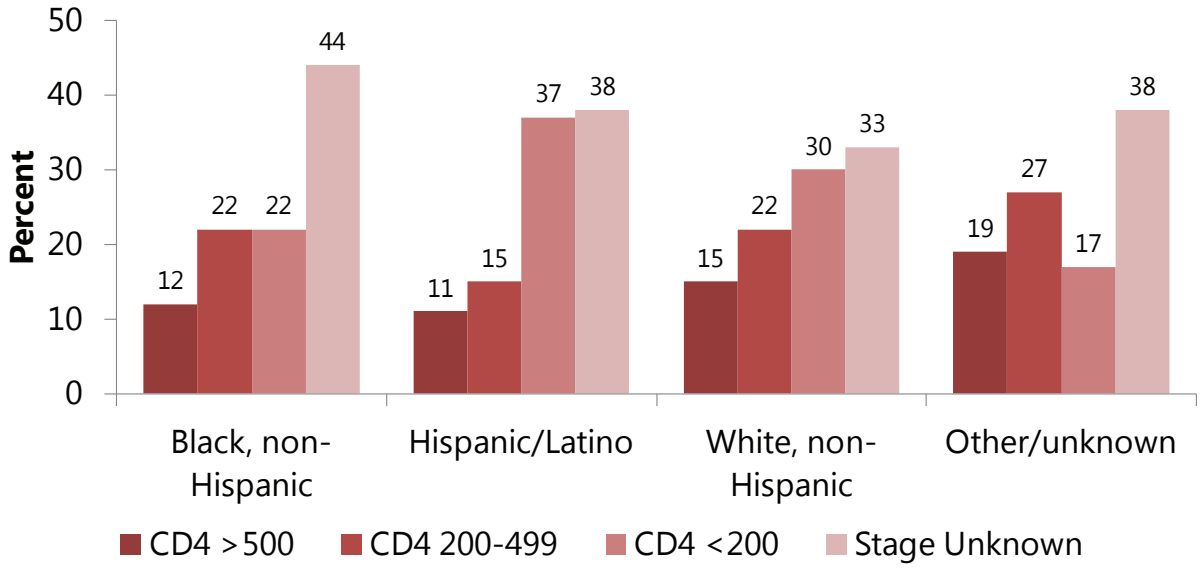
Adults >= age 13, diagnosed 1/1/2010 - 12/31/2010, Georgia = 3341
CD4<200 = Stage 3 disease (AIDS)
Unknown stage = no CD4 within 3 months of diagnosis
American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander groups together constitute <1% of adults diagnosed with HIV in Georgia, 2010 and are grouped with other/unknown race/ethnicity

Figure 25. Stage of disease by CD4 count within 3 months of HIV diagnosis, adult and adolescent females, by race/ethnicity, Georgia, 2010



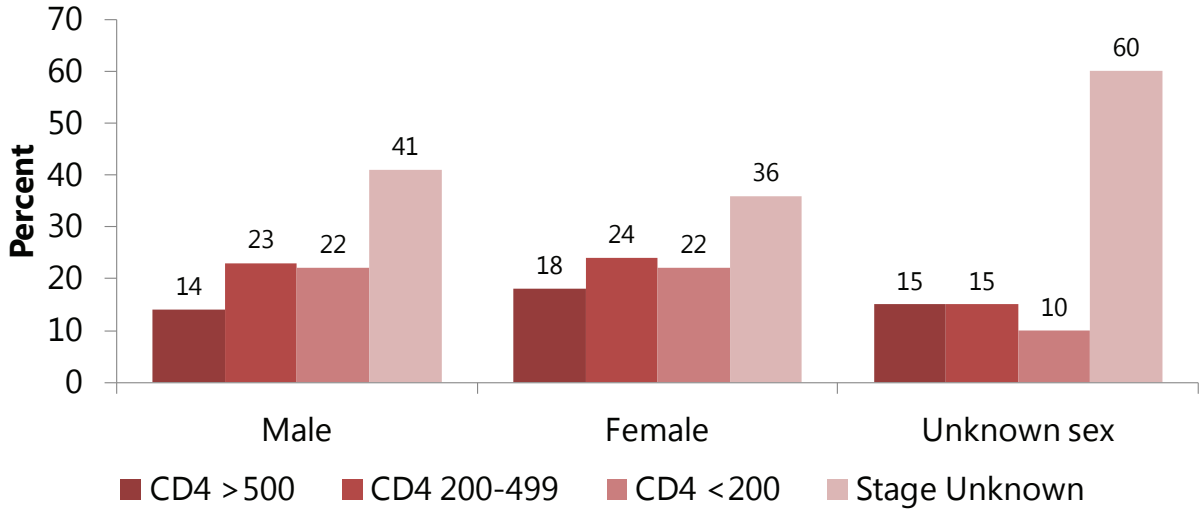
Adults >= age 13, diagnosed 1/1/2010 - 12/31/2010, Georgia = 866
CD4<200 = Stage 3 disease (AIDS)
Unknown stage = no CD4 within 3 months of diagnosis
American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander groups together constitute <1% of adults diagnosed with HIV in Georgia, 2010 and are grouped with other/unknown race/ethnicity

Figure 26. Stage of disease by CD4 count within 3 months of HIV diagnosis, adult and adolescent males, by race/ethnicity, Georgia 2010



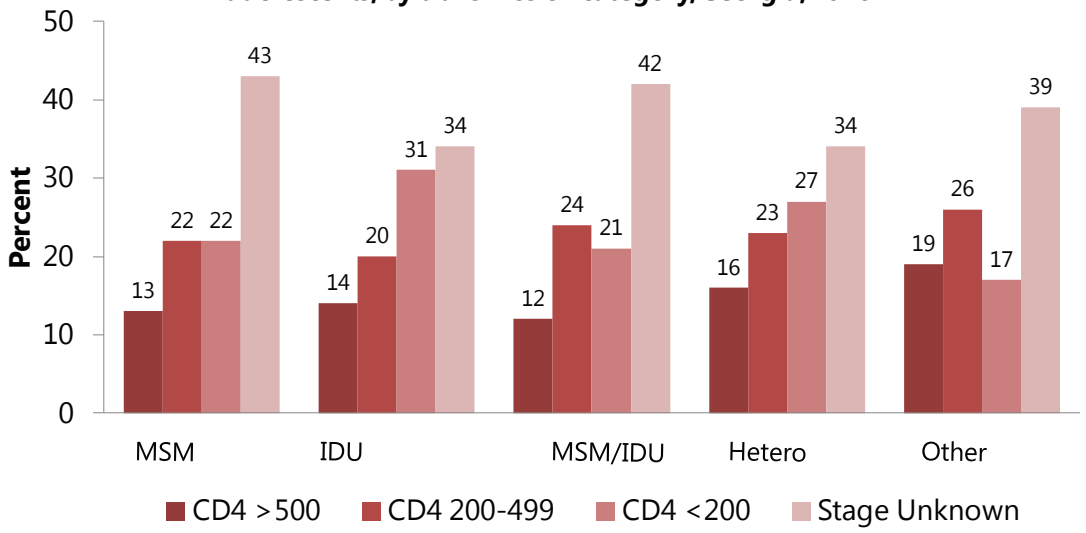
Adults >= age 13, diagnosed 1/1/2010 - 12/31/2010, Georgia = 2475
CD4<200 = Stage 3 disease (AIDS)
Unknown stage = no CD4 within 3 months of diagnosis
American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander groups together constitute <1% of adults diagnosed with HIV in Georgia, 2010 and are grouped with unknown race/ethnicity

Figure 27. Stage of disease by CD4 count within 3 months of HIV diagnosis, adults and adolescents, by sex, Georgia 2010



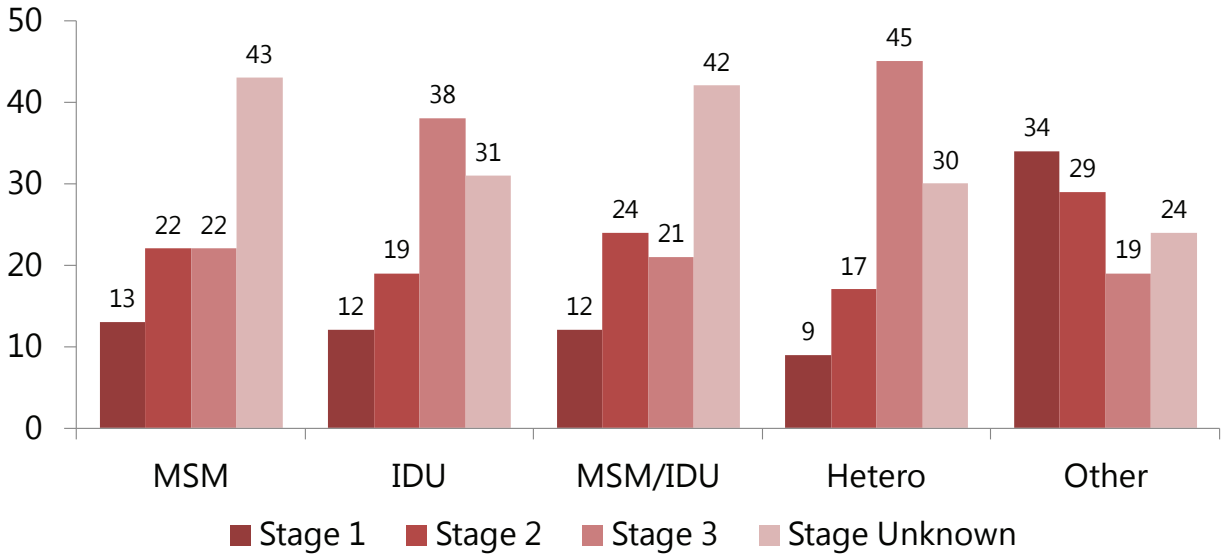
Adults >= age 13, diagnosed 1/1/2010 - 12/31/2010, Georgia = 3341
CD4<200 = Stage 3 disease (AIDS)
Unknown stage = no CD4 within 3 months of diagnosis
Unknown sex = sex not reported, represents approximately 2% of new diagnoses in 2010

Figure 28. Stage of disease by CD4 count within 3 months of HIV diagnosis, adults and adolescents, by transmission category, Georgia, 2010



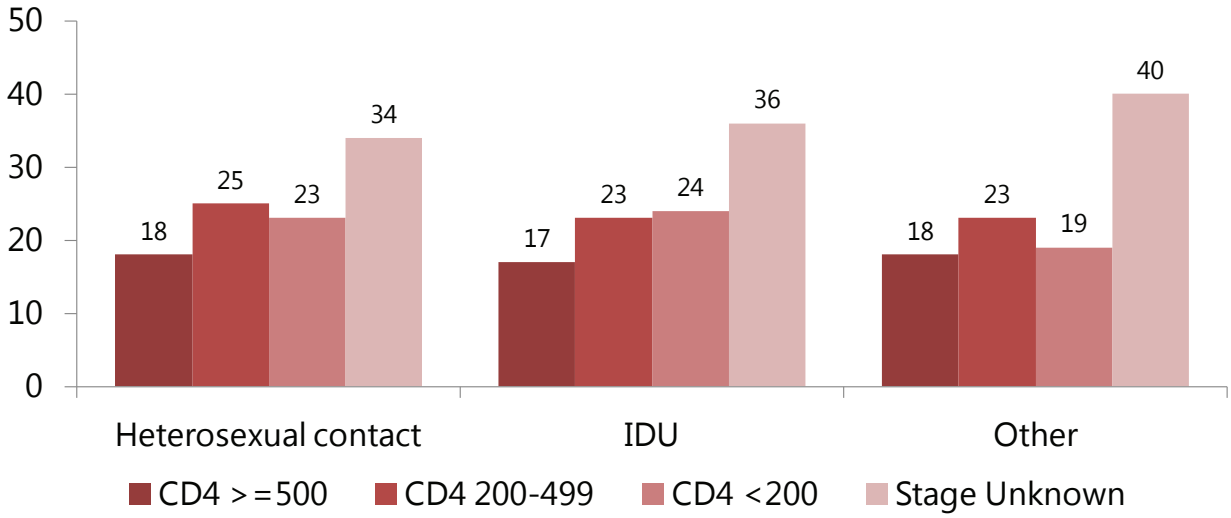
Adults >= age 13, diagnosed 1/1/2010 - 12/31/2010, Georgia = 3341
CD4<200 = Stage 3 disease (AIDS) Unknown stage = no CD4 within 3 months of diagnosis
MSM = Male to male sexual contact IDU = Injection drug use
MSM/IDU = Male to male sexual contact and injection drug use
Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection
Other = hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified

Figure 29. Stage of disease by CD4 count within 3 months of HIV diagnosis, adult and adolescent males, by transmission category, Georgia 2010



Adults >= age 13, diagnosed 1/1/2010 - 12/31/2010, Georgia = 866
CD4<200 = Stage 3 disease (AIDS) Unknown stage = no CD4 within 3 months of diagnosis
MSM = Male to male sexual contact IDU = Injection drug use
MSM/IDU = Male to male sexual contact and injection drug use
Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection
Other = hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified

Figure 30. Stage of disease by CD4 count within 3 months of HIV diagnosis, adult and adolescent females, by transmission category, Georgia, 2010



Adults >= age 13, diagnosed 1/1/2010 - 12/31/2010, Georgia = 866
CD4<200 = Stage 3 disease (AIDS) Unknown stage = no CD4 within 3 months of diagnosis
IDU = Injection drug use
Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection
Other = hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified

Table 5. Time to an AIDS diagnosis after a diagnosis of HIV infection, by selected characteristics, 2010--Georgia

	Diagnosis of AIDS after diagnosis of HIV infection				
	<12 months[a]		12+ months[b]		Total
	Est. No.	(%)	Est. No.	(%)	Est. No.[c]
Age at diagnosis					
<13	0	0	13	100	13
13--14	0	0	1	100	1
15--19	25	16	136	84	161
20--24	110	19	482	81	592
25--29	126	23	427	77	553
30--34	118	28	310	72	428
35--39	142	35	269	65	411
40--44	155	41	227	59	382
45--49	159	40	235	60	394
50--54	95	34	182	66	277
55--59	64	33	129	67	193
60--64	40	42	55	58	95
65+	18	33	36	67	54
Race/ethnicity					
American Indian/Alaska Native	1	100	0	0	1
Asian	6	33	12	67	18
Black/African American	635	31	1,395	69	2,030
Hispanic/Latino[d]	61	40	93	60	154
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0	0	1	100	1
White	148	33	296	67	444
Multiple races	13	28	34	72	47
Unknown	188	22	671	78	859
Transmission category					
~~ Male adult or adolescent					
~~ Male-to-male sexual contact	517	30	1,206	70	1,723
~~ Injection drug use	44	49	47	51	91
~~ Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	18	29	43	71	61
~~ Heterosexual contact[e]	68	55	55	45	123
~~ Other[f]	139	22	490	78	629
~~Subtotal	786	30	1,841	70	2,627
~~Female adult or adolescent					
~~ Injection drug use	34	33	71	67	105
~~ Heterosexual contact[e]	181	31	394	69	575
~~ Other[f]	48	22	166	78	214
~~Subtotal	263	29	631	71	894
~~Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)					
~~ Perinatal	0	0	9	100	9
~~ Other[g]	0	0	4	100	4
~~Subtotal	0	0	13	100	13
Total[h]	1,052	30	2,502	70	3,554

Note. Estimated numbers resulted from statistical adjustment that accounted for missing risk-factor information, but not for incomplete reporting. Data exclude 0 persons whose month of diagnosis of HIV infection is unknown.

[a] Includes persons whose diagnosis of HIV infection and AIDS were made at the same time.

[b] Includes persons in whom AIDS has not developed.

[c] Because row totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each row may not sum to the row total.

[d] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

[e] Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

[f] Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified

[g] Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

[h] Because column totals for estimated numbers were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

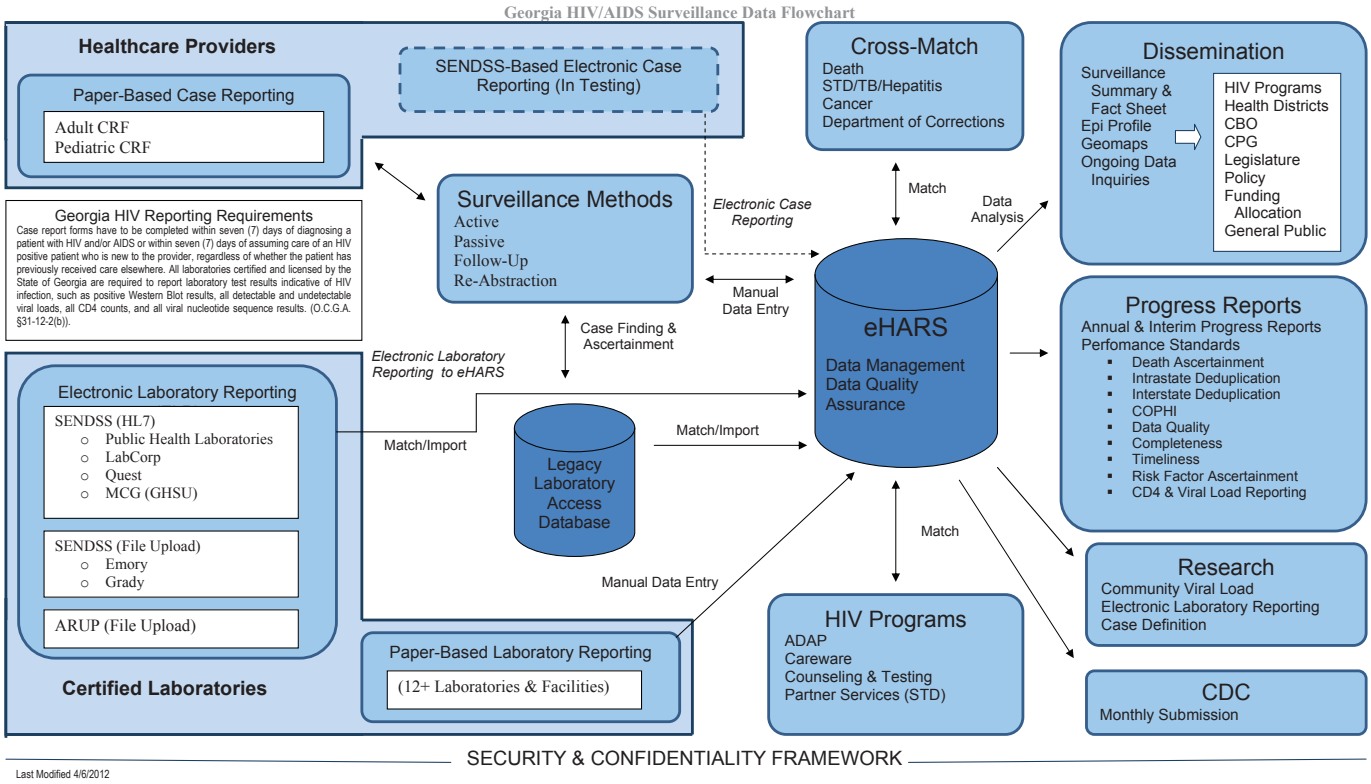
Section 5 Survival Analysis Georgia 2011

Table 6. Survival for more than 12, 24, and 36 months after a diagnosis of HIV infection during 2004-2008, Georgia, by selected characteristics				
		Proportion survived		
	No. of persons	(in months)		
		>12	>24	>36
Age at diagnosis (yrs)				
<13	118	0.99	0.98	0.98
13--14	19	1	1	1
15--19	645	0.99	0.98	0.98
20--24	2,070	0.99	0.98	0.98
25--29	2,387	0.98	0.97	0.96
30--34	2,480	0.96	0.95	0.94
35--39	2,856	0.96	0.95	0.94
40--44	2,897	0.94	0.93	0.91
45--49	2,156	0.93	0.9	0.89
50--54	1,322	0.89	0.86	0.83
55--59	703	0.89	0.84	0.82
60--64	336	0.87	0.84	0.8
65+	297	0.79	0.74	0.7
Race/ethnicity				
American Indian/Alaska Native	11	0.91	0.91	0.82
Asian[a]	60	0.98	0.97	0.95
Black/African American	11,717	0.94	0.92	0.9
Hispanic/Latino[b]	894	0.95	0.95	0.94
Multiple races	450	0.96	0.93	0.92
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1	1	1	1
White	2,933	0.95	0.94	0.92
Transmission category/Male adult or adolescent				
~~ Heterosexual contact[c]	503	0.96	0.94	0.93
~~ Injection drug use	334	0.93	0.9	0.85
~~ Male-to-male sexual contact	5,214	0.97	0.96	0.95
~~ Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	318	0.95	0.92	0.9
~~ Other[d]	6,559	0.93	0.91	0.9
Subtotal	12,928	0.95	0.93	0.92

Table 6. Survival for more than 12, 24, and 36 months after a diagnosis of HIV infection during 2004-2008, Georgia, by selected characteristics (continued)				
		Proportion survived		
	No. of persons	(in months)		
		>12	>24	>36
Female adult or adolescent				
~~ Heterosexual contact[c]	760	0.95	0.93	0.91
~~ Injection drug use	216	0.96	0.92	0.88
~~ Male-to-male sexual contact		0	0	0
~~ Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use		0	0	0
~~ Other[d]	3,760	0.94	0.92	0.91
Subtotal	4,736	0.95	0.92	0.91
Child(<13 yrs at diagnosis)				
~~ Other[e]	54	1	1	1
~~ Perinatal	64	0.98	0.97	0.97
Subtotal	118	0.99	0.98	0.98
Year of diagnosis				
2004	4,459	0.95	0.93	0.9
2005	2,991	0.94	0.92	0.9
2006	3,198	0.94	0.92	0.91
2007	3,892	0.96	0.94	0.93
2008	3,746	0.96	0	0.94
Total[f]	18,286	0.95	0.93	0.92

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis.
Excludes persons whose month of diagnosis or month of death is unknown.
[a] Includes Asian/Pacific Islander legacy cases (see Technical Notes).
[b] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.
[c] Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.
[d] Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.
[e] Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported or not identified.
[f] Includes persons of unknown race/ethnicity.

Appendix A Georgia HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Flowchart



Available at
http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/factsheets/pdf/surveillance_terms_definitions.pdf
Accessed March 31, 2013.

References

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using HIV surveillance data – United States and 6 U.S. dependent areas – 2010. HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report 2013; 18(No. 2, part B). http//www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/#supplemental. Published January 2013. Accessed March 31, 2013

2. National HIV/AIDS Strategy for the United States. http://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/eop/onap/nhas/. Published July 2010. Accessed March 31, 2013.

3. Yehia, Baligh R., Fleishman, John A., Metlay, Joshua P., et al. Comparing different measures of retention in outpatient HIV care. AIDS 2012, 26:1131-1139.

4. O.C.G.A. §31-12-2. http://www.ecphd.com/Resources/353.pdf Accessed March 31, 2013

5. Health Resources and Service Administration, HIV/AIDS Bureau, HAB HIV core clinical performance measures for adult/adolescent clients: group 1. http://hab.hrsa.gov/deliverhivaidscare/files/habgrp1pms08.pdf Accessed March 31, 2013.

6. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV Surveillance Report, 2011; vol. 23. http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/. Accessed May 4, 2013.

7. CDC. Terms, definitions and calculations used in CDC HIV surveillance publications. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2012.

Georgia Department of Public Health

HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Program

HIV Care Continuum Supplementary Surveillance Report Adults and Adolescents, Georgia, 2011