2008 National Summit on HIV Diagnosis, Prevention and Access to Care



OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVING HIV DIAGNOSIS, PREVENTION AND ACCESS TO CARE IN THE UNITED STATES

Date: November 29-30, 2006

Location: Washington, DC

Participants: 259

Publication: CID 2007;54.

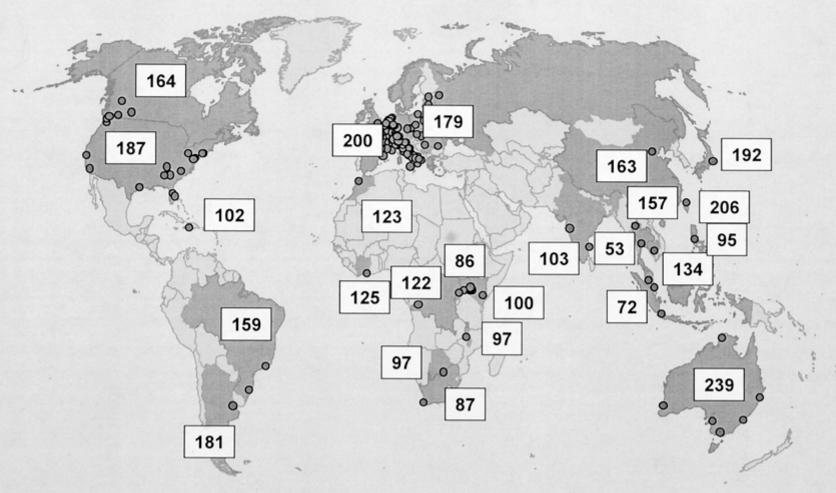
Progress report: JAMA 2008;300:945



Survival Benefits for Each Era (Walensky R. JID 2006;194:11)

Year	Intervention	Per person survival benefit (months)	# AIDS pts diagnose d & entering care	Total survival benefit (years)
1989-1992	PCP	3.1	158,370	40,912
1993-1995	PCP+MAC	24.4	226,458	460,465
1996-1997	PCP+MAC + ART 1	93.7	72,716	567,788
1998-1999	PCP+MAC + ART 2	132.6	52,702	582,359
2000-2002	PCP+MAC + ART 3	138.8	71,946	832,179
2003	PCP+MAC + ART 4	159.9	24,780	330,189
TOTAL				2,813,892

CD4 count at start of ART, 2003-2005 42 countries, 176 sites, 33,008 patients



Numbers are median CD4 counts

The benefit of early treatment US – 3,000,000 life-years Walensky: JID 2006;194:11

The penalty for late starts

Maryland: 2,673 life-years

US: 100,000 life-years

Moore R. CROI 2008; Abstract 805

HISTORY OF HIV TESTING

1985: First EIA test

1987: Western blot

1992: Rapid test (~60% of tests)

1996: Home and urine tests

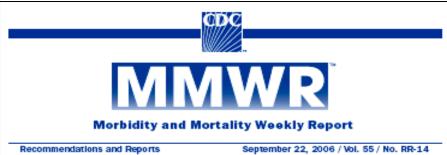
2003: Rapid test CLIA waived

2006: CDC rec HIV screening

2007: WHO: Routine HIV screening

2008: Named reporting – all states

Test all aged 13-64 yrs September 22, 2006 CDC Recommendations



Revised Recommendations for HIV Testing of Adults, Adolescents, and Pregnant Women in Health-Care Settings

INSIDE: Continuing Education Examination

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

- **Routine voluntary testing for** patients ages 13-64 in health care settings - not based on patient risk
- Opt-out testing
- No separate consent for HIV
- Pre-test counseling not required
- Repeat HIV testing left to discretion of provider, based on patient risk

OPT-OUT TESTING FOR HIV (JAMA 2008;300:945)

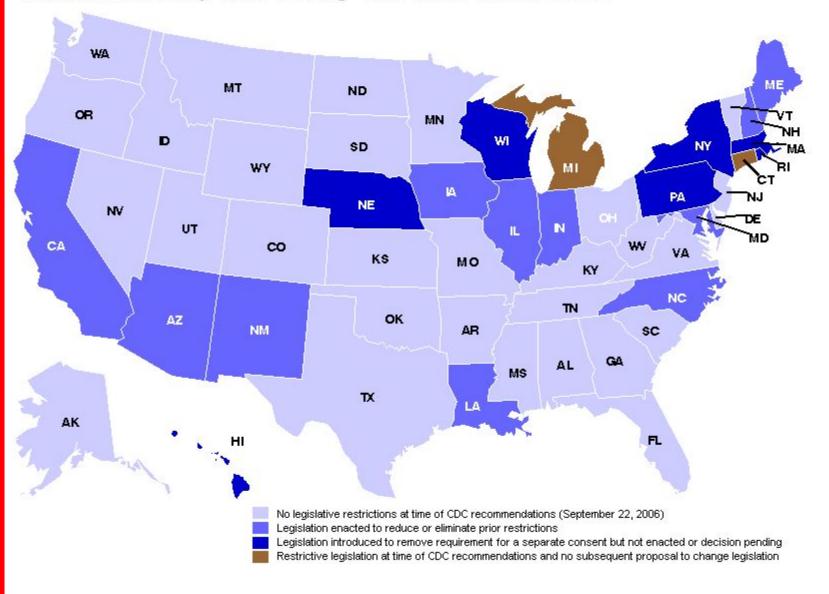
Supporting evidence for need

- Late presentation
 – consequences for treatment & prevention
- Missed opportunities (South Carolina data)
- Testing assets: Easy, fast, simple, accurate and cheap
- Cost-effective with prevalence >0.05-0.1%

OPT-OUT HIV TESTING: CHALLENGES AND CONCERNS

- State laws requiring signed consent and/or counseling
- Counseling benefits
- Stigma: Consequences for discrimination, employability, domestic violence and insurability
- Confidentiality
- Risk-based testing more cost effective
- Payment source

Current Status of Legislation to Change Human Immunodeficiency Virus Testing Laws in the United States



GOALS

Status Report	Challenges		
Epidemiology	• Go to epidemic		
• Testing	 Reduce barriers 		
• HIV Care	 Quality & Cost 		
 Prevention 	What works		