

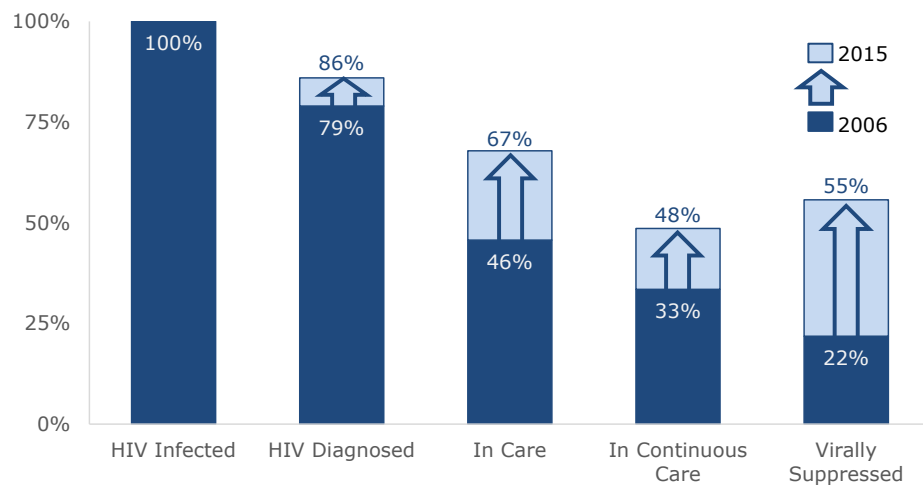
The 2015 National HIV/AIDS Strategy (NHAS) Indicators

Final Michigan Assessment - Data as of January 1, 2017

The 2015 National HIV/AIDS Strategy (NHAS) Indicators/objectives measure the strategy's three main goals: 1) Reduce new HIV infections, 2) Increase access to care and improve health outcomes for people living with HIV, and 3) Reduce HIV-related health disparities.

Michigan HIV Care Continuum

The HIV Care Continuum (aka Treatment Cascade) was developed by the CDC to assess gaps in care. It is presented here in order to provide context to many of the NHAS goals. It also shows great improvements along every step of the continuum for PLWH in Michigan between baseline (2006) and 2015.



HIV Infected: Persons aware and unaware of their infection.

Diagnosed with HIV: Persons diagnosed with HIV. Unless otherwise noted, "PLWH" refers to diagnosed persons living with HIV.

In Care: PLWH with at least 1 CD4 or viral load (vl) lab test.

In Continuous Care: PLWH who received at least two CD4 and/or viral load (vl) lab tests within one year at least three months apart.

Virally Suppressed: PLWH with less than or equal to 200 copies of HIV virus per milliliter of blood (≤ 200 copies/mL).

The five most useful indicators for Michigan are objectives 1, 2, & 7-9.

Objective 1 assesses the number of new diagnoses. To reach the goal, Michigan needed to reduce the annual number of new HIV infections from 815 (in 2006) to 611. However, during 2015, 722 new HIV infections were reported - a reduction of 11% (less than half the target reduction of 25%). In recent years, Michigan has stressed closing the gap in care as a means of prevention and is piloting innovative ways to engage PLWH back into care.

Objective 2 assesses the HIV Transmission Rate (HTR). The HTR calculation is a measure of the annual new diagnoses in relation to the number of PLWH ($HTR \text{ of yr. } X = [\text{new diagnoses in yr. } X / \text{prevalence in yr. } X] * 100$). It indicates the probability that a group of PLWH will transmit the virus to others. Because the HTR is a rate, progress in the reduction and prevention of HIV can be compared among dissimilar populations (geographic areas, demographic groups, etc.). To reach the NHAS goal, Michigan needed to reduce the annual HTR from 6.4 new diagnoses per 100 PLWH (in 2006) to 4.5 new diagnoses per 100 PLWH. In 2015 there were 5.1 new diagnoses per 100 PLWH.

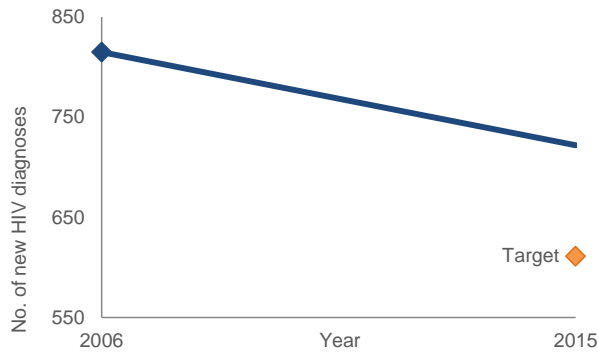
Objectives 7-9 assess viral suppression rates. Viral suppression in an individual is an indication of his/her access to care and adherence to treatment, and it results in reduced transmission risk. The percent of virally suppressed PLWH in an HIV positive population is a proportion of the PLWH who received at least one viral load lab test in the given year (not all PLWH). Michigan surpassed the NHAS 2015 goal to increase the proportion of virally suppressed Latino persons in 2008 and black persons and MSM in 2009. Michigan expects to continue increasing viral suppression in all PLWH. These figures are a good indication that once persons are in care, the likelihood of viral suppression is high.

Graphs on the following page display a visual overview of all 9 objectives.

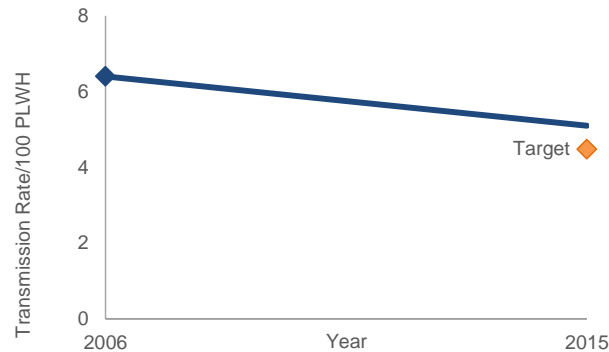
Indicators not previously mentioned, may be useful, but have many limitations. Objectives 3 and 6 regarding awareness of status and homelessness are not Michigan specific. Objective 4 assesses linkage to care and allows labs run on the day of diagnosis to be included. Persons "linked" on the day of diagnoses have the same care rates as those linked after 3 months. While the goal was met, it's not a good indication of the true linkage rate. Objective 5, continuous care, is not useful at all as viral suppression is the ultimate goal, and 23% of virally suppressed PLWH are not in continuous care.

Goal 1: Reducing New HIV Infections

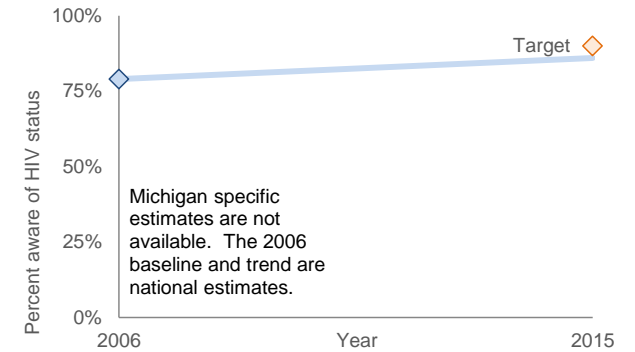
Objective 1: By 2015, reduce the annual number of new HIV infections by 25%. **NOT MET**



Objective 2: By 2015, reduce the HIV Transmission Rate (HTR) by 30%. **ALMOST MET**

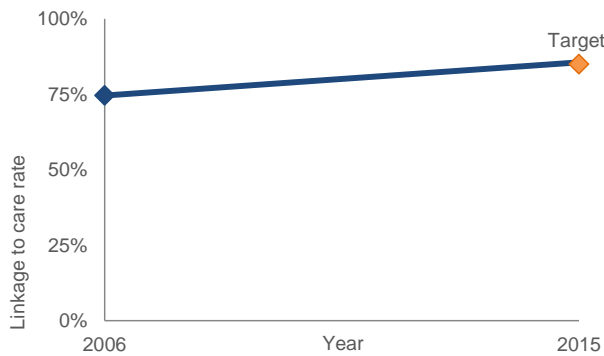


Objective 3: By 2015, increase the proportion of PLWH who know their HIV status to 90%. **UNKNOWN**

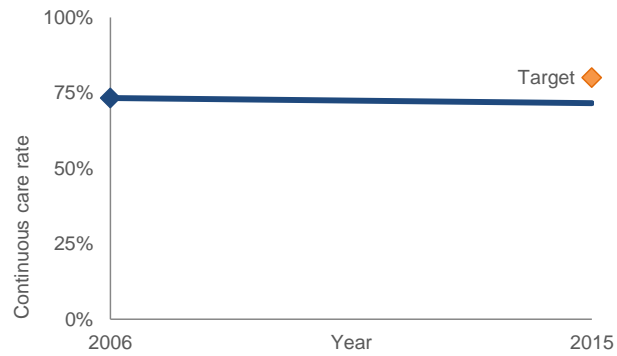


Goal 2: Increasing Access to Care and Improving Health Outcomes for People Living with HIV

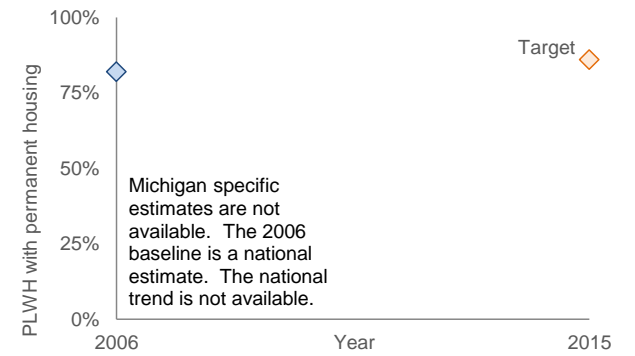
Objective 4: By 2015, increase the proportion of newly diagnosed persons linked to clinical care within 3 months to 85%. **MET**



Objective 5: By 2015, of PLWH in care, increase the proportion who are in continuous care to 80%. **NOT MET**

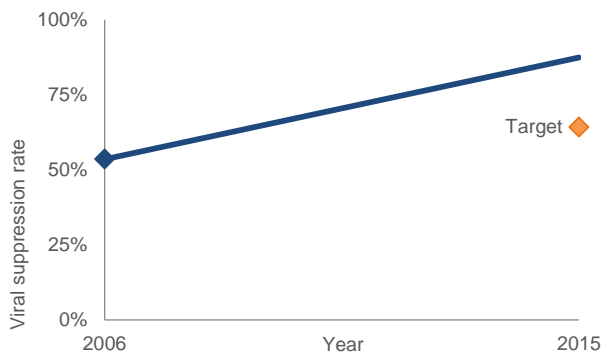


Objective 6: By 2015, increase the proportion of PLWH with permanent housing to 86%. **UNKNOWN**

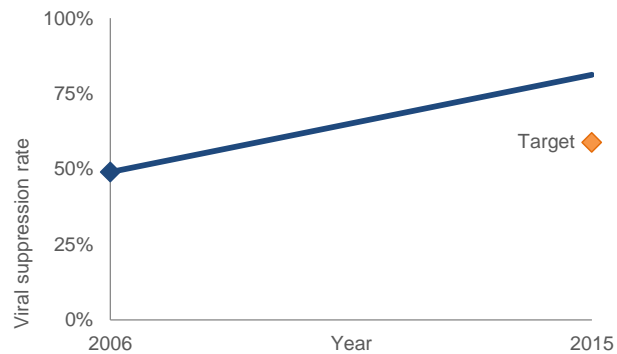


Goal 3: Reducing HIV-Related Health Disparities

Objective 7: By 2015, increase the proportion of HIV diagnosed gay and bisexual men with undetectable viral load by 20%. **EXCEEDED**



Objective 8: By 2015, increase the proportion of HIV diagnosed black persons with undetectable viral load by 20%. **EXCEEDED**



Objective 9: By 2015, increase the proportion of HIV diagnosed Latinos with undetectable viral load by 20%. **EXCEEDED**

