

National Black HIV/AIDS Awareness Day — February 7, 2018

National Black HIV/AIDS Awareness Day is observed each year on February 7 to emphasize the continuing disproportionate impact of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) on the U.S. black/African American (black) population.

In 2014, non-Hispanic blacks represented 12% of the U.S. population (1), and the estimated 471,500 blacks living with diagnosed and undiagnosed HIV infection accounted for 43% of all persons living with diagnosed and undiagnosed HIV (2). In 2016, blacks represented 12% of the U.S. population (1), and blacks with new HIV diagnoses accounted for 44% of all new HIV diagnoses (<https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-report-2016-vol-28.pdf>).

In 2014, among blacks living with diagnosed HIV infection, in 38 jurisdictions with complete reporting of CD4 and viral load data, 69.8% received HIV medical care, and 51.5% were virally suppressed (viral load test of <200 copies of HIV RNA/mL) (2). A study reported in this issue of *MMWR* found racial and ethnic disparities in viral suppression and transmission risk (3).

CDC supports a range of efforts to reduce the risk for acquiring or transmitting HIV infection among blacks. Additional information is available at <https://www.cdc.gov/features/BlackHIVAIDSAwareness>.

References

1. US Census Bureau. Population and Housing Unit Estimates Datasets 2016. Washington, DC: US Census Bureau; 2016. <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/data/data-sets.2016.html>
2. CDC. Diagnosis of HIV infection in the United States and dependent areas, 2016. HIV surveillance report, 2016, vol. 28. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2017. <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-report-2016-vol-28.pdf>
3. Crepaz N, Dong X, Wang X, Hernandez AL, Hall HI. Racial and ethnic disparities in sustained viral suppression and transmission risk potential among persons receiving HIV care—United States, 2014. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep* 2018;67:113–8.

Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Sustained Viral Suppression and Transmission Risk Potential Among Persons Receiving HIV Care — United States, 2014

Nicole Crepaz, PhD¹; Xueyuan Dong, PhD¹; Xiao Wang, MPH¹; Angela L. Hernandez, MD¹; H. Irene Hall, PhD¹

Non-Hispanic blacks/African Americans (blacks) represent 12% of the U.S. population.* However, in 2014 an estimated 43% (471,500) of persons living with diagnosed and undiagnosed human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection were blacks (1). In 2016, blacks accounted for 44% of all new HIV diagnoses (2). Although antiretroviral therapy (ART) prescriptions among persons in HIV care increased overall from 89% in 2009 to 94% in 2013, fewer blacks than Hispanics or Latinos

* <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/data/data-sets.2016.html>.

INSIDE

- 119 Cigarette Brand Preference and Pro-Tobacco Advertising Among Middle and High School Students — United States, 2012–2016
- 125 Acute Illnesses and Injuries Related to Total Release Foggers — 10 States, 2007–2015
- 131 Outbreak of Seoul Virus Among Rats and Rat Owners — United States and Canada, 2017
- 135 Notes from the Field: Public Health Response to a Human Immunodeficiency Virus Outbreak Associated with Unsafe Injection Practices — Roka Commune, Cambodia, 2016
- 137 Notice to Readers
- 138 QuickStats

Continuing Education examination available at https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/cme/conted_info.html#weekly.

