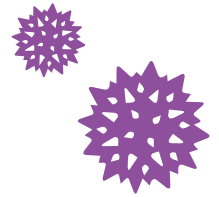


Los Angeles, California

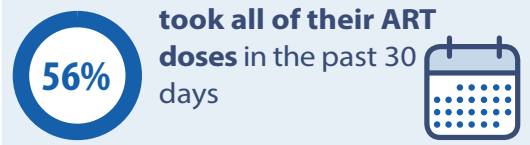
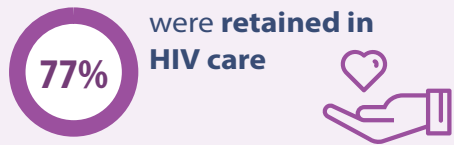


Behavioral and Clinical Characteristics of Persons with Diagnosed HIV Infection

Data collected from June 2015 – May 2018



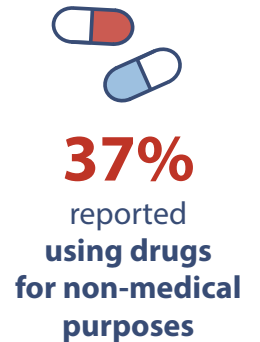
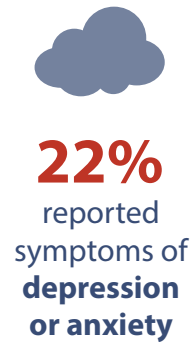
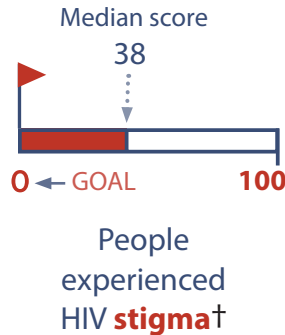
Retention in medical care and antiretroviral therapy (ART) are critical for sustained viral suppression.



Sustained viral suppression **leads to better health outcomes** and **lower HIV transmission risk.**



Many people with HIV faced challenges maintaining viral suppression.



7% engaged in high-risk sex*

-
- ▶ Risk of HIV transmission can be lowered through use of multiple HIV prevention strategies.
 - ▶ For more information on how to protect others, go to www.cdc.gov/hiv/basics/livingwithhiv/protecting-others.html.
- Icon: Information symbol

†Median score calculated from a 10-item scale ranging from 0 (no stigma) to 100 (high stigma) that measures four dimensions of HIV stigma: personalized stigma, disclosure concerns, negative self-image, and perceived public attitudes about people living with HIV.

* High-risk sex is defined as not having sustained viral suppression and having condomless sex with an HIV-negative or unknown status partner who was not taking PrEP.

The Medical Monitoring Project (MMP) is a cross-sectional, locally and nationally representative sample survey that assesses the behavioral and clinical characteristics of adults with diagnosed HIV in the United States and Puerto Rico.

To learn more about the project, visit www.cdc.gov/hiv/statistics/systems/mmp.

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