HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV) IN WEST VIRGINIA

2022 Surveillance Summary

West Virginia Department of HEALTH

Division of STD, HIV, Hepatitis, and Tuberculosis Elimination

Office of Epidemiology and Prevention Services

December 2024

HIV In West Virginia
2022 Annual Surveillance Summary

Jim Justice
Governor

Sherri A. Young, D.O., MBA, FAAFP
Cabinet Secretary
West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources

Matthew Q. Christiansen, MD, MPH
Commissioner, Bureau for Public Health
State Health Officer

West Virginia Department of Health
Bureau for Public Health
Office of Epidemiology and Prevention Services

Authors
Laura Scarberry, M.A.

Editors
Suzanne Wilson, MPH
Miracle King, MHCA

Contributors
Lindsey Mason, MPH

An electronic version of this report is available at:
hivawarewv.org

HIV Data Dashboard
hivawarewv.org, Data and Surveillance tab

Suggested Citation
West Virginia Annual HIV Surveillance Summary 2022. West Virginia Department of Health, Charleston, WV. 2024

Questions or Comments about this report should be directed to:

West Virginia Department of Health
Office of Epidemiology and Prevention Services
Division of STD, HIV, Hepatitis, and Tuberculosis Elimination
350 Capitol Street, Room 125
Charleston, WV 25301
(304) 558-2195
Email: dhhroepshivaidssurve@wv.gov

This report was required by and funded in part through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) grant “Integrated Human Immunodeficiency (HIV) Surveillance and Prevention Programs for Health Departments”.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary

In 1989 Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) became a reportable disease by legislative rule in West Virginia, followed by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) in September 1989. Those specific state statutes include West Virginia Code of State Rules §64-64-9 AIDS-Related Medical Testing and Confidentiality and §64-7 Reportable Diseases, Events and Conditions. In addition to these statutes, state code lists HIV and AIDS reporting laws in West Virginia Code §16-3C-3(c) AIDS-Related Medical Testing and Records Confidentiality Act and §16-3-1 State Director of Health Authority to Quarantine and to Enforce Regulations; State Board of Health Authority to Issue Regulations to Control Infectious or Contagious Diseases.

All reported HIV and AIDS related data in West Virginia are maintained in the Enhanced HIV/AIDS reporting system (eHARS). Data for this report is based on eHARS data as of December 26, 2023. Caution should be used when reviewing data contained in this report because data is dynamic and subject to change with new information. Issues with onboarding electronic laboratory reporting (ELR) data can affect the timeliness and completeness of the person's record. Also, surveillance data collected from 2020 to 2022 was presumably impacted by the coronavirus disease pandemic in 2019 (COVID-19). The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) observed significant declines in HIV testing during the COVID-19 pandemic that were most likely attributed to interruptions in the availability of clinical services, hesitancy for patients to have face-to-face services and shortage in HIV testing materials.[1]

Key Points

Newly Diagnosed HIV Infection

- There were 138 people newly diagnosed with HIV in West Virginia in 2022.
- Male sex accounted for most newly diagnosed HIV infections in West Virginia in 2022 with 98 people (71%).
- Most people newly diagnosed with HIV in West Virginia in 2022 were between the ages of 25 and 34 years old with a total of 61 (44.2%) people.
- White, non-Hispanic persons made up the majority of newly diagnosed HIV infections in West Virginia in 2022 with 123 (89.1%) people.
- The predominant transmission category for people newly diagnosed with HIV in West Virginia in 2022 was intravenous drug use (IDU) with 91 (65.9%) people.

[1] Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and Health Resources and Services Administration. Integrated Guidance for Developing Epidemiologic Profiles: HIV Prevention and Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program Planning. Atlanta, Georgia: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2022.

Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection

- At year-end 2022, there were 2,401 living with diagnosed HIV in West Virginia.
- The sex for those living with diagnosed HIV in West Virginia in 2022 were mostly male with 1,824 (76.0%) people and 577 (24.0%) females.
- Most people living with diagnosed HIV in West Virginia in 2022 were 55 years and older with 901 (37.5%) persons.
- White, non-Hispanic persons made up the majority of persons living with diagnosed HIV infections in West Virginia in 2022 with 1,709 (71.1%) persons.
- The predominant transmission category for persons living with diagnosed HIV in West Virginia in 2022 was male-to-male sexual contact with 1,050 (43.7%) persons.

HIV Care Continuum

- Of those newly diagnosed with HIV in West Virginia in 2022, 118 (87.8%) people were linked to HIV medical care within one year.
- Of persons living with diagnosed HIV in West Virginia in 2022, 1,488 (65.5%) of people were retained in HIV care.

Technical Notes

- Data source: West Virginia Enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS). Based on eHARS data as of December 26, 2023.
- All data presented in this report are considered provisional and subject to change with new information. Data are based on a 12-month reporting delay to allow sufficient time for HIV-related laboratory results and deaths to be reported. Because reporting delays can impact the reliability of data presented in this report, caution should be used when reviewing data contained in this report.
- Data should also be interpreted with caution where numbers are small and percentages or rates are based on small numbers. Rates calculated from numerators of less than 12 should be considered as unreliable due to small numbers.
- Population data by sex, age, and race and ethnicity are from the July 1, 2023 United States Census Estimates.
- Data for 2020 and 2021, which coincided with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the pandemic

on access to HIV testing, pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) prescriptions, and care-related services.

- Data are suppressed if values are describing between 1-4 persons to protect the confidentiality of people living with HIV.
- If any cell is suppressed, additional cells are also suppressed as necessary to prevent back calculation of the suppressed cell(s).
- All rates presented are per 100,000 population.

Newly Diagnosed HIV Infection

Figure 1.1 Newly Diagnosed HIV Infection, for Ages 13 and Older, West Virginia, 2018-2022

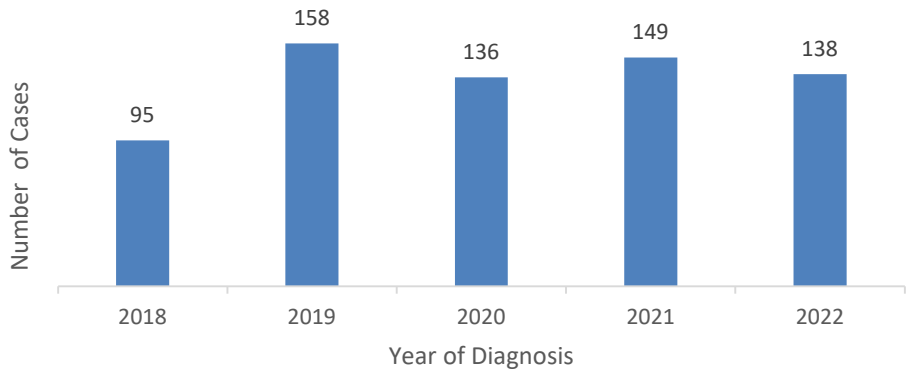
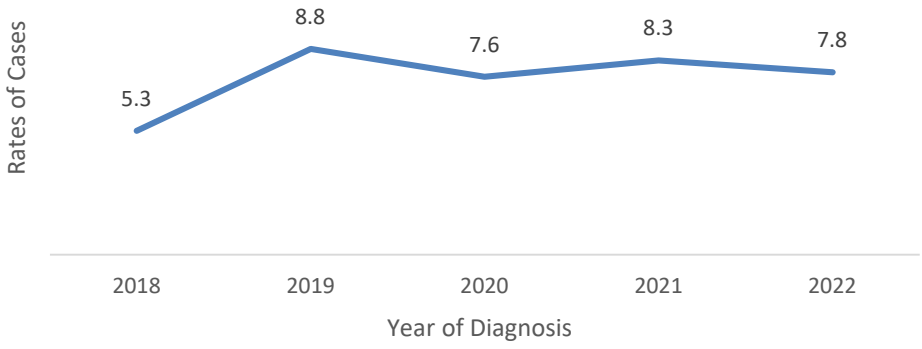


Figure 1.2 Rates of Newly Diagnosed HIV Infection[2], for Ages 13 and Older, West Virginia, 2018-2022



[2] Rates per 100,000

Figure 1.3 Newly Diagnosed HIV Infection by Sex, for Ages 13 and Older, West Virginia, 2018-2022

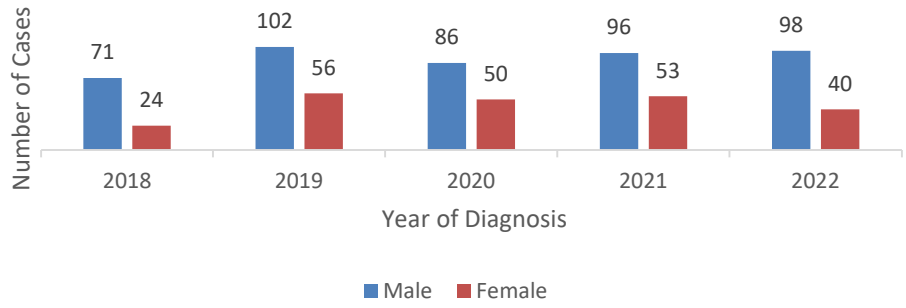


Figure 1.4 Rates of Newly Diagnosed HIV Infection[3] by Sex, for Ages 13 and Older, West Virginia, 2018-2022

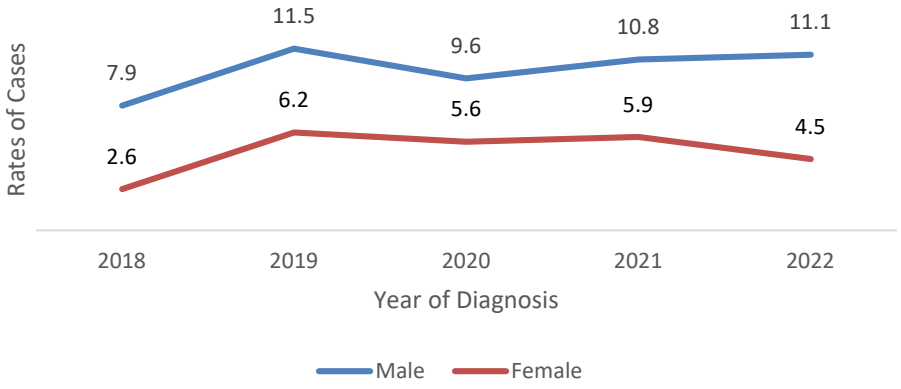
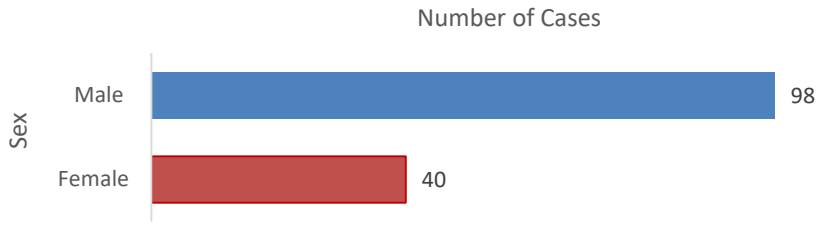
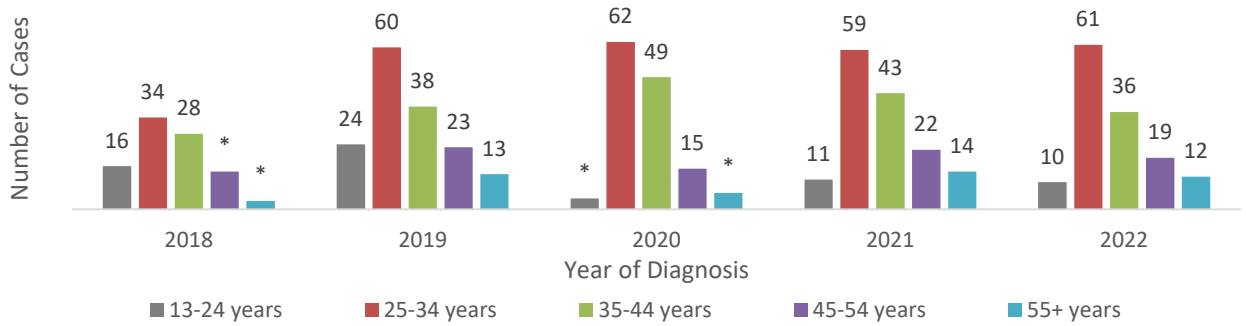


Figure 1.5 Newly Diagnosed HIV Infection by Sex, for Ages 13 and Older, West Virginia, 2022



[3] Rate per 100,000

Figure 1.6 Newly Diagnosed HIV Infection by Age Group, for Ages 13 and Older, West Virginia, 2018-2022



Note: *Suppressed numbers due to low values are indicated by columns with an asterisk (*) in the chart.

Figure 1.7 Newly Diagnosed HIV Infection by Age Group, for Ages 13 and Older, West Virginia, 2022

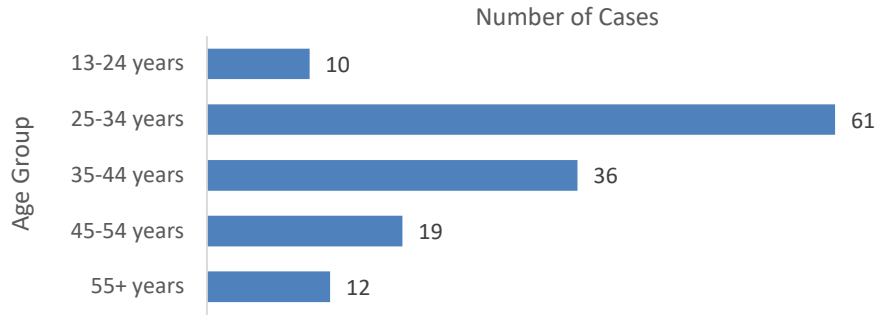
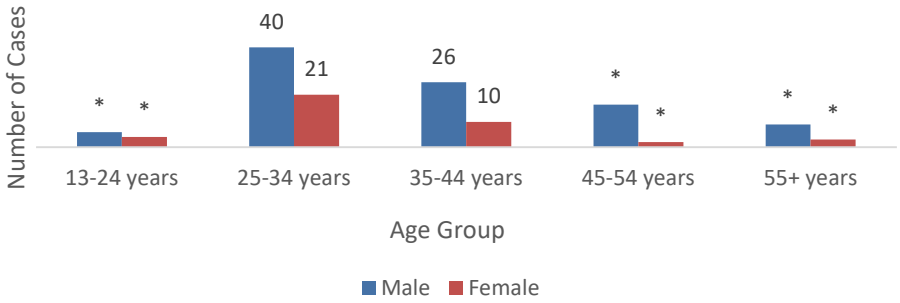
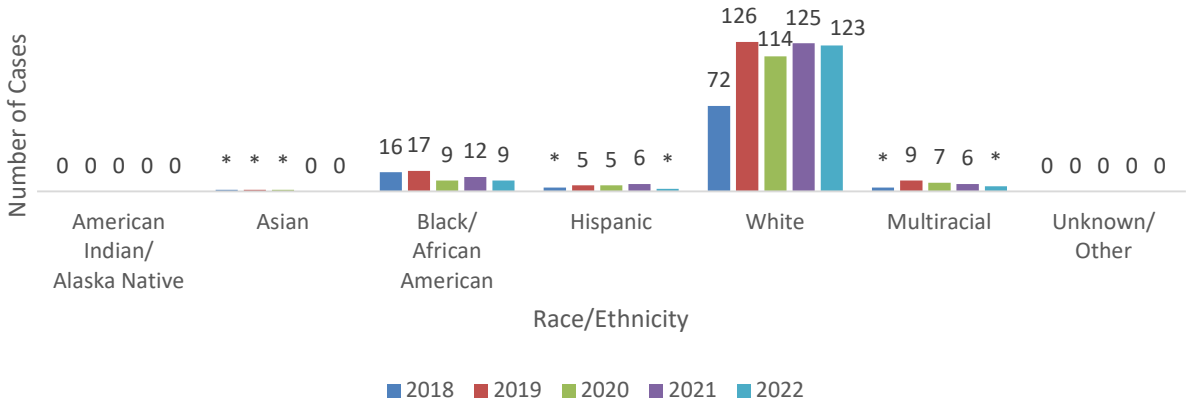


Figure 1.8 Newly Diagnosed HIV Infection by Sex and Age Group, for Ages 13 and Older, West Virginia, 2022



Note: *Suppressed numbers due to low values are indicated by columns with an asterisk (*) in the chart.

Figure 1.9 Newly Diagnosed HIV Infection by Race/Ethnicity, for Ages 13 and Older, West Virginia, 2018-2022



Note: *Suppressed numbers due to low values are indicated by columns with an asterisk (*) in the chart.

Figure 1.10 Rates of Newly Diagnosed HIV Infection[4] by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, for Ages 13 and Older, West Virginia, 2018-2022

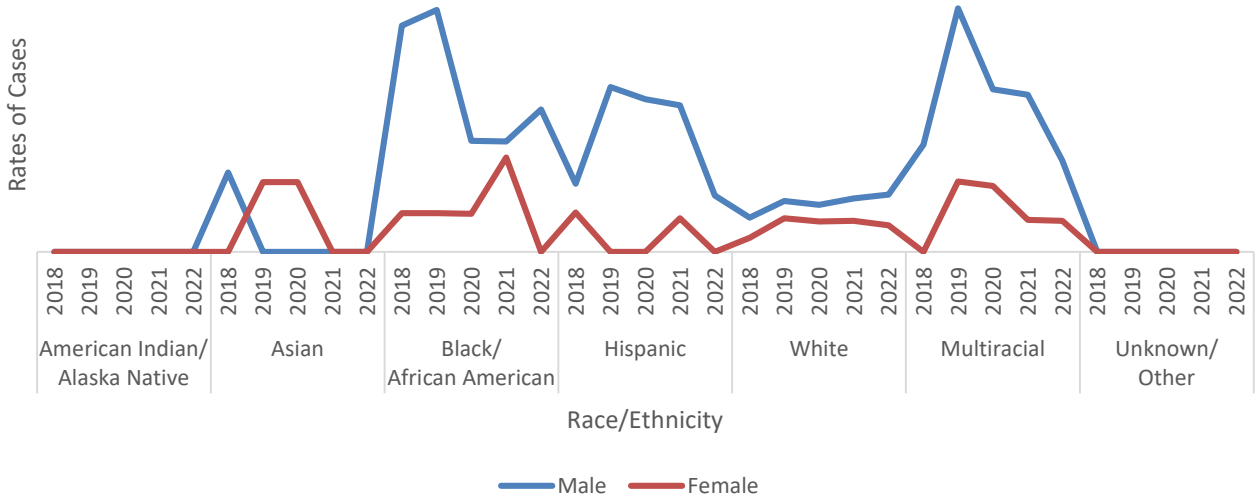
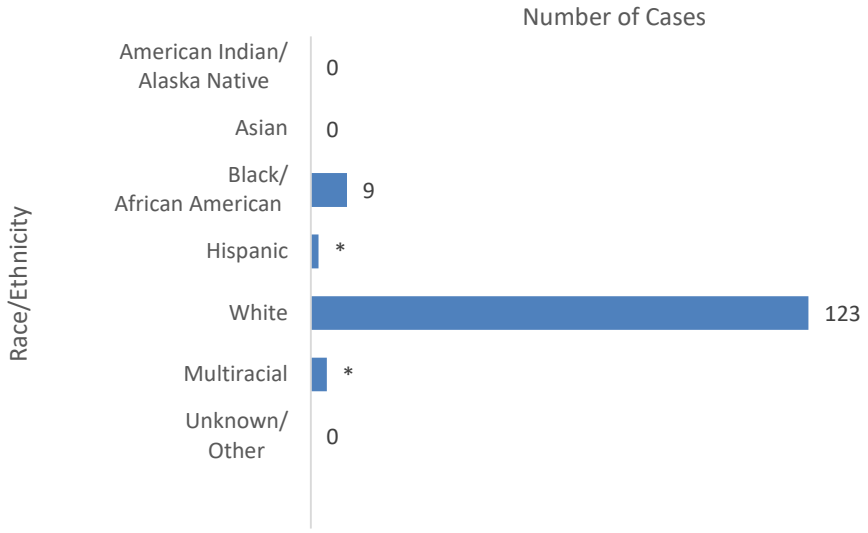


Table 1.1 Rates of Newly Diagnosed HIV Infection[4] by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, for Ages 13 and Older, West Virginia, 2018-2022

		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Male	American Indian/Alaska Native	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Asian	14.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Black/African American	41.2	44.1	20.2	20.1	25.9
	Hispanic	12.4	30.0	27.8	26.7	10.2
	White	6.2	9.2	8.5	9.7	10.4
	Multiracial	19.5	44.4	29.6	28.6	16.6
	Unknown/Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female						
	American Indian/Alaska Native	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Asian	0.0	12.7	12.7	0.0	0.0
	Black/African American	7.0	7.0	6.9	17.2	0.0
	Hispanic	7.1	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0
	White	2.5	6.1	5.5	5.6	4.8
	Multiracial	0.0	12.8	12.0	5.8	5.6
	Unknown/Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

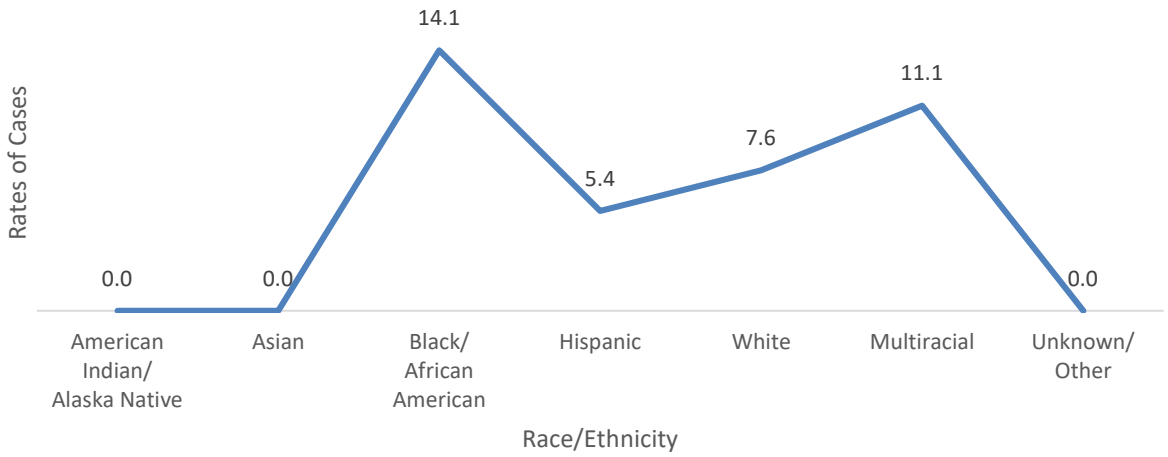
[4] Rate per 100,000
Rates for Asian, Black, Hispanic, and Multiracial are considered unreliable due to small numbers.

Figure 1.11 Newly Diagnosed HIV Infection by Race/Ethnicity, for Ages 13 and Older, West Virginia, 2022



Note: *Suppressed numbers due to low values are indicated by columns with an asterisk (*) in the chart.

Figure 1.12 Rates of Newly Diagnosed HIV Infection[5] by Race/Ethnicity, for Ages 13 and Older, West Virginia, 2022



[5] Rate per 100,000
Rates for Black, Hispanic and Multiracial are considered unreliable due to small numbers.

Figure 1.13 Newly Diagnosed HIV Infection by Transmission Category, for Ages 13 and Older, West Virginia, 2018-2022

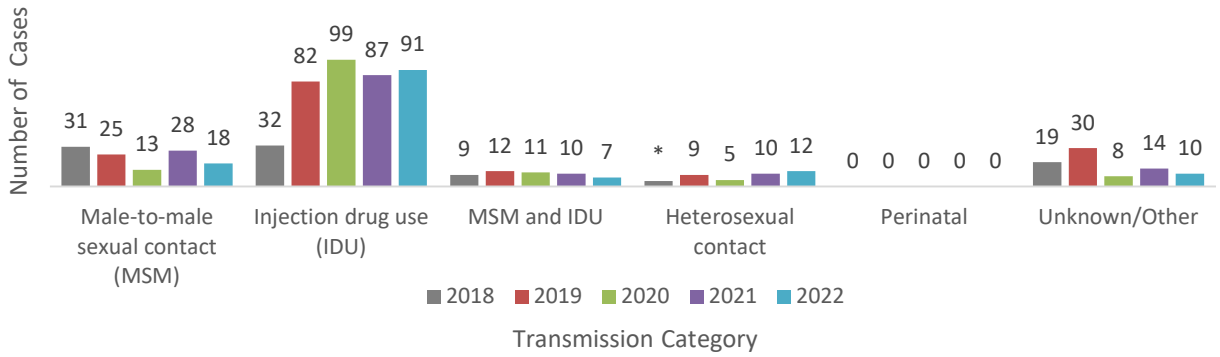


Figure 1.14 Newly Diagnosed HIV by Transmission Category, for Ages 13 and Older, West Virginia, 2022

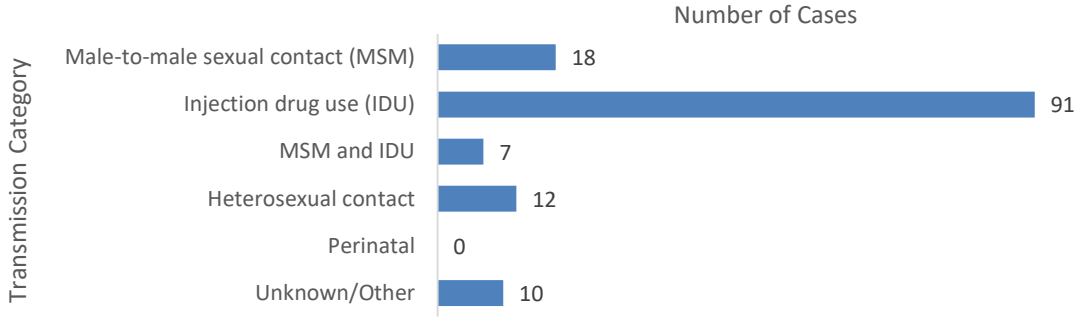
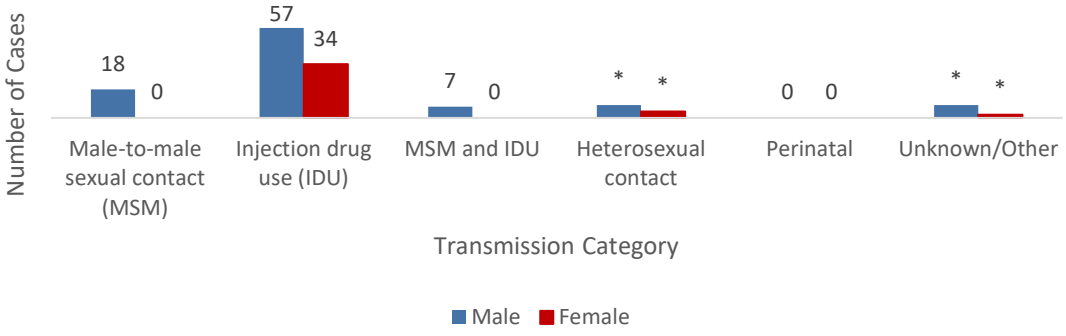
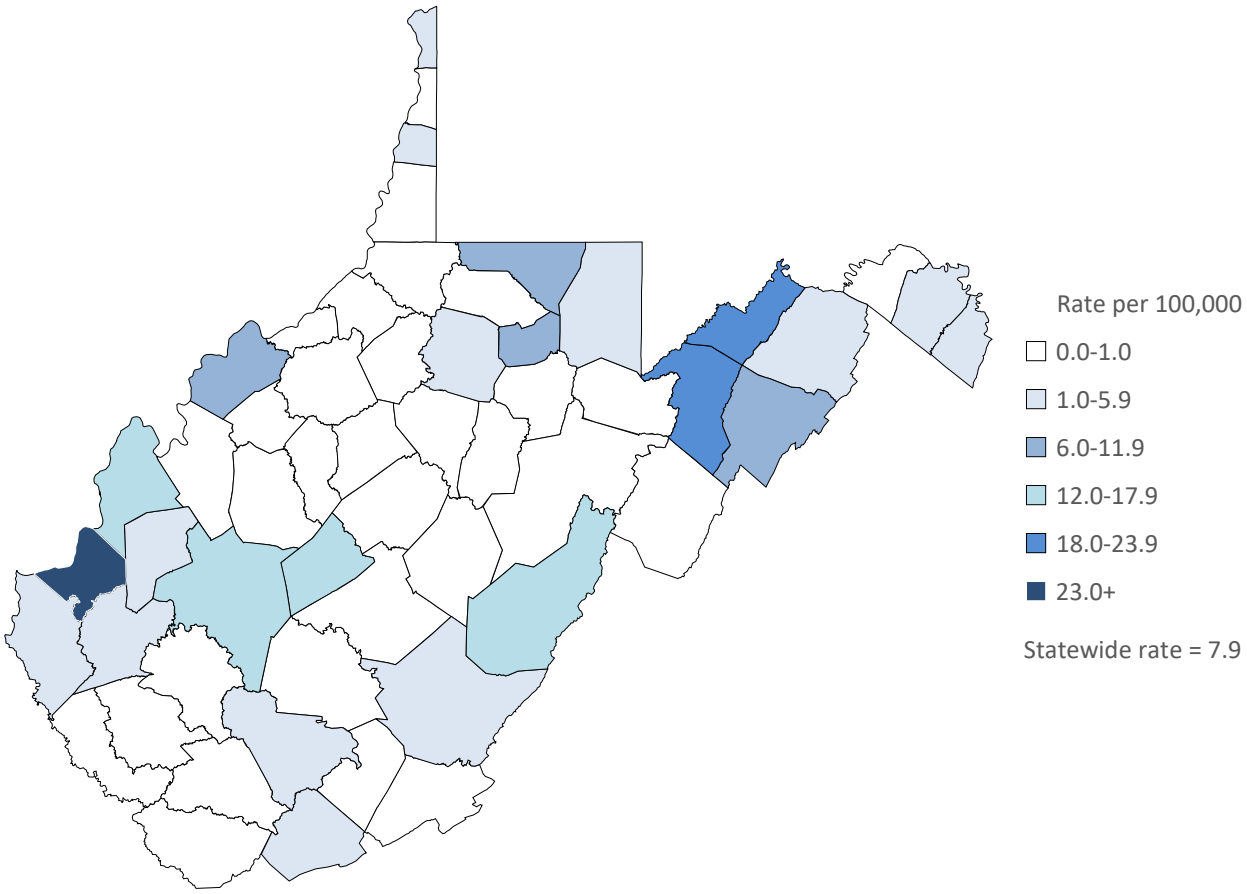


Figure 1.15 Newly Diagnosed HIV Infection by Sex and Transmission Category, for Ages 13 and Older, West Virginia, 2022



Note: Suppressed numbers due to low values are indicated by columns with an asterisk (*) in the chart.

Figure 1.16 Rates of Newly Diagnosed HIV Infection by County of Residence at Time of Diagnosis, for Ages 13 and Older, West Virginia, 2022



Note: Incidence rates must be interpreted with caution due to the smaller population of some counties.

Table 1.2 Rates of Newly Diagnosed HIV Infection[6] by County of Residence at Time of Diagnosis, for Ages 13 and Older, West Virginia, 2022

County	Rate
Barbour County	0.0
Berkeley County	3.1
Boone County	0.0
Braxton County	0.0
Brooke County	0.0
Cabell County	62.5
Calhoun County	0.0
Clay County	12.8
Doddridge County	0.0
Fayette County	0.0
Gilmer County	0.0
Grant County	18.2
Greenbrier County	3.1
Hampshire County	4.3
Hancock County	3.5
Hardy County	7.0
Harrison County	4.6
Jackson County	0.0
Jefferson County	1.7
Kanawha County	17.1
Lewis County	0.0
Lincoln County	5.0
Logan County	0.0
McDowell County	0.0
Marion County	0.0
Marshall County	0.0
Mason County	12.0
Mercer County	3.4

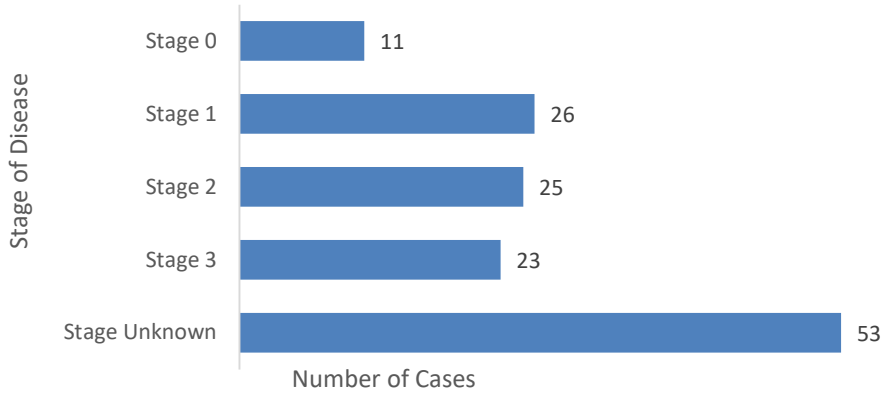
County	Rate
Mineral County	22.3
Mingo County	0.0
Monongalia County	7.5
Monroe County	0.0
Morgan County	0.0
Nicholas County	0.0
Ohio County	4.8
Pendleton County	0.0
Pleasants County	0.0
Pocahontas County	12.8
Preston County	2.9
Putnam County	3.5
Raleigh County	1.4
Randolph County	0.0
Ritchie County	0.0
Roane County	0.0
Summers County	0.0
Taylor County	6.1
Tucker County	0.0
Tyler County	0.0
Upshur County	0.0
Wayne County	5.3
Webster County	0.0
Wetzel County	0.0
Wirt County	0.0
Wood County	6.0
Wyoming County	0.0

[6] Rate per 100,000. Rates must be interpreted with caution due to the smaller population in some counties.

Table 1.3 Newly Diagnosed HIV Infection by Stage of Disease at Time of HIV Diagnosis, for Ages 13 and Older, West Virginia, 2022

	Stage 0		Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Stage Unknown	
Total	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
138	11	8.0	26	18.8	25	18.1	23	16.7	53	38.4

Figure 1.17 Newly Diagnosed HIV Infection by Stage of Disease[7] at Time of HIV Diagnosis, for Ages 13 and Older, West Virginia, 2022



[7] Source: CDC. 2014.Revised Surveillance Case Definition for HIV Infection-United States MMWR 2014;63 (No. RR03)1-10.
Based on the first CD4 test performed or documentation of an opportunistic illness at three months or less after a diagnosis of HIV infection.

Persons Living With Diagnosed HIV Infection

Figure 2.1 Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV infection, West Virginia, 2018-2022

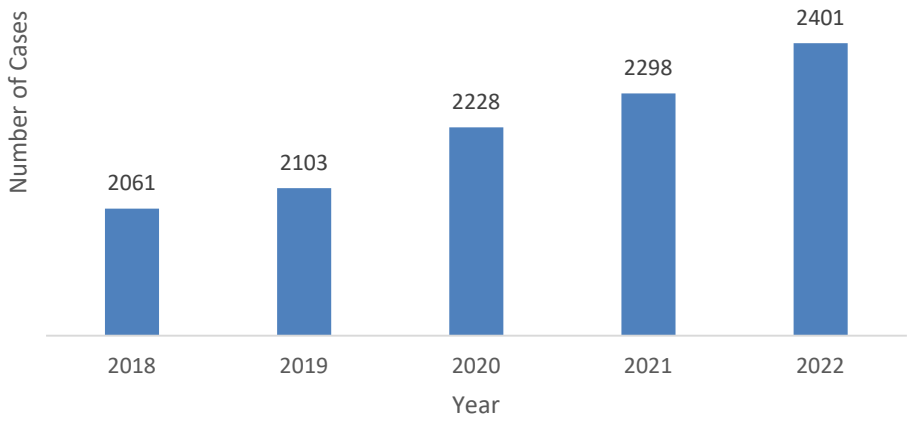
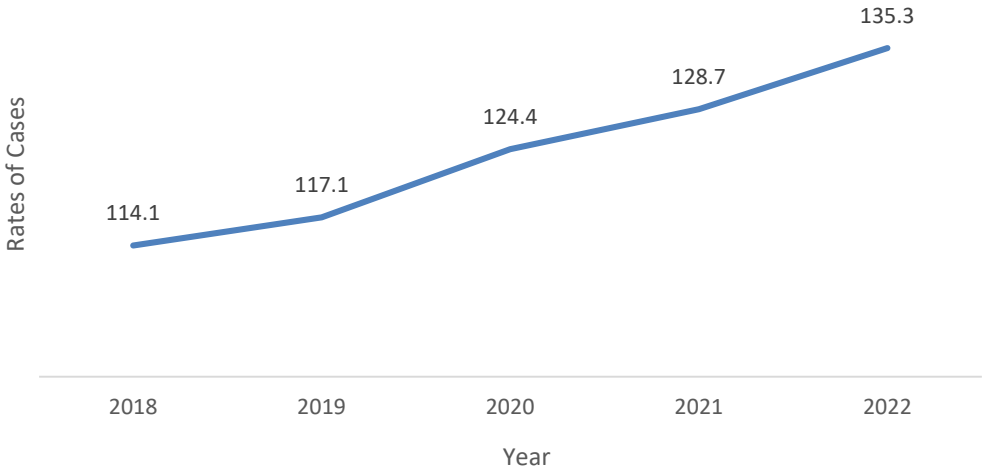


Figure 2.2 Rates of Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection[8], West Virginia, 2018-2022



[8] Rates per 100,000

Figure 2.3 Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection by Sex, West Virginia, 2018-2022

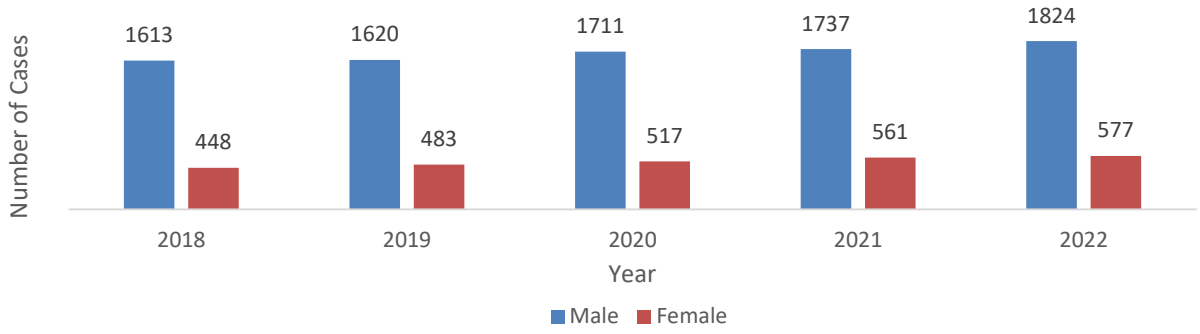


Figure 2.4 Rates of Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection[9] by Sex, West Virginia, 2018-2022

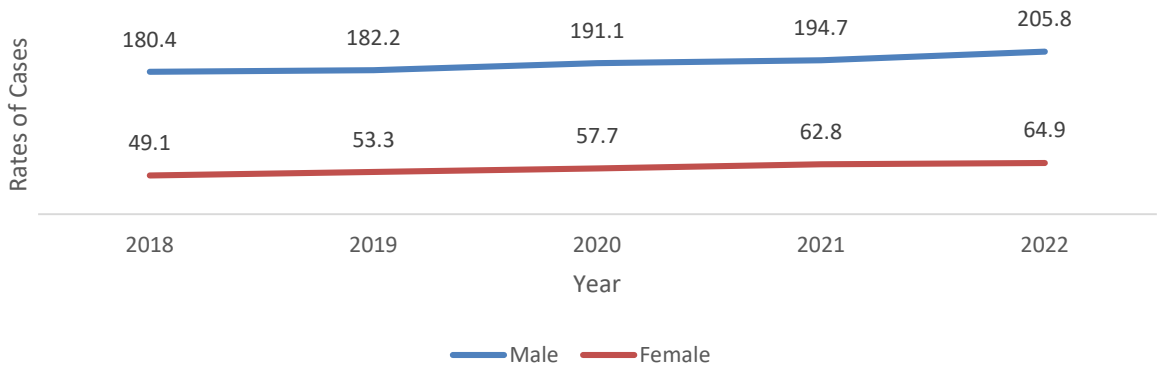
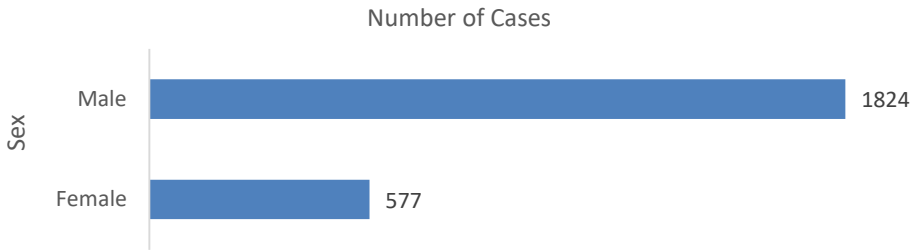


Figure 2.5 Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection by Sex, West Virginia, 2022



[9] Rates per 100,000

Figure 2.6 Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection by Age Group, for Ages 13 and Older, West Virginia, 2018-2022

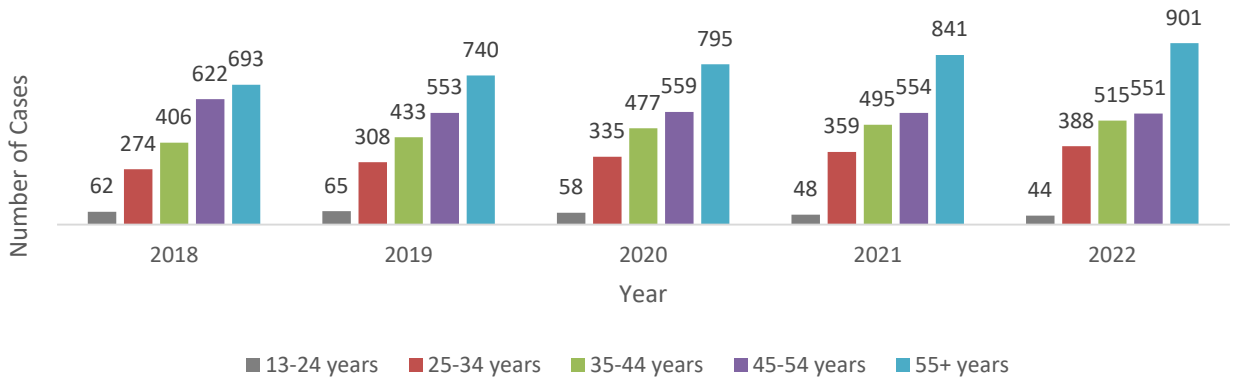


Figure 2.7 Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection by Age Group, for Ages 13 and Older, West Virginia, 2022

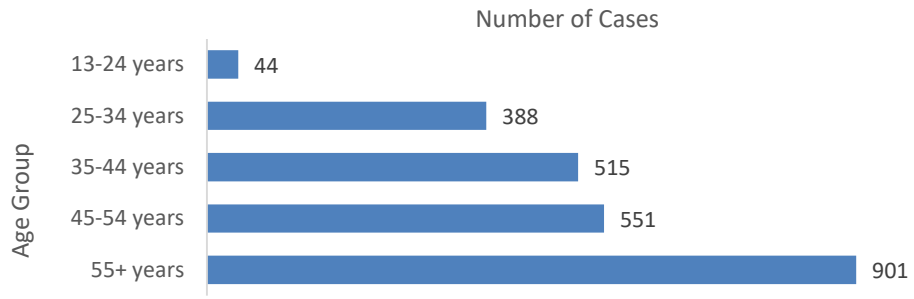


Figure 2.8 Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection by Sex and Age Group, for Ages 13 and Older, West Virginia, 2022

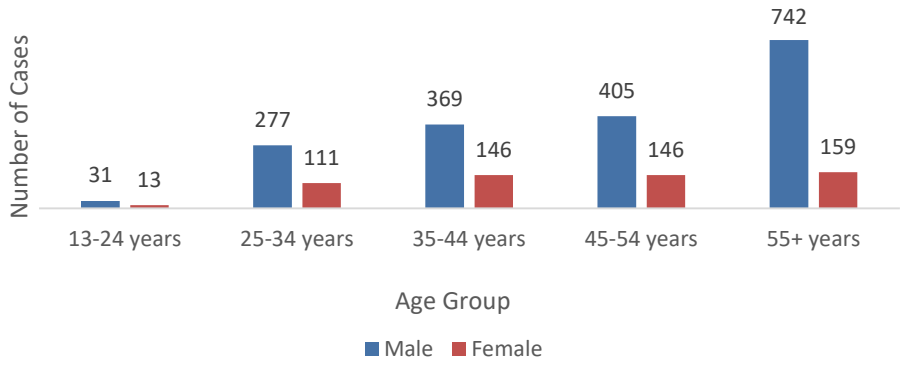
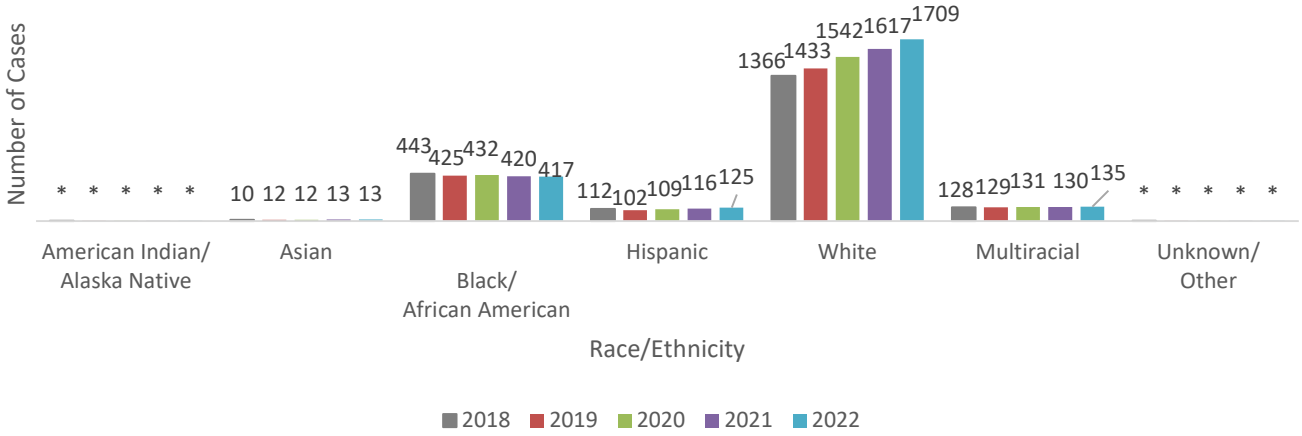


Figure 2.9 Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection by Race/Ethnicity, West Virginia, 2018-2022



Note: *Suppressed numbers due to low values are indicated by columns with an asterisk (*) in the chart.

Figure 2.10 Rates of Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection[10] by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, West Virginia, 2018-2022

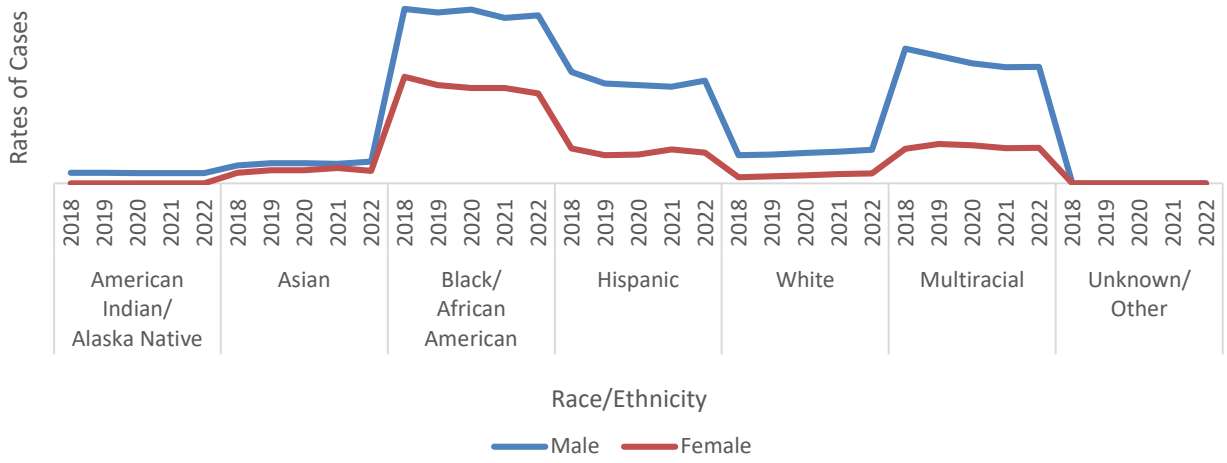
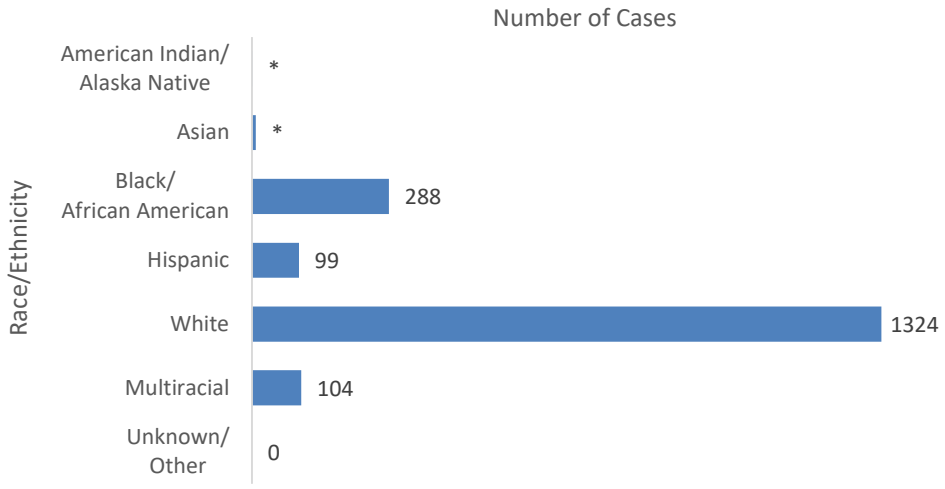


Table 2.1 Rates of Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection[10] by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, West Virginia, 2018-2022

		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Male	American Indian/Alaska Native	50.7	50.8	49.9	49.6	49.3
	Asian	86.6	98.9	98.0	95.0	106.1
	Black/African American	860.3	841.6	856.0	814.8	827.2
	Hispanic	547.7	491.8	483.9	475.2	505.2
	White	137.2	140.8	149.4	154.8	164.7
	Multiracial	663.1	627.5	591.2	572.2	574.0
	Unknown/Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female						
	American Indian/Alaska Native	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Asian	50.7	63.3	63.4	74.2	60.1
	Black/African American	524.8	484.0	469.9	469.1	443.0
	Hispanic	171.3	138.1	141.4	165.6	151.2
	White	28.7	34.4	39.0	44.0	47.3
	Multiracial	169.5	192.6	186.1	172.8	173.6
	Unknown/Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

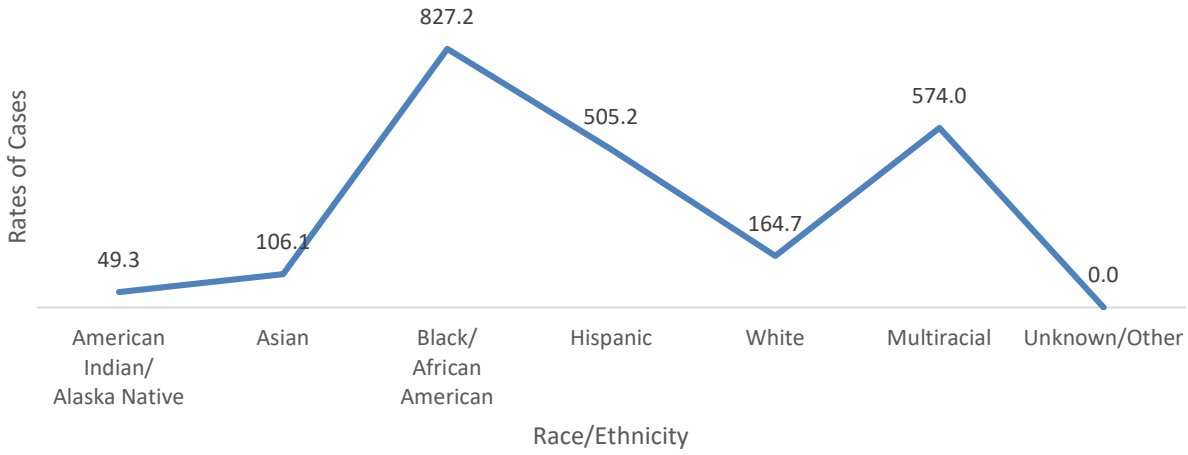
[10] Rates per 100,000

Figure 2.11 Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection by Race/Ethnicity and Male Sex, West Virginia, 2022



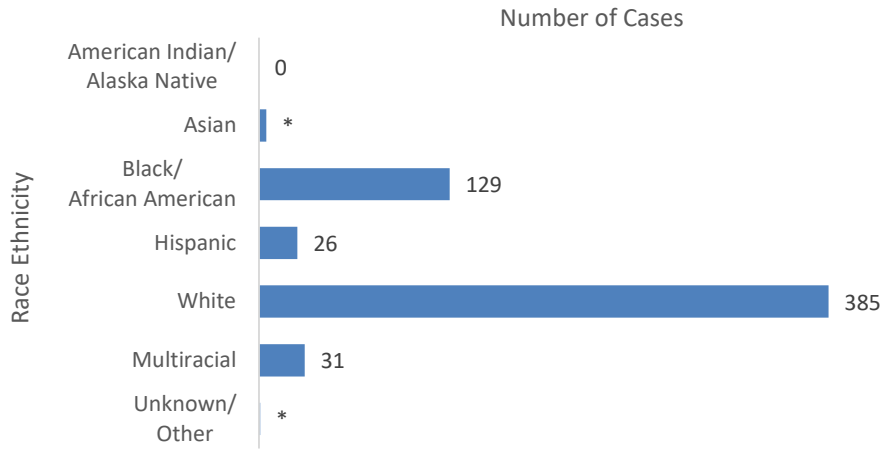
Note: *Suppressed numbers due to low values are indicated by columns with an asterisk (*) in chart.

Figure 2.12 Rates of Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection[11] by Race/Ethnicity and Male Sex, West Virginia, 2022



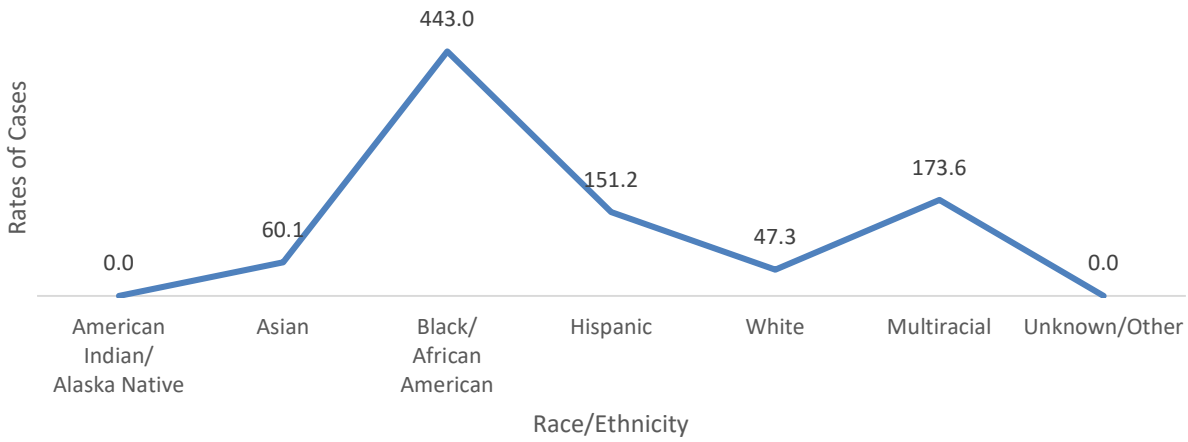
[11] Rate per 100,000
Rates for American Indian/Alaska Native and Asian are considered unreliable due to small numbers.

Figure 2.13 Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection by Race/Ethnicity and Female Sex, West Virginia, 2022



Note: *Suppressed numbers due to low values are indicated by columns with an asterisk (*) in the chart.

Figure 2.14 Rates of Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection[12] by Race/Ethnicity and Female Sex, West Virginia, 2022



[12] Rate per 100,000
Rates for Asian and Unknown/Other are considered unreliable due to the small numbers.

Figure 2.15 Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection by Transmission Category, West Virginia, 2018-2022

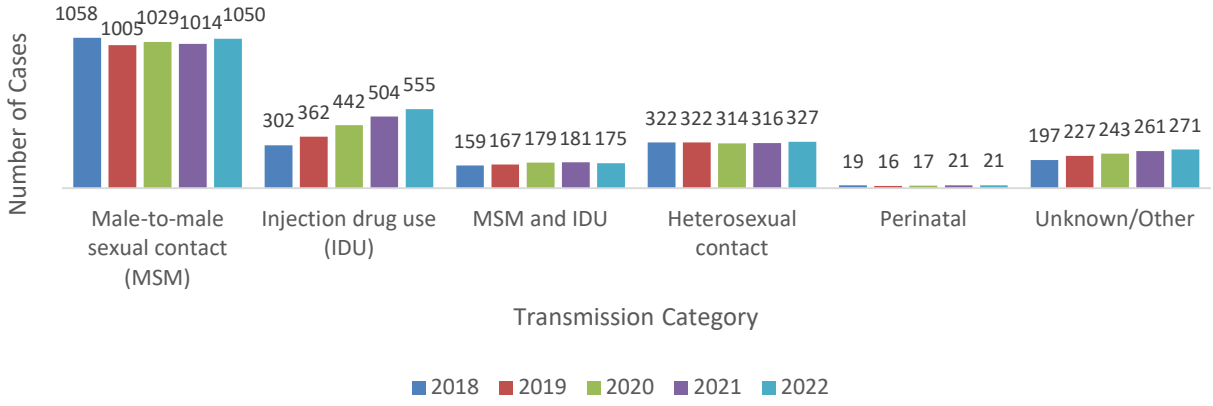


Figure 2.16 Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection by Transmission Category, West Virginia, 2022

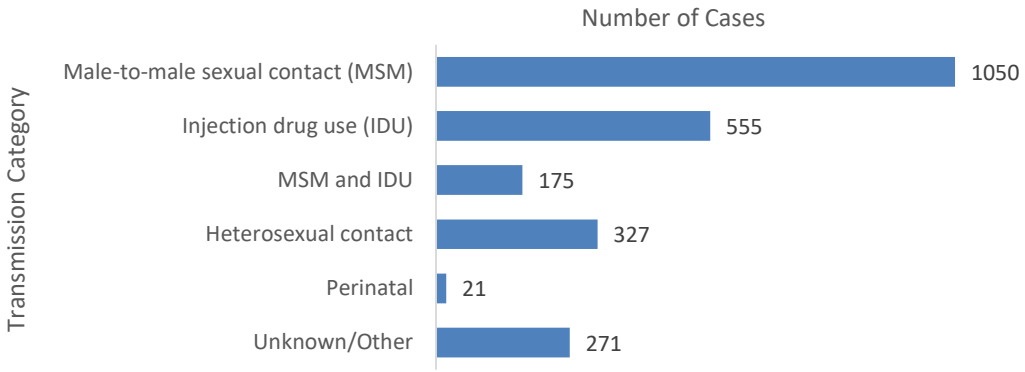
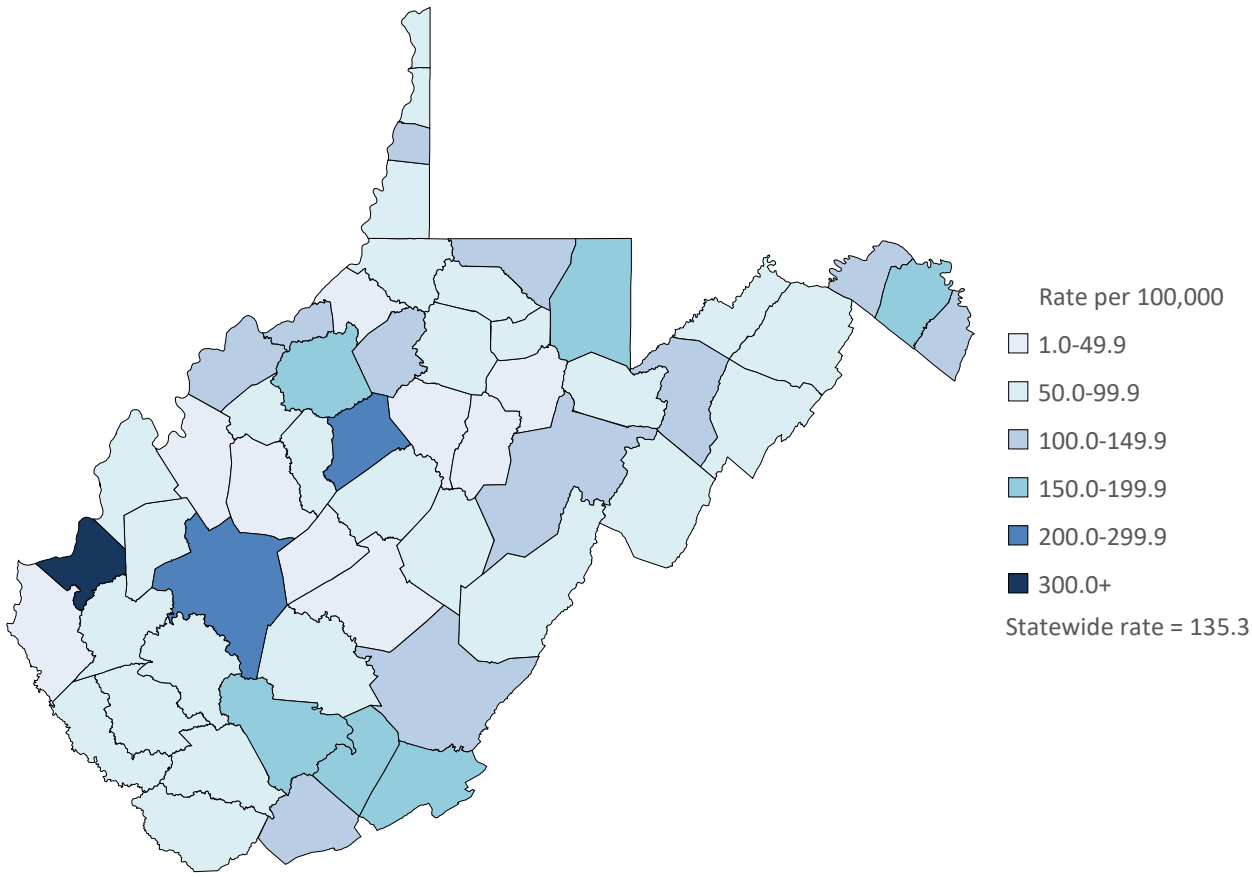


Figure 2.17 Rates of Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection by County of Residence at Time of Diagnosis, West Virginia, 2022



Note: Incidence rates must be interpreted with caution due to the smaller population of some counties.

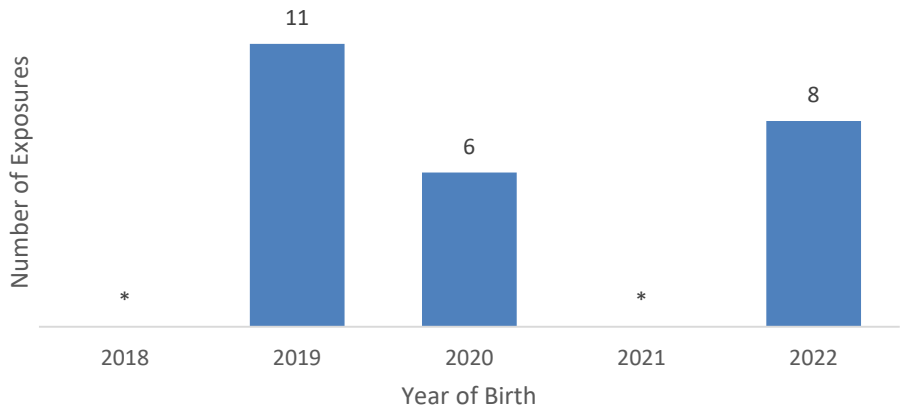
Table 2.2 Rates of Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection[13] by County of Residence at Time of Diagnosis, West Virginia, 2022

County	Rate		County	Rate
Barbour County	26.0		Mineral County	85.1
Berkeley County	154.5		Mingo County	70.9
Boone County	71.5		Monongalia County	137.6
Braxton County	65.7		Monroe County	178.9
Brooke County	64.4		Morgan County	103.3
Cabell County	349.4		Nicholas County	37.0
Calhoun County	98.9		Ohio County	135.1
Clay County	38.4		Pendleton County	83.2
Doddridge County	103.9		Pleasants County	131.8
Fayette County	68.4		Pocahontas County	76.7
Gilmer County	259.4		Preston County	158.0
Grant County	109.4		Putnam County	57.9
Greenbrier County	111.0		Raleigh County	181.1
Hampshire County	81.0		Randolph County	134.1
Hancock County	64.0		Ritchie County	170.6
Hardy County	91.6		Roane County	43.4
Harrison County	90.9		Summers County	153.0
Jackson County	43.3		Taylor County	85.7
Jefferson County	113.6		Tucker County	76.1
Kanawha County	287.2		Tyler County	36.7
Lewis County	23.9		Upshur County	46.4
Lincoln County	85.4		Wayne County	44.7
Logan County	57.5		Webster County	73.5
McDowell County	72.8		Wetzel County	85.6
Marion County	69.7		Wirt County	78.6
Marshall County	87.4		Wood County	102.0
Mason County	96.0		Wyoming County	58.5
Mercer County	110.7			

[13] Rate per 100,000. Rates must be interpreted with caution due to the smaller population of some counties.

Perinatal HIV

Figure 3.1 Perinatal HIV Exposures, West Virginia, 2018-2022



Note: Suppressed numbers due to low values are indicated by columns with an asterisk (*) in the chart.

Deaths Among Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection

Figure 4.1 Deaths (Any Cause) Among Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection, for Ages 13 and Older, West Virginia, 2018-2022

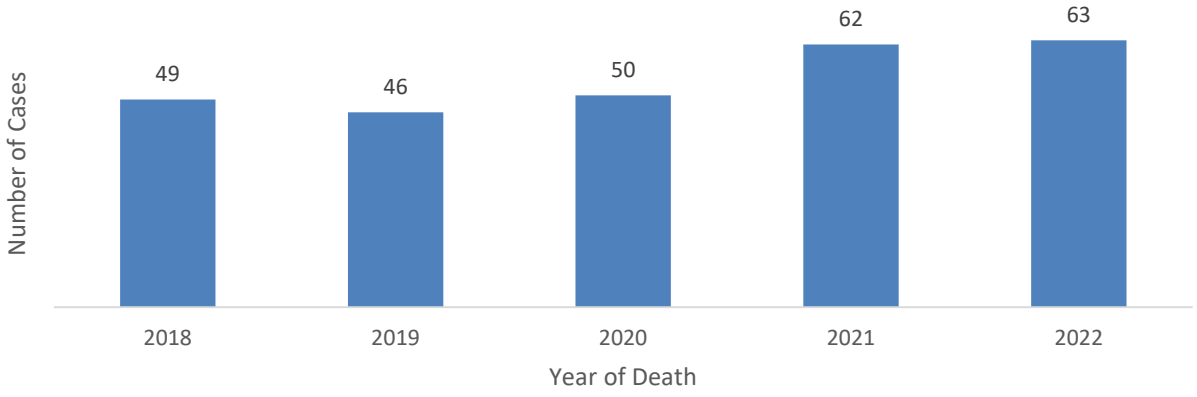


Figure 4.2 Deaths (Any Cause) Among Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection by Year of Death and Sex, for Ages 13 and Older, West Virginia, 2018-2022

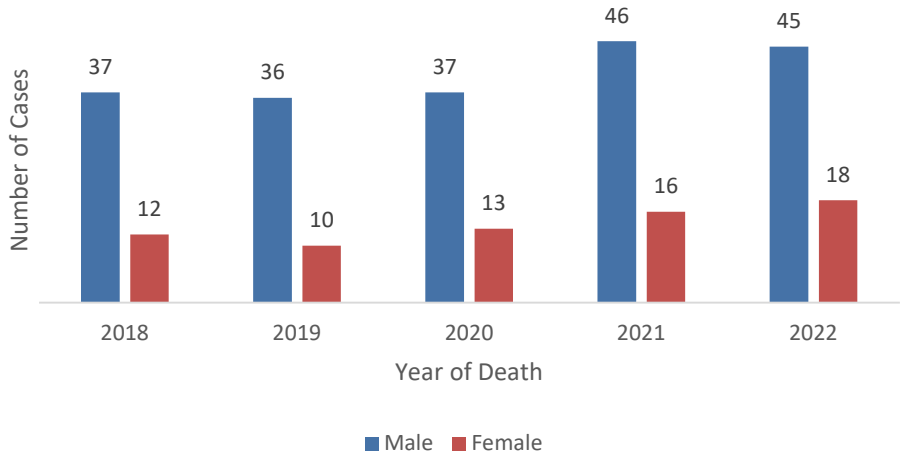
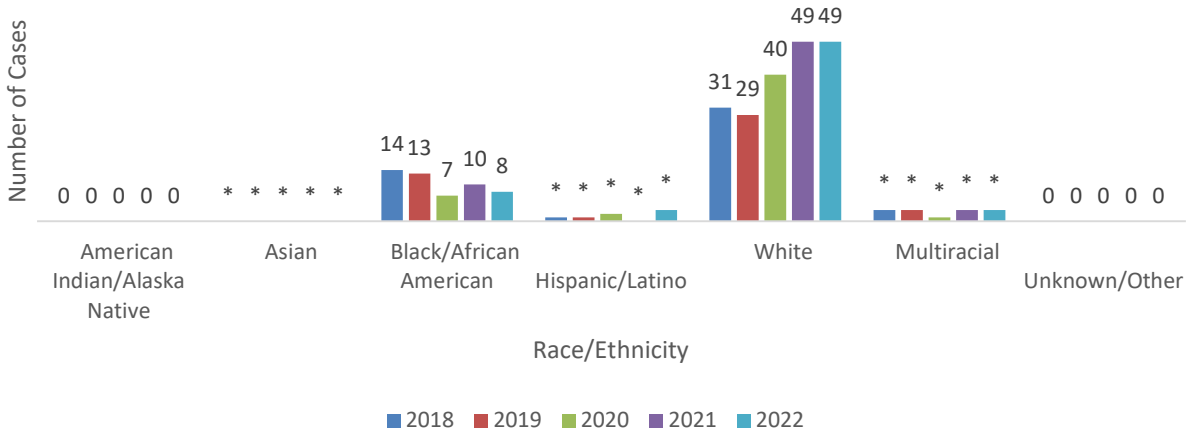
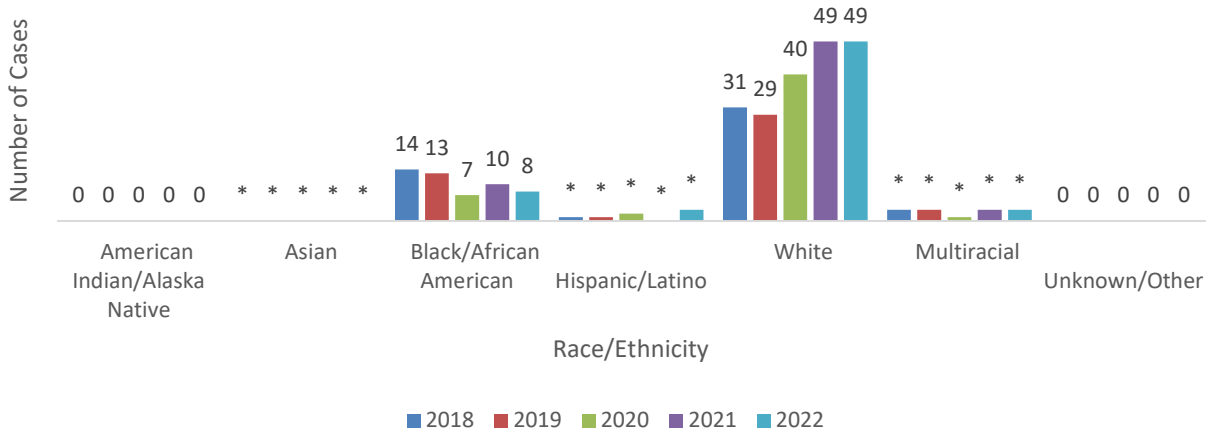


Figure 4.3 Deaths (Any Cause) Among Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection by Year of Death and Race/Ethnicity, for Ages 13 and Older, West Virginia, 2018-2022



Note: Suppressed numbers due to low values are indicated by columns with an asterisk (*) in the chart.

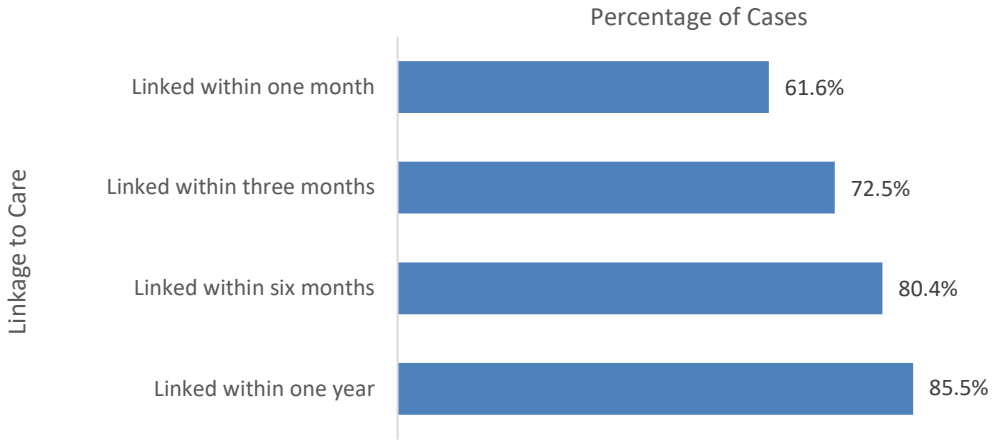
Figure 4.4 Deaths (Any Cause) Among Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection by Year of Death and Transmission Category, for Ages 13 and Older, West Virginia, 2018-2022



Note: Suppressed numbers due to low values are indicated by columns with an asterisk (*) in the chart.

HIV Care Continuum

Figure 5.1 Linkage of Newly Diagnosed HIV Infections to HIV Medical Care[14], for Ages 13 and Older, West Virginia, 2022



[14] Measured by documentation of one or more CD4, viral load or genotype test(s) following HIV diagnosis.

Figure 5.2 Linkage of Newly Diagnosed HIV Infections to HIV Medical Care[15] by Sex, for Ages 13 and Older, West Virginia, 2022

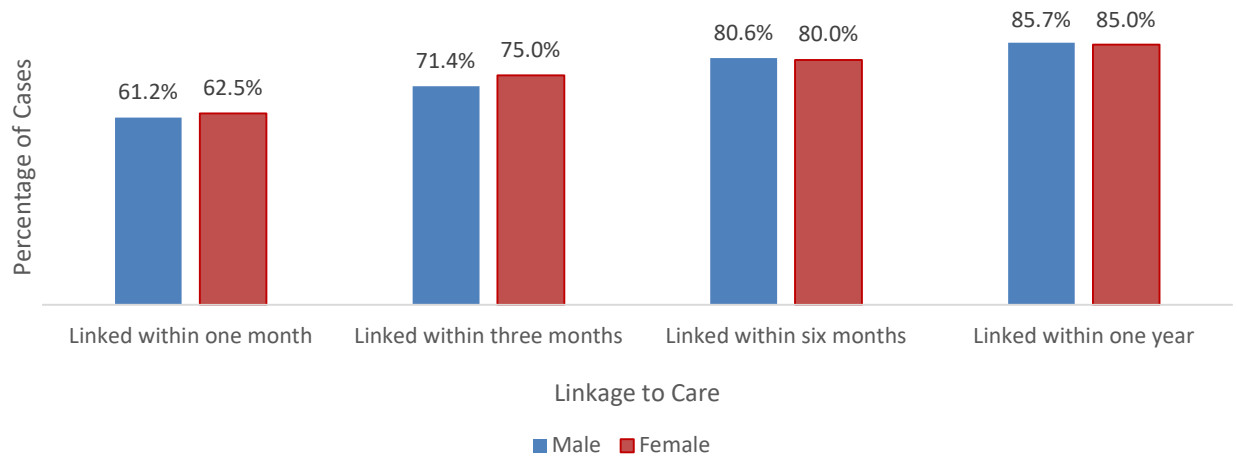
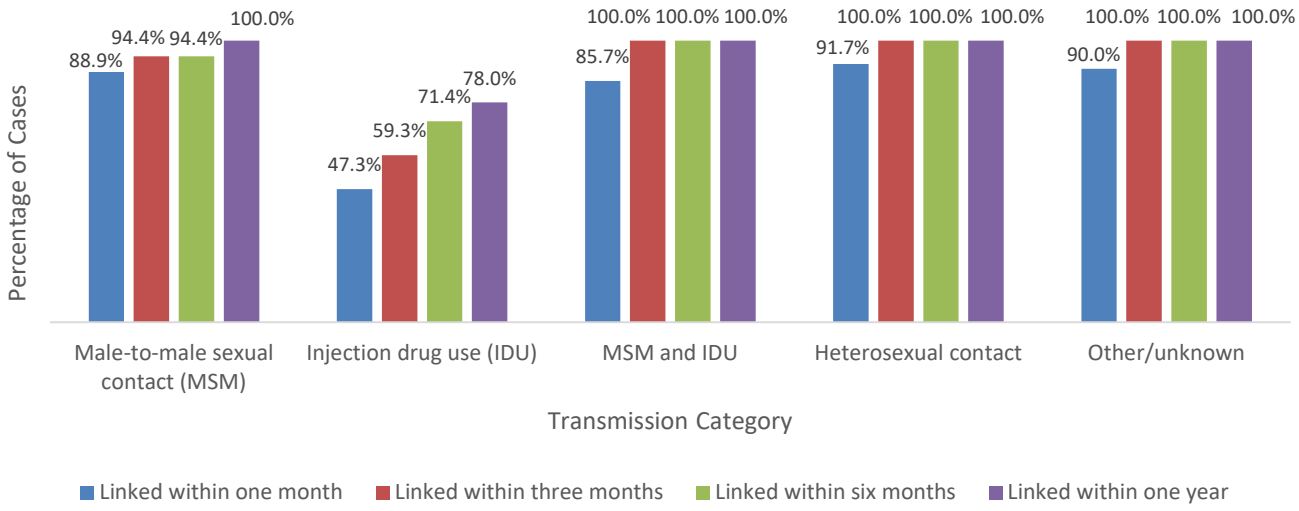


Figure 5.3 Linkage of Newly Diagnosed HIV Infections to HIV Medical Care[15] by Transmission Category, for Ages 13 and Older, West Virginia, 2022



[15] Measured by documentation of one or more CD4, viral load or genotype test(s) following HIV diagnosis.

Figure 5.4 Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection by HIV Medical Care Visits[16], West Virginia, 2022

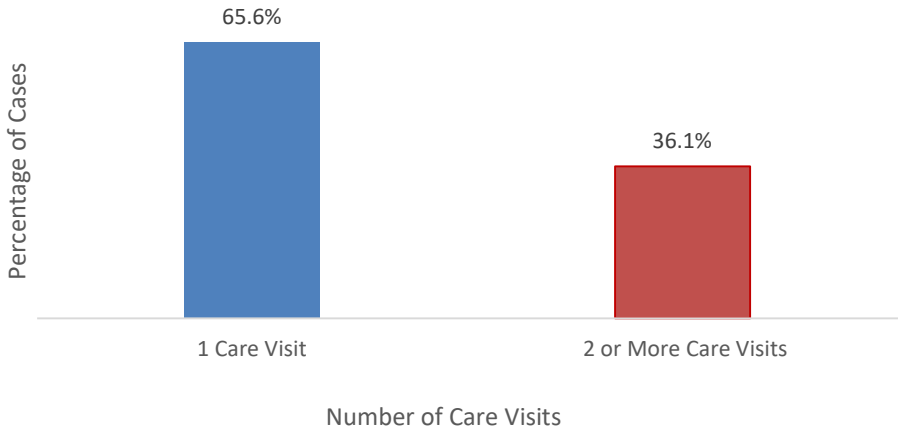
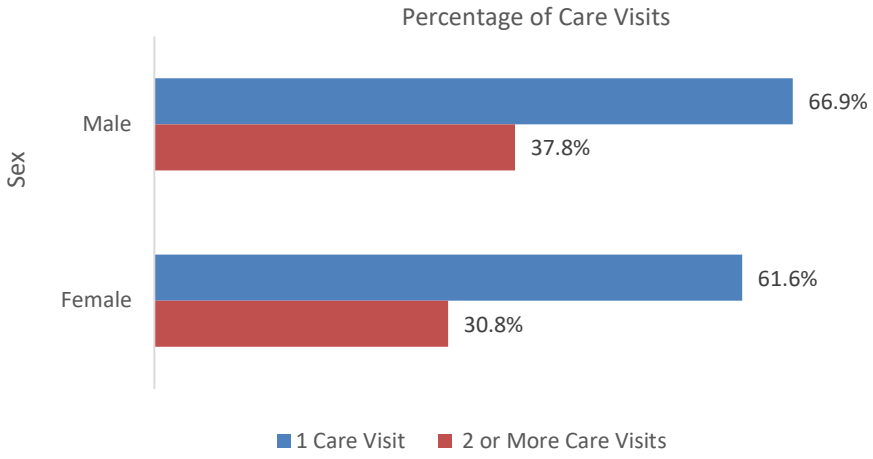
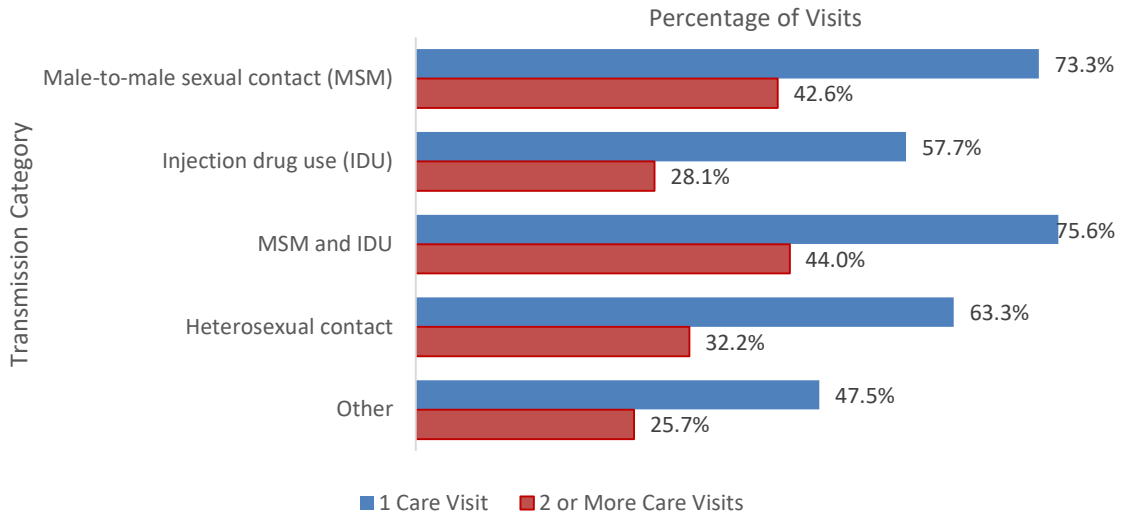


Figure 5.5 HIV Medical Care Visits for Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection by Sex, West Virginia, 2022



[16] One HIV medical care visit is defined as documentation of one CD4, viral load or genotype lab during a calendar year. Two or more HIV medical care visits are defined as documentation of CD4, viral load or genotype lab two or more times at least 3 months (91 days) apart in the calendar year. Accuracy of care outcomes depends on complete reporting of laboratory results and death.

Figure 5.6 HIV Medical Care Visits[17] for Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection by Transmission Category, West Virginia, 2022



[17] One HIV medical care visit is defined as documentation of one CD4, viral load or genotype lab during a calendar year. Two or more HIV medical care visits are defined as documentation of CD4, viral load or genotype lab two or more times at least 3 months (91 days) apart in the calendar year. Accuracy of care outcomes depends on complete reporting of laboratory results and death.

Glossary/Terms

Age at HIV Diagnosis: Age group at time of initial HIV diagnosis.

Age on [date]: Age group of people living with diagnosed HIV on the specified date.

AIDS: Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome.

BPH: Bureau for Public Health.

CD4 test: CD4 lymphocyte count and percentage of cells per microliter that measures the number of CD4 cells in a blood sample.

CDC: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

DH: Department of Health.

eHARS: Enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System.

ELR: Electronic Laboratory Reporting.

Female: A person whose sex is female.

Heterosexual Contact: Persons who report a history of sexual contact with a person of the opposite sex who is known to be HIV positive or at increased risk for HIV transmission.

HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus.

HIV Care Continuum: A public health model that outlines the steps or stages that persons living with diagnosed HIV infection go through from diagnosis to achieving viral suppression.

HIV Deaths: Person with an HIV diagnosis reported to have died of any cause during the specified year.

HIV Incidence: Number of new HIV infections that occur during a specified period of time.

HIV Prevalence: Number of people living with diagnosed HIV at a given time, regardless of when HIV transmission occurred.

Injection Drug Use (IDU): Persons who injected nonprescription drugs or who injected prescription drugs for nonmedical purposes or injection of drugs prescribed to persons who share injection equipment was shared (e.g. syringes, needles).

Linkage to HIV Medical Care: Measured by documentation of one or more CD4, viral load or genotype tests in a specified time frame following an HIV diagnosis.

Male: A person whose sex is male.

Male-to-male Sexual Contact (MSM): Persons whose sex is male, who have had sexual contact with other persons whose sex is male. Also includes persons who are male and who have had sexual contact with both male and female sexes (i.e. bisexual contact).

Male-to-male Sexual Contact/Injection Drug Use (MSM/IDU): Individuals who sex is male who have had sexual contact with other persons who are male or female and also injected nonprescription drugs or injected prescription drugs for nonmedical purposes or injection of drugs prescribed to persons who shared injection drug equipment.

Newly Diagnosed HIV: A new diagnosis of HIV infection that occurs during the specified time period.

Other Transmission Risk: Persons who received clotting factor for hemophilia/coagulation disorder, or received a transfusion of blood/blood components, or received a transplant of tissue/organs or artificial insemination, or worked in a healthcare or clinical laboratory setting.

Perinatal HIV Exposure: An infant born to a mother who is living with HIV infection.

Perinatal Transmission: Persons who were age 12 or younger at time of diagnosis and who obtained their HIV infection through mother-to-child transmission through pregnancy, childbirth or breastfeeding.

Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection (PLWH): People living with diagnosed HIV at any given time, regardless of when HIV transmission occurred.

Population: Population estimate for July 1, 2022.

Population Aged 13+: Population age 13 years or older, estimate for July 1, 2021.

PrEP: Pre-exposure prophylaxis.

Rate: Calculation of frequency of HIV within a specified population.

Receipt of Care: A person living with diagnosed HIV infection who has at least one HIV medical care visit during the calendar year.

Retained in HIV Care: Two or more HIV medical care visits at least three months or more apart in the calendar year.

Stage of disease: Based on the first CD4 test performed or documentation of an opportunistic illness at three months or less after a diagnosis of HIV infection.

Stage 0: Early infection with a person having a negative or indeterminant HIV test within six months of a confirmed positive result.

Stage 1: Acute HIV infection generally developing within 2 to 4 weeks after infection with HIV.

Stage 2: Chronic HIV infection that can be asymptomatic. During this stage, HIV continues to multiply in the body but at very low levels.

Stage 3: The most severe stage of HIV infection with CD4 counts of less than 200 cells per milliliter and the body cannot fight off opportunistic infections.

Stage Unknown: No reported opportunistic illnesses and no reported CD4 count or percentage.

Transmission Category: Classification based on a hierarchy of the risk factors most likely responsible for HIV transmission. The classification is determined based on the person's sex. Risk factors include male-to-male sexual contact, intravenous drug use, perinatal transmission, heterosexual contact with person who is infected with HIV and other (people who received clotting factor for hemophilia/coagulation disorder, or received a transfusion of blood/blood components, or received a transplant of tissue/organs or artificial insemination, or worked in a healthcare or clinical laboratory setting).

Viral Load Test: measures the amount of HIV in a blood sample.

Viral Suppression: Having less than 200 copies of HIV per milliliter of blood.