

NATIONAL HIV/AIDS STRATEGY: UPDATED TO 2020

5 MAJOR CHANGES SINCE 2010

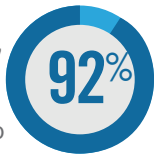
Since the first National HIV/AIDS Strategy was released in 2010, major advances have transformed how we respond to HIV, provided new tools to prevent new infections, and improved access to care. With a vision for the next five years, our National HIV/AIDS Strategy has been updated to leverage these achievements and look ahead to 2020.

Our prevention toolkit has expanded.

Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP)

A daily pill to prevent HIV.

When taken consistently, can reduce the risk of HIV by up to



Treatment as Prevention

The risk of HIV is reduced by



in those who have achieved viral suppression (they have very low levels of HIV in the body).

The Affordable Care Act has transformed health care access.



Millions more individuals now have **affordable, quality health coverage.**



There is **no denial of coverage for pre-existing conditions, like HIV.**

Preventive services are covered without co-pays, including HIV testing.



Protections against sex or disability discrimination in health care.

HIV testing and treatment are recommended.

Federal Guidelines now recommend **routine HIV screening** for people aged

15 TO 65



CDC updated recommendations for HIV testing to help labs **detect infections earlier.**

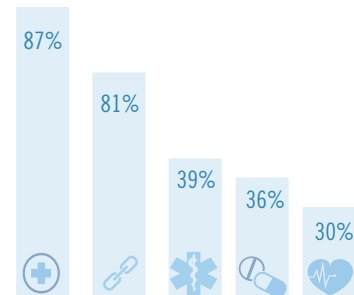
Federal HIV treatment guidelines now recommend **antiretroviral therapy for all HIV-infected individuals.**



Improving HIV Care Continuum outcomes is a priority.

President Obama's **HIV Care Continuum Initiative** directed Federal departments to increase the number of individuals who are:

-  **diagnosed** with HIV
-  **linked** to HIV care
-  **retained** in HIV care
-  **prescribed** HIV treatment
-  **virally suppressed** (having very low levels of HIV in their body).



Research is unlocking new knowledge and tools.

- Evidence that **starting HIV treatment early** lowers the risk of developing AIDS or other serious illnesses
- New **HIV testing technologies**, including new diagnostic tests
- New **HIV medications** with fewer side effects, less frequent dosing, and a lower risk of drug resistance
- Continued investigation** of long-acting drugs for HIV treatment and prevention, an HIV vaccine, and, ultimately, a cure.

