

# HIV/AIDS Surveillance Quarterly Statistics

Pinellas and Pasco Counties (Area 5)

October 2000

Jeb Bush \* Governor  
Robert G. Brooks, MD \* Secretary of Health  
John P. Heilman, MD, MPH \* Pinellas County Health Department Director  
Lisa Cohen \* Pinellas & Pasco Counties HIV/AIDS Program Coordinator  
Beth Gustafson, MPH \* Editor of Pinellas County HIV/AIDS Surveillance Newsletter



## Center for Disease Control's New Goals for HIV Prevention

The following is an excerpt from the CDC draft 5 year plan (please refer to the end of the article)

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has involved over 100 experts in public health, prevention science and affected and infected communities to devise a **five-year strategic plan** to cut the number of new HIV infections annually in the United States by half and address the global HIV epidemic. The plan's four goals are:

1. **Reduce the number of new HIV infections per year in the United States from an estimated 40,000 to 20,000 per year by 2005.**
2. **Through voluntary counseling and testing, increase the proportion of HIV-infected people in the United States who know they are infected from the current 70% to 95% by 2005.**
3. **Increase the proportion of HIV-infected people in the United States who are linked to appropriate care, prevention services and treatment services from the current estimated 50% to 80% by 2005.**
4. **Reduce HIV transmission and improve HIV/AIDS care and support through partnership with resource-constrained countries.**

Research consistently shows the prevention benefit of early diagnosis and ongoing care and services for people living with HIV. In addition to leading longer and healthier lives, people who receive ongoing care for HIV disease

and services to address other needs, such as substance abuse, lead safer lives – they are more likely to adopt and maintain safer sexual behaviors. Thus, early diagnosis and referral into prevention services, care and treatment have important prevention functions.

Research also clearly demonstrates the benefits of community-level HIV prevention programming to prevent those at risk for HIV from becoming infected. CDC's mechanism for supporting communities in the identification of local HIV prevention priorities is called HIV prevention community planning. **Community planning empowers local communities across the United States to use epidemiologic and surveillance data, behavioral science and other scientific information to make informed decisions about where and how to target resources**, and is an integral part of CDC's five-year strategic plan.

Scientists at the international AIDS conference in Durban, South Africa, estimated that providing access to community-level HIV prevention or small-group interventions to all those at risk for sexual transmission of HIV in the United States would cost upwards of \$1 billion annually. Providing prevention services to all those at risk from injection drug-related HIV infection in the U.S. would cost an estimated \$423 million annually.

**Researchers estimate that the discounted cost of lifetime treatment for a person with HIV now**

**averages about \$155,000.** With 40,000 people infected yearly, America faces an additional annualized cost of more than \$6 billion each and every year. **Clearly, prevention pays.** This five-year strategic plan for HIV prevention is visionary and ambitious, but it can be realized, with sufficient resources, political commitment and enhanced collaboration across all sectors (federal, state and local; public, private and non-profit). Level prevention funding will not equate to a stable HIV epidemic. Instead, as more and more people live longer with disease and have the opportunity to infect others, level funding could actually translate into increases in HIV infection and AIDS.

### Please note:

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has released a draft 5-year plan for HIV/AIDS prevention for public comment. The draft strategic plan was developed collaboratively by external consultants active in HIV/AIDS prevention and CDC staff. The draft five-year strategic plan details priority goals, objectives and strategies for domestic and international HIV prevention. The draft plan can be accessed at CDC's website ([www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov)) or by calling the National Prevention Information Network (NPIN) by calling NPIN at 1 (800) 458-5231. The public comment period runs until October 23, 2000.



## Minorities Outnumber Whites In HIV/AIDS

ATLANTA (AP) - Blacks and Hispanics accounted for nearly 70 percent of new HIV infections from July 1999 to June of this year, a striking change in what was once known as a disease of gay white men, the U.S. surgeon general said Tuesday.

Part of the problem is that the groups hardest to reach in prevention campaigns - high school dropouts, former inmates and the homeless - are disproportionately black and Hispanic, Dr. David Satcher said.

**Of an estimated 40,000 new infections over the 1999-2000 period, blacks accounted for more than 50 percent and Hispanics accounted for 19 percent, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.**

Improved access to health care and a renewed push to educate minority groups could slow the rate of new infections, Satcher said.  
*JAMA. 2000;284:1689-1695*

\*\*\*\*\*  
**Pinellas County** has a black population of 8.1% yet they comprise 23% of the AIDS cases (diagnosed since 1981) and 40% of the HIV cases (diagnosed since July 1997).

### Inside this issue:

Pinellas HIV & AIDS statistics	2
Pasco HIV & AIDS statistics	3
Hillsborough HIV & AIDS statistics	4
Florida HIV & AIDS statistics	5
U.S. HIV & AIDS statistics	5
World HIV & AIDS statistics	5
HIV/AIDS Health Department Contact	6

### Special points of interest:

- *Upcoming events to keep in mind:*
  - \* *World AIDS Day on December 1, 2000 . Please join us at Williams Park in St Petersburg on that day!*
  - \* *2000 year-end ICD-9 and laboratory reviews for health facilities — letters will be sent out at the end of this year!*
- *Call the HIV/AIDS surveillance office at 727-824-6903 if you have an HIV or AIDS case to report.*



Autumn greetings!

# Pinellas County AIDS Statistics

All Pinellas County AIDS data is cumulative from 1981 to October 2, 2000  
Source: Pinellas County Health Department, HIV/AIDS Surveillance

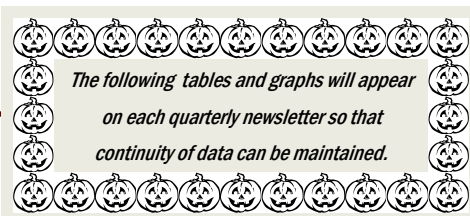


Table 1: **AIDS Cases — by RACE**

Race	Adults	Pediatric	Total
White	2277 (73%)	10 (53%)	2287 (73%)
Black	719 (23%)	8 (42%)	727 (23%)
Hispanic	123 (4%)	1 (5%)	124 (4%)
Asian/Pacific Is.	11 (0%)		11 (0%)
Am.Indian/AK. Native	6 (0%)		6 (0%)
Unknown	0 (0%)		0 (0%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>3136 (100%)</b>	<b>19 (100%)</b>	<b>3155 (100%)</b>

Table 2: **AIDS Cases — by AGE**

Age	Cases (%)	Deaths
0-12	19 (1%)	13 (68%)
13-19	16 (0%)	
20-29	540 (17%)	
30-39	1426 (45%)	1838 (59%)
40-49	813 (26%)	
50+	341 (11%)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3155 (100%)</b>	<b>1851 (59%)</b>

Table 3: **AIDS Cases — by Adult Risk Categories**

Risk Factors (adults)	Males	Females	Total
Gay/Bisexual Men	1865 (69%)		1865 (59%)
Injecting Drug Users	336 (12%)	120 (28%)	456 (15%)
Gay/ Bi Male & IDU	191 (7%)		191 (6%)
Heterosexual Contact	136 (5%)	215 (51%)	351 (11%)
Transfusion Recipients	32 (1%)	23 (6%)	55 (2%)
Coagulation Disorder	14 (1%)		14 (0%)
Risk Not Reported	140 (5%)	64 (15%)	204 (7%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2714 (100%)</b>	<b>422 (100%)</b>	<b>3136 (100%)</b>

Table 4: **AIDS Cases — by Pediatric Risk Categories**

Risk Factors (peds)	Males	Females	Total
Mother with HIV	6 (67%)	9 (90%)	15 (79%)
Hemophilia	2 (22%)		2 (11%)
Transfusion	1 (11%)		1 (5%)
Risk Not Reported	0 (0%)	1 (10%)	1 (5%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 (100%)</b>	<b>10 (100%)</b>	<b>19 (100%)</b>

# Pinellas County HIV Statistics

All Pinellas County HIV data is cumulative from 7/1/97 to October 2, 2000  
Source: Pinellas County Health Department, HIV/AIDS Surveillance



Table 5: **HIV Cases — by RACE**

Race	Adults	Pediatric	Total
White	312 (54%)	2 (50%)	314 (54%)
Black	232 (40%)	2 (50%)	234 (40%)
Hispanic	24 (4%)		24 (4%)
Asian/Pacific Is.	4 (1%)		4 (1%)
Am.Indian/AK. Native	2 (0%)		2 (0%)
Unknown	5 (1%)		5 (1%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>579 (100%)</b>	<b>4 (100%)</b>	<b>583 (100%)</b>

Table 6: **HIV Cases — by AGE**

Age	Cases (%)	Deaths
0-12	4 (1%)	1 (25%)
13-19	21 (4%)	
20-29	141 (24%)	
30-39	240 (41%)	11 (2%)
40-49	132 (22%)	
50+	45 (8%)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>583 (100%)</b>	<b>12 (2%)</b>

Table 7: **HIV Cases — by Adult Risk Categories**

Risk Factors (adults)	Males	Females	Total
Gay/Bisexual Men	207 (52%)		207 (35%)
Injecting Drug Users	50 (13%)	43 (24%)	93 (16%)
Gay/ Bi Male & IDU	19 (5%)		19 (3%)
Heterosexual Contact	32 (8%)	47 (26%)	79 (14%)
Transfusion Recipients	2 (0%)	4 (2%)	6 (1%)
Coagulation Disorder	0 (0%)		0 (0%)
Risk Not Reported	90 (22%)	85 (48%)	175 (31%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>400 (100%)</b>	<b>179 (100%)</b>	<b>579 (100%)</b>

Table 8: **HIV Cases — by Pediatric Risk Categories**

Risk Factors (peds)	Males	Females	Total
Mother with HIV	2 (100%)	2 (100%)	4 (100%)
Risk Not Reported			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 (100%)</b>	<b>2 (100%)</b>	<b>4 (100%)</b>

# Pasco County AIDS Statistics

All Pasco County AIDS data is cumulative from 1981 to October 2, 2000  
Source: Pinellas County Health Department, HIV/AIDS Surveillance



Table 9: **AIDS Cases — by RACE**

Race	Adults	Pediatric
White	434 (84%)	3
Black	49 (10%)	
Hispanic	28 (5%)	
Other/Unknown	3 (1%)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>514 (100%)</b>	<b>3 (100%)</b>

Table 11: **AIDS Cases — by Adult Risk Categories**

Risk Factors (adults)	Males	Females	Total
Gay/Bisexual Men	237 (56%)		237 (46%)
Injecting Drug Users	59 (14%)	25 (29%)	84 (16%)
Gay/ Bi Male & IDU	44 (10%)		44 (9%)
Heterosexual Contact	35 (8%)	44 (51%)	79 (15%)
Transfusion Recipients	13 (3%)	3 (3%)	16 (3%)
Coagulation Disorder	3 (1%)		3 (1%)
Risk Not Reported	36 (8%)	15 (17%)	51 (10%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>427 (100%)</b>	<b>87 (100%)</b>	<b>514 (100%)</b>

Table 10: **AIDS Cases — by AGE**

Age	Cases (%)	Deaths
0-12	3 (0%)	
13-19	4 (1%)	
20-29	87 (17%)	
30-39	231 (44%)	
40-49	127 (25%)	
50+	65 (13%)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>517 (100%)</b>	<b>291 (56%)</b>

Table 12: **AIDS Cases — by Pediatric Risk Categories**

Risk Factors (peds)	Total
Mother with HIV	3 (100%)
Risk Not Reported	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 (100%)</b>

# Pasco County HIV Statistics

All Pasco County HIV data is cumulative from 7/1/97 to October 2, 2000  
Source: Pinellas County Health Department, HIV/AIDS Surveillance



*Due to the fact that some of the cell sizes for Pasco County were <3, some of the data has not been completely stratified.*

Table 13: **HIV Cases — by RACE (adults only)**

Race	Adults
White	71 (74%)
Black	13 (14%)
Hispanic	7 (7%)
Other/Unknown	5 (5%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>96 (100%)</b>

Table 15: **HIV Cases — by Adult Risk Categories**

Risk Factors (adults)	Males	Females	Total
Gay/Bisexual Men	29 (40%)		29 (30%)
Injecting Drug Users	9 (12%)	3 (13%)	12 (13%)
Gay/ Bi Male & IDU	4 (5%)		4 (4%)
Heterosexual Contact	3 (5%)	16 (70%)	19 (20%)
Risk Not Reported	28 (38%)	4 (17%)	32 (33%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>73 (100%)</b>	<b>23 (100%)</b>	<b>96 (100%)</b>

Table 14: **HIV Cases — by AGE**

Age	Cases (%)	Deaths
0-19	4 (4%)	
20-29	27 (27%)	
30-39	36 (38%)	
40-49	17 (18%)	
50+	12 (13%)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>96 (100%)</b>	<b>0 (0%)</b>

There have been no HIV pediatric cases reported for Pasco County as of July 1997.

# Hillsborough AIDS Statistics



All Hillsborough County AIDS data is cumulative from 1981 to September 30, 2000  
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of HIV/AIDS

Table 16: **AIDS Cases — by RACE**

Race	Adults	Pediatric	Total
White	2391 (54%)	17 (23%)	2408 (54%)
Black	1447 (33%)	43 (58%)	1490 (33%)
Hispanic	567 (13%)	14 (19%)	581 (13%)
Asian/Pacific Is.	7 (0%)		7 (0%)
Am.Indian/AK. Native	2 (0%)		2 (0%)
Unknown	0 (0%)		0 (0%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>4414 (100%)</b>	<b>74 (100%)</b>	<b>4488 (100%)</b>

Table 17: **AIDS Cases — by AGE**

Age	Cases (%)	Deaths
0-12	74 (1%)	30 (41%)
13-19	26 (1%)	
20-29	847 (19%)	
30-39	2006 (45%)	2530 (57%)
40-49	1082 (24%)	
50+	453 (10%)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4488 (100%)</b>	<b>2560 (57%)</b>

Table 18: **AIDS Cases — by Adult Risk Categories**

Risk Factors (adults)	Males	Females	Total
Gay/Bisexual Men	2263 (63%)		2263 (51%)
Injecting Drug Users	517 (14%)	261 (32%)	778 (18%)
Gay/ Bi Male & IDU	291 (8%)		291 (7%)
Heterosexual Contact	304 (9%)	441 (54%)	745 (17%)
Transfusion Recipients	29 (1%)	26 (3%)	55 (1%)
Coagulation Disorder	16 (0%)	1 (0%)	17 (0%)
Risk Not Reported	171 (5%)	94 (11%)	265 (6%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>3591 (100%)</b>	<b>823 (100%)</b>	<b>4414 (100%)</b>

Table 19: **AIDS Cases — by Pediatric Risk Categories**

Risk Factors (peds)	Males	Females	Total
Mother with HIV	29 (78%)	36 (97%)	65 (88%)
Hemophilia	3 (8%)		3 (4%)
Transfusion	4 (11%)		4 (5%)
Risk Not Reported	1 (3%)	1 (3%)	2 (3%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>37 (100%)</b>	<b>37 (100%)</b>	<b>74 (100%)</b>

## Hillsborough HIV Statistics

All Hillsborough County HIV data is cumulative from 7/1/97 to September 30, 2000  
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of HIV/AIDS

You can get Hillsborough and other Florida county data  
on the Florida Department of Health website:

[www.doh.state.fl.us](http://www.doh.state.fl.us)

(once at the site click on "AIDS/HIV")

Table 20: **HIV Cases — by RACE**

Race	Adults	Pediatric	Total
White	396 (35%)	2 (22%)	398 (35%)
Black	593 (53%)	6 (67%)	599 (53%)
Hispanic	128 (11%)	1 (11%)	129 (11%)
Asian/Pacific Is.	1 (0%)		1 (0%)
Am.Indian/AK. Native	1 (0%)		1 (0%)
Unknown	7 (1%)		7 (1%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1126 (100%)</b>	<b>9 (100%)</b>	<b>1135 (100%)</b>

Table 21: **HIV Cases — by AGE**

Age	Cases (%)	Deaths
0-12	9 (0%)	0 (0%)
13-19	42 (4%)	
20-29	260 (23%)	
30-39	442 (39%)	40 (4%)
40-49	279 (25%)	
50+	103 (9%)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1135 (100%)</b>	<b>40 (4%)</b>

Table 22: **HIV Cases — by Adult Risk Categories**

Risk Factors (adults)	Males	Females	Total
Gay/Bisexual Men	299 (44%)		299 (26%)
Injecting Drug Users	51 (8%)	72 (16%)	123 (11%)
Gay/ Bi Male & IDU	33 (5%)		33 (3%)
Heterosexual Contact	74 (11%)	174 (39%)	248 (22%)
Transfusion Recipients	2 (0%)	4 (1%)	6 (1%)
Coagulation Disorder	2 (0%)		2 (0%)
Risk Not Reported	220 (32%)	195 (44%)	415 (37%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>681 (100%)</b>	<b>445 (100%)</b>	<b>1126 (100%)</b>

Table 23: **HIV Cases — by Pediatric Risk Categories**

Risk Factors (peds)	Males	Females	Total
Mother with HIV	5 (100%)	4 (100%)	9 (100%)
Risk Not Reported			
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 (100%)</b>	<b>4 (100%)</b>	<b>9 (100%)</b>



# Florida HIV/AIDS Statistics

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of HIV/AIDS  
HIV/AIDS, STD & TB Monthly Surveillance Report, #193



Table 24: **Cumulative HIV Case Counts for Florida**  
(7/1/97-8/31/00)

	HIV	Deaths
Total	17923	317 (2%)
Adult	17755	315 (2%)
Pediatric	168	2 (1%)

Table 25: **Cumulative AIDS Case Counts for Florida**  
(through 8/31/00)

	AIDS	Deaths
Total	79106	44081 (56%)
Adult	77721	43307 (56%)
Pediatric	1385	774 (56%)

Table 26: **Cumulative HIV/AIDS Case Counts in Surrounding Counties**  
(as of 8/31/00)

County	HIV	AIDS
Hillsborough	1112	4477
Pinellas	574	3146
Polk	277	1248
Sarasota	101	738
Manatee	157	710
Pasco	92	512
Hernando	38	166
Highlands	64	148
Hardee	22	64

Table 27: **Cumulative HIV/AIDS Case Counts in the Top 7 Florida Counties**  
(as of 8/31/00)

County	HIV	AIDS
Dade	5572	23785
Broward	2978	12740
Palm Beach	1449	7566
Orange	1378	4555
Hillsborough	1112	4477
Duval	780	3940
Pinellas	574	3146

## United States HIV/AIDS Statistics

Table 28: **Cumulative HIV/AIDS Case Counts for U.S.**  
(as of 8/31/00)

	HIV	AIDS	% AIDS Deaths
Total	132928	760265	59%
Adult	130834	751425	59%
Pediatric	2094	8840	58%

(Source: Florida HIV/AIDS, STD & TB Monthly Surveillance Report, #193)

Beth Gustafson is responsible for compiling and editing the HIV/AIDS Surveillance Statistics for the Pinellas and Pasco County Health Departments on a quarterly basis. For further information regarding statistics, or questions regarding HIV or AIDS reporting, please contact Beth at (727) 824-6903



Table 31: **Cumulative AIDS Cases of 10 Leading U.S. States**  
(as of 12/31/99)

1. New York	136062
2. California	115366
3. Florida	75539
4. Texas	51449
5. New Jersey	40216
6. Puerto Rico	23546
7. Illinois	23220
8. Pennsylvania	22988
9. Georgia	21628
10. Maryland	20231

(Source: Centers for Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, Vol. 11, No. 2)

Table 29: **Cumulative HIV\* Cases of 5 Leading U.S. States**  
(as of 8/31/00)

1. Florida (7/97)	17779	(13%)
2. New Jersey (1/92)	13594	(10%)
3. North Carolina (2/90)	9861	(7%)
4. Virginia (7/89)	8062	(6%)
5. Louisiana (2/93)	7226	(5%)

(Source: Florida HIV/AIDS, STD & TB Monthly Surveillance Report, #193)

\* Data only from those states where HIV is reportable & includes only persons reported with HIV infection who have not developed AIDS

Table 30: **Cumulative AIDS Cases of 20 Leading U.S. Cities**  
(as of 12/31/99)

1. New York City	115059	11. San Juan, PR	14807
2. Los Angeles	40709	12. Baltimore	13541
3. San Francisco	27151	13. Boston	13404
4. Miami	22872	14. Dallas	11773
5. Washington DC	21648	15. Ft Lauderdale	12101
6. Chicago	20109	16. San Diego	10174
7. Houston	18494	17. Tampa-St Pete	7984
8. Philadelphia	17770	18. Oakland	7786
9. Newark	16316	19. Detroit	7276
10. Atlanta	15204	20. West Palm Beach	7121

(Source: Centers for Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, Vol. 11, No. 2)

Here are some useful Web links/sites for HIV/AIDS information:

## World HIV/AIDS Statistics

From W.H.O. (www.who.int):

Reported World AIDS Cases as of 11/99: **2,201,461**

Estimated World HIV/AIDS Cases as of 11/99: **33.6 million**



<http://www.doh.state.fl.us>  
<http://www.cdc.gov>  
<http://www.who.int>  
<http://www.paho.org/english/aid/aidstd.htm>  
<http://www.iapac.org>  
<http://www.flairs.org/ctrs/aidline.htm>  
<http://hivinsite.ucsf.edu>  
<http://www.hivatis.org/trtgdlns.html>

Florida HIV/AIDS statistics  
Centers for Disease Control  
World Health Organization  
PAHO: AIDS site  
Int'l Assoc of Physicians in AIDS care  
Florida AIDS Hotline site  
HIV/AIDS InSite Information  
HIV/AIDS treatment site



If you need reporting forms, would like to have a brief HIV/AIDS Surveillance In-Service for your staff in your office, or would like to have your HIV/AIDS cases reviewed in your office, please call the above number and speak to Beth Gustafson, Erica Amato, Jill Silver, or Delores (De) Wengrzyn.

**BETH GUSTAFSON, MPH**  
**PINELLAS COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT**  
**500 7TH AVENUE SOUTH**  
**ST PETERSBURG, FL 33701**  
**(727) 824-6903 ; SUNCOM 539-6903**  
**FAX: (727) 893-1681**  
**EMAIL: BETH\_GUSTAFSON@DOH.STATE.FL.US**

Florida law requires cases of AIDS to be reported by anyone who diagnoses or treats a person with AIDS, with a \$500 fine per case for failure to report.  
NOTE: A person who tests positive for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) on or after July 1, 1997 is reportable. Confidentiality is guaranteed.  
Please send your completed HIV/AIDS case report in an envelope marked "CONFIDENTIAL" to:

**Why focus on men? UNAIDS, cited 5 powerful reasons why we should now focus on men and AIDS:**

1. **Men represent the majority of people living with HIV/AIDS.** In general, men are less likely than women to pay attention to their sexual health and safety and more likely to have multiple sex partners, use alcohol, inject illegal drugs and use other substances that lead to unsafe sex.
  2. **Men's behavior often puts women at risk of HIV.** On average, men have more sex partners than women, and a man with HIV is therefore more likely to infect more people over a lifetime.
  3. **Unprotected sex between men endangers their male and female sex partners.** Up to a sixth of all men worldwide report having had sex with another man. Many of those men who have sex with men also have sex with women. Hostility and misconceptions about sex between men have resulted in inadequate HIV prevention measures in many countries.
  4. **Men need to give greater consideration to AIDS as it affects their families.** Fathers and future fathers should be encouraged to consider the potential impact of their sexual behavior on their partners and children and to take a greater role in caring for family members with HIV or AIDS.
  5. **Men's health receives inadequate attention.** In most settings, men are less likely to seek needed health care than women and more likely to engage in behaviors (such as drinking, using illegal substances, driving recklessly and practicing unsafe sex) that put their health at risk as well as the health of their partners.
- .....



**WORLD AIDS DAY: December 1, 2000**

This year's World AIDS Day is truly a WORLD day. The topic is set by UNAIDS (the international coalition of organizations that chooses each year's World AIDS Day theme) and is intended for use in countries around the world. The theme UNAIDS selected for this year is "Men and AIDS: A gendered approach," with the slogan "**Men make a difference!**"



**HIV/AIDS Surveillance Office**  
**Pinellas County Health Department**  
**500 7<sup>th</sup> Ave South**  
**St Petersburg, FL 33701**