



**Revised Surveillance Case Definition for Acute HIV Infection (AHI) among Adults and Adolescents
HIV Epidemiology and Field Service Program
New York City (NYC) Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH)
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Persons aged 13 years or older, who meet the 2014 CDC surveillance case definition for HIV infection among adults and adolescents (*I*), who have not been reported previously to the NYC DOHMH as a case of HIV infection or AIDS,

AND

I- Have a provider-documented diagnosis of “acute HIV” or “primary HIV” in their medical record. This documentation should be based upon symptoms present at intake and/or HIV test history at the time of HIV diagnosis that is consistent with acute HIV.

OR

II- A spectrum of clinical laboratory results consistent with acute HIV infection (AHI). These include:

EITHER

A) Result of the multi-test algorithm consistent with AHI as follows:

- i. Positive Step 1 (3rd or 4th generation immunoassay)
- ii. Negative Step 2 (HIV-1/HIV-2 antibody differentiation assay (Multispot))
- iii. Detectable Step 3 (qualitative HIV nucleic acid test)*

OR

B-1) A negative/indeterminate HIV screening test using a rapid 3rd or 4th generation immunoassay and/or a negative/indeterminate supplemental/confirmatory assay such as Multispot, Western Blot, or IFA.

AND

B-2) A detectable qualitative or quantitative HIV viral load (VL) measured from the same specimen or a specimen drawn within **one month** of the specimen that provided the results listed in “B-1”

OR

B-3) A confirmed positive HIV antibody test from a specimen drawn within **three months** of the specimen that provided the results listed in “B-1”

*Ideally Step 3 performed on the same specimen as Step 1 and Step 2 but no more than one month later.