Persons aged 13 years or older, who meet the 2014 CDC surveillance case definition for HIV infection among adults and adolescents (1), 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.