



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 (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) Results of the Diagnostic Testing Algorithm consistent with AHI as follows:
- i. Positive Step 1 (Screening HIV-1/HIV-2 antigen/antibody combination immunoassay)
 - ii. Negative Step 2 (HIV-1/HIV-2 antibody differentiation immunoassay)
 - iii. Detectable Step 3 (qualitative HIV-1 nucleic acid test)*

OR

B-1) A negative/indeterminate screening test using a rapid or lab-based HIV-1/HIV-2 immunoassay and/or a negative/indeterminate supplemental/confirmatory assay such as HIV-1/HIV-2 antibody differentiation assay, 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.

(1) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Revised Surveillance Case Definition for HIV Infection — United States, 2014. MMWR 2014;63 (No. RR-3):1-11.