# Article information:

HIV Testing Outcomes Among Blacks or African Americans — 50 Local U.S. Jurisdictions Accounting for the Majority of New HIV Diagnoses and Seven States with Disproportionate Occurrences of HIV in Rural Areas, 2017 | MMWR
<https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/mm6904a2.htm?s_cid=mm6904a2_w>

# Article summary:

1. Blacks or African Americans accounted for over 40% of HIV testing and diagnoses in Ending the HIV Epidemic (EHE) jurisdictions in 2017. Compared to whites, more blacks received a new diagnosis or were identified as having previously diagnosed HIV infection.

2. Among blacks with newly diagnosed HIV infection, 79% were linked to HIV medical care within 90 days, below the national goal of 85%. Additionally, 71.4% were interviewed for partner services and 81.8% were referred to prevention services.

3. To achieve the goals of EHE, HIV prevention programs should focus on tailored testing strategies for blacks to improve linkage to and retention in care, reduce onward transmission of HIV, and address disparities related to HIV infection.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

这篇文章主要介绍了2017年在美国高发HIV地区进行的HIV测试结果。文章指出，黑人在这些地区接受测试和被诊断为HIV感染的比例较高，与白人相比，黑人更容易被诊断为新的感染病例或已知的感染者。文章还提到，针对黑人的定制化预防计划可能有助于实现结束美国HIV流行的国家目标。

然而，这篇文章存在一些潜在的偏见和问题。首先，文章没有提供关于其他种族或族裔群体的数据和结果。虽然黑人在HIV感染中扮演重要角色，但忽略了其他群体可能也面临类似问题的可能性。

其次，文章没有提供关于为什么黑人更容易被诊断为新感染病例或已知感染者的解释。是否有特定原因导致他们更容易暴露于HIV风险？是否存在社会经济因素、教育水平、医疗资源不足等问题？缺乏这些解释使得读者很难理解问题的根源和可能的解决方案。

此外，文章没有提供关于如何改善黑人接受治疗和保持治疗的数据和建议。虽然文章提到了黑人在HIV医疗护理中的不足，但没有具体说明如何解决这个问题。文章只是简单地提到了“定制化的测试策略”和“预防计划”，但没有进一步展开讨论。

最后，文章没有探讨可能存在的风险和挑战。例如，黑人社区可能面临着社会压力、歧视和偏见，这可能导致他们不愿意接受HIV测试或寻求治疗。这些因素对于制定有效的干预措施至关重要，但文章未对其进行深入探讨。

总之，尽管这篇文章提供了有关黑人在高发HIV地区接受测试和诊断情况的一些数据，但它存在一些潜在的偏见和缺失。更全面、客观地考虑各种因素，并提供具体的解决方案将有助于读者更好地理解问题并采取相应行动。

# Topics for further research:

* HIV testing and diagnosis rates among other racial or ethnic groups in high HIV prevalence areas in the US.
* Factors contributing to higher rates of HIV diagnosis among black individuals compared to white individuals.
* Socioeconomic factors
* education levels
* and access to healthcare resources that may contribute to the disparities in HIV diagnosis rates.
* Strategies to improve HIV testing and treatment rates among black individuals
* including tailored prevention programs.
* Challenges and risks faced by black communities in accessing HIV testing and treatment
* such as social stigma and discrimination.
* Recommendations for addressing these challenges and improving HIV care and treatment outcomes among black individuals.

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/6d2ace357717b0df0bad84c147bf6bfc>