



HIV Disease Among Adult Men

County of San Diego
Health And Human Services Agency
Public Health Services
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2025 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HIV Disease in San Diego County

- The proportion of HIV cases identified as MSM and MSM/PWID significantly decreased in the 5-year period of 2021 - 2025, The percent of no identified risk (NIR) significantly increased in the same 5-year time period ([see page 6](#)).

By Age

- The number of newly diagnosed cases with reported MSM risk was highest in the younger age categories 20-29 (72%) and 30-39 (64%) ([see page 7](#)).
- More than 50% of people living with HIV (PLWH) in San Diego County are MSM and over 50 years of age. This trend is seen among all risk categories among men ([see page 12](#)).

By Race/Ethnicity

- The highest number of new HIV infections were in individuals who were MSM and Latine/Hispanic ([see page 8](#)).
- HIV infections among individuals who were MSM and Black/African-American were third highest among race/ethnicity groups ([see page 8](#)).
- In cases who are MSM the majority of PLWH are Latine/Hispanic or White ([see page 13](#)).

By Geography

- The HHSA Central Region has about twice the number of cases as the HHSA South region, which had the second highest number of cases in the 5-year period ([see page 9](#)).

Late Testing

- Male people who inject drugs (PWID) had the highest rate of simultaneous HIV/AIDS diagnosis. MSM had the lowest simultaneous diagnoses among men. Among MSM, simultaneous HIV/AIDS diagnosis were higher among older age groups with 50+ having 18.1% of cases as simultaneous HIV/AIDS diagnosis ([see page 17](#)).

Viral Suppression

- Among Males living with HIV, viral suppression was highest in MSM, 94.2%, and lowest in people who inject drugs, 84.4% ([see page 20](#)).
- In MSM, viral suppressions was lowest, 89.5%, among Black/African American individuals, 89.5% ([see page 20](#)).
- In MSM, viral suppression generally increased with age ([see page 20](#)).

Unmet Need/In Care

- Among Males, MSM had the highest percentage of individuals in care, 82.6%, the lowest was among PWID, 67.5% ([see page 21](#)).
- In MSM, Latine/Hispanic individuals had the lowest percentage in care, 77.4% ([see page 21](#)).
- In MSM the percentage of individuals in care general dropped as age increased ([see page 21](#)).
- The South HHSA Region had the lowest percent of MSM individual in care, 74.5% ([see page 21](#)).

Methods

Methodology

Data Sources

Data for this report comes from the enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS), provided to California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Office of AIDS (OA) by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), which in turn provides it to the County. HIV and Hepatitis C Epidemiology Surveillance Program (HHESP) staff gather information about cases and submit to eHARS through the California Reportable Disease Information Exchange (Cal-REDIE) portal provided by CDPH. eHARS contains information from Case Report Forms and lab results for cases and is provided on a quarterly basis to Local Health Jurisdictions (LHJs) including the County of San Diego. Data used to produce this report come from Quarter 1, 2026.

2023 San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) population estimates (vintage 2024) are used for population totals.

Case definitions

In this report, San Diego diagnosed cases are presented in five-year time periods, with 2021-2025 being the most recent time period. Data in this report only includes individuals 20 years of age or older.

PLWH may have been diagnosed in San Diego County or any other jurisdiction, including foreign countries, but now reside in the County. To be included in PLWH, a case must have been alive at the end of 2025.

Data presented in this report are for individuals assigned male at birth. The term 'men who have sex with men (MSM)' refers to individuals whose sex assigned at birth is male, regardless of their gender identity or sexual orientation. For more information on the term MSM, please see the [Sexually Transmitted Infections Treatment Guidelines](#).

In this report, cases are not differentiated as HIV or AIDS cases. The designation of AIDS (having CD4 cell count less than 200 or having any of the AIDS-defining opportunistic infections, [see Appendix B](#)) indicates the severity of disease at the time of diagnosis; however, after a patient begins treatment, they typically return to the same CD4 level comparable to those of HIV-only cases. Therefore, the term AIDS has little epidemiological meaning. AIDS designation is used only for calculating late-testing to determine the percent of cases going from HIV to AIDS designation within a specified period. Late-testing is used as an indicator of delay in diagnosis. For cases diagnosed late in infection, disease is more advanced and therefore more likely to present with AIDS-defining conditions.



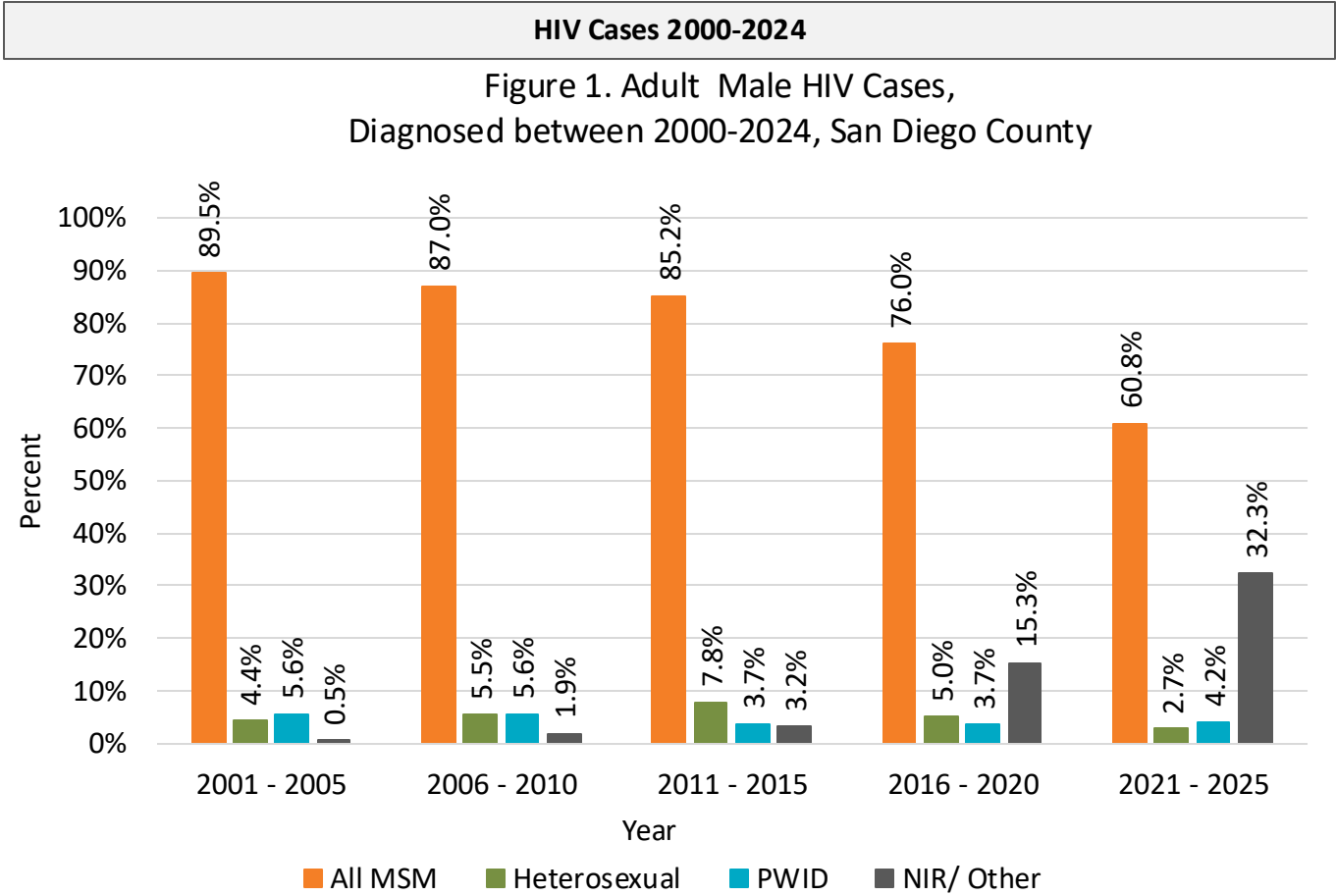


Table 1. Risk Category of Adult Male HIV Cases, San Diego County, 2000-2024

	2001 - 2005	2006 - 2010	2011 - 2015	2016 - 2020	2021 - 2025
MSM	2,043	2,142	1,802	1,390	1,057
MSM/PWID	286	166	135	87	71
All MSM	2,329	2,308	1,937	1,477	1,128
Heterosexual Men	114	145	178	98	50
PWID	145	149	85	71	77
NIR	14	51	73	297	599

Data as of 12/31/2025
Figures and tables in this report only include individuals older than 20 years of age.

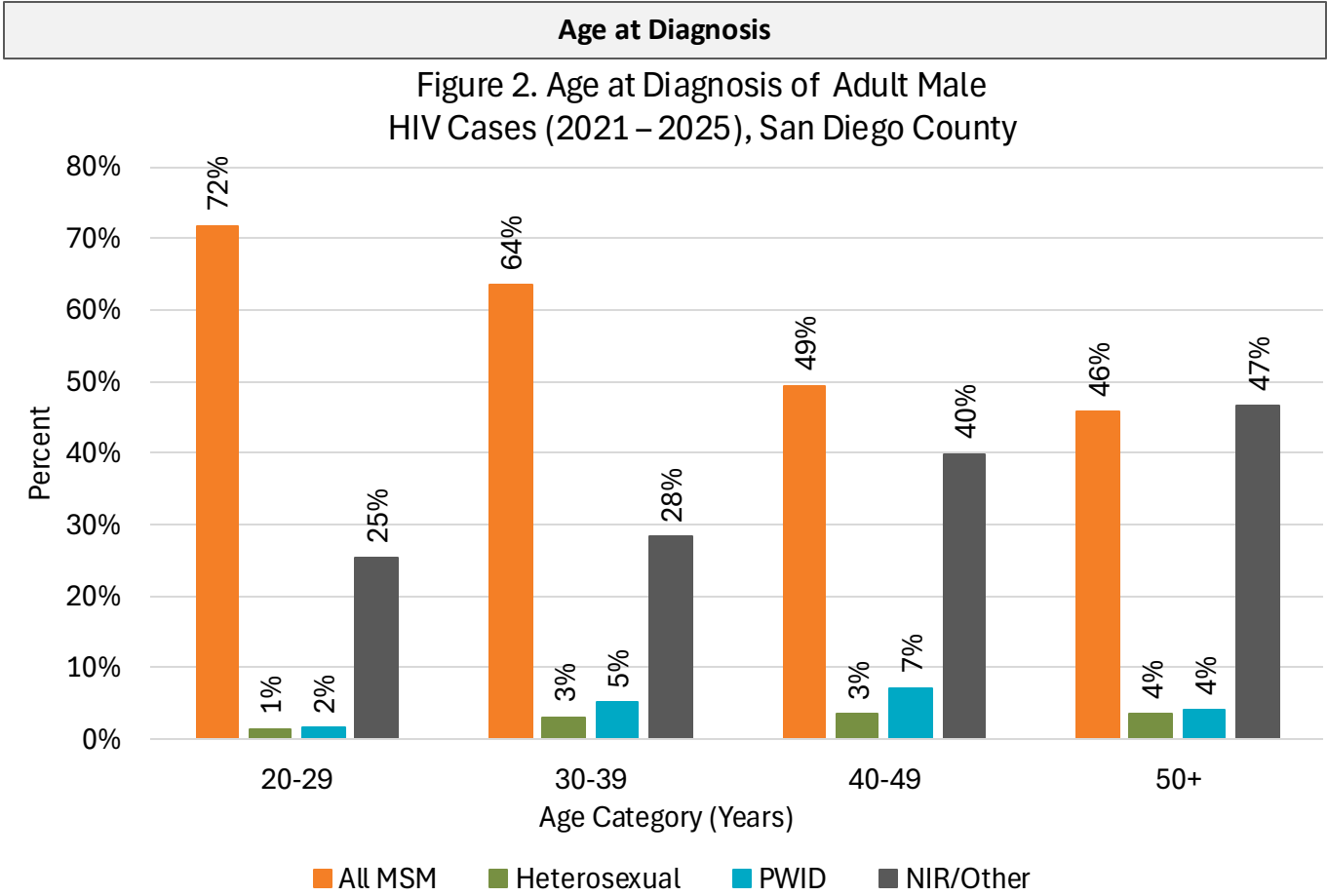


Table 2. Age at Diagnosis of Adult Male HIV Cases 2021 – 2025, San Diego County

	20-29 n (%)	30-39 n (%)	40-49 n(%)	50+ n (%)
MSM	353 (33.4%)	400 (37.8%)	133 (12.6%)	140 (13.2%)
MSM/PWID	19 (26.8%)	25 (35.2%)	11 (15.5%)	15 (21.1%)
All MSM	372 (33.0%)	425 (37.7%)	144 (12.8%)	155 (13.7%)
Heterosexual Men	7 (14.0%)	21 (42.0%)	10 (20.0%)	12 (24.0%)
PWID	8 (10.4%)	34 (44.2%)	21 (27.3%)	14 (18.2%)
NIR	131 (21.9%)	189 (31.6%)	116 (19.4%)	158 (26.4%)

Data as of 12/31/2025
n, (row percent)
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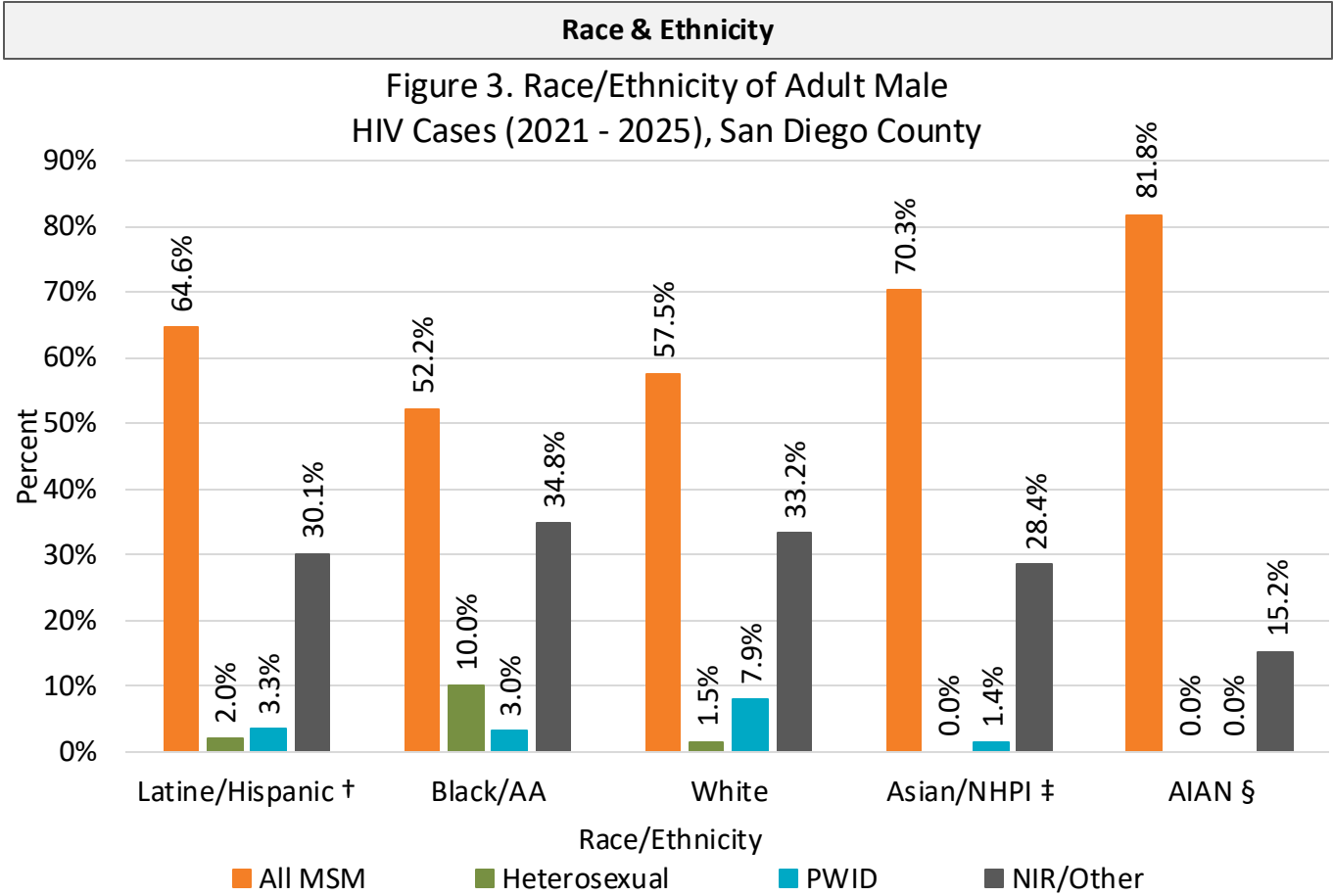


Table 3. Race/Ethnicity* of Adult Male HIV Cases, 5-Year (2021-2025), San Diego County

	Latine/Hispanic†	Black	White	Asian/NHPI‡	AIAN§
MSM	625	112	215	50	23
MSM/PWID	37	8	19	**	**
All MSM	662	120	234	**	**
Heterosexual	20	23	6	**	**
PWID	34	7	32	**	**
NIR	309	80	135	21	5

Data as of 12/31/2025

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*All categories except Latine/Hispanic include persons for whom race is known but ethnicity is non-Hispanic or unknown

†Persons of Latine/Hispanic ethnicity may belong to any race group.

‡Includes Asian and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander

§Includes American Indian/ Alaskan Native and Other Races

** Data censored due to low counts, <5 cases in cell, adjacent cells may be censored for privacy

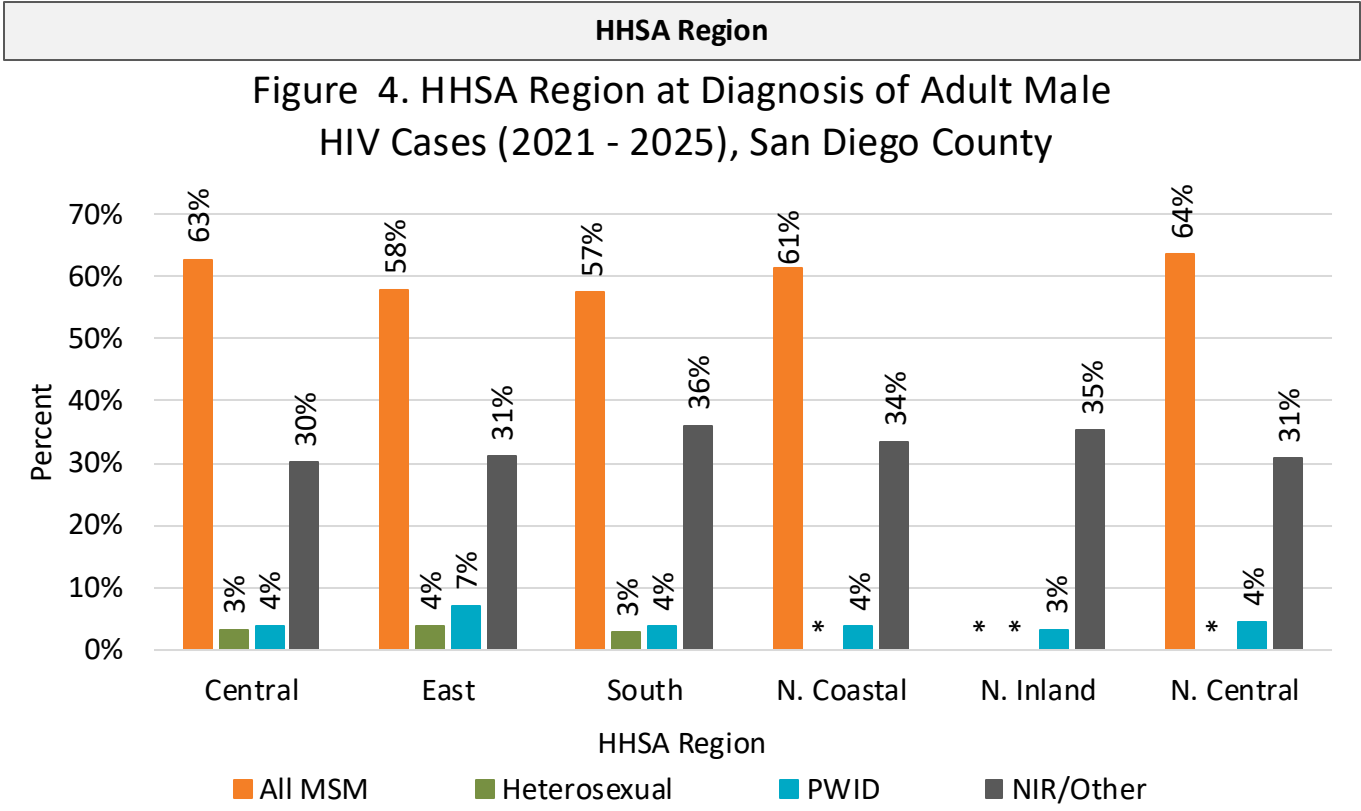


Table 4. Risk Category by HHSA Region of Adult HIV Cases, 2021 – 2025, San Diego County

	Central	East	South	N. Coastal	N. Inland	N. Central
MSM	425	101	221	89	89	132
MSM/PWID	32	5	10	10	*	11
All MSM	457	106	231	99	*	143
Heterosexual	23	7	11	*	*	*
PWID	28	13	15	6	5	10
NIR	219	57	145	54	55	69

Data as of 12/31/2025

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* Data Censored due to low counts , <5 cases in cell, adjacent cells may be censored for privacy

MALE HIV DISEASE SURVEILLANCE REPORT 2025

HHSA Region

Table 5. Race/Ethnicity* of Adult Male HIV Cases by HHSA Region at diagnosis (2021 - 2025), San Diego County

All Men who have Sex with Men							
Race/Ethnicity *	Central	East	South	N. Coastal	N. Inland	N. Central	Total
Latine/Hispanic [†]	235	57	186	65	57	62	662
Black	66	14	14	**	**	16	120
White	107	29	13	21	22	42	234
Asian/PI [‡]	23	**	11	**	**	12	52
AIAN/Multi-Race [§]	12	**	**	**	**	7	27
Unknown	14	5	**	**	**	**	33
All MSM	457	106	231	99	92	143	1,128

All Individuals Sex Assigned at Birth Male							
Race/Ethnicity *	Central	East	South	N. Coastal	N. Inland	N. Central	Total
Latine/Hispanic [†]	360	82	305	100	93	85	1,025
Black	131	32	28	**	**	25	230
White	171	54	29	34	41	78	407
Asian/PI [‡]	30	**	**	**	6	16	74
AIAN/Multi-Race [§]	13	**	**	**	**	8	33
Unknown	22	9	24	8	9	13	85
All SAB Male	727	183	402	161	156	225	1,854

Data as of 12/31/2025

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[‡]Includes Asian and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander

[§]Includes American Indian/ Alaskan Native and Other Races

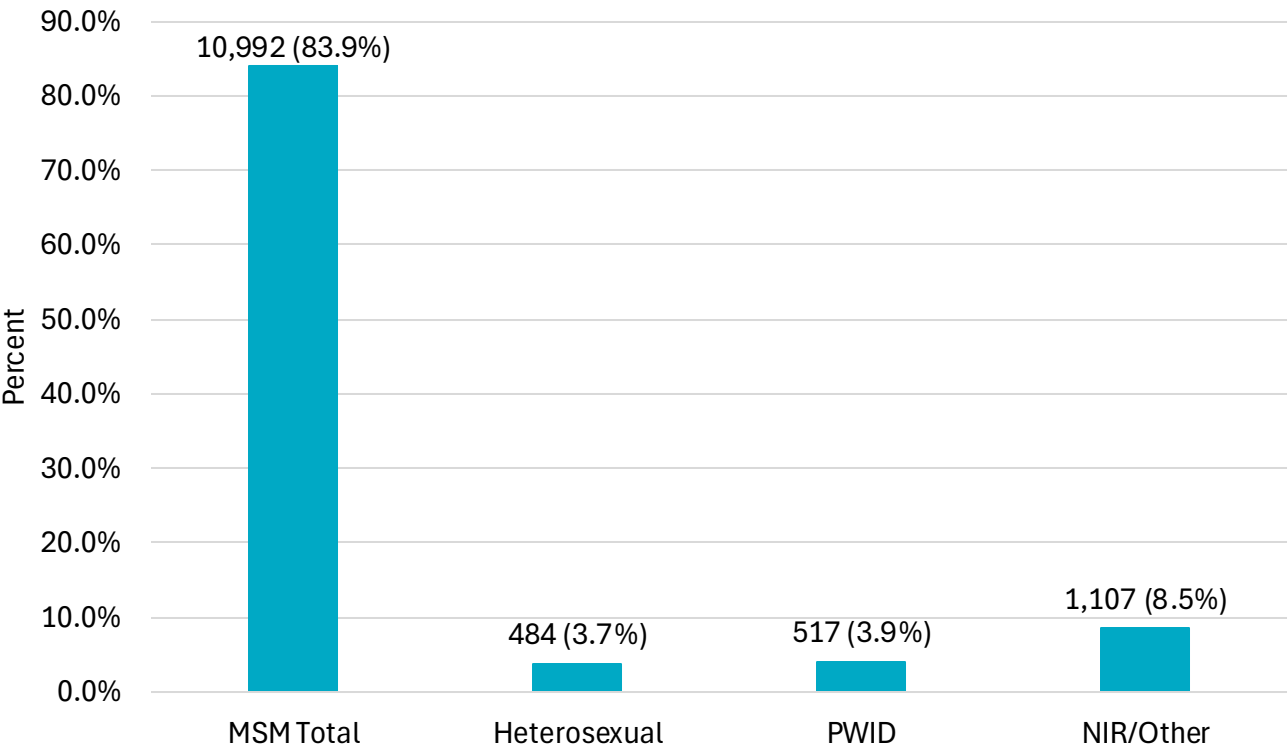
** Data censored due to low counts, <5 cases in cell, adjacent cells may be censored for privacy

HIV Incidence Case Summary, San Diego County

- The proportion of HIV cases identified as MSM and MSM/PWID significantly decreased in the most recent 5-year period. The percent of no identified risk (NIR) significantly increased in the same 5-year time period ([see page 6](#)). During 2020, because of the COVID-19 pandemic there was a large increase of telemedicine. After 2020, the number of new cases with no identified risk (NIR) increased. This is a common occurrence in all jurisdictions in the State of California.
- Most (71.2%) newly identified HIV cases among adult MSM were aged 20-39 ([see page 7](#)).
- The number of new diagnoses with NIR increased with age, 47% of cases in the 50 years of age or older age category had NIR, almost twice the 25% of those 20-29 years of age ([see page 7](#)).
- The number of HIV infections in males were highest among individuals who were MSM and Latine/Hispanic. The Latine/Hispanic group also had the highest number of reported cases with no identified risk ([see page 8](#))
- Of new HIV infections in MSM, 10.6% were Black/African American. Among all new male HIV cases, 12.4% were Black/African-American. However, the population size of male Black/African-Americans (74,386, 4.5%) in San Diego County is smaller compared to White males (699,834, 42.5%) and Latine males (587,943, 35.7%) ([see page 8](#)).
 - The rate of infection among all Black/African-American individuals was about twice that of the Latine/Hispanic persons and about 16 times higher than White persons. ([see Table 1 in 2025 HIV Surveillance Report](#))
- The HHSA Central Region has about twice the number of cases as the HHSA South region, which had the second highest number of cases in the 5-year period ([see page 9](#)).

People Living with HIV

Figure 5. Adult Male
PLWH San Diego County



Data as of 12/31/2025
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- In PLWH, the vast majority of males (83.9%) are MSM.

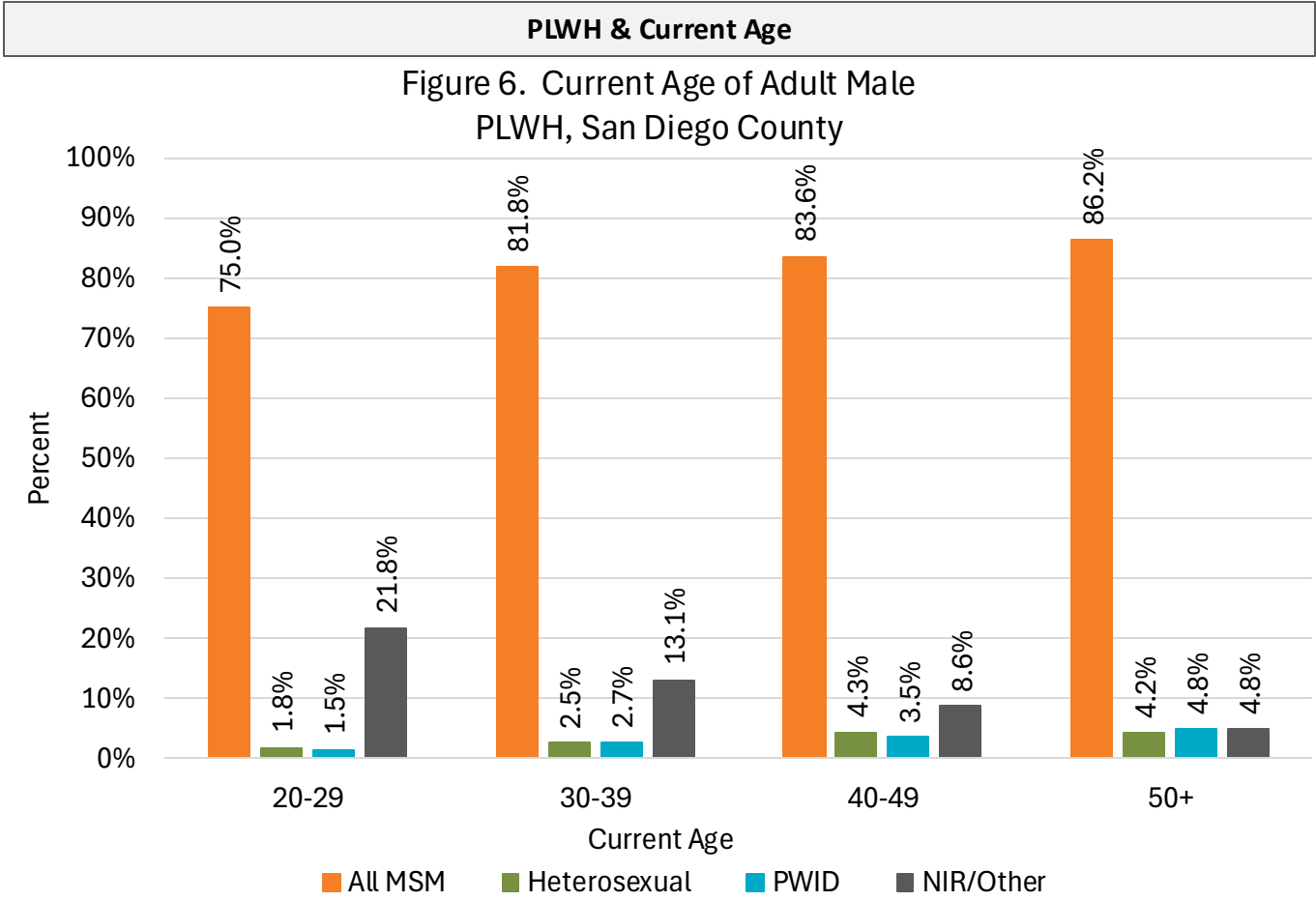


Figure 6. Current Age of Adult PLWH, San Diego County

	20-29	30-39	40-49	50+	Total
MSM	434	1,744	1,923	5,994	10,101
MSM/PWID	18	106	158	608	891
All MSM	452	1,850	2,081	6,602	10,992
Heterosexual	6	51	102	324	484
PWID	10	62	89	356	517
NIR/Other	121	311	246	405	1,107
Total	589	2,274	2,518	7,687	13,100

Data as of 12/31/2025
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32 Individuals with missing current age

PLWH & Race/Ethnicity

Figure 7. Race/Ethnicity* of Adult Male PLWH, San Diego County

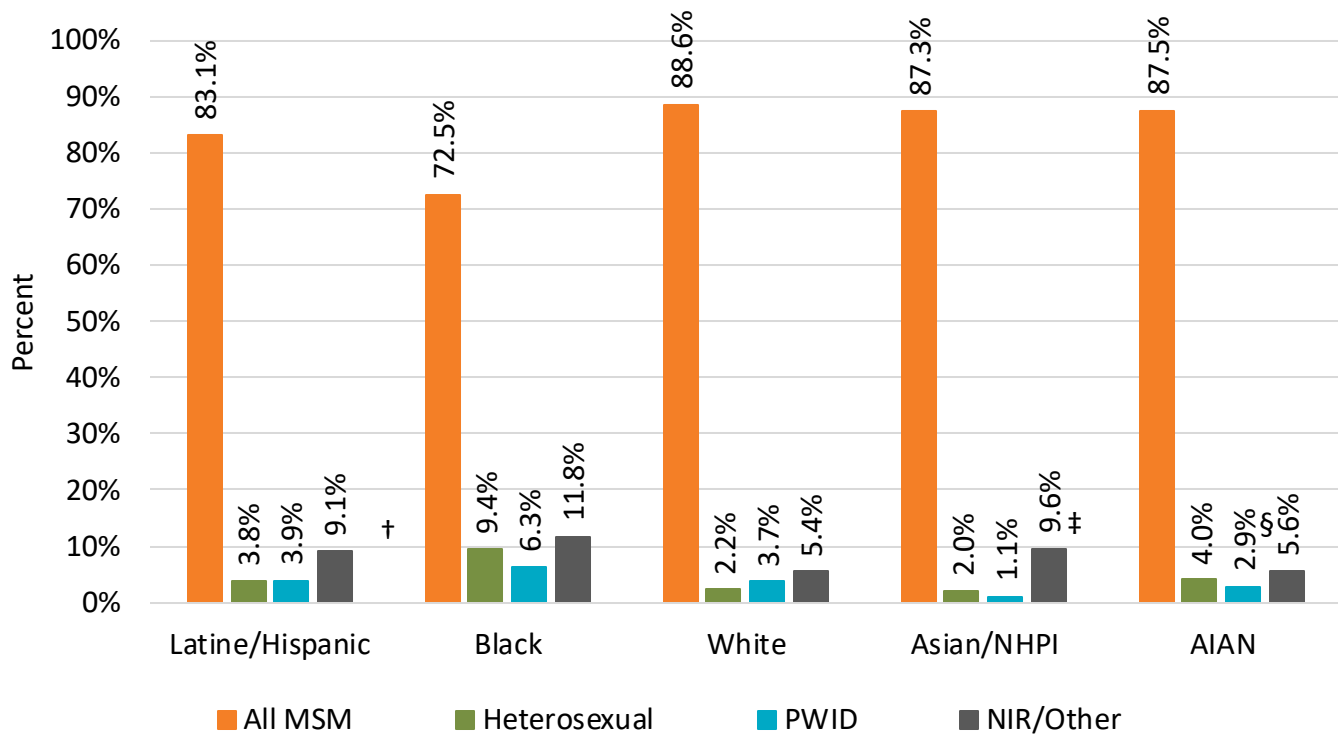


Figure 7. Race/Ethnicity* of Adult PLWH, San Diego County

	Latine/Hispanic [†]	Black/AA	White	Asian/NHPI [‡]	AIAN [§]	Unknown	Total
MSM	4,625	867	3,837	384	339	49	10,101
MSM/PWID	323	101	398	15	53	1	891
All MSM	4,948	968	4,235	399	392	50	10,992
Heterosexual	224	126	107	9	18	0	484
PWID	235	84	176	5	13	4	517
NIR/Other	544	157	260	44	25	77	1,107
Total	5,951	1,335	4,778	457	448	131	13,100

Data as of 12/31/2025

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[‡]Includes Asian and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander

[§]Includes American Indian/ Alaskan Native and Other/Mixed Races



PLWH & HHSA REGION

Figure 8. HHSA Region of Adult Male PLWH, San Diego County

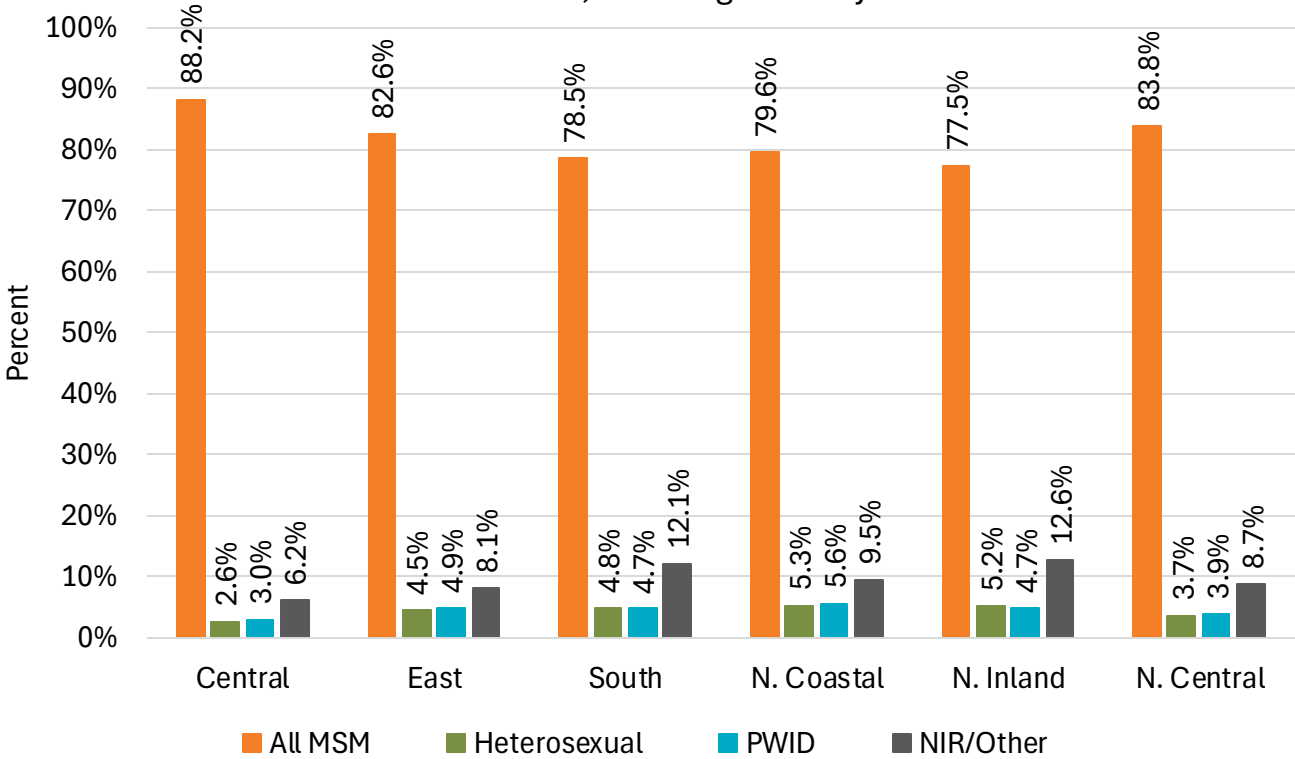


Table 9. HHSA Region of Adult Male PLWH, San Diego County

	Central	East	South	N. Coastal	N. Inland	N. Central	Unknown	Total
MSM	4,811	896	1,839	689	594	1,250	22	10,101
MSM/PWID	449	84	128	95	45	80	10	891
All MSM	5,260	980	1,967	784	639	1,330	32	10,992
Heterosexual	158	53	119	52	43	58	1	484
PWID	179	58	117	55	39	62	7	517
NIR/Other	367	96	302	94	104	138	6	1,107
Total	5,964	1,187	2,505	985	825	1,588	46	13,100

Data as of 12/31/2024
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MSM & MSM/PWID LATE TESTING

- Late Testing looks at the cases in the 5-year period between 2021 and 2025 ([see table 9](#)).
- The percent of cases designated as late testing is used as a marker of success in timely testing. The shorter the period between HIV and AIDS diagnoses, the further along the individual is in the disease process. These cases represent persons with missed testing opportunities.
 - Reasons for late testing include:
 1. Healthcare providers seeing the patient as low risk
 2. Avoidance of medical care overall
 3. HIV Stigma
 4. Patient feeling they are not at risk
- There are three time-markers used to describe the time between HIV and AIDS diagnoses:
 - Less than 1 year (<12 months) is the original time limit used to define late testing.
 - Within 3 months (<4 months) increasingly used as an alternative to 12-month definition.
 - Simultaneous (<30 days; 0 months) in which AIDS diagnosis occurs within 30 days of HIV diagnosis. Because CD4 counts may be delayed after HIV diagnosis, a 30-day window is used to allow time for AIDS-defining CD4 counts to arrive at HHESP.

MSM & MSM/PWID and Late Testing

Table 9. Late Testing Demographics (2021 – 2025), Adult Male MSM & MSM/PWID, San Diego County

		0 Month	< 4 Month	<12 Month	HIV ONLY	Total
	MSM & MSM/PWID	9.6%	11.6%	13.1%	86.9%	985
	Heterosexual	16.7%	26.2%	31.0%	69.0%	42
	PWID	21.5%	23.1%	24.6%	75.4%	65
	NIR/Other	19.2%	22.4%	24.2%	75.8%	532
MSM and MSM/PWID						
Age	20-29	5.4%	7.3%	8.4%	91.6%	369
	30-39	8.6%	10.4%	11.8%	88.2%	374
	40-49	17.4%	18.3%	19.1%	80.9%	115
	50+	18.1%	21.3%	25.2%	74.8%	127
Race/Eth	Latine/Hispanic [†]	10.3%	12.6%	14.5%	85.5%	546
	Black/AA	8.2%	9.8%	11.5%	88.5%	122
	White	8.8%	10.3%	11.8%	88.2%	204
	Other [‡]	9.7%	10.6%	10.6%	89.4%	113
HHSA Region	Central	7.5%	9.3%	11.1%	88.9%	398
	East	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	90.0%	90
	South	13.5%	15.6%	18.2%	81.8%	192
	North Coastal	10.9%	13.0%	15.2%	84.8%	92
	North Inland	10.4%	15.6%	16.9%	83.1%	77
	North Central	8.9%	10.4%	10.4%	89.6%	135
	Total	95	114	129	856	985
	%	9.6%	11.6%	13.1%	86.9%	100%

Data as of 12/31/2025

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[‡]Includes Asian, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander, American Indian/ Alaskan Native and Other Races

Summary: People Living with HIV & Late Testing

- Most male PLWH are over 50 years of age (59%) and is consistent across all risk categories, all MSM (60%), heterosexual (67%), and PWID (69%) ([see page 13](#)).
- MSM is the primary mode of transmission among all race/ethnicity groups ([see page 14](#)).
- Black/African-American males living with HIV have the highest percentage of heterosexual (9.4%) and injection drug use (11.8%) transmission. ([see page 14](#)).
- MSM is the primary mode of transmission among men in all HHSA regions ([see page 15](#)).
- The North Inland (12.6%) and South (12.1%) HHSA regions had the largest percentage of individuals with no identified risk (NIR) within the region ([see page 15](#)).
- Male PWID had the highest rate of simultaneous HIV/AIDS diagnosis. MSM had the lowest rate of simultaneous diagnosis among men ([see page 17](#)).
- In MSM, simultaneous HIV/AIDS diagnoses were higher in older age groups with those aged 50+ accounting for 18.1% of simultaneous diagnoses ([see page 17](#)).
- In MSM, simultaneous HIV/AIDS diagnosis were higher in Latine/Hispanic individuals, 10.3%, and residents of the HHSA South Region, 13.5% ([see page 17](#)).

MSM & MSM/PWID VIRAL SUPPRESSION

- Two metrics for care continuum are on [slide 18 Viral Suppression](#) and [slide 19 In Care](#).
- Viral suppression presented below is calculated from San Diego County data as of March 31, 2025, and represents all prevalent cases living at the end of 2024.
- Viral suppression is defined as having <200 viral particles per milliliter of blood.
- Tables in this section present percentage of virally suppressed cases calculated using both the total number of cases and the number of cases with a viral load in 2025 as the denominator. This is done to allow comparisons to other data sources which may use either denominator.
 - The choice of denominator makes a substantial difference in the percent of cases virally suppressed. The percent of all MSM cases that are virally suppressed is 73.2%, while the percent of cases with a viral load in 2025 is 94.2%.
 - There is a Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC) that has not, for various reasons, provided viral load results in a usable format. When this occurs, no viral load data are available for their patients in the dataset. This likely inflates the number of individuals classified as not virally suppressed when the total number of cases is used as the denominator. Work is ongoing to bring viral load results from this facility into the dataset for future analyses.
 - In-care is defined as an individual case who had a viral load or CD4 lab reported to San Diego County in 2024 or 2025.

MSM & MSM/PWID VIRAL SUPPRESSION

Table 10. Demographics of Adult Male MSM and MSM/PWID PLWH by Viral Suppression, San Diego County

		All Cases				All With Viral Load		
		Virally Suppressed		No Viral Load Test	Total	Virally Suppressed		Total
Variable	Category	Yes	No			Yes	No	
All Assigned Male at Birth								
	MSM & MSM/PWID	73.2%	4.5%	22.3%	9,598	94.2%	5.8%	7,456
	Heterosexual	67.6%	5.6%	26.8%	426	92.3%	7.7%	312
	PWID	59.2%	11.0%	29.8%	392	84.4%	15.6%	275
	NIR/Other	60.1%	7.0%	32.9%	980	89.5%	10.5%	658
MSM and MSM/PWID								
Race/Ethnicity*	Latine/Hispanic [†]	71.1%	5.1%	23.8%	4,085	93.3%	6.7%	3,111
	Black/African-American	65.6%	7.7%	26.7%	855	89.5%	10.5%	627
	White	76.9%	3.3%	19.8%	3,897	95.9%	4.1%	3,125
	Asian/PI [‡]	75.6%	1.7%	22.7%	361	97.8%	2.2%	279
	Other [§]	75.4%	5.8%	18.8%	346	92.9%	7.1%	281
	Unknown	53.7%	7.4%	38.9%	54	87.9%	12.1%	33
Age Category	20-29	70.3%	10.0%	19.7%	461	87.6%	12.4%	370
	30-39	68.4%	5.9%	25.7%	1,851	92.0%	8.0%	1,376
	40-49	68.6%	5.6%	25.8%	1,797	92.5%	7.5%	1,333
	50-59	73.5%	3.9%	22.6%	2,332	95.0%	5.0%	1,806
	60+	78.8%	2.7%	18.5%	3,156	96.7%	3.3%	2,571
HHSA Region	Central	72.6%	4.8%	22.6%	4,582	93.8%	6.2%	3,547
	East	72.6%	3.9%	23.5%	868	94.9%	5.1%	664
	South	72.2%	4.3%	23.6%	1,638	94.4%	5.6%	1,252
	North Coastal	77.5%	4.8%	17.7%	693	94.2%	5.8%	570
	North Inland	78.2%	3.7%	18.2%	573	95.5%	4.5%	469
	North Central	73.7%	3.4%	23.0%	1,211	95.6%	4.4%	933
	Unknown	27.3%	36.4%	36.4%	33	42.9%	57.1%	21

Data as of 12/31/2025

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†Persons of Latine/Hispanic ethnicity may belong to any race group.

‡Includes Asian and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander

§American Indian/ Alaskan Native and Other Races

MSM & MSM/PWID In Care

Table 11. Percentage of Adult MSM and MSM/PWID PLHW In Care 2024 – 2025, San Diego County

		In Care		Total
		Yes	No	
	All MSM	82.6%	17.4%	10,986
	Heterosexual	77.7%	22.3%	484
	PWID	67.5%	32.5%	517
	NIR/Other	77.1%	22.9%	1,098
	All MSM			
Race/Ethnicity*	Latine/Hispanic†	77.4%	22.6%	4,944
	Black/African-American	81.4%	18.6%	967
	White	87.6%	12.4%	4,234
	Asian/PI‡	86.2%	13.8%	399
	AIAN/Other§	92.6%	7.4%	392
	Unknown	76.0%	24.0%	50
Current Age	20-29	91.2%	8.8%	452
	30-39	87.6%	12.4%	1,850
	40-49	82.3%	17.7%	2,081
	50-59	78.9%	21.1%	2,541
	60+	81.8%	18.2%	4,061
HHSA Region	Central	83.2%	16.8%	5,257
	East	87.7%	12.3%	978
	South	74.5%	25.5%	1,966
	North Coastal	85.6%	14.4%	784
	North Inland	87.0%	13.0%	639
	North Central	84.4%	15.6%	1,330
	Unknown	71.9%	28.1%	32

Data as of 12/31/2025

Figures and tables in this report only include individuals older than 20 years of age.

*All categories except Latine/Hispanic include persons for whom race is known but ethnicity is non-Hispanic or unknown

†Persons of Latine/Hispanic ethnicity may belong to any race group.

‡Includes Asian and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander

§American Indian/ Alaskan Native and Other Races

Care Continuum Summary

- Among males, viral suppression was highest among MSM, 94.2%, and lowest among people who inject drugs, 84.4% ([see page 20](#)).
- In MSM, viral suppression was lowest among Black/African American individuals, 89.5% ([see page 20](#)).
- In MSM, viral suppression increased with age ([see page 20](#)).
- Among males, MSM had the highest percentage of individuals in care , 82.4%, the lowest was among PWID, 68.4% ([see page 20](#)).
- In MSM, Latine/Hispanic individuals had the lowest percentage in care, 77.4% ([see page 21](#)).
- In MSM, the percentage of individuals in care general dropped as age increased ([see page 21](#)).
- In MSM, the South HHSA Region had the lowest percentage of individual in care, 74.5% ([see page 21](#)).

A1. Abbreviations

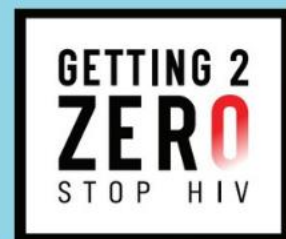
ACRF	Adult Case Report Form, CDPH 8641A
AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
CalREDIE	California Reportable Disease Information Exchange
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDPH	California Department of Public Health
CSTE	Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists
ELR	electronic laboratory report
FQHC	federally qualified healthcare center
HCC	HIV Care Continuum
HHESP	HIV/HCV Epidemiology and Surveillance Program
HHSA	Health and Human Services Agency
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
IDU	Injection Drug Use
MSM	men who have sex with men
NIR/NRR	no identifiable risk/no risk reported
OA	Office of AIDS
PEH	persons experiencing homelessness
PLWH	persons living with HIV disease
PWID	people who inject drugs
SAB	sex assigned at birth
SANDAG	San Diego Association of Governments

A2. AIDS-defining Conditions

- Candidiasis of the esophagus, bronchi, trachea, or lungs [(but NOT the mouth (thrush))]
- Cervical cancer, invasive
- Coccidioidomycosis, disseminated or extrapulmonary
- Cryptococcosis, extrapulmonary
- Cryptosporidiosis, chronic intestinal (greater than one month's duration)
- Cytomegalovirus disease or CMV (other than liver, spleen, or nodes)
- Cytomegalovirus retinitis (with loss of vision)
- Encephalopathy, HIV related
- Herpes simplex: chronic ulcer(s) (more than 1 month in duration); or bronchitis, pneumonitis, or esophagitis
- Histoplasmosis, disseminated or extrapulmonary
- Isosporiasis, chronic intestinal (more than 1 month in duration)
- Kaposi sarcoma
- Lymphoma, Burkitt's (or equivalent term)
- Lymphoma, immunoblastic (or equivalent term)
- Lymphoma, primary, of brain
- *Mycobacterium avium* complex or *M kansasii*, disseminated or extrapulmonary
- *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, any site (pulmonary or extrapulmonary)
- *Mycobacterium*, other species or unidentified species, disseminated or extrapulmonary
- Pneumocystis pneumonia (PCP)
- Pneumonia, recurrent
- Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy
- Salmonella septicemia, recurrent
- Toxoplasmosis of brain
- Wasting syndrome due to HIV



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Prevent HIV

Download the Getting to Zero resource app.