13-13. Increase the proportion of HIV-infected adolescents and adults who receive testing, treatment, and prophylaxis consistent with current Public Health Service treatment guidelines.

## Testing

13-13b. (Developmental) Tuberculin skin testing (TST).

Comments	This objective was retained at the Healthy People 2010 Midcourse Review despite the current lack of data. An operational definition could not be specified at the time of publication.
	The proposed national data source is the Medical Monitoring Project, CDC, NCHHSTP. ASD data represent more than 100 sites in 11 U.S. cities. ASD collects demographic, clinical, laboratory, surveillance, and other related data on HIV-infected persons aged 13 years and older. Data currently are being analyzed to measure this objective.
	The proposed numerator is the number of persons who ever received a tuberculin skin test. The proposed denominator is the number of persons with no history of tuberculosis who had at least one visit to a clinic participating in the ASD surveillance project.
	TST is defined as the standard method for screening asymptomatic populations for infection with <i>M. tuberculosis</i> .
	ASD data were standardized to national AIDS surveillance data by age, race, sex, country of birth, year of AIDS diagnosis, and HIV exposure mode. Exposure modes in AIDS surveillance were redistributed to adjust for cases with risk that were not reported or identified.
	ASD collects demographic, clinical, laboratory, surveillance, and other related data on HIV-infected persons aged 13 years and older.

Data from ASD represent only persons with HIV who are in care at participating ASD facilities. Treatment interventions include viral load testing, TB skin testing, highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART), Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia (PCP) prophylaxis, Mycobacterium avium complex (MAC) prophylaxis, and pneumococcal vaccination.

See Appendix A for focus area contact information.