



**The most recent national data suggests that Blacks have the lowest rates of survival after an HIV diagnoses.**

### Get tested

The most common type of HIV test is a blood test that looks for HIV antibodies or antigens. If a person has antibodies or antigens for HIV, he or she has HIV and can pass the virus to other people. Depending on the type of test, it can detect HIV as early as 2 weeks or up to 6 months after infection.

### Get treated

There are many treatments for people with HIV. These help manage the disease, but they are not a cure. These medications are called antiretrovirals (ART). See a doctor as soon as possible to stay healthy.



**Get Educated  
Get Tested  
Get Involved  
Get Treated**

### Understand. Act. Protect.

Early HIV diagnosis helps people stay healthy and live longer. It also helps prevent the spread of HIV to others in our community.

Ask your doctor for the HIV test as part of your regular medical care for you and your family.



Many mobile clinics and community based organizations also offer free or low cost HIV testing.

### HIV/AIDS In Our Community

Blacks make up 12% of the U.S. population, yet the CDC estimates 47% of new HIV infections are in the Black community.

**Rates of new HIV infection are much higher for Black men and women than Latinos and whites.**



### We are Listening

The good news is that the rate of progression from HIV infection to being diagnosed with AIDS has decreased from 2008 to 2012 for Blacks. Early detection and treatment help slow the disease.

**Treatment helps people living with HIV/AIDS stay healthy.**

For more information and to get involved, please visit, [nationalblackaidsday.org](http://nationalblackaidsday.org)

