

- Target population - persons presenting at the project sites, representing high risk exposure populations for whom additional information was sought in order to target prevention services.
- Duration - project began in Tennessee in April 1988 at STD clinics, in July 1988 in prisons, in August 1988 in drug treatment centers, TB clinics and women's health clinics, and in February 1991 in homeless clinics. The surveys concluded in July 1992 at all locations except homeless clinics, at which they concluded in December 1992.
- Variables - age, race, sex, county of residence, injecting drug use, date of test, result of test, risk exposure, reason for test, type of STD (if at STD or health clinic), and referral source, if STD clinic.

This family of surveys provided seroprevalence information of a limited nature and scope to help define and describe prevalence among high risk populations during the five-year study period. The primary utility of the information was that of augmenting HARS and other surveillance data available through CDC. The State STD/HIV Program and local health departments had access to the data for their prevention planning purposes.

The principal value of these surveys is seen to be effective monitoring of prevalence among selected clinic populations over time. Problems with the data sets include incomplete reporting of test results, reason for result, demographic and other data (as reflected in the n's in subsequent tables); lack of recent (post-1992) data making the data set useful only for historical or retrospective purposes; and the fact that these clinic and other respondents are neither representative of the general population nor of their geographical areas other than the survey sites. The major use to which the data are put in this report is to provide prevalence estimates for augmentation of HIV-only reports from HARS data or other data sets. Future uses of the data might include risk profiles to highlight the needs of particular high risk groups.

### **3.3.2. Results of Statewide Seroprevalence Surveys Conducted by TDH**

#### **3.3.2.1. Prisoners**

Results suggest an overall average estimated HIV prevalence (including HIV-only and AIDS cases) among state prisoners of 1.3%, with a range from 1% to 1.6%. Black male prisoners had the highest HIV prevalence, averaging 2.1% (or 2,100 per