Worldwide, people from non-white communities make up a significant majority of people affected by HIV.

### TREATMENT CHALLENGES

**Adherence**
Research shows black people living with HIV in the US are 40% less likely to maintain 100% adherence to ART regimens compared to white people living with HIV.\(^5\)

Black patients also have an average adherence rate that is 11% lower than white patients.\(^5\)

**Response to treatment**
Black people living with HIV had an almost 50% lower virologic success rate (measurement of virus suppression) than white patients.\(^6\)

Black patients also have an average adherence rate that is 11% lower than white patients.\(^5\)

**GAPS IN SCIENTIFIC UNDERSTANDING**
Black people living with HIV are consistently underrepresented in clinical trials.\(^6\)

Research has shown that this may be due to:
- Distrust of the medical community
- Poor access to medical care
- Lack of active clinical trial recruitment in the black community
- Lack of knowledge about clinical trials
- Language and cultural barriers

There is therefore a need for more detailed research to better understand the efficacy and tolerability of ART regimens in this community.

However, evaluating race can be challenging, as it is often associated with other factors that can affect HIV disease management and progression.\(^8\)

### THE BURDEN OF DISEASE

- **The US**
  - 72% of new infections in the US were in non-white communities.\(^3\)
  - The rate of new HIV infection in black Americans is 8 times that of white populations.\(^1\)

- **The UK**
  - Black Africans comprised 34% of all those diagnosed with HIV in the UK.\(^2\)

- **Sub-Saharan Africa**
  - 25.8 million people were living with HIV in sub-Saharan Africa; the accounts for nearly 70% of all HIV infected individuals worldwide.\(^1\)

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**References:**