



SOUTH BAY

Service Planning Area **SPA**

8

Chapter 8: Appendix

A. Acronyms & Common Terms

ACRONYM/TERM	DESCRIPTION
AA	African American. A category to describe the racial/ethnic characteristics of individuals.
AAC	AIDS Action Council. AAC provides media and policy focus to federal AIDS legislative and policy issues.
AAR	Annual Administrative Report is required of all CARE Act Part A grantees, and provides information on agencies funded by CARE Act Part A.
ACMS	Automated Case Management System (IMACS). ACMS is a corporation that developed IMACS.
ACO	AIDS Coordinator's Office. The City of Los Angeles ACO is committed to developing and supporting programs and policies that prevent transmission of HIV and improve quality of life for people living with HIV and AIDS in the City of Los Angeles.
ACRS	AIDS Contractor Reporting System. ACRS is used by some providers of outpatient medical care in Los Angeles County to report the number of clients and services provided.
ACTG	AIDS Clinical Trial Group. A national group that advises the National Institutes of Health on clinical trials related to HIV/AIDS treatments.
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act. Federal legislation designed to protect and ensure the rights of the disabled. The ADA protects people with HIV and AIDS.
ADAP	AIDS Drug Assistance Program. ADAP is supported by Part B of the CARE Act. In California, ADAP is funded by the Part B ADAP set-aside, state general funds, Part B general funds and a mandatory manufacturer's rebate.
Adjustment	When comparing an event or disease in two populations, the difference in composition of the two populations must be taken into account. For example, one population may be younger than the other, thus you would expect more heart disease in one, just because they are older. Or one population may have mostly women, while the other mostly men; so the rate of breast cancer in the first group will be higher. Adjustment uses statistical methods to allow you to compare two populations as if they both had the same age, sex, race, and/or other sociodemographic distribution, so that you can check for other factors of interest—such as risk behaviors—that might put a population at risk for disease.
ADPA	Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Alcohol and Drug Program Administration. ADPA is a division of the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Health and its mission is to reduce community and individual problems related to alcohol and drug abuse through evidence-based programs and policy advocacy.
AETC	AIDS Education Training Centers. The AETC are supported by Part D of the CARE Act and are responsible for providing AIDS education to health care professionals.
AFDC	Aid to Families with Dependent Children. See TANF.
AI/AN	American Indians/Alaskan Natives. A category to describe the racial/ethnic characteristics of individuals.
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. Originally called GRID (gay related immune deficiency), the term "AIDS" was proposed by Bruce Voeller and adopted in July 1982. Most often caused by chronic infection with the human immunodeficiency virus, or HIV, a syndrome diagnosed when the host immune system is depressed or damaged to such an extent that the CD4+ lymphocyte cell count is below 200 cells per microliter, or when an opportunistic infection is shown to have caused illness.

ACRONYM/TERM	DESCRIPTION
AMCWP	AIDS Medi-Cal Waiver Program. Administered by the State of California, AMCWP supports in-home health and attendant care. See also MCWP.
Anonymous HIV Testing	Testing a person for HIV without the person having to give personal identifying information; all specimens are marked with a code number and cannot be linked to the person. Positive anonymous HIV tests are not reportable. (Compare Confidential HIV testing)
Antibody	Protein molecule produced by white blood cells to bind up and disable infectious agents, such as viruses and bacteria.
Antigen	Substance—such as a virus or bacterium—that provokes an immune response when introduced into the body. (See Antibody)
Antiretroviral Therapy	Drugs used specifically for the treatment of HIV disease. (See HAART, NNRTI, NRTI and Protease inhibitors)
APHA	American Public Health Association
API	Asian and Pacific Islanders. A category to describe the racial/ethnic characteristics of individuals.
Appropriate Science-based Prevention Activities/Interventions	A set of prevention activities/interventions (based on intervention effectiveness and cultural/ethnic appropriateness) necessary to reduce transmission in prioritized target populations
ARC	AIDS Related Condition (Complex). Formerly used to denote a medium acuity of HIV disease.
ARS	Acute Retroviral Syndrome
ASO	AIDS Service Organization
Asymptomatic	Showing or having no symptoms. (See Incubation period)
ATS	Alternative Test Site, Anonymous Test Site. Anonymous testing for HIV is provided at ATS.
AZT	Azidothymidine (Zidovudine), the first medication approved for anti-retroviral therapy.
Bias	Error not caused by chance in a study that leads to a distorted result.
Blinded Study	Study in which subjects are assigned one of the multiple treatments being compared against each other, in such a way that the subjects (single-blind) or both subjects and treating physicians (double-blind) are kept unaware of the actual treatment assigned to them.
BRGs	Behavioral Risk Group(s). For prevention planning purposes, seven mutually exclusive subpopulations identified to be at high risk for HIV; they are men who have sex with men (MSM); men who have sex with men and women (MSM/W); MSM and MSM/W who also inject drugs (MSM/IDU); heterosexual men who inject drugs (HMIDU); women at sexual risk (WSR), female injection drug users (FIDU); and transgendered men and women and their sexual/injection partners (TG).
BY	Budget Year. The number of months associated with a budget period. Budget years are not always twelve months long, do not always begin in January and vary among funding sources.

ACRONYM/TERM	DESCRIPTION
Candidiasis	Fungus that usually infects the mucous membranes, commonly occurring in the mouth (thrush) or in the vagina (yeast infection). These infections usually result in painful or burning red lesions with or without white spots.
Case	Occurrence of the disease or event of interest in a person.
Case-control Study	Observational study in which subjects are sampled based on the presence (cases) or absence (controls) of the disease of interest. Information is collected about prior exposure to potential risk factors for the disease of interest.
Case fatality rate	The proportion of persons with a particular disease who die from that disease within a year, compared with the number of new cases of the disease reported in the same year.
CAPS	Center for AIDS Prevention Studies.
CARE Act	Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency (CARE) Act of 1990, amended and reauthorized in 1995 and again in 2000.
CARE/HIPP	Health Insurance Premium Payment. Funded by Part B of the CARE Act and administered by the OA. CARE/HIPP will pay the insurance premium costs for eligible clients with HIV/AIDS. CARE/HIPP cannot be used to purchase a new insurance policy.
CASC	Community Assessment Service Centers.
CBA	Capacity Building Assistance.
CBC	Congressional Black Caucus. See also MAI.
CBO	Community Based Organization.
CCLAD	California Conference of Local AIDS Directors
CCLHO	California Conference of Local Health Officers
CCU	Crack Cocaine Users
CD4	Type of white blood cell that oversees the action of the human immune system and is the main target of HIV.
CD4 Cell Count	A commonly used surrogate marker for assessing the state of the immune system. As CD4 cell count declines, the risk of developing opportunistic infections increases. The normal range of CD4 cell counts is 500 to 1500 per cubic millimeter of blood. CD4 counts are usually rechecked at least every six to 12 months for people with HIV and CD4 counts are greater than 500/mm ³ . If the count is lower, testing every three months is usual.
CDC	The National Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is a federal agency within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services based in Atlanta, Georgia. It administers HIV/AIDS prevention programs including the HIV Prevention Community Planning process, among other programs. It also monitors and reports infectious diseases, administers AIDS surveillance grants and publishes epidemiological reports such as the HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report.
CDE	California Department of Education
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHAC	California HIV Advocacy Coalition. An umbrella advocacy organization for AIDS service organizations, government agencies and individuals with AIDS.

ACRONYM/TERM	DESCRIPTION
CHEAC	County Health Executive Association of California
CHIPTS	Center for HIV Identification, Prevention & Treatment Services
Chlamydia	Sexually transmitted disease (STD) caused by the bacteria <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> . In men, chlamydia is characterized by a discharge from the urethra (penis). In women, most will have no symptoms; if left untreated, however, pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) can develop, which can lead to chronic pain or infertility. Chlamydia is curable when treated with appropriate antibiotics.
CHPG	California HIV Planning Group Formed by the California Office of AIDS (OA) by merging the CCWG and the CPWG (Comprehensive Care Working Group and Community Prevention Working Group) at the end of 1999, the CHPG advises the OA on a wide variety of planning and policy issues.
CHRP	California AIDS Research Program. This is a program of the University of California, with research centers and projects at multiple sites.
CLI	Community Level Intervention
CLIA	Clinical Laboratory Improvement Act
COH	Los Angeles County Commission on HIV is both a federally-mandated Part A planning council and County-established community advisory mechanism for the Board of Supervisors, the Commission on HIV sets care/treatment priorities/allocations, develops a comprehensive care plan, assesses the administrative mechanism of service delivery, evaluates service system effectiveness, and advises the Board on HIV-related matters.
Cohort	Group of persons who share a common attribute – such as birth in a particular year – which is followed over time.
Cohort Study	Epidemiologic study in which a specified population (the cohort) is observed for long enough to calculate reliable disease incidence or mortality rates.
Combination therapy	Use of two or more drugs to fight infections. Combinations may be more effective in some ways than single-drug treatment.
Community Services Assessment	A section of the comprehensive HIV prevention plan that describes the prevention needs of populations at risk for HIV infection, the prevention activities/interventions implemented to address these needs, and service gaps
Comprehensive HIV Prevention Plan	This jurisdiction-wide plan should address all HIV prevention activities and inform decisions about how all HIV prevention funds are to be used, including federal, state, local, and, when possible, private resources.
Comprehensive Planning	The process of determining the organization and delivery of HIV services; strategy used by a planning body to improve decision making about services and maintain a continuum of care for PLWH
Confidence interval (CI)	Range of values for an estimate, such as a proportion or rate, that is believed to contain the true value within a specified level of certainty. For example, “95%CI=2-5” suggests that we have 95% confidence that the true rate lies between 2 and 5. Similar to Confidence Limit.
Confidence limit (CL)	Similar to confidence interval. The values for an estimate, such as a proportion or rate, between which the true value can be found within a specified level of certainty. For example, “95%CL=2, 5” suggests that we have 95% confidence that the true rate lies between 2 and 5.

ACRONYM/TERM	DESCRIPTION
Confidential HIV testing	Testing a person for HIV where his or her name is known or given; specimens are marked with a code number, but can be linked to a name. Positive confidential HIV tests are reportable. (Compare with Anonymous HIV testing)
Confounding	Systematic error in a study in which the effect of an exposure on the study outcome is distorted due to the exposure of other factor(s) that also have an influence on the outcome.
Control	Study subject without the disease of interest in a case-control study.
Convenience sample	Sample of study subjects selected without using those probabilistic methods needed to obtain a "random sample." It is precarious to generalize from the results of a survey based upon a convenience sample, as there is no way of knowing what sorts of biases may have been operating.
CPG	Community Planning Group, a generic term used by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for groups planning prevention services.
CPR	Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation
CPWG	California Prevention Working Group. A CPG created by the State of California. The CPWG merged into the CHPG in 2000.
CQI	Continuous quality improvement
CRAS	Countywide Risk Assessment Survey
CRC	Community Resource Center (for referrals)
CRCS	Comprehensive Risk Counseling and Services
Cross-sectional study	Study that examines the relationship between diseases and other variables of interest as they exist in a defined population at one particular time—such as a one-time survey.
CSAP	Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, a division within the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
CSAT	Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, a division within the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
CSV	Commercial Sex Venue
CSW	Commercial Sex Worker
CTR	Counseling, Testing, and Referral
CTRPN	Counseling, Testing, Referral & Partner Notification
CTS	Confidential Test Site
Cumulative	Pertaining to the total number; made up of accumulated parts.
Cumulative incidence	Risk of developing a particular disease within a specified period of time.
Cumulative AIDS Rate	The cumulative number of persons reported with AIDS during a specified period divided by the total population at the midpoint of that same period. Example: Cumulative Number of AIDS cases reported in 1999-2001 ÷ 2000 LAC population (x 100,000)

ACRONYM/TERM	DESCRIPTION
DCFS	Department of Children and Family Services
DDD	Data Design & Development
DEBI	Diffusion of Effective Behavioral Interventions
Demographic	Pertaining to characteristics of a population—such as age, race/ethnicity and gender.
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
DHS	Department of Health Services
DHS/OA	Department of Health Services/Office of AIDS
DOC	Department of Corrections
DOE	Department of Education
DPH	Department of Public Health
DPSS	Department of Public Social Services
DTC	Drug Treatment Center
EIA	Enzyme Immunoassay
EIP	Early Intervention Program (see EIS)
EIS	Early Intervention Services. Applied in the outpatient setting. Assures a continuum of care which includes (1) identifying persons at risk for HIV infection and offering to them counseling and testing services, and (2) providing lifelong comprehensive primary care for those living with HIV/AIDS
ELISA	Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay Blood test which indicates the presence of antibodies to HIV. The HIV ELISA test does not detect the disease AIDS, but only indicates if HIV infection has occurred. (See also Western Blot test)
EMA	Eligible Metropolitan Area The geographic area eligible to receive Title 1 CARE Act funds. The Census Bureau defines the boundaries of the metropolitan area while AIDS cases reported to the CDC determines eligibility. Some EMAs include just one city and others are composed of several cities and/or counties; some EMAs extend over more than one state.
EMSA	Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area
Endemic rate	The usual rate of occurrence of particular disease in a population.
EPI	Epidemiology - Study of the distribution and determinants of disease in a specified population in order to promote, protect and restore health in that population.
Epidemic	Dramatic increase above the usual or expected rate of occurrence of a particular disease in a population.
Epidemiologic Profile	Describes the impact of the HIV epidemic in the jurisdiction, provides the foundation for prioritizing target populations.
Evidence Based	Refers to HIV prevention interventions that are grounded in behavioral change theory and/or the practice wisdom of an agency and demonstrate positive outcomes in changing

ACRONYM/TERM	DESCRIPTION
	HIV risk behavior of participants.
Exposure	Contact with a factor that is suspected to influence the risk for a person developing a particular disease.
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FIDU	Female injection drug user.
FPL	Federal Poverty Level
FTP	File Transfer Protocol
FY	Fiscal Year. See also Budget Year
GAO	General Accounting Office
GBQ	Gay/Bisexual/Questioning
GEN	Geographic Estimate of Need
Gender	Term or variable to classify persons as male or female; recent gender categories may now include both male-to-female and female-to-male transgender.
GHPP	Genetically Handicapped Person Program
Gonorrhea	Common sexually transmitted disease caused by the organism <i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> ; it is often abbreviated "GC". GC is often used as a surrogate to identify persons at sexual risk for HIV transmission. GC is curable when treated with appropriate antibiotics.
Grantee	The recipient of state or federal funds responsible for administering the funds.
HAART	Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy Combination of three or more anti-HIV drugs, of which at least one is usually a protease inhibitor. Aggressive anti-HIV treatment usually including a combination of protease and reverse transcriptase inhibitors whose purpose is to reduce viral load to undetectable levels.
HAB	HIV/AIDS Bureau. The entity within HRSA responsible for administering the CARE Act.
HARS	HIV/AIDS Reporting System; surveillance database containing HIV and AIDS reports.
H-CAP	HIV/AIDS Care Assessment Project
HCFA	Health Care Financing Administration
HCT	HIV Counseling and Testing
Hepatitis	Inflammation of the liver; often caused by viruses, drugs, or other chemicals.
Hepatitis A	Called "infectious hepatitis." Form of viral hepatitis caused by the hepatitis A virus (HAV). HAV may be transmitted through oral contact with infected feces (stool) or surfaces and objects recently contaminated with infected feces. Usually causes mild illness that resolves within weeks.
Hepatitis B	Called "serum hepatitis." More severe form of viral hepatitis caused by the hepatitis B virus (HBV). HBV may be transmitted through contact with infected blood, saliva, seminal fluid, vaginal secretions, and breast milk. With persistent disease, may lead to cirrhosis, liver failure, and/or death.
Hepatitis C	Once called "Non-A/non-B hepatitis." Severe form of viral hepatitis caused by the hepatitis C virus (HCV). HCV is most often transmitted through contact with infected blood, but may also be transmitted through contact with other body fluids. Persists for decades, leading to

ACRONYM/TERM	DESCRIPTION
	cirrhosis, liver failure, and/or death.
Hepatocellular carcinoma	Liver cancer. Often associated with chronic hepatitis B or C disease.
HE/RR	Health Education/Risk Reduction
HHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
HICCP	Health Insurance Continuum of Coverage Program
HICP	Health Insurance Continuation Program
HIPAA	Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act
HIPP	Health Insurance Payment Premium
HIRS	OAPP's HIV Information Resources System
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus. Infection with HIV is the usual cause of Advanced HIV Disease, or AIDS. (See AIDS)
HIV Epidemiology Program/HEP	Los Angeles County program that collects, analyzes, and disseminates HIV/AIDS surveillance and epidemiologic study data essential for the planning, implementation, and evaluation of programs and policies involving HIV and AIDS care, prevention, education, and research in Los Angeles County.
HMO	Health Maintenance Organization
HOPWA	Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS. A federal program designed to support housing and related services for people with HIV and their families. The City of Los Angeles is the grantee for HOPWA funds to be used in the County of Los Angeles.
HPV	Human Papilloma Virus
HRSA	The Health Resources and Services Administration is the agency of the Department of Health and Human Services that administers all components of the Ryan White CARE Act.
ICF	Intermediate Care Facility
ICM	Integrated Case Management
IDG	Interventions Delivered to Groups (formerly Group Level Interventions)
IDI	Interventions Delivered to Individuals (formerly Individual Level Interventions)
IDU	Injection Drug User. Person who injects illicit drugs into their body, usually to get high.
IGA	Intergovernmental Agreement
IHMC	In-Home Medical Care
IHSS	In-Home Support Service
Immunology	Study of the body's response to foreign organisms and how humans and other animals fight off disease-causing microorganisms, such as viruses and bacteria.
Immuno-suppressed	State of the body where immune system defenses do not work normally. This can be the result of an immune deficiency from birth, an illness such as cancer or AIDS, or from the administration of certain drugs.
Incarcerated person	Person who is in prison or jail.

ACRONYM/TERM	DESCRIPTION
Incidence	The number of new cases of a disease that occur during a specified time period.
Incidence Rate	Rate at which new events, such as cases of a particular disease, arise in a given population—for instance, the number of new cases diagnosed in 1 year divided by the population at risk in that same year. Example: In 1998, 1700 persons were diagnosed with AIDS in LAC. The 1998 population estimate for LAC was 9,693,353. Therefore, the 1998 AIDS Incidence Rate = $1700 \div 9,693,353 \times 100,000 = 17.5$ per 100,000.
Incubation period	Period of time between contact with an infectious agent and the first clinical evidence of illness resulting from that infection.
Independent variables	Variables that are thought to explain or predict an outcome or event.
IT	Information Technology
IV	Intravenous
IVDU	Intravenous Drug User (see IDU)
JCAHCO	Joint Commission on Accreditation of Health Care Organizations
KABB	Knowledge, Attitudes, Beliefs and Behaviors — used in outcome measurement of HIV programs
Karnofsky Performance Status Scale	Scale that measures physical function (activities of daily living). The Karnofsky scale is often used to assess eligibility for in-home or other supportive services.
KS	Kaposi's Sarcoma, a form of cancer associated with HIV disease.
LAC	Los Angeles County
LACHNA	Los Angeles Coordinated HIV Needs Assessment
Latent period	See Incubation period.
LASD	Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
LAUSD	Los Angeles Unified School District
LCSW	Licensed Clinical Social Worker
LDI	Locally Developed Intervention
Lead Agency	The agency within a consortium responsible for contract administration; also called a fiscal agent.
Letter of Concurrence/ Concurrence with Reservations/Non- concurrence	Describes via a written response from the CPG whether the health department application does or does not, and to what degree, agree with the priorities set forth in the Comprehensive HIV Prevention Plan.
LHJ	Local Health Jurisdiction
LIG	Local Implementation Group. See CPG.
LOI	Letter of Intent
Longitudinal study	See Cohort study.

ACRONYM/TERM	DESCRIPTION
LVN	Licensed Vocational Nurse
MAI	Minority AIDS Initiative. The Congressional Black Caucus (CBC) took leadership in 1998 to create the CBC Initiative, now known as the Minority AIDS Initiative, a source of funding for HIV/AIDS care and prevention services to communities of color.
Marker	Substitute measure, or proxy, for an event or disease that cannot readily be measured by any other method.
MCWP	Medi-Cal Waiver Program.
Median	That value which divides a set of measurable values into 2 equal halves, such that half of all values are above the median, and half are below.
MFCC	Marriage, Family, and Child Counselor. See MFT.
MFT	Marriage and Family Therapist (formerly MFCC), a certification given by the State of California.
MGA	Master Grant Award. A mechanism used by the State of California to allocate funds to local health jurisdictions.
MICRS	Medically Indigent Care Reporting System
Migration	Movement from one area or jurisdiction to another.
MLB	Multicultural Liaison Board. Convened and supported by the State of California Office of AIDS, the MLB reviews materials for cultural appropriateness and likely effectiveness and advises the OA.
MMWR	Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report. A publication of the CDC. The first cases of what we now know as AIDS were reported in the MMWR on June 5, 1981.
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOE	See Maintenance of Effort
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSM	Men who have Sex with Men. MSM defines individual by behavior, and is inclusive of gay and bisexual men, as well as those men who have sex with other men but do not identify themselves as gay or bisexual.
MSM/IDU	Men who have Sex with Men/ and Injection Drug User
MSMW	Men who have sex with men and women, no matter how they identify themselves.
MTU	Mobile Testing Unit
Multiple Genders	Male, Female, and Transgender Individuals
n	Sample size
N	Population size
NAPWA	The National Association of People with AIDS It represents the health, public policy, HIV-treatment and prevention issues of people living with HIV disease.

ACRONYM/TERM	DESCRIPTION
NASTAD	The National Alliance of State and Territorial AIDS Directors It represents the AIDS Directors of states and local health jurisdictions directly funded by the CDC (currently Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, New York City, Philadelphia, San Francisco) on legislative, administrative, policy, budget, and appropriation issues in Washington, D.C.
Needs Assessment	A systematic process to determine the service needs of a defined population; a definition of the extent of need, available services, and service gaps by population and geographic area.
NEP	Needle Exchange Program
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIAID	National Institute of Allergies and Infectious Disease
NIDA	National Institutes on Drug Abuse
NIH	The National Institutes of Health The federal agency that includes 24 separate research institutes and centers, among them the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, the National Institute of Mental Health, and National Institute of Drug Abuse. Within the office of the NIH Director is the Office of AIDS Research, which is responsible for planning, coordinating, evaluating, and funding all NIH AIDS research.
NIJ	National Institute of Justice
NIMH	National Institute of Mental Health
NIR	No identified risk; cases of HIV or AIDS in which no risk behavior for infection was identified.
NLM	National Library of Medicine
NMAC	The National Minority AIDS Council provides technical assistance to community-based minority providers, public policy support and sponsors the annual US conference on AIDS.
NORA	National Organizations Responding to AIDS. About 150 organizations- AIDS specific and non-AIDS specific-who advocate at the national level on AIDS policy and appropriations.
NRTI (“nuke”)	Nucleoside/nucleotide Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitor. Antiretroviral drug that works by interfering with the elongation of the viral chain during viral DNA synthesis; includes ddI, ddC, D4T, 3TC, AZT, abacavir, lamivudine, tenofovir.
NNRTI (“non-nuke”)	Non-Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitor. Antiretroviral drug that works by interfering with the elongation of the viral chain during viral DNA synthesis; includes nevirapine, efavirenz, delavirdine.
Non-named code	Code required by regulation for use when reporting new cases of HIV infection in California; includes alphanumeric code (based on last name), date of birth, gender, and last four digits of the social security number.
Non-gonococcal urethritis	NGU. Sexually transmitted disease that causes inflammation of the urethra, but not caused by gonorrhea—most commonly, it is caused by Chlamydia trachomatis. (See Chlamydia)

ACRONYM/TERM	DESCRIPTION
OA	Office of AIDS. The entity within the California Department of Health Services responsible for planning and administration for AIDS services within the state.
OAPP	The Los Angeles County Office of AIDS Programs and Policy (OAPP) was established in 1985 in the Department of Health Services, Public Health. The office directs the overall response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Los Angeles County.
Odds ratio	Odds of a person with a disease of interest having a particular exposure divided by the corresponding odds of a person without the disease of interest having the same particular exposure.
OI	Opportunistic Infections are diseases caused by agents commonly present in our bodies or environment but only cause illness when the host immune system becomes damaged or depressed—as in AIDS.
OMB	Office of Management and Budget Office within the Federal executive branch, which prepares the President's annual budget, develops the Federal government's fiscal program, oversees administration of the budget, and reviews government regulation.
OMH	The Office of Minority Health (OMH) is a component of the Office of the Secretary (OS) within the Department of Health and Human Services. It attempts to provide support to and focus on the many health issues that disproportionately impact communities of color.
ONAP	The Office of National AIDS Policy Created by President Clinton, within the White House, to provide focus on the HIV/AIDS epidemic at the highest level of government. Currently directed by Sandra Thurman.
OPHS	Office of Public Health and Science
Pandemic	Epidemic occurring over a very wide area, crossing international boundaries and usually affecting a large number of people.
PCM	Prevention Case Management
PCP	Pneumocystis Carinii Pneumonia
PCRS	Partner Counseling and Referral Service
PDA	Personal Digital Assistant. A compact size hand-held computer.
PEP	Post Exposure Prophylaxis
Planning Council	A body appointed or established in an EMA which plans the delivery of HIV care services in the EMA and establishes priorities for the use of Title I CARE Act funds.
PLWA	Persons Living With AIDS
PLWH	Persons Living with HIV
PLWH/A	Persons Living with HIV or AIDS
PMDC	Professional Management Development Corporation. A corporation contracted to manage the California AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP).
Point prevalence	Number of persons with a disease or an attribute at a specified point in time
POPA	People of Positive AIDS. POPA is a coalition of members of the California HIV Planning Group.
PPC	The Prevention Planning Committee makes ongoing evidence-based recommendations

ACRONYM/TERM	DESCRIPTION
Retrovirus	A type of virus that, when not infecting a cell, stores its genetic information on a single-stranded RNA molecule instead of the more usual double-stranded DNA. HIV is an example of a retrovirus. After a retrovirus penetrates a cell, it constructs a DNA version of its genes using a special enzyme, reverse transcriptase. This DNA then becomes part of the cell's genetic material.
Reverse Transcriptase	A uniquely viral enzyme that constructs DNA from an RNA template, which is an essential step in the life cycle of a retrovirus such as HIV. The RNA-based genes of HIV and other retroviruses must be converted to DNA if they are to integrate into the cellular genome.
RFA	Request for Application
RFP	Request for Proposals An open and competitive process for selecting providers of service (sometimes called RFA or Request for Application).
Risk ratio	Likelihood of a particular disease occurrence among persons exposed to a given risk factor divided by the corresponding likelihood among persons not exposed.
RTI	Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitor. A drug that binds to HIV reverse transcriptase and blocks it from working, thus preventing the production of new functional viral particles.
Salvage Therapy	A therapy strategy for people for whom treatments have failed. Salvage therapy is usually a therapy of last resort.
SAMHSA	The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Agency within the Department of Health and Human Services that administers state block grant funds for substance abuse and mental health services and directs service grants to community-based organizations serving individuals living with HIV/AIDS and substance abuse or mental health issues.
Sample	Subset of a population that is chosen for investigation. (See Convenience sample and Random sample)
SAMs	Self Assessment Modules. Self-assessment tools for planning councils and consortia
SCSN	Statewide Coordinated Statement of Need A written statement of need for the entire State developed through a process designed to collaboratively identify significant HIV issues and maximize CARE Act program coordination. The SCSN process is convened by the Title 11 grantee, with equal responsibility and input by all programs; representatives must include all CARE Act titles and Part F managers, providers, PLWH, and public health agency(s).
SEP	Syringe Exchange Programs
Seroconvert	Positive blood serum test indicative of HIV infection in a person with a history of having been negative at last HIV test.
Serology	Study of the components and properties of a patient's blood serum—for example, serum antibodies to HIV. (See below)
Sero-prevalence	Proportion of a specified population who have antibodies to a particular organism in their blood serum—for instance, HIV.

ACRONYM/TERM	DESCRIPTION
Sero-prevalence Report	A report that provides information about the percent or rate of people in specific testing groups and populations who have tested positive for HIV.
Serorevert	In an uninfected infant born to an HIV-infected mother, process in which maternal HIV antibodies that were measurable in the blood at birth disappear over time, thereby reverting to HIV negative.
Serostatus	Status with respect to being seropositive or seronegative for a particular antibody—for example, for HIV.
Sexual risk	Person is said to be at sexual risk for HIV when engaging in sexual intercourse—penile-vaginal, penile-anal, or penile-oral—with a partner who is either HIV-infected or at high risk for being HIV-infected, and without the use of a protective barrier, such as a condom.
Sexually exposed	Exposure to an infectious agent as a result of sexual intercourse with an infected partner.
SPA	Service Planning Area. One of eight geographic subdivisions of Los Angeles County established to decentralize public health service administration into regional areas more responsive to local needs.
SPN	Service Provider Network
SPNS	Special Projects of National Significance A health services demonstration, research, and evaluation program funded under Part F of the CARE Act or by HOPWA.
Statistical power	Relative frequency with which a true difference of specified size between populations would be detected by the proposed experiment or test.
Statistically significant	The finding of an observed difference between two or more samples is described as statistically significant when it can be demonstrated that the probability of obtaining such a difference by chance alone, is low. It is customary to describe one's finding as statistically significant, when the observed result would occur by chance no more than 5 times out of 100.
STD	Sexually transmitted disease; disease spread from one sexual partner to another as a result of sexual activity—usually through sexual intercourse. Synonymous with VD, STI.
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
Superinfection	The recent transmission of a new and different strain of HIV to an already HIV-infected person. The risk for the superinfected person is that this new strain of HIV may have a different drug-resistance pattern than their original infection and that this may result in their HIV disease progressing more rapidly.
Surveillance	Systematic and ongoing collection and analysis of information about a disease within a population, followed by the timely distribution of that information to those who need to know so that action can be taken.
Surveillance Report	A report providing information on the number of reported cases of a disease such as AIDS, nationally and for specific sub-populations.
Synergistic effect	Interaction of discrete agents—for example anti-retroviral drugs, or different viruses) such that the combined effect is greater than the sum of the individual effects.
Syphilis	Infectious disease—spread either sexually or from infected mother to her newborn—caused by the bacterial organism <i>Treponema pallidum</i> ; also known as “lues” and “bad blood”. Syphilis is curable when treated with appropriate antibiotics.

ACRONYM/TERM	DESCRIPTION
TA	Technical assistance
Target Population	A population to be reached through some action or intervention; may refer to groups within specific demographic or geographic characteristics.
TB	Tuberculosis. Disease caused by the highly infectious microorganism, <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> ; is spread through spitting and coughing of infected mucus or from ingestion of unpasteurized infected cow's milk. TB is an AIDS-defining opportunistic infection.
TG	Transgender (includes both male-to-female and female-to-male)
Transmission Category	A grouping of disease exposure and infection routes; in relation to HIV disease, exposure groupings include injection drug use, men who have sex with men, heterosexual contact, perinatal transmission etc.
<i>Trichomonas vaginitis</i>	STD caused by the one-celled protozoan, <i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i> . In women, disease may produce no symptoms or cause a vaginal discharge. In men, infection is usually without symptoms, but can survive and hide in the male urethra or prostate, allowing for further sexual transmission of the organism. <i>Trichomonas vaginitis</i> often co-exists with other STDs, and is curable when treated with the appropriate antibiotic.
TSR/TIDU	Transgender at Sexual Risk/Transgender Injection Drug User
Unique identifier	A code used as a substitute for a person's identifying information—such as name and address—and that can be retraced to a unique person without using their identifying information. (Compare Anonymous HIV testing and Non-name code)
Unlinked HIV test	Test in which all blood specimens tested for HIV are marked with a code number that cannot be linked to the patient's name. (See also Anonymous HIV testing)
Urethra	The canal in humans and other mammals that carries off urine from the bladder; in the mammalian male, the urethra also functions as a duct for semen transit during ejaculation.
VD	Venereal Disease. See STD.
Venue	In epidemiological research, a place or location for the observation or interviewing of subjects in a study.
Viral Load	The amount of HIV RNA per unit of blood plasma. Indicates virus concentration and reproduction rate. HIV viral load is also used as a predictor of diseased progression. It can be measured by PCR or bDNA tests and is expressed in number of copies of or equivalents to the HIV RNA genome per milliliter of plasma.
Viremia	The presence of virus in blood or blood plasma. Plasma viremia is a quantitative measurement of HIV levels similar to viral load but is accomplished by seeing how much of a patient's plasma is required to spark an HIV infection in a laboratory cell culture.
Western Blot	Blood test used to detect HIV antibody; most often used to confirm the results of a positive ELISA test. (See also ELISA test)
WHO	World Health Organization, an entity within the United Nation, headquartered in Switzerland.
Window period	Time period between initial infection with a disease and the time when the antibodies can be measured. In HIV infection, the window period is usually between 2 - 12 weeks after infection.
WSR	Women at Sexual Risk

About the Artists...

Chance Artworks is a small graphic arts and photography business founded by Kimberly Davis and Robert Lebsack in 2005. Ever since they met in a Photography class at Long Beach State University in 2001, the two artists have been collaborating on creative projects. Based in Long Beach, CA, they work with a wide range of clients from small businesses to international clients, in the private and public sectors. Their approach to each client's project is inspired by the way in which they create their own fine art. Chance Artworks is completely dedicated to professionally providing creative and effective visual solutions to fulfill each client's specific needs. The inspiration for the design and photography of this plan came from the rich diversity of the county and the wide variety of its landscapes.

Please contact Chance Artworks at:

Telephone | 562.212.8355 **Email** | art@chanceartworks.com **Website** | www.chanceartworks.com



Kimberly Davis acquired a B.A. in Art from California State University, Long Beach and an A.A. in Fashion Merchandising from the Fashion Institute of Design and Merchandising. Kimberly began her career as a freelance Graphic Designer and Photographer in her final year at CSULB. Soon after graduation, she accepted the full time Assistant Art Director position at a label company in Los Angeles. Two years later, Kimberly left the company to cofound her own small business, Chance Artworks, with Robert Lebsack.



Robert Lebsack acquired a Bachelor of Fine Arts in Illustration from California State University, Long Beach. While at CSULB, he studied Graphic Arts, Photography and Fine Art. After graduating, Robert has been featured in several Los Angeles area Fine Art exhibitions and worked as a Freelance Graphic Artist and Muralist for an interior design firm. Robert has also been commissioned for several large-scale public art projects. In 2005 Robert cofounded Chance Artworks with Kimberly Davis.



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