



LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMISSION ON HIV

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COMMISSION ON HIV GLOSSARY OF TERMS

AA (African American): An American of African, especially of black African, descent.

AA (Alcoholics Anonymous): An international mutual aid fellowship founded in 1935 whose primary purpose is “to stay sober and help other alcoholics achieve sobriety.”

AAC (AIDS Action Council): Provides media and policy focus on federal AIDS legislative and policy issues.

AACTG (Adult AIDS Clinical Trials Group): A national group that advises the National Institutes of Health (NIH) on clinical trials related to HIV/AIDS treatments.

AAR (Annual Administrative Report): Provides information on agencies funded by Ryan White CARE Act Title I.

ACA (Affordable Care Act of 2010): Mandates that all Americans purchase health insurance and offers significant subsidies for those with limited financial resources. Calls for the establishment of state-run health exchanges to regulate implementation of law, with federal government offering its own management for those states that choose not to participate.

ACCI (American Consortium of Certified Interpreters): Educational testing and certification in the field of interpreting for the deaf and hard of hearing.

ACMS (Automated Case Management System): The Corporation that developed the Information Management of AIDS Cases and Services (IMACS) software.

ACRS (AIDS Contractor Reporting System): Used by some providers of outpatient medical care in Los Angeles County to report the number of clients and services provided.

ACTG (AIDS Clinical Trials Group): A network of medical centers around the country in which federally funded clinical trials are conducted to test the safety and efficacy of experimental treatments for AIDS and HIV infection.

ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act): Federal legislation designed to protect and ensure the rights of the disabled and protect people with HIV/AIDS.

ADAP (AIDS Drug Assistance Program): State administered program authorized under Part B of the Ryan White Program that provides FDA-approved medications to low-income individuals with HIV disease who have limited or no coverage from private insurance, Medicaid or Medicare.

ADHC (Adult Day Health Care): A licensed category of care administered by the State of California.

Administrative or Fiscal Agent: Functions to assist the grantee, consortium, or other planning body in carrying out administrative activities.

ADPA (Alcohol and Drug Program Administration): Responsible for the licensing and certifying of adult, non-medical alcohol and/or other drug (AOD) recovery or treatment facilities (programs), and the Drug Medi-Cal certification of clinics in the State of California.

AETC (AIDS Education Training Center): Supported by Part F of the RW CARE Act and responsible for providing AIDS education to health care professionals.

AFDC (Aids to Families with Dependent Children): Financial government assistance in the form of cash given to a family with children in need of financial aid.

AGPA (Associate Governmental Program Analyst): Responsible for performing the more responsible, varied, and complex technical analytical staff services assignments such as program evaluation and planning; policy analysis and formulation; systems development; and budgeting, planning, management, and personnel analysis.

AHF (AIDS Healthcare Foundation): A Los Angeles based nonprofit provider of HIV prevention services, testing, and healthcare for HIV patients.

AHPA (Associate Health Program Advisor): Performs a variety of tasks related to health program administration, including the provision of consultation to State, Federal and local agencies in the planning, implementation, evaluation and monitoring of health programs, special studies or projects.

AHRQ (Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality): Federal agency that supports research designed to improve the outcomes and quality of health care, reduce its costs, address patient safety and medical errors, and broaden access to effective services.

AI/AN (American Indian / Alaskan Native): American Indian - A member of any of the peoples indigenous to the Americas except the Eskimos, Aleuts, and Inuits. / Alaskan Native - Alaska Natives are indigenous peoples of Alaska, United States: Iñupiat, Yupik, Aleut, Eyak, Tlingit, Haida, Tsimshian, and a number of Northern Athabaskan cultures. They are often defined by their language groups.

AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome): A disease caused by the human immunodeficiency virus.

AJR (Assembly Joint Resolution): A resolution adopted by both branches of a bicameral legislative assembly and requiring **the signature of the chief executive to become law.**

Allocations: The funds to be expended for HIV services and related purposes to be determined by the Commission.

AM (Administrative Mechanism): Refers collectively to the partnership of the Board of Supervisors, the Commission, grantee and administrative agency, and other participants in the Ryan White (RW)-funded service delivery system.

AMCWP (AIDS Medi-Cal Waiver Program): Supports in-home health and attendant care and is administered by the State of California.

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.

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.

APA (AIDS Pharmaceutical Assistance): Local pharmacy assistance programs implemented by Part A or Part B Grantees to provide HIV/AIDS medications to clients.

APHA (American Public Health Association): The Association aims to protect all Americans and their communities from preventable, serious health threats and strives to assure that community-based health promotion and disease prevention activities and preventative health services are universally accessible in the United States.

API (Asian/Pacific Islander): A category to describe the racial/ethnic characteristics of individuals.

APLA (AIDS Project Los Angeles): An organization dedicated to improving the lives of people affected by HIV/AIDS disease, reducing the incidence of HIV infection, and advocating for fair and effective HIV-related public policy.

AR (Antiretroviral): A substance that fights against a retrovirus, such as HIV. (See Retrovirus)

ARC (AIDS Related Condition): Formerly used to denote a medium acuity of HIV disease.

ARF (Adult Residential Facility): A licensed category of care administered by the State of California. Two ARF contracts are maintained by the Division of HIV and STD Programs (DHSP).

ARS (Acute Retroviral Syndrome): The period of initial infection with HIV when the virus first replicates, often causing a flu-like or mononucleosis-like syndrome, and typically lasting for 2 to 4 weeks.

ART (Antiretroviral Therapy): Any drug, agent or therapy used against HIV or other retroviruses. An antiretroviral drug is any compound that stops or suppresses the reproduction or activity of HIV (or another retrovirus) in a patient's bloodstream.

ASL (American Sign Language): The primary sign language used by the deaf and hearing impaired people in the United States and Canada in which meaning is conveyed by a system of articulated hand gestures.

ASC (AIDS Service Center): One of Southern California's oldest HIV-related community based organizations that provide basic needs assistance along with outreach and prevention education - free of charge.

ASD (Adult/Adolescent Spectrum of Disease): A surveillance project that monitors the clinical diagnoses of HIV-infected individuals receiving medical care.

ASO (AIDS Service Organization): An organization that provides primary medical care and/or support services to populations infected with and affected by HIV disease.

ASTHO (Association of State and Territorial Health Officers): Mission - To transform public health within states and territories to help members dramatically improve health and wellness.

Asymptomatic: Showing or having no symptoms.

ATS (Alternative/Anonymous Test Site): Provides anonymous testing for HIV.

Authorizing Committee: The committee of either the House of Representatives or U.S. Senate responsible for drafting legislation.

AZT (Azidothymidine): Zidovudine. The first medication approved for anti-retroviral therapy. Still used for women who are pregnant.

BCP (Budget Change Proposal): Following submission of the annual State of California budget, BCP are proposed by members of the legislature and, less often, of the Administration.

BHS (Behavioral Health Services): Services for any mental health and substance abuse diagnosis, or any combination thereof.

BI (Bisexual): Romantic attraction, sexual attraction or sexual behavior toward both males and females.

BMI (Body Mass Index): A value derived from the mass (weight) and height of an individual.

BOS (Board of Supervisors): The nonpartisan five-member governing body that governs Los Angeles County, California.

BRG/P (Behavioral Risk Group/Population): Organizing principle for planning care and prevention services. The individuals to be targeted for services are organized by behavior they have in common.

BY (Budget Year): Number of months associated with a budget period. BYs are not always twelve months long, do not always begin in January and frequently vary among funding sources.

CAB (Client/Consumer/Community Advisory Board): Consists of representatives of the general public who meet with representatives of an institution to relay information between the two groups.

CADR (RW CARE Act Data Report): A provider-based report generating aggregate client, provider, and service data for all RW CARE Act programs that replaces the Annual Administrative Report (AAR) used for Part A (Title I) and Part B (Part A (Title I)I) as well as separate Part C (Part B (Part A (Title I)I)I) and Part D (Part A (Title I)V) data reports.

CAEAR (Cities Advocating Emergency AIDS Relief) Coalition: Advocates for the legislative, administrative, budgetary, appropriations and public policy interests of Title I and III consumers, grantees, planning councils and community-based providers.

CAHPS (Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers): A multi-year initiative of the AHRQ to support and promote the assessment of consumers' experiences with health care.

Cal-OSHA (California Occupational Safety and Health Administration): Protects and improves the health and safety of working men and women in California and the safety of passengers riding on elevators, amusement rides and tramways.

Candidiasis: Fungus that usually infects the mucous membranes, commonly occurring in the mouth (thrush) or in the vagina (yeast membrane) usually resulting in painful or burning red lesions with or without white spots.

Candidate: A person who has submitted a completed membership application and is seeking appointment to the Commission.

Capacity: Core competencies that substantially contribute to an organization's ability to deliver effective HIV/AIDS primary medical care and health-related support services; should increase access to the HIV/AIDS service system and reduce disparities in care among underserved PLWH in the EMA.

CAPS (Center for AIDS Prevention Studies): A university-based research program located in San Francisco.

CAR (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.

CARE/HIPP (Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency/Health Insurance Premium Payment Program): Funded by Title II of the RW CARE Act and administered by the County of Los Angeles.

CASC (Community Assessment Service Centers): Organizations that conduct a community health assessment, the process that uses quantitative and qualitative methods to systematically collect and analyze data to understand health within a specific community.

CBA (Caring for Babies with AIDS): A multifaceted AIDS organization in the Los Angeles area that houses children (placed by the Department of Children and Family Services) ranging from newborn to six years of age.

CBO (Community-Based Organization): Community organizations (sometimes known as community-based organizations) are civil society non-profits that operate within a single local community. They are essentially a subset of the wider group of nonprofits.

CBC (Congressional Black Caucus): An organization representing the black members of the United States Congress. Membership is exclusive to African-Americans.

CBO (Community-Based Organization): An organization, usually a non-profit organization, which provides services to locally defined populations, which may or may not include populations infected with or affected by HIV disease.

CCLAD (California Conference of Local AIDS Directors): Dedicated to improving the quality of services for HIV Prevention and to minimize transmission of HIV in California.

CCLHO (California Conference of Local Health Officers): A membership organization of the 61 legally appointed physician Health Officers in California, one from each of the 58 counties and the cities of Berkeley, Long Beach, and Pasadena, whose mission is to prevent disease and improve the health of all California residents.

CCP (Comprehensive Care Plan): A collaborative plan including the client, his or her significant others, decision makers for the client, as well as the treating clinicians. The underpinning of the Care Plan is the Initial Assessment coupled with the desires and objective of the client and the family.

CCS (Child Care Services): The provision of care for the children of clients who are HIV-positive while the clients attend medical or other appointments or Ryan White Program-related meetings, groups, or training.

CCU (Crack Cocaine User): A user of crack, an illegal highly addictive drug made from cocaine. The name "crack" comes from the cracking sound the drug makes as it is smoked.

CDBG (Community Development Block Grant): Federal program designed to support housing and related services typically coordinated with local housing opportunities for people with AIDS (HOPWA) programs.

CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention): The federal agency that manages HIV and STD prevention programs, surveillance and related communicable disease and co-morbidity activities.

CD4 (Cluster Designation 4 Cells): Also known as "helper" T-cells, these cells are responsible for coordinating much of the immune response.

CD4+ (Cluster Designation 4-positive Cells): Cells that have a docking molecule called CD4 on their surfaces.

CD4 Cell Count (Cluster Designation 4 Cell Count): The number of T-helper lymphocytes per cubic millimeter of blood. One of two protein structures on the surface of a human cell that allows HIV to attach, enter and thus infect a cell.

CDE (California Department of Education): A California state agency that oversees public education, funding, testing and holds local educational agencies accountable for student achievement.

CDSS (California Department of Social Services): The state agency responsible for many of the programs defined as part of the social safety net in the United States.

CEO (Chief Elected Official): The official recipient of Part A (Title I) or Part B (Part A (Title I) RW CARE Act funds.

CEO (Chief Executive Office, County): The head of the executive branch of government in a county generally given full responsibility for the total operation of all departments based on general directives provided by the elected county government that hired the executive.

CES (Coordinated Entry System): A no-wrong door, county-wide system that engages and connects single adults experiencing homelessness to the optimal resources for their needs.

CFR (Code of Federal Regulation): The codification of the general and permanent rules and regulations published in the Federal Register by the executive departments and agencies of the federal government of the United States.

CHAC (California HIV Advocacy Coalition): An umbrella advocacy organization for AIDS service organizations, government agencies and individuals with AIDS.

CHC (Community Health Centers): A public or community-based medical clinic that provides primary care services to low-income populations through Section 330 of the Public Health Service Act.

CHEAC (County Health Executive Association of California): A statewide organization of county and city Health Department and Agency Directors, who are responsible for the administration, oversight, and delivery of a broad range of local public health and indigent health care services.

CHIPTS (Center for HIV Identification, Prevention and Treatment Services, UCLA): Creates opportunities for scientific leadership, expertise, and infrastructure to be leveraged to create, understand, and evaluate structural and community level interventions.

CHP (Comprehensive HIV Plan): Integrated HIV plan that addresses the full continuum of services from prevention and testing to linkage to care, treatment, and retention of persons living with HIV/AIDS.

CHPG (California HIV Planning Group): Advises the California Office of AIDS on a wide variety of planning and policy issues.

CLA (Chief Legislative Analyst, City): Responsible for coming up with the policies that get pushed before City Council that most likely turn into policy and direction going forward that affect all of us.

CM (Case Management): Non-Medical case management that includes the provision of advice and assistance in obtaining medical, social, community, legal, financial, and other needed services.

CMA (California Medical Association): A professional organization representing more than 39,000 physicians in the state of California.

CMISP (County Medically Indigent Services Program): A last resort health care program for low income adults who are not eligible for other health care programs.

CMP (Case Management Program): Designation used by State of CA for funded programs.

CMS (Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services): Federal agency within HHS that administers the Medicaid, Medicare, State Child Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), and the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA).

CMV (Cytomegalovirus): An opportunistic infection related to the viruses that cause chickenpox and infectious mononucleosis.

COBRA (Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985): Governs the continuation of insurance following termination of employment.

COLA (Cost of Living Adjustment): An adjustment made to Social Security and supplemental security income in order to adjust benefits to counteract the effects of inflation.

Co-morbidity: A disease or condition, such as mental illness or substance abuse, co-existing with HIV disease.

Combination therapy: Use of two or more drugs to fight infections. Often more effective than single drug regimens.

COH (Los Angeles County Commission on HIV): Plans, prioritizes and allocates services based on federal and state dollars that have been received by Los Angeles County for prevention, care and sexually transmitted diseases.

Community Forum or Public Meeting: A small-group method of collecting information from community members in which a community meeting is used to provide a directed but highly interactive discussion.

Comprehensive Planning: The process of determining the organization and delivery of HIV services used by planning bodies to improve decision-making about services and maintain a continuum of care for PLWH.

Conference Committee: Typically created when legislation passed by one House of Congress is significantly different from the legislation passed by the other House.

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.

Consortium/HIV Care Consortium: A regional or statewide planning entity established by many State grantees under Part B (Part A (Title I) of the RW CARE Act to plan and sometimes administer Part B (Part A (Title I)) services. An association of health care and support service agencies serving PLWH under Part B (Part A (Title I) of the RW CARE Act.

Consumer: An HIV-positive and/or AIDS diagnosed individual who uses Ryan White-funded services or is the caretaker of a minor with HIV/AIDS who receives those services, or an HIV-negative prevention services client.

Continuum of Care: An approach that helps communities plan for and provide a full range of emergency and long-term service resources to address the various needs of people living with HIV (PLWH).

Continuum of HIV Services: The local operational strategy for providing high-quality HIV prevention, counseling and testing, linkage, and care and treatment services in response to the needs of those living with HIV and/or at risk of exposure to HIV.

CPCRA (Community Programs for Clinical Research on AIDS): Community-based clinical trials network that obtains evidence to guide clinicians and PLWH on the most appropriate use of available HIV therapies.

CPG (Community Planning Group): A regional or statewide planning entity established by many state grantees under Title II of the RW CARE Act to plan and sometimes administer Title II services; an association of health care and support service providers that develops and delivers services for PLWH.

CPR (Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation): An emergency medical procedure for restoring normal heartbeat and breathing to victims of heart failure, drowning, etc.

CQI (Continuous Quality Improvement): An approach to quality management that builds upon traditional quality assurance methods by emphasizing the organization and its systems.

CRAS (Community Risk Assessment Survey): The identification, evaluation, and estimation of the levels of risks involved in a situation, their comparison against benchmarks or standards, and determination of an acceptable level of risk.

CRC (Community Resource Center): A mission driven non-profit organization that has the responsibility of creating opportunities, tools or strategies that are key to developing community groups and therefore strengthen the community.

CROI (Conference on Retrovirus and Opportunistic Infections): An annual conference that brings together top basic, transitional, and clinical researchers from around the world to share the latest studies, important developments, and best research methods in the battle against HIV/AIDS and related infectious diseases.

CSAP (Center for Substance Abuse Prevention): An agency of the United States government under the Department of Health and Human Services and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

CSAT (Center for Substance Abuse Treatment): An agency of the United States government that's part of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

CSW (Commercial Sex Worker): Sex work that can be conducted in formally organized settings from sites such as brothels, nightclubs, and massage parlors; or more informally by those who are street-based or self-employed."

C&T (Counseling & Testing): An important part of a continuum of HIV prevention and treatment services. One of the main times when a comprehensive individual risk assessment is taken, making it the best opportunity for accurate referrals to more intensive services.

CTRPN (Counseling, Testing, Referral and Partner Notification): Voluntary HIV/AIDS Counseling and testing, referral to appropriate medical and social services, and anonymous or confidential partner notification of sex or needle-sharing partners by health department staff when accompanied by testing; includes pre-tests and counseling.

CTS (Confidential Testing Site): No names are provided when the HIV test is performed. Instead the person being tested is given a unique identifier code enabling only him/her to know the test results. Anonymous testing is not available in all states.

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.

Cultural Competence: The knowledge, understanding, and skills to work effectively with individuals from differing cultural backgrounds.

DCBP (Division of Community Based Programs): Division within the Health Resources and Services Administration's HIV/AIDS Bureau responsible for administering Part C (Part B (Part A (Title I)I)I), Part D (Part A (Title I)IV) and the HIV/AIDS Dental Reimbursement Program.

DCFS (Department of Children and Family Services): Charged with providing comprehensive protective services for children who are abused, neglected or at threat of harm.

DDD (Date, Design and Development): Defines and describes all important aspects of a project so that all that remains is the construction of the contract documents.

DHSP (Division of HIV and STD Programs): The administrative agency within the Department of Public Health (DPH) responsible for the administration of HIV and STD programs and surveillance.

DHCS (Department of Health Care Services, California): Provides Californians with access to affordable, high-quality health care, including medical, dental, mental health, substance use disorder services, and long-term services and supports.

DHHS (Department of Health and Human Services, U.S.): The Federal department that administers all federal programs dealing with health and welfare.

DHS (Department of Health Services): A public health care system in Los Angeles County that operates four public hospitals, two Multi-Service Ambulatory Care Centers, 16 local health clinics and works with over 200 community partners.

DHS/OA (Department of Health Services/Office of AIDS): Works collaboratively with state and federal agencies, local health jurisdictions, universities, and community-based organizations to ensure that efforts to combat the HIV-AIDS epidemic are targeted and effective

DMH (Department of Mental Health): Works with its stakeholders and community partners in Los Angeles County to provide clinically competent, culturally sensitive and linguistically appropriate mental health services to clients in the least restrictive manner possible.

DNA (Deoxyribonucleic Acid): A self-replicating material present in nearly all living organisms as the main constituent of chromosomes that carries genetic information.

DNR (Do not resuscitate): A medical order written by a doctor instructing healthcare providers to withhold CPR or advanced cardiac life support in respect of the patient's wishes in case their heart stops or they stop breathing.

DOC (Department of Corrections, CA): Responsible for the operation of the California state prison and parole systems.

DOE (Department of Education): An agency within the State of California that oversees public education.

DPH (Department of Public Health): The department responsible for public health in California. One of its functions is to oversee vital records operations throughout the state.

DPSS (Department of Public Social Services): Provides benefits and services for families and individuals in Los Angeles County inclusive of nutrition assistance, employment services and the general relief (GR) program.

Drug Resistance: Reduction in a pathogen's sensitivity to the effects of a particular drug or an increase in the ability of the pathogen to resist a drug's action.

DSS (Division of Service Systems): The entity within the Health Resources and Services Administration's HIV/AIDS Bureau responsible for administering Title I and Title II of the RW CARE Act, including ADAP.

DTC (Drug Treatment Center): A residential facility, not licensed as a medical care facility, for the care, treatment or rehabilitation of drug users, including alcohol users.

DTR (Dietetic Technician Registered): A food or nutrition expert who has completed an Associate's Degree in nutrition and related services.

DTTA (Division of Training and Technical Assistance): The division within HRSA's HIV/AIDS Bureau that administers the AIDS Education and Training Centers (Part F (AETC)) Program and technical assistance and training activities of the HIV/AIDS Bureau.

EFA (Emergency Financial Assistance): The provision of short-term payments to agencies or establishment of voucher programs to assist with emergency expenses related to essential utilities, housing, food (including groceries, food vouchers and food stamps) and medication when other resources are not available.

EIA (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay): The most common test used to detect the presence of HIV antibodies in the blood, which indicate ongoing HIV infection. A positive ELISA test result must be confirmed by another test called a Western Blot.

EIS (Early Intervention Services): Activities designed to identify individuals who are HIV-positive and get them into care as quickly as possible.

EIP/S (Early Intervention Program/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.

EMA (Eligible Metropolitan Area): Geographic areas highly-impacted by HIV/AIDS that are eligible to receive Part A (Title I) RW CARE Act funds.

ELISA (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay): The most common test used to detect the presence of HIV antibodies in the blood, which are indicative of ongoing HIV infection. A positive ELISA test result must be confirmed by another test called a Western Blot.

EMSA (Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area): An area that has a population of more than 500,000 and has more than 1,500 cumulative cases of AIDS.

Epidemic: A disease that occurs clearly in excess of normal expectation and spreads rapidly through a demographic segment of the human population. Epidemic diseases can be spread from person to person or from a contaminated source such as food or water.

EPI (Epidemiology): The branch of medical science that studies the incidence, distribution, and control of disease in a population.

Epidemiologic Profile: A description of the current status, distribution, and impact of an infectious disease or other health-related condition in a specified geographic area.

EPR (Emergency Preparedness Response): Capability of the public health and health care systems, communities and individuals, to prevent, protect against, quickly respond to, and recover from health emergencies.

Exposure Category: How an individual may have been exposed to HIV, such as injecting drug use, male-to-male sexual contact and heterosexual contact.

Exposure: Contact with a factor that is suspected to influence the risk of a person developing a particular disease.

FCC (Family Centered Care): A model in which systems of care under RW Part D are designed to address the needs of PLWH and affected family members as a unit, providing or arranging for a full range of services.

FDA (Food and Drug Administration): Federal agency responsible for ensuring the safety and effectiveness of drugs, biologics, vaccines and medical devices used (among others) in the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of HIV infection, AIDS, and AIDS related opportunistic infections.

FGA (Formula Grant Application): The application used by EMAs and states each year to request an amount of Ryan White CARE Act funding determined by a formula based on the number of reported AIDS cases in their location and other factors.

FSR – Form 269 (Financial Status Report): A report required to be submitted within 90 days after the end of the budget period that serves as documentation of the financial status of grants according to the official accounting records of the grantee organization.

FI (Fiscal Intermediary): A company that has a contractual relationship with Medicare to process Medicare claims.

FIDU (Female injection drug user): Research terminology used when evaluating intravenous drugs usage among woman at risk.

Filibuster: A Senate device to slow down and (or) defeat a piece of legislation by speaking on the Senate floor and not relinquishing their time to any other Senator or business.

Filibuster Proof: When a bill or legislation has the support of over 60 Senators.

Food Bank/Home-Delivered Meals: The provision of actual food or meals, vouchers to purchase food and supplies such as hygiene items and household cleaning supplies.

FNP (Family Nurse Practitioner): A nurse practitioner is an advanced practice registered nurse who has completed advanced didactic and clinical education beyond that required of the registered nurse role.

Form 700: A public document intended to alert public officials and members of the public to the types of financial interest that may create conflicts of interests.

FPL (Federal Poverty Level): The federal poverty level is another way of referring to the federal poverty guidelines. It is one measure of poverty within the United States and is released annually.

FQHC (Federally Qualified Health Center): A reimbursement designation from the bureau of primary health care and the centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services of the United States Department of Health and Human Services. See CHC.

FSR (Financial Status Report): The statement of expenditures sent to the sponsor of a grant or contract. It is prepared and submitted by Grant and Contract Accounting (GCA) on behalf of the Principal Investigator (PI).

FTM (Female to Male): A transgender or transsexual person assigned female at birth, but identifies as male.

FY (Fiscal Year): Number of months associated with a budgetary period used for calculating annual ("yearly") financial statements in businesses and other organizations.

GA (Genotypic Assay): A test that analyzes a sample of the HIV virus from the patient's blood to identify actual mutations in the virus that is associated with resistance to specific drugs.

GAO (General Accounting Office): An independent, nonpartisan agency that works for Congress that investigates how the federal government spends taxpayer dollars.

GC (Gonorrhea/Chlamydia): Sexually Transmitted Diseases caused by bacterium and treated with antibiotics.

Gene: Unit of heredity or region of DNA/RNA that controls a discrete hereditary characteristic.

Genetic Code: Universal language in which genetic instructions are written in all living things.

Genome: The totality of genetic information belonging to an organism, the complete set of genes. The human genome is composed of three billion bases of DNA, while the HIV genome is approximately 10,000 bases of RNA.

Genotype: The genetic constitution (gene type) of an organism, as contrasted with the physical manifestation (phenotype) that the genes produce.

Genotyping: The action to determine the genetic constitution of an individual by sequencing the genetic code. In HIV, a genotyping assay is performed in order to establish what the sequence is and what mutations are present, which may be associated with the drug resistance.

GHPP (Genetically Handicapped Person Program): Promotes high quality, coordinated medical care through case management services that assure partnership among the Special Care Center team and the client's the community health care providers.

GLAAD (Gay and Lesbian Alliance against Defamation): No longer used as an acronym in order to be inclusive of Bisexual and Transgender issues.

GLAD (Greater Los Angeles Council on Deafness): Ensures equal access of the deaf and hard of hearing community to the same opportunities afforded their hearing counterparts.

GLI (Group Level Interventions): Health education and risk-reduction counseling that shifts the delivery of service from the individual to groups of varying sizes.

Grantee: The recipient of RW CARE Act funds responsible for administering the award.

HAART (Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy): Aggressive anti-HIV treatment using a combination of protease and reverse transcriptase inhibitors.

HAB (HIV/AIDS Bureau): Responsible for administering the Ryan White CARE Act.

HACOLA (Housing Authority of the County of Los Angeles): Administers both the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher and Public Housing programs.

HARS (HIV/AIDS Reporting System): The systematic collection, analysis, interpretation, dissemination, and evaluation of population-based information about persons with diagnosed HIV and AIDS.

HAV (Hepatitis A Virus): An acute infectious disease of the liver.

HBV (Hepatitis B Virus): A severe form of viral hepatitis transmitted in infected blood, causing fever, debility, and jaundice.

HCHHC (Health Care for the Homeless Health Center): Funded under section 330(h) of the Public Health Service Act to provide primary health and related services to homeless individuals.

HCV (Hepatitis C Virus): A form of viral hepatitis transmitted in infected blood, causing chronic liver disease formerly referred to as non-A, non-B hepatitis.

HCBC (Home and Community Based Care): A model of case management services funded by the State of California. See also CMP.

HCR (Health Care Reform): A title used for discussing major health policy creation or changes; for the most part, governmental policy that affects health care delivery in a given place.

HCT (HIV Counseling and Testing): An important part of a continuum of HIV prevention and treatment services that uses short, client-centered counseling which can be effective in increasing condom use and preventing sexually transmitted diseases (STDs).

HCFA (Health Care Financing Administration): Previous name for the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services that administers the Medicare program and works in partnership with state governments to administer.

HCSUS (Health Cost and Utilization Study): The first major research effort to collect information on a nationally representative sample of people in care for HIV infection.

Health Education/Risk Reduction: The provision of services that educate clients with HIV about HIV transmission and how to reduce the risk of HIV transmission.

HE/RR (Health Education / Risk Reduction): The provision of services that educate clients about HIV transmission and how to reduce the risk of HIV transmissions inclusive of the provision of information dissemination about medical and psychosocial support services and counseling to help clients with HIV improve their health status.

HICP (Health Insurance Continuity Program): A program primarily under Part B (Part A (Title I)) of the RW CARE Act that makes premium payments, co-payments, deductibles, and/or risk pool payments on behalf of a client to purchase/maintain health insurance coverage.

HICCP (Health Insurance Continuum of Coverage Program): One of the five program components specified in the RW CARE Act for which Title II funds may be spent is a continuum of health insurance coverage for people living with HIV (PLWH).

HICP (Health Insurance Continuation Program): Provides a continuum of health insurance coverage for people living with HIV offering transitional coverage by extending an individual's existing health insurance until they become eligible for Medicaid or Medicare.

HIPAA (Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act): Creates standards dealing with the privacy of health information which helps prevent improper use of one's medical record.

HIP (High Impact Prevention): CDC and its partners approach to reducing new HIV infections by using combinations of scientifically proven, cost-effective and scalable interventions targeted to the right populations in the right geographic areas.

HIP/C-S (Health Insurance Premiums/Cost-Sharing): Co-pay- flat fees or payments that a patient pays for each doctor visit or prescription.

HIRS (HIV Information Resource System): Data in or from the central registry maintained by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) of demographic, clinical, HIV risk behavior, vital status, health facility, and administrative information on all reported HIV infections and AIDS diagnoses in California, known as the HIV/AIDS Case Reporting System.

HITS (HIV/AIDS Interface Technology System): A system that shares secured information in an infrastructure that more fully integrates and utilizes relevant measures of HIV treatment, surveillance, laboratory and other program data, in order to build the HIV Care Continuum for people living with PLWH in an eligible metropolitan area or health jurisdiction.

HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus): Retrovirus responsible for HIV disease, ranging from HIV-positive asymptomatic status through an AIDS diagnosis.

HAB (HIV/AIDS Bureau): The bureau within the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) that is responsible for administering the RW CARE Act.

HCBHS (Home and Community-Based Health Services): Skilled health services furnished to the individual in the individual's home based on a written plan of care established by a case management team that includes appropriate health care professionals.

HHC (Home Health Care): The provision of services in the home by licensed health care workers such as nurses and the administration of intravenous and aerosolized treatment, parenteral feeding, diagnostic testing and other medical therapies.

HIV/AIDS Dental Reimbursement Program: The program within the HRSA HIV/AIDS Bureau's Division of Community Based Programs that assists with uncompensated costs incurred in providing oral health treatment to PLWH.

HIV Disease: Any signs, symptoms, or other adverse health effects due to the human immunodeficiency virus.

HIV/EIS (HIV Early Intervention Services/Primary Care): Assures a continuum of care that 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.

HIV/EPI (HIV Epidemiology Program): A program that provides collects and maintains HIV statistics, epidemiology, and emerging trends of the Los Angeles County HIV epidemic.

HIV Planning Guidance: Details CDC's planning and prevention service delivery requirements and expectations for HPGs and local health departments.

HMO (Health Maintenance Organization): A health maintenance organization (HMO) is an organization that provides or arranges managed care for health insurance, self-funded health care benefit plans, individuals, and other entities in the United States and acts as liaison with health care providers (hospitals, doctors, etc.) on prepaid basis.

HOP (Homeless Outreach Program): Provides mental health related community outreach services.

HOPWA (Housing Opportunities for People With AIDS): A program administered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) that provides funding to support housing and related services for people with HIV and their families. The City of Los Angeles is the grantee for HOPWA funds used in Los Angeles County.

HPG (HIV Planning Group): Refers to the local community planning body for HIV prevention services.

Hospice Services: Room, board, nursing care, counseling, physician services and palliative therapeutics provided to clients in the terminal stages of illness in a residential setting, including a non-acute-care section of a hospital that has been designated and staffed to provide hospice services for terminal clients.

Housing Services: The provision of short-term assistance to support emergent, temporary or transitional housing to enable an individual or family to gain or maintain medical care. Housing-related referral services include assessment, search, placement, advocacy and the associated fees.

HPV (Human Papilloma Virus): A virus with subtypes that cause diseases in humans ranging from common warts to cervical cancer.

HRIP (High-Risk Insurance Pool): A State health insurance program that provides coverage for individuals who are denied coverage due to a pre-existing condition or who have health conditions that would normally prevent them from purchasing coverage in the private market.

HRSA (Health Resources and Services Administration): The federal agency that manages and administers the Ryan White program nationally, including the use of Ryan White funds.

HPPP (HIV Transmission Prevention Project): An early intervention program for clients' at high-risk for transmitting HIV.

HUD (U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development): The Federal agency responsible for administering community development, affordable housing, and other programs including Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA).

IAB (Integration Advisory Board): An advisory body to the Board of Supervisors reporting in writing to the Board on at least a semi-annual basis for two years the impact of the Los Angeles County Health Agency on ongoing Departmental activities and operations and on achieving the County's health-related priorities.

ICF (Intermediate Care Facility): Licensed facilities operating under strict regulations and providing intensive support for people with disabilities in the areas of personal care, communication, behavior management, etc...

IDU (Injection Drug User): A method of introducing a drug into the body with a hollow needle and a syringe which is pierced through the skin into the body.

IGA (Intergovernmental Agreement): A written accord between a governmental agency and outside entity that provides HIV services.

IHMC (In-Home Medical Care): Supportive care provided in the home that may be provided by licensed healthcare professionals who provide medical care needs or by professional caregivers who provide daily care to help to ensure the activities of daily living (ADL's) are met.

IHSS (In-Home Support Services): An alternative to out-of-home care, such as nursing home or board and care facilities that pays for services provided to an individual in their own home who must be over 65 years of age, disabled or blind. Disabled children are also potentially eligible for IHSS.

ILI (Individual Level Interventions): Health education and risk-reduction counseling provided to one individual at a time. ILIs assist clients in making plans for individual behavior change and ongoing appraisals of their own behavior. These interventions also facilitate linkages to services in both clinic and community settings.

IMACS (Information Management of AIDS Cases and Services): A software package created by ACMS to help community based organizations provide services to people with HIV/AIDS.

Immunosuppressed: State of the body where immune system defenses do not work normally (AIDS, drugs, etc.)

Incidence: The number of new cases of a disease that occur during a specified time period.

IOM (Institute of Medicine): An American non-profit, non-governmental organization founded in 1970 that is part of the United States National Academies.

IR (Incidence Rate): Number of new cases of a disease or condition that occur in a defined population during a specified time period, often expressed per 100,000 persons. AIDS incidence rates are often expressed this way.

IRB (Institutional Review Board): An independent ethics committee or ethical review board, formally designated to approve, monitor, and review biomedical and behavioral research involving humans.

ITP (Invitation to Participate): An acronym is used to describe an invitation to participate in research.

IV (Intravenous): Medication administered directly into the body via a syringe or tube.

IVDU (Intravenous Drug User): A method of introducing a drug into the body with a hollow needle and a syringe pierced through the skin.

JCAHCO (Joint Commission on Accreditation of Health Care Organizations): A private nongovernmental agency that establishes guidelines for the operation of hospitals and other health care facilities.

KABB (Knowledge, Attitudes, Beliefs and Behaviors): Used in outcome measurement of HIV programs.

KDMC (King Drew Medical Center): Formerly known as the Martin Luther King, Jr./Charles R. Drew University of Medicine & Science Medical Center.

KPSS (Karnofsky Performance Status Scale): Measures physical function (activities of daily living) and 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): Los Angeles County is the most populated county in the United States with over 10 million people.

LACADA (Los Angeles Centers for Alcohol and Drug Abuse): Enhance the education and economic well-being of those served by means of direct human services, advocacy and referrals.

LACHA (Los Angeles County Health Agency): Responsible for improving the health and wellness of Los Angeles county residents through provision of integrated, comprehensive, culturally appropriate services, programs and policies that promote healthy people living in healthy communities.

LACHAC (Los Angeles County HOPWA Advisory Committee): Assists the City of Los Angeles Housing and the Community Investment Department HOPWA Program to carry out its goals.

LACHNA (Los Angeles Coordinated HIV Needs Assessment): A needs assessment tool that evaluates selected participants about service awareness and needs, receipt of services, gaps in services, barriers to needed services and satisfaction with services received.

LAFAN (Los Angeles Family AIDS Network): A RW CARE Act Title IV grantee whose mission is to ensure access to culturally ethnically and linguistically competent medical care, mental health care, substance-abuse treatment, housing referrals, and social support services to low income families, women, infants, children and adolescents living with HIV in Los Angeles County, California

LAHD (Los Angeles Housing Department): Creates viable urban communities by advocating for safe livable neighborhoods through the promotion, development and preservation of decent, safe, affordable housing and by expanding economic opportunities and public services, principally for low and moderate income persons.

LAHSA (Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority): Coordinates the effective and efficient utilization of Federal and local funding in providing services to homeless people throughout Los Angeles City and County.

LAO (Legislative Analyst's Office): Provides objective analysis of legislation and policy options for the State of California.

LCSW (Licensed Clinical Social Worker): An individual who provides a service in which a special knowledge of social resources, human capabilities, and the part that unconscious motivation place in determining behavior, is directed at helping people to achieve more adequate, satisfying and productive social adjustments.

Lead Agency: Agency within a consortium responsible for contract administration.

LHD/J (Local Health Department/Jurisdiction): The governmental body serving a jurisdiction or group of jurisdictions geographically smaller than a state and recognized as having the primary statutory authority to promote and protect the public health and prevent disease in humans.

LIG (Local Implementation Group) See CPG.

LEP (Limited English Proficiency): Individuals, who do not speak English as their primary language and to have a limited ability to read, speak, right, or understand English.

LGBTQ (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer): Relating to a person who identifies as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer or, questioning their sexual or gender identity.

Linguistics Services: The provision of interpretation and translation services.

LOI (Letter of Intent): A document outlining an agreement between two or more parties before the agreement is finalized.

LS (Legal Services): The provision of services to an individual with respect to powers of attorney, do-not-resuscitate orders and intervention necessary to ensure access to eligible benefits, including discrimination or breach of confidentiality litigation as it relate to services eligible under the RW Program.

LVN (Licensed Vocational Nurse): A nurse with similar duties in caring for patients as a registered nurse (RN) but must work under the supervision of an RN or physician.

MAI (Minority AIDS Initiative): Provides special resources to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS and improve health outcomes for people living with HIV disease within communities of color.

MCMS (Medical Case Management Services): A range of client-centered services that link clients with health care, psychosocial and other services that ensures timely and coordinated access to medically appropriate levels of health and support services.

MCMC (Medi-Cal Managed Care): Provides high quality, accessible, and cost-effective health care through managed care delivery systems.

MCWP (Medi-Cal Waiver Program): An agreement to allow federal Medicare funds to be used to support services not always supported by Medicare.

ME (Maintenance of Effort): Requirement of the RW CARE Act Title I and II to maintain expenditures for HIV-related services and activities at a level equal to that of the preceding year.

Medicaid Spend-Down: A process whereby an individual who meets the Medicaid medical eligibility criteria, but has income that exceeds the financial eligibility ceiling, may "spend down" to eligibility level by deducting accrued medically related expenses from countable income.

Meningitis: Severe inflammation of protective membranes covering the brain and spinal cord, known collectively as the meninges that can be caused by viruses, bacteria or other microorganisms.

Mental Health Services: Psychological and psychiatric treatment and counseling services offered to individuals with a diagnosed mental illness, conducted in a group or individual setting, and provided by a mental health professional licensed or authorized within California to render such services.

MFT (Marriage and Family Therapist): Certification given by the State of CA.

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): Designed to capture data on indigent health care services provided or paid for by California counties.

Migrant Health Centers: Federally-funded by HRSA's Bureau of Primary Health Care, centers provide a broad array of culturally and linguistically competent medical and support services to migrant and seasonal farmworkers (MSFW) and their families.

MLB (Multi cultural Liaison Board): Reviews materials for cultural appropriateness and likely effectiveness and advises the OA.

MMP (Medical Monitoring Project): A living with HIV.

MMR (Measles, Mumps and Rubella): Viral diseases.

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.

MNT (Medical Nutrition Therapy): Provided by a licensed registered dietitian outside of a primary care visit and includes the provision of nutritional supplements.

MOA (Memorandum of Agreement): A written document describing a cooperative relationship between two parties wishing to work together on a project or to meet and agreed upon objective.

MOE (Maintenance of Effort): Refers to the requirement placed upon many federally funded grant programs that the state or local awarded jurisdiction demonstrate that the level of state and local funding remains relatively constant from year-to-year.

MOU (Memorandum of Understanding): A formal agreement between two or more parties to establish official partnerships.

MCSM (Men of Color who have Sex With Men): Non-Anglo males who engage in sexual activity with same-sex members regardless of how they identify themselves.

MSM (Men who have Sex with Men): Male persons who engage in sexual activity with members of the same sex regardless of how they identify themselves.

MSMW (Men Who Have Sex with Men and Women): Male persons who engage in sexual activity with both men and women regardless of how they identify themselves.

MTF (Male to Female): Men who engage in sexual activity with women.

MTS (Medical Transportation Services): Conveyance services provided, directly or through voucher, to a client so that they may access health care services.

MTU (Mobile Testing Unit): A two exam room medical unit that provides comorbidity testing services including rapid HIV testing, hepatitis B, C and sexually transmitted infection (STI) screenings.

Mutation: A process by which a gene undergoes a structural change. For example, a genetically different form of HIV may have different growth properties, or be less susceptible to a drug.

Multiply Diagnosed: A person having multiple morbidities (e.g., substance abuse and HIV infection) (see co-morbidity).

NA (Native American): A member of any of the indigenous peoples of the Americas.

NAPWA (The National Association of People with AIDS): Represents public health policy, HIV-treatment and prevention issues of people living with HIV.

NASTAD (National Alliance of State and Territorial AIDS Directors): Represents state AIDS Directors on legislative, administrative, policy, budget, and appropriation issues.

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): A needle and syringe program, syringe-exchange program, or needle exchange program is a social service that allows injection drug users (IDUs) to obtain hypodermic needles and associated paraphernalia at little or no cost.

NGO (Non-Governmental Organization): An abbreviation for non-governmental organization.

NIAID (National Institute of Allergies and Infectious Disease): Leading research organization to understand, treat and prevent infectious, immunologic and allergic diseases.

NIDA (National Institute on Drug Abuse): National organization that addresses the most fundamental and essential questions about drug abuse – from detecting and responding to emerging drug abuse trends and understanding how drugs work in the brain and body, to developing and testing new approaches to treatment and prevention.

NIH (National Institutes of Health): The 23 individual institutes that collectively provide the largest source of federally biomedical and behavioral research.

NIJ (National Institute of Justice): The research, development and evaluation agency of the United States Department of Justice whose mission is to advance scientific research, development and evaluation.

NIMH (National Institute of Mental Health): Provides national leadership in the understanding, treatment, and prevention of mental illnesses through basic research on the brain and behavior, as well as through clinical, epidemiological and services research.

NLM (National Library of Medicine): Collects, organizes, and makes available biomedical science information to investigators, educators and practitioners and carries out programs designed to strengthen medical library services in the United States.

NMAC (National Minority AIDS Council): Provides technical assistance to community-based minority providers, public policy support and sponsors the annual US conference on AIDS.

NNAAPC (National Native American AIDS Prevention Center): Offers a variety of programs to help promote education about HIV/AIDS, support prevention efforts and help foster healthy attitudes about sexuality and sexual health in the Native community.

NNRTI (Non-Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitor, called "non-nuke"): A class of antiretroviral agents (e.g., delavirdine, nevirapine, efavirenz) that stops HIV production by binding directly onto an enzyme (reverse transcriptase) in a CD4+ cell and preventing the conversion of HIV's RNA to DNA.

Nominating Body: Refers to the Commission in its role of designating candidates as nominees for appointment to the Commission by the LAC BOS.

Non-aligned: Refers to consumers who do not have a conflict of interest, meaning they have no financial or governing interest in Part A-funded agencies.

NORA (National Organizations Responding to AIDS): Approximately 150 AIDS specific and non-AIDS specific-organizations that advocate at national level on AIDS policy and **appropriations**.

NP (Nurse Practitioner): A nurse who is qualified to treat certain medical conditions without the direct supervision of a physician.

NRTI (Nucleoside Analog Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitor): The first effective class of antiviral drugs (e.g., AZT or ZDV, ddI, ddC, d4T, ABC that incorporates themselves into the HIV DNA, thereby stopping the building process.

OA (Office of AIDS): Responsible for planning and administration for AIDS services within the State of California.

OA-HIPP (Office of AIDS Health Insurance Premium Payment): Pays monthly health, dental and vision insurance premiums for eligible clients and their family members.

OASIS (Outpatient AIDS Services Integrated System): A Clinic at King Drew Medical Center.

OI (Opportunistic Infection): Infections that occur more frequently and are more severe and individuals with weekend immune systems, including people with HIV and AIDS.

OLL (Office of Legislative Liaison): Directly responsible to the secretary of the Army for legislative affairs, including formulating, coordinating, supervising, and educating the army's congressional policy and strategy.

OMB (Office of Management and Budget, U.S.): An office within the executive branch of the Federal government that prepares President's annual budget, develops the Federal government's fiscal program, oversees administration of the budget, and reviews government regulations.

OMH (Office of Minority): A component of the Office of the Secretary (OS) within the DHHS that attempts to provide support to and focus on the many health issues that disproportionately impact communities of color.

ONAP (Office of National AIDS Policy): Agency created (within White House), to provide high-level focus on the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

Open Nominations: The process, requirements and guidelines developed by HRSA, and consistent with the CDC's HIV Planning Guidance, governing how Part A planning councils identify, select and nominate their members.

Organizations: Service agencies and/or groups or coalitions of people affected by HIV.

OSE (Office of Science and Epidemiology): Office within HRSA's HIV/AIDS Bureau that administers the Part F (SPNS) Program, HIV/AIDS evaluation studies, and the Cross-Title Data Report Form.

Outreach Services: Programs that has as their principal purpose identification of people with unknown HIV disease or those who know their status so that they may become aware of, and may be enrolled in care and treatment services.

PA (Phenotypic Assay): A procedure whereby sample DNA of a patient's HIV is tested against various antiretroviral drugs to see if the virus is susceptible or resistant to these drug(s).

PACHA (Presidential Advisory Commission on HIV/AIDS): Provides advice, information, and recommendations to the secretary regarding programs and policies intended to promote effective prevention of HIV disease, and to advanced research on HIV disease and AIDS.

PACTG (Pediatric AIDS Clinical Trials Group): Evaluates treatments for HIV-infected children and adolescents and develops new approaches to interrupting mother-to-infant transmission.

Pandemic: Epidemic occurring over a very wide area, crossing international boundaries and usually affecting a large number of people.

Part A (Title I): The part of the RW CARE Act that provides emergency assistance to localities (EMAs) disproportionately affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

Part B (Title II): The part of the RW CARE Act that provides funds to States and territories for primary health care (including HIV treatments through the AIDS Drug Assistance Program, ADAP) and support services that enhance access to care to PLWH and their families.

Part C (Title III): The part of the RW CARE Act that supports outpatient primary medical care and early intervention services to PLWH through grants to public and private non-profit organizations. Part C (Part B-(Part A (Title I))I) also funds capacity development and planning grants to prepare programs to provide EIS services.

Part D (Title IV): The part of the RW CARE Act that supports coordinated services and access to research for children, youth, and women with HIV disease and their families.

PBM (Pharmacy Benefits Manager): Usually a for-profit corporation that ensures access to prescription medicines. The PBM for the AIDS Drug Assistance Program is PMDC.

PC (Planning Council): A body appointed or established by the CEO of an EMA whose basic function is to assess needs, establish a plan for the delivery of HIV care in the EMA, and establish priorities for the use of Part A RW CARE Act funds.

PCM (Prevention Case Management): Provides culturally considerate care and services which are responsive to the needs of individuals and groups within our communities.

PCP (Pneumocystis Carinii Pneumonia): The most common opportunistic infection in persons living with HIV that can cause a lung infection in people with a weak immune system.

PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction): A laboratory process that selects a DNA segment from a mixture of DNA chains and rapidly replicates it to create a sample of a piece of DNA.

PCRS (Partner Counseling and Referral Service): Part of the spectrum of care for HIV positive people and their sexual or needle sharing partners.

PEMS (Prevention Evaluation Monitoring System): A rigorous, scientifically-based collection of information about program activities, characteristics, and outcomes that determine the merit or worth of a specific program.

PEP (Post Exposure Prophylaxis): Any preventative medical treatment started immediately after exposure to a pathogen (such as a disease causing virus), in order to prevent infection by the pathogen in the development of a disease

Phenotyping: A test that measures some aspect of an organism's functions, for example, the amount of a certain drug needed to inhibit the growth of HIV in a test-tube culture.

PHS (Public Health Service): An administrative entity of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

PHIPP (Prevention for HIV Infected Persons Project): An HIV prevention effort focused primarily on reducing the risk of infection among HIV-infected individuals, concentrating on those individuals who engage in (high risk) sexual and drug using activities.

PIR (Parity, Inclusion and Representation): The CDC principle to ensure that all HPG members can participate equally (parity), that the planning process actively includes a diversity of views, perspectives and stakeholders (inclusion), and that HPG members should represent the range of ethnicities, gender, backgrounds and other characteristics of people affected by HIV (representation).

Planning Process: Steps taken and methods used to collect information, analyze and interpret it, set priorities, and prepare a plan for rational decision making.

PLWA (Person(s) Living with AIDS): HIV-positive people who have the human immunodeficiency virus HIV, the agent of the currently incurable disease AIDS.

PMDC (Professional Management Development Corporation): A corporation contracted to manage the California AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP).

POC (People of Color): A term used primarily in the United States to describe any person who is not white. The term encompasses all nonwhite groups emphasizing common experiences of racism.

POCA (Plan of Corrective Action): A document describing exactly how a specific situation will be changed to better meet the goals of the company.

POPA (People of Positive AIDS): Coalition of members of the California HIV Planning Group.

PP&A (Priorities Planning and Allocations Committee): The name of a committee within the Los Angeles County Commission on HIV responsible for priority setting and the allocations process in Los Angeles County.

PPC (Prevention Planning Council): A community planning body required by the CDC for planning and recommending allocations and local health jurisdictions that is now part of the COH.

PPP (Public Private Partnership): Contractual agreement between L.A. County Department of Health Services and non-profit health care providers to support health care to indigent clients.

PrEP (Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis): Pilot program in which individuals determined by their doctors or STD clinic personnel to be at high risk of contracting HIV are put on a preventative course of two medications (tenofovir disoproxil fumarate plus emtricitabine, AKA Truvada).

Prevalence: The total number of persons in a defined population living with a specific disease or condition at a given time (compared to incidence, which is the number of new cases).

Prevention Planning: Provision of services to help clients or families make decisions about placement and care of minor children after the parents/caregivers is deceased or is no longer able to care for them.

Prevalence Rate: The proportion of a population living at a given time with a condition or disease (compared to the incidence rate, which refers to new cases).

Priority Setting: The process used to establish priorities among service categories, to ensure consistency with locally identified needs, and to address how best to meet each priority.

Prophylaxis: Treatment to prevent the onset of a particular disease (primary prophylaxis) or recurrence of symptoms in an existing infection that has previously been brought under control (secondary prophylaxis or maintenance therapy).

Protease: An enzyme that triggers the breakdown of proteins. HIV's protease enzyme breaks apart long strands of viral protein into separate proteins constituting the viral core and the enzymes it contains.

Protease Inhibitor: A drug that binds to and blocks HIV protease from working, thus preventing the production of new functional viral particles.

Provider: An agency/organization that provides HIV care, treatment and/or prevention Services in the EMA, and may or may not be supported by Ryan White, CDC, state, county or other funding.

Psychosocial Support Services: Provision of support and counseling activities, child abuse and neglect counseling, HIV support groups, pastoral care, caregiver support, bereavement counseling and nutrition counseling provided by a non-registered dietician.

PVO (Private Voluntary Organization): Connects USAID with new incapable NGO (non-governmental organization) partners that provide lasting solutions to development, humanitarian and health challenges.

PWA (Person with AIDS): A person living with HIV disease which has progressed to acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

PWH (Persons with HIV): People living with HIV disease who have not progressed to acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

PWP (Prevention with Positives): Part of CDC's advancing HIV prevention strategy.

Quality: The degree to which a health or social service meets or exceeds established professional standards and user expectations.

QA (Quality Assurance): The process of identifying problems in service delivery, designing activities to overcome these problems, and following up to ensure that no new problems have developed and that corrective actions have been effective. The emphasis is on meeting minimum standards of care.

QC (Quality Control): A system of maintaining standards in manufactured products or services by testing a sample of the output against the specification.

QI (Quality Improvement): An ongoing process of monitoring and evaluating activities and outcomes in order to continuously improve service delivery, prevent problems and maximize the quality of care.

QM (Quality Management): Ensures that an organization, product or service is consistent. It has four main components: quality planning, quality control, quality assurance and quality improvement.

RA (Resource Allocation): The Part A (Title I) planning council responsibility to assign RW CARE Act amounts or percentages to established priorities across specific service categories, geographic areas, populations, or subpopulations.

RAC (Residential AIDS Center): A program offered through housing opportunities for people with AIDS as a residential program for providing services.

RALF (Residential AIDS Licensed Facility): A program offered through housing opportunities for people with AIDS as a residential licensed housing facility.

RAS (Residential AIDS Shelter): A program offered through housing opportunity for people with AIDS as a temporary housing service.

RCFCI (Residential Care Facility for Chronically Ill): A facility that provides custodial care to persons who, because of physical, mental or emotional disorders, are not able to live independently.

RD (Registered Dietician): An expert in food or nutrition who has completed a Bachelor's/Master's and/or Doctorate degree in nutrition and related science.

RDL (RDL Enterprises): A corporation contracted for meeting and logistical planning for the California Office of AIDS.

Recommending Entity: An organization, agency, institution, entity or person entitled to propose candidates for consideration as nominees for appointment to the Commission.

Referral for Health Care/Supportive Services: The act of directing a client to a service in person or through telephone, written or other types of communication.

Reflectiveness: The extent to which the demographics of the planning body's membership look like the demographics of the epidemic in the service area.

Rehabilitation Services: Services provided by a licensed or authorized professional in accordance with an individualized plan of care intended to improve or maintain a client's quality of life and optimal capacity for self-care.

Reliability: The consistency of a measure or question in obtaining very similar or identical results when used repeatedly; for example, if you repeated a blood test three times on the same blood sample, it would be reliable if it generated the same results each time.

Representative: Term used to indicate that a sample is similar to the population from which it was drawn, and therefore can be used to make inferences about that population.

Respite Care: The provision of community or home-based, non-medical assistance designed to relieve the primary caregiver responsible for providing day-to-day care of a client with HIV/AIDS.

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.

RFA (Request for Application): A type of solicitation notice in which an organization announces that grant funding is available, and allows researchers and other organizations to present bids on how the funding could be used.

RFP (Request for Proposals): An open and competitive process for selecting providers of service (sometimes called RFA or Request for Application).

RHC (Rural health Clinic): Federally qualified health clinic certified to receive special Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement intended to increase access to primary care services for Medicaid and Medicare patients in rural areas.

Risk Factor or Risk Behavior: Behavior or other factor that places a person at risk for disease; for HIV/AIDS, this includes such factors as male-to-male sexual contact, injection drug use, and commercial sex work.

RNA (Ribonucleic Acid): A family of single-stranded molecules structurally similar to DNA. In HIV, RNA is the molecule that carries the genetic information in the virus. In the process of infection, the HIV genome must be converted to DNA to successfully infect a cell.

RN (Registered Nurse): A nurse who has graduated from a nursing program and met the requirements outlined by a county or state licensing body in order to obtain a nursing license.

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.

RT-PCR (Reverse Transcriptase Polymerase Chain Reaction): A laboratory technique that can detect and quantify the amount of HIV (viral load) in a person's blood or lymph nodes.

RW (Ryan White Program): The program providing the largest non-entitlement source of federal funding for HIV care and treatment services, as authorized by the Ryan White Treatment Extension Act of 2009.

RW CARE Act (Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency Act): Federal legislation created to address the unmet health care and service needs of people living with HIV Disease (PLWH) and their families.

SA (Substance Abuse): Overindulgence in or dependence on an addictive substance, especially alcohol or drugs.

Salvage Therapy: A treatment effort for people who are not responding to, or cannot tolerate the preferred, recommended treatments for a particular condition. In the context of HIV infection, drug treatments that are used or studied in individuals who failed (unable to achieve or sustain low viral load levels) one or more HIV drug regimens.

SAMHSA (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration): Federal 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 with HIV/AIDS and substance abuse and mental health issues.

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 RW CARE Act program coordination.

SCSS (Service Category Summary Sheet): Provides a description of service categories.

SDI (State Disability Insurance): The state of California short-term disability insurance program that all employees are required to pay into through payroll deductions.

SEP (Syringe Exchange Program): A program that provides free sterile syringes and collects used wrenches from injection drug user to reduce transmission of blood-borne pathogens,

including human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), hepatitis B virus (HBV) and hepatitis C virus (HCV).

Sequence: The particular order of nucleotides in DNA, RNA or of amino acids in a protein. The sequence is a signature of identification.

Seroconversion: The development of detectable antibodies to HIV in the blood as a result of infection. It normally takes several weeks to several months for antibodies to the virus to develop after HIV transmission. When antibodies to HIV appear in the blood, a person will test positive in the standard ELISA test for HIV.

Seroprevalence: The number of persons in a defined population who test HIV-positive based on HIV testing of blood specimens. (Seroprevalence is often presented either as a percent of the total specimens tested or as a rate per 100,000 persons tested.)

Serovalence 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.

Service Gaps: The service needs of all PLWH except for the need for primary health care, for individuals who know their status but are not in care.

SHA (Sexual Health Assessment): An assessment that allows you to check if your sex life is putting your health at risk and provides advice on safer sex options.

SHAS (Supplemental HIV/AIDS Study): Additional studies to encourage supplemental research projects in the fields of HIV infection, HIV associated conditions, HIV treatment, and care.

SNF (Skilled Nursing Facility): A licensure category administered by the State of California.

SOC (Share of Cost): The payment required by individuals to receive Medi-Cal benefits. For very low-income individuals, the share of cost is zero.

SOC (Standard of Care): A diagnostic and treatment process that a clinician should follow for a certain type of patient, illness, or clinical circumstance.

SOW (Scope of Work): A formal agreement document that specifies all the criteria of a contract between a service provider (vendor) and the customer.

SPA (Service Planning Area): The division of Los Angeles County into eight planning areas intended to facilitate and improve local service and healthcare planning.

SPN (Service Provider Network): A group of providers that come together with a common interest.

SPNS (Special Projects of National Significance): A health services demonstration, research, and evaluation program funded under Part F of the RW CARE Act to identify innovative models of HIV care.

SRO (Single Room Occupancy): Usually a kind of residence hotel, frequently used for temporary housing for very low-income individuals.

SSA (Staff Services Analyst): Individuals who perform analytical work of average difficulty in a wide variety of consultative and analytical staff services assignments such as program evaluation and planning, systems development, budgeting, planning, training, management and personal analysis.

SSDI (Social Security Disability Insurance): Available for workers who have accumulated a sufficient number of work credits, while SSI disability benefits are available to low income individuals who have either never worked or who have not earned enough work credits to qualify for SSDI.

SSP (Syringe Services Program): Programs that provide syringe access, disposal and/or exchange two IDUs, while also referring and linking IDUs to HIV and viral hepatitis prevention services, substance abuse treatment, and medical and mental health care.

Stakeholder: Any party receiving or providing HIV services or affected by HIV.

STD/I (Sexually Transmitted Disease/Infection): Usually refers to chlamydia, gonorrhea or syphilis. Sometimes includes hepatitis B and/or HIV.

SW (Sex Worker): A term is used in reference to those who work in all areas of the sex industry including staff and those who provide direct sexual services.

Surveillance: An ongoing, systematic process of collecting, analyzing and using data on specific health conditions and diseases (e.g., Centers for Disease Control and Prevention surveillance system for AIDS cases).

Surveillance Report: A report providing information on the number of reported cases of a disease such as AIDS, nationally and for specific sub-populations.

Syphilis: Sexually transmitted infection caused by bacteria that's treatable with antibiotics.

340B DPP (340B Drug Pricing Program): A program administered by the HRSA's Bureau of Primary Care, Office of Pharmacy Affairs that limits the cost of drugs to Federal purchasers and to certain grantees of Federal agencies.

TA (Technical Assistance): The delivery of practical program and technical support to the RW CARE Act community. TA is to assist grantees, planning bodies, and affected communities in

designing, implementing, and evaluating RW CARE Act-supported planning and primary care service delivery systems.

TANF (Temporary Aid for Needy Families): A State of California program for low-income families. Formerly AFDC.

TAR (Treatment Authorization Request): Authorizes treatment or therapy for Medi-Cal reimbursement.

Target Population: A population to be reached through some action or intervention; may refer to groups with specific demographic or geographic characteristics.

TB (Tuberculosis): A potentially serious infectious bacterial disease that mainly affects the lungs.

TG (Transgender): Relating to a person whose self-identity does not conform unambiguously to conventional notions of male or female gender.

The Administration: Technically refers to the White House and the executive branch of government. Also commonly used by AIDS advocates to refer to the OMB (Office of Management and Budget), the National Office of AIDS Policy, and (or) the Department of Health and Human Services.

Title I - IV (See Part A, Part B, Part C, Part D): See Ryan White (RW).

TLC (Teens Linking Care): A youth line, team-to-team, peer hotline. A comprehensive, integrated, public health approach based on the goal of linking teenagers to resources.

TLC+ (Testing Linkage to Care, AKA Treatment Plus): Testing is the first critical step in ending the HIV epidemic in the United States and is the only way to identify the nearly one in seven Americans currently living with HIV who do not know they are infected. CDC recommends that all Americans aged 13 to 64 gets tested at least once for HIV as a routine part of medical care, and that gay and bisexual men and others at high risk it tested at least once a year.

TPA (Targeted Prevention Activity): Provides the opportunity for community-based organizations, serving high need communities of color, to expand their service capacity to provide multiple HIV related services in a targeted neighborhood or geographic area with high concentrations of HIV positive or high risk for HIV targeted populations.

Transmission Category: A grouping of disease exposure and infection routes; in relation to HIV disease, exposure groupings include, for example, men who have sex with men, injection drug use, heterosexual contact, and perinatal transmission.

UARP (University-wide AIDS Research Program): Program of the University of California, with research centers and projects at multiple sites.

Unaffiliated Consumer: An HIV-positive user of Ryan White-funded HIV services who does not serve in a decision-making capacity at any Part A funded organization or agency.

Unmet Need: The unmet need for primary health services among individuals who know their HIV status but are not receiving primary health care.

UR (Utilization Review): A process for monitoring the use, delivery and cost-effectiveness of services, especially those provided by medical professionals.

URS (Uniform Reporting System): A system developed by HRSA to standardize data collected on RW CARE Act clients and services.

VA (Veterans Administration): A government run military veteran benefits system with cabinet level status.

VD (Venereal Disease): An infection transmitted through sexual contact, caused by bacteria, viruses, or parasites.

VI-SPDAT (Vulnerability Index – Service Prioritization Decision Assessment Tool): Helps determine the chronicity and medical vulnerability of homeless persons and prioritizes who to serve next and why.

VL (Viral Load): Indicates virus concentration and reproduction rate and also used as a predictor of disease progression.

VLT (Viral Load Test): Diagnostic tools to help physicians predict HIV disease progression and evaluate the effectiveness of antiviral drugs used to treat patients with HIV infection.

Viremia: The presence of the HIV virus in blood or blood plasma.

VNA (Visiting Nurses Association): An organization (including affiliates in many parts of CA) that provides home health and attendant care.

WB (Western Blot): A test for detecting the specific antibodies to HIV in a person's blood. Commonly used to verify positive EIA tests.

WHO (World Health Organization): Entity within United Nations, based in Switzerland.

WICY (Women, Infants, Children and Youth): Outpatient family centered care for women, infants, children and youth with HIV/AIDS through Part D.

Wild Type Virus: HIV that has not been exposed to antiviral drugs and therefore has not accumulated mutations conferring drug resistance.

WSR (Women at Sexual Risk): Women whose sexual behavior place them at greater risk for contracting or transmitting disease.

Youth: 25 years of age or younger.

Zidovudine: See AZT.