

Behavioral and Clinical Characteristics of Adults Receiving HIV Medical Care

Medical Monitoring Project 2013 Cycle (June 2013 - May 2014)

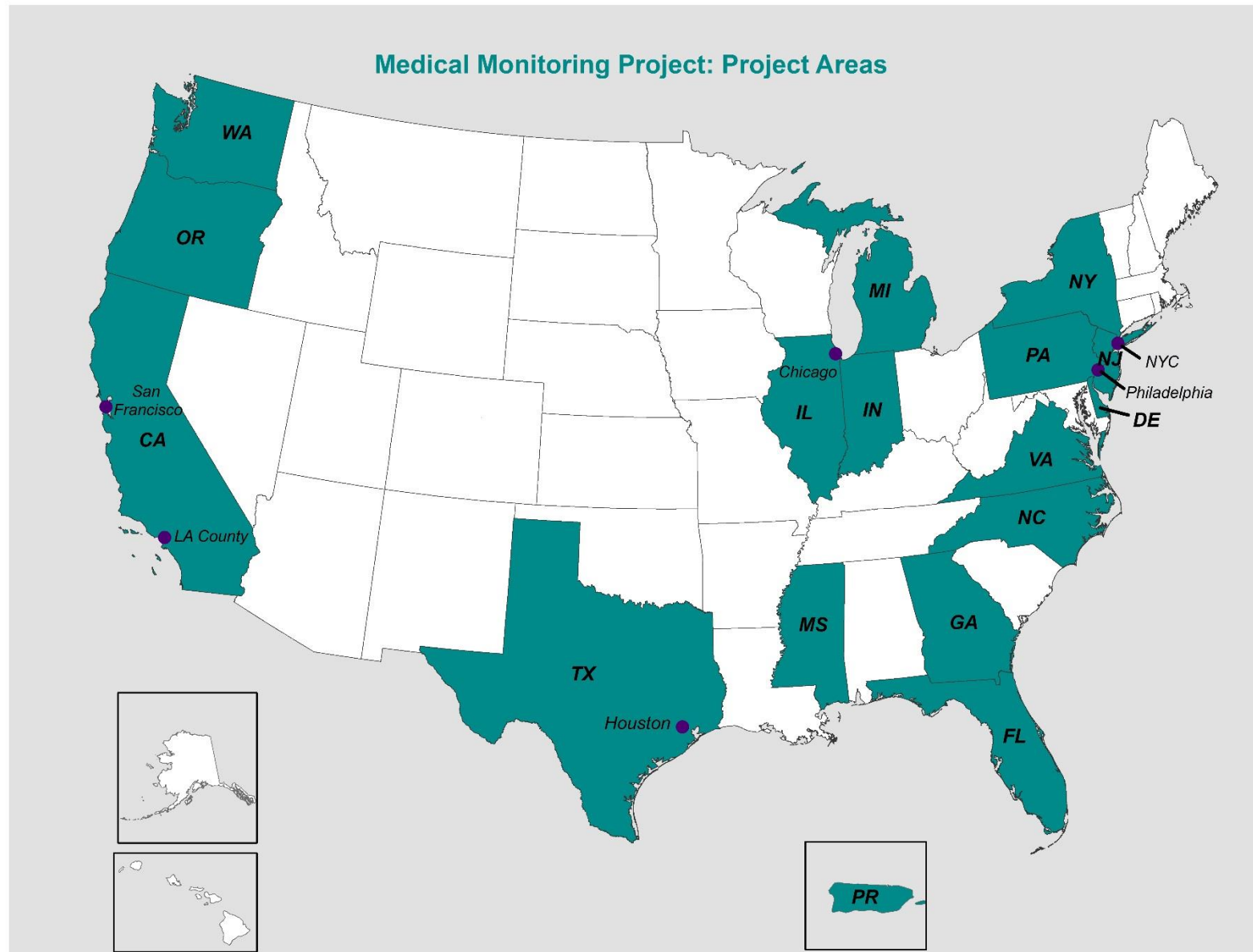


**MEDICAL
MONITORING
PROJECT**

Medical Monitoring Project 2013 Cycle: Design

- Surveillance system monitoring clinical outcomes and behaviors of adults receiving HIV medical care in the United States
- 3-stage sampling to produce nationally representative estimates of adults receiving HIV medical care*
- Cross-sectional, annual
- Data collection: face-to-face or telephone interviews and medical record abstractions, June 2013–May 2014
- Measurement period: during the 12 months before interview unless otherwise noted

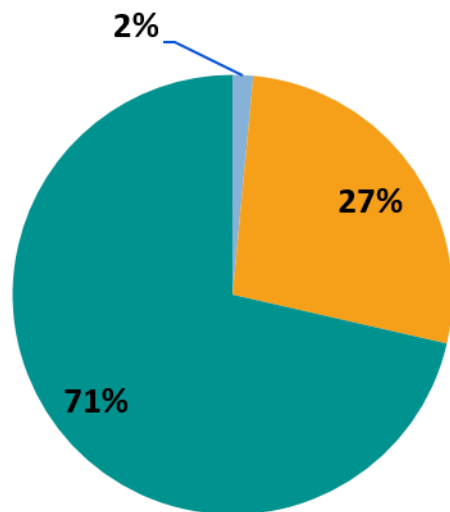
Medical Monitoring Project: Project Areas



Medical Monitoring Project 2013 Cycle: Data

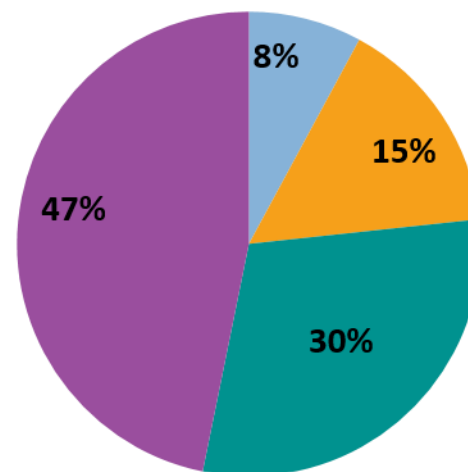
- Adjusted response rates
 - Project area - 100%
 - Facility - 85%
 - Patient - 55%
- 5,030 adults receiving HIV medical care in the 23 project areas included in MMP during January – April 2013
- Weighted data to represent all adults in care for HIV infection living in the United States and Puerto Rico

Demographic Characteristics of Adults Receiving HIV Medical Care, 2013 Cycle



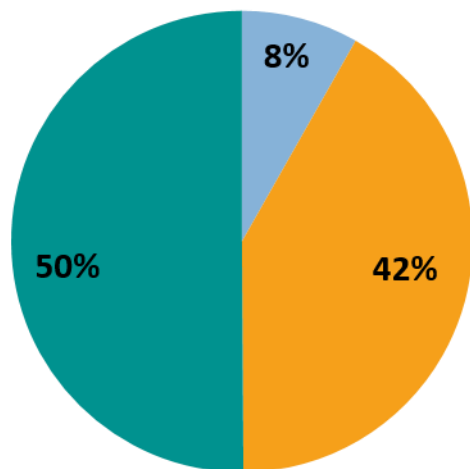
Gender

- Transgender*
- Female
- Male



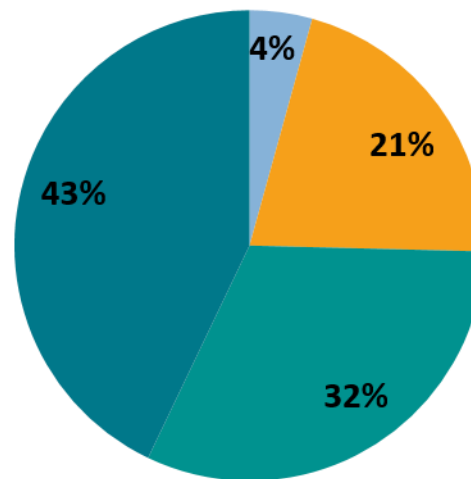
Age

- 18-29 years
- 30-39 years
- 40-49 years
- 50+ years



Sexual orientation

- Bisexual
- Homosexual, gay, or lesbian
- Heterosexual or straight



Race/ethnicity

- Other
- Hispanic/Latino**
- White
- Black

*Participants who self-identified as transgender or who reported a gender identity different from sex assigned at birth.

**Hispanics or Latinos can be of any race.

Socioeconomic Characteristics of Adults Receiving HIV Medical Care, 2013 Cycle

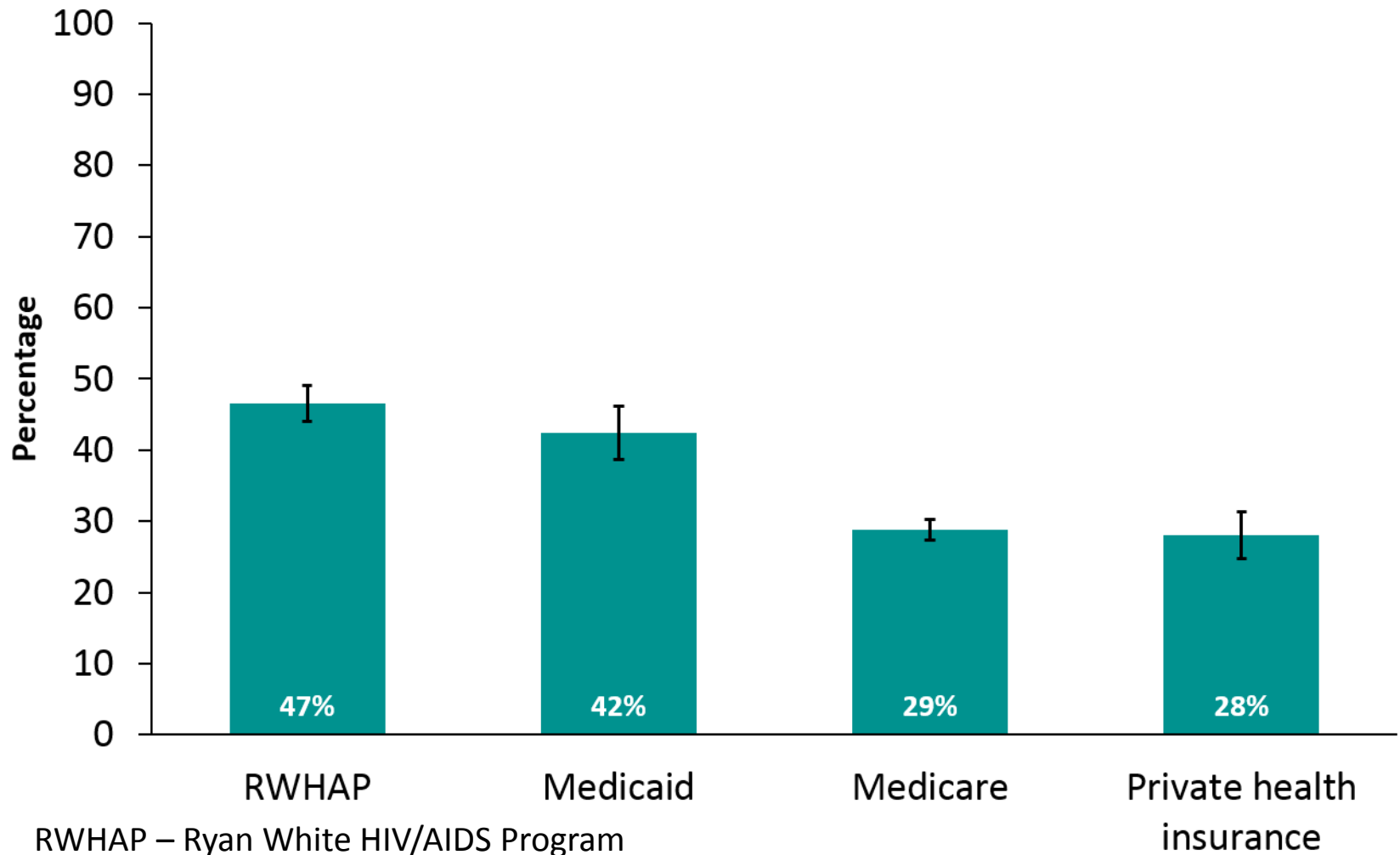
	%	95% CI
Health insurance or coverage (including RWHAP)	98	(98 – 99)
Household income at or below poverty threshold*	47	(43 – 51)
Less than high school education	21	(18 – 24)
Homeless**	8	(7 – 9)

RWHAP - Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program

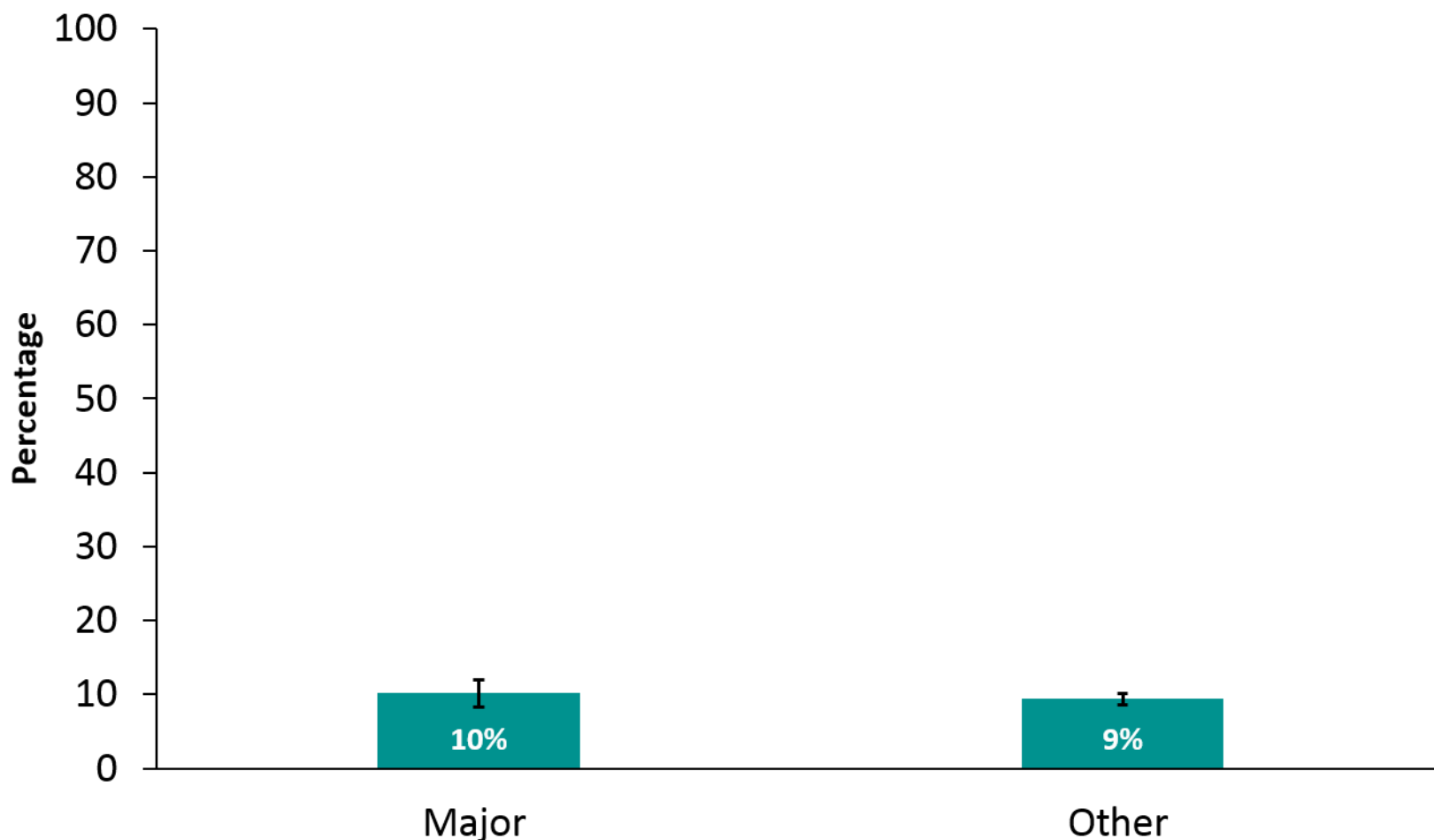
*Poverty threshold in the past 12 months defined by the Department of Health and Human Services

**Living on the street, in a shelter, in a single-room-occupancy hotel, or in a car at any time during past 12 months

Health Insurance or Coverage of Adults Receiving HIV Medical Care, 2013 Cycle

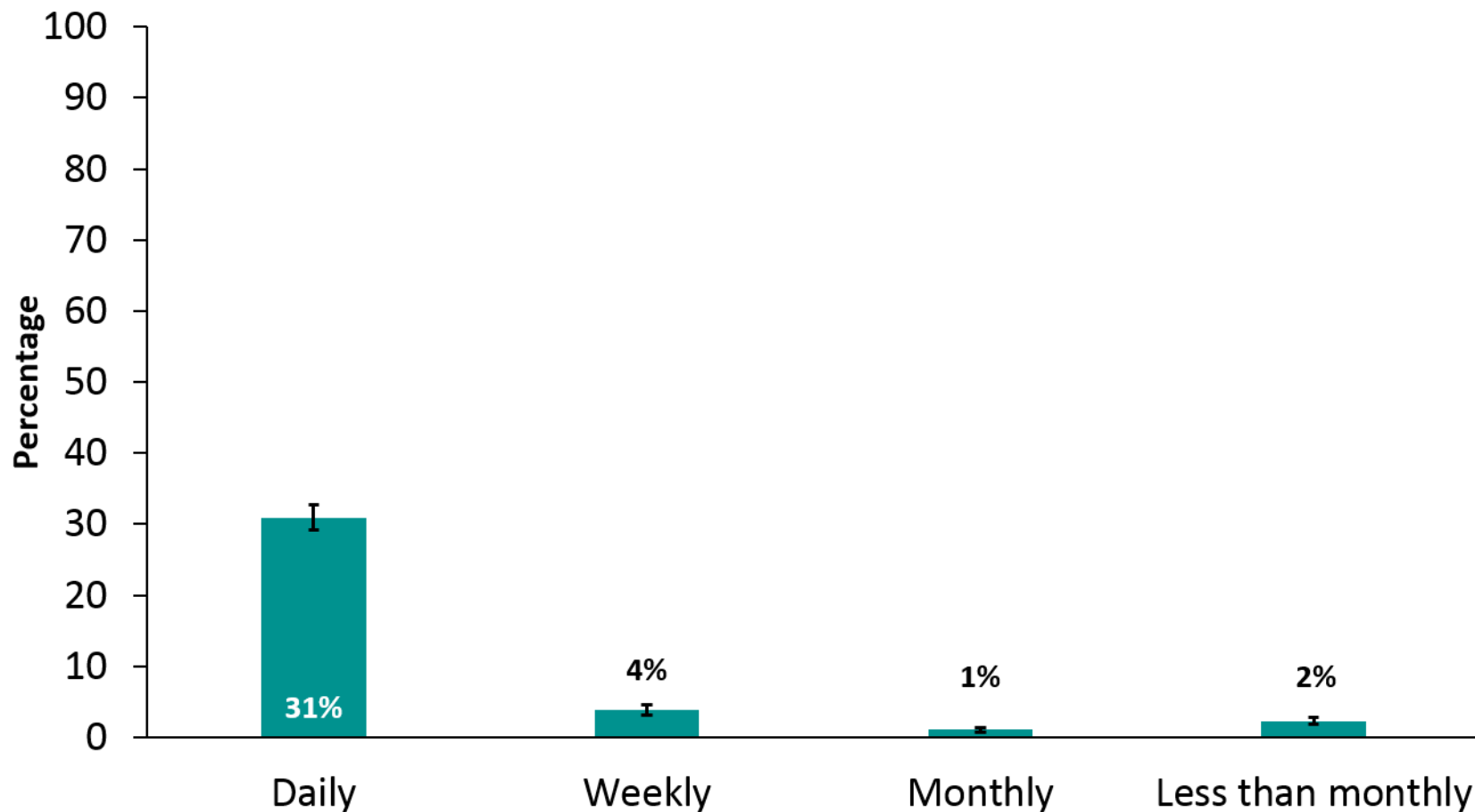


Depression* among Adults Receiving HIV Medical Care, 2013 Cycle

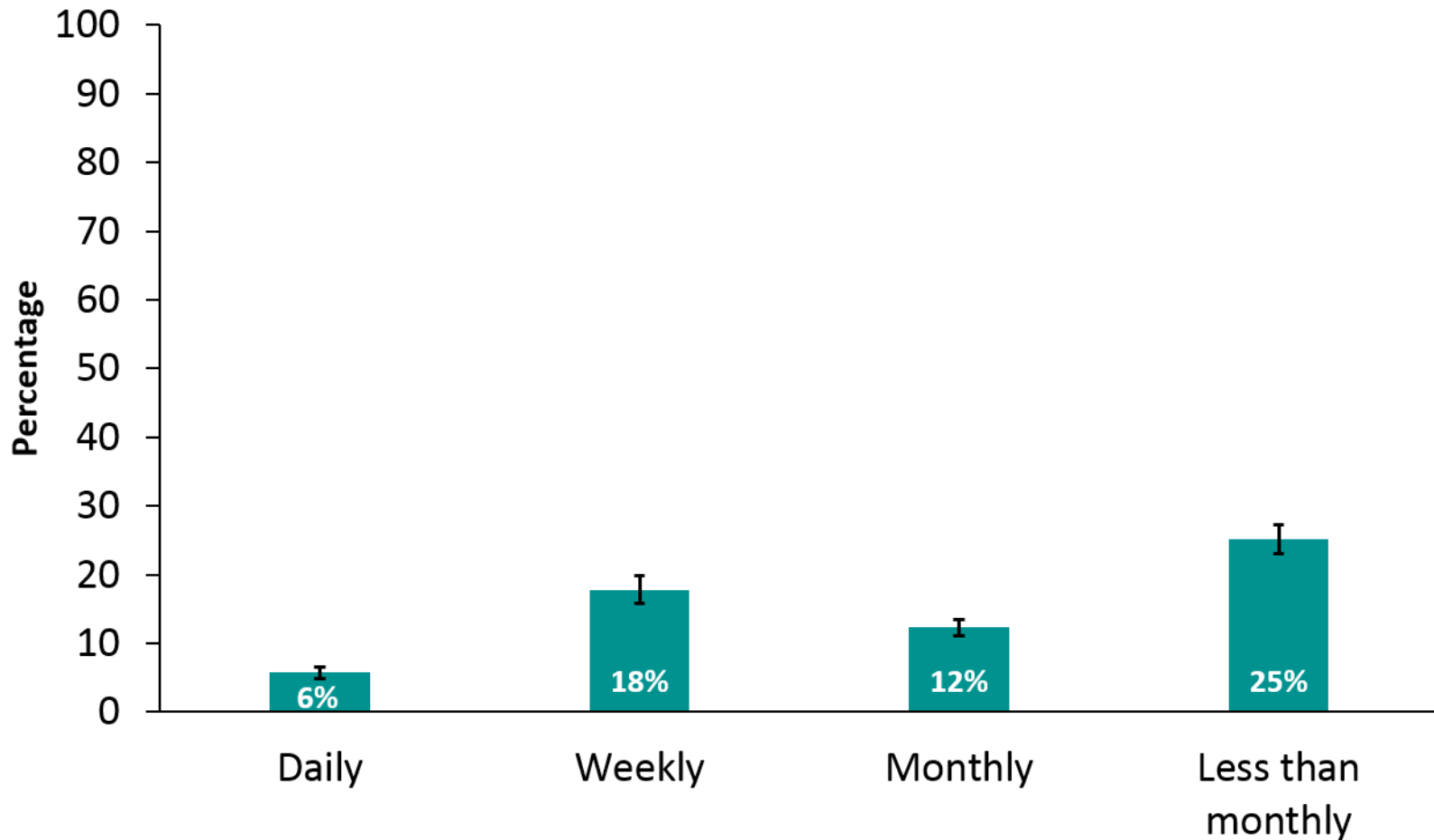


*Assessed for the past 2 weeks; responses to the 8 items on the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-8) were used to define "major depression" and "other depression," according to criteria from the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th ed. (DSM-IV-TR).

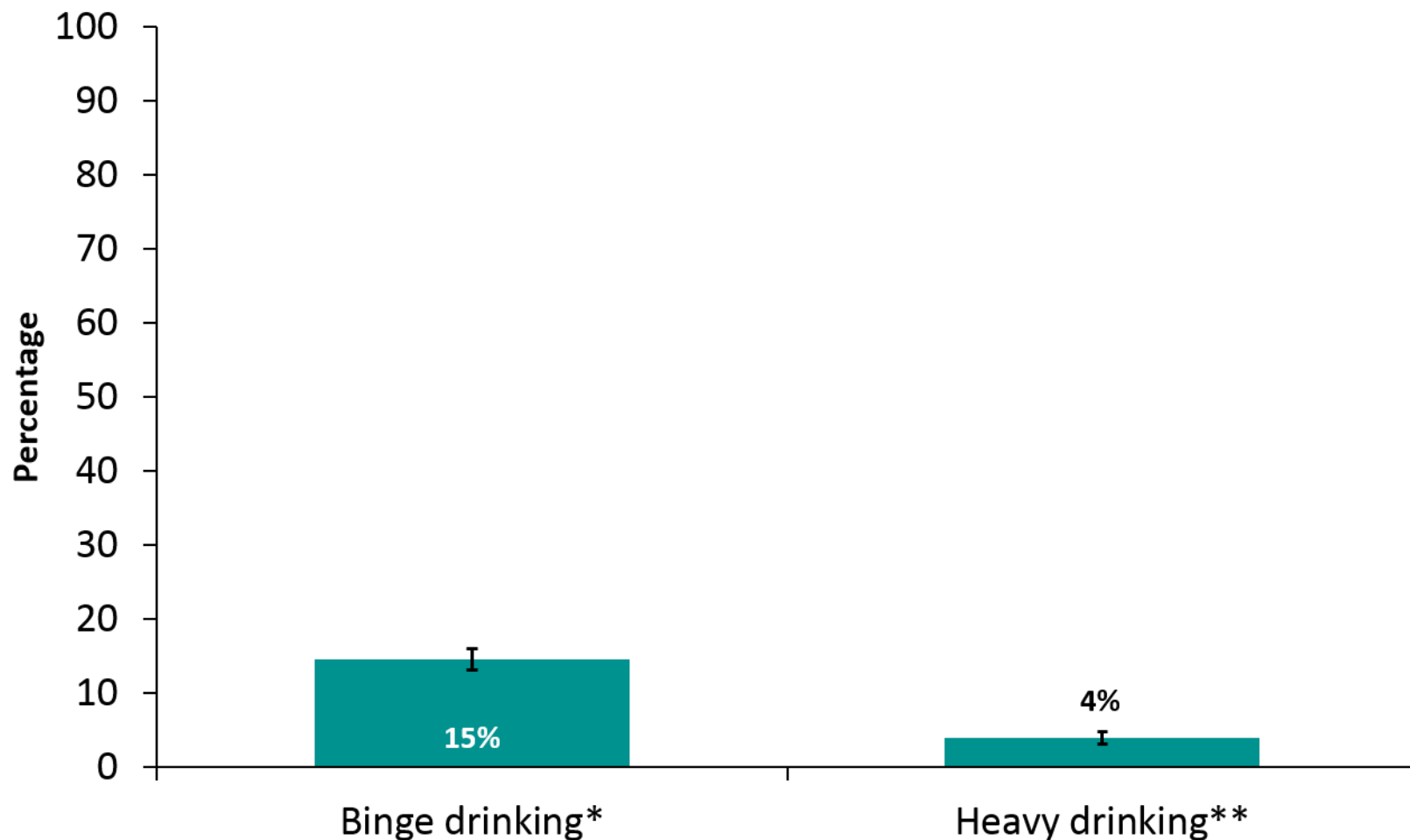
Cigarette Smoking among Adults Receiving HIV Medical Care, 2013 Cycle



Alcohol Use among Adults Receiving HIV Medical Care, 2013 Cycle



Alcohol Use in the Past 30 Days among Adults Receiving HIV Medical Care, 2013 Cycle



*5 or more alcoholic beverages in one sitting for men or 4 or more alcoholic beverages for women

**An average of >2 drinks per day, or >14 drinks per week, for men and an average of >1 drink per day, or >7 drinks per week, for women.

Recreational Drug Use among Adults Receiving HIV Medical Care, 2013 Cycle

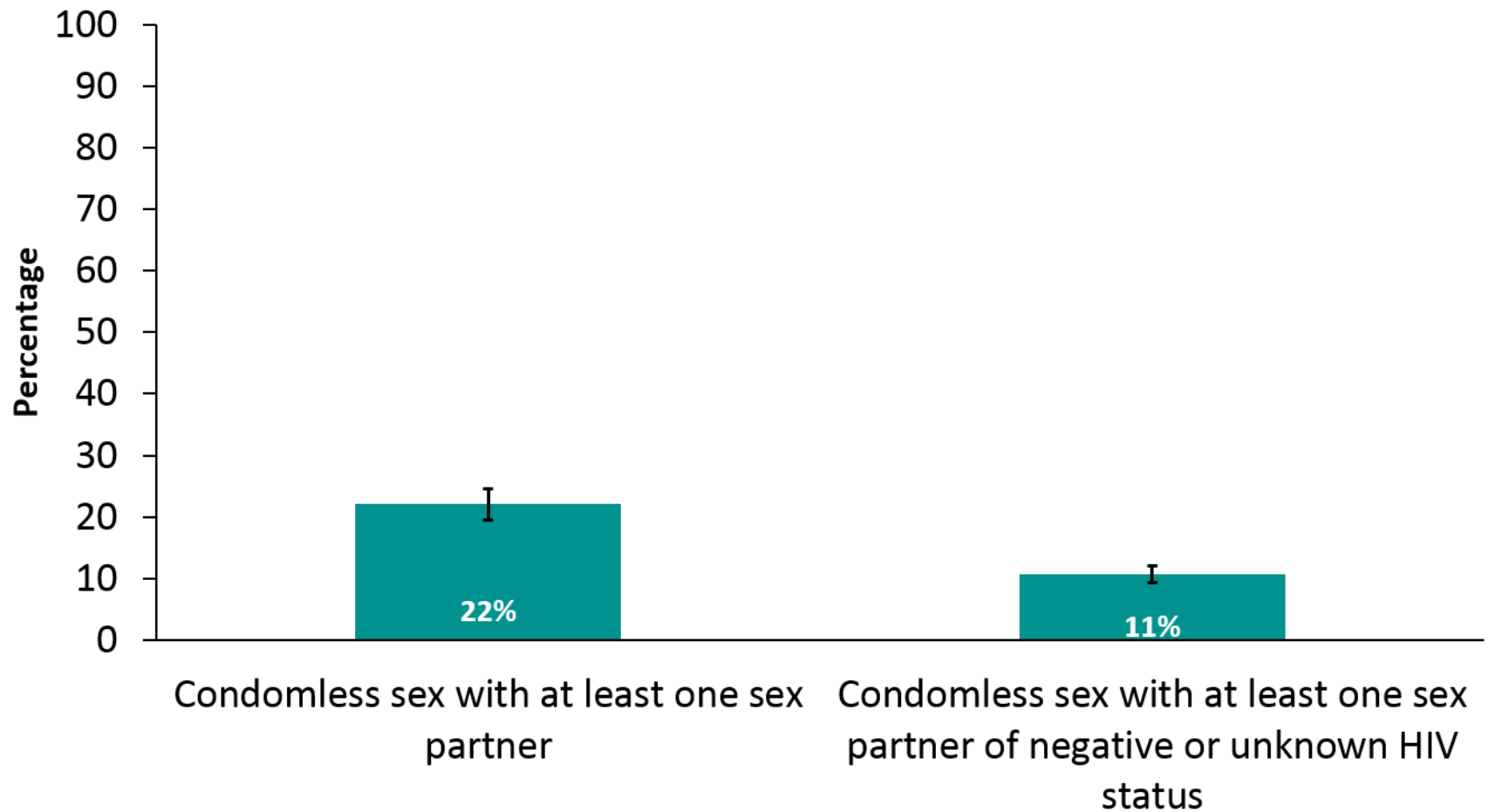
	%	95% CI
Use of injection drugs*	2	(1 – 3)
Use of noninjection drugs**	24	(23-26)
Marijuana	20	(19 – 21)
Cocaine (smoked/snorted)	4	(3 – 5)
Poppers (amyl nitrite)	4	(3 – 6)
Methamphetamine	3	(2 – 5)
Crack	3	(2 – 3)
Opioids	2	(1 – 2)
Downer e.g. Xanax	1	(1 – 2)
Ecstasy	1	(1 – 2)

*Any drug that was administered by injection and that was not used for medical purposes, including legal drugs that were not used for medical purposes

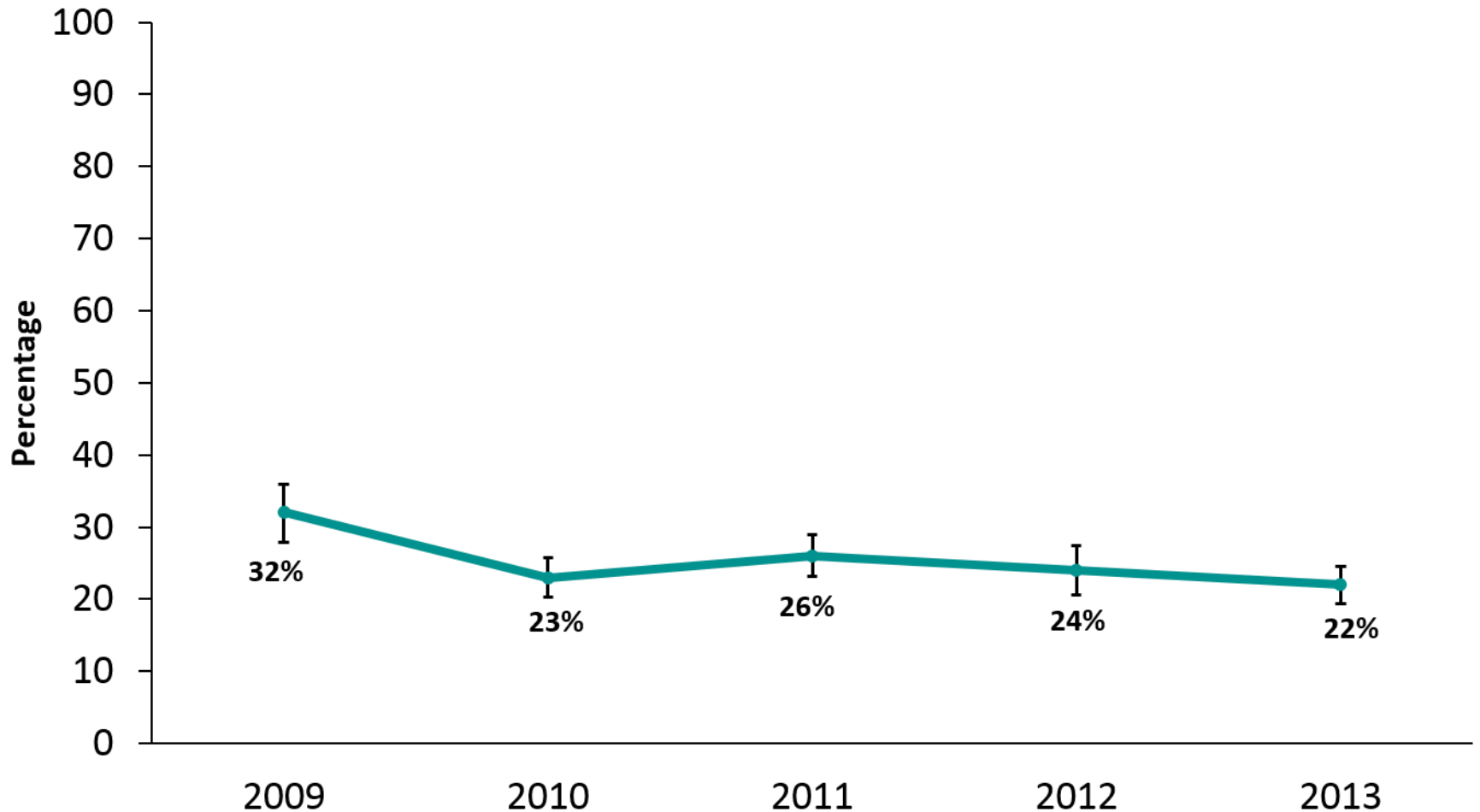
**Any drug that was administered by any route other than injection and that was not used for medical purposes, including legal drugs that were not used for medical purposes

Note: Participants may report more than one drug used

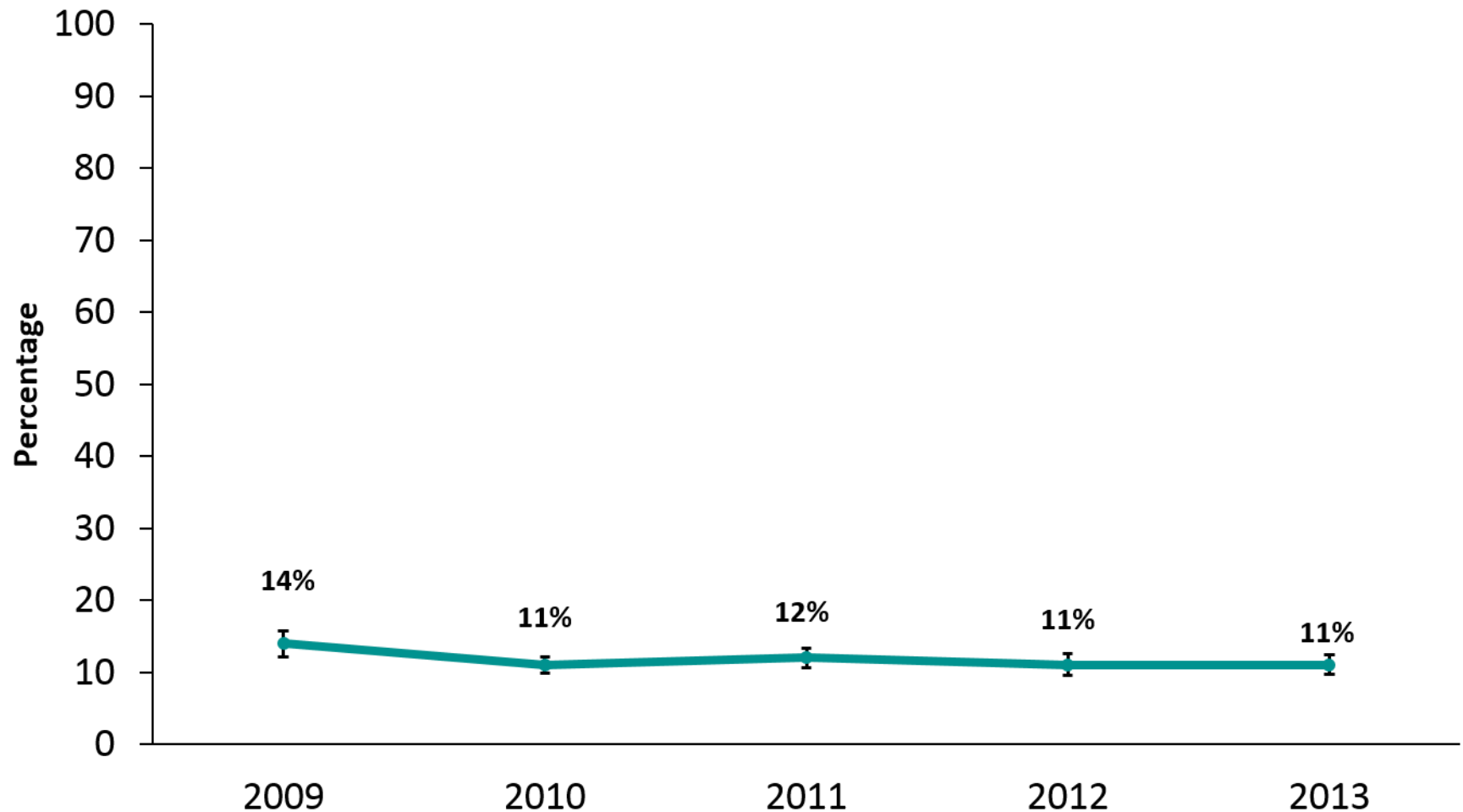
Condomless Sex among Adults Receiving HIV Medical Care, 2013 Cycle



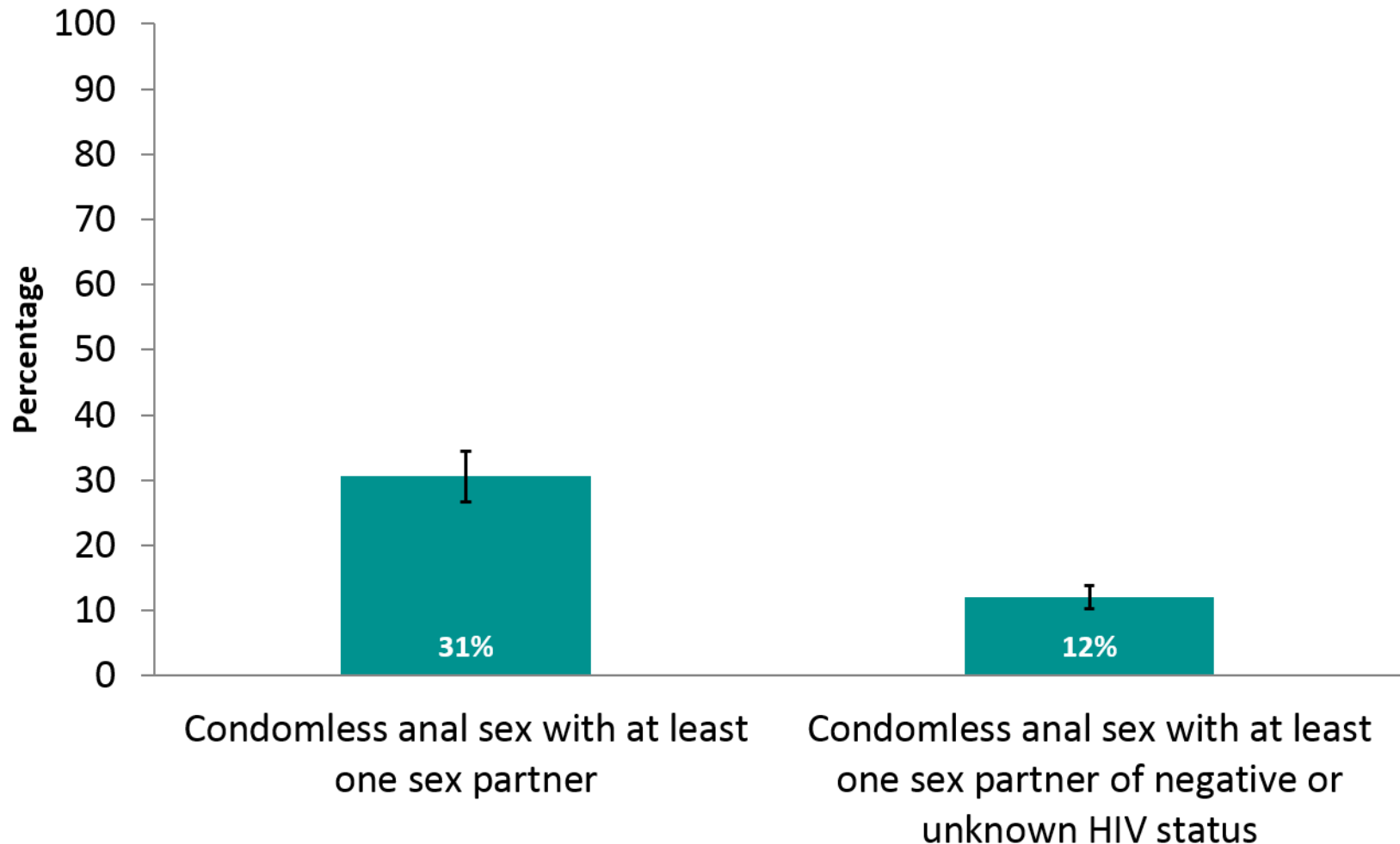
Trends in Condomless Sex among Adults Receiving HIV Medical Care, 2009—2013 Cycles



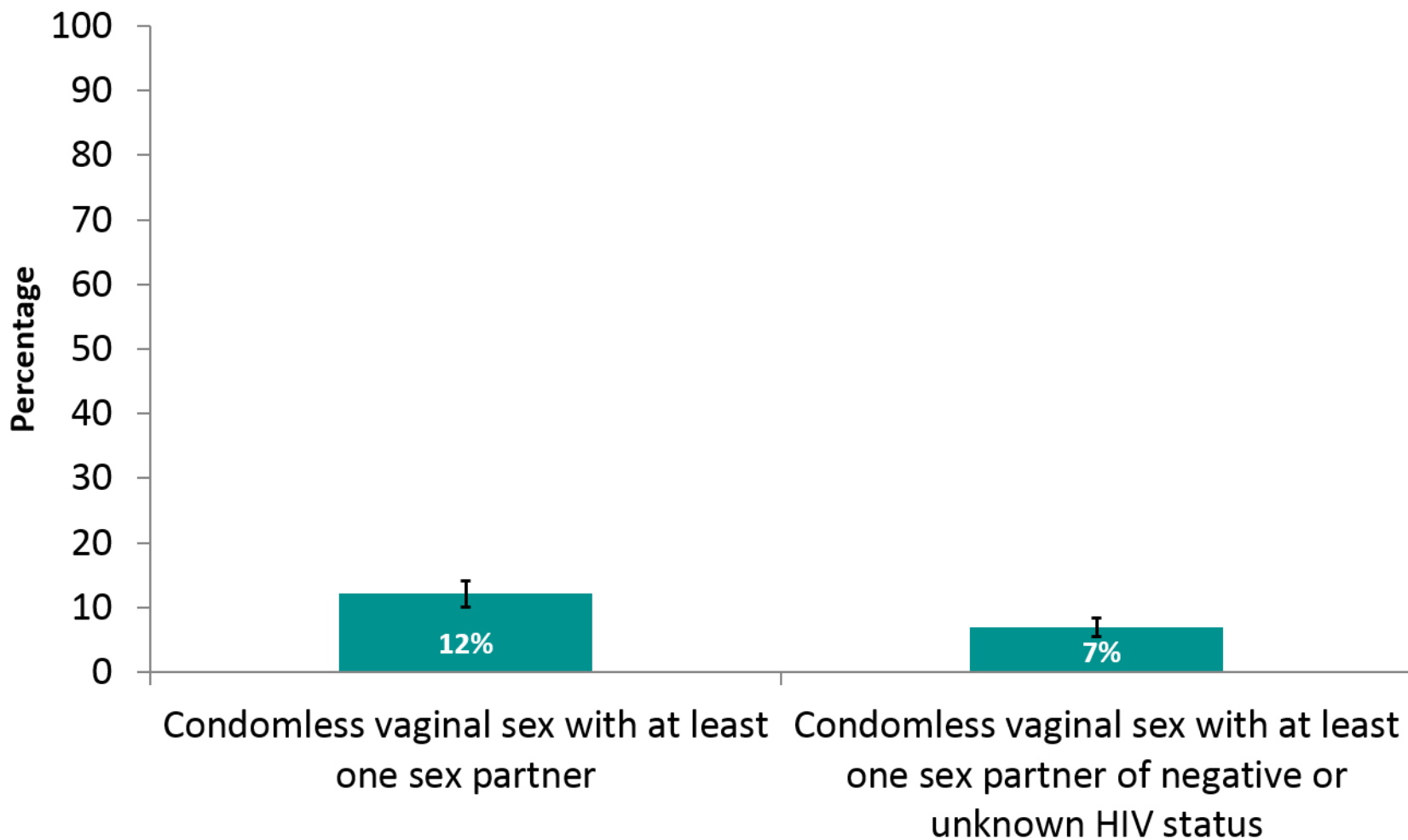
Trends in Condomless Sex with a Partner of Unknown or Negative HIV Status among Adults Receiving HIV Medical Care, 2009—2013 Cycles



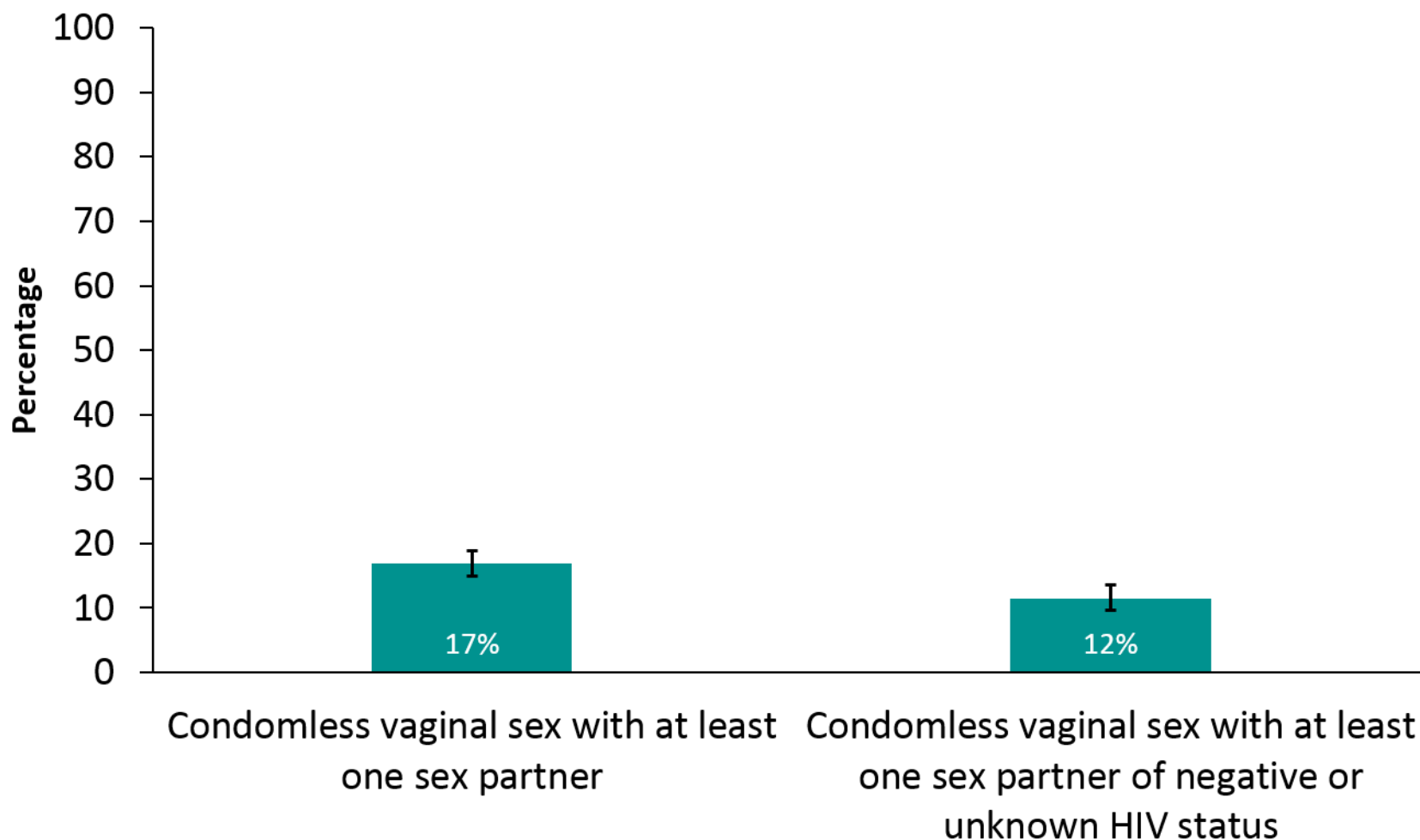
Condomless Anal Sex among Men Receiving HIV Medical Care who Have Sex with Men, 2013 Cycle



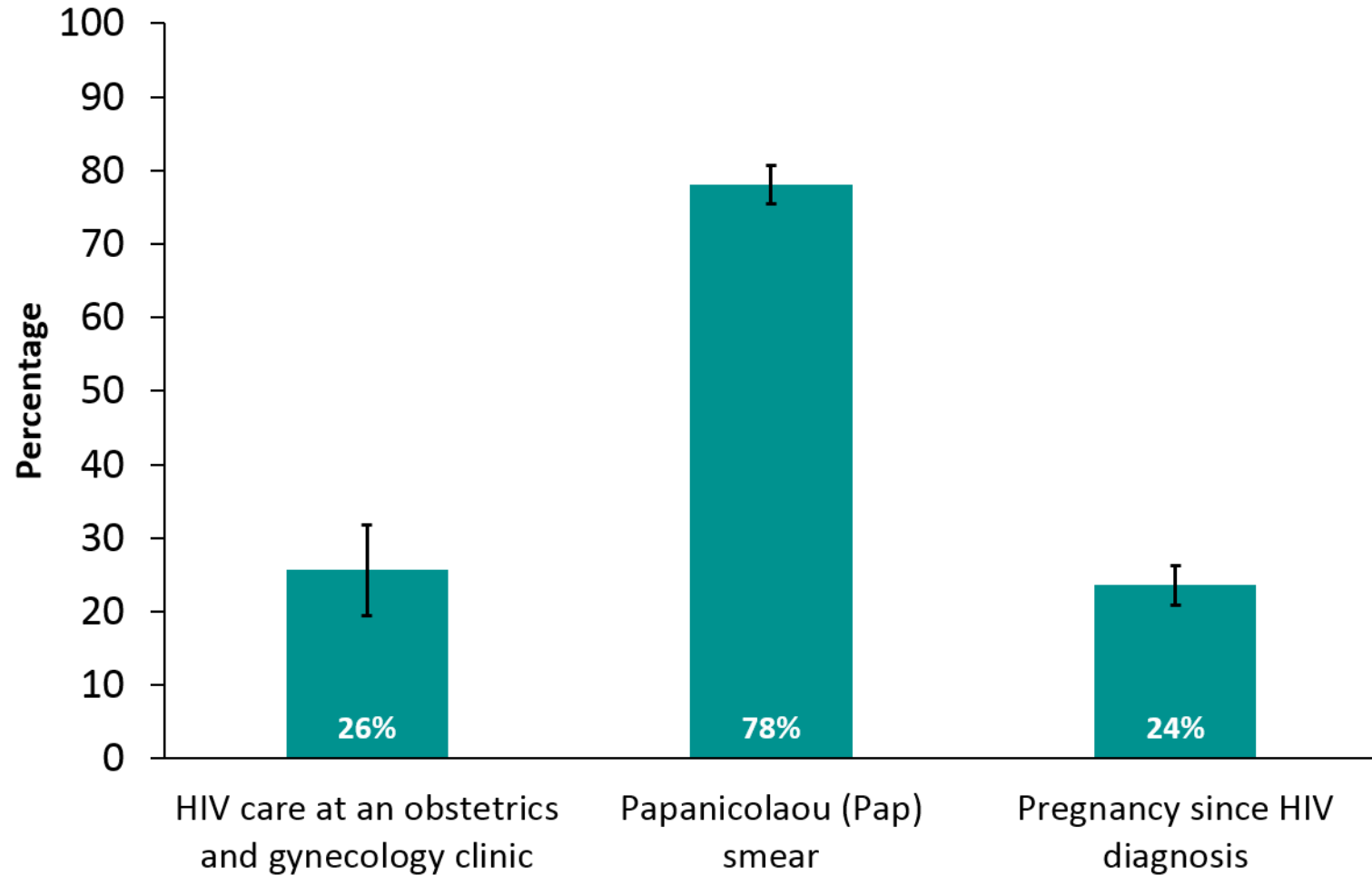
Condomless Vaginal Sex among Men Receiving HIV Medical Care who Have Sex with Women, 2013 Cycle



Condomless Vaginal Sex among Women Receiving HIV Medical Care who Have Sex with Men, 2013 Cycle



Measures of Reproductive and Gynecologic Health among Women Receiving HIV Medical Care, 2013 Cycle



Self-reported Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) Use among Adults Receiving HIV Medical Care, 2013 Cycle

	%	95% CI
Currently taking ART	96	(95 – 96)
Never initiated ART	2	(2 – 3)
Main reason ART never initiated*		
Delay advised by doctor	71	(63 – 79)
Money or insurance problems	7	(3 – 10)
Discontinued ART**	5	(4 – 5)
Main reason ART discontinued***		
Money or insurance problems	22	(11 – 33)
Delay advised by doctor	18	(11 – 26)

*Among 2% of persons with who never initiated ART

**Persons who had taken ART in the past, but not on ART at the time of interview

*** Among the 5% persons with a history of ART use who not taking ART at the time of interview, collected using interviews

Adherence to Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) among Adults Receiving HIV Medical Care, 2013 Cycle

Adherence during 72 hours before interview	%	95% CI
By dose	89	(88 – 90)
By schedule	77	(74 – 80)
By special instructions*	74	(71 – 76)

*Among persons with special instructions for taking ART

Nonadherence to Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) among Adults Receiving HIV Medical Care, 2013 Cycle

	%	95% CI
Ever missed a dose of ART medications*	54	(52 – 57)
Reasons for missed antiretroviral therapy dose**		
Forgot	40	(37 – 43)
Change in daily routine, including travel	24	(21 – 27)
Problem with prescription or refill	15	(13 – 16)
Felt sick or tired	13	(11 – 15)
Drinking or using drugs	3	(2 – 4)
Money or insurance problems	3	(2 – 4)
Felt depressed or overwhelmed	3	(2 – 3)
Side effects of medication	1	(1 – 2)

*Among persons currently taking ART

**Among persons ever missing a dose

Note: Participants may report more than one reason.

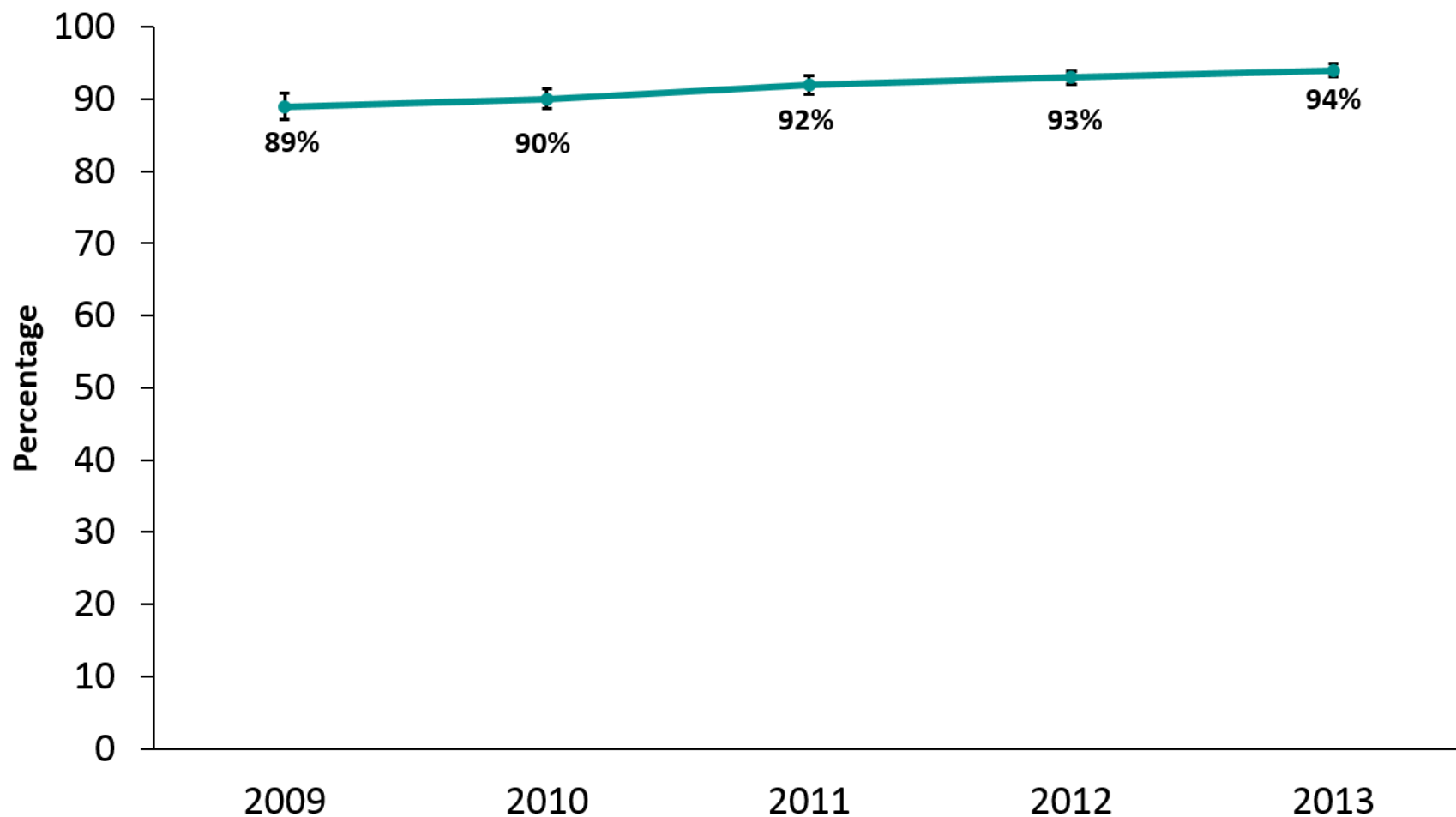
Clinical Care Received by Adults Receiving HIV Medical Care, 2013 Cycle

	%	95% CI
Prescribed antiretroviral therapy	94	(93 – 95)
Viral load measured at least once every 6 months	72	(70 – 75)
CD4 measured at least once during past 12 months	96	(95 – 96)
Prescribed PCP prophylaxis*	58	(52 – 64)
Prescribed MAC prophylaxis*	57	(49 – 65)
Received influenza vaccination	84	(82 – 86)

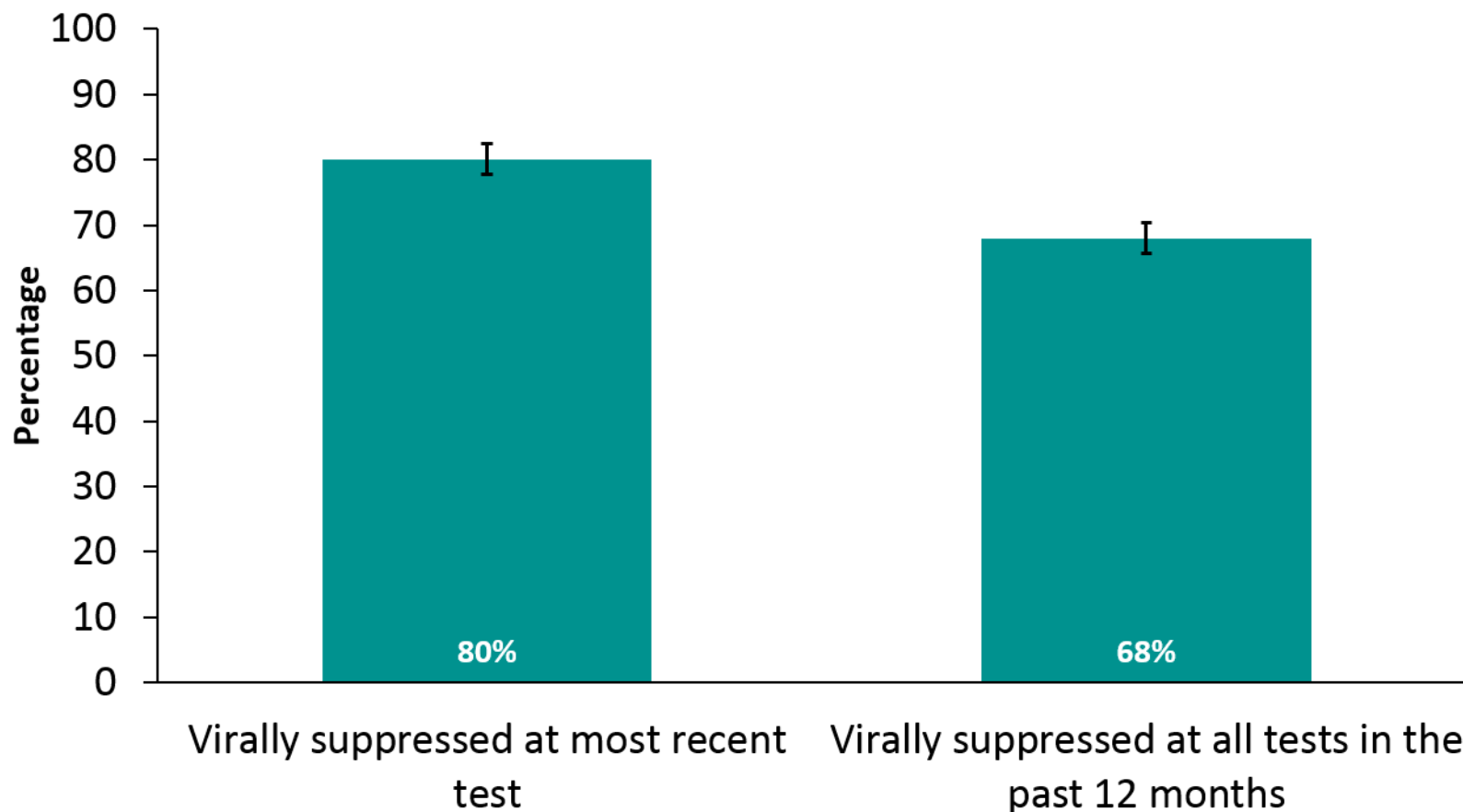
PCP, *Pneumocystis pneumonia*; MAC, *Mycobacterium avium* complex;

*Among those who met the clinical criteria

Trends in Antiretroviral Therapy Prescription among Adults Receiving HIV Medical Care, 2009—2013 Cycles

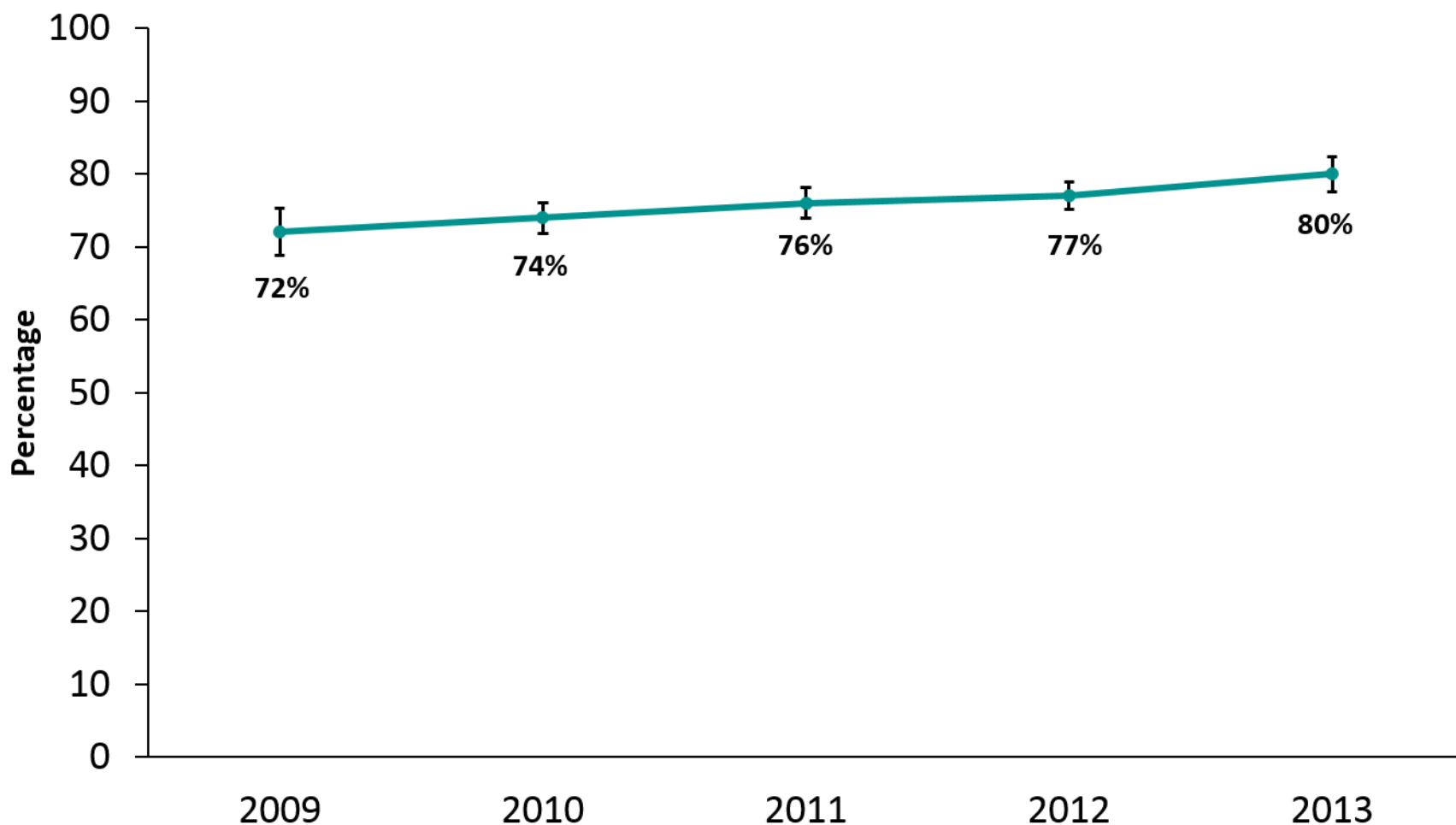


Viral Suppression among Adults Receiving HIV Medical Care, 2013 Cycle



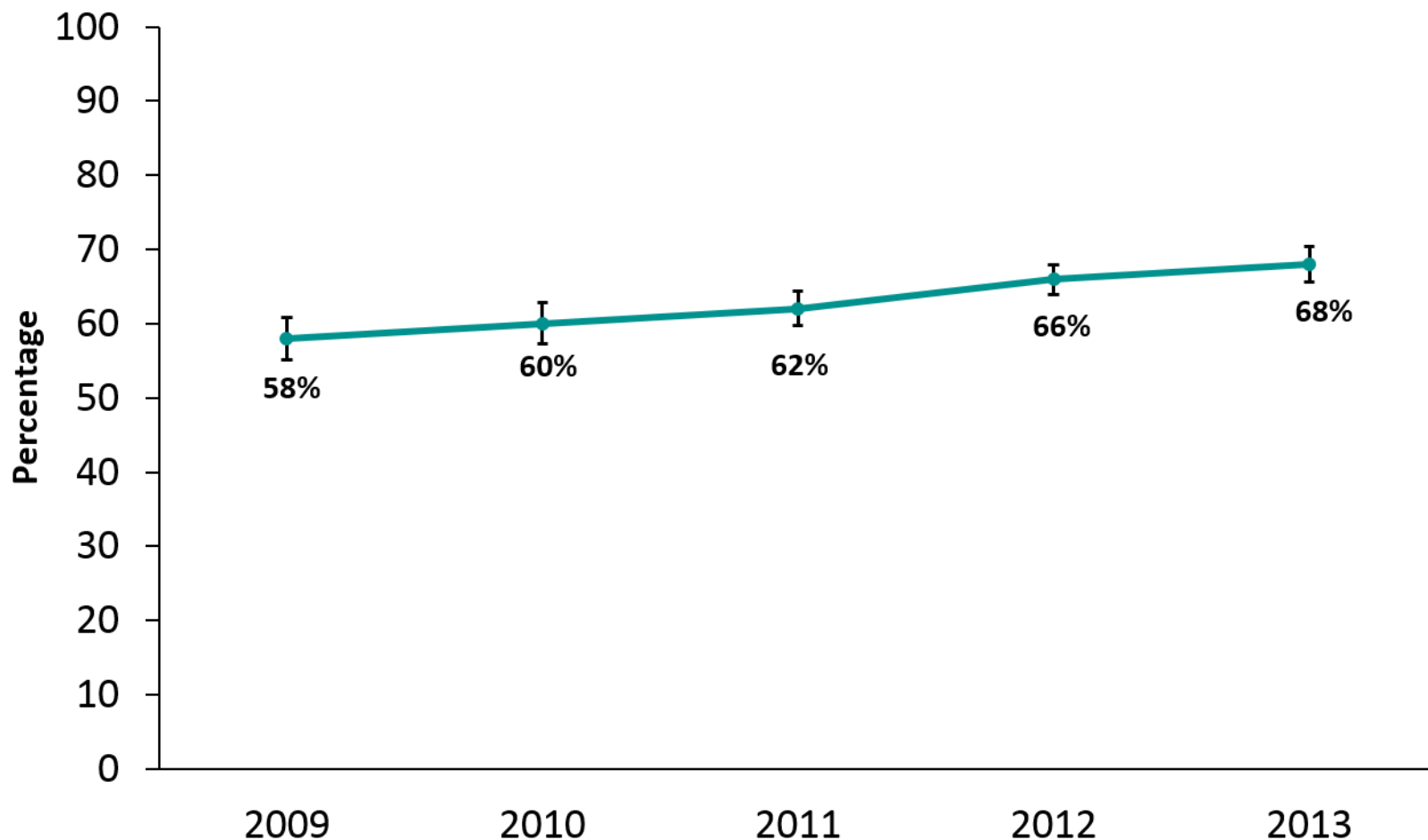
Viral suppression; viral load <200 copies/mL or undetectable

Trends in Viral Suppression at Most Recent Test among Adults Receiving HIV Medical Care, 2009—2013 Cycles



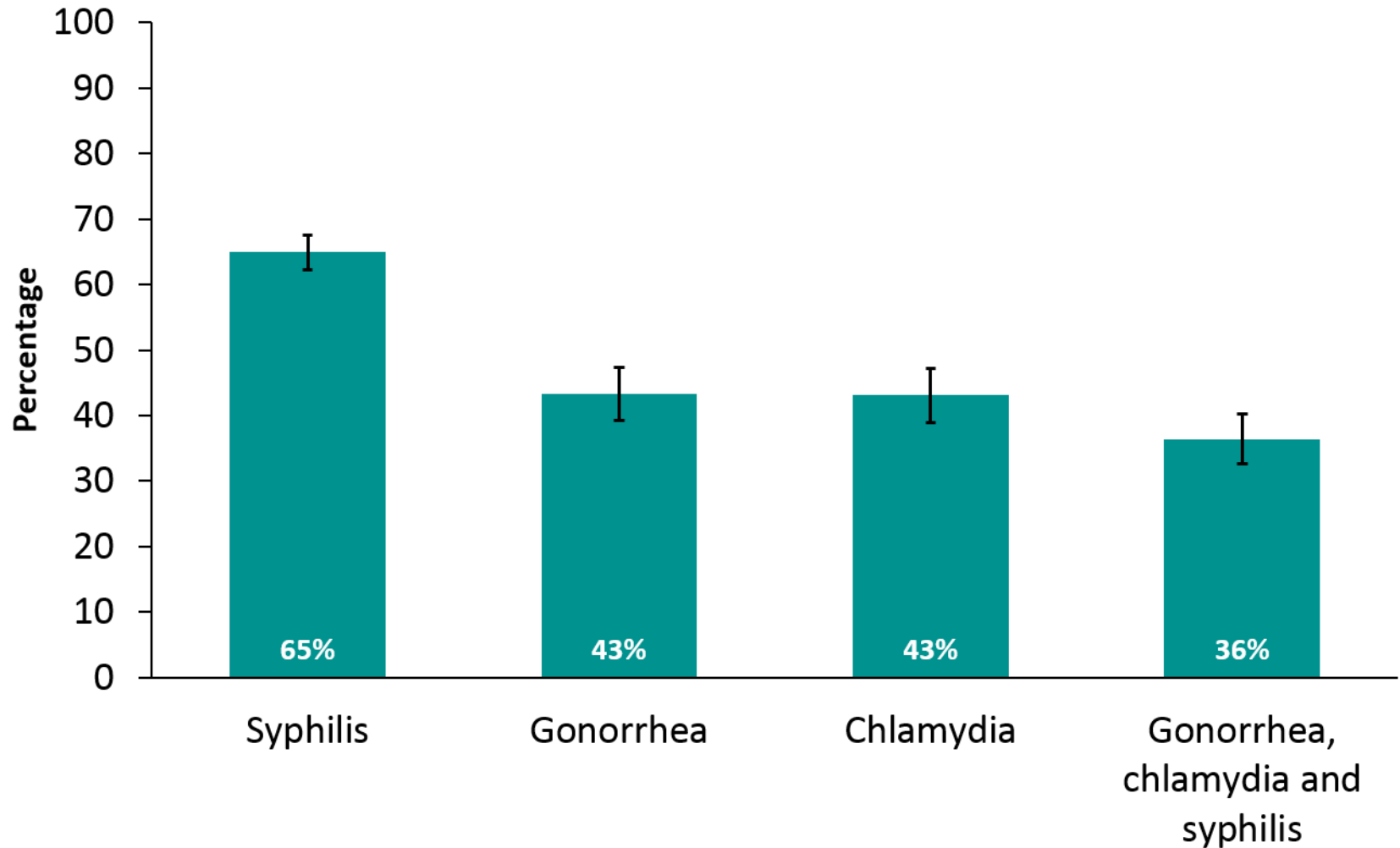
Most recent HIV viral load during 12 months before interview undetectable or <200 copies/mL

Trends in Viral Suppression at all Tests in the Past 12 Months among Adults Receiving HIV Medical Care, 2009—2013 Cycles

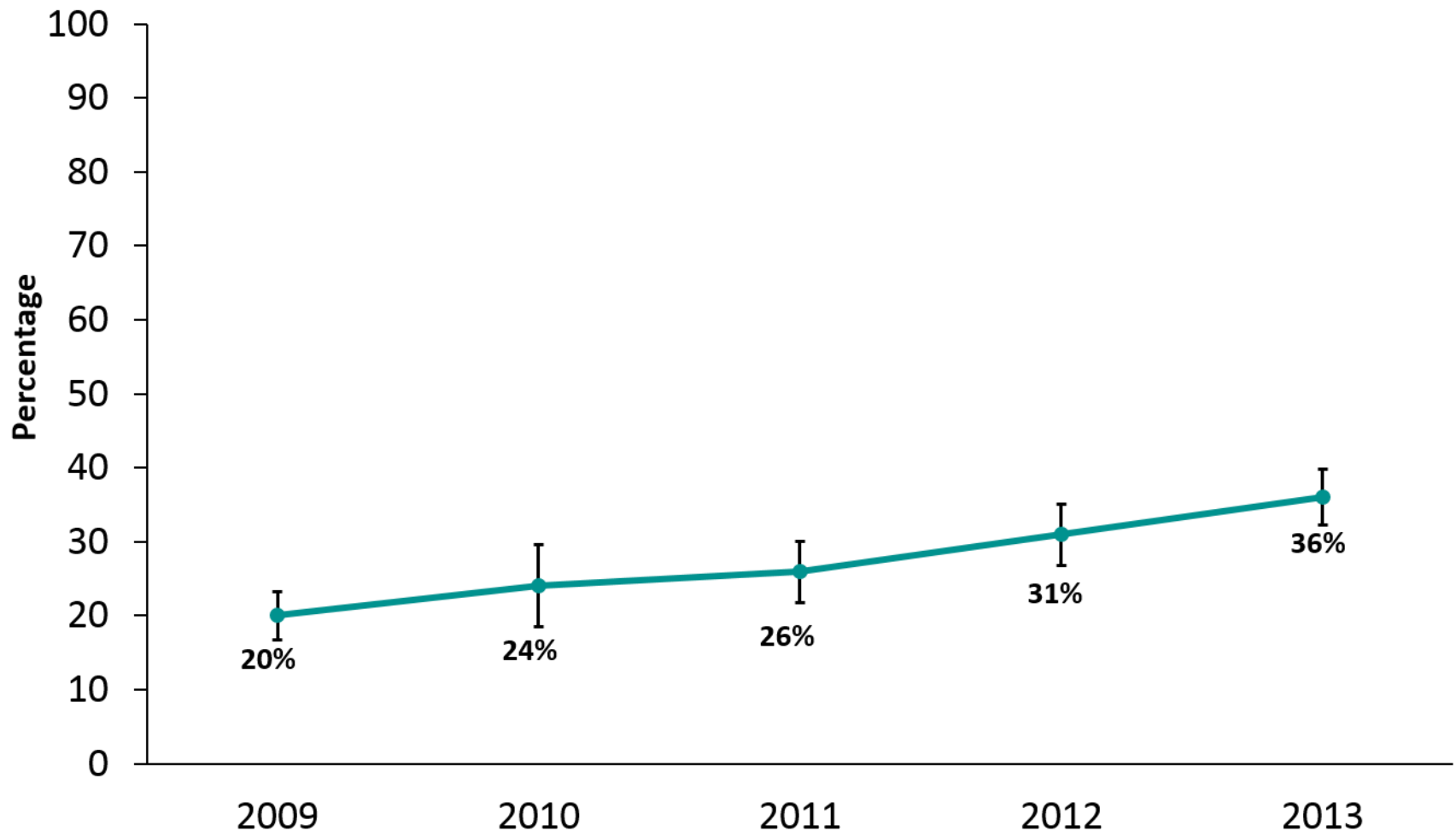


All HIV viral load tests in past 12 months undetectable or <200 copies/mL

Sexually Transmitted Disease Testing among Sexually Active Adults Receiving HIV Medical Care, 2013 Cycle



Trends in Sexually Transmitted Disease Testing among Sexually Active Adults Receiving HIV Medical Care, 2009—2013 Cycles



Testing for gonorrhea, chlamydia, and syphilis documented during 12 months before the interview

Unmet Needs* for Ancillary Services among Adults Receiving HIV Medical Care, 2013 Cycle

Service	%	95% CI
Dental care	25	(22 – 27)
Eye or vision care	21	(19 - 23)
Public benefits, e.g. SSI, SSDI**	10	(9 – 11)
Transportation assistance	10	(8 – 11)
Food or nutrition	8	(6 – 9)
Shelter or housing	8	(6 – 9)
HIV peer group support	7	(6 – 8)
Lawyer or legal services	5	(4 – 6)
Mental health care	5	(5 – 6)
HIV case management	5	(4 – 5)

*Person needed but had not received service during 12 months prior to interview

**SSI, Supplemental Security Income; SSDI, Social Security Disability Insurance

This report is based, in part, on contributions by Medical Monitoring Project (MMP) participants, facilities, community and provider advisory boards, interviewers, and abstractors; the Data Coordinating Center for HIV Supplemental Surveillance at ICF International; and members of the Clinical Outcomes Team, Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, CDC, Atlanta, Georgia.

For more information, contact CDC

1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)

TTY: 1-888-232-6348 www.cdc.gov

<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/statistics/systems/mmp/>

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

