

Behavioral and Clinical Characteristics of Persons Receiving Medical Care for HIV Infection

Medical Monitoring Project

2014 Cycle (June 2014–May 2015)



**MEDICAL
MONITORING
PROJECT**

Medical Monitoring Project 2014 Cycle

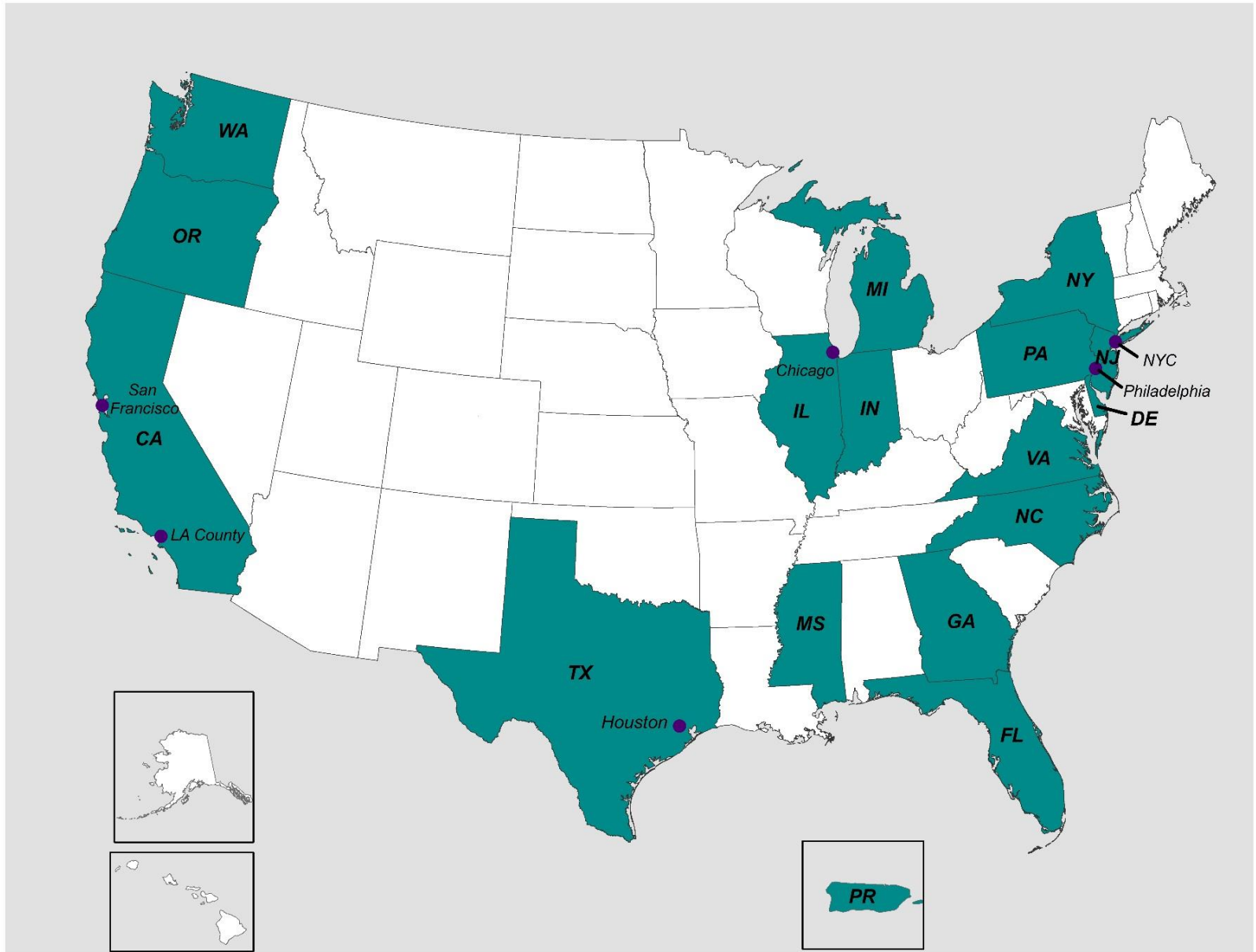
- Surveillance system monitoring clinical outcomes and behaviors of adults receiving HIV medical care in the United States
- Objectives
 1. Provide locally and nationally representative estimates of risk behaviors and clinical outcomes
 2. Describe health-related behaviors
 3. Determine accessibility and use of prevention, care, and support services
 4. Increase knowledge of HIV care and treatment
 5. Examine variations of factors by respondent characteristics

Medical Monitoring Project 2014 Cycle: Design

- 3-stage sampling to produce nationally representative estimates of adults receiving HIV medical care^a
- Cross-sectional, annual
- Data collection: face-to-face or telephone interviews and medical record abstractions, June 2014–May 2015
- Time period for measurement of the estimates presented in this slide set is during the 12 months before interview unless otherwise noted

^a <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-hssr-mmp-2014.pdf>

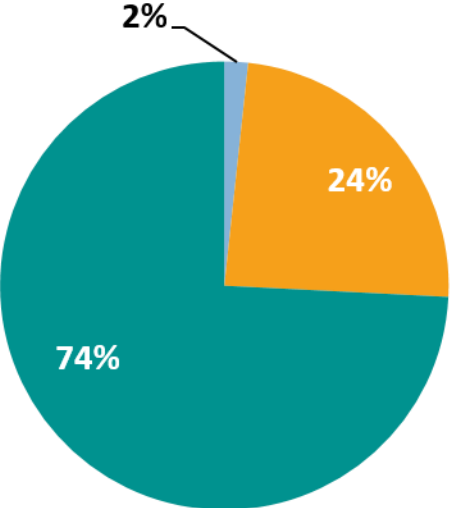
Medical Monitoring Project 2014 Cycle: Project Areas



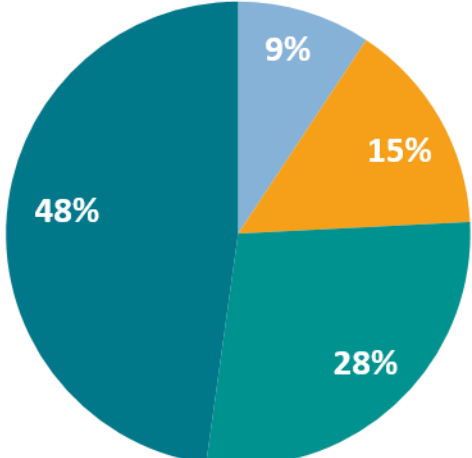
Medical Monitoring Project 2014 Cycle: Data

- Adjusted response rates
 - Project area - 100%
 - Facility - 86%
 - Patient - 56%
- 5,154 adults receiving HIV medical care in the 23 project areas during January – April 2014 responded to the interview and had their medical records abstracted
- Data were weighted to represent all adults in care for HIV infection living in the United States and Puerto Rico
 - All data in the following slides are presented as weighted percentages

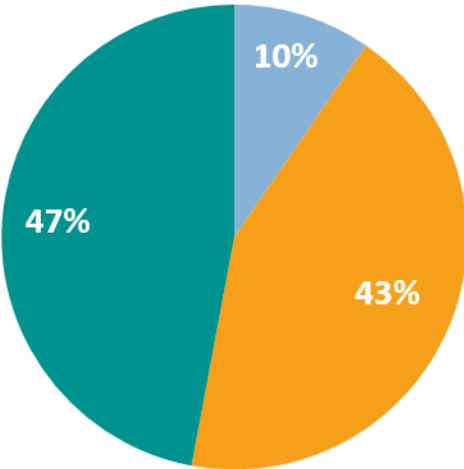
Demographic Characteristics of Adults Receiving HIV Medical Care, 2014 Cycle



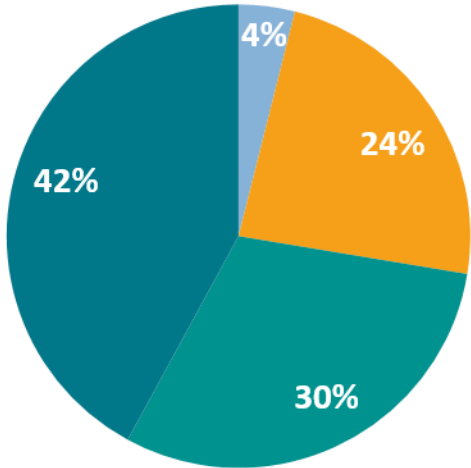
- Gender**
- Transgender^a
 - Female
 - Male



- 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^b
 - Hispanic/Latino^c
 - White
 - Black or African American

^a Participants who self-identified as transgender or who reported a gender identity different from sex assigned at birth
^b Participants who were American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, or multiracial
^c Hispanics or Latinos can be of any race

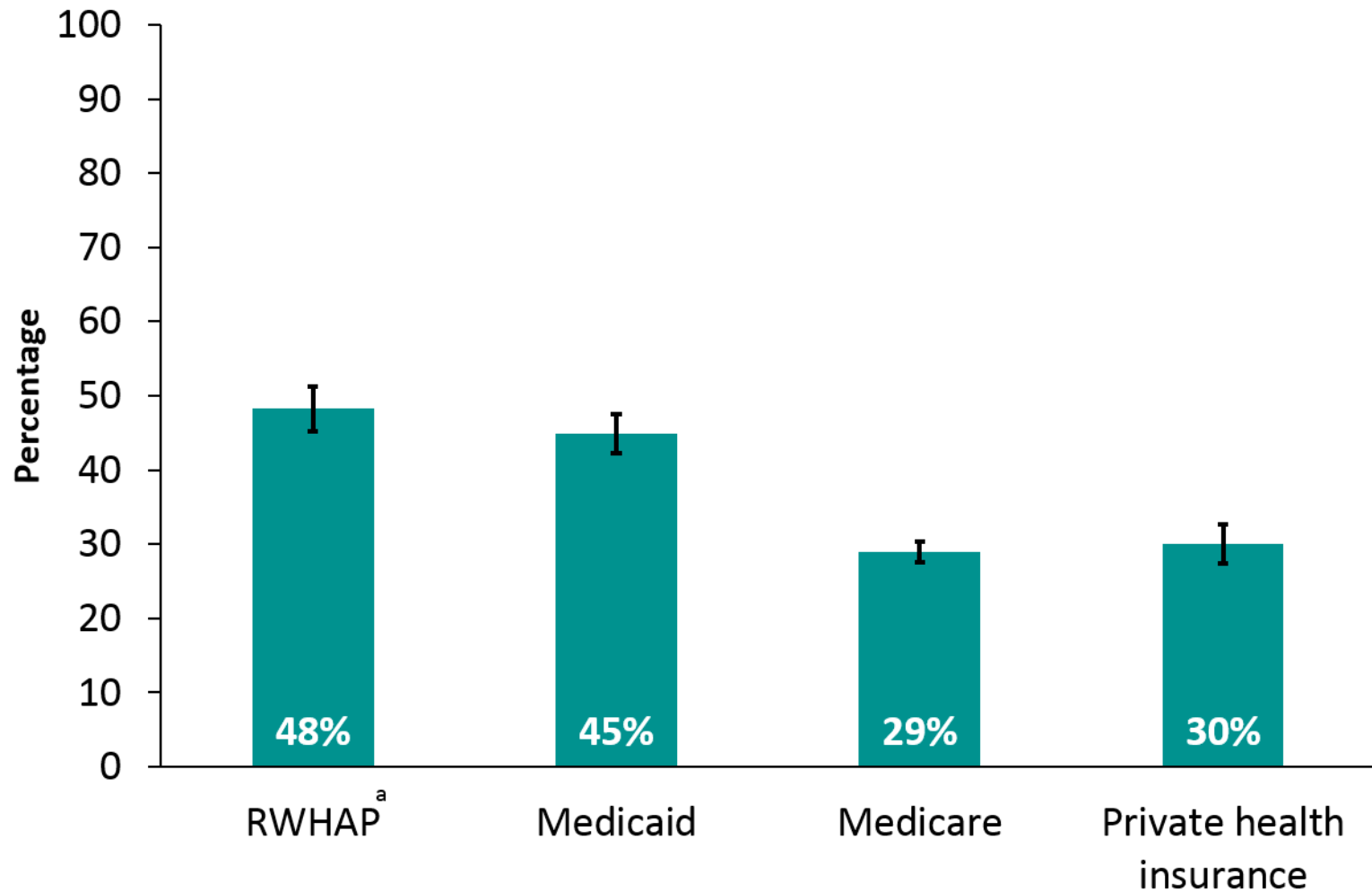
Socioeconomic Characteristics of Adults Receiving HIV Medical Care, 2014 Cycle

	%	95% CI
Health insurance or coverage for antiretroviral medications (Including Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program coverage)	99	(98 – 99)
Household at or below poverty threshold^a	53	(49 – 56)
Less than high school education	20	(18 – 22)
Homeless^b	9	(8 – 10)

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

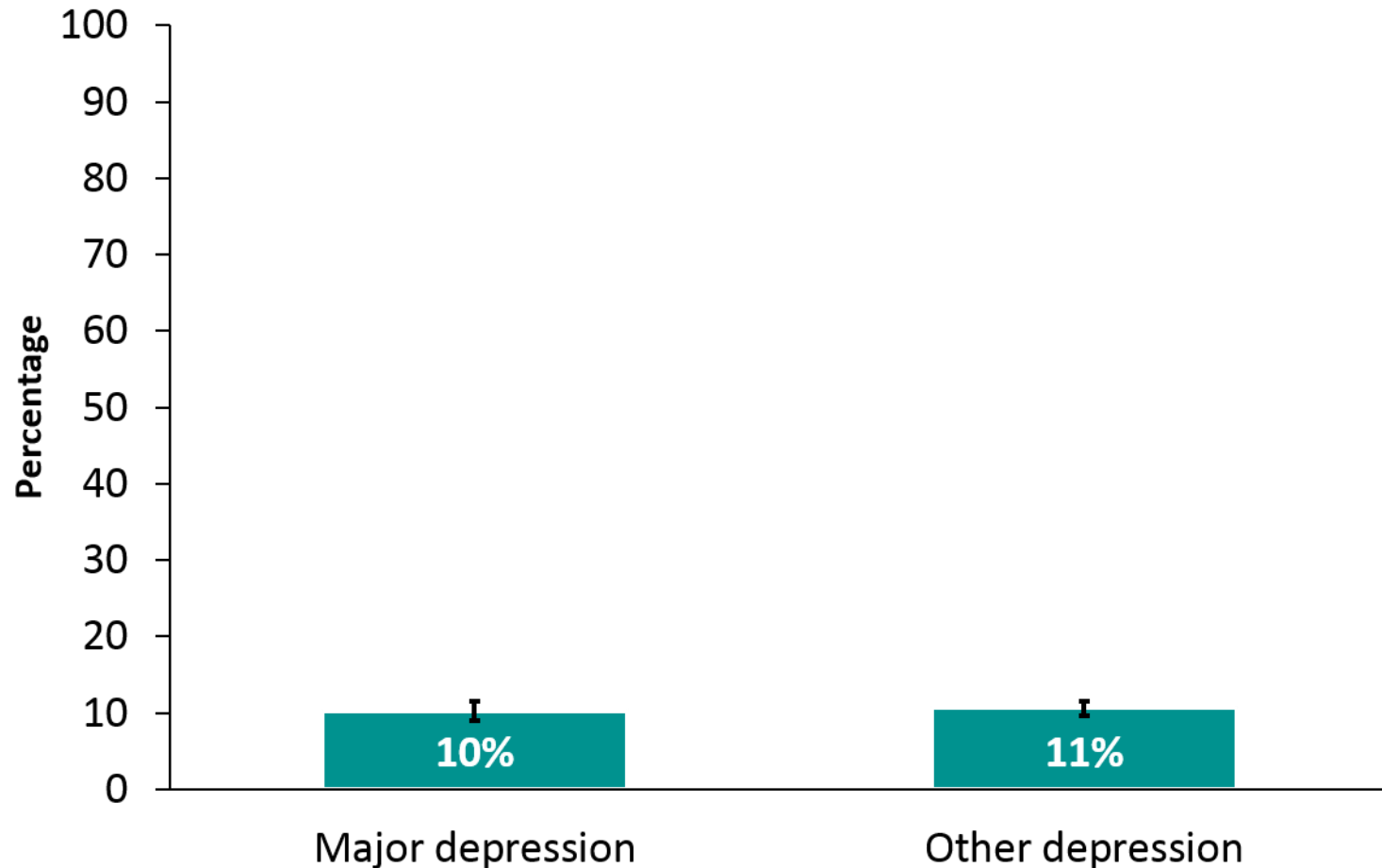
^b Living on the street, in a shelter, in a single-room-occupancy hotel, or in a car at any time during past 12 months

Health Insurance or Coverage for Antiretroviral Medications among Adults Receiving HIV Medical Care, 2014 Cycle



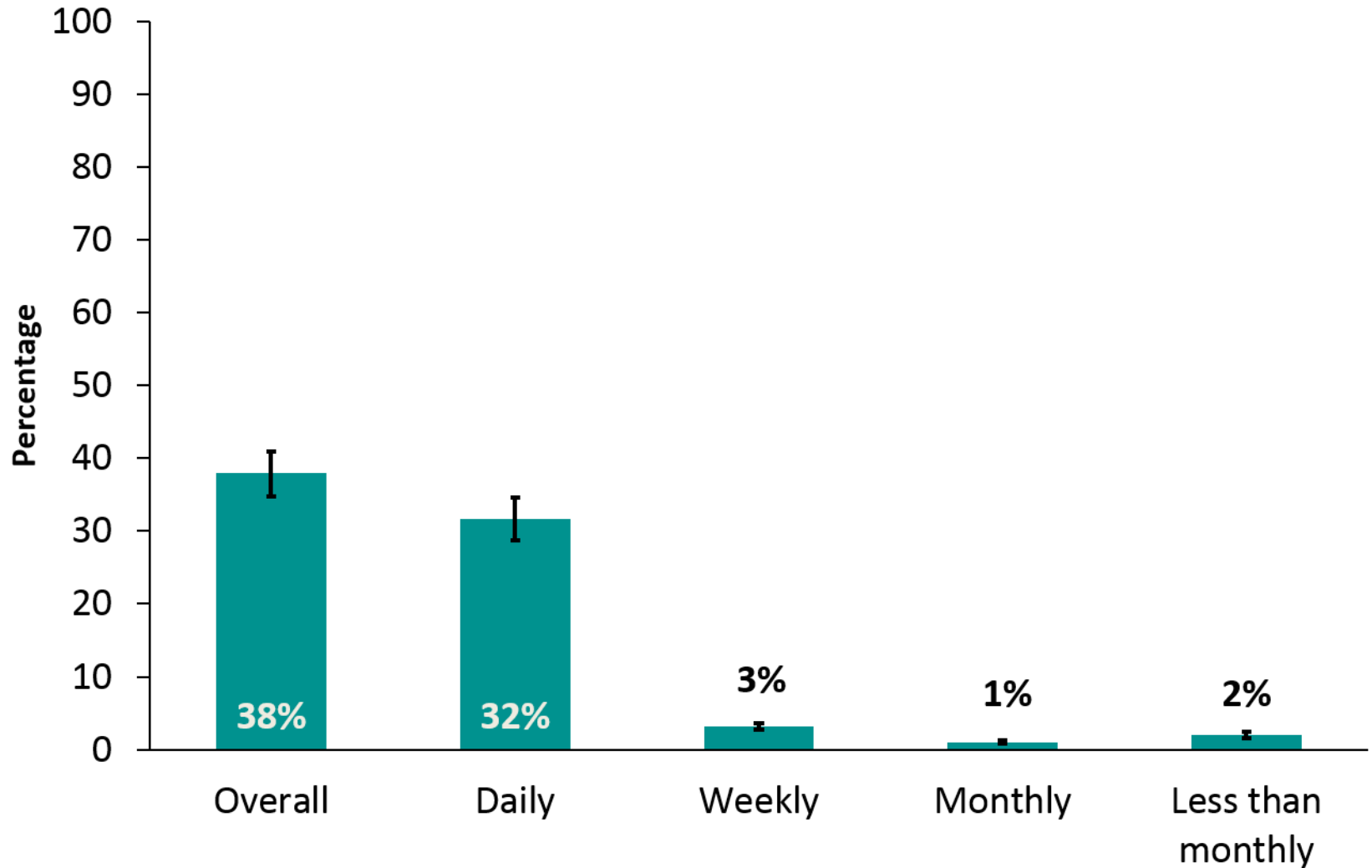
^a Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program

Depression^a among Adults Receiving HIV Medical Care, 2014 Cycle

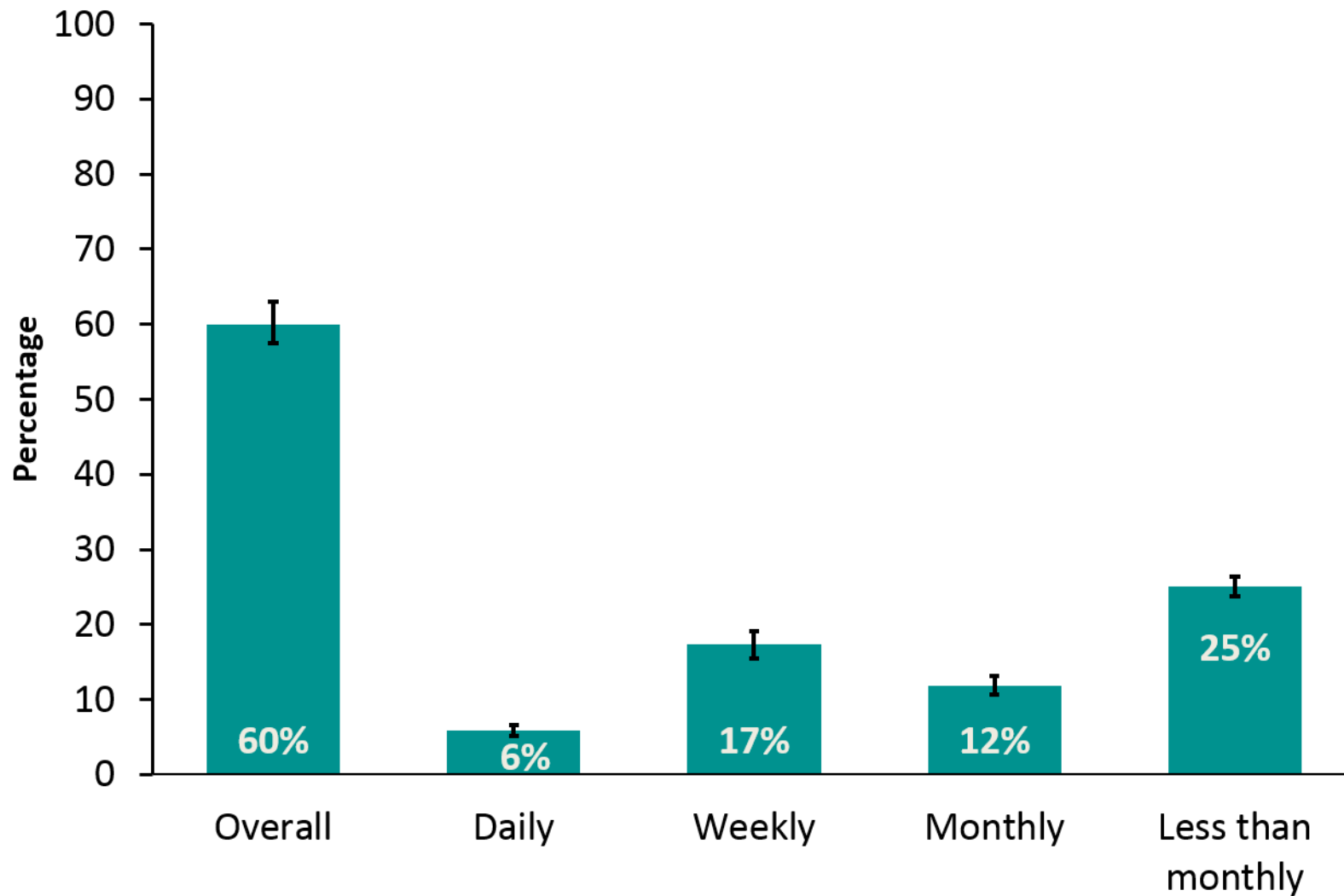


^a Assessed for the past 2 weeks; responses to the 8 items on the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-8) were used to define “major depression” and “other depression,” according to criteria from the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th ed. (DSM-IV-TR)

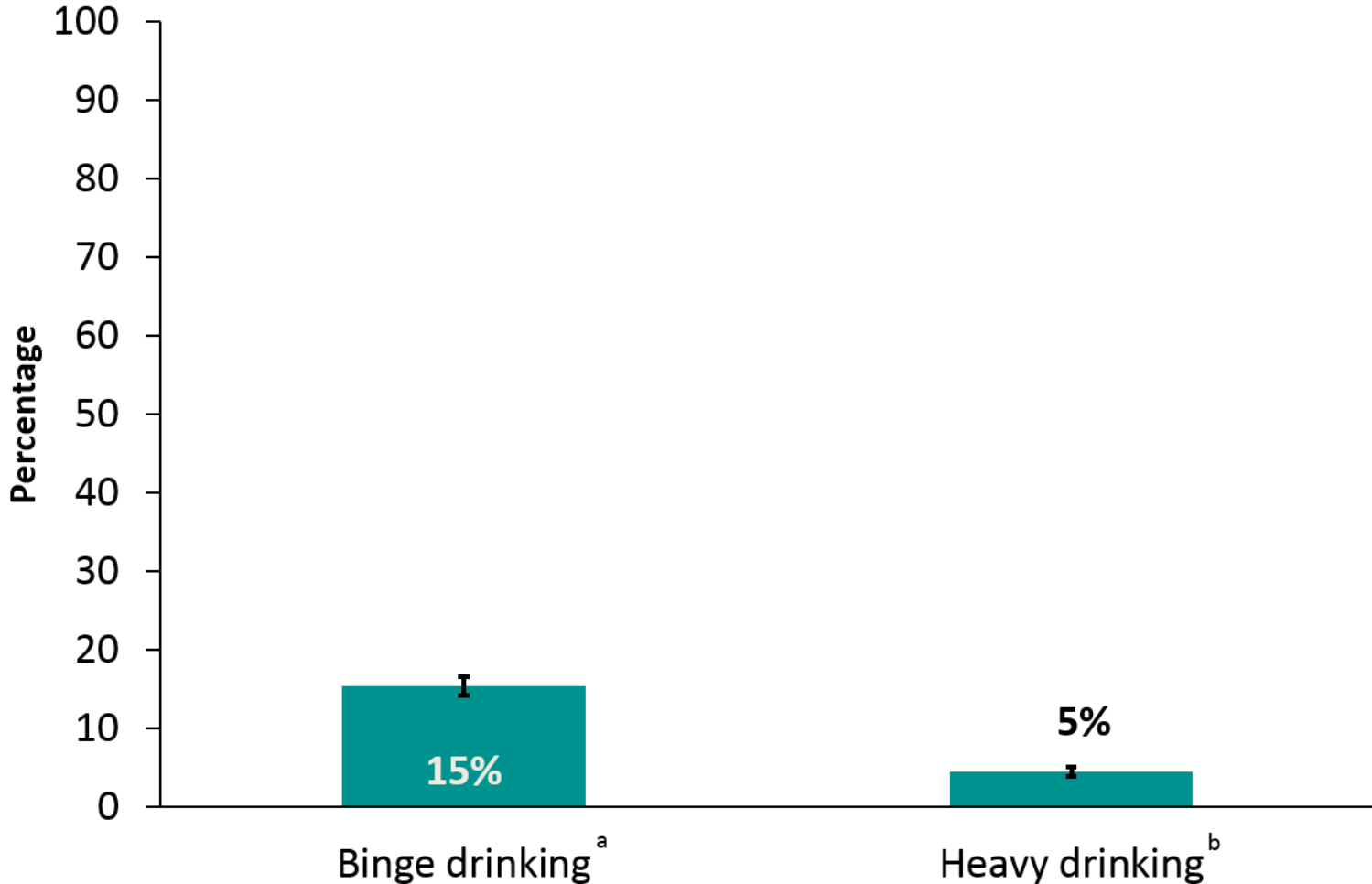
Cigarette Smoking among Adults Receiving HIV Medical Care, 2014 Cycle



Alcohol Use among Adults Receiving HIV Medical Care, 2014 Cycle



Alcohol Misuse in the Past 30 Days among Adults Receiving HIV Medical Care, 2014 Cycle



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

^b 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, 2014 Cycle

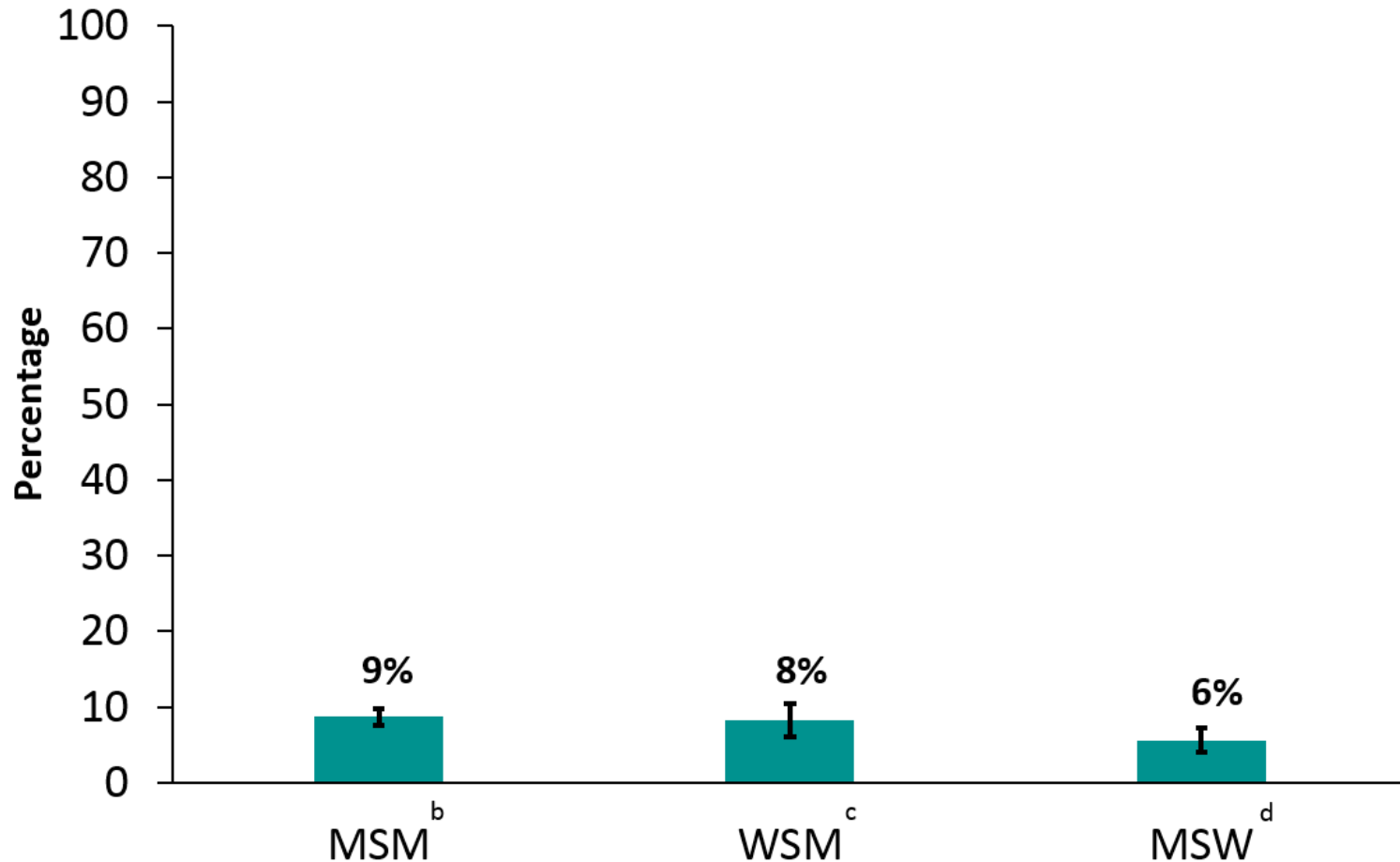
	%	95% CI
Use of any injection drugs^a	3	(2 – 3)
Use of any non-injection drugs^b	26	(24 – 28)
Marijuana	22	(21 – 24)
Cocaine (smoked/snorted)	4	(3 – 5)
Poppers (amyl nitrite)	4	(3 – 5)
Methamphetamine (crystal meth, tina, crank, ice)	4	(3 – 6)
Crack	3	(2 – 3)
Painkiller (e.g., Oxycontin, Vicodin, or Percocet)	2	(1 – 2)
Downer (e.g., Xanax)	2	(1 – 2)
X or Ecstasy	2	(1 – 2)

Note. Participants may report more than one drug used

^a 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

^b 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

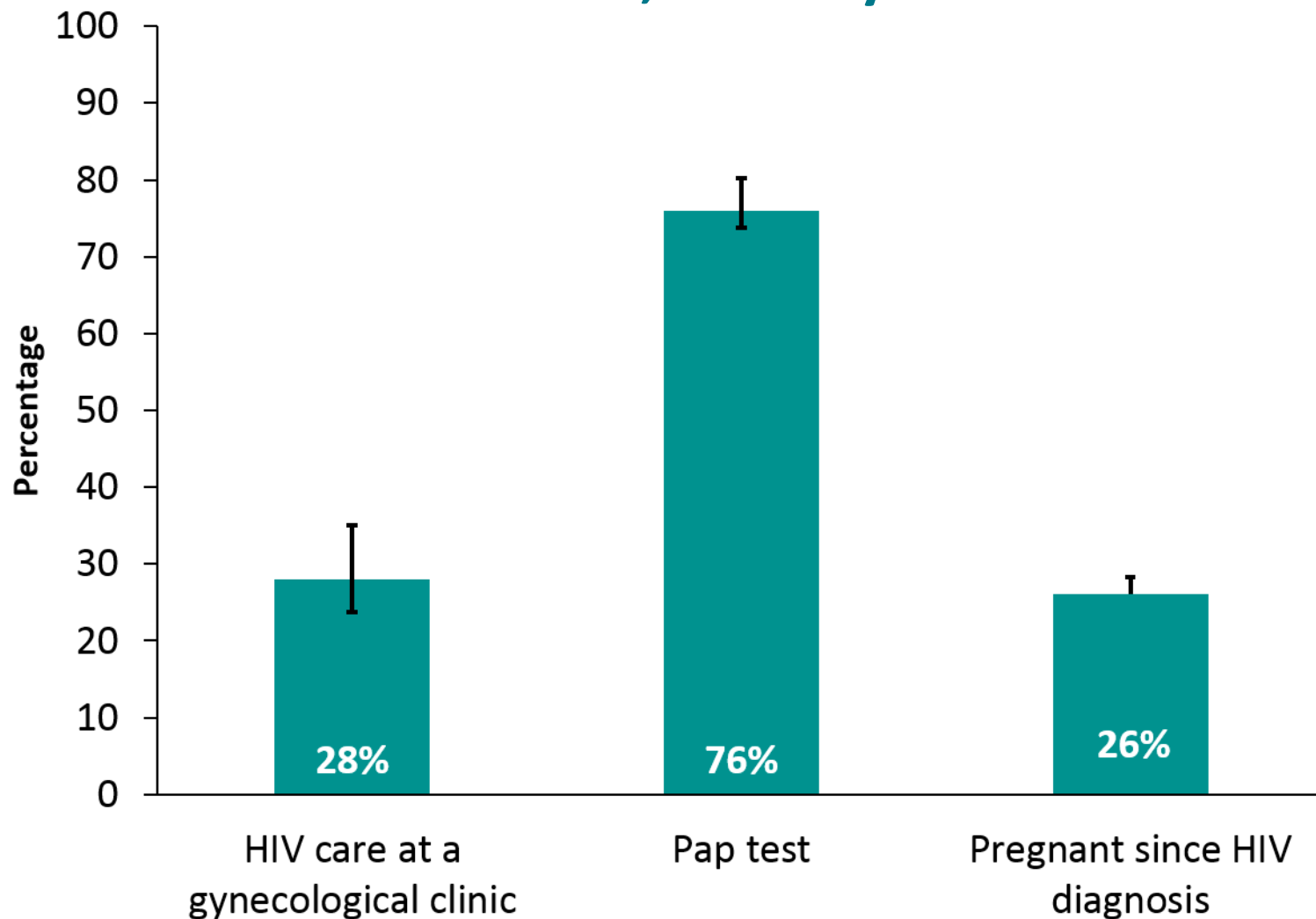
High Risk Sex^a among Adults Receiving HIV Medical Care, 2014 Cycle



^a Vaginal or anal sex with at least 1 HIV-negative or unknown status partner while not sustainably virally suppressed, when a condom was not used, and the partner was not on pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP)

^b Men who have sex with men; ^c Women who have sex with men, ^d Men who have sex only with women

Measures of Gynecologic and Reproductive Health Services among Women Receiving HIV Medical Care, 2014 Cycle



Self-reported Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) Use among Adults Receiving HIV Medical Care, 2014 Cycle

	%	95% CI
Ever taken ART	98	(98 – 99)
Currently taking ART	96	(96 – 97)
Main reason never taken ART^a		
Doctor advised delay in treatment	59	(48 – 71)
Felt healthy or believed HIV laboratory results were good	21	(13 – 30)
Main reason for not currently taking ART^b		
Doctor advised delay in treatment	23	(14 – 32)
Money or insurance issues	22	(12 – 32)

^a Among those who have never taken ART

^b Among those with a history of ART use

100% Adherence to Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) in the past 72 hours among Adults Receiving HIV Medical Care, 2014 Cycle

	%	95% CI
By dose	88	(87 – 89)
By schedule	78	(76 – 81)
By special instructions^a	75	(73 – 76)

^a Among persons with special instructions for taking ART

Non-adherence to Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) among Adults Receiving HIV Medical Care, 2014 Cycle

	%	95% CI
Ever missed a dose of ART medications^a	55	(52 – 59)
Reasons for missed ART dose^b		
Forgot to take medication	38	(36 – 40)
Change in daily routine, including travel	26	(23 – 28)
Problem with prescription or refill	14	(11 – 17)
Felt sick or tired	11	(10 – 12)
Drinking or using drugs	4	(3 – 4)
Money or insurance issues	3	(2 – 4)
Felt depressed or overwhelmed	3	(2 – 4)
Due to side effects of medication	2	(1 – 2)

Note. Participants may report more than one reason

^a Among persons currently taking ART

^b Among persons ever missing a dose

Clinical Care Received among Adults Receiving HIV Medical Care, 2014 Cycle

	%	95% CI
CD4^a measured at least once during last 12 months	96	(95 – 97)
HIV viral load measured at least once every 6 months	74	(72 – 76)
Prescribed antiretroviral therapy	95	(95 – 96)
Prescribed PCP^b prophylaxis^c	51	(41– 61)
Prescribed MAC^d prophylaxis^e	50	(37 – 62)
Received influenza vaccination	85	(83 – 87)

^a CD4 T-lymphocyte count (cells/ μ L) or percentage

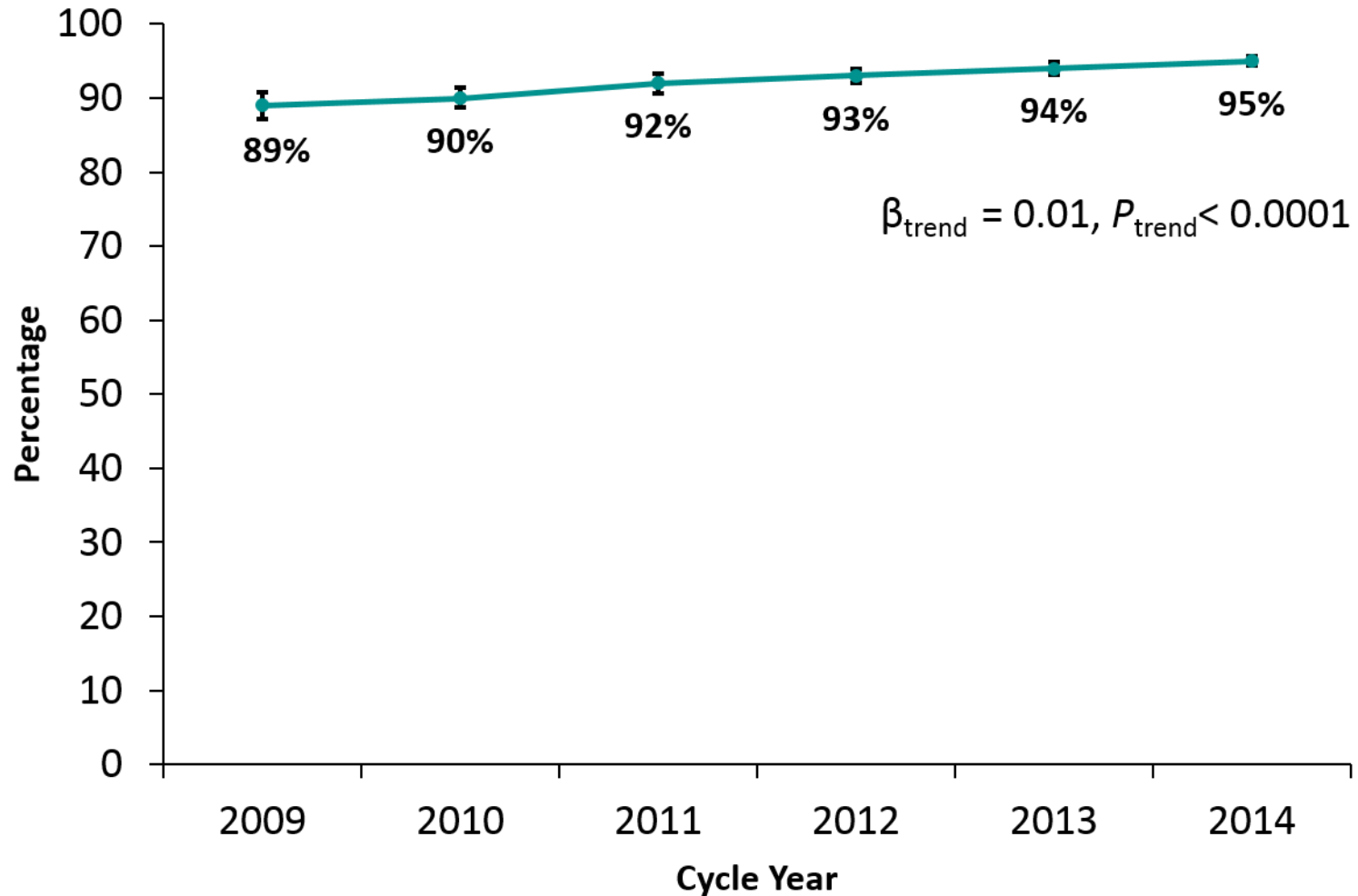
^b *Pneumocystis pneumonia*

^c Among patients with CD4 cell count <200 cells/ μ L

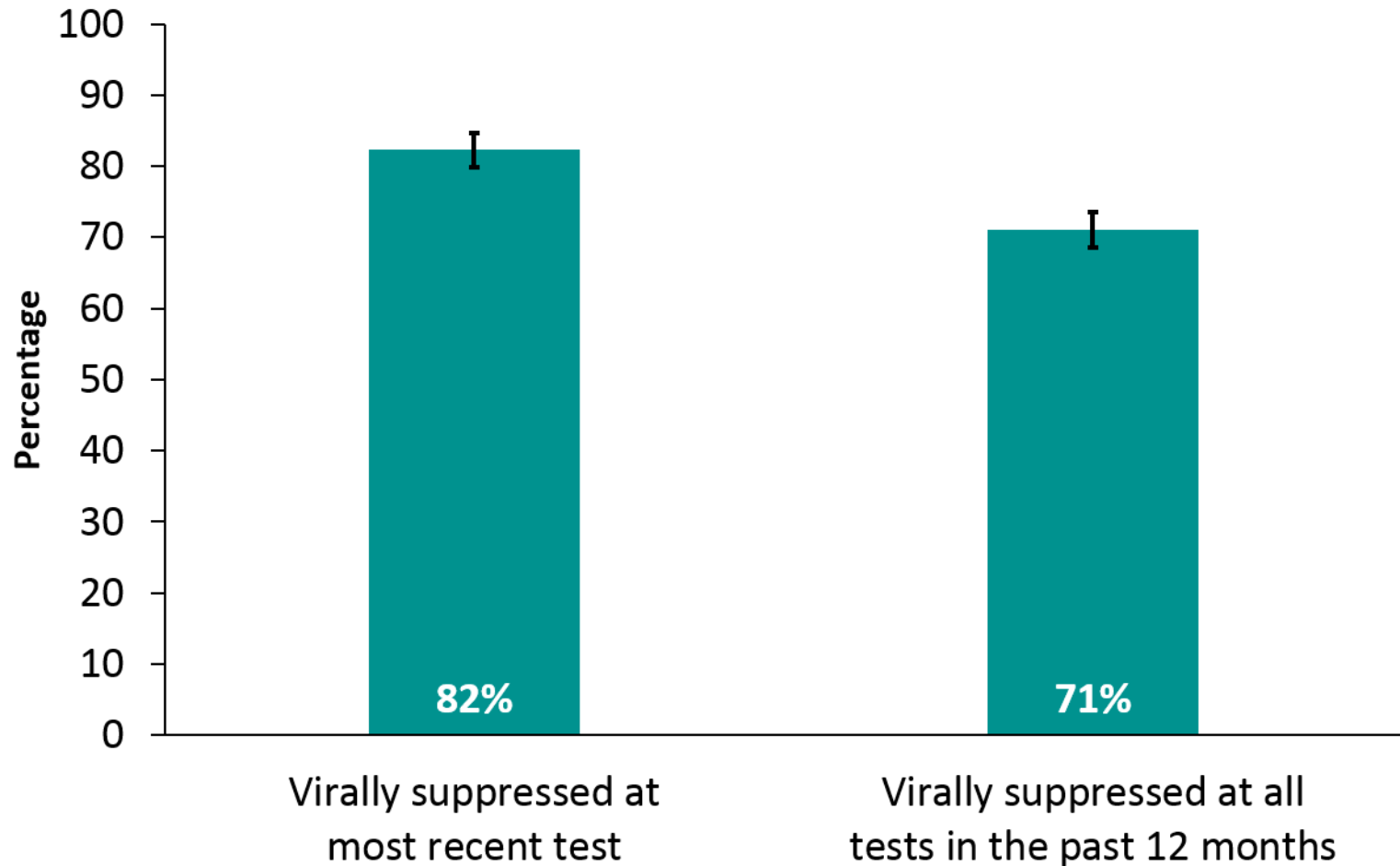
^d *Mycobacterium avium* complex

^e Among patients with CD4 cell count <50 cells/ μ L

Trends in Antiretroviral Therapy Prescription among Adults Receiving HIV Medical Care, 2009–2014 Cycles

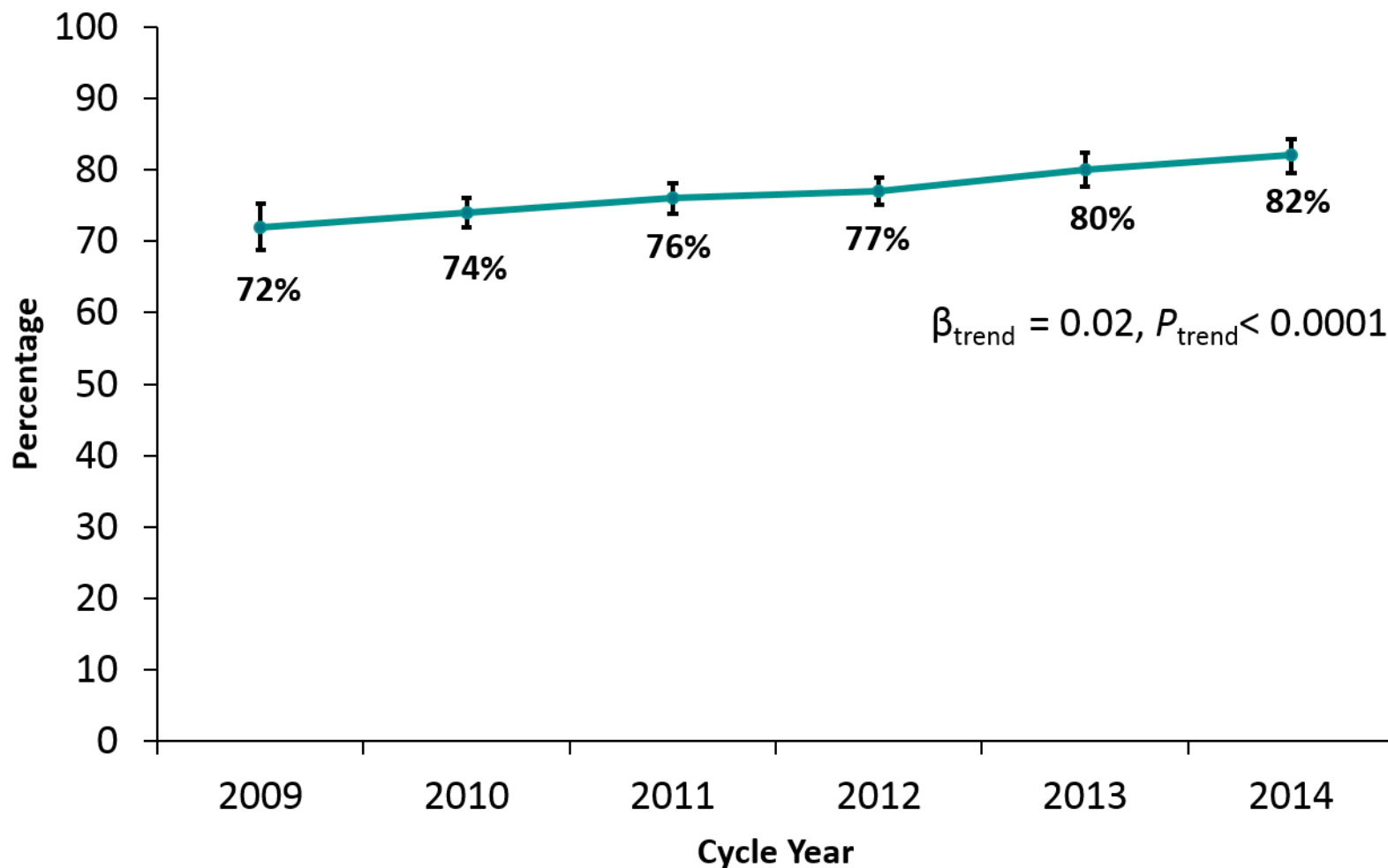


Viral Suppression^a among Adults Receiving HIV Medical Care, 2014 Cycle



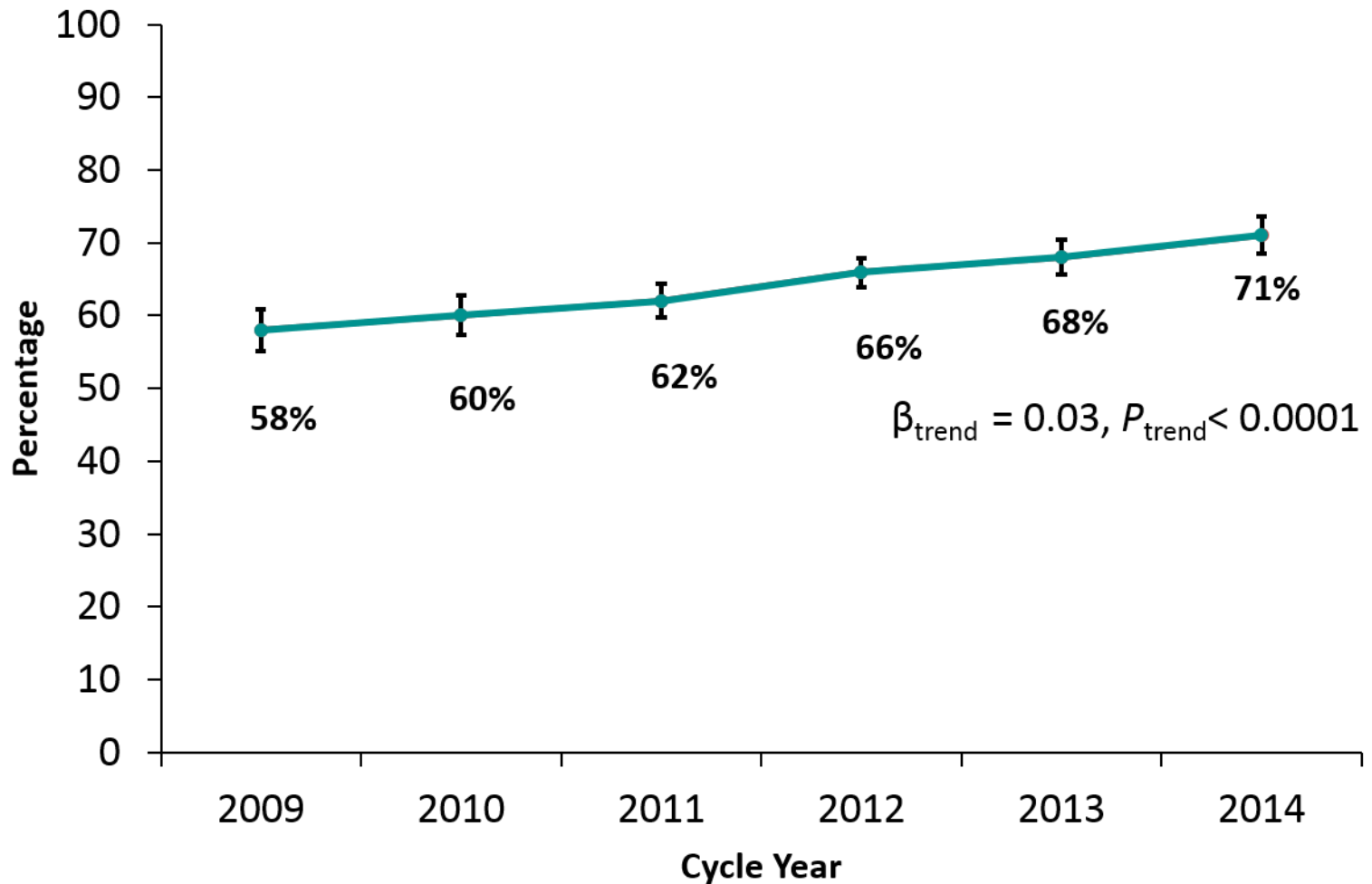
^a Viral load <200 copies/mL or undetectable

Trends in Viral Suppression at Most Recent Test^a in the Past 12 Months among Adults Receiving HIV Medical Care, 2009–2014 Cycles



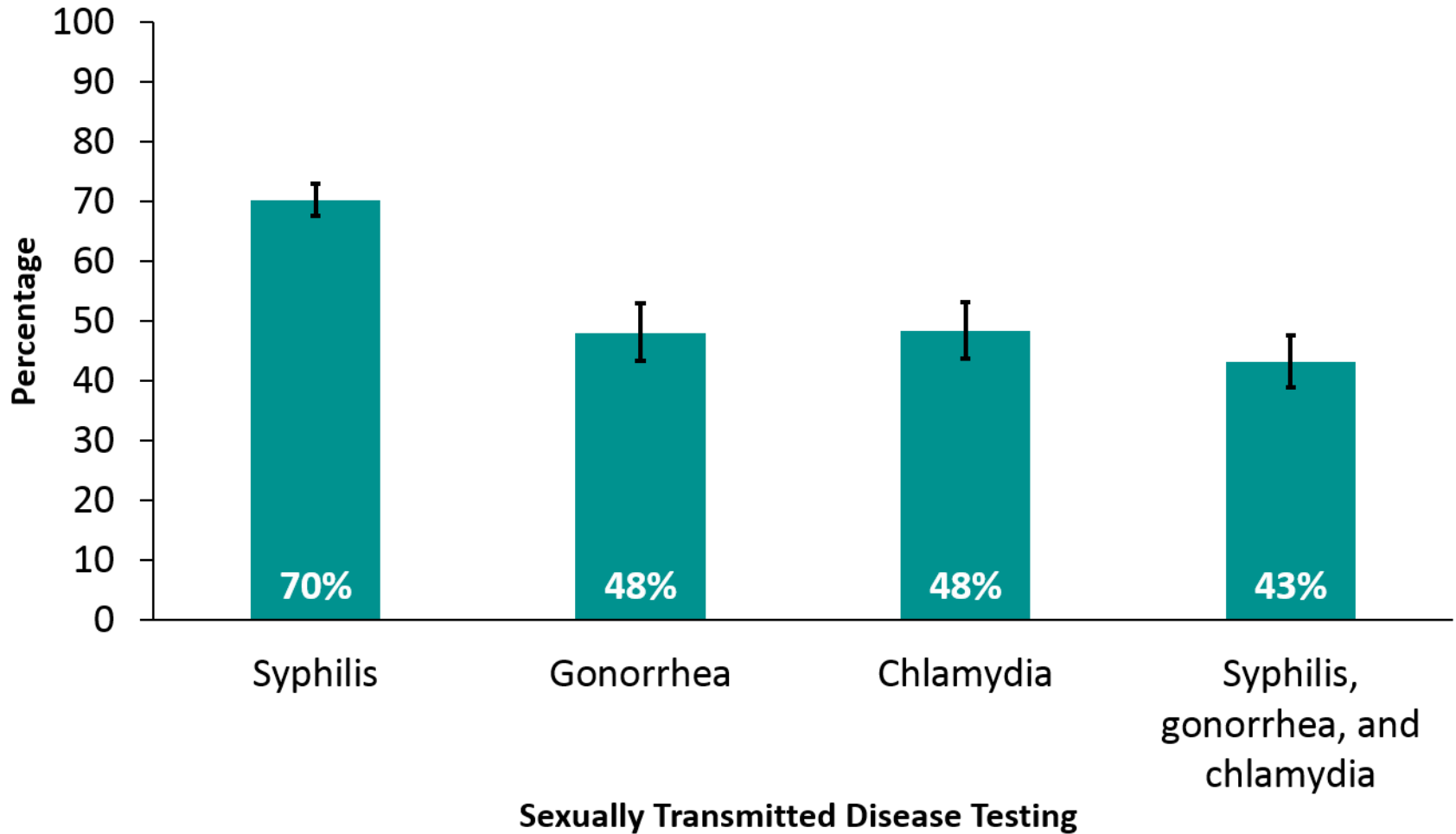
^a Most recent HIV viral load during 12 months before interview undetectable or <200 copies/mL

Trends in Viral Suppression at All Tests in the Past 12 Months^a among Adults Receiving HIV Medical Care, 2009–2014 Cycles

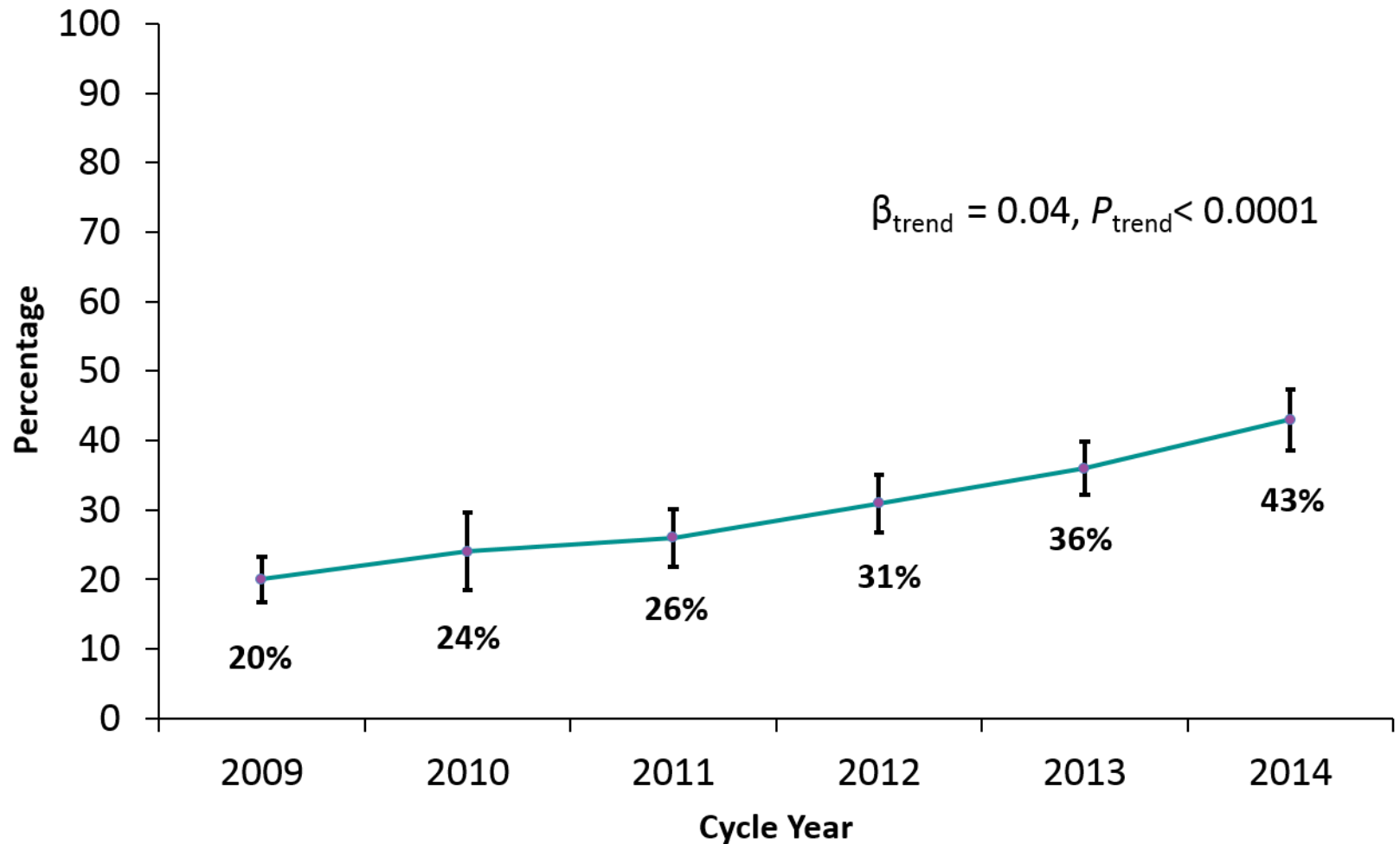


^a All HIV viral load tests in past 12 months undetectable or <200 copies/mL

Sexually Transmitted Disease Testing among Sexually Active Adults Receiving HIV Medical Care, 2014 Cycle



Trends in Sexually Transmitted Disease Testing^a among Sexually Active Adults Receiving HIV Medical Care, 2009–2014 Cycles



^aTesting for syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia documented 12 months prior to interview

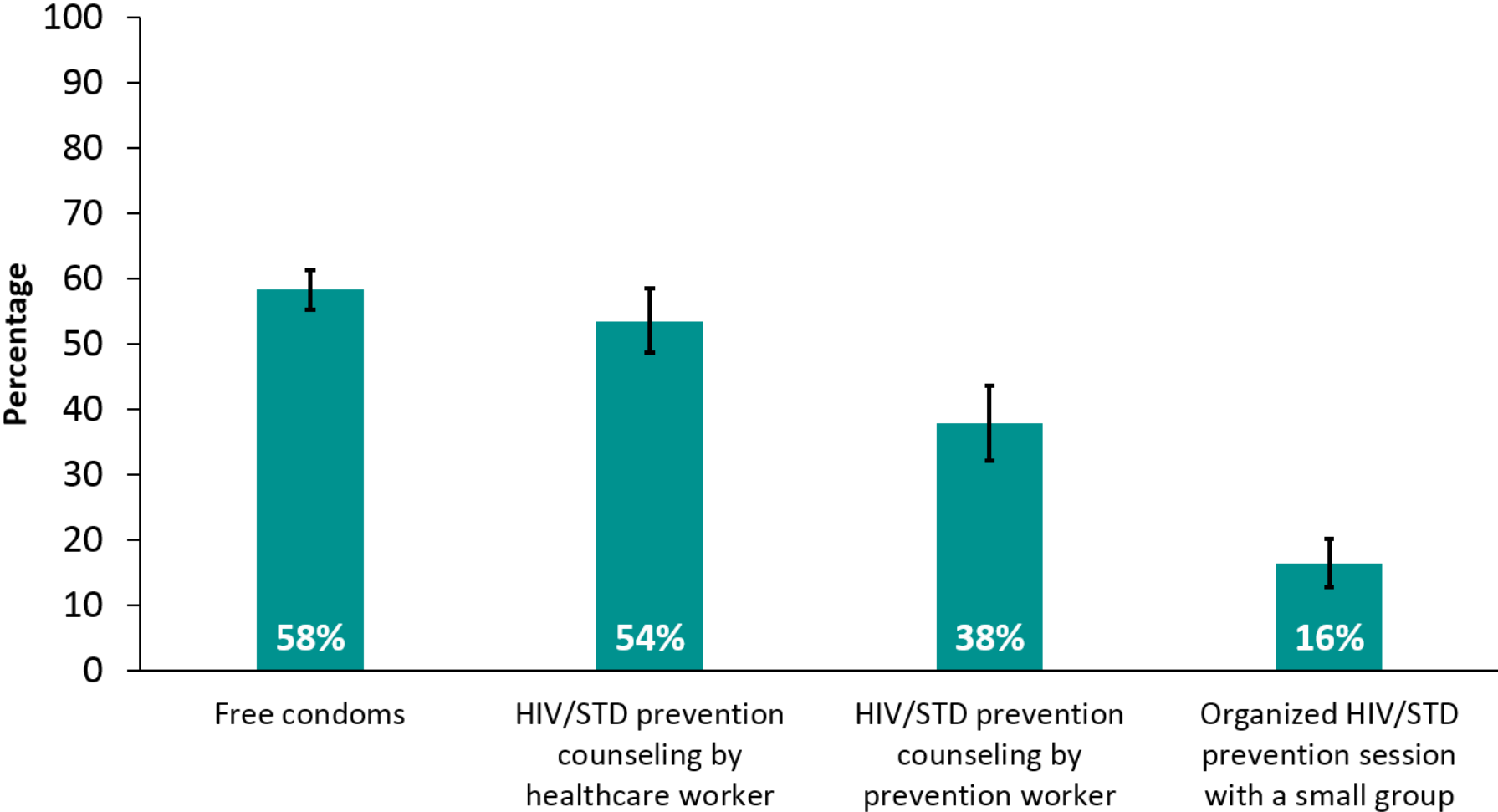
Unmet Needs^a for Ancillary Services among Adults Receiving HIV Medical Care, 2014 Cycle

	%	95% CI
Dental care	24	(22 – 27)
Eye or vision services	21	(19 – 23)
Public benefits, e.g. SSI, SSDI^b	10	(9 – 11)
Transportation assistance	9	(7 – 10)
Shelter or housing services	9	(7 – 10)
Meal or food services	8	(7 – 9)
HIV peer group support	7	(6 – 9)
Lawyer or legal services	6	(5 – 8)
Mental health services	6	(5 – 7)
HIV case management services	5	(4 – 6)

^a Person needed, but had not received service during 12 months prior to interview

^b SSI, Supplemental Security Income; SSDI, Social Security Disability Insurance

HIV Prevention Services Received among Adults Receiving HIV Medical Care, 2014 Cycle



Acknowledgements

- 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.
- 2014 MMP study group members
 - <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/statistics/systems/mmp/cdc-hiv-mmp-project-area-group-members-2014.pdf>

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.

