

California HIV Prevention Indicators

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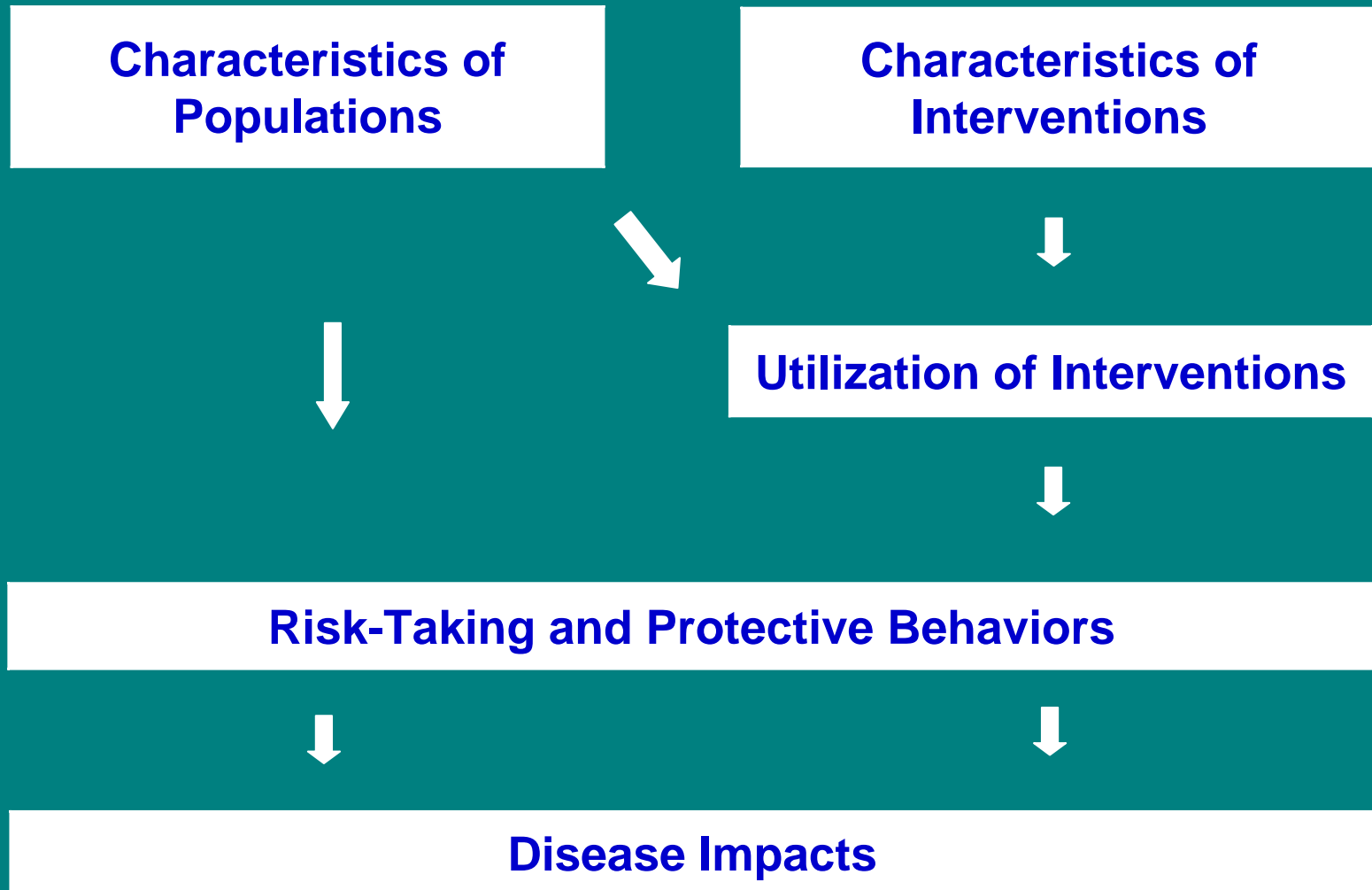
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Presented to the XVI International AIDS Conference
Toronto, August 13-18, 2006

Collaboration between the
Universitywide AIDS Research
Program and the California
State Office of AIDS

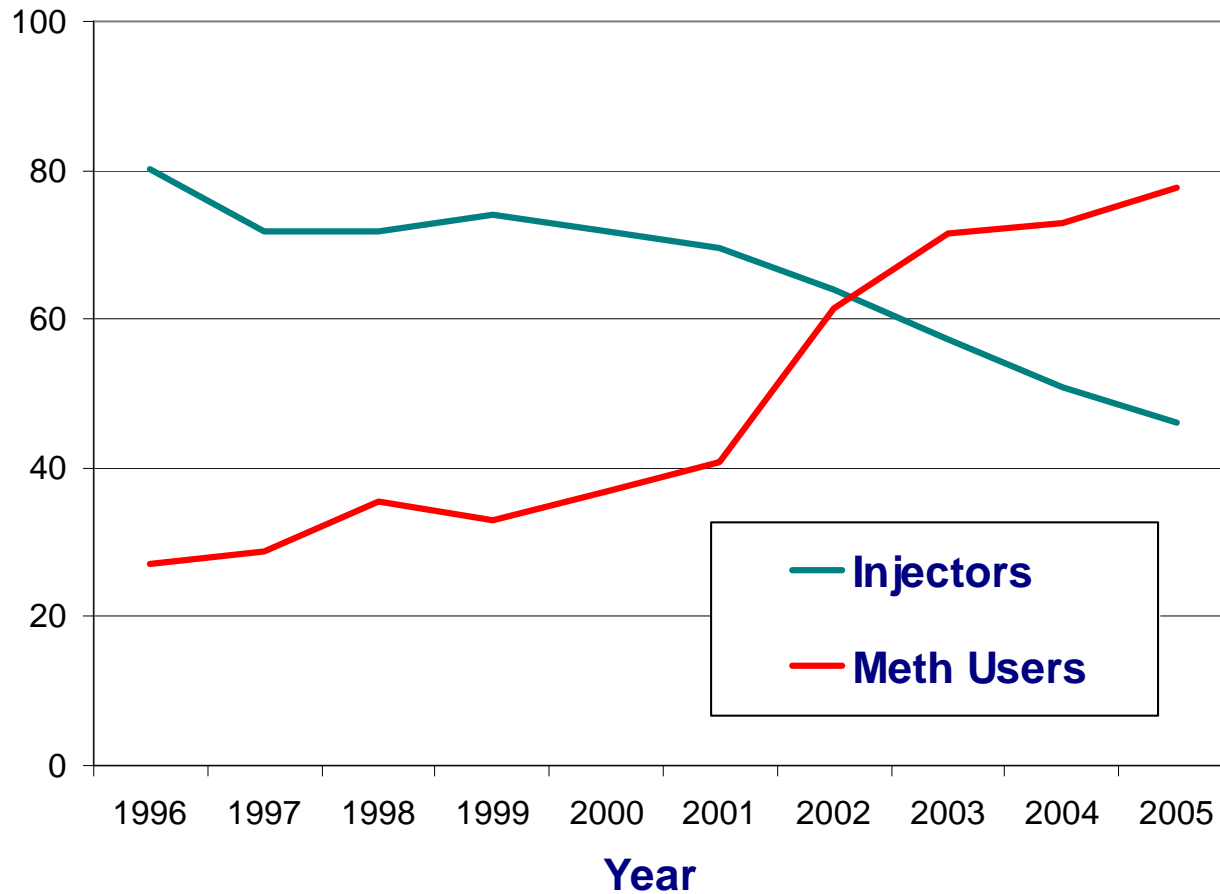
To monitor and assess progress
toward preventing HIV infections
in California.

Framework



Populations: Injection Drug Users and Methamphetamine Users

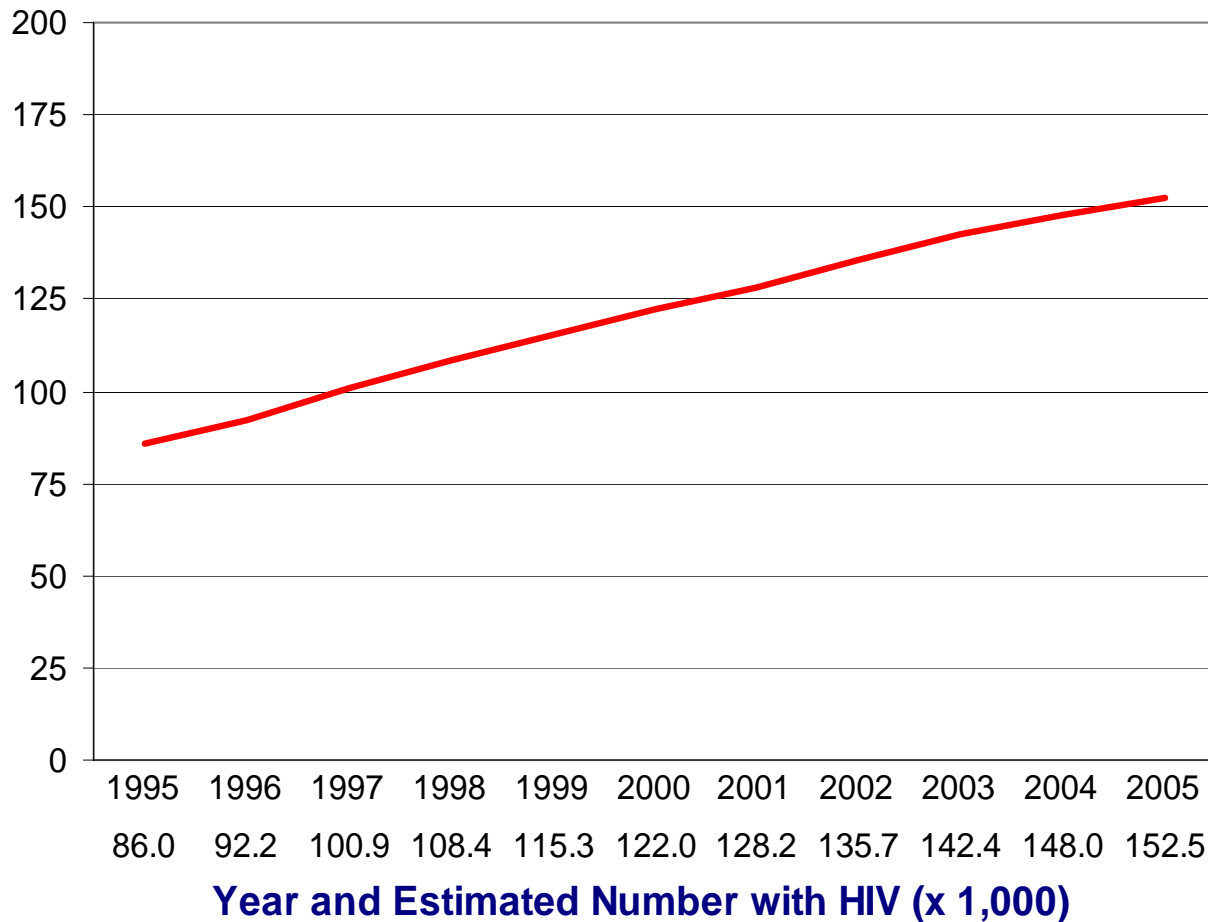
Figure 1. Number of Injectors and Meth Users Entering Treatment (x 1,000)



The number of injection drug users entering treatment in California declined over the past decade. However, the number of meth users increased sharply.

Populations: HIV Prevalence

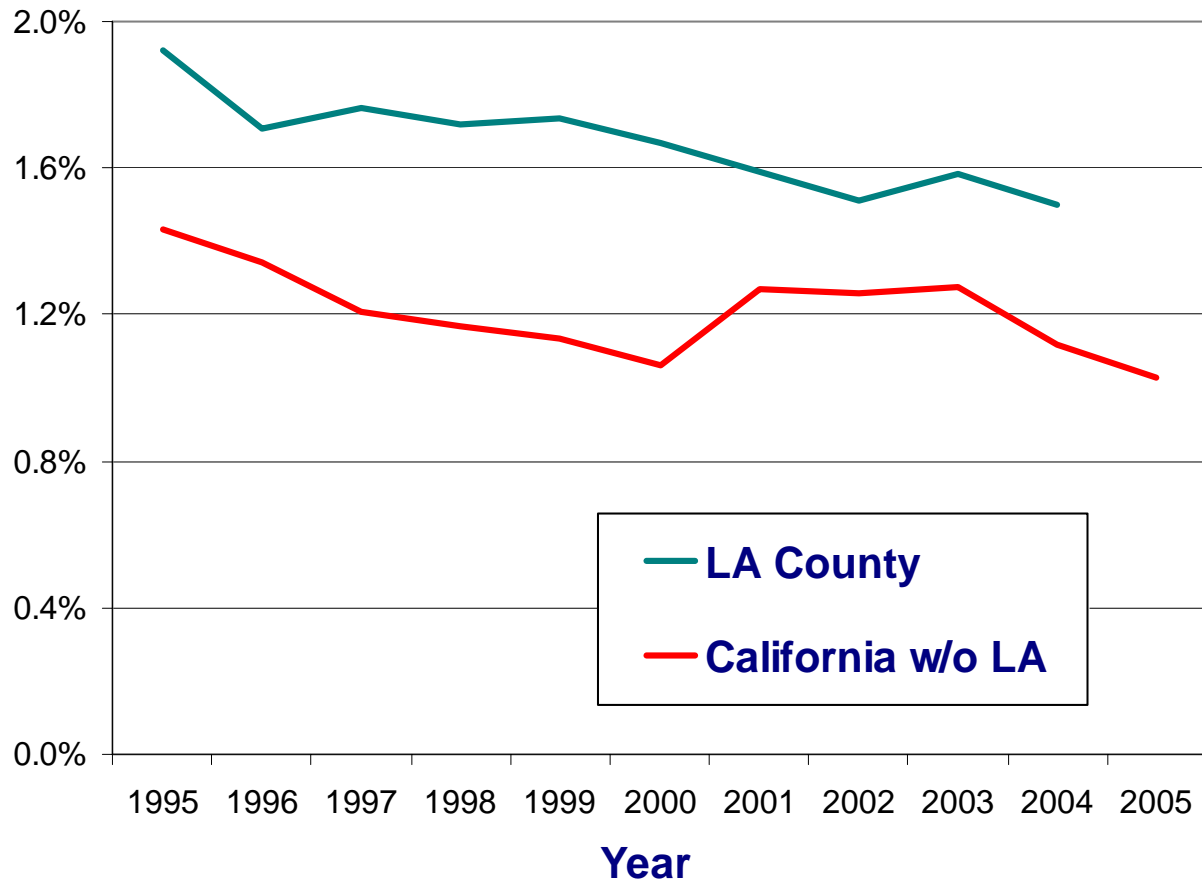
Figure 2. Estimated California Population Living with HIV (x 1,000)



The number of persons in California who are infected with HIV continues to increase.

Populations: Prevalence of HIV Infection among Counseling and Testing Program Clients

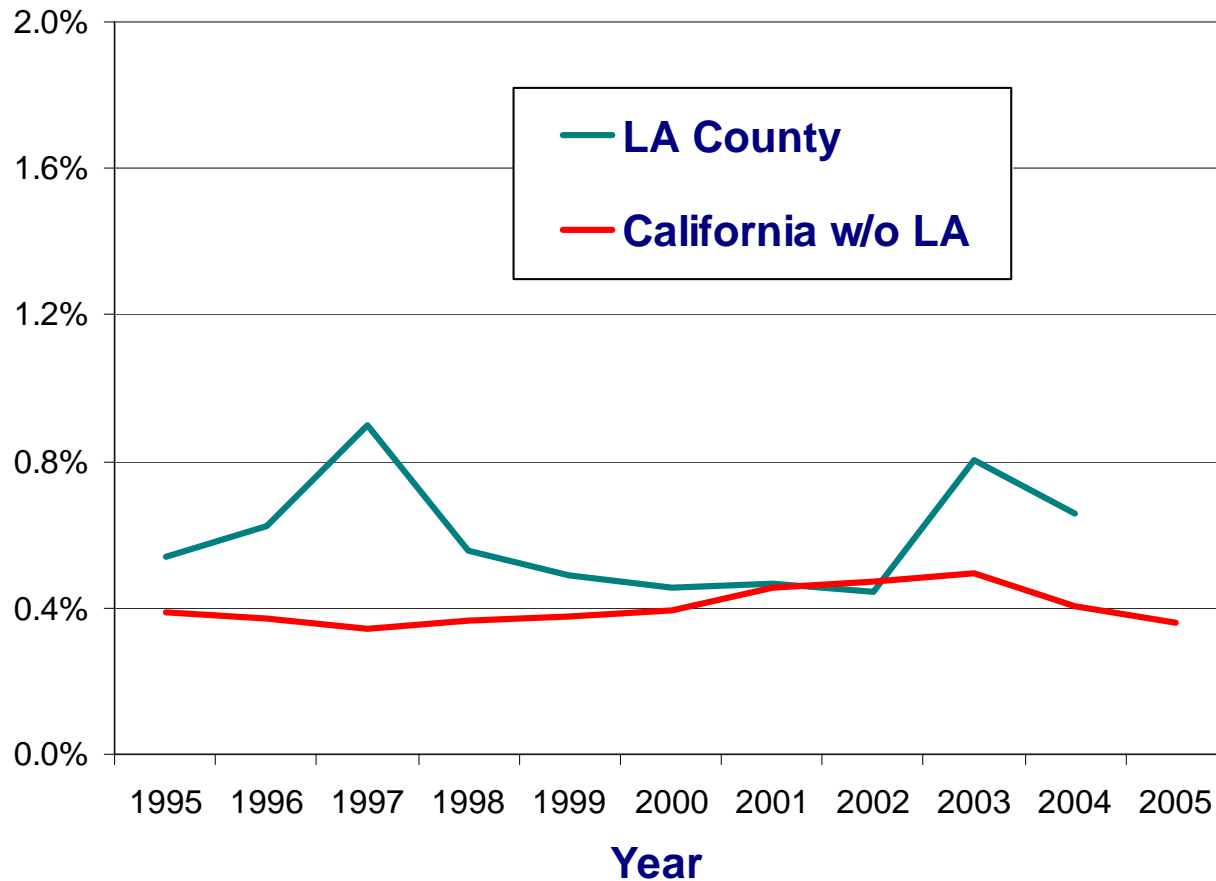
Figure 3. HIV Prevalence among Counseling and Testing Clients: Case-Mix Adjusted



Case-mix adjusted data from the HIV Counseling and Testing Program show gradual, but inconsistent, decline in the percentage of clients who test positive.

Populations: Prevalence of HIV Infection among Female C&T Program Clients

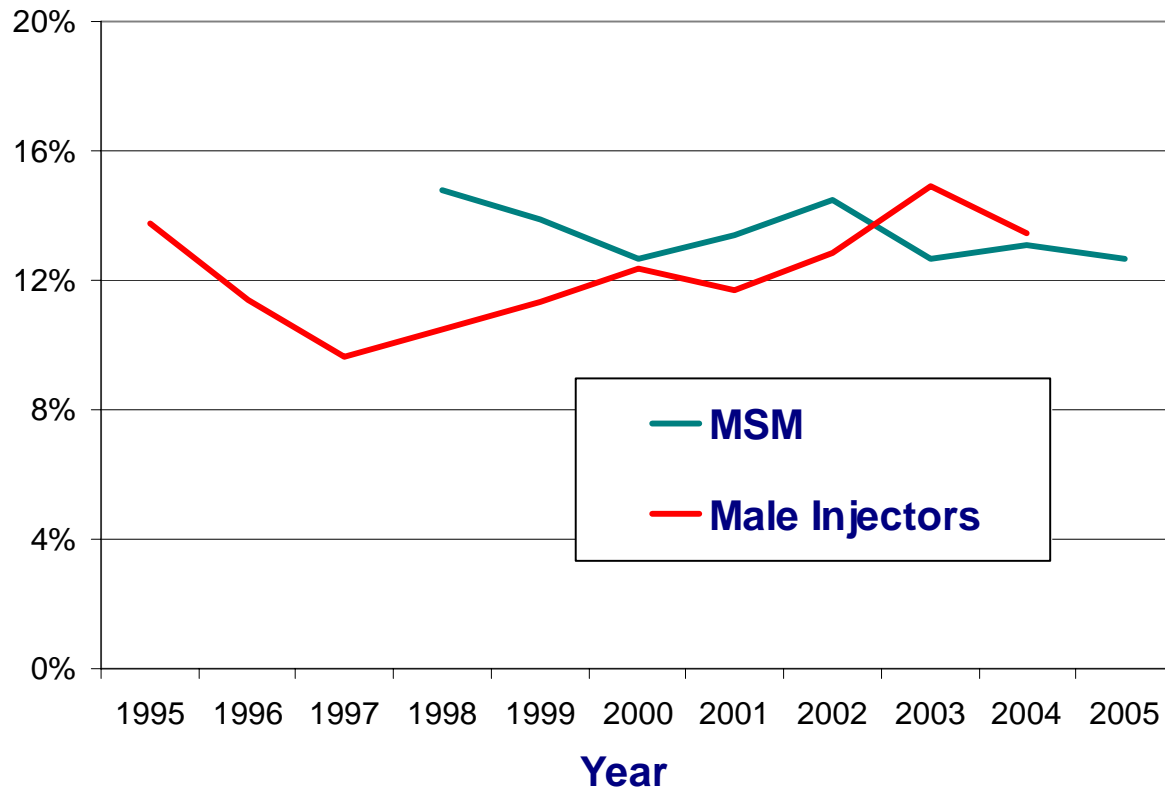
Figure 4. HIV Prevalence among Female C&T Program Clients: Case-Mix Adjusted



Case-mix adjusted data for women in the C&T Program show little or no change in the percent who test positive.

Populations: HIV Prevalence in Selected San Francisco Populations

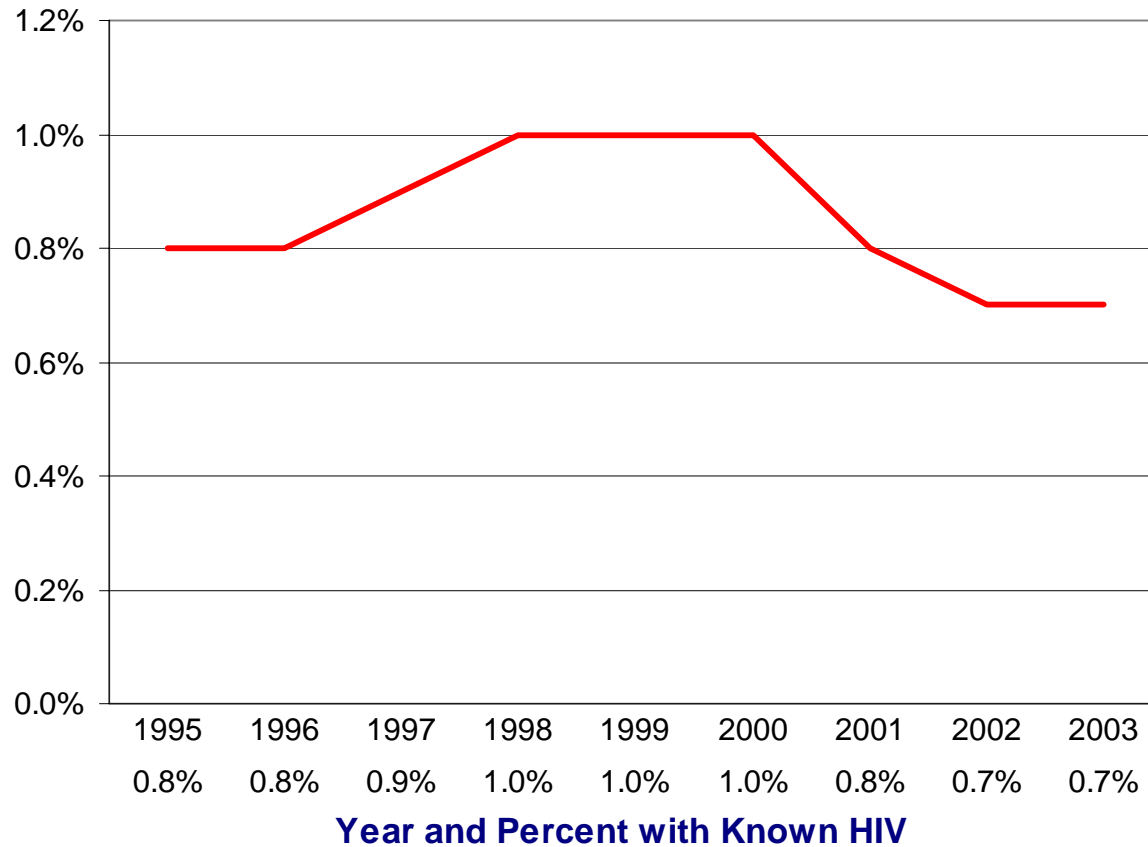
Figure 5. HIV Prevalence among MSM in SF Street Surveys (STOP AIDS), and Male Injectors in SF (Urban Health Study)



Street surveys of MSM in San Francisco show no clear evidence of change in HIV prevalence. However, prevalence may have increased among male street-recruited injectors.

Populations: Known HIV Prevalence among Prisoners

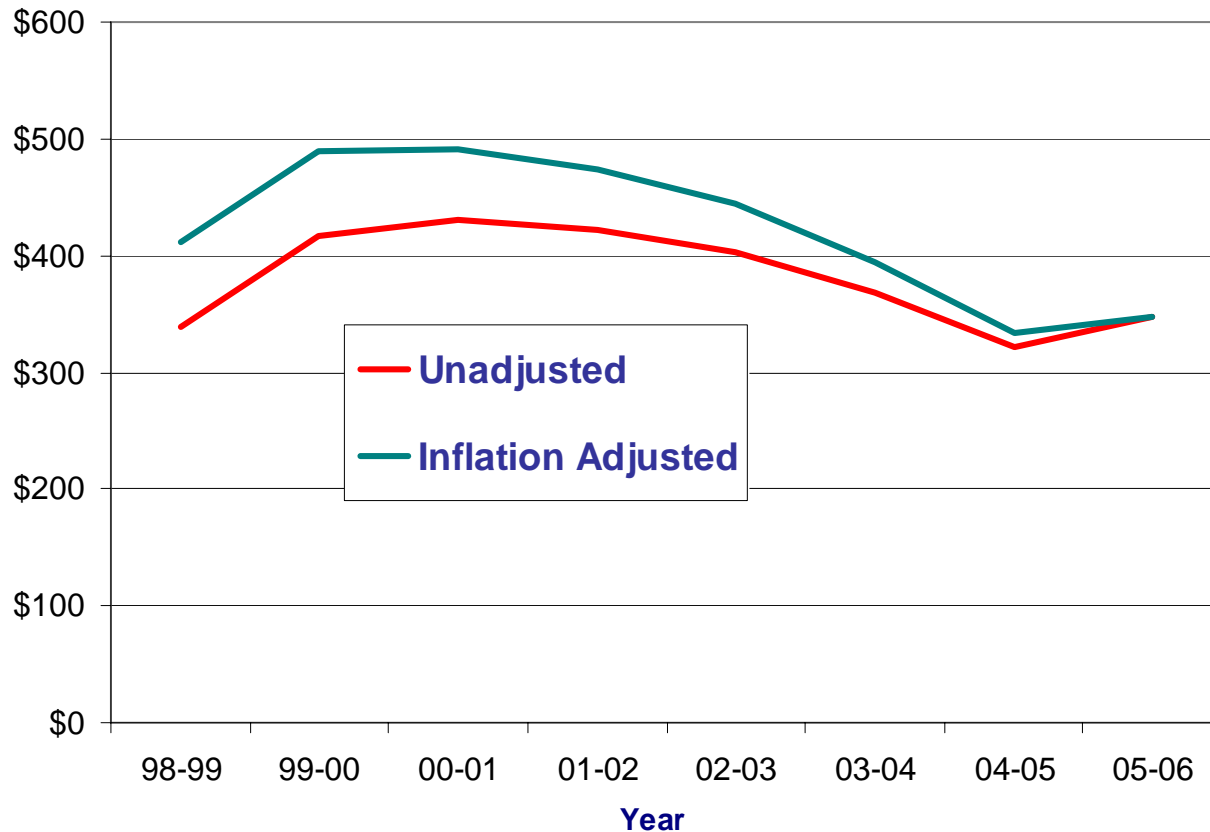
Figure 6. Prison Inmates Known to be HIV Positive



Prevalence among prison inmates may have declined. However, testing is not systematic.

Interventions: Prevention Effort

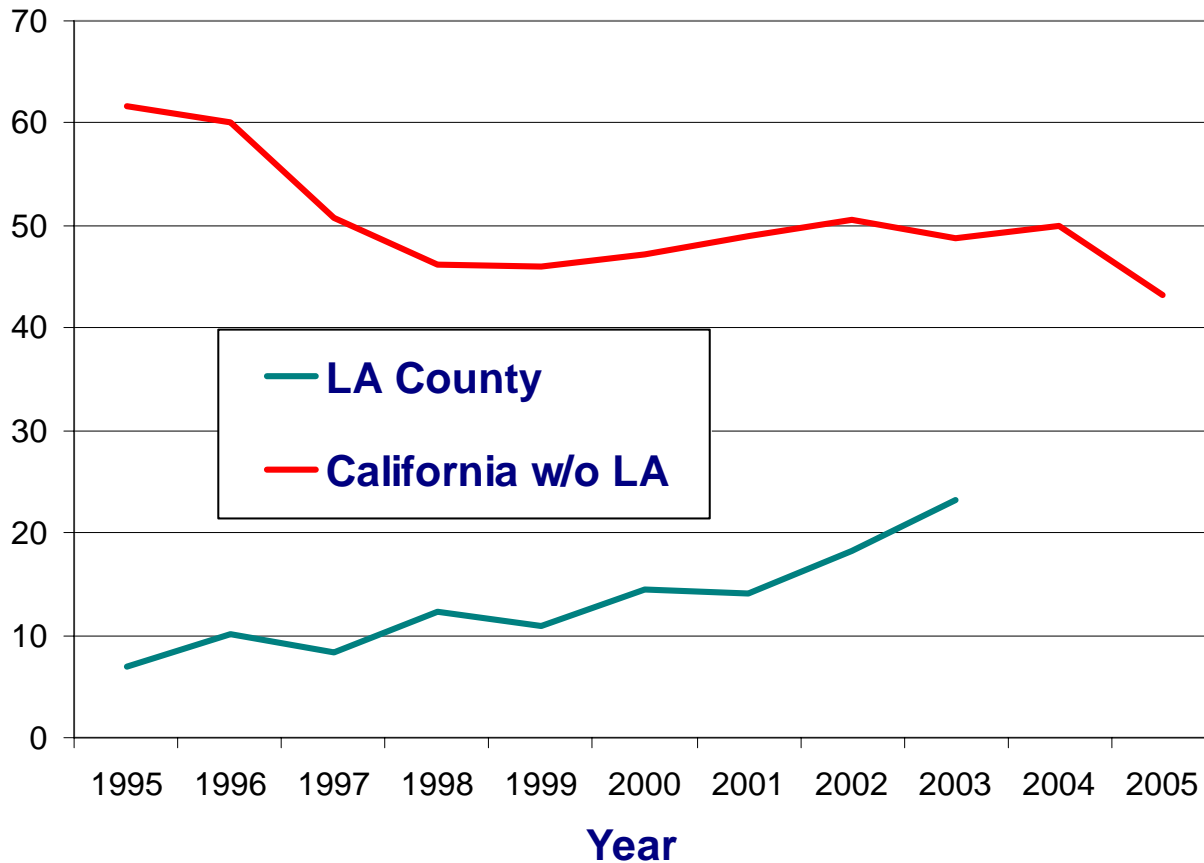
**Figure 7. State Prevention Expenditures
Per Estimated Population with HIV**



While overall HIV prevalence has increased, spending for prevention has not increased, resulting in an overall decrease in spending per person with HIV. In 2005, funding per case increased.

Interventions: Prevention Effort

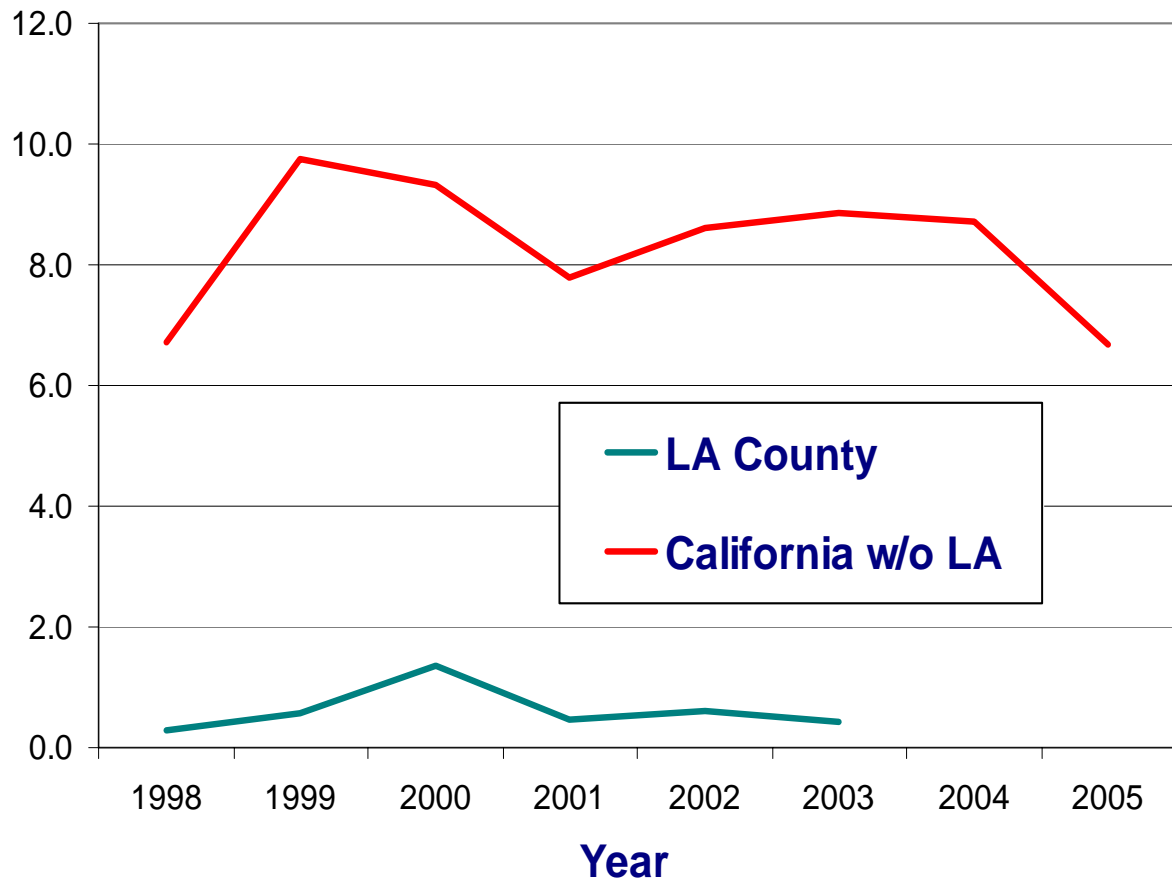
Figure 8. HIV Tests of High Risk Persons in Counseling and Testing Program (x 1,000)



In recent years, the number of tests of high-risk persons in the C&T program has been fairly level. In Los Angeles, the numbers regularly increased.

Interventions: Outreach

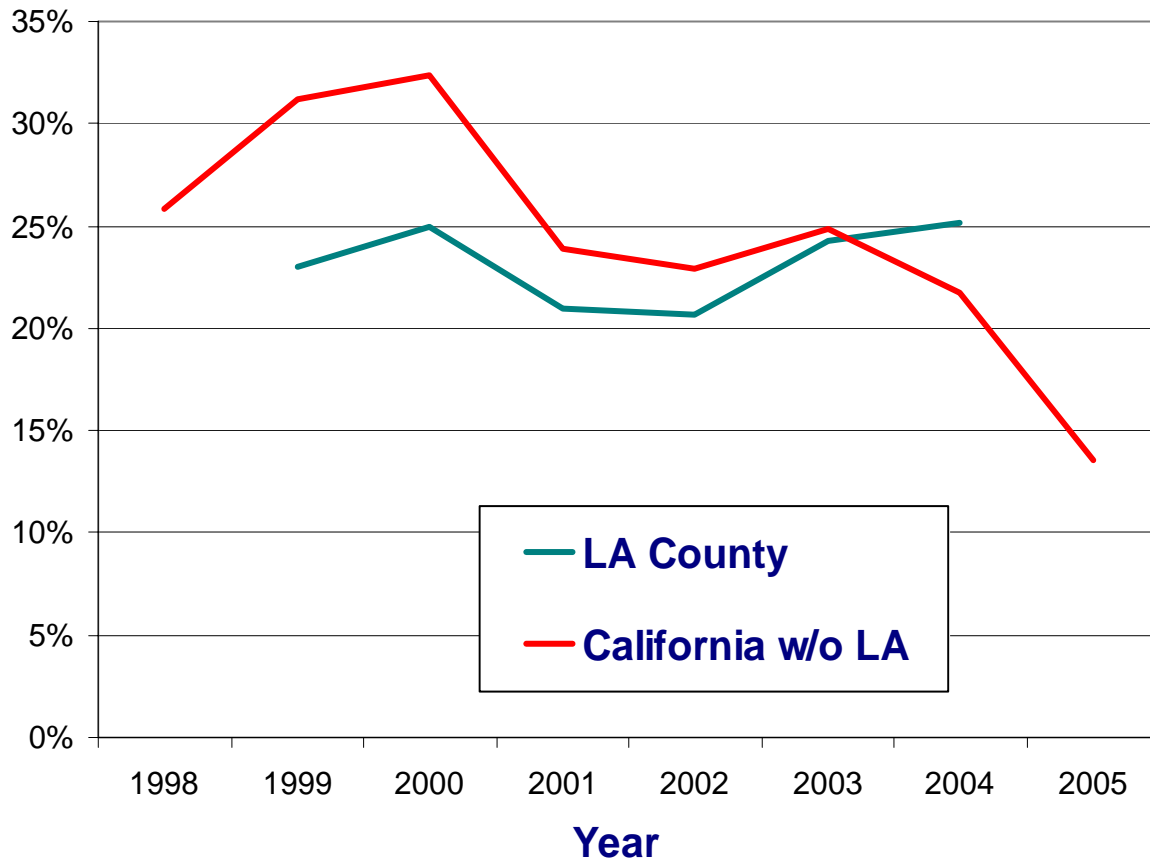
Figure 9. High Risk Counseling and Testing Clients Referred by Outreach (x 1,000)



Outreach to high risk populations has been inconsistent in terms of recruitment into the C&T program.

Interventions: Continuity

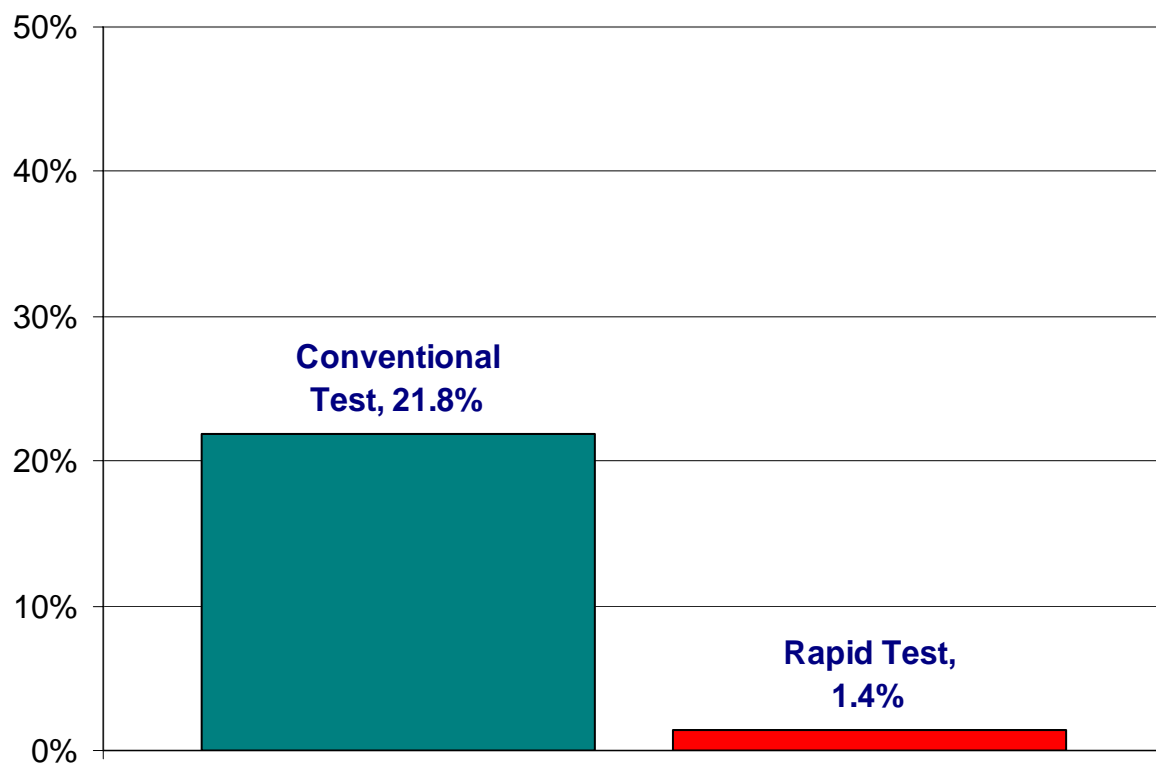
Figure 10. HIV Positive Counseling and Testing Clients Who Did Not Learn Test Results



Very large percentages of those who test positive in the C&T program do not obtain test results. The percentage is declining as rapid testing is phased in.

Interventions: Continuity

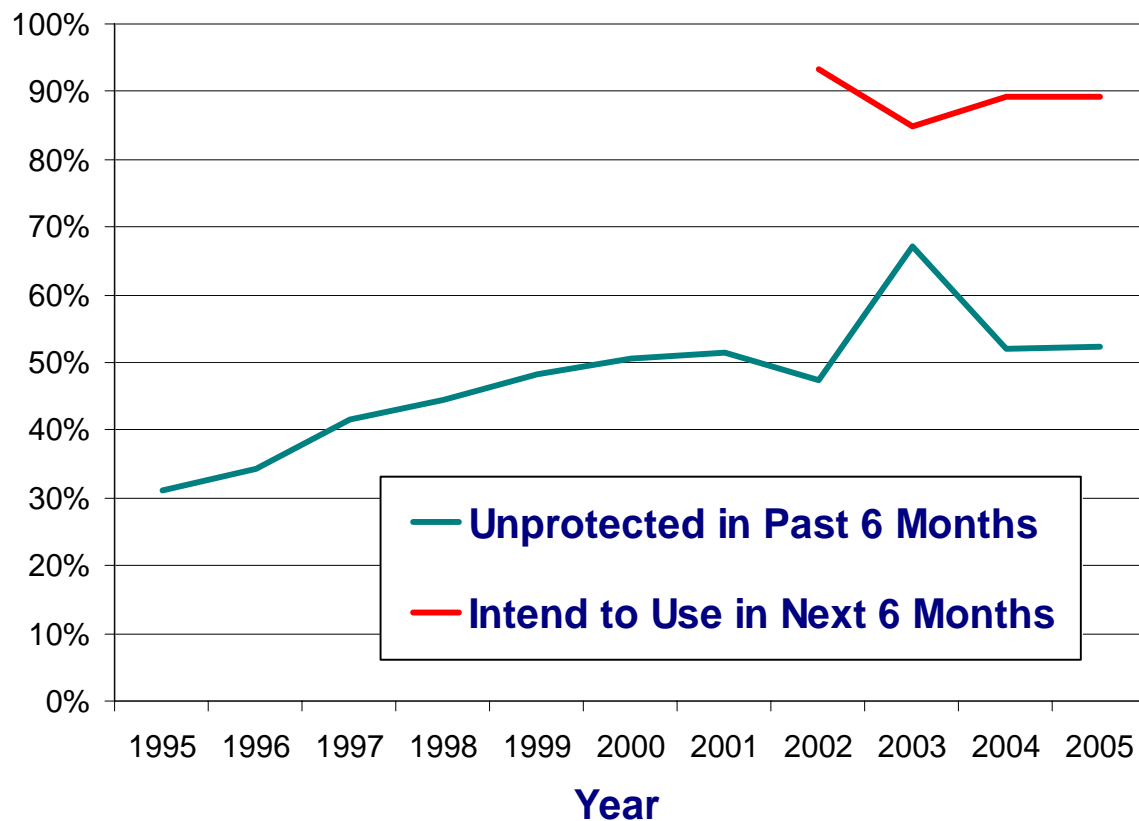
Figure 11. Percent of HIV Positive C&T Clients Who Did Not Learn Test Results, 2005 (L.A. County Not Reporting)



In 2005, rapid testing was used for about 1/3 of tests in the C&T program. The result is a dramatic decline in the number of HIV positive clients who failed to learn test results.

Behavior: Use of Condoms

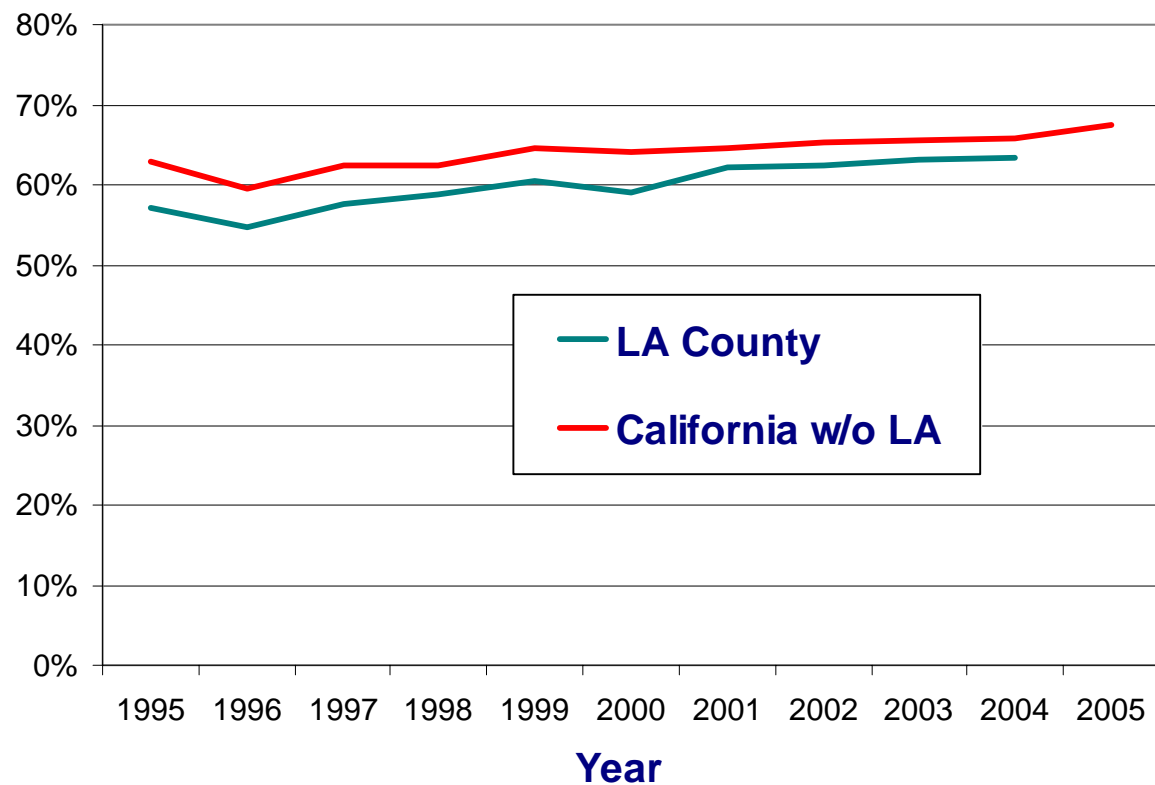
Figure 12. Unprotected Anal Sex in Past Six Months and Intent to Use Condoms in Next Six Months: MSM in San Francisco Street Surveys



Street surveys of MSM in San Francisco suggest that condom use has decreased. Intent to use condoms is very high.

Behavior: Use of Condoms

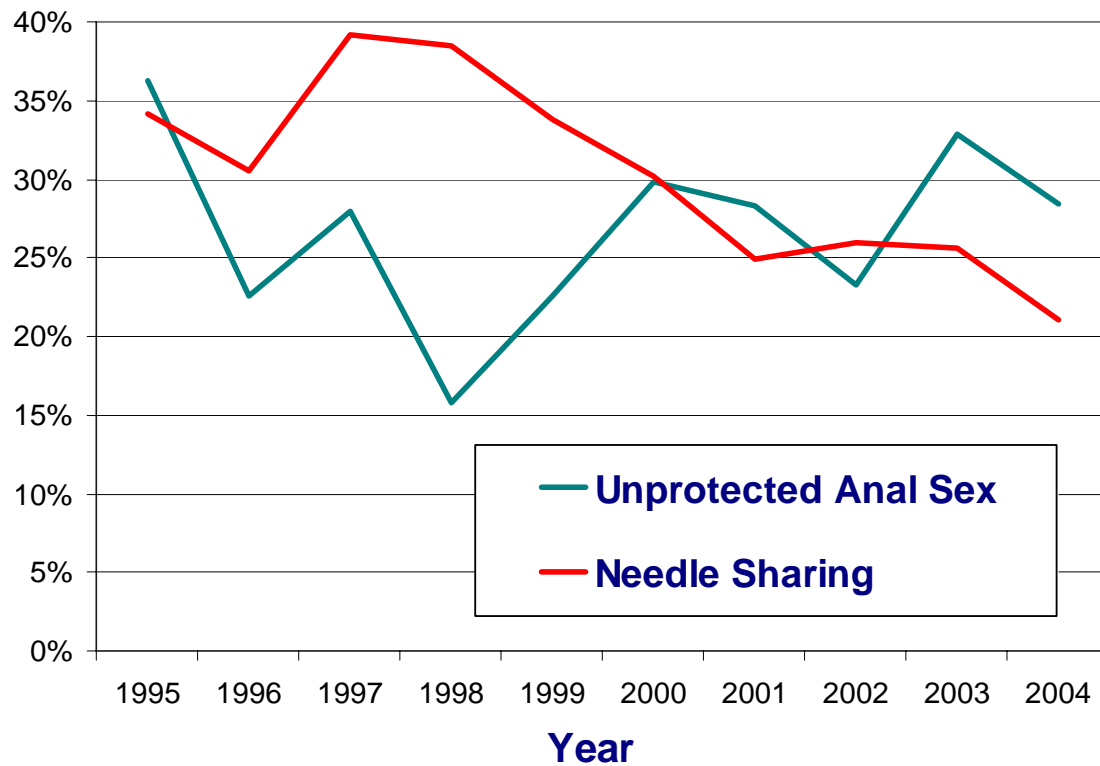
Figure 13. Any Unprotected among C&T Clients with Receptive Anal Sex in Past Two Years: Case-Mix Adjusted



Case-mix adjusted data from the C&T program suggest a moderately increasing trend of unprotected anal intercourse.

Behavior: Use of Condoms and Needle Sharing

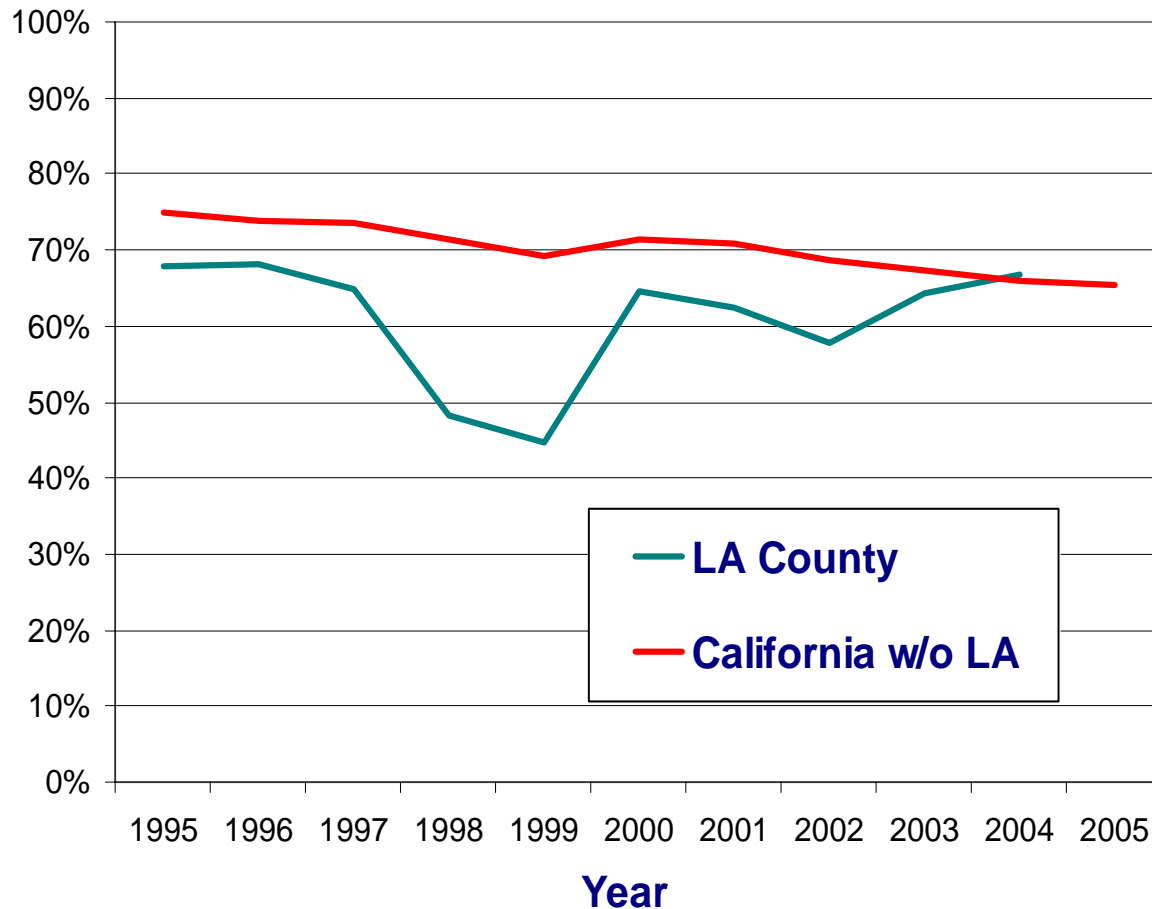
**Figure 14. San Francisco Urban Health Study:
Unprotected Anal Sex - MSM Injectors (Past 6 Mos.)
and Needle Sharing - All Injectors (Past 30 Days)**



Injectors recruited from the streets of San Francisco report increased unprotected anal sex among MSM, but a decrease in needle sharing.

Behavior: Needle Sharing

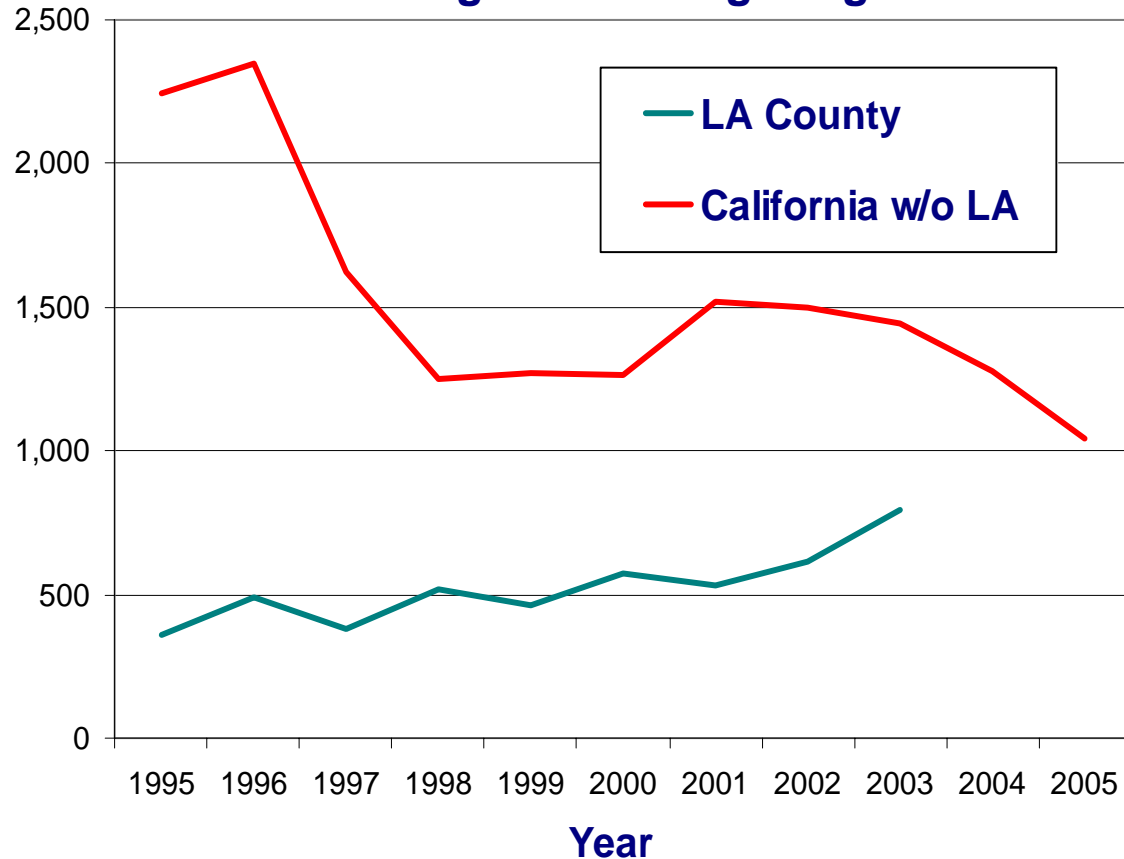
Figure 15. Needle Sharing in Past Two Years among Injectors in Counseling and Testing Program



Outside of Los Angeles, injectors in the C&T program report decreased needle sharing. The problem appears to have increased in L.A.

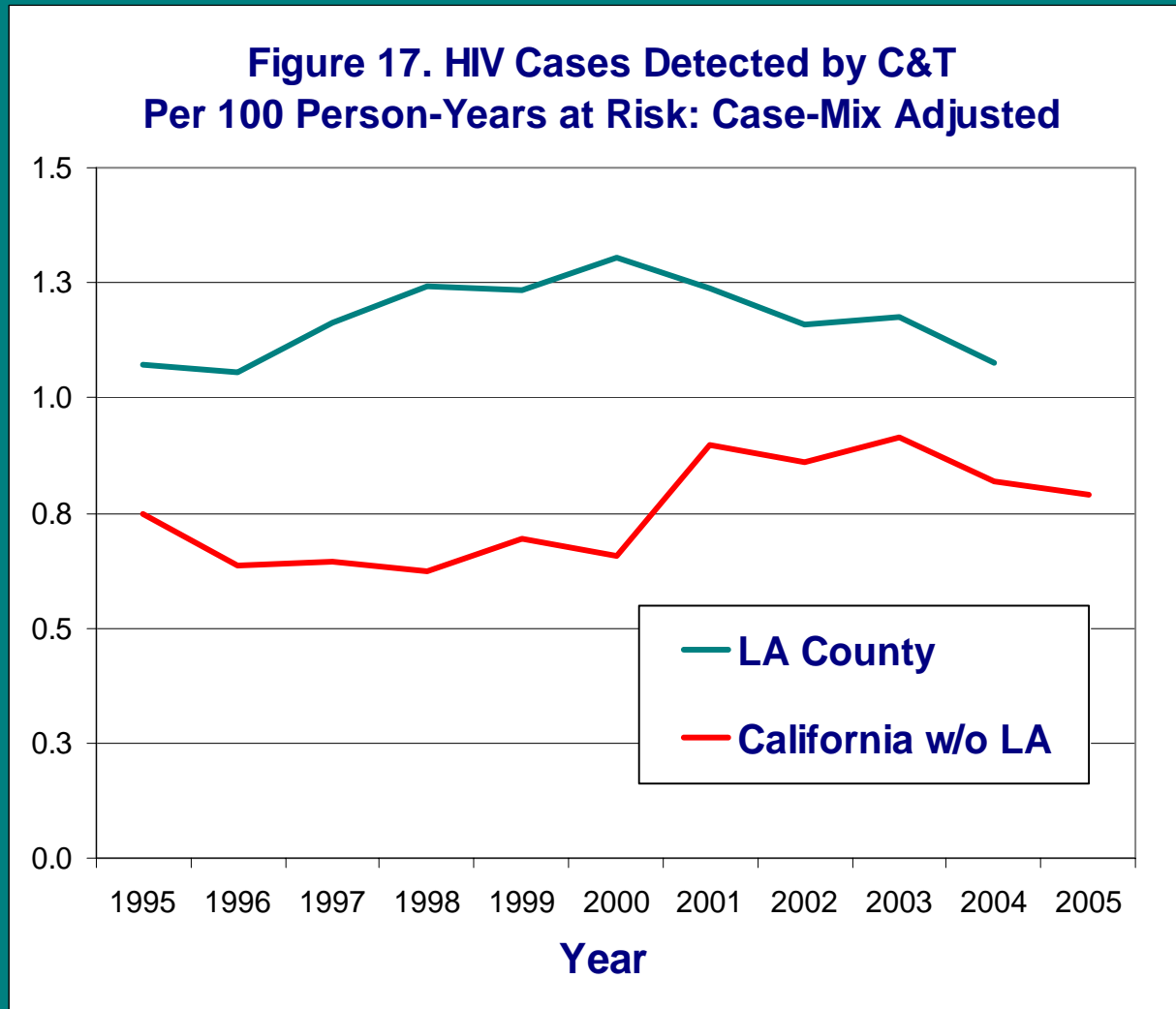
Impacts: New HIV Cases

Figure 16. HIV Cases Detected by Counseling and Testing Program



Outside of Los Angeles, the number of new HIV cases detected by C&T has declined. However, cases in L.A. appear to have increased.

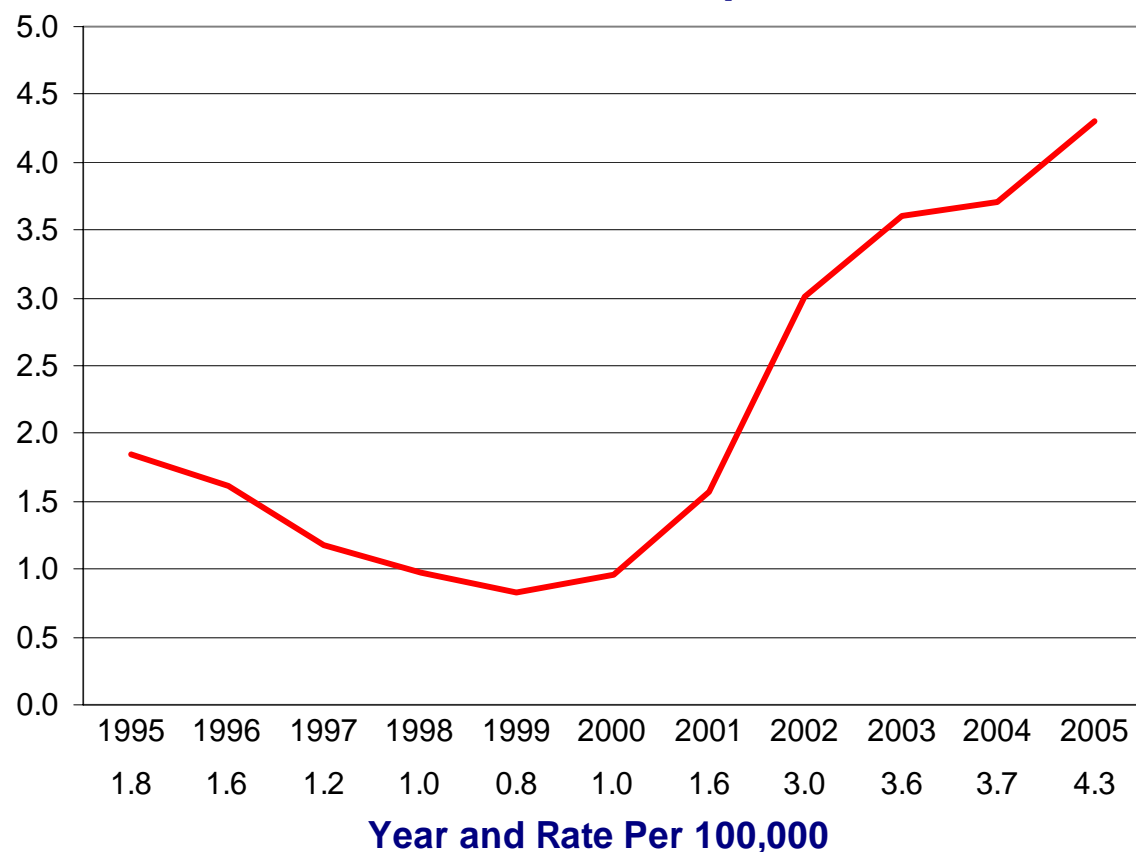
Impacts: New HIV Cases



Within the C&T program, recent case-mix adjusted infection rates appear to have decreased.

Impacts: Syphilis

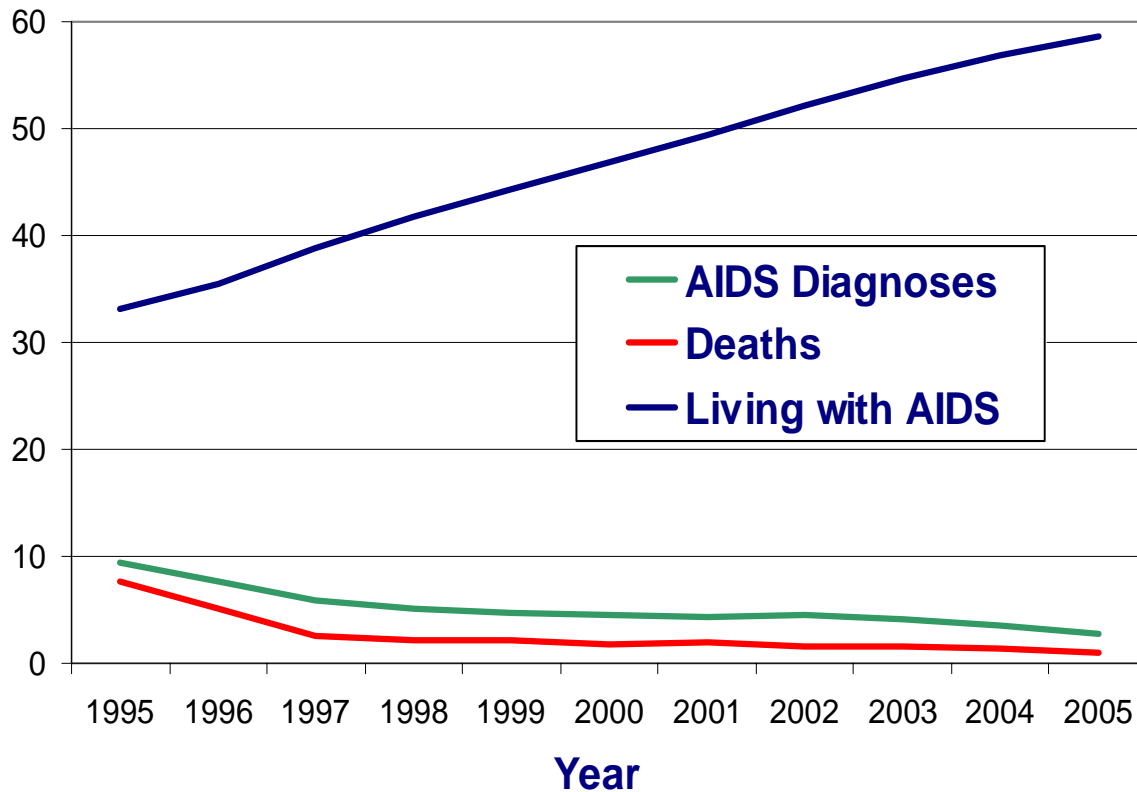
Figure 18. Primary and Secondary Syphilis Rate Per 100,000 Population



Since 1999, the number of cases of primary and secondary syphilis increased from 0.8 per 100,000 population to 4.3.

Impacts: AIDS

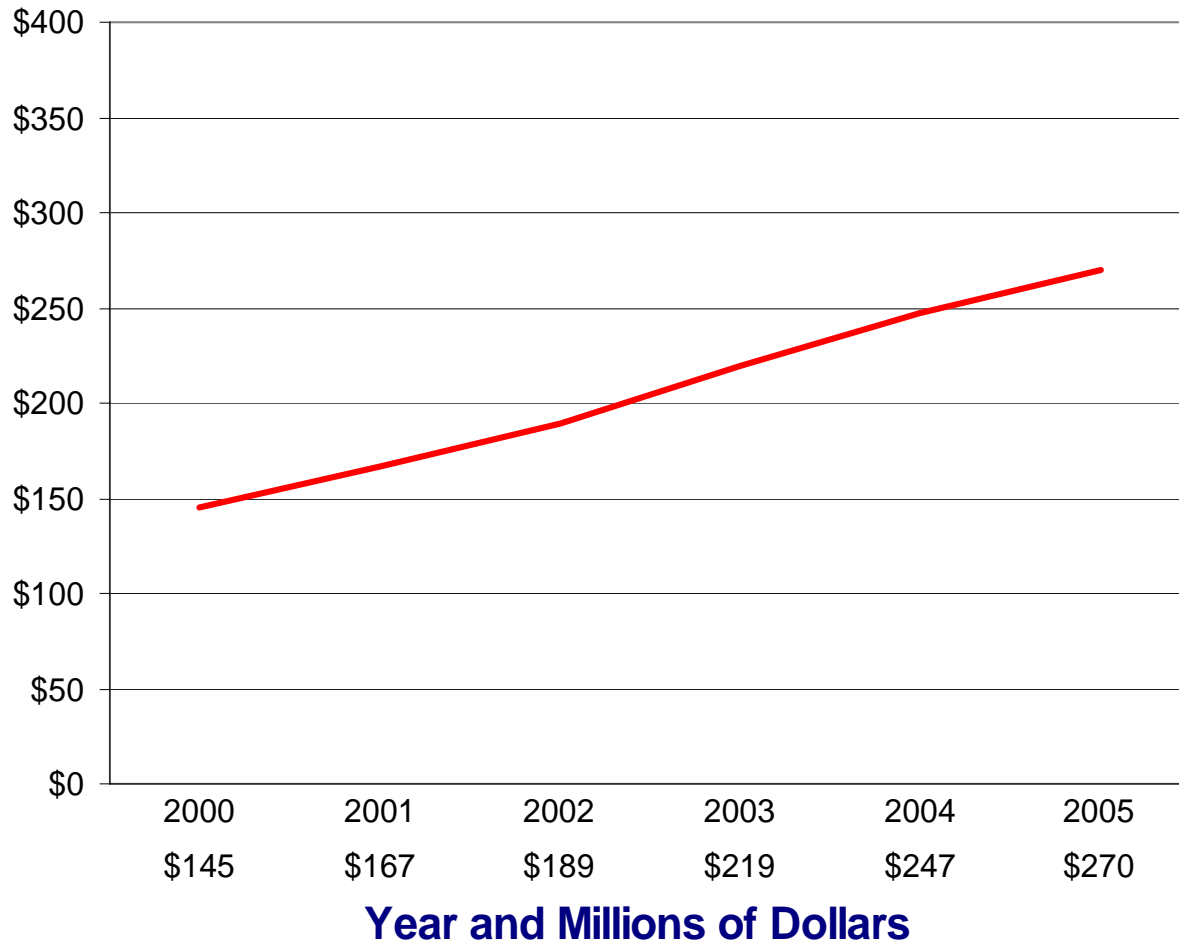
Figure 19. Number of AIDS Diagnoses, Deaths of Persons with AIDS, and Persons Living with AIDS (x 1,000)



Both the number of new AIDS cases and the number of deaths continue to decline. However, the total number living with AIDS continues to increase.

Impacts: Cost

Figure 20. ADAP Expenditures for Drugs (Millions)



As the number of persons living with HIV and AIDS increases, the cost of care also increases. Over the past five years, drug costs under the AIDS Drug Assistance Program have almost doubled.

Key Findings

- ★ Evidence of increased number of meth users and decreased number of injectors
- ★ Number of people with HIV is increasing
- ★ Funds for prevention are lagging
- ★ Use of rapid testing improves awareness of HIV status
- ★ Evidence of increased unprotected anal intercourse, but decreased needle sharing
- ★ Evidence that prevention is moderately successful

- ★ Evidence of increasing problems in Los Angeles county
- ★ The number of persons with AIDS is increasing, as are costs of their care
- ★ While measures can be ambiguous, prevention indicators are useful for monitoring progress

MORE DATA AVAILABLE
California HIV Prevention
Indicators

<http://uarp.ucop.edu/>

