

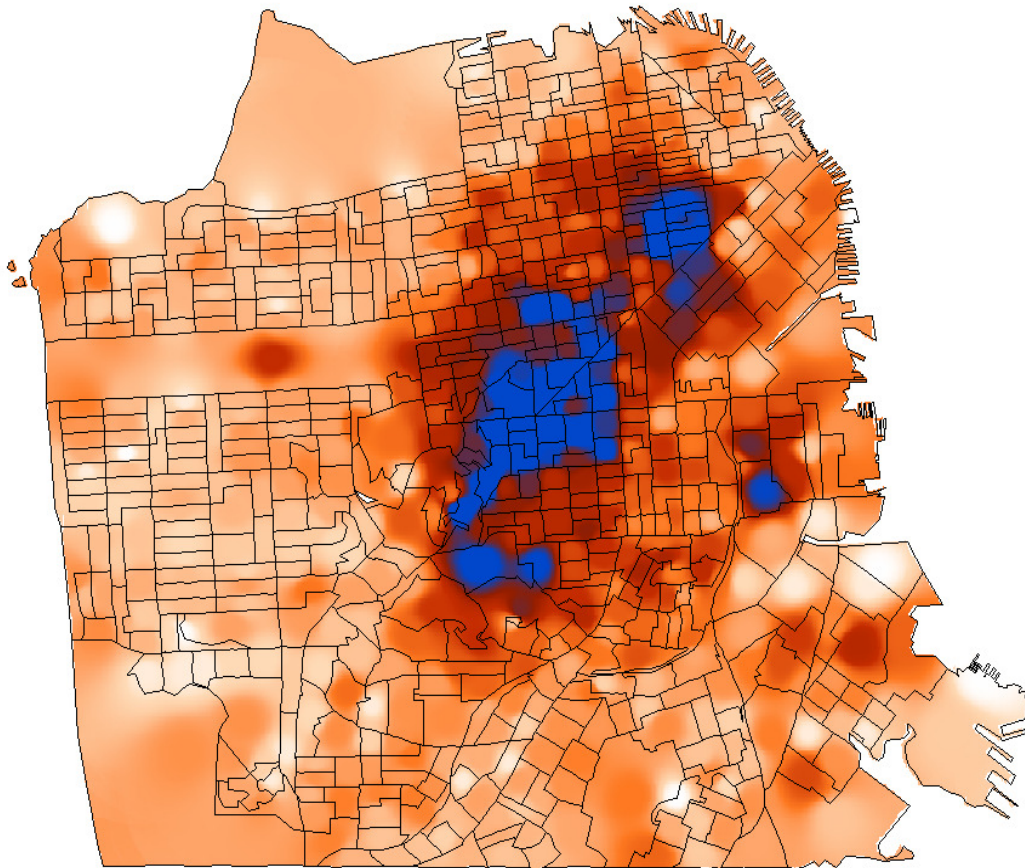
HIV Update

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City and County of

San Francisco



HIV / HIV stage 3* Reporting

- **HIV stage 3 cases through 2012: 29,348**
- **HIV stage 3 deaths through 2012: 19,741**
- **Persons living with HIV through 2012: 15,705**
- **Male: 92%**
- **MSM: 88%**

* HIV stage 3 is the new term CDC is using in surveillance for AIDS

PLWHA and new dx: SF, CA and US

Table 1.1 Characteristics of living HIV cases and newly diagnosed HIV cases in San Francisco, California and the United States

	Living HIV Cases			Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases	
	San Francisco ¹ (N = 15,705) %	California ² (N = 117,213) %	United States ³ (N = 898,529) %	San Francisco ¹ , 2012 (N = 413) %	United States ³ , 2011 (N = 42,842) %
Gender					
Male	92%	87%	75%	94%	79%
Female	6%	12%	25%	5%	21%
Transgender ⁴	2%	1%	--	<1%	--
Race/Ethnicity					
White	62%	44%	33%	46%	28%
African American	13%	18%	43%	11%	46%
Latino	17%	33%	20%	26%	21%
Asian/Pacific Islander	5%	4%	1%	12%	2%
Native American	1%	<1%	<1%	2%	<1%
Other/Unknown	2%	1%	2%	3%	2%
Exposure Category					
MSM	73%	66%	43%	76%	50%
IDU	6%	7%	13%	3%	4%
MSM IDU	15%	8%	5%	9%	2%
Heterosexual	3%	9%	19%	5%	15%
Other/Unidentified	2%	10%	20%	7%	29%

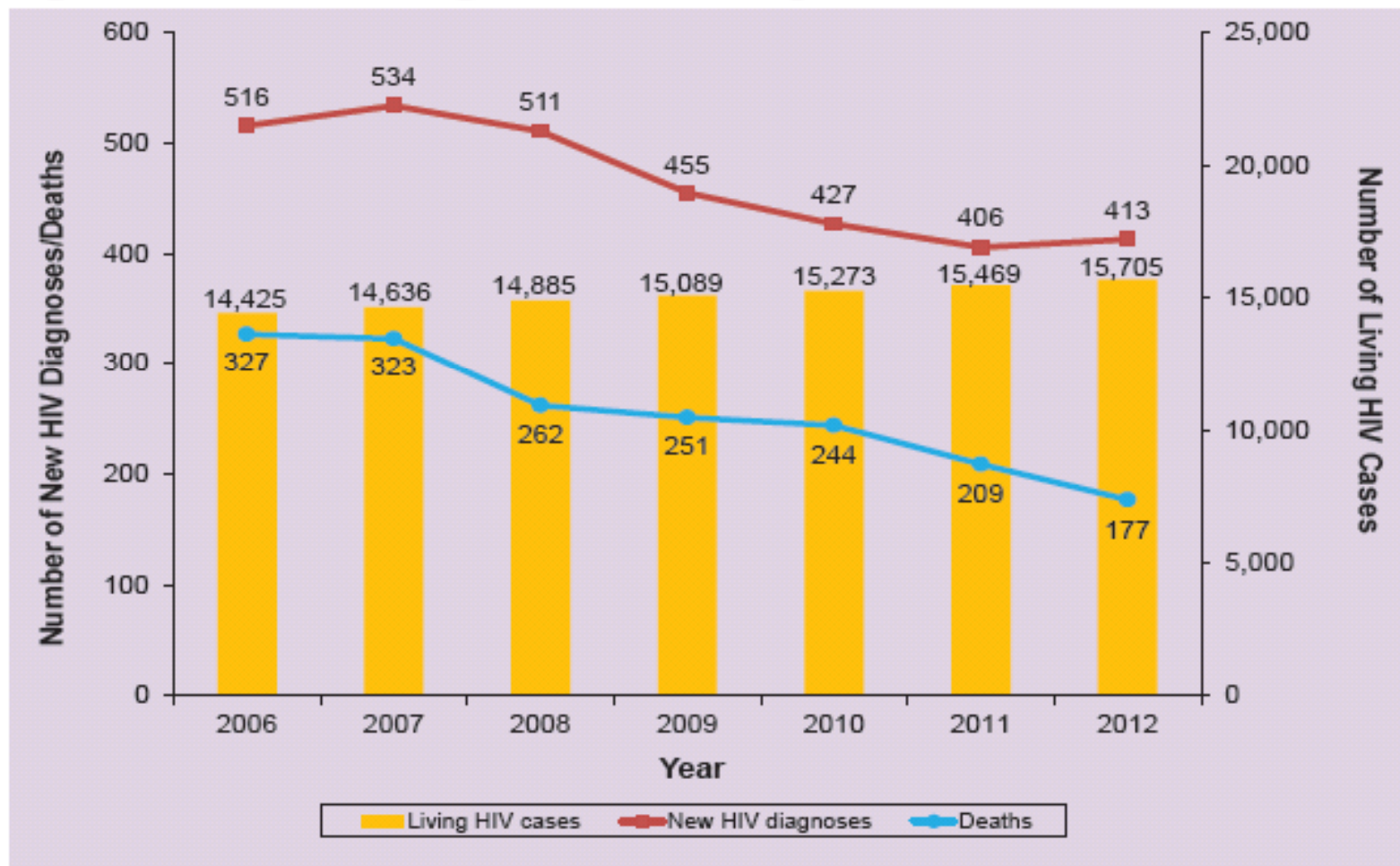
- Our epidemic remains among men and specifically MSM.
- Our epidemic is different than that nationally.
- Many other jurisdictions have a hard time classifying cases, this potentially misrepresents their epidemic

2011 Newly Dx HIV cases, SF and US

	San Francisco (n=392) %	United States (n=39,867) %
Gender		
Male	88	79
Female	10	21
Transgender	2	-
Race / Ethnicity		
White	52	28
African American	17	46
Latino/a	19	21
Asian/ Pacific Islander	9	2
Native American	1	<1
Other/Unknown	3	2
Exposure Category		
MSM	71	50
IDU	6	4
MSM IDU	11	2
Heterosexual	6	15
Other/Unknown	6	29

New dx, death and prevalence

Figure 1.2 New HIV diagnoses, deaths, and prevalence, 2006-2012, San Francisco



- New diagnoses, deaths and prevalence are for the most part showing promising trends.

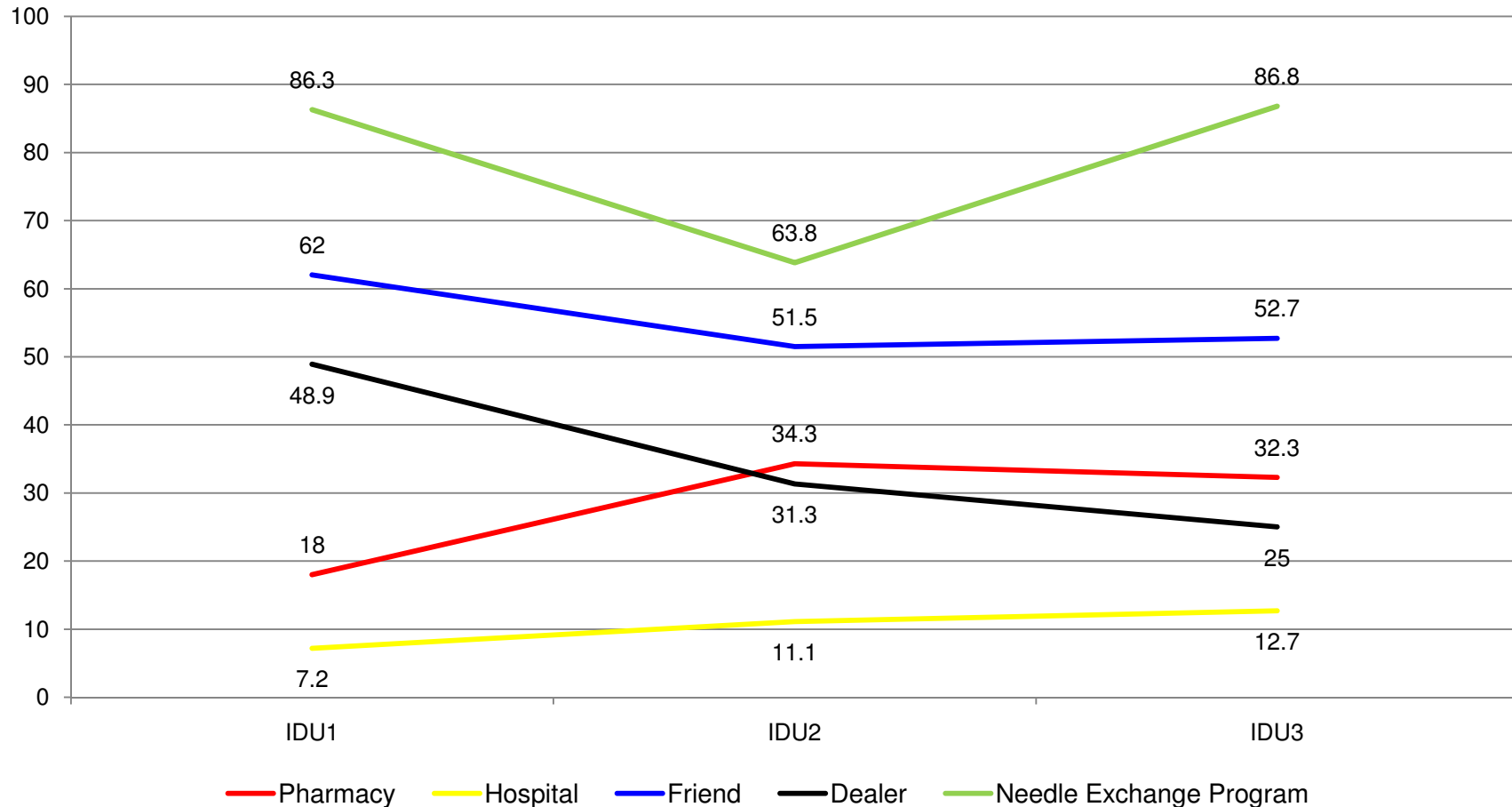
NHBS IDU

- CDC coordinated national collaboration
- 20 cities
- Standard methods
- Every 3 years IDU using respondent driven sampling
 - 2005 = IDU2, 2009 = IDU2, 2012 = IDU3
- Sample data adjusted to give estimates in the population
- All trend data is for San Francisco

NHBS SF IDU

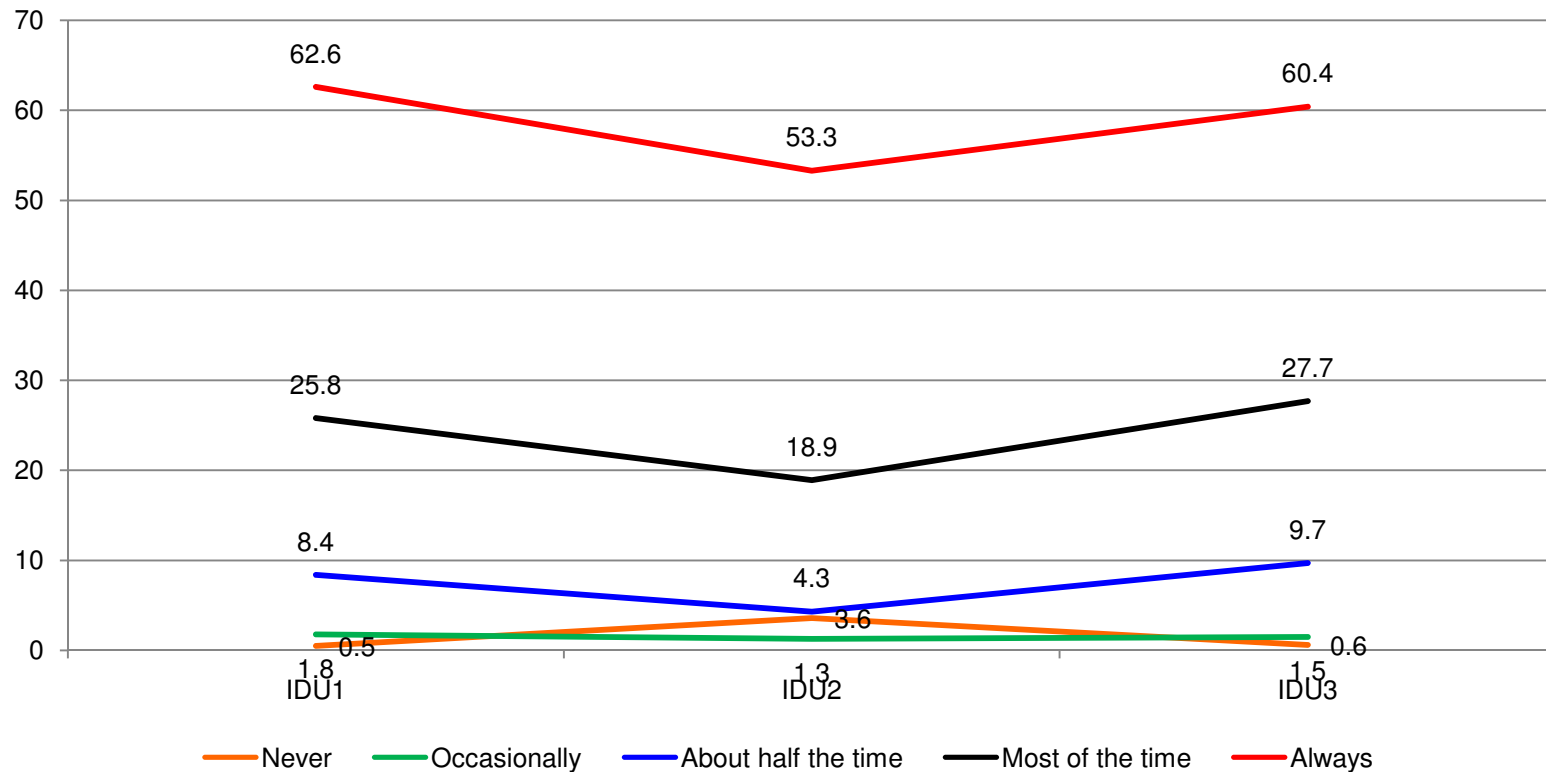
- Roughly
 - 30-59 years old
 - 75% male, 24% female, 1% trans*women
 - 33% White, 33% Black, 10% Latino/a
 - 50% currently homeless
 - Civic Center, TL, SOMA, Mission, Bayview
 - Heroin and meth most used

Trends, Sources of needles, IDU,SF, 2005-2012



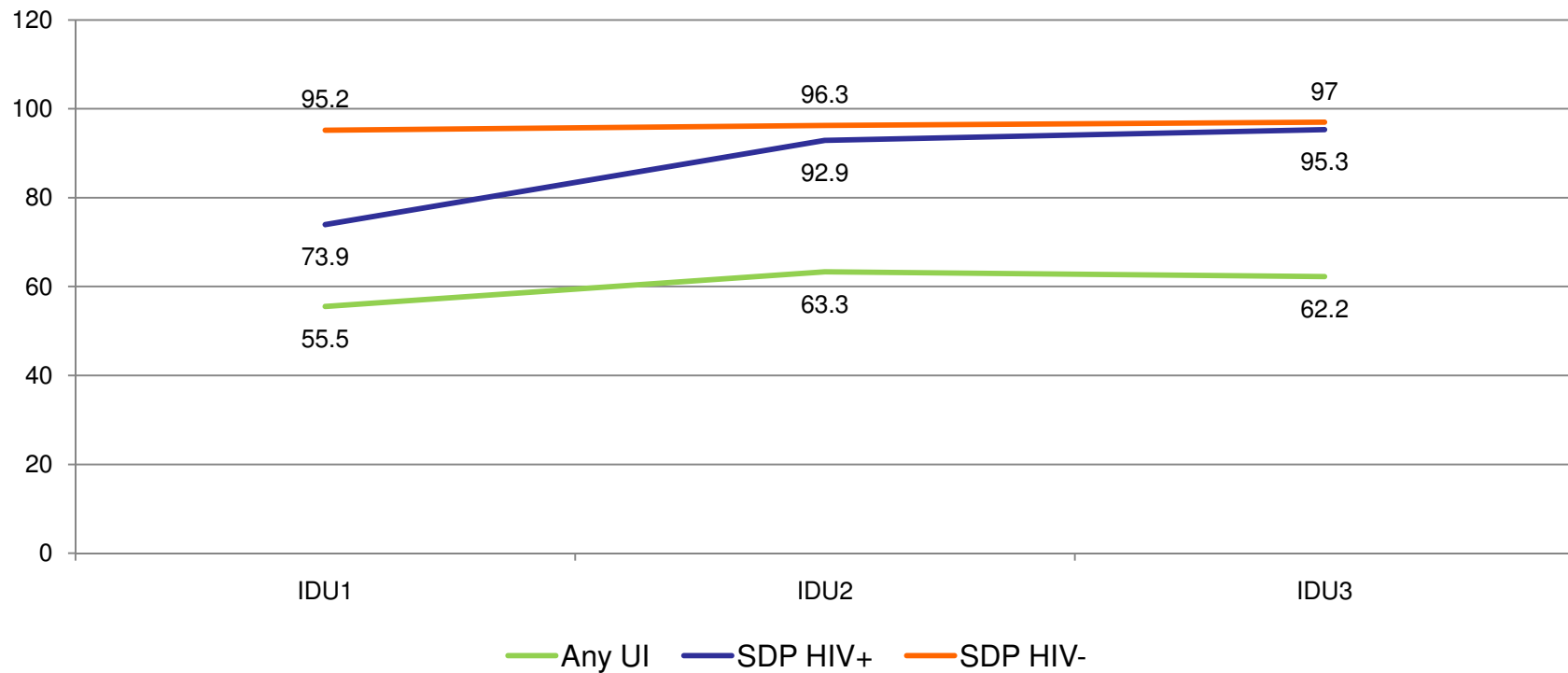
- Although pharmacy access policies may have increased access at pharmacies, NEP are still the main source of needles.
- The decrease in dealers as a source is encouraging.
- Can more efforts at providing more clean needles occur?

Trends in sterile needle use, IDU, SF, 2005-2012



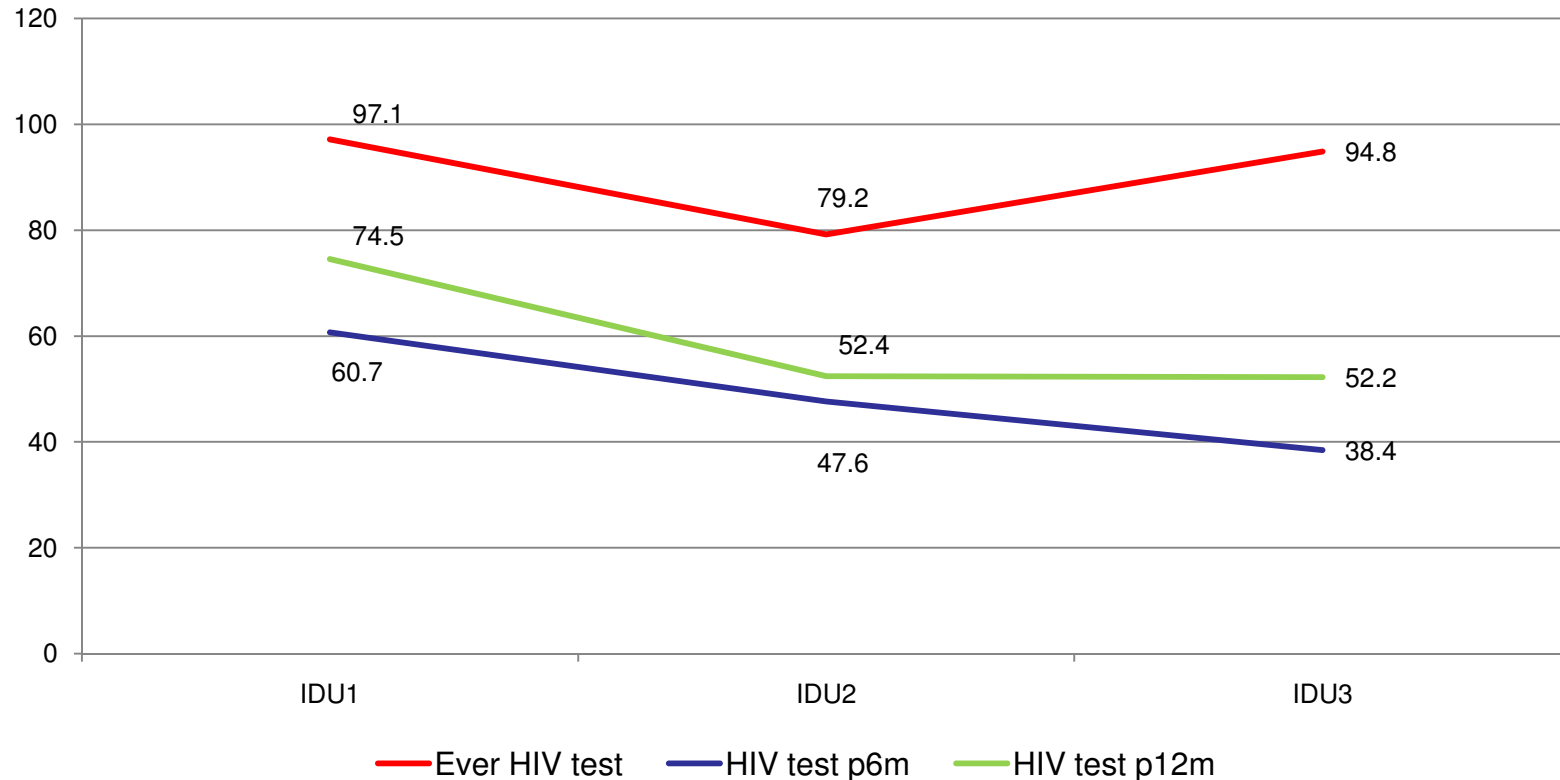
- While always using clean needles is about 2/3 we'd like to see it increase.
- From a harm reduction point of view it would be good to move folks up a step in frequency of using sterile needles.
- What programs can be implemented to move people towards always using sterile needles?

Trends in unprotected intercourse (UI) and serodiscordant partnerships, IDU, SF, 2005-2012



- This suggests that sexual behavior may be contributing to new HIV infections.
- Status awareness and status discussion should be emphasized among IDU.
- Are programs doing this?

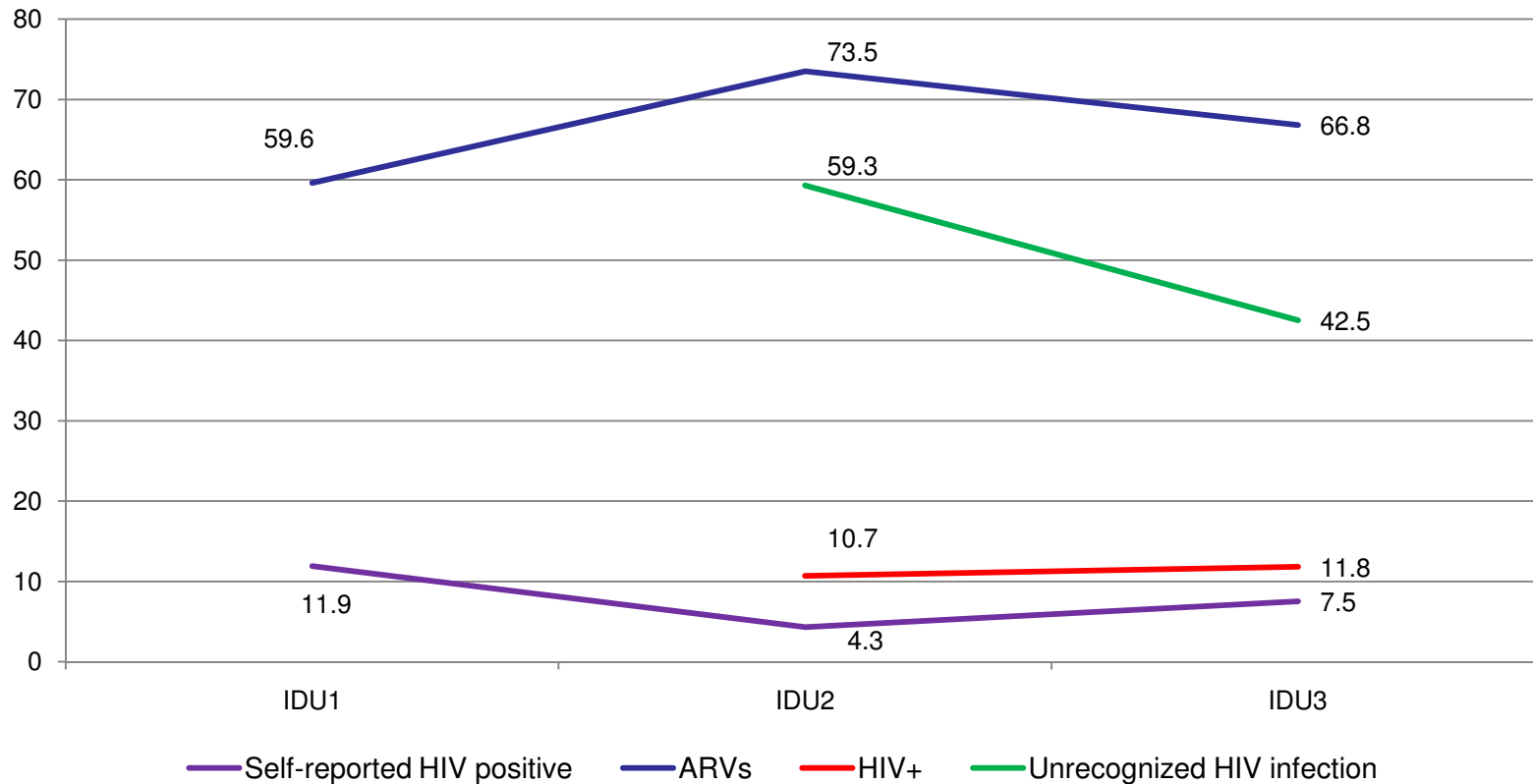
Trends in HIV testing, IDU, SF, 2005-2012*



*among those not self-reporting being HIV-positive

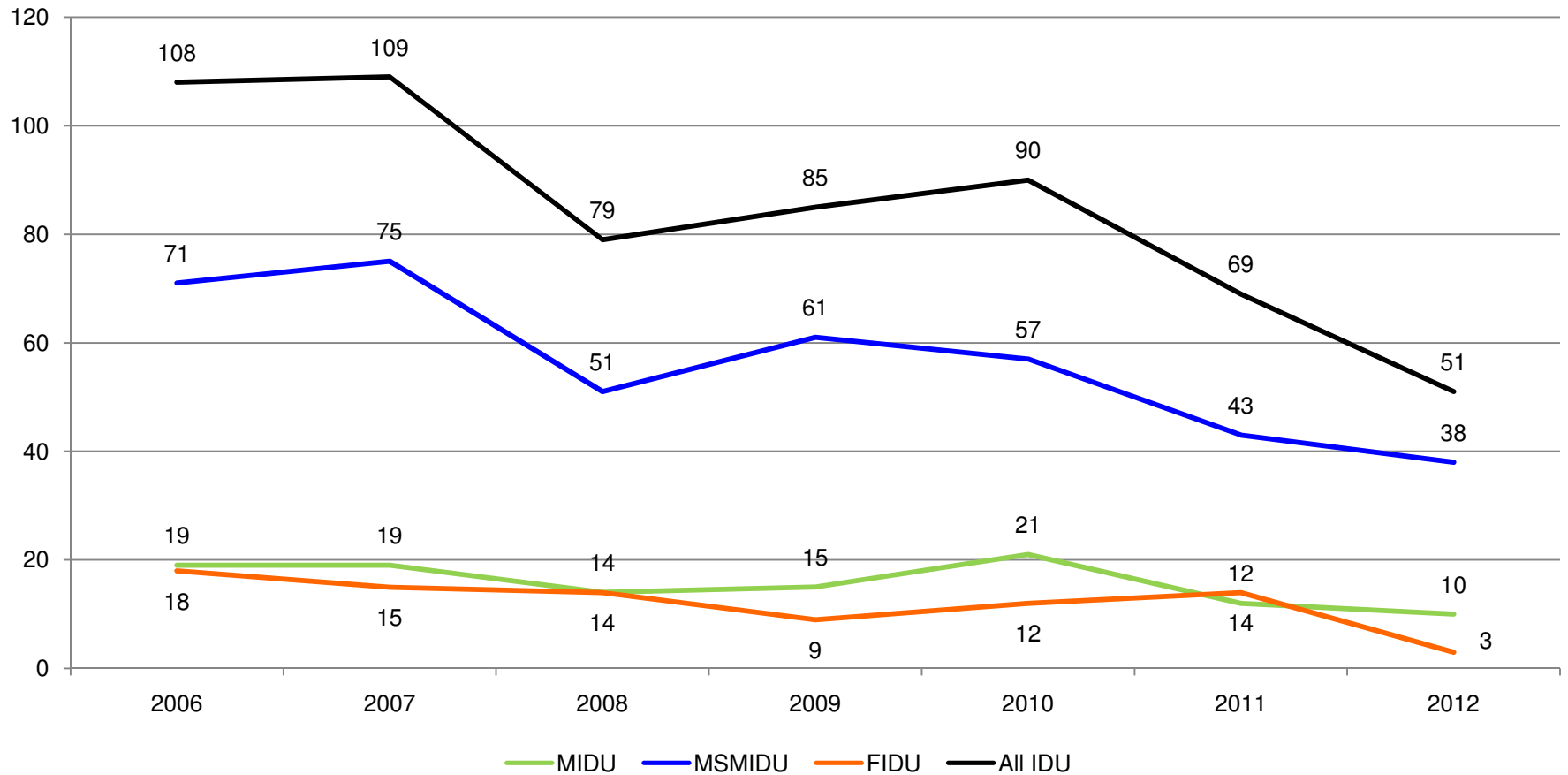
- While ever testing looks good, recent testing is low.
- More efforts to get IDU to test are needed.

Trends in HIV, IDU, SF, 2005-2012



- While HIV prevalence remains steady the proportion of HIV+ who are unaware of their status is quite high.
- Again, encouraging more HIV testing among IDU is warranted.
- ARV use is lower among IDU than among other populations.

Trends in new HIV dx, IDU, SF, 2006-2012



- This case reporting data suggests a hopeful trend among MSM IDU but may be steady / slight decline among non MSM IDU.