



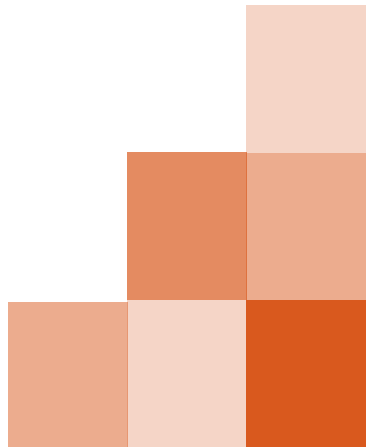
# HIV EPIDEMIOLOGY ANNUAL REPORT 2016

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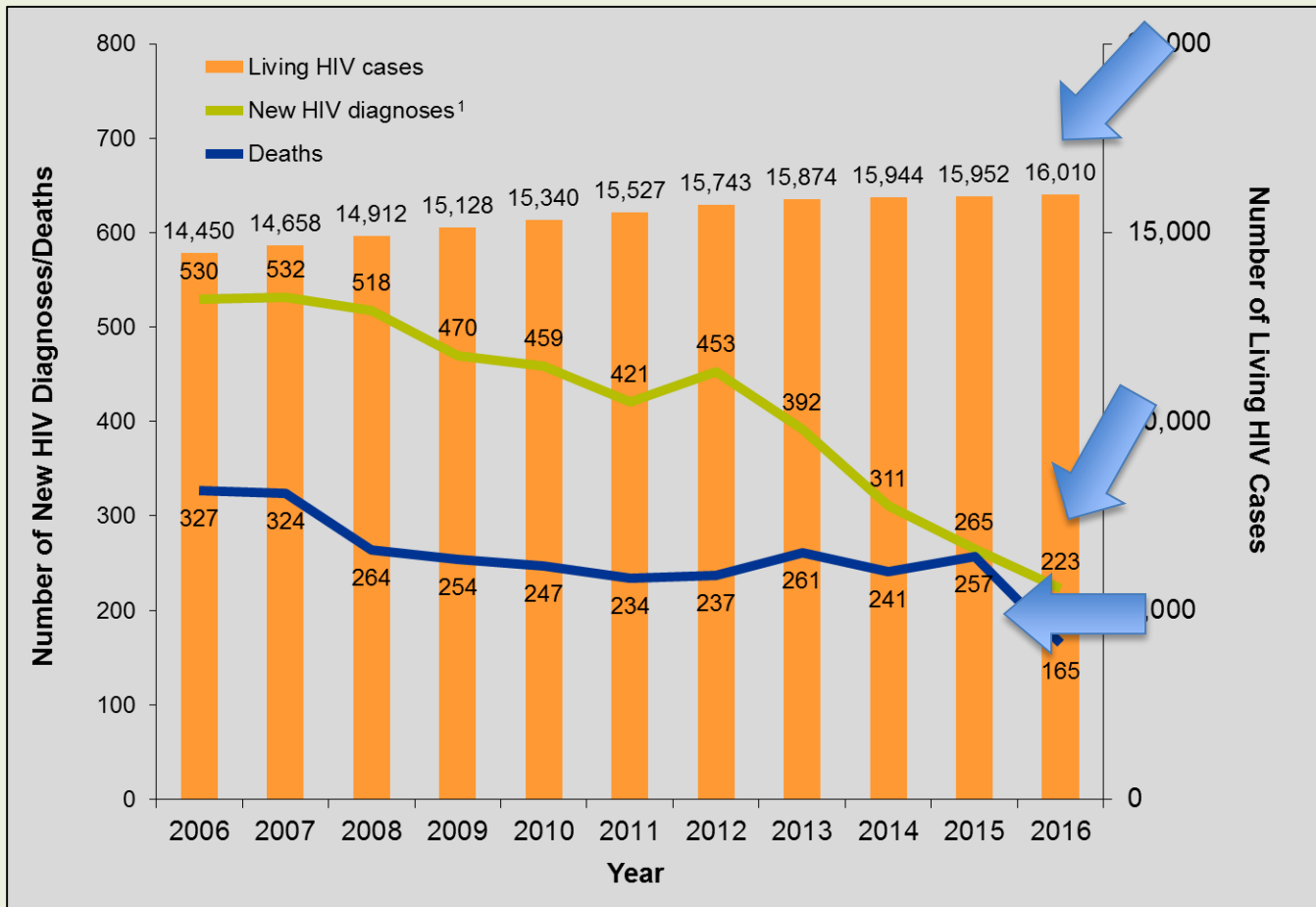


# Outline

## ❖ Key Highlights

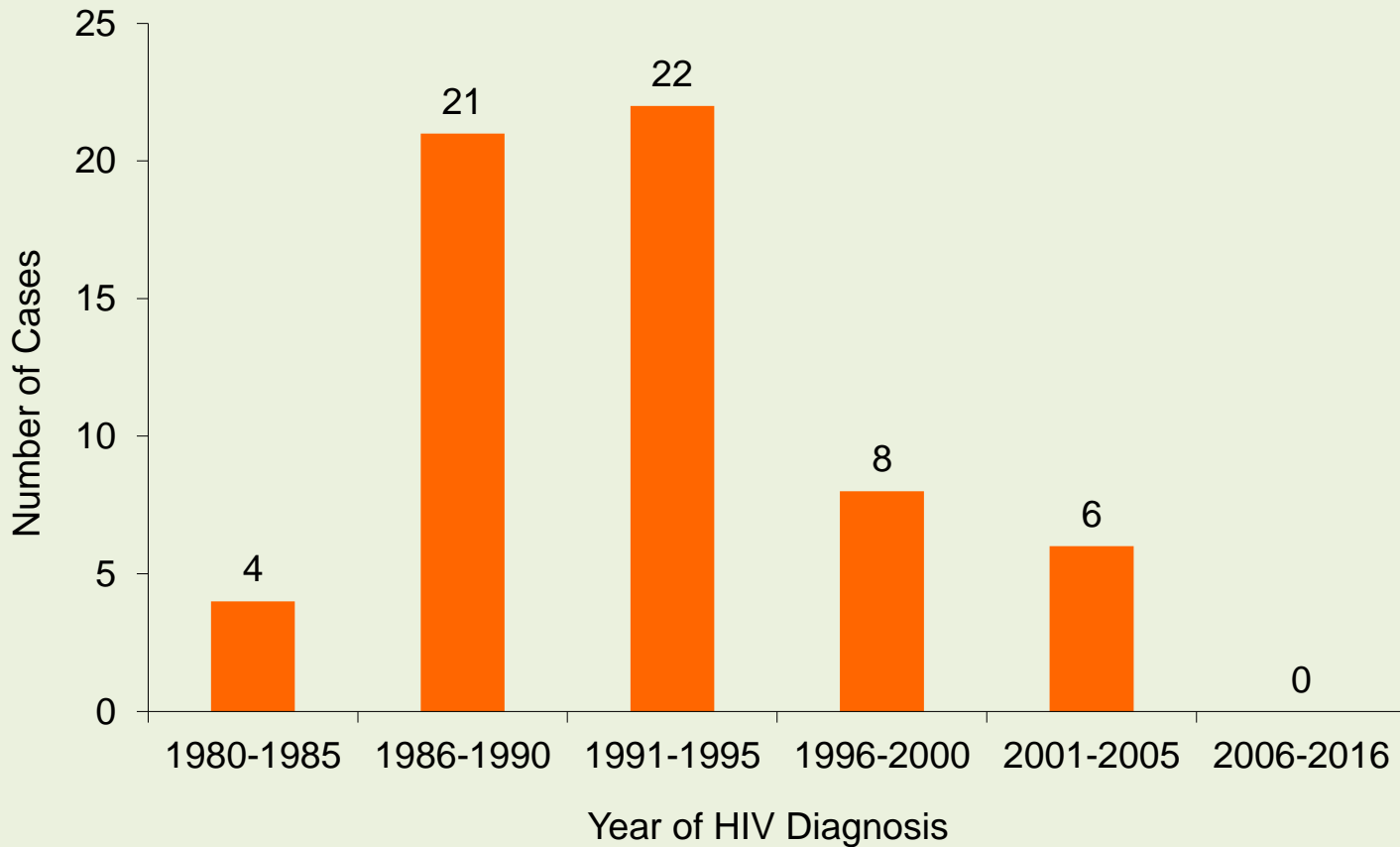
- **Many encouraging trends...**
  - New HIV diagnoses **declined**
  - Rate of new diagnoses among men **declined**
  - Linkage to care **improved**
  - Viral suppression **improved**
  - Time to ART initiation **improved**
  - Time to viral suppression **improved**
  - Undiagnosed HIV **low**
  - **No new diagnoses** among babies or children since 2005
- **...but still significant disparities**
  - **Highest number and rate** of new diagnoses overall among:
    - MSM
  - **Highest rate** of new diagnoses by race among:
    - African-Americans
  - Care outcomes **worse** for:
    - Women
    - Trans women
    - African-Americans
    - Homeless people
- **The Gaps are Closing**
  - beginning to see care and prevention outcomes **improve** even in demographic groups with disparities

# Encouraging Trends among Persons Living with HIV and New Diagnoses

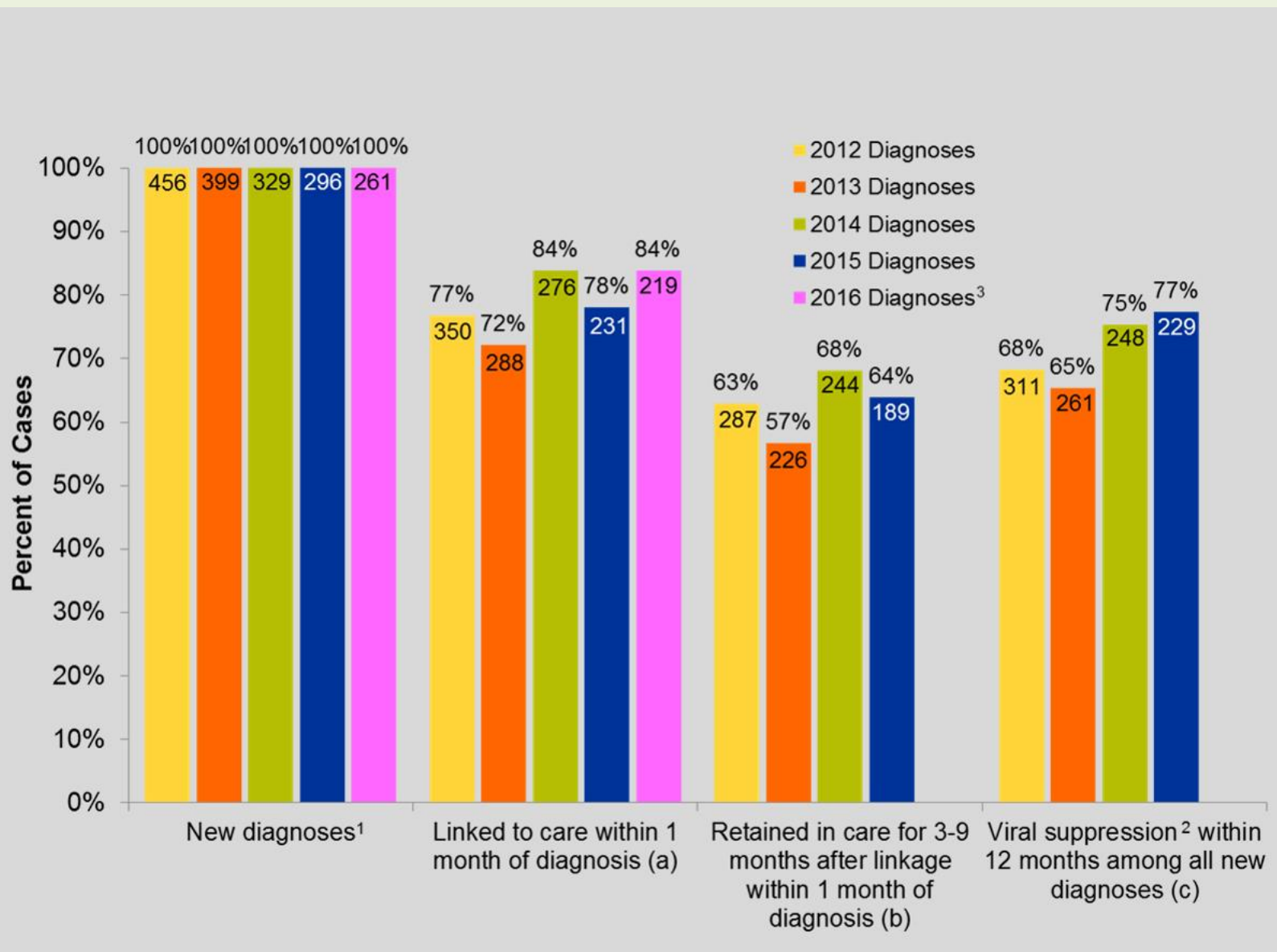


- Overall 93% of PLWH are aware of their HIV status
- New diagnoses **decreased** 16% between 2015-2016
- Number of deaths is **leveling**
- Survival is **improving**; 63% of PLWH >50yrs
- Late diagnoses declined from 21% in 2012 to 16% in 2016

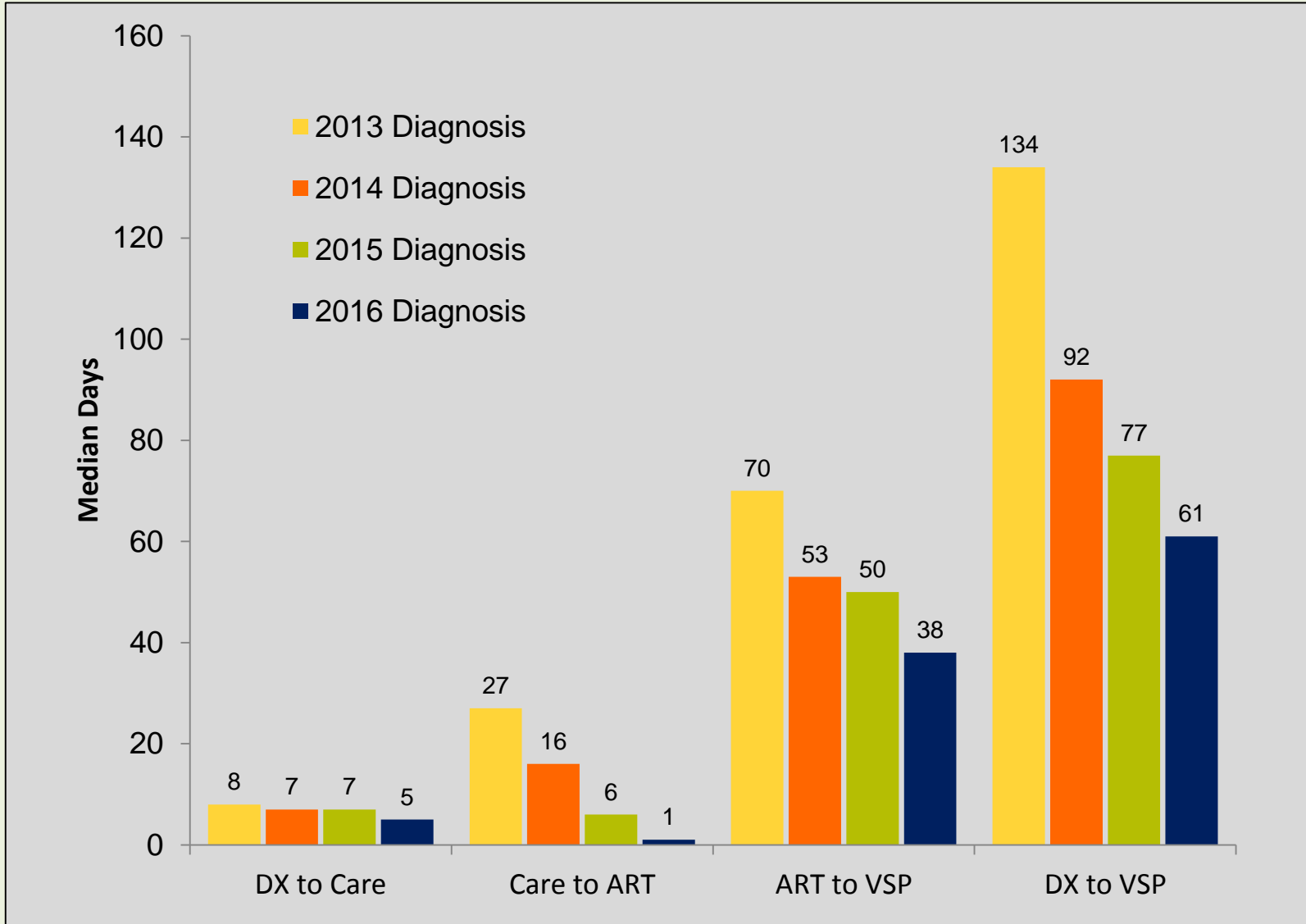
# No Perinatal or Pediatric Cases (age<13) diagnosed since 2005



# Improvements in the HIV Care Continuum



# Faster Time to Care Indicators



# Underlying causes of death

## 3 time periods, 2004-2015

Underlying Cause of Death <sup>1</sup>	Year of Death					
	2004-2007		2008-2011		2012-2015	
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
HIV	756	( 57.7 )	462	( 47.6 )	392	( 40.3 )
Non-AIDS cancer	132	( 10.1 )	117	( 12.0 )	133	( 13.7 )
Lung cancer	43	( 3.3 )	35	( 3.6 )	37	( 3.8 )
Liver cancer	26	( 2.0 )	18	( 1.9 )	17	( 1.7 )
Anal cancer	5	( 0.4 )	7	( 0.7 )	9	( 0.9 )
Pancreatic cancer	6	( 0.5 )	3	( 0.3 )	7	( 0.7 )
Colon cancer	7	( 0.5 )	8	( 0.8 )	5	( 0.5 )
Leukemia	1	( 0.1 )	2	( 0.2 )	5	( 0.5 )
Hodgkins lymphoma	1	( 0.1 )	1	( 0.1 )	2	( 0.2 )
Rectal cancer	8	( 0.6 )	3	( 0.3 )	2	( 0.2 )
Accident	102	( 7.8 )	116	( 11.9 )	103	( 10.6 )
Drug overdose	71	( 5.4 )	95	( 9.8 )	88	( 9.0 )
Heart disease	89	( 6.8 )	86	( 8.9 )	86	( 8.8 )
Coronary heart disease	52	( 4.0 )	39	( 4.0 )	43	( 4.4 )
Cardiomyopathy	10	( 0.8 )	2	( 0.2 )	7	( 0.7 )
Diseases of arteries	2	( 0.2 )	4	( 0.4 )	2	( 0.2 )
Suicide	45	( 3.4 )	38	( 3.9 )	34	( 3.5 )
Liver disease	27	( 2.1 )	25	( 2.6 )	23	( 2.4 )
Liver cirrhosis	15	( 1.1 )	13	( 1.3 )	12	( 1.2 )
Alcoholic liver disease	10	( 0.8 )	11	( 1.1 )	8	( 0.8 )
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	24	( 1.8 )	17	( 1.8 )	21	( 2.2 )
Assault	8	( 0.6 )	5	( 0.5 )	13	( 1.3 )
Diabetes	6	( 0.5 )	5	( 0.5 )	12	( 1.2 )
Cerebrovascular disease	8	( 0.6 )	10	( 1.0 )	11	( 1.1 )
Mental disorders due to substance use	37	( 2.8 )	14	( 1.4 )	11	( 1.1 )
Viral hepatitis	14	( 1.1 )	9	( 0.9 )	8	( 0.8 )
Renal disease	5	( 0.4 )	5	( 0.5 )	7	( 0.7 )
Undetermined intent	3	( 0.2 )	4	( 0.4 )	4	( 0.4 )
Septicemia	4	( 0.3 )	3	( 0.3 )	3	( 0.3 )



2<sup>nd</sup> leading cause of death



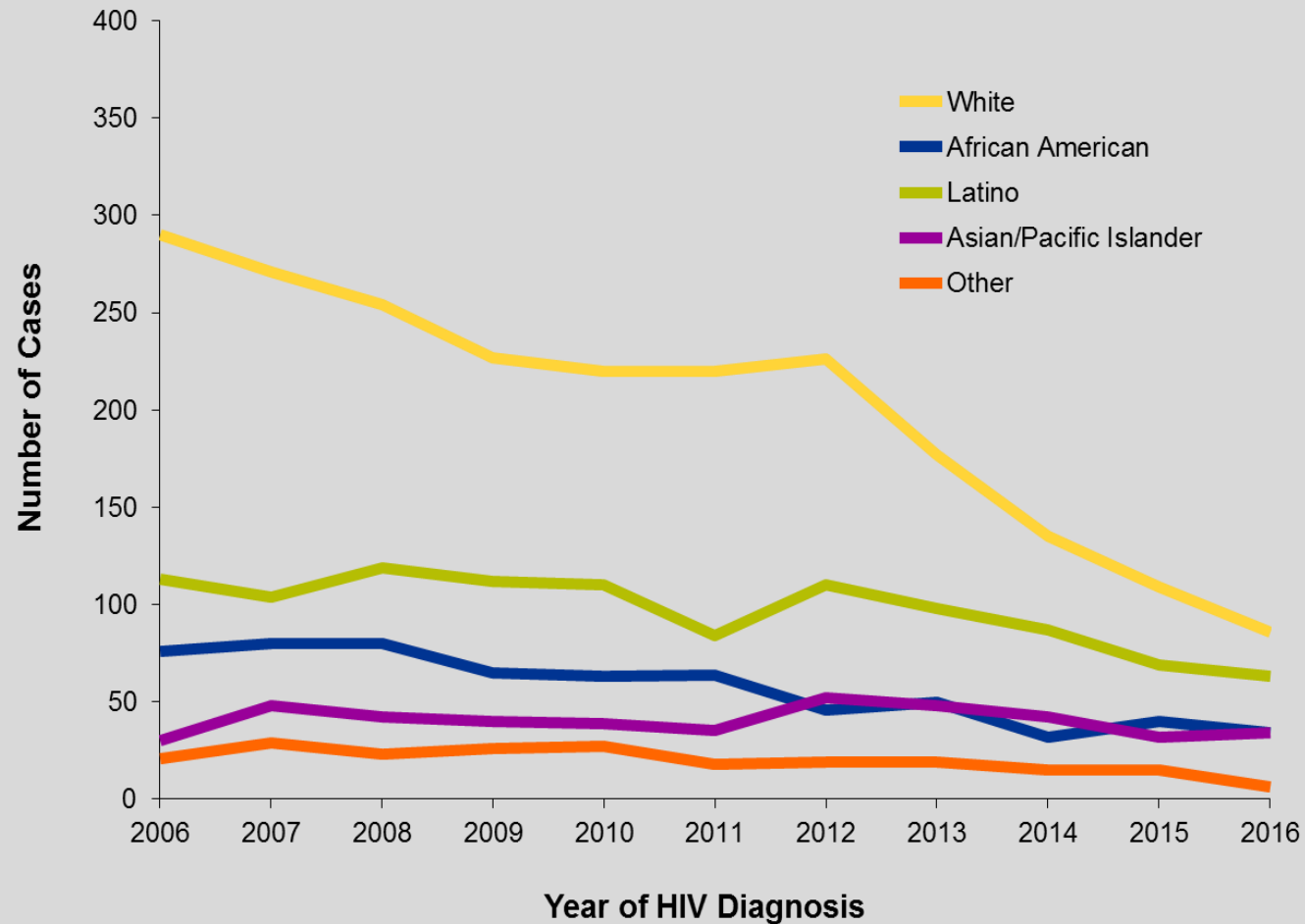
HIV-related causes of death declining



Drug overdoses 3<sup>rd</sup> leading cause of death

1 Deceased cases diagnosed with HIV infection that lack cause of death information are not represented in this table.

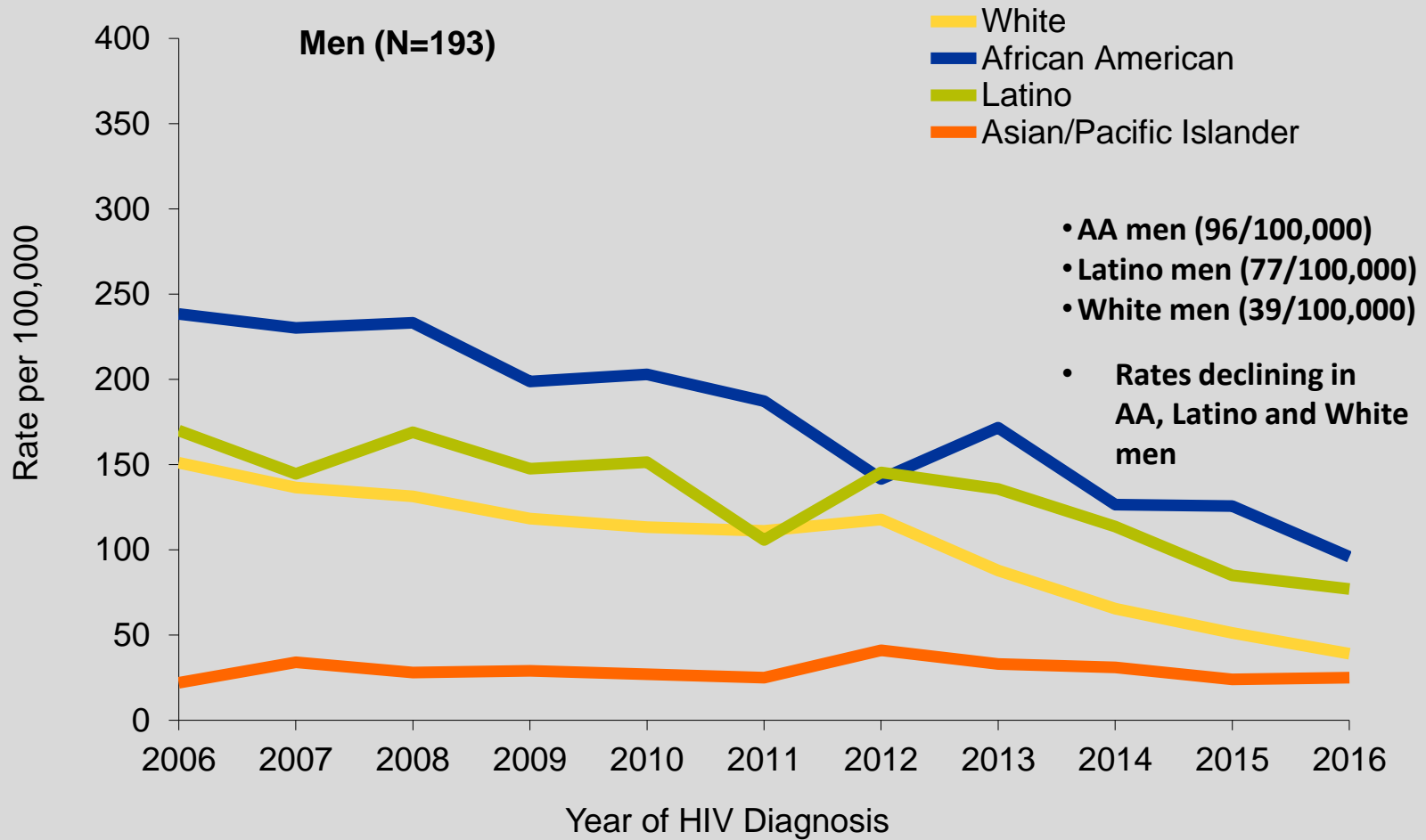
## Trends in New HIV Diagnoses by Race





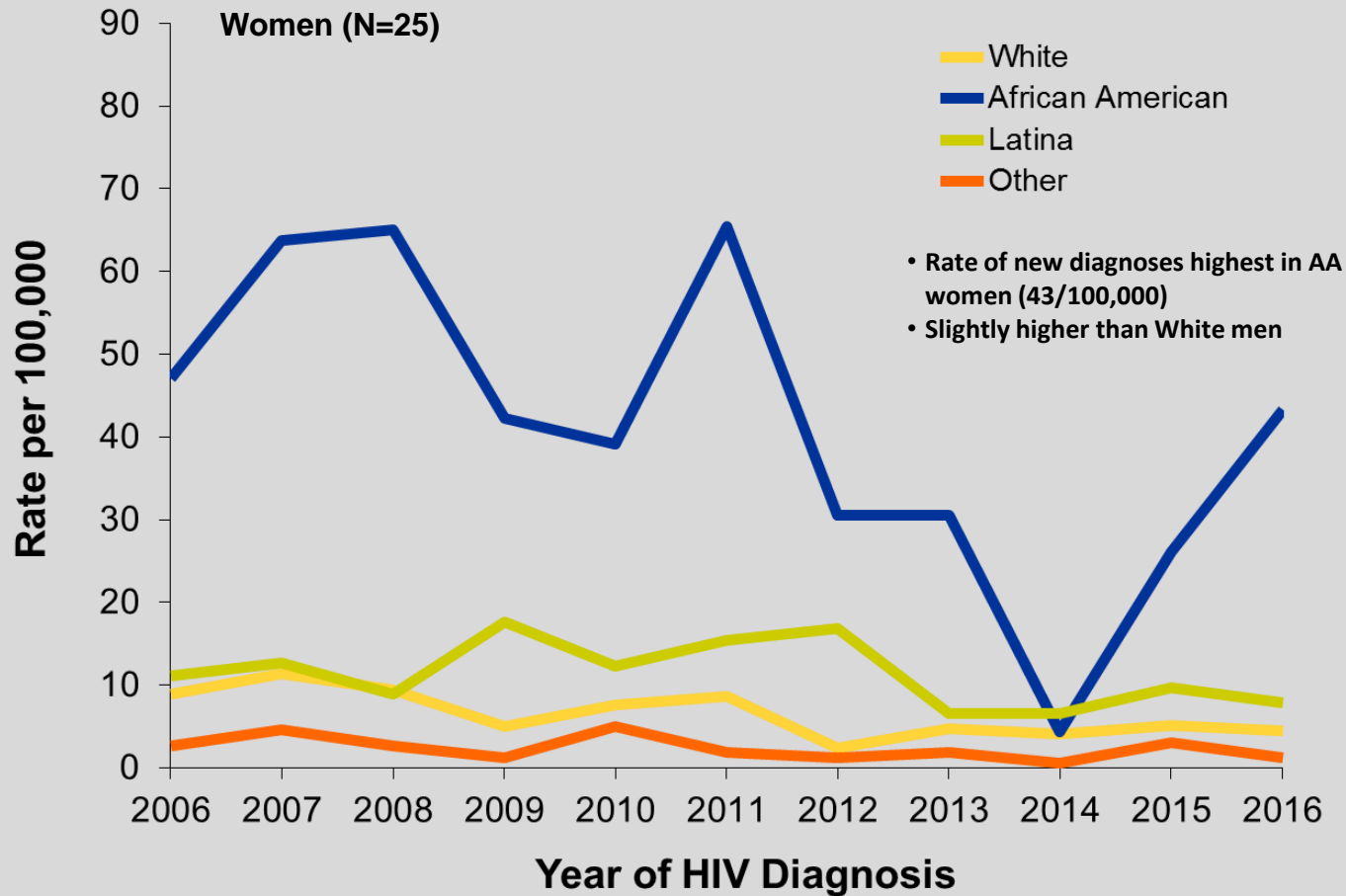
# Health Disparities

## Rate of New Diagnoses among Men



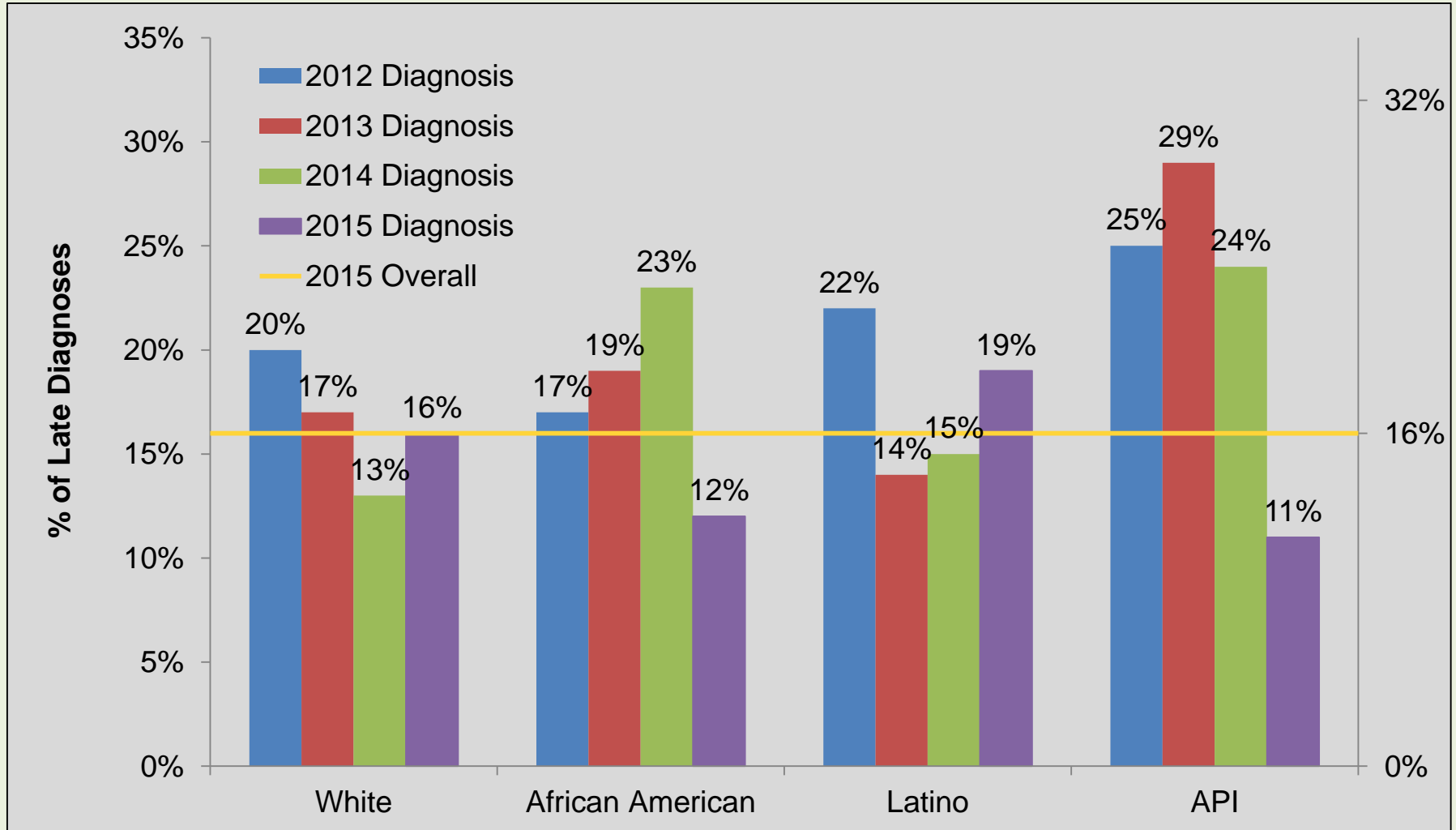
# Health Disparities

## Rate of New HIV Diagnoses among Women



# Health Disparities

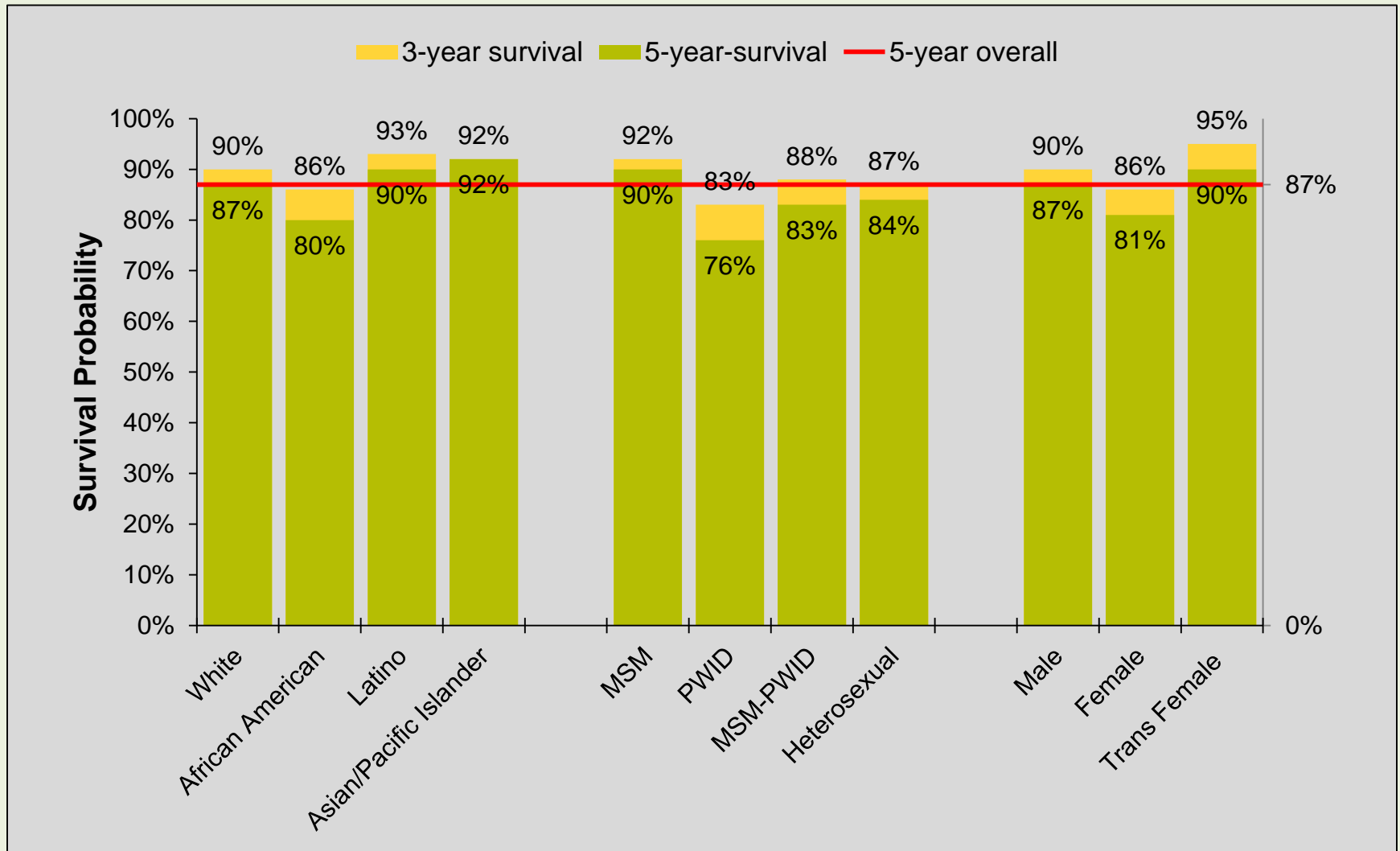
## Late HIV Diagnosis by Race



Ages 50+ have highest proportion of late diagnoses – 33% vs 16% overall

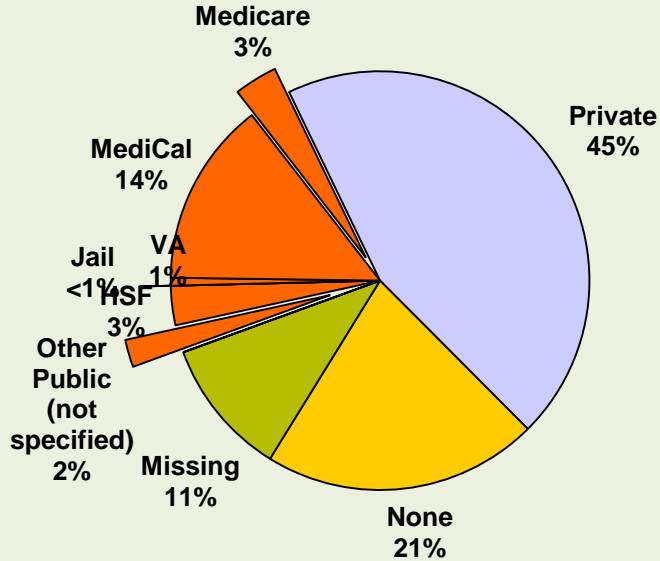
# Health Disparities

## Survival after AIDS

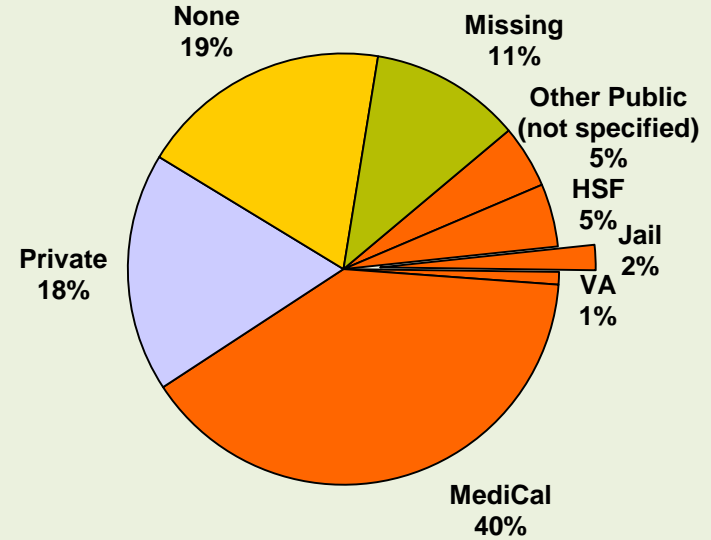


# Health insurance status at HIV diagnosis by race/ethnicity 2014-2016

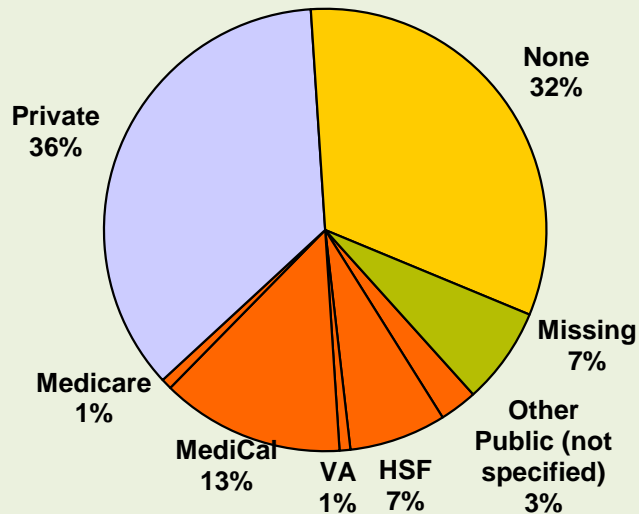
**White (N=330)**



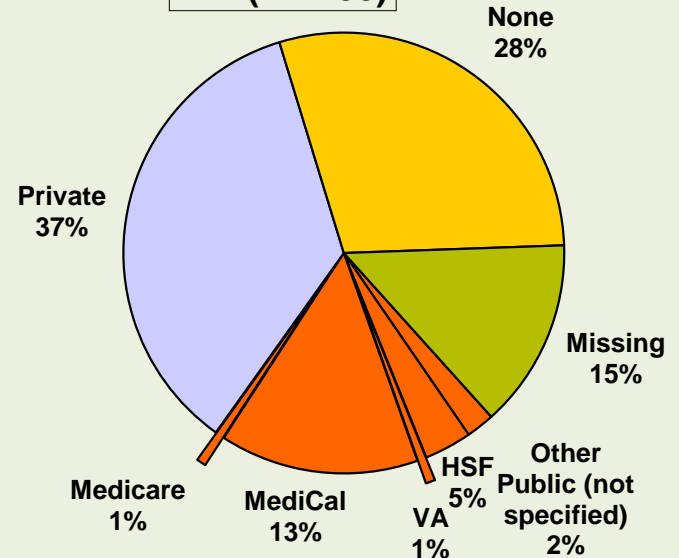
**African American (N=106)**



**Latino (N=254)**



**API (N= 108)**



# Health Disparities

## Viral Suppression

**Table 3.4 Care indicators among persons living with HIV in 2015 who were last known to reside in San Francisco, by demographic and risk characteristics**

	Number of living cases <sup>1</sup>	% with >= 1 laboratory test in 2015 <sup>2</sup>	% with >=2 laboratory tests in 2015 <sup>2</sup>	% Virally suppressed (most recent viral load test in 2015 <200 copies/mL) <sup>2</sup>
<b>Total</b>	12,769	81%	61%	→ 73%
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	11,743	81%	61%	73%
Female	698	82%	63%	→ 66%
Trans Female	328	84%	72%	→ 67%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
White	7,294	82%	62%	75%
African American	1,600	82%	63%	→ 67%
Latino	2,633	78%	59%	→ 69%
Asian/Pacific Islander	756	81%	62%	75%
Other/Unknown	486	83%	59%	71%
<b>Age in Years (as of 12/31/2015)</b>				
13-24	94	81%	56%	68%
25-29	423	77%	53%	→ 63%
30-39	1,737	75%	52%	→ 63%
40-49	3,308	77%	56%	68%
50-59	4,522	83%	63%	76%
60-69	2,186	86%	72%	82%
70+	499	86%	74%	83%
<b>Transmission Category</b>				
MSM	9,437	81%	62%	76%
PWID	742	80%	63%	→ 63%
MSM-PWID	1,903	80%	62%	66%
Heterosexual	447	82%	62%	69%
Other/Unidentified	240	59%	42%	55%
<b>Housing Status, Most Recent</b>				
Housed	12,468	81%	62%	74%
Homeless	301	52%	41%	→ 31%

# Closing the Gap

## Populations with higher viral suppression after LINCS intervention

**Table 3.5 Care indicators among persons who accepted and completed LINCS services in 2015 by demographic and risk characteristics, San Francisco**

	Number of referred to LINCS	Number of accepted and completed LINCS	% Linked to care within 3 months of LINCS initiation <sup>1</sup>	% Retained in care 3-9 months after linkage <sup>1</sup>	% Virally suppressed at most recent test in 12 months after LINCS initiation <sup>1</sup>
<b>Total</b>	209	106	90%	64%	68%
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	172	83	89%	66%	72%
Female	23	16	94%	56%	56%
Trans Female	14	7	86%	57%	43%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>					
White	84	41	88%	59%	61%
African American	58	32	88%	59%	→ 88%
Latino	47	27	96%	78%	52%
Asian/Pacific Islander	11	3	100%	67%	67%
Other/Unknown	9	3	67%	67%	100%
<b>Age in Years (as of 12/31/15)</b>					
13-24	8	5	100%	60%	→ 100%
25-29	24	10	90%	70%	→ 80%
30-39	55	28	79%	64%	54%
40-49	71	37	97%	62%	65%
50+	51	26	88%	65%	77%
<b>Transmission Category</b>					
MSM	98	51	92%	67%	73%
PWID	29	16	100%	69%	→ 63%
MSM-PWID	72	32	81%	59%	63%
Heterosexual	7	5	80%	40%	60%
Other/Unidentified	3	2	100%	100%	100%
<b>Housing Status</b>					
Housed	158	76	89%	62%	64%
Homeless	51	30	90%	70%	→ 77%

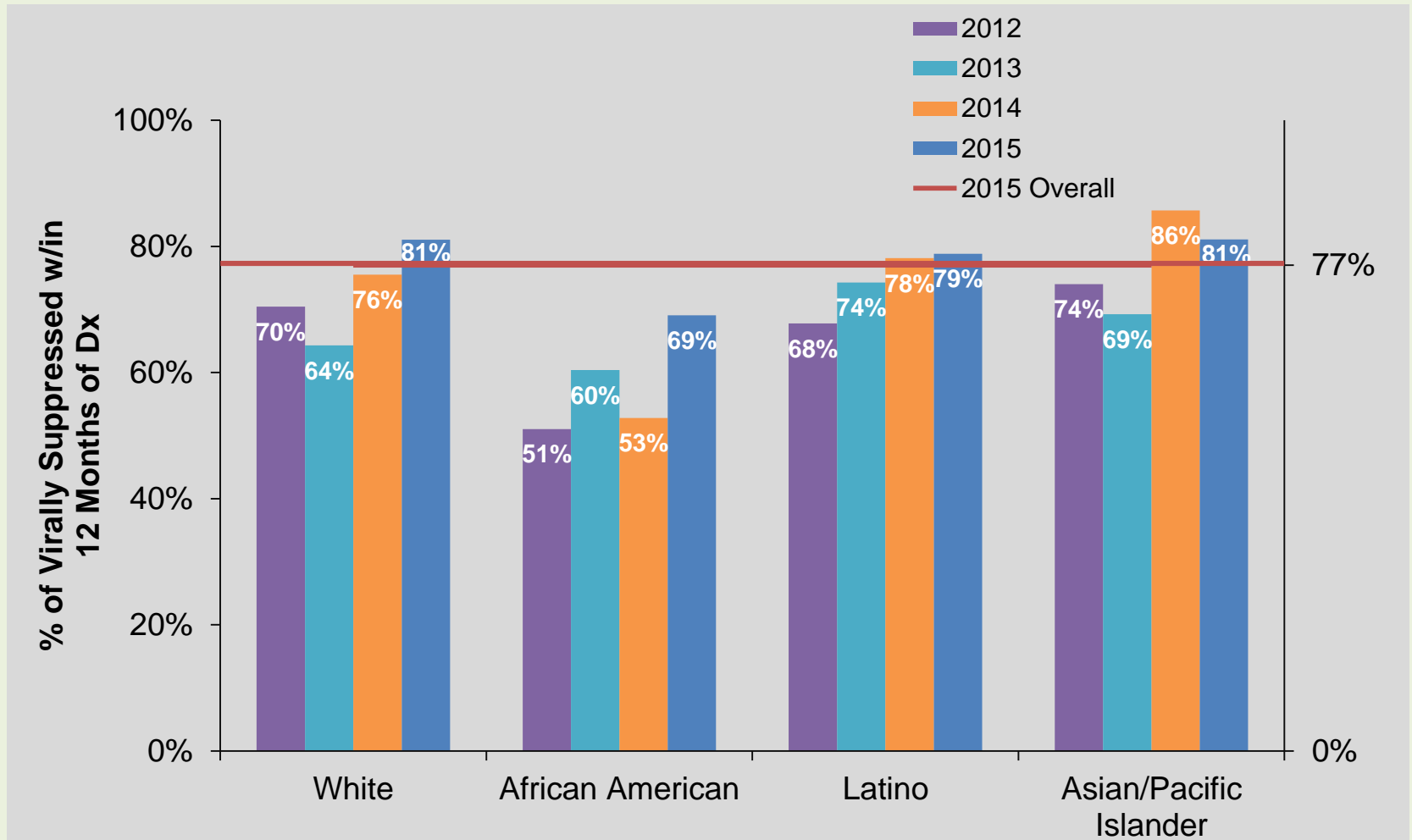
# Homeless persons diagnosed with HIV compared to all persons diagnosed with HIV 2006-2016

	Homeless HIV Cases 2006-2016		HIV Cases 2006-2016	
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>502</b>		<b>4,574</b>	
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	380	( 76 )	4,090	(89 )
Female	72	( 14 )	340	( 7 )
Trans Female	50	( 10 )	144	( 3 )
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
White	216	( 43 )	2,215	(48 )
African American	138	( 27 )	630	(14 )
Latino	97	( 19 )	1,069	(23 )
Asian/Pacific Islander	13	( 3 )	442	(10 )
Other/Unknown	38	( 8 )	218	( 5 )
<b>Transmission Category</b>				
MSM	160	( 32 )	3,237	(71 )
PWID	126	( 25 )	302	( 7 )
MSM-PWID	167	( 33 )	625	(14 )
Heterosexual	35	( 7 )	278	( 6 )
Other/Unidentified	14	( 3 )	132	( 3 )
<b>Age at Diagnosis (Years)</b>				
0 - 17	1	( <1 )	16	(<1 )
18 - 24	76	( 15 )	550	(12 )
25 - 29	97	( 19 )	756	(17 )
30 - 39	126	( 25 )	1,438	(31 )
40 - 49	122	( 24 )	1,204	(26 )
50+	80	( 16 )	610	(13 )



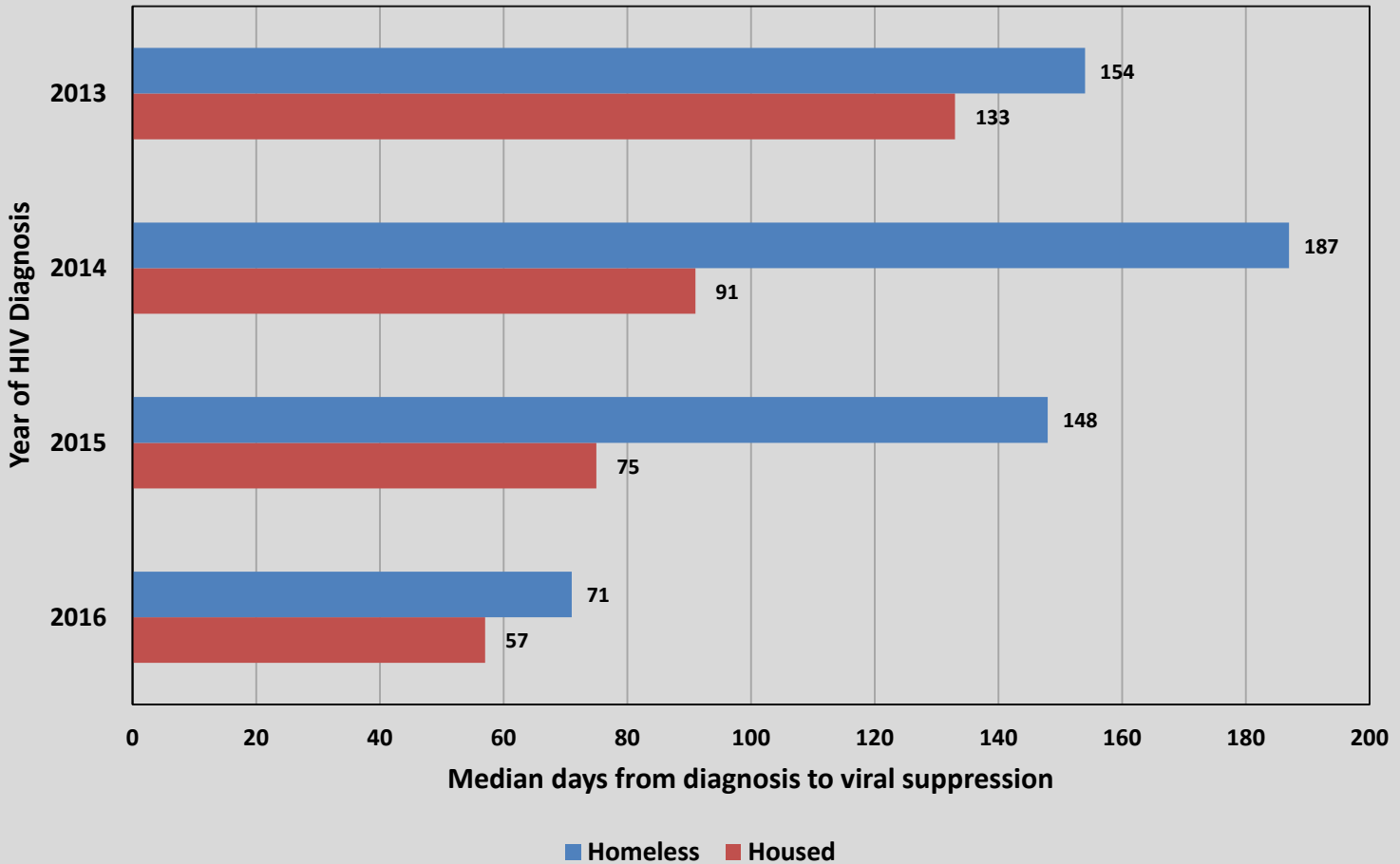
# Closing the Gap

## Viral Suppression Trends in Newly Diagnosed by Race/Ethnicity



# Closing the Gap

Time from HIV Diagnosis to Viral Suppression by Housing Status, 2013-2016, San Francisco



# Summary

## ❖ Positive Trends

- **Encouraging trends continued; plus new improvements**
- Overall positive direction: new diagnoses, deaths, survival, late diagnoses, and HIV care continuum steps including faster time to care indicators

## ❖ Improvement Needed

- **Health disparities persist.** Not all San Franciscans are being reached or experiencing the same improvements
- **Women, trans women, African-Americans, MSM and, in particular, the homeless experiencing many health disparities** including:
  - disproportionately diagnosed
  - Poorer treatment and care outcomes
  - Poorer survival

## ❖ Gaps are Closing

- Many **disparities are improving;**  
**prevention and care indicators are improving even in demographic groups with relatively poor outcomes**
- Number and rates of new diagnoses converging by race