



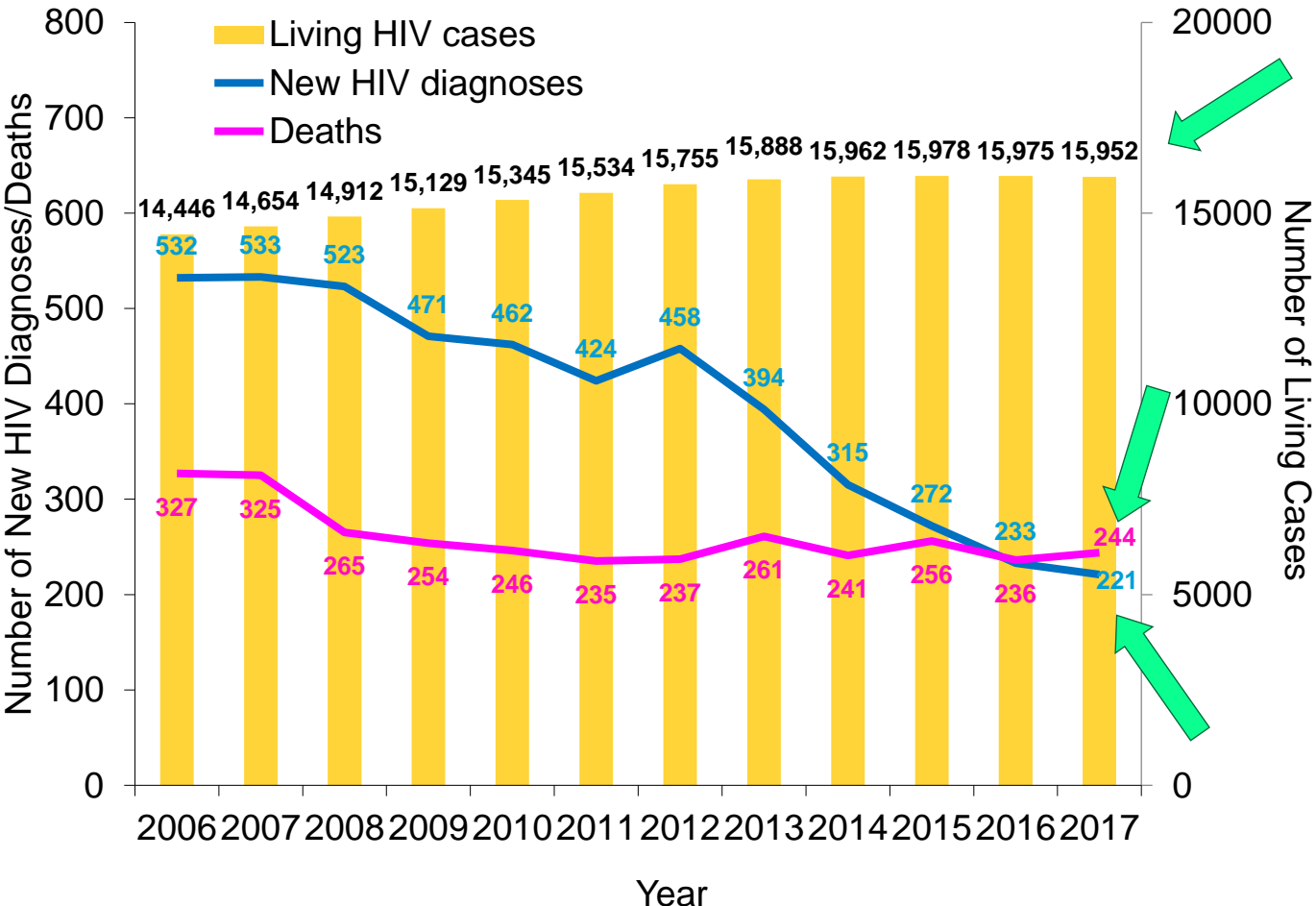
# HIV IN SAN FRANCISCO

September 21, 2018



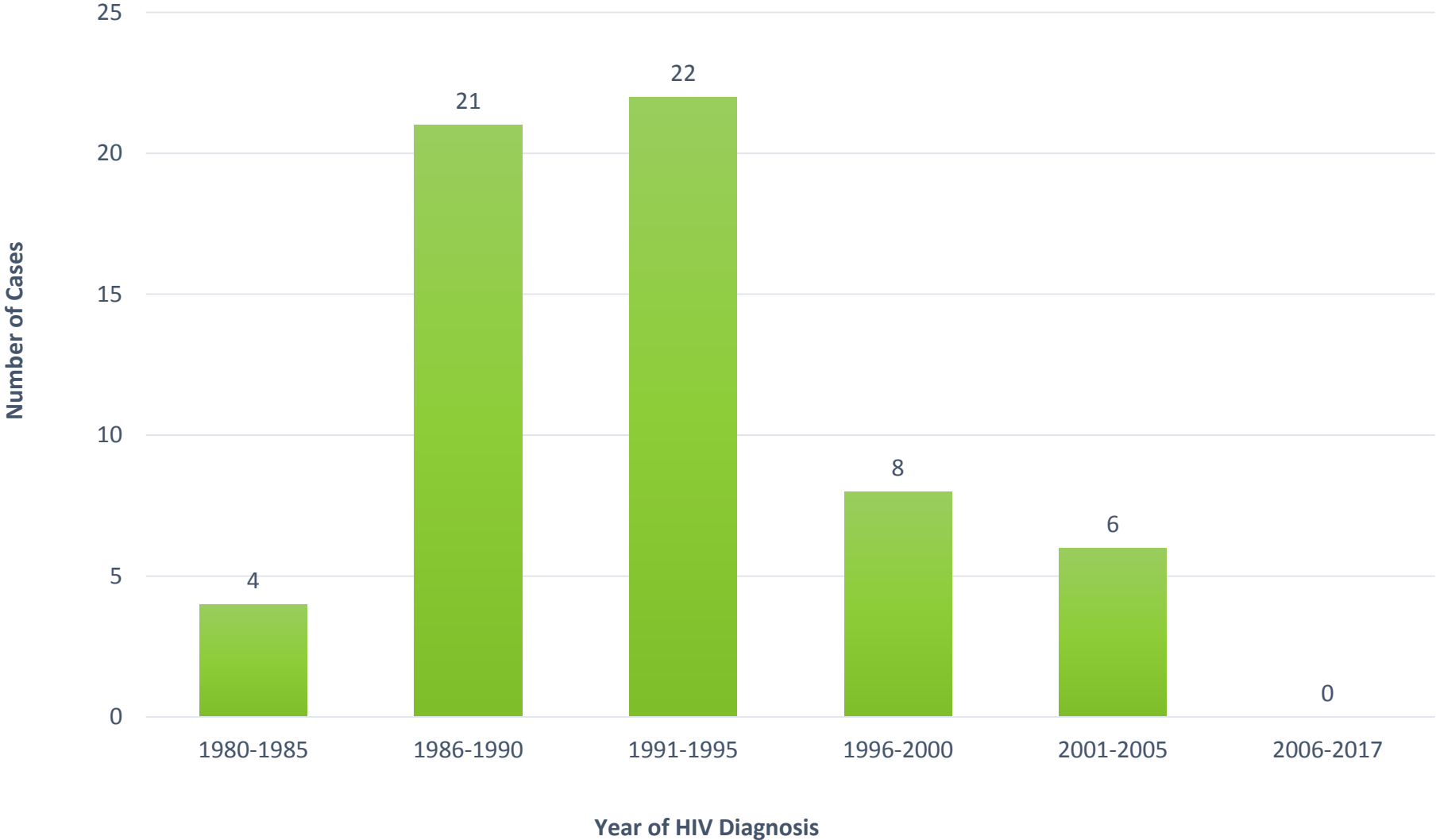
**POPULATION HEALTH DIVISION**  
SAN FRANCISCO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

# New HIV diagnoses, deaths, and prevalence, 2006-2017, San Francisco

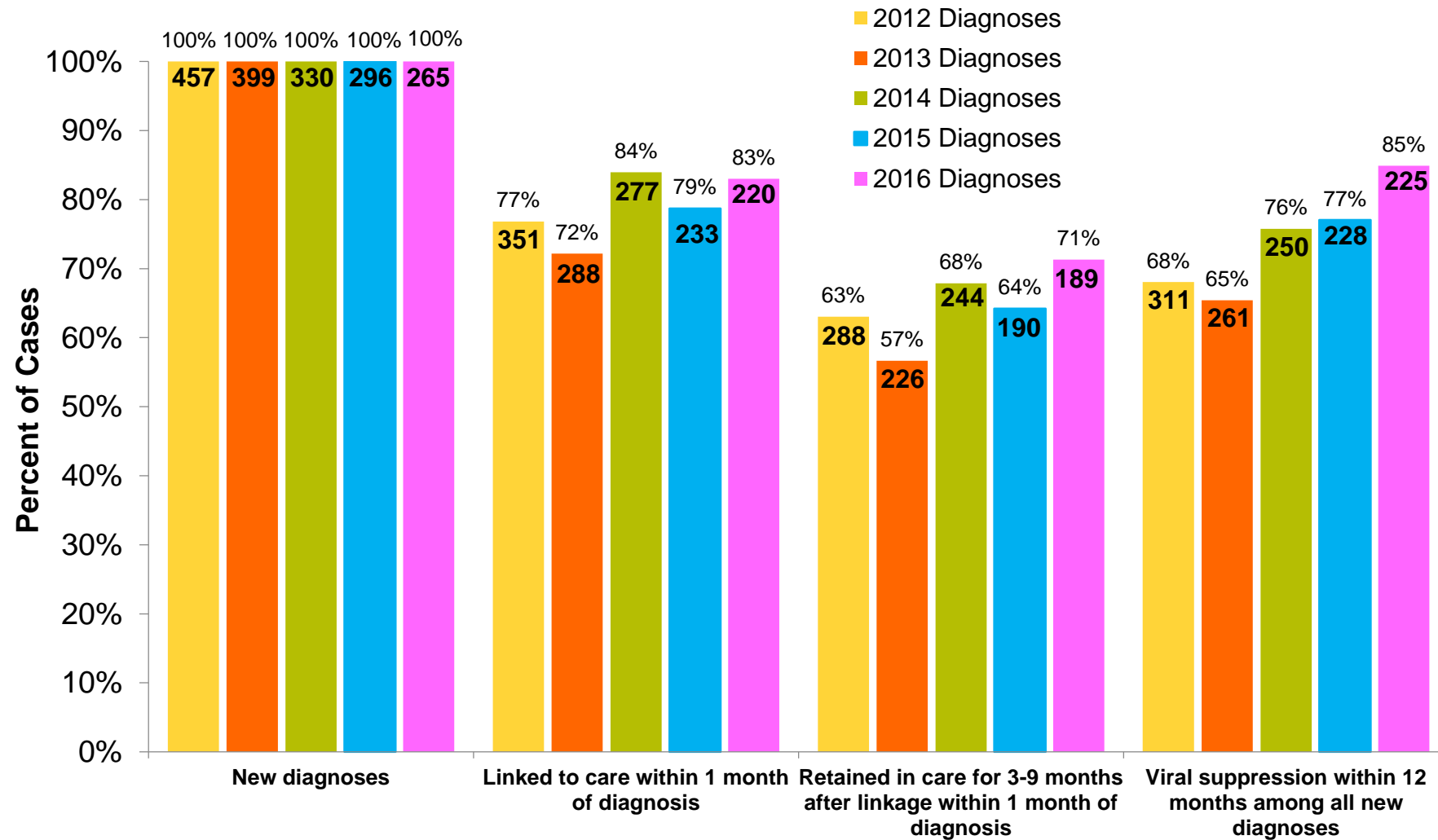


- Overall 94% of PLWH are aware of their HIV status
- New diagnoses **decreased** 5% between 2016-2017
- Number of deaths is level and may be slightly increasing
- Survival is **improving**; 65% of PLWH >50yrs
- Late diagnoses declined from 21% in 2012 to 11% in 2016

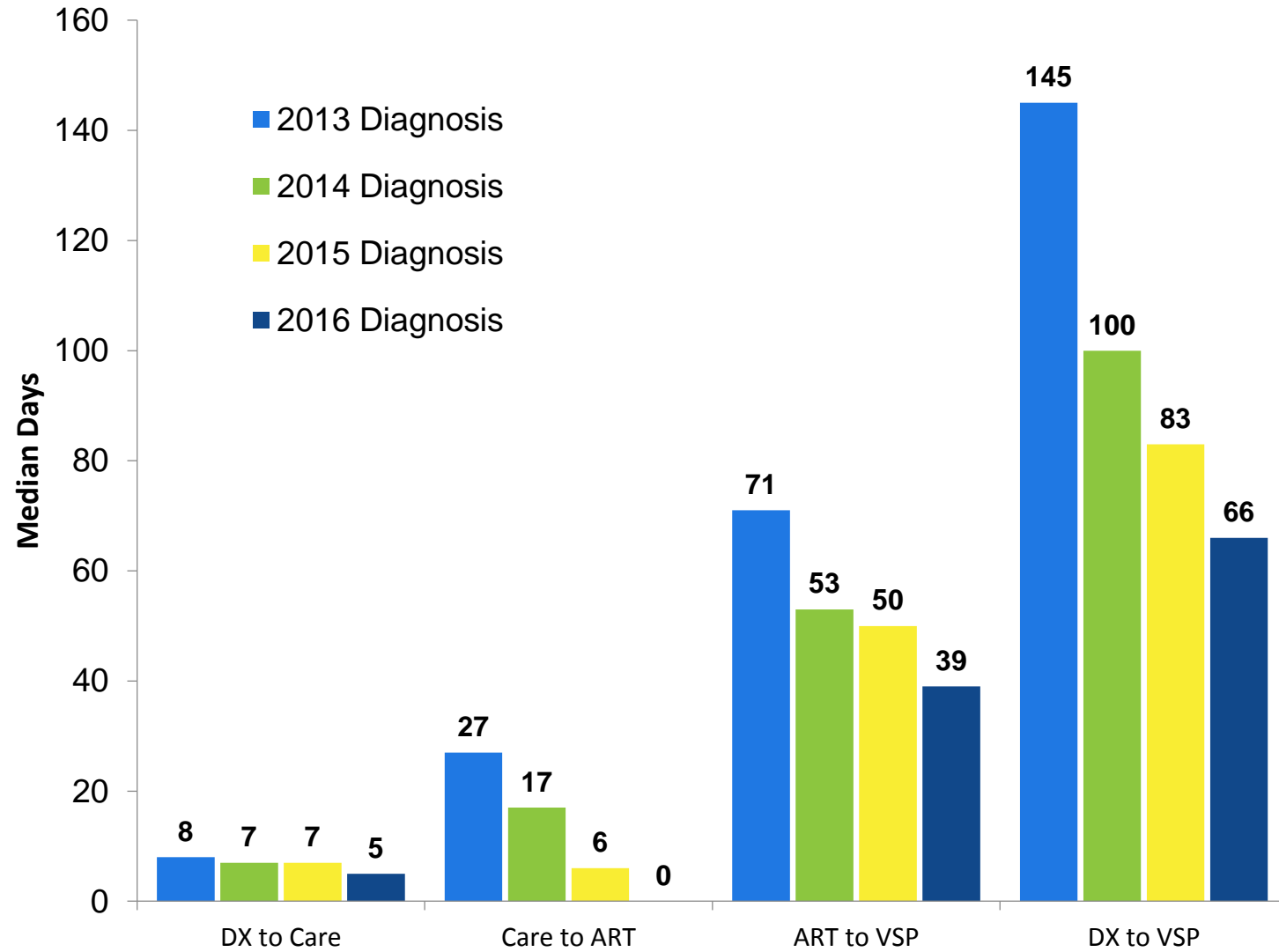
# No Perinatal or Pediatric Cases (Age<13) Diagnosed Since 2005



# Continuum of HIV care among persons diagnosed with HIV, 2012-2016, San Francisco



# Faster Time to Care Indicators



# Underlying causes of death among persons with HIV infection, 2006-2017, San Francisco

Underlying Cause of Death <sup>1</sup>	Year of Death					
	2006-2009 N=1,148		2010-2013 N=952		2014-2017 N=953	
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
HIV	595	(51.8)	392	(41.2)	360	(37.8)
Non-AIDS cancer	124	(10.8)	136	(14.3)	139	(14.6)
Lung cancer	47	(4.1)	31	(3.3)	34	(3.6)
Liver cancer	18	(1.6)	22	(2.3)	13	(1.4)
Anal cancer	6	(0.5)	9	(0.9)	12	(1.3)
Colon cancer	9	(0.8)	5	(0.5)	6	(0.6)
Pancreatic cancer	4	(0.3)	8	(0.8)	6	(0.6)
Rectal cancer	4	(0.3)	4	(0.4)	3	(0.3)
Leukemia	0	(0.0)	6	(0.6)	1	(0.1)
Hodgkins lymphoma	2	(0.2)	2	(0.2)	0	(0.0)
Heart disease	87	(7.6)	83	(8.7)	101	(10.6)
Coronary heart disease	45	(3.9)	42	(4.4)	46	(4.8)
Cardiomyopathy	6	(0.5)	4	(0.4)	8	(0.8)
Accident	121	(10.5)	112	(11.8)	91	(9.5)
Drug overdose	93	(8.1)	97	(10.2)	74	(7.8)
Suicide	50	(4.4)	38	(4.0)	32	(3.4)
Liver disease	27	(2.4)	21	(2.2)	25	(2.6)
Alcoholic liver disease	11	(1.0)	6	(0.6)	15	(1.6)
Liver cirrhosis	14	(1.2)	14	(1.5)	7	(0.7)
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	25	(2.2)	17	(1.8)	22	(2.3)
Assault	8	(0.7)	9	(0.9)	12	(1.3)
Cerebrovascular disease	8	(0.7)	10	(1.1)	12	(1.3)
Mental disorders due to substance use	22	(1.9)	10	(1.1)	11	(1.2)
Diabetes	1	(0.1)	11	(1.2)	10	(1.0)
Viral hepatitis	10	(0.9)	8	(0.8)	7	(0.7)
Renal disease	9	(0.8)	3	(0.3)	7	(0.7)
Pneumonitis	2	(0.2)	2	(0.2)	5	(0.5)
Septicemia	2	(0.2)	2	(0.2)	5	(0.5)
Hyperlipidemia	2	(0.2)	2	(0.2)	4	(0.4)
Undetermined intent	4	(0.3)	6	(0.6)	0	(0.0)



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



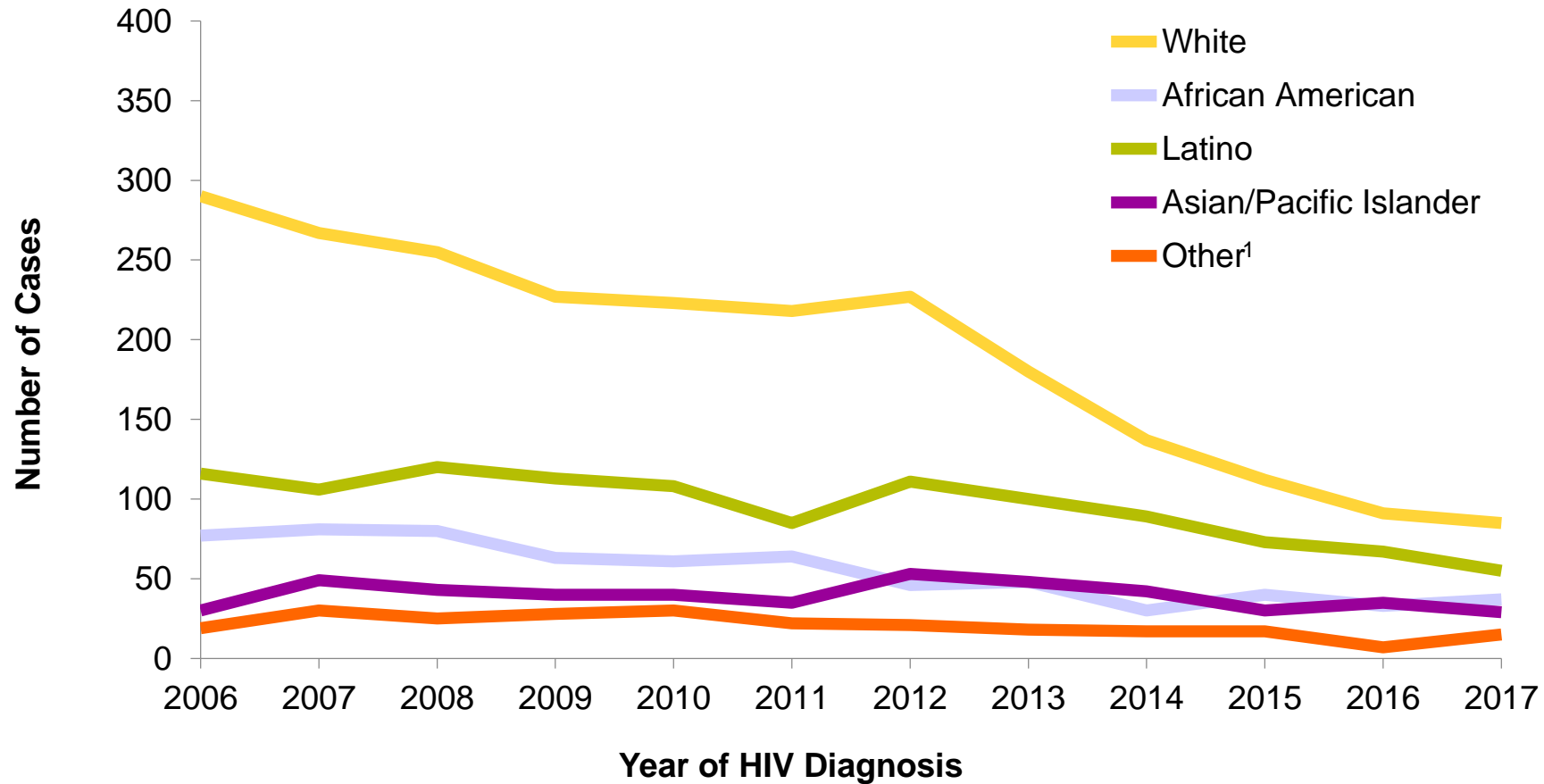
HIV-related causes of  
death declining



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

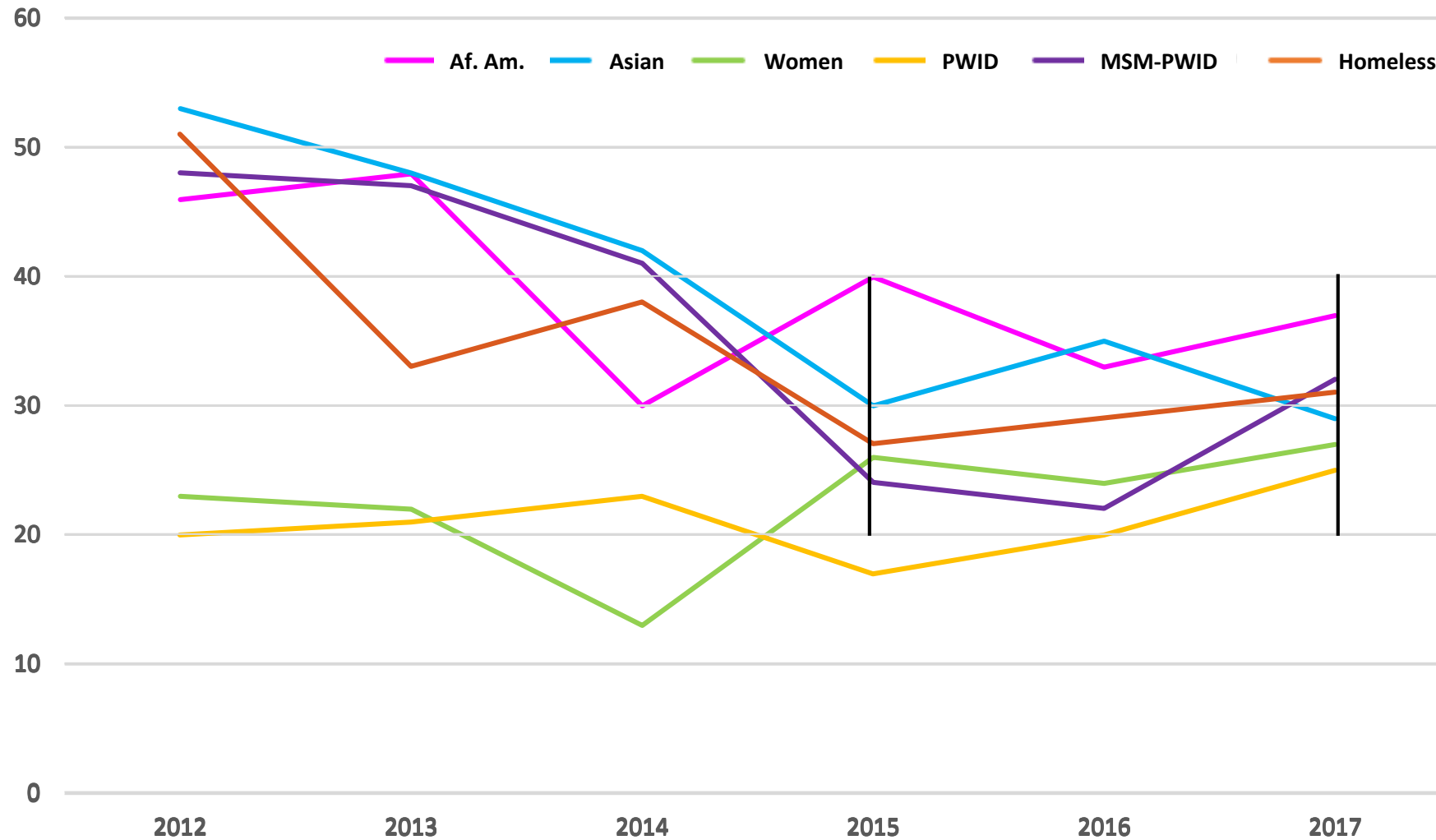
<sup>1</sup> Deceased HIV cases that lack cause of death information are not represented in this table.

# Number of persons diagnosed with HIV by race/ethnicity, 2006-2017, San Francisco



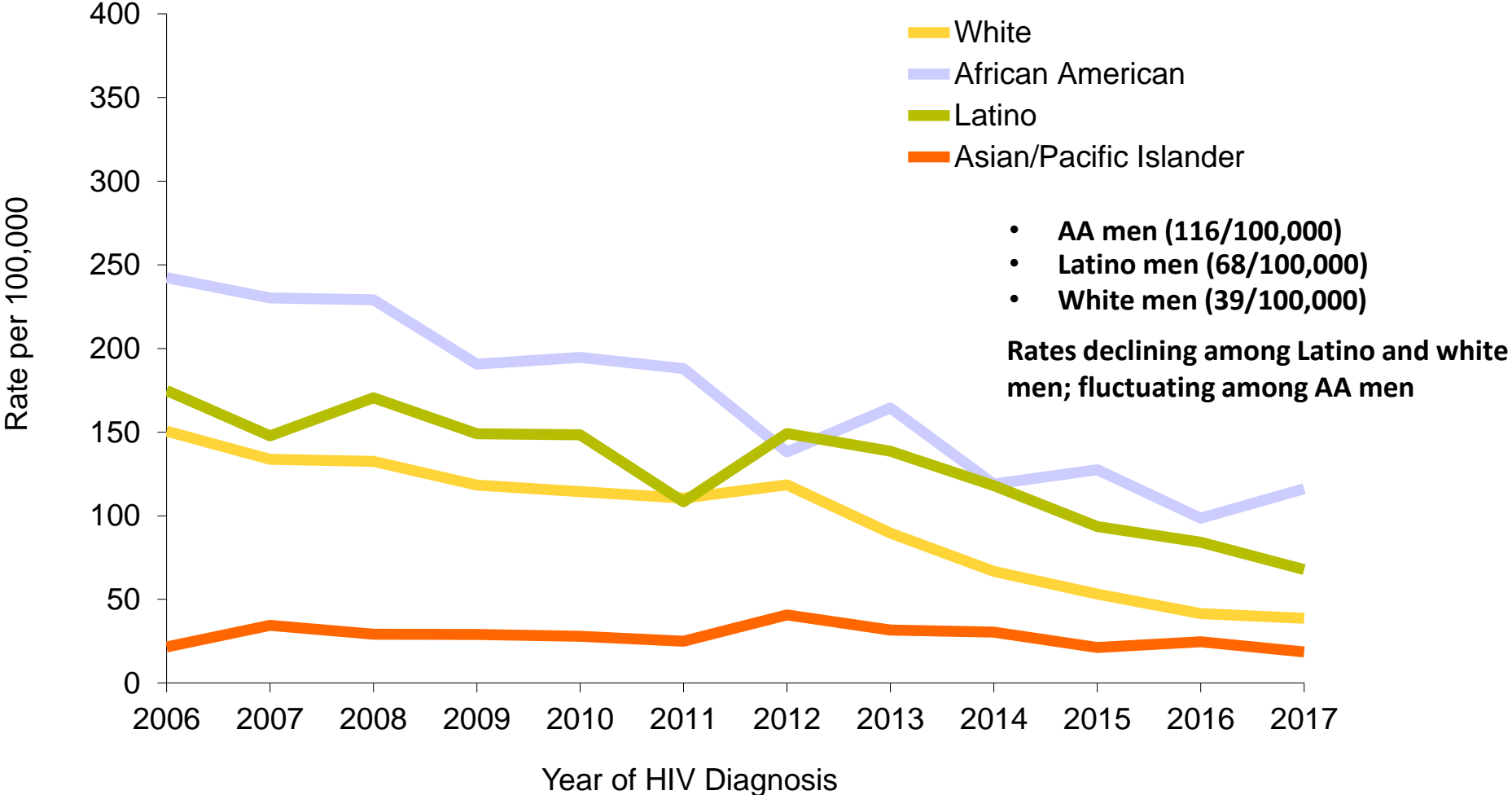
1 Cases in the "Other/Unknown" racial/ethnic category include 7% Native Americans, 90% multi-race, and 3% unknown.

# Number of New Diagnoses by Demographic Characteristics

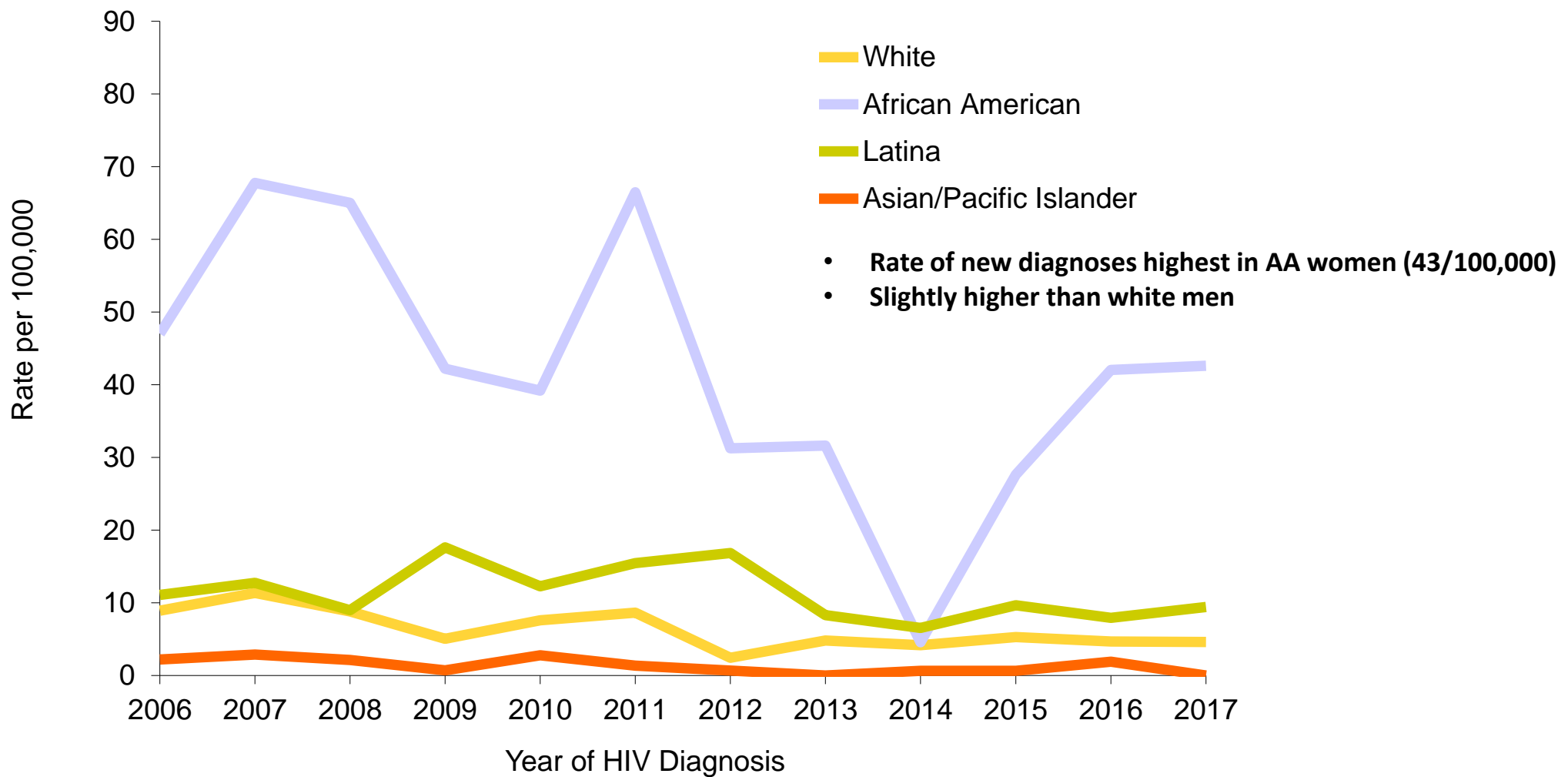




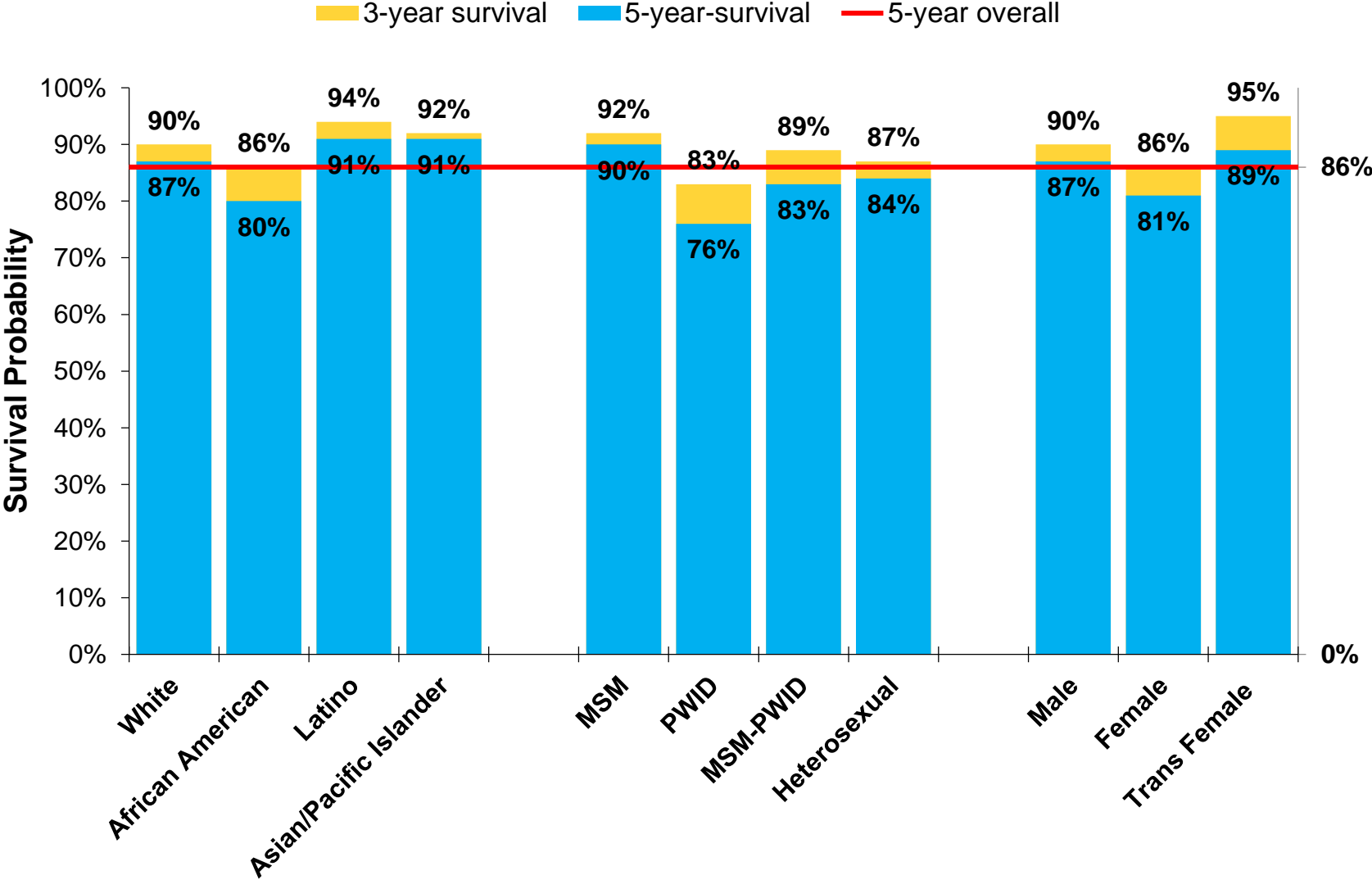
# Annual rates of men diagnosed with HIV per 100,000 population by race/ethnicity, 2006-2017, San Francisco



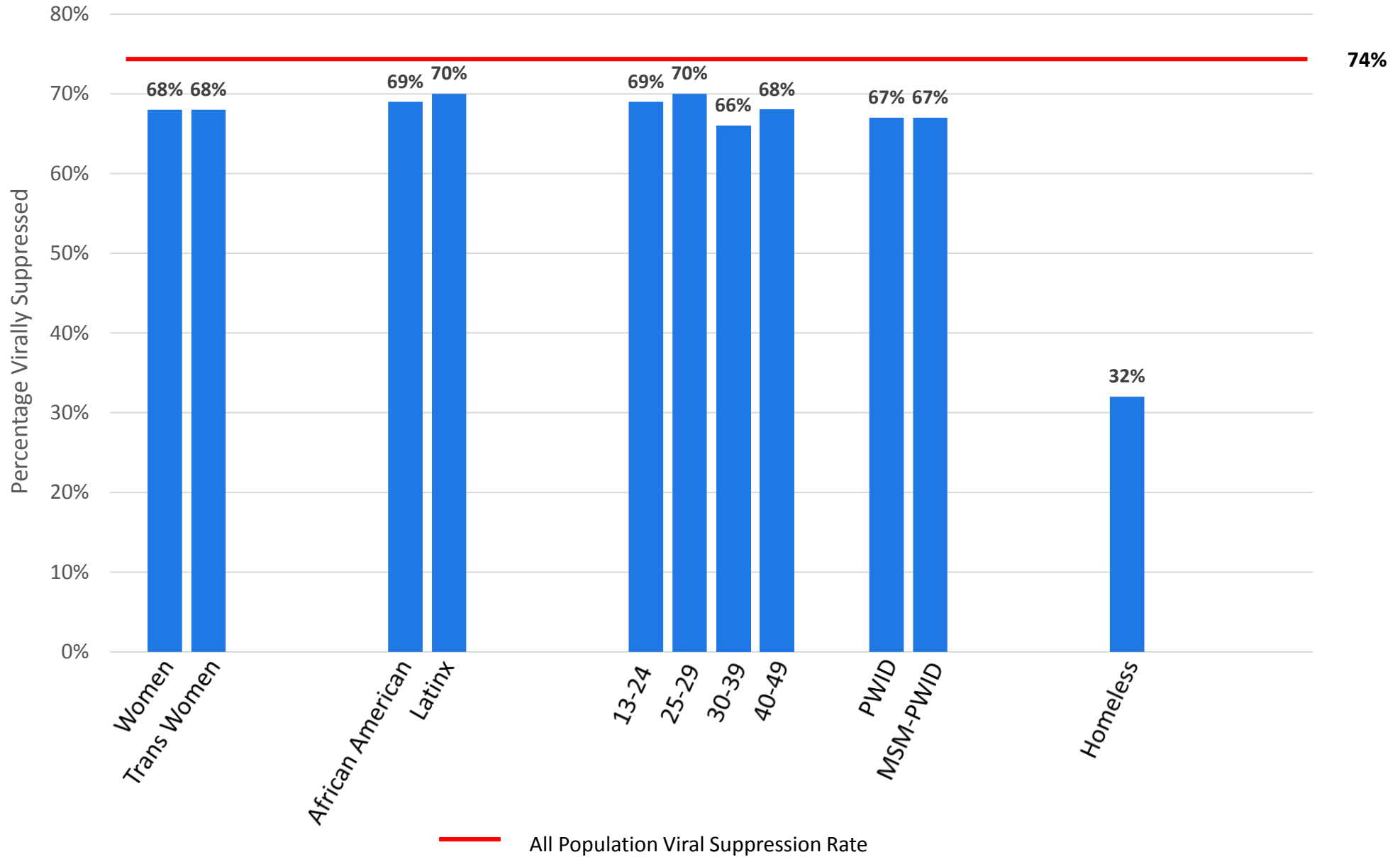
# Annual rates of women diagnosed with HIV per 100,000 population by race/ethnicity, 2006-2017, San Francisco



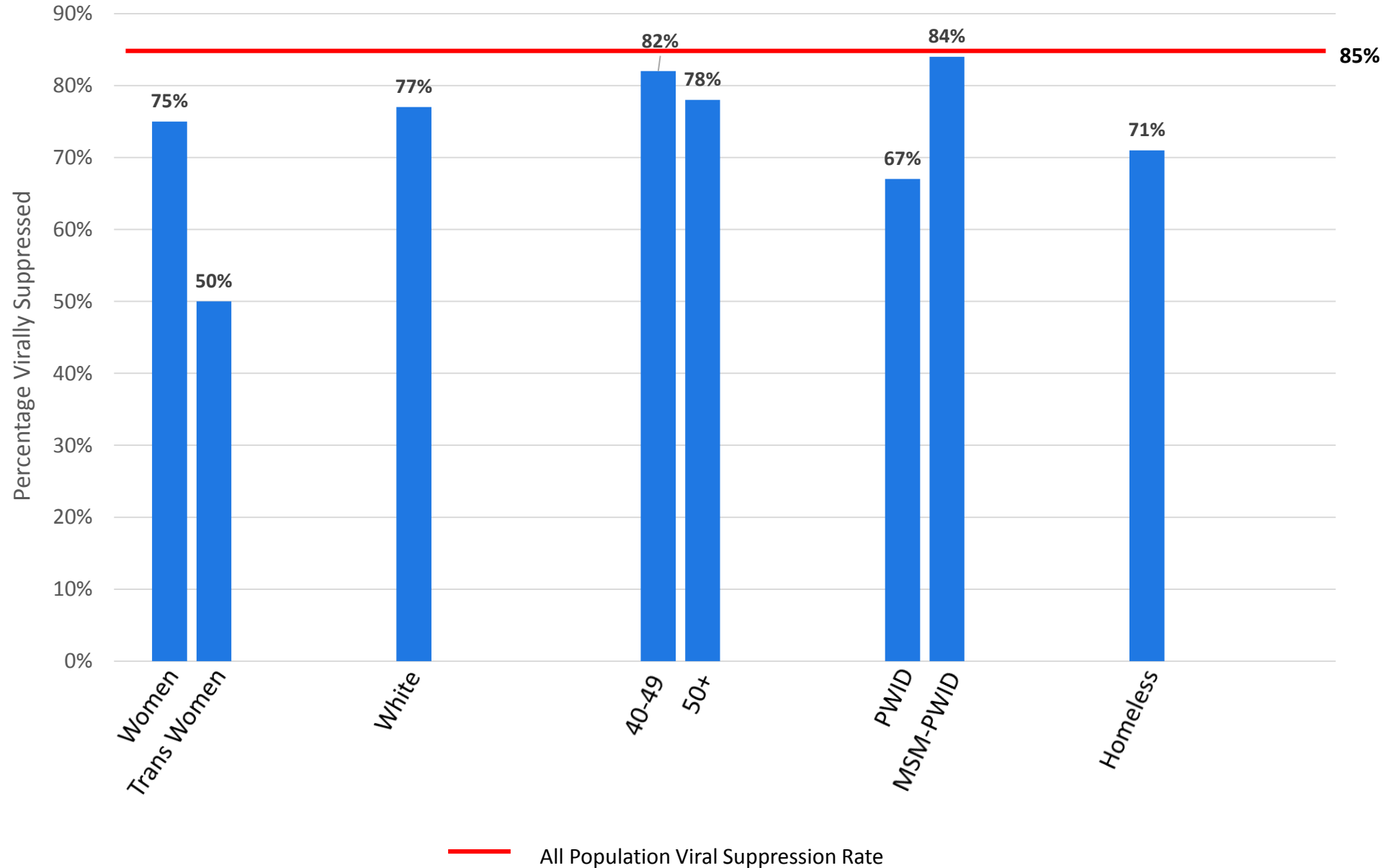
# Health Disparities Survival After AIDS



# Disparities in Viral Suppression



# Disparities in Viral Suppression Among Persons Newly Diagnosed with HIV in 2016, San Francisco



# Challenges with Homelessness

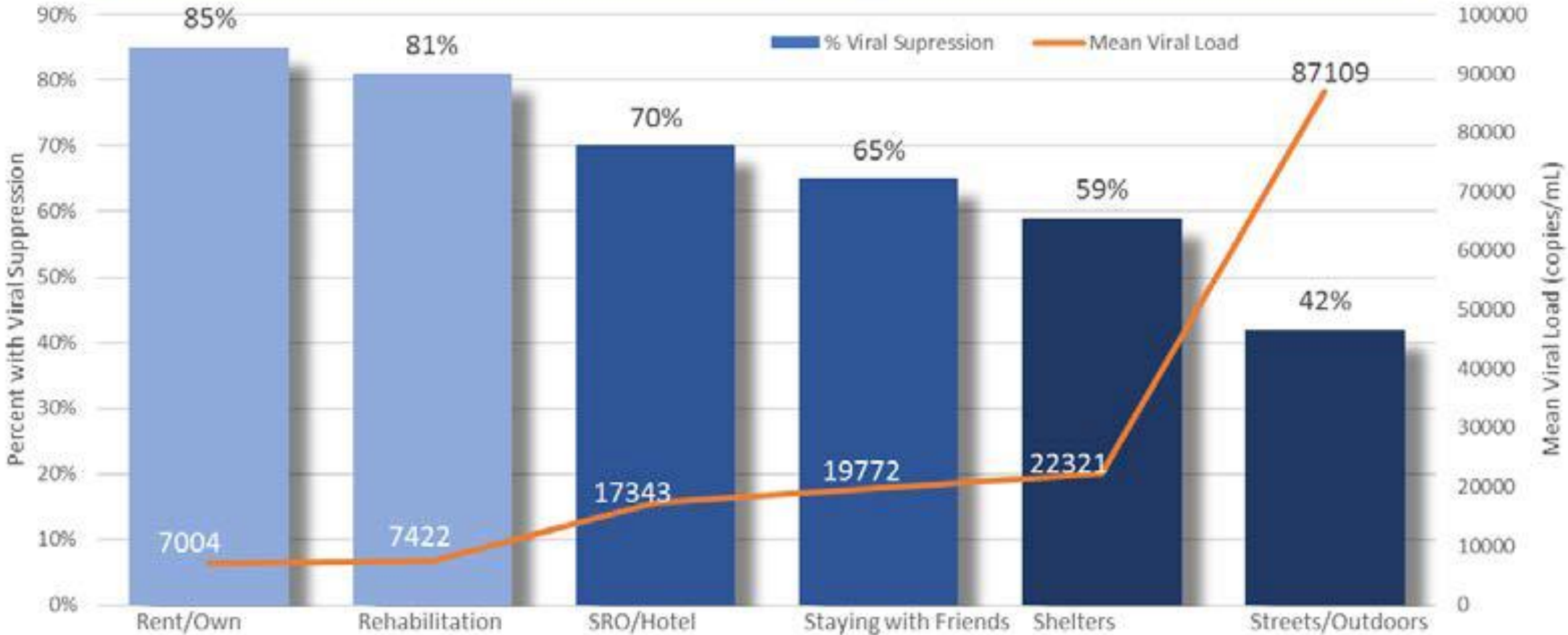
- Proportion of people newly diagnosed with HIV who are homeless is 14%. National guidelines say should be no greater than 5%.
- People who are homeless have worse viral loads (worse for their health and risk of transmission to others)
- Homelessness is a substantial contributor to deaths among people with HIV

# Characteristics of homeless persons compared to all persons diagnosed with HIV in 2006-2017, San Francisco

	Homeless HIV Cases 2006-2017		HIV Cases 2006-2017	
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>543</b>		<b>4,838</b>	
<b>Gender<sup>1</sup></b>				
Men	412	( 76 )	4,313	(89 )
Women	78	( 14 )	367	( 8 )
Trans Women	53	( 10 )	155	( 3 )
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
White	232	( 43 )	2,312	(48 )
African American	143	( 26 )	660	(14 )
Latino	109	( 20 )	1,143	(24 )
Asian/Pacific Islander	16	( 3 )	474	(10 )
Other/Unknown	43	( 8 )	249	( 5 )
<b>Transmission Category</b>				
MSM	177	( 33 )	3,403	(70 )
PWID	134	( 25 )	327	( 7 )
MSM-PWID	179	( 33 )	675	(14 )
Heterosexual	40	( 7 )	294	( 6 )
Other/Unidentified	13	( 2 )	139	( 3 )
<b>Age at Diagnosis (Years)</b>				
0 - 17	1	( <1 )	18	( <1 )
18 - 24	85	( 16 )	580	(12 )
25 - 29	100	( 18 )	812	(17 )
30 - 39	141	( 26 )	1,523	(31 )
40 - 49	130	( 24 )	1,253	(26 )
50+	86	( 16 )	652	(13 )

# At Ward 86, relationship of viral suppression and “degree of homelessness”

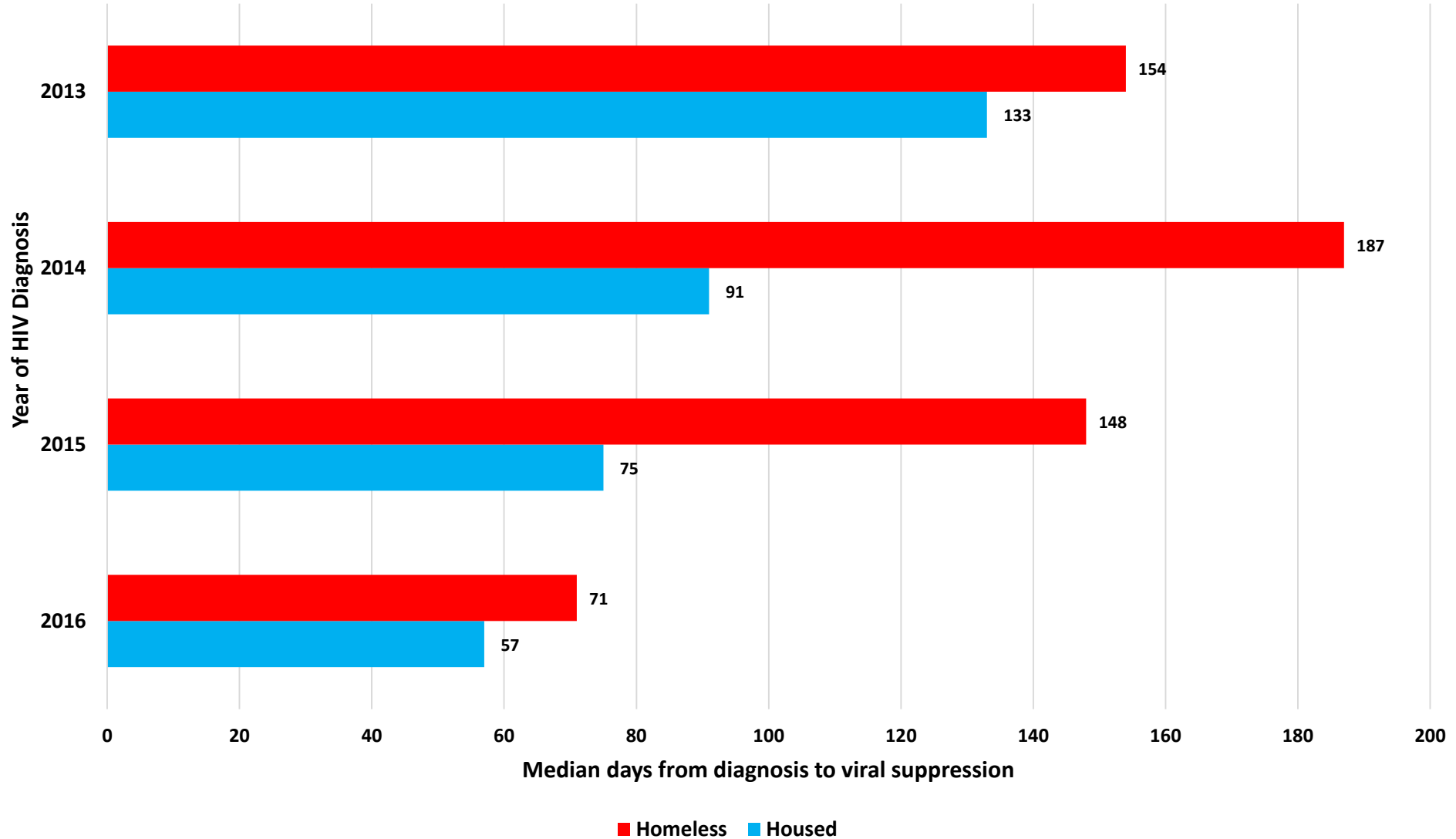
Percent of Patients with Viral Suppression and Mean Viral Load by Living Arrangement among PLHIV at Ward 86 (N=1213)



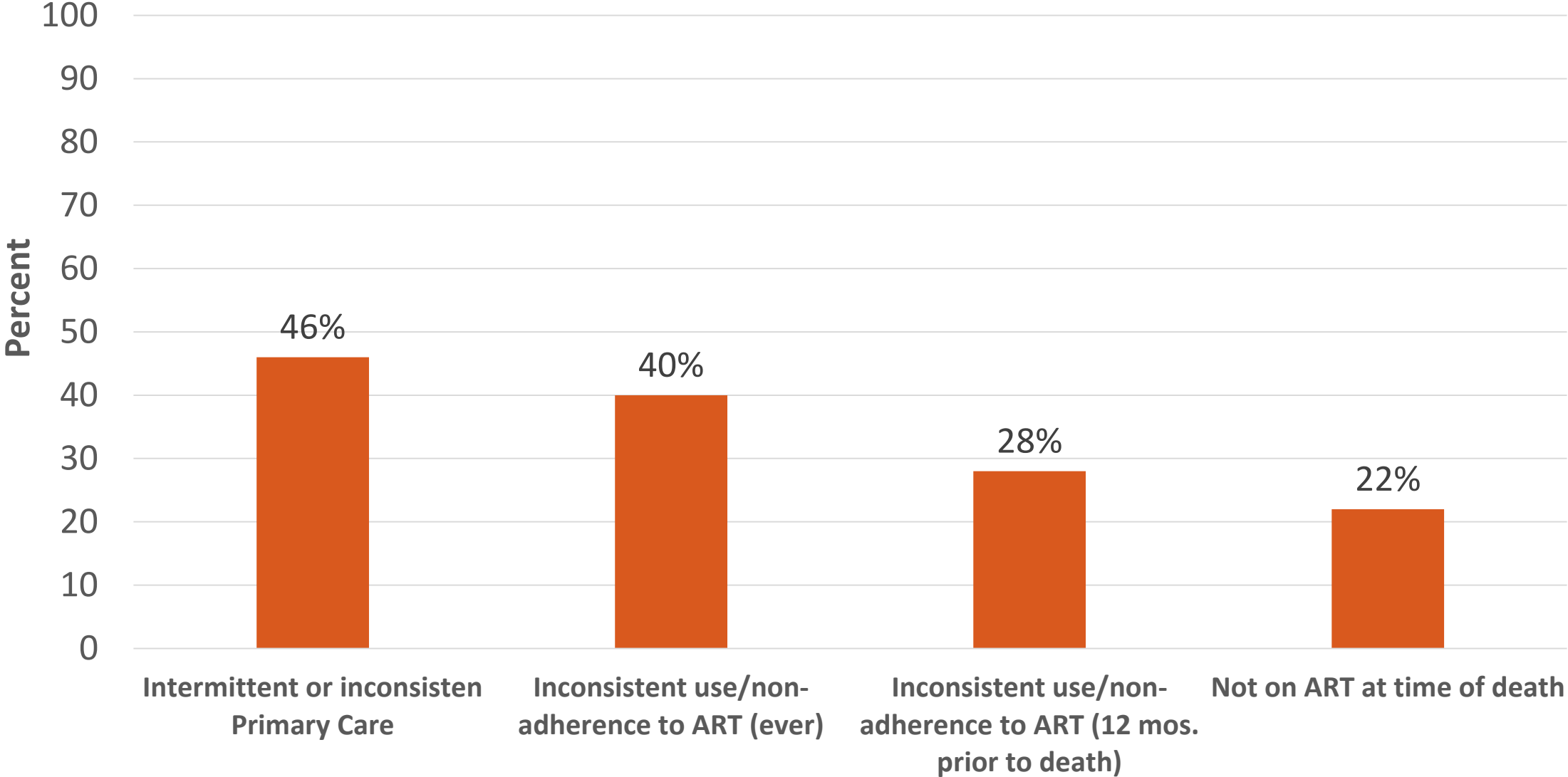


# Closing the Gap

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

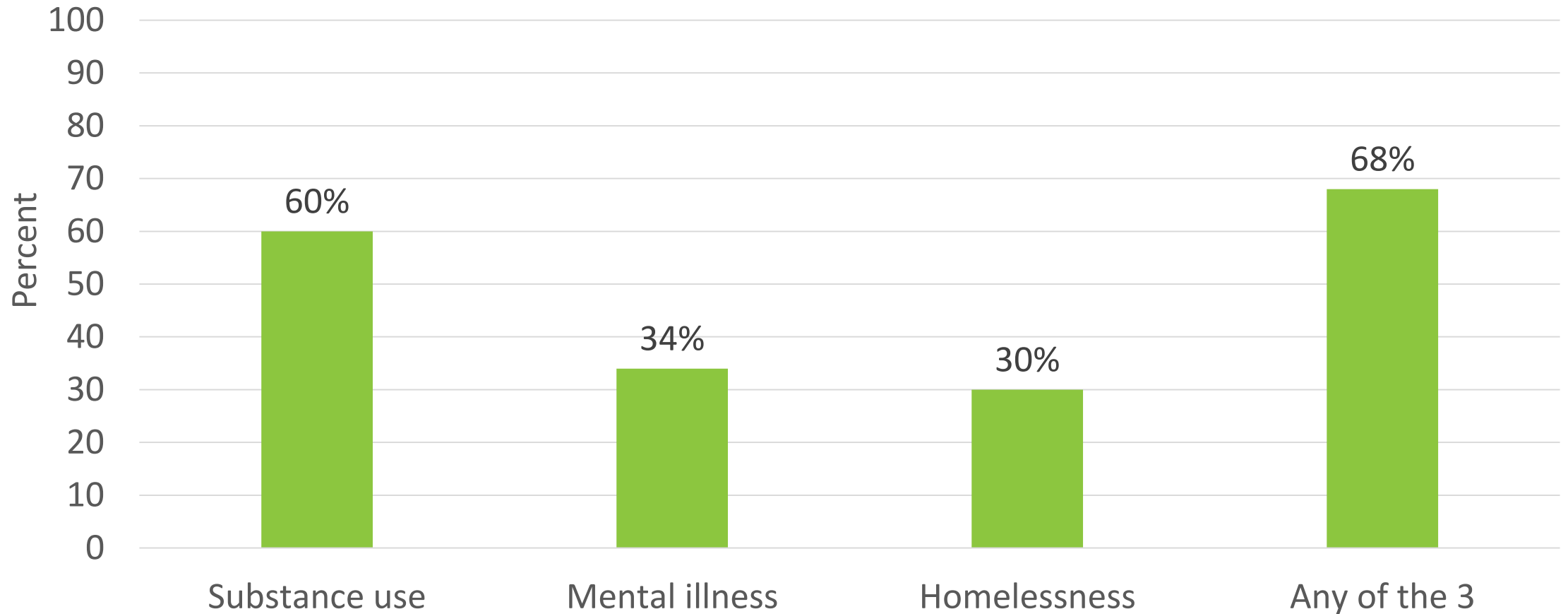


# Health Care Utilization Among Decedents with HIV

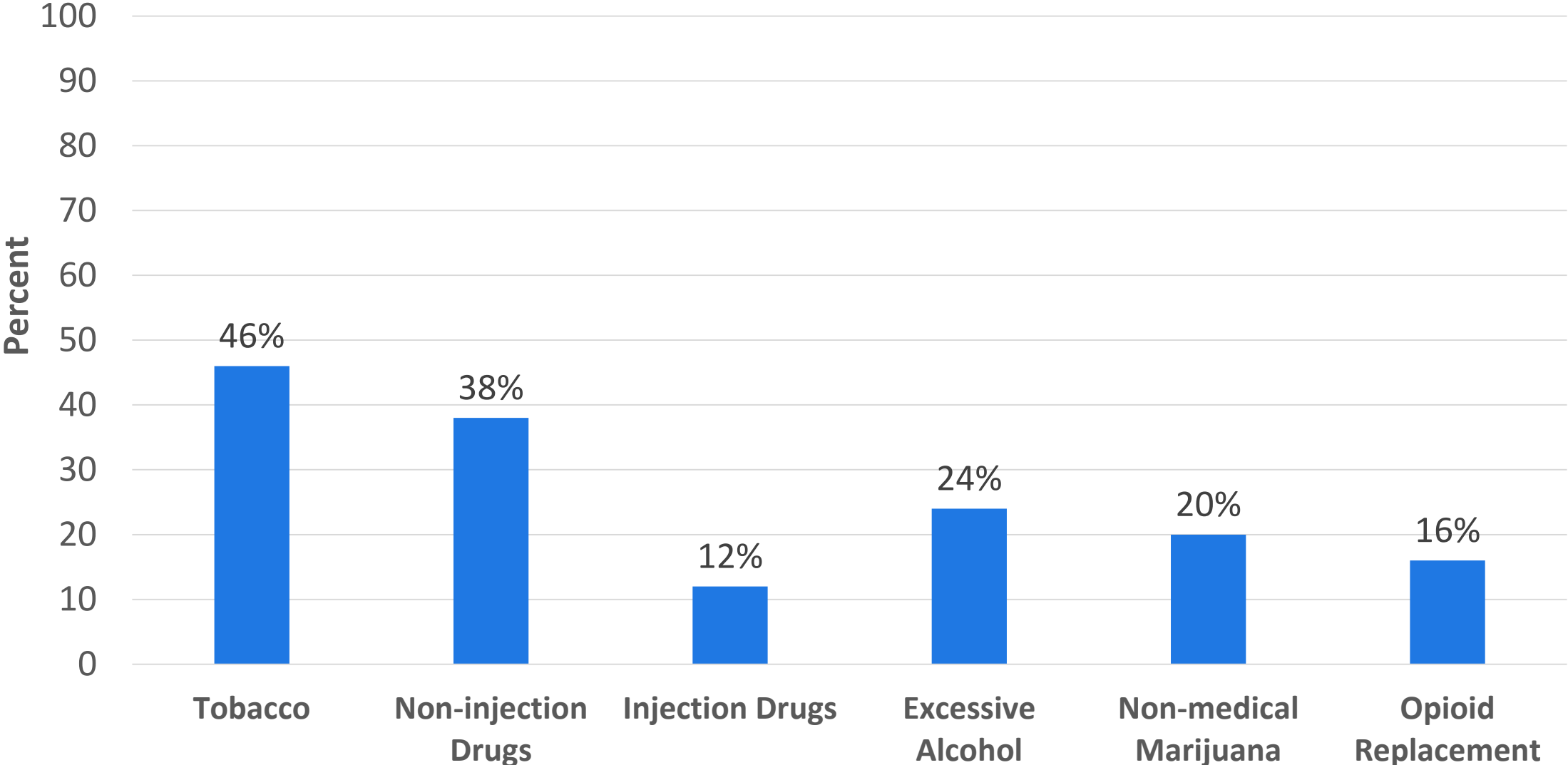


# Contribution to Deaths Among People with HIV

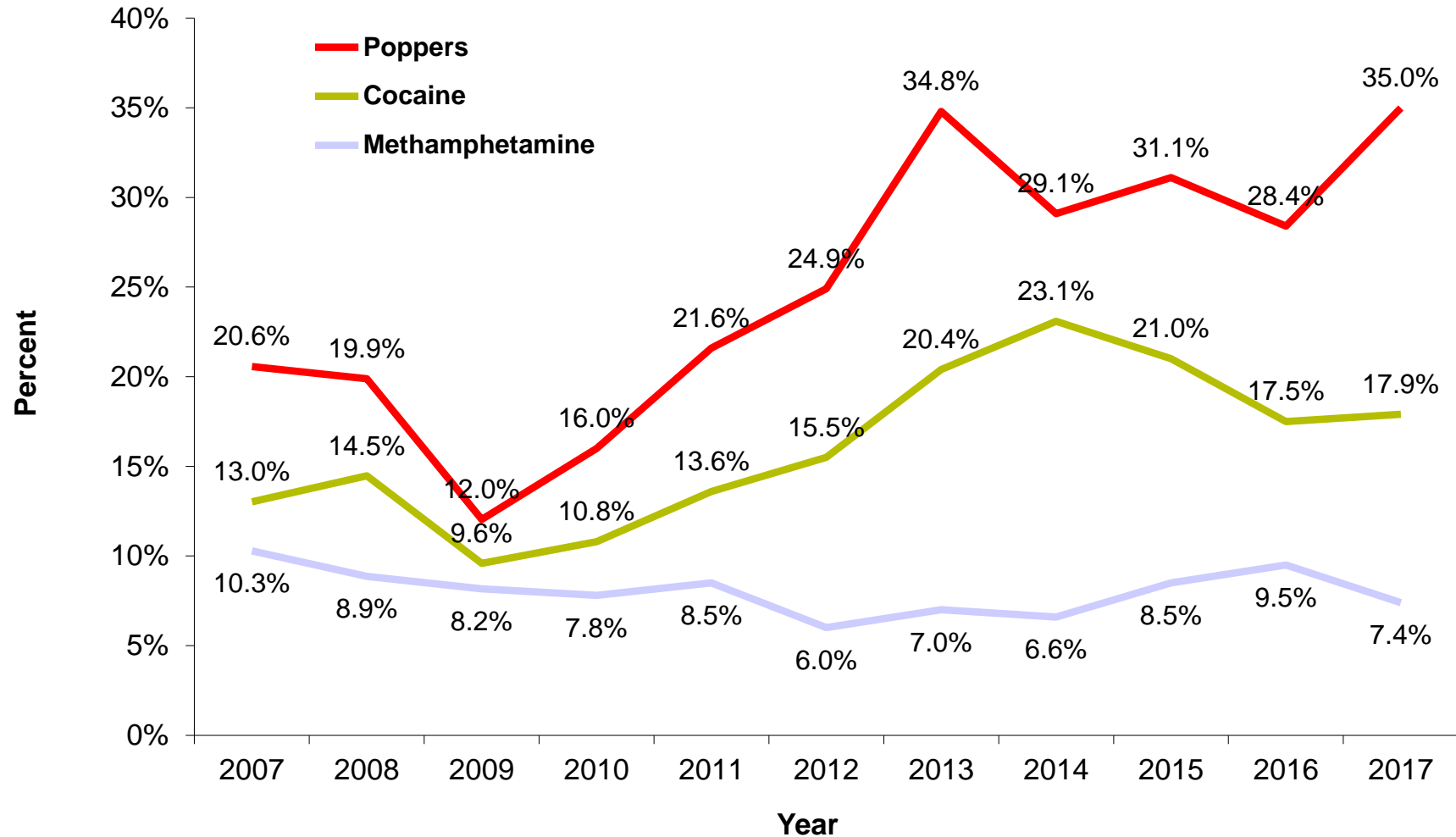
% of deaths in which these factors contributed to death



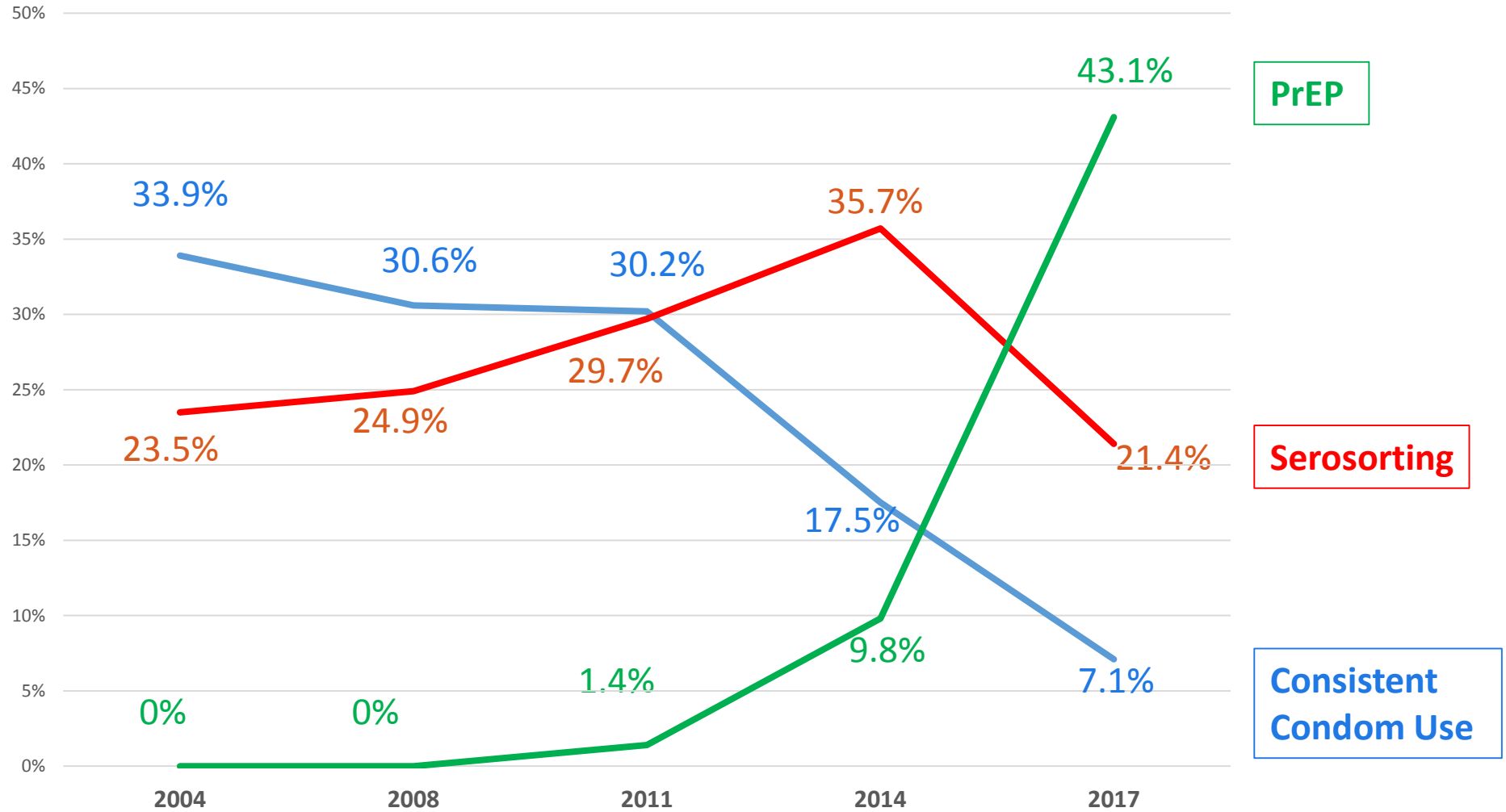
# Substance Use Among Decedents with HIV



# Substance use among MSM, the STOP AIDS project, 2008-2017, San Francisco



# Reported Condom Use is Declining in HIV- MSM in SF



# Project OPT-IN

- **Outreach and engage homeless individuals**
- **Prevent new HIV and HCV infections by scaling up access to HIV/HCV/STD testing and PrEP to at-risk homeless individuals**
- **Treat HIV, STDs, and HCV infections aggressively among target populations**
- **Implement a series of data-based strategies to identify and reach those with the greatest need for PrEP and HIV/HCV treatment**
- **Network with existing service providers and ensure INtegrated, open-access to city-wide resources available to people who are homeless**



# THANK YOU!

Susan Scheer

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Design by Mehroz Baig v. 2017-4-14



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