



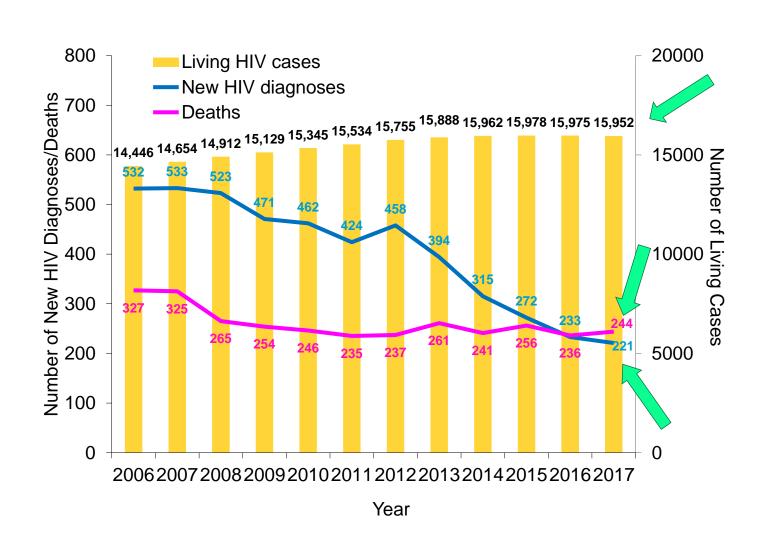


HIV IN SAN FRANCISCO

September 21, 2018

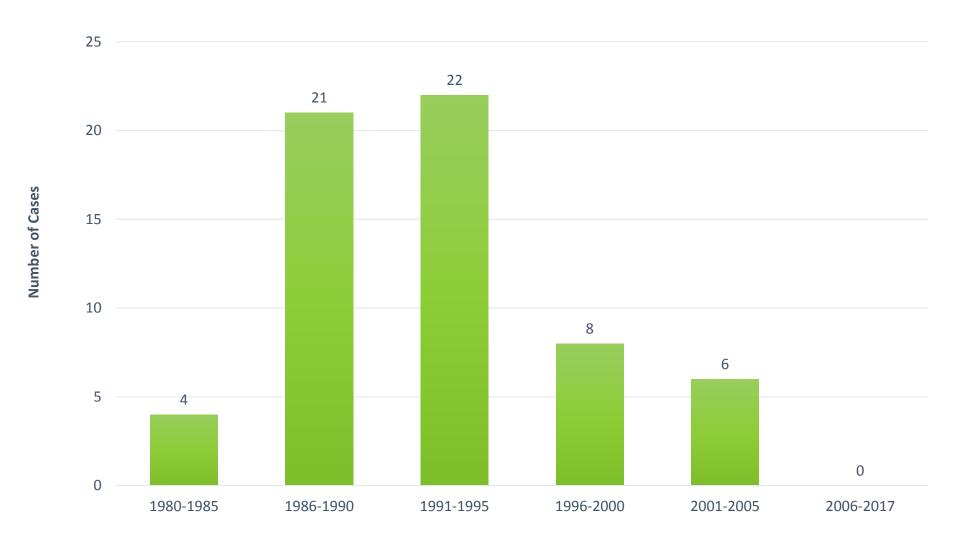


New HIV diagnoses, deaths, and prevalence, 2006-2017, San Francisco



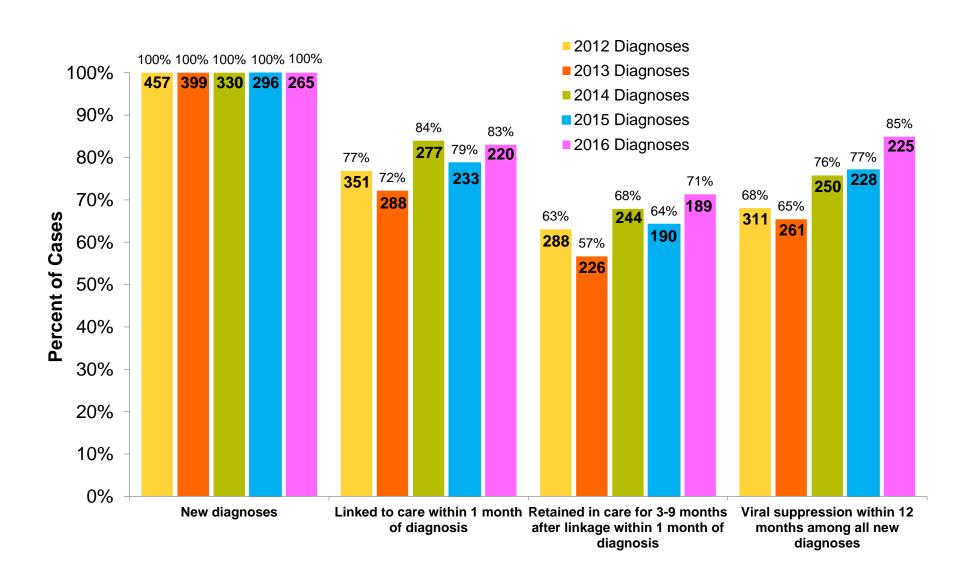
- Overall 94% of PLWH are aware of their HIV status
- New diagnoses
 decreased 5% between
 2016-2017
- Number of deaths is level and may be slightly increasing
- Survival is improving;
 65% of PLWH >50yrs
- Late diagnoses declined from 21% in 2012 to 11% in 2016

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

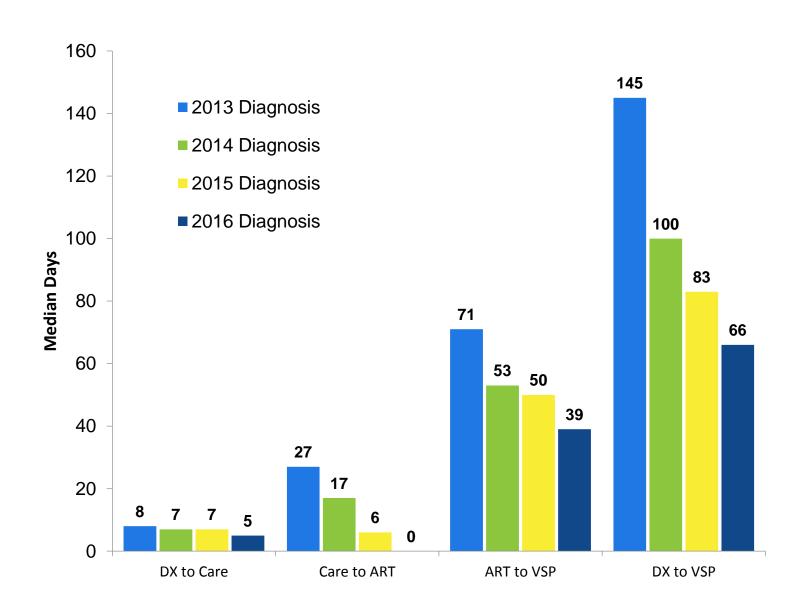


Year of HIV Diagnosis

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



Faster Time to Care Indicators

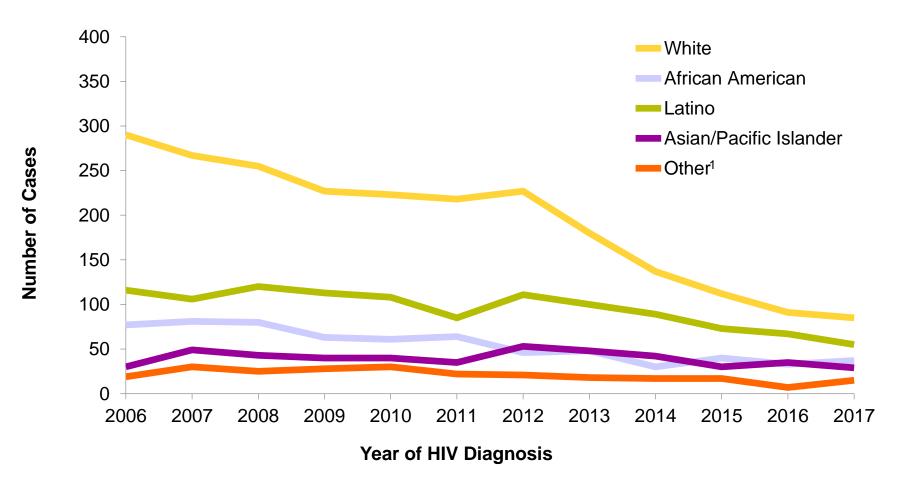


Underlying causes of death among persons with HIV infection, 2006-2017, San Francisco

		Year of Deat 2006-2009 2010-2013			n 2014-2017			
		N=1,148			N=952		53	
Underlying Cause of Death ¹		Number	(%)	Number	(%)	Number	(%)	4
HIV	4	595	(51.8)	392	(41.2)	360	(37.8)	
Non-AIDS cancer		124	(10.8)	136	(14.3)	139	(14.6)	HIV-related causes of
Lung cancer		47	(4.1)	31	(3.3)	34	(3.6)	
Liver cancer	2 nd leading	18	(1.6)	22	(2.3)	13	(1.4)	death declining
Anal cancer	cause of death	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 Hodgkins lympho	ma	0	(0.0) (0.2)	6 2	(0.6) (0.2)	1 0	(0.1)	
=	illa		, ,		, ,	_		4
Heart disease Coronary heart di	icasca	87 45	(7.6) (3.9)	83 42	(8.7) (4.4)	101 46	(10.6) (4.8)	
Cardiomyopathy	isease	6	(0.5)	42	(0.4)	8	(0.8)	3 rd leading cause of
Cardiomyopathy		U	(0.5)	4	(0.4)	0	(0.0)	death
Accident		121	(10.5)	112	(11.8)	91	(9.5)	acutii
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		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 du	Mental disorders due to substance use		(1.9)	10	(1.1)	11	(1.2)	
Diabetes		1	(0.1)	11	(1.2)	10	(1.0)	
Viral hepatitis		10	(0.9)	8	(8.0)	7	(0.7)	
Renal disease	Renal disease		(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 inter	Undetermined intent		(0.3)	6	(0.6)	0	(0.0)	

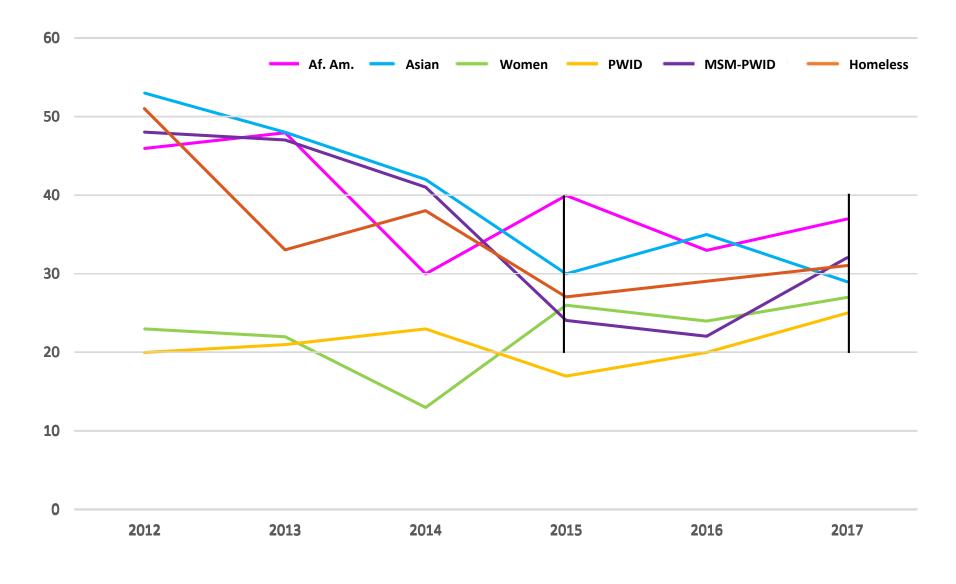
¹ Deceased HIV cases that lack cause of death information are not represented in this table.

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

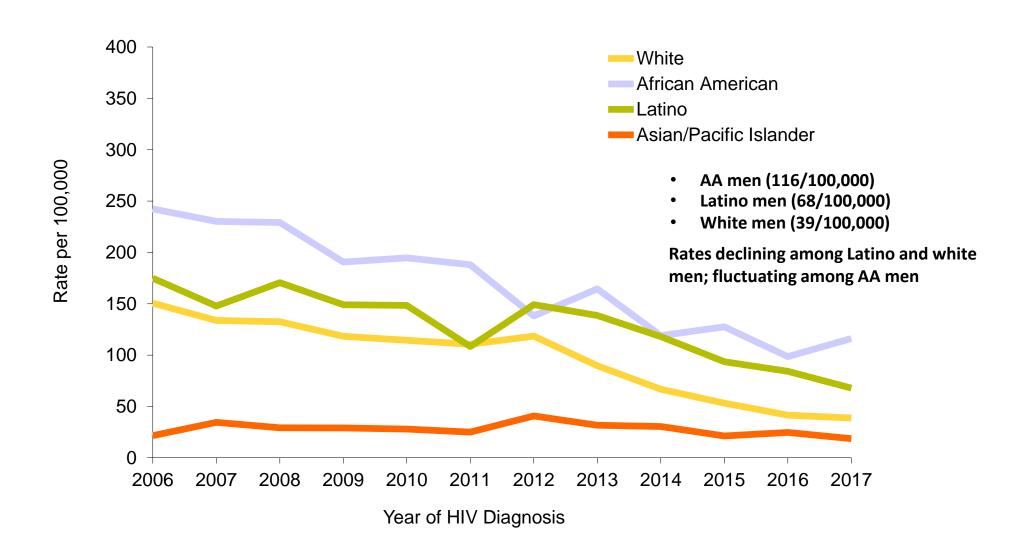


¹ Cases in the "Other/Unknown" racial/ethnic category include 7% Native Americans, 90% muti-race, and 3% unknown.

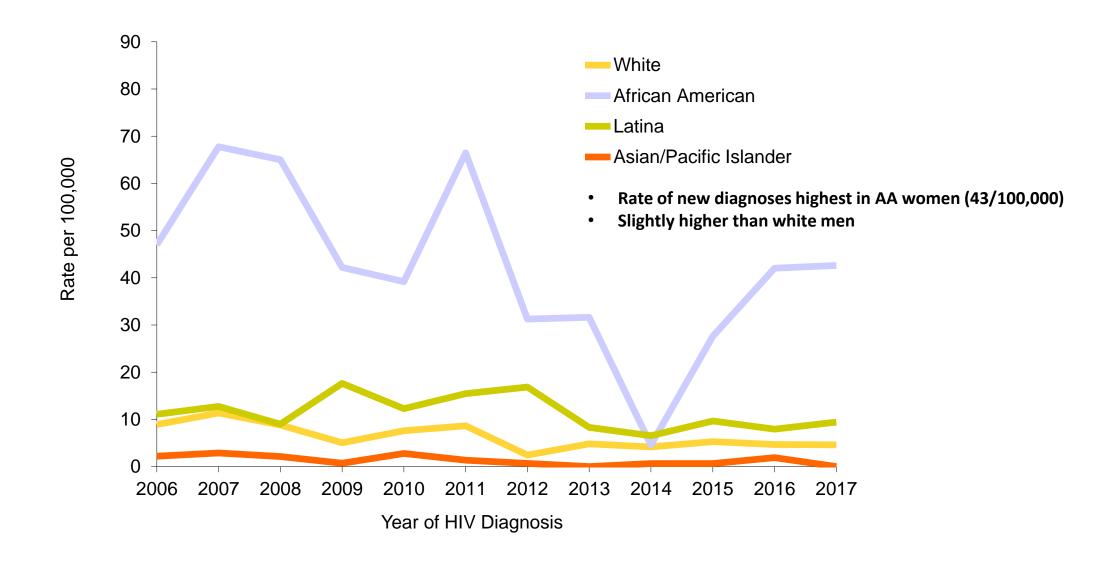
Number of New Diagnoses by Demographic Characteristics



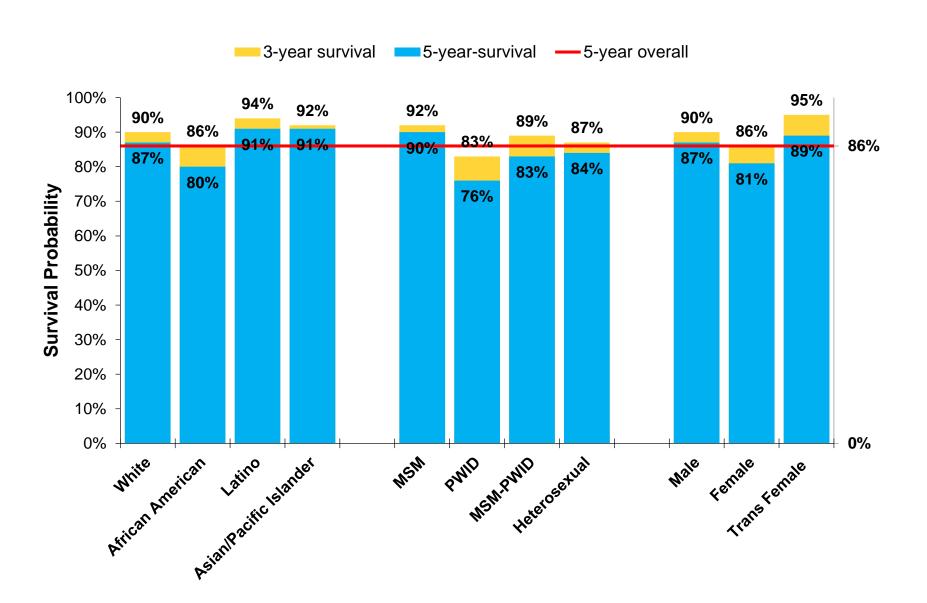
Annual rates of men diagnosed with HIV per 100,000 population by race/ethnicity, 2006-2017, San Francisco



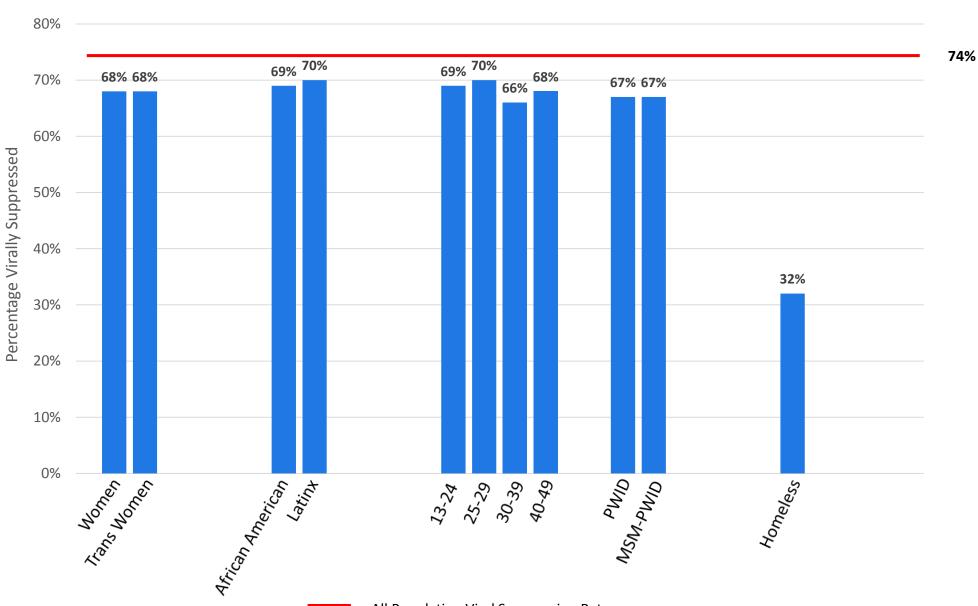
Annual rates of women diagnosed with HIV per 100,000 population by race/ethnicity, 2006-2017, San Francisco



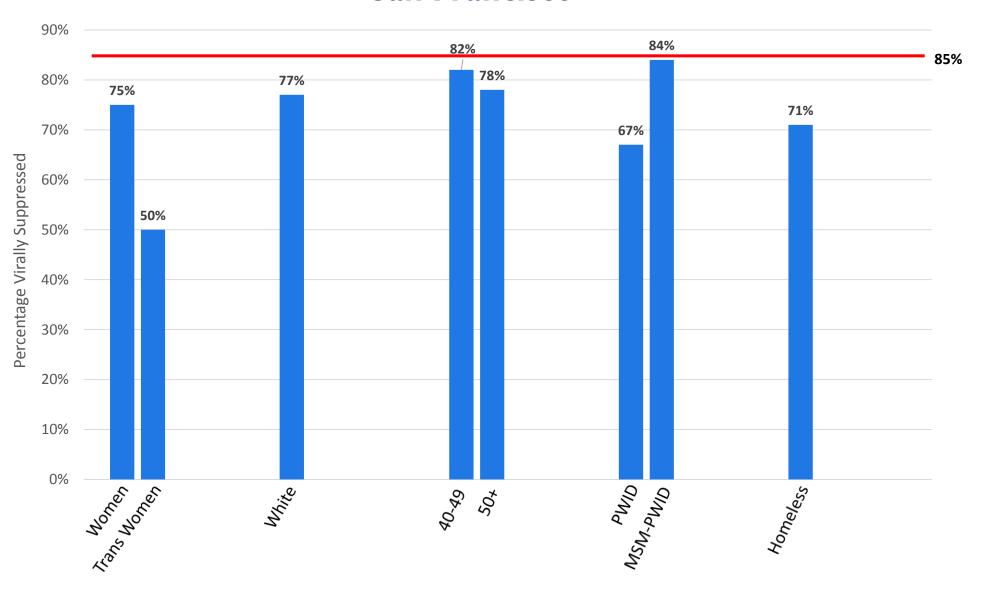
Health Disparities Survival After AIDS



Disparities in Viral Suppression



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



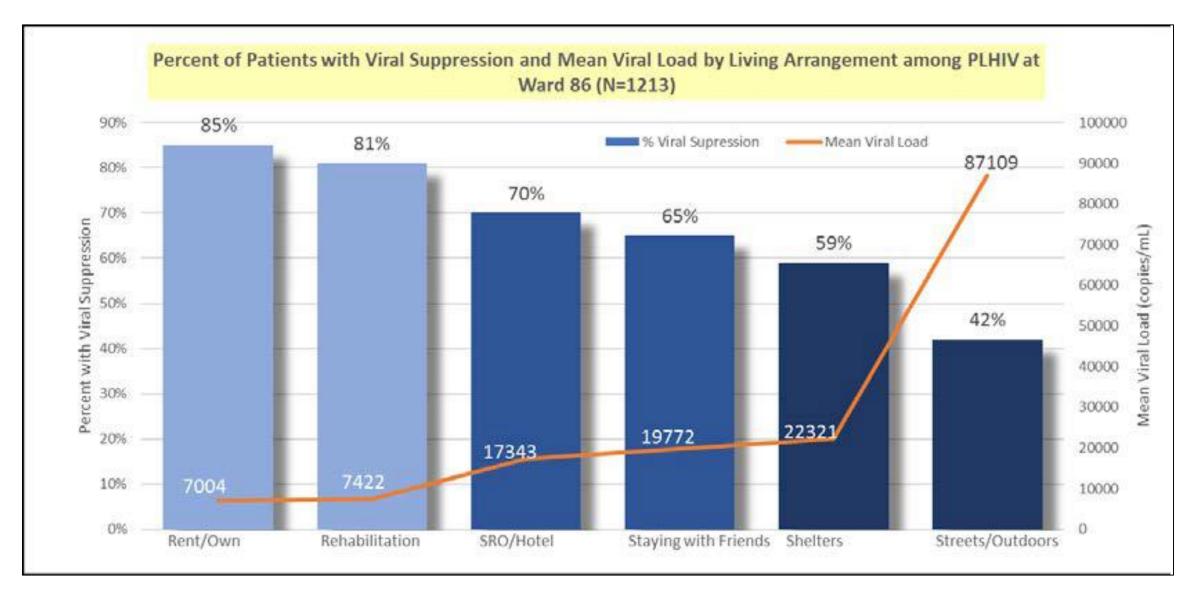
Challenges with Homelessness

- 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

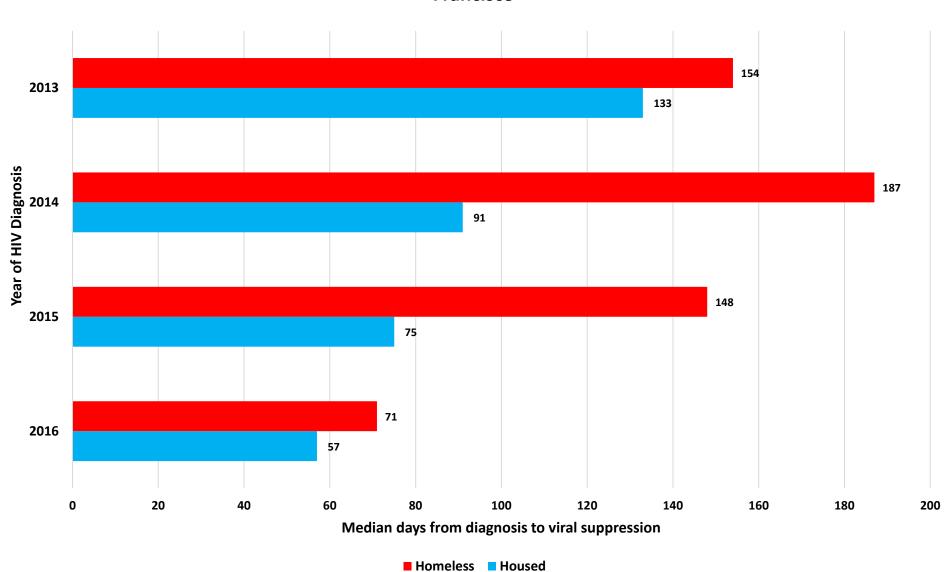
	Homeless HI 2006-20		HIV Cases 2006-2017		
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)	
Total	543		4,838		
Gender ¹					
_ Men	412	(76)	4,313	(89)	
Women	78	(14)	367	(8)	
Trans Women	53	(10)	155	(3)	
Race/Ethnicity					
White	232	(43)	2,312	(48)	
African American	143	(26)	660	(14)	
Latino	109	(20)	1,143	(24)	
Asian/Pacific Islander	16	(3)	474	(10)	
Other/Unknown	43	(8)	249	(5)	
Transmission Category					
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)	
Age at Diagnosis (Years)		(4)	40	(4)	
0 - 17 18 - 24	1	(<1)	18 500	(<1)	
-	85 400	(16)	580	(12)	
25 - 29 30 - 39	100 141	(18) (26)	812 1 523	(17)	
30 - 39 40 - 49		` ,	1,523 1,253	(31)	
40 - 49 50+	130 86	(24) (16)	1,253 652	(26) (13)	
JUT	00	(10)	002	(13)	

At Ward 86, relationship of viral suppression and "degree of homelessness"

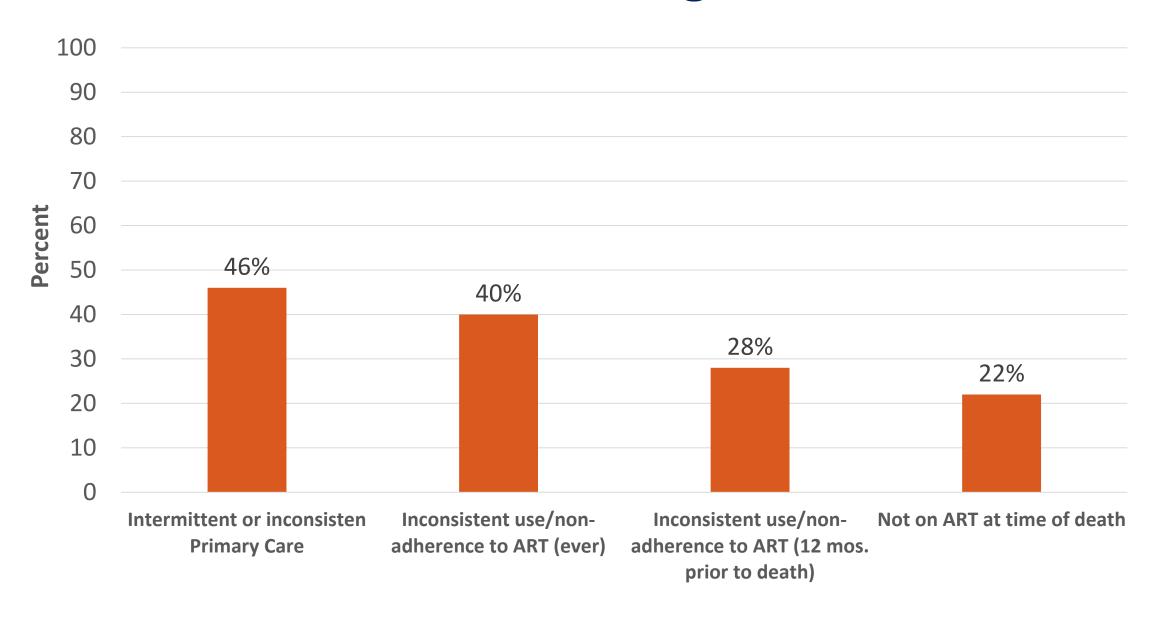


Closing the Gap

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

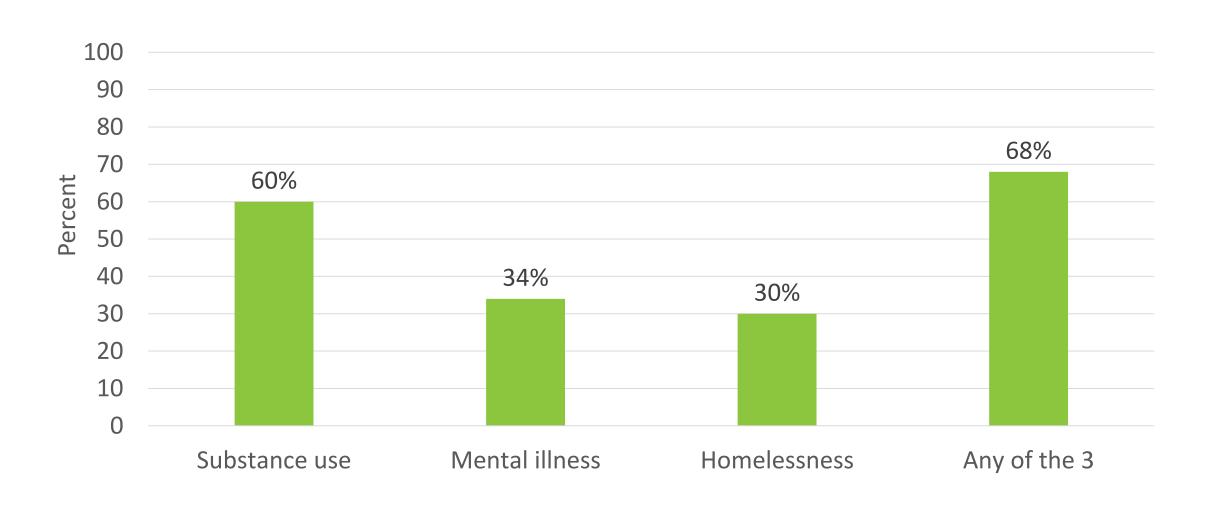


Health Care Utilization Among Decedents with HIV

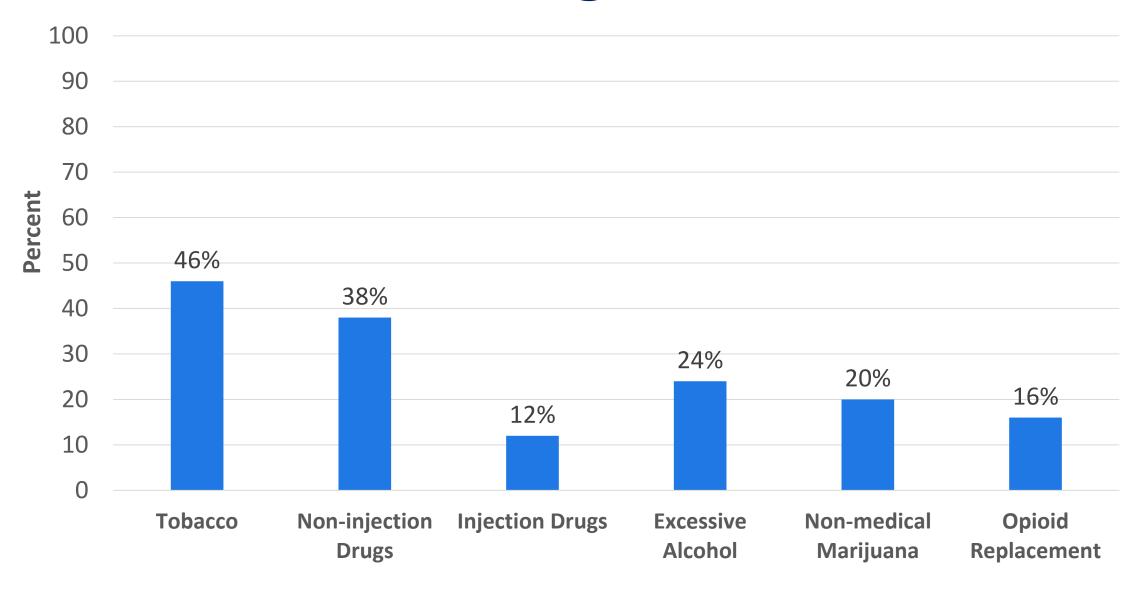


Contribution to Deaths Among People with HIV

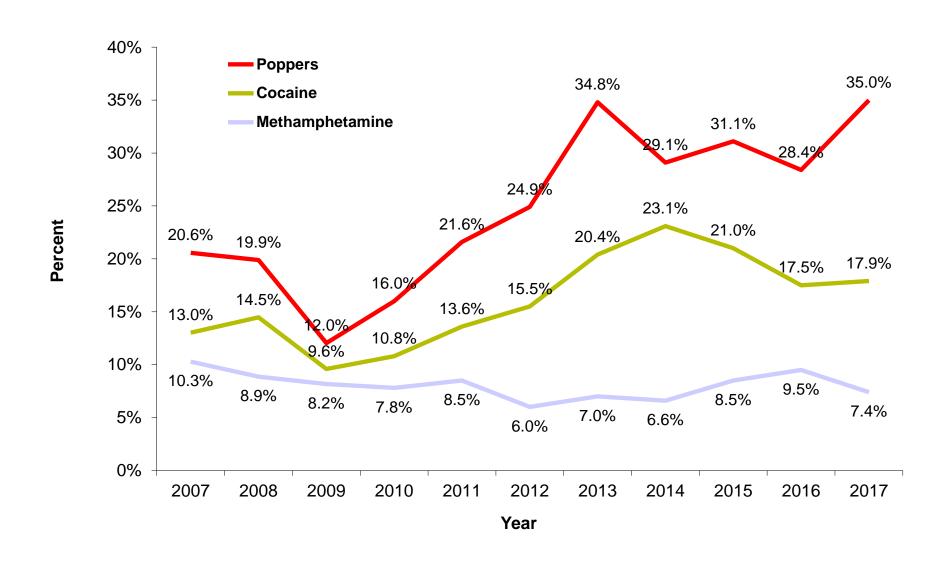
% of deaths in which these factors contributed to death



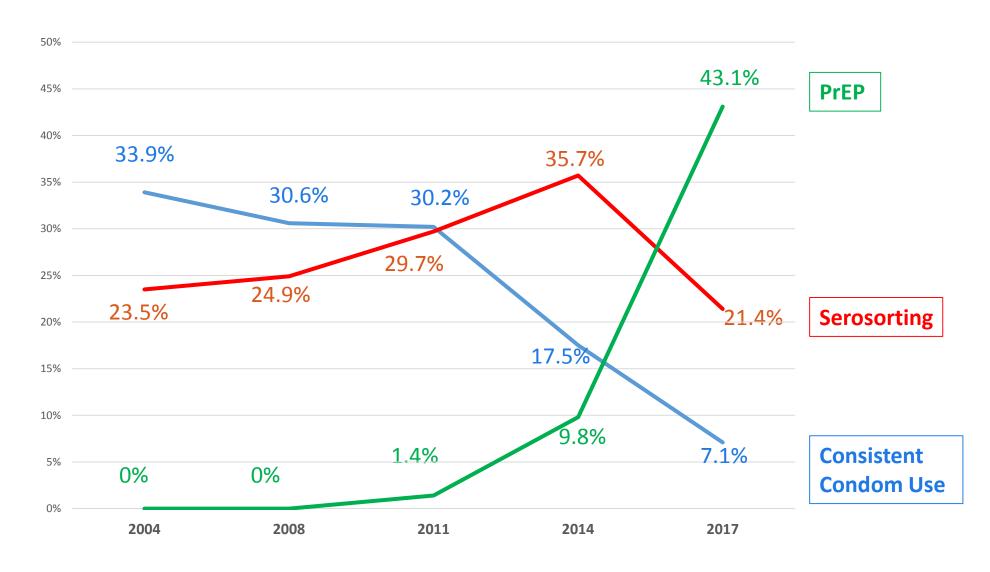
Substance Use Among Decedents with HIV



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!

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