

Resident Participation in a City-wide HIV Screening Campaign, Washington, DC, 2006 – 2007

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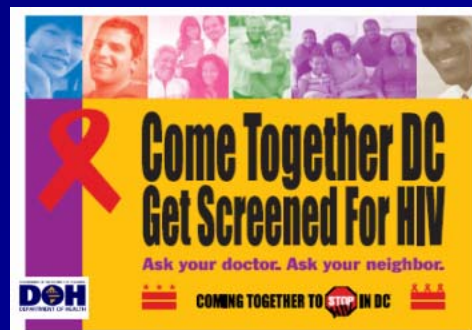
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American Public Health Association

Washington, D.C.

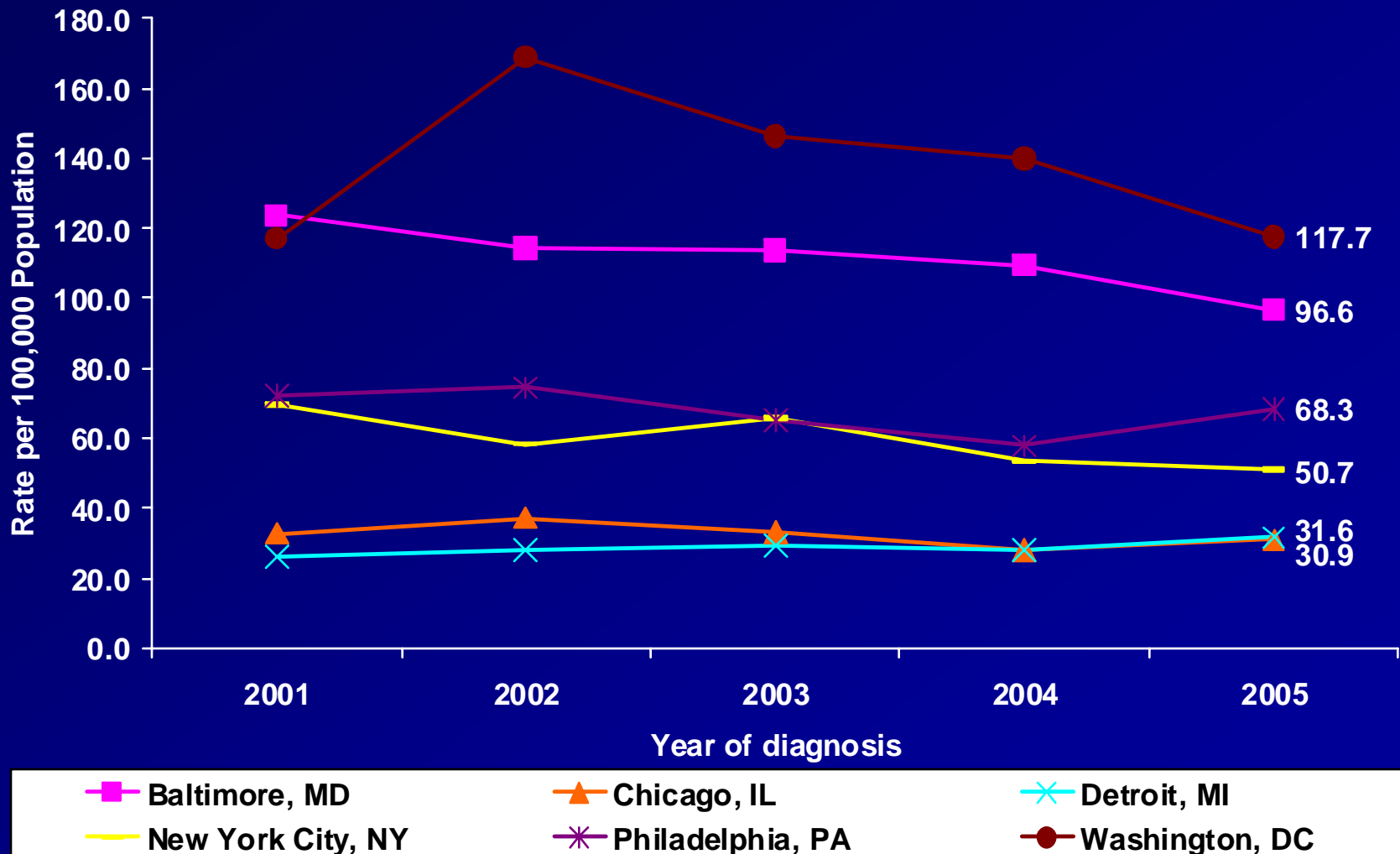
November 5, 2007



HIV/AIDS in the District of Columbia

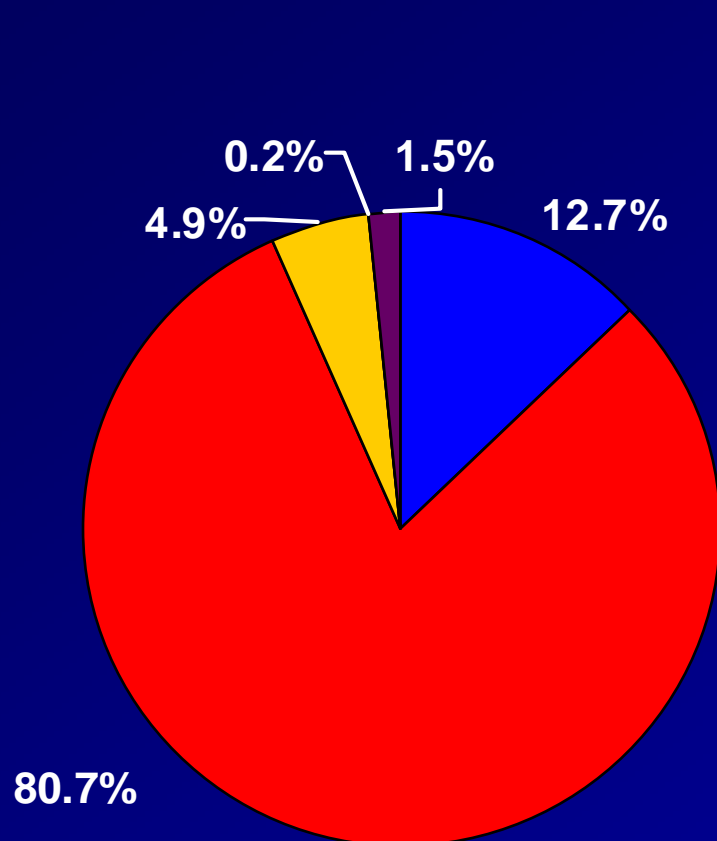
- **7,947 HIV/AIDS cases reported between 2001 and 2006**
 - **67.0% males**
 - **65.5% ages 30-49**
 - **84.3% Black, non-Hispanic**
 - **31.0% heterosexual contact as mode of transmission**
- **80.8 HIV cases per 100,000 in 2006**
- **AIDS incidence rate of 140.3 cases per 100,000**

Rates for Newly Reported AIDS Cases, by Year of Diagnosis and City, 2001-2005

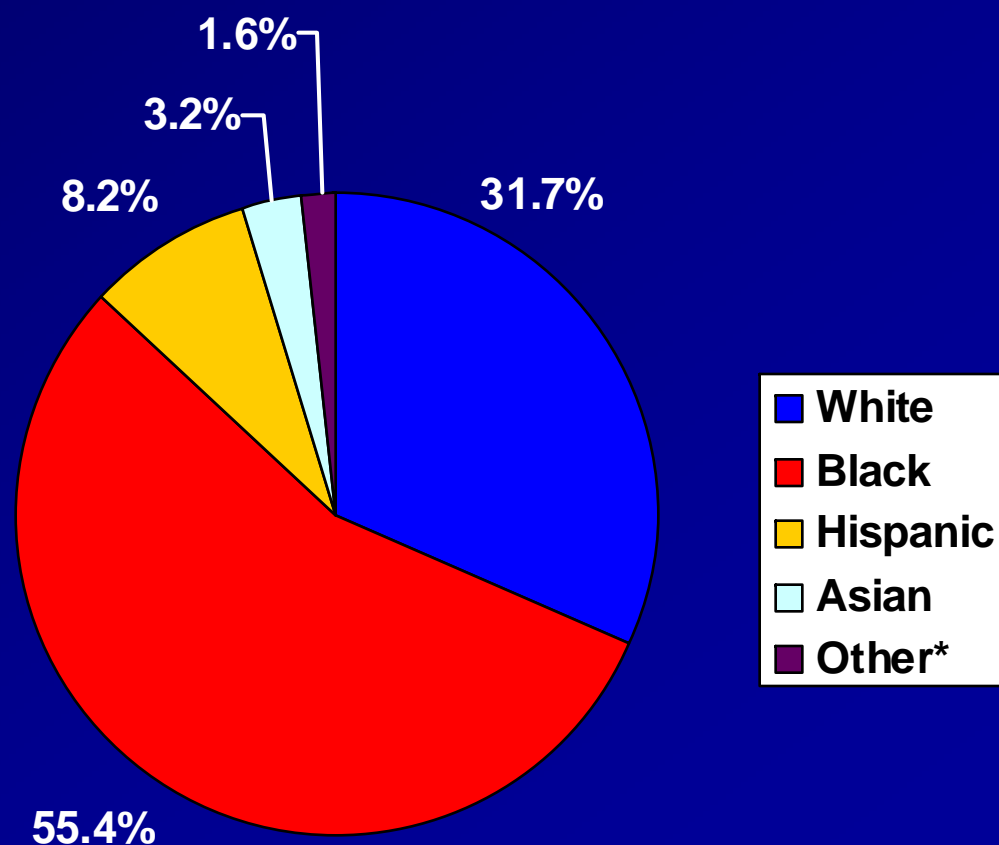


Proportion of Reported Living HIV/AIDS Cases and DC Population, by Race/Ethnicity, 2006

HIV/AIDS Cases
N=12,428



District of Columbia Population
N=581,530



- White
- Black
- Hispanic
- Asian
- Other*

“Come Together DC- Get Screened for HIV”

- **HIV/AIDS rates in the District of Columbia continue to rise at an alarming rate**
- **HAA launched an HIV testing campaign in Summer 2006**
- **Campaign encouraged HIV testing of D.C. residents ages 14-84**
- **OraQuick Advance rapid HIV tests distributed free-of-charge**
- **First city in the US to systematize and implement routine testing**

Why Routine HIV Screening in DC?

- **Estimates that 25% of those infected with HIV are unaware of status**
- **70% of AIDS cases in DC are late diagnoses**
- **Early identification of HIV infection leads to better treatment outcomes**
- **Effective treatment available**
- **Routine screening combats stigma associated with HIV/AIDS**
- **Awareness of HIV infection leads to**
 - **Reductions in high-risk sexual behavior**
 - **Changes in behaviors that result in HIV transmission**

Objectives

- Describe the demographics of participants in the campaign
- Understand the testing behaviors and reasons for participation in a HIV screening campaign
- Determine and describe the population screening positive

Methods

- **Confidential Client Data Forms collected on participants (June 2006- September 2007)**
- **Information collected on:**
 - **Demographics**
 - **HIV testing history**
 - **Reasons for testing**
 - **Test results**
 - **Referrals**
- **Data entered into Access database**
- **Frequencies, chi-square and logistic regression performed**

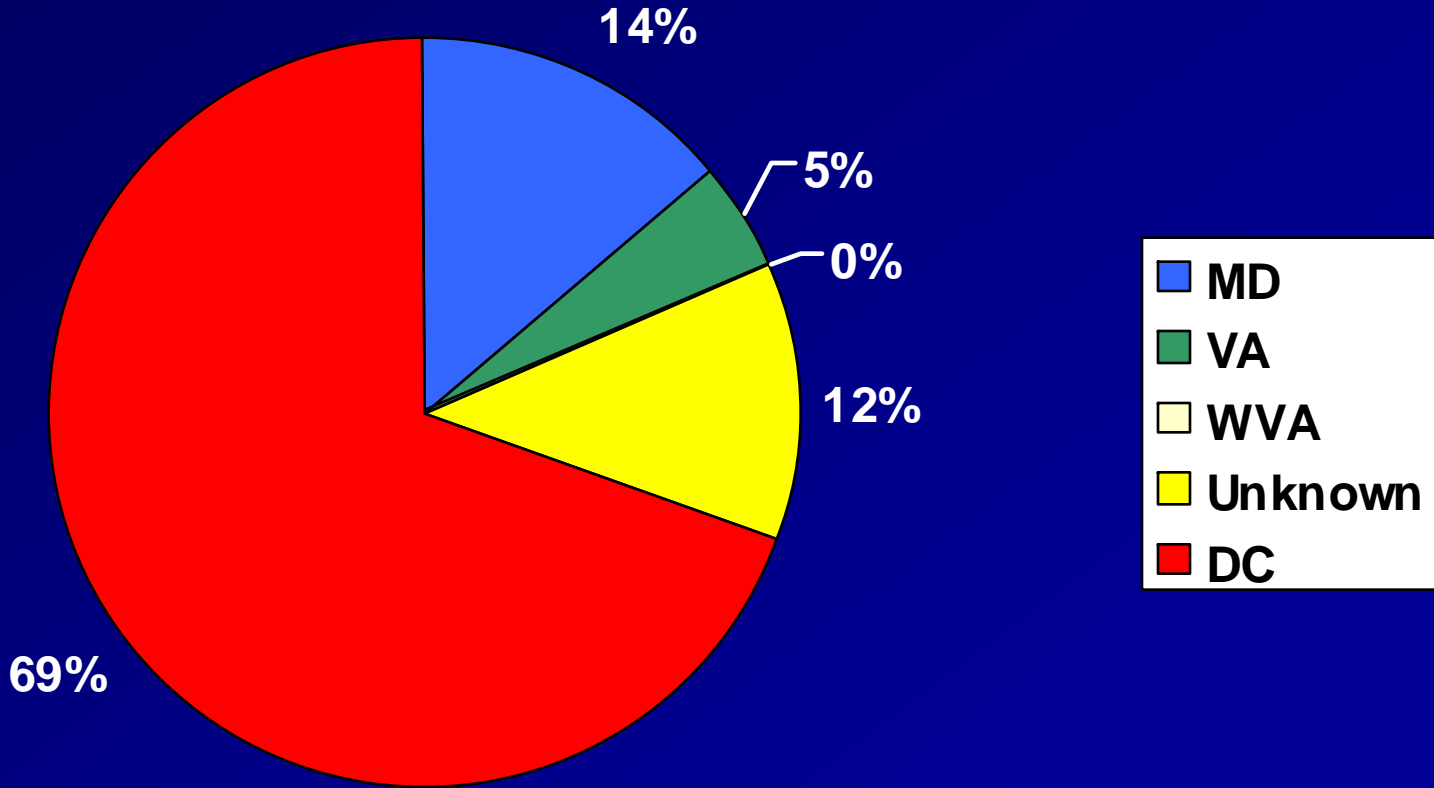
Participating Testing Sites

- **Prison/jail (n=12,122)**
 - Tested an intake and release
 - Performed 31% of all tests
- **HIV/Counseling and Testing Sites (n=8,818)**
- **Hospitals (n=8,063)**
- **STD Clinics (n=3,627)**
- **Academic Health Centers (n=375)**
- **Physicians' Offices (n=289)**

Demographics of Participants in the District's HIV Testing Campaign (N=38,586)

Characteristic	Number	Percentage
Sex		
Male	23,926	62.0
Female	13,604	35.3
Transgender	85	0.2
Unknown	971	2.5
Race		
Black	28,962	75.1
White	4,687	12.2
Hispanic	3,176	8.2
Other/Unknown	1,761	4.6
Age	Mean: 35.0	s.d. 13.0

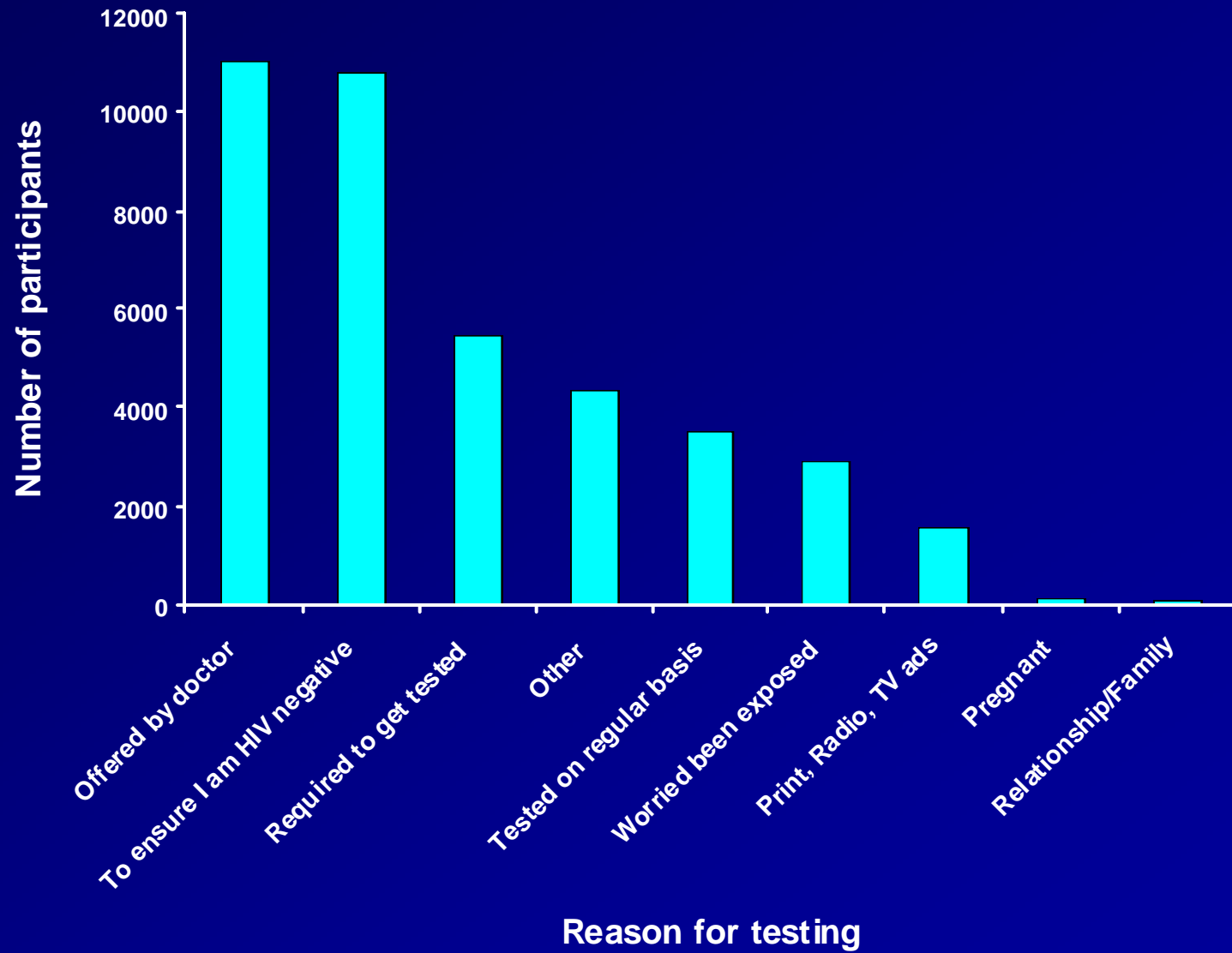
Residency of Campaign Participants, by State



Testing History Information for Participants of DC Testing Campaign

Characteristic	Number (%)
Had been tested previously	N= 38,586
Yes	26,356 (68.3)
No	7,171 (18.6)
Unknown	5,059 (13.1)
Interval since last tested	N= 26,170
<12 months	11,487 (43.6)
1-2 years ago	5,077 (19.3)
>2 years ago	4,592 (17.4)
Unknown	5,200 (19.7)

Reasons for Testing



Survey Offer Results

Asked: "Would you have requested HIV testing had it not been offered?"

Response	Number	Percentage
Yes	16,290	42.2
Not sure	3,038	7.9
No	9,037	23.4
No response	10,221	26.5
Total	38,586	100.0

Preliminary Positive Participants

Overall Screening Results

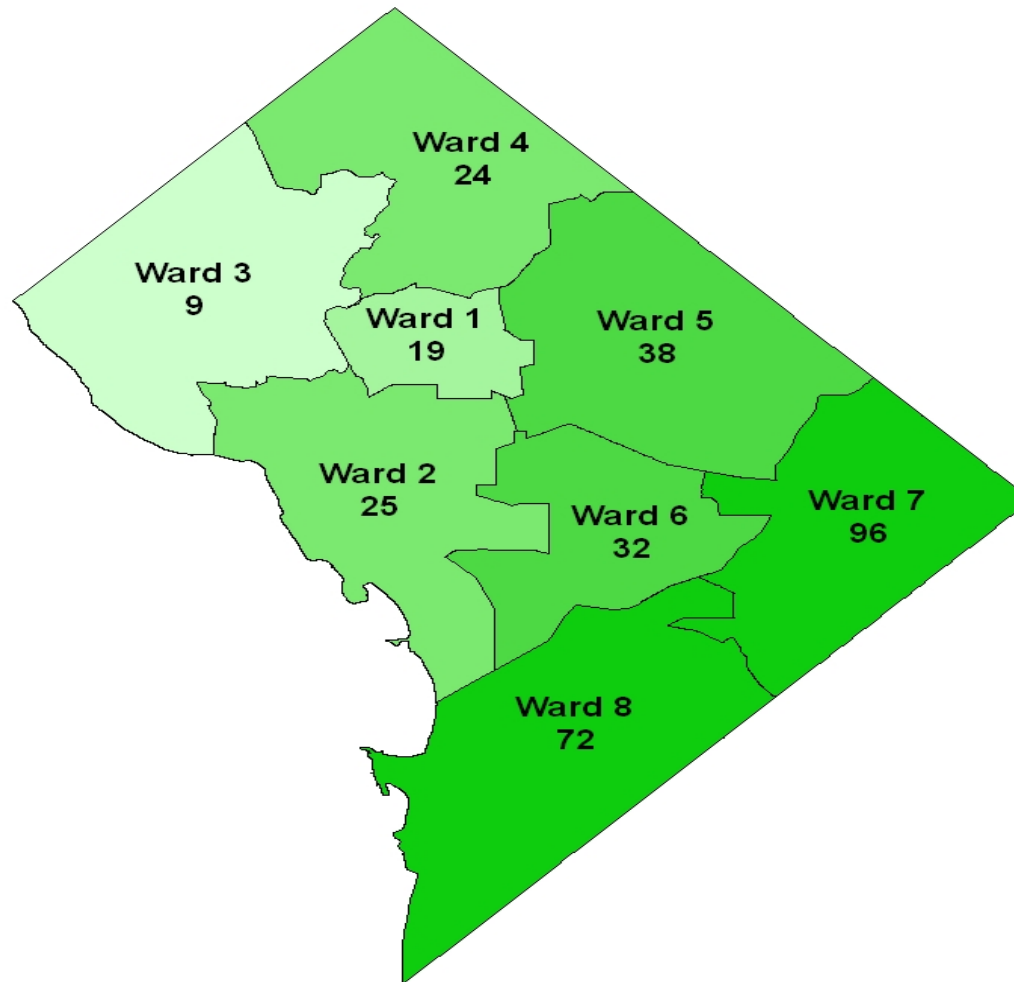
- **38,586 participants screened**
- **35,734 (92.6%) participants screened negative**
- **2,190 (5.7%) inconclusive or unknown test results**
- **662 (1.7%) participants screened positive**
 - **173 previously known HIV infections**
 - **489 possibly new HIV infections identified**

Positive Screening Tests by Site Type

Testing Site	No. tested	No. of PPs	% testing PP at site	% of all PPs
Prison/Jail	12,122	261	2.2	39.4
HIV/CTS	8,818	155	1.8	23.4
Hospital (ED and Other sites)	8,063	151	1.9	22.8
Other	3,164	39	1.2	5.9
STD Clinic	3,627	30	0.8	4.5
Physician's Office	289	5	1.7	0.8
Community Health Event	794	5	0.6	0.8
Drug Treatment Facility	87	1	1.1	0.2
No response	1194	15	1.3	2.3

Positive Screening Tests by Ward, District of Columbia

Preliminary Positives by Ward



Demographics of Preliminary Positive (PP) Participants (N=662)

Characteristic	Number	Percentage	P-value
Sex			P<0.001
Male	431	65.1	
Female	202	30.5	
Transgender	9	1.4	
Unknown	20	3.0	
Race			P<0.001
Black	567	85.7	
White	52	7.9	
Hispanic	22	3.3	
Other/Unknown	21	3.2	
Age	Mean: 39.0	s.d. 12.3	

Testing History and Reasons for Testing among Preliminary Positives

- 77.2% had been tested previously
 - 29.6% less than <12 months before
 - 16.4% 1-2 years before
 - 26.6% greater than 2 years before
 - 27.4% were unsure of when last tested
- 32.6% would not have been tested if not offered
- Most reported reasons for testing included:
 - “Offered by health care provider” (n=243)
 - “To make sure I’m negative” (n=129)
 - “Was required to get tested” (n=110)

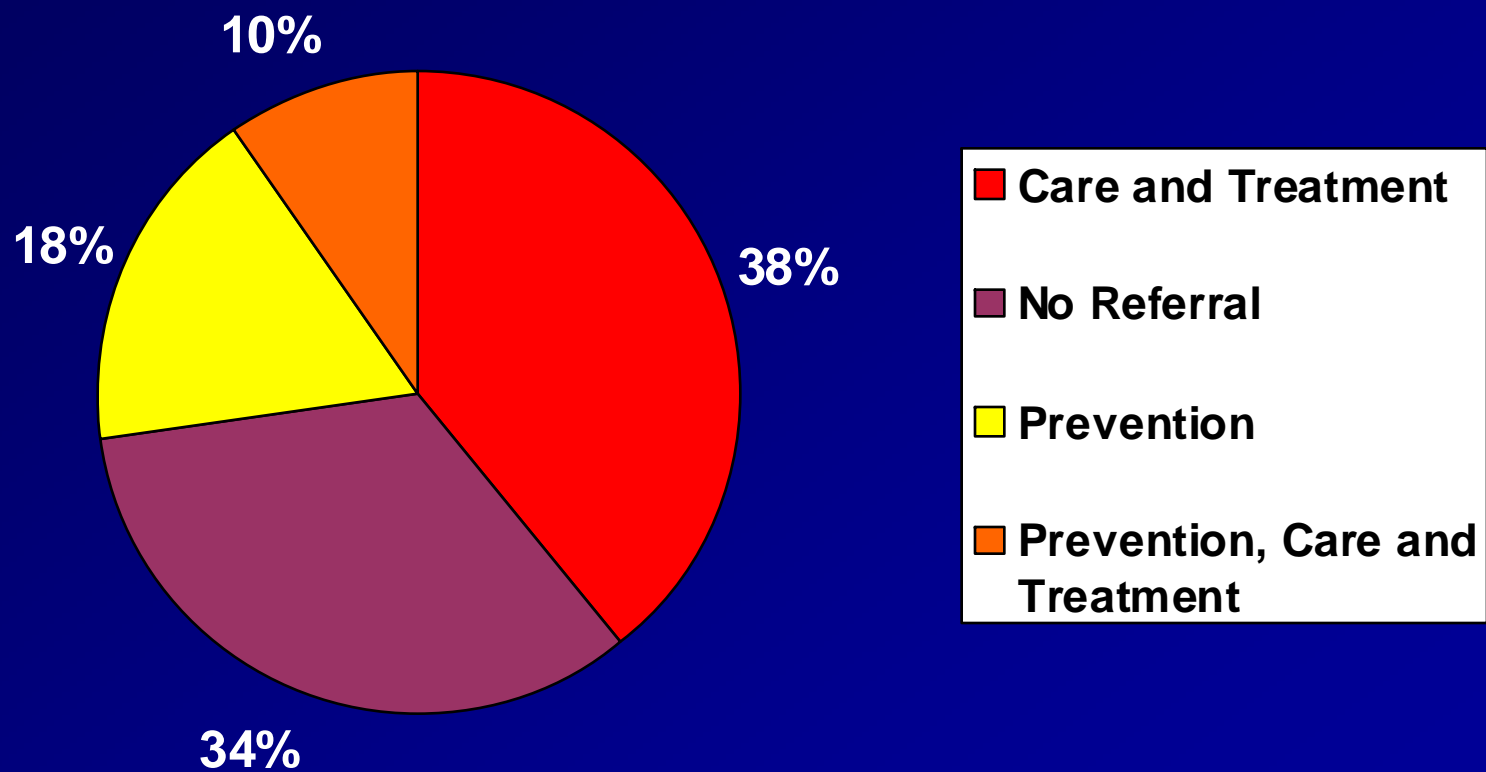
Comparison of PP vs. PN Participants

Characteristic	PP	PN	OR (CI)
Sex	No. (%)	No. (%)	p<0.001
Male	431 (65.1)	21,926 (61.4)	---
Female	202 (30.5)	12,851 (36.0)	0.8 (0.7-0.9)
Transgender	9 (0.8)	73 (0.2)	6.2 (3.1-12.6)
Race			p<0.001
White	52 (7.9)	4,425 (12.4)	---
Black	567 (85.7)	26,664 (74.6)	1.8 (1.4-2.4)
Hispanic	22 (3.3)	2,998 (8.4)	0.63 (0.4-1.0)
Other/Unknown	21 (3.2)	1,647 (4.6)	1.1 (0.7-1.8)
Age (mean)	38.9	34.9	p<0.001

Comparison of PP vs. PN Participants (cont'd)

Characteristic	PP	PN	OR (CI)
Testing History	No. (%)	No. (%)	
Never been tested	100 (16.4)	6,661 (21.6)	ref
Tested previously	511 (83.6)	24,170 (78.4)	1.4 (1.1-1.7)
Would have requested testing			
Yes	264 (50.6)	15,060 (57.0)	ref
No/Unsure	258 (49.4)	11,340 (43.0)	1.3 (1.1-1.5)

Referral Patterns for Preliminary Positives



Limitations

- **Response rate ~41%**
- **Unable to de-duplicate the data**
- **Unable to link confirmatory test results from all sites**
- **Varying data collection methods**
- **Did not collect information on refusals or risk behavior**

Conclusions

- **City-wide HIV screening in a high prevalence area is acceptable**
- **Routine screening will identify people who otherwise would not have sought HIV testing**
- **Campaign successfully identified many potentially new HIV cases**
- **Referrals to confirmatory testing and care and treatment need to be ensured**

Acknowledgements

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