

Perceived Need for Ancillary Services Among HIV-Infected Adults Receiving Care

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Background

- HIV-infected persons often require ancillary services in addition to HIV medical care.
- Some individuals who require ancillary services do not receive the services and thus have an unmet need.

Methods

- Using data from the Medical Monitoring Project (MMP), we examined regional differences in unmet need for ancillary services among HIV-infected adults receiving care in the U.S. We also examined facilities' on-site provision of HIV case management in those regions and compared them to the reported unmet needs of patients.
- MMP is an ongoing, CDC-funded surveillance project that collects behavioral and clinical outcomes data on HIV-infected adults receiving medical care in the U.S.
- During 2007–2008, 26 state and local health department jurisdictions (Table 1) collected cross-sectional data through face-to-face interviews from HIV-infected patients who received care during January–April 2007.
- Respondents were asked if in the past 12 months, they needed or received ancillary services related to HIV (Table 5). Information was also collected on the provision of on-site case management services at the medical facilities from which the patient samples were drawn.

Table 1: MMP Regions

West	California, Los Angeles County, Oregon, San Francisco, Washington
Midwest	Chicago, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan
South	Georgia, Delaware, Florida, Houston, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia
Northeast	Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, New York City, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

Results

Table 2: Characteristics of Participants by Region, Medical Monitoring Project, 2007-2008 (n=3901)*

	West		Midwest		South		Northeast		Total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Gender**										
Male	774	(90%)	408	(80%)	1173	(63%)	458	(69%)	2813	(72%)
Female	71	(8%)	97	(19%)	674	(36%)	191	(29%)	1033	(26%)
Race/Ethnicity										
White	506	(59%)	243	(48%)	428	(23%)	156	(24%)	1333	(34%)
Black	82	(10%)	205	(40%)	969	(52%)	297	(45%)	1553	(40%)
Hispanic	171	(20%)	26	(5%)	397	(21%)	164	(25%)	758	(19%)
Multiracial	51	(6%)	18	(4%)	37	(2%)	22	(3%)	128	(3%)
Other	46	(5%)	19	(4%)	37	(2%)	21	(3%)	123	(3%)
Sexual Orientation										
Heterosexual	201	(23%)	202	(40%)	1194	(64%)	359	(54%)	1956	(50%)
Homosexual	558	(65%)	257	(50%)	528	(28%)	236	(36%)	1579	(40%)
Bisexual	80	(9%)	40	(8%)	131	(7%)	45	(7%)	296	(8%)
Other	18	(2%)	9	(2%)	12	(0.6%)	21	(3%)	60	(2%)
Education										
< High school	110	(13%)	84	(16%)	503	(27%)	187	(28%)	884	(23%)
High school or equivalent	154	(18%)	146	(29%)	581	(31%)	176	(27%)	1057	(27%)
>High School	596	(69%)	281	(55%)	782	(42%)	299	(45%)	1958	(50%)

*Numbers may not add to total because of missing data

**Because of small cell sizes, the number of transgender respondents is not included in this table

Figure 1: Areas by Percent of Participants Reporting One or More Unmet Need for Ancillary Services, Medical Monitoring Project, 2007-2008

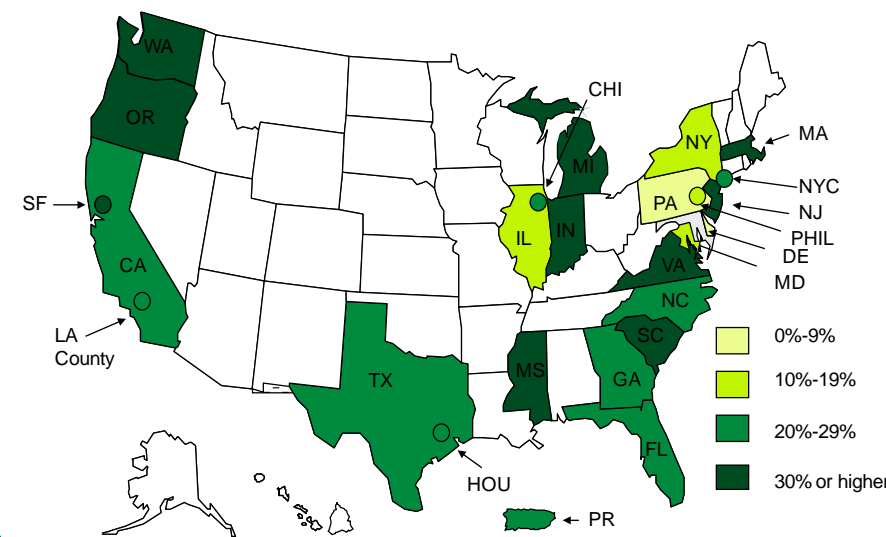


Table 3: Association Between Region and Patients Reporting One or More Unmet Need for Ancillary Services, Medical Monitoring Project, 2007-2008

	≥1 Unmet need for Ancillary Services*		
	No.	(%)	p>.05 Unadjusted Odds Ratio (95% CI)
West	251	(29%)	.005 .72 (.56-.90)
Midwest	162	(32%)	.001 .64 (.49-.83)
South	416	(22%)	.709 1.04 (.84-1.29)
Northeast	152	(23%)	----- reference

*Participants reporting HIV case management as their only unmet need were excluded from this analysis

Table 4: Association Between Region and HIV Care Facilities Reporting On-site HIV Case Management, Medical Monitoring Project, 2007-2008

	Facilities Reporting On-Site HIV Case Management		
	No.	(%)	p>.05 Unadjusted Odds Ratio (95% CI)
West	44	(25%)	.000 3.21 (1.82-5.23)
Midwest	27	(24%)	.000 5.23 (2.84-9.64)
South	101	(32%)	.000 2.50 (1.54-4.06)
Northeast	100	(56%)	----- reference

Figure 2: Areas by Percent of HIV Care Facilities Reporting On-Site Case Management, Medical Monitoring Project, 2007-2008

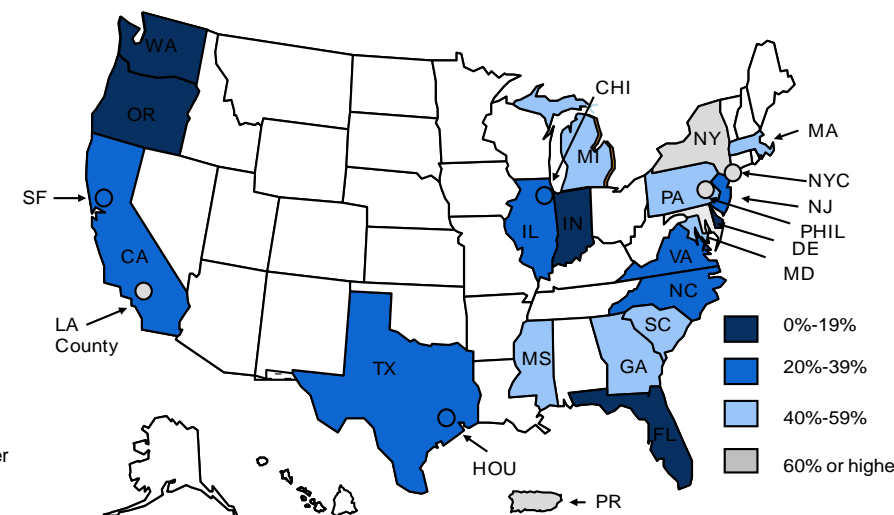


Table 5: Ancillary Service Data Collected

1	HIV case management services
2	Mental health counseling
3	Social Services, such as insurance assistance or financial counseling
4	Assistance in finding a doctor for ongoing medical services
5	Assistance in finding dental services
6	Adherence support services
7	Home health services
8	Chore or homemaker services (paid or volunteer)
9	Assistance finding shelter or housing
10	Assistance with finding meals or food
11	Transportation assistance
12	Childcare services
13	Education or information on HIV risk reduction
14	Other HIV related services

Limitations

- Although MMP intends to produce nationally representative data, participation was low for the 2007-2008 MMP data collection cycle, data were not weighted, and results may not be generalizable to HIV-infected persons in care in the U.S.
- Differential nonresponse by region, whether by patients or facilities may affect estimates and thereby comparisons by region.

Conclusions

- We found regional differences in unmet need for ancillary services and on-site HIV case management services.
- In regions where higher proportions of HIV care facilities offer on-site case management, lower unmet need was reported by patients.
- Patients in the West and Midwest were more likely to have an unmet need compared to patients in the Northeast, and facilities in the West, Midwest, and South were less likely to offer on-site case management than those in the Northeast.
- Additional analyses are needed to determine the reasons HIV-infected patients have unmet need for ancillary services and to explore regional differences in both patient and facility characteristics.

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