# <u>HIV/HCV Risk Behaviors,</u> <u>Testing, Prevention and Care</u> **IDU in Chicago, 2009**



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### HIV Behavioral Surveillance

•Ongoing national system to monitor:

HIV/STD risk behaviors

•HIV testing behaviors

Exposure to HIV prevention

Conducted in 21 cities in U.S.

Three primary populations (MSM, IDU, HET)

Annual surveys repeated in 3-year cycles

■ IDU1 – 2005 IDU2 - 2009

#### HIV (not AIDS) 2000 thru 2008 by Mode of Transmission



Chicago Department of Public Health - STD/HIV/AIDS Division - Surveillance, Epidemiology and Research Section

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### Methods

- Recruitment and Data Collection:
- August 12, 2009 November 24, 2009
- Conducted 25-minute Survey with eligible IDUs
- Tested for HIV and Hepatitis C, and STARHS
- @ 4 neighborhood-based locations citywide
- Different location each day (Mon-Thurs)

# **Respondent-Driven Sampling**

- Form of Chain Referral
- First Link on the Chain A Seed
- Seed completes interview and is given 3 coupons
- Seed gives coupons to other IDUs he or she knows
- After other IDUs complete interview they are each given 3 coupons
- And so on and so on...

### Incentives

- RDS uses dual incentives
- Participants were given \$25 for completing the survey, \$25 to compensate for time taken for HIV/HCV testing, and \$10 for each eligible peer that they recruited
- Participants were restricted to 3 coupons

### Selecting Seeds

- Seeds are IDUs that we already know
  - Dynamic individuals
  - Knowledgeable about the IDU situation in the community
  - Personally know other IDUs
  - Many IDUs within the community come to them for information

### Selecting Seeds

- 9 Initial Seeds were diverse by:
  - Race/Ethnicity (4 AA, 3 W, 2 H)
  - -Gender (5 M / 4 F)
  - -Geography
  - Type of Drug Used (Heroin / Cocaine)

- Recruited through CBOs/NX/Methadone

### **Interview Locations**

- CDPH South Austin Clinic (Madison/Keeler)
- COIP Englewood (63<sup>rd</sup>/Ashland)
- CDPH Lakeview Clinic (Diversey/Clark)
- CALOR Storefront (Grand/Pulaski)

### Results

# 5 full-time staff 1 van 14 weeks 679 persons screened

**545 IDU** 

#### Gender









#### Socioeconomic Characteristics

- Income in last year:
  - 50% < \$10,000
  - 5% >\$50,000
- 45% reported being homeless in the past year
- 58% currently homeless (21% in IDU1)
- 38% less than high school education
- 70% currently have no health insurance
- 30% have not been to a doctor in past 12 months

# Drug Use

- Powdered heroin primary drug (98%)
- 90% daily injectors (any drug)
- 40% reported speedball use in past year (7% daily)
- Median Age at first injection: 21 (range: 9 49)
- Non-injecting drug use *was less common than 2005* 
  - 20% reported using crack regularly (once a week+)
  - 33% reported snorting or smoking heroin
- 72% reported some drug treatment (in lifetime)

#### Sharing Behavior

















#### Sources of Needles

#### • From:

<ul> <li>Doctor's Office:</li> </ul>	8%
<ul> <li>Bought from Pharmacy</li> </ul>	$44\% \longrightarrow 32\%$ (2005,
• Dealer, street	17%
• Friend, acquaintance, sex partner	52%
Needle Exchange	69%







#### Prevention Utilization

- 55% have received free condoms in past year
- 66% reported receiving free sterile needles in past year
  - 92% received them from needle exchange program

•63% received free injection supplies  $\longrightarrow$  76% (2005)

•92% were from needle exchange

• 7% free needles from other HIV-focused organizations 30% (2005)

### Hepatitis C

• Of total sample: 545 IDU

•Over half (65%) have been tested for HCV  $\rightarrow$  45% (2005)

- 27% tested in the past year
- 64% of those tested reported being diagnosed with HCV
  - 8% among IDU under 30 years of age
- 84% have received NO treatment for HCV
- 72% have NOT been vaccinated for Hepatitis A & B

Hepatitis C Prevalence (from study testing)

- 59% (n=203) tested HCV-positive
- 66% among NH Black IDU
- 38% among NH White IDU
- 64% among Hispanic IDU
- 75% of HCV+ are 40 years or older
- 59% of HCV+ unaware of their infection

#### Characteristics of IDU with Unrecognized HCV Infection



# HIV Testing and Treatment

### HIV Testing

- 90% have been tested for HIV (lifetime)
- 46% *not* tested in the past year
  - Believe they are low risk (39%)
  - Afraid to find out (33%)
- Most often reported location of most recent HIV test:
  - Needle Exchange 20%
  - Public Health Clinic 17%
  - Hospital/ED 16%
  - Jail 15%

24% (2005)

#### **HIV** Prevalence

- 5.5% (n=29) tested HIV-positive
  - 5.8% among NH Black IDU
  - 4.7% among NH White IDU
  - 5.7% among Latino IDU
- 72% of HIV+ are 40 years or older
- 48% of HIV+ unaware of their infection
  - 29% of unaware reported no lifetime HIV test

#### Characteristics of IDU with Unrecognized HIV Infection

![](_page_36_Figure_1.jpeg)

### HIV Positive IDU

- 93% have seen a PCP for HIV treatment
- 57% currently taking HIV antiretrovirals (ARV)
  - 66% not taking ARVs due to adequate CD4 count & viral load.

83% (2005)

### Conclusions

- Sharing:
  - Needles *may have* decreased among older IDUs
  - Needles/Works increased slightly among young IDUs
- Pharmacy may be growing as a source of new needles
  - May be impacting access to clean works, testing at NX
- HIV and HCV treatment options need to be expanded
- Rates of unrecognized HIV infection significantly higher than national estimates

#### • Must work to preserve gains!!