

Behavioral and Clinical Characteristics of HIV-positive People Receiving HIV Medical
Care in Virginia
The Medical Monitoring Project in Virginia, 2013

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MMP is an ongoing, supplemental surveillance system that assesses clinical and behavioral characteristics of HIV-infected adults receiving medical care in the United States. As a cross-sectional, complex survey design, MMP uses a three-stage sampling design to select patients where: 1. states and other localities are selected to participate, 2. HIV medical care facilities within the selected state/locality are sampled, and 3. patients from the sampled HIV medical care facilities are sampled for participation in the project. [1] Structured interviews and medical record abstractions (MRAs) are conducted for each patient that agrees to participate. Medical record abstractions can be conducted without an interview. Raw data are then weighted so that descriptive and statistical analyses can be generalized to the in-care, HIV-positive population. These data enhance HIV surveillance systems by providing a more complete picture of what HIV medical care looks like at the national and state level. The data weighting methods are described elsewhere. [2]

Virginia has participated in MMP from 2007 to present. Each year, in collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), a randomized sample of 400 patients were selected from sampled HIV medical care providers throughout Virginia to participate in the project. This summary report includes patients with a complete interview paired with a MRA. Data are presented as unweighted frequencies and weighted estimates [with 95% confidence intervals (CI)] for select behavioral and clinical characteristics. No statistical analyses were performed; and data with a coefficient of variance (CV) of 30% or higher were not included in this report.

Facility and Patient Response Rates

In 2013, twenty-five facilities were sampled for participation in MMP. Three facilities were ineligible, as they did not provide primary HIV medical care at the time of data collection. Of the remaining twenty-two sites, fifteen agreed to participate, resulting in a facility participation rate of 68%. Four hundred patients were sampled from the fifteen facilities and 210 patients completed the interview. The adjusted patient response rate was 53%. Two hundred seven of the 210 patients had a completed medical record abstraction (MRA) to accompany interview data. Data for those 207 patients are included in this report.

Sociodemographic Characteristics

An estimated 62% of patients were male and 36% were female (Table 1). An estimated 60% were black or African American, 26% were white, and 10% identified as Hispanic or Latino. Fifty-eight percent of patients self-identified as heterosexual, 30% as homosexual, gay or lesbian, and 11% as bisexual. An estimated 39% of patients were the age of 45-54 and 27% were 55 or older, with 19% 35-44 years of age, and 13% were aged 25-34. For education level, an estimated 50% completed education beyond high school; and 35% were at or below the poverty level for 2013 (calculated based on income and number of persons living in the household). Approximately ten percent were homeless at some point within the past 12 months. An estimated 78% reported having health insurance or coverage for medical care and for ART medications. The most commonly reported payer source for ART

medications was Ryan White only (14%), followed by private insurance (11%), Medicaid only (6%) and Medicaid and Medicare (5%). Eighteen percent of patients reported other insurance, and 8% of patients were uninsured.

Health Care Access and Utilization

An estimated 23% of patients were diagnosed HIV-positive within the past five years (Table 2). Of those patients, an estimated 93% entered HIV medical care within three months of their HIV-positive diagnosis. Once in care, almost all patients had a primary place they received care. An estimated 56% of patients had a travel time of less than 30 minutes to their facility of care; while an estimated 44% reported travel times between 30 and 60 minutes.

For clinical markers of care during the previous 12 months, an estimated 62% had three or more CD4 and/or viral load measurements documented in their medical record. An estimated 98% had a minimum of one CD4 lab and 77% had a minimum of one viral load lab measurement every 6 months. An estimated 78% of patients had undetectable viral load test results for all tests within the past 12 months.

An estimated 89% of patients received the influenza vaccine in the last year. Among patients reporting having sex in the past 12 months, screening for gonorrhea, chlamydia, and syphilis were estimated at 32%, 32%, and 60% of the patient population, respectively (Table 3).

Met and Unmet Need for Ancillary Services

For ancillary services received in the previous twelve months, the top five services received were HIV case

management (51%), AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP; 51%), public benefits (50%) such as Social Security Income or Social Security Disability Insurance, dental care (48%), and HIV prevention counseling (43%) (Table 4). Of patients who reported needing a service they did not receive in the past twelve months, the most frequently reported unmet needs for ancillary services were dental care (57%), public benefits (20%), transportation assistance (16%), meal or food services (15%), and HIV case management services (12%).

Self-reported Antiretroviral Medication Use and Adherence

An estimated 98% of patients report currently taking antiretroviral therapy (ART) medications (Table 5). For those currently on ART therapy, the most common payer source of medications is the AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP; 42%), followed by private insurance (25%), Medicare (19%), and Medicaid (17%). Payer source categories are not mutually exclusive; therefore, patients can report more than one payer source for medications.

For patients currently taking ART medications, an estimated 77% reported never being troubled by side effects (Table 5). An estimated 91% were recently ART dose adherent when dosing history was reviewed by specific medication (Table 6). In addition, an estimated 66% were extremely sure that ART medications can have a positive effect on their health; and 52% were extremely sure that non-adherence to ART can result in HIV viral resistance to medications (Table 6). Of patients currently taking ART, 38% report never missing a dose of medication. For patients who missed a dose of ART within

the past three months (37%), the two most frequently reported reasons for missing a dose of ART were forgetting to take the medication (29%) and/or due to an issue with a prescription/refill (23%).

Sex Behaviors

An estimated 41% of patients identified as men who have sex with men (MSM; includes those who identify as gay, bisexual, or engaging in sex behaviors with other men only; Table 7). An estimated 24% were men who had sex with women only (MSW); and approximately 32% of patients were women who have sex with men only (WSM). Across all sex behavior groups, an estimated 55% engaged in sexual intercourse during the past 12 months. An estimated 20% of patients engaged in unprotected sexual intercourse.

An estimated 22% of MSM engaged in anal sex, with 8% engaging in unprotected anal sex (Table 8). Among sexually active MSM, the estimated mean for sex partners in the past twelve months was three (range, 1.0-50.0; Table 10). For MSW, an estimated 11% engaged in vaginal sex (Table 9) in the past 12 months, with an average of two sex partners (range, 1.0-20.0; Table 10). An estimated 15% of WSM engaged in vaginal sex in the past 12 months with a mean number of sex partners of one (range, 1.0-3.0; Table 10). Estimates for proportions of unprotected sex in MSW and WSM are not reported due to coefficients of variance above 30%.

HIV Prevention Activities

An estimated 51% of patients received free condoms in the past 12 months (Table 11). The two most frequently reported locations for receiving free condoms were private medical provider offices (81%) and HIV/AIDS community-based organizations (13%). An estimated 56% of patients engaged in some form of a formal conversation about HIV prevention with a healthcare provider or within a support structure. Of those, an estimated 49% of patients engaged in a formal conversation about HIV and STD prevention with a medical provider; and 32% of patients discussed HIV prevention with a counselor.

Mental Health and Substance Use

Approximately 29% of patients met the criteria threshold for moderate to severe depression symptoms at the time of the interview, according to their responses to the Participant Health Questionnaire 8 (PHQ-8; Table 12).

An estimated 31% of patients reported cigarette smoking on a daily basis. For alcohol use, the estimated prevalence of use within the past twelve months was 68%, with approximately 16% reporting weekly alcohol use and 13% reporting monthly alcohol use. An estimated 68% of participants reported drinking a minimum of one alcoholic drink within the past 30 days (Table 12), with an average of 2.7 drinks per day that alcohol was consumed (Table 13). In addition, for those who reported drinking alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 15% of patients reported binge drinking; and an estimated 51% reporting drinking alcohol before or during sex (Table 12).

An estimated 18% of patients reported non-injection substance use within the past twelve months. An estimated 14% of patients reported using marijuana only; and an estimated 47% of patients used a non-injection drug before or during sex.

Women's Health

An estimated 76% of female patients reported receiving a Papanicolaou (PAP) test in the past 12 months (Table 14). An estimated 24% of female participants reported being pregnant at least once since testing HIV-positive.

References

[1] Frankel, M., McNaghten, A., Shapiro, M., Sullivan, P., Berry, S., Johnson, C., Flagg, E., Morton, S. & Bozzette, S. (2012). A Probability Sample for Monitoring the HIV-infected Population in Care in the U.S. and in Selected States. *Open AIDS Journal*, Suppl167-76.

[2] Harding, R.L., Iachan, R., Johnson, C.H., Kyle, T., Skarbinski, J. Weighting Methods for the 2010 Data Collection Cycle of the Medical Monitoring Project. *Joint Statistical Meeting Proceedings*. 2013.

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Table 1. Patient Characteristics- Medical Monitoring Project 2013, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Gender			
Male	128	61.8	(55.2, 68.5)
Female	74	35.7	(29.2, 42.3)
Race			
Black	124	59.9	(53.2, 66.6)
White	54	26.1	(20.1, 32.1)
Hispanic	21	10.1	(6.0, 14.3)
Other, including multi-racial	–	–	– ^f
Sexual orientation			
Heterosexual	120	58.0	(51.2, 64.8)
Homosexual/Gay/Lesbian	63	30.4	(24.1, 36.8)
Bisexual	23	11.1	(6.8, 15.4)
Age at time of interview			
18-24	–	–	– ^f
25-34	26	12.6	(8.0, 17.1)
35-44	40	19.3	(13.9, 24.7)
45-54	80	38.6	(32.0, 45.3)
55+	56	27.1	(21.0, 33.2)
Education			
Less than high school	49	23.7	(17.8, 29.5)
High school diploma or GED	55	26.6	(20.5, 32.6)
Beyond high school	103	49.8	(42.9, 56.6)
Living above the 2013 federal poverty level ^d			
Yes	124	64.6	(57.8, 71.4)
No	68	35.4	(28.6, 42.2)
Homeless in the past 12 months ^e			
Yes	20	9.7	(5.6, 13.7)
No	187	90.3	(86.3, 94.4)

Table 1. Patient Characteristics- Medical Monitoring Project 2013, Virginia (continued)

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Health insurance/coverage for antiretroviral medications during the past 12 months			
Yes	162	78.3	(72.6, 83.9)
No	16	7.7	(4.1, 11.4)
Ryan White only	29	14.0	(9.2, 18.8)
Type of health insurance/coverage for antiretroviral medications during the past 12 months			
Ryan White only	29	14.0	(9.2, 18.8)
Private only	22	10.6	(6.4, 14.9)
Medicaid only	12	5.8	(2.6, 9.0)
Medicare only	–	–	– ^f
Medicaid + Medicare	11	5.3	(2.2, 8.4)
Other insurance	37	17.9	(12.6, 23.1)

^a Unweighted counts; ^b Weighted percentages; ^c Confidence Intervals (CI) incorporate weighted percentages

^d Calculated for a household income of two people

^e Includes unstable housing (e.g. living in a shelter, car, or single room occupancy hotel)

^f Coefficient of variance (CV) is greater than 0.30 (e.g., small n); thus data are not reportable

Table 2. Access to care and clinical characteristics - Medical Monitoring Project 2013, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Time since HIV diagnosis (excluding those with missing data)			
Less than 5 years ago	47	22.7	(17.0, 28.5)
Five years ago or more	160	77.3	(71.5, 83.0)
Time between HIV diagnosis and first HIV medical care appointment			
Within 3 months	38	92.7	(84.4, 100.0)
3 months or longer	–	–	– ^d
One main source of care during the past 12 months?			
Yes	205	99.0	(97.7, 100.0)
No	–	–	– ^d
Travel time to main place of HIV medical care			
Less than 30 minutes	115	55.6	(48.7, 62.4)
30-60 minutes	92	44.4	(37.6, 51.3)
Documentation of ART prescription in medical record			
Yes	198	96.1	(93.5, 98.8)
No	–	–	– ^d
Number of CD4 or HIV viral load results documented in medical record			
0-2 tests	78	37.7	(31.0, 44.3)
3 or more	129	62.3	(55.7, 69.0)
Number of CD4 results documented in medical record			
0-2 tests	85	41.1	(34.3, 47.8)
3 or more	122	58.9	(52.2, 65.7)

Table 2. Access to care and clinical characteristics- Medical Monitoring Project 2013, Virginia (continued)

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Number of HIV viral load results documented in medical record			
0-2 tests	83	40.1	(33.4, 46.8)
3 or more	124	59.9	(53.2, 66.6)
Minimum of one CD4 test in past 12 months			
Yes	203	98.1	(96.2, 100.0)
No	–	–	– ^d
HIV viral load measured, at minimum, once every six months			
Yes	159	76.8	(71.0, 82.6)
No	48	23.2	(17.4, 29.0)
All viral load test results undetectable (\leq 200 copies/mL) in past 12 months			
Yes	160	78.0	(72.3, 83.8)
No	45	22.0	(16.2, 27.7)
Received seasonal flu vaccine in the past year			
Yes	183	88.8	(84.5, 93.2)
No	23	11.2	(6.8, 15.5)

^a Unweighted counts; ^b Weighted percentages; ^c Confidence Intervals (CI) incorporate weighted percentages

^d Coefficient of variance (CV) is greater than 0.30; thus data are not reportable

Table 3. Sexually transmitted infection screening during the past 12 months^d- Medical Monitoring Project 2013, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Received screening for gonorrhea, chlamydia, and syphilis?			
Yes	52	25.1	(19.2, 31.1)
No	155	74.9	(68.9, 80.8)
Received Gonorrhea screening?			
Yes	66	31.9	(25.5, 38.3)
No	141	68.1	(61.7, 74.5)
Received Chlamydia screening?			
Yes	66	31.9	(25.5, 38.3)
No	141	68.1	(61.7, 74.5)
Received Syphilis screening?			
Yes	124	59.9	(53.2, 66.6)
No	83	40.1	(33.4, 46.8)

^a Unweighted counts; ^b Weighted percentages; ^c Confidence Intervals (CI) incorporate weighted percentages

^d As documented in medical record; screenings could occur elsewhere

^e Coefficient of variance (CV) is greater than 0.30; thus data are not reportable

Table 4. Met and unmet needs for ancillary services during the past 12 months[†]- Medical Monitoring Project 2013, Virginia

	Persons who received services during the past 12 months			Persons who needed, but did not receive services during the past 12 months		
	No. ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c	No.	% ^d	95% CI
HIV case management services						
Yes	108	51.2	(42.3-60.1)	14	12.2	(5.4-19.1)
No	99	48.8	(39.9-57.7)	85	87.8	(80.9-94.6)
Dental care						
Yes	95	47.8	(39.8-55.8)	64	57.3	(46.2-68.4)
No	112	52.2	(44.2-60.2)	48	42.7	(31.6-53.8)
Public benefits (e.g., SSI or SSDI)						
Yes	108	50.0	(42.9-57.2)	23	20.3	(9.5-31.2)
No	99	50.0	(42.8-57.1)	75	79.7	(68.8-90.5)
Medicine through ADAP						
Yes	96	50.8	(42.5-59.0)	–	–	– ^e
No	96	49.2	(41.0-57.5)	97	94.2	(88.3-100.0)
Counseling about how to prevent spread of HIV						
Yes	90	42.6	(34.6-50.7)	–	–	– ^e
No	117	57.4	(49.3-65.4)	115	98.6	(96.6-100.0)
Meal or food services						
Yes	37	19.7	(15.4-24.1)	27	14.5	(8.9-20.1)
No	170	80.3	(75.9-84.6)	143	85.5	(79.9-91.1)
Mental health services						
Yes	50	22.3	(16.6-28.0)	12	8.3	(3.8-12.7)
No	157	77.7	(72.0-83.4)	144	91.7	(87.3-96.2)
Transportation assistance						
Yes	36	17.3	(12.2-22.4)	25	15.8	(10.4-21.2)
No	171	82.7	(77.6-87.8)	146	84.2	(78.8-89.6)
Antiretroviral medication adherence support services						
Yes	47	22.9	(16.7-29.0)	–	–	– ^e
No	160	77.1	(71.0-83.3)	156	97.9	(95.9-100.0)

Table 4. Met and unmet needs for ancillary services during the past 12 months[†]- Medical Monitoring Project 2013, Virginia (continued)

	Persons who received services during the past 12 months			Persons who needed, but did not receive services during the past 12 months		
	No. ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c	No.	% ^d	95% CI
Shelter or housing services						
Yes	24	10.7	(6.7-14.7)	20	10.0	(5.6-14.4)
No	183	89.3	(85.3-93.3)	163	90.0	(85.6-94.4)
HIV peer group support						
Yes	25	12.2	(7.9-16.5)	15	6.9	(3.3-10.5)
No	181	87.8	(83.5-92.1)	167	93.1	(89.5-96.7)
Drug or alcohol counseling or treatment						
Yes	–	–	– ^e	–	–	– ^e
No	201	97.7	(95.5-99.9)	199	99.2	(98.1-100.0)
Home health services						
Yes	–	–	– ^e	–	–	– ^e
No	198	96.3	(93.8-98.7)	191	96.5	(93.3-99.6)
Interpreter services						
Yes	15	6.1	(3.3-9.0)	–	–	– ^e
No	192	93.9	(91.0-96.7)	192	100.0	(100.0-100.0)
Domestic violence services						
Yes	–	–	– ^e	–	–	– ^e
No	207	100.0	(100.0-100.0)	206	99.6	(98.8-100.0)
Childcare services						
Yes	–	–	– ^e	–	–	– ^e
No	202	97.7	(95.7-99.7)	198	98.2	(96.4-100.0)

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; SSI, Social Security Supplemental Income; SSDI, Social Security Disability Insurance; ADAP, AIDS Drug Assistance Program.

[†] Services are not mutually exclusive; Percentages might not sum to 100% due to rounding

^a Numbers are unweighted; ^b Percentages are weighted percentages; ^c CIs incorporate weighted percentages

^d Proportion calculated from the number of patients that did not receive that particular service

^e Coefficient of variance (CV) is greater than 0.30 (e.g., small n); thus data are not reportable

Table 5. Antiretroviral therapy (ART) access, utilization, and adherence- Medical Monitoring Project 2013, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Ever taken antiretroviral therapy (ART; self-report)			
Yes	204	98.6	(97.0,100.0)
No	–	–	– ^d
Currently taking ART (self-report)			
Yes	203	98.1	(96.2,100.0)
No	–	–	– ^d
Payer source for ART ^e			
AIDS drug assistance program (ADAP)	77	41.9	(32.6, 51.2)
Private insurance	40	24.9	(12.9, 36.8)
Medicare	34	18.7	(13.2, 24.2)
Medicaid	33	16.8	(11.2, 22.5)
How often troubled by side effects during the past 30 days?			
Never	155	76.6	(71.0, 82.3)
Rarely	30	16.2	(11.6, 20.8)
About half the time	–	–	– ^d
Most of the time/Always	–	–	– ^d

^a Unweighted counts; ^b Weighted percentages

^c Confidence Intervals (CI) incorporate weighted percentages

^d Coefficient of variance (CV) is greater than 0.30; thus data are not reportable

^e Payer sources for ART are not mutually exclusive

Table 6. Antiretroviral therapy (ART) adherence and beliefs among those currently taking ART-Medical Monitoring Project 2013, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
ART medication adherence: by dose			
Yes	176	90.5	(85.1, 95.9)
No	17	9.5	(4.1, 14.9)
ART medication adherence: by schedule			
Yes	161	79.4	(72.8, 86.0)
No	42	20.6	(14.0, 27.2)
ART medication adherence: by special instructions			
Yes	109	72.8	(62.5, 83.1)
No	42	27.2	(16.9, 37.5)
Can take ART medications as directed			
Extremely sure	149	73.9	(68.2, 79.6)
Less than extremely sure	54	26.1	(20.4, 31.8)
ART can have a positive effect on health			
Extremely sure	129	65.5	(58.1, 72.9)
Less than extremely sure	74	34.5	(27.1, 41.9)
HIV can become resistant to medication if not taken as instructed			
Extremely sure	101	52.1	(43.9, 60.2)
Less than extremely sure	98	47.9	(39.8, 56.1)
Most recent time ART dose missed			
Within the past 3 months	67	37.0	(30.0, 44.1)
More than 3 months ago	46	25.5	(19.1, 31.9)
Never skipped ART dose	71	37.5	(30.5, 44.4)
If ART dose missed in the past 3 months, why was dose missed? ^d			
Forgot to take medications	42	29.2	(22.1, 36.4)
Change in daily routine, including travel	30	22.1	(14.7, 29.5)
Issue with prescription/ refill	27	23.2	(17.0, 29.5)
Felt sick or tired	23	16.1	(8.4, 23.9)

^a Unweighted counts; ^b Weighted percentages; ^c Confidence Intervals (CI) incorporate weighted percentages

^d Categories are not mutually exclusive

Table 7. Sexual behaviors and partner type during the past 12 months- Medical Monitoring Project 2013, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Classification of sexual partner type*			
Men who have sex with men (MSM only and men who have sex with men and women)	78	41.1	(32.3, 49.9)
Men who have sex with women (MSW)	50	23.9	(17.3, 30.5)
Women who have sex with men (WSM)	70	31.5	(25.3, 37.8)
Transgender and other	-	-	- ^d
Any sexual intercourse during the past 12 months			
Yes	116	54.9	(48.4, 61.4)
No	90	45.1	(38.6, 51.6)
Engaged in unprotected sex			
Yes	37	19.5	(14.0, 25.0)
No	58	31.0	(24.2, 37.8)
Engaged in unprotected sex with any partner whose HIV status is negative or unknown			
Yes	26	18.9	(12.2, 25.7)
No	11	9.3	(4.0, 14.6)

^a Unweighted counts; ^b Weighted percentages; ^c Confidence Intervals (CI) incorporate weighted percentages

^d Coefficient of variance (CV) is greater than 0.30; thus data are not reportable

Table 8. Sex behaviors by partner type during the past 12 months among men who have sex with men- Medical Monitoring Project 2013, Virginia

	Any partner*			Main partner**			Casual partner†		
	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Anal sex (insertive and/or receptive)									
Yes	44	22.2	(15.5, 28.8)	27	14.1	(7.6, 20.6)	27	13.5	(8.9, 18.1)
No	33	18.5	(12.9, 24.1)	50	26.6	(20.5, 32.7)	50	27.2	(19.3, 35.1)
Unprotected anal sex (insertive an/or receptive)									
Yes	16	8.4	(4.5, 12.2)	-	-	- ^d	-	-	- ^d
No	57	30.5	(22.6, 38.4)	65	34.5	(26.7, 42.3)	66	35.2	(26.1, 44.4)

^a Unweighted counts; ^b Weighted percentages of entire study population; ^c Confidence Intervals (CI) incorporate

* Any partner includes main and casual partners

** Main partner defined as someone the patient is most committed

† Casual partner defined as someone a patient is not committed to or does not know

^d Coefficient of variance (CV) is greater than 0.30; thus data are not reportable

Table 9. Sexual behaviors by partner type during the past 12 months among heterosexual partners- Medical Monitoring Project 2013, Virginia

	Any partner*			Main partner**			Casual partner†		
	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Men who have sex with women only									
Vaginal sex									
Yes	23	11.3	(6.9, 15.6)	17	8.6	(5.0, 12.3)	–	–	– ^d
No	29	13.7	(8.5, 18.9)	33	15.3	(9.6, 20.9)	43	21.1	(15.5, 26.7)
Women who have sex with men only									
Vaginal sex									
Yes	34	15.3	(9.9, 20.6)	30	13.7	(8.5, 18.8)	–	–	– ^d
No	70	31.5	(25.3, 37.8)	40	17.9	(13.0, 22.7)	66	29.9	(23.8, 36.1)

^a Unweighted counts; ^b Weighted percentages of entire study population; ^c Confidence Intervals (CI)

^d Coefficient of variance (CV) is greater than 0.30; thus data are not reportable

* Any partner includes main and casual partners

** Main partner defined as someone the patient is most committed

† Casual partner defined as someone a patient is not committed to or does not know

^d Coefficient of variance (CV) is greater than 0.30; thus data are not reportable

Table 10. Mean and range of sex partners during the past 12 months- Medical Monitoring Project 2013, Virginia

	median	mean	SEM	range
Men who have sex with other men (MSM)	1.2	3.1	0.8	1.0 - 50.0
Men who have sex with women only (MSW)	1.0	1.8	0.6	1.0 - 20.0
Women who have sex with men only (WSM)	1.0	1.2	0.1	1.0 - 3.0

Table 11. HIV prevention activities- Medical Monitoring Project 2013, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Received free condoms in the past 12 months			
Yes	107	50.5	(41.7-59.2)
No	100	49.5	(40.8-58.3)
Where free condoms were received*			
Private doctor office	87	80.7	(73.0-88.3)
HIV/AIDS community-based organization (CBO)	14	13.1	(6.5-19.7)
Had formal conversation about HIV prevention			
Yes	116	55.5	(48.3-62.7)
No	91	44.5	(37.3-51.7)
HIV prevention discussion with a doctor, nurse or other health care provider			
Yes	102	48.6	(41.0-56.1)
No	104	51.4	(43.9-59.0)
HIV prevention discussion with a counselor			
Yes	66	32.2	(24.8-39.6)
No	140	67.8	(60.4-75.2)
HIV prevention discussion within an organized session/small group			
Yes	–	–	– ^d
No	187	90.0	(83.8-96.2)

^a Unweighted counts; ^b Weighted percentages; ^c Confidence Intervals (CI) incorporate weighted percentages

^d Coefficient of variance (CV) is greater than 0.30 (e.g., small n); thus data are not reportable

* Two most frequent locations reported; numbers will not round to 100% as more than two places are listed as options; and patients can select more than one place free condoms were received

Table 12. Depression symptoms and substance use- Medical Monitoring Project 2013, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Moderate to severe depression symptoms (PHQ-8 score ≥ 10)			
Yes	60	28.9	(21.1, 36.8)
No	145	71.1	(63.2, 78.9)
Current smoking			
Daily	67	30.6	(21.9, 39.2)
Less than daily	16	7.6	(3.9, 11.4)
Not a current smoker/unknown smoking status	124	61.8	(52.0, 71.6)
Any alcohol use in past 12 months			
Yes	135	67.9	(59.8, 76.0)
No	72	32.1	(24.0, 40.2)
Frequency of alcohol use in past 12 months			
Daily	–	–	– ^e
Weekly	33	16.2	(9.6, 22.8)
Monthly	21	13.4	(8.1, 18.7)
Less than monthly	72	34.5	(28.1, 40.9)
Never	72	32.1	(24.0, 40.2)
Alcohol use in the past 30 days			
Yes	89	67.9	(60.5, 75.3)
No	45	32.1	(24.7, 39.5)
Binge drinking during past 30 days			
Yes	29	15.3	(9.0, 21.6)
No	177	84.7	(78.4, 91.0)
Alcohol use before or during sex in past 12 months ^d			
Yes	57	50.8	(42.2, 59.5)
No	59	49.2	(40.5, 57.8)

Table 12. Depression symptoms and substance use- Medical Monitoring Project 2013, Virginia (continued)

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Use of non-injection drugs during past 12 months			
Yes	41	17.7	(10.6, 24.8)
No	166	82.3	(75.2, 89.4)
Most frequently reported non-injection drug type			
Marijuana	31	13.7	(8.0, 19.4)
Use of non-injection drugs before or during sex in past 12 months ^d			
Yes	14	46.9	(29.4, 64.4)
No	19	53.1	(35.6, 70.6)

^a Unweighted counts; ^b Weighted percentages; ^c Confidence Intervals (CI) incorporate weighted percentages

^b Weighted percentages

^c Confidence Intervals (CI) incorporate weighted percentages

^d Proportion of those reporting sex in the past 12 months

^e Coefficient of variance (CV) is greater than 0.30; thus data are not reportable

Table 13. Mean and range of alcoholic beverages consumed during the past 30 days-
Medical Monitoring Project 2013, Virginia

	M	SEM	range
During the past 30 days, how many alcoholic drinks did you have on a typical day?	2.7	0.1	1.0-8.0

Table 14. Gynecologic and Reproductive Health- Medical Monitoring Project 2013, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Pelvic exam in past 12 month			
Yes	53	70.6	(59.0, 82.2)
No	21	29.4	(17.8, 41.0)
Pap smear in past 12 months			
Yes	57	76.2	(65.2, 87.2)
No	17	23.8	(12.8, 34.8)
Were results of PAP smear normal or not normal?			
Normal	44	80.5	70.2, 90.9)
Not normal	12	19.5	(9.1, 29.8)
Any pregnancies since testing HIV-positive			
Yes	17	23.7	(12.7, 34.7)
No	57	76.3	(65.3, 87.3)

^a Unweighted counts; ^b Weighted percentages; ^c Confidence Intervals (CI) incorporate weighted percentages