

Behavioral and Clinical Characteristics of HIV-positive People Receiving HIV Medical
Care in Virginia
The Medical Monitoring Project in Virginia, 2011

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Acknowledgements:

The authors would like to acknowledge contributions to this report by current and past MMP staff, MMP community advisory boards, physician advisory boards, as well as the facilities that participated. The authors would also like to acknowledge the training and support of CDC Clinical Outcomes Team in the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention of the National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, and TB Prevention and the Data Coordinating Center at ICF International. Finally, the authors would like to acknowledge the individuals who graciously participated in the project.

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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 2011, thirty facilities were sampled for participation in MMP. Four facilities were ineligible, as they did not provide primary HIV medical care at the time of data collection. Of the remaining twenty-six sites, twenty-one agreed to participate, resulting in a facility participation rate of 81%. Four hundred patients were sampled from the twenty-one facilities and 217 patients completed the interview. The overall participation rate, adjusted for patient eligibility, was 54%. Each of the 217 patients had a completed medical record abstraction (MRA) to accompany interview data. Data for those 217 patients are included in this report.

Sociodemographic Characteristics

An estimated 67% of patients were male and 32% were female (Table 1). An estimated 62% were black or African American, 21% were white, and 10% identified as Hispanic or Latino. Fifty-seven percent of patients self-identified as heterosexual, 29% as homosexual, gay or lesbian, and 13% as bisexual. An estimated 42% of patients were aged 45-54 and 23% were 55 or older, with 21% 35-44 years of age, and 33% under the age of thirty-five. For education level, an estimated 48% completed education beyond high school; and 43% were at or below the poverty level for 2011 (calculated based on income for two people living in the household). Approximately six percent were homeless at some point within the past 12 months. An estimated 88% 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 (39%), followed by Medicaid (30%), private

health insurance (23%), and Medicare (20%).

Health Care Access and Utilization

An estimated 34% of patients were diagnosed HIV-positive within the past five years (Table 2). Of those patients, an estimated 86% entered HIV medical care within three months of their HIV-positive diagnosis. Once in care, 99% of patients had a primary place they received care. An estimated 65% of patients had a travel time of less than 30 minutes to their facility of care; while an estimated 29% and 7% reported travel times 30-60 minutes and greater than 60 minutes, respectively.

For clinical markers of care during the previous 12 months, an estimated 66% had three or more CD4 and/or viral load measurements documented in their medical record. An estimated 97% had a minimum of one CD4 lab and 77% had a minimum of one viral load lab measurement every 6 months. An estimated 74% of patients had an undetectable viral load documented in their medical record.

An estimated 86% of patients received the influenza vaccine. Among patients reporting having sex in the past 12 months, screening for gonorrhea, chlamydia, and syphilis were estimated at 28%, 29%, and 68% of the patient population, respectively (Table 3). An estimated 24% were screened for all three sexually transmitted infections (STI).

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 (67%), dental care (48%), AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP; 46%), HIV prevention counseling (46%), and public benefits (43%) such as Social Security Income or Social Security Disability Insurance (Table 4). Of patients who reported needing a service they did not receive in the past twelve months, the five most frequently reported unmet needs for ancillary services were dental care (57%), public benefits (30%), transportation assistance (20%), HIV case management (15%), and meal or food assistance (13%).

Self-reported Antiretroviral Medication Use and Adherence

An estimated 89% of patients reported currently taking antiretroviral therapy (ART) medications (Table 5). For those currently on ART therapy, the most common payer source of medications was the AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP; 41%), followed by Medicaid (26%), private insurance (18%), and Medicare (13%). 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 11% reported trouble with side effects most or all of the time; while an estimated 64% reported never being troubled by side effects (Table 5). An estimated 90% were recently ART dose adherent when dosing history was reviewed by specific medication (Table 6). In addition, an estimated 62% were very or extremely sure that ART medications can have a positive effect on their health; and 54% were very sure or extremely sure that non-adherence to ART can result in HIV viral resistance to medications (Table 6). Of patients currently taking ART, 43%

reported never missing a dose of medication. For patients who missed a dose of ART within the past three months (41%), the two most frequently reported reasons for missing a dose of ART were due to a change in their routine (28%) and/or because they felt sick or tired (20%).

Sex Behaviors

An estimated 39% 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 27% 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 53% engaged in sexual intercourse during the past 12 months. An estimated 16% 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 two (range, 1.0-12.0; Table 10). For MSW, an estimated 13% 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, 1.0-4.0; Table 10). Estimates for proportions of unprotected sex in MSW and WSM are not reported due to coefficients of variance above 30%.

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 (83%) and HIV/AIDS community-based organizations (19%). An estimated 57% 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 51% of patients engaged in a formal conversation about HIV and STD prevention with a medical provider; and 26% of patients discussed HIV prevention with a counselor. An estimated 15% participated in a discussion about HIV/STD prevention within an organized session/small group setting.

Mental Health and Substance Use

Approximately 26% of respondents 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 (PHQ-8; Table 12).

An estimated 37% of patients reported cigarette smoking on a daily basis. For alcohol use, the estimated prevalence of use within the past twelve months was 70%, with approximately eight percent reporting daily alcohol use, 15% reporting weekly alcohol use, and 17% reporting monthly alcohol use. An estimated 81% of participants reported drinking a minimum of one alcoholic drink within the past 30 days (Table 12), with an average of 3.3 drinks per day that alcohol was consumed (Table 13). In addition, for those who reported drinking alcohol in the past 30 days, an estimated 21% reported binge drinking; and an

estimated 58% reported drinking alcohol before or during sex (Table 12).

An estimated 25% of participants reported non-injection substance use within the past twelve months. An estimated 24% of patients reported using marijuana; and an estimated 47% of patients used a non-injection drug before or during sex.

Women's Health

An estimated 72% of female patients reported receiving a Papanicolaou (PAP) test in the past 12 months (Table 14). An estimated 22% 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.

Suggested citation:

Kienzle, J., Cromartie, S., Yerkes, L., Buyu, C. (2015). Behavioral and Clinical Characteristics of HIV-Positive People Receiving HIV Medical Care in Virginia-- The Medical Monitoring Project in Virginia, 2011. <http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/epidemiology/DiseasePrevention/Programs/HIV-AIDS/SurveillanceProgram/MMP.htm>. Published October 2015. Accessed [enter date accessed]

Table 1. Patient Characteristics- Medical Monitoring Project 2011, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Gender			
Male	145	67.4	61.1-73.7
Female	71	32.2	25.9-38.4
Race			
Black	137	62.2	55.5-68.8
White	43	21.1	15.5-26.6
Hispanic	23	10.4	4.4-16.3
Other, including multi-racial	14	6.4	3.1-9.7
Sexual orientation			
Heterosexual	124	57.0	51.1-62.9
Homosexual/Gay/Lesbian	63	29.3	23.9-34.6
Bisexual	28	12.8	9.0-16.7
Age at time of interview			
18-24	–	–	– ^f
25-34	27	11.5	7.2-15.8
35-44	43	20.7	15.1-26.3
45-54	90	41.8	35.1-48.4
55+	49	22.6	16.7-28.5
Education			
Less than high school	51	23.7	18.2-29.1
High school diploma or GED	63	28.8	22.8-34.7
Beyond high school	103	47.5	41.2-53.9
Living above the 2011 federal poverty level ^d			
Yes	117	56.9	50.0-63.8
No	91	43.1	36.2-50.0
Homeless in the past 12 months ^e			
Yes	14	6.4	3.1-9.7
No	203	93.6	90.3-96.9

Table 1. Patient Characteristics- Medical Monitoring Project 2011, Virginia (continued)

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Health insurance/coverage for antiretroviral medications during the past 12 months			
Yes	192	88.3	81.5-95.1
No	25	11.7	4.9-18.5
Type of health insurance/coverage for antiretroviral medications during the past 12 months			
Private			
Yes	49	22.5	16.5-28.5
No	168	77.5	71.5-83.5
Medicaid			
Yes	65	29.8	22.3-37.4
No	152	70.2	62.6-77.7
Medicare			
Yes	44	20.4	12.9-27.8
No	173	79.6	72.2-87.1
Ryan White			
Yes	85	38.9	32.4-45.4
No	132	61.1	54.6-67.6
Insurance type unknown			
Yes	25	11.4	6.7-16.0
No	192	88.6	84.0-93.3

^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

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Table 2. Access to care and clinical characteristics- Medical Monitoring Project 2011, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Time since HIV diagnosis			
Five years ago or less	73	33.6	26.3-40.8
More than five years ago	144	66.4	59.2-73.7
Time between HIV diagnosis and first HIV medical care appointment*			
Within 3 months	48	85.5	75.2-95.9
Greater than 3 months	-	-	- ^d
One main source of care during the past 12 months?			
Yes	215	99.0	97.6-100.0
No	-	-	- ^d
Travel time to main place of HIV medical care			
Less than 30 minutes	139	64.8	58.8-70.8
30-60 minutes	62	28.6	22.9-34.2
Greater than 60 minutes	14	6.7	3.1-10.2
Documentation of ART prescription in medical record			
Yes	196	90.2	86.1-94.2
No	21	9.8	5.8-13.9
Number of CD4 or HIV viral load results documented in medical record			
0-2 tests	74	34.3	28.1-40.5
3 or more	143	65.7	59.5-71.9
Number of CD4 results documented in medical record			
0-2 tests	81	37.6	31.7-43.5
3 or more	136	62.4	56.5-68.3
Number of HIV viral load results documented in medical record			
0-2 tests	87	40.4	33.6-47.1
3 or more	130	59.6	52.9-66.4

Table 2. Access to care and clinical characteristics- Medical Monitoring Project 2011, Virginia (continued)

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Minimum of one CD4 test in past 12 months			
Yes	211	97.4	95.4-99.4
No	-	-	- ^d
HIV viral load measured, at minimum, once every six months			
Yes	166	76.5	69.8-83.3
No	51	23.5	16.7-30.2
Most recent viral load test result undetectable (\leq 200 copies/mL)			
Yes	161	74.4	68.6-80.1
No	56	25.6	19.9-31.4
Received seasonal flu vaccine in the past year			
Yes	187	86.4	80.7-92.1
No	28	13.6	7.9-19.3

^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

*Only participants diagnosed within the past 5 years were asked this item (n=73)

Table 3. Sexually transmitted infection screening during the past 12 months^d- Medical Monitoring Project 2011, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Received screening for gonorrhea, chlamydia, and syphilis?			
Yes	55	24.1	18.0-30.3
No	162	75.9	69.7-82.0
Received Gonorrhea screening?			
Yes	64	28.3	22.0-34.6
No	153	71.7	65.4-78.0
Received Chlamydia screening?			
Yes	65	28.8	22.4-35.2
No	152	71.2	64.8-77.6
Received Syphilis screening?			
Yes	148	67.8	60.0-75.6
No	69	32.2	24.4-40.0

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

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

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Table 4. Met and unmet needs for ancillary services during the past 12 months[†]- Medical Monitoring Project 2011, 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	144	66.5	59.5-73.5	11	14.5	7.2-21.7
No	73	33.5	26.5-40.5	61	85.5	78.3-92.8
Dental care						
Yes	103	47.8	40.7-54.9	66	57.2	47.0-67.5
No	114	52.2	45.1-59.3	48	42.8	32.5-53.0
Public benefits (e.g., SSI or SSDI)						
Yes	93	43.0	34.7-51.3	37	29.9	19.3-40.6
No	123	57.0	48.7-65.3	85	69.2	58.6-79.9
Medicine through ADAP						
Yes	95	45.7	38.4-53.1	14	12.4	6.2-18.7
No	111	54.3	46.9-61.6	97	84.0	77.2-90.8
Counseling about how to prevent spread of HIV						
Yes	100	45.9	38.0-53.7	-	-	- ^e
No	117	54.1	46.2-62.0	115	98.2	95.8-100.0
Meal or food services						
Yes	61	27.9	21.6-34.1	20	12.5	7.2-17.8
No	156	72.1	65.9-78.4	136	87.5	82.2-92.8
Mental health services						
Yes	51	22.7	17.6-27.9	16	9.7	5.3-14.1
No	166	77.3	72.1-82.4	149	90.3	85.9-94.7
Transportation assistance						
Yes	60	26.8	20.5-33.2	31	19.7	9.7-29.7
No	157	73.2	66.8-79.5	126	80.3	70.3-90.3
Antiretroviral medication adherence support services						
Yes	51	23.6	17.1-30.1	-	-	- ^e
No	166	76.4	69.9-82.9	163	98.5	96.8-100.0

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Table 4. Met and unmet needs for ancillary services during the past 12 months[†]- Medical Monitoring Project 2011, 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	11.2	6.9-15.5	24	12.3	7.2-17.4
No	193	88.8	84.4-93.1	169	87.7	82.6-92.8
HIV peer group support						
Yes	39	17.6	11.8-23.4	14	8.1	3.9-12.3
No	178	82.4	76.6-88.1	164	91.9	87.7-96.1
Drug or alcohol counseling or treatment						
Yes	-	-	- ^e	-	-	- ^e
No	207	95.4	92.6-98.3	205	99.2	98.1-100.0
Home health services						
Yes	-	-	- ^e	-	-	- ^e
No	212	97.6	95.4-99.8	206	97.5	95.8-99.3
Interpreter services						
Yes	-	-	- ^e	-	-	- ^e
No	200	92.4	87.7-97.1	0	-	-
Domestic violence services						
Yes	-	-	- ^e	-	-	- ^e
No	216	99.6	98.7-100.0	0	-	-
Childcare services						
Yes	-	-	- ^e	-	-	- ^e
No	0	-	-	213	98.2	96.5-100.0

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 2011, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Ever taken antiretroviral therapy (ART)			
Yes	199	91.7	86.5-96.8
No	-	-	- ^d
Currently taking ART			
Yes	194	89.3	83.7-94.8
No	23	10.7	5.2-16.3
Payer source for ART			
AIDS drug assistance program (ADAP)	76	40.5	33.1-47.9
Medicaid	49	26.2	19.3-33.2
Private insurance	34	18.3	12.4-24.3
Medicare	25	13.0	7.5-18.6
How often troubled by side effects during the past 30 days?			
Never	123	63.6	56.4-70.8
Rarely	37	19.3	14.4-24.1
About half the time	12	6.3	3.0-9.6
Most of the time/Always	21	10.9	6.0-15.8

^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 6. Antiretroviral therapy (ART) adherence and beliefs among those currently taking ART-Medical Monitoring Project 2011, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
ART medication adherence: by dose			
Yes	174	89.8	84.7-94.8
No	20	10.2	5.2-15.3
ART medication adherence: by schedule			
Yes	147	76.0	69.9-82.1
No	47	24.0	17.9-30.1
ART medication adherence: by special instructions			
Yes	107	72.3	65.4-79.3
No	41	27.7	20.7-34.6
Can take ART medications as directed			
Extremely sure	133	68.9	61.9-76.0
Less than extremely sure	61	31.1	24.0-38.1
ART can have a positive effect on health			
Extremely sure	119	62.0	53.9-70.2
Less than extremely sure	74	38.0	29.8-46.1
HIV can become resistant to medication if not taken as instructed			
Extremely sure	99	53.9	47.5-60.2
Less than extremely sure	86	46.1	39.8-52.5
Most recent time ART dose missed			
Within the past 3 months	72	41.1	32.7-49.4
More than 3 months ago	27	15.6	10.7-20.4
Never skipped ART dose	75	43.4	35.5-51.2
If ART dose missed in the past 3 months, why was dose missed?			
Change in daily routine, including travel			
Yes	34	28.2	20.7-35.8
No	85	71.8	64.2-79.3
Felt sick or tired			
Yes	23	19.6	12.5-26.7
No	96	80.4	73.3-87.5
Forgot to take medications			
Yes	20	17.1	10.3-23.8
No	99	82.9	76.2-89.7
Issue with prescription/ refill			
Yes	17	14.5	8.0-20.9
No	102	85.5	79.1-92.0

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

Table 7. Sexual behaviors and partner type during the past 12 months- Medical Monitoring Project 2011, 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)	85	39.4	33.5-45.3
Men who have sex with women (MSW)	58	27.0	21.9-32.2
Women who have sex with men (WSM)	71	32.2	25.9-38.4
Any sexual intercourse during the past 12 months			
Yes	115	53.0	46.4-59.7
No	101	47.0	40.3-53.6
Engaged in unprotected sex			
Yes	32	15.8	11.1-20.4
No	72	34.6	28.2-41.1
Engaged in unprotected sex with any partner whose HIV status is negative or unknown			
Yes	13	9.6	4.8-14.3
No	18	14.0	8.3-19.8

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

Table 8. Sex behaviors by partner type during the past 12 months among men who have sex with men- Medical Monitoring Project 2011, 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	48	21.7	16.4-27.0	32	14.7	10.2-19.2	25	10.9	6.9-15.0
No	97	45.7	39.9-51.5	113	52.7	47.0-58.4	120	56.5	49.7-63.2
Unprotected anal sex (insertive an/or receptive)									
Yes	18	8.4	4.8-11.9	13	6.0	3.0-9.0	-	-	- ^d
No	124	57.7	50.9-64.4	132	61.4	54.9-67.8	134	62.3	55.5-69.1

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

* 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

Table 9. Sexual behaviors by partner type during the past 12 months among heterosexual partners- Medical Monitoring Project 2011, 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	28	12.9	8.5-17.3	19	8.6	5.5-11.7	12	5.6	2.3-8.8
No	115	53.6	47.6-59.6	124	57.9	51.8-64.0	131	61.0	55.0-66.9
Women who have sex with men only									
Vaginal sex									
Yes	33	15.2	11.1-19.2	27	12.4	8.1-16.7	-	-	- ^d
No	38	17	11.8-22.2	44	19.8	14.2-25.3	63	28.4	21.8-35.1

^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

* 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

Table 10. Mean and range of sex partners during the past 12 months- Medical Monitoring Project 2011, Virginia

	mean	SEM	range
Men who have sex with other men (MSM)	2.0	0.3	1.0-12.0
Men who have sex with women only (MSW)	2.2	0.7	1.0-20.0
Women who have sex with men only (WSM)	1.3	0.1	1.0-4.0

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Table 11. HIV prevention activities- Medical Monitoring Project 2011, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Received free condoms in the past 12 months			
Yes	112	50.9	41.4-60.4
No	105	49.1	39.6-58.6
Where free condoms were received*			
Private doctor office	93	82.8	74.7-90.9
HIV/AIDS community-based organization (CBO)	21	19.2	12.5-26.0
Had formal conversation about HIV prevention			
Yes	123	56.6	49.8-63.4
No	94	43.4	36.6-50.2
HIV prevention discussion with a doctor, nurse or other health care provider			
Yes	110	50.7	43.9-57.5
No	106	49.3	42.5-56.1
HIV prevention discussion with a counselor			
Yes	57	25.8	20.3-31.4
No	160	74.2	68.6-79.7
HIV prevention discussion within an organized session/small group			
Yes	33	14.9	10.4-19.4
No	184	85.1	80.6-89.6

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

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

Table 12. Depression symptoms and substance use- Medical Monitoring Project 2011, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Moderate to severe depression symptoms (PHQ-8 score ≥ 10)			
Yes	57	26.1	19.7-32.6
No	160	73.9	67.4-80.3
Current smoking			
Daily	80	36.8	31.3-42.2
Less than daily	16	6.9	3.5-10.4
Not a current smoker/unknown smoking status	121	56.3	50.1-62.5
Any alcohol use in past 12 months			
Yes	154	70.4	63.6-77.3
No	63	29.6	22.7-36.4
Frequency of alcohol use in past 12 months			
Daily	17	7.8	4.2-11.4
Weekly	32	14.7	10.2-19.2
Monthly	36	16.7	11.0-22.4
Less than monthly	69	31.6	25.2-38.0
Never	62	29.3	22.4-36.1
Alcohol use in the past 30 days			
Yes	124	80.5	73.8-87.2
No	30	19.5	12.8-26.2
Binge drinking during past 30 days			
Yes	46	21.0	15.7-26.2
No	168	79.0	73.8-84.3
Alcohol use before or during sex in past 12 months ^d			
Yes	52	58.0	49.6-66.5
No	37	42.0	33.5-50.4

Table 12. Depression symptoms and substance use- Medical Monitoring Project 2011, Virginia (continued)

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Use of non-injection drugs during past 12 months			
Yes	55	25.0	19.2-30.9
No	162	75.0	69.1-80.8
Most frequently reported non-injection drug type			
Marijuana	53	24.1	18.3-29.9
Use of non-injection drugs before or during sex in past 12 months ^d			
Yes	16	47.1	30.3-63.8
No	18	52.9	36.2-69.7

^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

Table 13. Mean and range of alcoholic beverages consumed during the past 30 days-
Medical Monitoring Project 2011, Virginia

	M	SEM	range
During the past 30 days, how many alcoholic drinks did you have on a typical day?	3.3	0.3	1.0-20.0

Table 14. Gynecologic and Reproductive Health- Medical Monitoring Project 2011, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Pap smear in past 12 months			
Yes	51	71.6	60.9-82.2
No	20	28.4	17.8-39.1
Any pregnancies since testing HIV-positive			
Yes	16	22.1	11.4-32.8
No	55	77.9	67.2-88.6

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