

Behavioral and Clinical Characteristics of Persons with Diagnosed HIV Infection in Virginia
The Medical Monitoring Project in Virginia, 2015

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Table of Contents

List of Tables	iii
Introduction.....	1
Summary of Findings	
Participant response rates	1
Sociodemographic characteristics	1
Health care access and utilization	1
Met and unmet need for ancillary services	2
Self-reported antiretroviral medication use and adherence	2
Sex behaviors.....	2
HIV prevention activities	3
Mental health and substance use.....	3
Women’s health.....	3
Tables.....	5

List of Tables

Table	Page
1. Participant Characteristics- Medical Monitoring Project 2015, Virginia.....	5
2. Access to care and clinical characteristics- Medical Monitoring Project 2015, Virginia	7
3. Sexually transmitted infection screening during the past 12 months- Medical Monitoring Project 2015, Virginia.....	9
4. Met and unmet needs for ancillary services during the past 12 months- Medical Monitoring Project 2015, Virginia	10
5. Antiretroviral therapy (ART) access, utilization, and adherence- Medical Monitoring Project 2015, Virginia.....	12
6. Antiretroviral therapy (ART) adherence and beliefs among those currently taking ART- Medical Monitoring Project 2015, Virginia	13
7. Mean and range of single adherence score- Medical Monitoring Project 2015, Virginia.....	14
8. Sexual behaviors during the past 12 months- Medical Monitoring Project 2015, Virginia.....	15
9. Sex partner type and unprotected sex behaviors during the past 12 months- Medical Monitoring Project 2015, Virginia	16
10. Mean and range of sex partners during the past 12 months- Medical Monitoring Project 2015, Virginia	17
11. HIV prevention activities- Medical Monitoring Project 2015, Virginia.....	18
12. Depression and anxiety symptoms- Medical Monitoring Project 2015, Virginia.....	19
13. Mean and range of stigma summary score- Medical Monitoring Project 2015, Virginia.....	20
14. Substance use- Medical Monitoring Project 2015, Virginia.....	21
15. Mean and range of alcoholic beverages consumed during the past 30 days- Medical Monitoring Project 2015, Virginia	23

16. Gynecologic and Reproductive Health- Medical Monitoring Project 2015,
Virginia24

MMP is an ongoing, supplemental surveillance system that assesses clinical and behavioral characteristics of HIV-infected adults in the United States. As a cross-sectional, complex survey design, MMP uses a two-stage sampling design to select participants where: 1. 23 project areas are sampled from all states and territories and 2. persons with diagnosed HIV aged 18 years and older from the sampled project areas are sampled for participation in the project. [1, 2] Structured interviews and medical record abstractions (MRAs) are conducted for each participant 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 HIV-positive population. These data enhance HIV surveillance systems by providing a more complete picture of behavioral and clinical characteristics of adults diagnosed with HIV in the United States. The data weighting methods are described elsewhere. [3, 4]

In 2015, in collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), a randomized sample of 400 persons residing in Virginia were selected from the National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS) to participate in the project. This summary report includes participants 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.

Participant Response Rates

In 2015, four hundred participants were sampled, of which 361 were found to be eligible to participate. A total of 111 participants completed the interview, resulting in an adjusted participant response rate of 31%. Data for those 111 participants are included in this report.

Sociodemographic Characteristics

An estimated 73% of participants were male and 26% were female (Table 1). An estimated 56% were black or African American and 27% were white. Fifty-five percent of participants self-identified as heterosexual and 36% as homosexual, gay or lesbian. An estimated 35% of participants were age 45-54, 30% were 55 or older, 16% were 35-44 years of age, and 14% were aged 25-34. For education level, an estimated 60% completed education beyond high school; and 35% were at or below the poverty level for 2015 (calculated based on income and number of persons living in the household). An estimated 94% 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 (49%), followed by private insurance (45%), Medicare (34%) and Medicaid (31%). Nineteen percent of participants reported 'other insurance'. Payer source categories are not mutually exclusive; therefore, participants can report more than one payer source for medications.

Health Care Access and Utilization

An estimated 21% of participants were diagnosed HIV-positive within the past

five years (Table 2). Of those participants, an estimated 91% entered HIV medical care within three months of their HIV-positive diagnosis. Overall, an estimated 96% of participants received outpatient care and 80% were retained in care during the past 12 months. In addition, an estimated 67% of participants visited a provider for HIV care within the past 3 months and an estimated 95% had an ART prescription documented in their medical record in the past 12 months.

For clinical markers of care during the previous 12 months, an estimated 79% of participants had undetectable viral load test results for all tests and an estimated 56% had CD4 counts of 500 or greater.

In the last year, an estimated 16% of participants were admitted to the hospital for an overnight stay and 32% reported at least one emergency department visit. An estimated 74% of participants received the influenza vaccine in the last year.

Among participants reporting having sex in the past 12 months, screening for gonorrhea, chlamydia, and syphilis were estimated at 34%, 33%, and 63% of the participant 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 dental care (52%), HIV case management (52%), AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) (49%), antiretroviral medication adherence support services (40%), and public benefits (36%), such as Social Security Income and Social Security Disability Insurance (Table 4). Of

participants 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 (62%), transportation assistance (22%), public benefits (20%), meal or food services (20%), and shelter or housing services (19%).

Self-reported Antiretroviral Medication Use and Adherence

An estimated 98% of participants report currently taking antiretroviral therapy (ART) medications (Table 5). For participants currently taking ART medications, an estimated 71% reported never being troubled by side effects (Table 5).

In the past 30 days, an estimated 70% of participants reported not missing any doses of ART (Table 6). In addition, an estimated 60% of participants believe they did an excellent job taking their HIV medication as instructed.

When asked about reasons for the most recent missed ART dose, the two most common responses were forgot to take the medications (39%) and/or a change in daily routine or being out of town (38%). In the past 12 months, an estimated 81% of participants reported a doctor or clinic staff member asking about missed doses and 68% reported a doctor or clinic staff member asking about problems taking the HIV medications (Table 6). The mean adherence score among participants was 93.3 (range, 56.7-100.0; Table 7).

Sex Behaviors

An estimated 33% of participants identified as men who have sex with men (MSM; includes those who identify as gay

or engaging in sex behaviors with other men only; Table 8). An estimated 12% were men who had sex with women only (MSW), and approximately 12% of participants were women who have sex with men only (WSM). Across all sex behavior groups, an estimated 59% engaged in sexual intercourse during the past 12 months. An estimated 28% of participants engaged in unprotected sexual intercourse (Table 8). When asked about sexual partner type, an estimated 66% of MSM participants reported casual partners and 64% of MSW and WSM reported main partners (Table 9).

Among sexually active MSM, the estimated mean for sex partners in the past twelve months was four (range, 1.0-16.0; Table 10). For MSW, an estimated average of one sex partner (range, 1.0-2.0) was reported and WSM reported a mean number of sex partners of one (range, 1.0-2.0).

HIV Prevention Activities

An estimated 43% of participants received free condoms in the past 12 months (Table 11). An estimated 52% of participants engaged in some form of a formal conversation about HIV prevention with a healthcare provider or within a support structure. Specifically, an estimated 49% of participants engaged in a formal conversation about HIV and STD prevention with a medical provider and 30% of participants discussed HIV prevention with a counselor.

Mental Health and Substance Use

Approximately 24% of participants 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 25% of participants met the criteria threshold for presence of anxiety symptoms, according to their responses to the Generalized Anxiety Disorder Scale (GAD-2). The mean HIV stigma score among participants was 43.8 (range, 0.0-95.0); Table 13).

An estimated 45% of participants reported cigarette smoking on a daily basis (Table 14). For alcohol use, the estimated prevalence of use within the past twelve months was 72%, with approximately 19% reporting weekly alcohol use. An estimated 47% of participants reported drinking a minimum of one alcoholic drink within the past 30 days (Table 14), with a mean of 2.3 (range, 1.0-12.0) drinks per day that alcohol was consumed (Table 15). An estimated 12% of participants reported binge drinking in the past 30 days. In addition, for those who reported drinking alcohol in the past 30 days, an estimated 35% reported drinking alcohol before or during sex (Table 14).

An estimated 18% of participants reported non-injection substance use within the past twelve months, with an estimated 15% of participants using marijuana (Table 14).

Women's Health

An estimated 75% of female participants reported receiving a pelvic exam and 80% reported receiving a Papanicolaou (PAP) test in the past 12 months (Table 16).

References

[1] Institute of Medicine. Monitoring HIV Care in the United States: Indicators and

Data Systems. Washington, DC: National Academies Press; 2012. doi:10.17226/13225.

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[3] AAPOR. Standard Definitions: Final Dispositions of Case Codes and Outcome Rates for Surveys. 7th edition. *AAPOR 2011*.

[4] Heeringa, S.G., West, B.T., Berglund, P.A. Applied Survey Data Analysis. Chapman and Hall, London, 2010.

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Table 1. Participant Characteristics- Medical Monitoring Project 2015, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Gender			
Male	74	73.3	(63.8-82.8)
Female	36	26.1	(16.6-35.5)
Race			
Black	63	56.4	(45.6-67.3)
White	31	26.8	(17.4-36.3)
Hispanic	_f	_f	_f
Other, including multi-racial	_f	_f	_f
Sexual orientation			
Heterosexual	62	54.6	(43.7-65.6)
Homosexual/Gay/Lesbian	36	35.7	(25.0-46.3)
Bisexual	_f	_f	_f
Age at time of interview			
18-24	_f	_f	_f
25-34	17	13.9	(7.0-20.7)
35-44	16	16.0	(7.7-24.3)
45-54	39	35.4	(24.7-46.0)
55+	35	30.3	(20.2-40.4)
Education			
Less than high school	19	19.2	(9.7-28.8)
High school diploma or GED	27	21.1	(12.5-29.6)
Beyond high school	65	59.7	(48.8-70.7)
Living above the federal poverty level ^d			
Yes	66	64.8	(53.9-75.7)
No	40	35.2	(24.3-46.1)

Table 1. Participant Characteristics- Medical Monitoring Project 2015, Virginia (continued)

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Homeless in the past 12 months ^e			
Yes	_f	_f	_f
No	104	95.7	(92.5-99.0)
Health insurance/coverage for antiretroviral medications during the past 12 months			
Yes	101	93.5	(88.7-98.2)
No	_f	_f	_f
Ryan White only	_f	_f	_f
Type of health insurance/coverage for antiretroviral medications during the past 12 months ^g			
Ryan White	63	49.0	(37.9-60.0)
Private health insurance	47	45.0	(34.0-56.1)
Medicare	33	34.3	(23.3-45.3)
Medicaid	32	31.2	(20.4-42.0)
Other insurance	23	19.0	(10.6-27.3)

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

^d Poverty guidelines as defined by HHS; the 2014 guidelines were used for persons interviewed in 2015 and the 2015 guidelines were used for persons interviewed in 2016. More information regarding HHS poverty guidelines can be found at <https://aspe.hhs.gov/frequently-askedquestions-related-poverty-guidelines-and-poverty>

^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; thus data are not reportable

^g Categories are not mutually exclusive

Table 2. Access to care and clinical characteristics - Medical Monitoring Project 2015, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Time since HIV diagnosis			
Less than 5 years ago	25	20.7	(12.1-29.3)
Five years ago or more	86	79.3	(70.9-87.9)
Time between HIV diagnosis and first HIV medical care appointment*			
Within 3 months	21	91.1	(78.9-100.0)
3 months or longer	_d	_d	_d
Received outpatient care, past 12 months ^e			
Yes	109	96.0	(90.5-100.0)
No	_d	_d	_d
Retained in care, past 12 months ^f			
Yes	92	80.1	(69.8-90.4)
No	14	19.9	(9.6-30.2)
Documentation of ART prescription in medical record			
Yes	101	94.6	(87.8-100.0)
No	_d	_d	_d
During past 12 months, missed any appointments for outpatient HIV care that you did not cancel?			
Yes	23	21.7	(12.4-31.1)
No	86	78.3	(68.9-87.6)
Most recent visit to provider for HIV care			
0-3 months	73	67.0	(56.5-77.4)
4-6 months	22	17.0	(9.6-24.3)
More than 6 months	14	16.1	(7.0-25.1)

Table 2. Access to care and clinical characteristics- Medical Monitoring Project 2015, Virginia (continued)

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
All viral load test results undetectable (\leq 200 copies/mL), past 12 months			
Yes	78	79.2	(69.4-88.9)
No	20	20.8	(11.1-30.6)
Lowest CD4 count, past 12 months			
0-199	— ^d	— ^d	— ^d
200-349	19	20.4	(11.0-29.8)
350-499	19	16.6	(9.1-24.2)
500+	49	55.6	(44.3-66.9)
Overnight hospitalization, past 12 months			
Yes	17	15.7	(7.6-23.7)
No	94	84.3	(76.3-92.4)
Emergency department visit, past 12 months			
Yes	35	31.5	(21.4-41.5)
No	75	68.5	(58.5-78.6)
Received seasonal flu vaccine, past 12 months			
Yes	90	74.4	(63.7-85.2)
No	19	25.6	(14.8-36.3)

^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

^e Outpatient HIV care was defined as any documentation of the following: encounter with an HIV care provider, viral load test result, CD4 test result, HIV resistance test or tropism assay, ART prescription, PCP prophylaxis, or MAC prophylaxis

^f Two elements of outpatient HIV care at least 90 days apart

*Of those diagnosed within the past five years

Table 3. Sexually transmitted infection screening during the past 12 months^d, among sexually active- Medical Monitoring Project 2015, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Received screening for gonorrhea, chlamydia, and syphilis?			
Yes	22	30.0	(17.7-42.4)
No	40	70.0	(57.6-82.3)
Received Gonorrhea screening?			
Yes	25	33.9	(21.0-46.7)
No	37	66.1	(53.3-79.0)
Received Chlamydia screening?			
Yes	24	33.1	(20.3-45.9)
No	38	66.9	(54.1-79.7)
Received Syphilis screening?			
Yes	40	62.9	(48.9-77.0)
No	22	37.1	(23.0-51.1)

^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 2015, Virginia

	Persons who received services during the past 12 months			Persons who needed, but did not receive services during the past 12 months		
	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c	n ^a	% ^d	95% CI ^c
HIV case management services						
Yes	66	51.7	(40.6-62.8)	– ^e	– ^e	– ^e
No	45	48.3	(37.2-59.4)	39	83.3	(68.8-97.9)
Dental care						
Yes	59	52.4	(41.3-63.4)	33	62.0	(45.9-78.1)
No	52	47.6	(36.6-58.7)	19	38.0	(21.9-54.1)
Public benefits (e.g., SSI or SSDI)						
Yes	34	36.4	(25.3-47.5)	19	19.9	(10.6-29.2)
No	76	63.6	(52.5-74.7)	57	80.1	(70.8-89.4)
Medicine through ADAP						
Yes	63	48.7	(37.7-59.7)	– ^e	– ^e	– ^e
No	48	51.3	(40.3-62.3)	40	82.8	(70.9-94.7)
Meal or food services						
Yes	31	25.4	(16.0-34.8)	16	19.8	(8.9-30.7)
No	80	74.6	(65.2-84.0)	64	80.2	(69.3-91.1)
Mental health services						
Yes	36	27.2	(17.8-36.7)	– ^e	– ^e	– ^e
No	75	72.8	(63.3-82.2)	62	85.1	(75.3-94.8)
Transportation assistance						
Yes	26	22.5	(12.7-32.3)	19	22.1	(12.3-32.0)
No	85	77.5	(67.7-87.3)	66	77.9	(68.0-87.7)
Antiretroviral medication adherence support services						
Yes	50	39.9	(29.3-50.4)	0	0.0	(0.0-0.0)
No	60	60.1	(49.6-70.7)	60	100.0	(100.0-100.0)

Table 4. Met and unmet needs for ancillary services during the past 12 months[†]- Medical Monitoring Project 2015, Virginia (continued)

	Persons who received services during the past 12 months			Persons who needed, but did not receive services during the past 12 months		
	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c	n ^a	% ^d	95% CI ^c
Shelter or housing services						
Yes	— ^e	— ^e	— ^e	20	18.7	(9.5-27.9)
No	99	90.1	(83.7-96.5)	79	81.3	(72.1-90.5)
HIV peer group support						
Yes	18	10.0	(5.1-14.9)	— ^e	— ^e	— ^e
No	93	90.0	(85.1-94.9)	82	88.2	(80.7-95.7)
Drug or alcohol counseling or treatment						
Yes	— ^e	— ^e	— ^e	— ^e	— ^e	— ^e
No	103	93.5	(88.3-98.7)	99	93.4	(86.8-100.0)
Interpreter services						
Yes	— ^e	— ^e	— ^e	0	0.0	(0.0-0.0)
No	109	97.6	(93.6-100.0)	109	100.0	(100.0-100.0)
Domestic violence services						
Yes	— ^e	— ^e	— ^e	— ^e	— ^e	— ^e
No	110	99.2	(97.5-100.0)	108	99.1	(97.2-100.0)
A lawyer or legal services						
Yes	17	12.5	(6.2-18.9)	— ^e	— ^e	— ^e
No	93	87.5	(81.1-93.8)	87	95.3	(91.3-99.4)

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; SSI, Social Security Supplemental Income; SSDI, Social Security Disability Insurance; ADAP,

[†] 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 participants that did not receive that particular service

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

Table 5. Antiretroviral therapy (ART) access, utilization, and adherence- Medical Monitoring Project 2015, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Ever taken antiretroviral therapy (ART; self-report)			
Yes	109	99.6	(98.7-100.0)
No	— ^d	— ^d	— ^d
Currently taking ART (self-report)			
Yes	107	97.9	(95.5-100.0)
No	— ^d	— ^d	— ^d
How often troubled by side effects during the past 30 days?			
Never	73	70.7	(60.7-80.8)
Rarely	14	12.8	(5.2-20.3)
About half the time	— ^d	— ^d	— ^d
Most of the time/Always	— ^d	— ^d	— ^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

Table 6. Antiretroviral therapy (ART) adherence and beliefs among those currently taking ART-Medical Monitoring Project 2015, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
In past 30 days, number of days missed at least 1 dose of HIV medications			
0 days	71	70.4	(60.8-80.1)
1 day	16	11.3	(5.5-17.0)
2+ days	20	18.3	(9.9-26.7)
In past 30 days, how well did you do at taking HIV medicines in the way you were supposed to?			
Excellent	64	60.2	(49.2-71.3)
Very good	28	26.6	(16.6-36.7)
Less than very good	15	13.1	(5.7-20.5)
In past 30 days, how often did you take HIV medicines in the way you were supposed to?			
Always	76	75.0	(66.2-83.9)
Almost always	28	22.0	(13.7-30.3)
Less than almost always	– ^d	– ^d	– ^d
Reasons for last missed ART dose ^e			
Forgot to take medications	43	38.7	(27.9-49.5)
Change in daily routine or out of town	34	38.0	(26.7-49.4)
Asleep or overslept	29	24.2	(15.3-33.1)
Problem with prescription, insurance, or money	28	23.6	(14.6-32.5)
Hospitalized or sick	15	15.8	(7.1-24.5)
Didn't feel like taking medications	14	14.6	(6.1-23.2)
Depressed or overwhelmed	13	11.1	(4.7-17.5)
In past 12 months, did doctor or clinic staff ask whether you missed any doses?			
Yes	91	81.3	(71.8-90.7)
No	17	18.7	(9.3-28.2)
In past 12 months, did doctor or clinic staff ask if you had problems taking HIV medicines?			
Yes	74	68.2	(57.8-78.7)
No	34	31.8	(21.3-42.2)

^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 Categories are not mutually exclusive

Table 7. Mean and range of single adherence score- Medical Monitoring Project 2015, Virginia

	median	mean	SEM	range
Adherence score ^a	99.0	93.3	1.1	56.7-100.0

^a Adherence score is calculated as the average of the three adherence variables

Table 8. Sexual behaviors during the past 12 months- Medical Monitoring Project 2015, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Classification of sexual partner type*			
Men who have sex with men (MSM)	32	33.0	(22.4-43.6)
Men who have sex with women (MSW)	14	11.8	(5.2-18.4)
Women who have sex with men (WSM)	16	11.6	(5.2-18.1)
Any sexual intercourse			
Yes	65	58.9	(47.8-69.9)
No	45	41.1	(30.1-52.2)
Engaged in unprotected sex			
Yes	31	27.8	(18.1-37.5)
No	78	72.2	(62.5-81.9)
Engaged in unprotected sex with any partner whose HIV status is negative or unknown			
Yes	19	17.7	(9.1-26.2)
No	90	82.3	(73.8-90.9)

^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 9. Sex partner type and unprotected sex behaviors during the past 12 months- Medical Monitoring Project 2015, Virginia

	Casual partner*			Main partner**			Unprotected sex		
	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
MSM	21	66.2	(47.5-85.0)	11	33.8	(15.0-52.5)	20	60.6	(41.1-80.2)
MSW and WSM	10	35.7	(15.7-55.7)	20	64.3	(44.3-84.3)	— ^d	— ^d	— ^d

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

* Casual partner defined as someone a participant is not committed to or does not know

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

^dCoefficient 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 2015, Virginia

	median	mean	SEM	range
Men who have sex with other men (MSM)	1.8	3.8	0.9	1-16
Men who have sex with women only (MSW)	1.0	1.2	0.1	1-2
Women who have sex with men only (WSM)	1.0	1.1	0.1	1-2

Table 11. HIV prevention activities- Medical Monitoring Project 2015, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Received free condoms in the past 12 months			
Yes	50	42.5	(31.6-53.3)
No	59	57.5	(46.7-68.4)
Had formal conversation about HIV prevention			
Yes	62	52.2	(41.1-63.3)
No	49	47.8	(36.7-58.9)
HIV prevention discussion with a doctor, nurse or other health care provider			
Yes	56	49.1	(38.1-60.2)
No	55	50.9	(39.8-61.9)
HIV prevention discussion with a counselor			
Yes	37	30.3	(20.5-40.1)
No	74	69.7	(59.9-79.5)
HIV prevention discussion within an organized session/small group			
Yes	— ^d	— ^d	— ^d
No	100	92.9	(88.3-97.5)

^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 12. Depression and anxiety symptoms- Medical Monitoring Project 2015, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Moderate to severe depression symptoms (PHQ-8 score \geq 10)			
Yes	25	23.8	(14.1-33.4)
No	85	76.2	(66.6-85.9)
Presence of anxiety symptoms (GAD-2 score \geq 3) ^d			
Yes	27	24.5	(14.9-34.2)
No	84	75.5	(65.8-85.1)

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

^d Responses to the first two questions of the Generalized Anxiety Disorder Scale (GAD-7) were used to calculate the GAD-2 score. A cut-off score of 3 was used to identify the presence of anxiety symptoms

Table 13. Mean and range of stigma summary score- Medical Monitoring Project 2015, Virginia

	median	mean	SEM	range
HIV stigma summary score ^a	42.8	43.8	2.2	0-95

^a Ten-item scale ranging from 0 (no stigma) to 100 (high stigma) that measures 4 dimensions of HIV stigma: personalized stigma, disclosure concerns, negative self-image, and perceived public attitudes about people living with HIV.

Table 14. Substance use- Medical Monitoring Project 2015, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Current smoking			
Daily	35	45.4	(31.2-59.5)
Less than daily	— ^d	— ^d	— ^d
Not a current smoker	24	42.6	(28.1-57.1)
Any alcohol use in past 12 months			
Yes	78	72.1	(62.2-82.0)
No	33	27.9	(18.0-37.8)
Frequency of alcohol use in past 12 months			
Daily	— ^d	— ^d	— ^d
Weekly	20	18.7	(10.1-27.2)
Monthly	12	7.9	(3.3-12.5)
Less than monthly	39	40.1	(29.0-51.1)
Never	33	27.9	(18.0-37.8)
Alcohol use in the past 30 days			
Yes	57	47.1	(36.2-58.0)
No	54	52.9	(42.0-63.8)
Binge drinking during past 30 days			
Yes	16	11.9	(6.0-17.8)
No	95	88.1	(82.2-94.0)
Alcohol use before or during sex in past 12 months ^e			
Yes	18	34.6	(19.3-49.9)
No	30	65.4	(50.1-80.7)

Table 14. Substance use- Medical Monitoring Project 2015, Virginia (continued)

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Use of non-injection drugs in past 12 months			
Yes	23	17.8	(10.3-25.4)
No	87	82.2	(74.6-89.7)
Most frequently reported non-injection drug type			
Marijuana	21	15.3	(8.6-22.1)
Use of non-injection drugs before or during sex in past 12 months ^e			
Yes	_ ^d	_ ^d	_ ^d
No	54	85.0	(75.8-94.2)

^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 Proportion of those reporting sex in the past 12 months

Table 15. Mean and range of alcoholic beverages consumed during the past 30 days- Medical Monitoring Project 2015, Virginia

	median	mean	SEM	range
During the past 30 days, how many alcoholic drinks did you have on a typical day?	1.4	2.3	0.3	1-12

Table 16. Gynecologic and Reproductive Health- Medical Monitoring Project 2015, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Pelvic exam, past 12 months			
Yes	25	74.9	(57.4-92.5)
No	_ ^d	_ ^d	_ ^d
Pap smear, past 12 months			
Yes	28	79.7	(63.5-95.9)
No	_ ^d	_ ^d	_ ^d
Any pregnancies since testing HIV-positive			
Yes	_ ^d	_ ^d	_ ^d
No	29	78.8	(62.1-95.5)

^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