

Behavioral and Clinical Characteristics of Persons with Diagnosed HIV Infection in Virginia
The Medical Monitoring Project in Virginia, 2017

Garrett Shields, MPH
Jennifer Kienzle, PhD

Medical Monitoring Project (MMP)
HIV Surveillance Unit
Division of Disease Prevention
Virginia Department of Health

Contact: Jennifer Kienzle: Jennifer.Kienzle@vdh.virginia.gov

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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 selected project areas are sampled for participation in the project. [1, 2] Structured interviews and medical record abstractions (MRAs) are conducted for each participant who agrees to participate. Medical record abstractions cannot be conducted without an interview. Raw data are weighted so that descriptive and statistical analyses can be generalized to the population of persons living with HIV. 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 2017, 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 2017, 400 participants were sampled, of which 353 were found to be eligible to participate. A total of 166 participants completed the interview, resulting in an adjusted participant response rate of 47%. Data for these 166 participants are included in this report.

Sociodemographic Characteristics

An estimated 71% of participants were male and 26% were female (Table 1). An estimated 58% were black or African American, 23% were white, and 11% reported 'other' race. Forty-nine percent of participants self-identified as heterosexual, 41% as homosexual, gay or lesbian, and 8% as bisexual. An estimated 34% of participants were age 55 or older, 31% were 45-54, 18% were 35-44 years of age, and 15% were age 25-34. For education level, an estimated 57% completed education beyond high school. Thirty-four percent of participants were at or below the poverty level for 2017 (calculated based on income and number of persons living in the household). An estimated 93% reported having health insurance or coverage for medical care and for ART medications. The most commonly reported payer source for ART medications was private insurance (52%), followed by Ryan White (50%), Medicaid (29%), and Medicare (21%). Sixteen percent of participants reported other public health 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 12% of participants were diagnosed with HIV less than 5 years ago (Table 2). Of those participants, an estimated 88% entered HIV medical care within three months of their HIV diagnosis. Overall, an estimated 96% of participants received outpatient HIV care and 78% were retained in care during the past 12 months. In addition, an estimated 59% of participants visited a provider for HIV care within the past 3 months and an estimated 94% 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 83% of participants had undetectable viral load test results for all tests and an estimated 60% had CD4 counts of 500 or greater.

In the last year, an estimated 21% of participants were admitted to the hospital for an overnight stay and 51% reported at least one emergency department visit. An estimated 79% of participants received the influenza vaccine in the last year.

Among participants reporting having sex in the past 12 months, screening rates for gonorrhea, chlamydia, and syphilis were estimated at 33%, 33%, and 61% of the participant population, respectively (Table 3).

Met and Unmet Needs for Ancillary Services

For ancillary services received in the previous twelve months, the top five services received were dental care (57%), AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) (50%), HIV case management (47%), antiretroviral medication adherence support services (38%), and

mental health services (26%; 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 (49%), HIV case management services (18%), shelter or housing services (16%), HIV peer group support (14%), and mental health services (13%).

Self-Reported Antiretroviral Medication Use and Adherence

All participants reported taking antiretroviral therapy (ART) medications at some point in time and 97% reported currently taking ART (Table 5). For participants currently taking ART medications, an estimated 81% reported never being troubled by side effects.

In the past 30 days, an estimated 63% of participants reported not missing any doses of ART (Table 6). In addition, an estimated 58% 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 most common response was forgot to take the medications (36%). In the past 12 months, an estimated 76% of participants reported a doctor or clinic staff member asking about missed doses and 60% reported a doctor or clinic staff member asking about problems taking the HIV medications (Table 6). The mean adherence score among participants was 90.6 (range, 23.3-100.0; Table 7).

Sexual Behaviors

An estimated 58% of participants engaged in sexual intercourse during the past 12 months (Table 8). Among these sexually active participants, an estimated

55% of participants identified as men who have sex with men (MSM; includes those who identify as gay and/or engaging in sex behaviors with other men only), an estimated 15% of participants were men who have sex with women only (MSW), and an estimated 24% of participants were women who have sex with men only (WSM). An estimated 53% of sexually active participants engaged in condomless sexual intercourse in the past 12 months. Among participants who reported condomless sex in the past 12 months, an estimated 30% reported only HIV-positive partners, an estimated 22% reported partners of unknown HIV and PrEP status, and an estimated 36% reported HIV-negative partners either not on PrEP or of an unknown PrEP status (Table 8). When asked about sexual partner type, an estimated 41% of MSM participants reported main partners and 73% of MSW and WSM reported main partners (Table 9).

Among sexually active MSM, the estimated mean for sex partners in the past 12 months was five (range, 1.0-80.0; Table 10). For MSW, the estimated mean was two sex partners (range, 1.0-5.0). WSM reported an estimated mean of five sex partners (range, 1.0-50.0).

HIV Prevention Activities

An estimated 45% of participants received free condoms in the past 12 months (Table 11). An estimated 49% of participants engaged in a formal conversation about HIV prevention with a healthcare provider or within a support structure. Specifically, an estimated 43% of participants engaged in a formal conversation about HIV and STD prevention with a medical provider, 25% of participants discussed HIV prevention

with a counselor, and 10% of participants discussed HIV prevention within an organized session or small group.

Mental Health and Substance Use

Approximately 18% 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). An HIV stigma summary score was calculated to measure four dimensions of HIV stigma: personalized stigma, disclosure concerns, negative self-image, and perceived public attitudes about people living with HIV. The mean HIV stigma summary score among participants was 44.5 (range, 0.0-100.0), which indicates moderate stigma (Table 13).

An estimated 48% 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 69%, with approximately 10% reporting daily alcohol use. An estimated 51% of participants reported drinking a minimum of one alcoholic drink within the past 30 days (Table 14), with a mean of 2.6 (range, 1.0-12.0) drinks per day that alcohol was consumed (Table 15). An estimated 17% 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 60% reported drinking alcohol before or during sex (Table 14).

An estimated 22% of participants reported non-injection drug use within the

past twelve months, with an estimated 19% of participants using marijuana (Table 14). In addition, among sexually active participants in the past 12 months, an estimated 27% reported using non-injection drugs before or during sex.

Women's Health

An estimated 72% of female participants reported receiving a pelvic exam and 69% reported receiving a Papanicolaou (Pap) test in the past 12 months (Table 16). An estimated 44% of female participants reported at least one pregnancy since testing HIV-positive.

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 2017, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Gender			
Male	105	71.4	(64.2-78.7)
Female	56	25.7	(18.8-32.6)
Transgender	— ^d	— ^d	— ^d
Race			
Black	104	58.1	(49.4-66.9)
White	35	23.0	(15.4-30.7)
Hispanic	— ^d	— ^d	— ^d
Other, including multi-racial	16	11.1	(5.5-16.7)
Sexual orientation			
Heterosexual	90	49.0	(40.3-57.8)
Homosexual/Gay/Lesbian	59	41.0	(32.3-49.8)
Bisexual	12	8.0	(3.3-12.7)
Age at time of interview			
18-24	— ^d	— ^d	— ^d
25-34	22	15.2	(8.5-21.9)
35-44	31	17.5	(11.3-23.6)
45-54	48	31.3	(23.0-39.5)
55+	60	33.5	(25.4-41.5)
Education			
Less than high school	35	19.3	(12.8-25.9)
High school diploma or GED	39	23.4	(16.1-30.6)
Beyond high school	92	57.3	(48.8-65.8)
Living above the federal poverty level ^e			
Yes	98	65.6	(57.4-73.9)
No	58	34.4	(26.1-42.6)

Table 1. Participant characteristics- Medical Monitoring Project 2017, Virginia (continued)

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Homeless, past 12 months ^f			
Yes	— ^d	— ^d	— ^d
No	160	95.6	(91.6-99.6)
Health insurance/coverage for antiretroviral medications, past 12 months			
Yes	153	92.9	(88.6-97.3)
No	— ^d	— ^d	— ^d
Ryan White only	— ^d	— ^d	— ^d
Type of health insurance/coverage for antiretroviral medications, past 12 months ^g			
Ryan White	88	50.4	(41.5-59.3)
Private health insurance	85	52.4	(43.6-61.2)
Medicaid	49	29.0	(21.2-36.8)
Medicare	40	20.5	(14.0-27.0)
Other public health insurance	28	15.6	(9.5-21.8)

^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

^e Poverty guidelines as defined by HHS; the 2016 guidelines were used for persons interviewed in 2017 and the 2017 guidelines were used for persons interviewed in 2018. More information regarding HHS poverty guidelines can be found at <https://aspe.hhs.gov/frequently-askedquestions-related-poverty-guidelines-and-poverty>

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

^g Categories are not mutually exclusive

Table 2. Access to care and clinical characteristics - Medical Monitoring Project 2017, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Time since HIV diagnosis			
Less than 5 years ago	22	11.8	(6.8-16.8)
5 years ago or more	144	88.2	(83.2-93.2)
Time between HIV diagnosis and first HIV medical care appointment ^d			
Within 3 months	19	87.6	(70.9-100.0)
4 months or longer	— ^e	— ^e	— ^e
Received outpatient care, past 12 months ^f			
Yes	163	96.3	(92.0-100.0)
No	— ^e	— ^e	— ^e
Retained in care, past 12 months ^g			
Yes	135	77.5	(69.4-85.7)
No	26	22.5	(14.3-30.6)
Documentation of ART prescription in medical record			
Yes	147	94.3	(90.0-98.6)
No	— ^e	— ^e	— ^e
Missed any appointments for outpatient HIV care that you did not cancel, past 12 months?			
Yes	34	21.6	(14.4-28.8)
No	132	78.4	(71.2-85.6)
Most recent visit to provider for HIV care			
0-3 months	99	58.9	(50.1-67.6)
4-6 months	45	26.3	(18.7-34.0)
More than 6 months	18	14.8	(8.0-21.7)

Table 2. Access to care and clinical characteristics- Medical Monitoring Project 2017, Virginia (continued)

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
All viral load test results undetectable (< 200 copies/mL), past 12 months			
Yes	113	83.1	(76.7-89.4)
No	27	16.9	(10.6-23.3)
Lowest CD4 count, past 12 months			
0-199	11	6.8	(2.8-10.9)
200-349	22	13.3	(7.7-18.8)
350-499	27	19.9	(12.5-27.4)
500+	84	59.9	(51.1-68.8)
Overnight hospitalization, past 12 months			
Yes	35	21.4	(14.2-28.6)
No	131	78.6	(71.4-85.8)
Emergency department visit, past 12 months			
Yes	84	50.5	(41.8-59.2)
No	82	49.5	(40.8-58.2)
Received seasonal flu vaccine, past 12 months			
Yes	132	79.3	(72.1-86.5)
No	33	20.7	(13.5-27.9)

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

^d Of those diagnosed within the past five years

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

^f 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

^g Two elements of outpatient HIV care at least 90 days apart; of those who received outpatient care

Table 3. Sexually transmitted infection screening during the past 12 months^d, among sexually active- Medical Monitoring Project 2017, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Received screening for gonorrhea, chlamydia, and syphilis?			
Yes	27	32.1	(21.1-43.1)
No	61	67.9	(56.9-78.9)
Received Gonorrhea screening?			
Yes	28	33.0	(22.0-44.1)
No	60	67.0	(55.9-78.0)
Received Chlamydia screening?			
Yes	28	33.0	(22.0-44.1)
No	60	67.0	(55.9-78.0)
Received Syphilis screening?			
Yes	56	61.3	(49.7-72.9)
No	32	38.7	(27.1-50.3)

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

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

Table 4. Met and unmet needs for ancillary services during the past 12 months[†]- Medical Monitoring Project 2017, 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	86	47.1	(38.5-55.7)	13	17.9	(7.6-28.3)
No	80	52.9	(44.3-61.5)	66	82.1	(71.7-92.4)
Dental care						
Yes	96	56.5	(47.8-65.2)	35	48.8	(35.2-62.4)
No	70	43.5	(34.8-52.2)	35	51.2	(37.6-64.8)
Public benefits (e.g., SSI or SSDI)						
Yes	34	19.4	(12.7-26.1)	18	11.6	(6.1-17.2)
No	132	80.6	(73.9-87.3)	114	88.4	(82.8-93.9)
Medicine through ADAP						
Yes	88	50.4	(41.5-59.3)	– ^e	– ^e	– ^e
No	73	49.6	(40.7-58.5)	69	95.5	(90.8-100.0)
Meal or food services						
Yes	29	16.0	(9.9-22.1)	18	12.6	(6.4-18.8)
No	137	84.0	(77.9-90.1)	119	87.4	(81.2-93.6)
Mental health services						
Yes	46	25.8	(18.4-33.1)	17	13.2	(6.3-20.0)
No	120	74.2	(66.9-81.6)	103	86.8	(80.0-93.7)
Transportation assistance						
Yes	40	21.8	(15.0-28.5)	– ^e	– ^e	– ^e
No	126	78.2	(71.5-85.0)	117	92.9	(87.7-98.2)
Antiretroviral medication adherence support services						
Yes	65	37.6	(29.2-46.0)	0	0.0	(0.0-0.0)
No	101	62.4	(54.0-70.8)	101	100.0	(100.0-100.0)

Table 4. Met and unmet needs for ancillary services during the past 12 months[†]- Medical Monitoring Project 2017, 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	19	11.9	(6.1-17.7)	23	15.5	(8.9-22.0)
No	147	88.1	(82.3-93.9)	124	84.5	(78.0-91.1)
HIV peer group support						
Yes	21	11.0	(6.1-16.0)	18	14.0	(7.2-20.8)
No	145	89.0	(84.0-93.9)	127	86.0	(79.2-92.8)
Drug or alcohol counseling or treatment						
Yes	^e	^e	^e	^e	^e	^e
No	156	94.5	(91.0-98.1)	150	96.2	(93.1-99.4)
Interpreter services						
Yes	^e	^e	^e	0	0.0	(0.0-0.0)
No	163	99.0	(97.9-100.0)	163	100.0	(100.0-100.0)
Domestic violence services						
Yes	^e	^e	^e	^e	^e	^e
No	163	98.2	(96.0-100.0)	162	99.7	(99.0-100.0)
A lawyer or legal services						
Yes	21	14.1	(7.6-20.6)	^e	^e	^e
No	145	85.9	(79.4-92.4)	140	95.3	(90.9-99.8)

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 2017, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Ever taken antiretroviral therapy (ART; self-report)			
Yes	166	100.0	(100.0-100.0)
No	0	0.0	(0.0-0.0)
Currently taking ART (self-report)			
Yes	162	97.0	(93.8-100.0)
No	— ^d	— ^d	— ^d
How often troubled by side effects, past 30 days? ^e			
Never	125	80.7	(74.2-87.2)
Rarely	18	10.0	(5.0-15.0)
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

^e Among participants currently taking ART

Table 6. Antiretroviral therapy (ART) adherence and beliefs, among those currently taking ART-Medical Monitoring Project 2017, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
In past 30 days, number of days missed at least 1 dose of HIV medications			
0 days	96	63.4	(55.2-71.6)
1 day	21	11.7	(6.4-17.0)
2+ days	45	24.9	(17.7-32.0)
How well did you do at taking HIV medicines in the way you were supposed to, past 30 days?			
Excellent	89	58.4	(49.8-66.9)
Very good	36	21.1	(14.2-28.0)
Less than very good	37	20.5	(13.8-27.3)
How often did you take HIV medicines in the way you were supposed to, past 30 days?			
Always	118	74.2	(66.8-81.6)
Almost always	31	17.8	(11.5-24.1)
Less than almost always	— ^d	— ^d	— ^d
Reasons for last missed ART dose ^e			
Forgot to take medications	58	36.1	(27.7-44.6)
Asleep or overslept	41	23.8	(16.6-31.0)
Problem with prescription, insurance, or money	41	23.6	(16.4-30.8)
Change in daily routine or out of town	40	25.1	(17.5-32.6)
Didn't feel like taking medications	16	7.7	(3.8-11.5)
Side effects	15	8.5	(3.7-13.3)
Depressed or overwhelmed	15	8.1	(3.8-12.4)
Did doctor or clinic staff ask whether you missed any doses, past 12 months?			
Yes	124	76.1	(68.4-83.8)
No	38	23.9	(16.2-31.6)
Did doctor or clinic staff ask if you had problems taking HIV medicines, past 12 months?			
Yes	96	60.3	(51.7-68.8)
No	66	39.7	(31.2-48.3)

^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 Categories are not mutually exclusive

Table 7. Mean and range of single adherence score- Medical Monitoring Project 2017, Virginia

	median	mean	SEM	range
Adherence score ^a	98.9	90.6	1.3	23.3-100.0

^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 2017, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Any sexual intercourse			
Yes	93	57.8	(49.1-66.5)
No	70	42.2	(33.5-50.9)
Classification of sexual partner type ^d			
Men who have sex with men (MSM)	44	54.5	(43.3-65.7)
Men who have sex with women (MSW)	14	15.4	(7.3-23.4)
Women who have sex with men (WSM)	29	24.3	(15.4-33.2)
Engaged in unprotected sex ^d			
Yes	48	53.2	(41.7-64.7)
No	43	46.8	(35.3-58.3)
Description of sex behavior ^e			
Condomless sex only with HIV-positive partners	14	29.6	(15.1-44.1)
Condomless sex with HIV-negative partner on PrEP	^f	^f	^f
Condomless sex with partner of unknown HIV and PrEP status	10	21.9	(9.0-34.7)
Condomless sex with HIV-negative partner not on PrEP or unknown PrEP status	18	35.5	(20.2-50.7)

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

^d Among participants who reported having sex in the past 12 months

^e Among participants who reported having condomless sex in the past 12 months

^f 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 2017, 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	26	59.0	(42.8-75.3)	18	41.0	(24.7-57.2)	28	64.2	(48.1-80.2)
MSW and WSM	11	26.9	(12.2-41.6)	31	73.1	(58.4-87.8)	16	35.5	(19.9-51.1)

^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

Table 10. Mean and range of sex partners during the past 12 months- Medical Monitoring Project 2017, Virginia

	median	mean	SEM	range
Men who have sex with other men (MSM)	1.5	5.0	1.5	1.0-80.0
Men who have sex with women only (MSW)	1.0	1.5	0.3	1.0-5.0
Women who have sex with men only (WSM)	1.0	4.9	3.3	1.0-50.0

Table 11. HIV prevention activities- Medical Monitoring Project 2017, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Received free condoms, past 12 months			
Yes	71	45.0	(36.3-53.7)
No	95	55.0	(46.3-63.7)
Had formal conversation about HIV prevention			
Yes	84	48.6	(39.9-57.2)
No	82	51.4	(42.8-60.1)
HIV prevention discussion with a doctor, nurse or other health care provider			
Yes	75	43.1	(34.6-51.6)
No	91	56.9	(48.4-65.4)
HIV prevention discussion with a counselor			
Yes	48	25.0	(18.0-32.0)
No	118	75.0	(68.0-82.0)
HIV prevention discussion within an organized session/small group			
Yes	19	10.0	(5.4-14.7)
No	147	90.0	(85.3-94.6)

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

Table 12. Depression and anxiety symptoms- Medical Monitoring Project 2017, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Moderate to severe depression symptoms (PHQ-8 score \geq 10)			
Yes	33	18.0	(11.6-24.5)
No	132	82.0	(75.5-88.4)
Presence of anxiety symptoms (GAD-2 score \geq 3) ^d			
Yes	40	25.0	(17.3-32.7)
No	126	75.0	(67.3-82.7)

^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 2017, Virginia

	median	mean	SEM	range
HIV stigma summary score ^a	39.7	44.5	2.1	0.0-100.0

^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 2017, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Current smoking status ^d			
Daily	42	48.3	(36.5-60.1)
Less than daily	— ^e	— ^e	— ^e
Not a current smoker	38	43.6	(31.9-55.3)
Any alcohol use, past 12 months			
Yes	106	68.7	(61.0-76.5)
No	60	31.3	(23.5-39.0)
Frequency of alcohol use, past 12 months			
Daily	18	9.9	(5.2-14.5)
Weekly	31	22.4	(14.6-30.1)
Monthly	21	14.1	(7.7-20.5)
Less than monthly	36	22.4	(15.1-29.7)
Never	60	31.3	(23.5-39.0)
Alcohol use, past 30 days			
Yes	81	51.0	(42.3-59.7)
No	85	49.0	(40.3-57.7)
Binge drinking, past 30 days			
Yes	32	17.3	(11.4-23.2)
No	134	82.7	(76.8-88.6)
Alcohol use before or during sex, past 12 months ^f			
Yes	41	59.9	(47.5-72.4)
No	31	40.1	(27.6-52.5)

Table 14. Substance use- Medical Monitoring Project 2017, Virginia (continued)

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Use of non-injection drugs, past 12 months			
Yes	34	22.4	(15.2-29.7)
No	132	77.6	(70.3-84.8)
Most frequently reported non-injection drug type			
Marijuana	29	19.3	(12.4-26.2)
Use of non-injection drugs before or during sex, past 12 months ^g			
Yes	21	26.9	(16.4-37.5)
No	71	73.1	(62.5-83.6)

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

^d Among participants who reported smoking at least 100 cigarettes in lifetime

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

^f Among participants who reported having sex in the past 12 months and drinking alcohol in the past 30 days

^g Among participants who reported having sex in the past 12 months

Table 15. Mean and range of alcoholic beverages consumed during the past 30 days- Medical Monitoring Project 2017, Virginia

	median	mean	SEM	range
During the past 30 days, how many alcoholic drinks did you have on a typical day?	1.8	2.6	0.2	1.0-12.0

Table 16. Gynecologic and reproductive health, among women- Medical Monitoring Project 2017, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Pelvic exam, past 12 months			
Yes	39	72.2	(59.3-85.1)
No	17	27.8	(14.9-40.7)
Papanicolaou (Pap) test, past 12 months			
Yes	37	69.0	(55.8-82.3)
No	19	31.0	(17.7-44.2)
Any pregnancies since testing HIV-positive			
Yes	19	44.3	(29.2-59.3)
No	37	55.7	(40.7-70.8)

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