Behavioral and Clinical Characteristics of Persons with Diagnosed HIV Infection in Virginia
The Medical Monitoring Project in Virginia, 2018

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

Table of Contents

List of Tables

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 2018, 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 2018, 400 participants were sampled, of which 354 were found to be eligible to participate. A total of 168 participants completed the interview, resulting in an adjusted participant response rate of 47%. Data for these 168 participants are included in this report.

Sociodemographic Characteristics

An estimated 72% of participants were male and 26% were female (Table 1). An estimated 54% were black or African American, 27% were white, and 10% reported Hispanic ethnicity. Forty-nine percent of participants self-identified as heterosexual, 36% as homosexual, gay or lesbian, and 8% as bisexual. An estimated 34% of participants were age 55 or older, 30% were 45-54, 19% were 35-44 years of age, and 16% were age 25-34. For education level, an estimated 59% completed education beyond high school. Thirty-three percent of participants were at or below the poverty level for 2018 (calculated based on income and number of persons living in the household) and 8% reported being homeless in the past 12 months. An estimated 96% reported having health insurance or coverage for medical care and for antiretroviral therapy (ART) medications. The most commonly reported payer sources for ART medications were private insurance (58%) and Ryan White (58%), followed by Medicaid (27%) and Medicare (25%). Twelve 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 13% of participants were diagnosed with HIV less than 5 years ago (Table 2). Overall, an estimated 96% of participants received outpatient HIV care and 75% were retained in care during the past 12 months. In addition, an estimated 55% of participants visited a provider for HIV care within the past 3 months and an estimated 90% 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 84% of participants had undetectable viral load test results for all tests and an estimated 57% had CD4 counts of 500 or greater.

In the last year, an estimated 17% of participants were admitted to the hospital for an overnight stay and 44% reported at least one emergency department visit. An estimated 75% 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 44%, 43%, and 67% of the participant population, respectively (Table 3).

Met and Unmet Needs for Ancillary Services

For ancillary services received in the previous 12 months, the top five services received were dental care (63%), AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) (59%), HIV case management (56%), antiretroviral medication adherence support services (35%), and mental health services (31%; Table 4). Of participants who reported needing a service they did not receive in the past 12 months, the most frequently reported unmet needs for ancillary services were dental care (54%), HIV peer group support (11%), meal or food services (7%), and shelter or housing services (7%).

Self-Reported Antiretroviral Medication Use and Adherence

Ninety-nine percent of participants reported taking ART medications at some point in time and 95% reported currently taking ART (Table 5). For participants currently taking ART medications, an estimated 79% reported never being troubled by side effects.

In the past 30 days, an estimated 59% of participants reported not missing any doses of ART (Table 6). In addition, an estimated 56% 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 (58%). In the past 12 months, an estimated 82% of participants reported a doctor or clinic staff member asking about missed doses and 73% reported a doctor or clinic staff member asking about problems taking the HIV medications (Table 6). The mean adherence score among participants was 90.4 (range, 4.4-100.0; Table 7).

Sexual Behaviors

An estimated 63% 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 17% of participants were men who have sex with women only (MSW), and an estimated 16% of participants were women who have sex with men only (WSM). An estimated 59% 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 29% reported only HIV-positive partners, an estimated 18% reported partners of unknown HIV and PrEP status, and an estimated 37% reported HIV-negative partners either not on PrEP or of an unknown PrEP status (Table 8). When asked about sexual partner type, an estimated 55% of MSM participants reported main partners and 80% 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 four (range, 1.0-50.0; Table 10). For MSW, the estimated mean was two sex partners (range, 1.0-10.0). WSM reported an estimated mean of one sex partner (range, 1.0-6.0).

HIV Prevention Activities

An estimated 46% of participants received free condoms in the past 12 months (Table 11). An estimated 61% of participants engaged in a formal conversation about HIV prevention with a healthcare provider or within a support structure. Specifically, an estimated 52% of participants engaged in a formal conversation about HIV prevention with a medical provider, 30% of participants discussed HIV prevention with a counselor, and 16% of participants discussed HIV prevention within an organized session or small group.

Mental Health and Substance Use

Approximately 15% 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 26% 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 41.8 (range, 0.0-100.0), which indicates moderate stigma (Table 13).

An estimated 42% of participants reported cigarette smoking on a daily basis (Table 14). For alcohol use, the estimated prevalence of use within the past 12 months was 75%, with approximately 28% reporting weekly alcohol use. An estimated 57% of participants reported drinking a minimum of one alcoholic drink within the past 30 days (Table 14), with a mean of 2.5 (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 (Table 14).

An estimated 31% of participants reported non-injection drug use within the past 12 months, with an estimated 26% of participants using marijuana (Table 14).

Women's Health

An estimated 57% of female participants reported receiving a pelvic exam and 86% reported receiving a Papanicolaou (Pap) test in the past 12 months (Table 16). An estimated 33% 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.

[2] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Behavioral and Clinical Characteristics of Persons with Diagnosed HIV Infection – Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2018 Cycle (June 2018 – May 2019).* HIV Surveillance Special Report 25. https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/ hiv-surveillance.html. Published May 2020. Accessed January 25, 2021.

[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.

Suggested Citation:

Shields, G. & Kienzle, J. (2021). Behavioral and Clinical Characteristics of Persons with Diagnosed HIV Infection in Virginia—The Medical Monitoring Project in Virginia, 2018. *http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/disease-prevention/disease-prevention/virginia-hiv-surveillance-program/medical-monitoring-project/.* Published March 9, 2021. Accessed *[enter date].*

Table 1. Participant characteristics- Medical Monitoring Project 2018, Virginia

	n[a]	%[b]	95% CI[c]
Gender			
Male	117	72.0	(64.3-79.8)
Female	50	26.3	(18.9-33.7)
Transgender	_[d]	_[d]	_[d]
Race			
Black	91	54.0	(45.5-62.5)
White	42	26.5	(19.1-33.9)
Hispanic	14	9.8	(4.2-15.4)
Other, including multi-racial	19	9.7	(5.4-14.1)
Sexual orientation			
Heterosexual	87	49.3	(40.8-57.8)
Homosexual/Gay/Lesbian	55	35.8	(27.6-44.0)
Bisexual	15	8.3	(4.1-12.5)
Age at time of interview			
18-24	_[d]	_[d]	_[d]
25-34	27	16.1	(10.1-22.2)
35-44	30	18.5	(11.7-25.3)
45-54	48	29.6	(21.7-37.5)
55+	60	34.0	(26.1-41.8)
Education			
Less than high school	28	14.5	(9.0-20.0)
High school diploma or GED	42	26.9	(18.9-34.8)
Beyond high school	98	58.7	(50.3-67.1)
Living above the federal poverty level[e]			
Yes	98	67.3	(59.4-75.2)
No	58	32.7	(24.8-40.6)

Table 1. Participant characteristics- Medical Monitoring Project 2018, Virginia (continued)

	n[a]	%[b]	95% CI[c]
Homeless, past 12 months[f]			
Yes	15	7.7	(3.8-11.7)
No	152	92.3	(88.3-96.2)
Health insurance/coverage for antiretroviral medications, past 12 months			
Yes	158	95.9	(93.0-98.8)
No	0	0.0	(0.0-0.0)
Ryan White only	–[d]	–[d]	–[d]
Type of health insurance/coverage for antiretroviral medications, past 12 months[g]			
Ryan White	105	58.0	(49.2-66.7)
Private health insurance	91	58.3	(50.0-66.6)
Medicaid	48	26.8	(19.3-34.2)
Medicare	45	25.0	(17.9-32.0)
Other public health insurance	19	11.5	(6.4-16.7)

[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 2017 guidelines were used for persons interviewed in 2018 and the 2018 guidelines were used for persons interviewed in 2019. 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 2018, Virginia

	n[a]	%[b]	95% CI[c]
Time since HIV diagnosis			
Less than 5 years ago	23	12.5	(7.5-17.6)
5 years ago or more	145	87.5	(82.4-92.5)
Received outpatient care, past 12 months[d]			
Yes	163	95.7	(91.0-100.0)
No	_[e]	_[e]	_[e]
Retained in care, past 12 months[f]			
Yes	127	75.1	(67.5-82.7)
No	38	24.9	(17.3-32.5)
Documentation of ART prescription in medical record, past 12 months			
Yes	146	89.5	(83.9-95.0)
No	15	10.5	(5.0-16.1)
Any missed appointments for outpatient HIV care that you did not cancel, past 12 months			
Yes	29	17.5	(11.2-23.8)
No	134	82.5	(76.2-88.8)
Most recent visit to provider for HIV care			
0-3 months	92	55.1	(46.6-63.6)
4-6 months	52	30.4	(22.8-38.0)
More than 6 months	20	14.5	(7.8-21.2)

Table 2. Access to care and clinical characteristics- Medical Monitoring Project 2018, Virginia (continued)

	n[a]	%[b]	95% CI[c]
All viral load test results undetectable (< 200 copies/mL), past 12 months			
Yes	122	83.8	(77.3-90.4)
No	24	16.2	(9.6-22.7)
Lowest CD4 count, past 12 months			
0-199	13	8.9	(3.8-14.0)
200-349	20	14.3	(7.8-20.7)
350-499	25	19.4	(12.1-26.8)
500+	86	57.4	(48.5-66.3)
Overnight hospitalization, past 12 months			
Yes	31	16.5	(10.7-22.2)
No	135	83.5	(77.8-89.3)
Emergency department visit, past 12 months			
Yes	78	44.2	(35.9-52.6)
No	89	55.8	(47.4-64.1)
Received seasonal flu vaccine, past 12 months			
Yes	126	75.3	(67.9-82.6)
No	40	24.7	(17.4-32.1)

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

[d] 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

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

[f] 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 2018, Virginia

	n[a]	%[b]	95% CI[c]
Received screening for gonorrhea, chlamydia, and syphilis?			
Yes	38	38.1	(27.7-48.4)
No	56	61.9	(51.6-72.3)
Received Gonorrhea screening?			
Yes	45	44.1	(33.4-54.7)
No	49	55.9	(45.3-66.6)
Received Chlamydia screening?			
Yes	44	43.0	(32.4-53.6)
No	50	57.0	(46.4-67.6)
Received Syphilis screening?			
Yes	65	66.8	(56.0-77.7)
No	29	33.2	(22.3-44.0)

[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 2018, 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	98	56.3	(47.7-64.9)	–[e]	–[e]	–[e]
No	64	43.7	(35.1-52.3)	57	91.7	(85.6-97.9)
Dental care						
Yes	97	63.2	(55.2-71.3)	33	53.5	(40.4-66.6)
No	65	36.8	(28.7-44.8)	32	46.5	(33.4-59.6)
Medicine through ADAP						
Yes	105	59.3	(50.5-68.0)	–[e]	–[e]	–[e]
No	57	40.7	(32.0-49.5)	54	95.9	(91.3-100.0)
Meal or food services						
Yes	30	17.5	(11.0-24.0)	12	7.1	(3.0-11.1)
No	132	82.5	(76.0-89.0)	120	92.9	(88.9-97.0)
Mental health services						
Yes	51	31.1	(23.4-38.9)	–[e]	–[e]	–[e]
No	111	68.9	(61.1-76.6)	101	92.0	(86.0-98.0)
Transportation assistance						
Yes	44	25.0	(17.8-32.2)	–[e]	–[e]	–[e]
No	118	75.0	(67.8-82.2)	108	92.7	(88.1-97.3)
Antiretroviral medication adherence support services						
Yes	60	34.9	(26.9-42.9)	–[e]	–[e]	–[e]
No	102	65.1	(57.1-73.1)	101	98.2	(94.7-100.0)

Table 4. Met and unmet needs for ancillary services during the past 12 months[†]- Medical Monitoring Project 2018, 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	11.5	(5.8-17.3)	12	6.8	(2.8-10.7)
No	143	88.5	(82.7-94.2)	131	93.2	(89.3-97.2)
HIV peer group support						
Yes	19	10.6	(5.9-15.4)	15	10.7	(4.9-16.5)
No	143	89.4	(84.6-94.1)	128	89.3	(83.5-95.1)
Drug or alcohol counseling or treatment						
Yes	16	9.3	(4.3-14.3)	–[e]	–[e]	–[e]
No	146	90.7	(85.7-95.7)	141	96.8	(93.8-99.7)
Domestic violence services						
Yes	–[e]	–[e]	–[e]	–[e]	–[e]	–[e]
No	159	98.1	(96.0-100.0)	156	98.4	(96.5-100.0)

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; ADAP, AIDS Drug Assistance Program.

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

[a] Unweighted counts; [b] Weighted percentages; [c] Confidence Intervals (CI) 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 2018, Virginia

	n[a]	%[b]	95% CI[c]
Ever taken antiretroviral therapy (ART; self-report)			
Yes	161	98.8	(97.0-100.0)
No	_[d]	_[d]	_[d]
Currently taking ART (self-report)			
Yes	156	94.5	(89.6-99.5)
No	_[d]	_[d]	_[d]
How often troubled by side effects, past 30 days?[e]			
Never	123	79.3	(72.4-86.3)
Rarely	19	12.3	(6.5-18.2)
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 2018, Virginia

	n[a]	%[b]	95% CI[c]
In past 30 days, number of days missed at least 1 dose of HIV medications			
0 days	97	59.4	(50.8-68.0)
1 day	22	15.3	(8.9-21.7)
2+ days	37	25.3	(17.6-33.0)
How well did you do at taking HIV medicines in the way you were supposed to, past 30 days?			
Excellent	89	55.5	(46.9-64.1)
Very good	37	26.1	(18.1-34.1)
Less than very good	30	18.4	(12.1-24.8)
How often did you take HIV medicines in the way you were supposed to, past 30 days?			
Always	108	65.9	(57.5-74.4)
Almost always	35	26.3	(18.2-34.4)
Less than almost always	13	7.8	(3.4-12.2)
Reasons for last missed ART dose[d]			
Forgot to take medications	70	57.5	(47.6-67.4)
Asleep or overslept	50	41.6	(31.9-51.3)
Change in daily routine or out of town	44	39.4	(29.6-49.2)
Depressed or overwhelmed	24	18.2	(11.0-25.4)
Didn't feel like taking medications	14	11.2	(5.3-17.2)
Was drinking or using drugs	13	9.0	(4.0-14.0)
Did doctor or clinic staff ask whether you missed any doses, past 12 months?			
Yes	132	82.1	(74.9-89.3)
No	24	17.9	(10.7-25.1)
Did doctor or clinic staff ask if you had problems taking HIV medicines, past 12 months?			
Yes	114	73.3	(65.7-80.9)
No	42	26.7	(19.1-34.3)

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

[d] Categories are not mutually exclusive

Table 7. Mean and range of single adherence score- Medical Monitoring Project 2018, Virginia

	median	mean	SEM	range
Adherence score[a]	98.2	90.4	1.2	4.4-100.0

[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 2018, Virginia

	n[a]	%[b]	95% CI[c]
Any sexual intercourse			
Yes	98	63.0	(54.9-71.1)
No	64	37.0	(28.9-45.1)
Classification of sexual partner type[d]			
Men who have sex with men (MSM)	50	55.3	(44.5-66.1)
Men who have sex with women (MSW)	19	16.7	(9.3-24.2)
Women who have sex with men (WSM)	17	16.0	(7.6-24.3)
Engaged in unprotected sex[d]			
Yes	55	58.8	(47.5-70.1)
No	37	41.2	(29.9-52.5)
Description of sex behavior[e]			
Condomless sex only with HIV-positive partners	15	28.5	(15.6-41.5)
Condomless sex with HIV-negative partner on PrEP	_[f]	_[f]	_[f]
Condomless sex with partner of unknown HIV and PrEP status	12	17.7	(7.9-27.6)
Condomless sex with HIV-negative partner not on PrEP or unknown PrEP status	20	37.4	(22.9-51.9)

[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 2018, 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	45.5	(30.5-60.5)	24	54.5	(39.5-69.5)	30	57.7	(42.1-73.3)
MSW and WSM	_[d]	_[d]	_[d]	26	80.0	(66.7-93.3)	17	56.2	(36.3-76.1)

[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

* 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 2018, Virginia

	median	mean	SEM	range
Men who have sex with other men (MSM)	1.0	4.1	1.1	1.0-50.0
Men who have sex with women only (MSW)	1.0	1.8	0.4	1.0-10.0
Women who have sex with men only (WSM)	1.0	1.4	0.2	1.0-6.0

Table 11. HIV prevention activities- Medical Monitoring Project 2018, Virginia

	n[a]	%[b]	95% CI[c]
Received free condoms, past 12 months			
Yes	77	46.4	(37.9-54.9)
No	85	53.6	(45.1-62.1)
Had formal conversation about HIV prevention			
Yes	98	60.6	(52.2-69.0)
No	64	39.4	(31.0-47.8)
HIV prevention discussion with a doctor, nurse or other health care provider			
Yes	86	52.2	(43.7-60.8)
No	76	47.8	(39.2-56.3)
HIV prevention discussion with a counselor			
Yes	47	30.3	(22.3-38.3)
No	115	69.7	(61.7-77.7)
HIV prevention discussion within an organized session/small group			
Yes	27	15.6	(9.6-21.6)
No	135	84.4	(78.4-90.4)

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

Table 12. Depression and anxiety symptoms- Medical Monitoring Project 2018, Virginia

	n[a]	%[b]	95% CI[c]
Moderate to severe depression symptoms (PHQ-8 score ≥ 10)			
Yes	26	15.1	(9.2-21.1)
No	135	84.9	(78.9-90.8)
Presence of anxiety symptoms (GAD-2 score ≥ 3)[d]			
Yes	43	26.3	(18.9-33.7)
No	119	73.7	(66.3-81.1)

[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 2018, Virginia

	median	mean	SEM	range
HIV stigma summary score[a]	35.2	41.8	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 2018, Virginia

	n[a]	%[b]	95% CI[c]
Current smoking status[d]			
Daily	34	42.4	(30.5-54.2)
Less than daily	_[e]	_[e]	_[e]
Not a current smoker	45	50.7	(38.9-62.5)
Any alcohol use, past 12 months			
Yes	115	74.5	(67.6-81.3)
No	47	25.5	(18.7-32.4)
Frequency of alcohol use, past 12 months			
Daily	_[e]	_[e]	_[e]
Weekly	41	28.2	(20.1-36.3)
Monthly	15	9.3	(4.2-14.3)
Less than monthly	48	29.2	(21.6-36.8)
Never	47	25.5	(18.7-32.4)
Alcohol use, past 30 days			
Yes	84	56.6	(48.3-64.9)
No	78	43.4	(35.1-51.7)
Binge drinking, past 30 days			
Yes	29	17.3	(11.0-23.6)
No	133	82.7	(76.4-89.0)

Table 14. Substance use- Medical Monitoring Project 2018, Virginia (continued)

	n[a]	%[b]	95% CI[c]
Use of non-injection drugs, past 12 months			
Yes	48	31.1	(23.1-39.2)
No	114	68.9	(60.8-76.9)
Most frequently reported non-injection drug type			
Marijuana	42	26.0	(18.5-33.6)

[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

Table 15. Mean and range of alcoholic beverages consumed during the past 30 days- Medical Monitoring Project 2018, Virginia

	median	mean	SEM	range
During the past 30 days, how many alcoholic drinks did you have on a typical day?	1.6	2.5	0.2	1.0-12.0

Table 16. Gynecologic and reproductive health, among women- Medical Monitoring Project 2018, Virginia

	n[a]	%[b]	95% CI[c]
Pelvic exam, past 12 months			
Yes	29	57.0	(40.2-73.7)
No	18	43.0	(26.3-59.8)
Papanicolaou (Pap) test, past 12 months			
Yes	39	85.8	(76.2-95.5)
No	_[d]	_[d]	_[d]
Any pregnancies since testing HIV-positive			
Yes	10	32.9	(14.7-51.2)
No	36	67.1	(48.8-85.3)

[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