

Behavioral and Clinical Characteristics of Persons with Diagnosed HIV Infection in Virginia
The Medical Monitoring Project in Virginia, 2019

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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: 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 2019, 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 2019, 400 participants were sampled, of which 359 were found to be eligible to participate. A total of 152 participants completed the interview, resulting in an adjusted participant response rate of 42%. Data for these 152 participants are included in this report.

Sociodemographic Characteristics

An estimated 71% of participants were male and 25% were female (Table 1). An estimated 57% were black or African American, 28% were white, and 12% reported 'other' race. Forty-four percent of participants self-identified as heterosexual, 41% as homosexual, gay or lesbian, and 11% as bisexual. An estimated 33% of participants were age 55 or older, 33% were 45-54, 15% were 35-44 years of age, and 18% were age 25-34. For education level, an estimated 59% completed education beyond high school. Thirty-five percent of participants were at or below the poverty level for 2019 (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 source for ART medications was Ryan White (61%), followed by private insurance (53%), Medicaid (45%), and Medicare (31%). 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 19% of participants were diagnosed with HIV less than 5 years ago (Table 2). Overall, an estimated 99% of participants received outpatient HIV care and 72% were retained in care during the past 12 months. In addition, an estimated 57% 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 76% of participants had undetectable viral load test results for all tests and an estimated 64% 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 49% reported at least one emergency department visit. An estimated 80% 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 35%, 36%, and 68% 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 AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) (62%), dental care (58%), HIV case management (55%), antiretroviral medication adherence support services (38%), and mental health services (35%; 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 (66%), mental health services (18%), HIV case management services (17%), and meal or food services (15%).

Self-Reported Antiretroviral Medication Use and Adherence

Ninety-nine percent of participants reported taking ART medications at some point in time and 98% reported currently taking ART (Table 5). For participants currently taking ART medications, an estimated 77% reported never being troubled by side effects.

In the past 30 days, an estimated 67% of participants reported not missing any doses of ART (Table 6). In addition, an estimated 59% 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 (51%). In the past 12 months, an estimated 83% of participants reported a doctor or clinic staff member asking about missed doses and 67% reported a doctor or clinic staff member asking about problems taking the HIV medications (Table 6). The mean adherence score among participants was 92.0 (range, 28.9-100.0; 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 14% of participants were men who have sex with women only (MSW), and an estimated 22% of participants were women who have sex with men only (WSM). An estimated 62% 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 32% reported only HIV-positive partners, an estimated 24% 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 58% of MSM participants reported main partners and 53% 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 three (range, 1.0-25.0; 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, 1.0-3.0).

HIV Prevention Activities

An estimated 55% of participants received free condoms in the past 12 months (Table 11). An estimated 57% of participants engaged in a formal conversation about HIV prevention with a healthcare provider or within a support structure. Specifically, an estimated 54% of participants engaged in a formal conversation about HIV prevention with a medical provider, 31% of participants discussed HIV prevention with a counselor, and 13% of participants discussed HIV prevention within an organized session or small group.

Mental Health and Substance Use

Approximately 16% 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 28% 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 44.1 (range, 0.0-100.0), which indicates moderate stigma (Table 13).

Among participants who reported a history of smoking, an estimated 57% 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 66%, with approximately 24% 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 2.7 (range, 1.0-20.0) drinks per day that alcohol was consumed (Table 15). An estimated 13% of participants reported binge drinking in the past 30 days (Table 14).

An estimated 28% of participants reported non-injection drug use within the past 12 months, with an estimated 26% of participants using marijuana (Table 14).

Suggested Citation:

Women's Health

An estimated 53% of female participants reported receiving a pelvic exam and 82% reported receiving a Papanicolaou (Pap) test in the past 12 months (Table 16). An estimated 46% of female participants reported at least one pregnancy since testing HIV-positive.

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Table 1. Participant characteristics- Medical Monitoring Project 2019, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Gender			
Male	105	70.7	(62.4-79.1)
Female	41	25.4	(17.3-33.5)
Transgender	_d	_d	_d
Race			
Black	89	56.6	(47.7-65.6)
White	36	27.8	(19.2-36.4)
Hispanic	_d	_d	_d
Other, including multi-racial	19	11.6	(6.3-16.9)
Sexual orientation			
Heterosexual	68	43.5	(34.6-52.3)
Homosexual/Gay/Lesbian	58	40.6	(31.7-49.4)
Bisexual	18	11.0	(5.8-16.2)
Age at time of interview			
18-24	_d	_d	_d
25-34	34	18.0	(11.9-24.1)
35-44	24	14.8	(8.0-21.6)
45-54	44	32.5	(23.9-41.0)
55+	47	33.2	(24.8-41.7)
Education			
Less than high school	22	14.7	(8.4-20.9)
High school diploma or GED	39	26.8	(18.7-34.9)
Beyond high school	91	58.5	(49.7-67.4)
Living above the federal poverty level ^e			
Yes	90	65.5	(56.9-74.0)
No	52	34.5	(26.0-43.1)

Table 1. Participant characteristics- Medical Monitoring Project 2019, Virginia (continued)

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Homeless, past 12 months ^f			
Yes	14	8.2	(3.8-12.7)
No	138	91.8	(87.3-96.2)
Health insurance/coverage for antiretroviral medications, past 12 months			
Yes	144	95.7	(92.6-98.7)
No	– ^d	– ^d	– ^d
Ryan White only	– ^d	– ^d	– ^d
Type of health insurance/coverage for antiretroviral medications, past 12 months ^g			
Ryan White	97	61.1	(52.0-70.2)
Private health insurance	77	53.1	(44.1-62.2)
Medicaid	72	44.5	(35.7-53.3)
Medicare	41	31.3	(22.6-40.0)
Other public health insurance	– ^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 Poverty guidelines as defined by HHS; the 2018 guidelines were used for persons interviewed in 2019 and the 2019 guidelines were used for persons interviewed in 2020. More information regarding HHS poverty guidelines can be found at <https://aspe.hhs.gov/frequently-asked-questions-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 2019, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Time since HIV diagnosis			
Less than 5 years ago	32	18.6	(12.1-25.0)
5 years ago or more	120	81.4	(75.0-87.9)
Received outpatient care, past 12 months ^d			
Yes	151	99.4	(98.1-100.0)
No	– ^e	– ^e	– ^e
Retained in care, past 12 months ^f			
Yes	112	72.3	(63.7-80.9)
No	33	27.7	(19.1-36.3)
Documentation of ART prescription in medical record, past 12 months			
Yes	136	94.2	(89.9-98.6)
No	– ^e	– ^e	– ^e
Any missed appointments for outpatient HIV care that you did not cancel, past 12 months			
Yes	31	20.6	(13.0-28.3)
No	121	79.4	(71.7-87.0)
Most recent visit to provider for HIV care			
0-3 months	87	57.1	(48.1-66.1)
4-6 months	41	28.0	(19.9-36.1)
More than 6 months	20	15.0	(8.3-21.6)

Table 2. Access to care and clinical characteristics- Medical Monitoring Project 2019, Virginia (continued)

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
All viral load test results undetectable (< 200 copies/mL), past 12 months			
Yes	95	76.0	(67.3-84.6)
No	30	24.0	(15.4-32.7)
Lowest CD4 count, past 12 months			
0-199	12	9.7	(4.2-15.2)
200-349	– ^e	– ^e	– ^e
350-499	22	20.6	(11.4-29.8)
500+	82	64.1	(54.3-73.9)
Overnight hospitalization, past 12 months			
Yes	28	20.5	(12.7-28.2)
No	124	79.5	(71.8-87.3)
Emergency department visit, past 12 months			
Yes	77	48.9	(40.0-57.8)
No	75	51.1	(42.2-60.0)
Received seasonal flu vaccine, past 12 months			
Yes	120	80.2	(73.4-86.9)
No	32	19.8	(13.1-26.6)

^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 2019, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Received screening for gonorrhea, chlamydia, and syphilis?			
Yes	31	32.8	(21.7-43.9)
No	59	67.2	(56.1-78.3)
Received Gonorrhea screening?			
Yes	33	35.4	(24.1-46.7)
No	57	64.6	(53.3-75.9)
Received Chlamydia screening?			
Yes	34	36.4	(25.1-47.8)
No	56	63.6	(52.2-74.9)
Received Syphilis screening?			
Yes	63	68.1	(57.1-79.0)
No	27	31.9	(21.0-42.9)

^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 2019, 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	87	55.4	(46.4-64.4)	12	16.6	(7.2-26.0)
No	63	44.6	(35.6-53.6)	52	83.4	(74.0-92.8)
Dental care						
Yes	86	57.6	(48.9-66.4)	43	66.0	(53.2-78.7)
No	65	42.4	(33.6-51.1)	22	34.0	(21.3-46.8)
Medicine through ADAP						
Yes	97	61.6	(52.5-70.7)	– ^e	– ^e	– ^e
No	51	38.4	(29.3-47.5)	49	96.4	(91.2-100.0)
Meal or food services						
Yes	27	16.7	(10.4-23.0)	19	14.6	(8.0-21.2)
No	124	83.3	(77.0-89.6)	105	85.4	(78.8-92.0)
Mental health services						
Yes	58	35.1	(26.9-43.3)	16	17.6	(8.6-26.6)
No	93	64.9	(56.7-73.1)	76	82.4	(73.4-91.4)
Transportation assistance						
Yes	41	27.0	(18.8-35.1)	13	10.5	(4.6-16.4)
No	110	73.0	(64.9-81.2)	97	89.5	(83.6-95.4)
Antiretroviral medication adherence support services						
Yes	64	37.8	(29.5-46.2)	0	0.0	(0.0-0.0)
No	87	62.2	(53.8-70.5)	87	100.0	(100.0-100.0)

Table 4. Met and unmet needs for ancillary services during the past 12 months[†]- Medical Monitoring Project 2019, 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	29	18.8	(12.0-25.6)	14	10.8	(4.9-16.7)
No	122	81.2	(74.4-88.0)	107	89.2	(83.3-95.1)
HIV peer group support						
Yes	25	16.0	(9.8-22.2)	16	10.2	(4.9-15.4)
No	126	84.0	(77.8-90.2)	110	89.8	(84.6-95.1)
Drug or alcohol counseling or treatment						
Yes	_ ^e	_ ^e	_ ^e	_ ^e	_ ^e	_ ^e
No	141	94.7	(91.3-98.1)	138	98.9	(97.6-100.0)
Domestic violence services						
Yes	_ ^e	_ ^e	_ ^e	_ ^e	_ ^e	_ ^e
No	149	98.9	(97.3-100.0)	147	99.4	(98.4-100.0)

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 2019, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Ever taken antiretroviral therapy (ART; self-report)			
Yes	151	99.4	(98.1-100.0)
No	_d	_d	_d
Currently taking ART (self-report)			
Yes	149	98.1	(95.9-100.0)
No	_d	_d	_d
How often troubled by side effects, past 30 days? ^e			
Never	114	77.4	(70.0-84.8)
Rarely	17	10.3	(4.9-15.7)
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 2019, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
In past 30 days, number of days missed at least 1 dose of HIV medications			
0 days	93	67.4	(59.4-75.3)
1 day	21	12.0	(6.8-17.2)
2+ days	35	20.6	(14.0-27.3)
How well did you do at taking HIV medicines in the way you were supposed to, past 30 days?			
Excellent	81	58.9	(50.2-67.6)
Very good	45	27.3	(19.7-34.9)
Less than very good	23	13.8	(7.9-19.7)
How often did you take HIV medicines in the way you were supposed to, past 30 days?			
Always	106	74.7	(67.4-82.0)
Almost always	30	18.0	(11.5-24.5)
Less than almost always	13	7.3	(3.3-11.3)
Reasons for last missed ART dose ^d			
Forgot to take medications	63	51.0	(41.0-60.9)
Change in daily routine or out of town	47	41.3	(31.5-51.2)
Asleep or overslept	43	38.4	(28.5-48.2)
Depressed or overwhelmed	20	17.1	(9.4-24.9)
Didn't feel like taking medications	17	12.7	(6.8-18.6)
Was drinking or using drugs	15	11.5	(4.9-18.1)
Did doctor or clinic staff ask whether you missed any doses, past 12 months?			
Yes	124	83.4	(76.7-90.1)
No	23	16.6	(9.9-23.3)
Did doctor or clinic staff ask if you had problems taking HIV medicines, past 12 months?			
Yes	99	66.8	(58.5-75.2)
No	50	33.2	(24.8-41.5)

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

^d Categories are not mutually exclusive

Table 7. Mean and range of single adherence score- Medical Monitoring Project 2019, Virginia

	median	mean	SEM	range
Adherence score ^a	98.9	92.0	1.0	28.9-100.0

^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 2019, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Any sexual intercourse			
Yes	97	63.4	(54.7-72.0)
No	54	36.6	(28.0-45.3)
Classification of sexual partner type ^d			
Men who have sex with men (MSM)	52	54.8	(43.6-66.1)
Men who have sex with women (MSW)	14	14.4	(7.1-21.7)
Women who have sex with men (WSM)	22	22.0	(11.9-32.2)
Engaged in unprotected sex ^d			
Yes	59	61.6	(51.0-72.1)
No	37	38.4	(27.9-49.0)
Description of sex behavior ^e			
Condomless sex only with HIV-positive partners	19	31.9	(18.7-45.1)
Condomless sex with HIV-negative partner on PrEP	– ^f	– ^f	– ^f
Condomless sex with partner of unknown HIV and PrEP status	16	24.3	(13.1-35.5)
Condomless sex with HIV-negative partner not on PrEP or unknown PrEP status	19	35.9	(21.9-50.0)

^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 2019, 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	22	41.9	(27.3-56.6)	30	58.1	(43.4-72.7)	35	67.5	(53.8-81.3)
MSW and WSM	14	46.9	(27.1-66.6)	22	53.1	(33.4-72.9)	18	49.2	(31.3-67.1)

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

* 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 2019, Virginia

	median	mean	SEM	range
Men who have sex with other men (MSM)	1.1	2.8	0.5	1.0-25.0
Men who have sex with women only (MSW)	1.0	2.2	0.6	1.0-10.0
Women who have sex with men only (WSM)	1.0	1.2	0.2	1.0-3.0

Table 11. HIV prevention activities- Medical Monitoring Project 2019, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Received free condoms, past 12 months			
Yes	83	54.7	(45.7-63.6)
No	68	45.3	(36.4-54.3)
Had formal conversation about HIV prevention			
Yes	93	57.3	(48.3-66.4)
No	58	42.7	(33.6-51.7)
HIV prevention discussion with a doctor, nurse or other health care provider			
Yes	88	54.2	(45.1-63.2)
No	63	45.8	(36.8-54.9)
HIV prevention discussion with a counselor			
Yes	52	31.1	(23.2-39.0)
No	99	68.9	(61.0-76.8)
HIV prevention discussion within an organized session/small group			
Yes	21	12.6	(7.2-18.1)
No	130	87.4	(81.9-92.8)

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

Table 12. Depression and anxiety symptoms- Medical Monitoring Project 2019, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Moderate to severe depression symptoms (PHQ-8 score \geq 10)			
Yes	28	16.4	(10.4-22.5)
No	123	83.6	(77.5-89.6)
Presence of anxiety symptoms (GAD-2 score \geq 3) ^d			
Yes	44	27.8	(20.0-35.6)
No	107	72.2	(64.4-80.0)

^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 2019, Virginia

	median	mean	SEM	range
HIV stigma summary score ^a	42.9	44.1	1.9	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 2019, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Current smoking status ^d			
Daily	50	57.2	(45.7-68.6)
Less than daily	— ^e	— ^e	— ^e
Not a current smoker	29	34.6	(23.6-45.5)
Any alcohol use, past 12 months			
Yes	101	65.9	(57.4-74.3)
No	50	34.1	(25.7-42.6)
Frequency of alcohol use, past 12 months			
Daily	— ^e	— ^e	— ^e
Weekly	36	24.0	(16.3-31.8)
Monthly	22	14.2	(8.2-20.1)
Less than monthly	34	20.7	(13.7-27.6)
Never	50	34.1	(25.7-42.6)
Alcohol use, past 30 days			
Yes	85	56.7	(47.8-65.5)
No	65	43.3	(34.5-52.2)
Binge drinking, past 30 days			
Yes	23	12.8	(7.5-18.2)
No	127	87.2	(81.8-92.5)

Table 14. Substance use- Medical Monitoring Project 2019, Virginia (continued)

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Use of non-injection drugs, past 12 months			
Yes	51	28.4	(21.0-35.8)
No	100	71.6	(64.2-79.0)
Most frequently reported non-injection drug type			
Marijuana	47	25.6	(18.6-32.7)

^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 2019, Virginia

	median	mean	SEM	range
During the past 30 days, how many alcoholic drinks did you have on a typical day?	1.6	2.7	0.3	1.0-20.0

Table 16. Gynecologic and reproductive health, among women- Medical Monitoring Project 2019, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Pelvic exam, past 12 months			
Yes	25	53.0	(33.9-72.1)
No	16	47.0	(27.9-66.1)
Papanicolaou (Pap) test, past 12 months			
Yes	36	81.5	(62.7-100.0)
No	_ ^d	_ ^d	_ ^d
Any pregnancies since testing HIV-positive			
Yes	15	46.0	(26.8-65.2)
No	26	54.0	(34.8-73.2)

^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