

# **Assessing Access to Care Using HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data**

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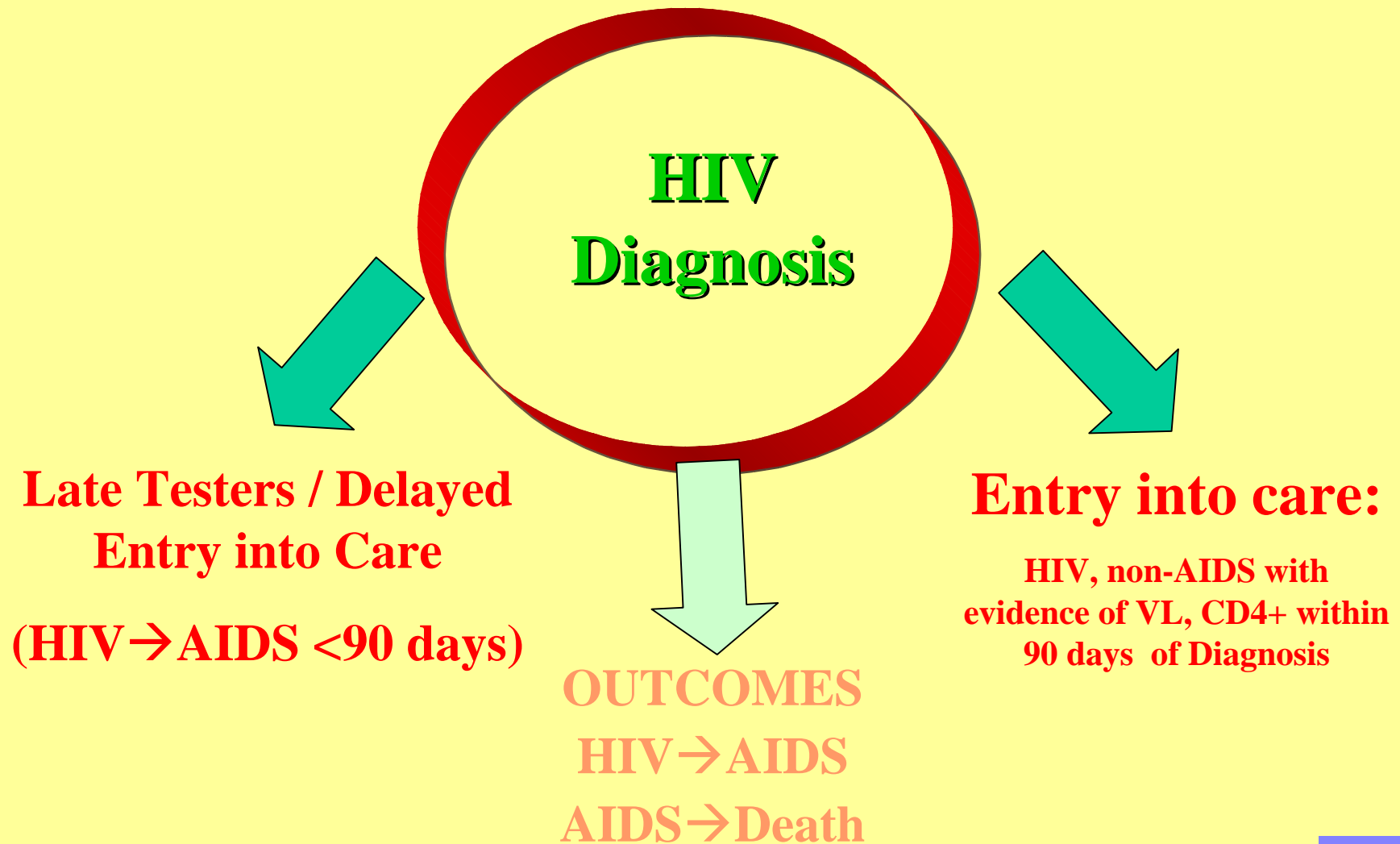
*HIV Epidemiology Program*

**New York City Department of Health**

# Background

- NYCDOHMH HIV/AIDS surveillance system collects information that can be used to assess access to care.
- Data collected include
  - **New AIDS diagnoses (since ~ 1981)**
  - **New HIV diagnoses (since 6/2000)**
  - **Detectable HIV VL (since 6/2000)**
  - **CD4+ count <500 (since 6/2000)**

# Assessing Access to Care in Persons Newly Diagnosed with HIV



# Background 2

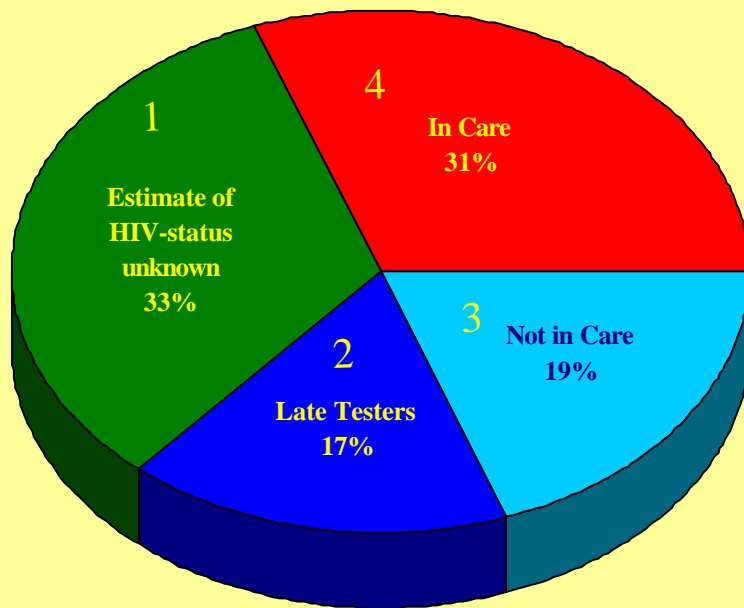
- Using reportable surveillance data and estimated prevalence of HIV infected persons in NYC, we developed a conceptual model to estimate distribution of care in all persons living with HIV/AIDS in NYC.
- Because not all HIV infected persons and laboratory events are reportable, surveillance data cannot be used to assess maintenance in care of prevalent HIV, non AIDS cases or persons already in care.

# **Assumptions for Conceptual Model to Estimate the Distribution of All PLWHA in NYC and Care Status**

- 1. The model assumes that the distribution of care in persons known to be living with HIV and AIDS is the same as that of persons newly diagnosed with HIV.**
- 2. The estimate of persons with HIV unaware of their status is based on the mid point % estimate of persons unaware from the NYCDOHMH Special Report on *The Prevalence of PLWHA in NYC in 2002*<sup>1</sup>.**
- 3. Late Testers are persons diagnosed with AIDS within 90 days of their HIV diagnosis (HIV/AIDS).**

<sup>1</sup>HIV Epidemiology Program Special Supplemental Report; Vol. 2, 2004

# Conceptual Model of Distribution of PLWHA in NYC and Care Status



NOT ACCURATE DATA – FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY!!!!

1. Persons with *HIV Status Unknown* is derived using the mid point % estimate of persons unaware from *HIV Prevalence in NYC in 2002<sup>1</sup>*.
2. Persons who are *Late Testers* are diagnosed with AIDS within (+/-) 90 days of their HIV diagnosis.
3. Persons *not in Care* are persons with HIV, non-AIDS, **WITHOUT** evidence of a detectable HIV viral-load or a CD4+ count laboratory test within (+/-) 90 days of their HIV diagnosis reported to NYCDOHMH.
4. Persons *in Care* are those **WITH** evidence of a laboratory test defined in 3 above.

<sup>1</sup>HIV Epidemiology Program Special Supplemental Report; Vol. 2, 2004

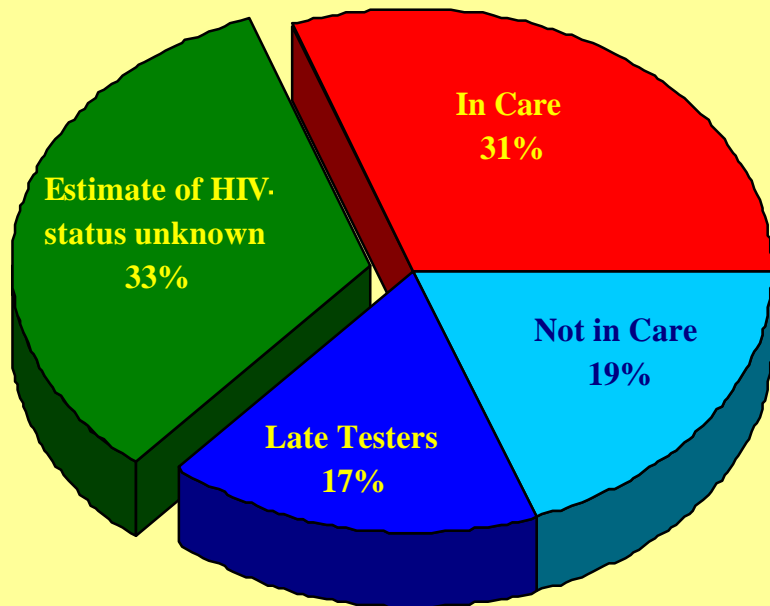
New York City Department of Health & Mental Hygiene

# Fiction

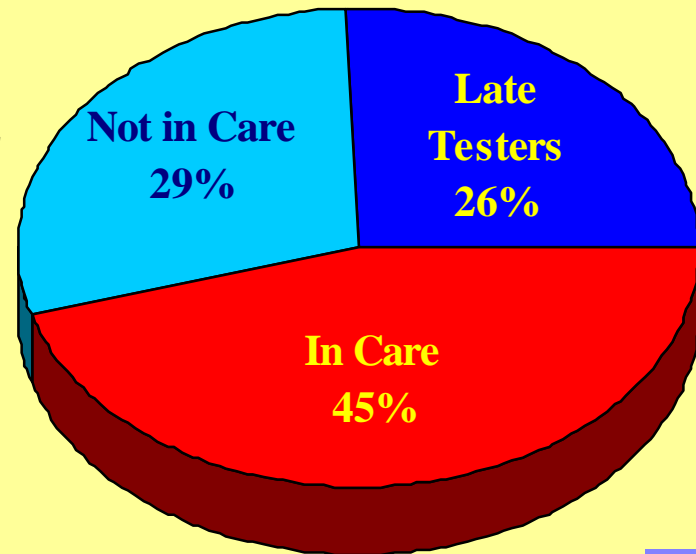
Schematic Guesstimate of Distribution of PLWHA in NYC and Care Status

to

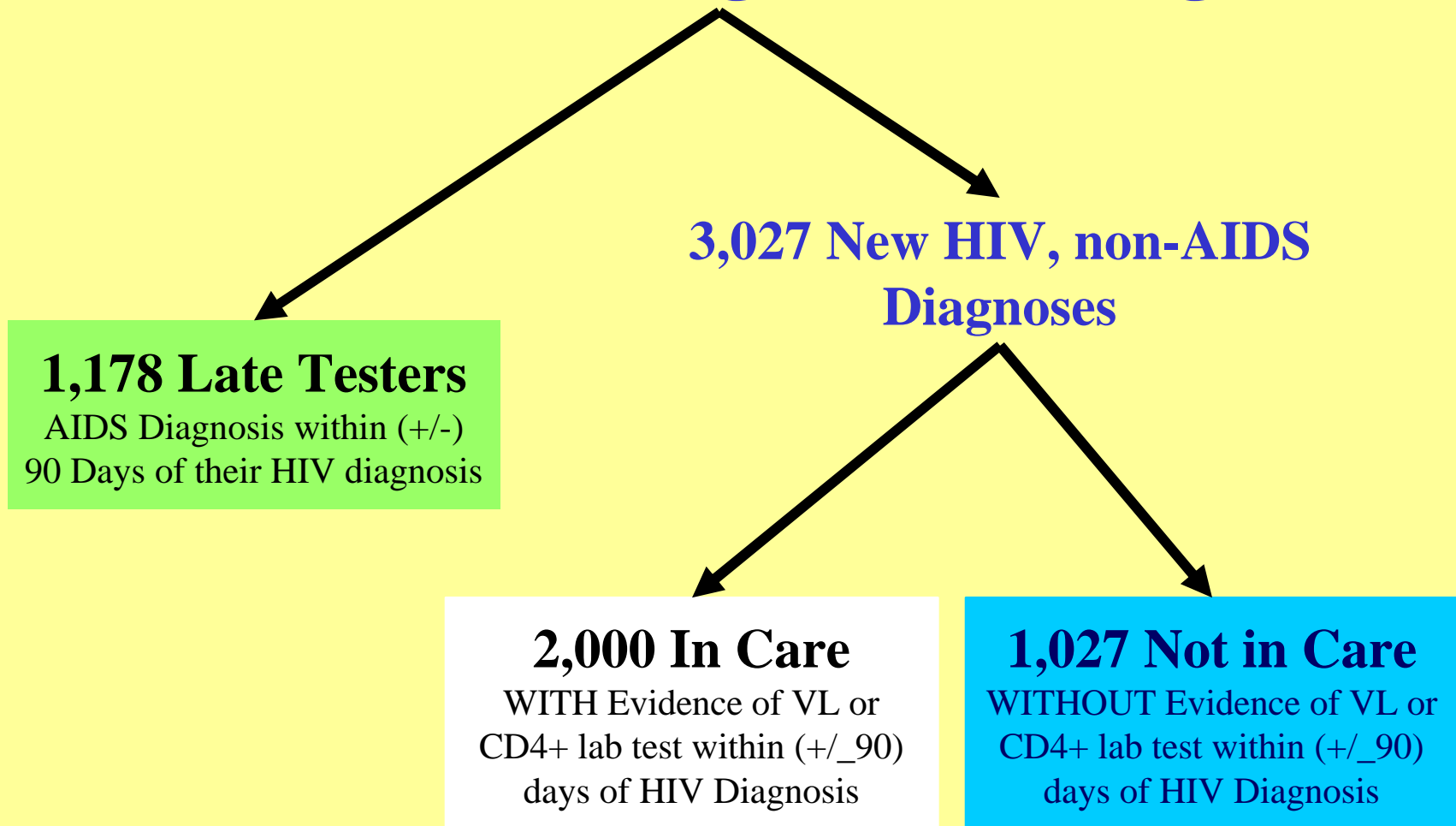
# Fact



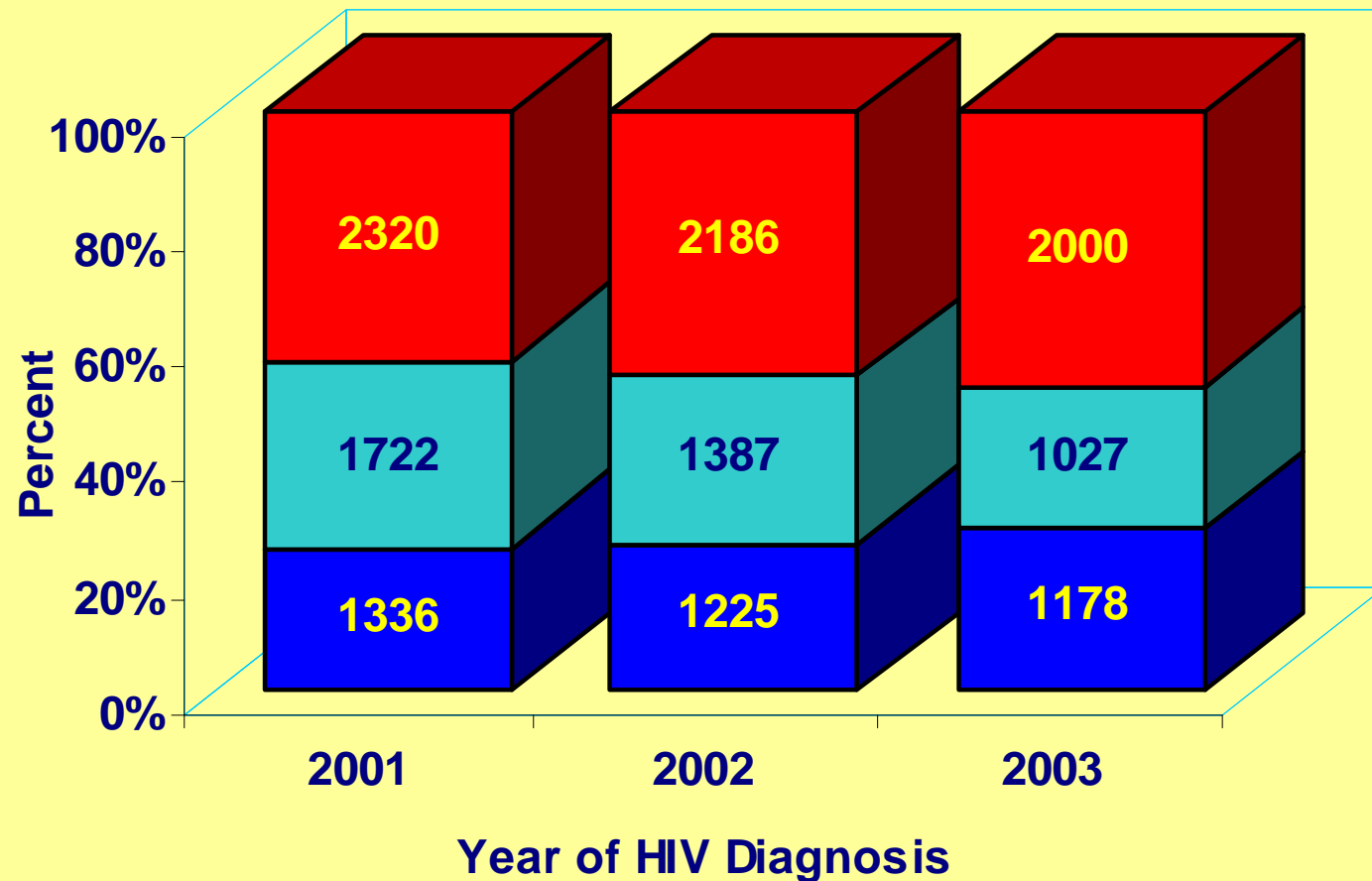
Distribution of Care in All Persons with New HIV Diagnosis During 2003



# 4,205 New HIV Diagnoses During 2003



# Trends in All New HIV Diagnoses by Care Status and Year of HIV Diagnosis



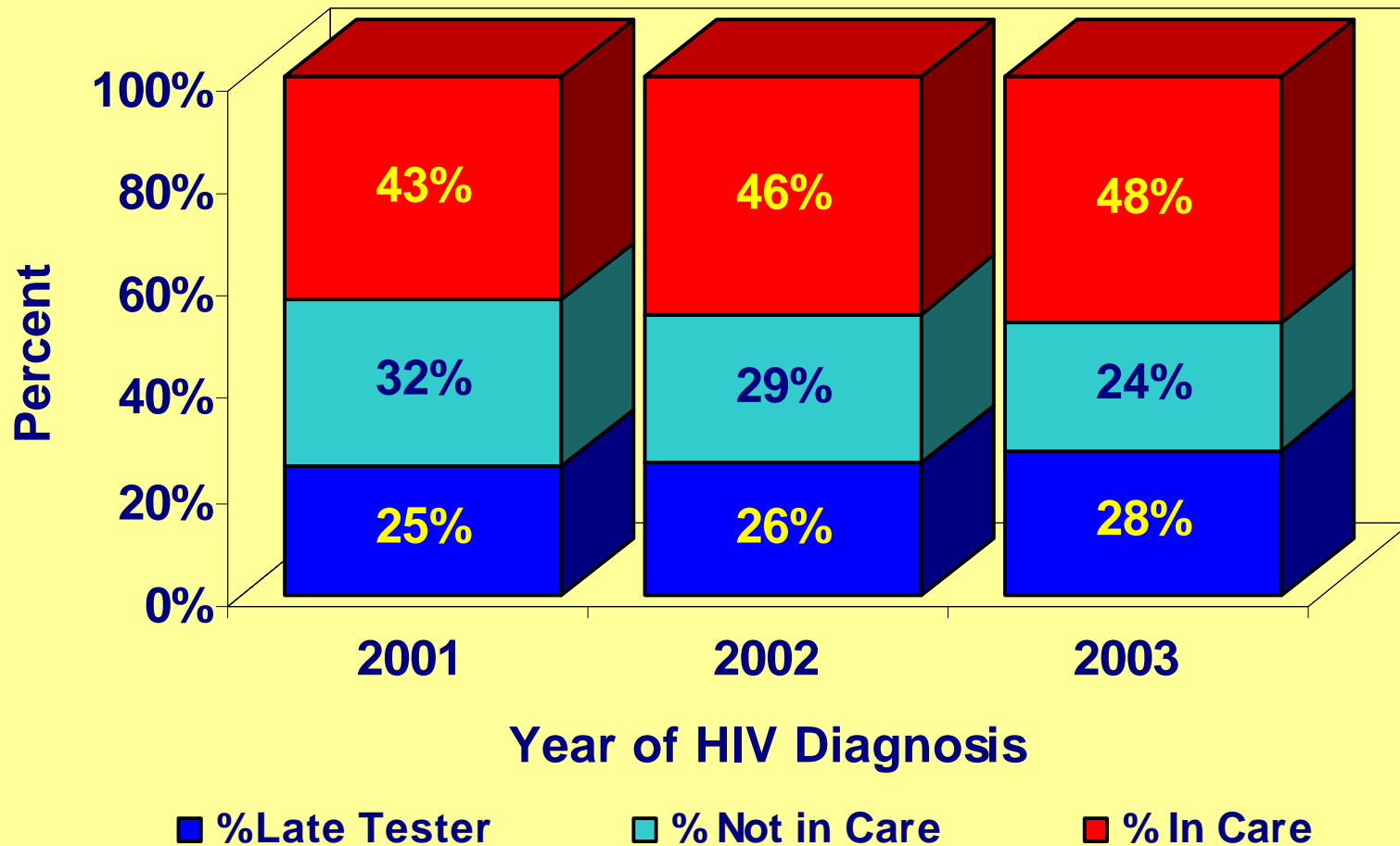
■ Late Testers

■ Not in Care

■ In Care

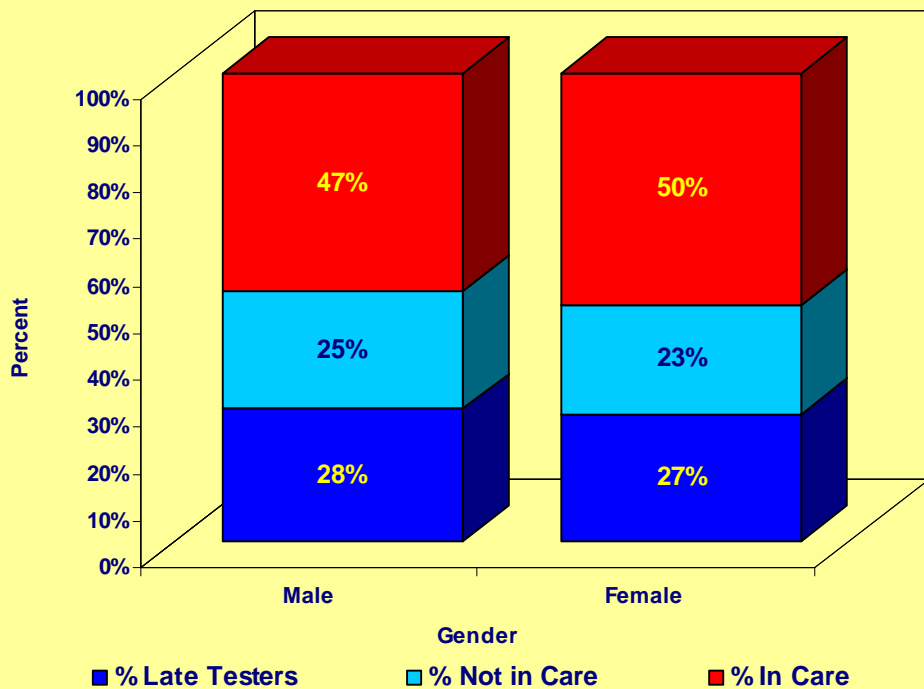


# Trends in the Distribution of Care Status for All New HIV Diagnoses by Year of Diagnosis

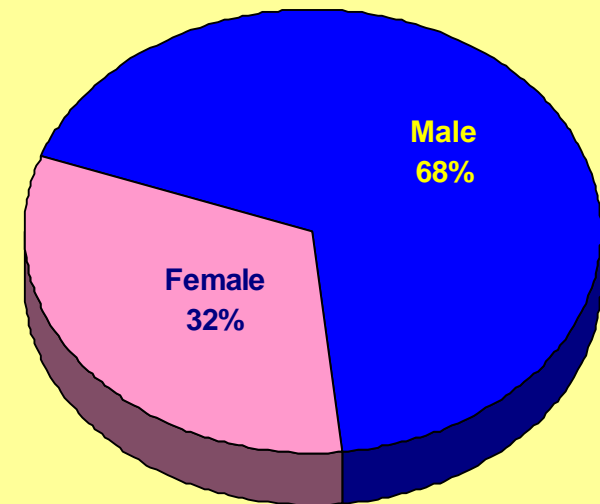


# Distribution of Care Status and Gender in All New HIV Diagnoses during 2003

Distribution of Care in Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases during 2003 by Gender

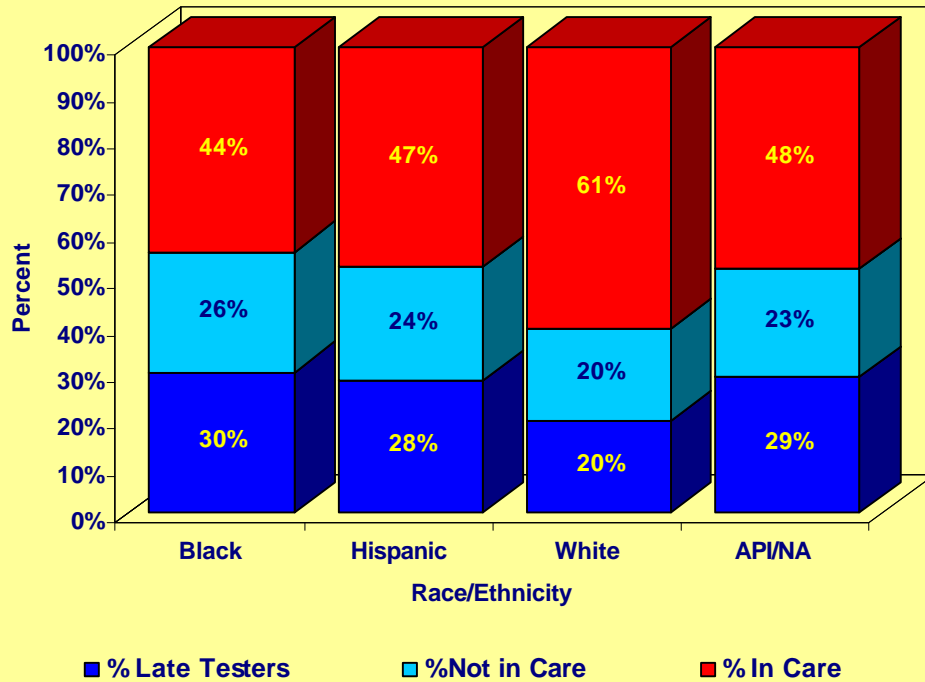


Distribution of Gender in All new HIV Diagnoses during 2003

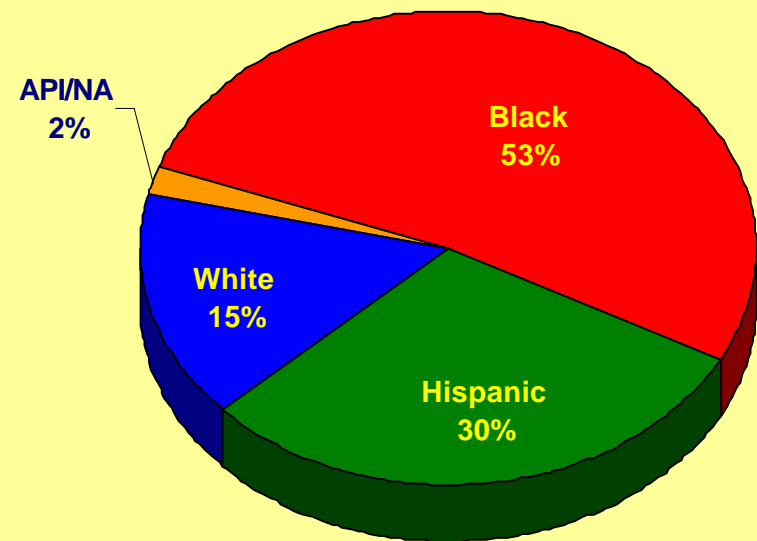


# Distribution of Care Status and Race/Ethnicity in All New HIV Diagnoses during 2003

Distribution of Care in All Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases during 2003 by Race/Ethnicity

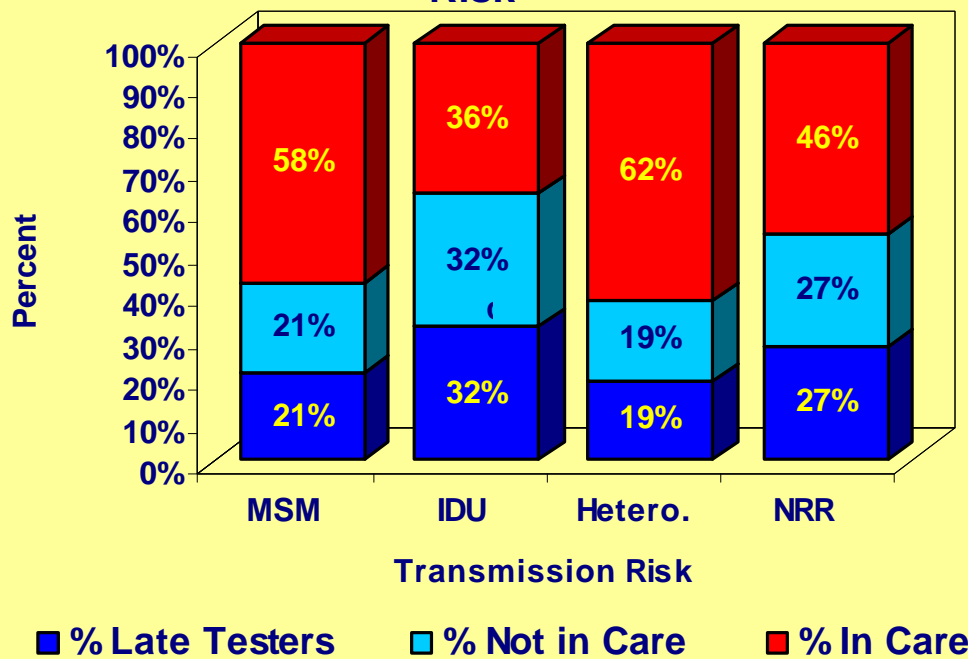


Distribution of Race in All New HIV Diagnoses during 2003

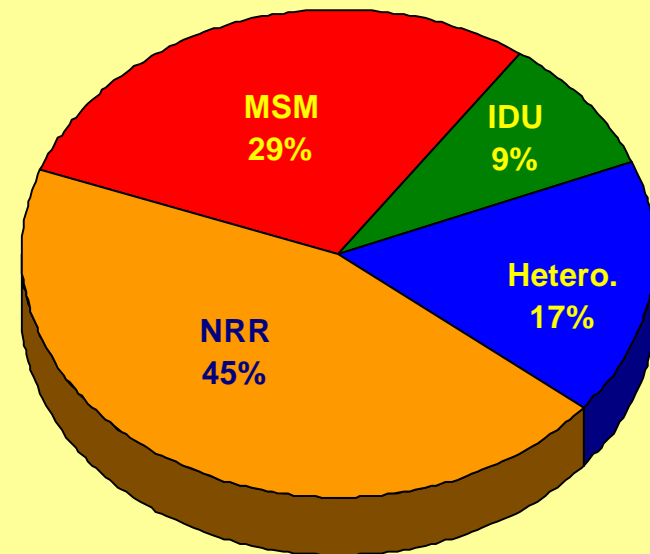


# Distribution of Care Status and Transmission Risk in All New HIV Diagnoses during 2003 by Transmission Risk

Distribution of Care in Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases during 2003 by Transmission Risk

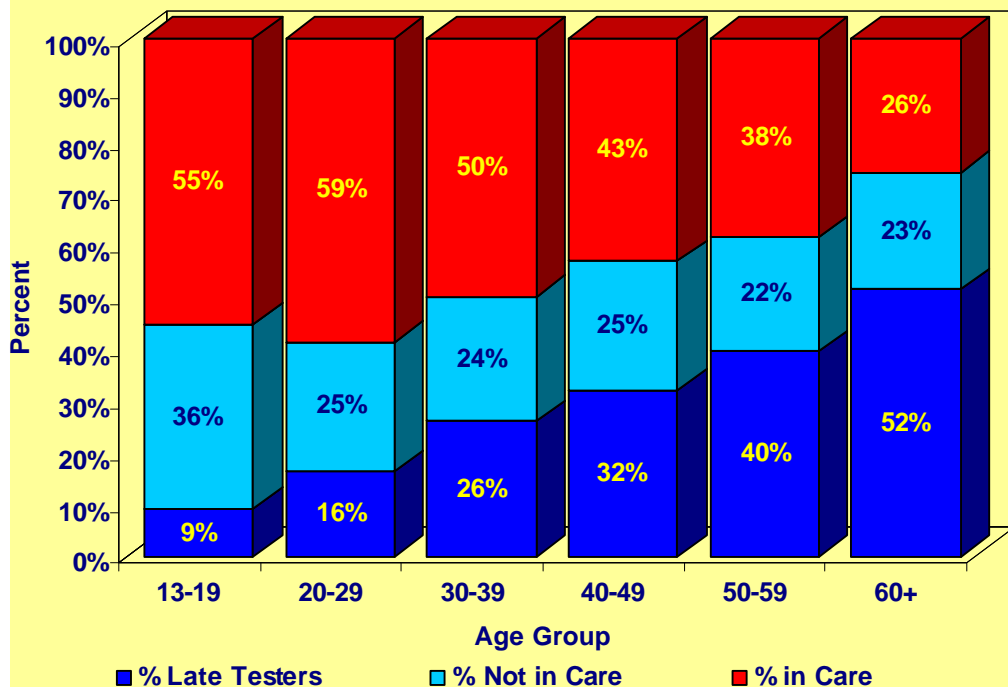


Distribution of Risk in All New HIV Diagnoses during 2003

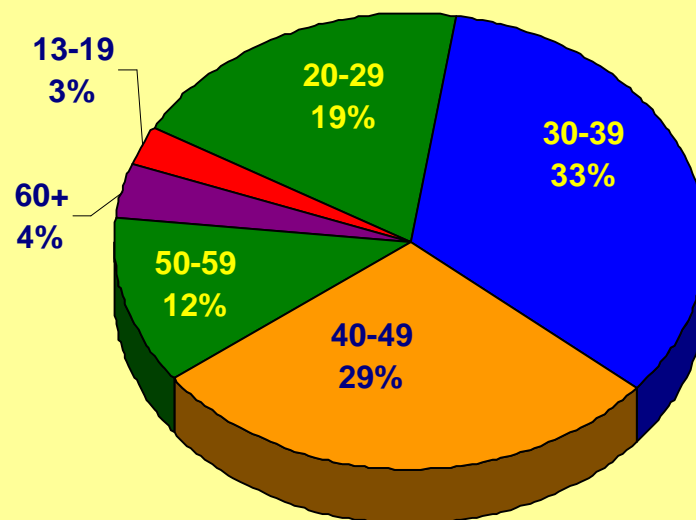


# Distribution of Care Status and Age Group in All New HIV Diagnoses during 2003

Distribution of Care in Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases during 2003 by Age Group

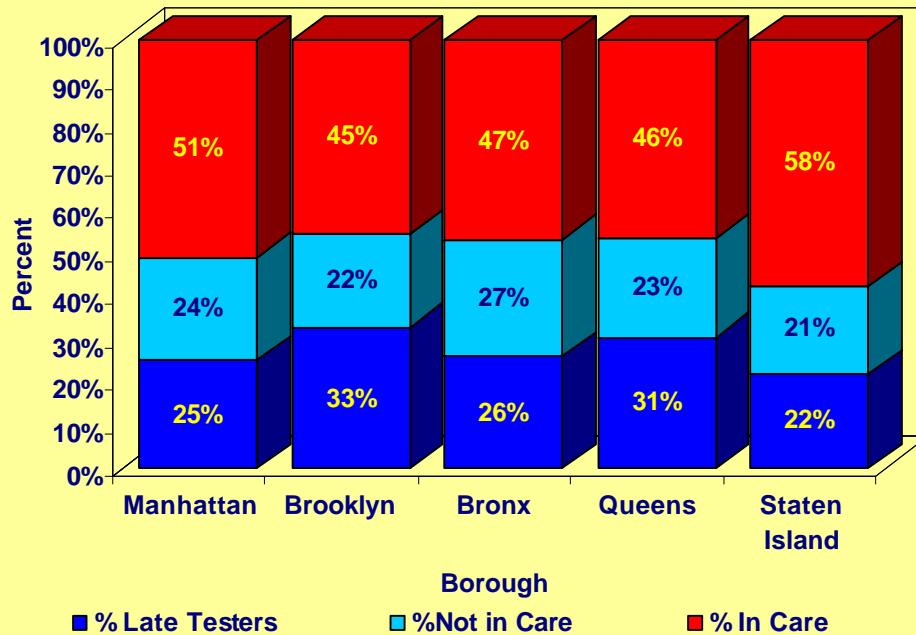


Distribution of Age Group in All New HIV Diagnoses during 2003

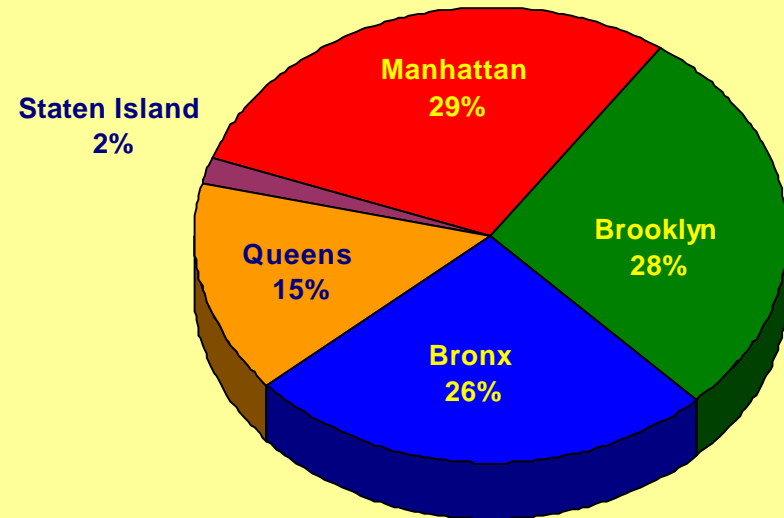


# Distribution of Care Status and Borough of Residence in All New HIV Diagnoses during 2003

Distribution of Care in Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases during 2003 by Borough of Residence



Distribution of Borough of Residence in All New HIV Diagnoses during 2003



# Summary 1

- Using HIV/AIDS surveillance data, we are able to estimate the distribution of care for persons living with HIV and AIDS in New York City.
- The proportion of persons not in care has decreased and the proportion in care has increased between 2001 and 2003.
- However, the proportion of persons diagnosed with HIV who are late testers has not declined, and has increased slightly.

# Summary 2

- Blacks and Asians have a higher proportion of persons who are late testers and not in care compared to whites.
- Injecting drug users (IDU) and those with no reported risk (NRR) had the largest percentage who were either late testers or not in care.

# Summary 3

- The proportion of persons who were late testers was directly proportional to age group, while the highest proportion of persons not in care were in their teens.
- There was little difference in the distribution of care status by borough of residence at the time of an HIV diagnosis.