
CHARACTERISTICS, TRANSMISSION RISKS, AND CLINICAL STATUS OF NEWLY HIV-DIAGNOSED, AFRICAN-BORN PERSONS REFERRED FOR PARTNER SERVICES IN NEW YORK CITY: 2007-2015

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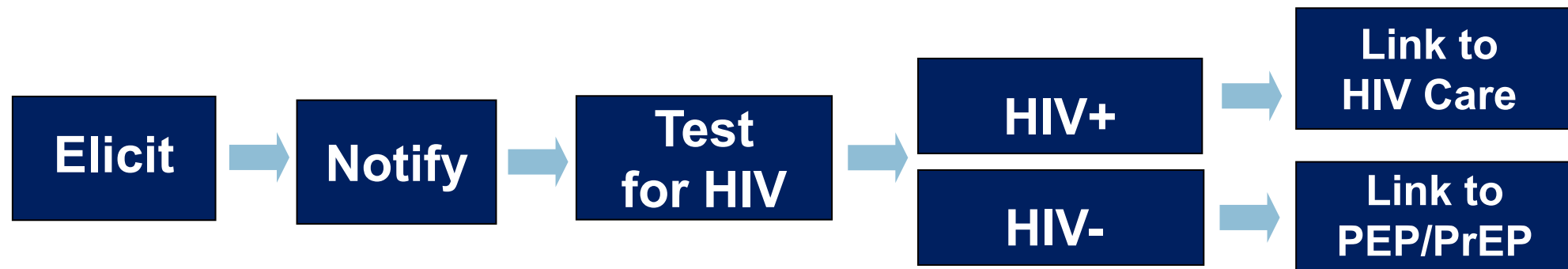
BACKGROUND

HIV AMONG PERSONS OF AFRICAN ORIGIN LIVING IN US

- **Nationally, significant differences in sociodemographics, transmission risk, and clinical status exist between non-Hispanic black and African-born HIV-positive persons**
- **NYC metropolitan area has the largest number of African-born residents of all metropolitan areas in the US**
- **HIV-diagnosis rates are higher in African-born residents of NYC than among other foreign-born residents**

HIV FIELD SERVICES UNIT

- Established in 2006 to provide assistance with linkage to care and partner services for HIV-positive persons
- Disease intervention specialists interview HIV-diagnosed persons



METHODS

OBJECTIVES

- **To better understand the epidemiologic profile of persons of African origin who were newly diagnosed with HIV in NYC**
- **To assess differences in characteristics, transmission risks, and clinical status African-born and US-born, non-Hispanic blacks**

POPULATION AND DATA SOURCES

- **Population**
 - **Diagnosed with HIV by a NYC provider**
 - **≥ 13 years**
 - **Referred to FSU between January 2007 and December 2015**
 - **Reported a country of birth on the African Continent**
 - **US-born, non-Hispanic black (For comparison)**
- **Data Sources**
 - **FSU Case Investigation Form**
 - **NYC Surveillance Registry Data**

METHODS: STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

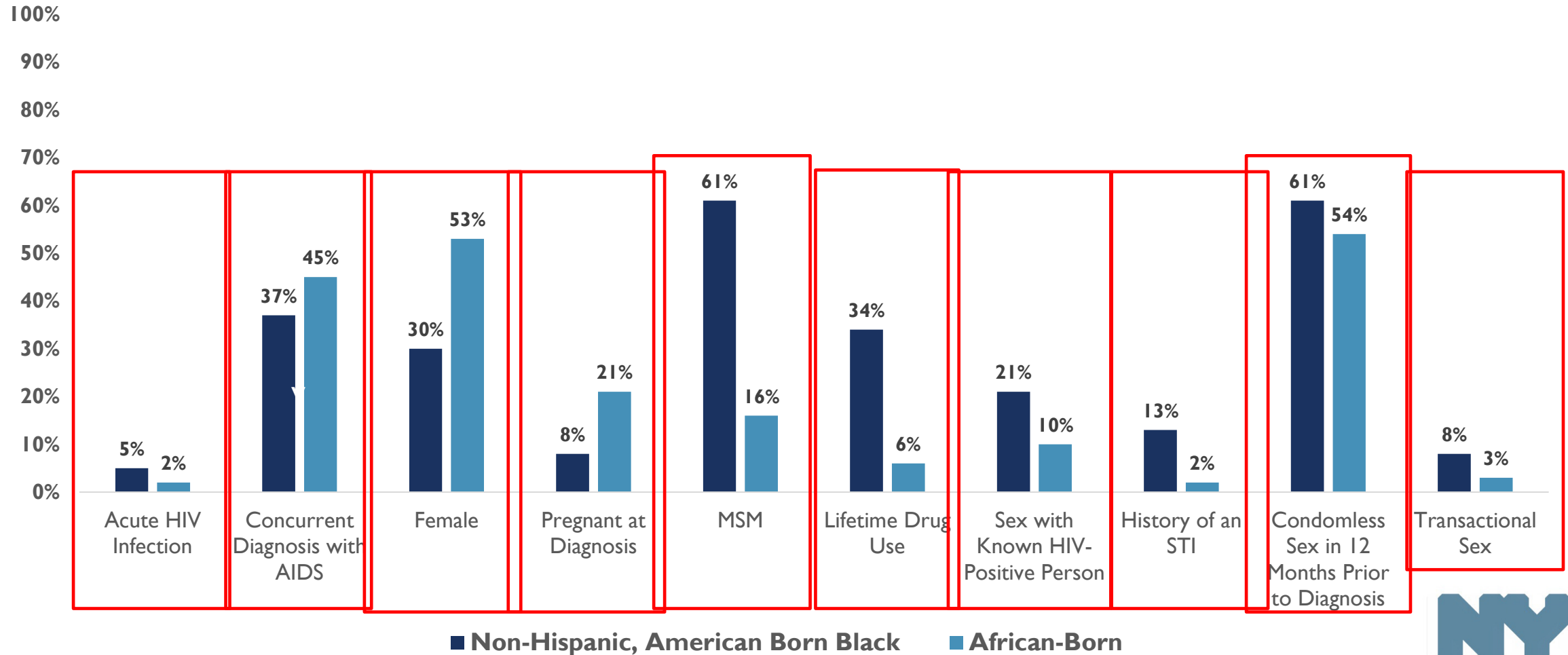
- **Univariate statistics of African-born persons**
- **Bivariate statistics comparing African-born to US-born, non-Hispanic black patients**
- **Chi-Square test of proportion and Fisher's exact test**
- **Cochran-Armitage test of trend**

RESULTS

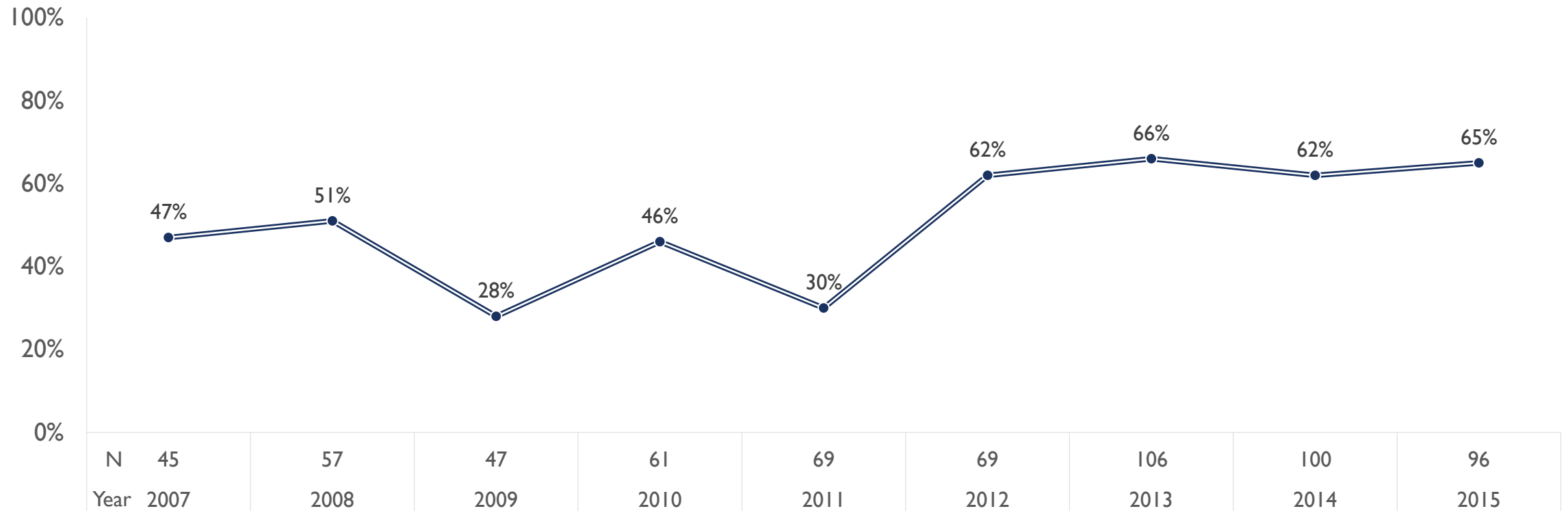
CHARACTERISTICS, TRANSMISSION RISKS, AND CLINICAL STATUS OF AFRICAN BORN PERSONS, 2007-2015 (N=650)

	Median	Range
Age	39	13, 75
	N	%
Gender		
Male	300	46
Female	350	54
Transmission Risk		
Men Who Have Sex with Men (n=300)	49	16
Sex with Known HIV-Positive Person	67	10
Clinical Characteristics		
HIV-2 Infection	14	2
Acute HIV Infection	16	2
Pregnant at Diagnosis (n=350)	72	21
Concurrent AIDS Diagnosis	291	45

RESULTS: SELECTED SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES WITH NON-HISPANIC, AMERICAN BORN BLACKS

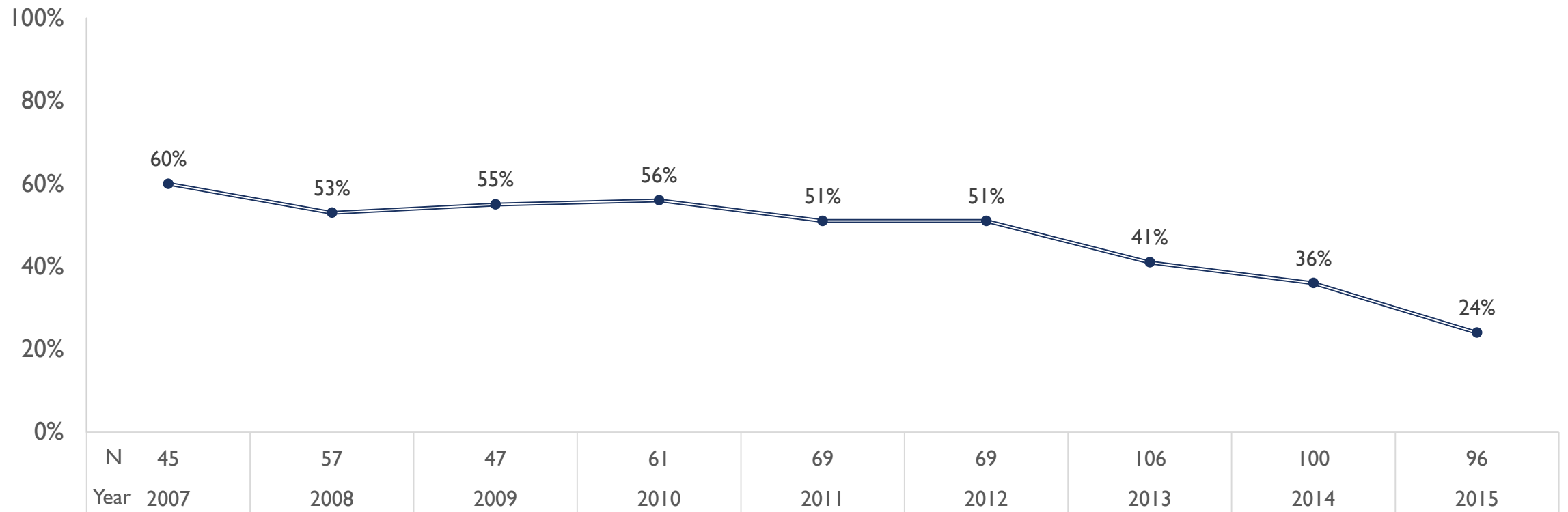


CONDOMLESS SEX IN 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO DIAGNOSIS: 2007-2015 (P<0.0001)

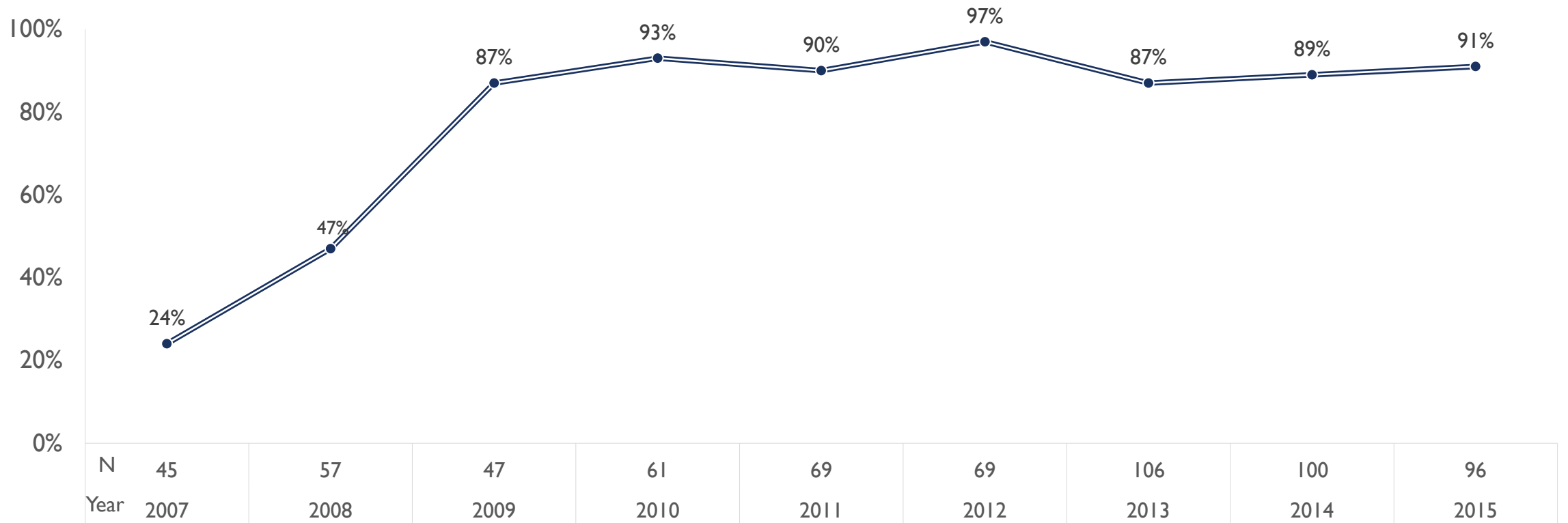


CONCURRENT DIAGNOSIS WITH AIDS: 2007-2015

($P < 0.0001$)

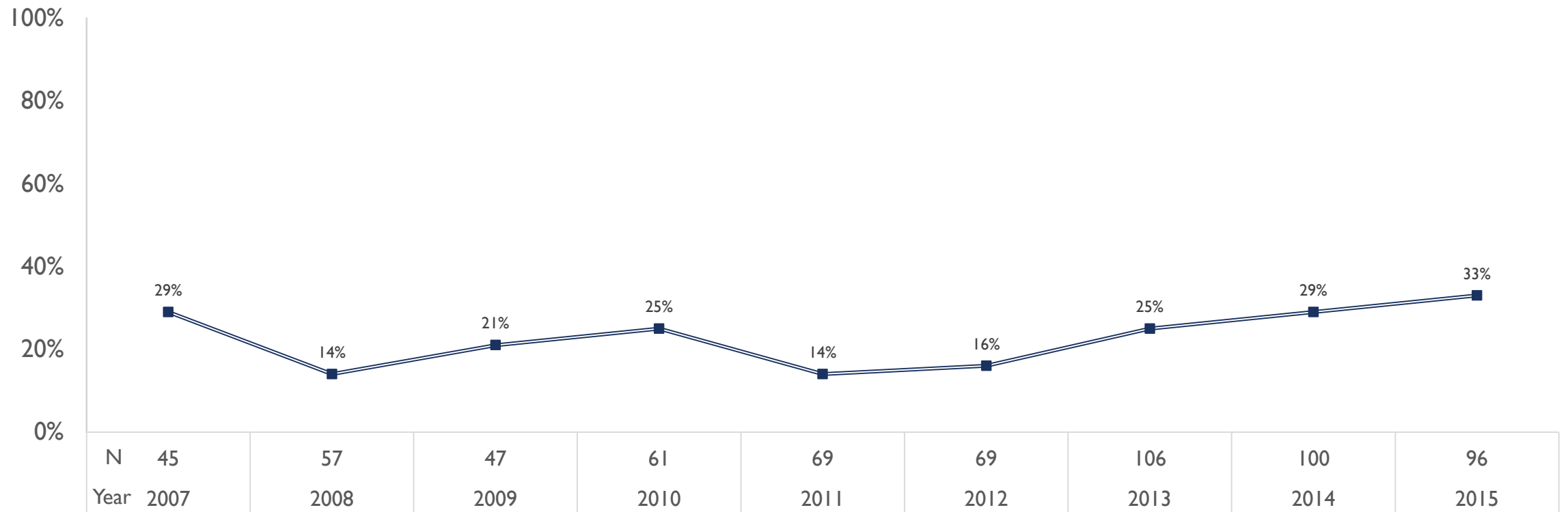


LINKED TO CARE WITHIN 91 DAYS OF DIAGNOSIS: 2007-2015 (P<0.0001)



HEALTH INSURANCE AT TIME OF DIAGNOSIS: 2007-2015

(P=0.0288)



DISCUSSION

SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC DIFFERENCES

- **Compared to US-born, non-Hispanic blacks, African-born persons**
 - **More likely to have a concurrent AIDS diagnosis, be female, and pregnant at diagnosis**
 - **Less likely to have acute HIV-infection, report MSM, lifetime drug use, sex with a known HIV-positive person, history of an STI, condomless sex, and transactional sex**
- **Several other statistically significant differences were reported (results not shown)**

TRANSMISSION RISK AND CLINICAL FACTORS

- **Rise in condomless sex in 12 months prior to diagnosis**
 - Sociocultural barriers to condom use
 - Culturally appropriate continued emphasis on condom use with PrEP
 - No data on PrEP use or acceptability among African migrants in the US to date
- **Concurrent AIDS diagnoses fell in conjunction with a rise in health insurance at the time of diagnosis**
 - Possibly indicative of increased access to preventative healthcare screenings
 - Consistent with the passing of the Affordable Care Act in 2012
 - More research is needed to determine the impact of the Affordable Care Act on HIV-screening programs

THANK YOU!

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