Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases among persons with HIV in New York City, 2000-2010

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Abstract #1021

Background
- Sexually transmitted diseases (STD) are objective markers of ongoing sexual risk behavior among persons with HIV (PWH)
- Enhanced risk for secondary HIV transmission
- PWH experience high incidence of STD among PWH
- 2.4% cumulative incidence of STD among PWH
- Quantifying incidence of STD among PWH can inform local STD and HIV prevention efforts
- No measured incidence estimate in NYC since early 2000s

Methods: Data source for cohort
- Analytic cohort drawn from a match of NYC’s HIV Surveillance registry and NYC’s STD registry
- Included persons diagnosed and reported with HIV from January 2000 through June 2010 (N=618,597)
- Match used a deterministic algorithm with 36 match keys

Methods: Measures and outcomes
- PWH (N=42,120) were followed from HIV diagnosis to June 1, 2010 (end of follow-up period)
- Primary outcome: first incident STD after HIV diagnosis
- Censored at death or end of follow-up
- Persons were considered to be at risk for incident STD:
  - ≥14 days after HIV diagnosis to ensure patient received HIV result plus STD-specific incubation periods: ≥14 days for chlamydia (total ≥28 days)
  - ≥5 days for gonorrhea (total ≥29 days)
  - Early syphilis by stage: ≥21 days for primary syphilis (total ≥35 days)
  - ≥70 days for secondary syphilis (total ≥84 days)
  - ≥180 days for early latent syphilis (total ≥194 days)

Results
- Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases among persons with HIV in New York City, 2000-2010
- CoHORT ANALYSIS
- Frequency of incident STD among persons with HIV
- Cohort follow-up
- 4,407 (10.5%) Incident STD
- 4,583 (10.9%) Deaths
- 33,130 (78.6%) Followed until 6/1/2010

Methods: Statistical analysis
- Overall STD incidence rate, incidence rates by demographic subgroups
- Predicators of incident STD

Conclusions
- 11-year examination of STD incidence among PWH
- PWH are acquiring incident STD; elevated rates in subgroups
- Males/MSM, young persons, whites
- Findings underscore the need for frequent STD screening and prevention counseling among PWH
- Short time to incident STD highlights need for education at time of HIV diagnosis about STD, symptoms, safer sex
- STD acquisition by PWH suggests risk for ongoing HIV transmission

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