

Using cross-matched HIV and sexually transmitted disease registry data to estimate adherence to dual screening recommendations in New York City

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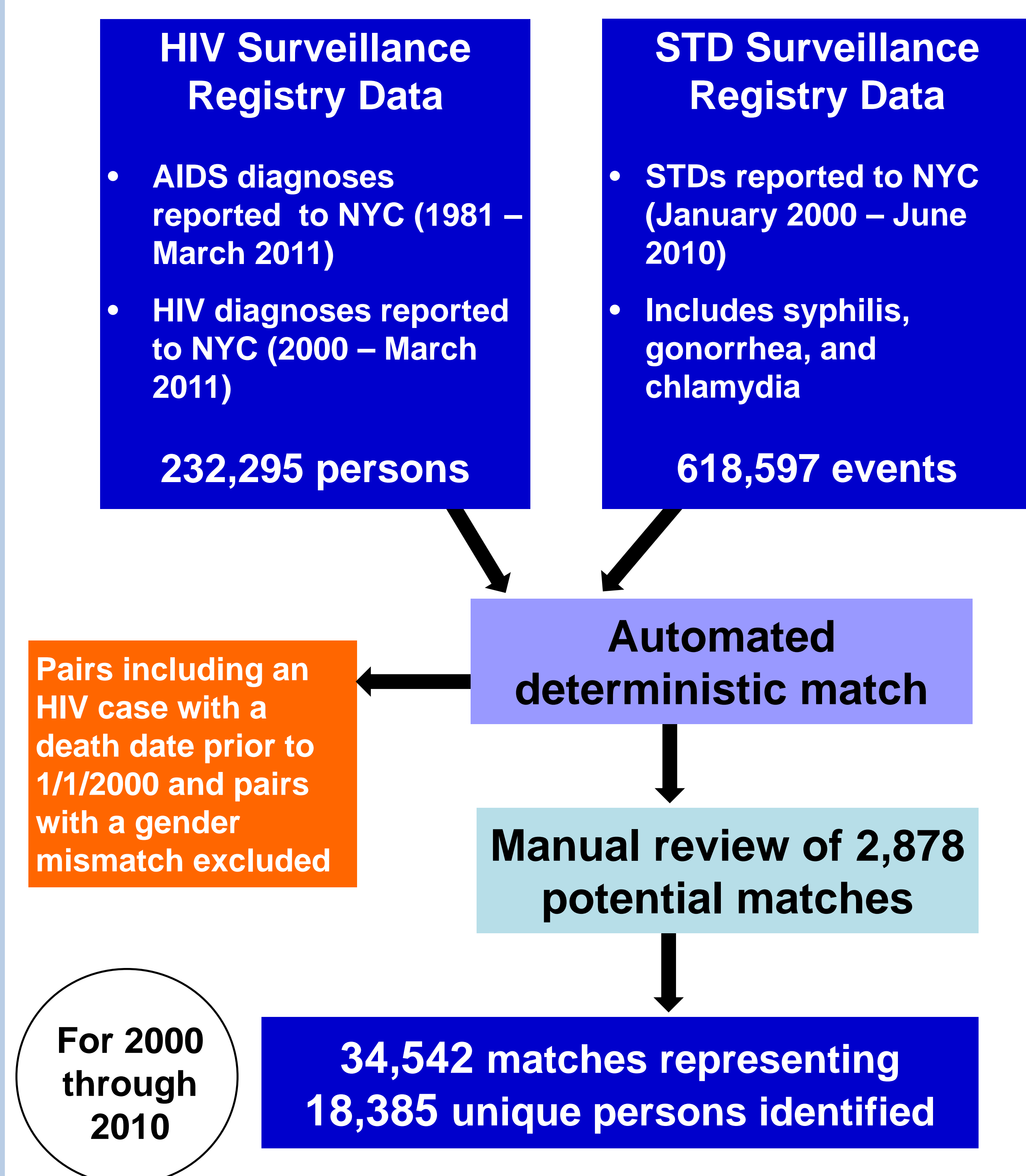
Background

- Persons diagnosed with both HIV and sexually transmitted diseases (STD) in temporal proximity likely contribute disproportionately to overall transmission of STD and HIV.
- HIV and STD infections have common risk factors and usually occur in similar populations.
- Coinfections can increase HIV viral load and persons with STDs have increased susceptibility to HIV.
 - Treatment can reverse these effects.
 - Treatment of STDs among HIV/STD coinfecting persons has been estimated to provide a 27% reduction in HIV transmission (Rothenberg RB, et al. Sex Transm Dis, 2000).
- CDC testing guidelines recommend dual HIV/STD screening.

Objective: To estimate adherence to dual screening recommendations in New York City based on a recent HIV/STD surveillance registry match.

Methods

Match Flow Chart

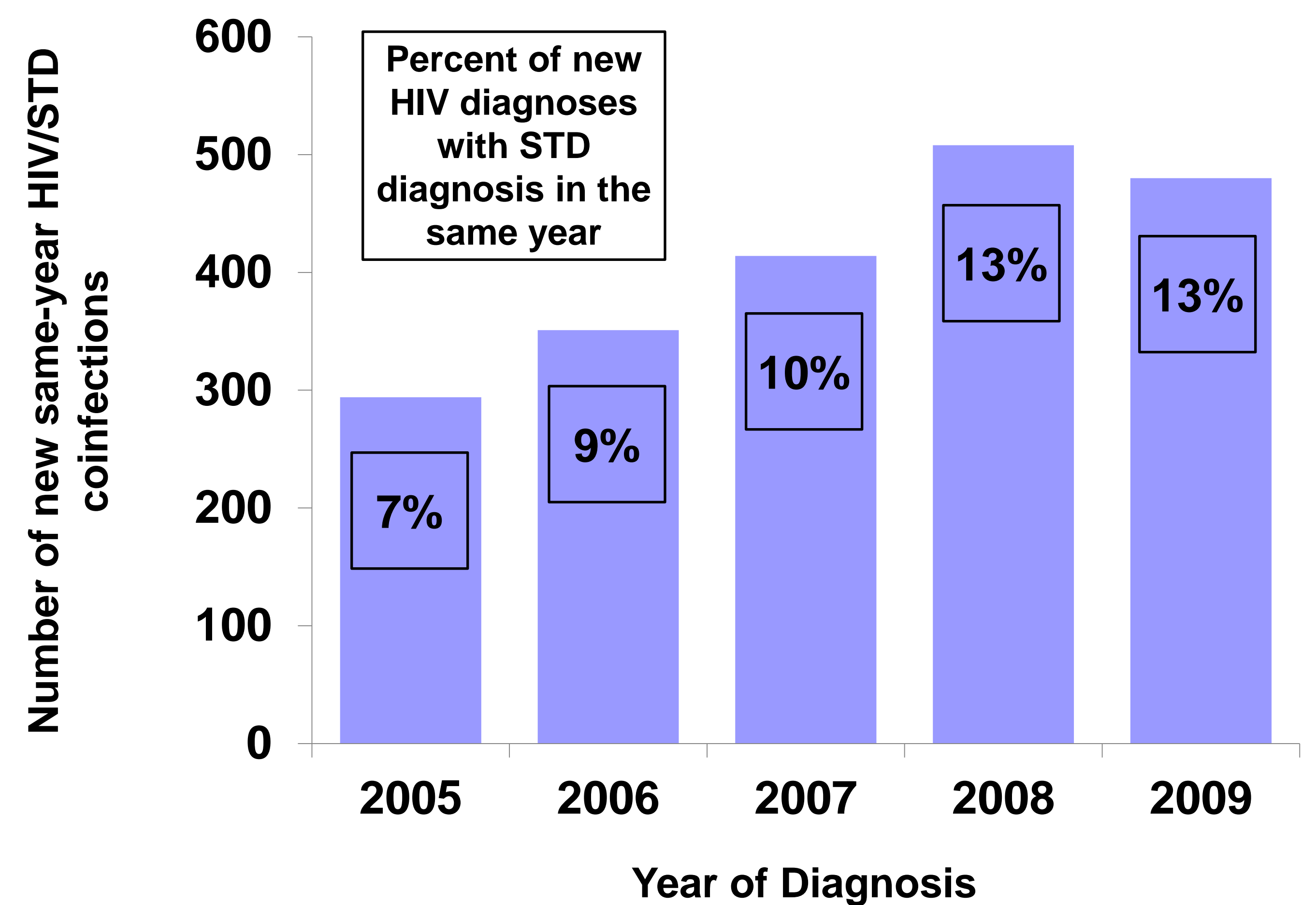


Analysis Definitions

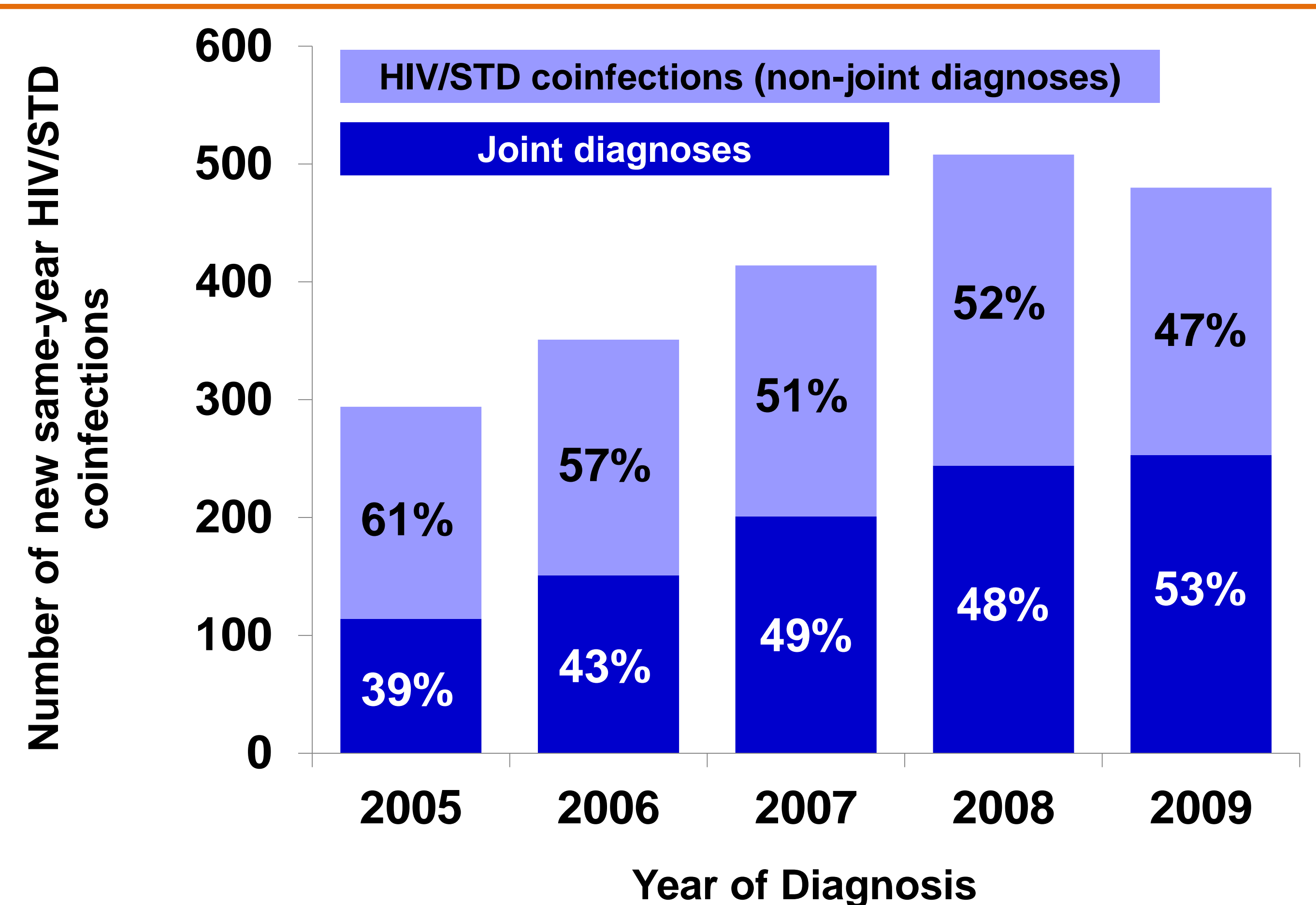
- Descriptive analyses were used to explore coinfections occurring from 2005 – 2009. The following definitions were used:
 - HIV/STD Coinfections** - persons diagnosed with HIV and STD during same calendar year.
 - HIV/STD Joint Diagnoses** - persons diagnosed with HIV and STD during same calendar month. This group was used as a way to examine trends in coinfection diagnoses likely made in the same clinical encounter.

Results

The percentage of persons newly diagnosed with HIV who also had an STD diagnosis in the same year increased from 7% in 2005 to 13% in 2009.



The proportion of joint diagnoses among all same-year coinfection diagnoses increased from 39% in 2005 to 53% in 2009.



Conclusions

- Much of the increase in the number of same-year HIV/STD coinfection diagnoses can be accounted for by joint diagnoses.
- This suggests greater dual HIV/STD screening in NYC from 2005-2009.
- This may reflect better adherence to national screening recommendations over time.
- Recommendation:** Continued promotion of dual screening practices in NYC to ensure diagnosis of dually infected individuals.
- Limitations:**
 - Negative results of HIV/STD tests not included → conservative estimate of dual screening practices
 - If a person had multiple STD diagnoses in one year, only the first diagnosis in that year was analyzed → underestimation of joint diagnoses

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