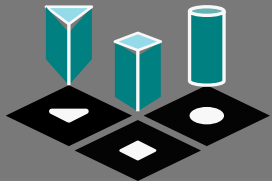


A Comparison of HIV and Substance Abuse Outcomes for HIV-infected Opioid Dependent Intravenous drug users and Non-Intravenous Drug Users Living in Washington, D.C.

Marissa Kiss, MA
Dr. Faye Taxman, PhD
Dr. Fredrick Altice, MA, MD

2016 Academic & Health Policy Conference on
Correctional Health | March 17-18, 2016

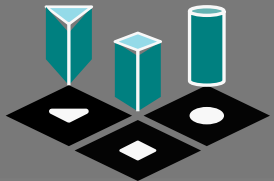


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Disclosures

- I have no actual or potential conflict of interest in relation to this program/presentation
- Financial- This research has been funded by a grant from the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) (R01DA030768)
- Nonfinancial- No relevant relationships to disclose



Examining the Research- What We Know

Drug use plays a role in the **spread of HIV** due to individuals engaging in high-risk sexual behaviors while using drugs or in order to procure drugs^{2,3, 4,5}

Opioid Epidemic

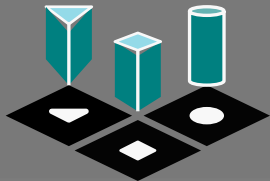
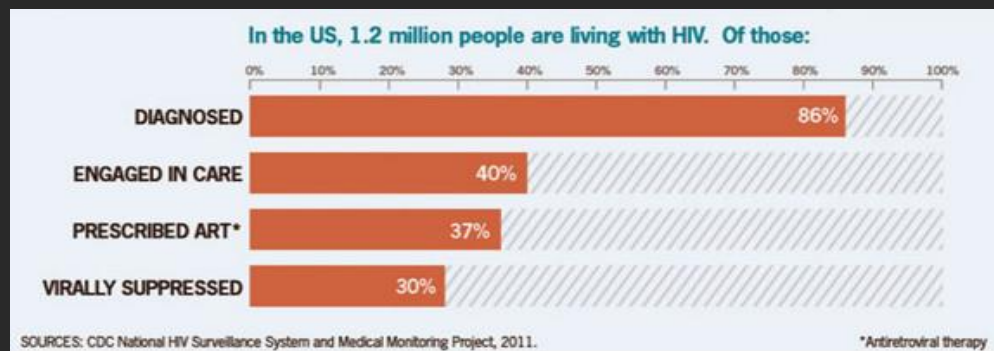
- **1.9 million** Americans live with prescription opioid abuse or dependence¹
- **4.2 million** Americans over 12 years of age reported using heroin at least once in their lifetime⁷
- **517,000** Americans live with heroin addiction¹

Newly diagnosed HIV infections in U.S.⁶

- **63%** MSM
- **25%** Heterosexual contact
- **8%** Injection drug use
- **3%** MSM and IV use

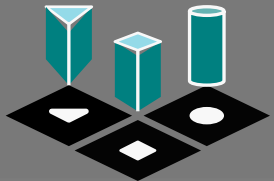


HIV Cascade of Care Model



Research Question

- Do **differences** exist within the HIV Continuum of Care model for individuals who have injected drugs within the **last 30 days**, injected drugs within their **lifetime** but not within the last 30 days, and individuals who have **never injected drugs**.



Project STRIDE



Funder: National Institute on Drug Abuse (R01DA030768)

Sample Size: 159

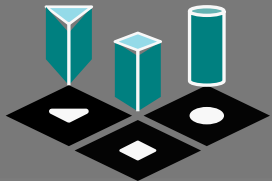
- 50 participants enrolled in STRIDE1
- 109 participants enrolled in STRIDE2

Data Collection Time Frame: 12 month follow-up

- STRIDE1: February 2012 - June 2015
- STRIDE2: June 2014 - October 2015

Data Collection Methods:

- In-person quarterly and monthly interviews using Audio-Computer-Assisted Self-Interview (ACASI)
- Timeline Follow-Back
- Urine drug testing
- Quarterly blood draws

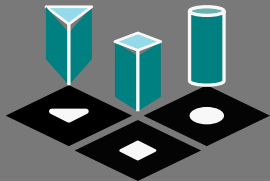


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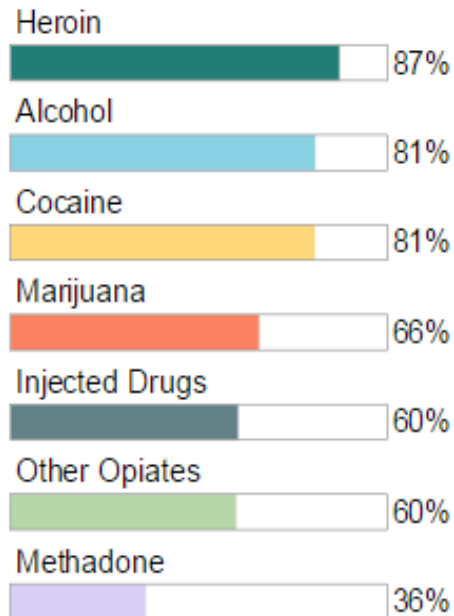
Demographics

- 98.0% African American, 1.3% Caucasian, 0.7% Asian/Pacific Islander
- 52.8% Male, 41.5% Female, 5.7% Transgender (male to female)
- Mean age = 51.6
- 32.1% 49 years of age or younger, 67.9% 50 or older
- 63.3% have a high school diploma/GED or equivalent
- 13.3% employed
- 11.4% married
- 23.6% consider themselves to be homeless
- 30.8% on community supervision
- 39.6% Never injected, vs. 27.0% injected last 30 days, vs. 33.3% injected in lifetime but not in the last 30 days

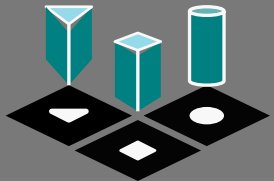
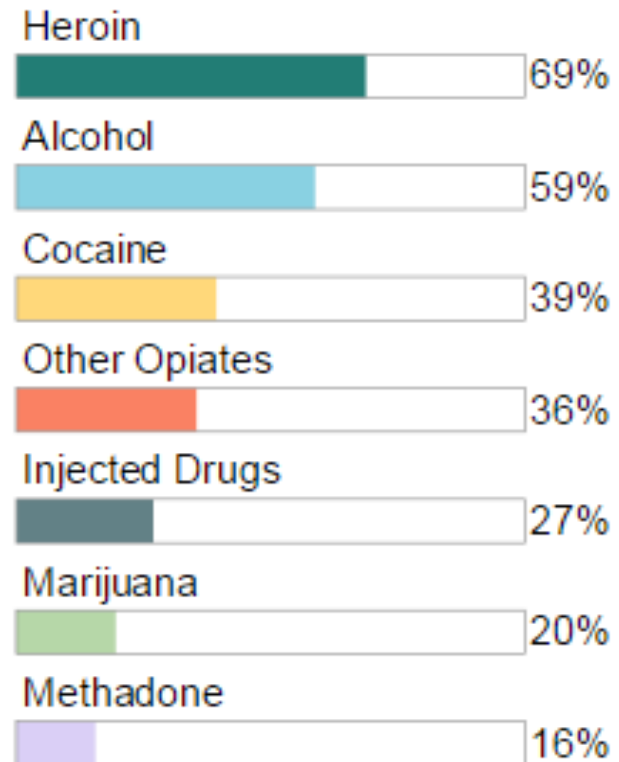


Substance Use History

Lifetime Substance Use



Recent Substance Use

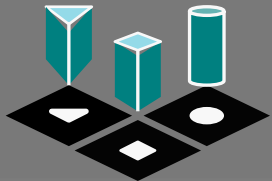


Substance Use History

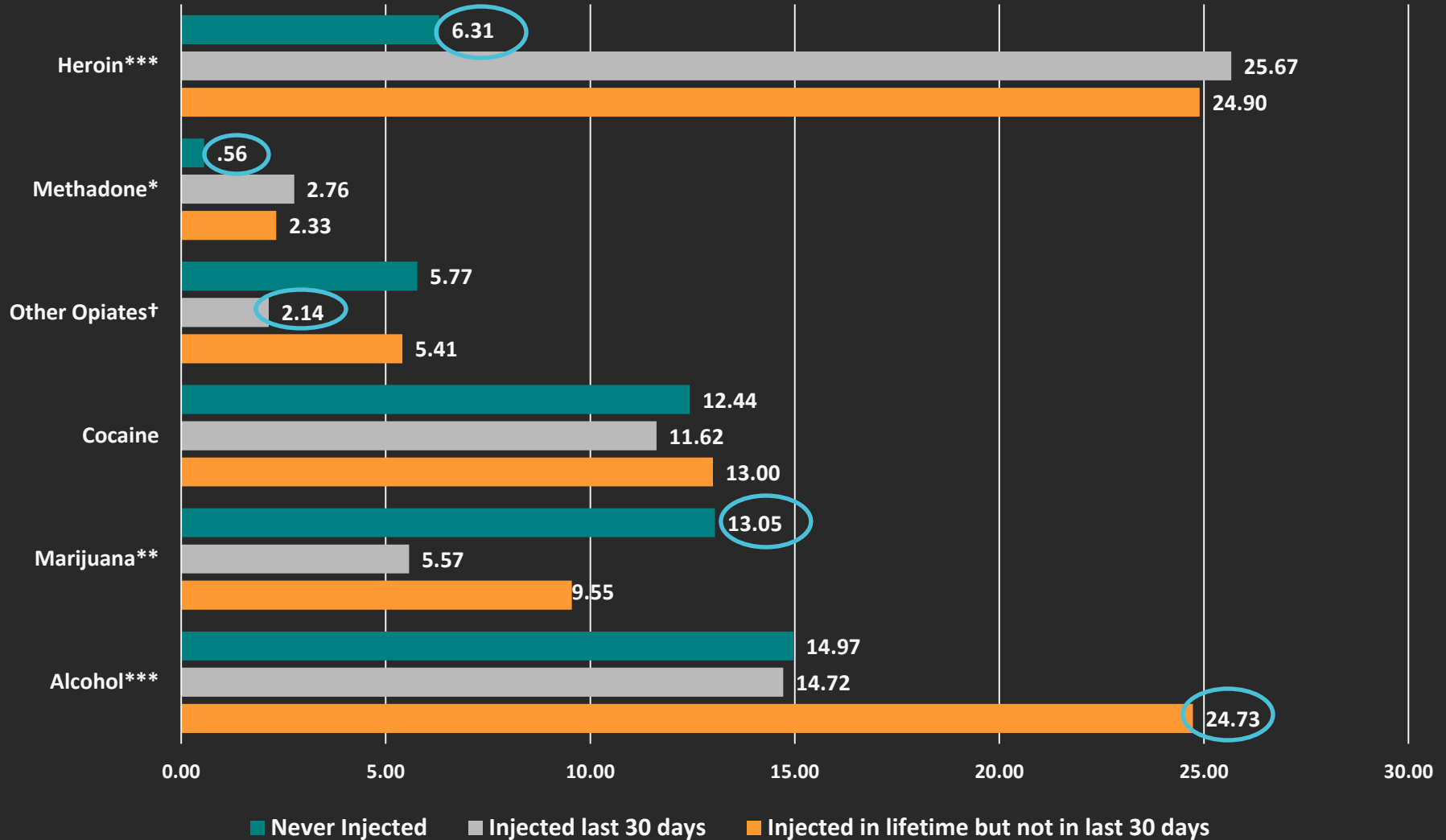
Substance Use History (n=157)

	Never Injected n (%)	Injected in Last 30 Days n (%)	Injected in Lifetime, but not in last 30 days n (%)	p-value
Lifetime Substance Use History				
Heroin	45 (71.4)	42 (97.7)	50 (98.0)	0.000
Cocaine ^a	49 (77.8)	33 (78.6)	44 (86.3)	0.475
Other Opiates	52 (82.5)	17 (39.5)	25 (49.0)	0.000
Marijuana ^b	43 (69.4)	23 (54.8)	35 (71.4)	0.190
Methadone ^b	11 (17.7)	23 (54.8)	21 (42.9)	0.000
Alcohol ^b	49 (79.0)	32 (78.0)	42 (85.7)	0.579
Recent Substance Use (past 30 days)				
Heroin	32 (51.6)	34 (79.1)	42 (80.8)	0.001
Cocaine ^c	24 (38.7)	17 (40.5)	20 (39.2)	0.983
Other Opiates	31 (50.0)	7 (16.3)	17 (32.7)	0.002
Marijuana ^b	18 (29.0)	2 (4.8)	10 (20.4)	0.009
Methadone ^d	4 (6.5)	15 (34.9)	5 (10.2)	0.000
Alcohol ^b	35 (56.5)	24 (57.1)	31 (63.3)	0.744

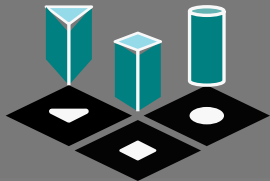
^a n=156, ^b n=153, ^c n=155, ^d n=154



Mean Years of Drug Use



***p<0.001; **p<0.01; *p<0.05; †p<0.10



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Engagement in Risky Behaviors

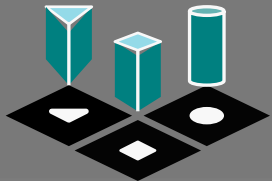


■ None (35%)
 ■ Risky Sexual Behavior Only (33%)
■ Risky Drug Behavior Only (20%)
■ Both Drug and Sexual Behavior (11%)

Engagement in Risky Drug Use and Risky Sexual Behaviors

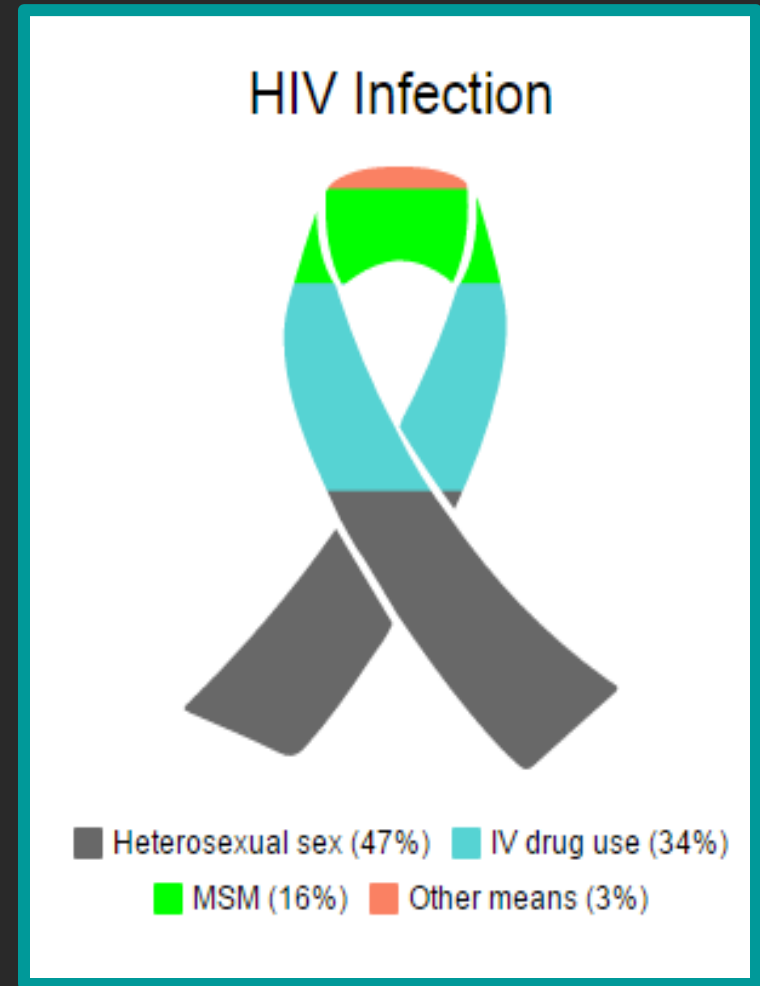
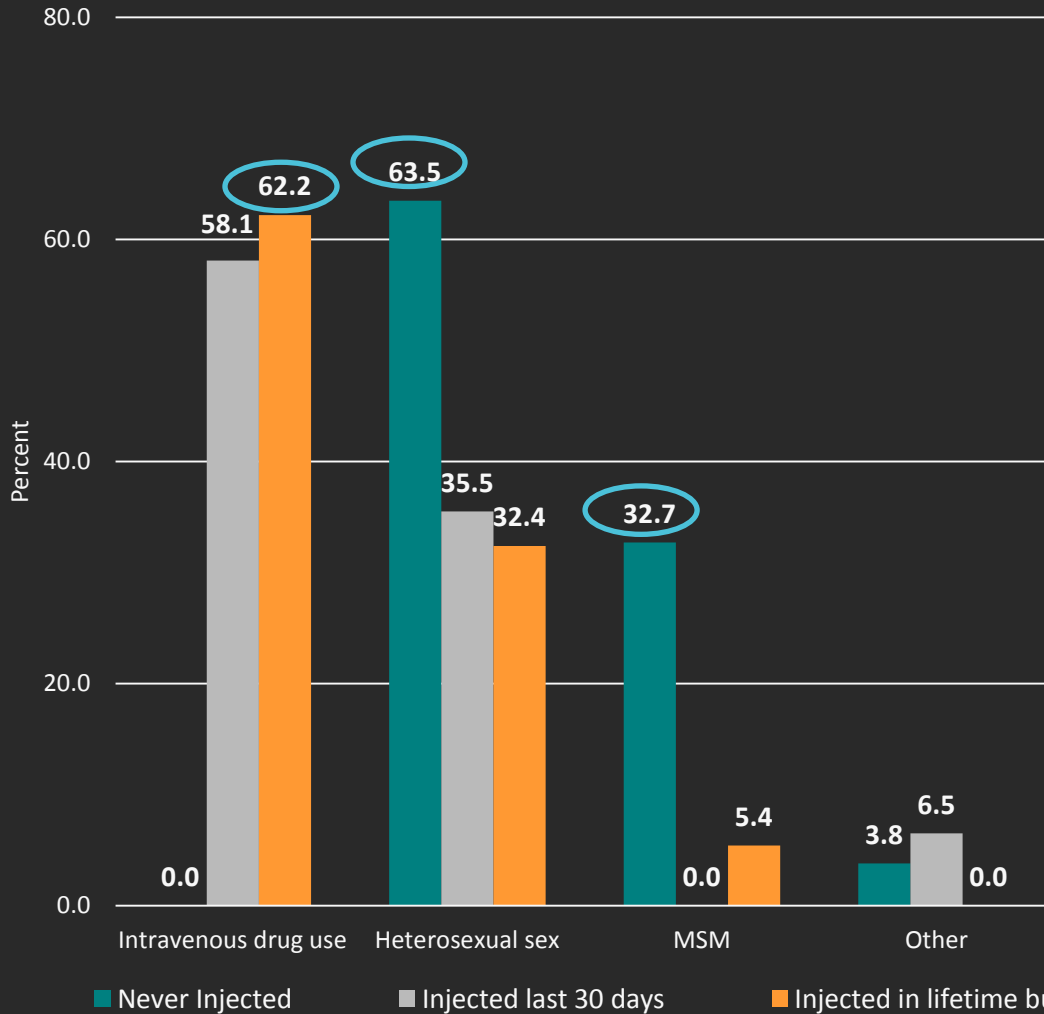
Engagement in Risky Behaviors (n=154)

	Never Injected n (%)	Injected in Last 30 Days n (%)	Injected in Lifetime, but not in last 30 days n (%)	p-value
Risky Sexual Behavior Only	35 (58.3)	0 (0.0)	17 (35.4)	0.000
Both Risky Drug and Sexual Behavior	0 (0.0)	15 (100.0)	2 (4.2)	
Does not engage in risky behaviors	25 (41.7)	0 (0.0)	29 (60.4)	

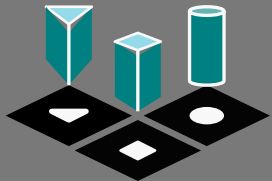


HIV Infection

Mode of HIV Transmission (n=120)***



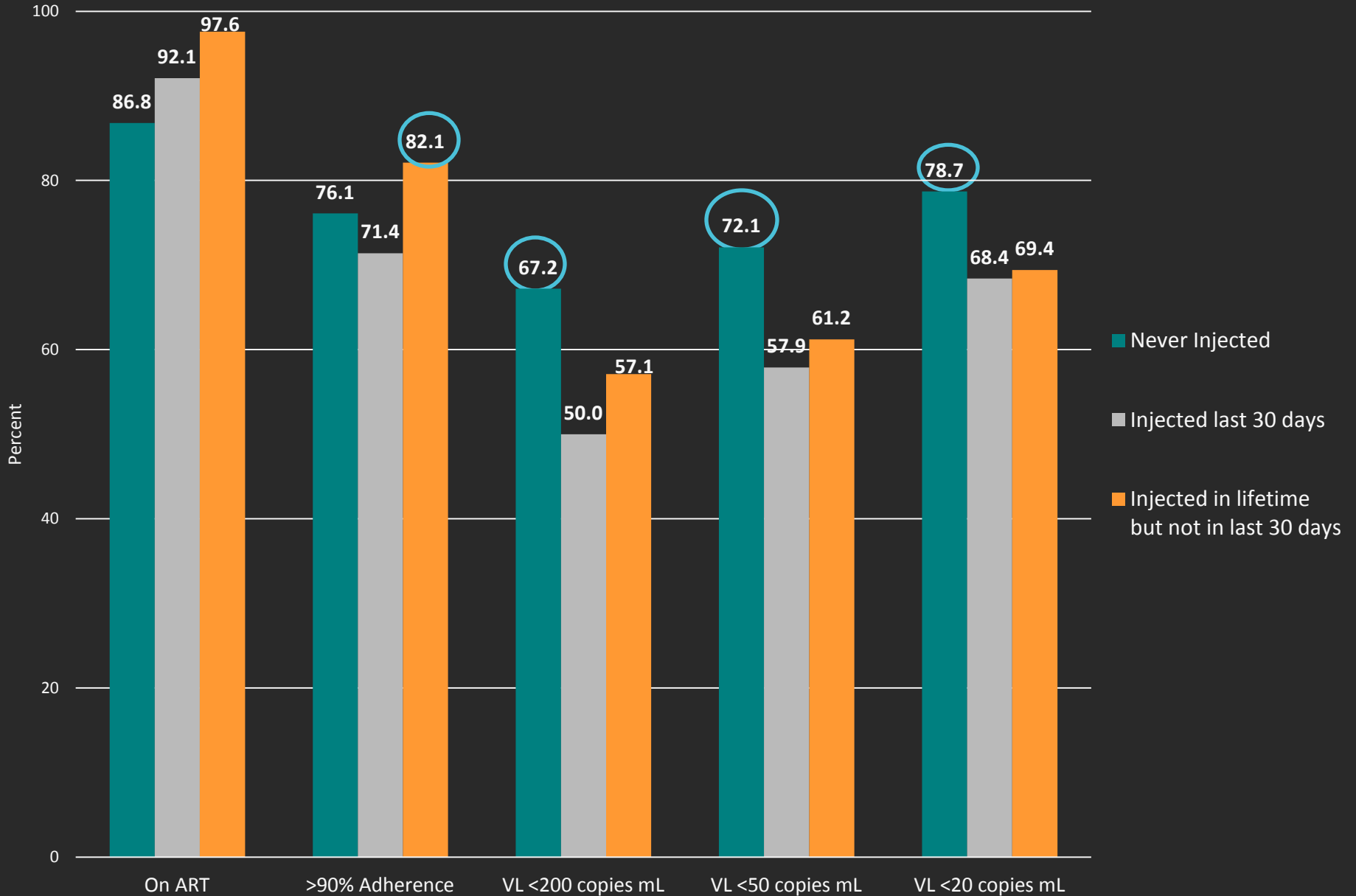
***p<0.001; **p<0.01; *p<0.05; †p<0.10



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Cascade of Care Model for recent injection drug user vs. lifetime but not recent user, and non IV user HIV+ Opioid Dependent Participants (n=148)



Conclusions and Discussion

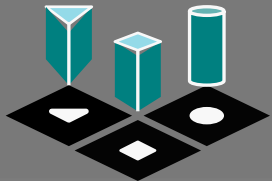
Provide funding for HIV prevention services for at-risk populations including injection drug users, the homeless, and offenders on community supervision

Increase efforts to address HIV and SUD among injection drug users and individuals who engage in risky sexual behaviors

Provide PrEP to people who inject drugs to reduce their risk of contracting HIV and reduce the risk of transmission

Increase efforts to reduce the stigma related to drug use

Increase the uptake of opioid substitution therapy

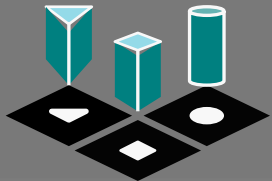


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- NIDA



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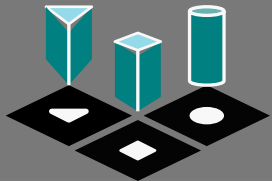
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Questions?

Thank You!

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