PREVALENCE OF CHLAMYDIA, GONORRHEA AND RISK BEHAVIORS AMONG WOMEN LIVING WITH HIV IN THE UNITED STATES; 2007-2016

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Background:

- Annual screening for chlamydia (CT) and gonorrhea (GC) is recommended for all sexually active adults with HIV in the US.
- Data on STI incidence and risk factors in US women living with HIV are sparse.

Methods:

- Annual CT/GC positivity rates were assessed among women screened for STI in HIV care in eight US cities as part of the CFAR Network of Integrated Clinical Systems (CNICS) cohort.
- Risk behaviors were queried using electronic surveys and validated questionnaires for sexual risk, alcohol (AUDIT-C) and drug use (ASSIST).
- Demographics and risk behavior data were captured for the most recent year in care.
- Patient reported outcomes within +/- 365 days of the index visit were included.

Results: Table 1 – Participant Characteristics

Characteristic during most recent year in HIV care	n (%) or median (IQR)
Median age, years (IQR)	47 (39-55)
Age (years)	
18-24	80 (1.8)
25-29	207 (4.7)
30-39	918 (20.7)
40-49	1338 (30.1)
≥50	1902 (42.8)
Race	
Black	2824 (63.4)
White	1286 (28.9)
Other	344 (7.7)
CNICS Study Site	
Columbus, OH	342 (7.7)
Boston, MA	46 (1.0)
Baltimore, MD	971 (21.8)
Birmingham, AL	1053 (23.6)
San Diego, CA	532 (11.9)
San Francisco, CA	359 (8.1)
Chapel Hill, NC	683 (15.3)
Seattle, WA	468 (10.5)
HIV Risk Factor	
Heterosexual Contact	3361 (75.5)
Injection Drug Use	778 (17.5)
Other/Unknown	315 (7.0)
CD4 Count, median (IQR)	541 (306-810)
HIV Viral Load (copies/mL)	
<500	2962 (73.8)
≥500	1052 (26.2)

Figure 1 – Annual Rates of Chlamydia and Gonorrhea in Women with HIV Who Were Tested for STI (n=4454, 24,220 person-years)

Table 2 – Patient Reported STI Risk Behaviors

Number of Sex Partners in 6 months	
0	744 (40.5)
1	962 (52.4)
2+	129 (7.0)
Sex with HIV-positive Partner	248 (15.5)
Partner of unknown HIV status	126 (7.7)
Condom Use “always”	
Yes	446 (27.1)
No	436 (26.5)
Not Applicable	762 (46.4)
Problem Alcohol Use	241 (12.9)
Active Drug Abuse	204 (11.2)

Conclusions:

- Women in care for HIV in the US are part of a heterogeneous but aging cohort.
- Chlamydia and gonorrhea rates in women with HIV are similar to the general population.
- Most women reported few STI risk factors.
- Risk stratification may be useful to guide STI screening in women with HIV.

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