



**San Diego HIV Planning Group
Priority Setting and Resource Allocation Committee**



**Key Data Findings
2023 Co-Occurring Conditions/Poverty/Insurance
Draft June 8, 2023**

Data regarding co-morbidities or co-occurring disorders is important to the delivery of services for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWH/A) for all the following reasons:

- Co-occurring health conditions make providing medical care more complex, require greater provider expertise, and **increase the cost of care** for PLWH/A.
- PLWH/A who live with other health conditions often have many service needs, so case managers and other service providers may need to spend more time with fewer clients.
- Substance use, homelessness and mental illness can **interfere with HIV care**, treatment, and medication adherence.
- When a PLWH/A has tuberculosis (TB), a sexually transmitted disease (STD) or hepatitis, both the person's HIV and the other disease(s) can **progress faster** and have more serious effects.
- STDs make it easier for a PLWH/A to **transmit HIV** to someone else.
- Support services keep PLWH/A in care and improve medical outcomes, especially those of women, African Americans, and persons with lower incomes.

2021 findings are self-report by HIV positive respondents to the 2021 Survey of HIV Impact: ⁽²⁾

- Total sample: 182
- People living with HIV: 158

2017 findings are self-report by HIV positive respondents to the 2017 Survey of HIV Impact: ⁽³⁾

- Total sample: 1,038
- People living with HIV: 781

Condition	Estimated prevalence within the general population* (Population = 3,343,349; Males = 1,685,822 Female = (1,661,702 ⁽¹⁾)		Estimated prevalence based on self-report by people living with HIV from the 2021 Survey of HIV Impact ⁽²⁾	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Tuberculosis	201	Less than 0.01% ⁽⁴⁾	17	11.0% ⁽²⁾
Syphilis*	2,177 female: 411 male: 1,765 ^(5,6)	0.066% female: 0.025% male: 0.11%	309, est. female: 1, male: 308 ⁽³⁾	2.2% female: 0.07 male: 2.4
Gonorrhea	7,884 female: 2,652 male: 5,229 ^(5,6)	0.24% female: 0.16 male: 0.31	93 est. female: 0 male:93 ⁽³⁾	10.7% female: 0% male: 10.7%
Chlamydia	18,075 female: 10,632 male: 7,430 ^(5,6)	0.55% female: 0.65% male: 0.45%	98 est. female: 2 male: 96 ⁽³⁾	1.4% female: 3.5% male: 12.3%
Hepatitis B (HBV)	638	0.03% ⁽⁵⁾	30	20% ⁽³⁾
Hepatitis C (HCV)	3,845	1.1% ⁽⁶⁾	18	12% ⁽²⁾
Mental Illness	688,730 ⁽⁷⁾ (method of estimating combines serious and chronic)	20.6%	312	40% ⁽²⁾ (ever diagnosed or treated)
Substance Use: Injection Drug Use	50,150 est. ages 12+ ⁽⁸⁾	1.5% est. ages 12+ ⁽¹¹⁾	36	Ever Injected: 23.9 ⁽³⁾ Injected last 12 months: 7.8% ⁽¹¹⁾

Condition	Estimated prevalence within the general population* (Population = 3,343,349; Males = 1,685,822 Female = (1,661,702 ⁽¹⁾)		Estimated prevalence based on self-report by people living with HIV from the 2021 Survey of HIV Impact ⁽²⁾	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Substance Use: Illegal Drug Use (non-inj. use)	110,331 est. illicit drug use, ages 12) ⁽⁹⁾	3.3% estimated	11	7.8% est. ⁽¹¹⁾
Fentanyl Use	424 deaths in SDC in 2022 ⁽²¹⁾		-	-
Homelessness	10,264 ⁽¹²⁾	0.31%	619 est. ⁽³⁾	Unstably housed: 22.4% Homeless: 4.4% ⁽³⁾
Poverty Level (Threshold = \$1,215 /month)	518,219 ⁽¹⁰⁾	15.5% below poverty level	273 below pov. level 562 below 500% pov. level	35% below poverty level 72% below 500% poverty level ⁽³⁾
Lack of Insurance (Non-elderly population <65 years old)	314,715	9.5% ⁽¹³⁾	104	13% ⁽³⁾
Formerly incarcerated	10,030 est. prison pop	0.3% ⁽¹⁴⁾	35	23%
Hypertension (High Blood Pressure)	10,030	30% ⁽¹⁵⁾	54	35% (Among ART-experienced individuals >50 years, >50%) ⁽¹⁵⁾
Diabetes	227,347	6.8% ⁽¹⁶⁾	18	10.3% ⁽¹⁶⁾
Coronavirus (COVID 19)	983,031 ⁽¹⁷⁾	29.4% ⁽¹⁷⁾	187 est.	Increased risk of (hospitalization, increased risk of death ⁽¹⁸⁾ RR = 1.24 ⁽²⁴⁾
Monkeypox (MPOX)	471 ⁽¹⁹⁾	0.00014%	Of pts with MPOX, 40% are PLWH	Increased risk for advanced MPOX ⁽²⁰⁾

*Detailed data for sexually transmitted infections, including data by race/ethnicity and gender /can be found at https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/hhsa/programs/phs/hiv_std_hepatitis_branch/reports_and_statistics.html

Notes:

- Research reveals higher incidences of additional co-occurring conditions for PLWH/A that include gastrointestinal diseases, circulatory diseases, endocrine/nutritional/metabolic diseases (includes diabetes), nervous system diseases, and neoplastic diseases (cancer, lymphoma).
- Women experience an increased incidence of some HIV-related including gynecological conditions such as genital herpes, pelvic inflammatory disease, human papillomavirus, and candida; additionally, there is an increased incidence of diabetes, heart disease; hepatitis C; cancer, mental illness, and substance abuse.
- PLWH greater than 50 years of age, experience an increase in age-related diseases; causes of morbidity and mortality for older PLWH include non-infectious comorbidities, such as cardiovascular disease, hypertension, bone fractures, chronic kidney disease, liver disease, diabetes mellitus and non-AIDS-defining cancers. Many of the age-related diseases are seen in the population of greater than 50 years of age PLWHA approximately 10 years earlier than seen in the general population. ^{22, 23, 24}

Data Sources:

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