Addressing HIV among Hispanic/Latino MSM

Eugene McCray, M.D.
Director, Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention
National Center for HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STD, & TB Prevention
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

May 18th, 2018
Outline

- What the Data Tells Us
- What CDC is Doing
- How We Address the Trends
What the Data Tells Us
HIV in the United States

39,782 new HIV diagnoses in 2016

1 in 4 of all new HIV diagnoses were among women

67% of new HIV diagnoses were from male-to-male sexual contact
HIV Among Hispanic/Latinos

7,425
new HIV diagnoses were among Hispanic/Latinos in 2016

1 in 4
of all new HIV diagnoses

76% of new HIV diagnoses were from male-to-male sexual contact
HIV Diagnoses Among Transgender People in the United States by Race/Ethnicity, 2009-2014

**Transgender Men**
(N=361)

- Hispanic/Latino**: 15% (55)
- Black/African American: 58% (211)
- White: 16% (56)
- Other: 11% (39)

**Transgender Women**
(N=1,974)

- Hispanic/Latina: 29% (578)
- Black/African American: 51% (1,002)
- White: 11% (212)
- Other: 9% (182)
Trends in HIV Diagnoses from 2011-2015

- **Women**: Down 16%
- **Black MSM**: Stabilizing
- **Hispanic/Latino MSM**:
  - All Ages: Up 14%
  - Age 13-24: Up 19%
  - Age 24-34: Up 21%
HIV Diagnoses among Hispanic/Latino MSM, 2010-2014

84% of the total increase in diagnoses from 2010-2010 were attributed to 6 states and Puerto Rico.
HIV Diagnoses Rates among Hispanic/Latino MSM in Select Jurisdictions, 2010-2014

- Statistically significant increases can be attributed to the following jurisdictions:
  - Phoenix (AZ)
  - California
  - Miami and Jacksonville
  - Florida
  - Chicago (IL)
  - San Antonio (TX)
  - Texas

- Statistically significant decrease in Fort Worth, Texas
Summary Recap

- In 2016, Hispanic/Latinos Accounted for approx. 25% of new HIV diagnoses in the US
  - The majority of infections are among men who have sex with men
- From 2011-2015, diagnoses increased 14% for Hispanic/Latino MSM
- 84% of the total increase in diagnoses from 2010-2014 were attributed to six states and Puerto Rico
What CDC is Doing
HIV Prevention and Surveillance with Health Departments

What We Did?

Prevention Programs

Surveillance Programs

= Integrated HIV Programs

Significance

Both programs will work more closely to increase impact

Priority Areas

Knowledge of status

Viral suppression

PrEP-related activities

Community-level prevention activities

Cluster investigations

Outbreak response efforts
DHAP Activities

- The *Act Against AIDS* initiative, which raises awareness about HIV through multiple campaigns and partnerships such as:
  - Let’s Stop HIV Together
  - Doing It
  - Start Talking. Stop HIV.
  - PS15-1505: Enhancing HIV Prevention Communication and Mobilization Efforts Through Strategic Partnerships
DHAP Activities cont.

- Increase Access to Care for Black and Hispanic MSM
- PS15-1502: Comprehensive High-Impact HIV Prevention Projects for Community-Based Organizations
DHAP Activities cont.

- PS15-1506: Health Department Demonstration Projects to Reduce HIV Infections and Improve Engagement in HIV Medical Care among MSM and Transgender Persons

- PS15-1509: Health Department Demonstration Projects for Comprehensive Prevention, Care, Behavioral Health, and Social Services for MSM of Color at Risk for and Living with HIV Infection
DHAP Activities cont.

- **PS 17-1704**: Use of molecular HIV surveillance to identify active HIV transmission networks and implement HIV interventions for Hispanic/Latino men who have sex with men.
CDC

Health Departments

Community-Based Orgs

- Ensure state and local health departments have the capacity to provide essential services
- Assist when an outbreak affects more than one state, or a state needs assistance with an outbreak.
- Provide technical expertise, advice, and support.

- Protect the health of the local community
- Provide frontline services – screening, treatment, support
- Conduct surveillance
- Help set public health policy and priorities

- Provide voice and advocacy to the members of the community
- Participate in discussions on public health policy and priorities
- Provide frontline services
What Can We Do?

To reverse the trends among Hispanic/Latino MSM, we must:

- Increase awareness and support testing
- Strengthen existing efforts that support treatment as prevention and increase engagement in care
- Promote HIV prevention among at risk Hispanic/Latino
  - Increase PrEP uptake
  - Reduce risk behaviors
What Can We Do? (cont.)

- Understand regional epidemiological HIV profiles
- Review CBOs serving Hispanic/Latino MSM to determine the number funded and types of services provided.
ACT ACTION 
CHANGES THINGS
References


For more information, contact CDC
1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.