

2010 Profile of HIV/AIDS in The Detroit Metro Area

Ranked Behavioral Group: MSM

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) & Supplement to HIV/AIDS Surveillance Project II (SHAS)

Overview:

Men who have sex with men (MSM) are the number-one ranked behavioral group in the Detroit Metro Area. MSM remain the single largest behavioral group affected by this epidemic and account for over half (52 percent) of all reported infected persons. MDCH estimates that there are 6,230 MSM living with HIV disease in the Detroit Metro Area. This includes 480 HIV-infected men whose risk is a combination of having sex with other men and injecting drugs. See Table 4, page 4-41.

Race/Ethnicity:

MSM accounts for most HIV infection among men in Michigan. This is true for all races. In reviewing reported cases for MSM and MSM/IDU (total cases equaling 5,041), black males account for more than half (59 percent), while white males comprise 36 percent of men in this combined category (Refer to Table 5, page 4-42).

Age at HIV Diagnosis:

Among those reporting male-male sex, the highest percent of all living cases of HIV/AIDS is found among those aged 30-39 at the time of diagnosis (36 percent). MSM is the predominant mode of transmission for males aged 13 and up. (Refer to Table 7, page 4-44).

Concurrent Diagnoses:

Of the 9,765 persons living with HIV/AIDS in the Detroit Metro Area, 55 percent (5,411 cases) have progressed to AIDS. Of these, 2,376 (44 percent) had concurrent HIV and AIDS diagnoses. MSM make up 54 percent (N = 2,927) of persons living with AIDS, of which 43 percent (N = 1,270) had concurrent HIV and AIDS diagnoses. MSM make up the majority of those getting tested for HIV late in the course of the disease.

Geographic Distribution:

Nearly two-thirds (62 percent) of HIV-infected MSM statewide reside in the Detroit Metro Area. Within high prevalence counties (see map on page 3-15) of the Detroit Metro Area, over half (52 percent) of the reported cases are MSM, while 56 percent of reported cases in the low prevalence areas are MSM (including MSM/IDU).

Trends and Conclusions:

MDCH estimates that HIV infections among men who have sex with men in the Detroit Metro Area has remained relatively stable from 2004-2008, with 256 diagnoses in 2008. For more information on trends overtime, see the section on Trends in HIV/AIDS Data on pages 4-11–14.

Ranked Behavioral Group: MSM: A Look at Condom Usage

Data from Supplement to HIV/AIDS Surveillance Project II (SHAS)

This section discusses questions from interviews with infected MSM regarding condom use with male partners from the SHAS project between 2000 and 2004. Among the 333 men who reported having sex with a man in the 12 months prior to the interview, 65 percent (216) reported being in a steady relationship with a man. Fifty-six percent (187) reported having sex with a non-steady man during the 12 months prior to the interview. As shown in Figures 12 and 13, of the 111 male respondents who reported having insertive anal sex with a steady male partner, 28 percent reported not using condoms the

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Ranked Behavioral Group: MSM: A Look at Condom Usage

last time they had sex. Of the 119 male respondents who reported having receptive anal sex with a steady male partner, 30 percent reported that their partner did not use a condom. The percentages of condom use are similar for most recent non-steady partners the last time they had sex.

Figure 12: Partners Condom Usage
During Insertive Anal Sex Among HIV
Infected MSM in SHAS
(N = 111)

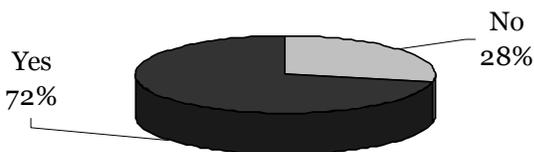
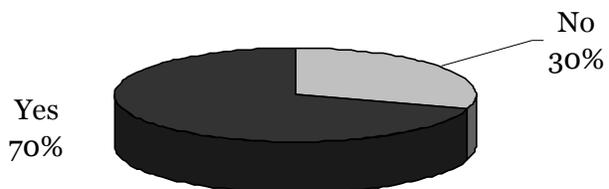


Figure 13: Partners Condom Usage
During Receptive Anal Sex Among HIV
Infected MSM in SHAS
(N = 119)



Ranked Behavioral Group: MSM: Discussion of Behaviorally Bisexual Men

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) & Supplement to HIV/AIDS Surveillance Project II (SHAS)

Case reporting data are collected statewide but have only limited information on male bisexual behavior. Case reports are usually completed by health care providers and surveillance staff reviewing medical records rather than through extensive interviews of the infected person. Only 54 percent of all case reports for the Detroit Metro Area have complete "yes or no" answers to both questions, "prior to HIV diagnosis, has the patient had sex with men" and "prior to HIV diagnosis, has the patient had sex with women". Based on these complete forms, 61 percent of all MSM reported also having sex with women. These more complete forms also show that four percent of women report having sex with behaviorally bisexual men. These data from case reporting should be viewed as minimum estimates of these behaviors. Nonetheless, they suggest that more women have sex with behaviorally bisexual men than the surveillance system collects.

To help focus prevention activities, we present the data that are available on bisexual behavior among HIV-infected men in southeast (SE) Michigan from the Supplement to HIV/AIDS Surveillance Project (SHAS), which was conducted in MI 1990-2004. The SHAS interview asked HIV-infected persons directly about specific behaviors. Please see the Data Sources Section (page 1-7) to learn more about SHAS. Of all male SHAS respondents who reported having vaginal, oral, and/or anal sex in the 12 months prior to the interview (530 persons), 63 percent (332 persons) reported having sex with other men in the 12 months prior to the interview; 77 percent (254 persons) were black and 22 percent (72 persons) were white. Of these 332 men, 10 percent (33 persons) also reported having sex with women in the 12 months prior to the interview. This represents 12 percent (30 persons) of the 254 black men and three percent (2 persons) of the 72 white men who reported same-sex behavior.