

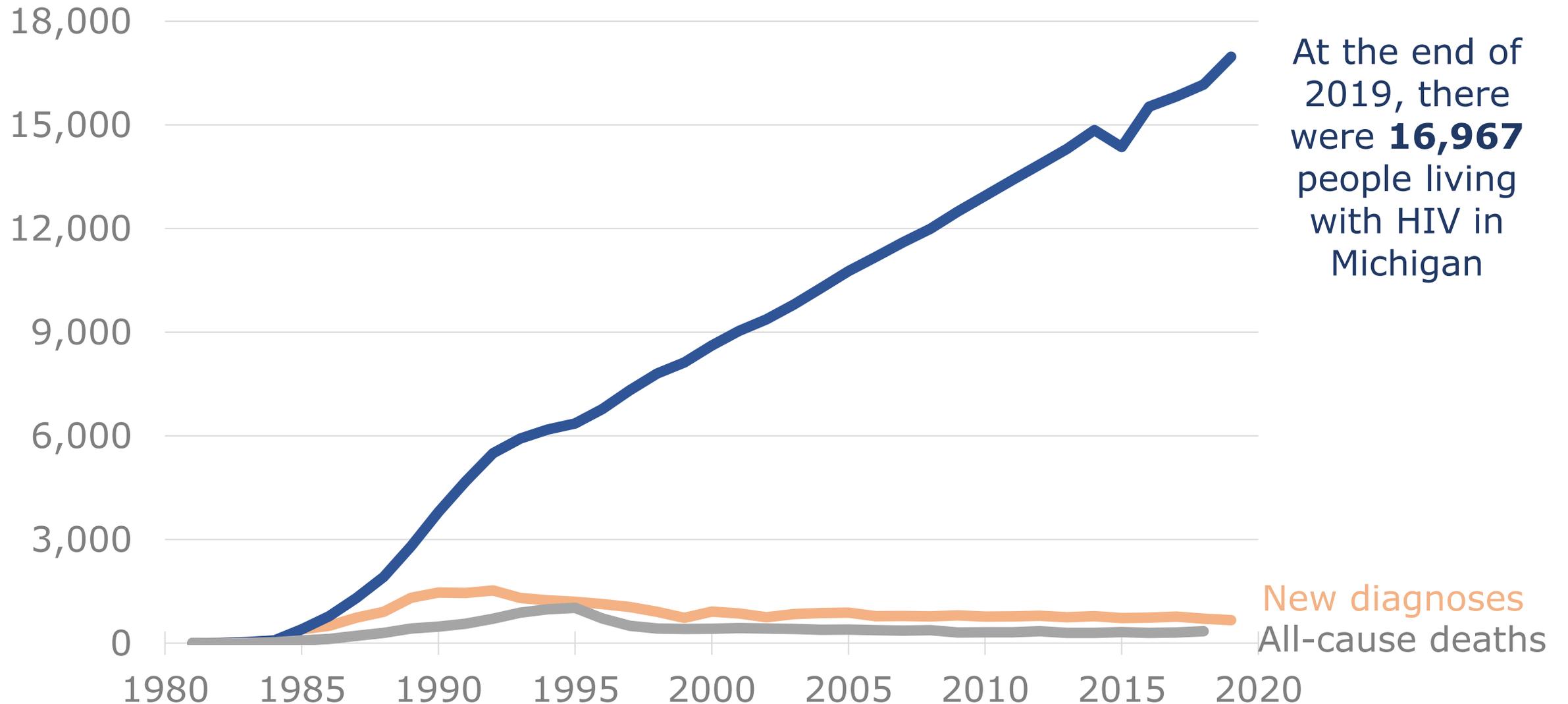
# STD-HIV Coinfections

## Important definitions for this section

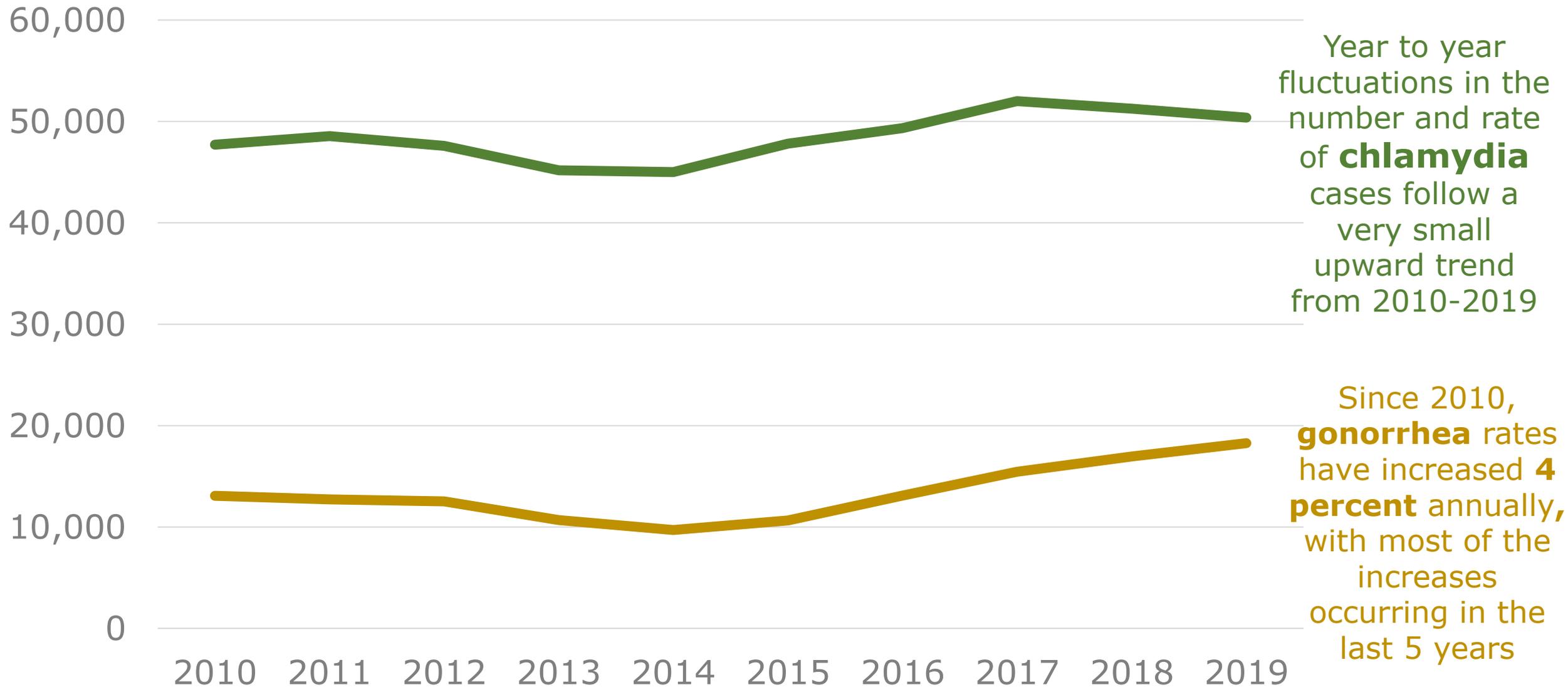
**Co-infected:** When both STD and HIV infection are present at the same time. Requires HIV diagnosis to be on or before the date of STD diagnosis.

**Co-diagnosed:** When an STD and HIV are both diagnosed within 30 days of each other, regardless of which is diagnosed first. May include cases which are not counted as a coinfection due to HIV diagnosis coming after STD.

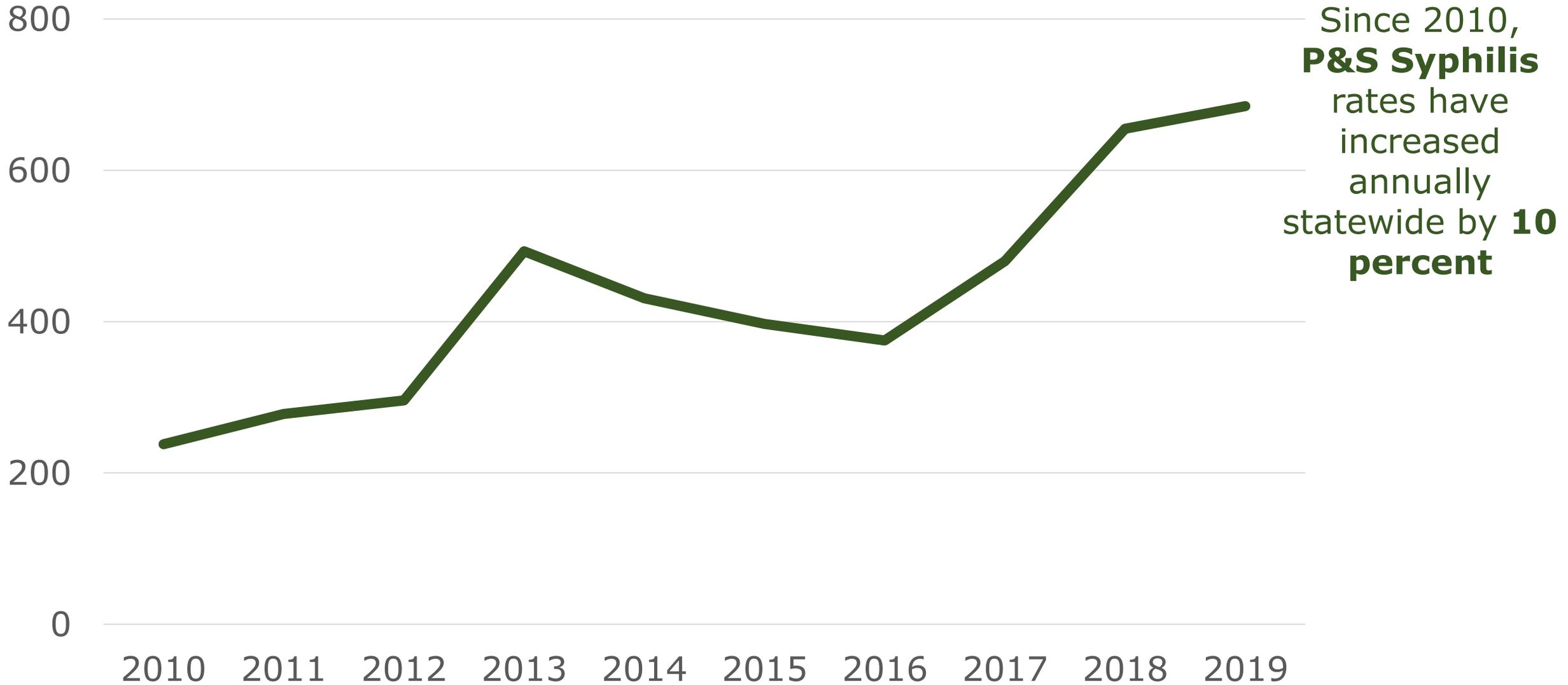
# The HIV Epidemic in Michigan



# STD Recent Trends – Chlamydia and Gonorrhea



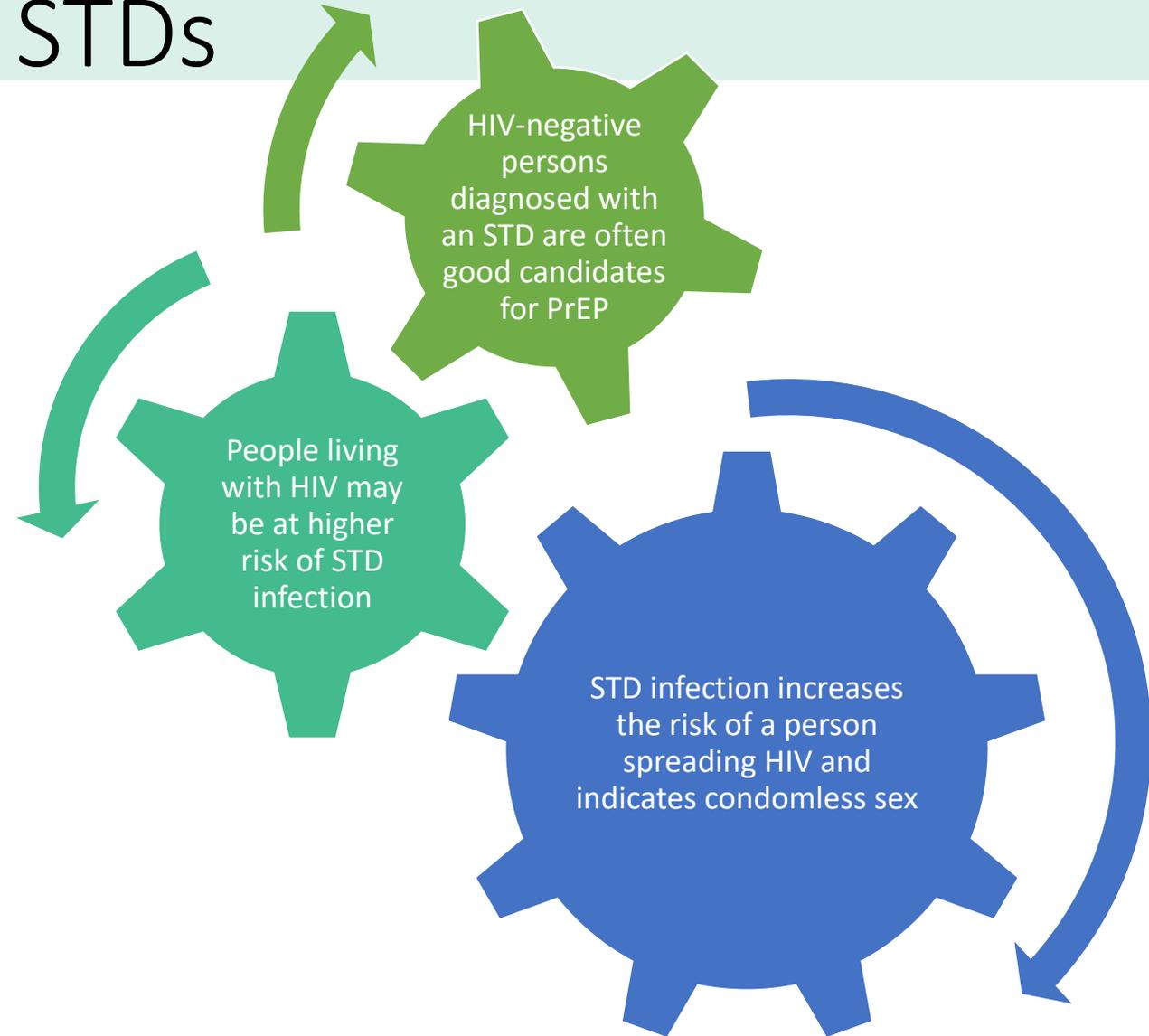
# STD Recent Trends – Syphilis



# Coinfection of HIV and STDs

STD and HIV affect many of the same people and populations.

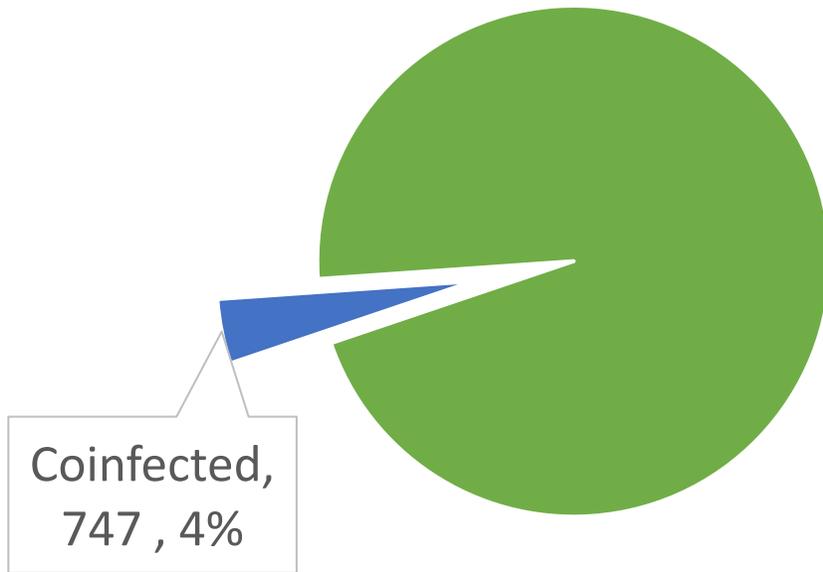
Looking at where co-infections occur and the HIV care outcomes of coinfecting people may help inform health service delivery and targeted prevention strategies for STD/HIV programs.



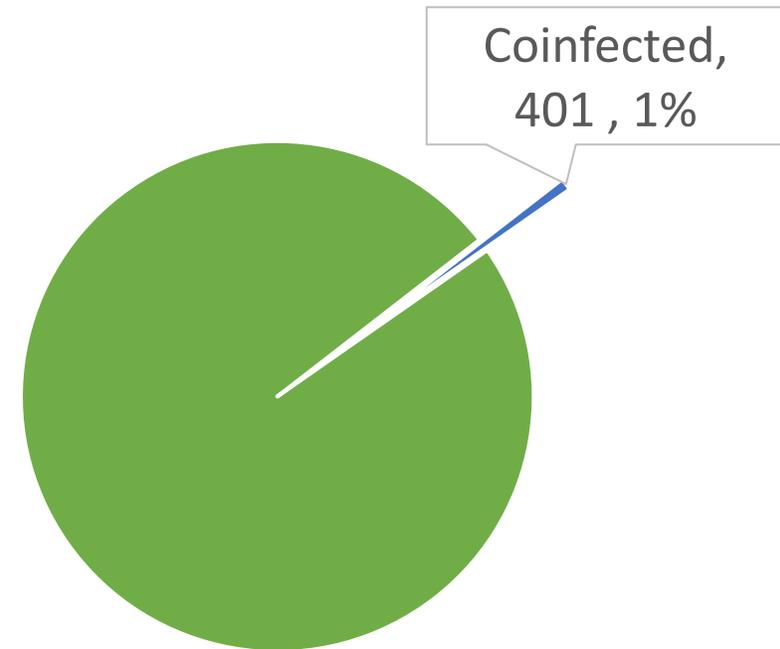
# Gonorrhea/Chlamydia-HIV Coinfections

HIV Coinfection is relatively uncommon among people diagnosed with gonorrhea and chlamydia

Among Gonorrhea Diagnoses



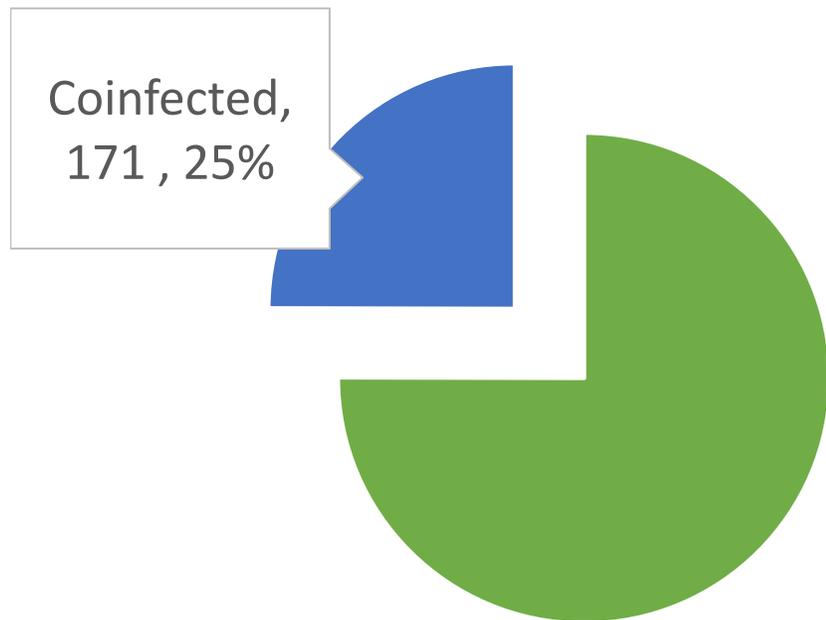
Among Chlamydia Diagnoses



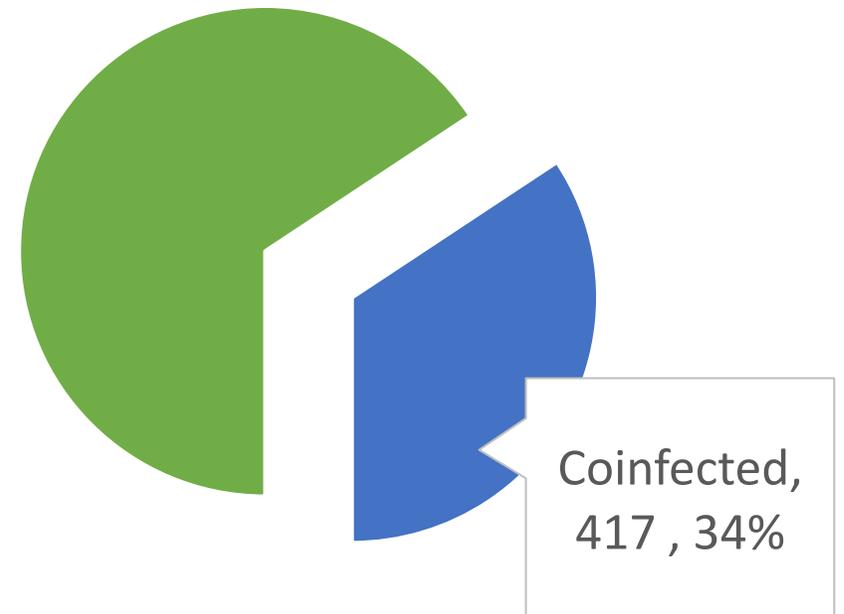
# Syphilis-HIV Coinfections

People diagnosed with syphilis are significantly more likely to have an HIV coinfection

**Among Primary & Secondary Diagnoses**



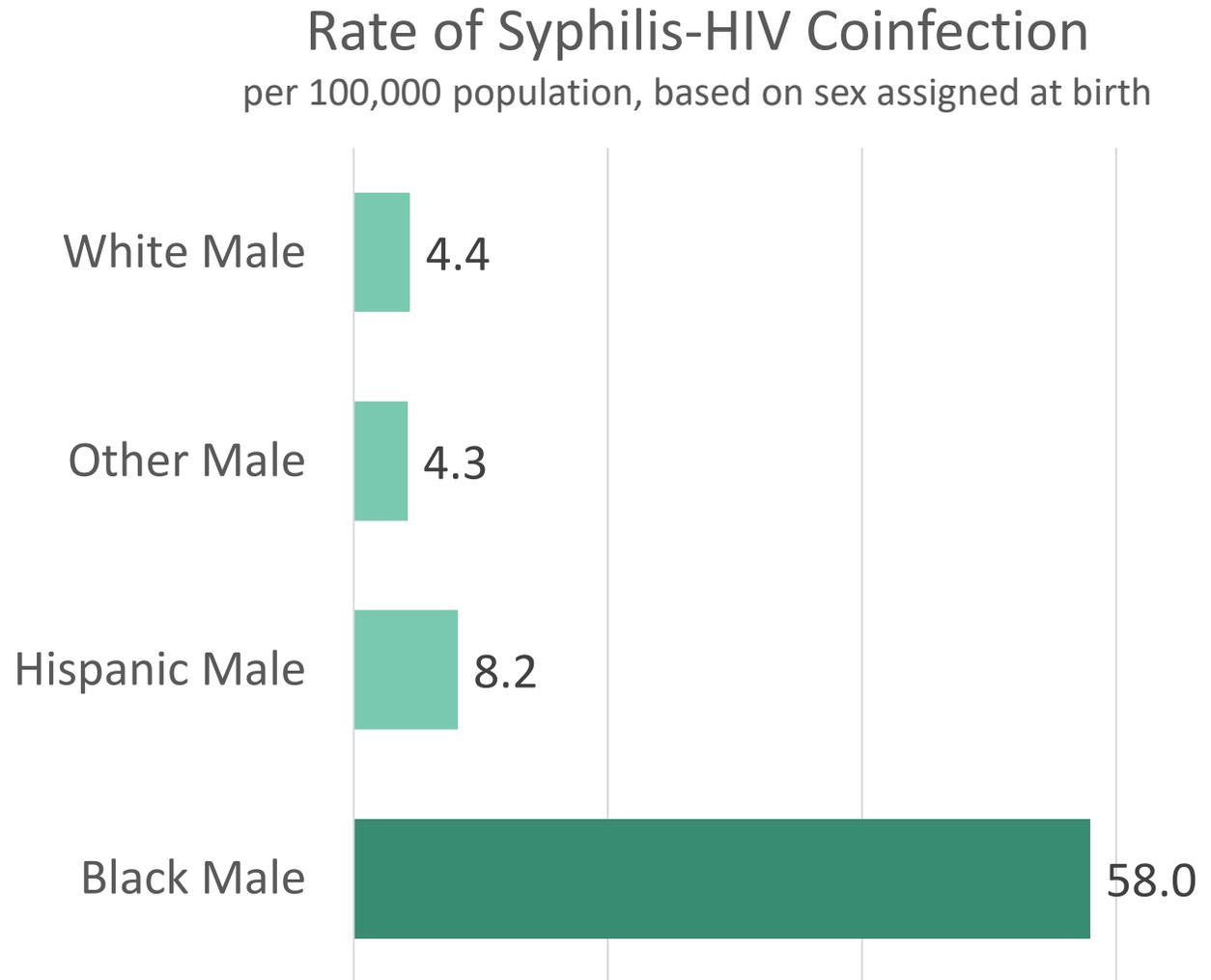
**Among Latent Diagnoses**



# Syphilis-HIV Coinfections

Patterns of syphilis-HIV coinfection follow HIV health disparities in Michigan.

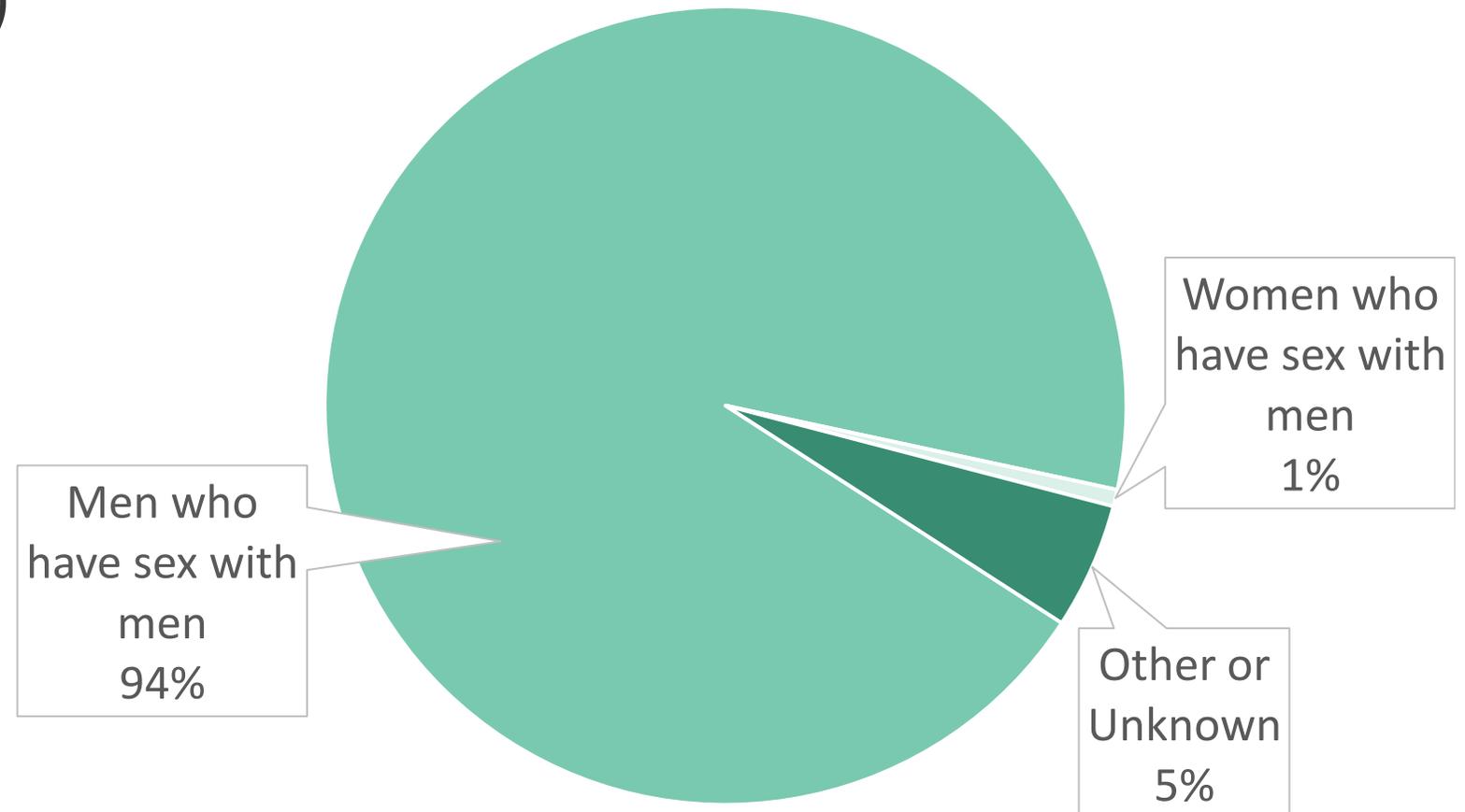
Black men have the highest burden with a coinfection rate **13 times higher** than white men.



# Syphilis-HIV Coinfections

Men who have sex with men (including those who also inject drugs) represent **94%** of all coinfections in 2019

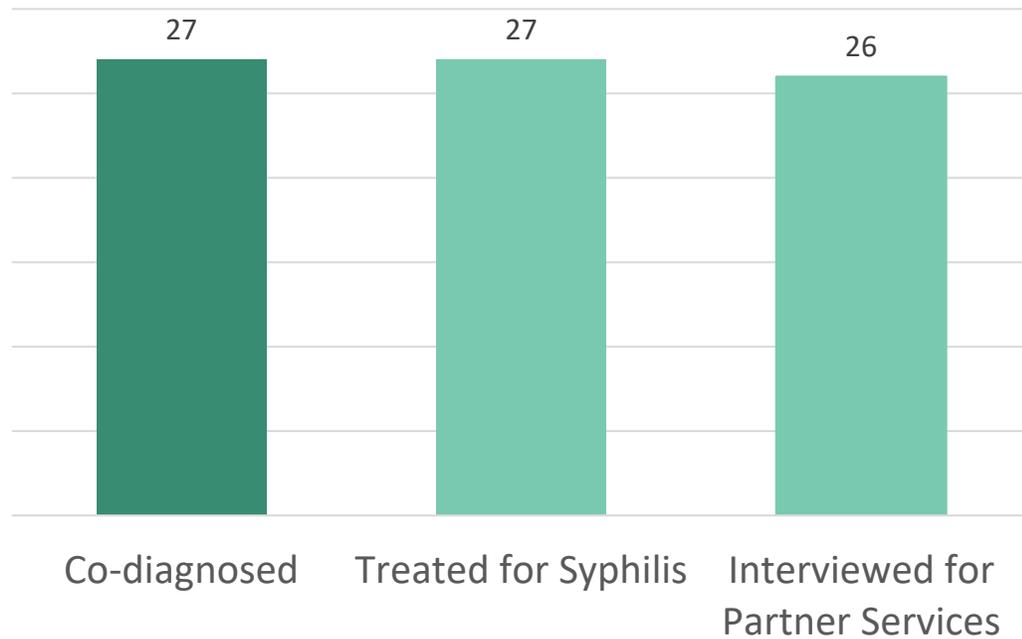
Syphilis-HIV Coinfections by transmission risk (n=588)



# Syphilis-HIV Co-diagnoses

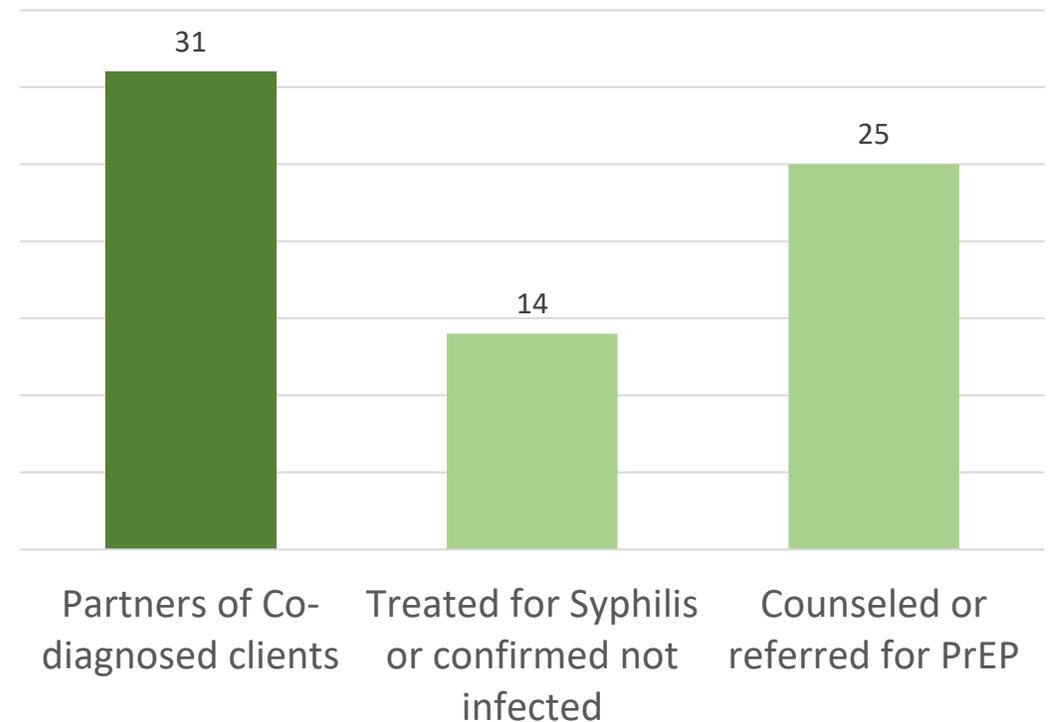
There were 27 syphilis-HIV co-diagnosed patients in Michigan in 2019.

*Co-diagnoses are those infections diagnosed within 30 days of one another, regardless of which diagnosis comes first.*

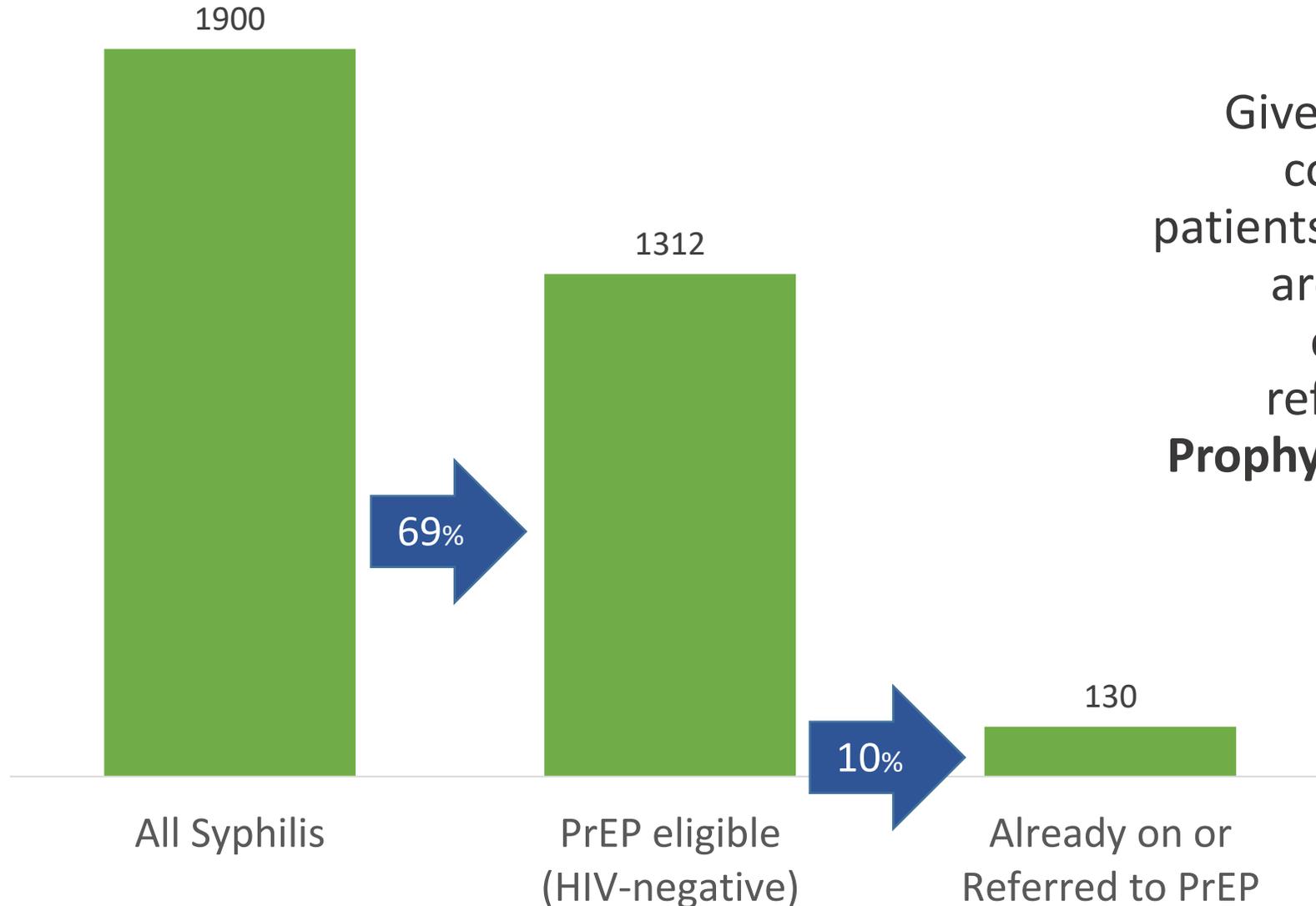


There were 31 partners of these co-diagnosed patients offered prevention services.

*These represent people who may be already infected with HIV and/or syphilis or who are at high risk of infection.*



# HIV Prevention for persons with a Syphilis diagnosis

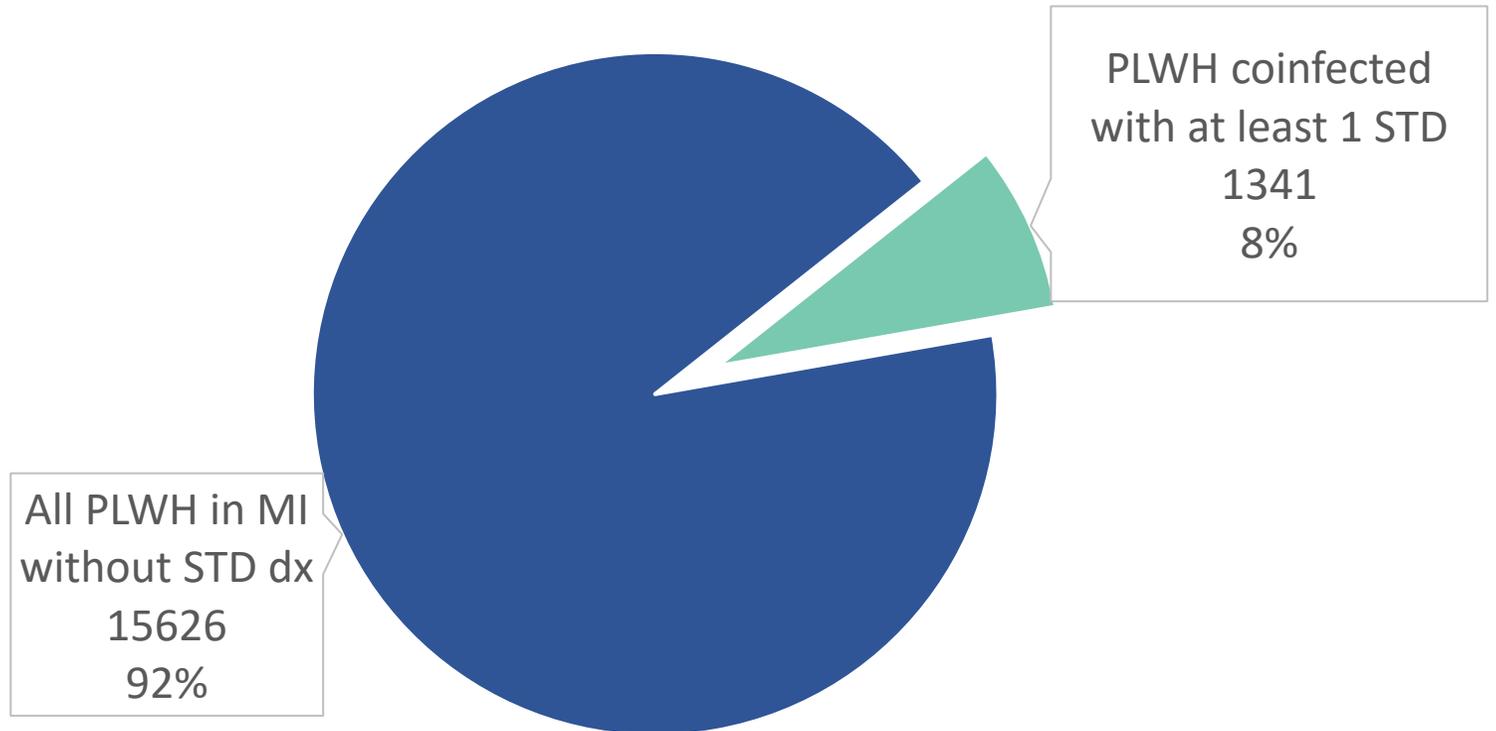


Given the high Syphilis-HIV coinfection rate, syphilis patients who are HIV-negative are given HIV prevention counseling and may be referred to **Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP)** to prevent HIV infection

# HIV-STD Coinfections

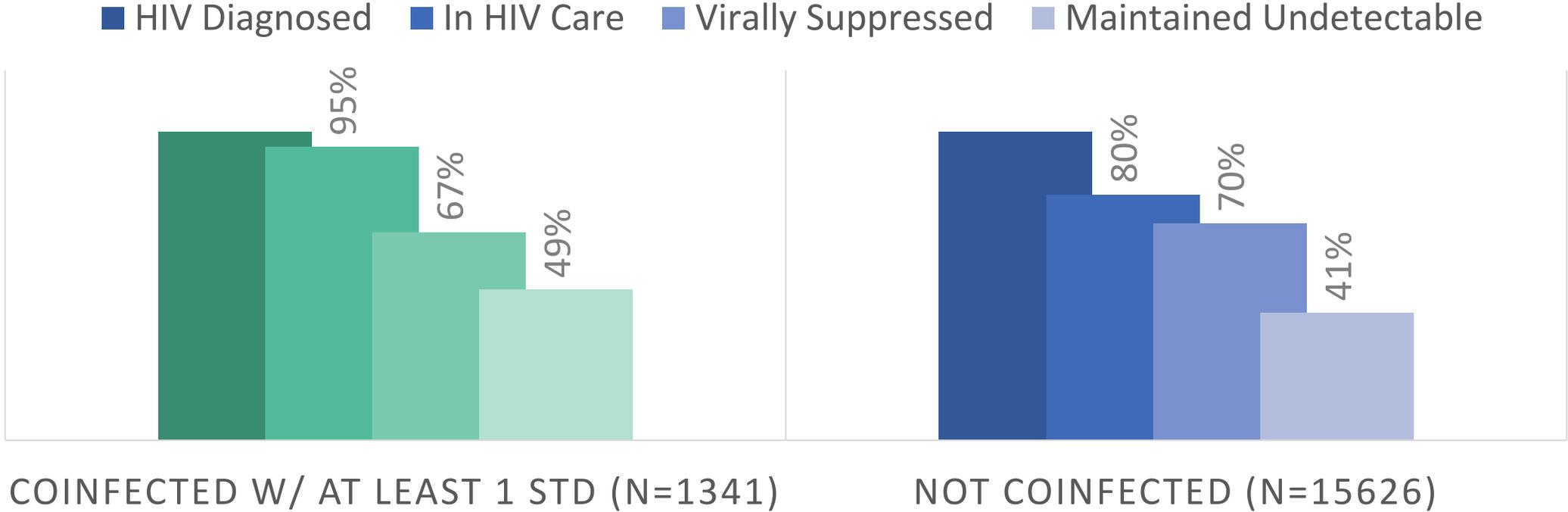
Among all people living with HIV, **8%** were diagnosed with any reportable STD in 2019.

Among PLWH, those most likely to have had an STD reported in 2019 were ages **15-29 years** and **male**.



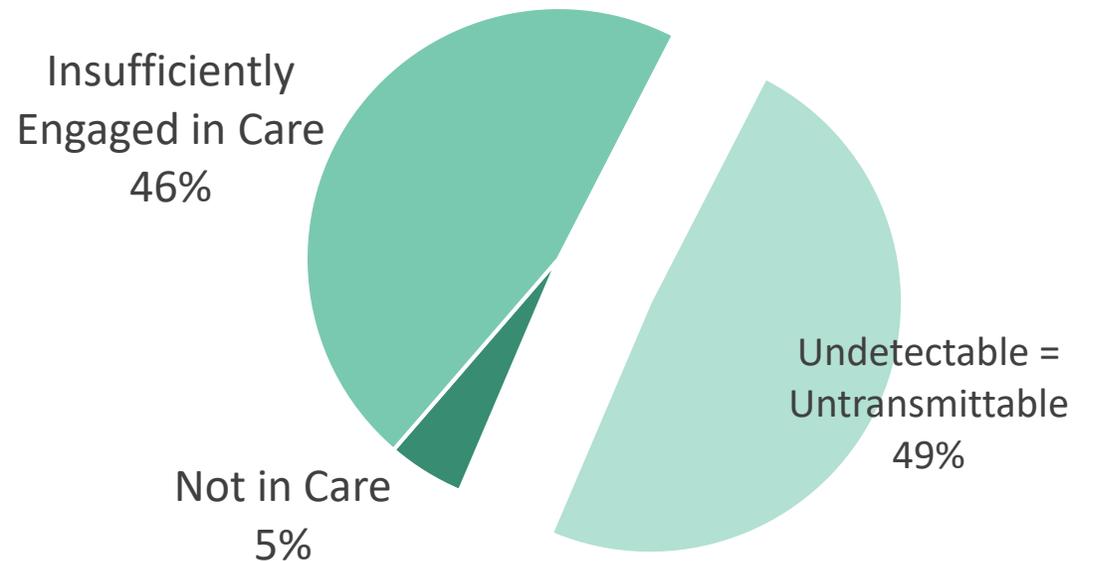
# HIV Care and STD Coinfection

Compared to all people living with HIV (PLWH) in Michigan, syphilis patients in 2019 were **more likely** to be engaged in HIV care, but almost half were **insufficiently engaged in care** as they had not maintained undetectable. This represents potential for HIV transmission.

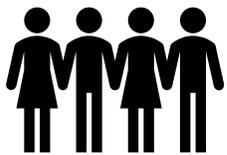


# HIV Care and STD Coinfection

PLWH who are coinfecting with an STD are connected with a medical provider and engaged in condomless sex. Tailoring services provides an opportunity to achieve HIV prevention goals of **Undetectable = Untransmittable**.



STD patients least likely to be maintaining undetectable status include:



20-24 year olds



Men who have sex with men and inject drugs



Black Men



Men who have sex with women

For questions on using these data  
or for additional data requests, contact:  
**[MDHHS-DHSP-TAandData-Requests@michigan.gov](mailto:MDHHS-DHSP-TAandData-Requests@michigan.gov)**