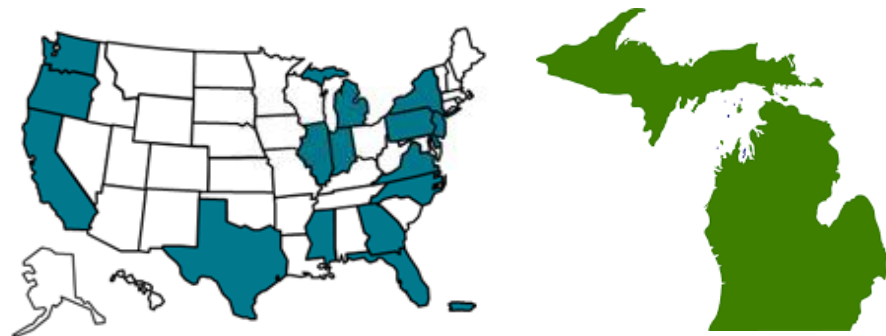


## BACKGROUND

Medical Monitoring Project (MMP)

- Gathers information about the needs of those living with HIV
  - Information can be used to guide policy and funding decisions<sup>1</sup>
  - CDC-sponsored surveillance project
  - Conducted annually in 23 project areas throughout the United States
  - Michigan was selected to participate as a medium-morbidity state
    - Facilities representing high, medium and low patient loads were selected from all Michigan facilities
    - Individuals were randomly selected from patient lists which were generated by facilities
  - Data collected via survey and medical record abstraction (MRA)
  - IRB approved
- 2013 Cycle
- Total of 5,030 participants nationally
  - Total of 163 Michigan participants completed both interview and MRA

## METHODS



- National data and Michigan MMP data from 2013 compared
- Chi-square test used to determine if the observed differences between the national prevalence and Michigan prevalence were statistically significant at a 95% level of confidence
  - Self-reported non-injection drug use
  - Self-reported binge drinking\*
  - Categorical depression (no depression, other depression, or major depression)\*\*

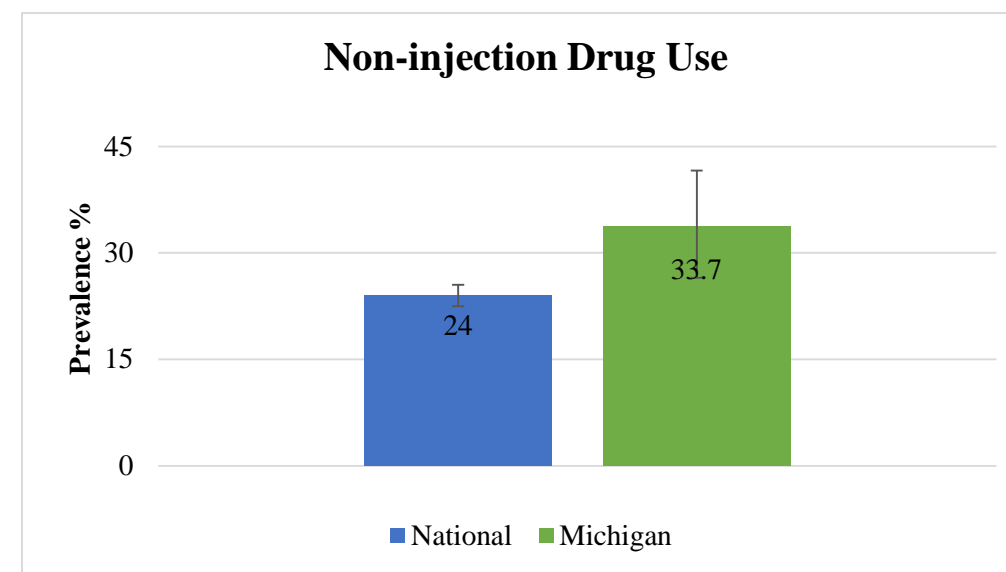
\*Binge drinking categorized as 5+ drinks in one sitting for men, 4+ drinks in one sitting for women, in the past 30 days

\*\*Depression category based on Kroenke and Spitzer's (2002) algorithm

## FIGURES

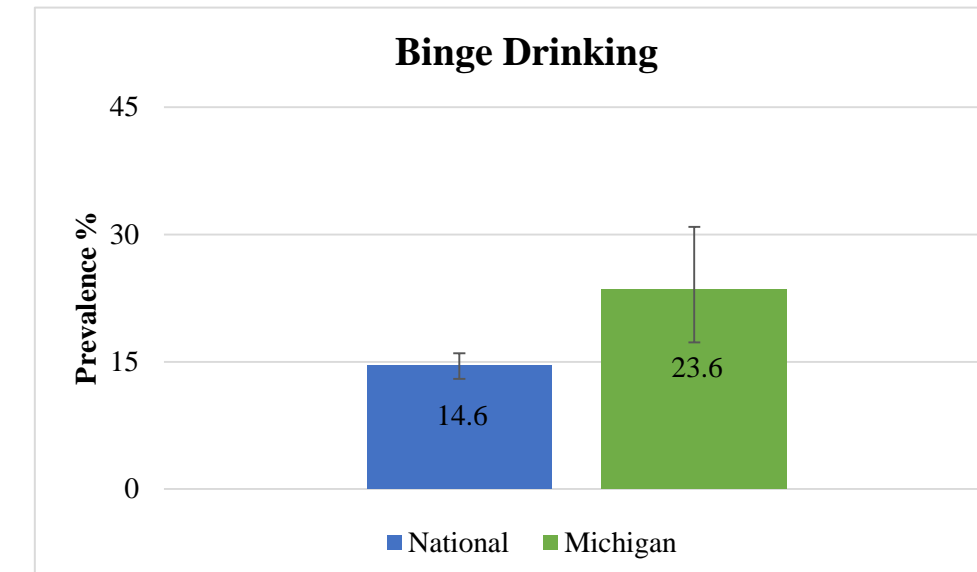
**Figure 1. Chi-Square Test & Prevalence of Non-Injection Drug Use in National vs. Michigan Sample**

Chi-Square	8.4818
Degree of Freedom	1
p-value	0.0036



**Figure 2: Chi-Square Test & Prevalence of Binge Drinking in National vs. Michigan Sample**

Chi-Square	10.465
Degree of Freedom	1
p-value	0.0012



**Figure 3: Chi-Square Test of & Prevalence of Depression in National vs. Michigan Sample**

### Depression

Chi-Square	6.8281
Degree of Freedom	2
p-value	0.0329



## RESULTS

- Observed prevalence found in the Michigan population was significantly different from the national data at a 95% level of confidence
- Michigan's HIV-positive individuals had a higher prevalence of
  - Non-injection drug users (33.7% vs. 24.0%)
  - Binge drinkers (23.6% vs. 14.6%)
  - Higher rates of both other depression and major depression (16.2% and 10.2%, respectively vs. 10.6% and 9.4%, respectively)

## LIMITATIONS

- 2013 cycle of MMP included only those individuals who were in care, thus results may not be generalizable
- Due to the sampling only those in care, these values may actually be under-estimated compared to those of the general population
- These variables are self-reported, so it is possible that the prevalence of these behaviors is even higher

## DISCUSSION

- Depression, binge drinking, and non-injection drug use are all factors that have been known to be associated with high-risk behaviors<sup>234</sup> that could result in further transmission of HIV
- These behaviors are associated with general poor health outcomes<sup>567</sup> and possibly related to lack of medication adherence<sup>8</sup>
- Knowledge that Michigan has significantly higher proportions of these behaviors indicate that there is a need for additional programs or assistance for these individuals

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