

STI-HIV Coinfections

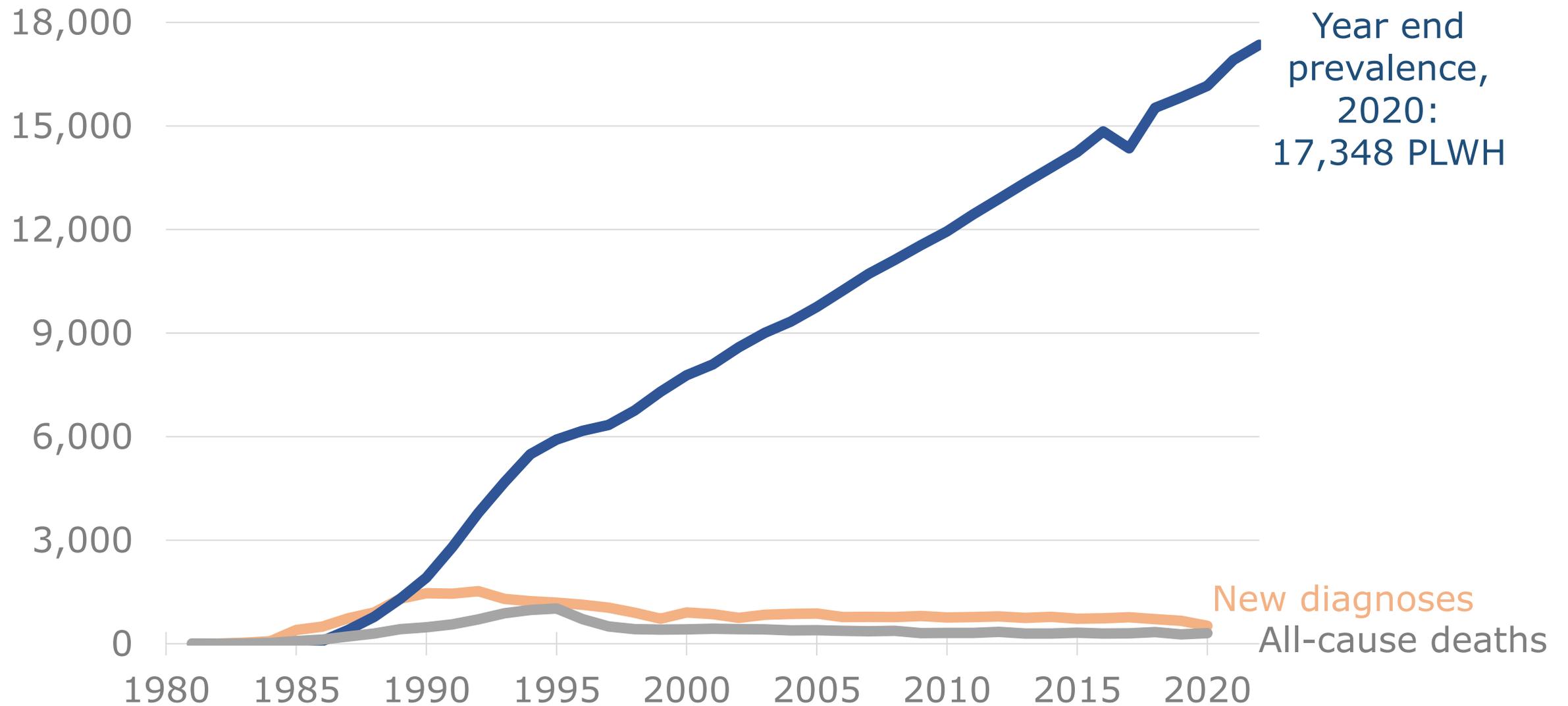
Important definitions for this section

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

Co-diagnosed: When an STI and HIV or another STI 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 STI.

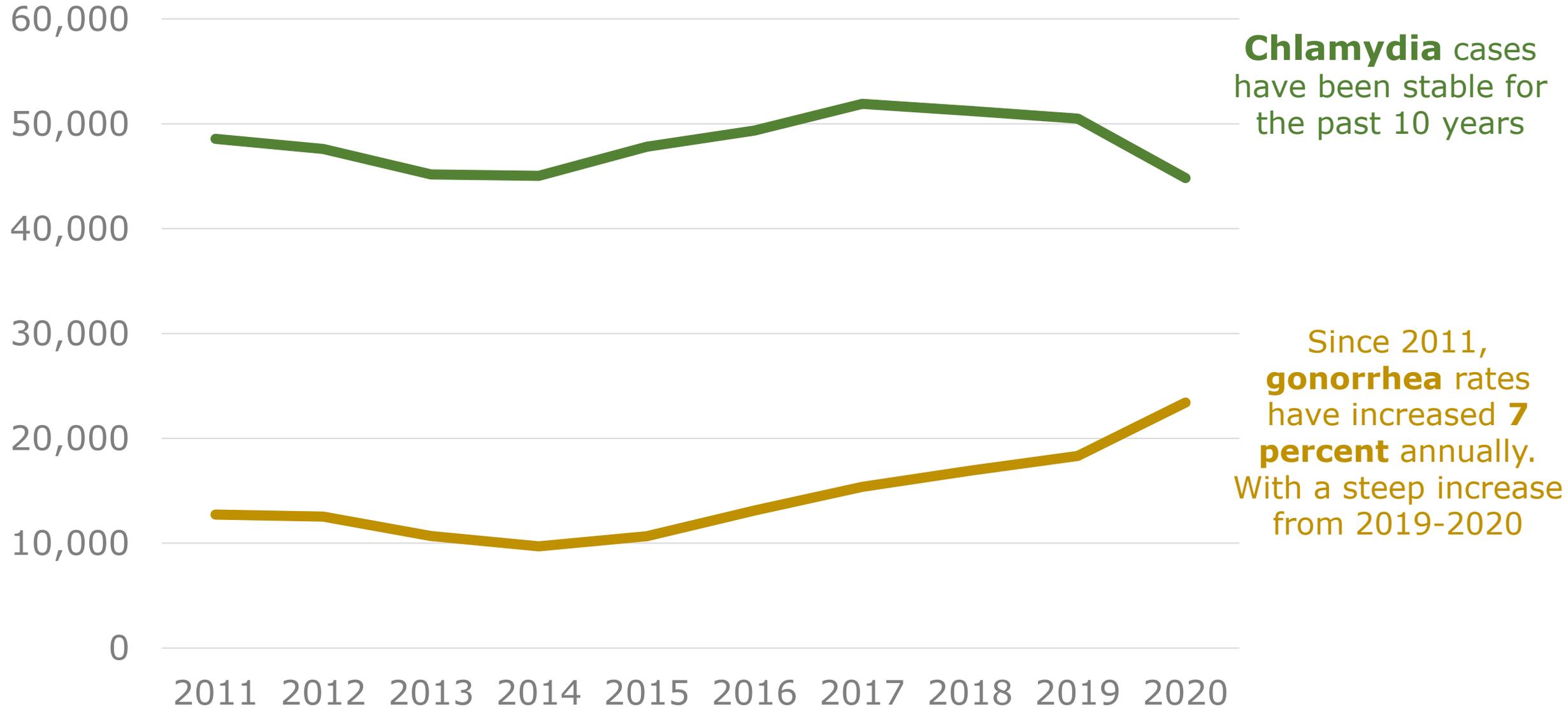


The HIV Epidemic in Michigan



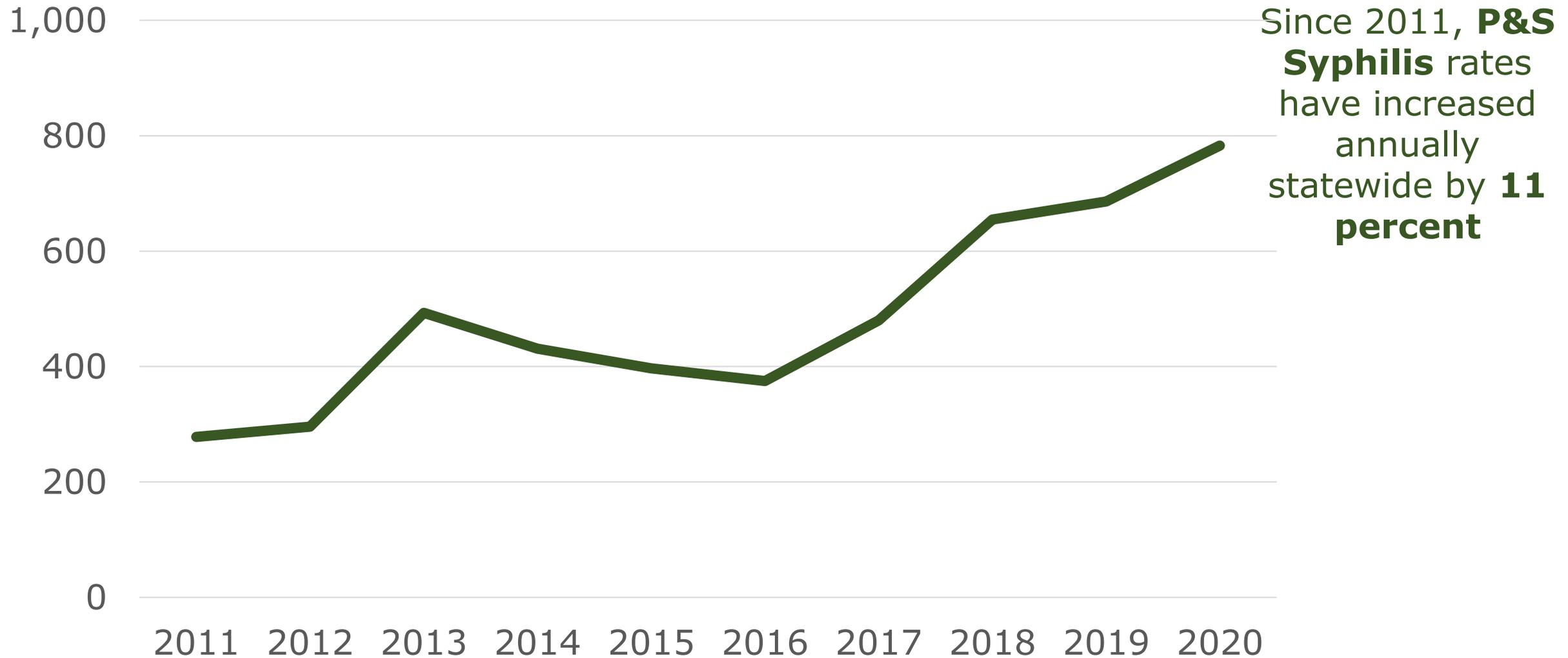


STI Recent Trends – Chlamydia and Gonorrhea





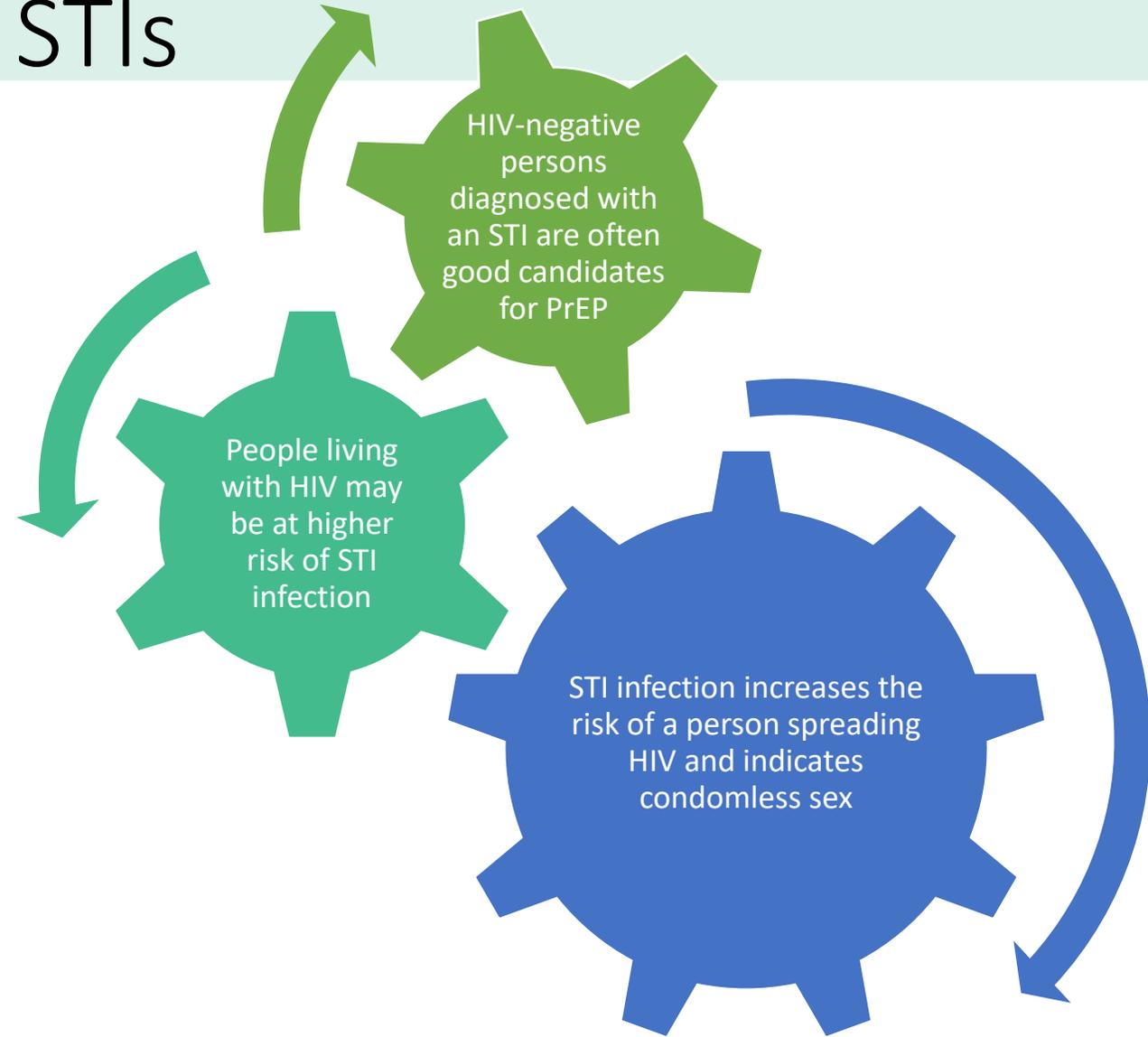
STI Recent Trends – Syphilis



Coinfection of HIV and STIs

STI 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 STI/HIV programs.

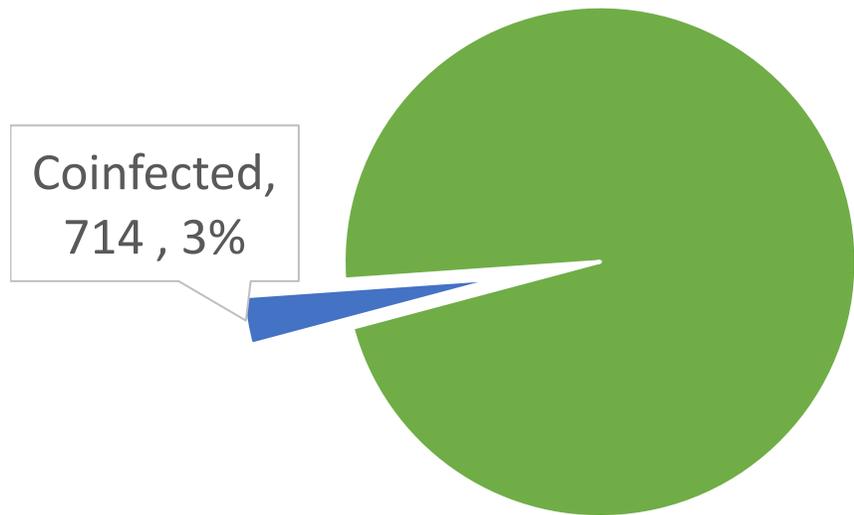




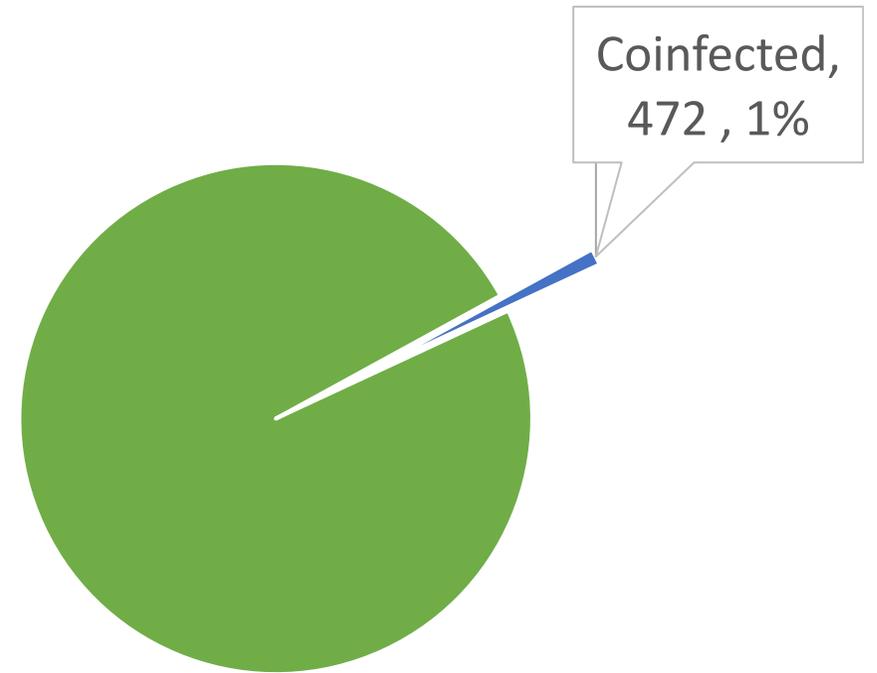
Gonorrhea/Chlamydia-HIV Coinfections

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

Among Gonorrhea Diagnoses



Among Chlamydia Diagnoses

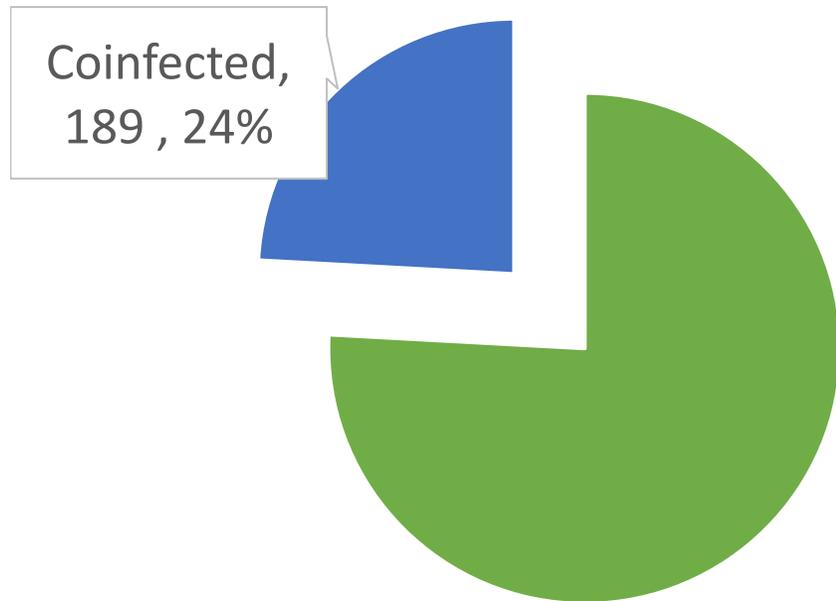




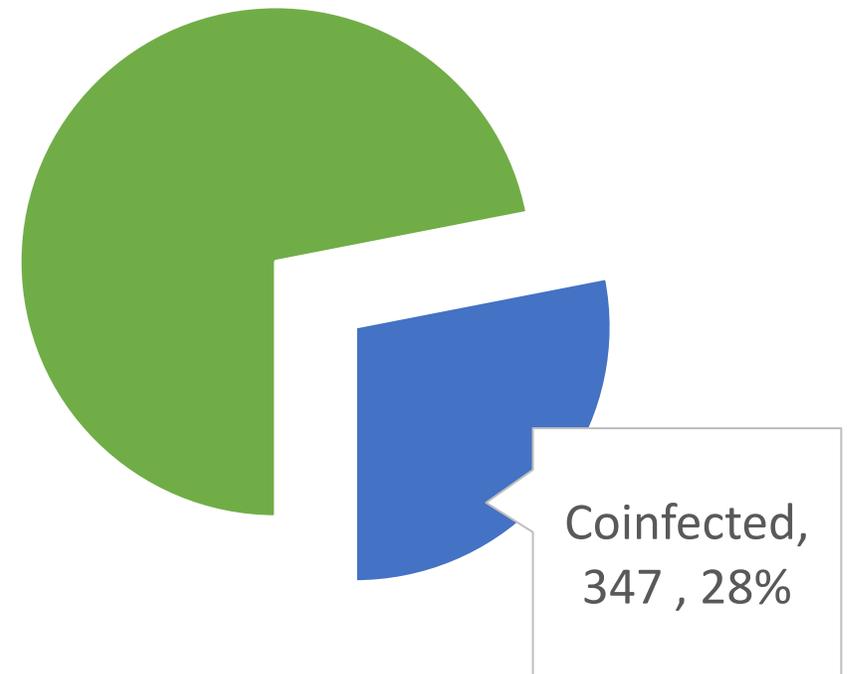
Syphilis-HIV Coinfections

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

Among Primary & Secondary Diagnoses



Among Latent Diagnoses

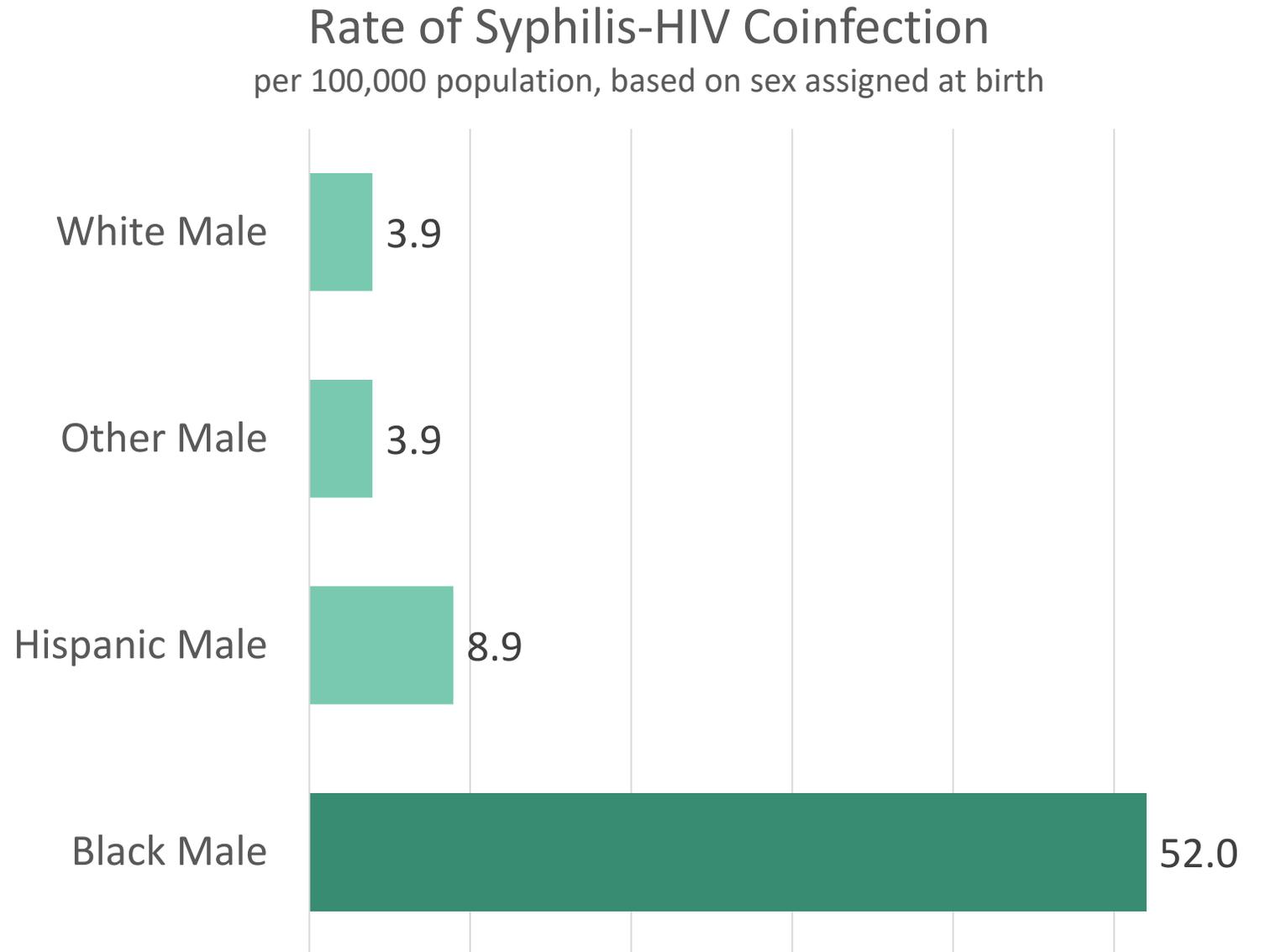




Syphilis-HIV Coinfections

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.

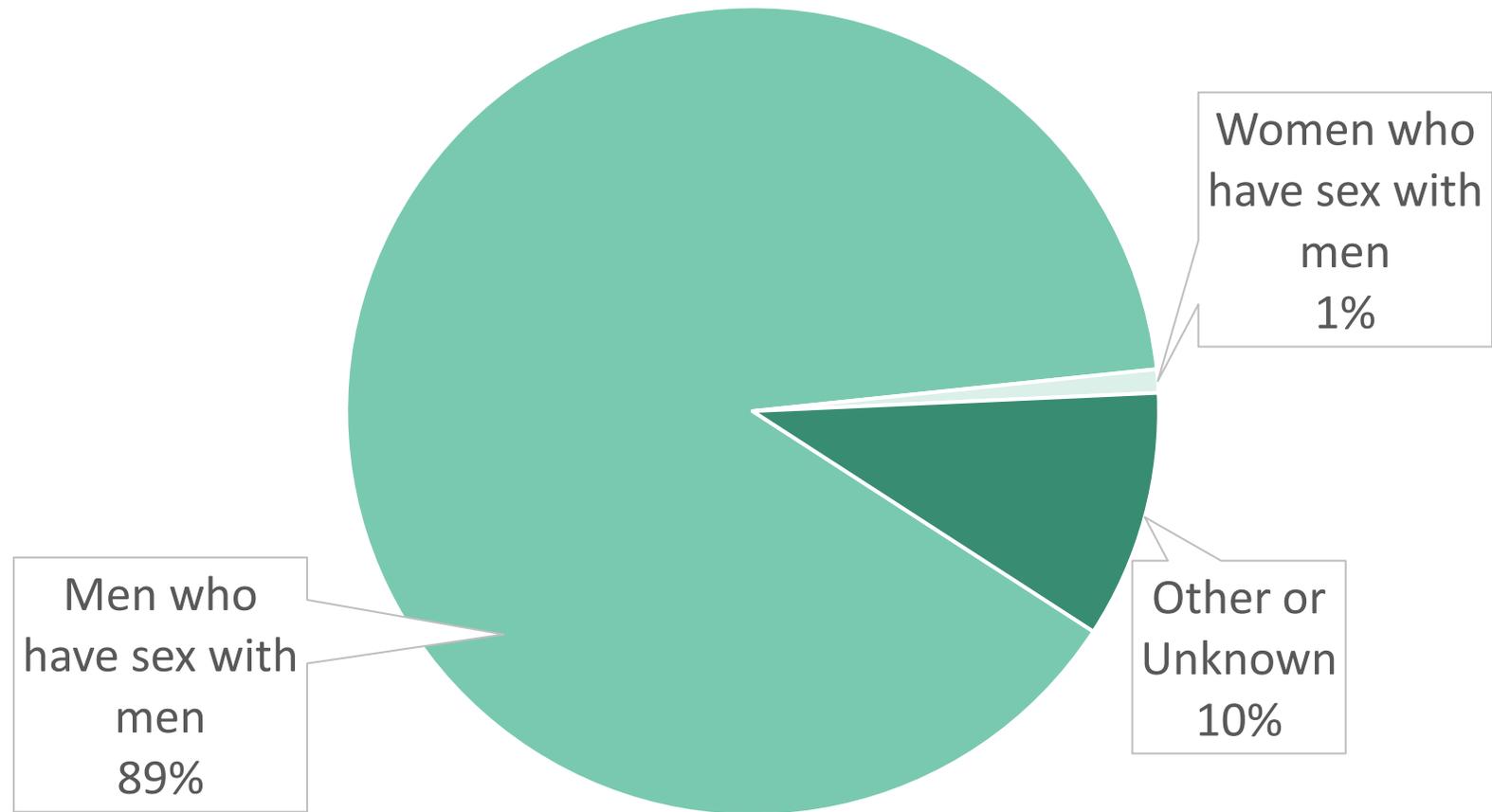




Syphilis-HIV Coinfections

Men who have sex with men (including those who also inject drugs) represent **89%** of all syphilis-HIV coinfections in 2020

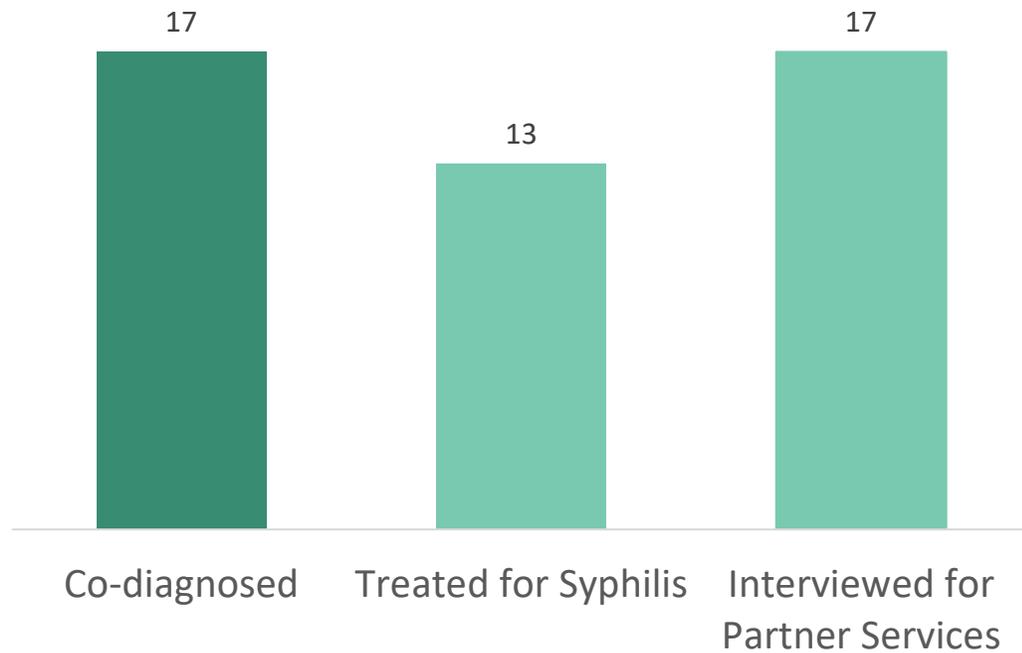
Syphilis-HIV Coinfections by transmission risk (n=536)



Syphilis-HIV Co-diagnoses

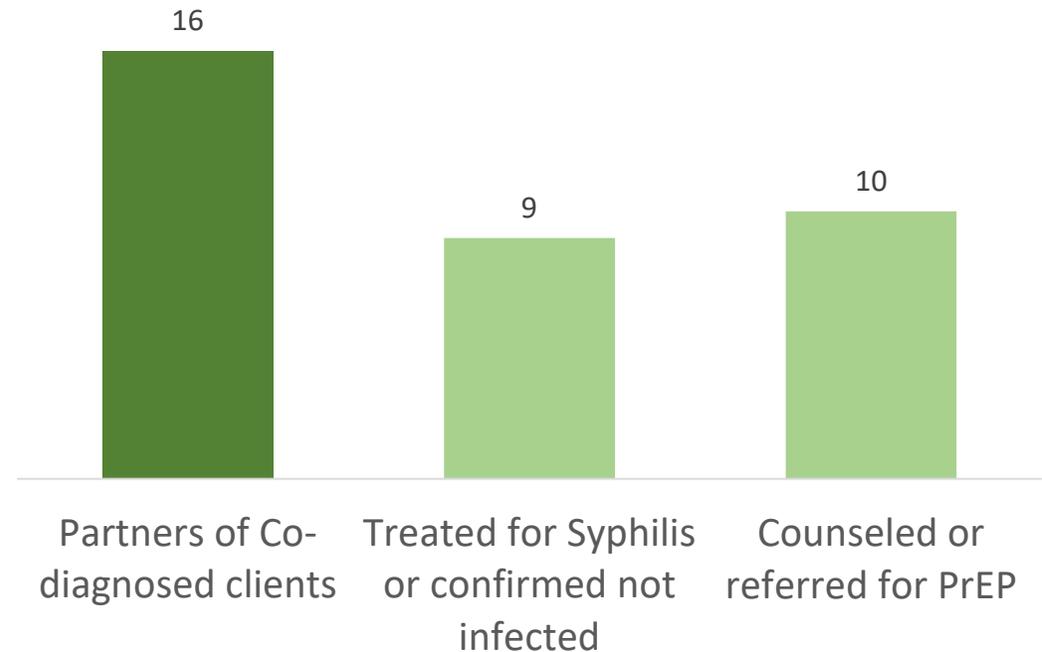
There were 1 syphilis-HIV co-diagnosed patients in Michigan in 2020.

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



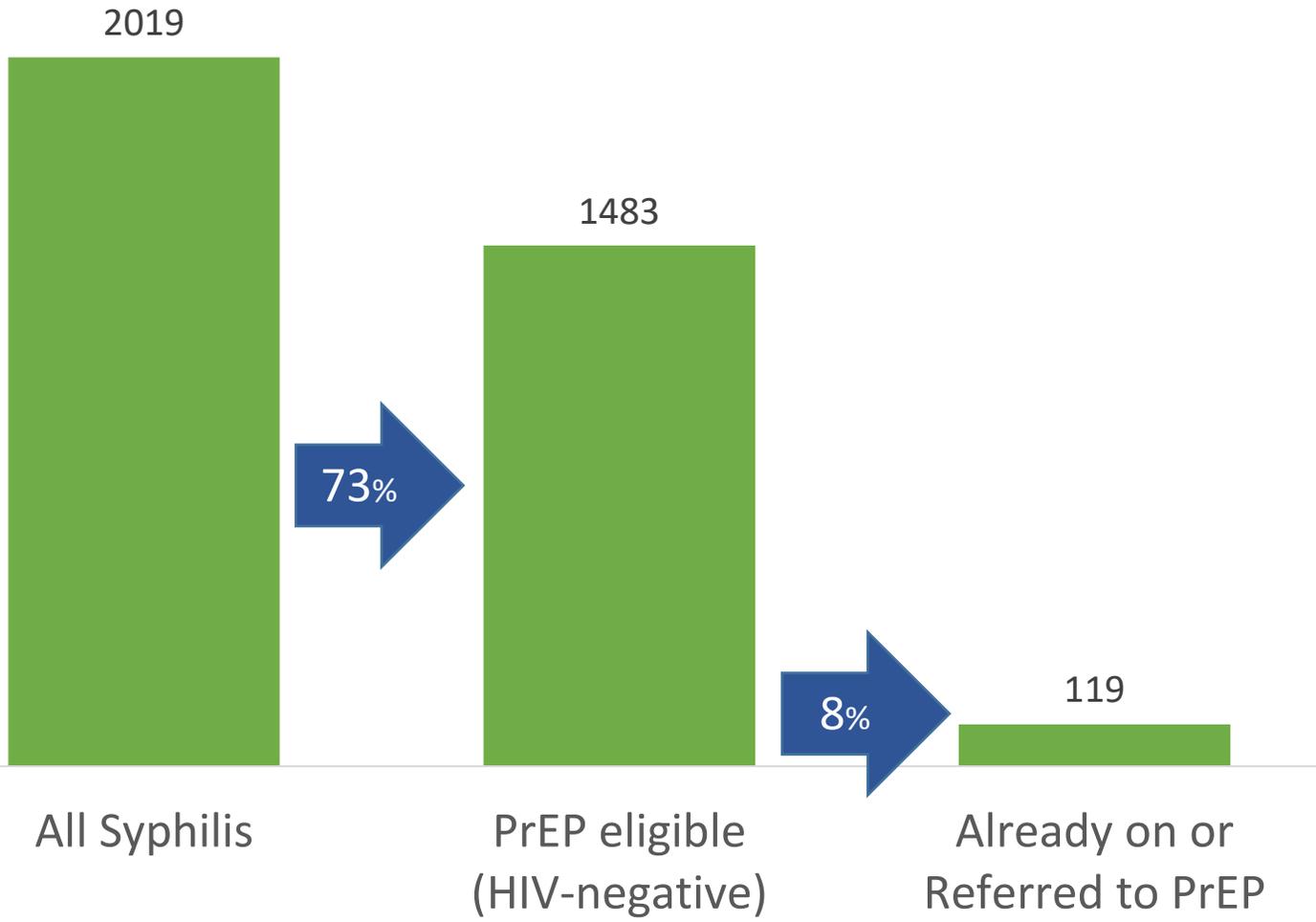
There were 31 partners of these co-diagnosed patients offered prevention services.

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



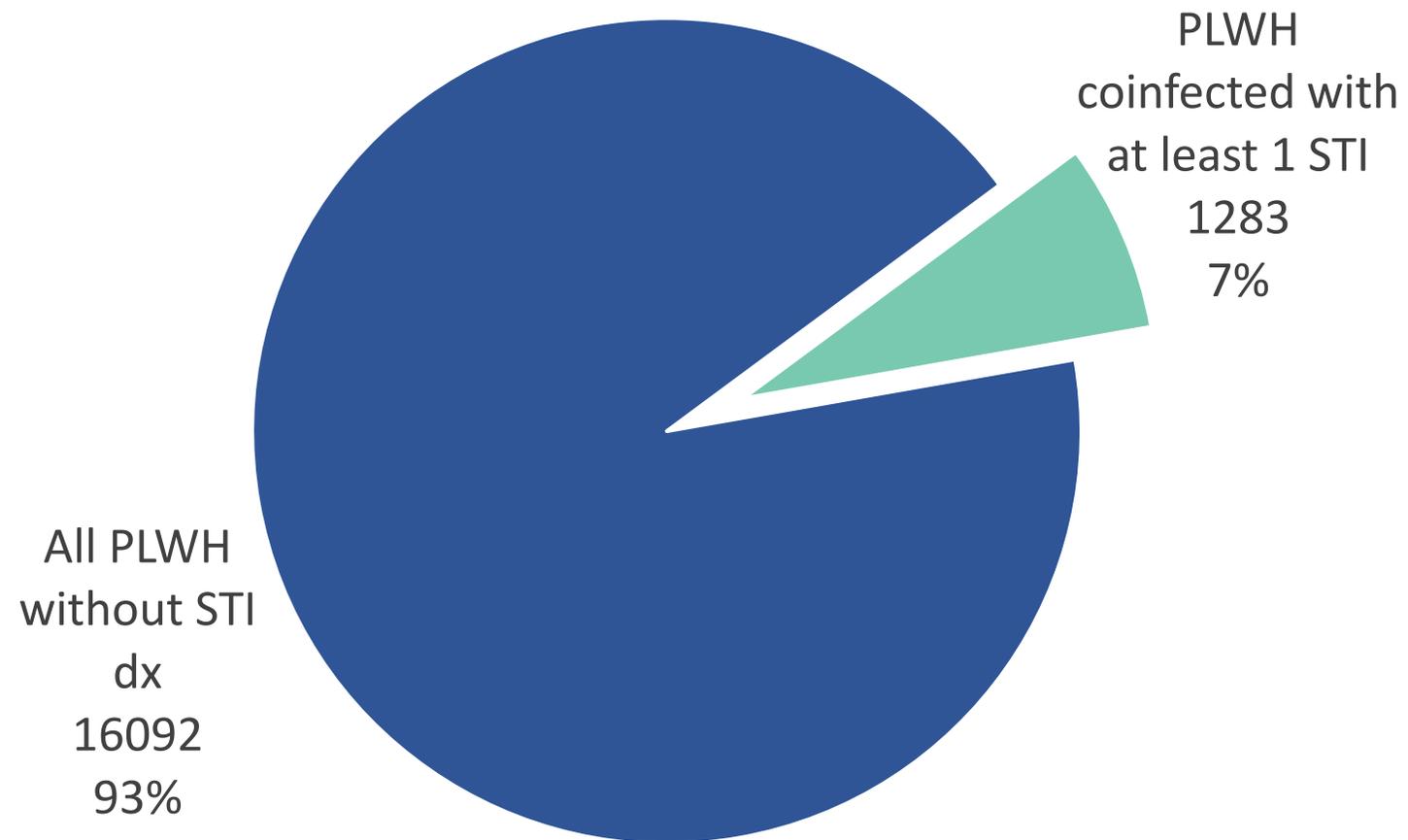
Given the high Syphilis-HIV coinfection rate, syphilis patients who are HIV-negative are given HIV prevention counseling and may be referred to **Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP)** to prevent HIV infection



HIV-STI Coinfections

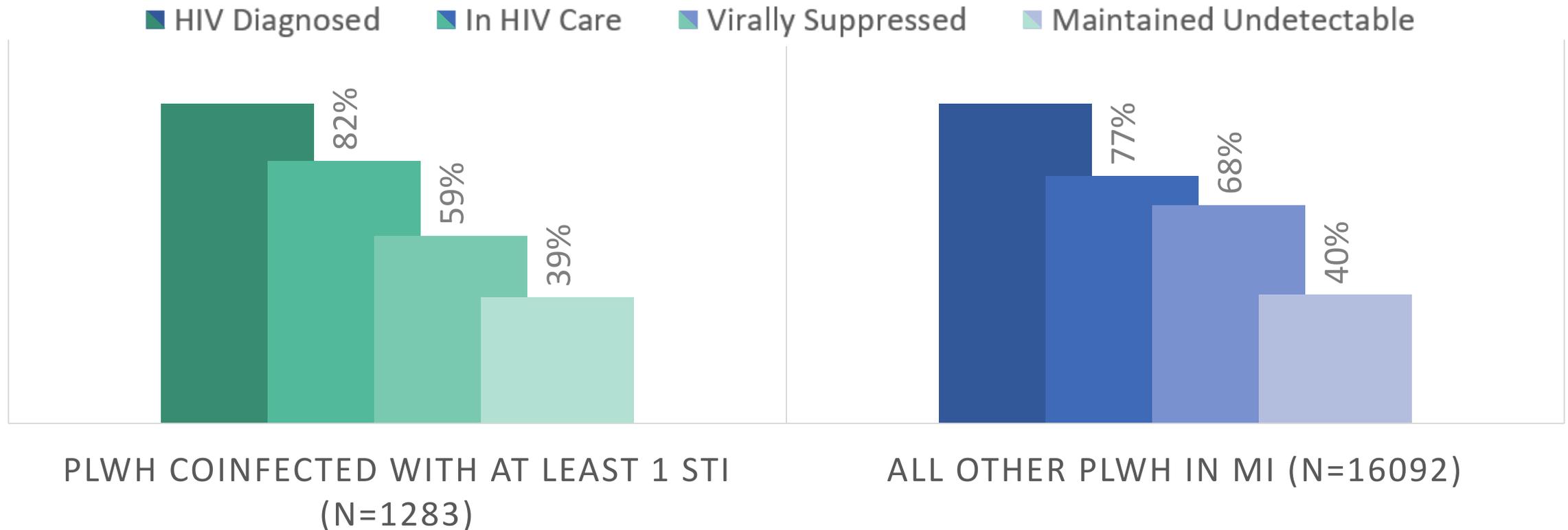
Among all people living with HIV, 7% were diagnosed with any reportable STI in 2020.

Among PLWH, those most likely to have had an STI reported in 2020 were ages **15-29 years** and **male**.



HIV Care and STI Coinfection

Compared to all people living with HIV (PLWH) in Michigan, syphilis patients in 2020 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.

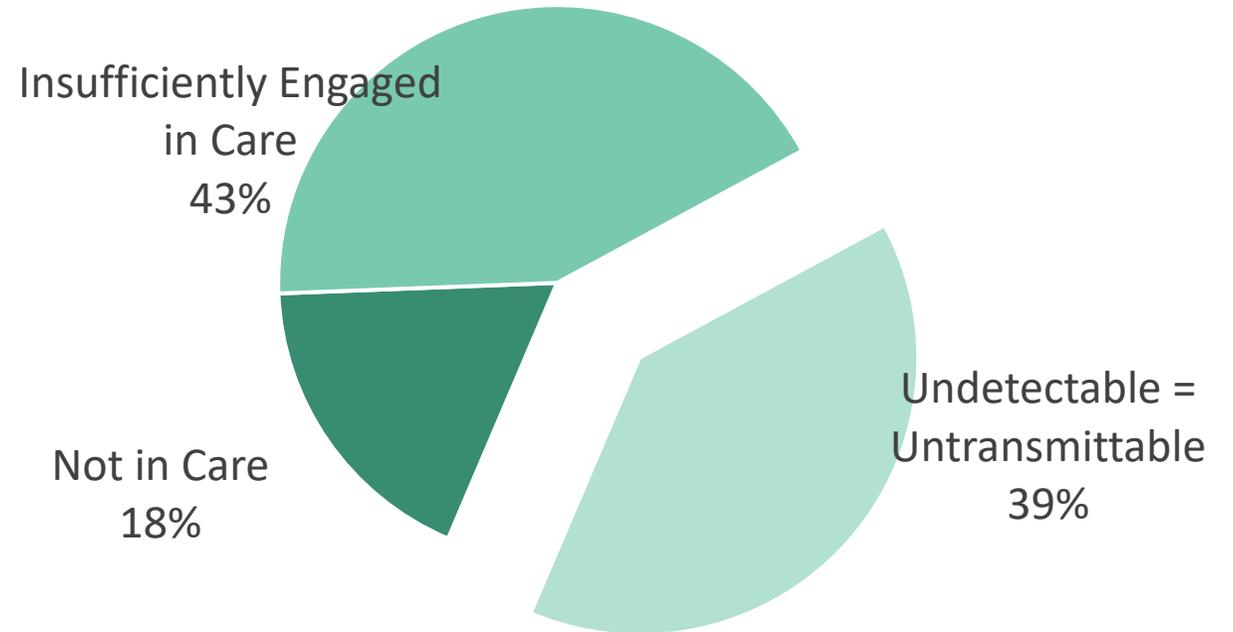




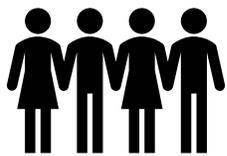
HIV Care and STI Coinfection

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

Among PLWH coinfecting with at least 1 STI:



STI patients least likely to be maintaining undetectable status include:



25-29 year olds
(38%)



People who inject drugs
(26%)



Black Men
(35%)



Men who have sex with women
(19%)

For questions on using these data
or for additional data requests, contact:
MDHHS-DHSP-TAandData-Requests@michigan.gov