# The relationship between STDs and recent HIV diagnosis – Connecticut, 2016

Mukhtar H. Mohamed, MPH, MA Epidemiologist TB, HIV, STD & Viral Hepatitis Section | Health Care & Support Services State of Connecticut Department of Public Health (CT DPH) June 20, 2018

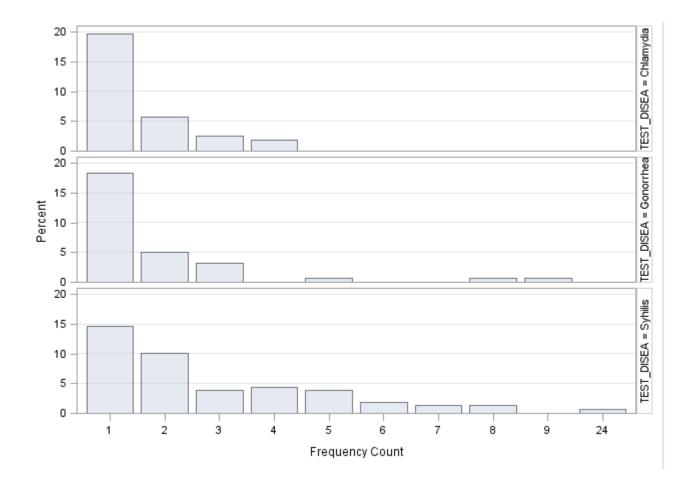
## Methods

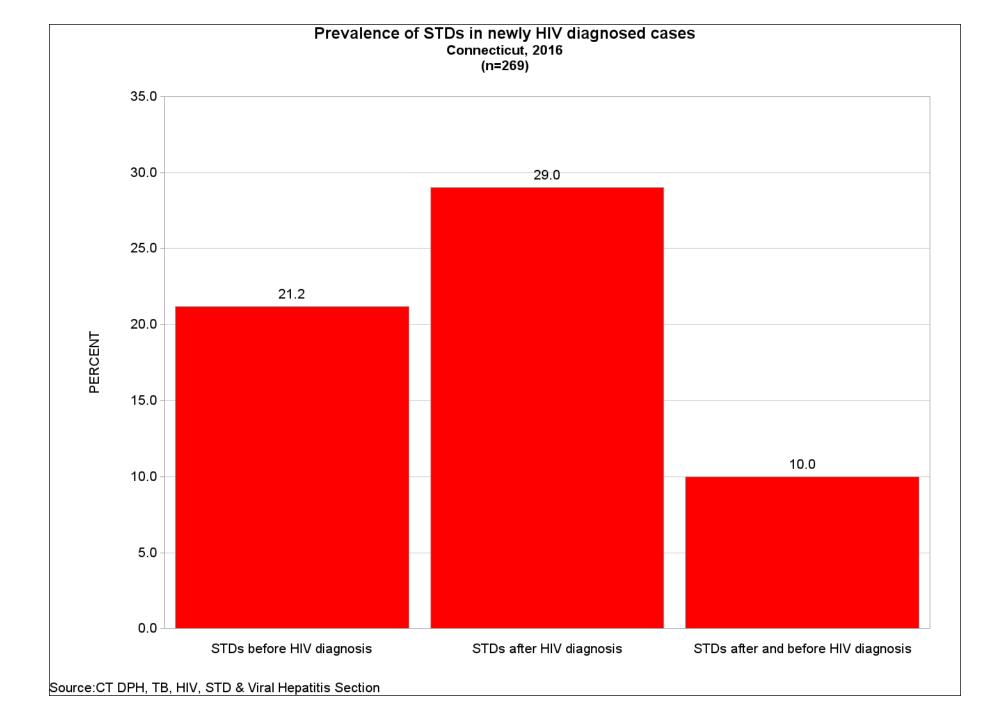
- Patients identified as having a new HIV diagnosis were crossreferenced with CT DPH STD registry
  - Chlamydia, gonorrhea and/or syphilis
  - Demographic and clinical information
- Analysis
  - Descriptive
  - Logic regression (on-going)

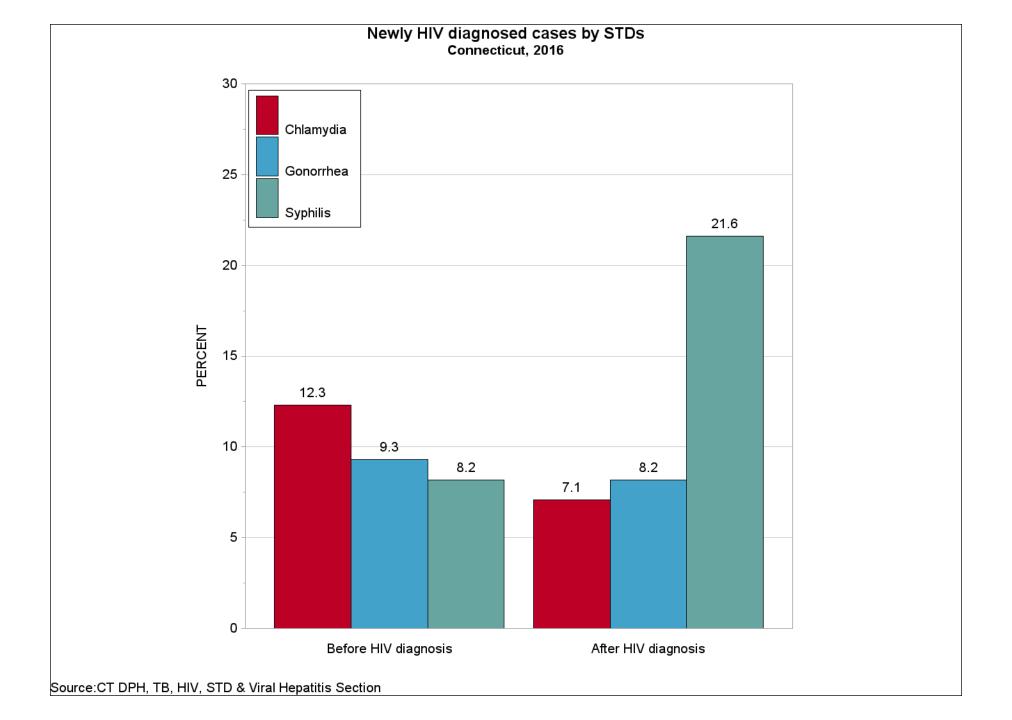
## Results

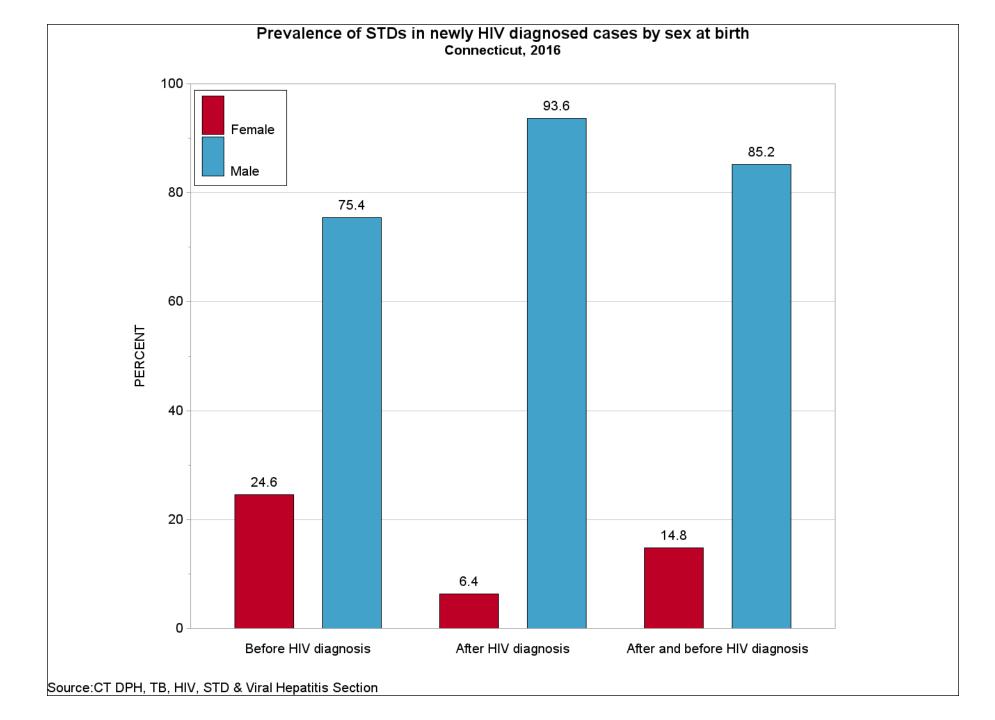
- Out of 269 newly HIV diagnosed cases in 2016, 161 (60%) returned a match
- 108 (40%) had STD info (chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis)
  - Before HIV diagnosis (N=57)
  - After HIV diagnosis (N=78)
  - or both (N=27)

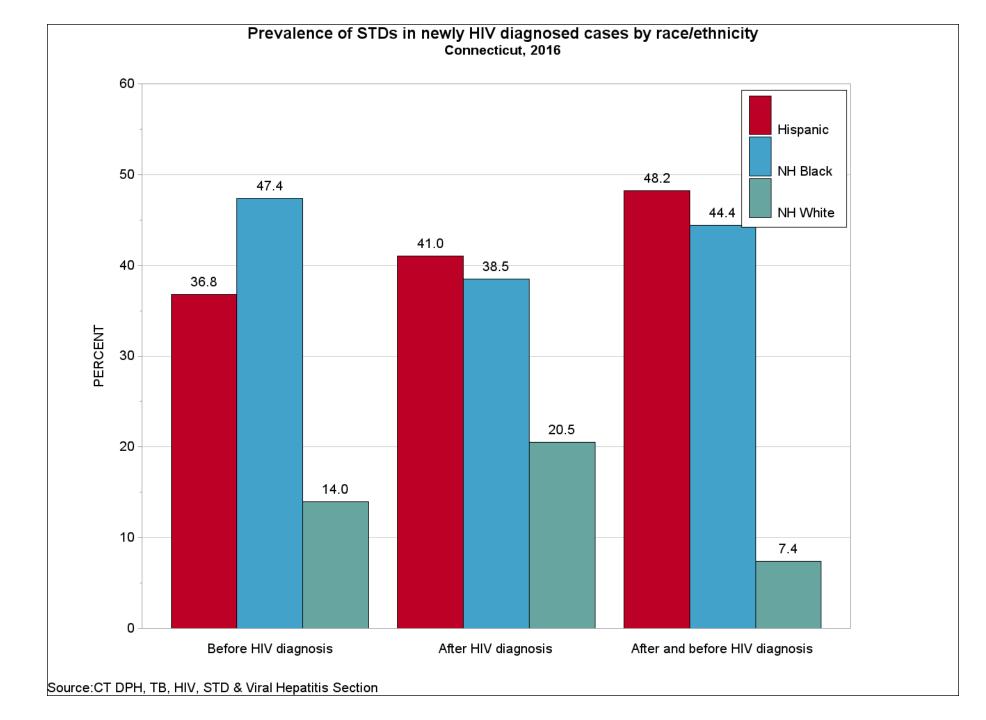
### STD Distribution for this population

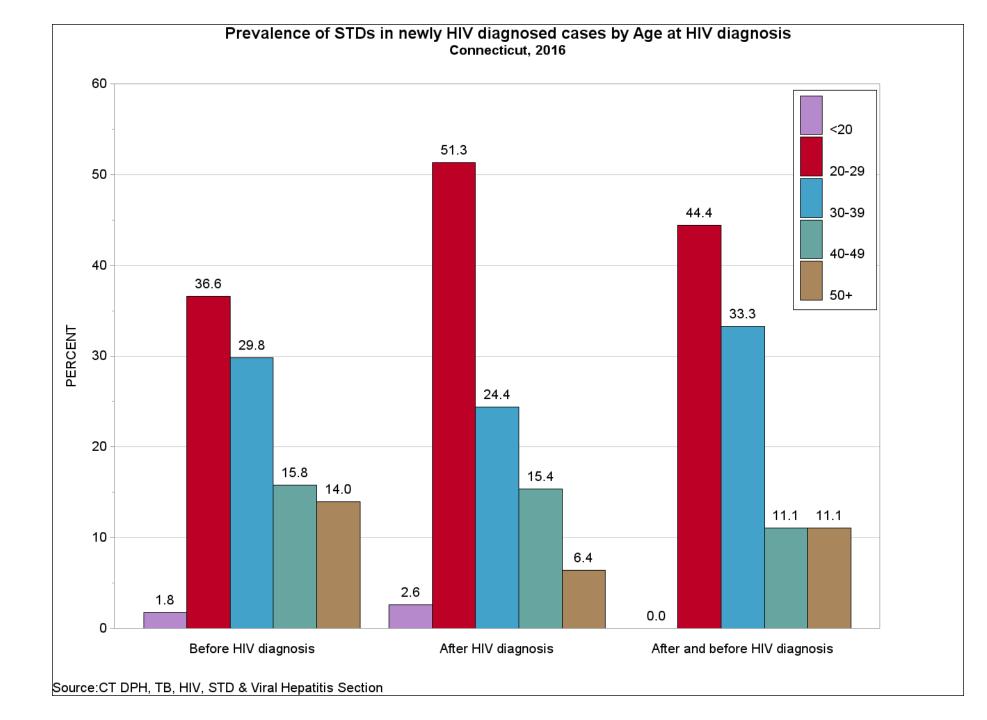


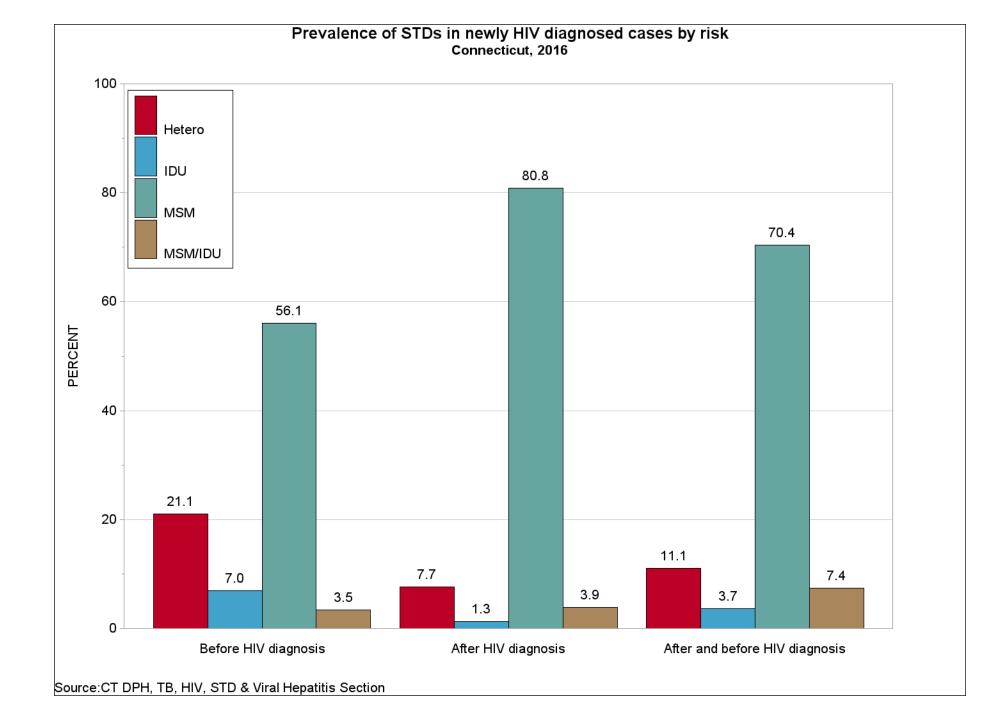












## Main points

- Higher prevalence of STDs in newly diagnosed HIV cases
  - Chlamydia is more prevalent before HIV diagnosis
  - Syphilis is more prevalent after HIV diagnosis
- More males than females
- Disparity among race/ethnic groups
- High risk populations:
  - 20-29 year olds
  - MSM

## Conclusion

Newly HIV infected individuals suggest persistence of high-risk sexual behaviors that might benefit from an intervention focused on STD prevention

#### Questions/Comments.

Thank you!