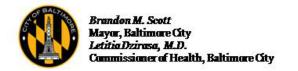


Not in Care – An Exploratory Analysis of Who and Why

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Background



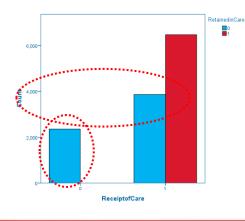
- Retention in care is a key quality measure for RWHAP. Those not retained are important targets for:
 - care expansion
 - o quality improvement
 - reducing unmet needs
 - bringing down incidence and prevalence of HIV/AIDS
- This study aimed to understand the basic characteristics of RWHAP participants not retained in care in the Baltimore EMA.

Materials & Method; Results



CAREWare data from 2019 were analyzed

- IBM®-SPSS®
- Analysis steps:
 - Assessing data quality
 - Optimizing analyzable data,
 - Univariate assessment of each variable
 - Bi-variate analyses.
 - Compared: those retained in care and not retained in care over a variety of factors
 - Using t-tests/ Chi-sq tests / Cochran— Mantel—Haenszel tests
- IBM®-SPSS®



RESULTS

HIV Status	Retained in Care: 0	Retained in Care: 1	Total
CDC defined AIDS	1224	1900	3124
HIV-positive (AIDS status unknown)	2336	1748	4084
HIV-positive (Not AIDS)	2661	2822	5483
Total	6221	6470	12691

Housing Arrangement	Retained in Care: 0	Retained in Care: 1	Total
Marginally Housed	322	235	557
Stable/Permanent	3951	5154	9105
Unknown/Unreported	1948	1081	3029
Total	6221	6470	12691

Woman of Color	Retained in Care: 0	Retained in Care: 1	Total
No	4340	4502	8842
Yes	1881	1968	3849
Total	6221	6470	12691

Hispanic	Retained in Care: 0	Retained in Care: 1	Total
No	6030	6261	12291
Yes	191	209	400
Total	6221	6470	12691

Transgender	Retained in Care: 0	Retained in Care: 1	Total
No	6115	6377	12492
Yes	106	93	199
Total	6221	6470	12691

Results

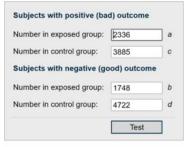


- Of 12691 diagnosed RWHAP participants, 10333 (81.4%) received care, 6470 were retained in care (62.6%; or 51% of all diagnosed).
- Substantial number of participants were not retained in care (37.4%; being 30.4% of diagnosed).
- Key populations not in care included MSM of color (38.3%);
 Women of color (37.2%); Transgenders (34.5%); and IDUs (34%).
- Those HIV-positives with unknown AIDS status were 1.6 times more likely to be out of care compared to those whose AIDS status was known (OR: 1.6; 95%CI: 1.51-1.75; p<0.0001).
- Substantially more participants with unspecified risk factors, transgender, MSM of color, women of color, aged 25-44 years, and having an incarceration history were not in care compared to others in the respective groups.
- Those not in care were more likely to have unknown/unreported viral load tests and not have any prescribed ARVs.

HIV	/ and AIDS Status	NOT Retained in Care	Retained in Care	Marginal Row Totals
HIV	/+	2336 (2001.94)	1748 (2082.06)	4084
(All	DS unknown)	[55.75]	[53.6]	
HIV	/+	3885 (4219.06)	4772 (4387.94)	8607
(All	DS known)	[26.45]	[25.43]	
	arginal Column tals	6221	6470	12691 (Grand Total)

The chi-square statistic is 161.2301. The p-value is <0.00001. Significant at p < .05.

The chi-square statistic with Yates correction is 160.7478. The p-value is <0.00001. Significant at p < .05.



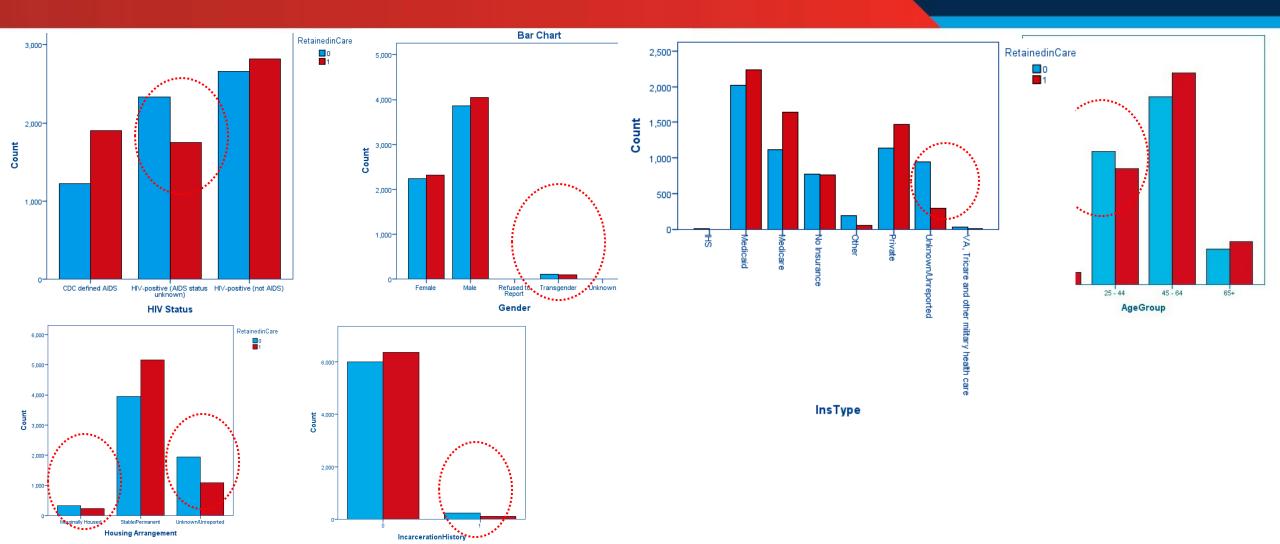
ricounts	
Odds ratio	1.6243
95 % CI:	1.5067 to 1.7510
z statistic	12.655
Significance level	P < 0.0001

The HIV-positives with unknown AIDS status were 1.6 times more likely to be out of care compared to those whose AIDS status was known.

We are 95% certain that this ratio lies between 1.51 and 1.75.

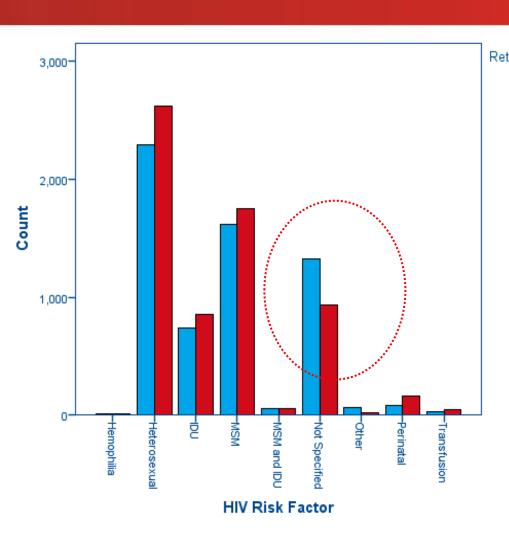
Results 2

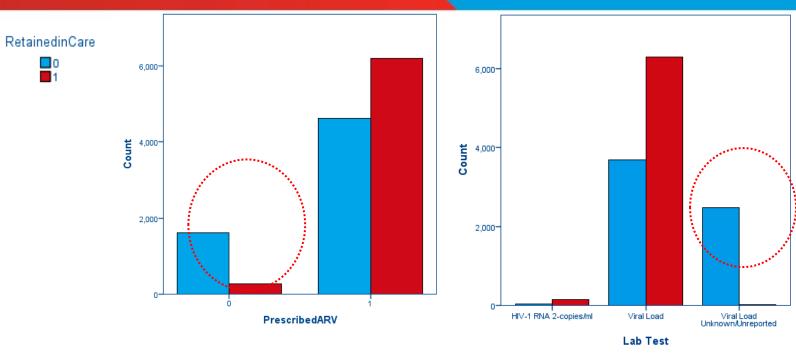




Results & Conclusion







CONCLUSIONS

- Substantial proportion of RWHAP participants not in care have concerning health outcomes.
- Those in this group need to be identified with their demographic attributes
- Strategies need to be developed to bring them in care.