

*Consultation on Research Initiatives:  
HIV Testing and Counseling in the  
African American Community*



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# *Consultation Outcomes*

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- **Identify Issues and Concerns**
- **Formulate Research Questions that need to be incorporated in new initiatives**
- **Meeting Summary on Web**

# ***NIDA's HIV/AIDS Research***

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- **Elucidate the role of drug abuse in acquisition, transmission and progression of HIV/AIDS**
- **Develop preventive interventions including drug abuse Treatment**
- **Treatment of HIV/AIDS**
  - **Adherence**
  - **Drug interactions**
  - **Services research**

# ***NIDA's FY05 Funding By OAR***

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## ***Research Areas of Emphasis***



<b>1. Natural History and Epidemiology</b>	<b>\$44,453,191</b>
<b>2. Etiology and Pathogenesis</b>	<b>\$36,194,021</b>
<b>3. Therapeutics</b>	<b>\$8,166,012</b>
<b>4. Vaccines</b>	<b>\$4,062,573</b>
<b>5. Behavioral and Social Science</b>	<b>\$204,809,996</b>
<b>6. Training, Infrastructure, and Capacity Building</b>	<b>\$11,717,677</b>
<b>7. Information Dissemination</b>	<b>\$1,753,530</b>

# *Snapshot of HIV/AIDS*

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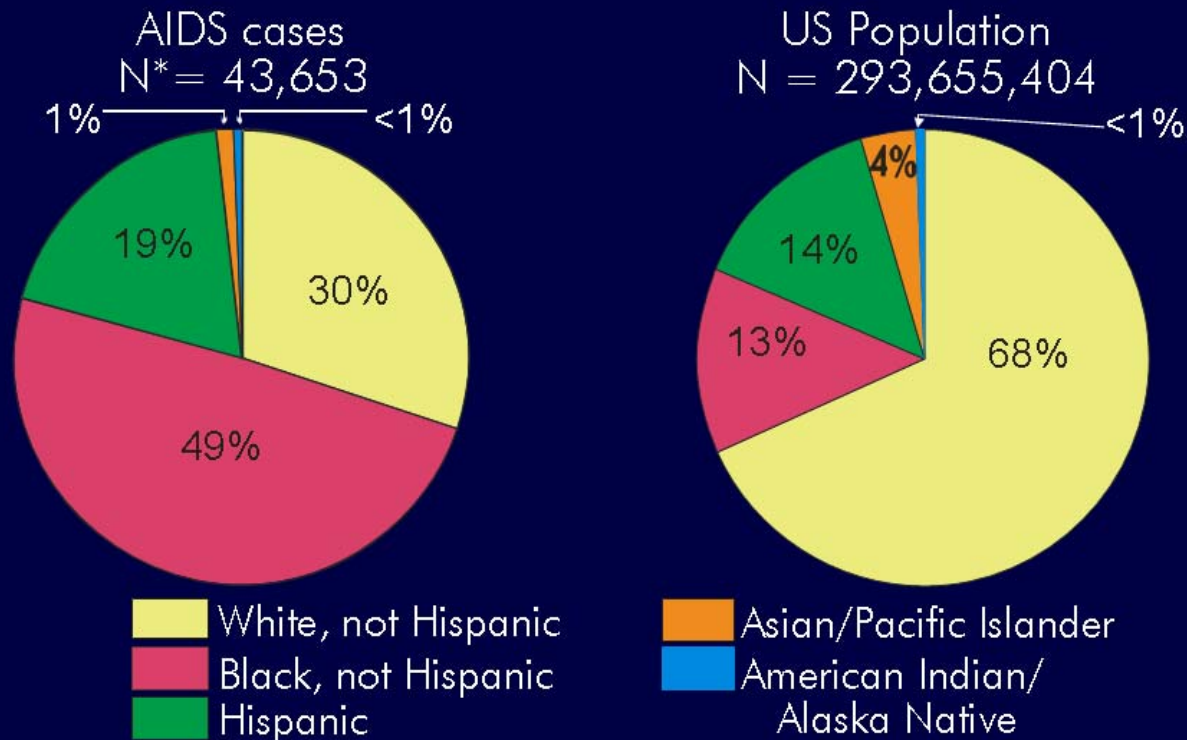


- **Minorities over represented**
- **One quarter HIV+ unaware of serostatus**
  - Which contribute to more than ½ of new infections
- **45% of those testing + for HIV are diagnosed with AIDS within 1 year**
  - Minorities are more likely to be late testers
- **Minority have shorter survival following AIDS diagnoses**

# Domestic Epidemiological Data



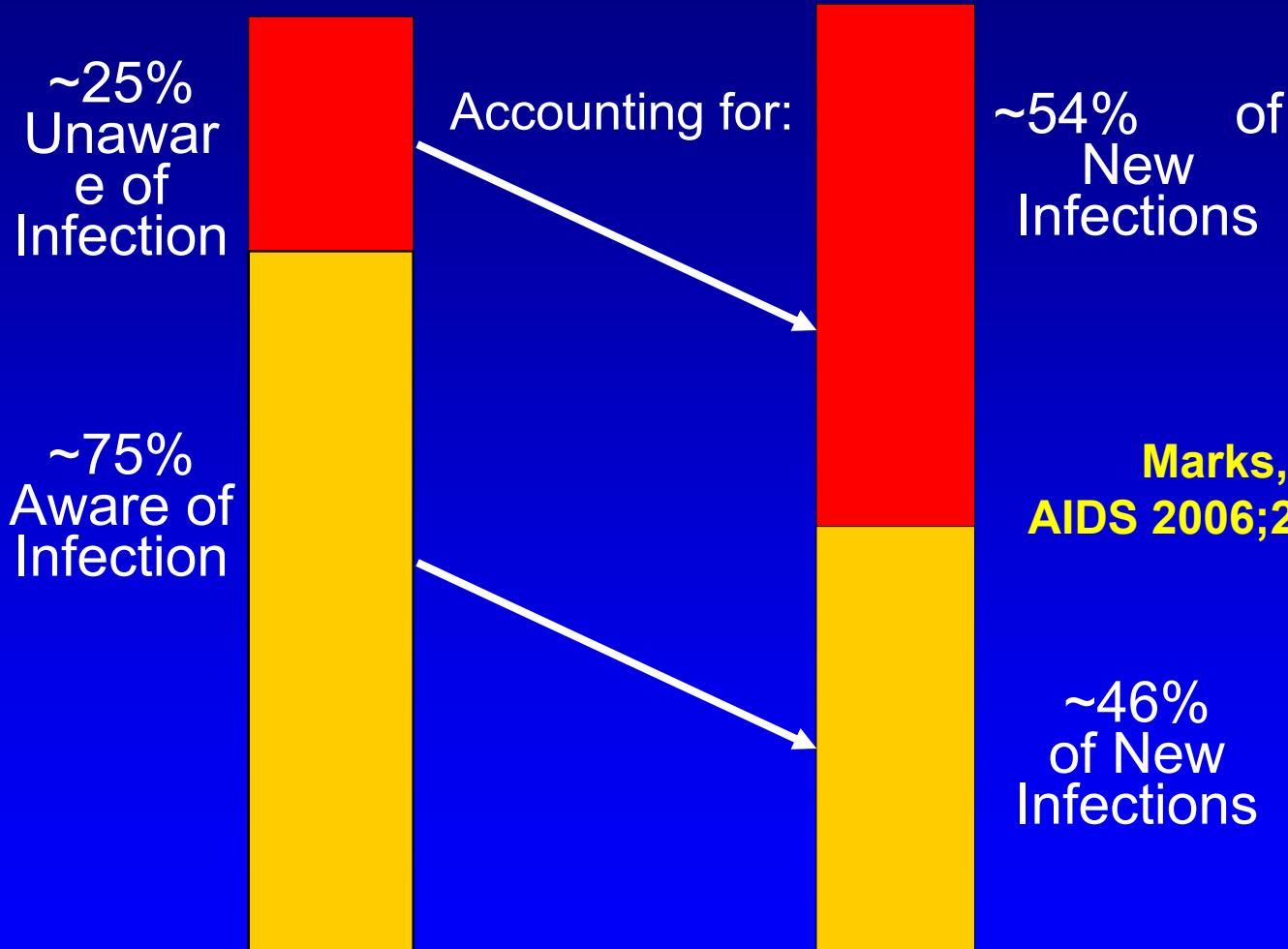
Proportion of AIDS Cases and Population by Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2004—50 States and D.C.



Note. Excludes persons from US dependencies, possessions, and associated nations.  
\* Includes 191 persons of unknown race or multiple races.



# *Awareness of Serostatus Among People with HIV and Estimates of Transmission*



**Marks, et al  
AIDS 2006;20:1447-50**

People Living with HIV/AIDS: 1,039,000-1,185,000  
New Sexual Infections Each Year: ~32,000

# *Knowledge of HIV Infection and Behavior*



- After people become aware they are HIV-positive, the prevalence of high-risk sexual behavior is reduced substantially.
- Reduction in unprotected anal or vaginal Intercourse with HIV-neg partners: HIV-pos Aware vs. HIV-pos Unaware **68%**



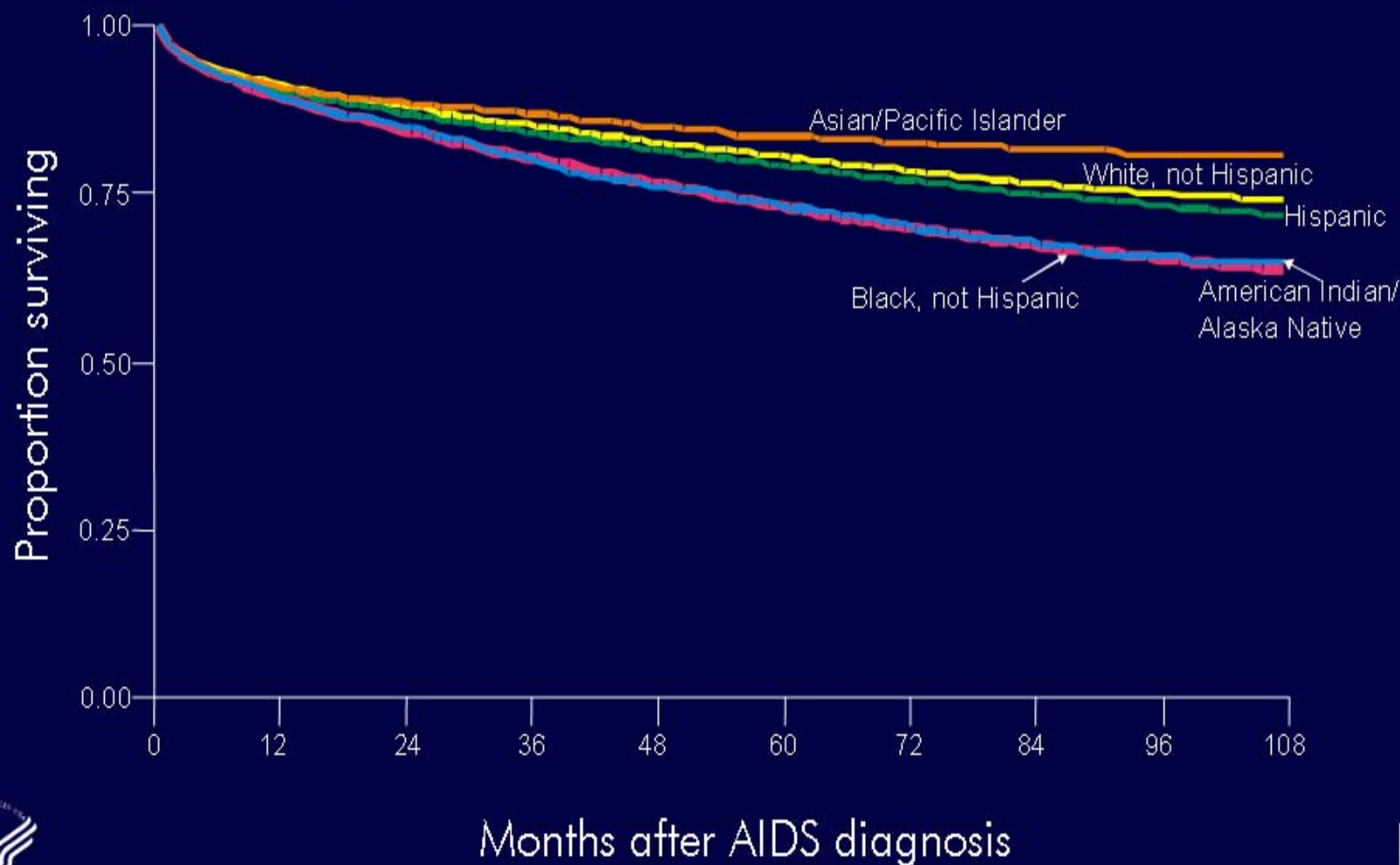
# ***Late HIV Testing is Common***

***Supplement to HIV/AIDS Surveillance, 2000-2003***



- Among 4,127 persons with AIDS\*, 45% were first diagnosed HIV-positive within 12 months of AIDS diagnosis (“late testers”)
- Late testers, compared to those tested early (>5 yrs before AIDS diagnosis) were more likely to be:
  - Younger (18-29 yrs)
  - Heterosexual
  - Less educated
  - African American or Hispanic

# Proportion of Persons Surviving, by Number of Months after AIDS Diagnosis during 1996–2003 and by Race/Ethnicity—United States



# Summary

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- One quarter HIV+ unaware of serostatus
- Minorities are more likely to be late tester
- Minority have shorter survival

Paradox: No disproportion in rates of testing by ethnic group (who & how often, diagnosis not a screening test)