


Preliminary Assessment of Syphilis in Persons Living with a Diagnosis of HIV Infection in Ohio, 2001-2010

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Although the number of persons living with a diagnosis of HIV infection with a prior, concurrent, or later syphilis infection is small in Ohio; the potential for acquisition and/or transmission of either HIV or syphilis is greatly increased.


WHY?

Co-infection is relatively common

- Similar and/or overlapping at-risk populations
- Similar social determinants of health

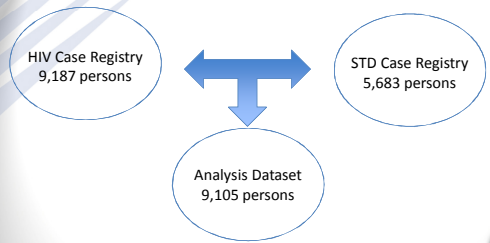
Mutually reinforcing (amplified in the presence of each other)

- Presence of syphilis increases the risk of HIV transmission 3- to 5-fold
- HIV can alter the clinical course of syphilis and increase the likelihood of treatment complications




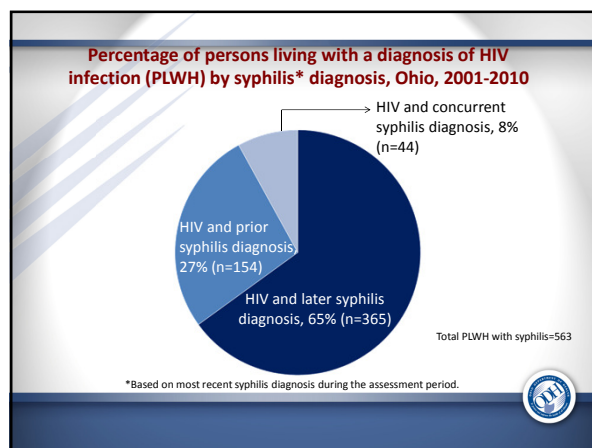
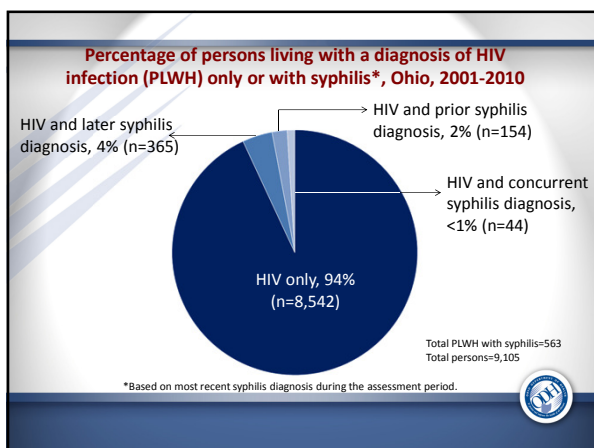
Preliminary Assessment - Methods

Retrospective Assessment - January 1, 2001 to December 31, 2010



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    graph TD
      HIV[HIV Case Registry  
9,187 persons] <--> STD[STD Case Registry  
5,683 persons]
      HIV --> AD[Analysis Dataset  
9,105 persons]
      STD --> AD
  
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Characteristics of persons living with a diagnosis of HIV infection and syphilis (n=563), Ohio, 2001-2010

Sex


- 97% male

Race/Sex

- 60% white males (7.4 per 100,000)
- 33% black/African American males (28.0 per 100,000)

Age


- 37% 40-49 years old at time of earliest syphilis diagnosis (average age = 34 years)
- Only 10% 13-24 years old at time of earliest syphilis diagnosis





Transmission modes of persons living with a diagnosis of HIV infection and syphilis (n=563), Ohio, 2001-2010

Transmission

- 86% male to male sexual contact
- 4% injection drug use
- 4% heterosexual contact
- 6% unknown/missing





PLWH with a history of syphilis





21:1

PLWH with no history of syphilis

A person with a history of syphilis in Ohio was over 21 times more likely to be living with HIV compared to a person with no history of syphilis in Ohio during the assessment period.





Summary of persons living with a diagnosis of HIV infection (PLWH) and syphilis, Ohio, 2001-2010

563 (6%) PLWH had a previous, concurrent, or later syphilis diagnosis;


Of the 563 PLWH with a syphilis diagnosis, 2/3 (65%) of them had a later syphilis diagnosis;

A person with a history of syphilis was over 21 times more likely to be living with HIV compared to a person with no history of syphilis;

PLWH and syphilis were almost exclusively white or black/African American males and with male to male sexual contact as the mode of transmission.


Although the number of persons living with a diagnosis of HIV infection with a prior, concurrent, or later syphilis infection is small in Ohio; the potential for acquisition and/or transmission of either HIV or syphilis is greatly increased.



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QUESTIONS?

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