



National HIV Behavioral Surveillance (NHBS) and Medical Monitoring Project Data Review

Kathleen A. Brady, MD, MSCE
Director & Medical Director
Division of HIV Health
Philadelphia Department of Public Health



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NHBS Overview


National HIV Behavioral Surveillance (NHBS)

- Rotating annual survey in 3 populations at increased risk for HIV acquisition: MSM, PWID, heterosexually active persons at increased risk for HIV infection
- Sex and drug using behaviors that increase risk for exposure to HIV, HIV testing, access to prevention and other services





MMP Overview

- Population-based surveillance system for information not always included in traditional HIV surveillance
 - Behaviors
 - Socioeconomic factors
 - Comorbidities
 - Quality of care
 - Barriers to care and viral suppression
 - Unmet needs
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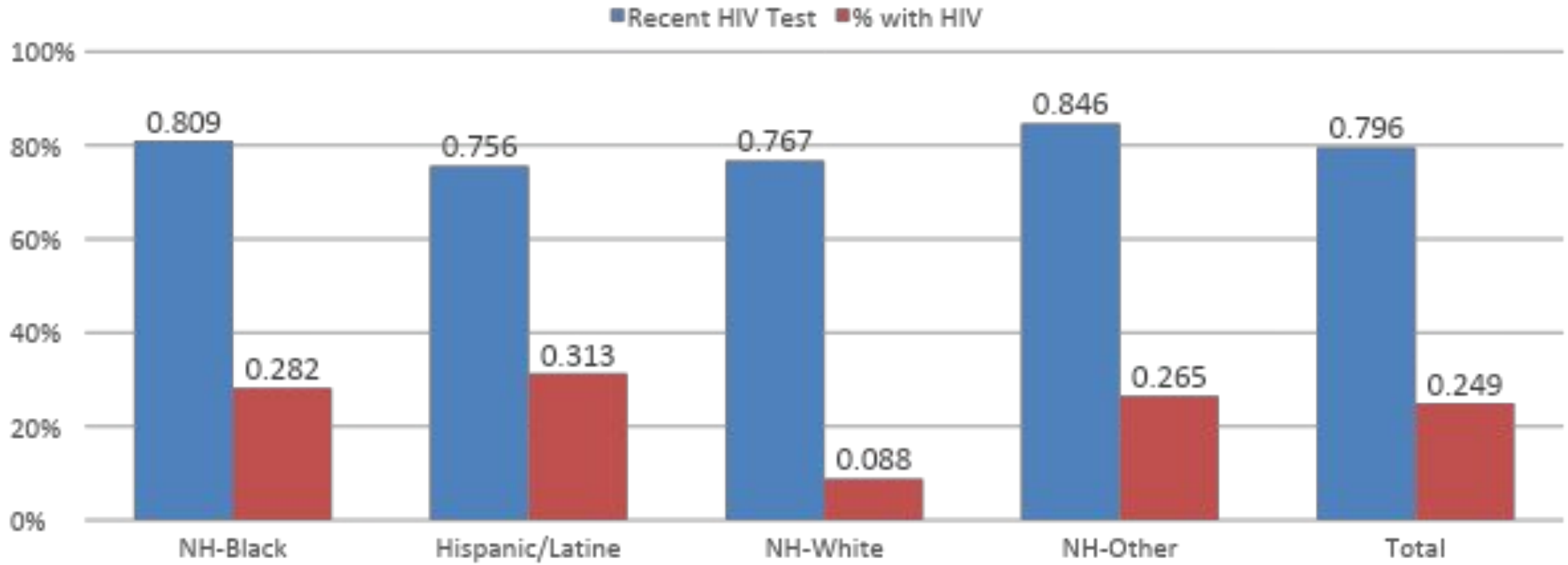
Diagnose - NHBS



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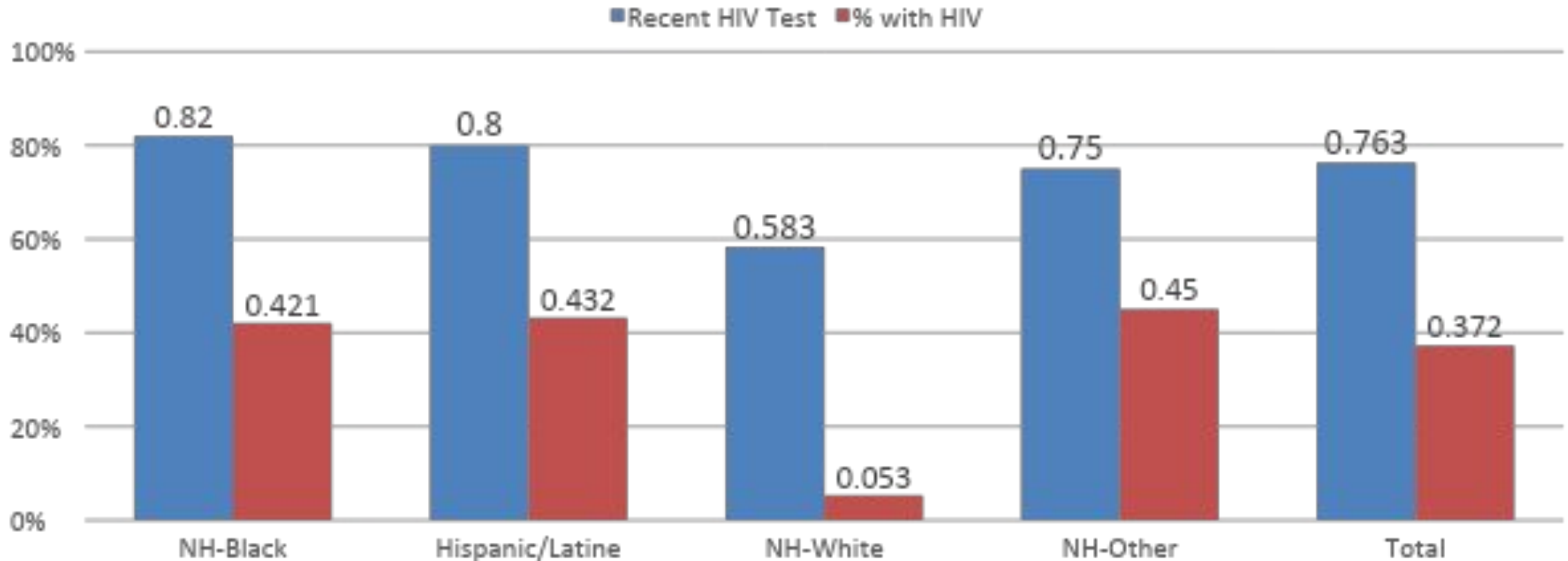
Diagnose—MSM 2023

HIV testing in the previous 12 months among self-reported HIV negative MSM and HIV prevalence among MSM by race/ethnicity, Philadelphia



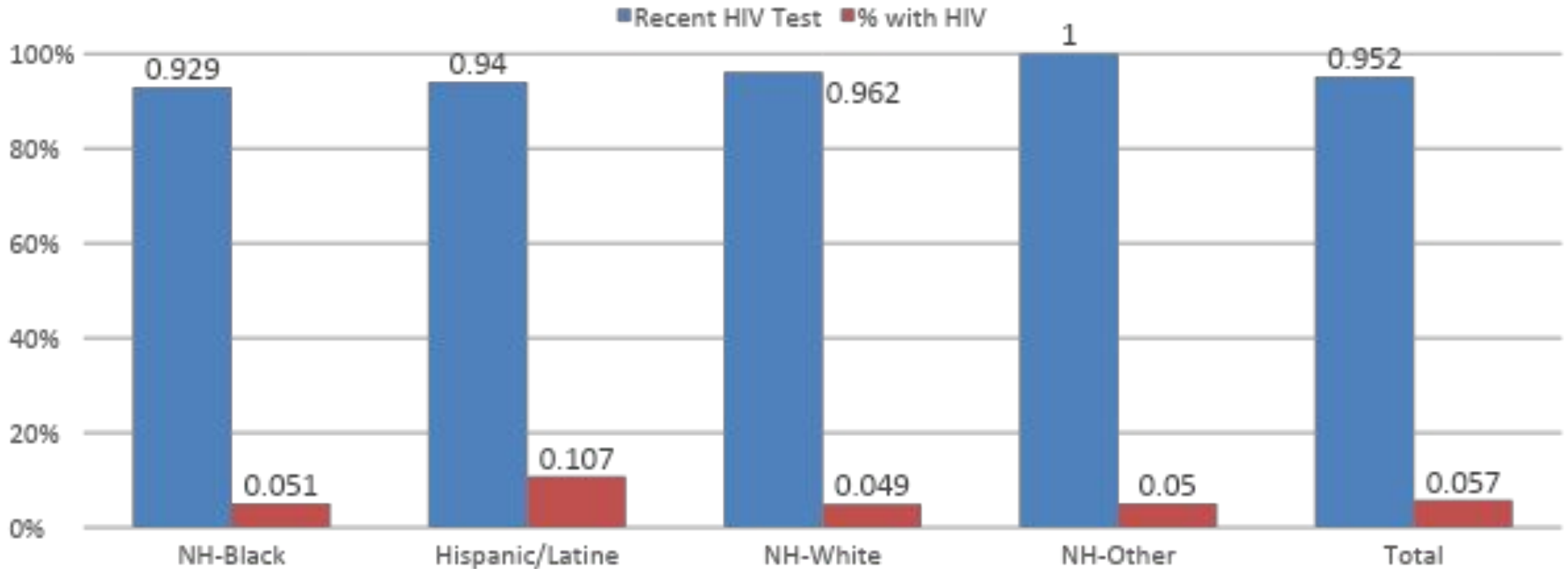
Diagnose—TRANS 2023

HIV testing in the previous 12 months among self-reported HIV negative WTE/TFP and HIV prevalence among WTE/TFP by race/ethnicity, Philadelphia



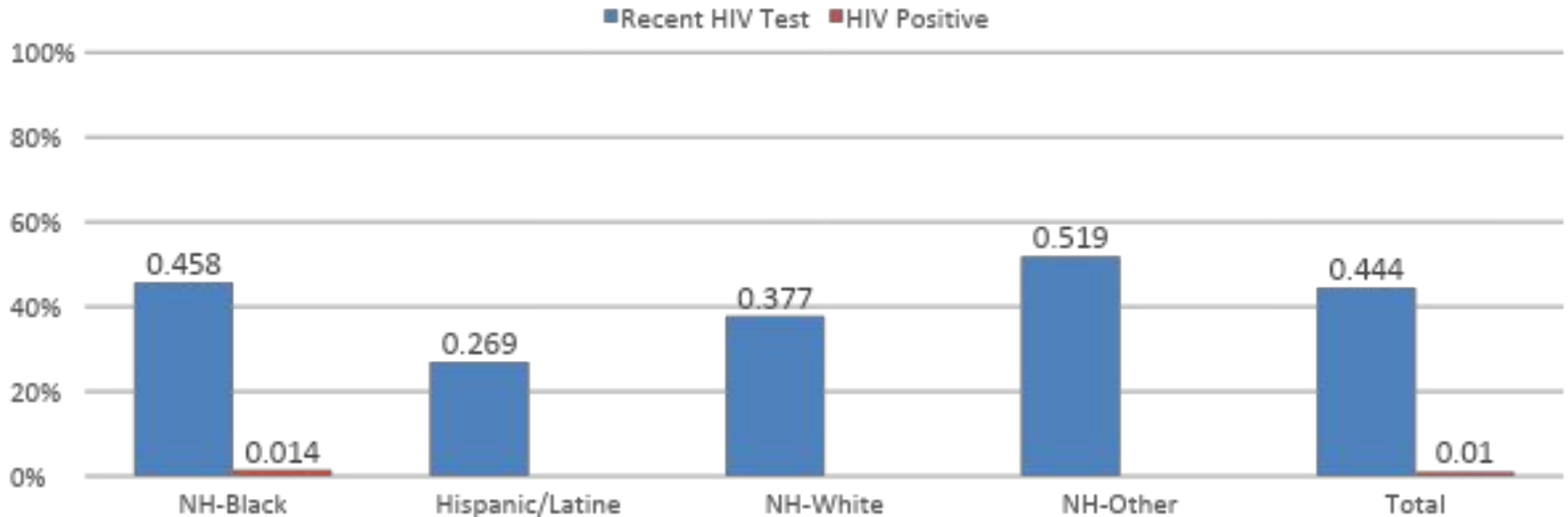
Diagnose—PWID 2024

HIV testing in the previous 12 months among self-reported HIV negative PWID and HIV prevalence among PWID by race/ethnicity, Philadelphia




Diagnose—HET 2025

HIV testing in the previous 12 months among self-reported HIV negative heterosexuals and HIV prevalence among heterosexuals by race/ethnicity
Philadelphia





Diagnose Summary

- HIV testing in the last 12 months is highest among PWID, followed by MSM, WTE/TFP, and is the lowest among heterosexuals.
 - Testing rates differ by race/ethnicity, but in general are higher among NH Black and Hispanic/Latine people, regardless of subpopulations, except among PWID.
 - HIV prevalence is highest among WTE/TFP, followed by MSM, PWID, and the lowest among heterosexuals.
 - HIV Prevalence is highest among NH Black and Hispanic/Latine people across all subpopulations.
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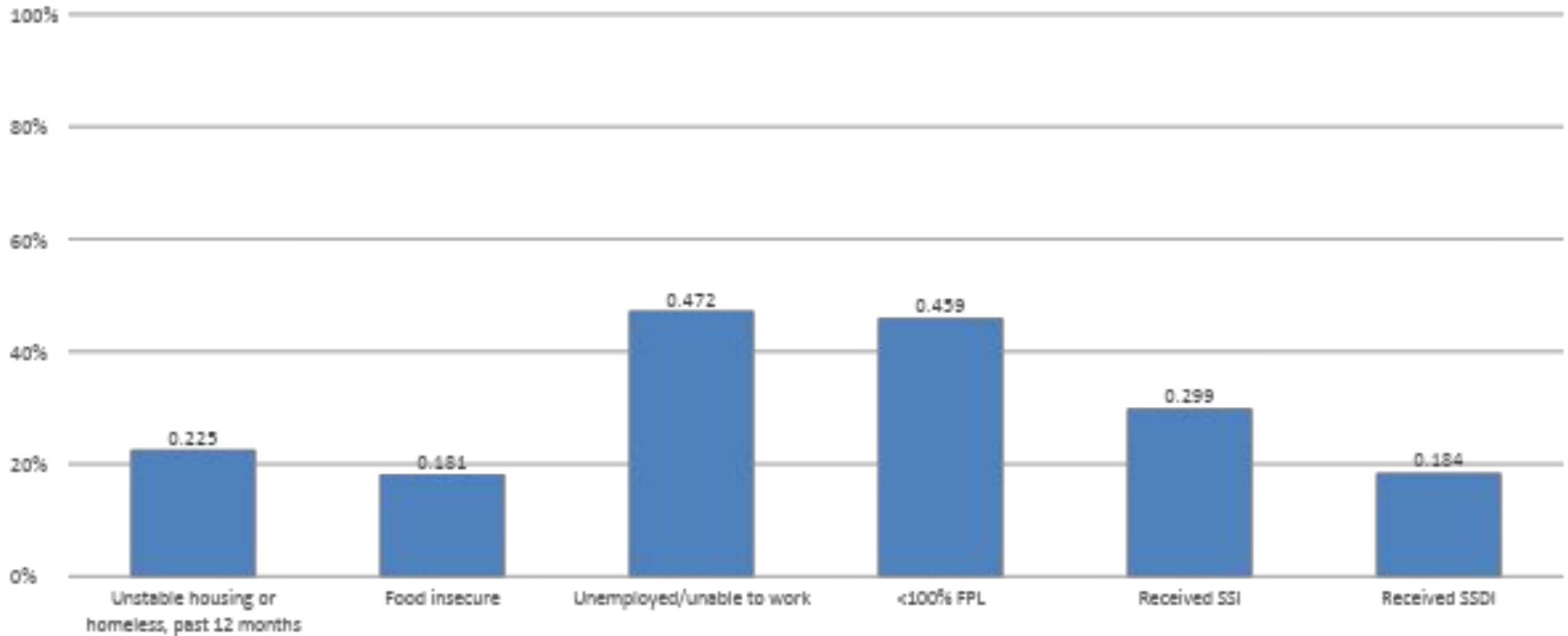


Treat - MMP



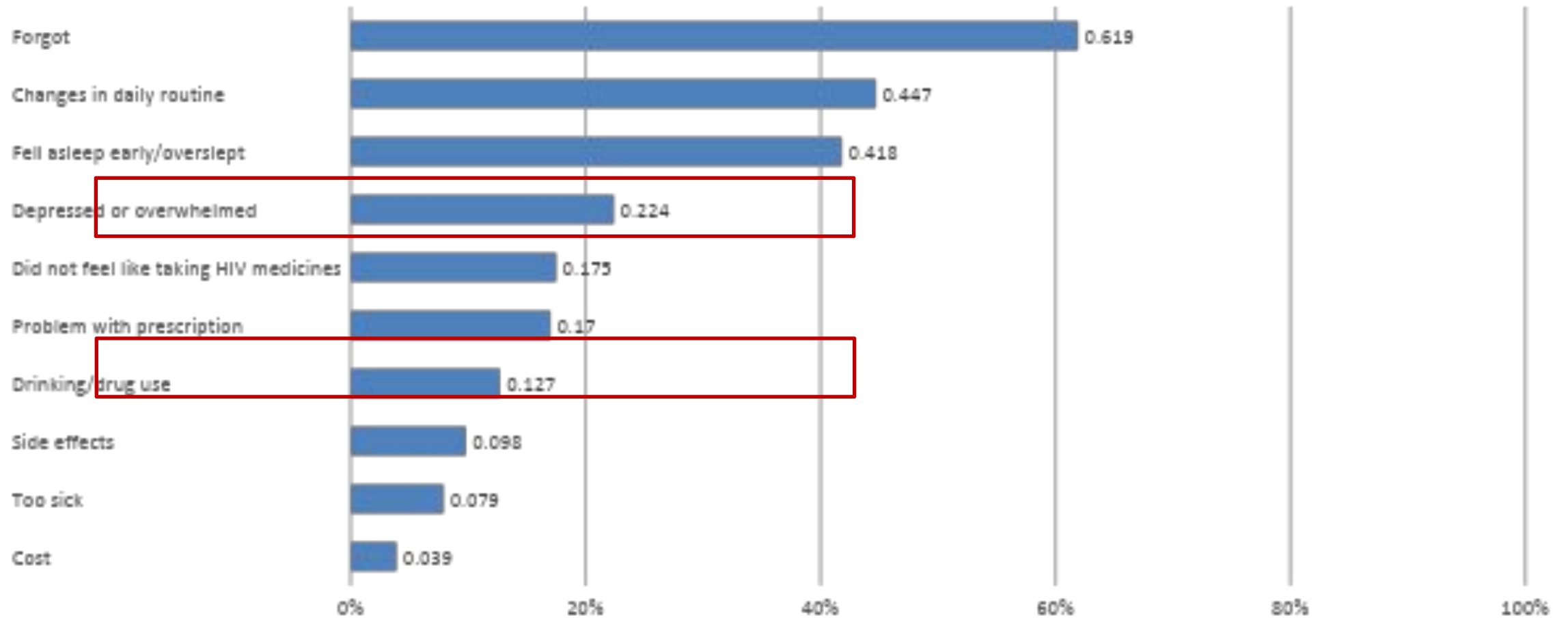
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Socioeconomic status of PWH in Philadelphia




	Prescription of ART	Fully Adherent to ART	Sustained Viral Suppression
Total	75.5%	58.9%	54.5%
Gender			
Cisgender Male	76.4%	58.7%	57.5%
Cisgender Female	71.5%	60.1%	47.4%
Transgender	86.5%	*	*
Sexual Orientation			
Lesbian or gay	79.3%	56.2%	67.8%
Heterosexual	76.2%	63.1%	48.4%
Race/Ethnicity			
NH-Black	73.6%	55.8%	49.6%
NH-White	87.0%	70.3%	75.9%
Hispanic/Latine	72.0%	58.7%	53.8%

Reasons for missing ART doses






Mental health and substance use

- **44.1%** of PWH in Philadelphia reported a mental, physical, or emotional disability
 - **15%** of PWH in Philadelphia have symptoms of moderate or severe depression
 - **Nearly 1 in 5** PWH in Philadelphia have symptoms of generalized anxiety disorder
 - **43.3%** of PWH in Philadelphia reported non-injection drug use, most of whom reported marijuana use (**37.3%**)
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Unmet needs

- **15.2%** of PWH who needed HIV case management did not get it
 - **30.2%** of PWH who needed dental care did not get it
 - **26.9%** of PWH who needed mental health services did not get them
 - **25.0%** of PWH who needed drug or alcohol counseling/treatment did not get it
- 



Unmet needs

- **26.5%** of PWH who needed transportation assistance did not get it
 - **30.5%** of PWH who needed meal or food services did not get them
 - **48.0%** of PWH who needed shelter or housing services did not get them
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Treat Summary

- High rates of poverty, food insecurity, and unstable housing in PWH in Philadelphia
 - High rates of disability and mental health issues that impact HIV care
 - Unmet need is highest for transportation, food services, and housing services
 - Racial and ethnic disparities in care outcomes
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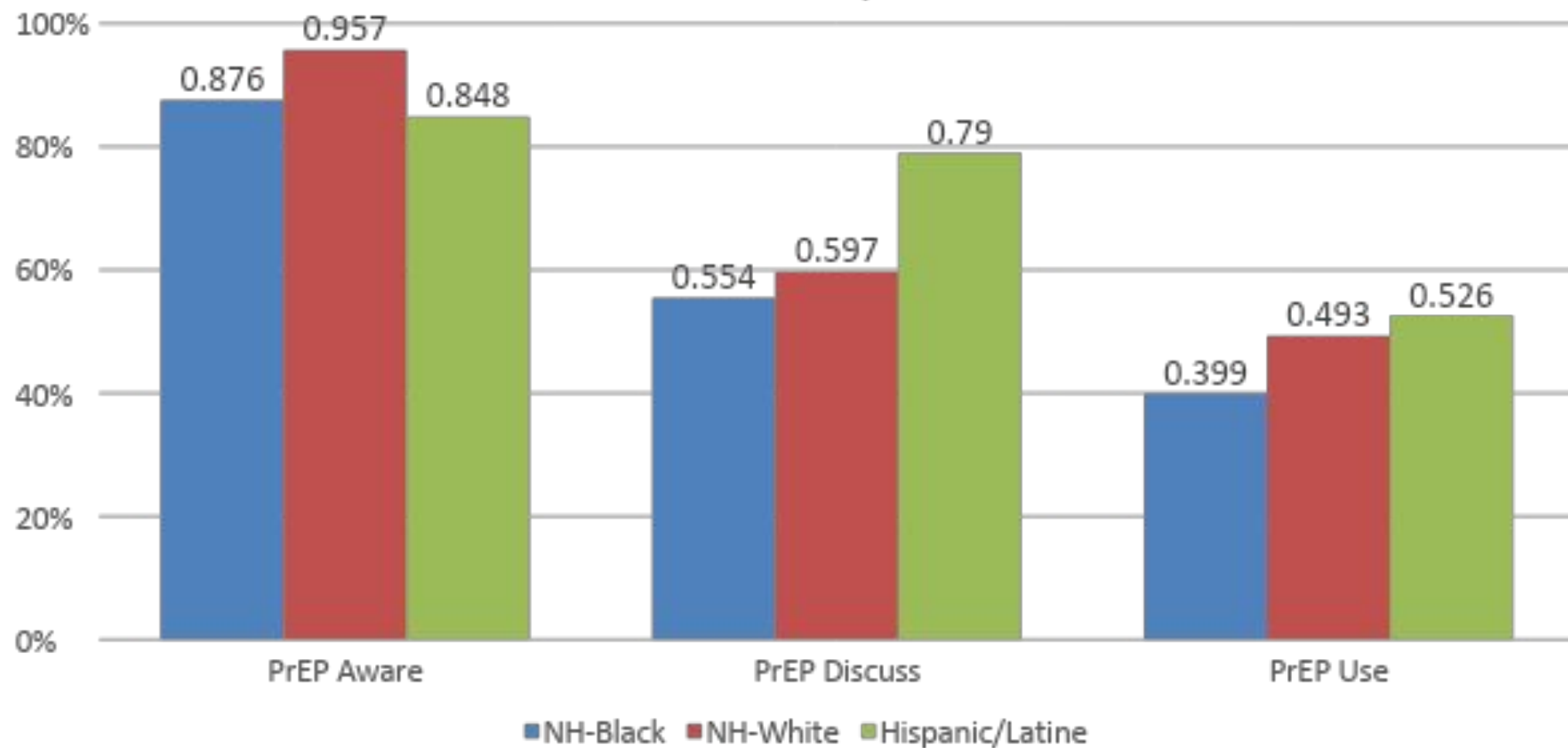


Prevent - NHBS

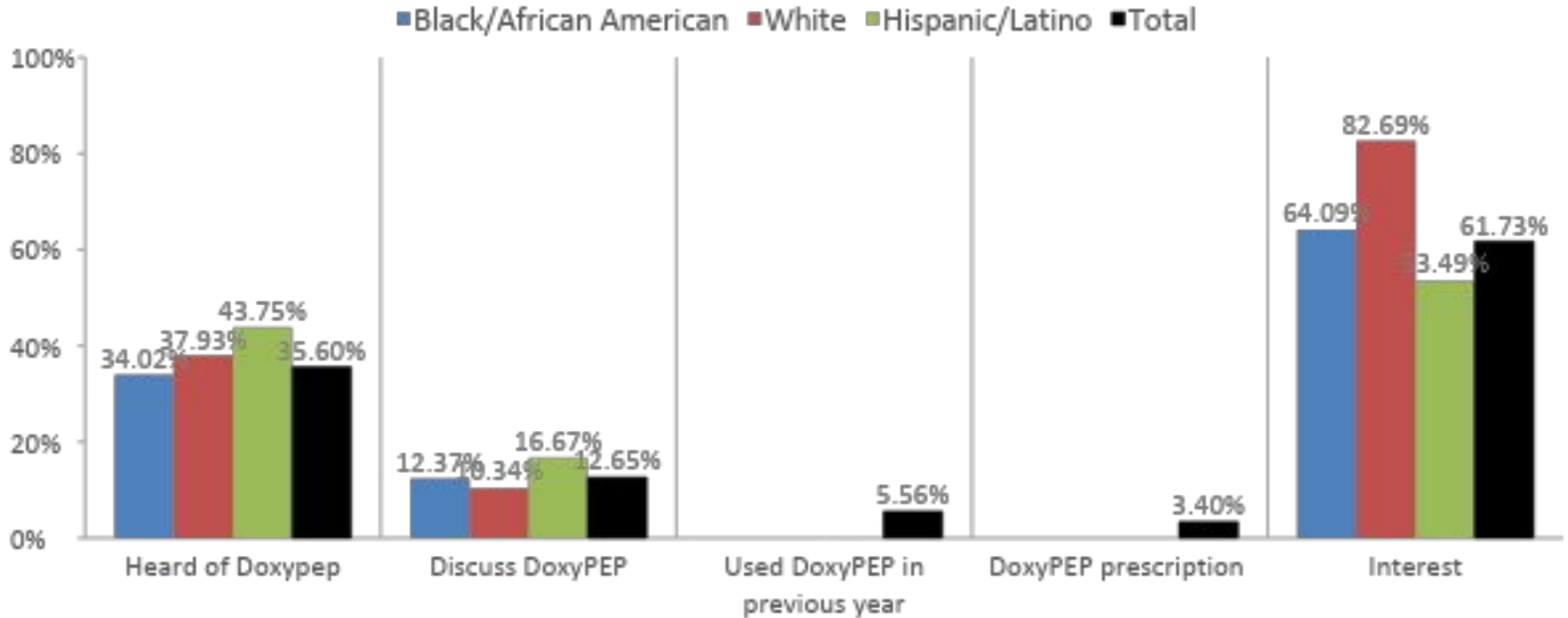


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PrEP Continuum among HIV negative MSM, by race/ethnicity, 2023

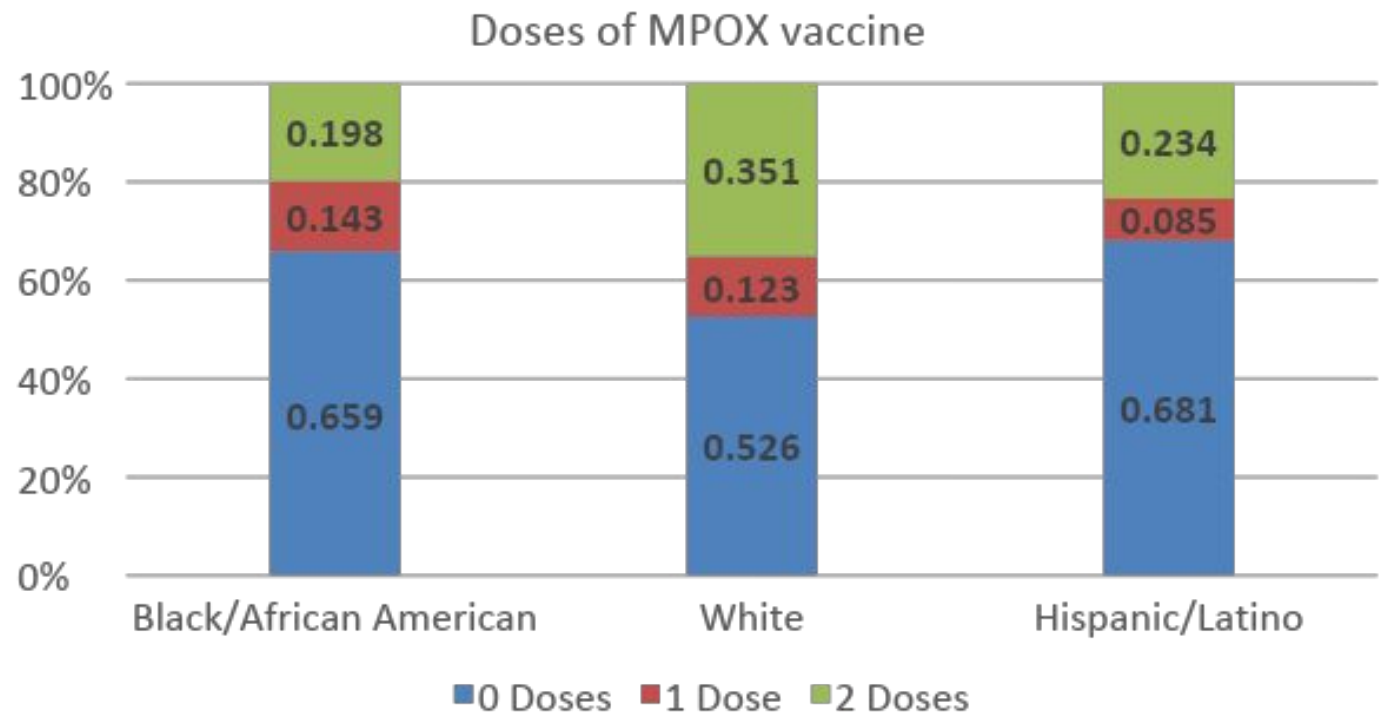


DoxyPEP Continuum—MSM 2023



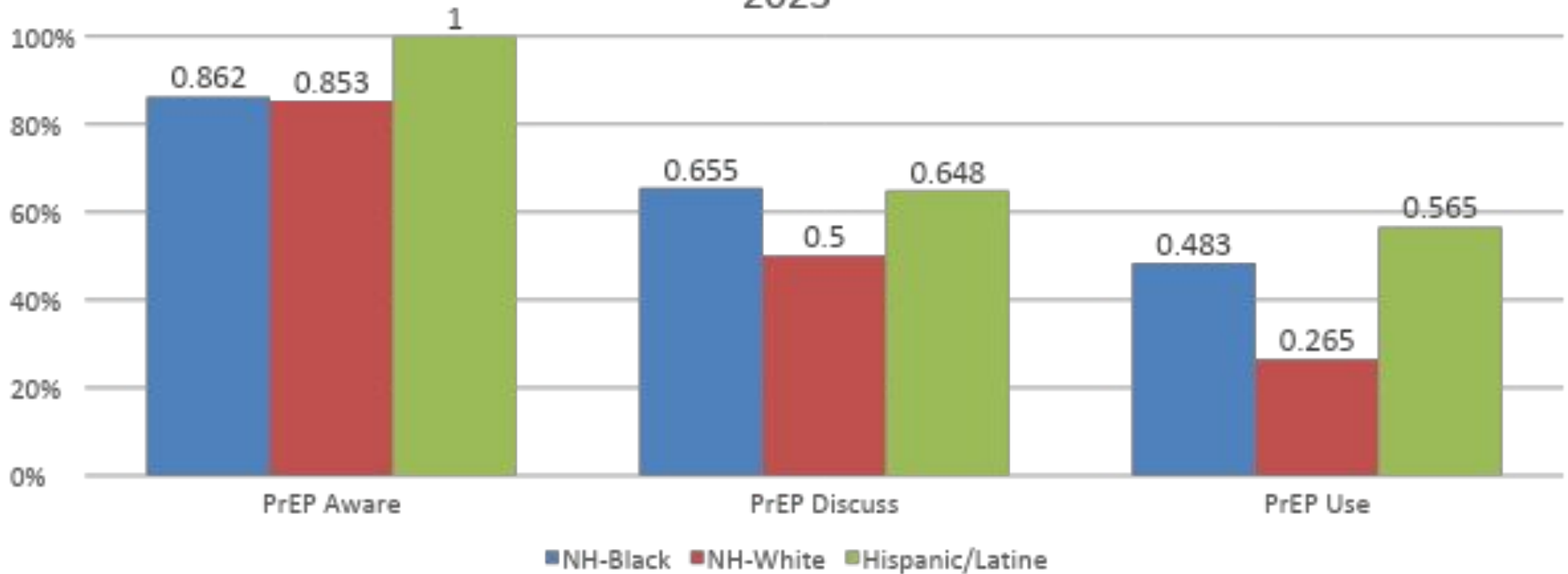
MSM 2023-Mpox Vaccination

- Less than 1 in 20 reported having an Mpox diagnosis ever
- 2 in 5 MSM reported receiving any dose of the Mpox vaccine
- Among those vaccinated, 7 in 10 received at least one dose intradermally



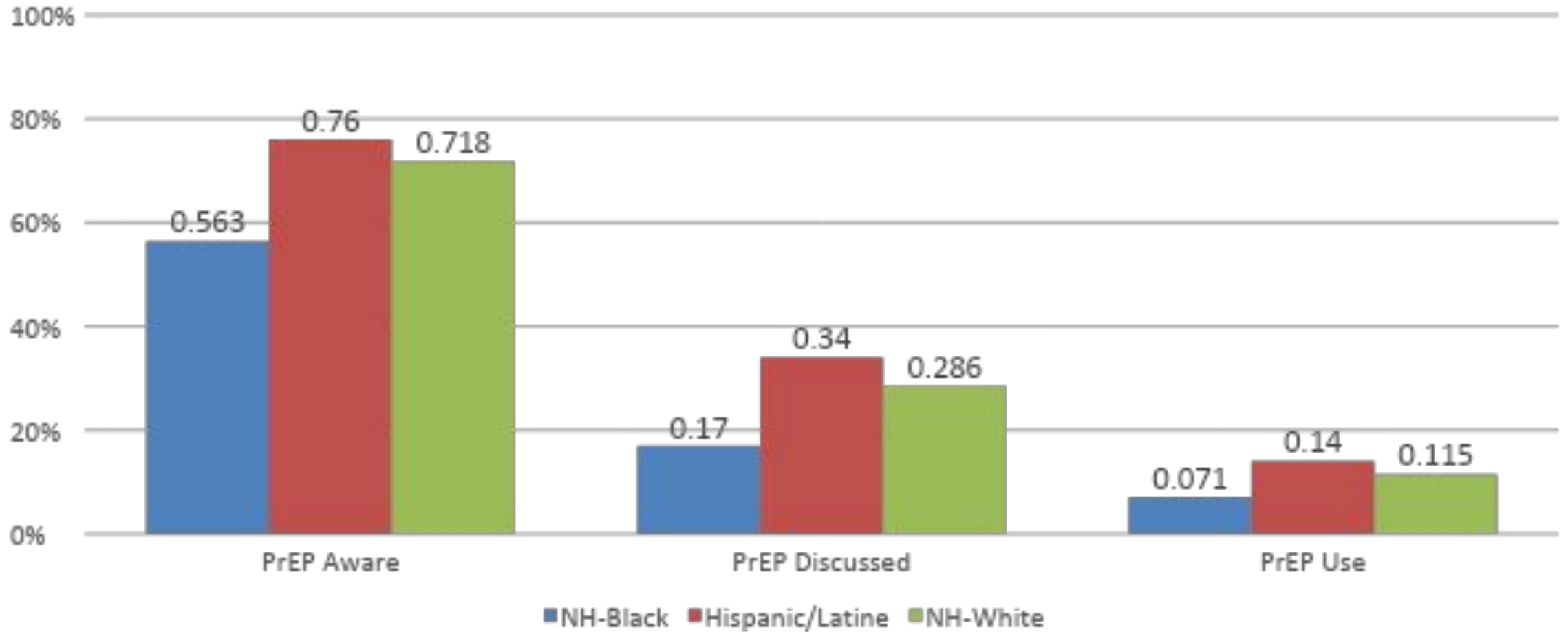
PrEP Continuum—WTE/TFP 2023

PrEP Continuum among HIV negative WTE/TFP, by race/ethnicity, 2023

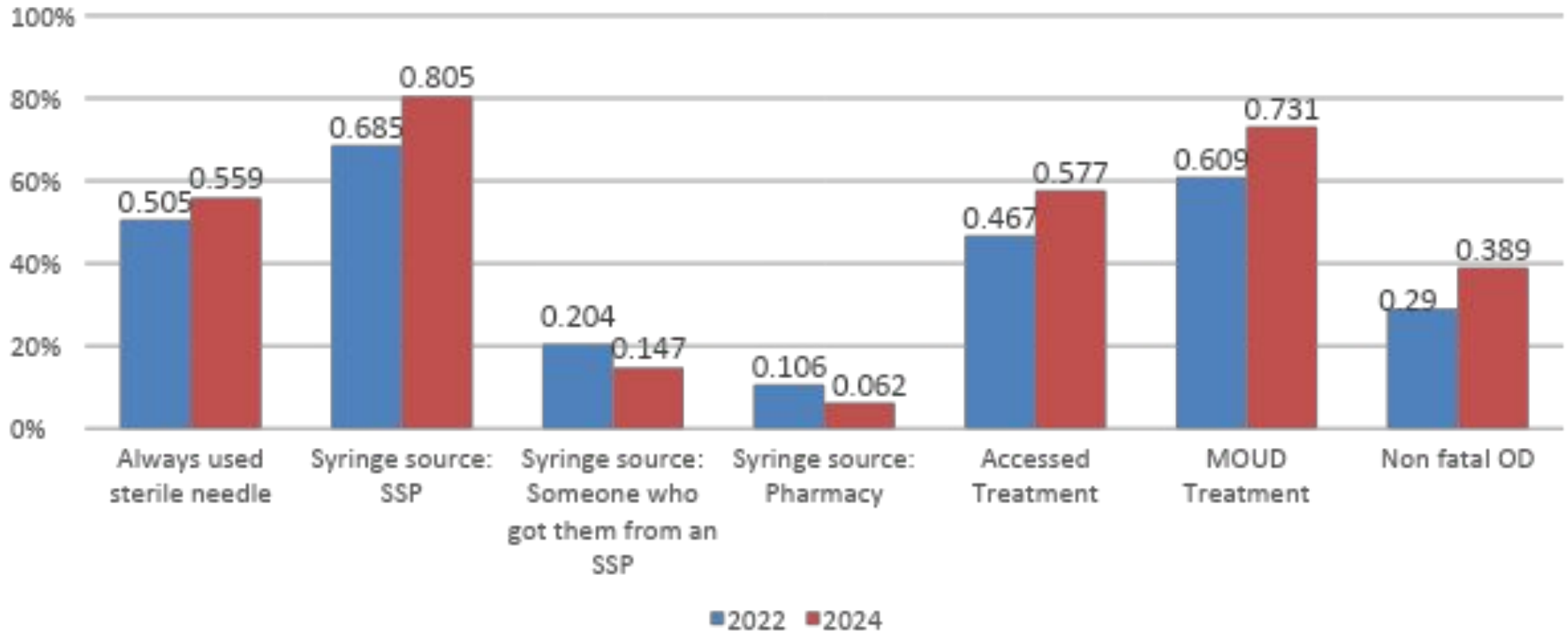


PrEP Continuum: PWID

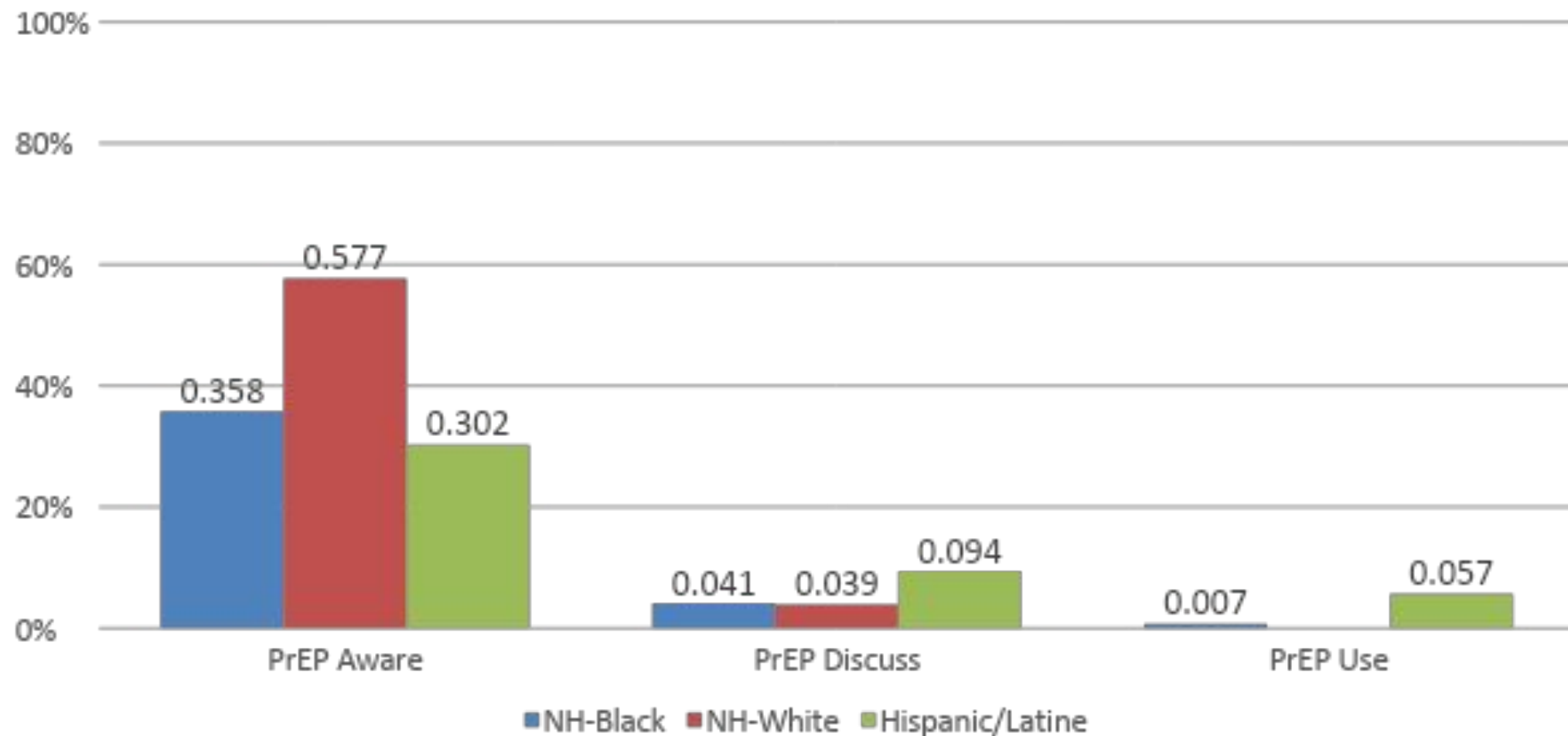
2024



Prevention Access: Changes




PrEP Continuum among HIV negative heterosexuals, by race/ethnicity, 2025





Prevent Summary

- PrEP awareness is high in MSM and WTE/TFP, and increasing among PWID and HET populations.
 - Need to identify and address barriers to PrEP uptake in all populations.
 - No negative changes in prevention access for PWID.
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Respond - NHBS



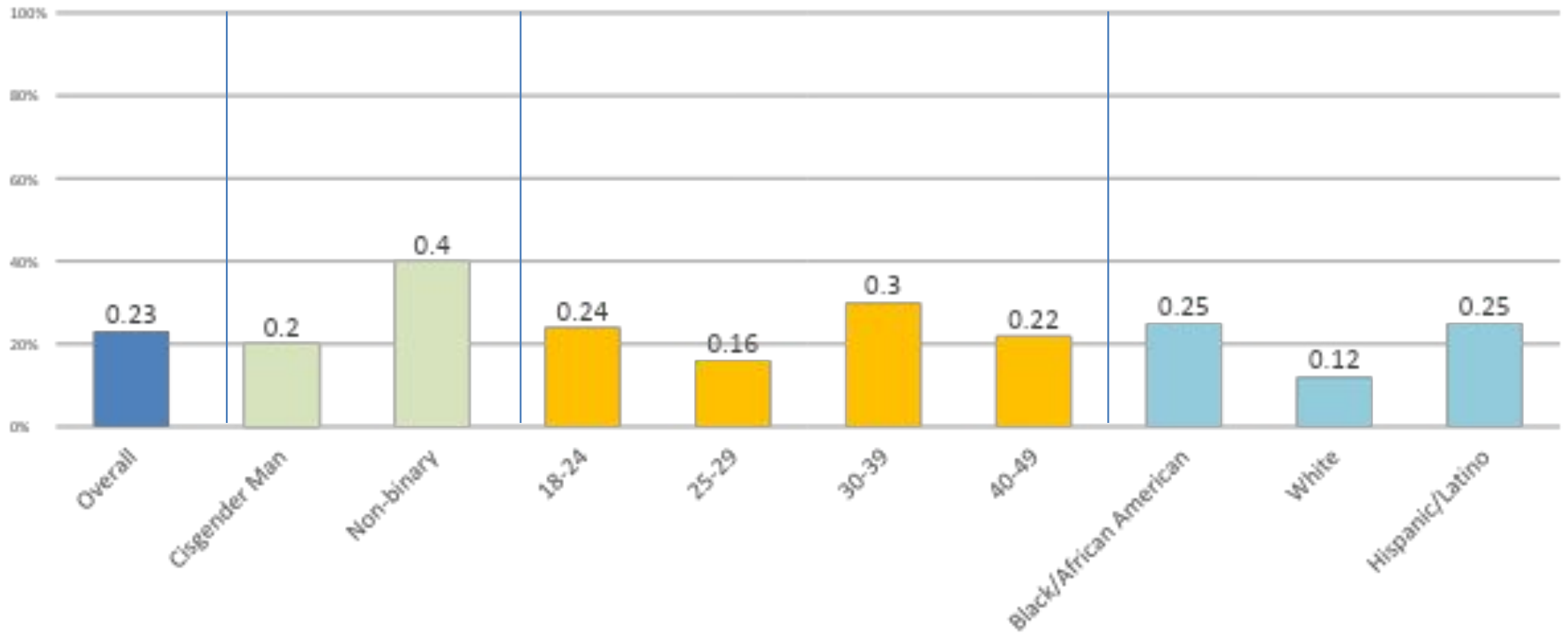
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Respond – MSM2023

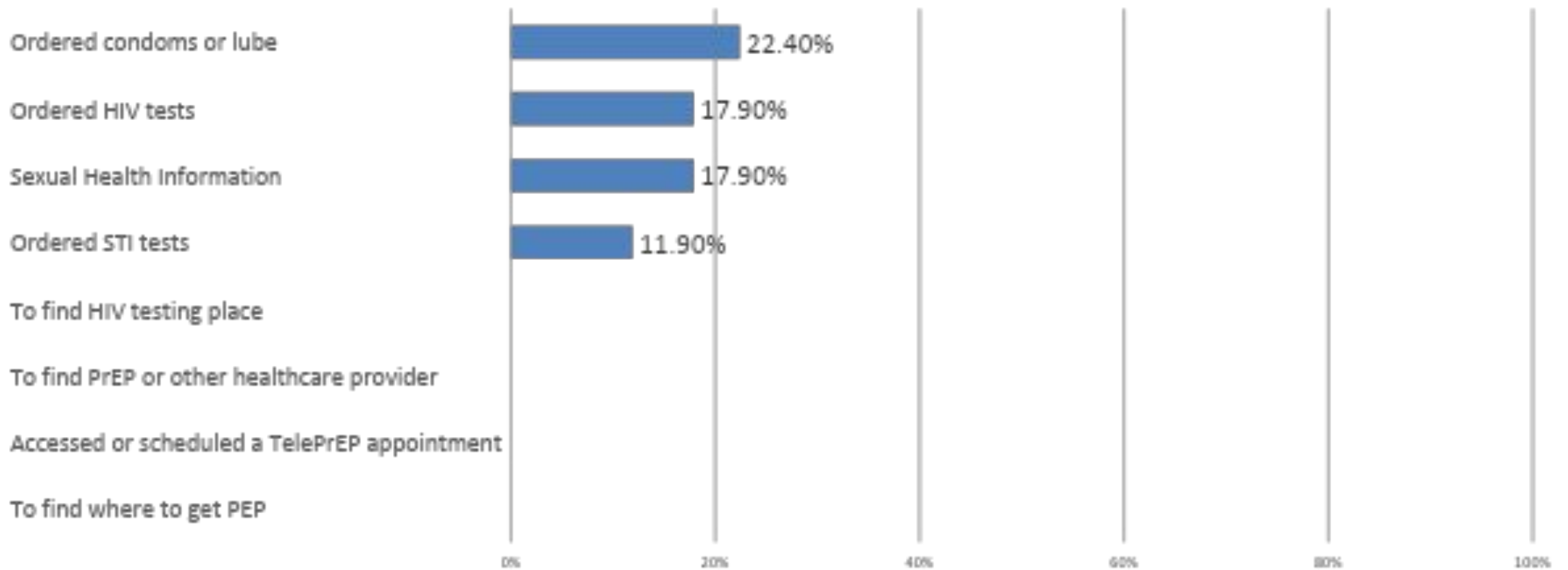


PKOL Awareness—MSM 2023

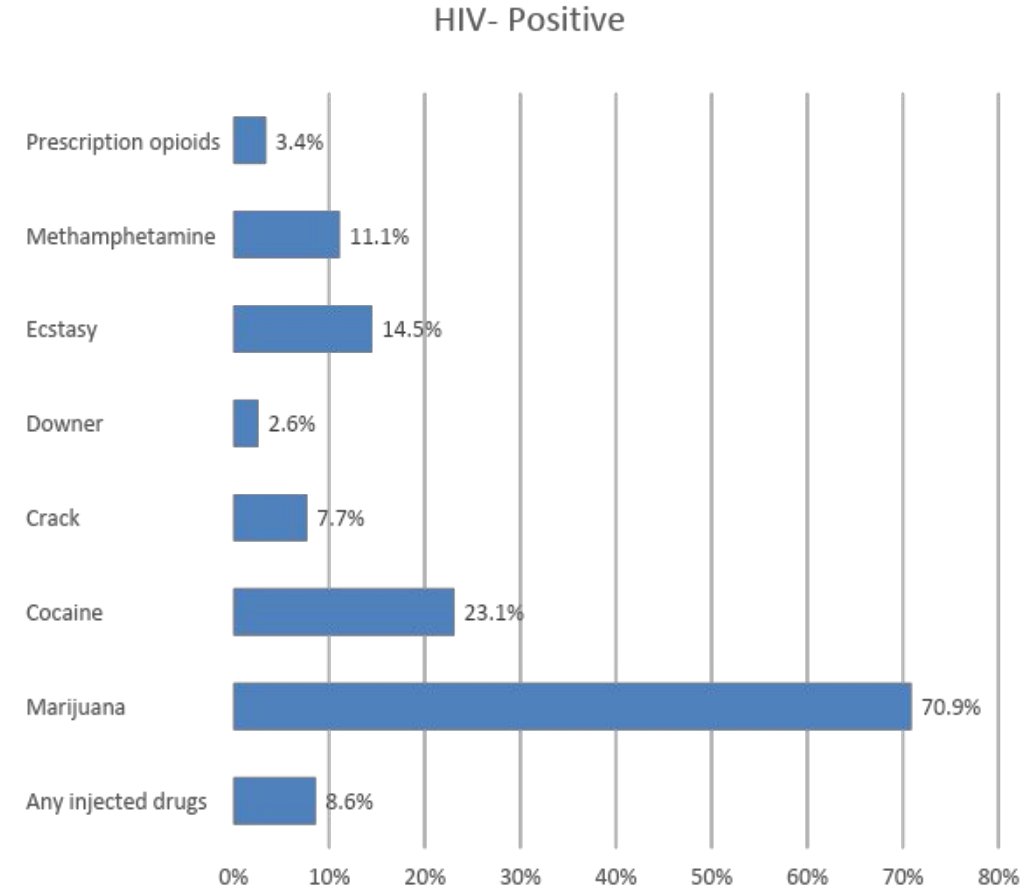
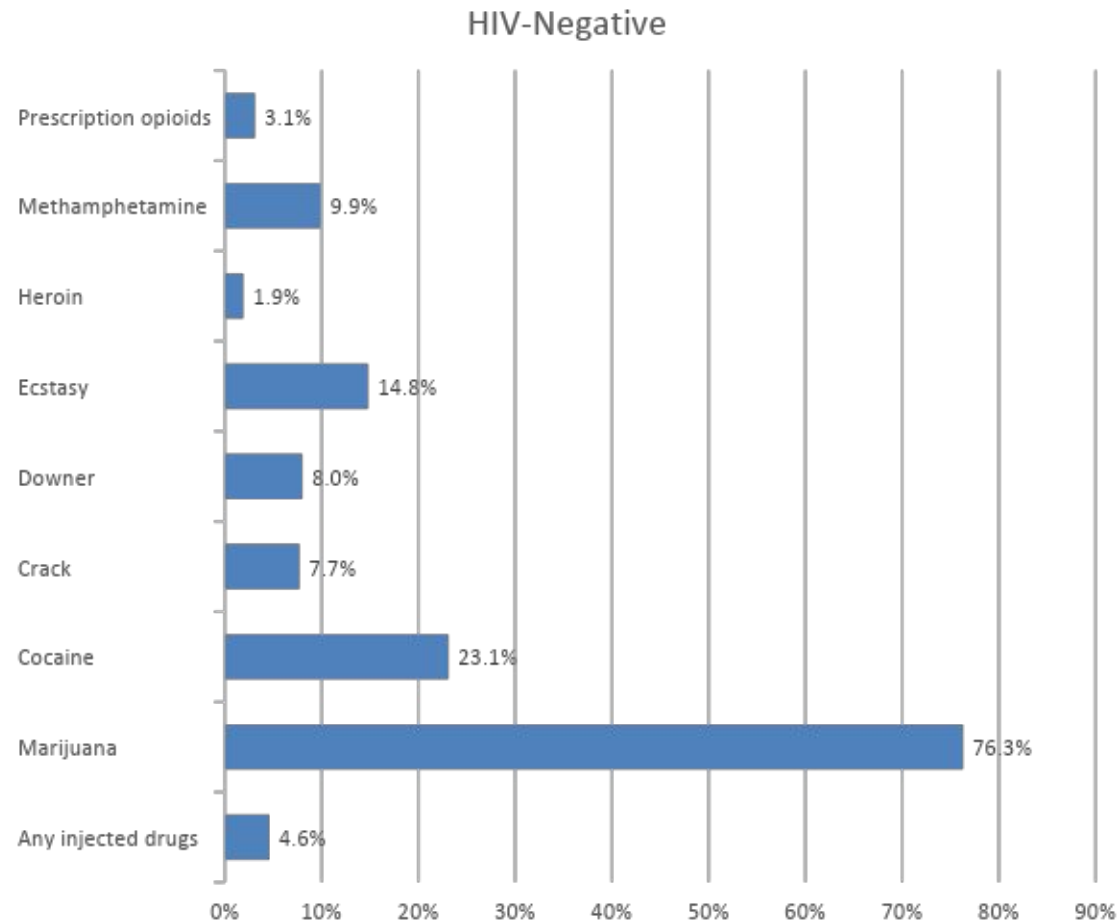


PKOL Use—MSM 2023

Philly Keep on Loving Website Use—MSM 2023



MSM 2023 – Drug Use





MSM 2023 – Other STIs

- 1 in 4 MSM reported a diagnosis of any bacterial STI (e.g., chlamydia, gonorrhea, or syphilis) in the previous 12 months

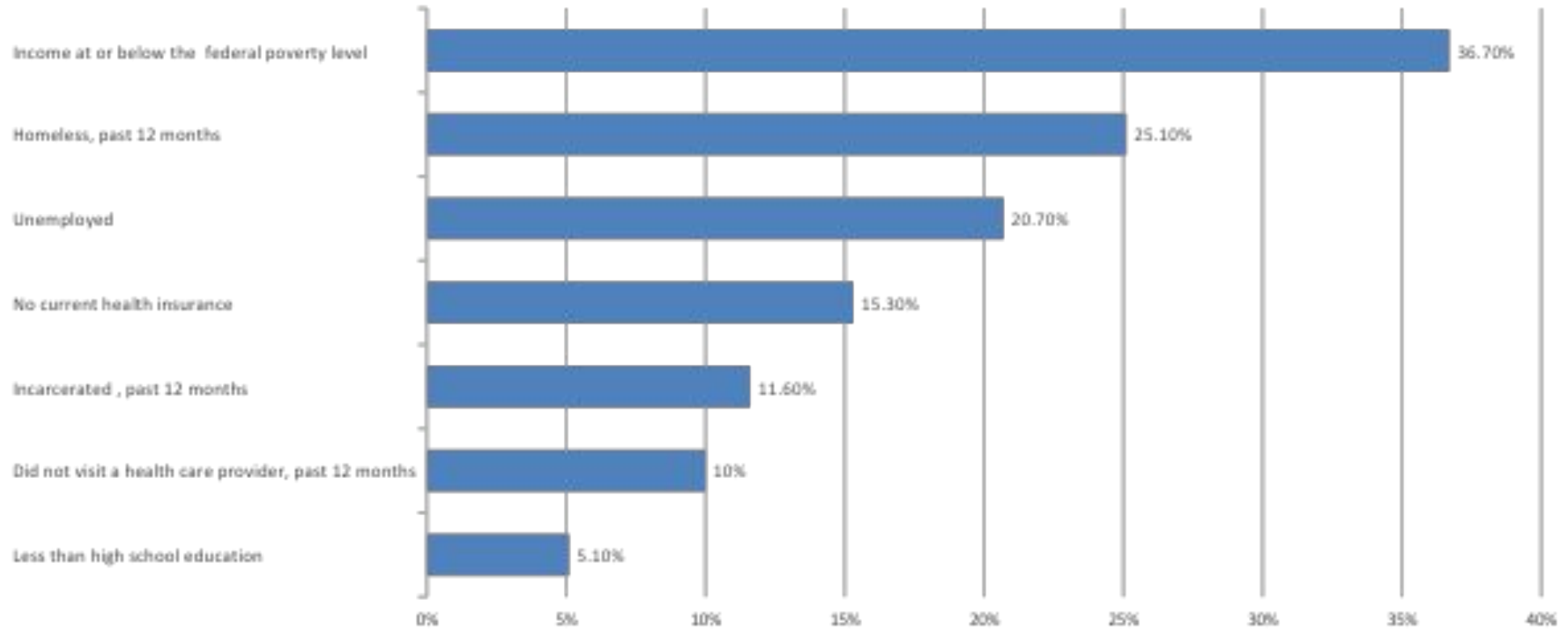
Diagnosis of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in the 12 months before interview among men who have sex with men

	N	%
Any Bacterial STI	117	26
Chlamydia	58	13
Gonorrhea	87	19.3
Syphilis	39	8.7

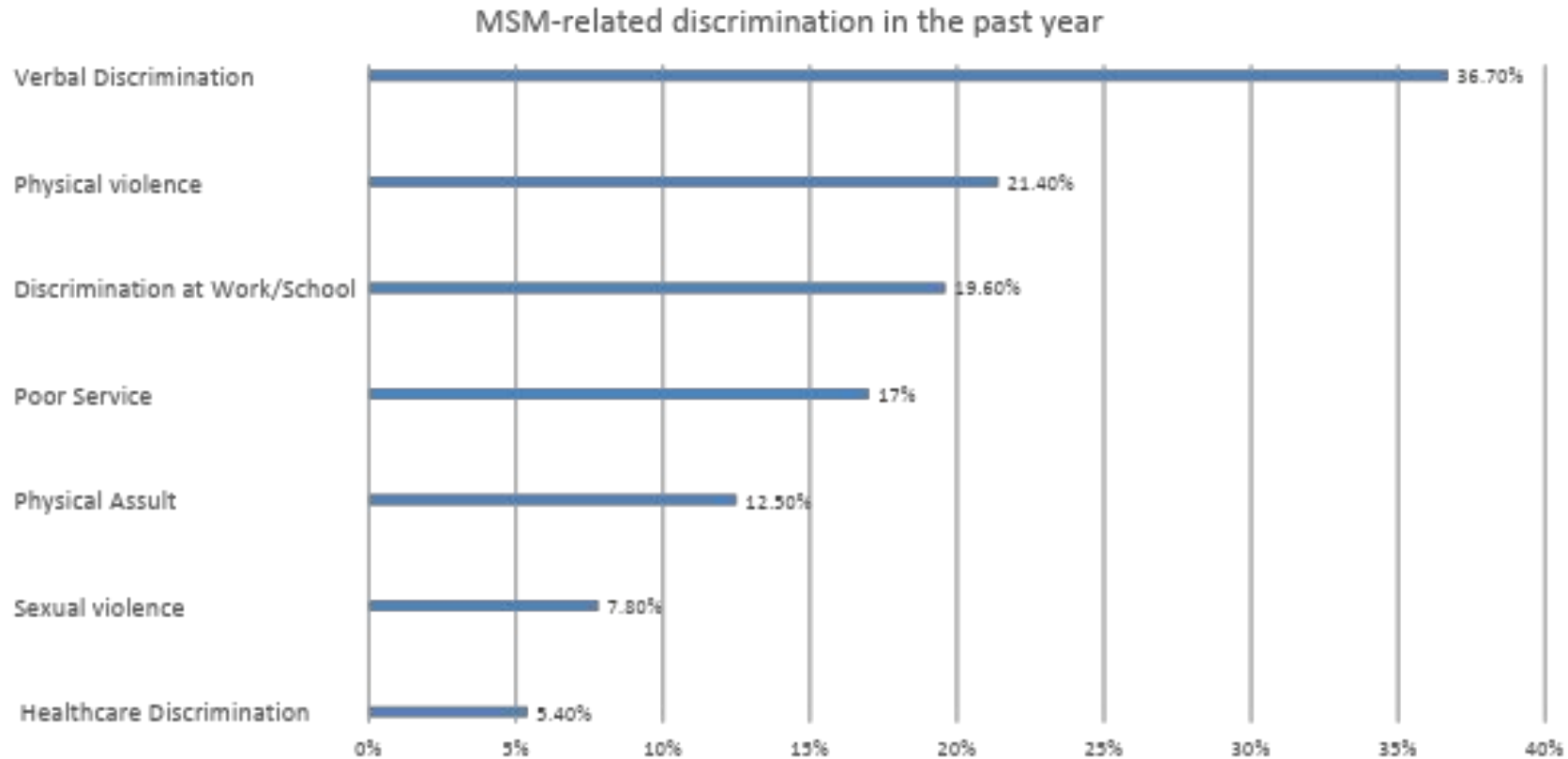


MSM 2023- SDOH

Social determinants of health among NHBS MSM participants, 2023



Discrimination—MSM 2023



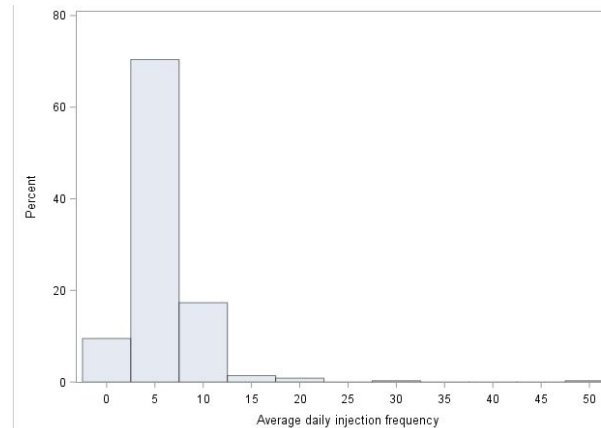
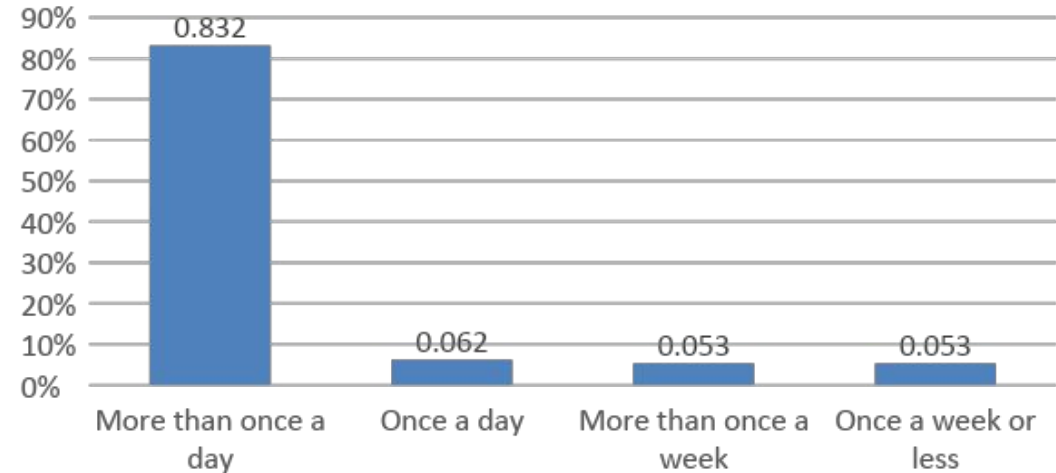
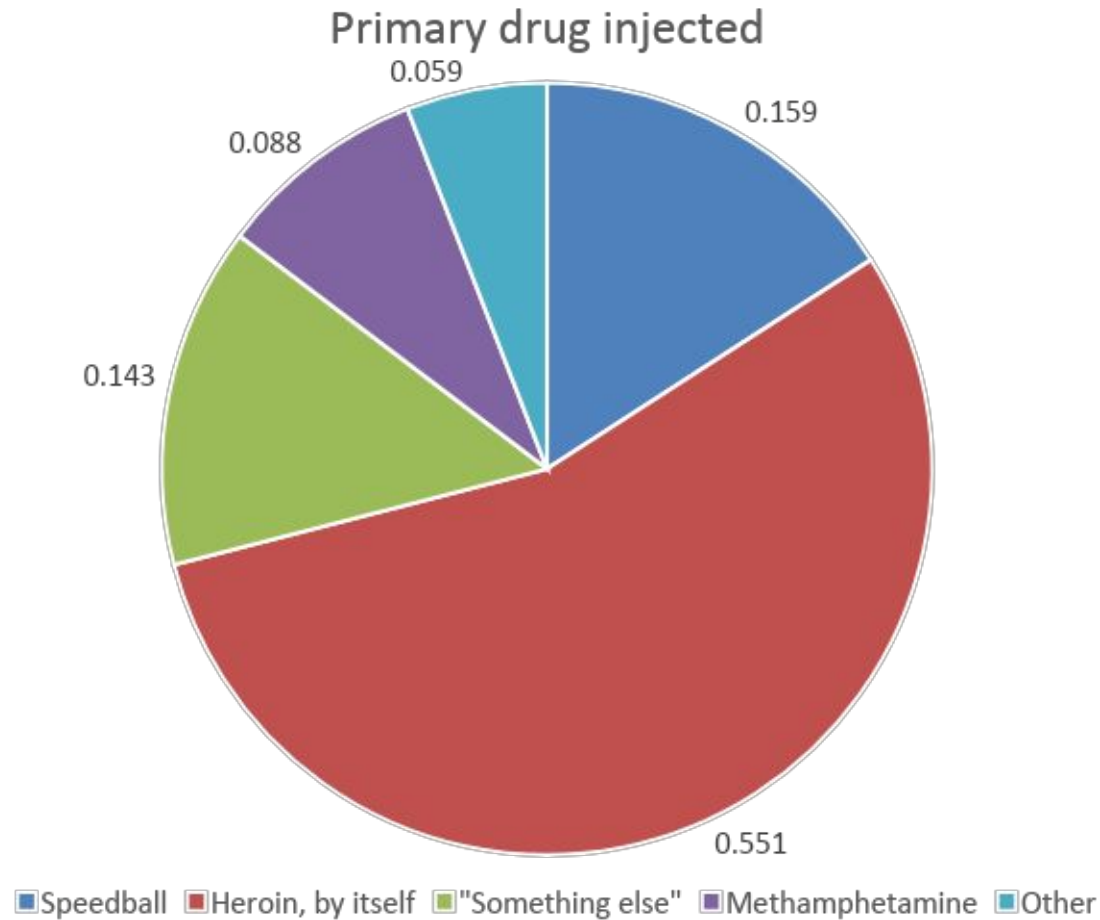


Respond—PWID 2024

Syndemics (OD, drug pattern groups, hepatitis)



PWID 2024—Drug Use Characteristics




Median daily injections: **4**
Majority reporting **3-7**

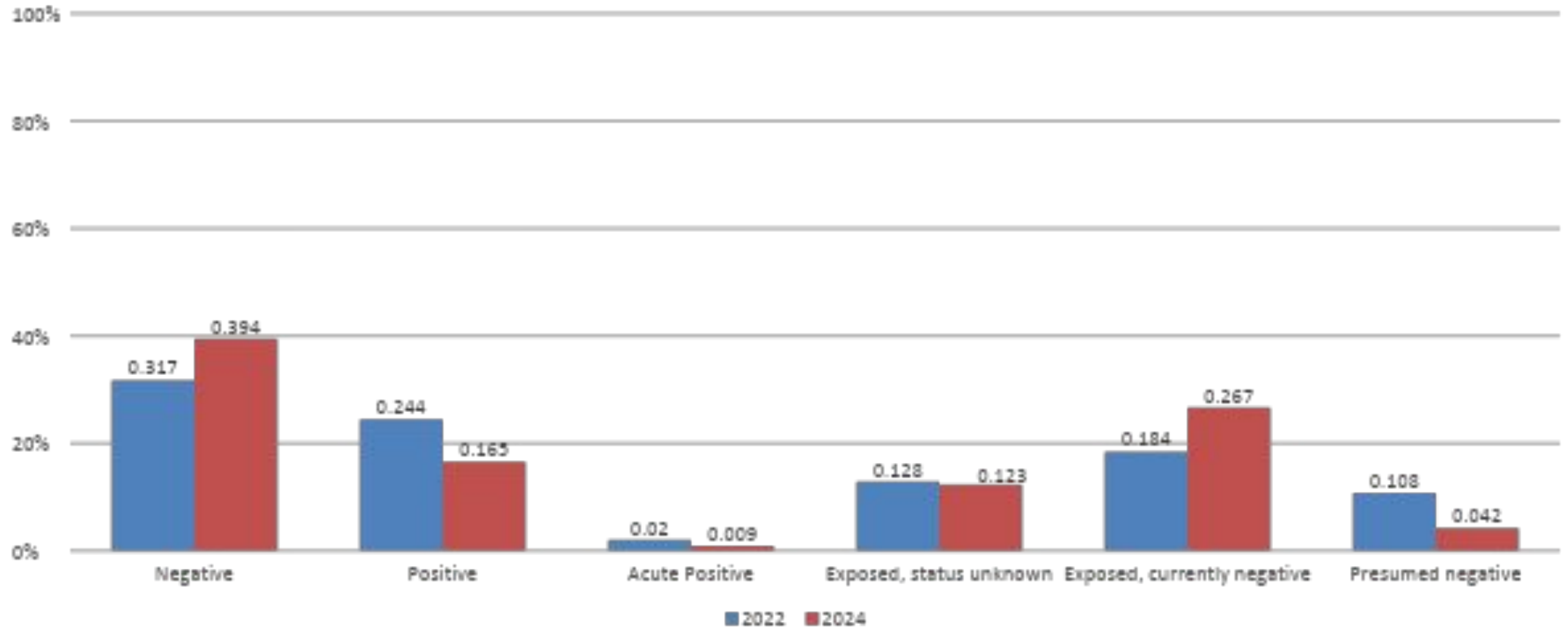


PWID 2024—Socioeconomic Indicators

	N (%)
Household Income < \$10,000	277 (64.3)
Unemployed	299 (68.7)
< High School education	109 (25.3)
Recent housing instability	319 (74.0)
<i>Currently unhoused</i>	224 (52.0)
Recent incarceration	110 (25.5)




Hepatitis C Testing—PWID 2024





Respond Summary

- Socioeconomic issues (housing instability, unemployment, poverty), substance use/mental health, and stigma continue to drive HIV transmission.
 - HIV is not the priority.
 - Increasing quality of life indicators in this population would increase access to prevention
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Thank you!

