

# High prevalence rate of Trichomoniasis Vaginalis in an urban HIV clinic



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# Overview of New Jersey

## Geographic location

## Racial/cultural/ethnic diversity

**Almost 9 million residents in 8,721 square miles**

→ 38,000 PLWHA, 427.8/100,000

- ▶ 79% are ≥40 years of age
- ▶ 65% male
- ▶ 78% minorities (Black, Hispanic)
- ▶ IDU – 20%
- ▶ MSM – 24%



Map credit: [www.njhiv1.org](http://www.njhiv1.org)

Accessed September 15<sup>th</sup> 2015



# Background

- ▶ Sexually transmitted infections (STI) facilitate the transmission of HIV from positive to negative persons.
- ▶ Routine screening for gonorrhea and chlamydia in both HIV + males and females is recommended<sup>1</sup>
- ▶ Trichomoniasis screening in HIV+ females only<sup>2</sup>
- ▶ The objective of this study is to compare the prevalence of gonorrhea, chlamydia and Trichomoniasis vaginalis in an urban HIV clinic from 4/1/2014-3/30/2015

<sup>1</sup>HRSA <sup>2</sup>STD guidelines



# Methods

- ▶ Retrospective chart review: to determine screening results for chlamydia, gonorrhea and trichomoniasis in an urban HIV clinic from 4/1/2014-3/30/2015.
- ▶ Women: screened using the APTIMA® Unisex Swab Specimen Collection Kit for Endocervical Specimens
- ▶ Men: screened by urine NAAT testing with APTIMA®



# Methods: Statistical Analysis

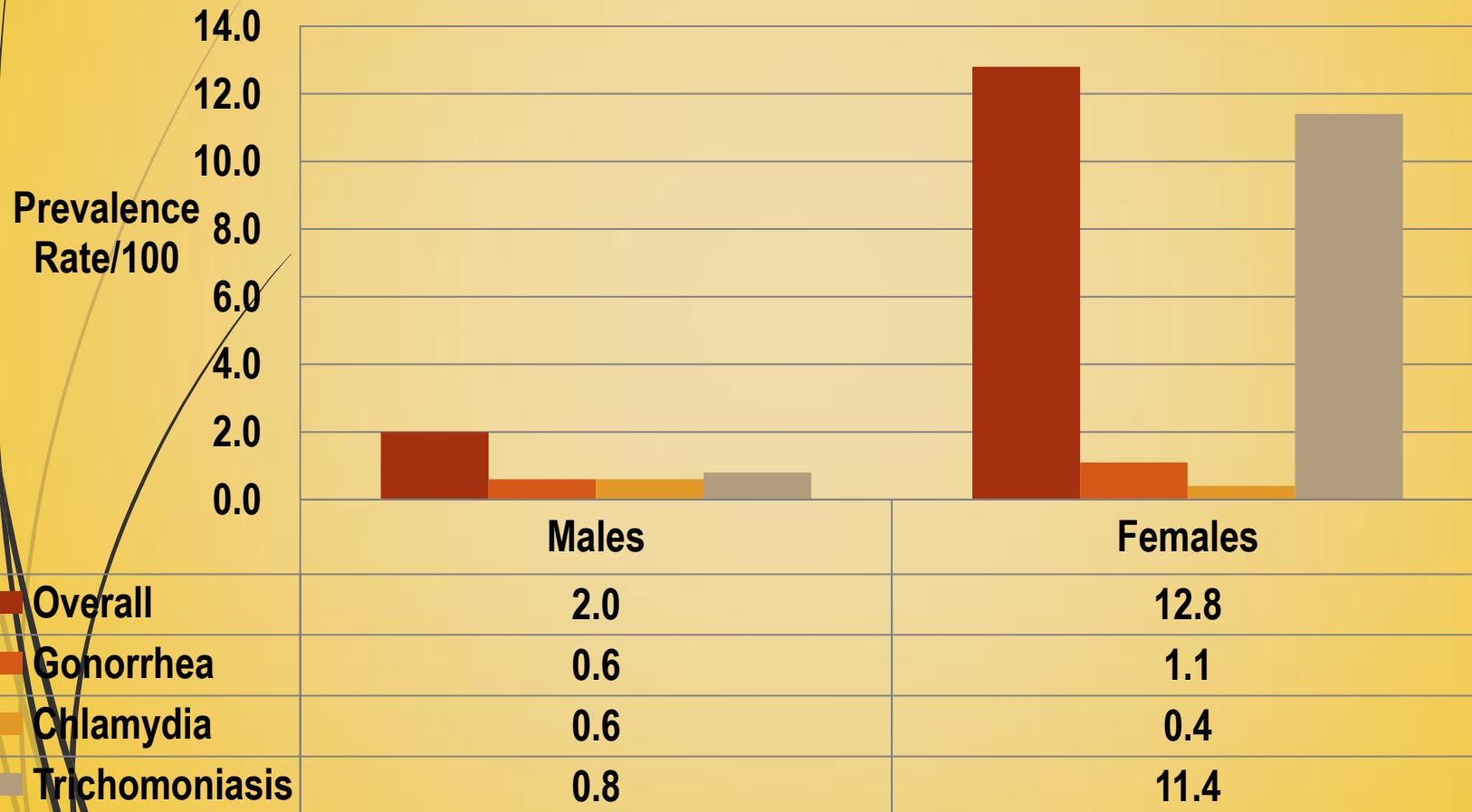
- ▶ Compare baseline demographics of patients
- ▶ Compare prevalence rates of gonorrhea, chlamydia and Trichomoniasis from 4/1/2014-3/30/2015

# Results: Study Population

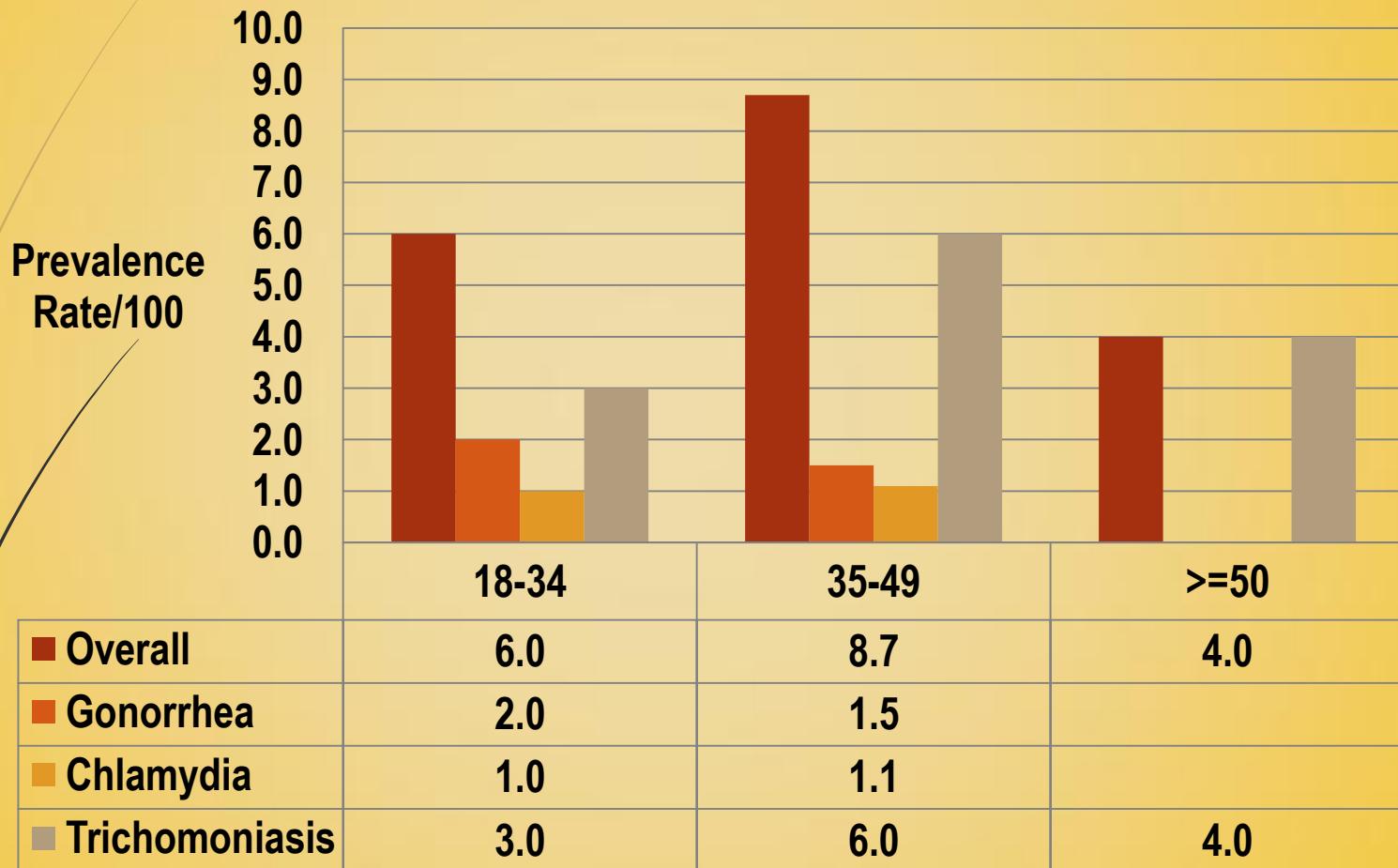
	Total Patients N (%)	Screened N (%)
<b>Gender</b>		
Males	731 (62)	492 (64)
Females	453 (38)	273 (36)
<b>Age</b>		
18-34	160 (13)	102 (13)
35-49	408 (35)	266 (35)
≥50	616 (52)	397 (52)
<b>Race</b>		
Black	834 (70)	550 (72)
Other	350 (30)	215 (28)
<b>Insurance</b>		
Ryan White	176 (15)	112 (15)
Medicaid	536 (45)	353 (46)
Medicare	313 (26)	193 (25)
Private	159 (14)	107 (14)

- Of 1,184 HIV positive patients, 765 (65%) were screened for at least one STI from 4/1/2014-3/31/2015
- Baseline characteristics were similar between those receiving STI screening and those who did not.

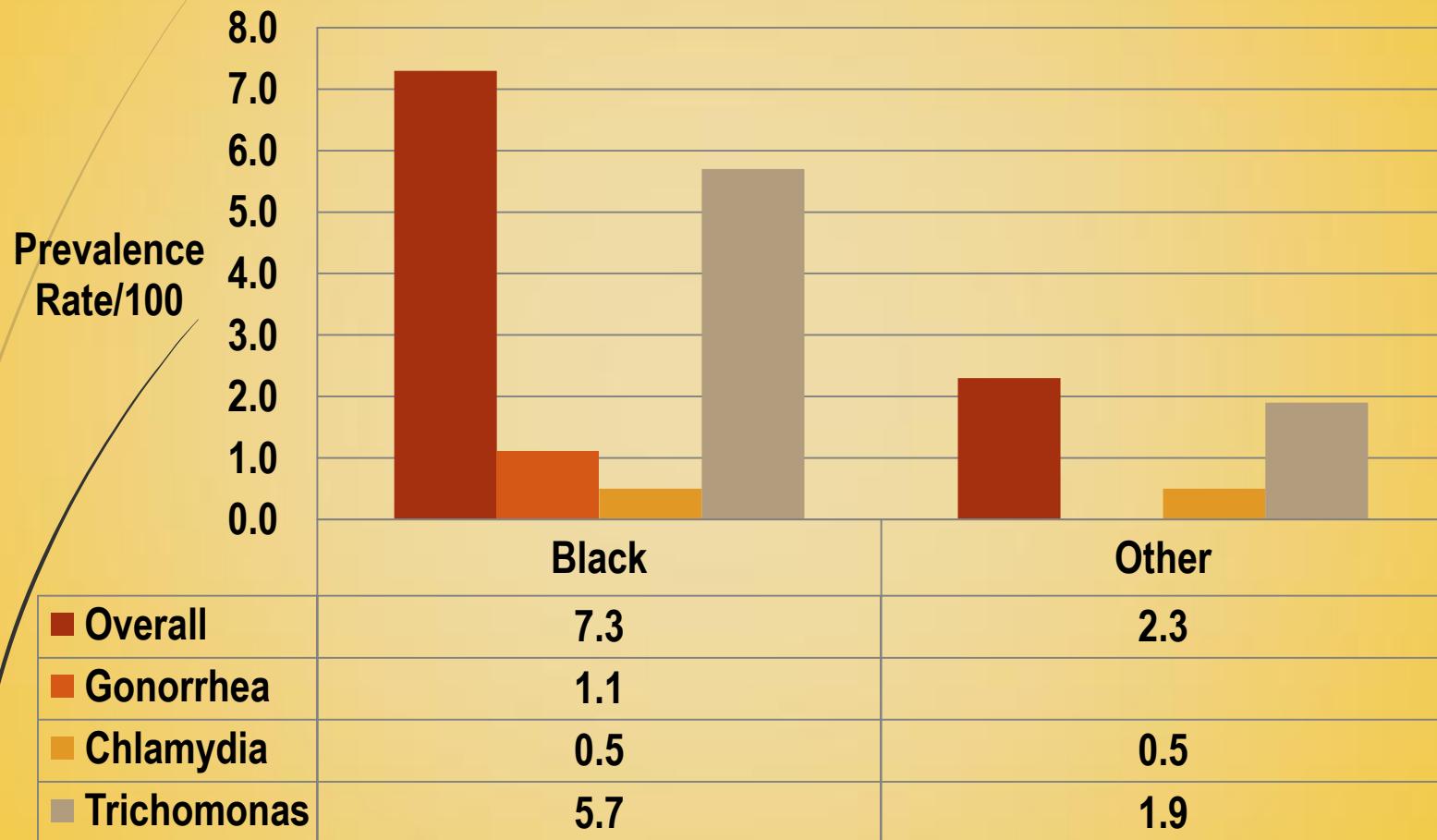
## Prevalence of STI, by gender (per 100 patients screened)



# Results: Prevalence of STI, by Age (per 100/patients screened)

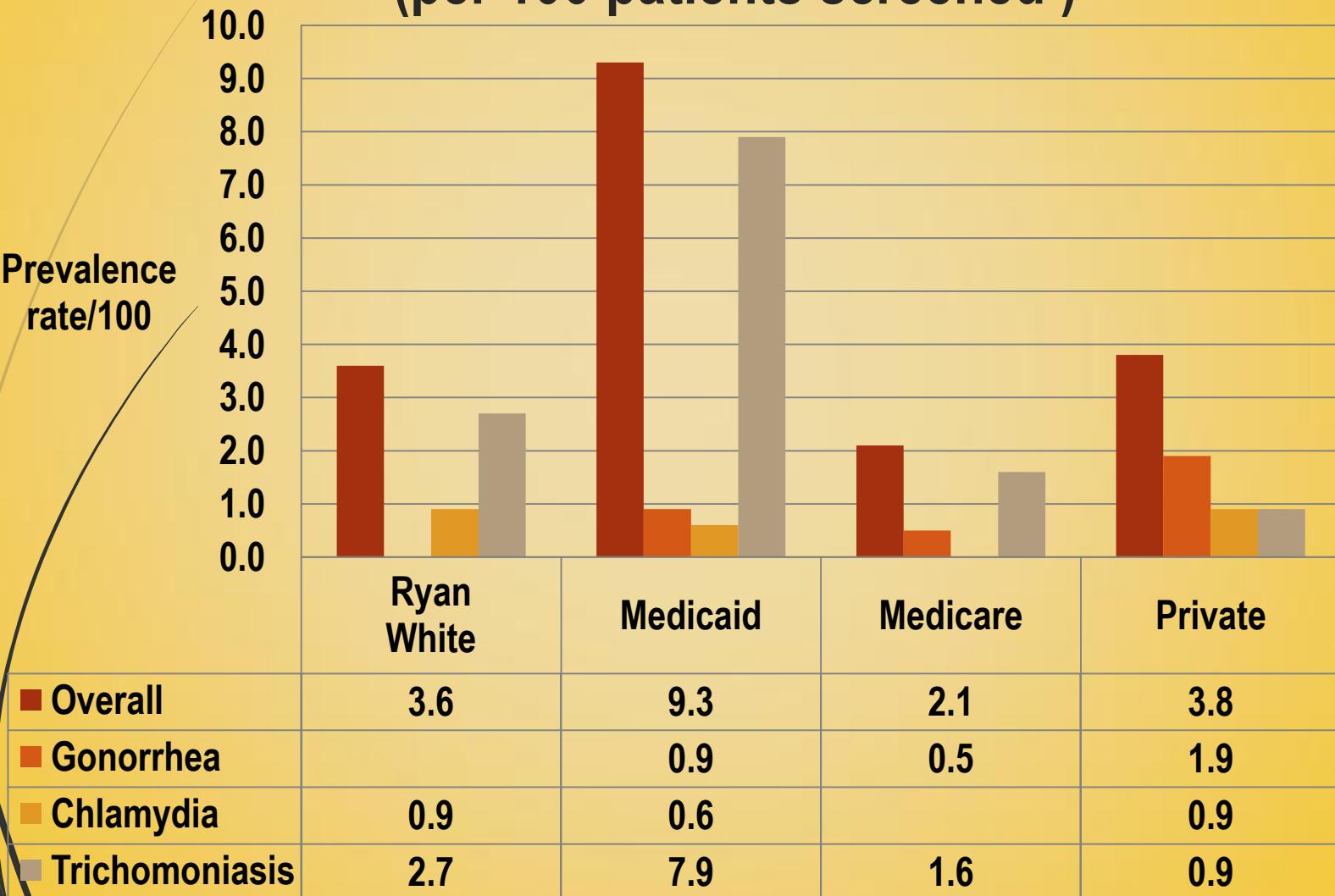


# Prevalence of STI, by Race (per 100/patients screened)



## Prevalence of STI, by Insurance Type (per 100 patients screened )

Prevalence  
rate/100



# Conclusions

- ▶ Testing and treating trichomoniasis vaginalis in addition to gonorrhea and chlamydia is important for HIV + males and females to prevent the transmission of HIV.
- ▶ Trichomoniasis vaginalis was the most prevalent STI regardless of age, race and insurance status
- ▶ This STI may be an important mediating factor in the transmission of disease for this population.
- ▶ The cell sizes were small for most of the measures and results may become more robust with increased screening.
- ▶ Results may not be generalizable to other HIV clinics or other areas of the world