The Medical Monitoring Project (MMP) uses a 3
Given that sexual behavior data were collected in aggregate, we were unable to
Persons who reported binge drinking (defined as ≥ 4 drinks for women
This is a cross
H
Data
Recent nationally
to provide national estimates of
Data were collected via face
All
In multivariable logistic regression analyses, the following factors were
As
Persons
A
Self
OBJECTIVES
• To provide national estimates of the number and percentage of HIV-infected adults receiving medical care in the United States who stated they were all sex partners in the past 12 months
• To identify correlates of disclosing among this representative sample
METHODS
The Medical Monitoring Project (MMP) uses a 3-stage sampling design to obtain nationally representative, annual cross-sectional samples of HIV-infected adults receiving outpatient medical care for HIV-infection
For the 2009 data collection cycle, U.S. states and territories were sampled, followed by outpatient facilities providing HIV care, and finally by HIV-infected adults aged 18 years and older who reported at least 1 medical care visit in a participating facility during January-April 2009
Data were collected via face-to-face interviews and medical record abstractions during June 2009-May 2010
Response Rates:
• Facility response rate = 79%
• Patient interview and medical record abstraction = 51%
• Combined facility-patient response rate = 36%
Data were weighted on the basis of known probabilities of selection and were adjusted for nonresponse
Participants were considered to have disclosed if they reported disclosing their HIV-positive status before the first time they had sex, with all sex partners in the previous 6 months (Przybyla et al., 2007)
In multivariable logistic regression analyses, the following factors were independently associated with disclosing among HIV-infected adults positive status to all partners in the past 12 months (Table 1): MSM and WSM were more likely to disclose than NMW
Persons who identified as black or Latino were less likely to disclose than whites
Persons who experienced homelessness, used non-injection drugs, or reported vaginal sex or anal sex without a condom in the past 12 months were less likely to disclose
Persons who reported binge drinking (defined as 4 drinks for women and 5 drinks for men in a sitting) were less likely to disclose

Table 1. Characteristics of sexually active HIV-infected adults receiving care who disclosed their status to all sex partners in the past 12 months (n = 1,100) — United States, 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Weighted Median Age</th>
<th>Crude PR (95% CI)</th>
<th>Adjusted PR (95% CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-24</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>1.05 (0.98-1.12)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>37.4</td>
<td>1.00 (0.91-1.09)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race/Ethnicity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blacks</td>
<td>36.2</td>
<td>1.13 (1.05-1.22)</td>
<td>1.17 (1.04-1.31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whites</td>
<td>37.9</td>
<td>1.07 (1.02-1.13)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Behavior</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men who have sex with men (MSM)</td>
<td>37.0</td>
<td>1.16 (1.05-1.28)</td>
<td>1.17 (1.04-1.31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women who have sex with men (WSM)</td>
<td>37.9</td>
<td>1.07 (1.02-1.13)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race/Ethnicity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African-American</td>
<td>37.8</td>
<td>1.03 (0.96-1.10)</td>
<td>1.03 (0.95-1.12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latinos</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>0.86 (0.76-0.95)</td>
<td>0.86 (0.74-0.95)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/Ethnicity</td>
<td>41.8</td>
<td>1.33 (1.21-1.46)</td>
<td>1.35 (1.21-1.46)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than high school</td>
<td>37.3</td>
<td>1.00 (0.92-1.08)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school graduate</td>
<td>37.8</td>
<td>0.98 (0.90-1.07)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some college or more</td>
<td>37.9</td>
<td>1.00 (0.92-1.08)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above poverty level</td>
<td>72.8</td>
<td>1.00 (0.93-1.07)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At or below poverty level</td>
<td>71.7</td>
<td>0.98 (0.90-1.06)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health insurance status past 12 months</td>
<td>73.9</td>
<td>0.99 (0.92-1.06)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insured</td>
<td>73.9</td>
<td>0.97 (0.90-1.04)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public health plan insured</td>
<td>72.3</td>
<td>0.99 (0.92-1.06)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured</td>
<td>86.8</td>
<td>1.00 (0.93-1.07)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income in past 12 months</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;$10,000</td>
<td>66.0</td>
<td>0.89 (0.82-0.96)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10,000 -$19,999</td>
<td>65.2</td>
<td>0.94 (0.87-1.02)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$20,000 - $24,999</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>0.95 (0.89-1.02)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$25,000 - $34,999</td>
<td>64.9</td>
<td>0.98 (0.92-1.04)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$35,000 - $49,999</td>
<td>66.0</td>
<td>0.94 (0.88-1.01)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,000 - $99,999</td>
<td>68.9</td>
<td>0.97 (0.90-1.05)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100,000 or more</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>0.94 (0.88-1.01)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unable to obtain past income</td>
<td>40.4</td>
<td>1.00 (0.93-1.07)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income ≥ $100,000</td>
<td>76.0</td>
<td>1.00 (0.93-1.07)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incarceration in past 12 months</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>69.7</td>
<td>1.00 (0.93-1.07)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incarcerated</td>
<td>73.3</td>
<td>1.04 (0.97-1.12)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeless</td>
<td>73.4</td>
<td>1.01 (0.94-1.08)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing status at interview</td>
<td>72.6</td>
<td>1.00 (0.93-1.07)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeless at interview</td>
<td>71.8</td>
<td>0.99 (0.92-1.06)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LIMITATIONS
• Given the low overall response rate, there is potential for non-response bias; however, the data were weighted to minimize non-response bias
• The response rates may not be generalizable to HIV-infected adults who are not receiving medical care
• Self-reported risk behavior (non-disclosure, non-use of a condom, and drug use) might be underestimated due to social desirability bias
• The survey measure of female sex was collected from a non-probability sample that may not be a look at HIV disclosure and condom use within partnerships
• This is a cross-sectional analysis; thus, causally cannot be assessed

CONCLUSION
The majority of sexually active HIV-infected adults receiving medical care in the United States in 2009 disclosed their status to all sexual partners in the past year; however, 28% did not disclose to all partners
This finding was less likely among those who engaged in risky behaviors (i.e., substance use and sex without a condom)
This finding highlights the need for additional prevention efforts to encourage HIV-infected adults to disclose their HIV status so their sex partners can make informed decisions about how to reduce their risk

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
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REFERENCES