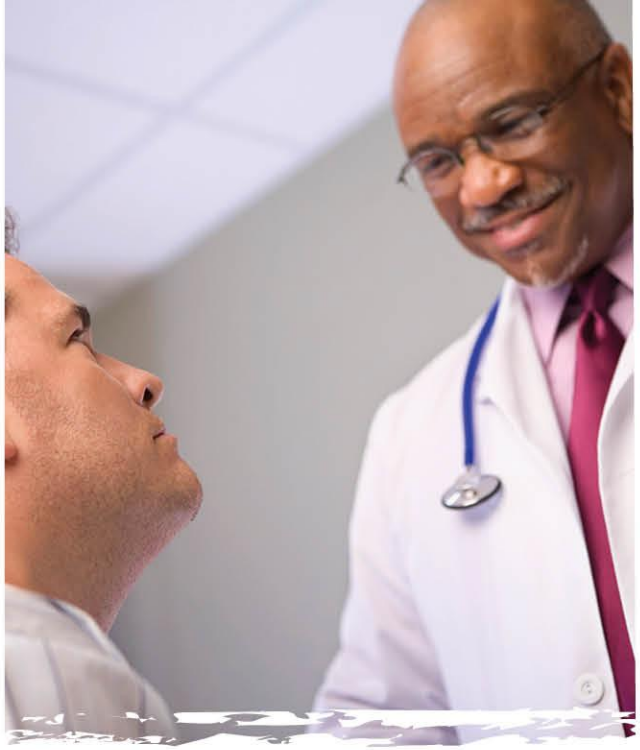

“HIV In The Navy and Marine Corps – A Discussion For Health Care Professionals”

2 December 2013

NAVY AND MARINE CORPS PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER
PREVENTION AND PROTECTION START HERE

WWW.MED.NAVY.MIL/SITES/NMCPHC/HEALTH-PROMOTION/PAGES/DEFAULT.ASPX

The views expressed in this briefing are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the official policy or position of the Department of the Navy, Department of Defense, nor the U. S. Government

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HIV

- Within a few weeks of being infected with HIV, some people develop flu-like symptoms that last for a week or two, but others have no symptoms at all.
- People living with HIV may appear and feel healthy for several years. However, even if they feel healthy, HIV is still affecting their bodies.
- AIDS is the late stage of HIV infection, when a person's immune system is severely damaged and has difficulty fighting diseases and certain cancers.
- People can now live for decades with HIV before they develop AIDS because of "highly active" combinations of medications that were introduced in the mid 1990s.
- Military service members:
  - Tested every 2 years; and within 12 months of some deployments
  - If positive:
    - Retained on active duty so long as they are healthy
    - Evaluated every 6 months
    - Assignment restrictions vary by service

HIV

- No vaccine for HIV infection
- No cure for HIV infection
- Post-exposure Prophylaxis (PEP)
  - Within 72 hours can reduce risk
  - Occupational exposure
  - Sexual exposure
- Pre-exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP)
  - Can reduce risk of HIV infection in high-risk people / partners
  - Concerns / considerations:
    - Cost
    - On-going Prevention and Therapy Counseling
    - Daily Truvada adherence
    - Risk implications (couples seem to not increase risk)

HIV

- HIV cannot reproduce outside the human body.
- It is not spread by:
  - Air or water
  - Insects, including mosquitoes. Studies conducted by CDC researchers and others have shown no evidence of HIV transmission from insects
  - Saliva, tears, or sweat. There is no documented case of HIV being transmitted by spitting
  - Casual contact like shaking hands or sharing dishes.
  - Closed-mouth or “social” kissing

TABLE. Estimated per-act relative risk for a person without human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection acquiring HIV infection, based on sex act* and condom use†

Risk factor	Relative risk for a person without HIV infection of acquiring HIV infection
Sex act	
Insertive fellatio§	1
Receptive fellatio§	2
Insertive vaginal sex¶	10
Receptive vaginal sex¶	20
Insertive anal sex¶	13
Receptive anal sex¶	100
Condom use	
Yes**	1
No**	20

Diagnoses of HIV Infection among Adults and Adolescents, by Transmission Category, 2011—United States and 6 Dependent Areas

Transmission Category	No.	%
Male-to-male sexual contact	30,896	61.8
Injection drug use (IDU)	3,836	7.7
Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU	1,423	2.9
Heterosexual contact[a]	13,801	27.6
Other[b]	51	0.1
Total	**50,007**	**100.0**

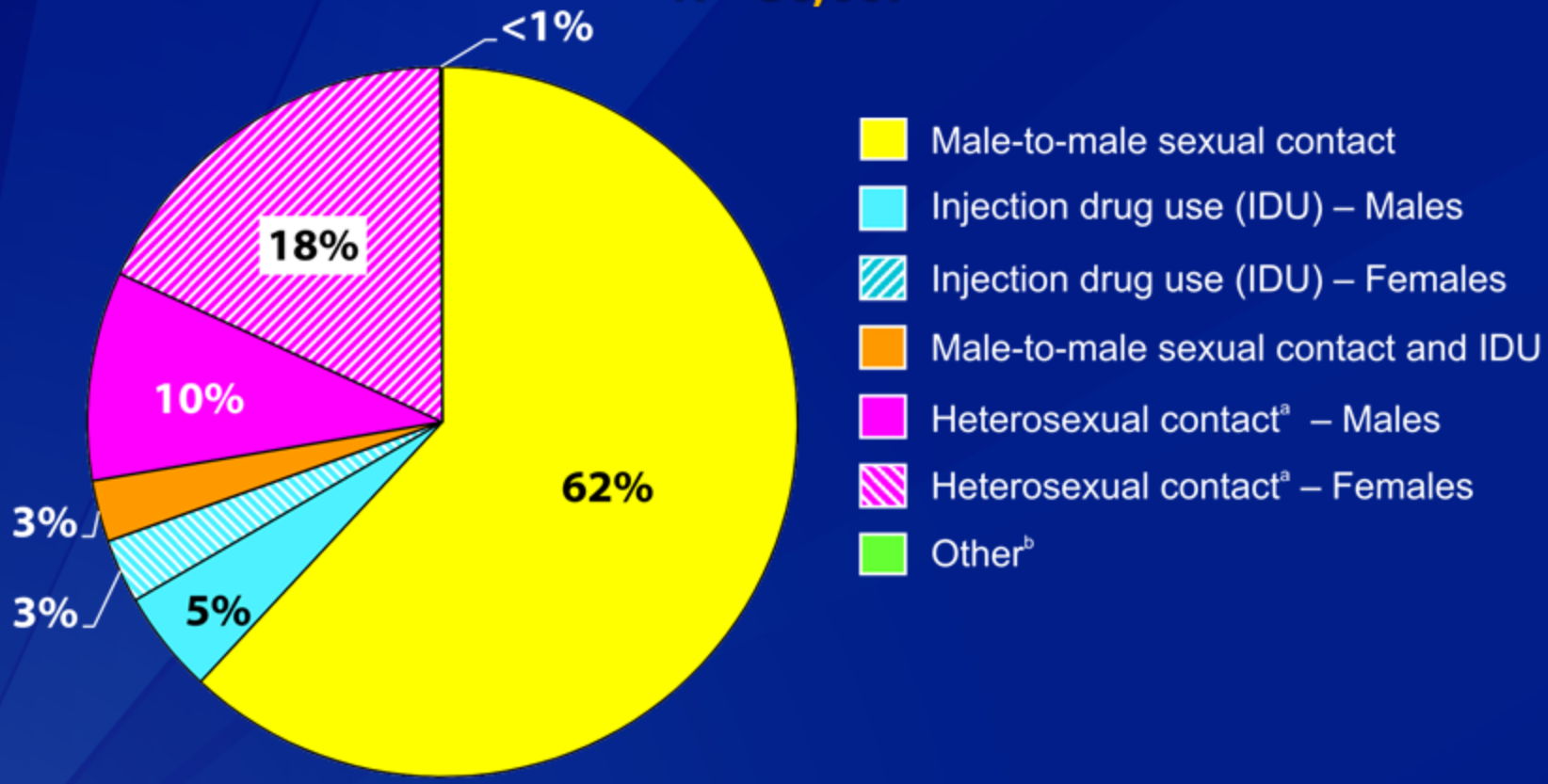
Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. All displayed data have been statistically adjusted to account for reporting delays and missing transmission category, but not for incomplete reporting.

[a] Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

[b] Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

Diagnoses of HIV Infection among Adults and Adolescents, by Transmission Category, 2011—United States and 6 Dependent Areas

N = 50,007



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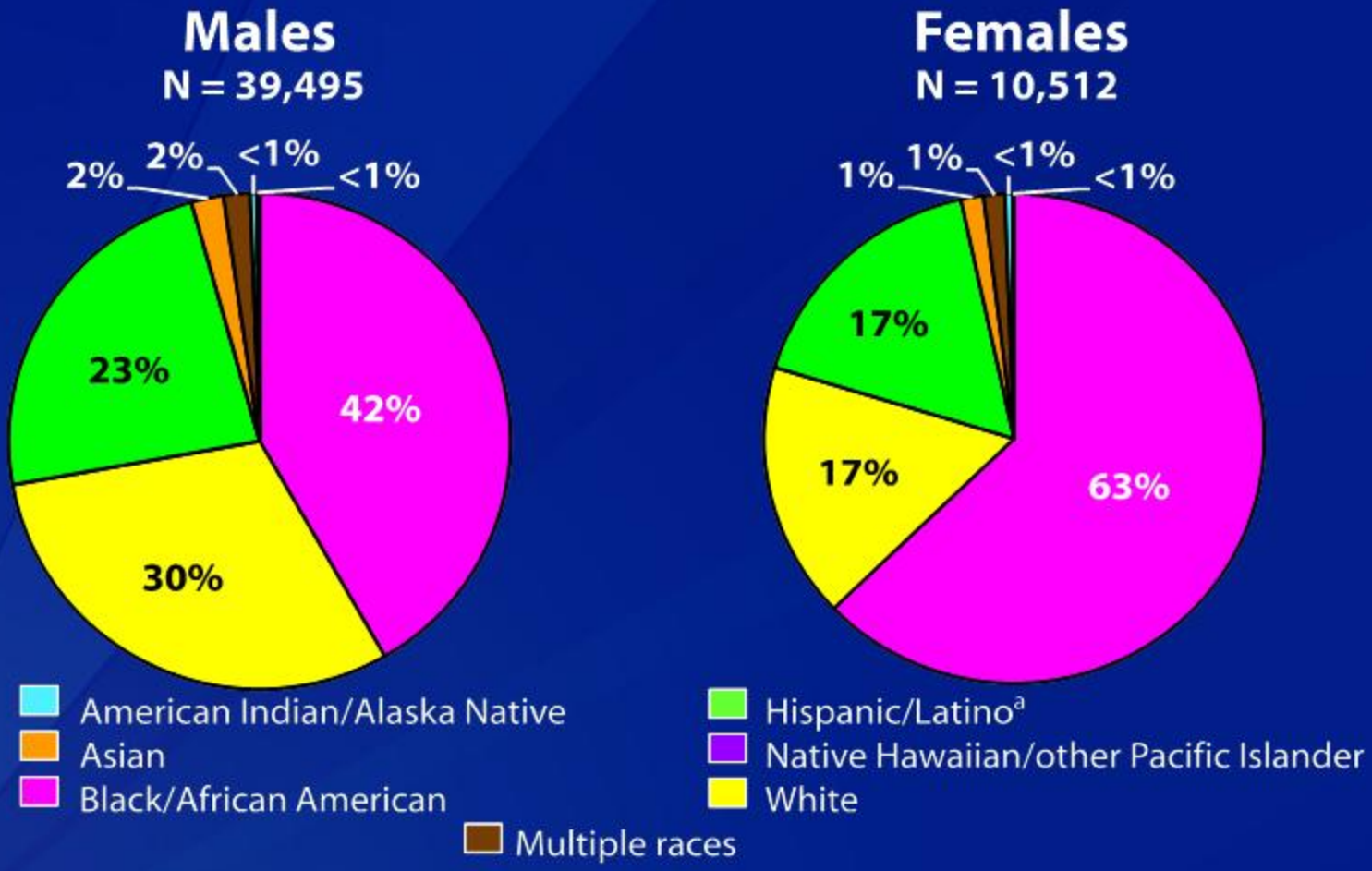
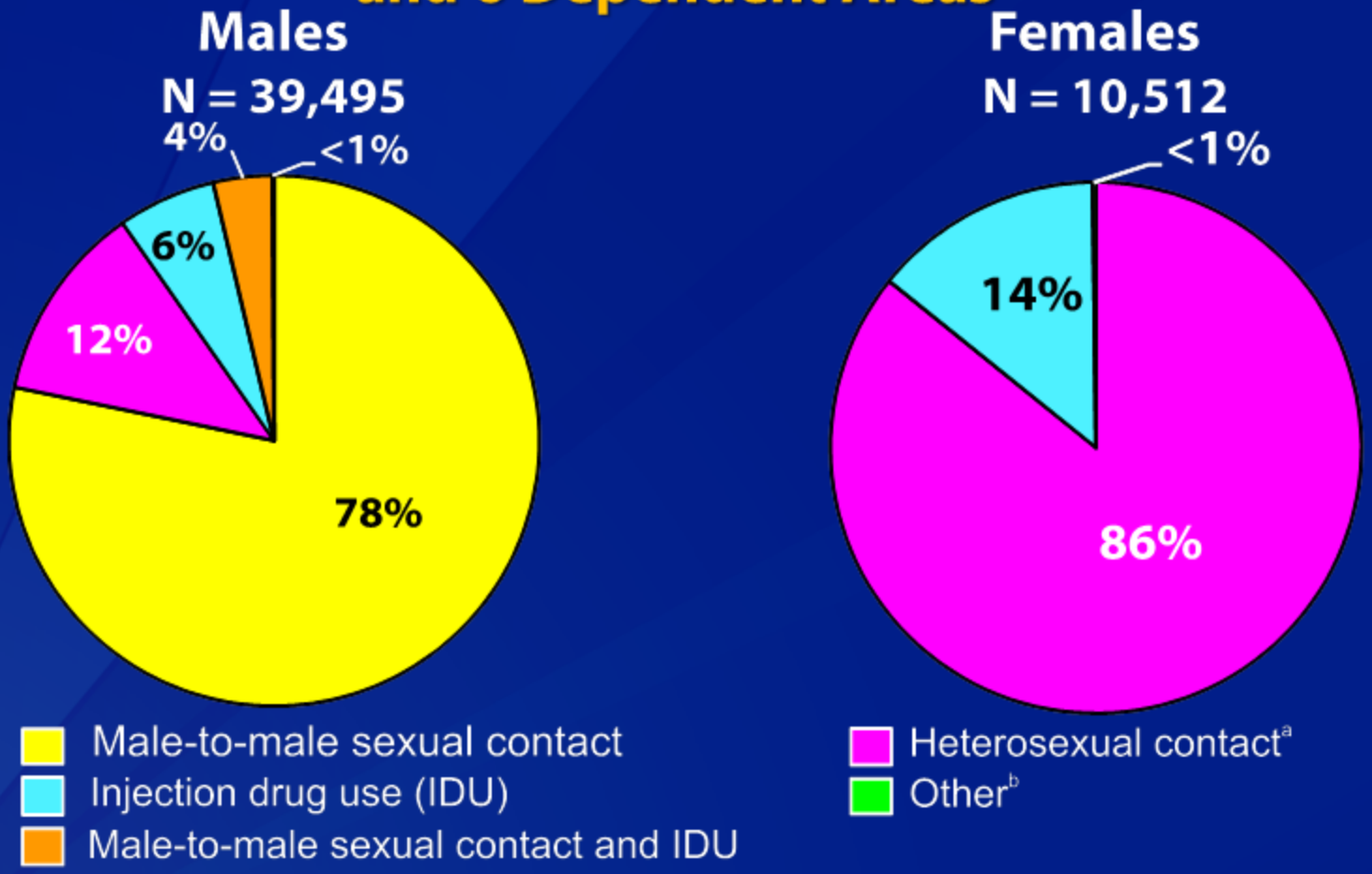
Diagnoses of HIV Infection among Adults and Adolescents, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, 2011—United States and 6 Dependent Areas



Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. All displayed data have been statistically adjusted to account for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting.

[a] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

Diagnoses of HIV Infection among Adults and Adolescents, by Sex and Transmission Category, 2011—United States and 6 Dependent Areas



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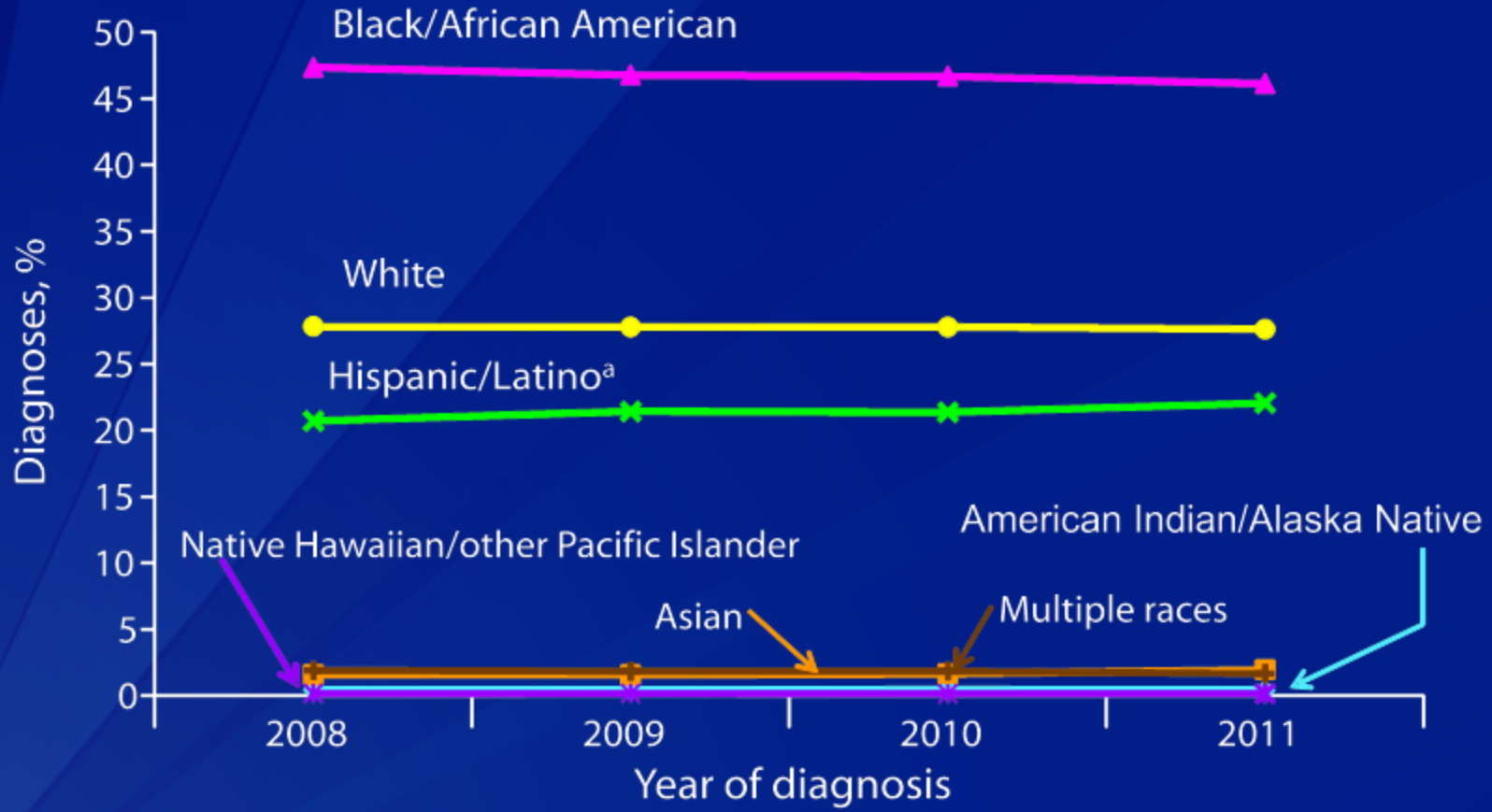
Diagnoses of HIV Infection among Adults and Adolescents, by Race/Ethnicity, 2008–2011—United States and 6 Dependent Areas



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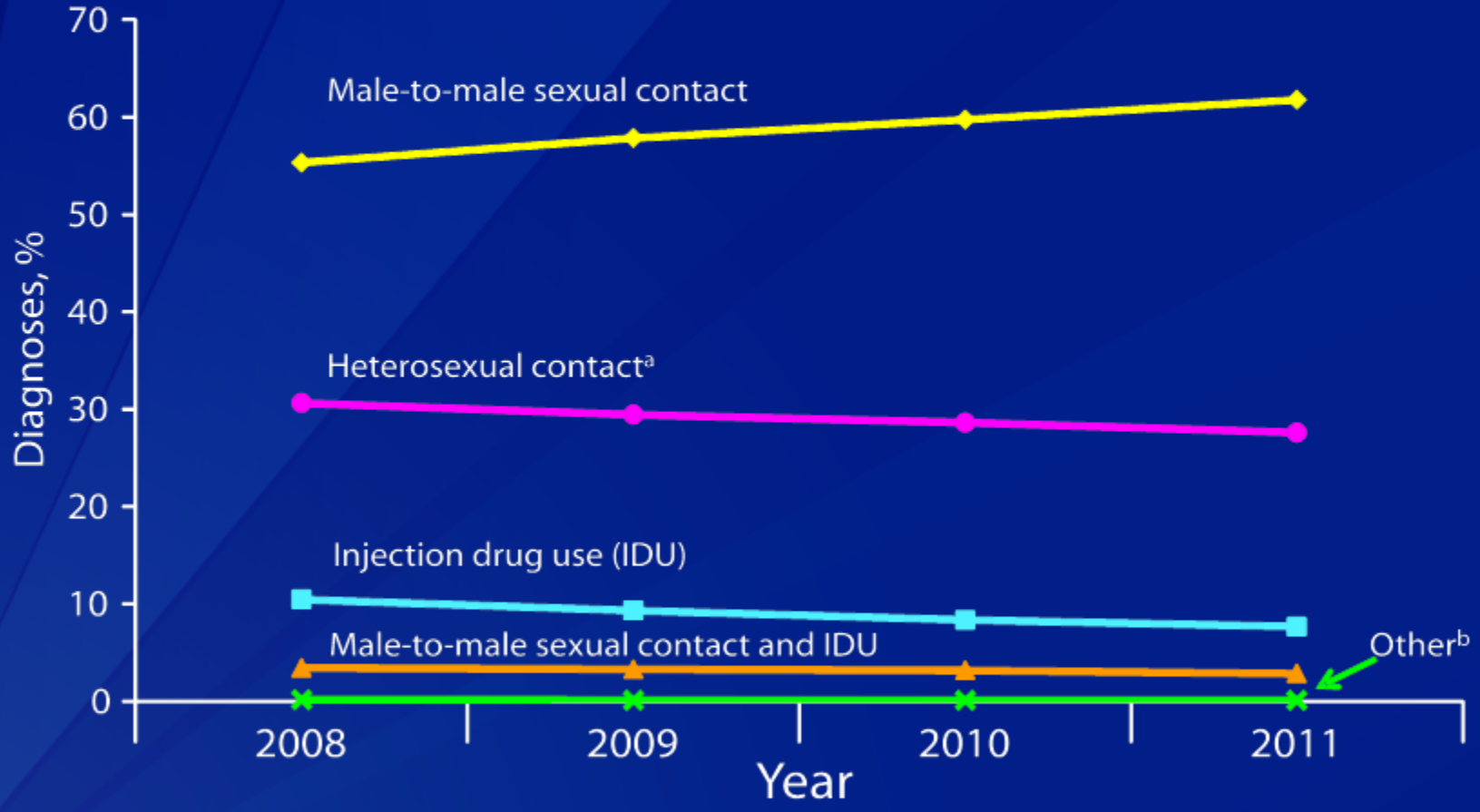
Diagnoses of HIV Infection among Adults and Adolescents, by Transmission Category, 2008–2011—United States and 6 Dependent Areas



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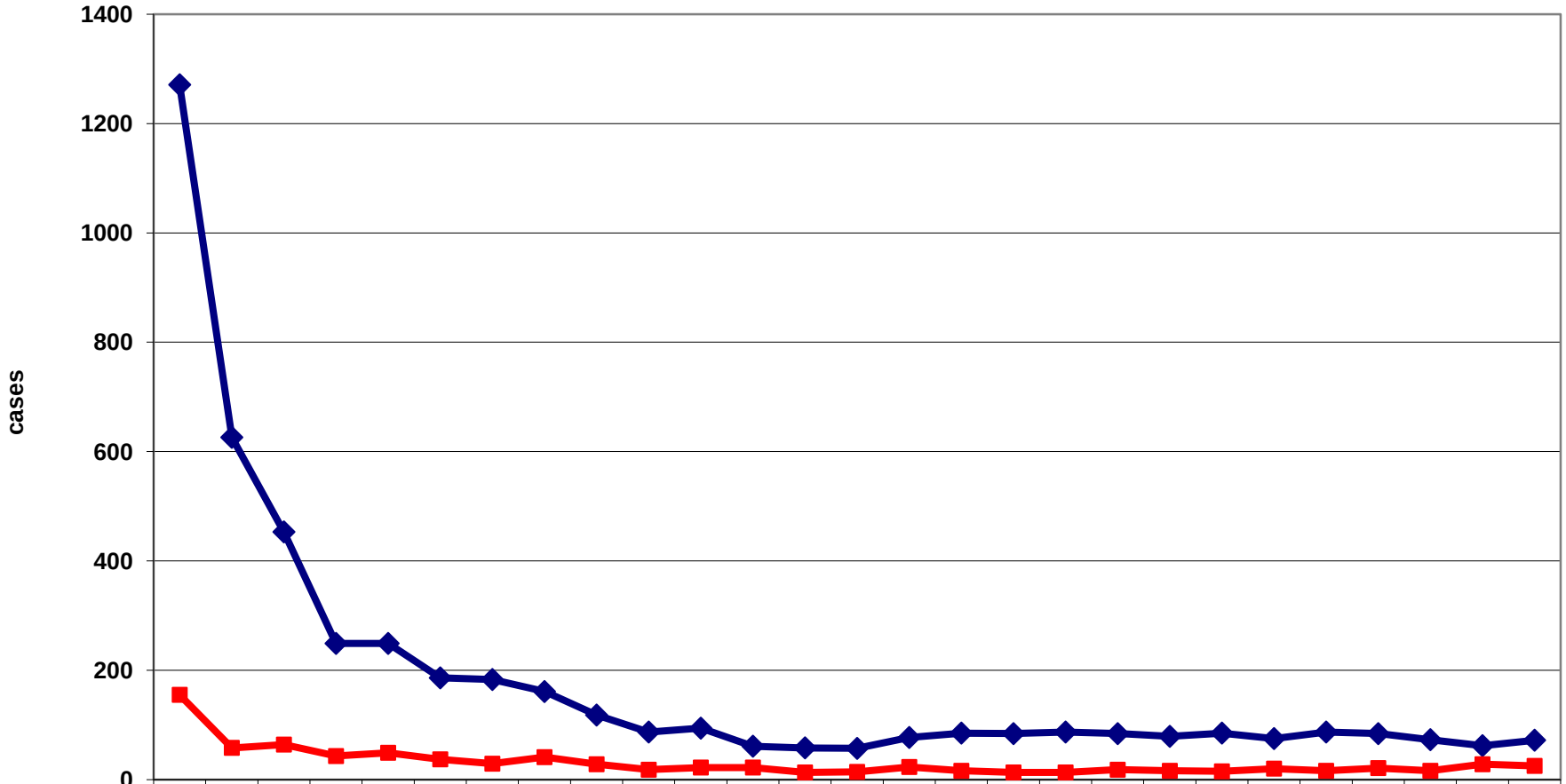
Navy and Marine Corps Public Health Center

Newly Identified HIV Positive Active Duty Sailors and Marines by Year

source: Navy Bloodborne Infections Management Center unpublished data



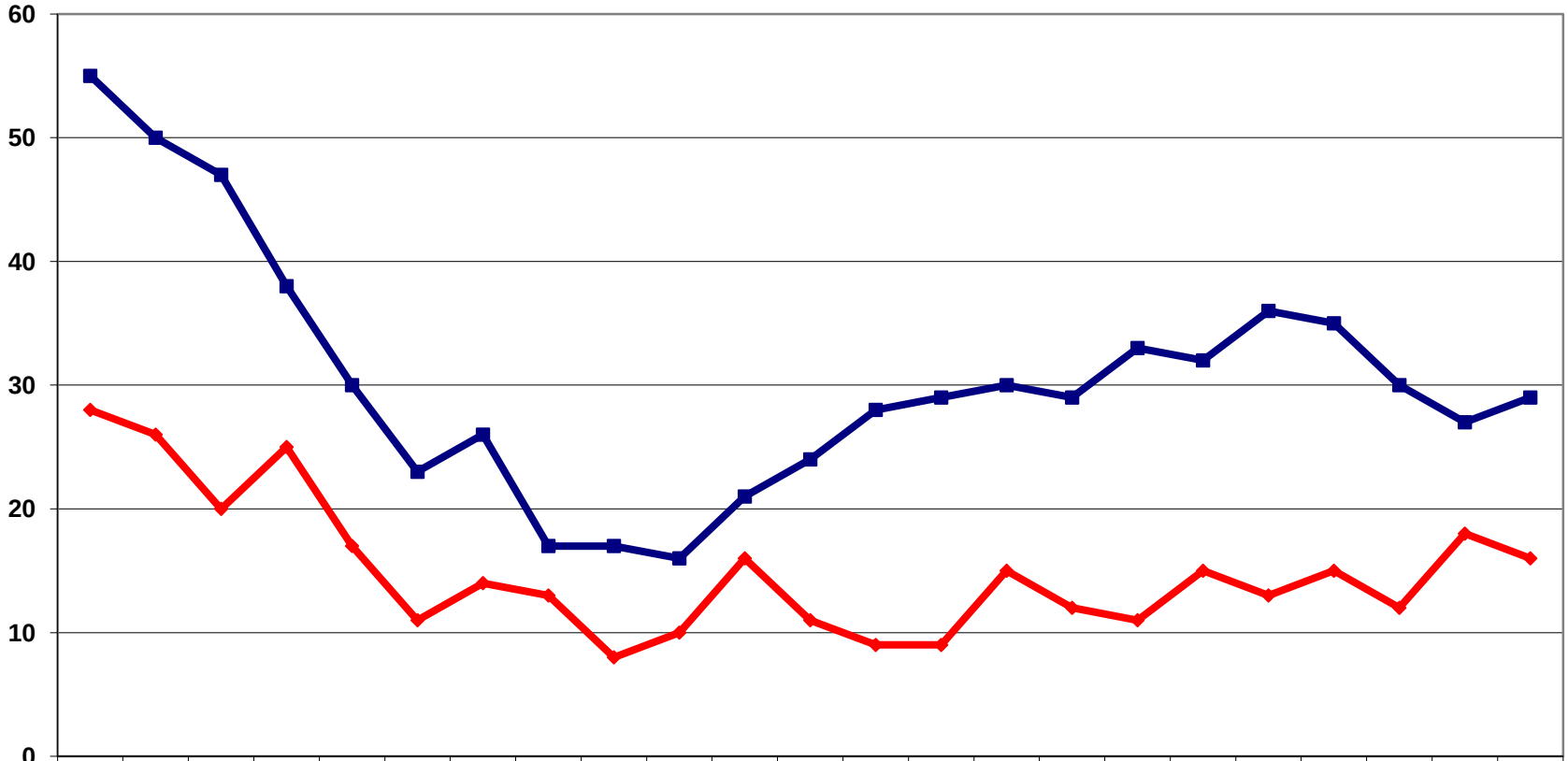
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
usn	1271	626	453	249	249	186	183	161	118	87	94	61	58	57	77	85	84	87	84	79	85	75	87	84	73	62	72
usmc	155	58	64	43	49	37	29	41	28	18	22	22	13	14	23	16	13	13	18	16	15	20	16	21	16	28	25

Source: NMCPHC

Navy and Marine Corps Public Health Center

HIV Seroconversion Rates per 100,000 Active Duty Sailors and Marines Tested

source: Navy Bloodborne Infections Management Center, unpublished data

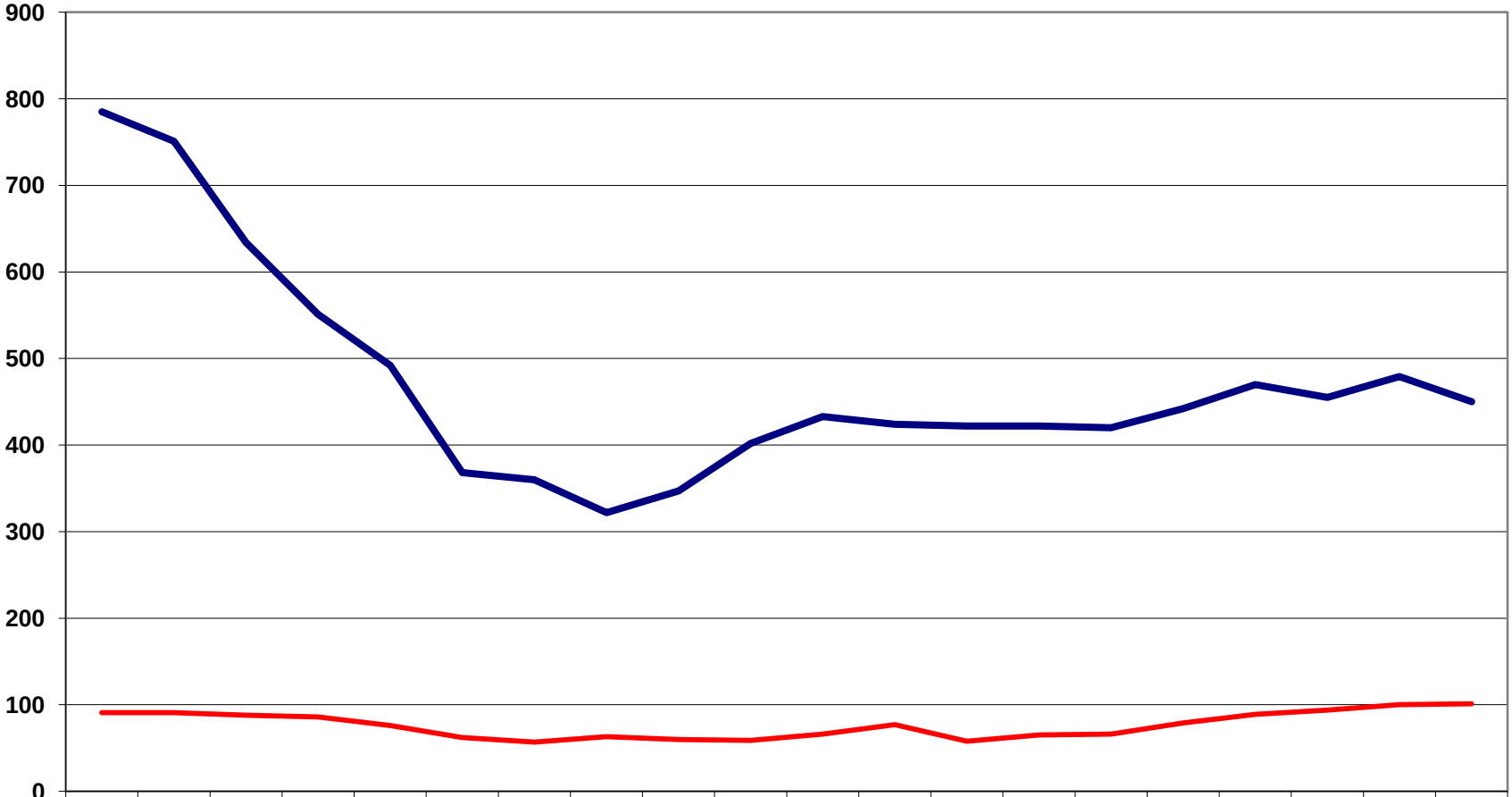


	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
USMC	28	26	20	25	17	11	14	13	8	10	16	11	9	9	15	12	11	15	13	15	12	18	16
Navy	55	50	47	38	30	23	26	17	17	16	21	24	28	29	30	29	33	32	36	35	30	27	29

Source: NMCPHC

Navy and Marine Corps Public Health Center

HIV Positive Sailors and Marines on Active Duty by Year



	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
usn	785	751	634	551	492	368	360	322	347	402	433	424	422	422	420	442	470	455	479	450
usmc	91	91	88	86	76	62	57	63	60	59	66	77	58	65	66	79	89	94	100	101

Source: NMCPHC

HIV (DoN) - 2012

- HIV sero-conversion rates among **all sailors** increased from 27 to 30 per 100K
  - 72 total cases
  - 3 females
  - 3 officers
  - Sero-conversion **rates**; **enlisted male sailors**, per 100K tested:
    - Black = 140
    - Hispanic = 4
    - White = 26
    - Other = 34
- HIV sero-conversion rates among **all marines** decreased from 18 to 16 per 100K
  - 25 total cases
  - 0 females
  - 0 officers

- HIV Home Testing Kit (OraQuick) now FDA approved – may help more at-risk people learn about their infection sooner. Confirmatory test needed.

HIV Prevention Strategies/Options and Messages

A = Abstain or Delay (or Outer-course)

B = Be Faithful (monogamy)

C = Condoms / Contraception

D = Decrease number of partners

E = Evade high risk sexual **acts** and **partners**

- Unprotected Receptive anal sex = highest risk
- Unprotected Withdrawal = riskier than condom use
- Sero-sorting not a recommended strategy

F = Find and refer sexual partners for testing

G = Get tested for HIV / STIs routinely

H = HAART reduces but does not eliminate infectivity (Highly Active Anti-retrovirals)

- Post-exposure prophylaxis with 72 hrs
- Pre Exposure Prophylaxis

I = Injecting drugs / sharing needles can harm you and partners

J = Junk like alcohol / drugs harms your health / can cloud judgment

K = Know and Tell HIV status - ask partner; tell partner

L = Let them know you can't donate blood

V = Vaccination for HAV, HPV, HPV

Condom Effectiveness

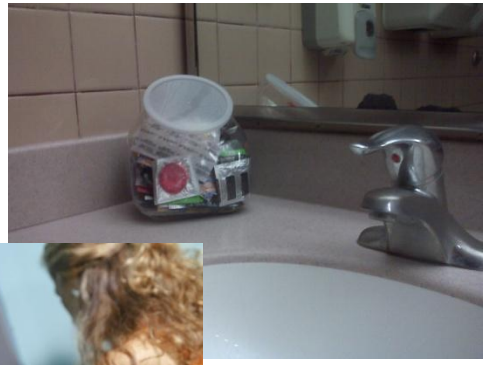
"Latex condoms, when used consistently and correctly, are highly effective in preventing the sexual transmission of HIV, the virus that causes AIDS.

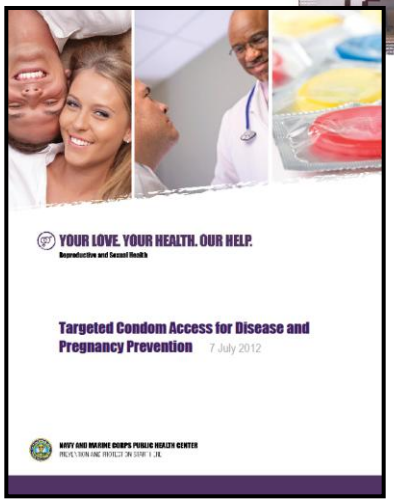
In addition, consistent and correct use of latex condoms reduces the risk of other sexually transmitted diseases, including diseases transmitted by genital secretions, and to a lesser degree, genital ulcer diseases.

Condom use may reduce the risk for genital Human Papillomavirus (HPV) infection and HPV-associated diseases, e.g., genital warts and cervical cancer" (CDC, 2009)

Condom Distribution as a Structural Level Intervention

- Structural-level condom distribution interventions or programs (CD programs) are efficacious in increasing condom use, increasing condom acquisition or condom carrying, promoting delayed sexual initiation or abstinence among youth, and reducing incident STIs.
- Interventions that combined CD programs with additional individual-, group- or community-level activities showed the greatest efficacy. One possible reason for this is that these different modalities address different behavioral determinants as well as other prevention needs of individuals in affected communities.
- CD programs were efficacious in increasing condom use among a wide range of populations, including youth, commercial sex workers, adult males, STI clinic patients, and populations in high risk areas.
- SHARP Guideline is available





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REPRODUCTIVE AND SEXUAL HEALTH

Key Products and Services

- Sexual Health and Responsibility Program (SHARP)
  - DoN Sexual Health Indicators
- Sexual Health Resources
  - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Guidelines
  - Clinical Resources: Treatment, Testing and Screening
  - Condoms
  - Contraception
  - Environmental Health Officers and Preventive Medicine Representatives
  - Family Planning
  - Gay and Bisexual Mens Sexual Health
  - Healthy People 2020 Objectives
  - HIV Evaluation and Treatment Units (HETU)
  - HIV Prevention Resources
  - Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Prevention
  - Lesbian and Bisexual Womens Sexual Health
  - Long Acting Reversible Contraception (LARC)
  - Policies of the Uniformed Services
  - PMT Student Resources
  - Sexually Transmitted Infections
  - STI Patient Management
- Sexual Health Month

HIV PREVENTION RESOURCES

Facts

- HIV In-Home Test Kit
- HIV in the U.S.
- HIV - Basic Information Update
- HIV among Women
- HIV among gay and bisexual men
- HIV among youth
- HIV among African Americans
- HIV among Hispanics/Latinos

Posters

- HIV Prevention
- HIV Happens
- HIV: Every 4 Days
- HIV Protect Yourself - 1
- HIV Protect Yourself - 2

Reducing Risk

- Choosing Safer Options Reduces Risk
- Oral Sex and HIV Risk

HIV / AIDS Awareness Events

- National HIV Testing Day (27 June) (AIDS.gov)
- World AIDS Day (1 December) (AIDS.gov)

Briefings

- HIV in the DoN - This PowerPoint slide set is intended for all-hands audiences (Navy and U addresses the risk of acquiring HIV, impacts of HIV on a person's life, and risk-reduction. Ty is 20 minutes.
- HIV in the Workplace - This fully-scripted presentation targets "All Hands". Risk of transmissi the workplace is discussed along with official policies when employees are HIV positive. Ty is 20 minutes.

Film

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http://www.med.navy.mil/sites/nmcphc/health-promotion/reproductive-sexual-health/Pages/hiv-prevention-resources.aspx