



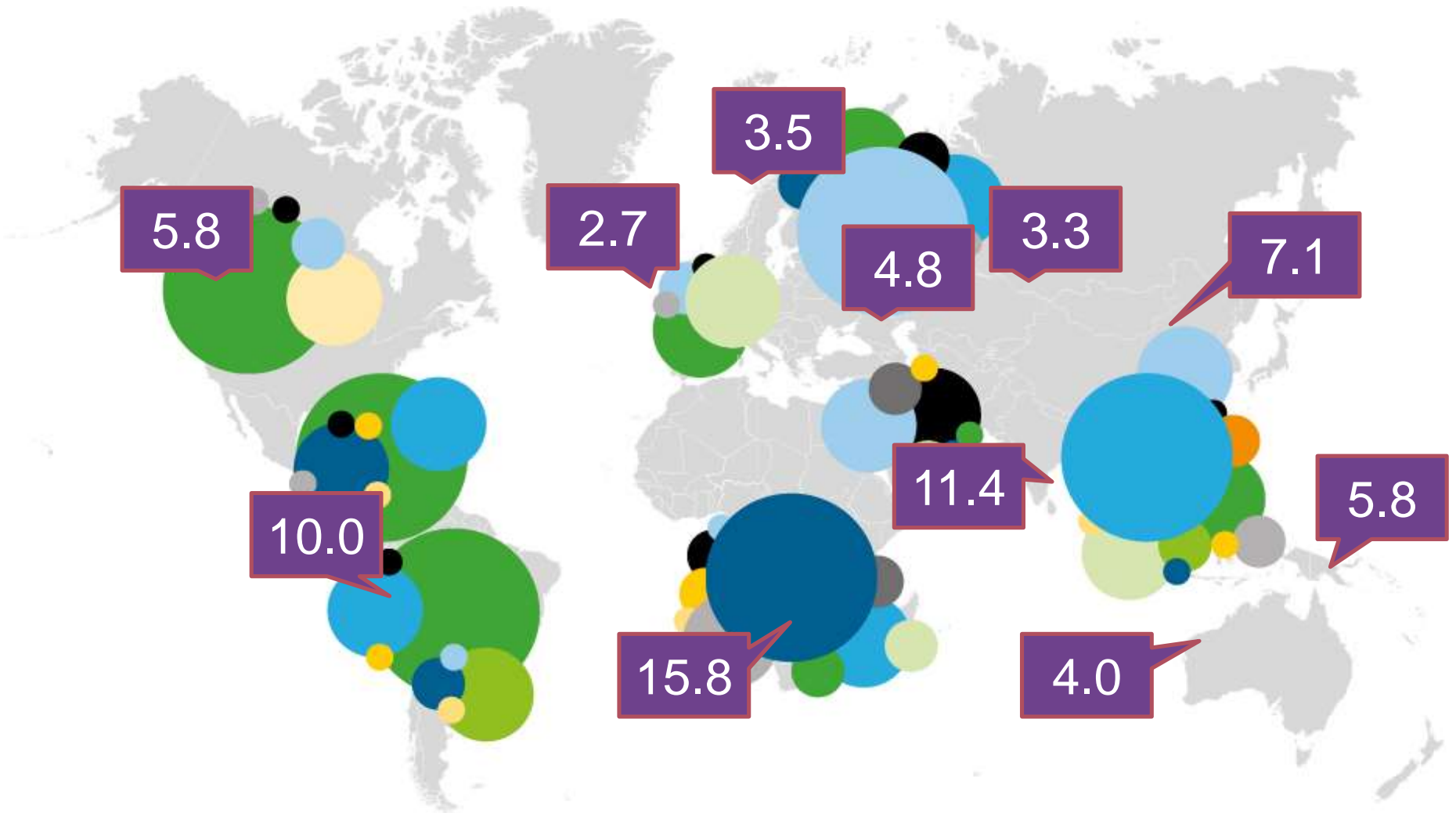
HIV in Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Populations: Surveillance Update














Praveena Gunaratnam | 09 June 2016

Outline

1. Where do people living with HIV in Australia come from?
2. What are the characteristics of CALD people living with HIV?
3. What don't we know about HIV and CALD populations?

Where do people diagnosed with HIV in Australia come from?



-  Young women
-  Men who have sex with men
-  Prisoners
-  50+
-  Intimate partners
-  Sex work
-  Transgender
-  Displaced
-  Disabled
-  African-American women
-  People who inject drugs
-  Migrants
-  Pregnant women

People living with HIV (children and adults) are included as members of all of the featured populations. They are implicitly included in this map as they must have universal access to services.

Figure 1: Estimated number of people living with HIV by country/region of birth, Australia, 2014

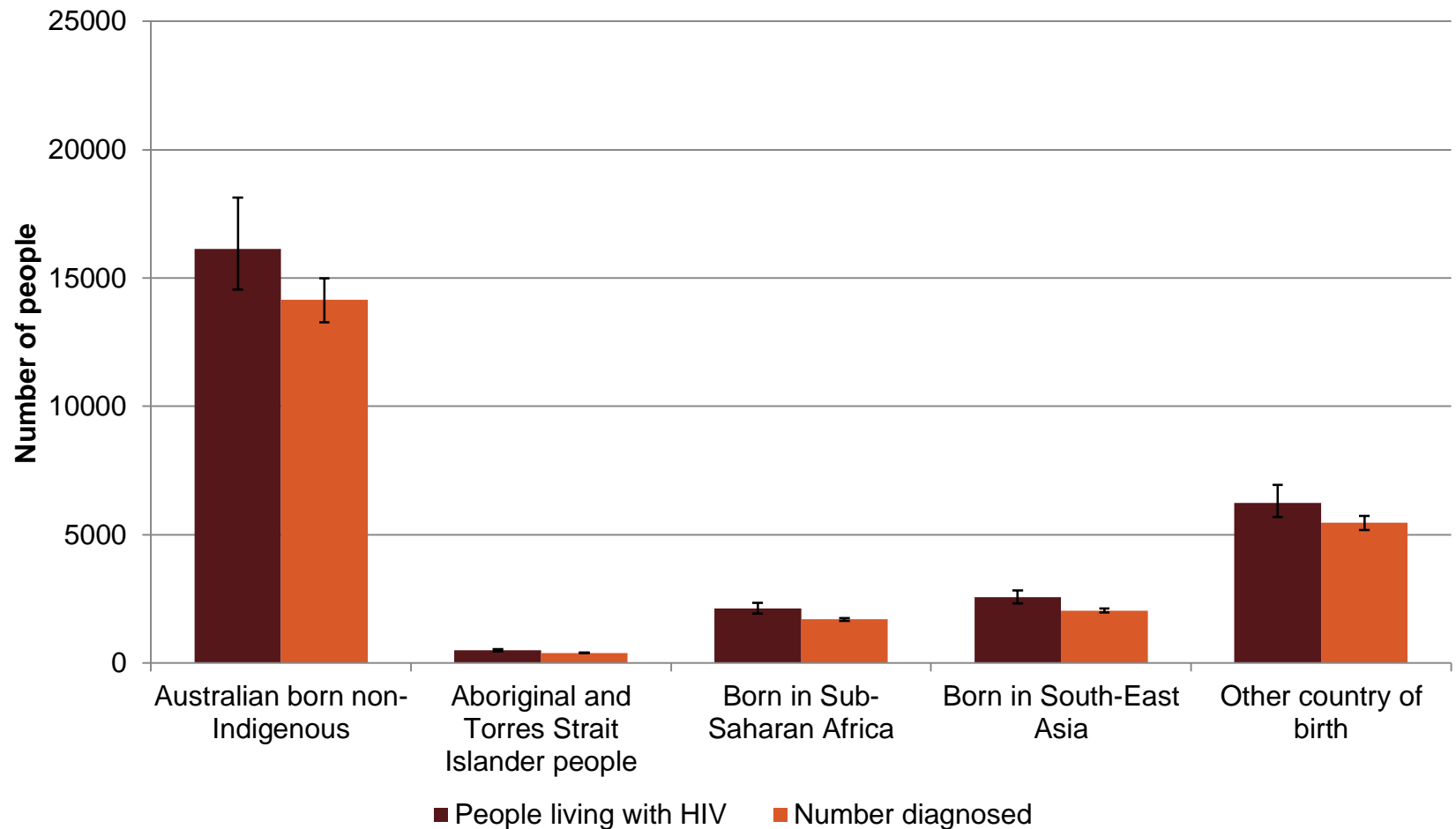


Figure 2: HIV diagnosis rate per 100 000 population, 2005-2014, by country/region of birth

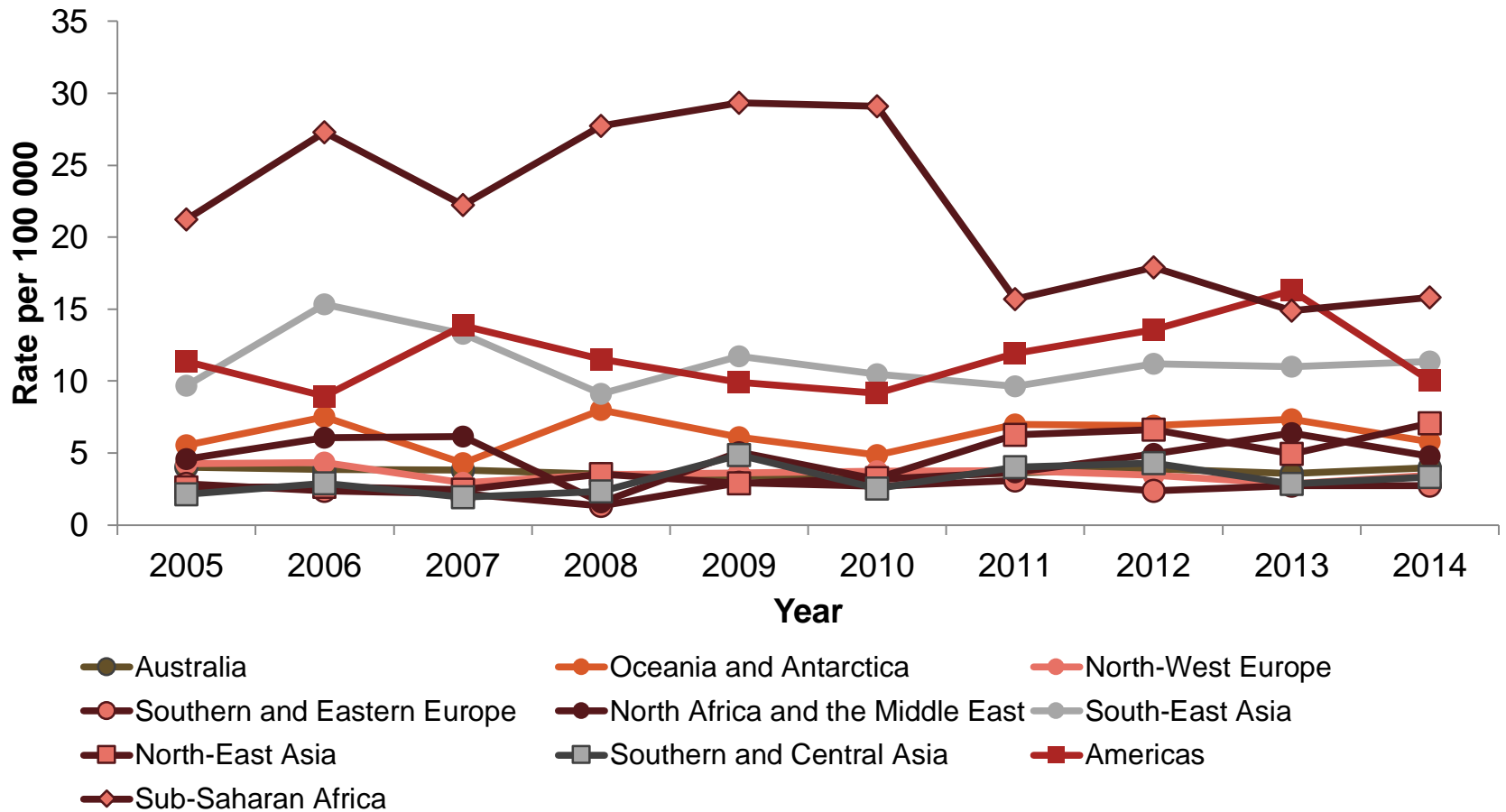


Figure 3: Proportion of diagnoses by country of birth (non-Australian born men), among diagnoses in men reporting male-to-male sex as risk exposure, 2005-2014

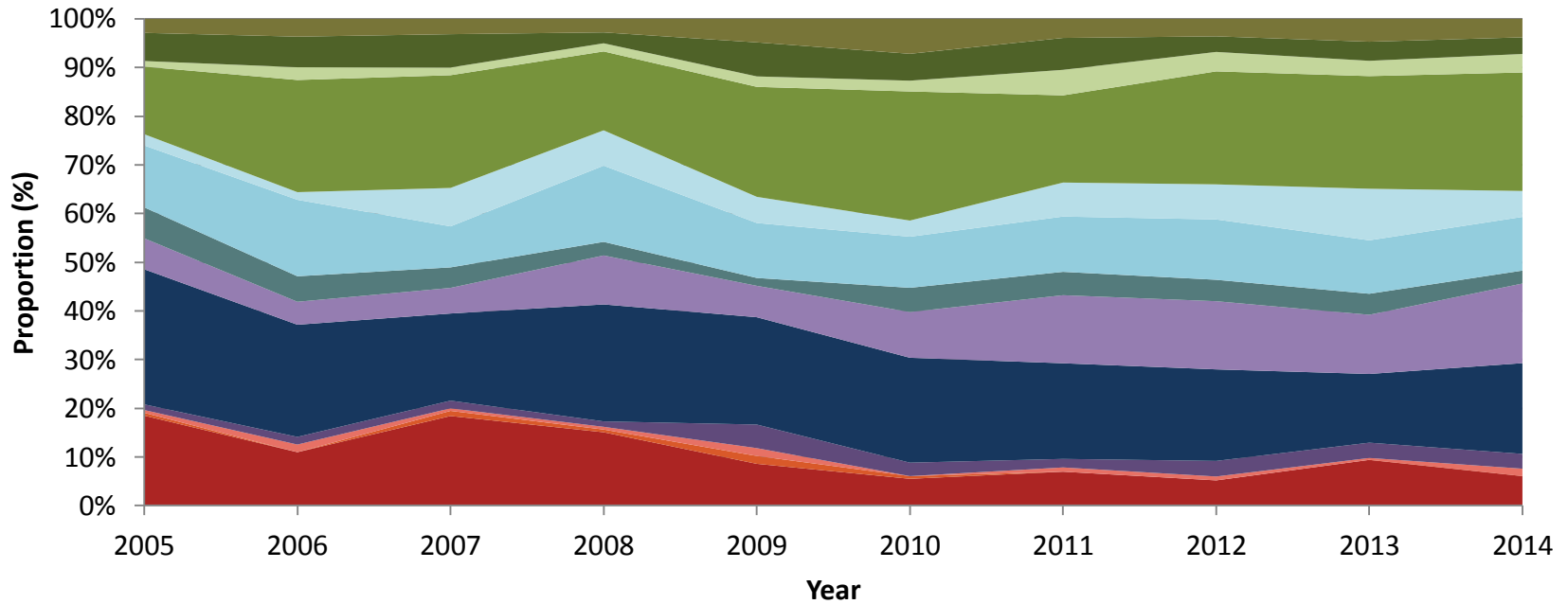


Figure 4: Number of new diagnoses in men (reporting an exposure risk other than male-to-male sex) 2005-2014, by risk exposure

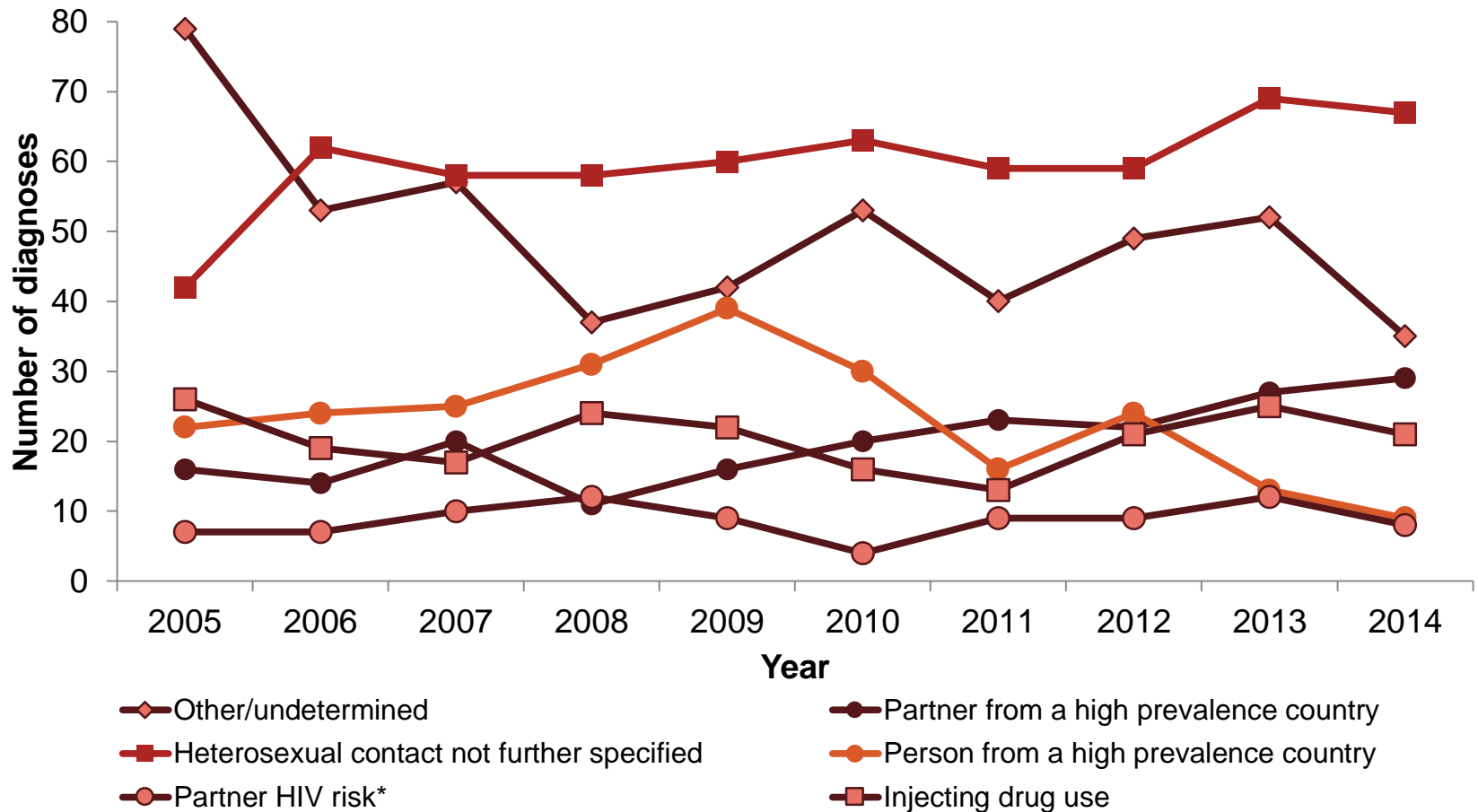


Figure 5: Number of new HIV diagnoses in women, 2005-2014, by risk exposure category

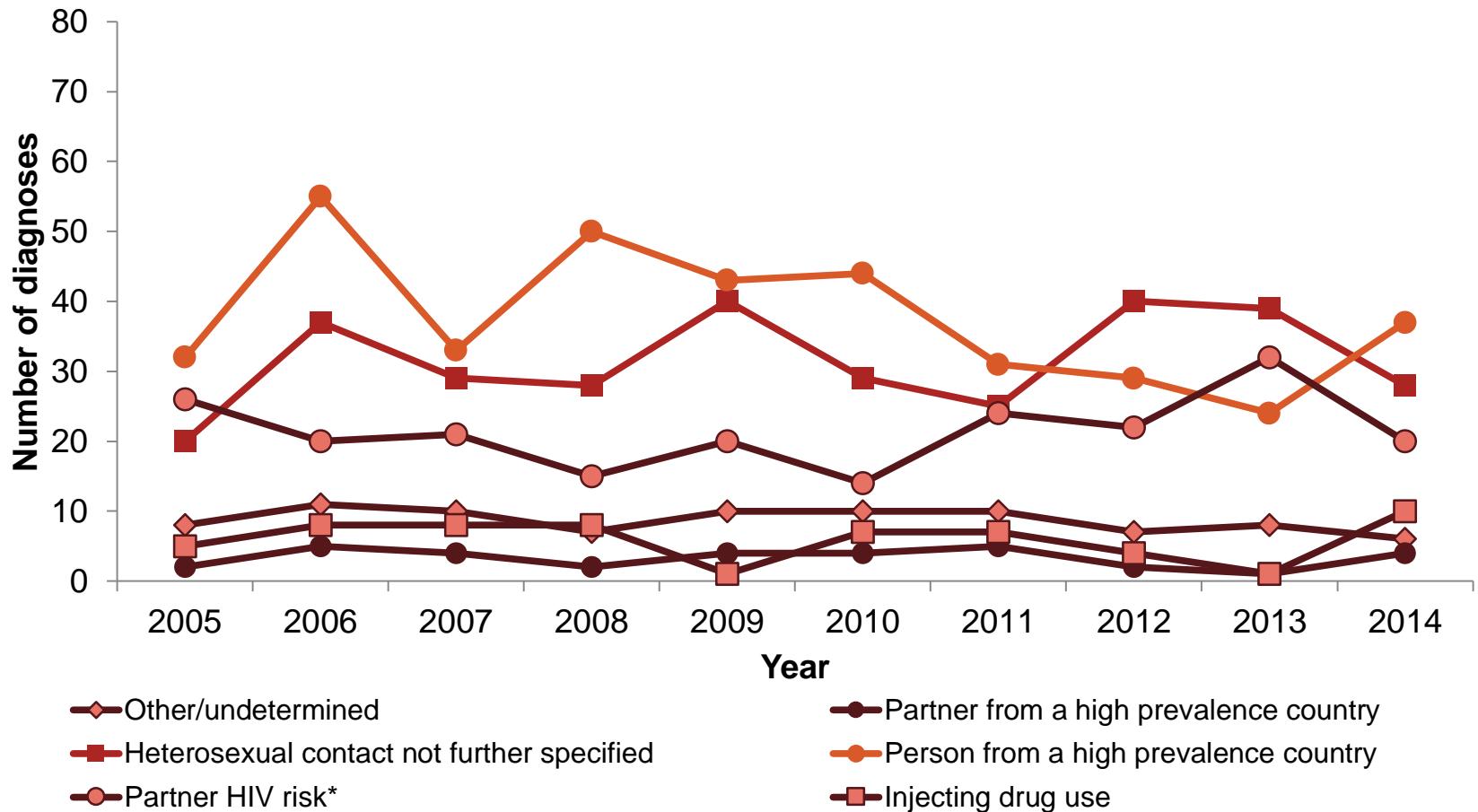


Figure 6: Late HIV diagnoses, by country/region of birth and exposure category, 2010-2014

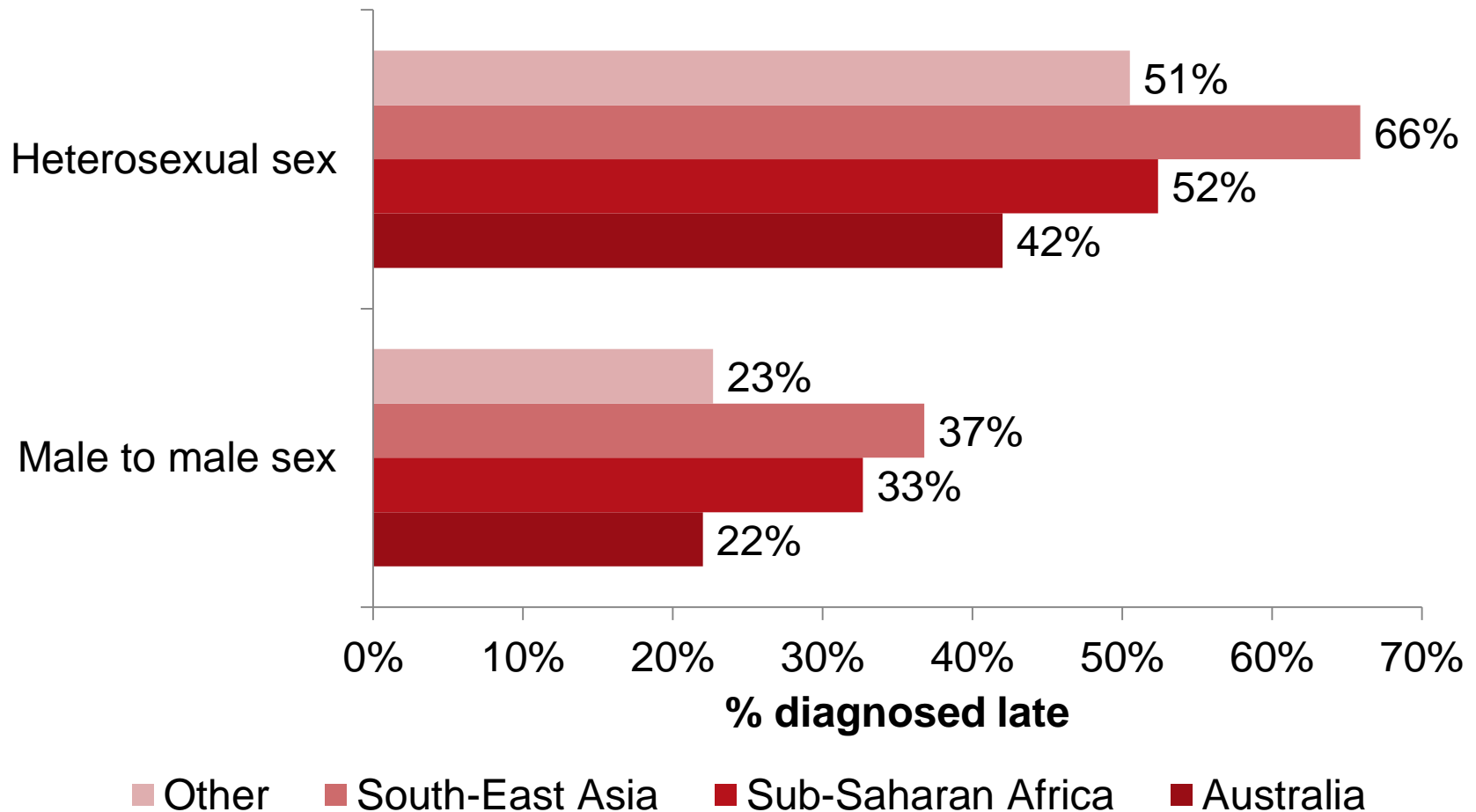
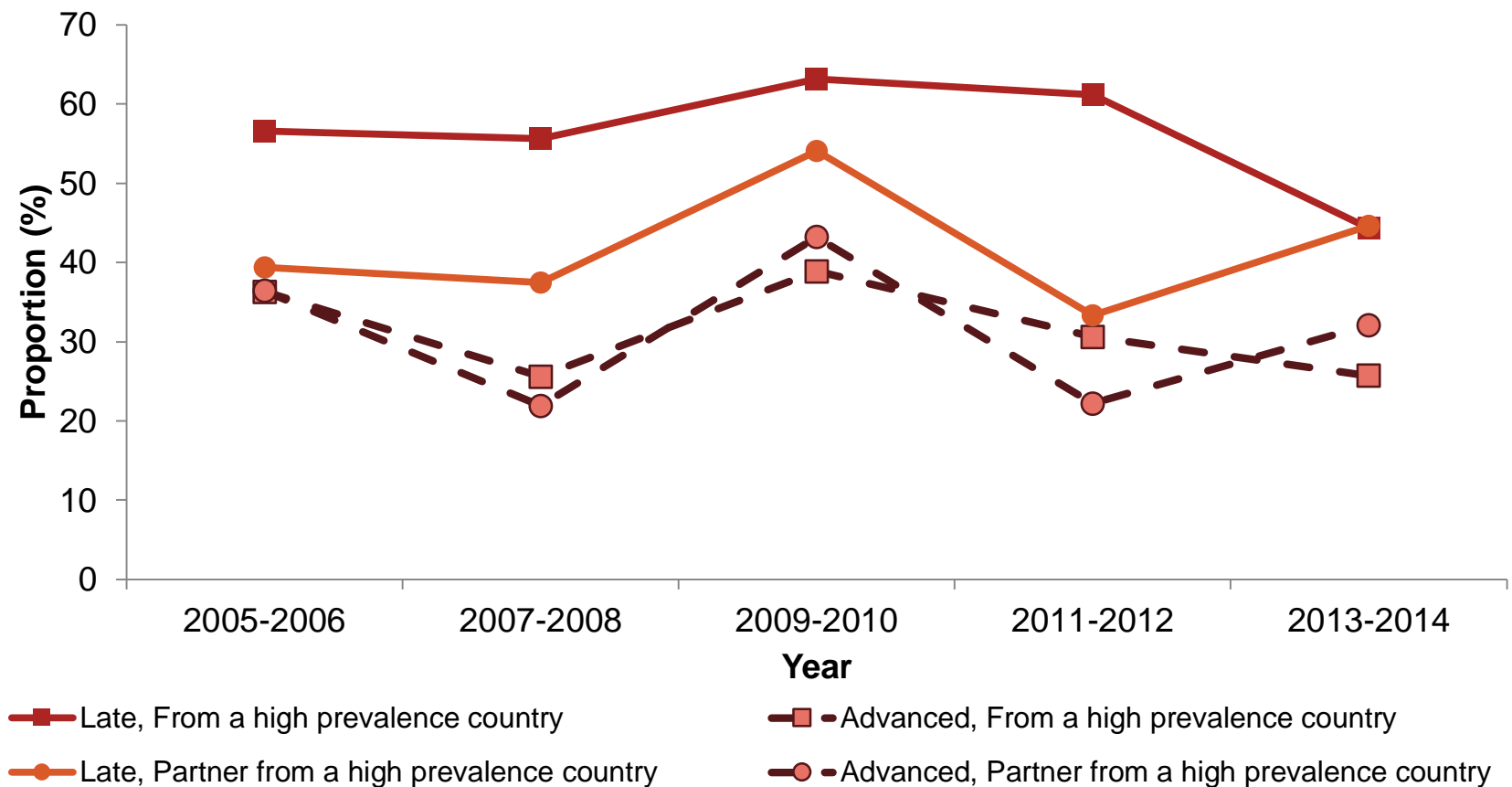


Figure 9: Proportion of late and advanced HIV diagnoses¹, 2005-2014, by exposure category



¹ Late HIV diagnosis was defined as newly diagnosed HIV infection with a CD4+ cell count of less than 350 cells/ μ l, and advanced HIV infection as newly diagnosed infection with a CD4+ cell count of less than 200 cells/ μ l.

In summary - How do people living with HIV from CALD and non-CALD backgrounds differ?

CALD

More likely to be female,
have heterosexual exposure

Estimated 20%
undiagnosed

33-66%
diagnosed late

Similar
retention in
care and
treatment
outcomes

OTHER

Predominantly male and
reporting male to male sexual
exposure

Estimated 12%
undiagnosed

22-42%
diagnosed late

Similar
treatment
retention
and
outcomes

Thank you.

For further information:

Email

pgunaratnam@kirby.unsw.edu.au

or visit

<http://kirby.unsw.edu.au/>