

HIV notifications: Indigenous recording

Indigenous status recorded for new HIV diagnoses from

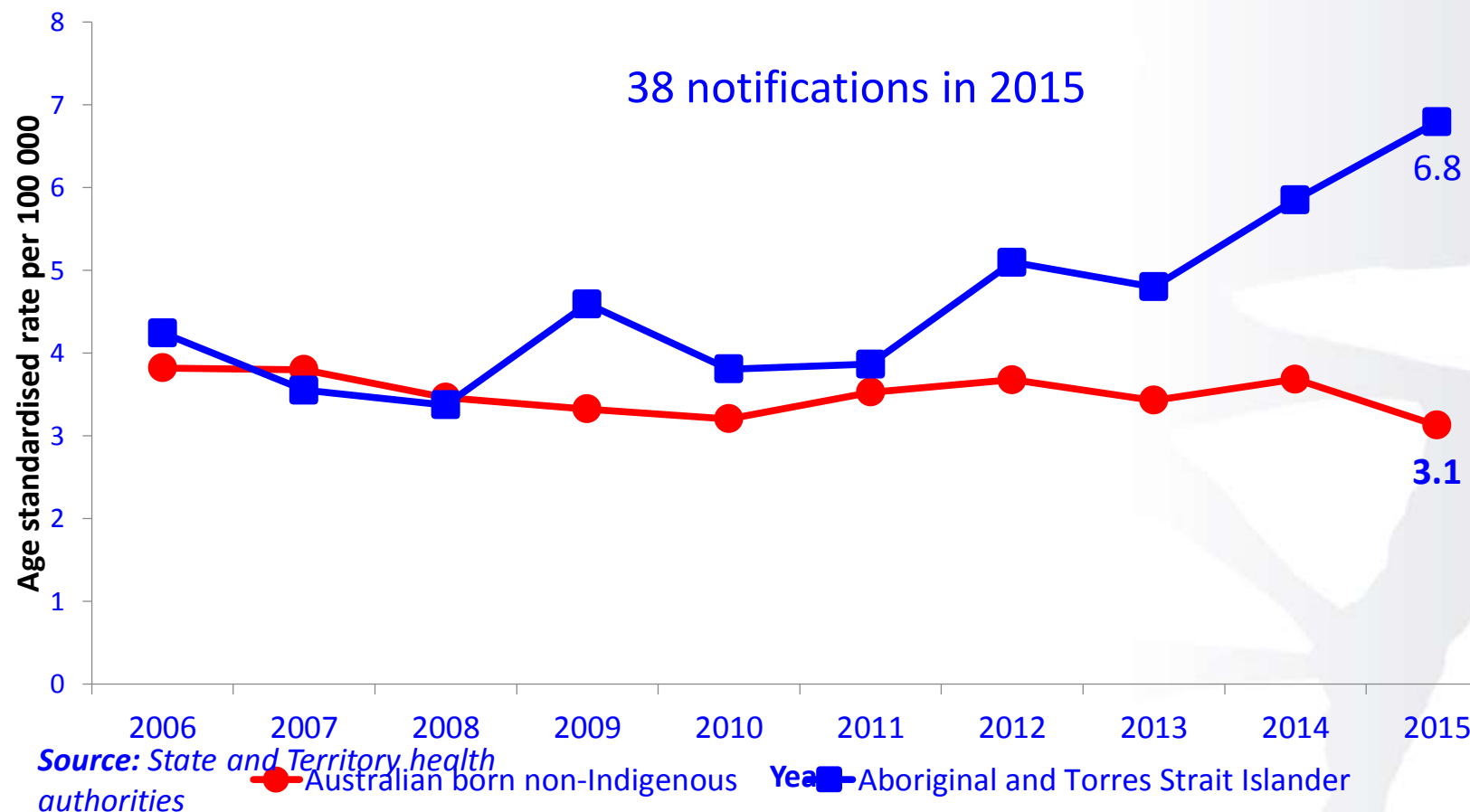
- 1985: NT, QLD, SA, TAS, WA
- 1992: NSW, ACT
- June 1998: VIC

Some under-reporting, magnitude unknown

Indigenous HIV cascade – PLDHIV by jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	% notifications	PLDHIV
NSW	30.6%	184
VIC	9.8%	61
QLD	29.5%	175
WA	19.7%	122
SA	5.7%	37
ACT	0.3%	18
TAS	1.4%	5-10
NT	4.8%	31

HIV notification rate in the Australian-born population, 2006-2015



Characteristics of HIV 1996-2015

Years diagnosed	Indig	Non-Indigenous
1996-1999	76 (17)	2183 (20)
2000-2003	80 (17)	2072 (19)
2004-2007	85 (18)	2274 (21)
2008-2011	89 (19)	2140 (19)
2012-2015	131 (28)	2362 (21)

Characteristics of HIV 1996-2015

Characteristic	Indigenous n=461 (%)	Non-Ind n=11,031 (%)	p value
Median age at diagnosis (range)	33 (26-41)	36 (29-45)	<0.001
Age at diagnosis (years)			
<20	23 (5)	204 (2)	<0.001
20-29	154 (33)	2750 (25)	
30-39	152 (33)	3767 (34)	
40+	132 (29)	4260 (39)	

Characteristics of HIV 1996-2015

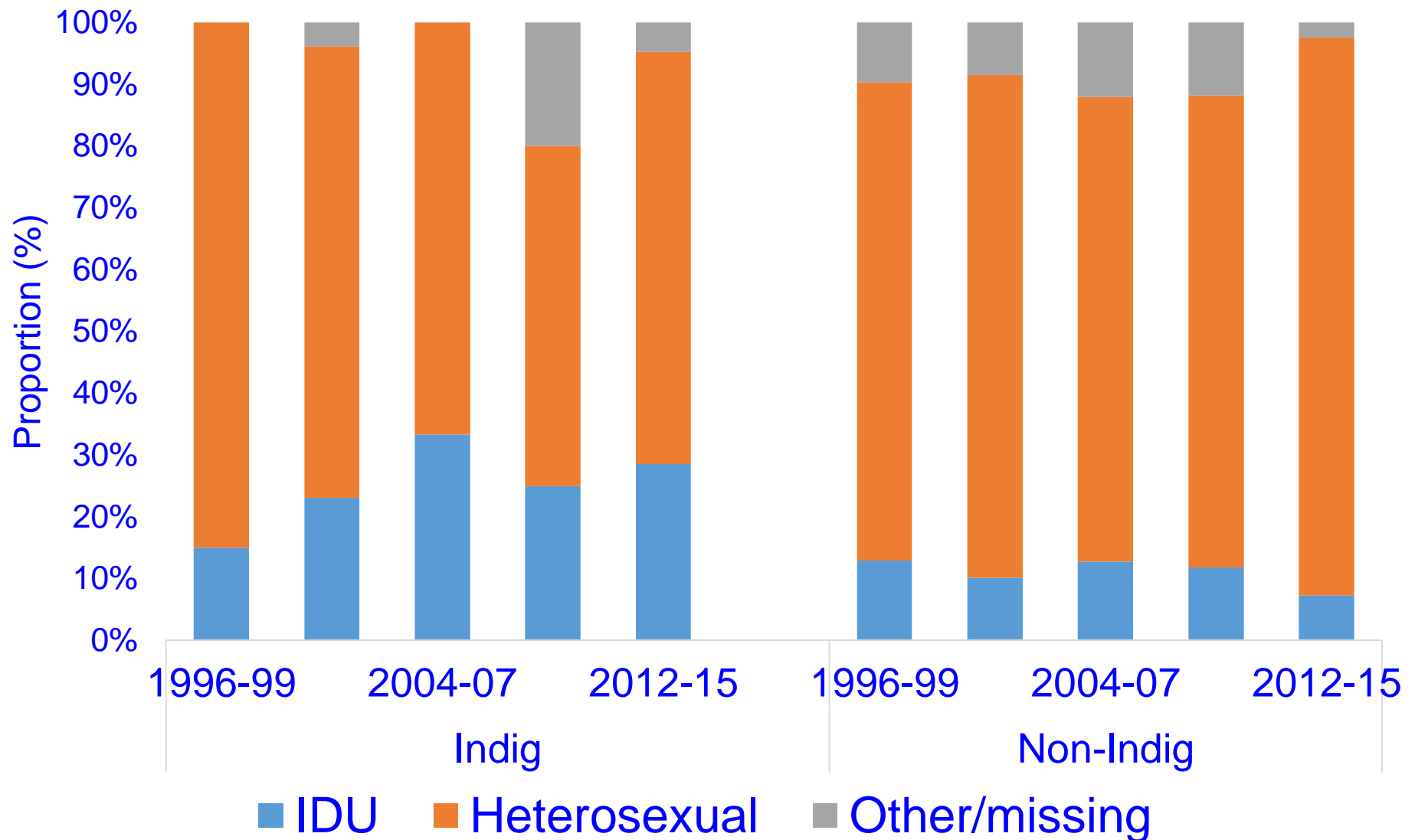
Sex	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
Males	355 (77)	10395 (94)
Females	105 (23)	609 (6)
Missing	1 (0.2)	27 (0.2)
Route of exposure		
MSM	210 (46)	8205 (74)
IDU	75 (16)	322 (3)
MSM & IDU dual risk	38 (8)	564 (5)
Heterosexual sex	114 (25)	1295 (12)
Other/unknown	24 (5)	645 (6)

Characteristics of HIV 1996-2015

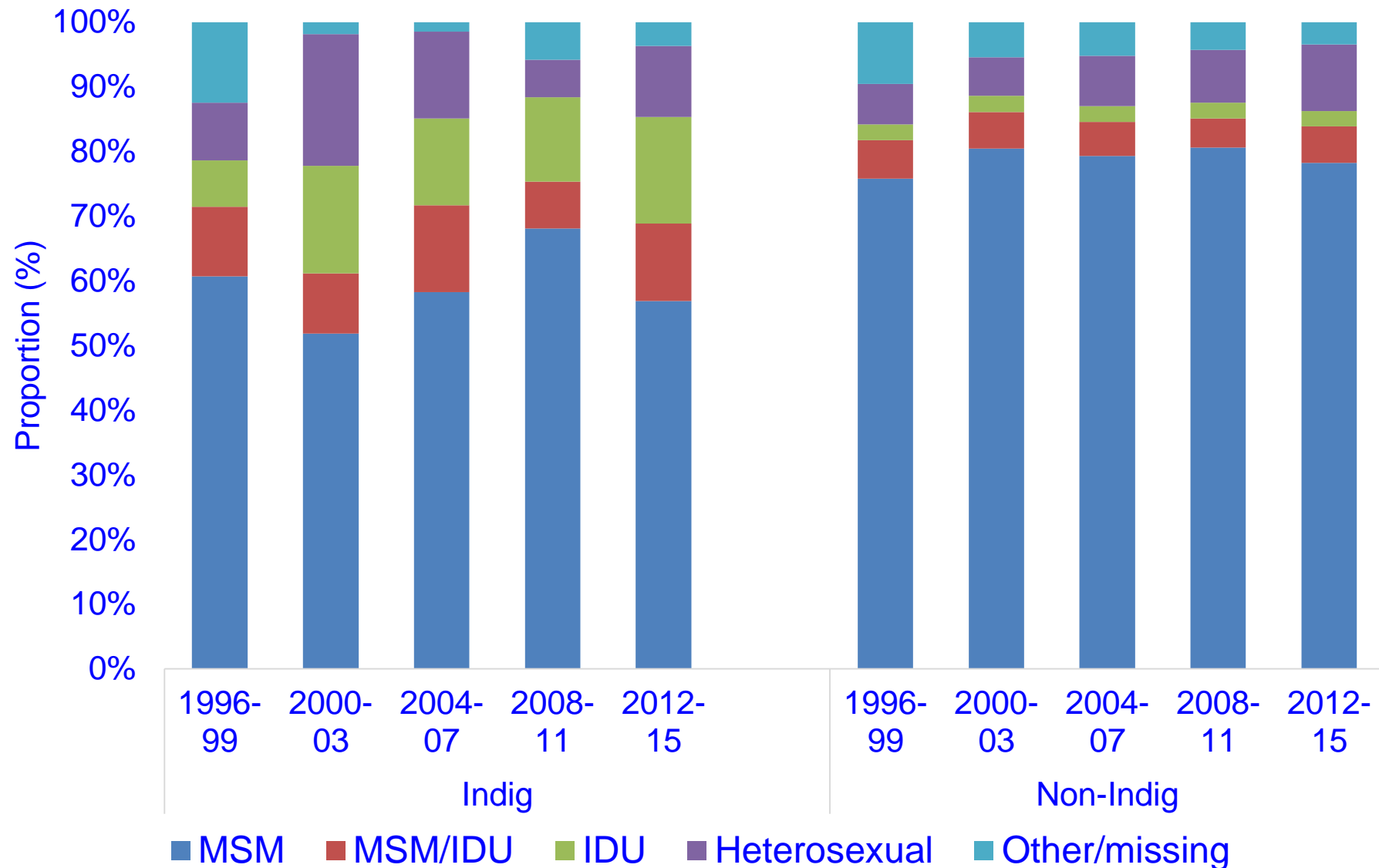
Area of residence	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
Major cities	263 (57)	9154 (83)
Regional (inner/outer)	128 (27.8)	1342 (12.2)
Remote and very remote	51 (11.1)	58 (.5)
Missing	19 (4.1)	477 (4.3)

Clinical information	Indigenous	Non Indigenous
Late diagnoses (exc. advanced)	57 (12.4)	1452 (13.2)
Advanced diagnoses	96 (20.8)	1662 (15.1)
Not late	218 (47.3)	5814 (52.7)
Missing	90 (19.5)	2103 (19.1)

Proportion of female HIV diagnoses by exposure, Indigenous status, and time-period



Proportion of male HIV diagnoses by exposure, Indigenous status, and time period

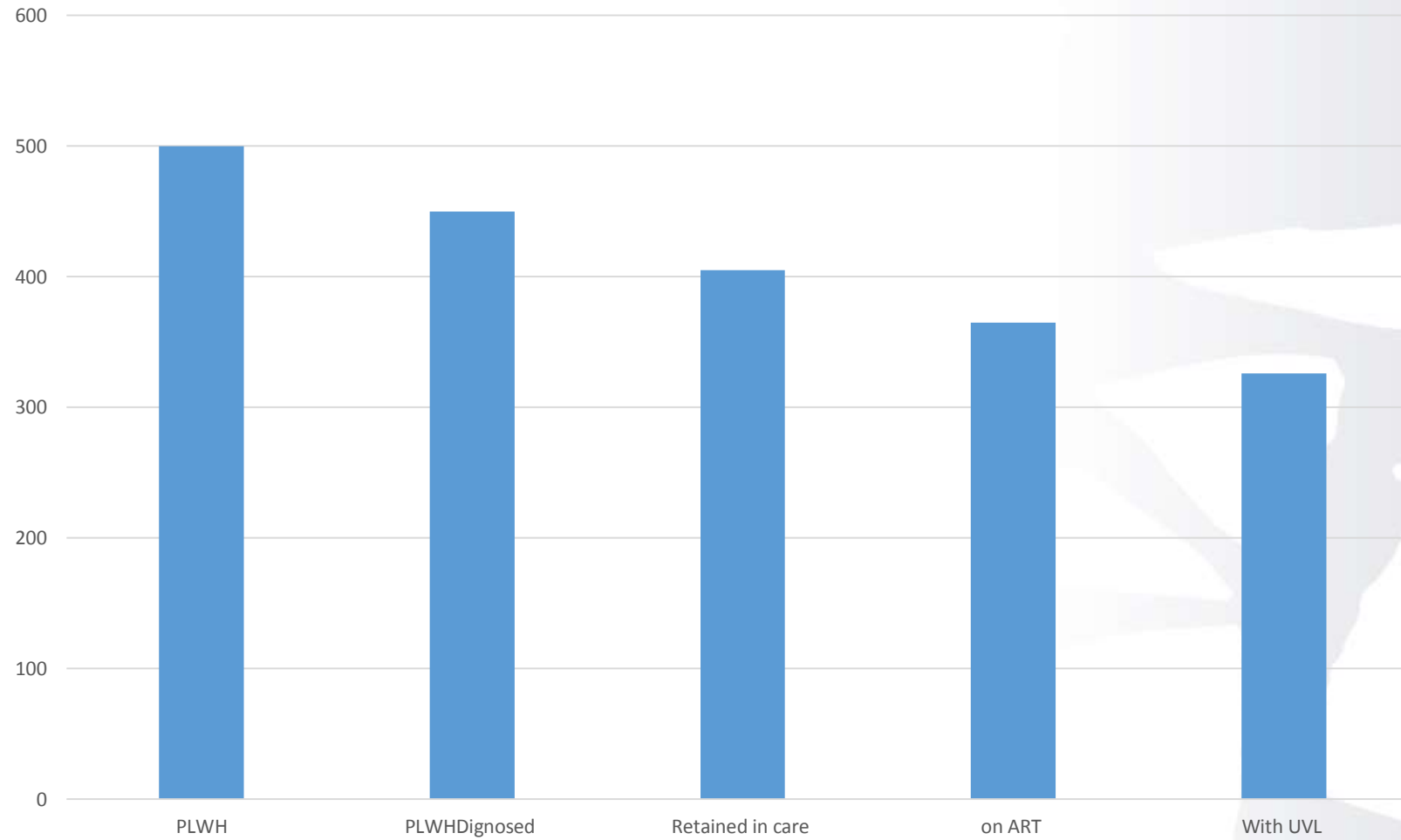


Much more in the toolbox

Overarching advocacy

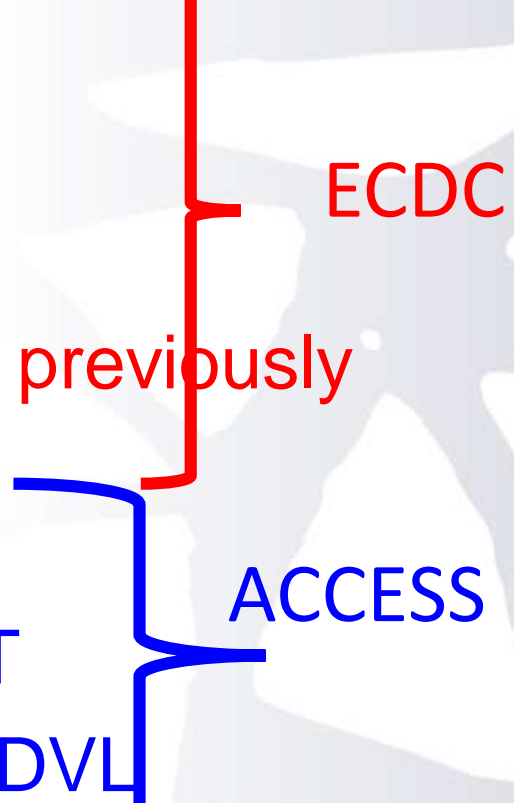


HIV diagnosis and Treatemnt Cascade 90-90-90-90-90

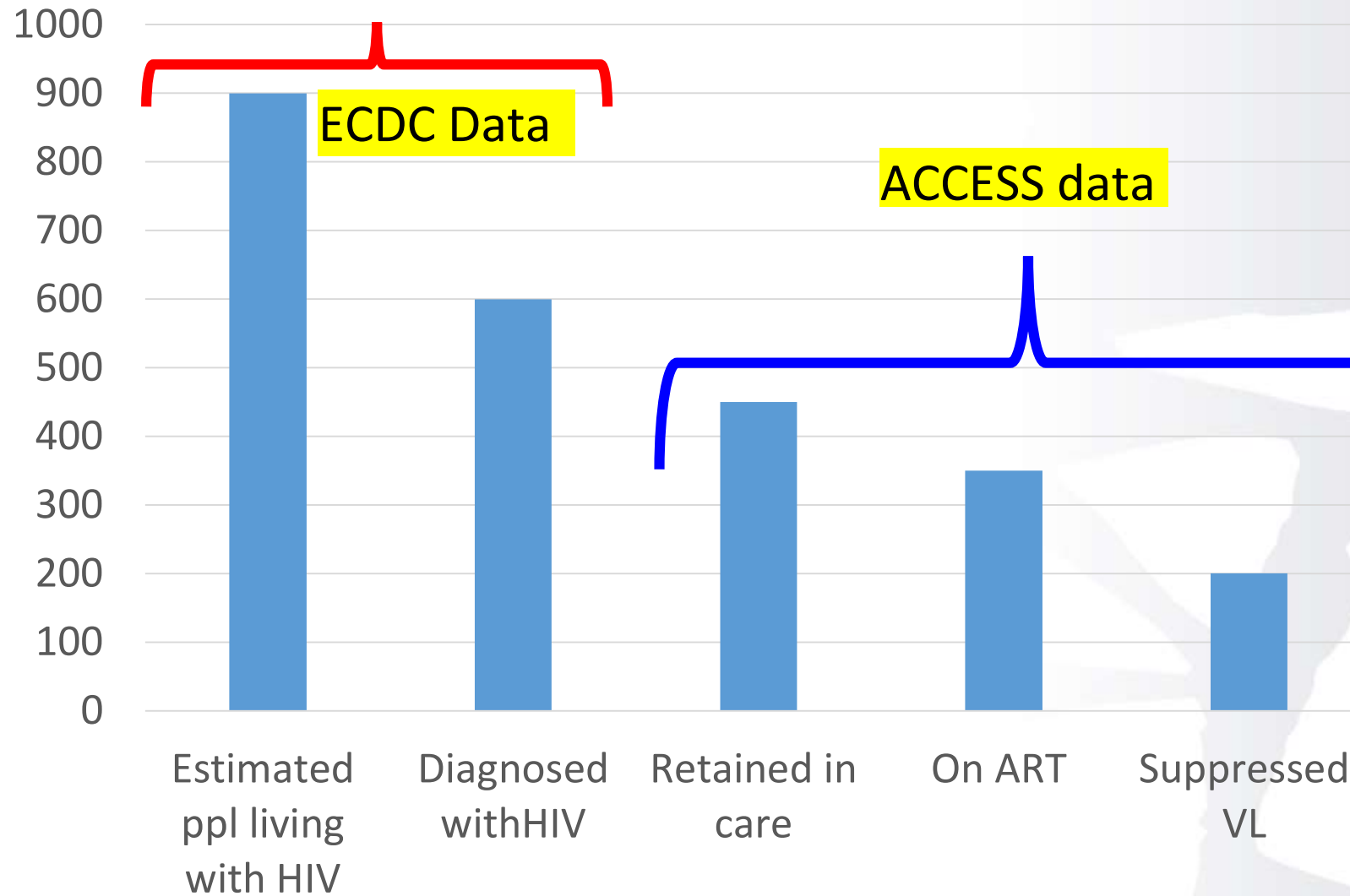


The diagnosis and care continuum

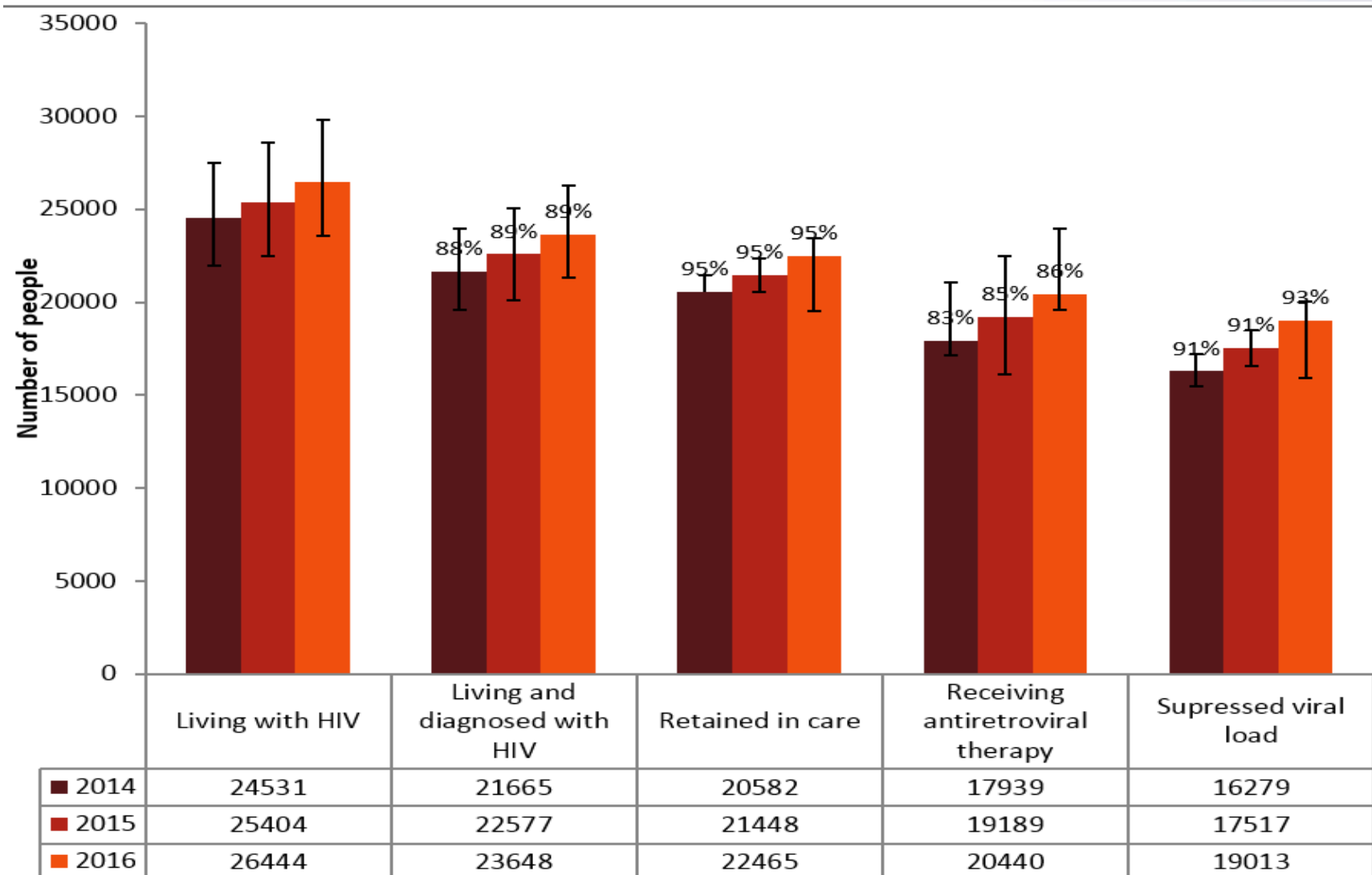
As it relates to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

- People living with HIV
 - People diagnosed with HIV
 - Estimate of undiagnosed infection
 - Estimate of mortality among people previously diagnosed with HIV
 - People retained in care
 - Proportion of People in care on ART
 - Proportion of people on ART with UDVL
- 
- The diagram uses two large curly braces on the right side of the list to group the metrics. A red brace groups the first four items (People living with HIV, People diagnosed with HIV, Estimate of undiagnosed infection, and Estimate of mortality among people previously diagnosed with HIV) and is labeled 'ECDC' in red text. A blue brace groups the last three items (People retained in care, Proportion of People in care on ART, and Proportion of people on ART with UDVL) and is labeled 'ACCESS' in blue text.
- ECDC
- ACCESS

A&TSI Diagnosis and Treatment Cascade



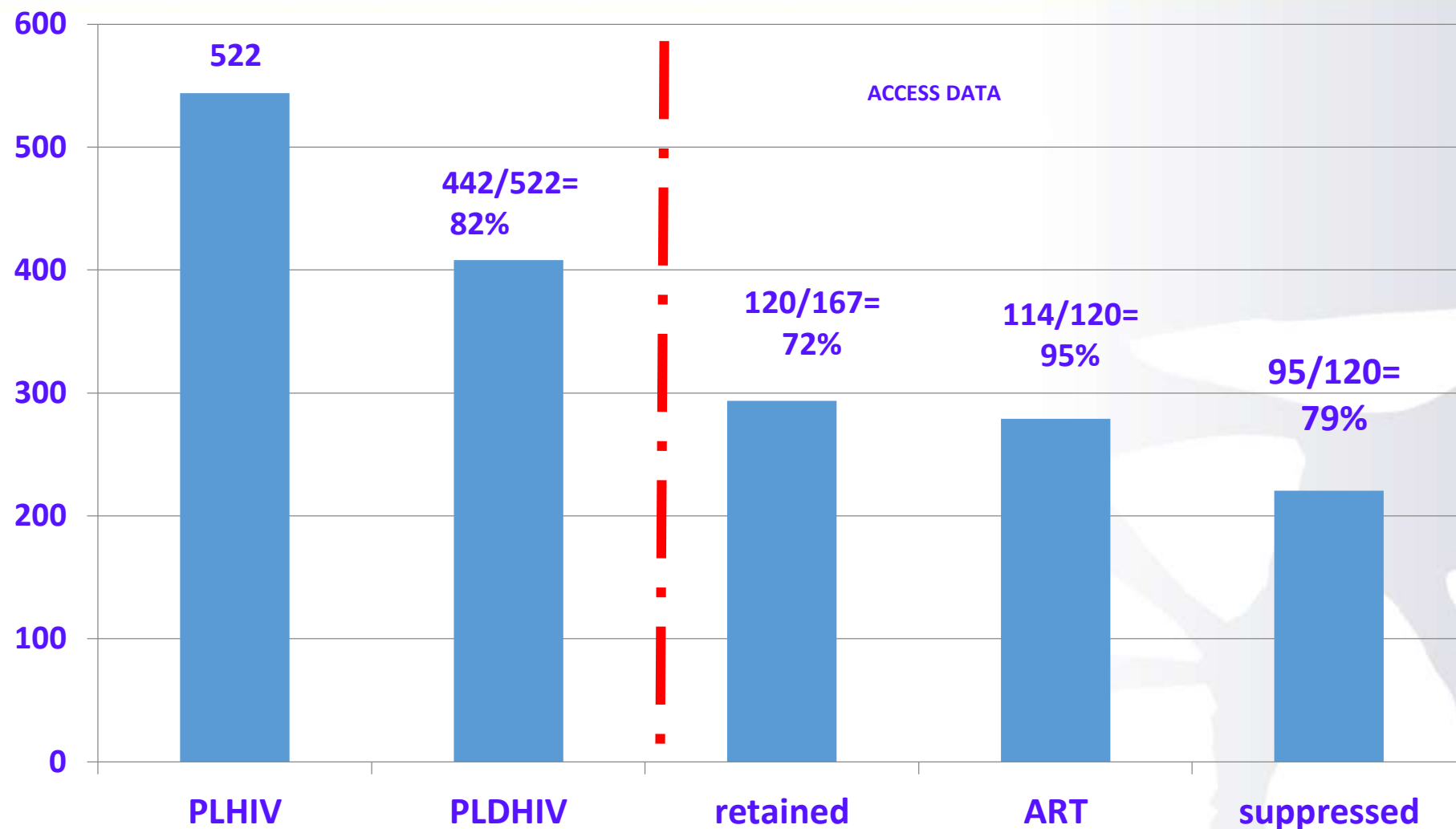
Australia's HIV Diagnosis and care cascade 2014-2016



ACCESS state breakdown compared to Aboriginal PLDHIV

Jurisdiction	ACCESS in care n-167	PLDHIV- 408
NSW	48% (80)	30.6% (126)
VIC	2%(4)	9.8% (41)
QLD	38% (63)	27.5%(112)
WA	1% (4)	19.7%(80)
NT	11%(18)	4.8% (20)
ACT	0%	5.7%
TAS	0%	1.4%
SA	0%	0.3%

Cascade for Aboriginal people



Suppressed VL 220/544= 40%
national=~70%, WHO target=73%

Websites & social media



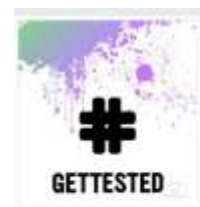
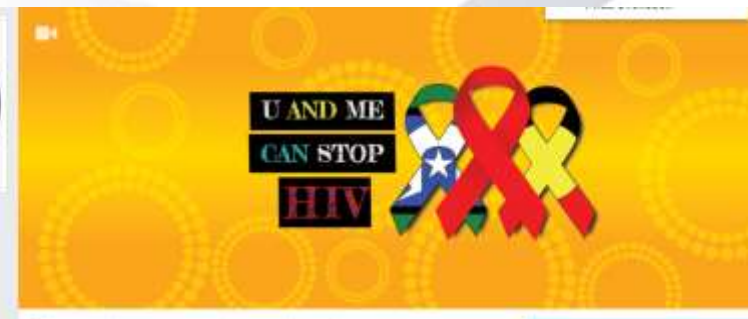
<https://youngdeadlyfree.org.au/>



<http://www.atsihiv.org.au/>



Aboriginal and
Torres Strait
Islander HIV
Awareness Week
@ATSIIHW



Young Deadly
Syphilis Free
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A/Prof James Ward
Head Infectious Disease Research Aboriginal
Health
SAHMRI
james.ward@sahmri.com
0881284270
0439605227