

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



Debbie Mohammed, DrPH, MS, MPH, AACRN

Prerak Shukla, MBBS

Maria Szabela, MD

Jihad Slim, MD

**Saint Michaels Medical Center  
Newark, New Jersey**

[debbiemoha@aol.com](mailto:debbiemoha@aol.com)

# 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  $\geq 40$  years of age

65% male

78% minorities (Black, Hispanic)

IDU – 20%

MSM – 24%



# 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<sup>®</sup> Unisex Swab Specimen Collection Kit for Endocervical Specimens**
- **Men: screened by urine NAAT testing with APTIMA<sup>®</sup>**



# Methods: Statistical Analysis

- Compare baseline demographics of patients
  - Compare prevalence rates of gonorrhea, chlamydia and Trichomoniasis from 4/1/2014-3/30/2015
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# Results: Study Population

	Total Patients 1,184 N (%)	Screened N (%) 765 (65%)
<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)

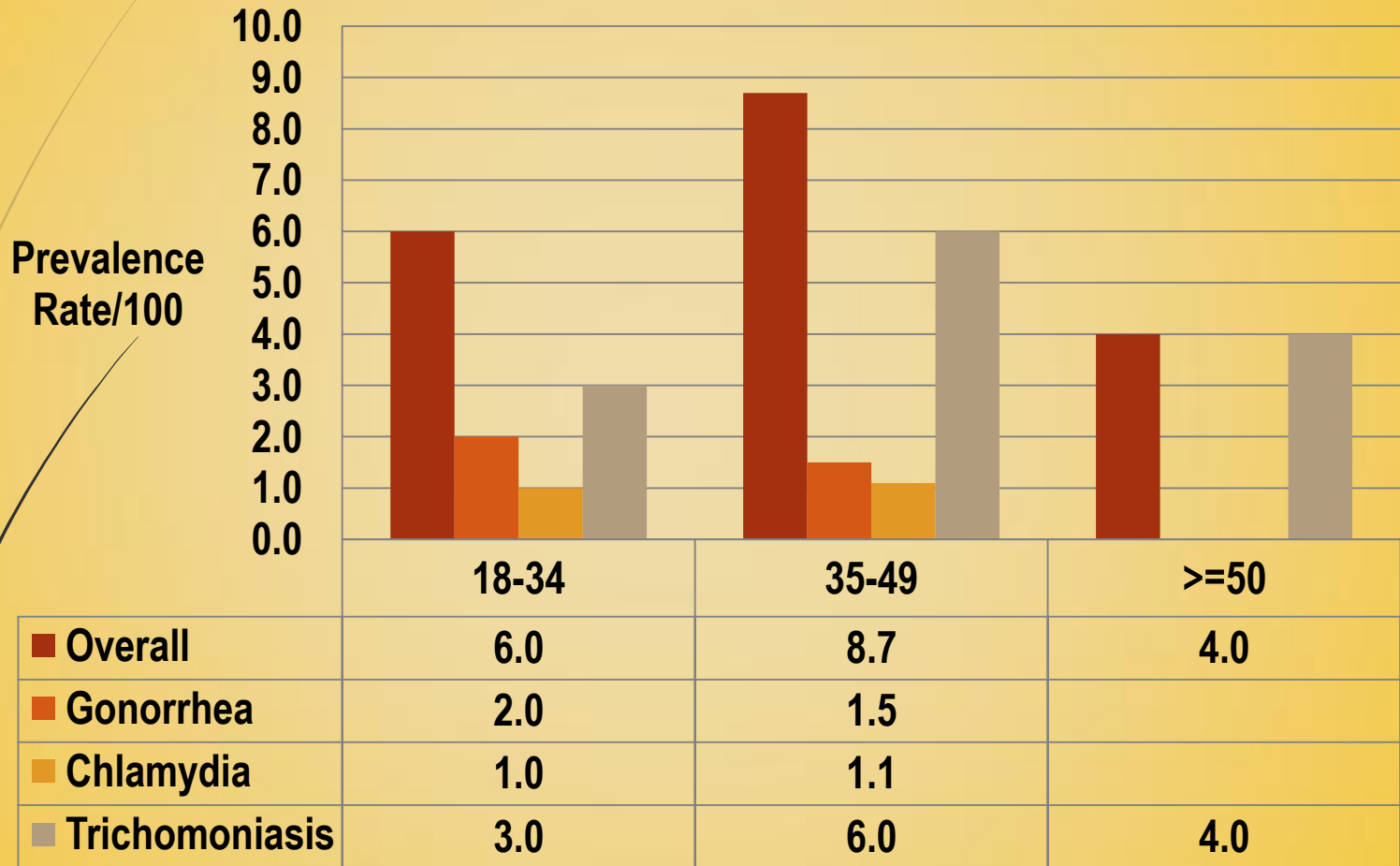
- Of 1,184 HIV positive patients, 765 (65%) were screened for at least one STI from 4/1/2014-3/31/2015
- Baseline characteristics were similar between those receiving STI screening and those who did not.

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



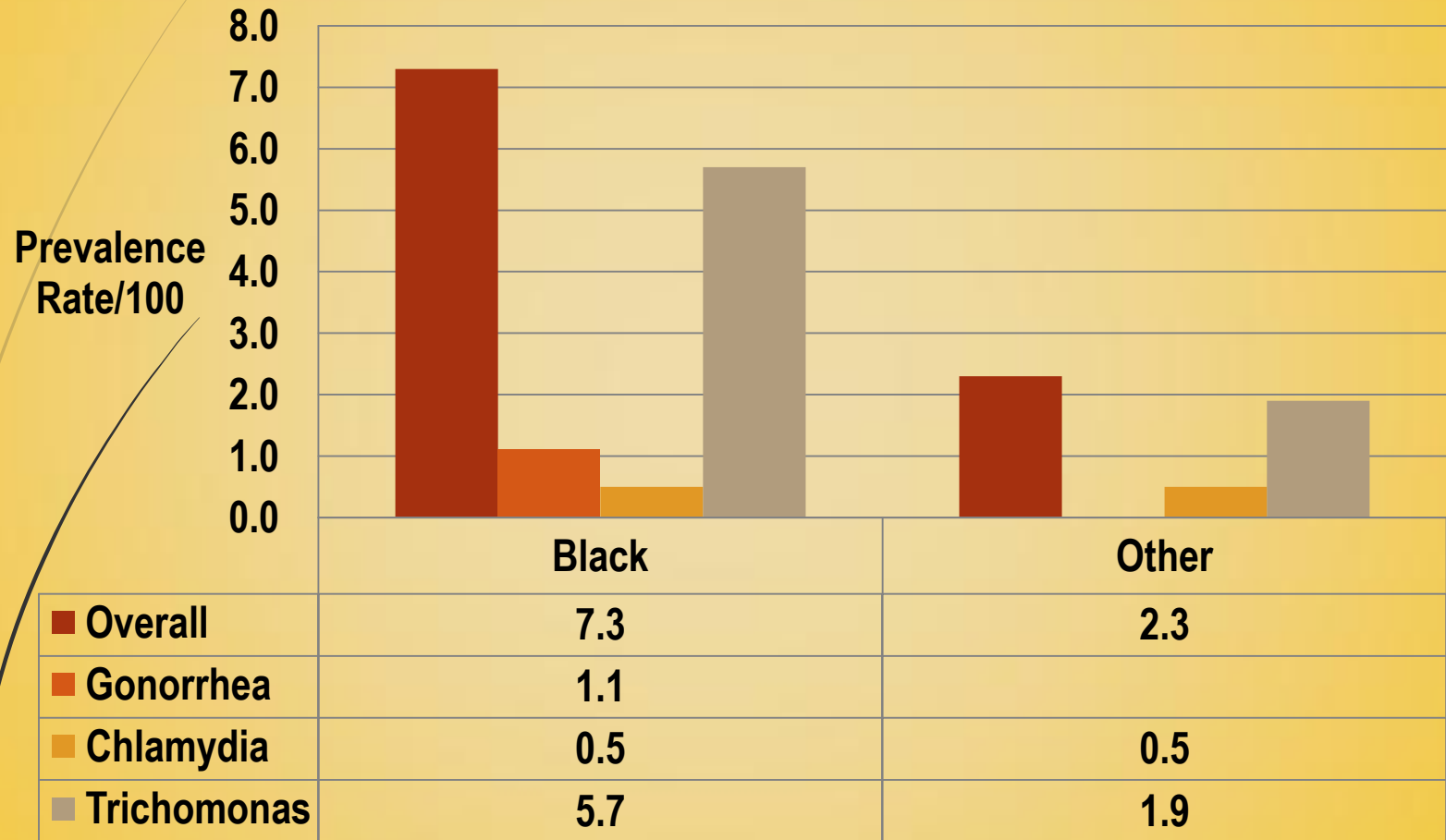


# Results: Prevalence of STI, by Age (per 100/patients screened)

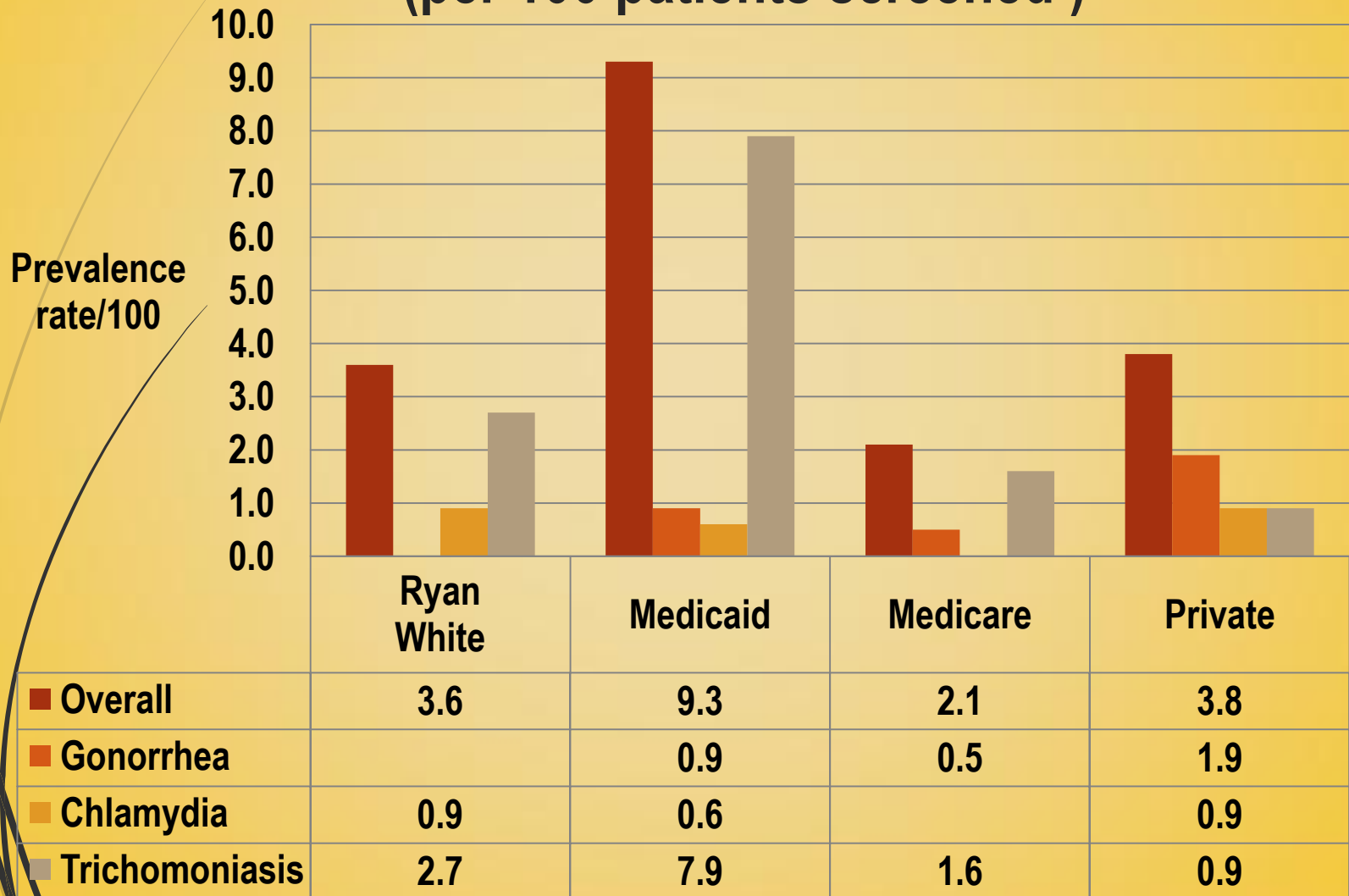




# Prevalence of STI, by Race (per 100/patients screened)



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



# 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