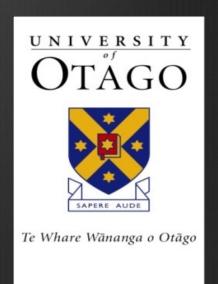
Update on epidemiology of HIV in New Zealand

HIV Treatments Update Auckland 16 September 2016

Sue McAllister
AIDS Epidemiology Group
University of Otago



Overview of presentation

Brief reminder about epidemiological surveillance and data sources

Overview of those diagnosed with HIV over the years and in 2015

® Changes in data collection

HIV data collection

- & Enhanced HIV surveillance
- **Year of diagnosis may not reflect the year of infection**

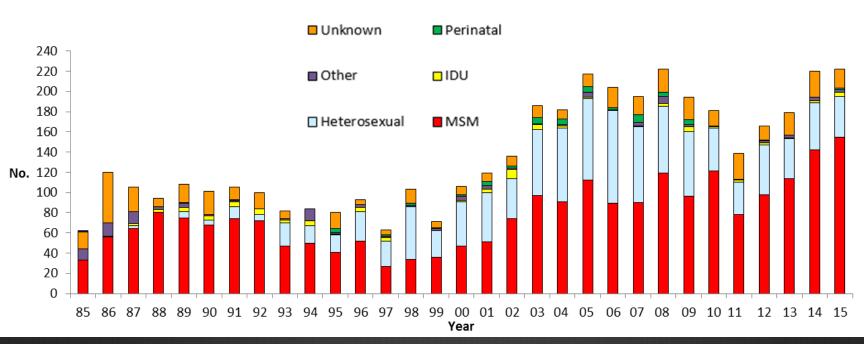
Data collection

Dissemination

Analysis

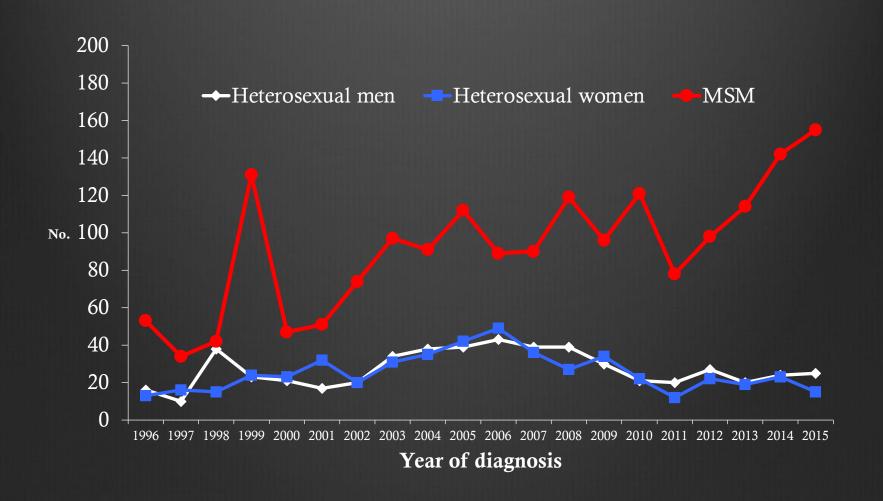
Interpretation

Annual numbers "diagnosed" with HIV in New Zealand by means of infection - 1985-2015



Number of people diagnosed with HIV in New Zealand through Western blot (WB) antibody test by year of diagnosis and means of infection, and since 2002 the number reported through viral load (VL) test. (* It is important to appreciate that infection might have occurred some time before diagnosis)

Diagnoses among MSM and heterosexual men and women (1996-2015)



Diagnosed with HIV in New Zealand in 2015

Men 204 (92%) TOTAL Women 222 17 (7.5%) Transgender woman 1 (0.5%)

Diagnosed with HIV in New Zealand in 2015

Men 204 (92%) TOTAL Women 222 17 (7.5%) Transgender woman 1 (0.5%)

- MSM only–153 (75%)
- MSM/IDU 2
- Heterosexual contact 25
- IDU 3
- Transfusion (overseas) 1
- Perinatal (overseas) 1
- Other/Unknown/Not stated 19

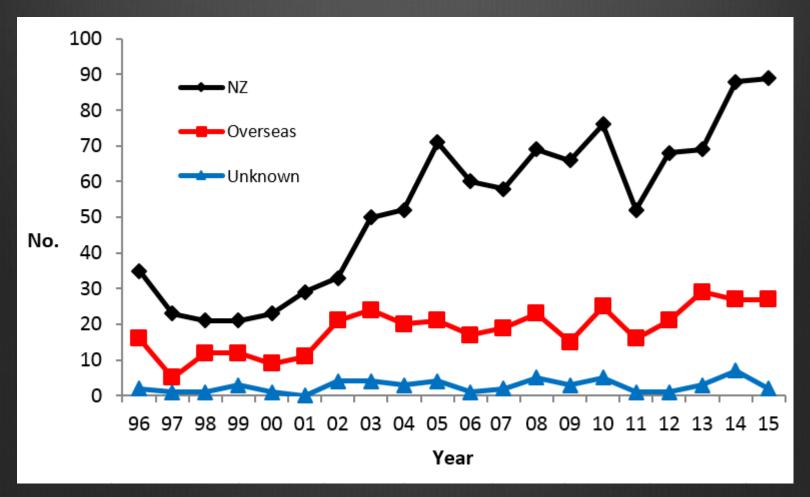
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- MSM/IDU 2
- Heterosexual contact 25
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- Transfusion (overseas) 1
- Perinatal (overseas) 1
- Other/Unknown/Not stated 19
- Heterosexual contact 15 (88%)
- IDU 1
- Unknown 1

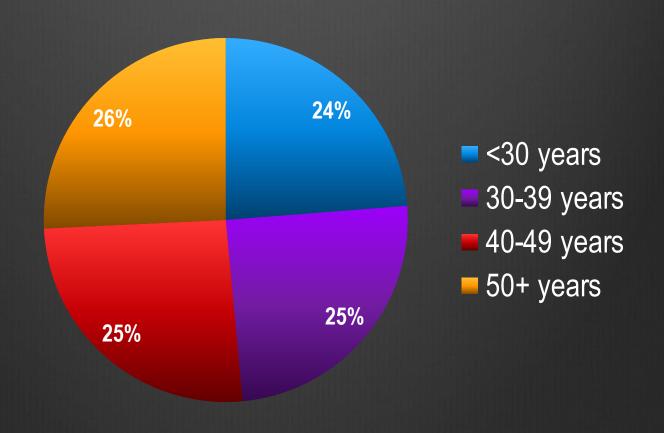
Men who have sex with men (MSM)

Annual numbers **MSM** diagnosed with HIV in New Zealand, by place of infection: 1996-2015

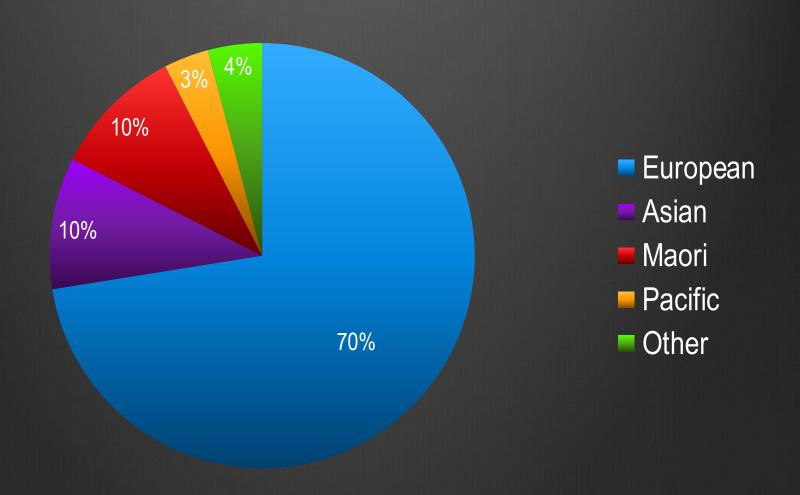


Includes HIV cases diagnosed by Western Blot antibody test and viral load testing

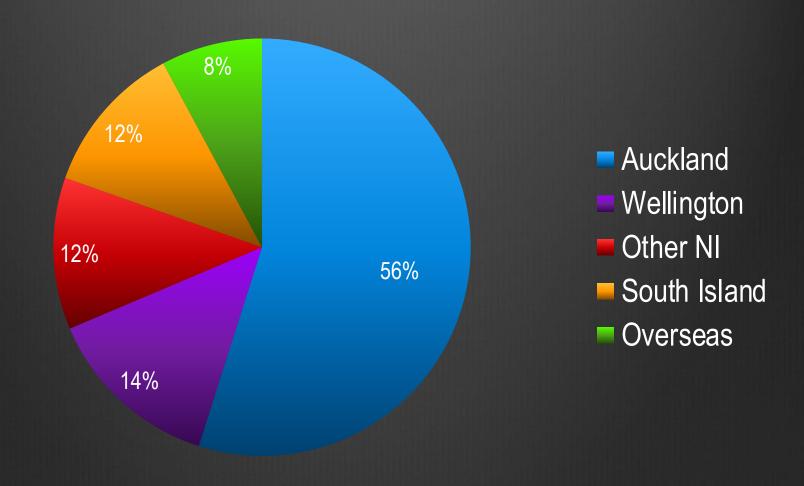
Age of all MSM "diagnosed" – 2015 (Range 18-80 years)



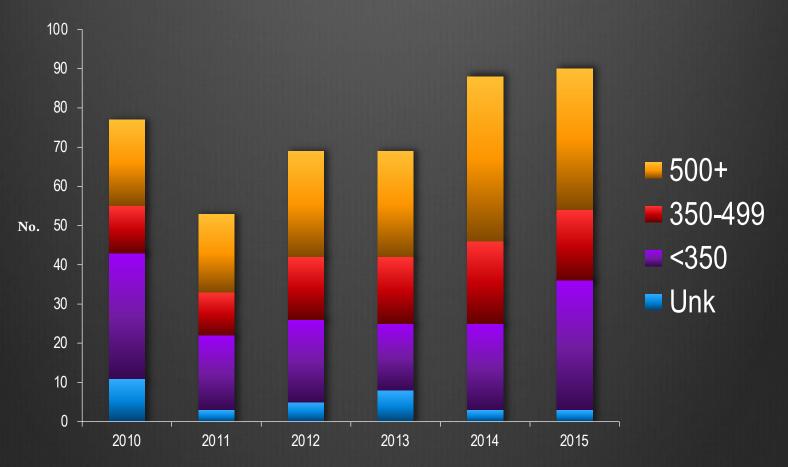
Ethnicity of all MSM "diagnosed" - 2015



Place of residence of MSM "diagnosed" - 2015



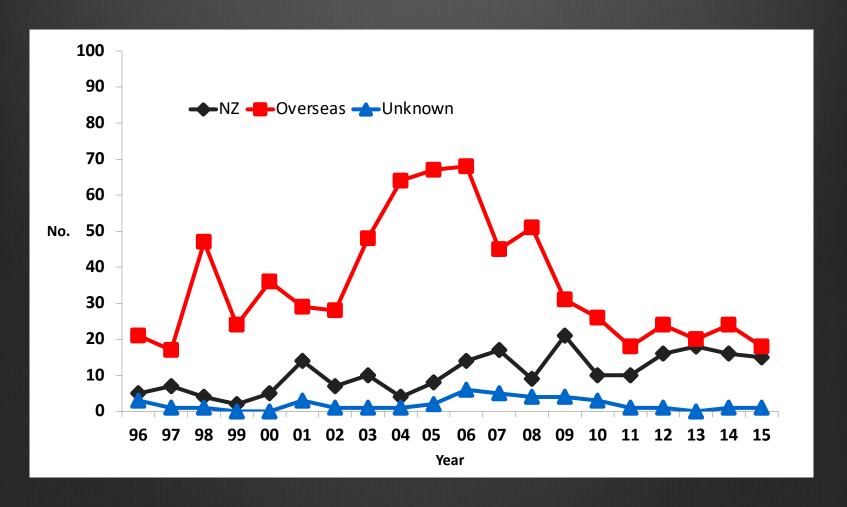
Initial CD4 count among MSM infected in New Zealand



Increase in the number of diagnoses with a CD4 count >500 that has persisted in 2015 compared to the period 2010-2013 suggests higher incidence in recent years.

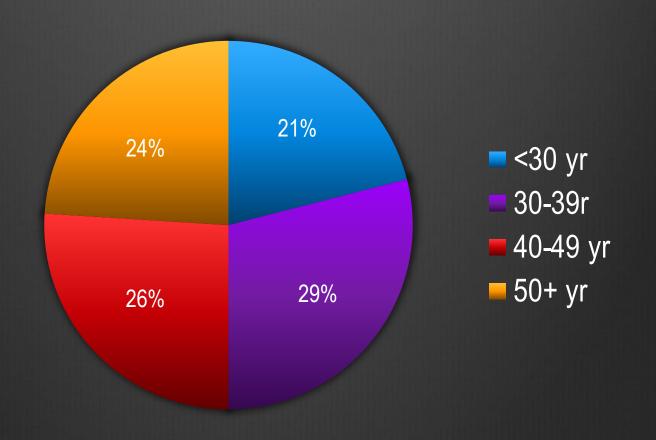
Men and women heterosexually infected

Annual numbers **heterosexually** acquired HIV diagnosed in New Zealand, by place of infection: 1996-2015

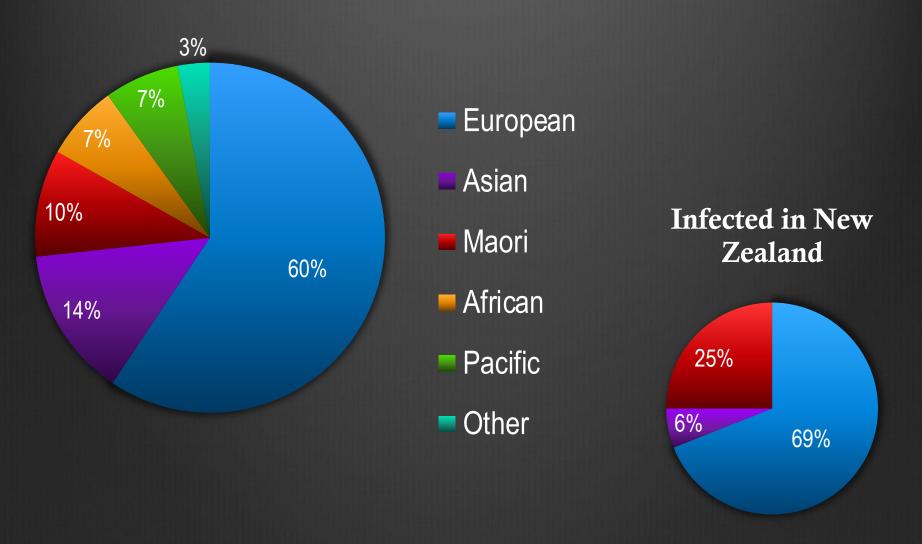


Includes HIV cases diagnosed by +ve Western Blot antibody test and viral load testing

Age of all men and women heterosexually infected "diagnosed" – 2015 (Range 23-68 years)



Ethnicity of all men and women heterosexually "diagnosed" in New Zealand – 2015



Initial CD4 count of men and women heterosexually and MSM infected in New Zealand: 2010-2015

	Men		Women		
	No.	%	No.	%	
<350	16	41	22	48	
350-499	6	15	7	15	
500 or more	12	31	14	30	
Unknown	5		3		
Total	39		46		

Initial CD4 count of men and women heterosexually and MSM infected in New Zealand: 2010-2015

	Men		Women		MSM	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<350	16	41	22	48	144	32
350-499	6	15	7	15	95	21
500 or more	12	31	14	30	174	39
Unknown	5		3		33	
Total	39		46		446	

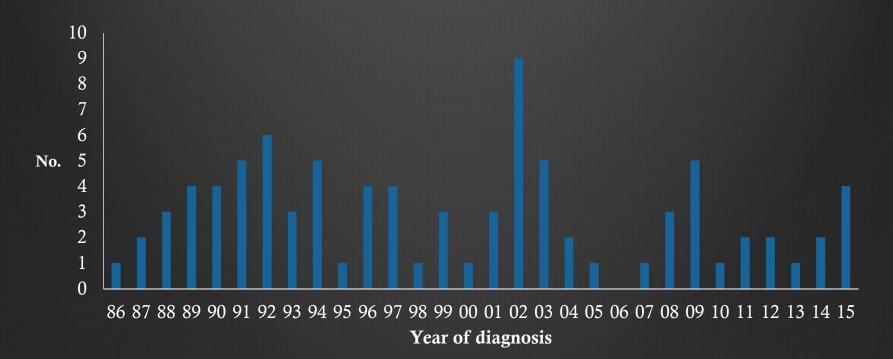
Greater proportion of late diagnosis among those heterosexually infected compared to MSM

Still 1/3 of MSM diagnosed "late"

People who inject drugs (PWID) 1986 – 2015

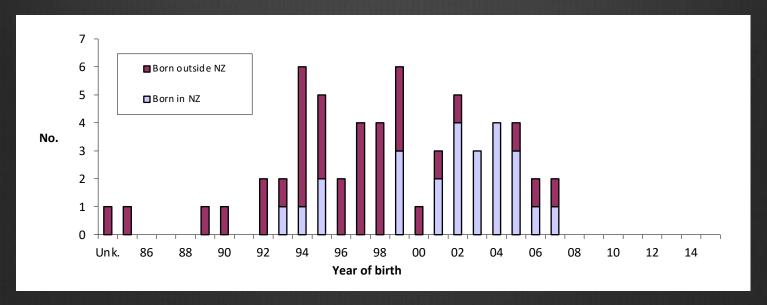
Total of 88 people reported infected through injecting drug use since 1986:

- 74 men and 14 women
- 21 in New Zealand, 30 overseas, 37 unknown

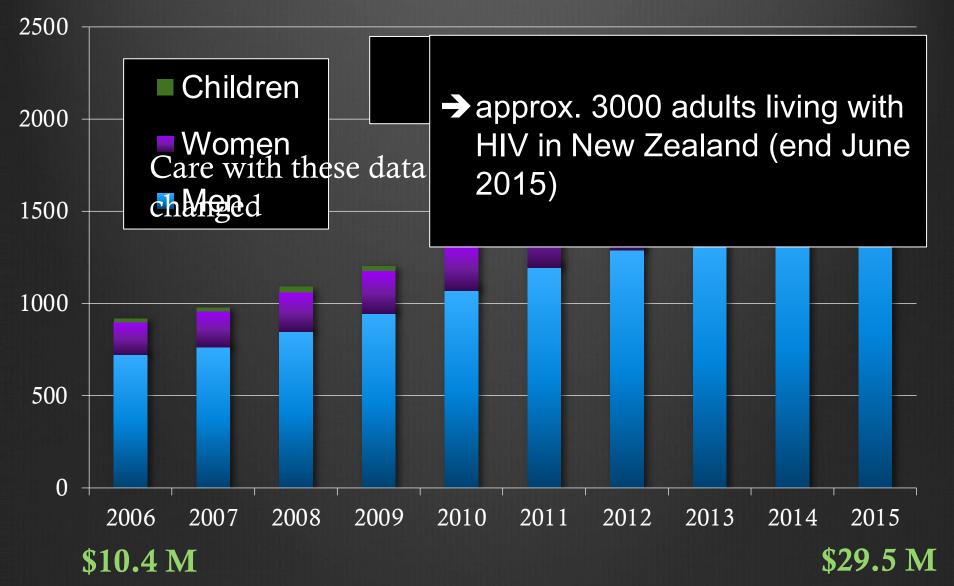


Children diagnosed in NZ through mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) by year and place of birth

- One child diagnosed in 2015 infected through MTCT
- No child with diagnosed perinatal HIV born since 2007
- 6 births to women with diagnosed HIV in 2015
 - No HIV infections in the 134 births to such women since 1998



Pharmac data on number of people on subsidised ART at June each year



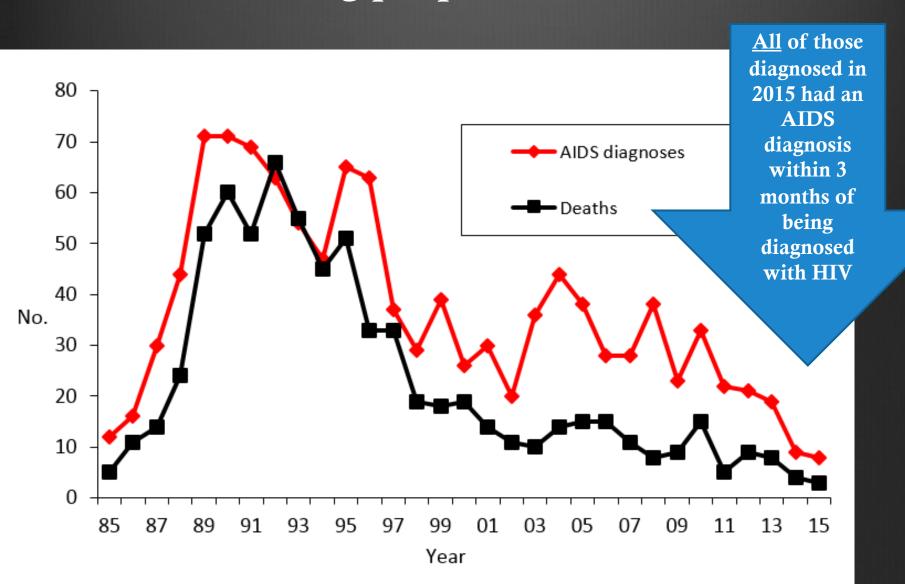
The end of AIDS in Australia? Scientists says deadly syndrome no longer public health issue

Published time: 10 Jul, 2016 20:27 Get short URL



© Navesh Chitrakar / Reuters

Annual number of diagnoses of AIDS and deaths among people notified with AIDS



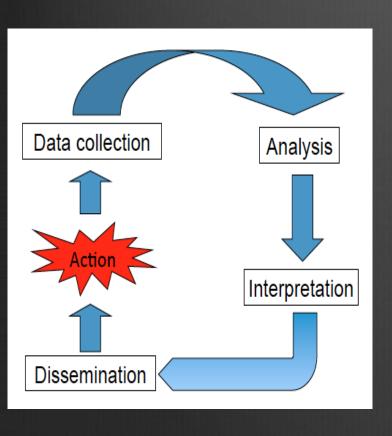
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® Changes in data collection

Changes in data collection



© Cornerstone of epidemiological surveillance of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in New Zealand is the collection of information on all cases of diagnosed HIV as recommended by UNAIDS.

Solution Currently collect data from laboratories and clinicians using the AIDS code.



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Jonathan Coleman

30 JUNE, 2016

Health Protection Bill passes third reading

Health Minister Jonathan Coleman welcomes the passing of legislation which improves the management of serious infectious diseases and makes sunbeds R18.

The Health (Protection) Amendment Bill passed its third reading in the House today.

"The legislation brings together two separate but equally important sets of changes which will protect New Zealanders from these preventable harms," says Dr Coleman.

"The changes were necessary as current legislation uses a 'sledgehammer to crack a nut' approach to the management of infectious diseases, and doesn't enable a proportionate response to the risk.

"This new legislation provides a tool box of graduated measures for managing infectious diseases in the community. It adds new provisions for the surveillance and management of infectious diseases.

Changes in data collection

- Health Protection Amendment Bill
 - > HIV notifiable
 - > National Health Index (NHI) number
- Ensure protection and continuity of HIV data collection
- Ensure better data completion rates
- Allow for "monitoring of care" of people diagnosed with HIV

Importantly.....

No identifiable information!

Database would continue to be kept secure!

No change to individuals being diagnosed with HIV

Acknowledgments

- Past and present members of AEG − A. Prof. Nigel Dickson & Ms Bible Lee
- Infectious disease and SHCs clinicians and their support staff, and GPs
- Laboratory staff
- Ministry of Health
- Body Positive New Zealand