

# **Adult Spectrum of HIV Disease (ASD)**

## **Final Semi-Annual Report**

### **New York City**

**New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene  
HIV Epidemiology Program (HEP)  
346 Broadway, Room 706  
New York, New York 10013**

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## **Adult Spectrum of HIV Disease**

This report contains selected results on patients at three HIV/AIDS clinics in New York City who were being followed in the Adult Spectrum of HIV Disease Project (ASD). ASD was a longitudinal study of HIV-infected persons and was funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention at 11 sites nationally. The project began in New York City in 1991 and ended in 2004.

Outpatient and inpatient medical records were reviewed at 6-month intervals for information on medical conditions, immunologic status, treatment and prophylaxis, and health care utilization. Patients were enrolled in ASD at their first clinic visit, and over time the enrollment has ranged from every patient to every sixth patient in order to maintain a steady sample size. The number of active ASD patients in New York City was 990 as of 2004 (Table 1).

Questions or comments about these results or requests for additional information can be addressed to Marie-Antoinette Bernard, MD, MPH, NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, HIV Epidemiology Program (HEP), (212) 442-3491, [mbernard@health.nyc.gov](mailto:mbernard@health.nyc.gov).

### **ASD Staff**

Christopher S. Murrill, PhD, MPH	Research Director
Marie Antoinette Bernard, MD, MPH	Medical Specialist
Melissa Riley Pfeiffer, MPH	Data Manager
Eula Bryan	Field Supervisor

#### **Data Abstraction**

Ann-Marie Benjamin-Simpson  
Athea Bullard-Young  
Colin Roach

#### **Data Entry**

Berthony Francois  
Fifi Laboissiere

#### **Research Assistant**

Shavvy Raj-Singh, MPH

**Table 1. Demographic characteristics of active\* ASD patients. New York City ASD.**

	Male		Female		All	
	n	%†	n	%†	n	%†
<b>Age (current)</b>						
20-29	18	(3)	18	(5)	36	(4)
30-39	141	(23)	94	(25)	235	(24)
40-49	250	(40)	164	(44)	414	(42)
50-59	164	(27)	73	(20)	237	(24)
60+	45	(7)	22	(6)	67	(7)
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>						
White	39	(6)	15	(4)	54	(5)
Black	311	(50)	229	(62)	540	(55)
Hispanic	256	(41)	123	(33)	379	(38)
API/NA/Multi/UNK	13	(2)	4	(1)	17	(2)
<b>HIV risk category</b>						
MSM	148	(24)	0	(0)	148	(15)
IDU	209	(34)	85	(23)	294	(30)
Heterosexual	36	(6)	140	(38)	176	(18)
Other/Unknown	226	(37)	146	(40)	372	(38)
<b>Country of birth</b>						
US	283	(46)	211	(57)	494	(50)
US dependency (PR, VI)	86	(14)	31	(8)	117	(12)
Foreign	189	(30)	100	(27)	289	(30)
Unknown	59	(10)	28	(8)	87	(9)
<b>Total</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>(63)††</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>(37)††</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>(100)</b>

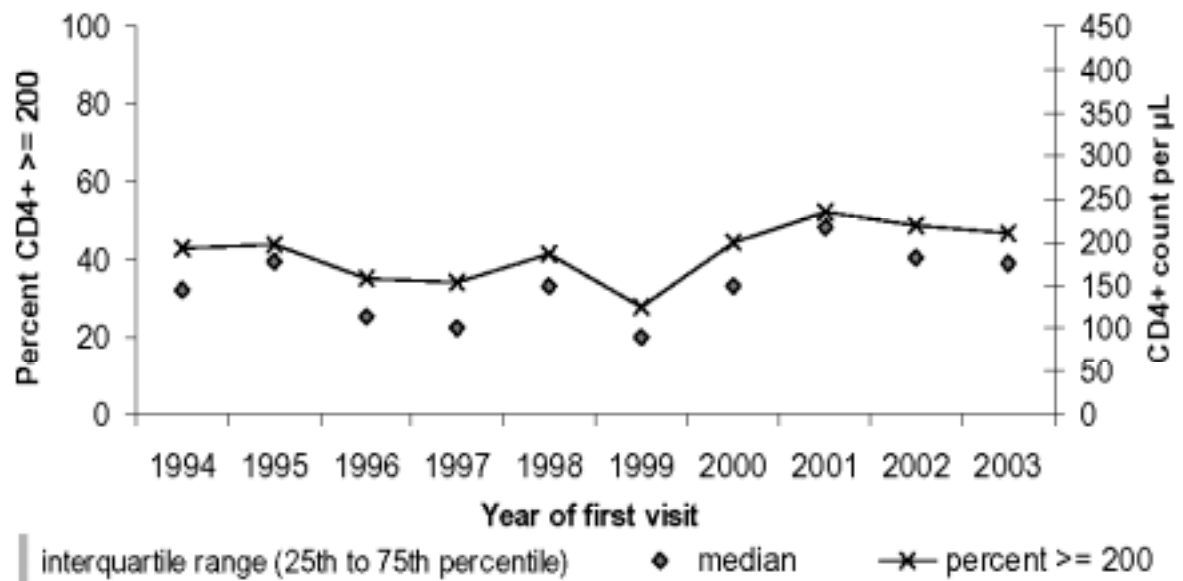
ABBREVIATIONS: API/NA/Multi/Unk, Asian/Pacific Islander/Native American/Alaskan/Multi-Racial/Unknown; MSM, men who have sex with men; IDU, injecting drug use; PR, Puerto Rico; VI, Virgin Islands

\* Active patients had at least one inpatient or outpatient visit in 2003 or in 2004.

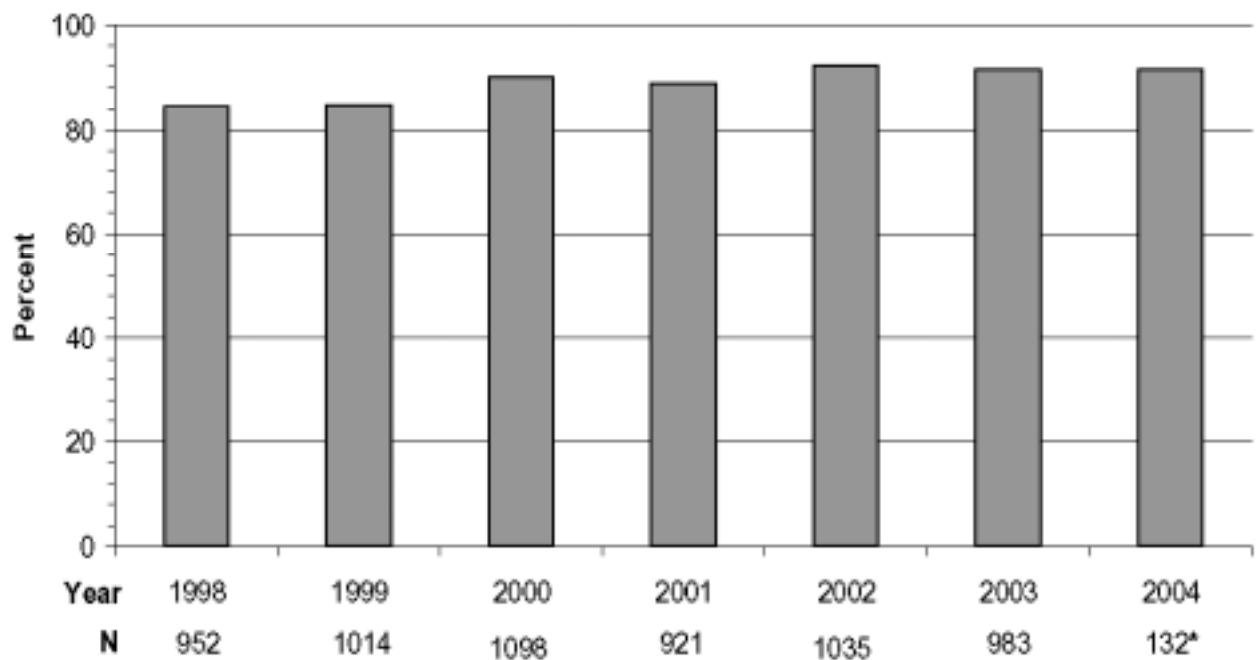
† Column percents

†† Row percents

**Figure 1. CD4+ at first visit among newly diagnosed HIV+ patients, percent  $\geq$  200, median and interquartile range. New York City ASD.**

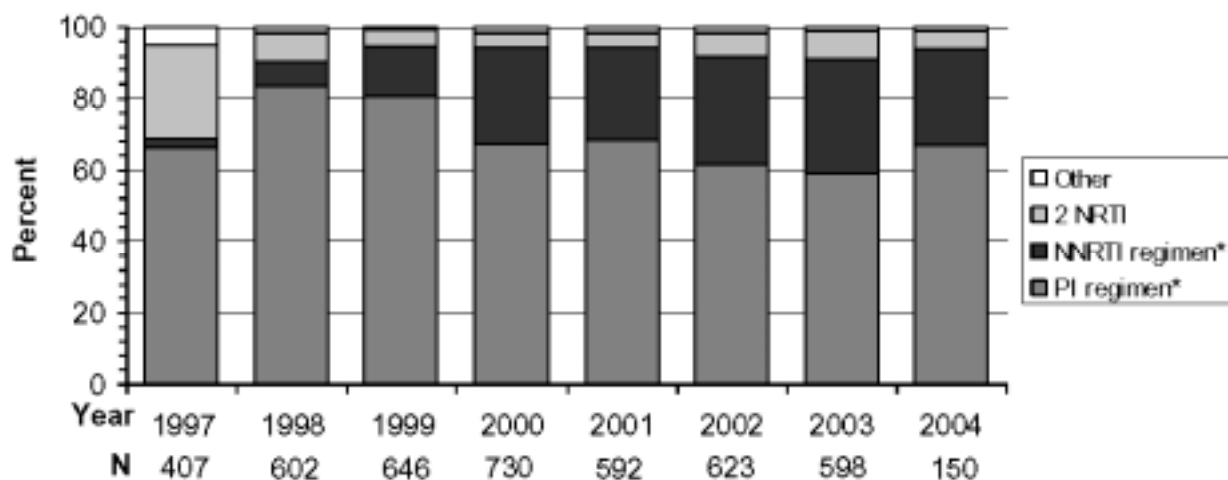


**Figure 2. Percent of active patients with a viral load test, 1998-2004. New York City ASD.**



\*Low number due to short data abstraction period (1/1/04 – 2/2/04).

**Figure 3. Antiretroviral regimens prescribed to ASD patients with CD4+ nadir <350 cells/ $\mu$ L, 1997-2004. New York City ASD.**



ABBREVIATIONS: NRTI, nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor; NNRTI, non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor; PI, protease inhibitor. \*A PI regimen was defined as  $\geq 3$  drugs including  $\geq 1$  PI. An NNRTI regimen was defined as  $\geq 3$  drugs including  $\geq 1$  NNRTI. 2 NRTI regimen was defined as  $\geq 2$  NRTI without any PI or NNRTI. Other regimen was defined as any drug combination that did not fall in one of the prior categories.

Among patients with a CD4+ nadir <350, the percent not on any ART varied between 13% and 19% over time.

**Table 2. Antiretroviral resistance testing among active patients, by half year. New York City ASD.**

	00/1	00/2	01/1	01/2	02/1	02/2	03/1	03/2
Number of patients	935	872	778	740	880	844	817	773
Number of patients with resistance testing	33	82	70	60	97	101	81	90
Percent of patients with resistance testing	3.5	9.4	9.0	8.1	11.0	12.0	9.9	11.6
Number of patients by type of resistance test (phenotypic/genotypic)*	1/29	0/81	6/64	14/44	34/60	41/60	17/64	9/80

\*Patients who had both types of resistance test were included in the genotypic category. Patients with unknown test type were excluded.

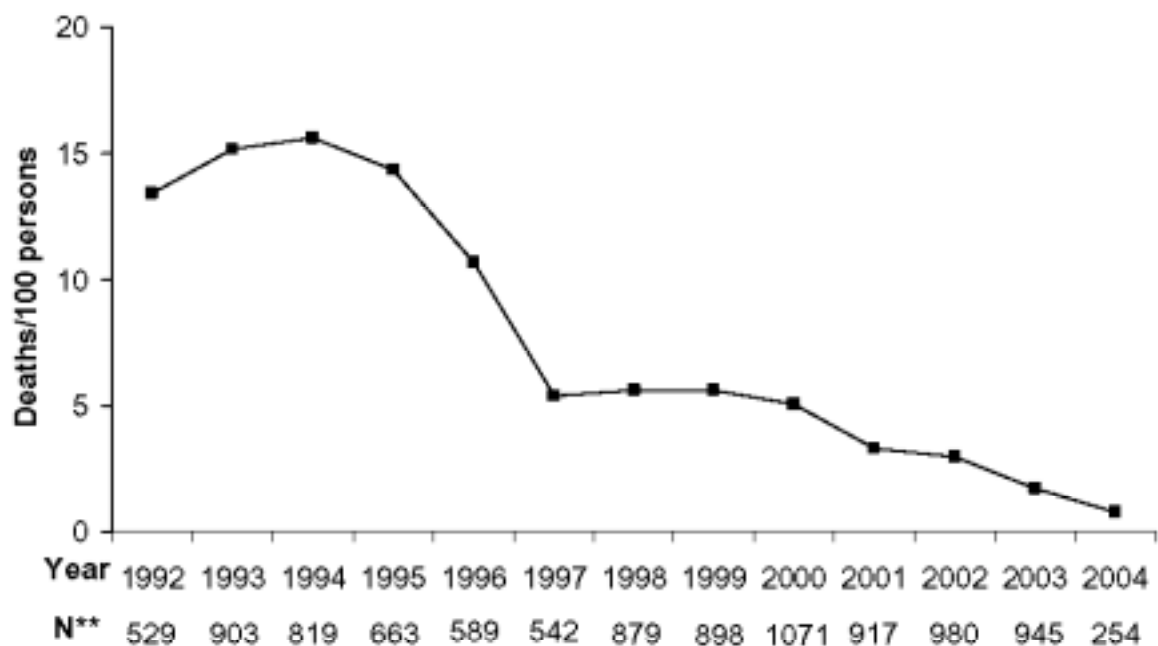
**Table 3. Use of emergency room at ASD sites, 2003. New York City ASD.**

	ASD Clinics		
	A	B	C
Number (%) of patients with any ER visit	58 (17%)	105 (28%)	75 (23%)
Number (%) of ER visits: 1 visit	37 (64%)	53 (50%)	48 (64%)
2 visits	11 (19%)	24 (23%)	16 (21%)
3 visits	5 (9%)	10 (10%)	6 (8%)
4+ visits	5 (9%)	18 (17%)	5 (7%)
Number (%) of patients who made only ER visits*	3 (1%)	5 (1%)	5 (2%)
Number (%) of patients with an ER visit that did not result in a hospitalization†	50 (15%)	67 (18%)	23 (7%)
Number of ER visits for all patients	101	238	126
Number (%) of ER visits without hospitalization	87 (86%)	121 (51%)	28 (22%)
Number (%) of ER visits with hospitalization	14 (14%)	117 (49%)	98 (78%)
Number of ASD patients	334	380	322

Patients were included in this analysis if we were able to collect information about them during an abstraction in 2003.

\* No inpatient or outpatient visits

† Includes the patients who made only ER visits

**Figure 4. Mortality\* among ASD patients, 1992-2004. New York City ASD.**

\* Number of deaths divided by number of patients with a visit during the year. Deaths occurring after a patient stopped attending the clinic were not included.

\*\* Number of patients with a visit during the year.

For 13 years, ASD has been collecting clinical information about people who are HIV-infected, such as their opportunistic infections, non-AIDS defining infections and conditions, laboratory test results and health care utilization. This invaluable information has been part of the national project, which has produced more than 110 peer-reviewed publications and more than 175 abstracts and posters. This work would not have been possible without the help of the clinic staff. As we close this project, we would like to give our heartfelt thanks to all of you who assisted and supported the project. It has truly been a pleasure to work with you during all of these years.