

IBBS ROUND II

The HIV/STI Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveillance

AN GIANG Surveillance Highlights

The HIV/STI integrated Biological and Behavioral surveillance (IBBS) in Viet Nam was designed to estimate and monitor changes in HIV and STI prevalence, risk behaviors, and HIV intervention exposure among risk population groups. This document is one in a series of reports on IBBS. Round I was conducted in 2006 and Round II in 2009.



Prevalence of HIV may have risen among injecting drug users and street-based sex workers

Of all cities/provinces surveyed, injecting drug users (IDUs) in An Giang had one of the lowest HIV prevalence in 2009. An Giang experienced the most dramatic decrease in HIV prevalence among venue-based sex workers (VSWs), from 11% in 2006 to 3% in 2009. The inverse trend seems to be true for street-based sex workers (SSWs). Data for SSWs may suggest an increasing prevalence from 5% in 2006 to 7.7% in 2009 (Figure 1). Fifty percent of IDUs in An Giang were younger than 24 years, and 14% had started using drugs in the year before the survey.

Less risky behaviors reported in 2009

An Giang was one of four provinces where IDUs reported lower needle/syringe sharing behaviors—from 33% in 2006 to 15.4% in 2009. IDUs also reported improved safe sex behavior with female sex workers (FSWs), with 73.3% consistent condom use in 2009, up from 45% in 2006. Consistent condom use among IDUs with their regular partner(s) in An Giang increased to 33.6% in 2009 from 27.5% in 2006. Moreover 84% of IDUs reported obtaining free needles and syringes in the last six months in 2009. This represented a three-fold increase from 2006 to 2009 (Figure 2).

In addition, only 27.7% of IDUs who were already infected with HIV had unprotected sex with a FSWs within 12 months prior to the survey, the lowest of all cities/provinces surveyed.

Consistent condom use higher among female sex workers in 2009

Consistent condom use with regular clients was higher than consistent condom use with their regular partner(s) among FSWs in An Giang. An Giang was one of the provinces where SSWs and VSWs reported considerable lower consistent condom use with their regular partner(s) in 2009 compared to 2006. Only 30.8% of SSWs and 37.5% of VSWs reported consistent condom use with their regular partner(s) in 2009 (Figure 3). In 2009, the proportion of SSWs and VSWs who had an HIV test and received their result was 36.8% and 28.9%, respectively

Figure 1:
HIV prevalence among target populations in An Giang, IBBS 2006-2009

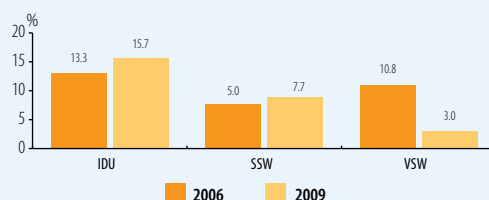


Figure 2:
Risk behaviors and exposure to interventions among IDUs in An Giang, IBBS 2006-2009

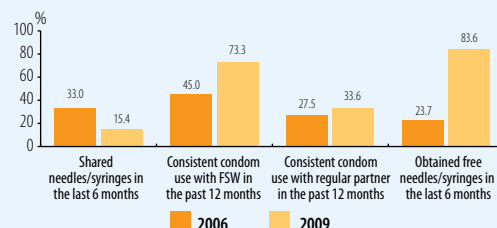
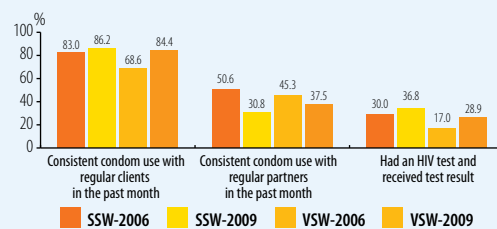


Figure 3:
Risk behaviors and exposure to interventions among FSWs in An Giang, IBBS 2006-2009



IBBS is a collaborative initiative of the following agencies:

National Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology (NIHE) | Vietnam Authority of HIV/AIDS Control (VAAC) | FHI 360 | The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) | United States Agency for International Development (USAID) | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

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AN GIANG Surveillance Highlights

The HIV/STI Integrated Biological and Behavioral Survey in An Giang was conducted in 2006 and 2009. Participants were recruited based on time-location cluster sampling for both female sex workers and injecting drug users.

Key Indicators	2006 (%)		2009 (%)	
Injection drug users	(n= 300)		(n= 299)	
HIV prevalence	13.3%		15.7%	
Syphilis prevalence	2.7%		0.3%	
Shared needles/syringes in the past 6 months	33.0%		15.4%	
Access to free clean needles/syringes in the past 6 months	23.7%		83.6%	
Consistent condom use with FSWs in the the past 12 months	45% (n= 129)		73.3% (n= 60)	
Consistent condom use with regular partner in the past 12 months	27.5% (n= 161)		33.6% (n= 152)	
Access to free/cheap condom in the past 6 months	21.1% (n= 246)		43.4% (n= 189)	
Had an HIV test at VCT center and received result in the past 12 months	3.7%		20.7% (n= 298)	
Female sex workers	VSWs (n= 361)	SSWs (n= 238)	VSWs (n=263)	SSWs (n= 300)
HIV prevalence	10.8%	5.0%	3.0%	7.7%
Syphilis prevalence	5.8%	5.5%	4.2%	7.3%
Consistent condom use with one-time client in the past month	76.3% (n= 346)	84.9% (n= 219)	88.7% (n= 194)	91.8% (n= 245)
Consistent condom use with regular client in the past month	68.6% (n= 318)	83.0% (n= 218)	84.4% (n= 218)	86.2% (n= 247)
Consistent condom use with regular partner in the past month	45.3% (n= 221)	50.6% (n= 154)	37.5% (n= 128)	30.8% (n= 117)
Self-reported drug injection	8.9%	2.9%	2.7%	4.7%
Access to free/cheap condoms in the past 6 months	65.4%	74.4% (n= 237)	73.0%	83.9% (n= 298)
Had an HIV test at VCT center and received result in the past 12 months	3.3%	7.1%	24.3%	29.3%

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