

# IBBS ROUND II

The HIV/STI Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveillance

## CAN THO 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 was high among injecting drug users and street-based sex workers

Injecting drug users (IDUs) and street-based sex workers (SSWs) in Can Tho had a high prevalence of HIV at 31.9% and 19.6%, in 2009 respectively. Among IDUs and SSWs, HIV prevalence was lower in 2009 than in 2006 (Figure 1). Among VSWs, the prevalence was 3.3% in 2009, which was about 1% higher than in 2006.

A comparison of the proportion of HIV-infected SSWs and MSM showed that those who had reported ever injecting drugs had a higher prevalence of HIV than those who had never injected (Figure 2).

### Needle sharing and inconsistent condom use were common risk behaviors among injecting drug users

Risky behaviors among IDUs in Can Tho persisted in Round II. Seventeen percent of IDUs reported needle sharing in 2009 which was lower than in 2006 when 25.4% of IDUs reported needle sharing. IDUs also reported low prevalence of consistent condom use with female sex worker (FSWs) at 56.9% and an even lower prevalence of consistent condom use with their regular partner(s) at 21.6%. Overall, IDUs reported little improvement over 2006 figures for consistent condom use.

### Testing and counseling did not reach far enough in 2009

The proportion of FSWs that tested for HIV and received their result was lower in 2006 than in 2009 (Figure 3). In 2006, 33% of SSWs had an HIV test and received their result, compared to 53.3% in 2009. A similar pattern in prevalence of testing was seen among VSWs. And, despite being the population group with the highest HIV prevalence in Can Tho, only 31.4% of IDUs in Can Tho reached testing sites.

Figure 1: HIV prevalence among target populations in Can Tho, IBBS 2006 & 2009 \*

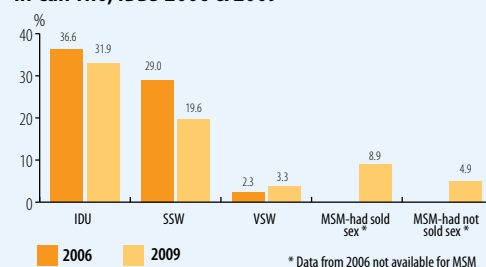


Figure 2: HIV infection among drug-injecting and non-drug injecting SSWs and MSM in Can Tho, IBBS 2006 & 2009

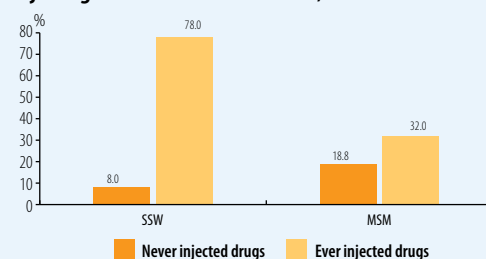
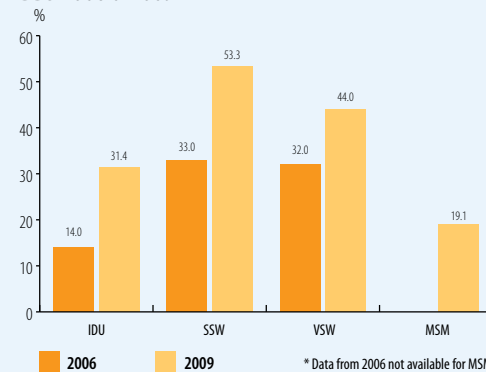


Figure 3: Proportion of target populations in Can Tho that received an HIV test and know their results, IBBS 2006 & 2009 \*



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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## CAN THO Surveillance Highlights

The HIV/STI Integrated Biological and Behavioral Survey in Can Tho was conducted in 2006 and 2009. Participants were recruited based on either respondent-driven sampling for injecting drug users and men who have sex with men and time-location cluster sampling for female sex workers.

Key Indicators	2006 (%)		2009 (%)	
Injection drug users	(n= 299)		(n= 277)	
HIV prevalence	36.6%		31.9% (n= 276)	
Syphilis prevalence	0.9%		1.5% (n= 276)	
Shared needles/syringes in the past 6 months	25.4%		17.0%	
Access to free clean needles/syringes in the past 6 months	11.5% (n= 298)		50.9%	
Consistent condom use with FSWs in the past 12 months	46.8% (n= 93)		56.9% (n= 65)	
Consistent condom use with regular partner in the past 12 months	22.1% (n= 154)		21.6% (n= 116)	
Access to free/cheap condom in the past 6 months	19.0% (n= 227)		20.5% (n= 171)	
Had an HIV test at VCT center and received result in the past 12 months	2.3%		7.9%	
Female sex workers	VSWs (n= 300)	SSWs (n= 162)	VSWs (n= 354)	SSWs (n= 138)
HIV prevalence	2.3%	29.0%	3.3%	19.6%
Syphilis prevalence	0.3% (n= 299)	5.6% (n= 160)	1.4%	5.8%
Consistent condom use with one-time client in the past month	94.6% (n= 241)	92.2% (n= 153)	92.4% (n= 299)	89.4% (n= 123)
Consistent condom use with regular client in the past month	88.7% (n= 256)	91.1% (n= 135)	80.1% (n= 291)	88.4% (n= 112)
Consistent condom use with regular partner in the past month	11.5% (n= 182)	20.9% (n= 86)	18.3% (n= 190)	31.7% (n= 60)
Self-reported drug injection	1.0%	17.3%	1.2%	16.7%
Access to free/cheap condoms in the past 6 months	72.0%	82.0%	54.7% (n= 352)	83.9% (n= 137)
Had an HIV test at VCT center and received result in the past 12 months	11.3%	13.6%	21.2% (n= 352)	23.2%
Men who have sex with men			Sold sex (n= 113)	Had not sold sex (n= 284)
HIV prevalence			8.9%	4.9%
Syphilis prevalence			0.9%	0.7%
Gonorrhea prevalence				
	Genital		0.9%	0.4%
	Rectal		8.0%	7.4%
Chlamydia prevalence				
	Genital		0.9%	0.7%
	Rectal		9.7%	10.2%
Consistent condom use with client in the past month			46.3% (n= 82)	0%
Consistent condom use with consensual male partner in the past month			35.7% (n= 42)	42.5% (n= 94)
Self-reported drug injection			5.3%	6.7%
Access to free/cheap condoms in the past 6 months			41.6%	43.0%
Had an HIV test at VCT center and received result in the past 12 months			19.1% (n= 398)	

### IBBS Round II: The HIV/STI Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveillance

This IBBS Highlight summarizes data from the full report, "Results from the HIV/STI Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveillance (IBBS) in Vietnam, Round II —2009". The full report is available from the National Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology (NIHE) and FHI 360 in Vietnam.