

IBBS ROUND II

The HIV/STI Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveillance

DA NANG 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.



Da Nang had low prevalence of HIV in 2009

HIV prevalence in Da Nang was 1% among injection drug users (IDUs) and less than 1% among female sex workers (FSWs). Of all provinces/cities surveyed, Da Nang had the lowest prevalence of HIV in all most at-risk groups (Figure 1) in IBBS 2009. Moreover, HIV infection seemed to decrease across all most at-risk groups in 2009 compared to 2006.

Despite the current low HIV prevalence, injecting drug use and needle sharing were common and are risk factors that could propel future transmission of HIV in Da Nang.

Drug use, needle sharing, and inconsistent condom use were common risk behaviors among IDUs

HIV spreads quickly when needle sharing and unsafe sex are common. In both 2006 and 2009, less than 40% of IDUs shared needles/syringes and only 2-3% of IDUs had received clean needles from a needle exchange program (Figure 2). Needle/syringe sharing was highest in Da Nang and Lao Cai of all the provinces/cities surveyed. Ten percent of IDUs in Da Nang were new drug users, suggesting that HIV prevalence could increase in the near future.

Moreover, in Da Nang, only 14.7% of IDUs used condoms consistently with their regular partner(s), and 50% did not use condoms consistently with FSWs, which was the lowest proportion of condom use of all cities/provinces surveyed (Figure 2).

Consistent condom use among female sex workers was low

About 30% of FSWs did not use condoms consistently with their clients and only a third of FSWs used condoms consistently with their regular partner(s) (Figure 3). Although drug injecting behavior was reported to be low (less than 2%), evidence from other cities suggests that unless consistent condom use among FSWs and their clients improve, HIV prevalence in Da Nang may rise.

Figure 1:
HIV prevalence among target populations in Da Nang, IBBS 2006-2009

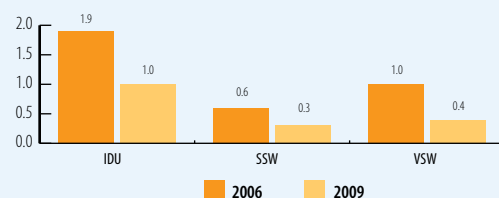


Figure 2:
Risk behaviors and exposure to interventions among IDUs in Da Nang, IBBS 2006-2009

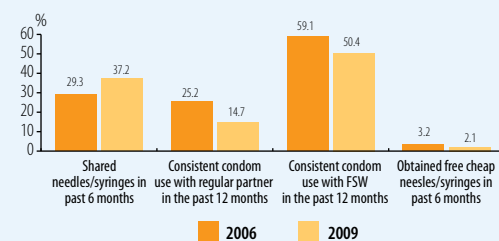
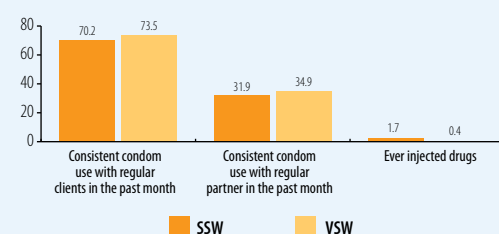


Figure 3:
Risk behaviors among FSWs in Da Nang, IBBS 2009



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

Key Indicators	2006 (%)		2009 (%)	
Injection drug users	(n= 274)		(n= 291)	
HIV prevalence	1.9% (n= 260)		1.0%	
Syphilis prevalence	5.4% (n= 260)		0.3%	
Shared needles/syringes in the past 6 months	29.3%		37.2% (n= 290)	
Access to free clean needles/syringes in the past 6 months	3.2%		2.1%	
Consistent condom use with FSWs in the past 12 months	59.1% (n= 102)		50.4% (n= 133)	
Consistent condom use with regular partner in the past 12 months	25.2% (n= 153)		14.7% (n= 218)	
Access to free/cheap condom in the past 6 months	10.4% (n= 202)		7.0% (n= 256)	
Had an HIV test at VCT center and received result in the past 12 months	4.3%		11.3%	
Female sex workers	VSWs (n= 313)	SSWs (n= 175)	VSWs (n=251)	SSWs (n= 300)
HIV prevalence	1.0%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%
Syphilis prevalence	0.6%	3.4%	0.4%	1.3%
Consistent condom use with one-time client in the past month	90.6% (n= 224)	81.7% (n= 131)	85.7% (n= 216)	78.5% (n= 274)
Consistent condom use with regular client in the past month	79.3% (n= 242)	74.0% (n= 123)	73.5% (n= 166)	70.2% (n= 228)
Consistent condom use with regular partner in the past month	19.4% (n= 144)	26.0% (n= 73)	34.9% (n= 109)	31.9% (n= 116)
Self-reported drug injection	0.6%	0.6% (n= 173)	0.4%	1.7%
Access to free/cheap condoms in the past 6 months	58.5%	60.7% (n= 173)	52.6%	56.7% (n= 298)
Had an HIV test at VCT center and received result in the past 12 months	19.5%	15.4%	40.6%	62.0%

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