

IBBS ROUND II

The HIV/STI Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveillance

HANOI Surveillance Highlights

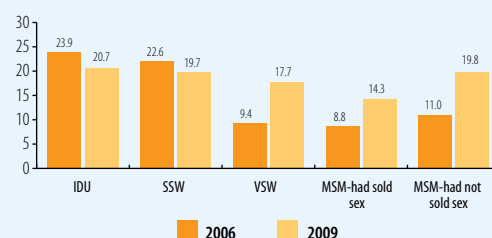
The HIV/STI integrated Biological and Behavioral surveillance (IBBS) in Viet Nam was designed to estimate and monitor changes in HIV and STI prevalence, risk behaviors, and HIV intervention exposure among risk population groups. This document is one in a series of reports on IBBS. Round I was conducted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



HIV prevalence was high among all target groups in Hanoi

In 2009, HIV prevalence in Hanoi was highest among injecting drug users (IDUs) at 20.7%, followed by street-based sex workers (SSWs) and venue-based sex workers (VSWs) at 19.7 and 17.7%, respectively. The HIV prevalence in 2009 among MSM was 14.3% for those who had sold sex and 19.8% for those who had not sold sex. From 2006 to 2009, prevalence seemed to have decreased among IDUs and SSWs. Among VSWs and MSM, prevalence may have increased. MSM prevalence in Hanoi was the highest among all cities/provinces surveyed in 2009. MSM who had ever injected drugs had twice the prevalence of HIV than did MSM who had never injected drugs.

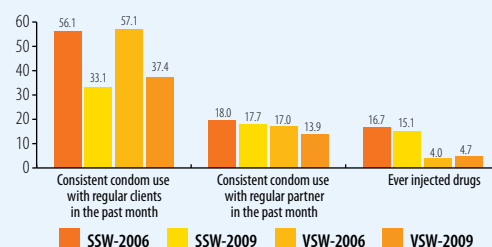
Figure 1: HIV prevalence among target populations in Hanoi, IBBS 2006-2009



Condom use among sex workers was lower in 2009 than 2006

The prevalence of condom use among female sex workers (FSWs) in Hanoi was lower in Round II than Round I. Less than 50% of SSWs and VSWs reported consistent condom use regardless of their partners—one-time clients, regular clients, or regular partners. Moreover, drug injection among FSWs was not uncommon at 15.1% for SSWs and 4.7% for VSWs (Figure 2).

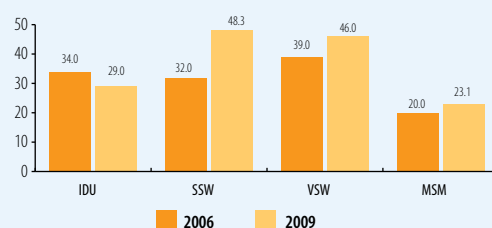
Figure 2: Risk behaviors among FSWs in Hanoi, IBBS 2006-2009



HIV-positive injecting drug users frequently practiced unsafe sex

Nearly half of all HIV-positive IDUs in Hanoi engaged in sexual activity with a FSWs. Moreover, Hanoi had one of the highest levels of HIV-positive IDUs reporting that they had unprotected sex with a FSWs at 19.4%. Thirty-seven percent of HIV-positive IDUs reported having had unprotected sex with their regular partner(s).

Figure 3: Proportion of target populations in Hanoi that received an HIV test and knew their results, IBBS 2006-2009



Proportion of those tested for HIV low in Hanoi

The proportion of IDUs who had received an HIV test and knew their result in Hanoi was lowest among IDUs population in all cities/province surveyed in 2009. This figure in MSM Hanoi saw a slight increase from 20% (2006) to 23.1% (2009). Less than 50% of FSWs were tested and aware of their HIV status in Hanoi in 2009 (Figure 3).

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).

The IBBS publication has been produced with the generous support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The contents are the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID, CDC or the United States Government.



HANOI Surveillance Highlights

The HIV/STI Integrated Biological and Behavioral Survey in Hanoi was conducted in 2006 and 2009. Participants were recruited based on 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= 296)		(n= 300)	
HIV prevalence	23.9%		20.7%	
Syphilis prevalence	0%		0%	
Shared needles/syringes in the past 6 months	11.7%		23.0%	
Access to free clean needles/syringes in the past 6 months	4.1%		23.3%	
Consistent condom use with FSWs in the past 12 months	52.1% (n= 66)		60.6% (n= 142)	
Consistent condom use with regular partner in the past 12 months	16.1% (n= 168)		36.6% (n= 205)	
Access to free/cheap condom in the past 6 months	11.5% (n= 202)		22.6% (n= 208)	
Had an HIV test and received result in the past 12 months	9.0%		16.0%	
Female sex workers	VSWs (n= 2242)	SSWs (n= 275)	VSWs (n=300)	SSWs (n= 300)
HIV prevalence	9.4%	22.6%	17.7%	19.7%
Syphilis prevalence	0.5%	1.1%	2.0%	0.3%
Gonorrhea prevalence	1.8%	1.8%	0.7%	0%
Chlamydia prevalence	8.5%	17.5%	3.0%	4.7%
Consistent condom use with one-time client in the past month	81.2% (n= 197)	71.7% (n= 233)	45.2% (n= 280)	38.7% (n= 279)
Consistent condom use with regular client in the past month	57.1% (n= 189)	56.1% (n= 230)	37.4% (n= 278)	33.1% (n= 264)
Consistent condom use with regular partner in the past month	17.0% (n= 112)	18.0% (n= 122)	13.9% (n= 144)	17.7% (n= 112)
Self-reported drug injection	4.0%	16.7%	4.7%	15.0%
Access to free/cheap condoms in the past 6 months	60.3%	44.7%	60.3%	57.7%
Had an HIV test at VCT center and received result in the past 12 months	3.6%	2.2%	24.3%	26.7%
Men who have sex with men	n= 397		Sold sex (n= 182)	Had not sold sex (n= 217)
HIV prevalence	9.4%		14.3%	19.8%
Syphilis prevalence	0.1%		0%	0.5%
Gonorrhea prevalence				
	Genital	3.1%	3.3%	1.4%
	Rectal	11.5%	8.8%	8.8%
Chlamydia prevalence				
	Genital	7.6%	3.8%	0.9%
	Rectal	5.4%	7.2%	2.8%
Consistent condom use with client in the past month	4.3% (n= 94)		46.7% (n= 165)	0%
Consistent condom use with consensual male partner in the past month	29.0% (n= 179)		33.9% (n= 62)	64.7% (n= 119)
Self –reported drug injection	9.2%		5.5%	6.5%
Access to free/cheap condoms in the past 6 months	40.5%		64.8%	47.5%
Had an HIV test at VCT center and received result in the past 12 months	7.1%		21.8% (n= 399)	

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.