

IBBS ROUND II

The HIV/STI Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveillance

HAI PHONG 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 very high among injecting drug users and street-based sex workers

In 2009, HIV prevalence among injecting drug users (IDUs) in Hai Phong was high at 48%; however the prevalence was lower than in 2006. The prevalence of HIV in street-based sex workers (SSWs) was also high at 23%. In venue-based sex workers (VSWs), the prevalence was 11.7%. Prevalence among MSM in 2009 differed by those who had sold sex and those who had not sold sex at 14.8% and 16.6%, respectively (Figure 1).

Female sex workers had a higher prevalence of HIV in 2009 despite reporting safer sex

In Hai Phong, the level of consistent condom use with regular clients seemed to have improved over 2006, was about 80% in 2009—about 20% higher than in 2006. Consistent condom use among FSWs with their regular partner(s) was also higher in 2009 than in 2006, however still quite low (Figure 2).

The high proportion of injecting drug use among SSWs may put them at increased risk of HIV. This proportion was higher than in 2006, when only 7.2% of SSWs reported using injection drugs (Figure 2). Of all twelve cities surveyed, Hai Phong had the highest percentage of SSWs who had ever injected drugs, at 17.7%.

Clean needle program appeared effective in 2009

Of all the provinces/cities surveyed, Hai Phong had the lowest prevalence of needle sharing. Only about 7.3% of IDUs in Hai Phong reported that they engaged in this risky behavior in 2009, which was lower than in 2006 when 15.3% IDUs reported sharing needles. The proportion of IDUs reached with other interventions, such as the promotion of safe sex and voluntary counseling and testing, also seemed to show improvements over 2006 (Figure 3).

Figure 1:
HIV prevalence among target populations in Hai Phong, IBBS 2006 & 2009 *

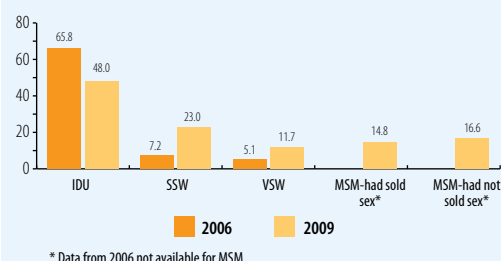


Figure 2:
Risk behaviors among FSWs in Hai Phong, IBBS 2006 & 2009

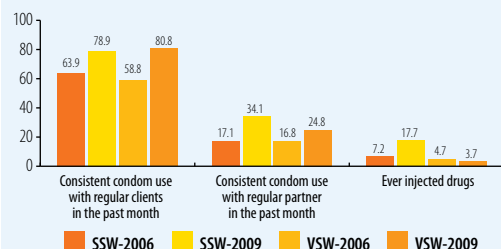
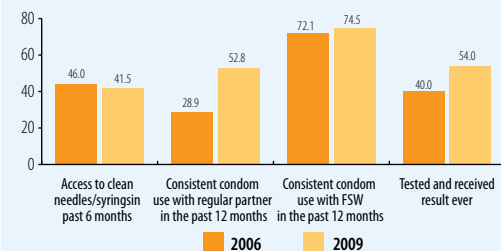


Figure 3:
Exposure to interventions among IDUs in Hai Phong, IBBS 2006 & 2009



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

Key Indicators	2006 (%)		2009 (%)	
Injection drug users	(n= 301)		(n= 300)	
HIV prevalence	65.8%		48.0%	
Syphilis prevalence	1.7%		1.7%	
Shared needles/syringes in the past 6 months	15.3%		7.4% (n= 299)	
Access to free clean needles/syringes in the past 6 months	46.0% (n= 300)		41.5% (n= 299)	
Consistent condom use with FSWs in the past 12 months	72.1% (n= 43)		74.5% (n= 47)	
Consistent condom use with regular partner in the past 12 months	28.9% (n= 83)		52.8% (n= 91)	
Access to free/cheap condom in the past 6 months	26.7% (n= 120)		36.9% (n= 138)	
Had an HIV test at VCT center and received result in the past 12 months	23.6%		31.3%	
Female sex workers	SSWs (n= 274)	SSWs (n= 279)	SSWs (n=300)	SSWs (n= 300)
HIV prevalence	5.1%	7.2%	11.7%	23.0%
Syphilis prevalence	2.2%	3.2%	0.7%	0.7%
Consistent condom use with one-time client in the past month	77.2% (n= 246)	75.4% (n= 252)	90.5% (n= 284)	88.9% (n= 288)
Consistent condom use with regular client in the past month	58.8% (n= 228)	63.9% (n= 249)	80.8% (n= 271)	78.9% (n= 227)
Consistent condom use with regular partner in the past month	16.8% (n= 119)	17.1% (n= 117)	24.8% (n= 114)	34.1% (n= 84)
Self-reported drug injection	4.7%	7.2%	3.7%	17.7%
Access to free/cheap condoms in the past 6 months	61.0%	63.8%	83.0%	83.6% (n= 298)
Had an HIV test at VCT center and received result in the past 12 months	9.9%	10.4%	46.0%	43.3%
Men who have sex with men			Sold sex (n= 113)	Had not sold sex (n= 284)
HIV prevalence			14.8%	16.6%
Syphilis prevalence			0%	0.5%
Gonorrhea prevalence				
	Genital		0%	0.0%
	Rectal		0%	2.9%
Chlamydia prevalence				
	Genital		0%	1.6%
	Rectal		0%	3.2%
Consistent condom use with client in the past month			20.0% (n= 25)	0%
Consistent condom use with consensual male partner in the past month			13.0% (n= 23)	43.8% (n= 292)
Self –reported drug injection			11.1%	1.3%
Access to free/cheap condoms in the past 6 months			7.4%	30.6% (n= 372)
Had an HIV test at VCT center and received result in the past 12 months			28.8% (n= 400)	

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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.