

IBBS ROUND II

The HIV/STI Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveillance

QUANG NINH 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.



Over half of injecting drug users in Quang Ninh infected with HIV

The HIV epidemic in Quang Ninh remained high among injecting drug users (IDUs) in 2009 at 55.7% (Figure 1). Dien Bien and Quang Ninh were two of the highest prevalence among IDUs of all cities/provinces surveyed. However, the prevalence of HIV infection among female sex worker (FSWs) was lower in 2009. In 2009, the prevalence of HIV amongst street-based sex workers (SSWs) and venue-based sex workers (VSWs) was 1.3 and 2.7% respectively, which was lower than in 2006 when prevalence was 12% among SSWs and 4.3% among VSWs (Figure 1).

Low prevalence of consistent condom use among FSWs

In Quang Ninh, the level of consistent condom use with regular client among SSWs was 63.1% in 2009 and 34.8% in 2006. A similar improvement was seen among VSWs. The proportion of VSWs in 2009 who reported consistent condom use with their regular clients was 68.8% compared to 24.2% in 2006. Inversely, the proportion of SSWs who reported consistent condom use with their regular partner(s) was lower in 2009 at 15% compared to 30% in 2006 (Figure 2).

Although only 1% of FSWs reported that they injected drugs (a proportion that is considerably lower than in other cities/provinces surveyed), 10% had partners who were IDUs, which put them at considerable risk for HIV.

Needle sharing was higher in 2009 among those who inject drugs

In Quang Ninh, the proportion of IDUs who reported sharing of needle and syringes in 2009 was 23.7%, which was double the proportion of IDUs reporting needle sharing in 2006 (Figure 3). Moreover, fewer than 25% of IDUs in Quang Ninh reported that they had received needles or syringes from a clean needle program.

However, big gains in HIV testing were made among IDUs in 2009, with 63.9% of IDUs reporting having had an HIV test and receiving their result (Figure 3).

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

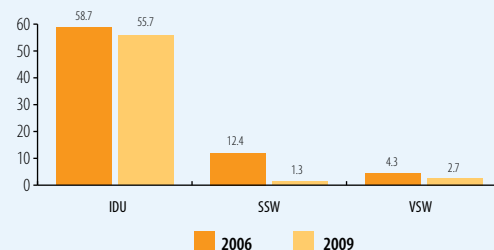


Figure 2: Risk behaviors among FSWs in Quang Ninh, IBBS 2006-2009

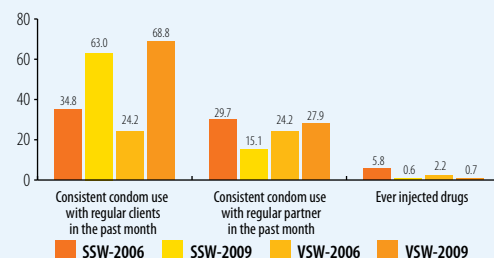
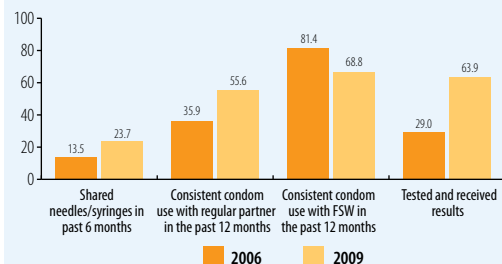


Figure 3: Risk behaviors and exposure to interventions among IDUs in Quang Ninh, IBBS 2006-2009



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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QUANG NINH Surveillance Highlights

The HIV/STI Integrated Biological and Behavioral Survey in Quang Ninh 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= 266) | | (n= 300) | |
| HIV prevalence | 58.7% | | 55.7% | |
| Syphilis prevalence | 0.0% | | 1.0% | |
| Shared needles/syringes in the past 6 months | 13.5% | | 23.7% | |
| Access to free clean needles/syringes in the past 6 months | 13.5% | | 72.0% | |
| Consistent condom use with FSWs in the past 12 months | 81.4% (n= 43) | | 68.8% (n= 32) | |
| Consistent condom use with regular partner in the past 12 months | 35.9% (n= 130) | | 55.6% (n= 117) | |
| Access to free/cheap condom in the past 6 months | 17.3% (n= 133) | | 63.8% (n= 141) | |
| Had an HIV test at VCT center and received result in the past 12 months | 7.1% | | 43.0% (n= 299) | |
| Female sex workers | VSWs (n= 185) | SSWs (n= 161) | VSWs (n=298) | SSWs (n= 159) |
| HIV prevalence | 4.3% | 12.4% | 2.7% | 1.3% |
| Syphilis prevalence | 0.5% | 0.6% | 0% | 0% |
| Consistent condom use with one-time client in the past month | 43.6% (n= 133) | 35.3% (n= 102) | 81.9% (n= 166) | 87.2% (n= 39) |
| Consistent condom use with regular client in the past month | 24.2% (n= 133) | 34.8% (n= 141) | 68.8% (n= 288) | 63.0% (n= 46) |
| Consistent condom use with regular partner in the past month | 24.2% (n= 124) | 29.7% (n= 64) | 27.9% (n= 172) | 15.1% (n= 86) |
| Self-reported drug injection | 2.2% | 5.8% (n= 156) | 0.7% | 0.6% |
| Access to free/cheap condoms in the past 6 months | 31.0% (n= 184) | 36.5% (n= 156) | 61.4% | 36.5% |
| Had an HIV test at VCT center and received result in the past 12 months | 7.6% | 6.8% | 12.1% | 29.6% |

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.