



BRITISH COLUMBIA
CENTRE *for* EXCELLENCE
in HIV/AIDS

HIV MONITORING QUARTERLY REPORT **FOR ISLAND HEALTH**

FOURTH QUARTER 2016



BC Centre for Disease Control
An agency of the Provincial Health Services Authority



First Nations Health Authority
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Foreword

As part of the BC Centre for Excellence (BC-CFE) in HIV/AIDS's mandate to evaluate the outcomes of STOP HIV/AIDS programming in BC, we have developed quarterly HIV/AIDS monitoring reports. These reports provide up-to-date data on a variety of key HIV-related surveillance and treatment indicators. Selection of these indicators was achieved through a collaborative process with various Health Authority (HA) representatives. There are six reports in total, one for each HA and one for the province of BC as a whole. In addition, there is a technical report which explains how each HIV indicator is calculated. Data used in these reports come from the British Columbia Centre for Disease Control (BCCDC), MSP billings, hospitalization data from the Discharge Abstract Database, the Sunquest Laboratory database at the Provincial Public Health Microbiology and Reference Laboratory, Providence Health Care laboratory, BC Vital Statistics, and the BC-CFE Drug Treatment Program (DTP) Database.

The objectives of these reports are to:

1. Provide timely HA-specific information on key HIV indicators which will guide and inform HIV leaders and innovators in the development of future HIV interventions and programs which will ultimately lead to decreasing the burden of HIV in BC. The indicators will reflect ongoing or past successful public health interventions and highlight areas in the HIV care spectrum which require further attention and support.
2. Highlight limitations in our current data due to incomplete or time lagged data and to develop future strategies to improve complete and timely data capture.

These reports are produced for the benefit of individual HA's. As such, we are enthusiastic about your involvement and cooperation regarding the development of these monitoring reports. Please forward your comments and queries to Irene Day, Director of Operations at the BC-CFE at iday@cfenet.ubc.ca.

List of Indicators

Indicator 1. HIV Testing Episodes

Indicator 2. HIV Testing Rate

Indicator 3. New HIV Diagnoses

Indicator 4. Stage of HIV Infection at Diagnosis

Indicator 5. HIV Cascade of Care

Indicator 6. Programmatic Compliance Score (PCS)

Indicator 7. New Antiretroviral Therapy Starts

Indicator 8. CD4 Cell Count at ART Initiation

Indicator 9. Active and Inactive Drug Treatment Program (DTP) Participants

Indicator 10. Antiretroviral Adherence

Indicator 11. Resistance Testing and Results

Indicator 12. AIDS-Defining Illness

Indicator 13. HIV-Related Mortality

Table of Contents

Acknowledgements and Contributions

BC Provincial STOP Program:

A Note on Monitoring and Interpreting Hiv Indicators

Indicator 1 Hiv Testing Episodes *All HIV Testing Episodes reflect non-prenatal tests. All prenatal tests have been removed.*

Figure 1.1 Hiv Test Episodes for Island Health, 2012 Q1–2016 Q4

Figure 1.2 Hiv Test Episodes for Island Health by Gender,
2012 Q1–2016 Q4

Figure 1.3 Hiv Test Episodes for Island Health by Age Category, 2012 Q1–2016 Q4

Figure 1.4 Point-of-Care Hiv Tests for Island Health, 2012 Q1–2016 Q4

Figure 1.5 Hiv Test Episodes by HSDA for Island Health, 2012 Q1–2016 Q4

Figure 1.6 Hiv Test Episodes for Non-Prenatal Females in Island Health by HSDA, 2012 Q1–2016 Q4

Figure 1.7 Hiv Test Episodes for Males in Island Health by HSDA, 2012 Q1–2016 Q4

Indicator 2 Hiv Testing Rates *All HIV Testing Rates reflect non-prenatal tests. All prenatal tests have been removed.*

Figure 2.1 Rate of Hiv Testing for Island Health and HSDA's, 2009–2015

Figure 2.2 Rate of Hiv Testing for Island Health by Gender, 2009–2015

Figure 2.3 Rate of Hiv Testing for Island Health by Age Category, 2009–2015

Indicator 3 New Hiv Diagnoses

Figure 3.1 New Hiv Diagnoses for Island Health, 2012 Q1–2016 Q4

Figure 3.2 New Hiv Diagnoses for Island Health by Gender, 2012 Q1–2016 Q4

Figure 3.3 New Hiv Diagnoses for Island Health by Age Category, 2012 Q1–2016 Q4

Figure 3.4 New Hiv Diagnoses for Island Health by Exposure Category, 2012 Q1–2016 Q2

Figure 3.5 New Hiv Diagnoses for Island Health by HSDA, 2012 Q1–2016 Q4

Indicator 4 Stage of Hiv Infection at Diagnosis *Stage definitions have been altered to remove AIDS diagnosis data. Individuals previously classified as Stage 3 have been re-classified based on CD4 cell count.*

Table 1 Staging Classifications of Infection at Time of Hiv Diagnosis Based on CDC Hiv Surveillance Case Definitions

Figure 4.1 Stage of Hiv Infection at Diagnosis for Island Health, 2011–2015

Figure 4.2 Stage of Hiv Infection at Diagnosis for Island Health by Gender, 2011–2015

Figure 4.3 Stage of Hiv Infection at Diagnosis for Island Health by Age Category, 2011–2015

Figure 4.4 Stage of Hiv Infection at Diagnosis for Island Health by Exposure Category,
2011–2015

Indicator 5 Hiv Cascade of Care

Figure 5.1 Estimated Cascade of Care for Island Health, Year Ending 2016 Q4

Figure 5.2 Estimated Cascade of Care for Island Health by Gender, Year Ending 2016 Q4

Figure 5.3 Estimated Cascade of Care for Island Health by Age Category, Year Ending 2016 Q4

Figure 5.4	Estimated Cascade of Care for Island Health by MSM Status, Year Ending 2016 Q4
Figure 5.5	Estimated Cascade of Care for Island Health by Age Category and MSM Status, Year Ending 2016 Q4
Figure 5.6	Estimated Cascade of Care for Island Health by PWID Status, Year Ending 2016 Q4
Figure 5.7	Estimated Cascade of Care for Island Health by HSDA, Year Ending 2016 Q4
Indicator 6	Programmatic Compliance Score (PCS)
Table 2	Probability of Mortality, Immunologic Failure and Virologic Failure Based on the Programmatic Compliance Score
Figure 6.1	PCS Components for Island Health, 2015 Q1–2016 Q4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less than 3 CD4 Tests in First Year Less than 3 Viral Load Tests in First Year Not Having Drug Resistance Testing at Baseline Non-Recommended Antiretroviral Therapy Regimen (ART) Baseline CD4 < 200 cells/μL Not Achieving Viral Suppression at 9 Months
Figure 6.2	Historical Trends for PCS Score for Island Health, 2015 Q1–2016 Q4
Indicator 7	New Antiretroviral Therapy Starts in Island Health
Figure 7	BC-CfE Drug Treatment Program Enrollment: New Antiretroviral Participants for Island Health, 2015 Q1–2016 Q4
Indicator 8	CD4 Cell Count at ART Initiation
Figure 8	CD4 Cell Count at ART Initiation for Island Health, 2015 Q1–2016 Q4
Indicator 9	Active and Inactive Drug Treatment Program (DTP) Participants
Table 3	Distribution of People on ART in Island Health, 2016 Q4
Figure 9	Active and Inactive DTP Participants for Island Health, 2015 Q1–2016 Q4
Indicator 10	Antiretroviral Adherence
Figure 10	Distribution of Individuals by Adherence Level in 1st Year of Therapy, Based on Pharmacy Refill Compliance for Island Health, 2015 Q1–2016 Q4
Indicator 11	Resistance Testing and Results
Figure 11	Cumulative Resistance Testing Results by Resistance Category for Island Health, 2015 Q1–2016 Q4
Indicator 12	AIDS-Defining Illness
Figure 12	AIDS Case Rate and Reports for Island Health, 2008–2015
Indicator 13	HIV-Related Mortality
Figure 13	HIV-Related Deaths by Year for Island Health, 2004–2011

Acknowledgements and Contributions



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British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS (BC-CFE): The BC-CFE is responsible for the conception, preparation and ongoing review of this quarterly report. The BC-CFE provides the data and outputs for Indicators 5 (Hiv Cascade of Care), 6 (Programmatic Compliance Score), 7 (New Antiretroviral Starts), 8 (CD4 Cell Count at ART Initiation), 9 (Active and Inactive Drug Treatment Program Participants), 10 (Antiretroviral Adherence Level), 11 (Resistance Testing Results by Resistance Category), 12 (AIDS-Defining Illness), and 13 (HIV-Related Mortality). The BC-CFE database provides PVL and CD4 cell count testing data, as well as ART use. All PVL measurements in BC are performed at the St Paul's Hospital virology laboratory, thus PVL data capture is 100%. An estimated 80% of all CD4 count measurements performed in the province are captured in the BC-CFE data holdings. The STOP HIV/AIDS Technical Monitoring Committee–BC-CFE is responsible for oversight of the monitoring report. James Nakagawa is responsible for compiling and publishing this report. Lilith Swetland is the editor of this report. Paul Sereda, Dr. Viviane Lima and Nada Gataric perform analysis of Indicators 5–13. This report was conceived and guided by Dr. Julio Montaner.



BC Centre for Disease Control
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British Columbia Centre for Disease Control (BCCDC): The BCCDC provides the data and outputs for Indicator 1 (Hiv Testing Episodes), Indicator 2 (Hiv Testing Rate), Indicator 3 (New Hiv Diagnoses), Indicator 4 (Stage of Hiv at Diagnosis) and Indicator 12 (AIDS-Defining Illness). The BCCDC is the single provincial agency that centralizes all HIV surveillance through the Public Health Microbiology and Reference Laboratory, which does more than 90% of all HIV screening tests in BC and all confirmatory testing. Olga Mazo, Theodora Consolacion and Dr. Jason Wong are responsible for outputs for Indicators 1–4.

Other Data Sources:

The above databases were supplemented with:

- (I) The BC Vital Statistics database which was used to calculate Indicator 5. The Hiv Cascade of Care and Indicator 13. Hiv-Related Mortality.
- (II) Linkage and preparation of the de-identified individual-level database used for calculating Indicator 5. The Hiv Cascade of Care was facilitated by the British Columbia Ministry of Health.
- (III) The Statistics Canada database: BC and HIV-positive population counts were acquired through the statistics Canada website to calculate HIV-specific mortality rates for Indicator 13. Hiv-Related Mortality.

Membership of the STOP HIV/AIDS Technical Monitoring Committee–BC-CfE

Dr. Rolando Barrios, *Chair*, BC-CfE

Dr. Kate Heath, BC-CfE

Dr. Bohdan Nosyk, BC-CfE

Dr. Viviane Dias Lima, BC-CfE

Irene Day, BC-CfE

Dr. Jean Shoveller, BC-CfE

Dr. Jason Wong, BCCDC

Dr. Mel Krajden, BCCDC

Salman Klar, FHA

Gillian Frosst, IHA

Kari Harder, NHA

Dr. Neora Pick, PHSA

Dr. Reka Gustafson, VCHA

Dr. Melanie Rusch, VIHA

Robert Parker, FNHA

The Seek and Treat for Optimal Prevention (STOP) HIV/AIDS BC Provincial Program: A Note on Monitoring and Interpreting HIV Indicators

The Seek and Treat for Optimal Prevention (STOP) of HIV/AIDS programme is a provincial initiative to improve HIV diagnosis and care delivery in BC through increased HIV-specific funding to all Health Service Delivery Areas (HSDA's) across BC. The STOP provincial programme is an expansion of a four-year STOP pilot project which was implemented in two Health Service Delivery Areas in March 2010; the Vancouver HSDA which bears the largest burden of the HIV epidemic in the province and the Northern Interior HSDA which bears a high burden of HIV-related mortality. The STOP pilot project demonstrated the urgent need for improved efforts in early diagnosis of HIV and timely initiation of antiretroviral therapy (ART) initiation.

The expansion to a province-wide programme was announced on November 30th, 2013 by the BC Ministry of Health with roll out of funding beginning on April 1st, 2013. This funding is intended to be used in the implementation and evaluation of HIV-related diagnosis and care initiatives within individual HA's. Goals of the project include: 1. A reduction in the number of new HIV infections in BC; 2. Improvements in the quality, effectiveness, and reach of HIV prevention services; 3. An increase in early diagnosis of HIV; 4. A reduction in AIDS cases and HIV-related mortality.

The goals of HA-led STOP-funded initiatives are to work toward achieving these goals. To these ends some outcome measures or indicators of progress have been drafted that should be considered in the design and implementation phases of these initiatives.

HIV Testing Episodes and Rates

In this section, the number of HIV test episodes and point of care (POC) HIV tests conducted each quarter in BC is shown. In general terms the goal is to increase the number of tests performed and to maximize testing efficiency. Test episodes are allocated by region according to where the test is performed.

Indicator 1. HIV Testing Episodes

Figure 1.1 HIV Test Episodes for Island Health

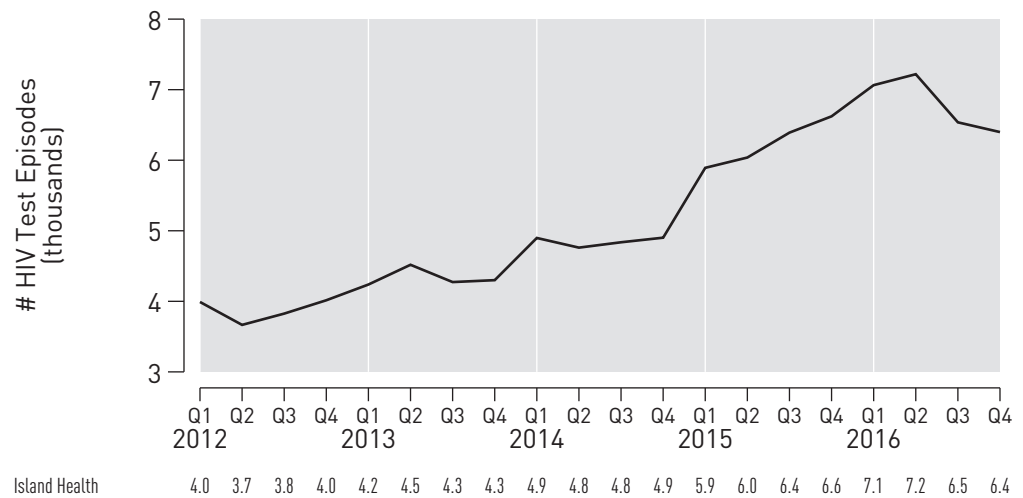


Figure 1.2 HIV Test Episodes by Gender for Island Health ¹

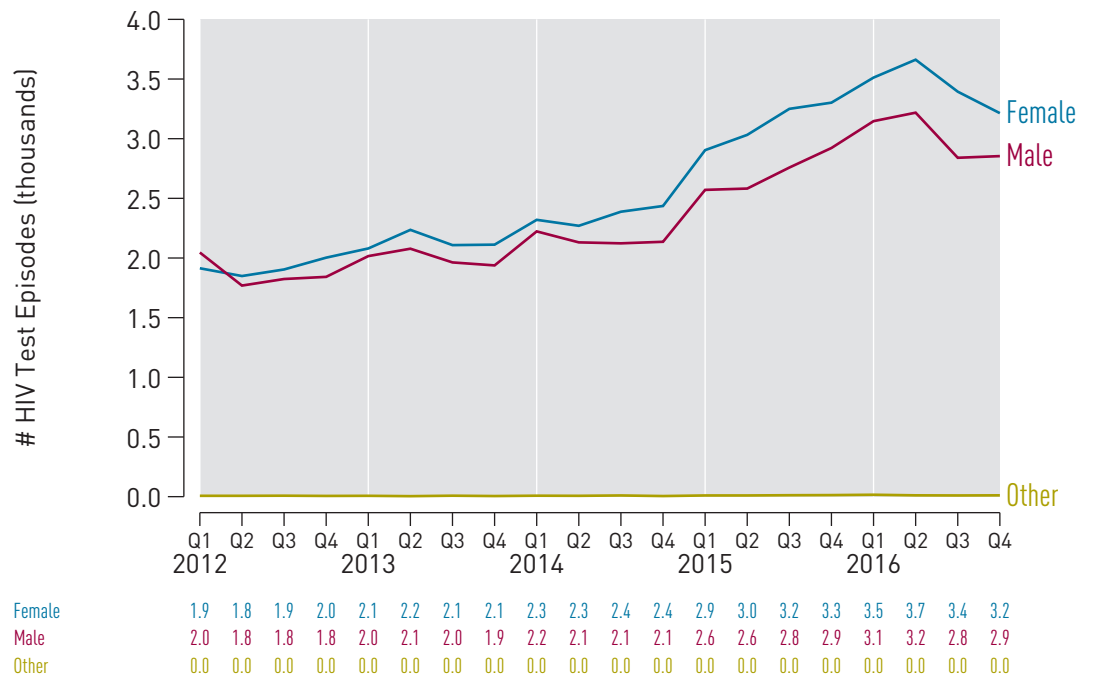


Figure 1.3 HIV Test Episodes by Age Category for Island Health ^{1,2}

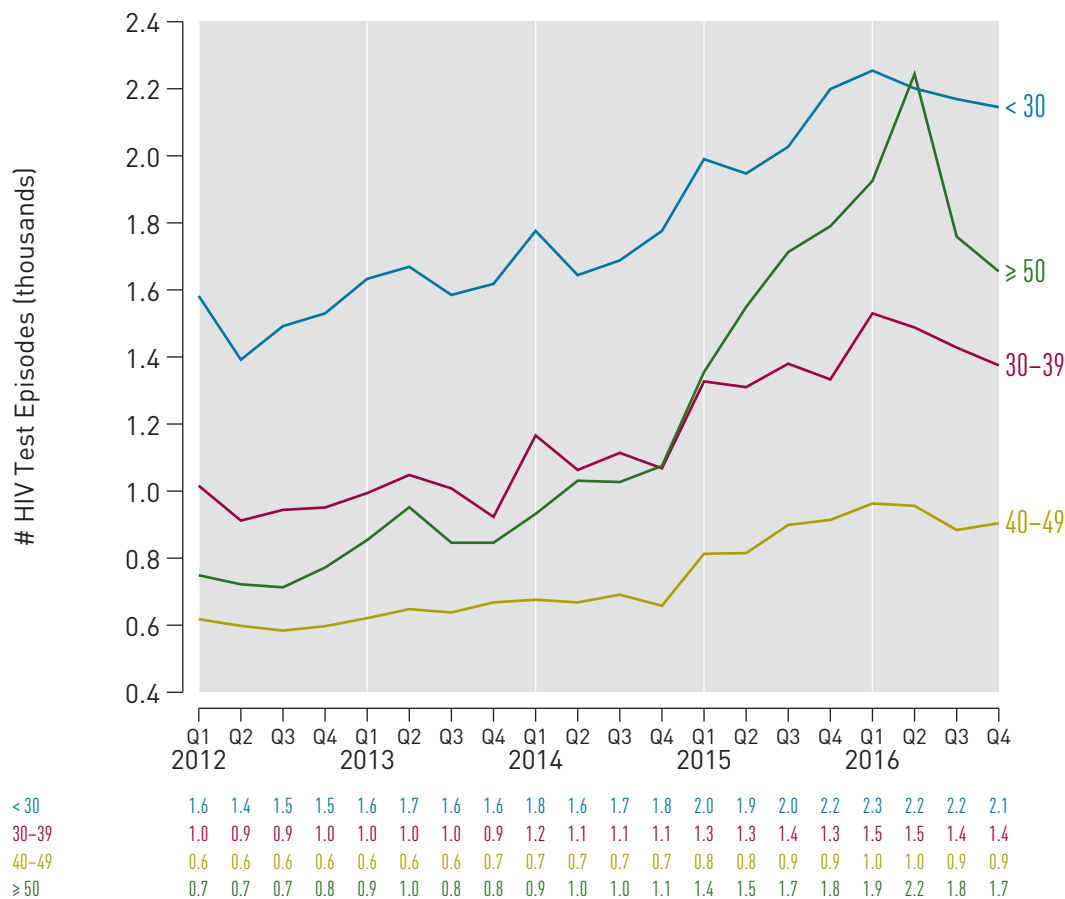
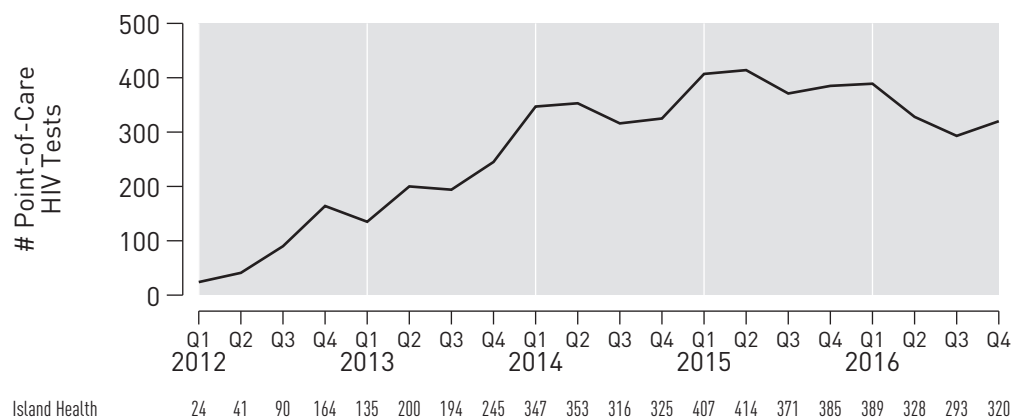


Figure 1.4 Point-of-Care HIV Tests for Island Health



1 Data Source: The BC Public Health Microbiology and Reference Laboratory (BCPHMRL) courtesy of the BC Centre for Disease Control (BCCDC). HIV screening tests conducted by the VIHA Laboratory are not included.

Limitation: Repeat tests in individuals who test using various identifiers may not be identified and these individuals may be counted more than once.

2 Testing does not include point of care tests.

Figure 1.5 HIV Test Episodes for Island Health by HSDA ¹

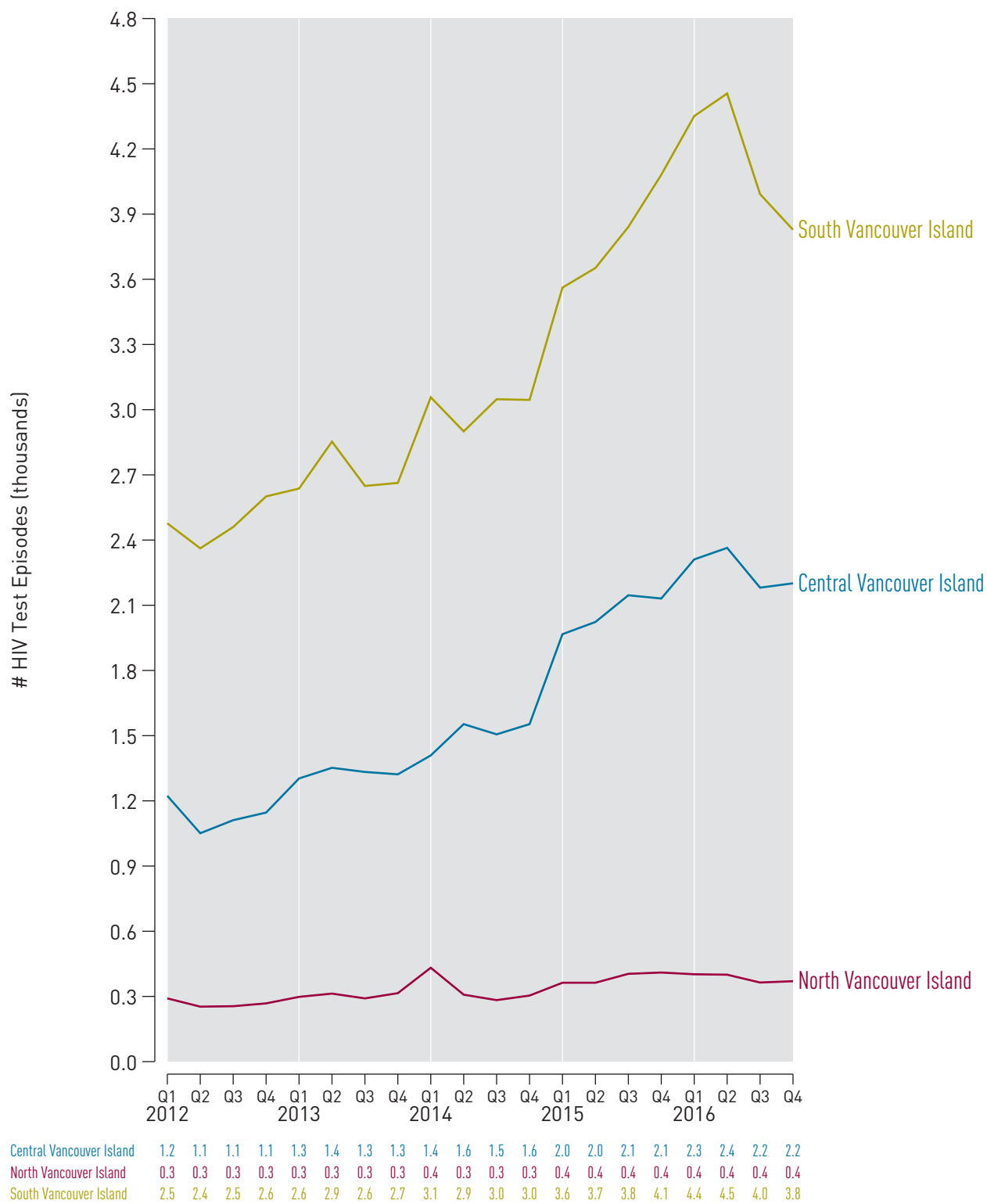


Figure 1.6 HIV Test Episodes for Non-prenatal Females in Island Health by HSDA ¹

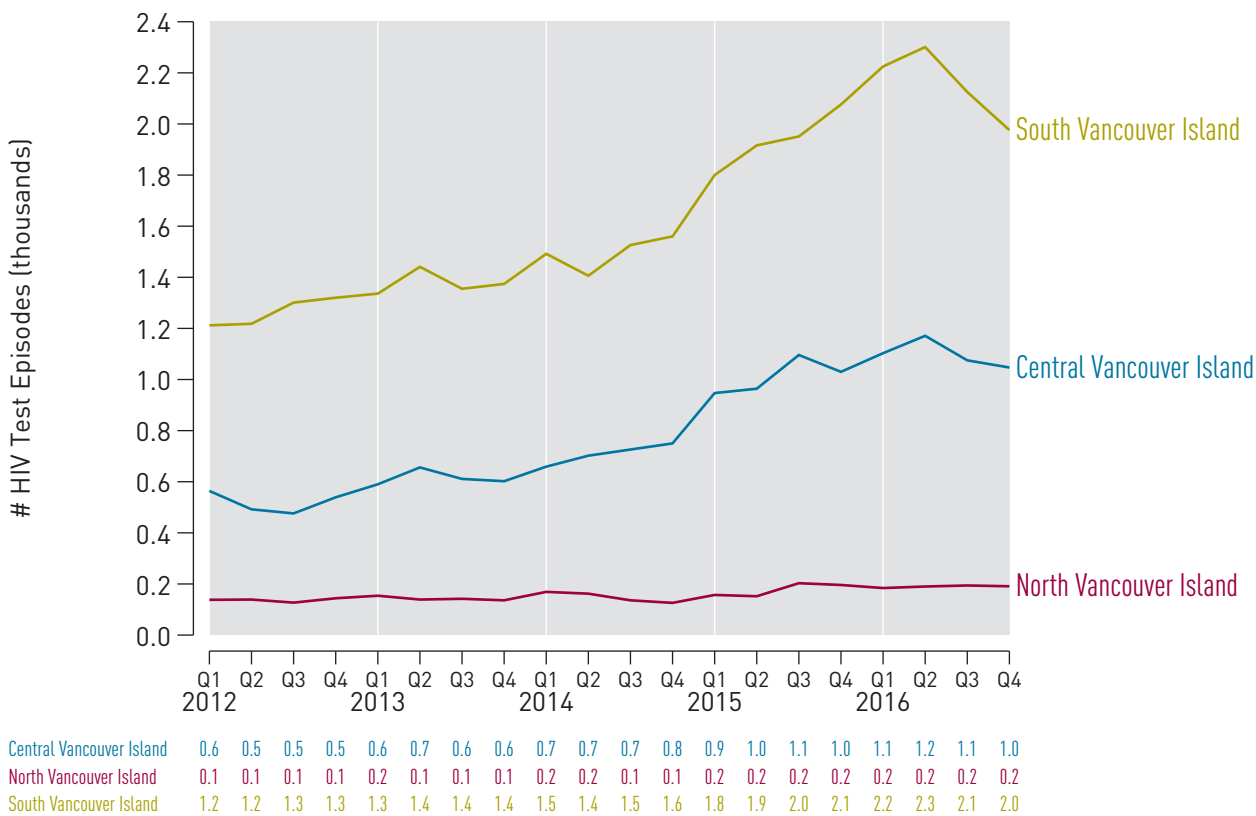
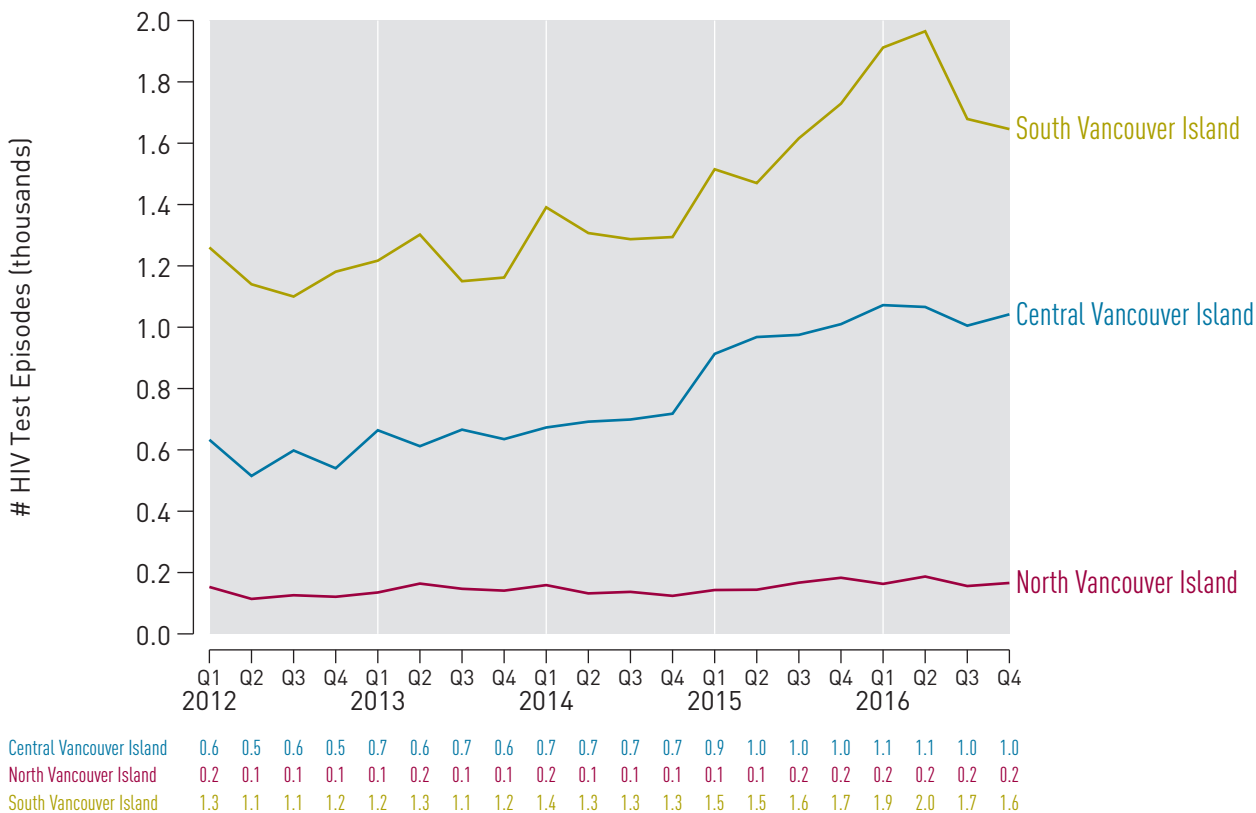


Figure 1.7 HIV Test Episodes for Males in Island Health by HSDA ¹



Indicator 2. HIV Testing Rates

Figure 2.1 Rate of HIV Testing for Island Health and HSDAs ²

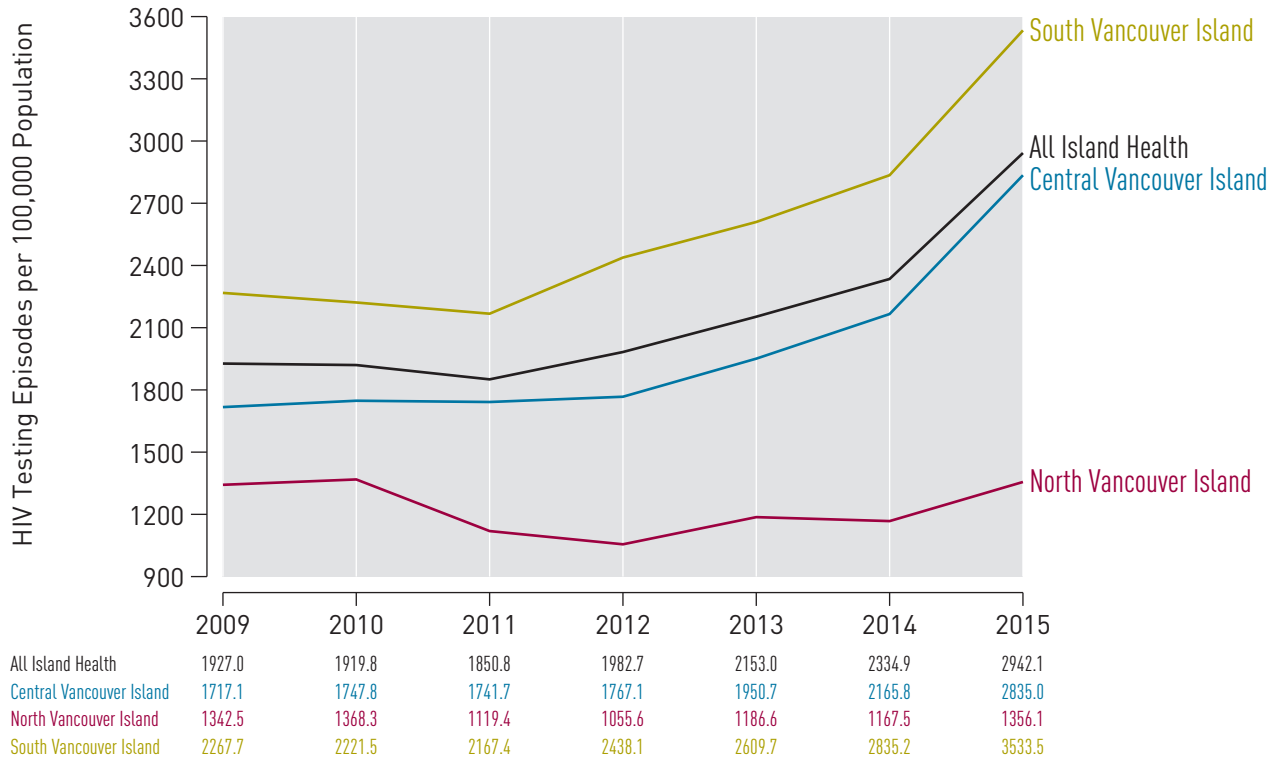


Figure 2.2 Rate of HIV Testing by Gender for Island Health ²

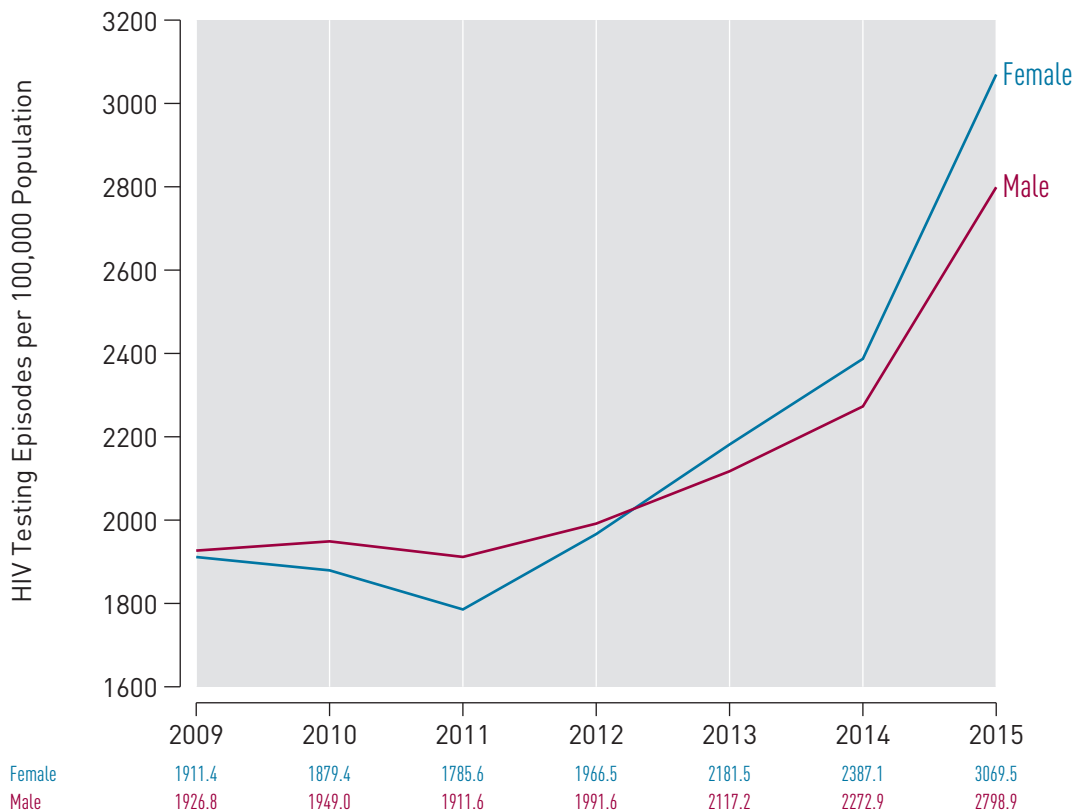
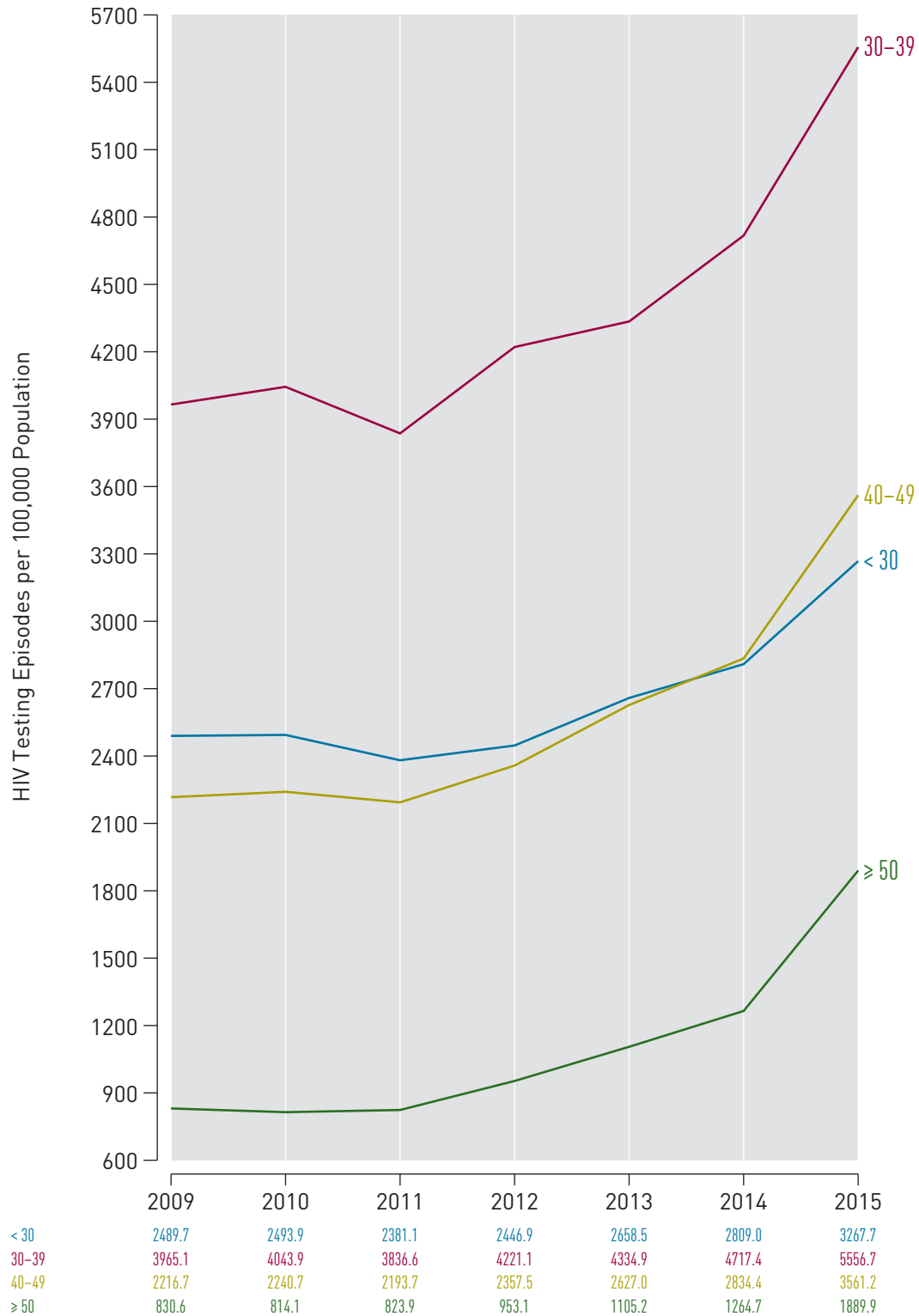


Figure 2.3 Rate of HIV Testing by Age Category for Island Health ²



² Testing does not include point of care tests.

New HIV Diagnoses

Trends in HIV diagnoses by gender and exposure category are described. Interpreting HIV diagnoses must be done with consideration that trends are influenced by both changes in testing rate as well as changes in transmission rates. It is important to note that new HIV diagnoses cases and rates are not synonymous with HIV incidence as a person may have become infected with HIV long before they tested positive for HIV. However, as there is no reliable method for measuring HIV incidence, we follow trends in HIV diagnoses.

Indicator 3. New HIV Diagnoses

Figure 3.1 New HIV Diagnoses for Island Health³

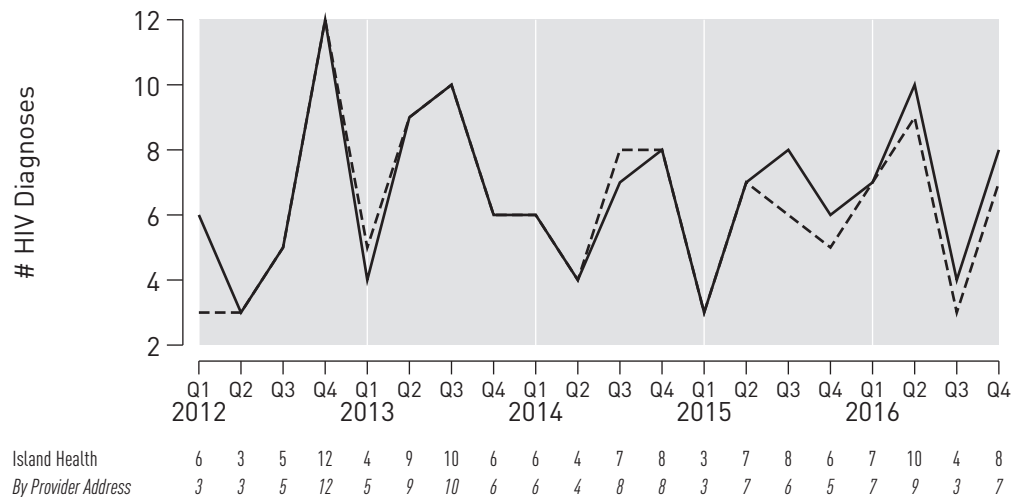
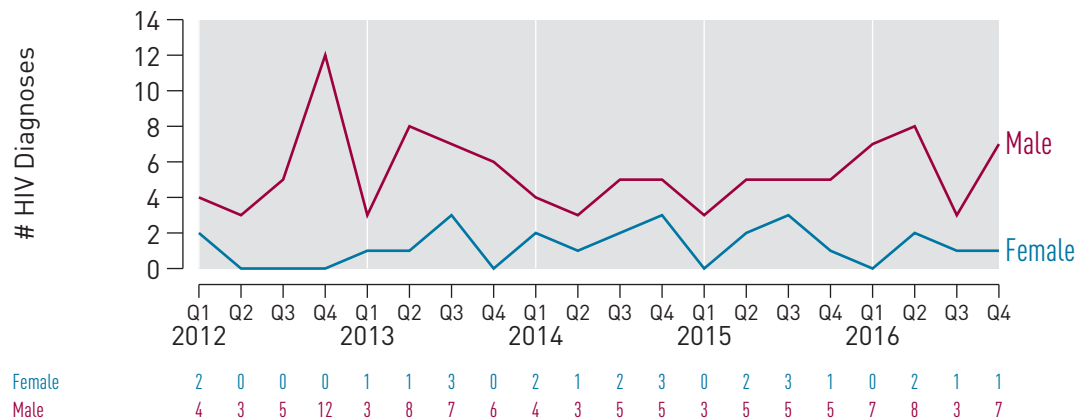


Figure 3.2 New HIV Diagnoses for Island Health by Gender³



³ Data Source: BCCDC. When present, "By Provider Address" is graphed as dashed line in same colour.

Figure 3.3 New HIV Diagnoses for Island Health by Age Category ³

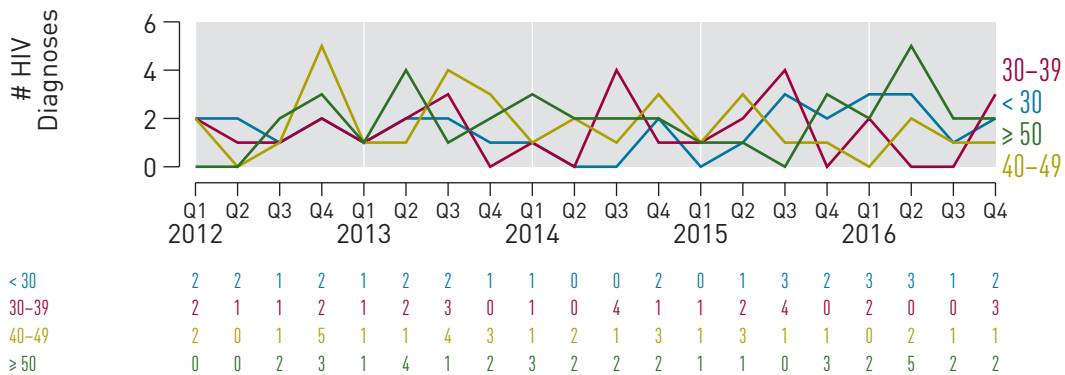


Figure 3.4 New HIV Diagnoses for Island Health by Exposure Category ^{3,4}

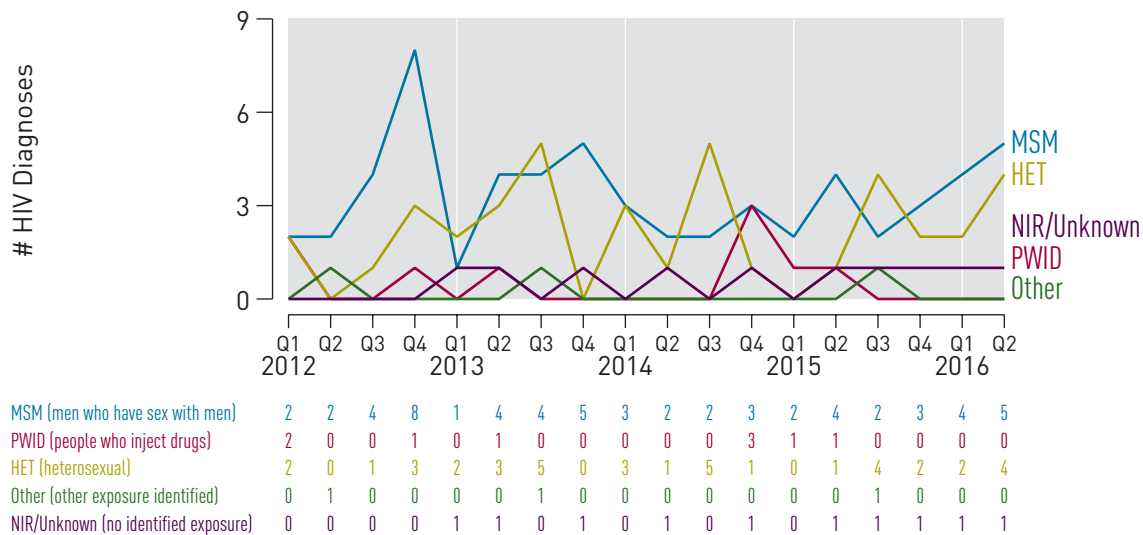
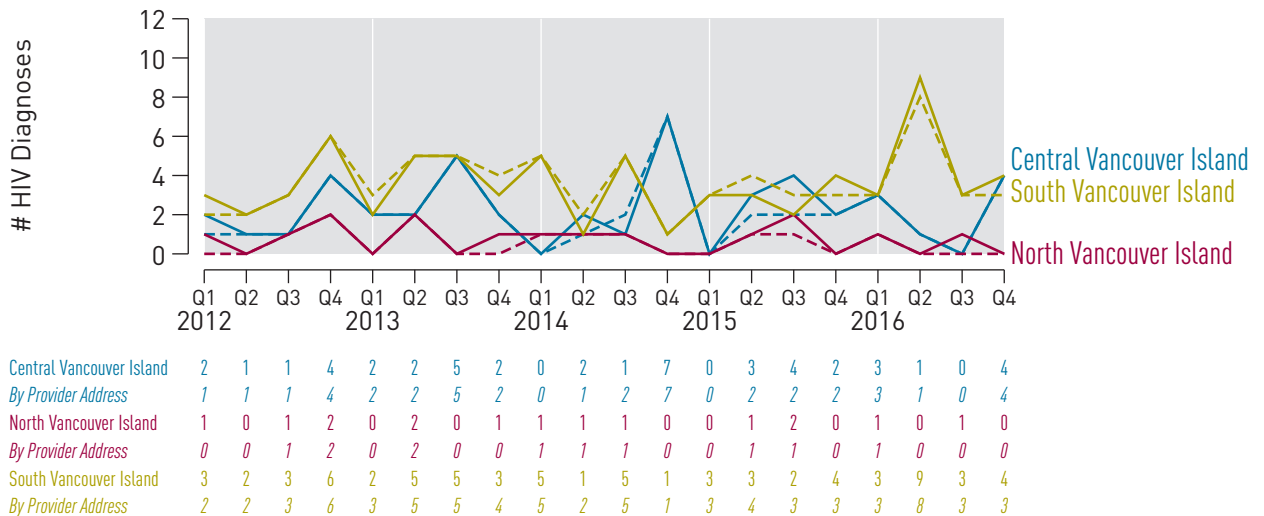


Figure 3.5 New HIV Diagnoses for Island Health by HSDA ³



³ Data Source: BCCDC. When present, "By Provider Address" is graphed as dashed line in same colour.

⁴ MSM=men who have sex with men; PWID=people who inject drugs; HET=heterosexual. NIR=No identified risk/exposure.

Stage of HIV Infection at Diagnosis

Classification of stage of HIV infection, in the absence of information regarding recent testing history, is reliant on clinical information available at the time of diagnosis, including first CD4+ cell count and laboratory results suggestive of acute HIV infection (Table 1). The benefits of Treatment as Prevention (TasP) are maximized when antiretroviral therapy (ART) is initiated at high CD4 cell counts. Accordingly, it is preferable that individuals newly diagnosed with HIV be in the early stages of HIV infection (stage 0 or 1) to allow for early ART initiation.

N.B. Interpretation of Stage of HIV Infection at Diagnosis should proceed with caution. Early increases in diagnosis at late stage (i.e., low CD4 counts) may represent a “catching up” of previously missed long term infected individuals rather than a trend toward diagnosis at later stage of infection.

Indicator 4. Stage of HIV Infection at Diagnosis

Table 1: Staging Classifications of Infection at Time of HIV Diagnosis Based on CDC HIV Surveillance Case Definitions

Stage	Criteria	
0	Laboratory criteria met for acute HIV infection, or previous negative or indeterminate HIV test within 180 days of first confirmed positive HIV test.	
1	Stage 0 not met <i>and</i>	CD4 ≥500
2a		CD4 350–499
2b		CD4 200–349
3		CD4 <200
Unknown		No available CD4

Figure 4.1 Stage of HIV Infection at Diagnosis for Island Health⁵

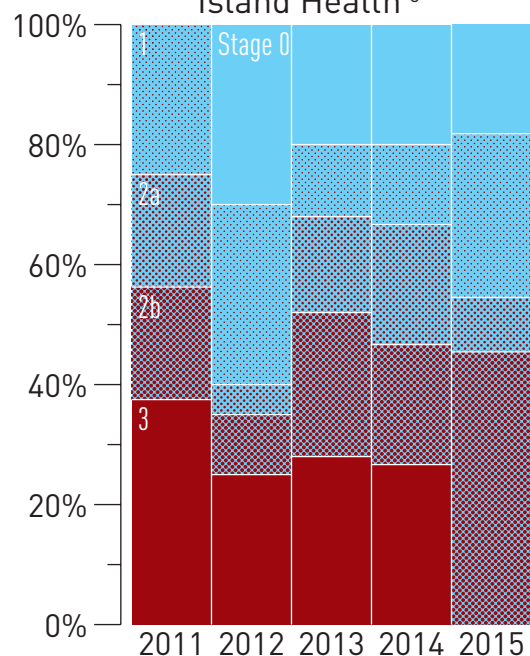
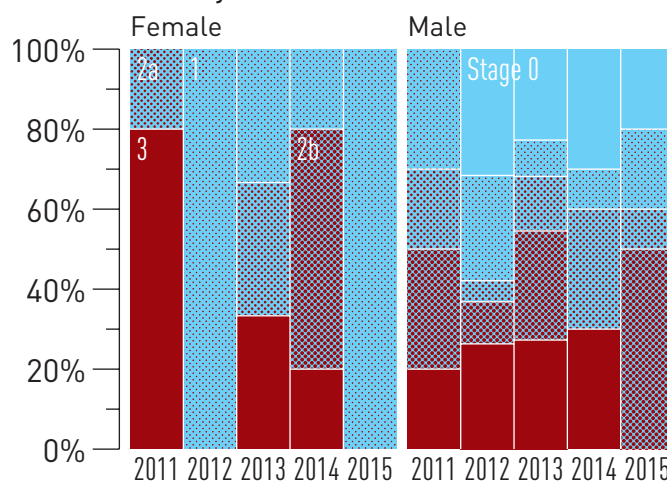


Figure 4.2 Stage of HIV Infection at Diagnosis by Gender for Island Health⁵



	Island Health					Female					Male				
	2011	'12	'13	'14	'15	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15
Stage 0	0	6	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	5	3	2
Stage 1	4	6	3	2	3	0	1	1	1	1	3	5	2	1	2
Stage 2a	3	1	4	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	3	3	1
Stage 2b	3	2	6	3	5	0	0	0	3	0	3	2	6	0	5
Stage 3	6	5	7	4	0	4	0	1	1	0	2	5	6	3	0
Unknown	3	4	5	11	11	0	0	1	3	4	3	4	4	8	7
Total (n=)	19	24	30	26	22	5	1	4	8	5	13	23	26	18	17

Figure 4.3 Stage of HIV Infection at Diagnosis by Age Category for Island Health ⁵

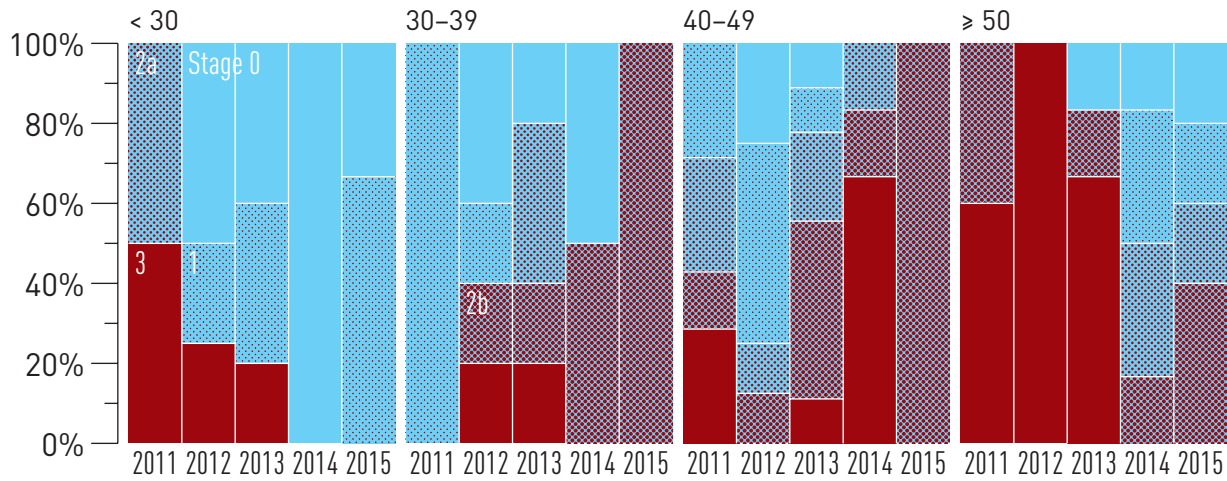
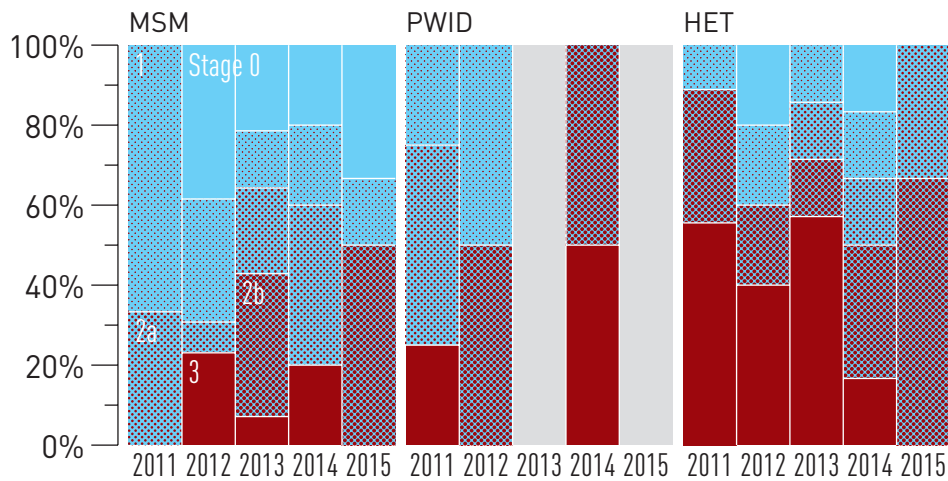


Figure 4.4 Stage of HIV Infection at Diagnosis by Exposure Category for Island Health ^{5,6}



	< 30 years					30–39 years					40–49 years					≥ 50 years					MSM					PWID					Heterosexual					Other					NIR/Unknown				
	2011	12	13	14	15	11	12	13	14	15	11	12	13	14	15	11	12	13	14	15	11	12	13	14	15	11	12	13	14	15	11	12	13	14	15	11	12	13	14	15					
Stage 0	0	2	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	5	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0		
Stage 1	0	1	2	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1		
Stage 2a	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Stage 2b	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	2	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	5	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	3	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Stage 3	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	4	0	3	3	4	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	5	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	
Unknown	0	1	0	2	2	2	1	1	3	5	1	0	1	2	2	0	2	3	4	2	3	2	1	6	3	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	3	4	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Total (n=)	2	5	5	3	5	4	6	6	5	6	8	8	10	8	4	5	5	9	10	7	6	15	15	11	9	4	3	1	3	2	9	5	10	10	7	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	3	2	3

⁵ Data Source: BCCDC

⁶ MSM=men who have sex with men; PWID=people who inject drugs; HET=heterosexual. NIR=No identified risk/exposure.

HIV Cascade of Care

Indicator 5. HIV Cascade of Care

The success of seek, test, treat and retain (STTR) strategies like STOP is reliant on early diagnosis of HIV, linking newly diagnosed HIV-positive persons with ongoing care, retaining persons in HIV-care; initiating ART based on best evidenced practices and maintaining optimal ART adherence to ensure a suppressed viral load. These stages of HIV-care can be summarized as: 1. HIV diagnosis, 2. Linked to HIV care, 3. Retained in HIV care, 4. On ART, 5. Adherent to ART and 6. Achieving a suppressed VL; collectively, they are referred to as the cascade of care. Attrition between any of these stages of HIV-care means a reduction in the potential of ART as a benefit to the HIV-positive individual and as an HIV transmission prevention method on a population level. Thus, when interpreting trends in the cascade of care, we strive to see increases along each step of the cascade of care (i.e. reduced attrition) with the ultimate goal being 100% within each stage of the cascade. Monitoring the Cascade of Care provides a picture as to where deficiencies lie in the delivery and uptake of HIV-care. In this section we present the cascade of care for the period 2015 Q4–2016 Q3 in Island Health and stratified by sex and age.

Figure 5.1 Estimated Cascade of Care for Island Health, Year Ending 2016 Q4 ⁷

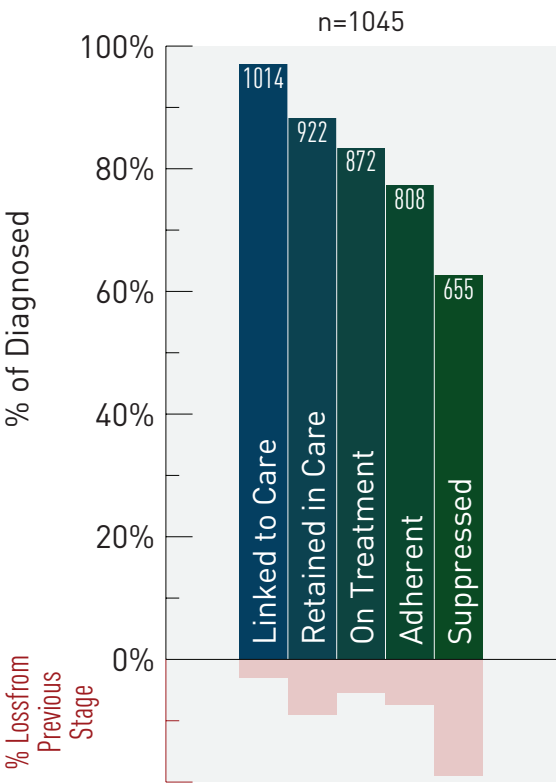
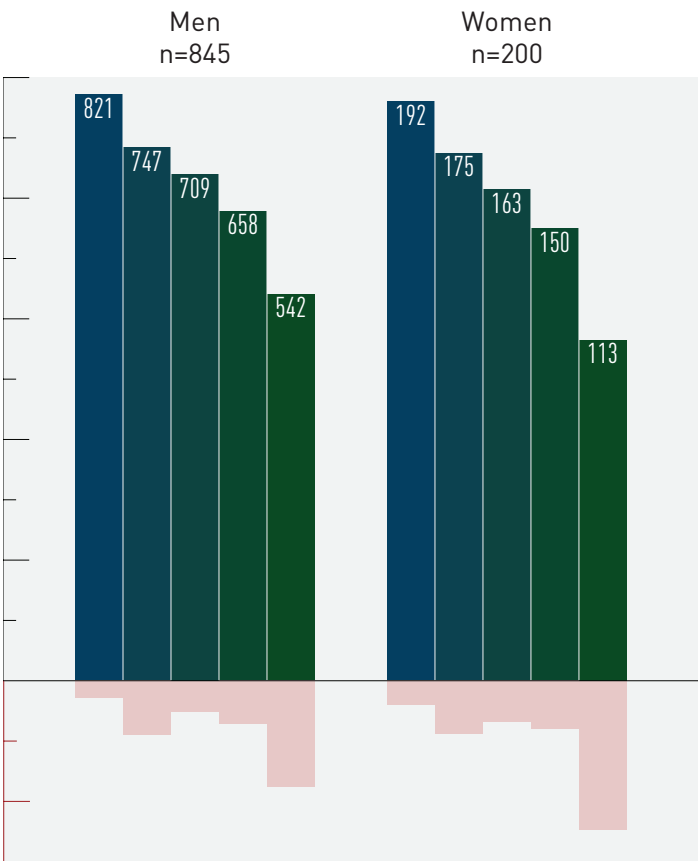


Figure 5.2 Estimated Cascade of Care for Island Health by Gender, Year Ending 2016 Q4 ⁷



⁷ Data is for the period 2015 Q4–2016 Q3.

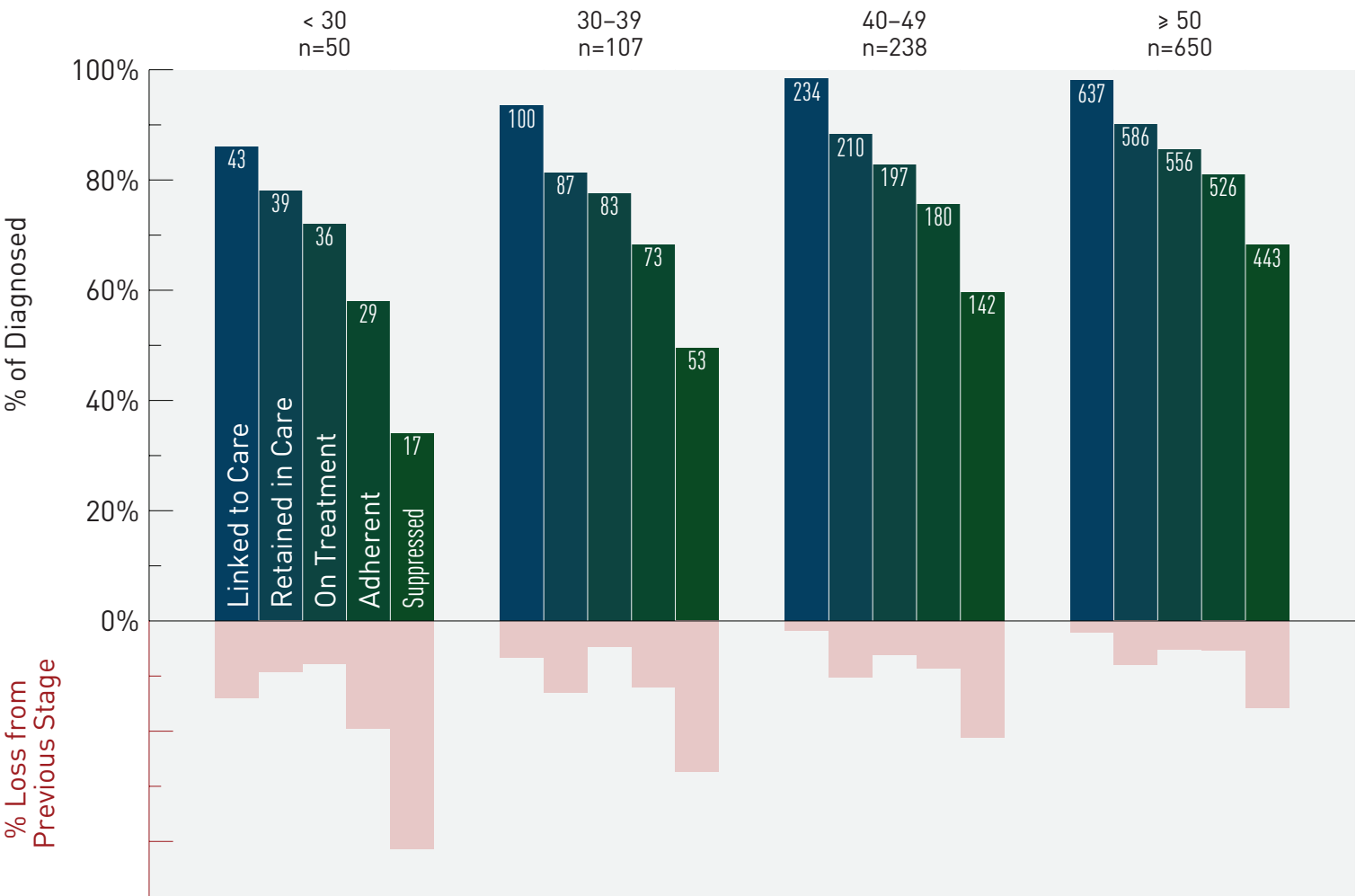
Data Sources:

- i British Columbia Centre for Excellence Drug Treatment Program (DTP) Database (ARV use, VL and CD4 count).
- ii Administrative data (ex. MSP billings; hospitalization data from the Discharge Abstract Database (DAD)).

Limitations: HA assignment is based on the most recent HA of residence of the patient, if not available of the HIV-care provider. If the most recent HA of residence is not updated then the designated HA may be incorrect.

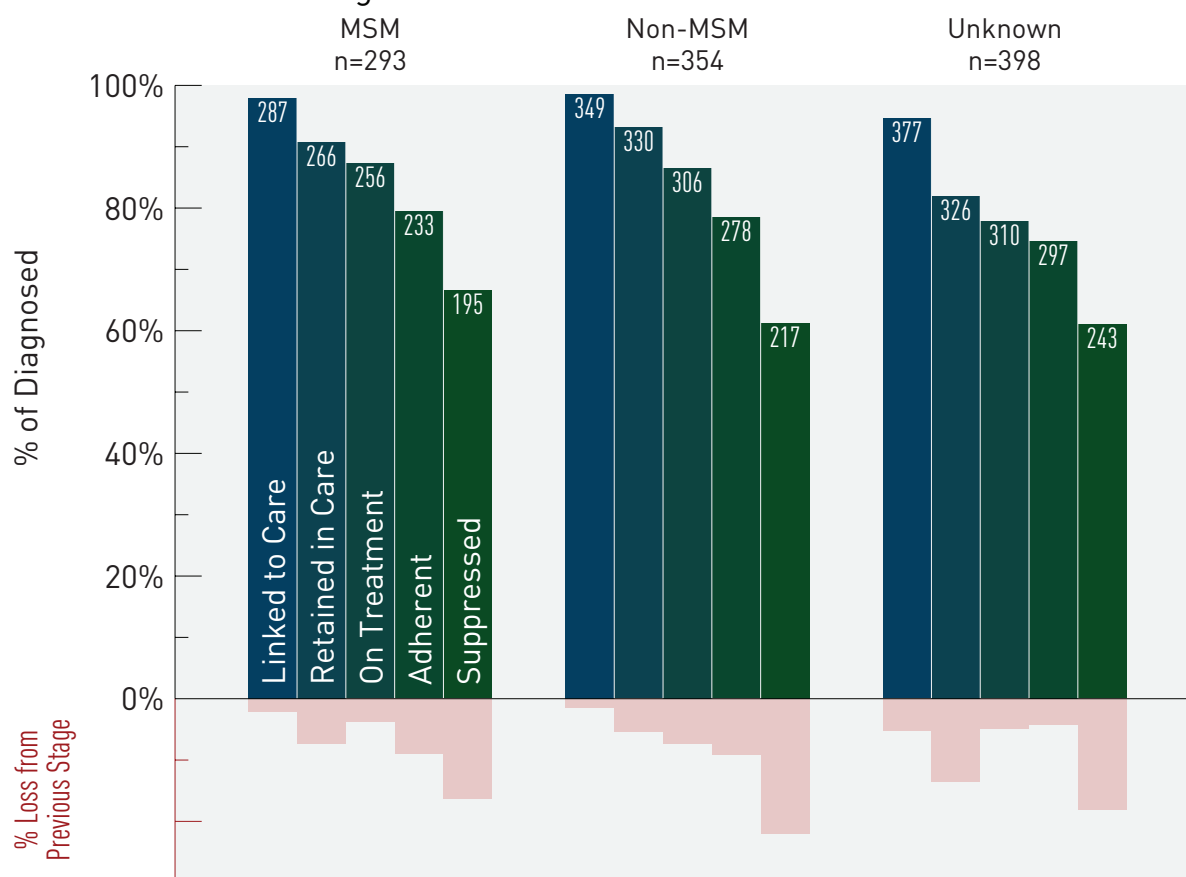
NB: Transgender have been assigned to their biological sex.

Figure 5.3 Estimated Cascade of Care for Island Health by Age Category, Year Ending 2016 Q4 ⁸



⁸ Data is for the period 2015 Q4–2016 Q3.
Data Sources:
i British Columbia Centre for Excellence Drug Treatment Program (DTP) Database (ARV use, VL and CD4 count).
ii Administrative data (ex. MSP billings; hospitalization data from the Discharge Abstract Database (DAD)).
Limitations: HA assignment is based on the most recent HA of residence of the patient, if not available of the HIV-care provider.
If the most recent HA of residence is not updated then the designated HA may be incorrect.

Figure 5.4 Estimated Cascade of Care for Island Health by MSM Status, Year Ending 2016 Q4 ⁹



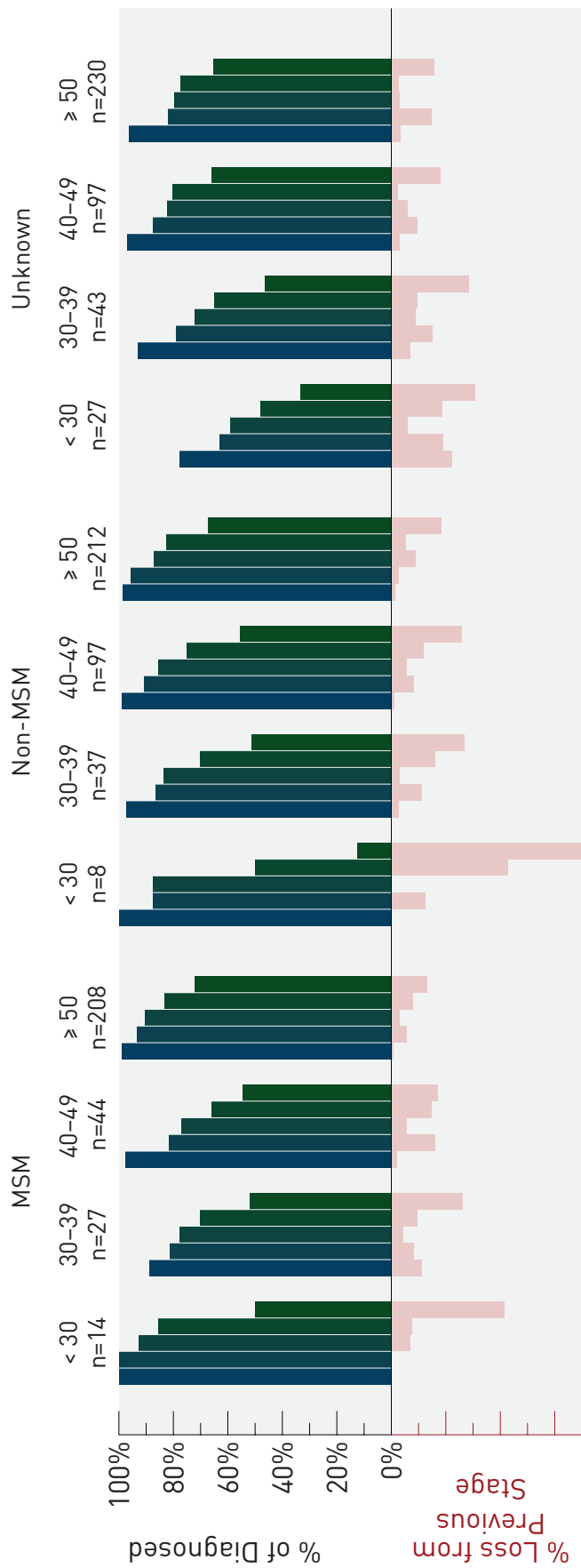
⁹ Data is for the period 2015 Q4–2016 Q3.

Data Sources:

- i British Columbia Centre for Excellence Drug Treatment Program (DTP) Database (ARV use, VL and CD4 count).
- ii Administrative data (ex. MSP billings; hospitalization data from the Discharge Abstract Database (DAD)).

Limitations: HA assignment is based on the most recent HA of residence of the patient, if not available of the HIV-care provider. If the most recent HA of residence is not updated then the designated HA may be incorrect.

Figure 5.5 Estimated Cascade of Care for Island Health by Age Category and MSM Status, Year Ending 2016 Q4 ⁹

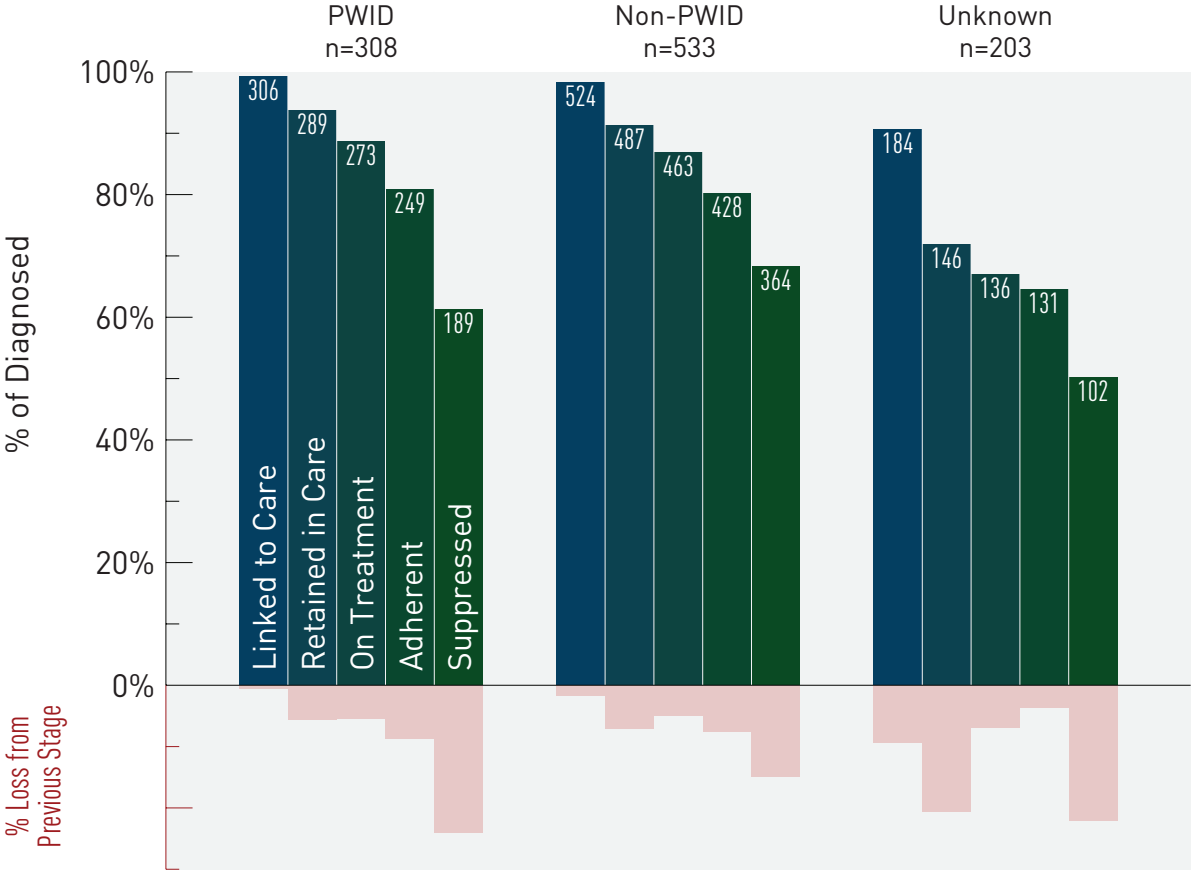


⁹ Data is for the period 2015 Q4–2016 Q3.

Data Sources:

- i British Columbia Centre for Excellence Drug Treatment Program (DTP) Database (ARV use, VL and CD4 count).
 - ii Administrative data (ex. MSP billings; hospitalization data from the Discharge Abstract Database (DAD)).
- Limitations: HA assignment is based on the most recent HA of residence of the patient, if not available of the HIV-care provider. If the most recent HA of residence is not updated then the designated HA may be incorrect.

Figure 5.6 Estimated Cascade of Care for Island Health by PWID Status, Year Ending 2016 Q4 ⁹



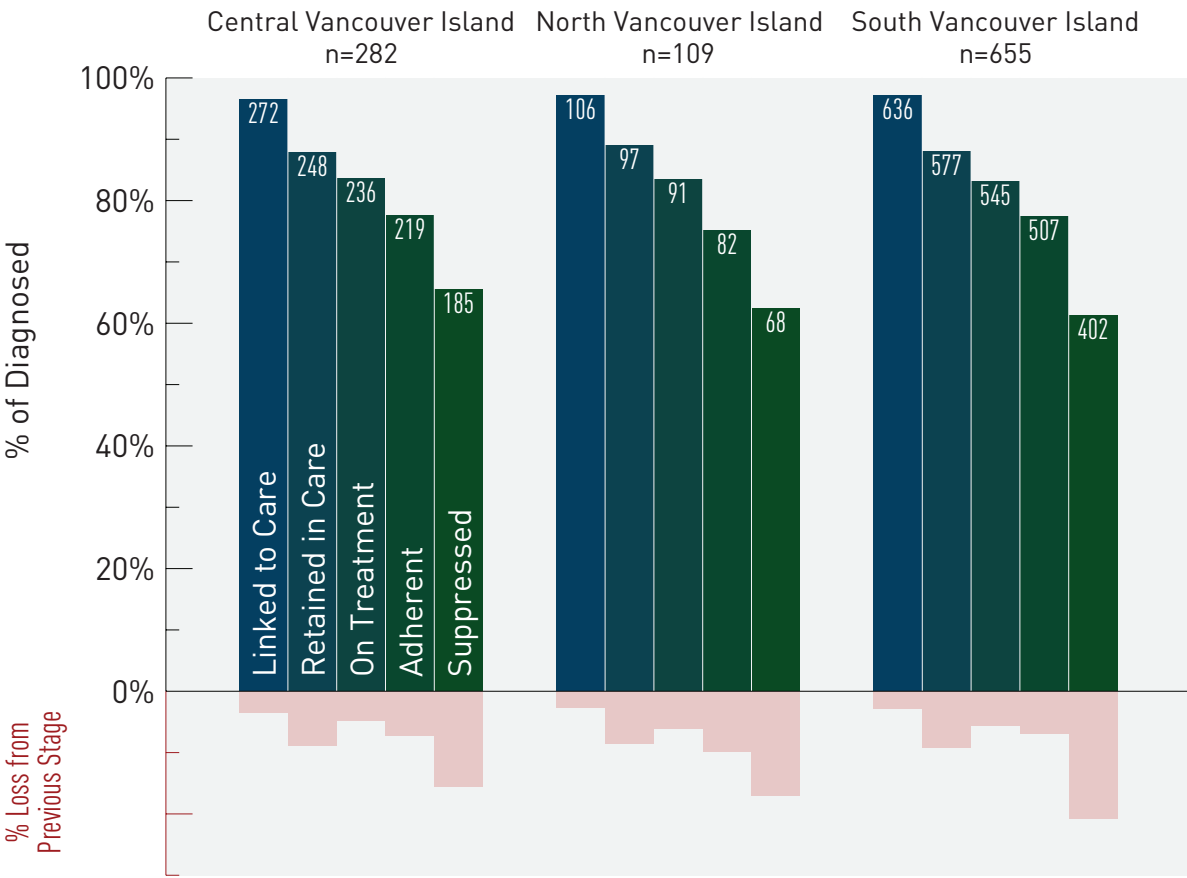
⁹ Data is for the period 2015 Q4–2016 Q3.

Data Sources:

- i British Columbia Centre for Excellence Drug Treatment Program (DTP) Database (ARV use, VL and CD4 count).
- ii Administrative data (ex. MSP billings; hospitalization data from the Discharge Abstract Database (DAD)).

Limitations: HA assignment is based on the most recent HA of residence of the patient, if not available of the HIV-care provider. If the most recent HA of residence is not updated then the designated HA may be incorrect.

Figure 5.7 Estimated Cascade of Care for Island Health by HSDA, Year Ending 2016 Q4 ⁹



⁹ Data is for the period 2015 Q4–2016 Q3.

Data Sources:

- i British Columbia Centre for Excellence Drug Treatment Program (DTP) Database (ARV use, VL and CD4 count).
- ii Administrative data (ex. MSP billings; hospitalization data from the Discharge Abstract Database (DAD)).

Limitations: HA assignment is based on the most recent HA of residence of the patient, if not available of the HIV-care provider. If the most recent HA of residence is not updated then the designated HA may be incorrect.

Programmatic Compliance Score

Indicator 6. Programmatic Compliance Score (PCS)

The Programmatic Compliance Score (PCS) is a summary measure of risk of future death, immunologic failure and virologic failure from all causes for people who are starting ART for the first time. It is composed of patient- and physician-driven effects. PCS scores range from 0–6 with higher scores indicative of poorer health outcomes and greater risk of death. Table 2 provides mortality, immunologic failure and virologic failure probabilities for given PCS scores. We interpret an individual with a $PCS \geq 4$ as being 22 times more likely to die, almost 10 times more likely to have immunologic failure and nearly 4 times as likely to demonstrate virologic failure compared to those individuals with a PCS score of 0. A detailed description of how the PCS score is calculated and its validation can be found in the technical report. In short, PCS scores are calculated by summing the results (yes=1, no=0) of six un-weighted non-performance indicators based on IAS–USA treatment guidelines:

1. having <3 CD4 cell count tests in the first year after starting antiretroviral therapy (ART);
2. having <3 plasma viral load (VL) tests in the first year after starting ART;
3. not having drug resistance testing done prior to starting ART;
4. starting on a non-recommended ART regimen;
5. starting therapy with $CD4 < 200$ cells/ μ L; and
6. not achieving viral suppression within 9 months since ART initiation.

In this section we provide PCS scores and their components over time for the province of BC. A decline to 0%, (i.e., all individuals having a score of 0) is the eventual goal.

Table 2. Probability of Mortality, Immunologic Failure and Virologic Failure based on the Programmatic Compliance Score

Programmatic Compliance Score	Mortality Risk Ratio (95% Confidence Interval)	Immunologic Failure Risk Ratio (95% CI)	Virologic Failure Risk Ratio (95% CI)
0 (Best score)	1 (–)	1 (–)	1 (–)
1	3.81 (1.73–8.42)	1.39 (1.04–1.85)	1.32 (1.05–1.67)
2	7.97 (3.70–17.18)	2.17 (1.54–3.04)	1.86 (1.46–2.38)
3	11.51 (5.28–25.08)	2.93 (1.89–4.54)	2.98 (2.16–4.11)
4 or more (Worst score)	22.37 (10.46–47.84)	9.71 (5.72–16.47)	3.80 (2.52–5.73)

Reference: Lima VD, Le A, Nosyk B, Barrios R, Yip B, et al. (2012) Development and Validation of a Composite Programmatic Assessment Tool for HIV Therapy. PLoS ONE 7(11): e47859. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0047859

Figure 6.1 PCS Components for Island Health, 2015 Q1–2016 Q4 ¹⁰

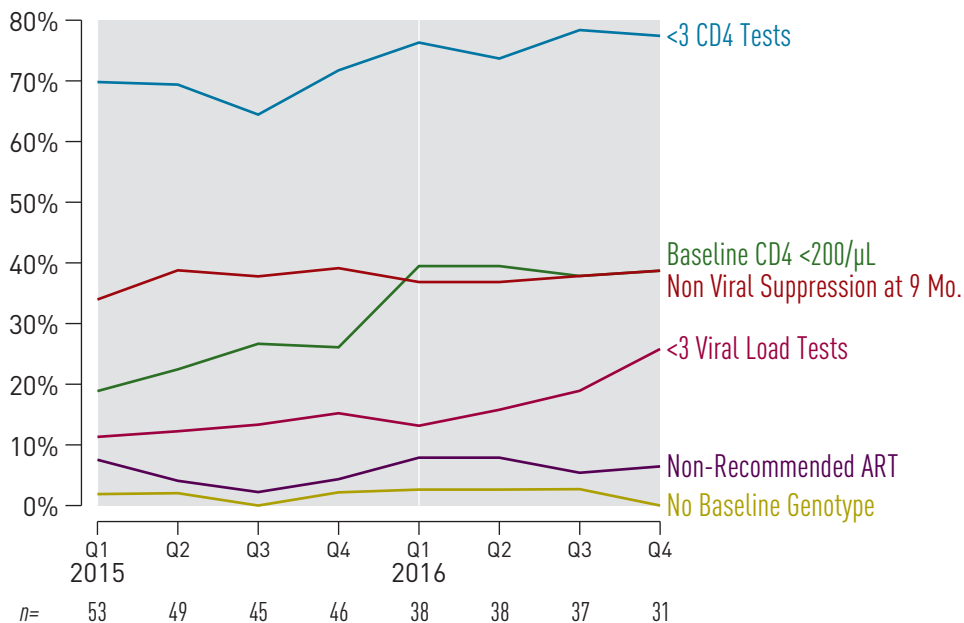
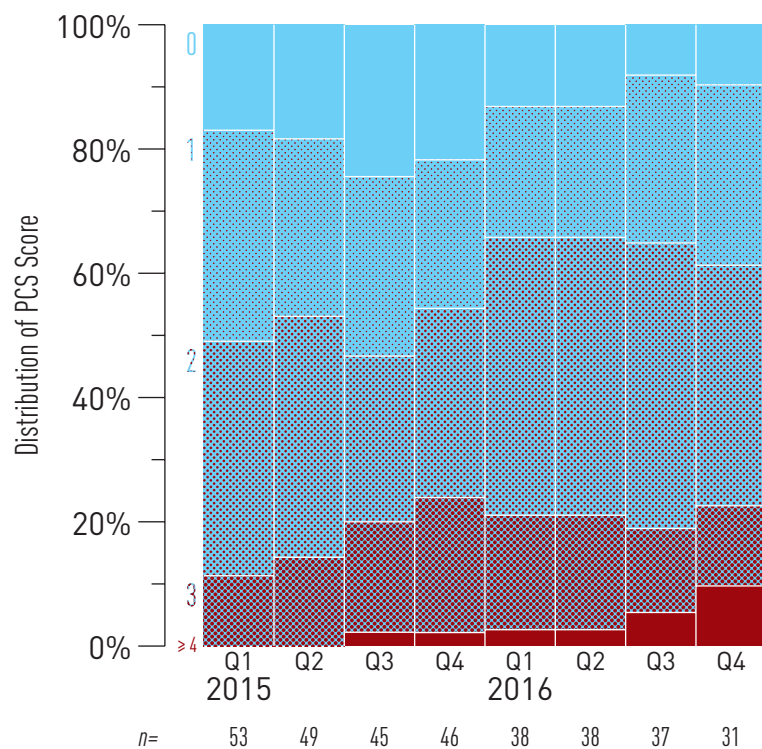


Figure 6.2 Historical Trends for PCS Score for Island Health, 2015 Q1–2016 Q4 ^{10,11}



¹⁰ Data Source: British Columbia Centre for Excellence Drug Treatment Program (DTP) Database. Limitations: CD4 cell count capture is approximately 80%.

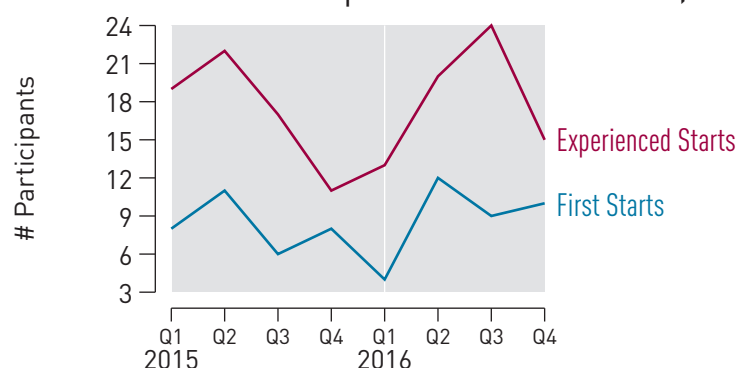
¹¹ Each quarter's data is calculated as the sum of the 4 quarters leading up to it. e.g. 2013 Q1 is calculated from 2012 Q2 – 2013 Q1. NB: A score of 0 is the best score and a score of 4 or more is the worst score.

Antiretroviral Uptake

In this section we present trends in ART uptake, the number and proportion of new HIV treatment initiations and the number of active and inactive DTP participants. Trends in ART uptake should be interpreted under the consideration of changing BC HIV treatment guidelines. BC HIV treatment guidelines are updated regularly by the BC-CfE Therapeutic Guidelines Committee and reflect those of the International AIDS Society. Most recent changes were made in 2012 and HIV treatment is now recommended for all HIV-positive adults regardless of CD4 cell count; as evidence demonstrates that early initiation of HIV treatment maximizes both the individual's health outcomes as well as the potential of ART as a form of HIV transmission prevention at a population level. As such, trends in the number and proportion of persons on ART and new ART starts (in both naïve and experienced persons) are expected to increase over time at higher CD4 cell counts.

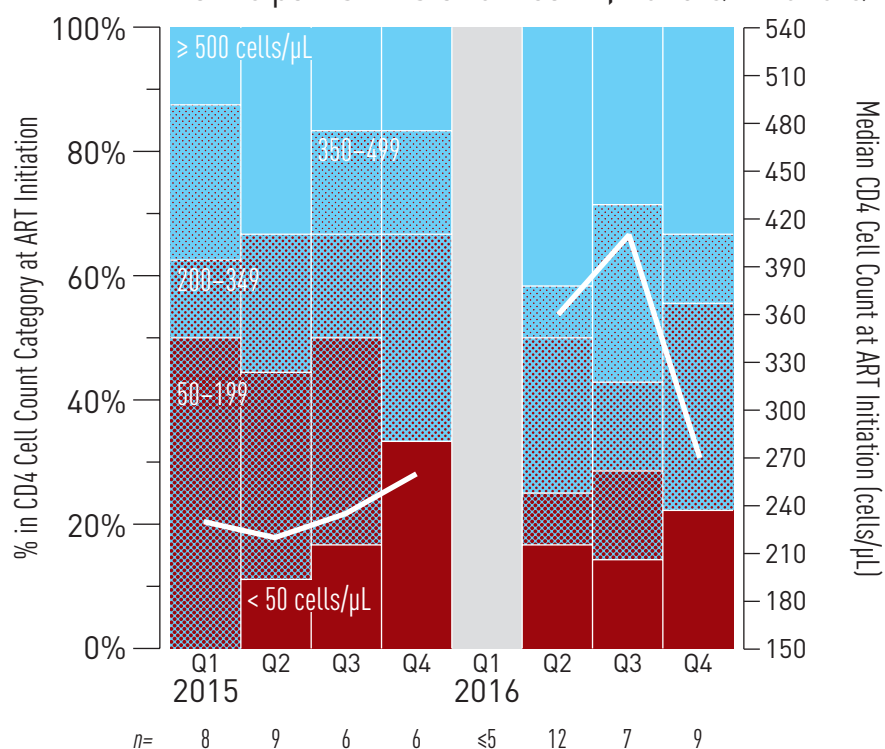
Indicator 7. New Antiretroviral Therapy Starts in Island Health

Figure 7 BC-CfE Drug Treatment Program Enrollment: New ART Participants in Island Health, 2015 Q1–2016 Q4 ¹²



Indicator 8. CD4 Cell Count at ART Initiation

Figure 8 CD4 Cell Count at ART Initiation of ART-Naïve DTP Participants in Island Health, 2015 Q1–2016 Q4 ¹³



¹² Data Source: Drug Treatment Program Database
Limitation: DTP participants are designated to an HA based on most current residence provided by the participant.

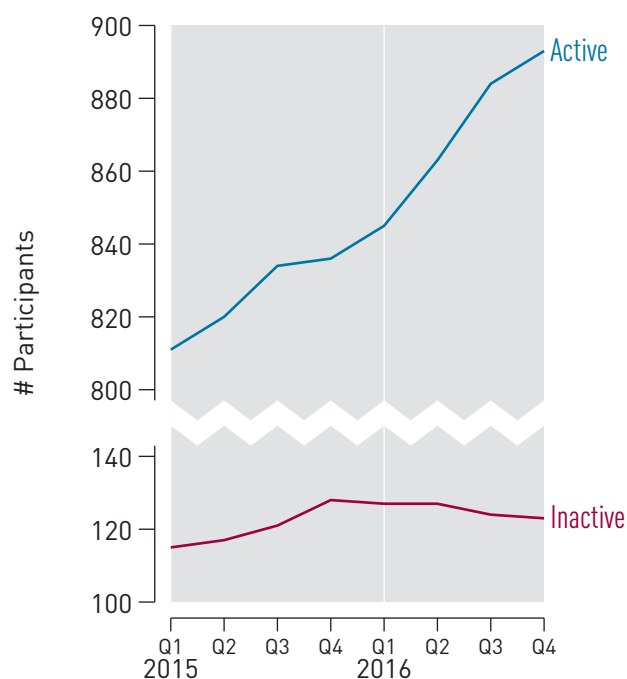
¹³ Data Source: Drug Treatment Program Database
Limitations: CD4 cell count data is approximately 80% complete.

Indicator 9. Active and Inactive DTP Participants

Table 3. Distribution of People on ART for Island Health, 2016 Q4 ¹⁴

Age	< 30	34
	30–39	94
	40–49	227
	≥ 50	538
Gender	Male	729
	Female	164
Exposure	MSM	266
	PWID	275
Total		893

Figure 9 Active and Inactive DTP Participants in Island Health, 2015 Q1–2016 Q4 ¹⁵



¹⁴ Data Source: Drug Treatment Program Database

Limitation: DTP participants are designated to an HA based on most current residence provided by the participant.

Definition:

'On antiretroviral therapy' defined as being on treatment in the current quarter

¹⁵ Active DTP participants: An individual who has had medication prescribed at least once in the preceding quarter.

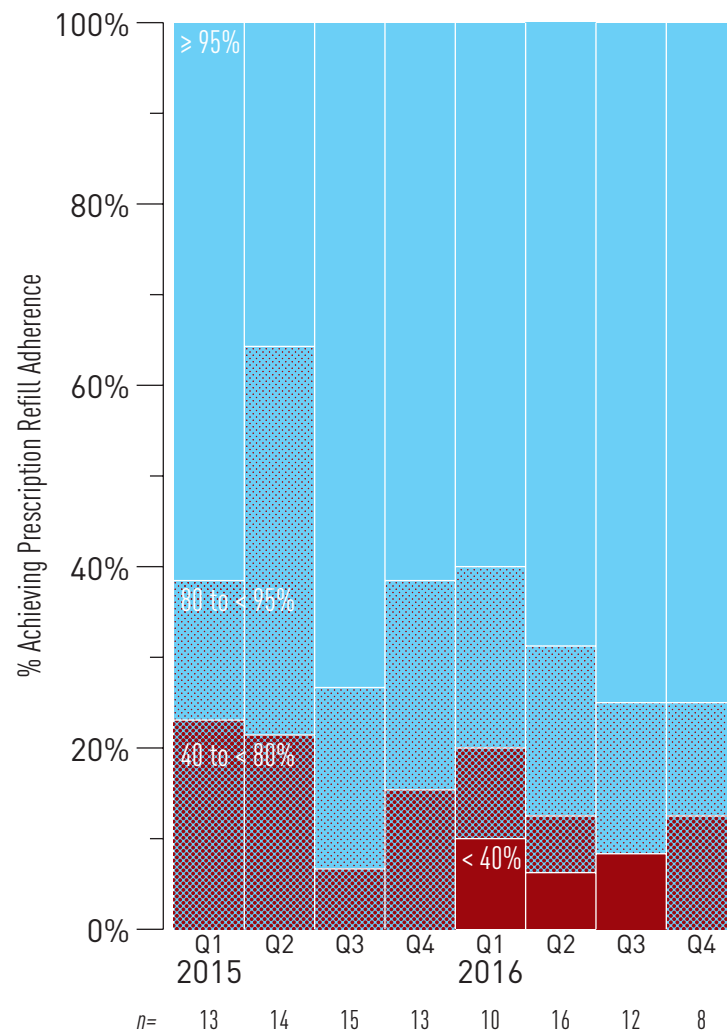
Inactive DTP participants: Persons no longer prescribed drugs through the HIV/AIDS Drug Treatment Program in the last quarter.

Antiretroviral Adherence Level

In this section we present trends in prescription refill adherence levels for individuals in their first year of treatment. Given that the benefits of ART are compromised in the presence of imperfect ART adherence, we expect to see the proportion of persons on ART achieving **near perfect adherence** (ie. $\geq 95\%$) to increase with time. Furthermore, it is important that trends in the proportion of ART users achieving prescription refill adherence of $\geq 95\%$ keep pace with new ART starts and increase among those continuing on ART.

Indicator 10. Antiretroviral Adherence

Figure 10 Distribution of Individuals by Adherence Level in 1st Year of Therapy, Based on Pharmacy Refill Compliance for Island Health, 2015 Q1–2016 Q4 ¹⁶



¹⁶ Data Source: Drug Treatment Program Database

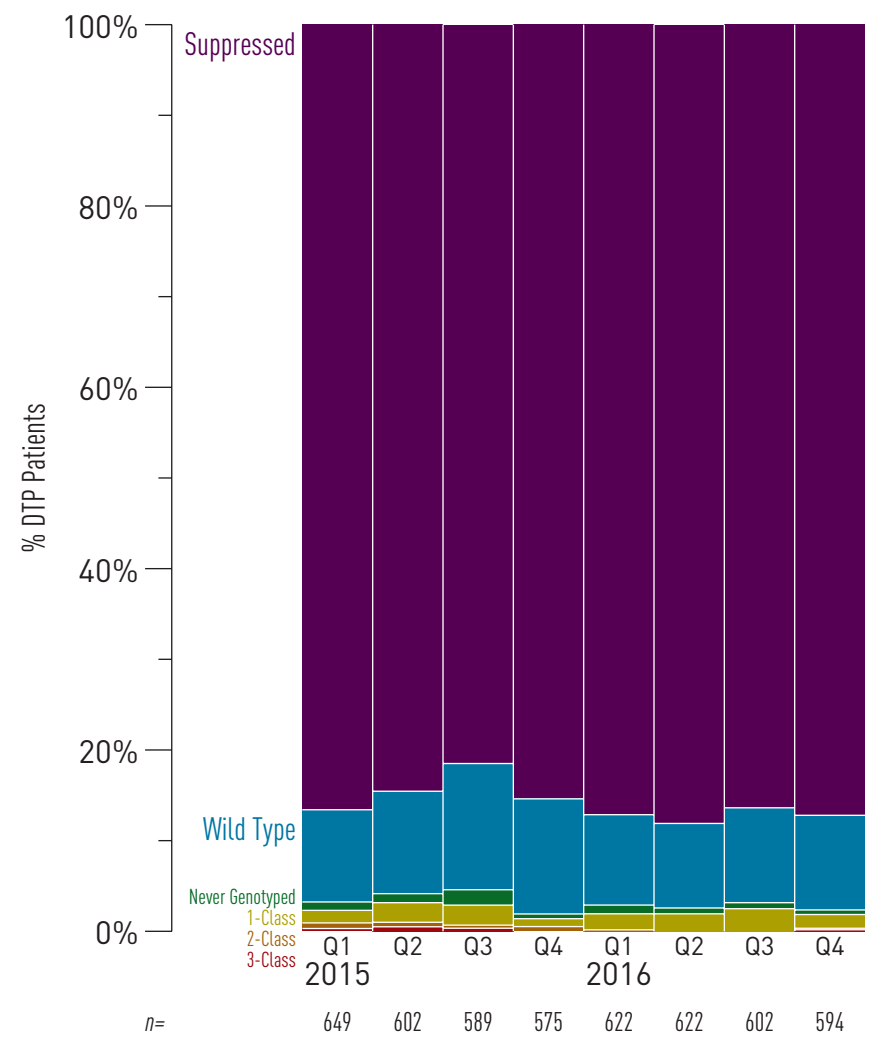
Limitation: Prescription refill adherence is used as a proxy for patient adherence.

Resistance Testing and Results

Indicator 11. Resistance Testing and Results

In this section, we present trends in cumulative resistance testing by resistance category: **Suppressed** (where a DTP participant's viral load is too low to be genotyped); **Wild Type** (where no HIV treatment resistances were discovered), **Never Genotyped**, and Resistances to **one**, **two**, **three**, or **four** HIV treatment classes. Resistance testing prior to ART initiation is recommended in the BC HIV treatment primary care guidelines. Thus, it is expected that trends over time should find all persons enrolled in the DTP to have been genotyped. Trends over time should also show an increase in the proportion of DTP participants achieving a suppressed status and an increase in resistance testing should not lead to an increase in the number of ART resistances occurring.

Figure 11 Cumulative Resistance Testing Results by Resistance Category for Island Health, 2015 Q1–2016 Q4 ¹⁷



¹⁷ Data Source: Drug Treatment Program Database

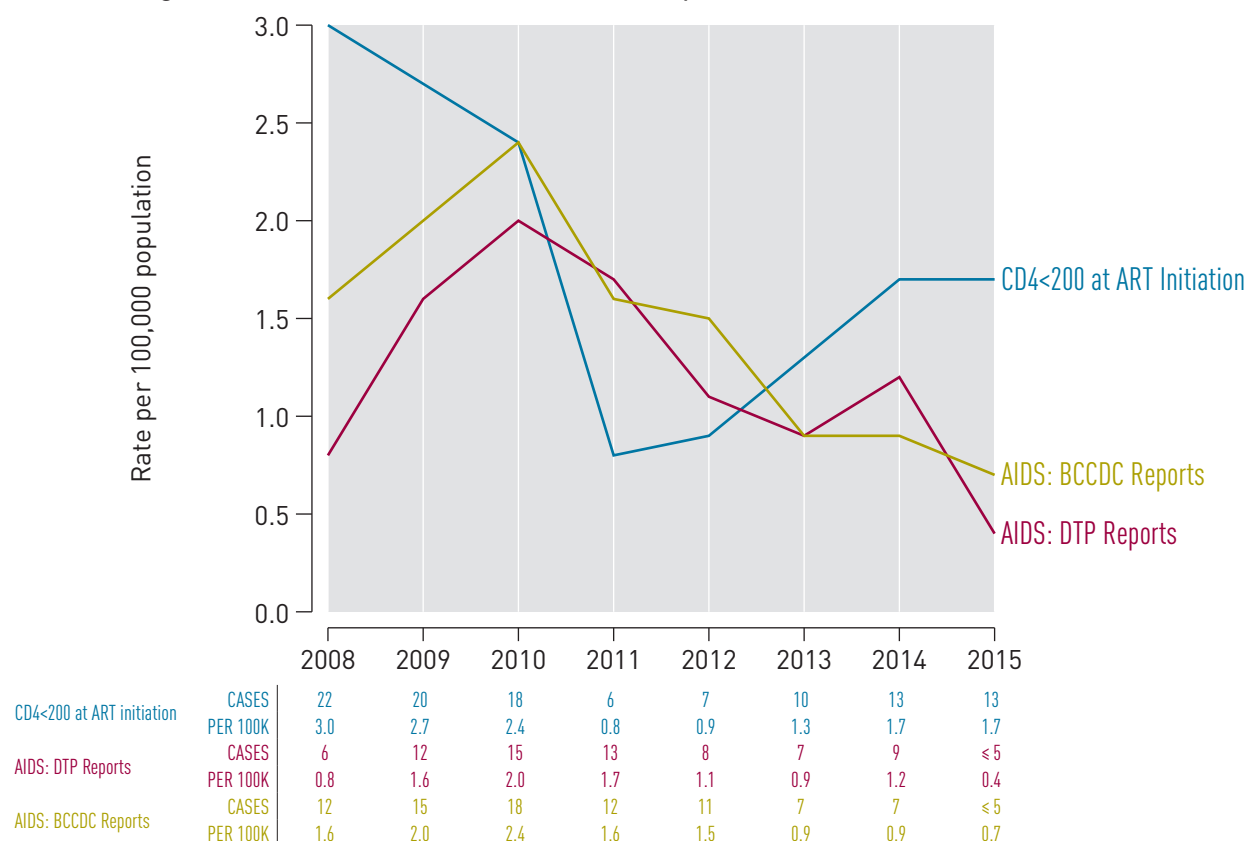
Limitation: DTP participants are designated to a HA based on most current residence provided by the participant.

AIDS-Defining Illness

Indicator 12. AIDS-Defining Illness

Improvements in ART and the expansion of ART province-wide has led to very low numbers of recorded AIDS cases across BC. However, interpreting trends in AIDS cases is challenging as AIDS reporting is passive in BC and it is likely that they are under-reported across all Health Authorities. In addition to under-reporting, methods of reporting AIDS cases are inconsistent across HA's and do not truly reflect the current reality of new AIDS diagnoses. Efforts will need to be made to improve under- and inconsistent reporting of AIDS cases across all HA's. The table below shows AIDS cases using three definitions. First, AIDS cases were defined as the number of physician-reported AIDS defining illness (ADI) in a given year. AIDS case reporting is a passive process and physicians can voluntarily report AIDS cases to the BCCDC or DTP. As such, we have plotted both **BCCDC reports** and **DTP reported AIDS cases**. We also show the proportion of persons **initiating ART with a CD4<200 cells/μL**.

Figure 12 AIDS Case Rate and Reports for Island Health ¹⁸



¹⁸ Data Source: DTP AIDS cases are obtained from the Drug Treatment Program Database; BCCDC AIDS cases are obtained from the BC-CDC; CD4<200 at ART initiation data came from the DTP database. Indicator 12 also reflects information from BC Vital Statistics. As this information is made available to BC-CFE, we use it to inform the development and refinement of this indicator.

Limitation: AIDS case reporting was investigated using 3 definitions: First, using AIDS cases reported in AIDS case report forms from the DTP; Second, using AIDS cases reported via the BCCDC and third, using a CD4 cell count of <200 cells/μL at time of ART initiation using DTP data. AIDS case reporting is passive in BC, thus; AIDS case reporting is not well captured. The DTP sends out AIDS reporting forms to physicians annually. The BCCDC uses DTP AIDS case reports as well as physician AIDS case reports made directly to the BCCDC. Interpreting AIDS case reports should be done with these limitations in mind. AIDS data is updated annually as very few AIDS cases reports are reported in general and trends would be difficult to notice if reported quarterly.

HIV-Related Mortality

Indicator 13. HIV-Related Mortality

This indicator is currently under revision.

APPENDICES

Indicator 1: Test Episodes (thousands)		2012				2013				2014				2015				2016			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Island Health		4.0	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.9	6.0	6.4	6.6	7.1	7.2	6.5	6.4
Gender	Female	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.2
	Male	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.9
	Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age	< 30	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1
	30–39	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
	40–49	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
	≥ 50	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.7
POC Tests (not in thousands)		24	41	90	164	135	200	194	245	347	353	316	325	407	414	371	385	389	328	293	320
Central Vancouver Island		1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.2
	Female	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0
	Male	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
North Vancouver Island		0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
	Female	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	Male	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
South Vancouver Island		2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.7	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.0	3.8
	Female	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.0
	Male	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.6

Indicator 2: Rate of HIV Testing per 100,000		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
All Island Health		1927.0		1919.8		1850.8		1982.7		2153.0		2334.9		2942.1	
Central Vancouver Island		1717.1		1747.8		1741.7		1767.1		1950.7		2165.8		2835.0	
North Vancouver Island		1342.5		1368.3		1119.4		1055.6		1186.6		1167.5		1356.1	
South Vancouver Island		2267.7		2221.5		2167.4		2438.1		2609.7		2835.2		3533.5	
Gender	Female	1911.4		1879.4		1785.6		1966.5		2181.5		2387.1		3069.5	
	Male	1926.8		1949.0		1911.6		1991.6		2117.2		2272.9		2798.9	
Age	< 30	2489.7		2493.9		2381.1		2446.9		2658.5		2809.0		3267.7	
	30–39	3965.1		4043.9		3836.6		4221.1		4334.9		4717.4		5556.7	
	40–49	2216.7		2240.7		2193.7		2357.5		2627.0		2834.4		3561.2	
	≥ 50	830.6		814.1		823.9		953.1		1105.2		1264.7		1889.9	

Indicator 3: New HIV Diagnoses		2012				2013				2014				2015				2016			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Island Health	By Client Residence	6	3	5	12	4	9	10	6	6	4	7	8	3	7	8	6	7	10	4	8
	By Provider Address	3	3	5	12	5	9	10	6	6	4	8	8	3	7	6	5	7	9	3	7
Gender	Female	2	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	2	1	2	3	0	2	3	1	0	2	1	1
	Male	4	3	5	12	3	8	7	6	4	3	5	5	3	5	5	5	7	8	3	7
Age	< 30	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	3	2	3	3	1	2
	30–39	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	0	4	1	1	2	4	0	2	0	0	3
	40–49	2	0	1	5	1	1	4	3	1	2	1	3	1	3	1	1	0	2	1	1
	≥ 50	0	0	2	3	1	4	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	0	3	2	5	2	2
Exposure	MSM	2	2	4	8	1	4	4	5	3	2	2	3	2	4	2	3	4	5		
	PWID	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0		
	HET	2	0	1	3	2	3	5	0	3	1	5	1	0	1	4	2	2	4		
	Other	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		
	NIR/Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1		
Central Vancouver Island	By Client Residence	2	1	1	4	2	2	5	2	0	2	1	7	0	3	4	2	3	1	0	4
	By Provider Address	1	1	1	4	2	2	5	2	0	1	2	7	0	2	2	2	3	1	0	4
North Vancouver Island	By Client Residence	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	0
	By Provider Address	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
South Vancouver Island	By Client Residence	3	2	3	6	2	5	5	3	5	1	5	1	3	3	2	4	3	9	3	4
	By Provider Address	2	2	3	6	3	5	5	4	5	2	5	1	3	4	3	3	3	8	3	3

Indicator 4: **Stage of HIV Infection at Baseline**

Indicator 1: Stage of HIV Infection Baseline																															
	Island Health					Female					Male					< 30 years					30-39 years					40-49 years					
	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15	
Stage 0	0	6	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	5	3	2	0	2	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	
1	4	6	3	2	3	0	1	1	1	1	3	5	2	1	2	0	1	2	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	2	4	1	0	0	
2a	3	1	4	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	0
2b	3	2	6	3	5	0	0	0	3	0	3	2	6	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	2
3	6	5	7	4	0	4	0	1	1	0	2	5	6	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	4	0	
Unknown	3	4	5	11	11	0	0	1	3	4	3	4	4	8	7	0	1	0	2	2	2	1	1	3	5	1	0	1	2	2	
Total	19	24	30	26	22	5	1	4	8	5	13	23	26	18	17	2	5	5	3	5	4	6	6	5	6	8	8	10	8	4	

	≥ 50 years					MSM					Heterosexual					PWID					Other Exposure					NIR/Unknown				
	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15
Stage 0	0	0	1	1	1	0	5	3	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	2	1	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
2a	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	3	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2b	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	5	0	3	3	1	1	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	3	3	4	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	5	2	4	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Unknown	0	2	3	4	2	3	2	1	6	3	0	0	3	4	4	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	5	5	9	10	7	6	15	15	11	9	9	5	10	10	7	4	3	1	3	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	3	2	3

Indicator 5: HIV Cascade of Care			Diagnosed	Linked	Retained	On ARVs	Adherent	Suppressed
Island Health			1045	1014	922	872	808	655
Gender	Men		845	821	747	709	658	542
	Women		200	192	175	163	150	113
Age Category	< 30		50	43	39	36	29	17
	30-39		107	100	87	83	73	53
	40-49		238	234	210	197	180	142
	≥ 50		650	637	586	556	526	443
MSM Status	MSM		293	287	266	256	233	195
	Non-MSM		354	349	330	306	278	217
	Unknown		398	377	326	310	297	243
Age Category and MSM Status	MSM	< 30	14	14	14	13	12	7
		30-39	27	24	22	21	19	14
		40-49	44	43	36	34	29	24
		≥ 50	208	206	194	188	173	150
	Non-MSM	< 30	8	8	7	7	4	1
		30-39	37	36	32	31	26	19
		40-49	97	96	88	83	73	54
		≥ 50	212	209	203	185	175	143
	Unknown	< 30	27	21	17	16	13	9
		30-39	43	40	34	31	28	20
		40-49	97	94	85	80	78	64
		≥ 50	230	222	189	183	178	150
PWID Status	PWID		308	306	289	273	249	189
	Non-PWID		533	524	487	463	428	364
	Unknown		203	184	146	136	131	102
HSDA	Central Vancouver Island		282	272	248	236	219	185
	North Vancouver Island		109	106	97	91	82	68
	South Vancouver Island		655	636	577	545	507	402

Indicator 6: Programmatic Compliance Score (PCS)	2015				2016			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
< 3 CD4 Tests	69.8%	69.4%	64.4%	71.7%	76.3%	73.7%	78.4%	77.4%
< 3 Viral Load Tests	11.3%	12.2%	13.3%	15.2%	13.2%	15.8%	18.9%	25.8%
No Baseline Genotype	1.9%	2.0%	0.0%	2.2%	2.6%	2.6%	2.7%	0.0%
Baseline CD4 < 200 cells/μL	18.9%	22.4%	26.7%	26.1%	39.5%	39.5%	37.8%	38.7%
Non-Recommended ART	7.5%	4.1%	2.2%	4.3%	7.9%	7.9%	5.4%	6.5%
Non Viral Suppression at 9 Mo.	34.0%	38.8%	37.8%	39.1%	36.8%	36.8%	37.8%	38.7%
PCS Score: 0	9	9	11	10	5	5	3	3
PCS Score: 1	18	14	13	11	8	8	10	9
PCS Score: 2	20	19	12	14	17	17	17	12
PCS Score: 3	6	7	8	10	7	7	5	4
PCS Score: 4 or more	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	3
Total (n=)	53	49	45	46	38	38	37	31

Indicator 7: **New DTP ARV Participants**

First Starts	8	11	6	8	4	12	9	10
Experienced Starts	19	22	17	11	13	20	24	15

Indicator 8: **CD4 Cell Count Initiation for ARV-Naïve DTP Participants**

CD4 ≥ 500	1	3	1	1	-	5	2	3
CD4 350-499	2	0	1	1	-	1	2	1
CD4 200-349	1	2	1	2	-	3	1	3
CD4 50-199	4	3	2	0	-	1	1	0
CD4 < 50	0	1	1	2	-	2	1	2
CD4 MED	230	220	235	260	-	360	410	270
Total (n=)	8	9	6	6	≤ 5	12	7	9

Indicator 9: **Active and Inactive DTP Participants**

Active DTP Participants	811	820	834	836	845	863	884	893
Inactive DTP Participants	115	117	121	128	127	127	124	123

Indicator 10: **Antiretroviral Adherence**

≥ 95%	8	5	11	8	6	11	9	6
80% to < 95%	2	6	3	3	2	3	2	1
40% to < 80%	3	3	1	2	1	1	0	1
< 40%	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Total (n=)	13	14	15	13	10	16	12	8

Indicator 11: **Resistance Testing and Results**

Suppressed	562	509	480	491	542	548	520	518
Wild Type	66	68	82	73	62	58	63	62
Never Genotyped	6	6	10	3	6	4	4	3
1-Class	9	13	13	5	11	12	15	9
2-Class	4	3	2	3	1	0	0	1
3-Class	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	1
4-Class	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total (n=)	649	602	589	576	622	622	602	594

Indicator 12: **AIDS-Defining Illness**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
CD4 < 200 at Cases	22	20	18	6	7	10	13	13
ART initiation <i>Rate per 100,000</i>	3.0	2.7	2.4	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.7	1.7
AIDS Cases Cases	6	12	15	13	8	7	9	≤ 5
(DTP Reports) <i>Rate per 100,000</i>	0.8	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.4
AIDS Cases Cases	12	15	18	12	11	7	7	≤ 5
(BCCDC Reports) <i>Rate per 100,000</i>	1.6	2.0	2.4	1.6	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.7

Indicator 13: **HIV-Related Mortality**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
British Columbia	105	146	142	100	79	63	54	59
Per 100 HIV+ Population	1.03	1.40	1.34	0.93	0.72	0.56	0.47	0.50
Per 100,000 Population	2.50	3.43	3.29	2.28	1.80	1.41	1.19	1.29