BRITISH COLUMBIA
CENTRE *for* EXCELLENCE
in HIV/AIDS

HIV MONITORING QUARTERLY REPORT

FOR NORTHERN HEALTH

FOURTH QUARTER 2014

* Please see foreword

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An agency of the Provincial Health Services 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 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.

** For Indicator 1, new figures (Figure 1.6 and 1.7 on page 13) have been added to 2014 Q4 report for the following: HIV Test Episodes for Non-prenatal Females in Northern Health by HSDA and HIV Test Episodes for Males in Northern Health by HSDA.*

For Indicator 5 (page 20) and 9 (page 29), recent updates to the DTP database have allowed for more comprehensive information on HIV risk group category. As a result, 2014 Q4 data may differ significantly from preceding reports in terms of total numbers ascribed to each risk group.

List of Indicators

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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. Motoi Matsukura writes and compiles the monitoring report. Guillaume Colley, Dr. Viviane Lima and Nada Gataric perform analysis of Indicators 5–13. James Nakagawa is responsible for publishing and editing. This report was conceived and guided by Dr. Julio Montaner.

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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. 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

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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 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.

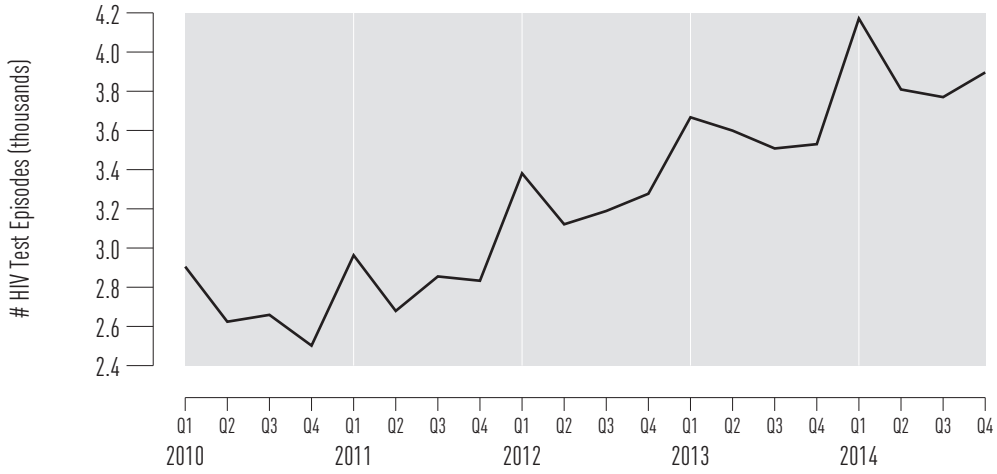
The goals of HA-led STOP-funded initiatives are to work toward achieving these goals. To these ends some outcome measures or indicators of progress have been drafted that should be considered in the design and implementation phases of these initiatives.

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.

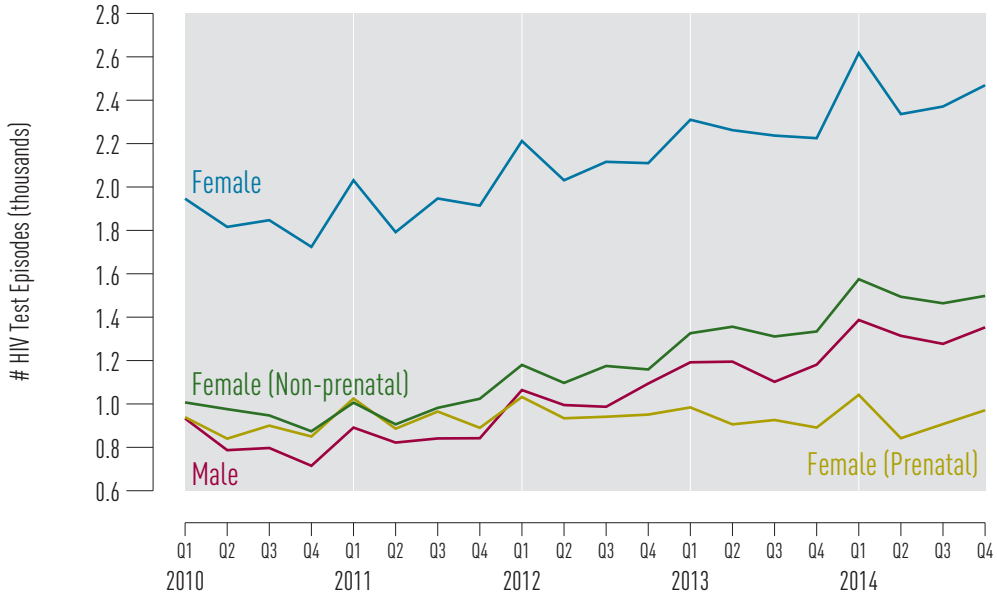
Indicator 1. HIV Testing Episodes

Figure 1.1 HIV Test Episodes for Northern Health, 2010 Q1–2014 Q4



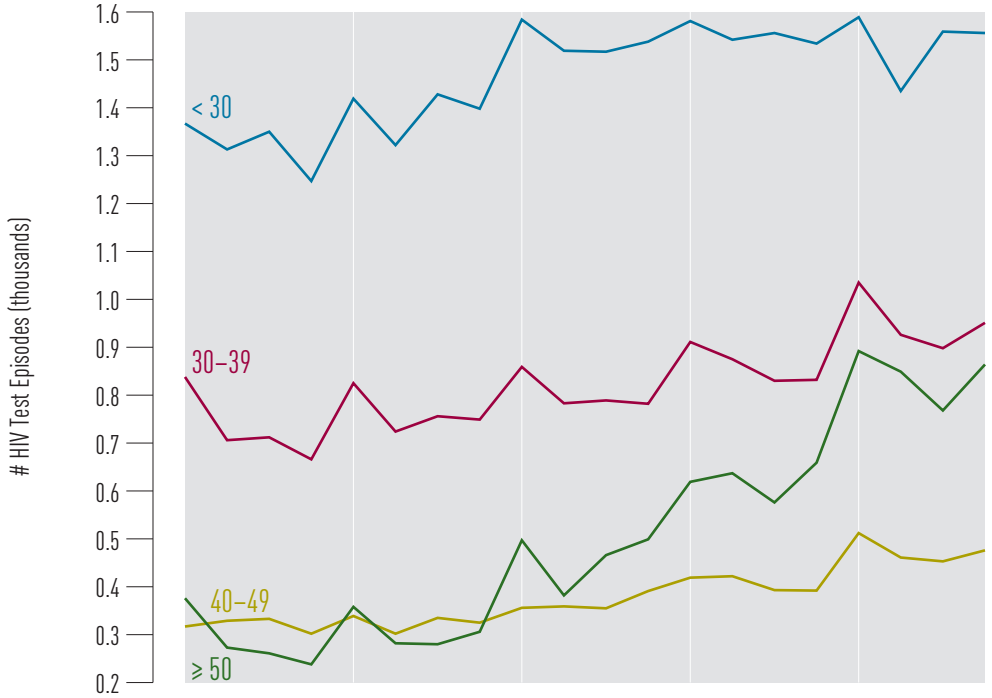
	2010 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2011 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2012 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2013 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2014 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Northern Health	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.5	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	4.2	3.8	3.8	3.9

Figure 1.2 HIV Test Episodes by Gender and Prenatal Status for Northern Health, 2010 Q1–2014 Q4 [1]



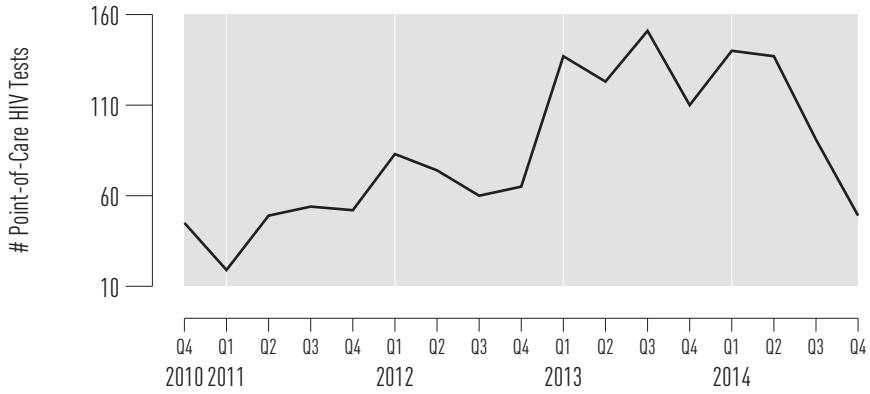
	2010 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2011 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2012 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2013 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2014 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Female	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.5
Male	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4
Female (Prenatal)	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0
Female (Non-prenatal)	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5

Figure 1.3 HIV Test Episodes by Age Category for Northern Health, 2010 Q1–2014 Q4 [1,2]



< 30	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.6
30–39	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0
40–49	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
≥ 50	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9

Figure 1.4 Point-of-Care HIV Tests for Northern Health, 2010 Q4–2014 Q4



Northern Health	45	19	49	54	52	83	74	60	65	137	123	151	110	140	137	91	49

1 *Data Source: The BC Public Health Microbiology and Reference Laboratory (BCPHMRL) courtesy of the BC Centre for Disease Control (BCCDC).*

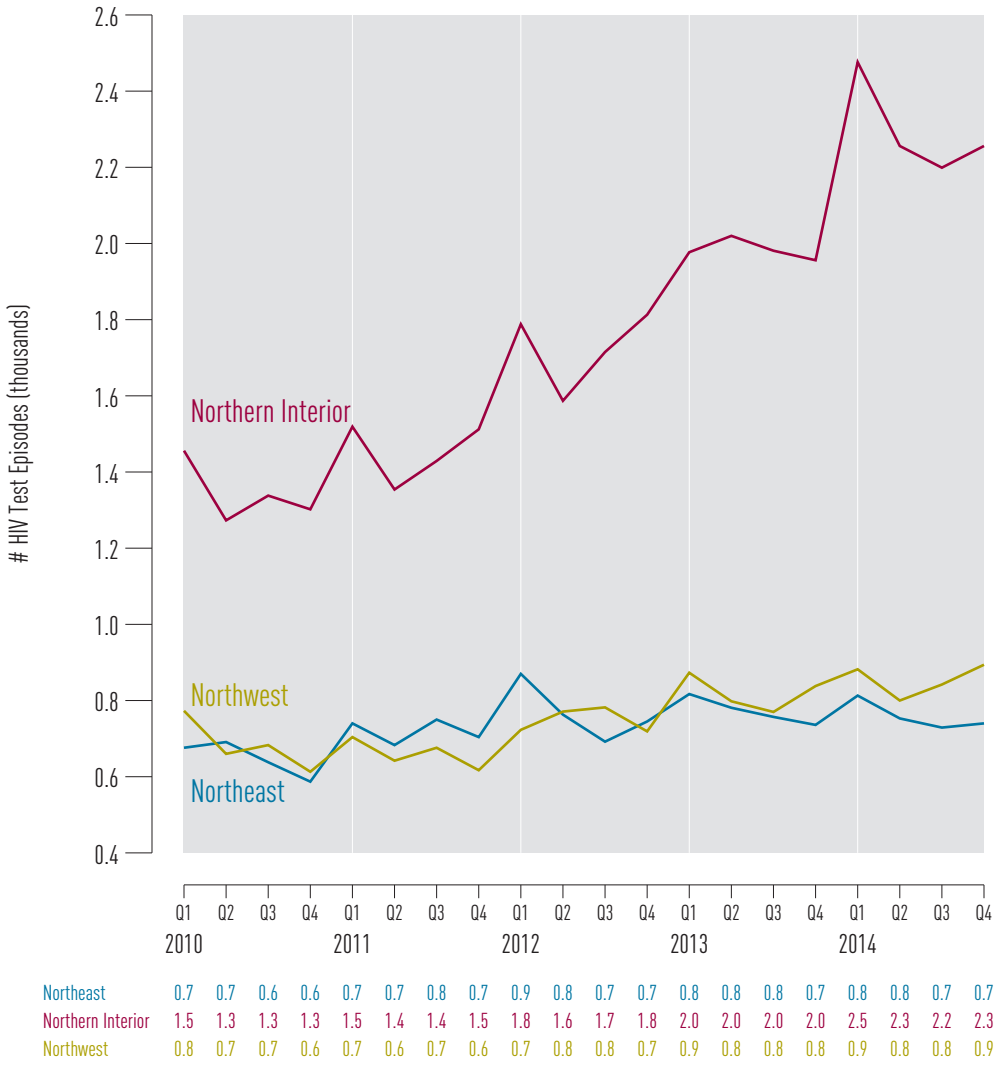
Limitations:

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

ii POC testing data are available from the fourth quarter of 2010 forward.

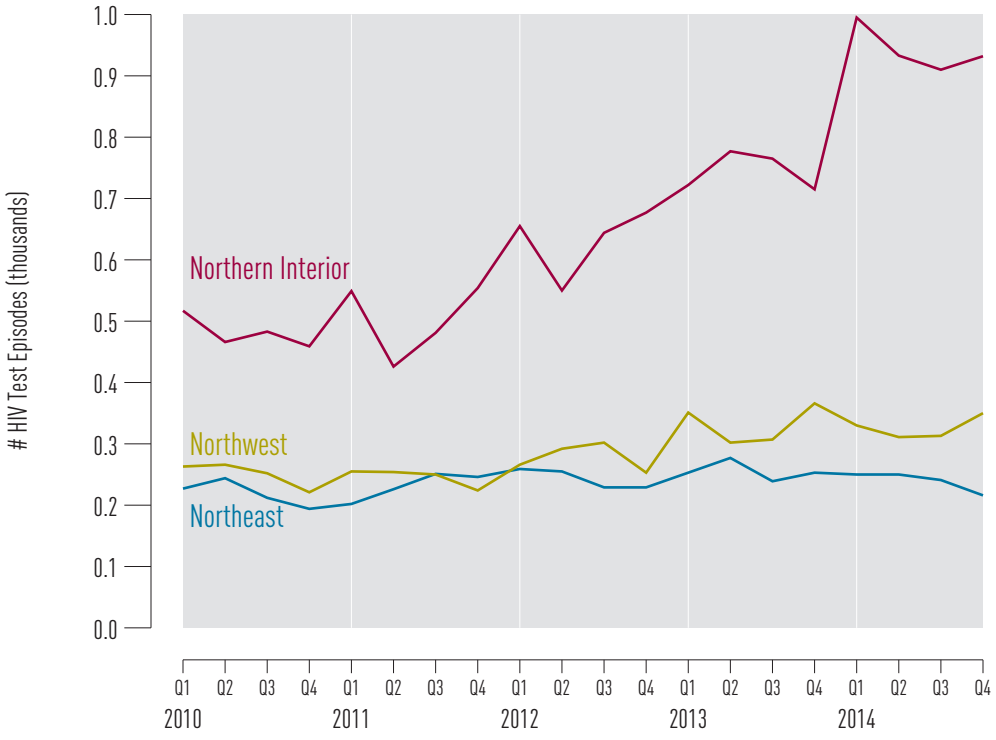
2 *Testing does not include point of care tests.*

Figure 1.5 HIV Test Episodes for Northern Health by HSDA, 2010 Q1–2014 Q4 [1]



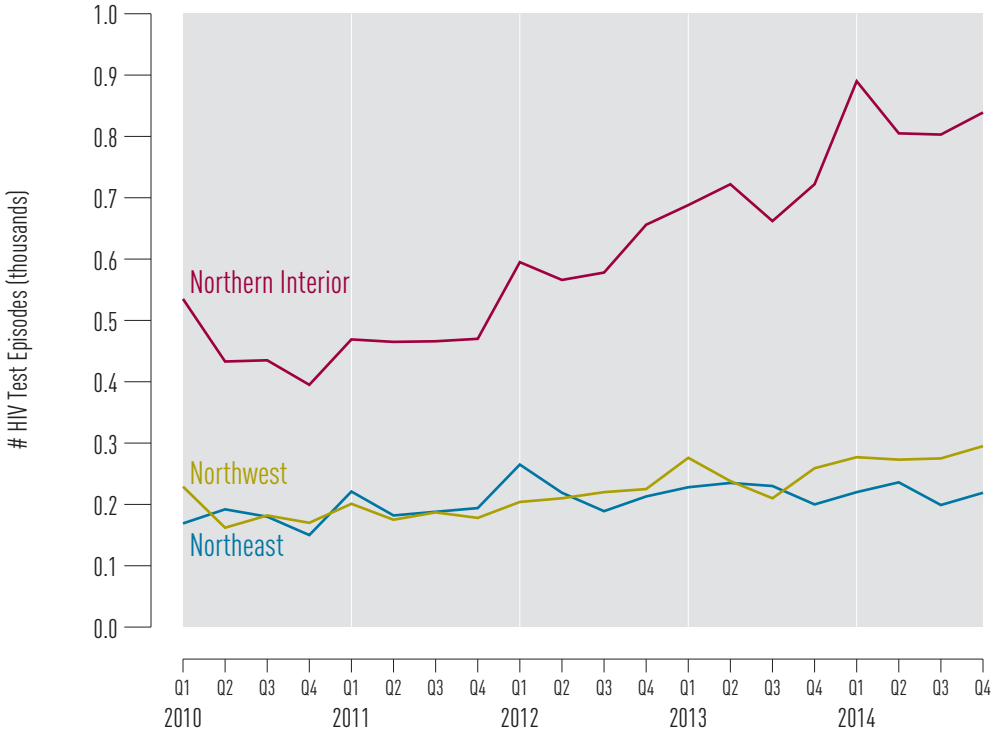
	Q1 2010	Q2 2010	Q3 2010	Q4 2010	Q1 2011	Q2 2011	Q3 2011	Q4 2011	Q1 2012	Q2 2012	Q3 2012	Q4 2012	Q1 2013	Q2 2013	Q3 2013	Q4 2013	Q1 2014	Q2 2014	Q3 2014	Q4 2014
Northeast	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Northern Interior	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.3
Northwest	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9

Figure 1.6 HIV Test Episodes for Non-prenatal Females in Northern Health by HSDA, 2010 Q1–2014 Q4 [1]



Northeast	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Northern Interior	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Northwest	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

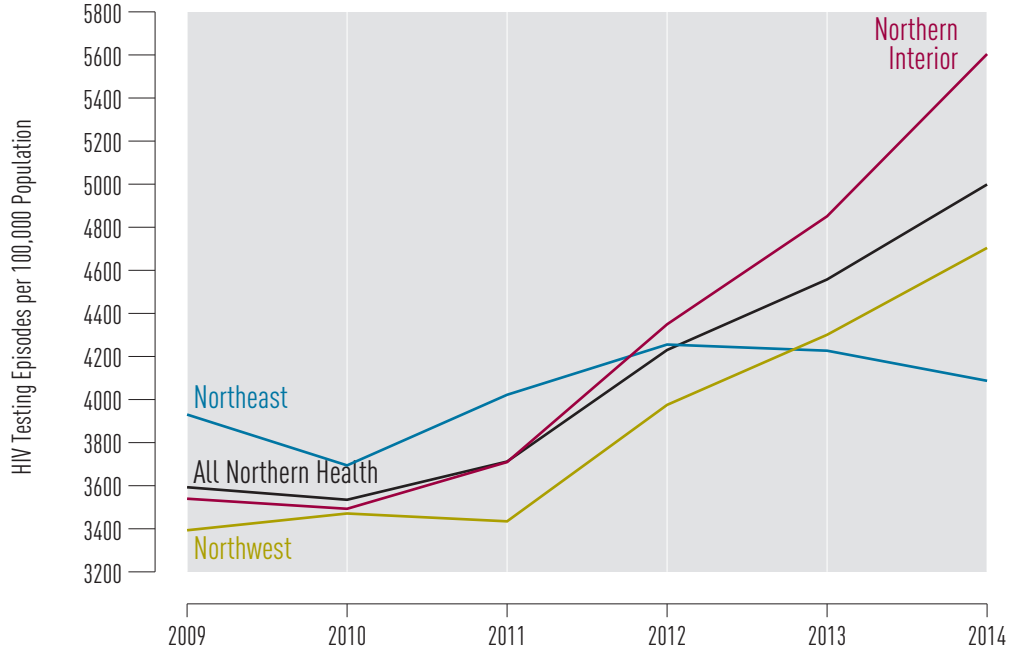
Figure 1.7 HIV Test Episodes for Males in Northern Health by HSDA, 2010 Q1–2014 Q4 [1]



Northeast	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Northern Interior	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Northwest	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

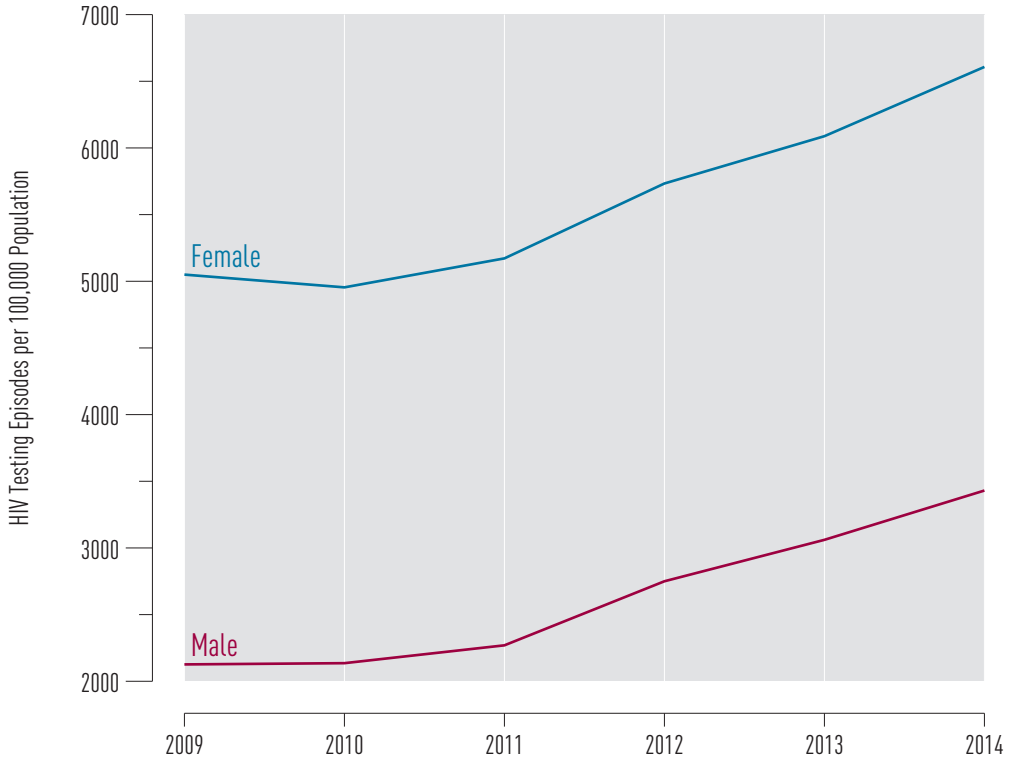
Indicator 2. HIV Testing Rates

Figure 2.1 Rate of HIV Testing for Northern Health and HSDAs, 2009–2014 [2]



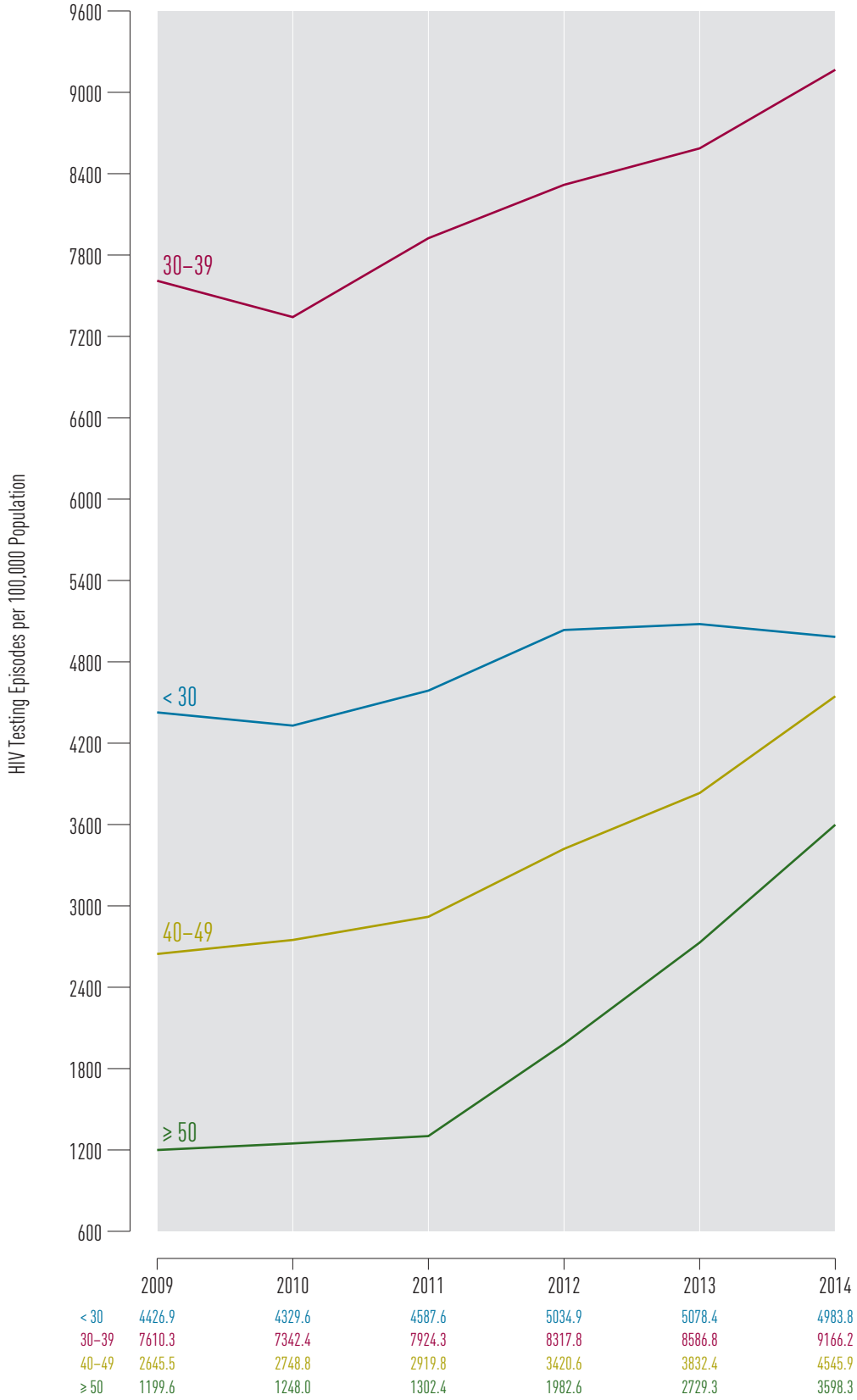
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
All Northern Health	3592.9	3534.7	3712.1	4230.0	4557.6	4998.6
Northeast	3930.4	3694.3	4022.1	4255.4	4226.8	4087.0
Northern Interior	3539.6	3492.8	3709.7	4349.3	4850.9	5604.1
Northwest	3393.1	3471.0	3434.6	3975.2	4300.7	4704.1

Figure 2.2 Rate of HIV Testing by Gender for Northern Health, 2009–2014 [2]



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Female	5050.1	4954.4	5171.7	5733.4	6088.2	6607.7
Male	2126.5	2135.8	2269.6	2750.1	3060.8	3430.6

Figure 2.3 Rate of HIV Testing by Age Category for Northern Health, 2009–2014 [2]



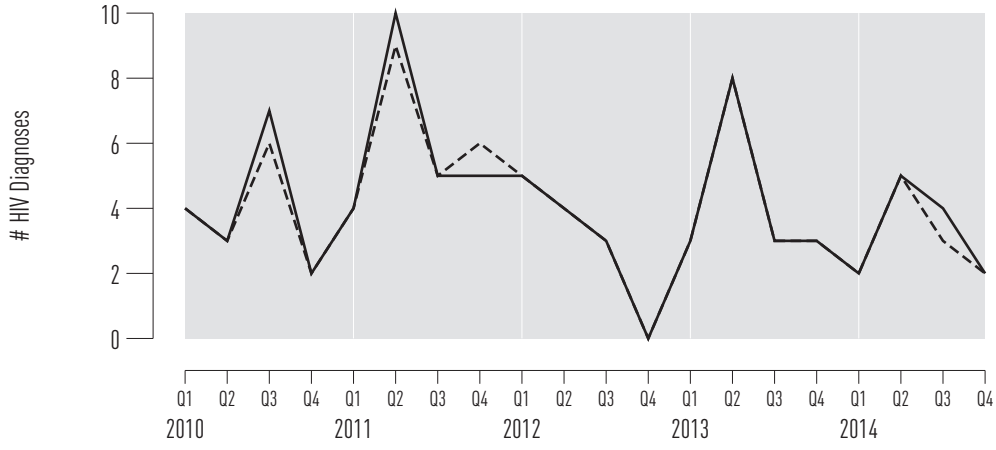
2 *Testing does not include point of care tests.*

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.

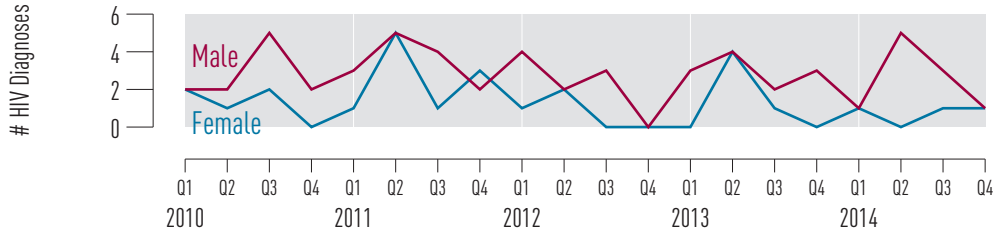
Indicator 3. New HIV Diagnoses

Figure 3.1 New HIV Diagnoses for Northern Health, 2010 Q1–2014 Q4 [3]



Northern Health	4	3	7	2	4	10	5	5	5	4	3	0	3	8	3	3	2	5	4	2
By Provider Address	*4*	*3*	*6*	*2*	*4*	*9*	*5*	*6*	*5*	*4*	*3*	*0*	*3*	*8*	*3*	*3*	*2*	*5*	*3*	*2*

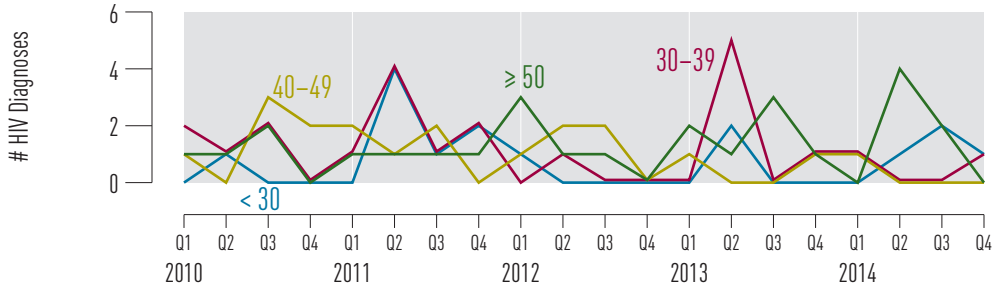
Figure 3.2 New HIV Diagnoses for Northern Health by Gender, 2010 Q1–2014 Q4 [3]



Female	2	1	2	0	1	5	1	3	1	2	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	0	1	1
Male	2	2	5	2	3	5	4	2	4	2	3	0	3	4	2	3	1	5	3	1

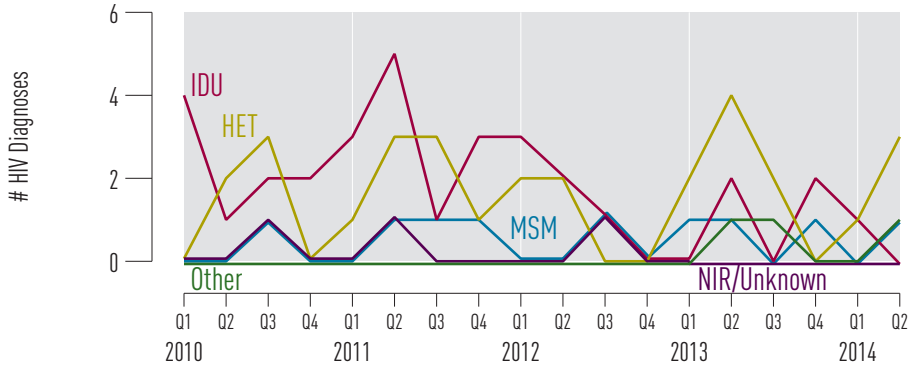
3 *Data Source: BCCDC "By Provider Address" is graphed as dashed line in same colour.*

Figure 3.3 New HIV Diagnoses for Northern Health by Age Category, 2010 Q1–2014 Q4 [3]



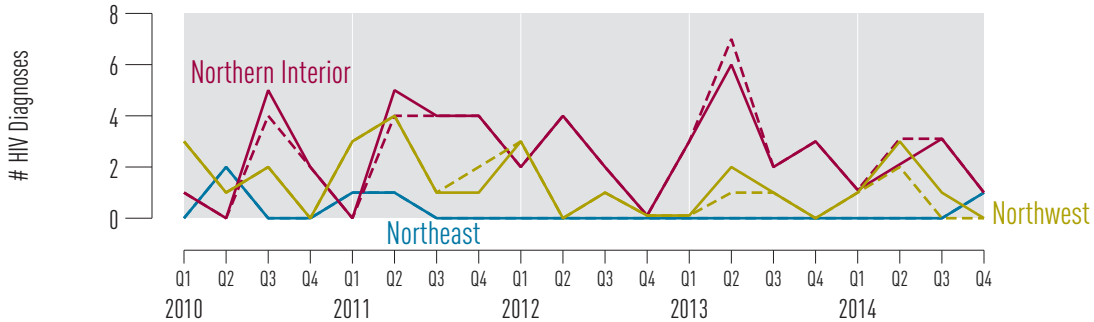
< 30	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	1
30–39	2	1	2	0	1	4	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	1	1	0	0	1
40–49	1	0	3	2	2	1	2	0	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
≥ 50	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	0	2	1	3	1	0	4	2	0

Figure 3.4 New HIV Diagnoses for Northern Health by Exposure Category, 2010 Q1–2014 Q2 [3,4]



MSM (men who have sex with men)	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
IDU (injection drug user)	4	1	2	2	3	5	1	3	3	2	1	0	0	2	0	2	1	0
HET (heterosexual)	0	2	3	0	1	3	3	1	2	2	0	0	2	4	2	0	1	3
Other (other exposure identified)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
NIR/Unknown (no identified exposure)	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 3.5 New HIV Diagnoses for Northern Health by HSDA, 2010 Q1–2014 Q4 [3]



Northeast	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
by Provider Address	*0*	*2*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*1*
Northern Interior	1	0	5	2	0	5	4	4	2	4	2	0	3	6	2	3	1	2	3	1
by Provider Address	*1*	*0*	*4*	*2*	*0*	*4*	*4*	*4*	*2*	*4*	*2*	*0*	*3*	*7*	*2*	*3*	*1*	*3*	*3*	*1*
Northwest	3	1	2	0	3	4	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	3	1	0
by Provider Address	*3*	*1*	*2*	*0*	*3*	*4*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*1*	*0*	*1*	*2*	*0*	*0*

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

4 *MSM=men who have sex with men; IDU= injection drug user; 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, laboratory results suggestive of acute HIV infection, and clinical presentation with an AIDS-defining illness (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	*and*	CD4 ≥500	*and*	No AIDS case report
2a			CD4 350–499		
2b			CD4 200–349		
3			(CD4 <200	*or*	AIDS case report)
Unknown			No available CD4	*and*	No AIDS case report

Figure 4.1 Stage of HIV Infection at Diagnosis for Northern Health, 2010–2013 [5]

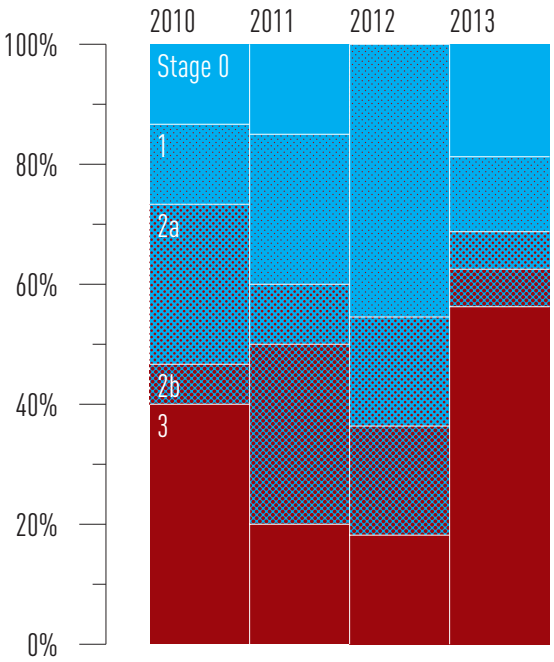
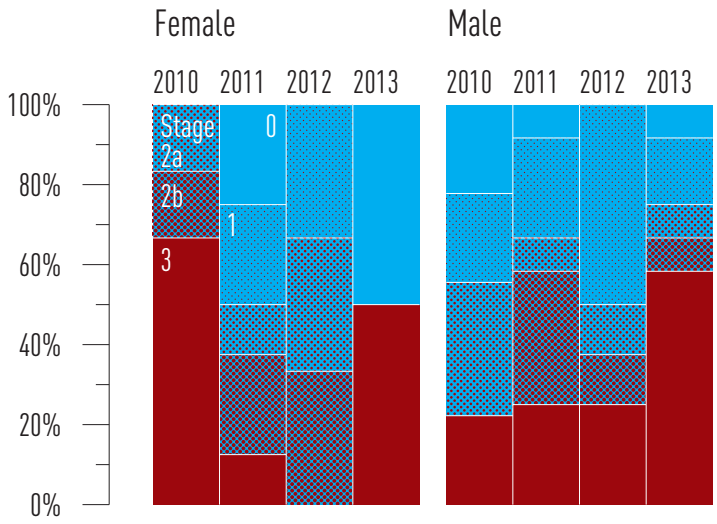


Figure 4.2 Stage of HIV Infection at Diagnosis by Gender for Northern Health, 2010–2013 [5]



	Northern Health				*Female*				*Male*			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Stage 0	2	3	0	3	0	2	0	2	2	1	0	1
Stage 1	2	5	5	2	0	2	1	0	2	3	4	2
Stage 2a	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	3	1	1	1
Stage 2b	1	6	2	1	1	2	1	0	0	4	1	1
Stage 3	6	4	2	9	4	1	0	2	2	3	2	7
Unknown	0	4	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	1
Total *(n=)*	15	24	12	17	6	10	3	4	9	14	9	13

5 *Data Source: BCCDC*

Figure 4.3 Stage of HIV Infection at Diagnosis by Age Category for Northern Health, 2010–2013 [5]

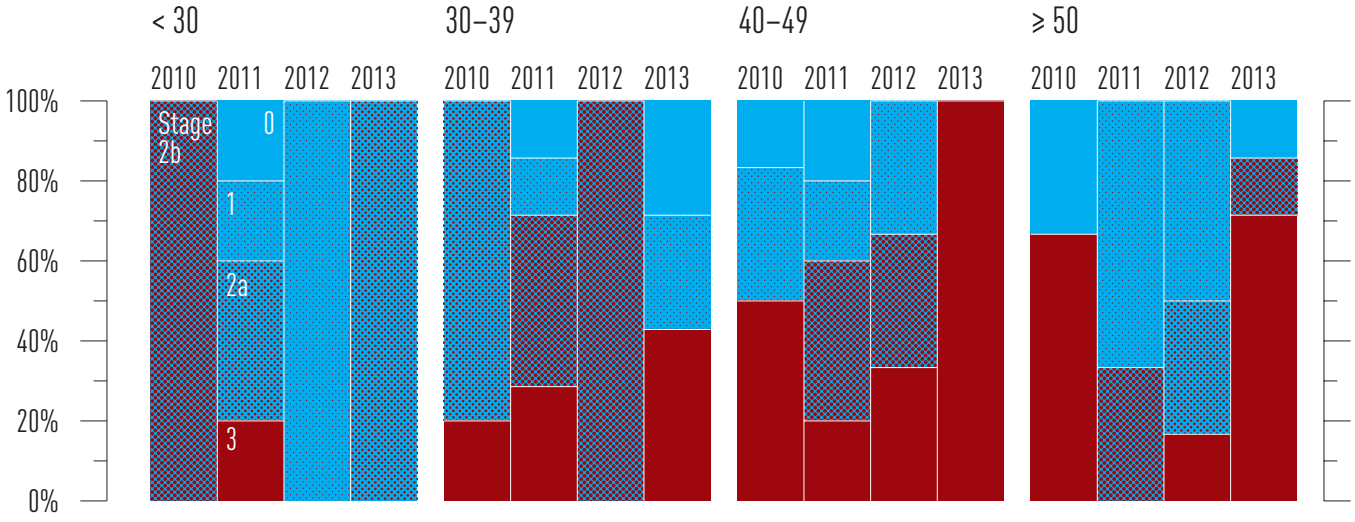
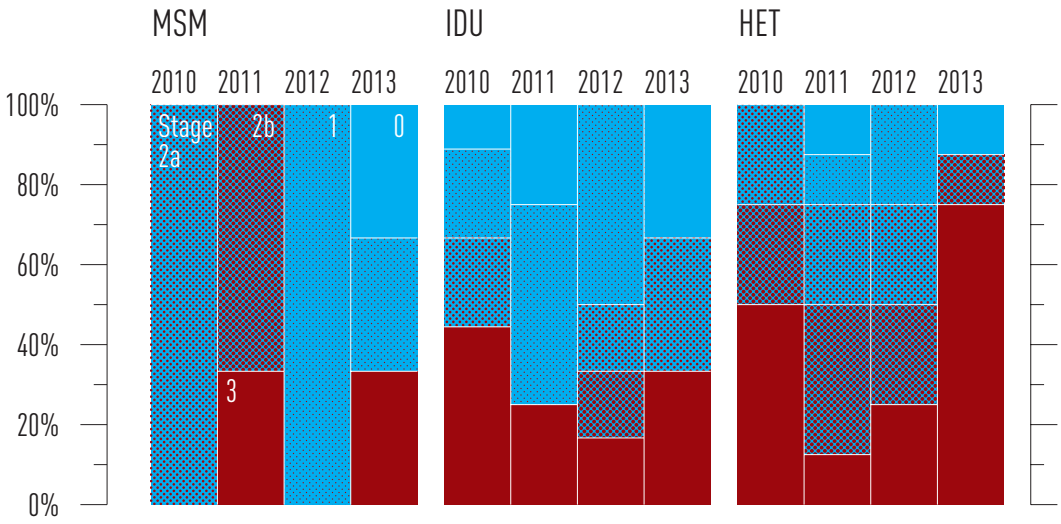


Figure 4.4 Stage of HIV Infection at Diagnosis by Exposure Category for Northern Health, 2010–2013 [5,6]



	< 30 years				*30–39 years*				*40–49 years*				*≥ 50 years*				*MSM*				*IDU*				*Heterosexual*				*Other*				*NIR/Unknown*			
	2010	'11	'12	'13	'10	'11	'12	'13	'10	'11	'12	'13	'10	'11	'12	'13	'10	'11	'12	'13	'10	'11	'12	'13	'10	'11	'12	'13	'10	'11	'12	'13	'10	'11	'12	'13
Stage 0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Stage 1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Stage 2a	0	2	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stage 2b	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stage 3	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	3	3	1	1	1	2	0	1	5	0	1	0	1	4	2	1	1	2	1	1	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Total *(n=)*	1	6	1	1	5	9	1	7	6	5	4	2	3	4	6	7	1	3	1	3	9	11	6	4	4	8	4	8	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	0

6 *MSM=men who have sex with men; IDU= injection drug user; HET=heterosexual. NIR=No identified risk/exposure.*

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. Leakage 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 year 2012 in BC overall and stratified by sex and age for each Health Authority.

Figure 5.1 Estimated Cascade of Care for Northern Health, 2014 [7]

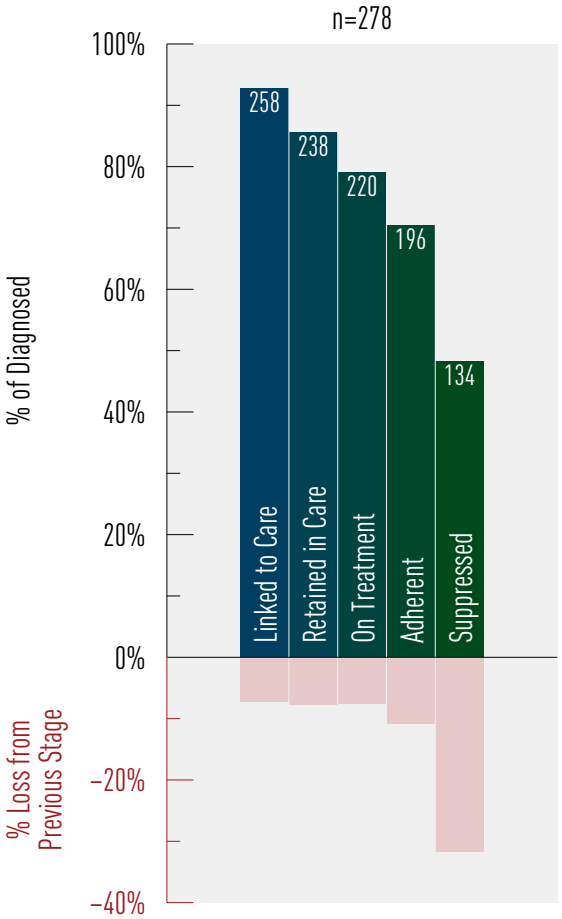
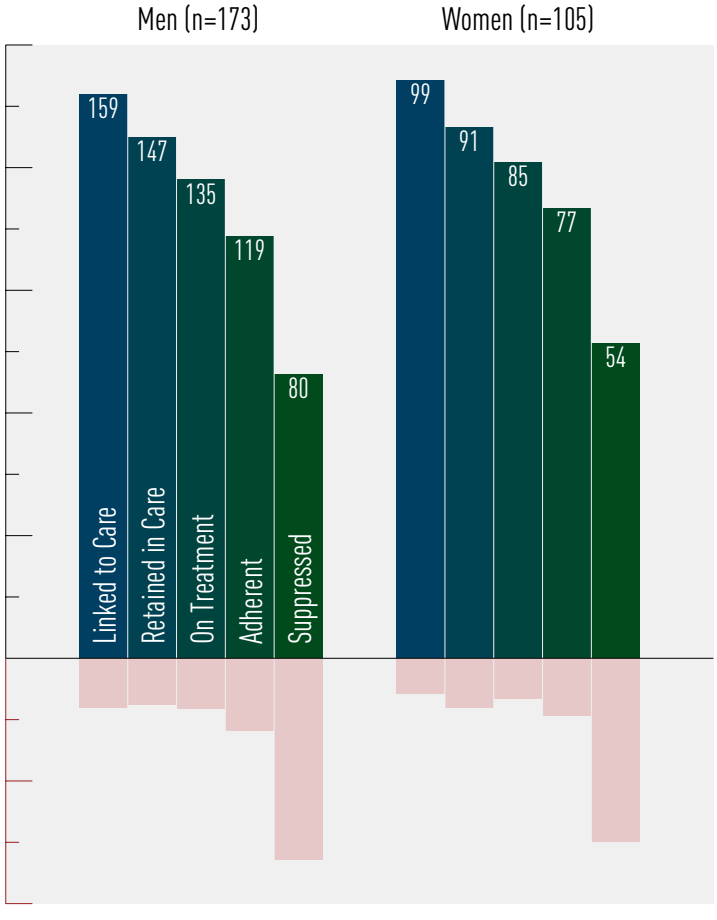


Figure 5.2 Estimated Cascade of Care for Northern Health by Gender, 2014 [7]

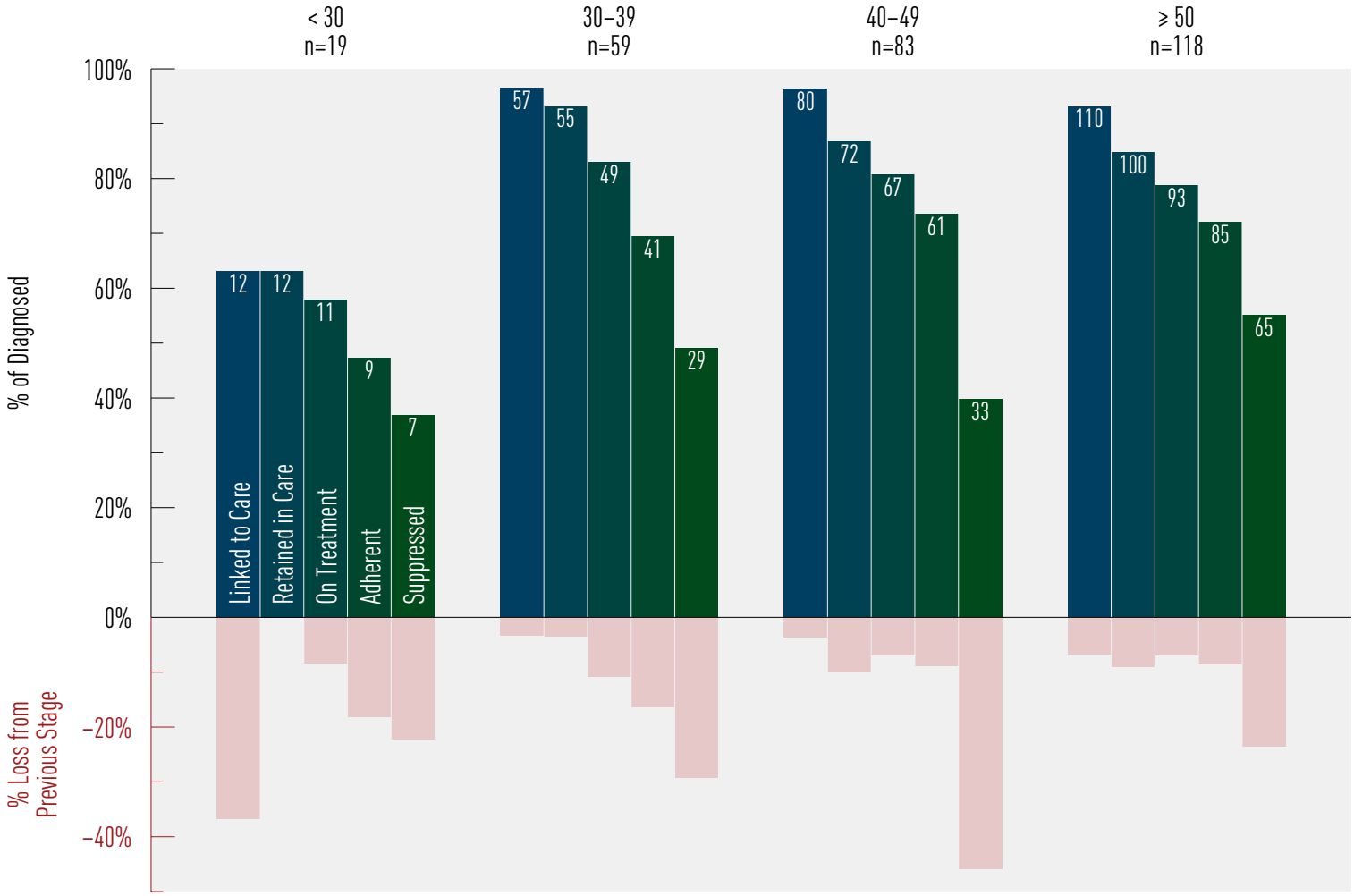


7 *Data is for the period 2014 Q1–2014 Q4.*
Data Sources:
i British Columbia Centre for Excellence Drug Treatment Program (DTP) Database (ARV use, VL and CD4 count).
ii Administrative data (ex. MSP billings; hospitalization data from the Discharge Abstract Database (DAD)).

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 has been assigned to their biological sex.

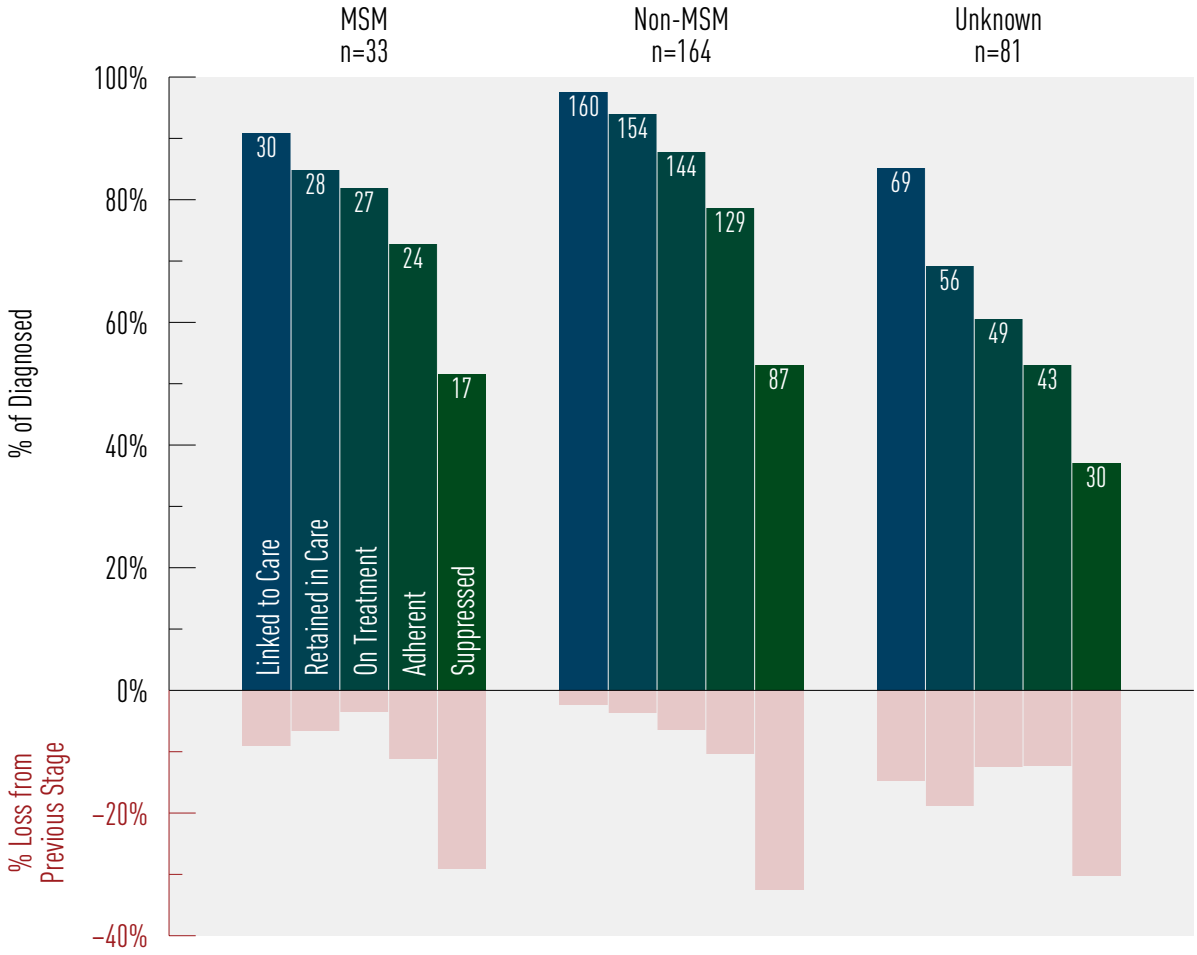
Figure 5.3 Estimated Cascade of Care for Northern Health by Age Category, 2014 [8]



8 *Data is for the period 2014 Q1–2014 Q4.*
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 Northern Health by MSM Status, 2014 [9]

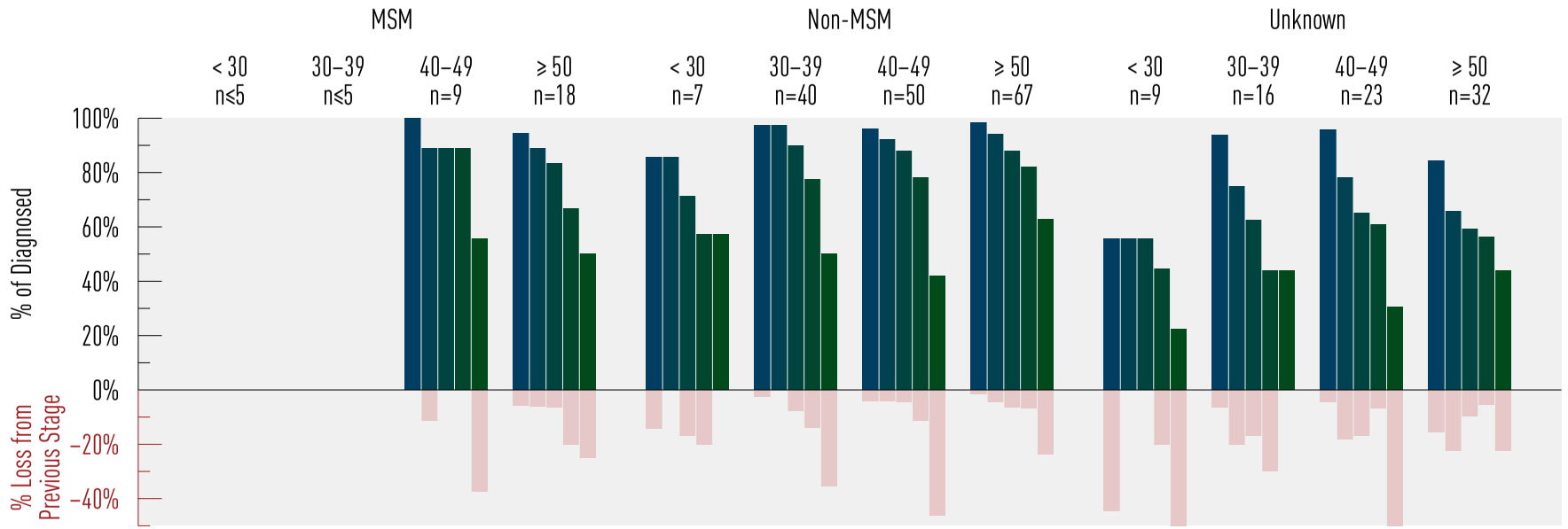


9 *Data is for the period 2014 Q1–2014 Q4.*
Data Sources:
i British Columbia Centre for Excellence Drug Treatment Program (DTP) Database (ARV use, VL and CD4 count).
ii Administrative data (ex. MSP billings; hospitalization data from the Discharge Abstract Database (DAD)).

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.

Recent updates to the DTP database have allowed for more comprehensive information on HIV risk group category. As a result, 2014 Q4 data may differ significantly from preceding reports in terms of total numbers ascribed to each risk group.

Figure 5.5 Estimated Cascade of Care for Northern Health by Age Category and MSM Status, 2014 [9]

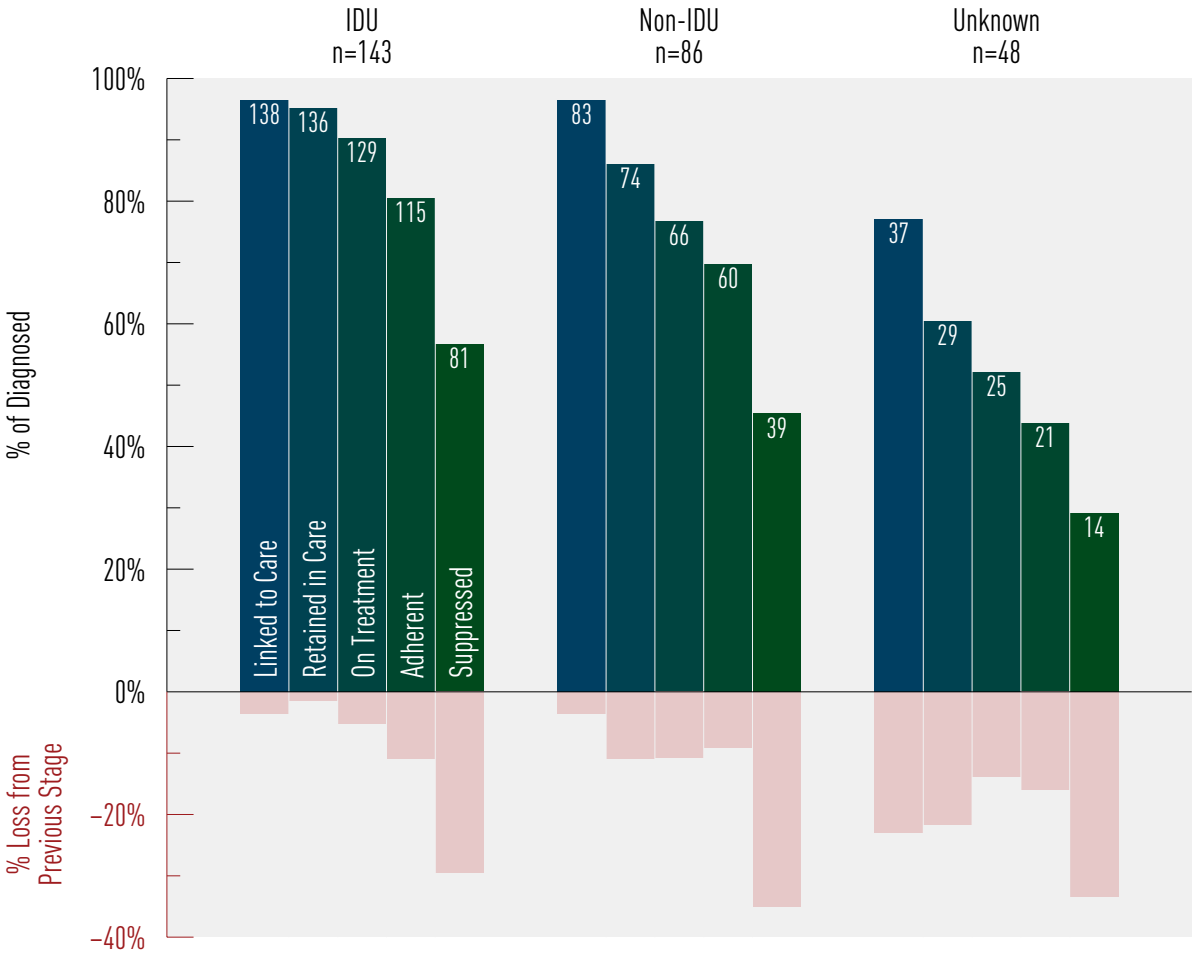


9 *Data is for the period 2014 Q1–2014 Q4.*
Data Sources:
i British Columbia Centre for Excellence Drug Treatment Program (DTP) Database (ARV use, VL and CD4 count).
ii Administrative data (ex. MSP billings; hospitalization data from the Discharge Abstract Database (DAD)).

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.

Recent updates to the DTP database have allowed for more comprehensive information on HIV risk group category. As a result, 2014 Q4 data may differ significantly from preceding reports in terms of total numbers ascribed to each risk group.

Figure 5.6 Estimated Cascade of Care for Northern Health by History of IDU, 2014 [9]

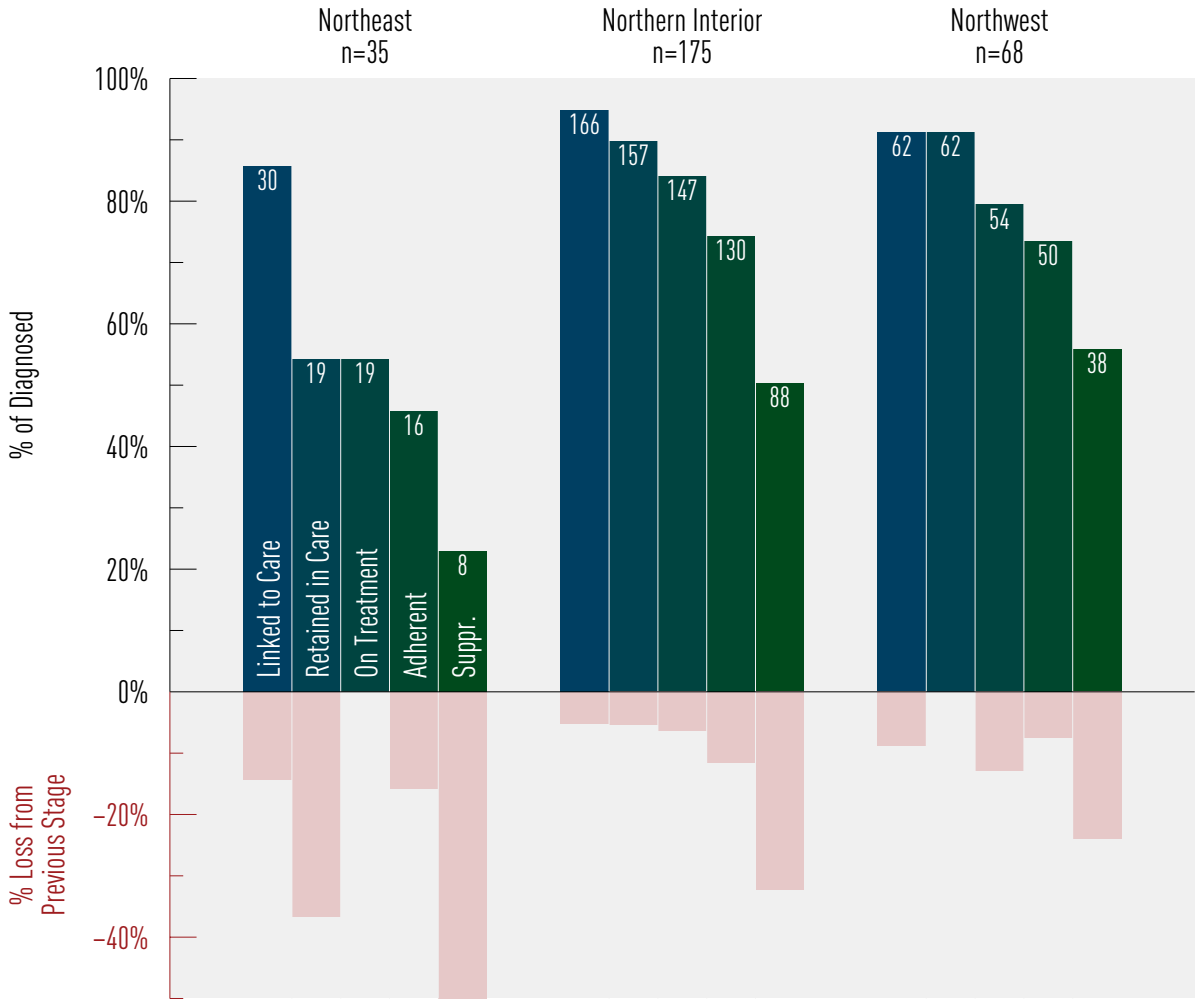


9 *Data is for the period 2014 Q1–2014 Q4.*
Data Sources:
i British Columbia Centre for Excellence Drug Treatment Program (DTP) Database (ARV use, VL and CD4 count).
ii Administrative data (ex. MSP billings; hospitalization data from the Discharge Abstract Database (DAD)).

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.

Recent updates to the DTP database have allowed for more comprehensive information on HIV risk group category. As a result, 2014 Q4 data may differ significantly from preceding reports in terms of total numbers ascribed to each risk group.

Figure 5.7 Estimated Cascade of Care for Northern Health by HSDA, 2014 [9]



9 *Data is for the period 2014 Q1–2014 Q4.*
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.

Recent updates to the DTP database have allowed for more comprehensive information on HIV risk group category. As a result, 2014 Q4 data may differ significantly from preceding reports in terms of total numbers ascribed to each risk group.

Indicator 6. The 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 1 provides mortality, immunologic failure and virologic failure probabilities for given PCS scores. We interpret an individual with a PCS≥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/μL; 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. The 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 Northern Health, 2013 Q1–2014 Q4 [10]

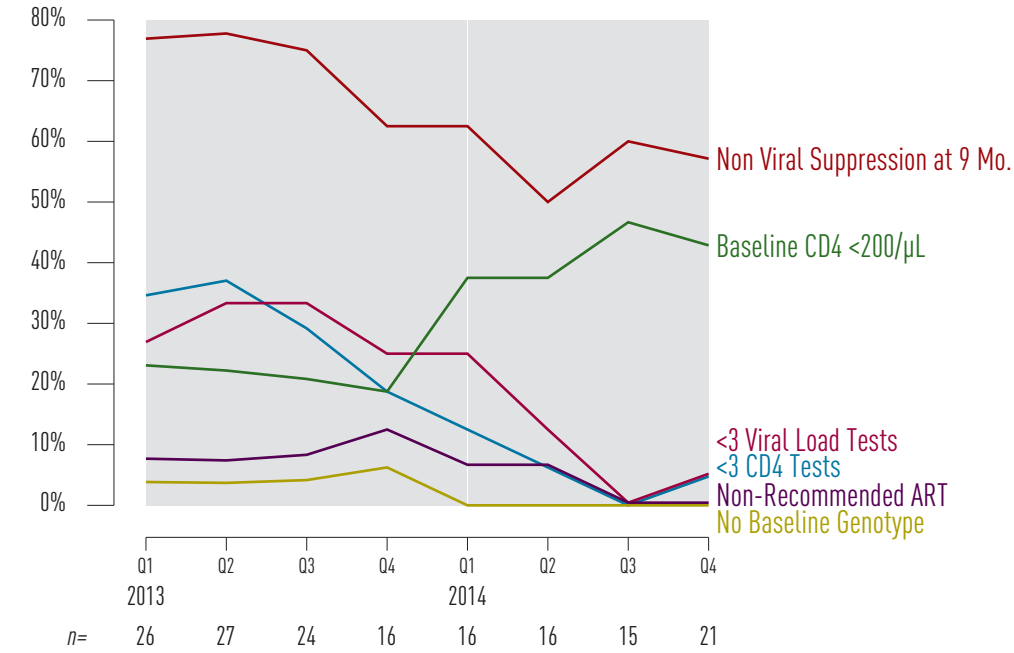
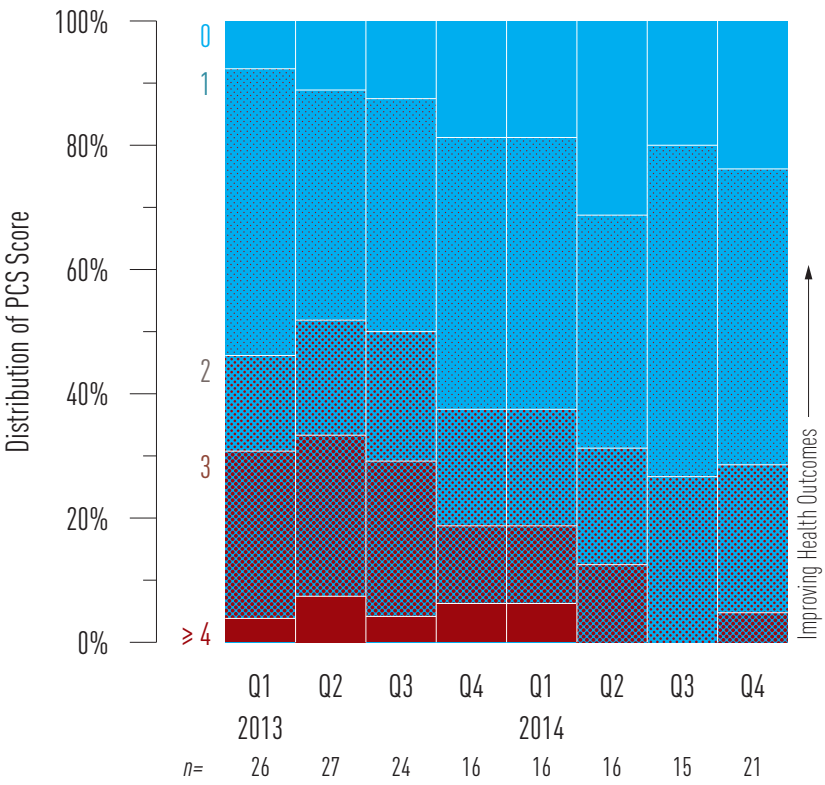


Figure 6.2 Historical Trends for PCS Score for Northern Health, 2013 Q1–2014 Q4 [10,11]



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

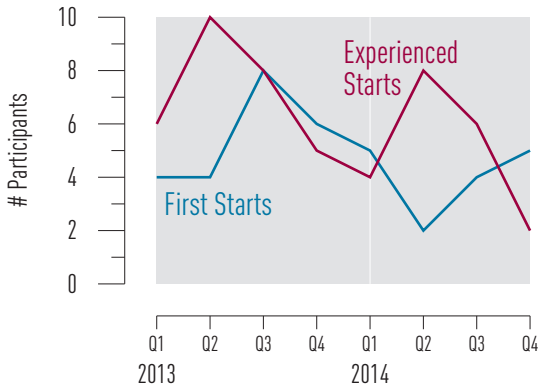
11 *Each quarter's data is calculated as the sum of the 4 quarters leading up to it. e.g. 2013 Q1 is calculated from 2012 Q2 – 2013 Q1. NB: A score of 0 is the best score and a score of 4 or more is the worst score.*

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 Northern Health

Figure 7 BC-CfE Drug Treatment Program Enrollment: New ART Participants in Northern Health, 2013 Q1–2014 Q4 [12]



Indicator 8. CD4 Cell Count at ART Initiation

Figure 8 CD4 Cell Count at ART Initiation of ART-Naïve DTP Participants in Northern Health, 2012 Q1–2013 Q4 [13]

The majority of cells in this figure have n ≤ 5, which is considered statistically insignificant as well as a possible risk to patient privacy. For this reason, this figure has been omitted. Authorized parties may contact the British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS to obtain this information.

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

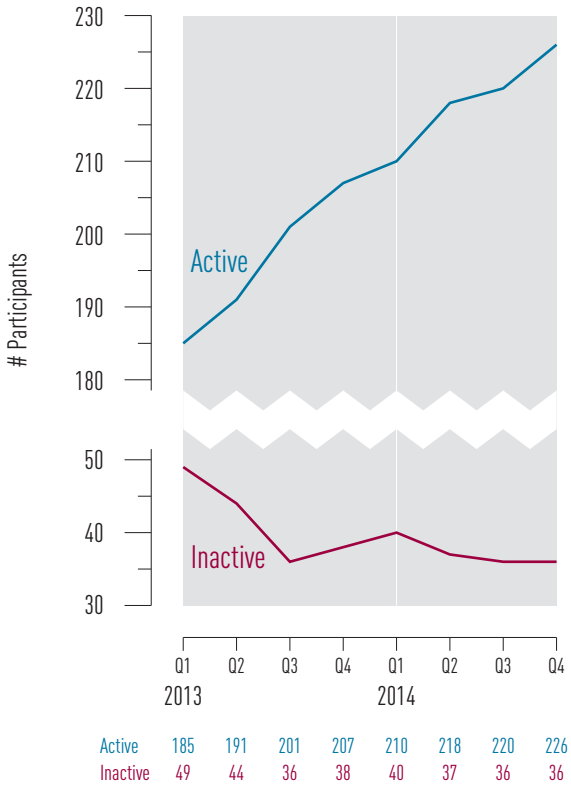
13 *Data Source: Drug Treatment Program Database*
Limitations: CD4 cell count data is approximately 80% complete.

Indicator 9. Active and Inactive DTP Participants

Table 3. Distribution of People on ART for Northern Health, 2014 Q4 [14]

Age	< 30	16
	30–39	50
	40–49	67
	≥ 50	93
Gender	Male	137
	Female	89
Exposure	MSM	28
	IDU	127
Total		226

Figure 9 Active and Inactive DTP Participants for Northern Health, 2013 Q1–2014 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.

The recent update in DTP database allows improved classification of some individuals in the risk groups who were previously identified as unknown. This update is in effect from 2014Q4 and may result in noticeable changes of numbers in each risk group category compared to previous reports.

Definitions:
'On antiretroviral therapy' defined as being on treatment in the current quarter
'Unknown/not stated' defined as being on treatment in the current quarter, and city of residence unknown

15 *Active DTP participants: are those who are prescribed one or more drugs in the last six months.*
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. ≥95%) to increase with time. Furthermore, it is important that trends in the proportion of ART users achieving prescription refill adherence of ≥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 Northern Health, 2013 Q1–2014 Q4 [16]

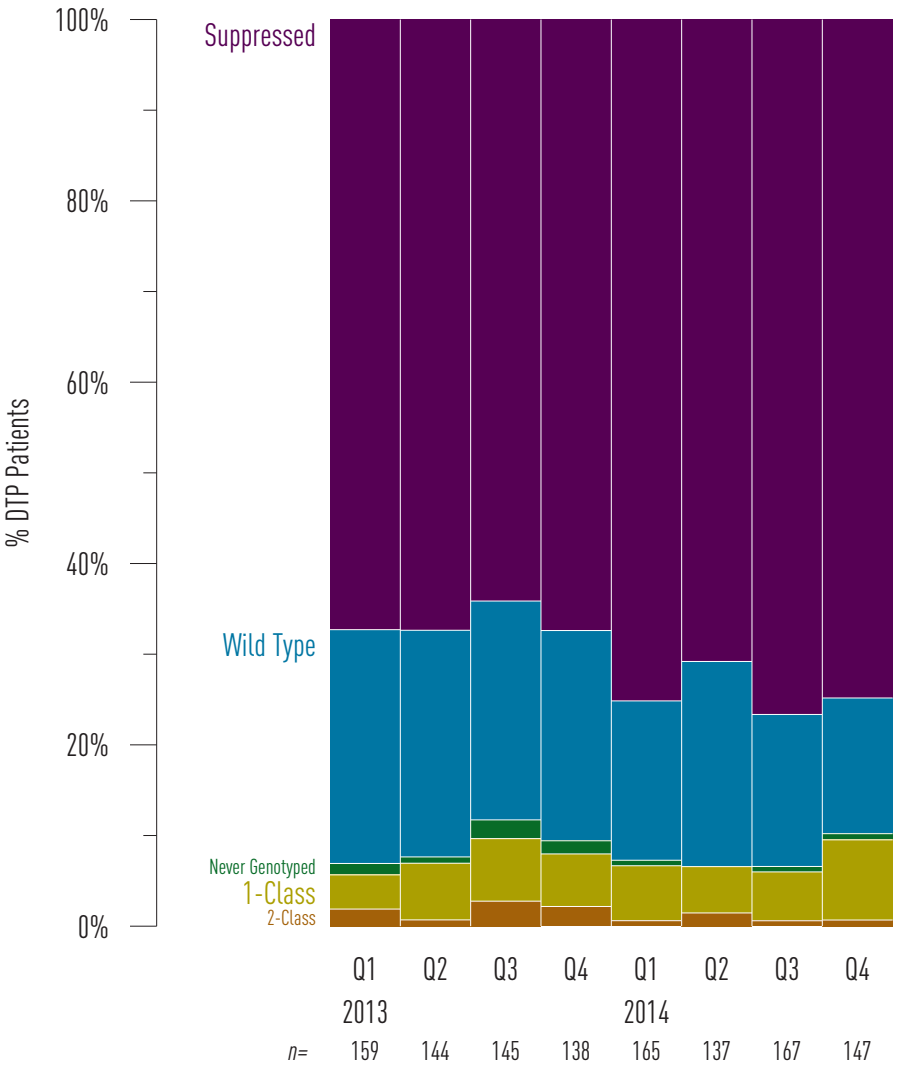
The majority of cells in this figure have n ≤ 5, which is considered statistically insignificant as well as a possible risk to patient privacy. For this reason, this figure has been omitted. Authorized parties may contact the British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS to obtain this information.

16 *Data Source: Drug Treatment Program Database*
Limitation: Prescription refill adherence is used as a proxy for patient adherence.

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 or three 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 Northern Health, 2013 Q1–2014 Q4 [17]



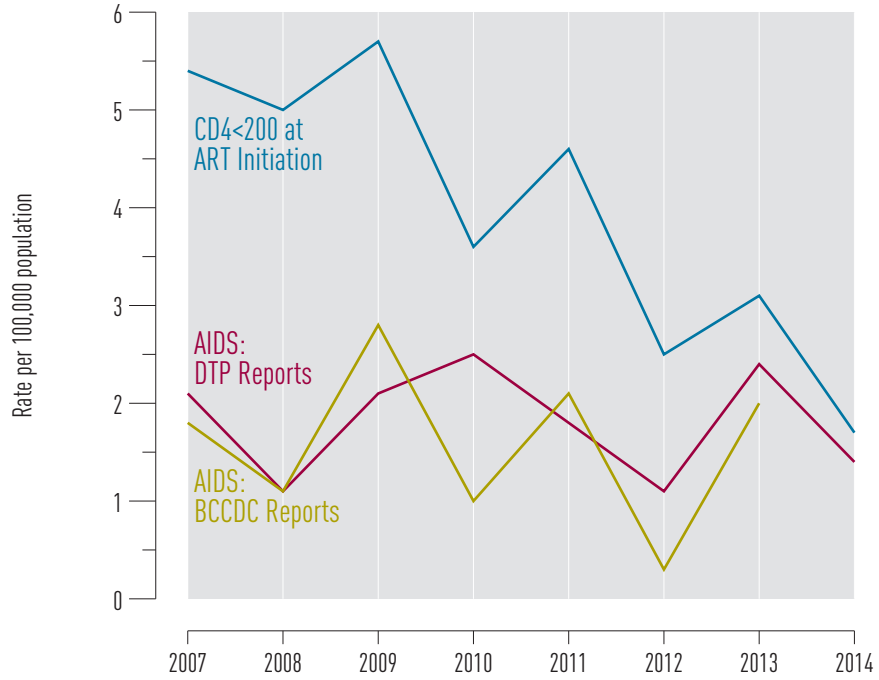
17 *Data Source: Drug Treatment Program Database*

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

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 Northern Health, 2007–2014 [18]



		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
CD4<200 at ART initiation	CASES	15	14	16	10	13	7	9	≤ 5
	PER 100K	5.4	5.0	5.7	3.6	4.6	2.5	3.1	1.7
AIDS: DTP Reports	CASES	6	≤ 5	6	7	≤ 5	≤ 5	7	≤ 5
	PER 100K	2.1	1.1	2.1	2.5	1.8	1.1	2.4	1.4
AIDS: BCCDC Reports	CASES	≤ 5	≤ 5	8	≤ 5	6	≤ 5	6	–
	PER 100K	1.8	1.1	2.8	1.0	2.1	0.3	2.0	–

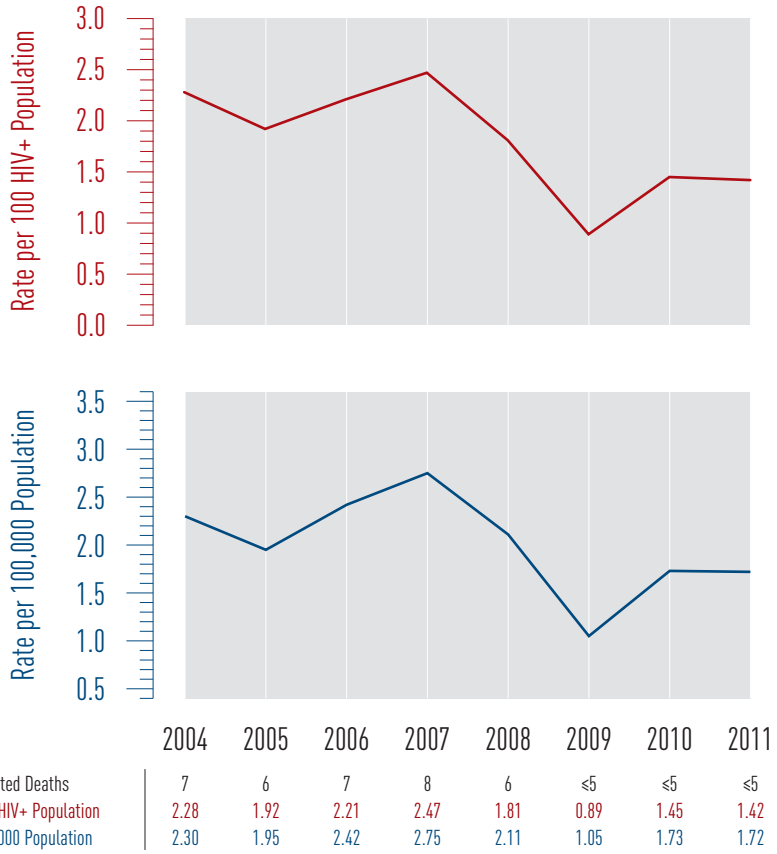
18 *Data Source: DTP AIDS cases are obtained from the Drug Treatment Program Database; BCCDC AIDS cases are obtained from the BCCDC; CD4<200 at ART initiation data came from the DTP database.*

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.

Indicator 13. HIV-Related Mortality

Evidence indicates that individuals who initiate treatment with recommended ART in a timely fashion may live near normal lifespans. Excess mortality among HIV positive persons is, therefore, an important measure of HIV care with a goal of minimizing HIV-related mortality in British Columbia.

Figure 13 HIV-Related Deaths by Year for Northern Health, 2004–2011 [19]



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
HIV-Related Deaths	7	6	7	8	6	≤5	≤5	≤5
Per 100 HIV+ Population	2.28	1.92	2.21	2.47	1.81	0.89	1.45	1.42
Per 100,000 Population	2.30	1.95	2.42	2.75	2.11	1.05	1.73	1.72

19 *Data Source: BC Vital Statistics*

Limitation:

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

2. Mortality data is updated annually.

3. The most recent available data was used.

Appendices

Indicator 1: **Test Episodes (thousands)**		2010 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2011 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2012 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2013 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2014 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Northern Health		2.9	2.6	2.7	2.5	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	4.2	3.8	3.8	3.9
Gender	Female	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.5
	Male	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4
	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
Female (Prenatal)		0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0
Female (Non-prenatal)		1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Age	< 30	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.6
	30–39	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0
	40–49	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	≥ 50	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9
POC HIV Tests (not in thousands)					45	19	49	54	52	83	74	60	65	137	123	151	110	140	137	91	49
Northeast		0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Female (Non-prenatal)		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Male		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Northern Interior		1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.3
Female (Non-prenatal)		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Male		0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Northwest		0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9
Female (Non-prenatal)		0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Male		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

Indicator 2: **Rate of HIV Testing per 100,000**

		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
All Northern Health		3592.9	3534.7	3712.1	4230.0	4557.6	4998.6
Northeast		3930.4	3694.3	4022.1	4255.4	4226.8	4087.0
Northern Interior		3539.6	3492.8	3709.7	4349.3	4850.9	5604.1
Northwest		3393.1	3471.0	3434.6	3975.2	4300.7	4704.1
Gender	Female	5050.1	4954.4	5171.7	5733.4	6088.2	6607.7
	Male	2126.5	2135.8	2269.6	2750.1	3060.8	3430.6
Age	< 30	4426.9	4329.6	4587.6	5034.9	5078.4	4983.8
	30–39	7610.3	7342.4	7924.3	8317.8	8586.8	9166.2
	40–49	2645.5	2748.8	2919.8	3420.6	3832.4	4545.9
	≥ 50	1199.6	1248.0	1302.4	1982.6	2729.3	3598.3

Indicator 3: **New HIV Diagnoses**		2010 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2011 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2012 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2013 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2014 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Northern Health	By Client Residence	4	3	7	2	4	10	5	5	5	4	3	0	3	8	3	3	2	5	4	2
	By Provider Address	*4*	*3*	*6*	*2*	*4*	*9*	*5*	*6*	*5*	*4*	*3*	*0*	*3*	*8*	*3*	*3*	*2*	*5*	*3*	*2*
Gender	Female	2	1	2	0	1	5	1	3	1	2	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	0	1	1
	Male	2	2	5	2	3	5	4	2	4	2	3	0	3	4	2	3	1	5	3	1
Age	< 30	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	1
	30–39	2	1	2	0	1	4	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	1	1	0	0	1
	40–49	1	0	3	2	2	1	2	0	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
	≥ 50	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	0	2	1	3	1	0	4	2	0
Exposure	MSM	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	–	–
	IDU	4	1	2	2	3	5	1	3	3	2	1	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	–	–
	HET	0	2	3	0	1	3	3	1	2	2	0	0	2	4	2	0	1	3	–	–
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	–	–
	NIR/Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–

Indicator 3: **New HIV Diagnoses (cont'd)**		2010 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2011 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2012 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2013 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2014 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Northeast	By Client Residence	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	By Provider Address	*0*	*2*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*1*
Northern Interior	By Client Residence	1	0	5	2	0	5	4	4	2	4	2	0	3	6	2	3	1	2	3	1
	By Provider Address	*1*	*0*	*4*	*2*	*0*	*4*	*4*	*4*	*2*	*4*	*2*	*0*	*3*	*7*	*2*	*3*	*1*	*3*	*3*	*1*
Northwest	By Client Residence	3	1	2	0	3	4	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	3	1	0
	By Provider Address	*3*	*1*	*2*	*0*	*3*	*4*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*1*	*0*	*1*	*2*	*0*	*0*

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

	Northern Health '10	'11	'12	'13	Female '10	'11	'12	'13	Male '10	'11	'12	'13	< 30 years '10	'11	'12	'13	30–39 years '10	'11	'12	'13	40–49 years '10	'11	'12	'13
Stage 0	2	3	0	3	0	2	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0
Stage 1	2	5	5	2	0	2	1	0	2	3	4	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	1	0
Stage 2a	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	3	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stage 2b	1	6	2	1	1	2	1	0	0	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	2	1	0
Stage 3	6	4	2	9	4	1	0	2	2	3	2	7	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	3	3	1	1	1
Unknown	0	4	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	15	24	12	17	6	10	3	4	9	14	9	13	1	6	1	1	5	9	1	7	6	5	4	2

	≥ 50 years '10	'11	'12	'13	MSM '10	'11	'12	'13	IDU '10	'11	'12	'13	Heterosexual '10	'11	'12	'13	Other Exposure '10	'11	'12	'13	NIR/Unknown '10	'11	'12	'13
Stage 0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Stage 1	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Stage 2a	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stage 2b	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stage 3	2	0	1	5	0	1	0	1	4	2	1	1	2	1	1	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Total	3	4	6	7	1	3	1	3	9	11	6	4	4	8	4	8	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	0

Indicator 5: **HIV Cascade of Care**			DIAGNOSED	LINKED	RETAINED	ON ART	ADHERENT	SUPPRESSED
Northern Health			278	258	238	220	196	134
Age Category	< 30		19	12	12	11	9	7
	30–39		59	57	55	49	41	29
	40–49		83	80	72	67	61	33
	≥ 50		118	110	100	93	85	65
Age Category and MSM Status	MSM	< 30	≤ 5	≤ 5	≤ 5	≤ 5	≤ 5	≤ 5
		30–39	≤ 5	≤ 5	≤ 5	≤ 5	≤ 5	≤ 5
		40–49	9	9	8	8	8	5
		≥ 50	18	17	16	15	12	9
	Non-MSM	< 30	7	6	6	5	4	4
		30–39	40	39	39	36	31	20
		40–49	50	48	46	44	39	21
		≥ 50	67	66	63	59	55	42
	Unknown	< 30	9	5	5	5	4	2
		30–39	16	15	12	10	7	7
		40–49	23	22	18	15	14	7
		≥ 50	32	27	21	19	18	14
Gender	Male		173	159	147	135	119	80
	Female		105	99	91	85	77	54
Injection Drug Use	IDU		143	138	136	129	115	81
	Non-IDU		86	83	74	66	60	39
	Unknown		48	37	29	25	21	14
MSM Status	MSM		33	30	28	27	24	17
	Non-MSM		164	160	154	144	129	87
	Unknown		81	69	56	49	43	30
Health Authority	Northeast		35	30	19	19	16	8
	Northern Interior		175	166	157	147	130	88
	Northwest		68	62	62	54	50	38

Indicator 6: **Programmatic Compliance Score (PCS)**

	2013 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2014 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
< 3 CD4 Tests	34.6%	37.0%	29.2%	18.8%	12.5%	6.3%	0.0%	4.8%
< 3 Viral Load Tests	26.9%	33.3%	33.3%	25.0%	25.0%	12.5%	0.0%	4.8%
No Baseline Genotype	3.8%	3.7%	4.2%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Baseline CD4 < 200 cells/μL	23.1%	22.2%	20.8%	18.8%	37.5%	37.5%	46.7%	42.9%
Non-Recommended ART	7.7%	7.4%	8.3%	12.5%	6.3%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Non Viral suppression at 9 Mo.	76.9%	77.8%	75.0%	62.5%	62.5%	50.0%	60.0%	57.1%
PCS Score: 0	2	3	3	3	3	5	3	5
PCS Score: 1	12	10	9	7	7	6	8	10
PCS Score: 2	4	5	5	3	3	3	4	5
PCS Score: 3	7	7	6	2	2	2	0	1
PCS Score: 4 or more	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0
Total (n=)	**26**	**27**	**24**	**16**	**16**	**16**	**15**	**21**

Indicator 7: **New DTP ARV Participants**

First Starts	4	4	8	6	5	2	4	5
Experienced Starts	6	10	8	5	4	8	6	2

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

CD4 ≥ 500	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–
CD4 350–499	–	–	0	1	–	–	–	–
CD4 200–349	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
CD4 50–199	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
CD4 < 50	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–
CD4 Median (cells/μL)	–	–	*250*	*280*	–	–	–	–
Total (n=)	**≤ 5**	**≤ 5**	**8**	**6**	**≤ 5**	**≤ 5**	**≤ 5**	**≤ 5**

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

Active DTP Participants	185	191	201	207	210	218	220	226
Inactive DTP Participants	49	44	36	38	40	37	36	36

Indicator 10: **Antiretroviral Adherence**

≥ 95%	–	–	6	–	–	–	5	5
80% to < 95%	–	–	0	–	–	–	2	2
40% to < 80%	–	–	0	–	–	–	0	0
< 40%	–	–	0	–	–	–	0	0
Total (n=)	**≤ 5**	**≤ 5**	**6**	**≤ 5**	**≤ 5**	**≤ 5**	**7**	**7**

Indicator 11: **Resistance Testing and Results**

Suppressed	107	97	93	93	124	97	128	110
Wild Type	41	36	35	32	29	31	28	22
Never Genotyped	2	1	3	2	1	0	1	1
1-Class	6	9	10	8	10	7	9	13
2-Class	3	1	4	3	1	2	1	1
3-Class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (n=)	**159**	**144**	**145**	**138**	**165**	**137**	**167**	**147**

Indicator 12: **AIDS-Defining Illness**		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
CD4 < 200 at ART initiation	Cases	15	14	16	10	13	7	9	≤ 5
	Rate per 100,000	*5.4*	*5.0*	*5.7*	*3.6*	*4.6*	*2.5*	*3.1*	*1.7*
AIDS Cases (DTP Reports)	Cases	6	≤ 5	6	7	≤ 5	≤ 5	7	≤ 5
	Rate per 100,000	*2.1*	*1.1*	*2.1*	*2.5*	*1.8*	*1.1*	*2.4*	*1.4*
AIDS Cases (BCCDC Reports)	Cases	≤ 5	≤ 5	8	≤ 5	6	≤ 5	6	–
	Rate per 100,000	*1.8*	*1.1*	*2.8*	*1.0*	*2.1*	*0.3*	*2.0*	–

Indicator 13: **HIV-Related Mortality**	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Northern Health	7	6	7	8	6	≤5	≤5	≤5
Per 100 HIV+ Population	2.28	1.92	2.21	2.47	1.81	0.89	1.45	1.42
Per 100,000 Population	2.30	1.95	2.42	2.75	2.11	1.05	1.73	1.72