



BRITISH COLUMBIA
CENTRE *for* EXCELLENCE
in HIV/AIDS

HIV MONITORING QUARTERLY REPORT **FOR VANCOUVER COASTAL HEALTH**

FOURTH QUARTER 2014

* Please see foreword



BC Centre for Disease Control
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 Vancouver Coastal Health by HSDA and HIV Test Episodes for Males in Vancouver Coastal Health by HSDA.*

For Indicator 5 (page 22) and 9 (page 31), 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

Indicator 1. 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 Starts

Indicator 8. CD4 Cell Count at ART Initiation

Indicator 9. Active and Inactive Drug Treatment Program Participants

Indicator 10. Antiretroviral Adherence Level

Indicator 11. Resistance Testing Results by Resistance Category

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

- Figure 1.1 Hiv Test Episodes for Vancouver Coastal Health, 2010 Q1–2014 Q4
- Figure 1.2 Hiv Test Episodes for Vancouver Coastal Health by Gender and Prenatal Status, 2010 Q1–2014 Q4
- Figure 1.3 Hiv Test Episodes for Vancouver Coastal Health by Age Category, 2010 Q1–2014 Q4
- Figure 1.4 Point-of-Care Hiv Tests for Vancouver Coastal Health, 2010 Q4–2014 Q4
- Figure 1.5 Hiv Test Episodes by HSDA for Vancouver Coastal Health, 2010 Q1–2014 Q4

Figure 1.6 Hiv Test Episodes for Non-Prenatal Females in Vancouver Coastal Health by HSDA, 2010 Q1–2014 Q4

Figure 1.7 Hiv Test Episodes for Males in Vancouver Coastal Health by HSDA, 2010 Q1–2014 Q4

Indicator 2 Hiv Testing Rates

- Figure 2.1 Rate of Hiv Testing for Vancouver Coastal Health and HSDA's, 2009–2014
- Figure 2.2 Rate of Hiv Testing for Vancouver Coastal Health by Gender, 2009–2014
- Figure 2.3 Rate of Hiv Testing for Vancouver Coastal Health by Age Category, 2009–2014

Indicator 3 New Hiv Diagnoses

- Figure 3.1 New Hiv Diagnoses for Vancouver Coastal Health, 2010 Q1–2014 Q4
- Figure 3.2 New Hiv Diagnoses for Vancouver Coastal Health by Gender, 2010 Q1–2014 Q4
- Figure 3.3 New Hiv Diagnoses for Vancouver Coastal Health by Age Category, 2010 Q1–2014 Q4
- Figure 3.4 New Hiv Diagnoses for Vancouver Coastal Health by Exposure Category, 2010 Q1–2014 Q2
- Figure 3.5 New Hiv Diagnoses for Vancouver Coastal Health by HSDA, 2010 Q1–2014 Q4

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
- Figure 4.1 Stage of Hiv Infection at Diagnosis for Vancouver Coastal Health, 2010–2013
- Figure 4.2 Stage of Hiv Infection at Diagnosis for Vancouver Coastal Health by Gender, 2010–2013
- Figure 4.3 Stage of Hiv Infection at Diagnosis for Vancouver Coastal Health by Age Category, 2010–2013
- Figure 4.4 Stage of Hiv Infection at Diagnosis for Vancouver Coastal Health by Exposure Category, 2010–2013

Indicator 5 Hiv Cascade of Care

- Figure 5.1 Estimated Cascade of Care for Vancouver Coastal Health, 2014
- Figure 5.2 Estimated Cascade of Care for Vancouver Coastal Health by Gender, 2014
- Figure 5.3 Estimated Cascade of Care for Vancouver Coastal Health by Age Category, 2014

Figure 5.4	Estimated Cascade of Care for Vancouver Coastal Health by MSM Status, 2014
Figure 5.5	Estimated Cascade of Care for Vancouver Coastal Health by Age Category and MSM Status, 2014
Figure 5.6	Estimated Cascade of Care for Vancouver Coastal Health by History of IDU, 2014
Figure 5.7	Estimated Cascade of Care for Vancouver Coastal Health by HSDA, 2014
Indicator 6	Programmatic Compliance Score (PCS)
Table 2	Probability of Mortality Based on the Programmatic Compliance Score
Figure 6.1	PCS Components for Vancouver Coastal Health, 2013 Q1–2014 Q4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First-Year CD4 Measurement First-Year VL measurement Baseline Resistance Testing Recommended Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) Baseline CD4 ≥ 200 cells/μL Suppression at 9 Months
Figure 6.2	Historical Trends for PCS Score for Vancouver Coastal Health, 2013 Q1–2014 Q4
Indicator 7	New Antiretroviral Therapy Starts in Vancouver Coastal Health
Figure 7	BC-CfE Drug Treatment Program Enrollment: New Antiretroviral Participants for Vancouver Coastal Health, 2013 Q1–2014 Q4
Indicator 8	CD4 Cell Count at ART Initiation
Figure 8	CD4 Cell Count at ART Initiation for Vancouver Coastal Health, 2013 Q1–2014 Q4
Indicator 9	Active and Inactive Drug Treatment Program (DTP) Participants
Table 3	Distribution of People on ART in Vancouver Coastal Health, 2014 Q4
Figure 9	Active and Inactive DTP Participants for Vancouver Coastal Health, 2013 Q1–2014 Q4
Indicator 10	Antiretroviral Adherence
Figure 10	Distribution of Individuals by Adherence Level in 1st Year of Therapy, Based on Pharmacy Refill Compliance for Vancouver Coastal Health, 2013 Q1–2014 Q4
Indicator 11	Resistance Testing and Results
Figure 11	Cumulative Resistance Testing Results by Resistance Category for Vancouver Coastal Health, 2013 Q1–2014 Q4
Indicator 12	AIDS-Defining Illness
Figure 12	AIDS Case Rate and Reports for Vancouver Coastal Health, 2007–2014
Indicator 13	HIV-Related Mortality
Figure 13	HIV-Related Deaths by Year for Vancouver Coastal 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. 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.



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. 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 Vancouver Coastal Health, 2010 Q1–2014 Q4

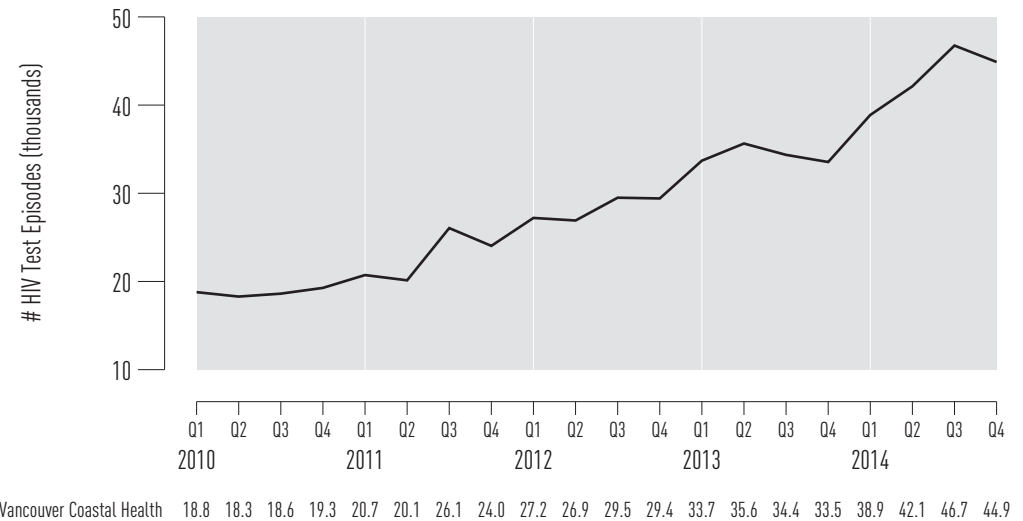


Figure 1.2 HIV Test Episodes by Gender and Prenatal Status for Vancouver Coastal Health, 2010 Q1–2014 Q4¹

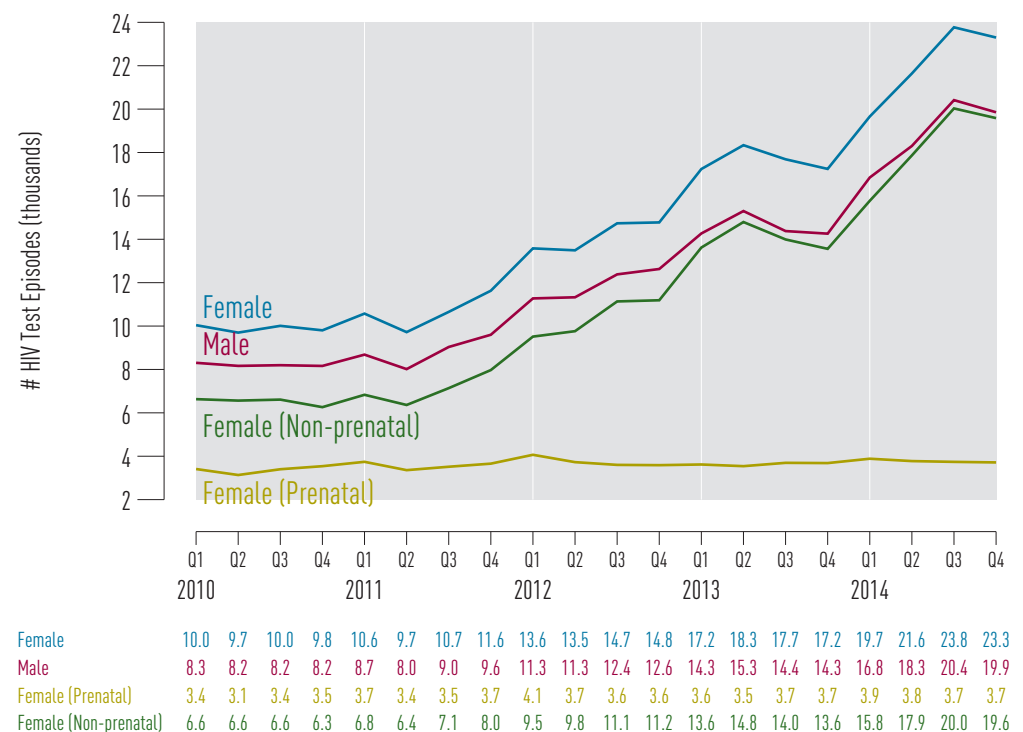


Figure 1.3 HIV Test Episodes by Age Category for Vancouver Coastal Health, 2010 Q1–2014 Q4 ^{1,2}

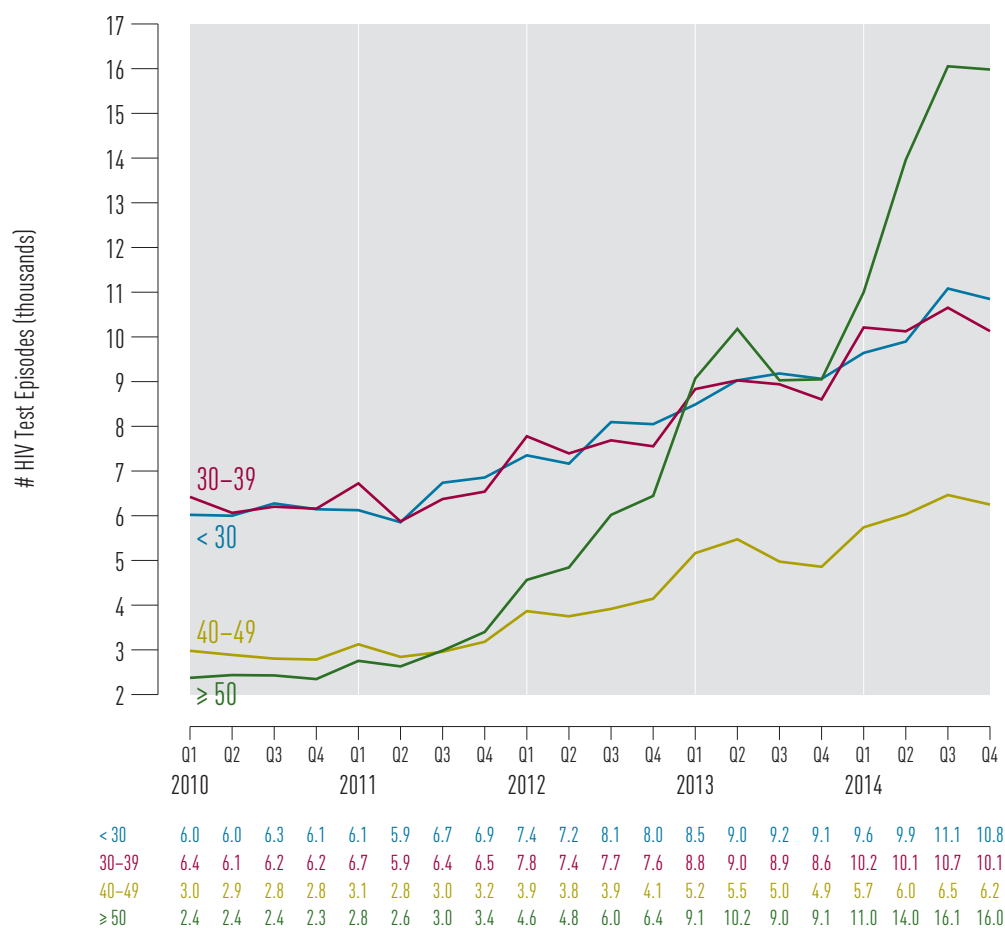
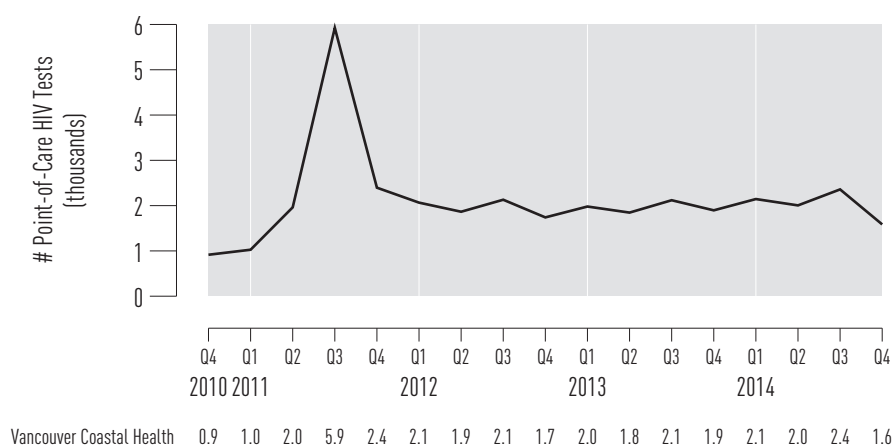


Figure 1.4 Point-of-Care HIV Tests for Vancouver Coastal Health, 2010 Q4–2014 Q4



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 Vancouver Coastal Health by HSDA, 2010 Q1–2014 Q4 ¹

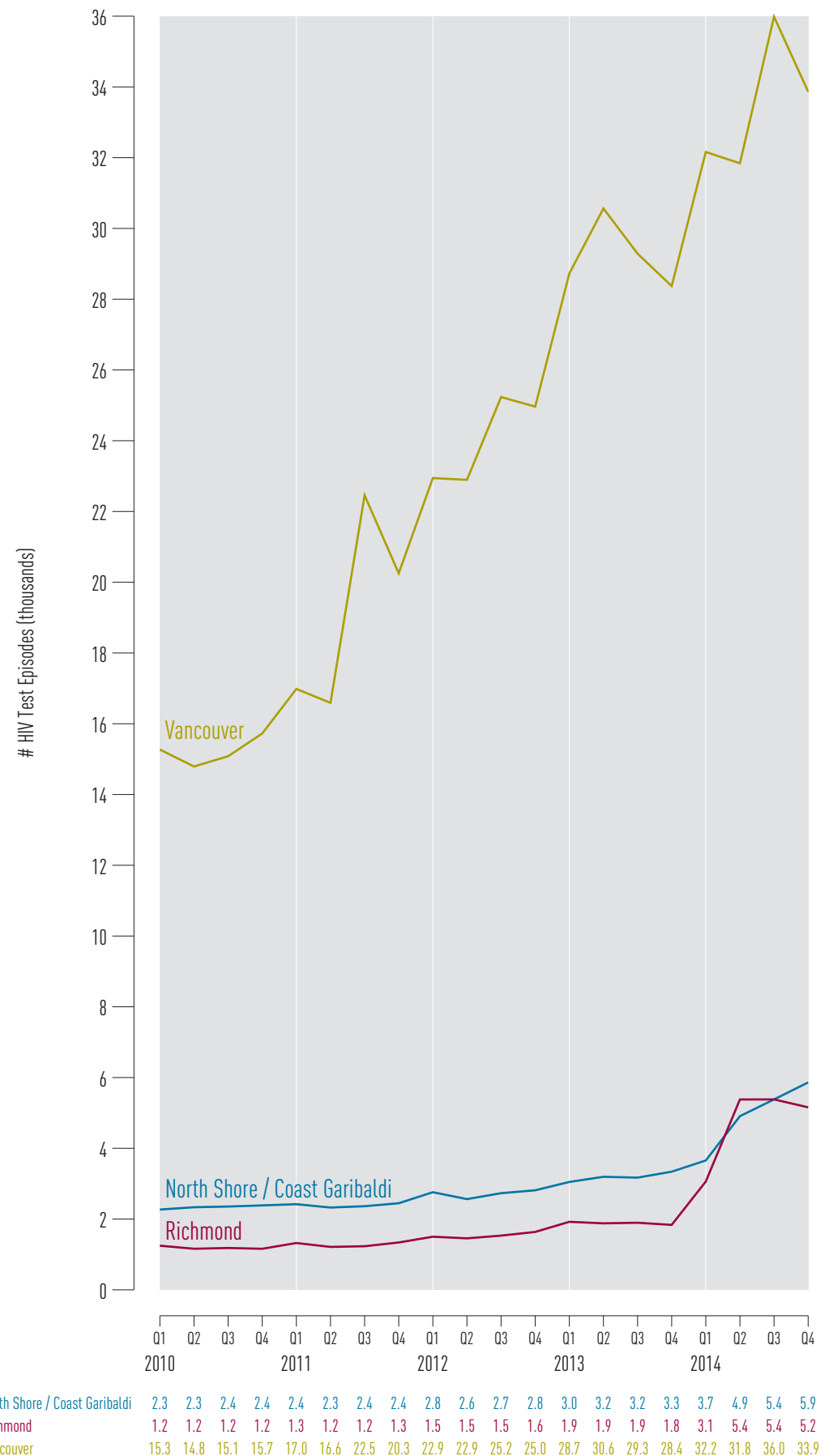


Figure 1.6 HIV Test Episodes for Non-prenatal Females in Vancouver Coastal Health by HSDA, 2010 Q1–2014 Q4 ¹

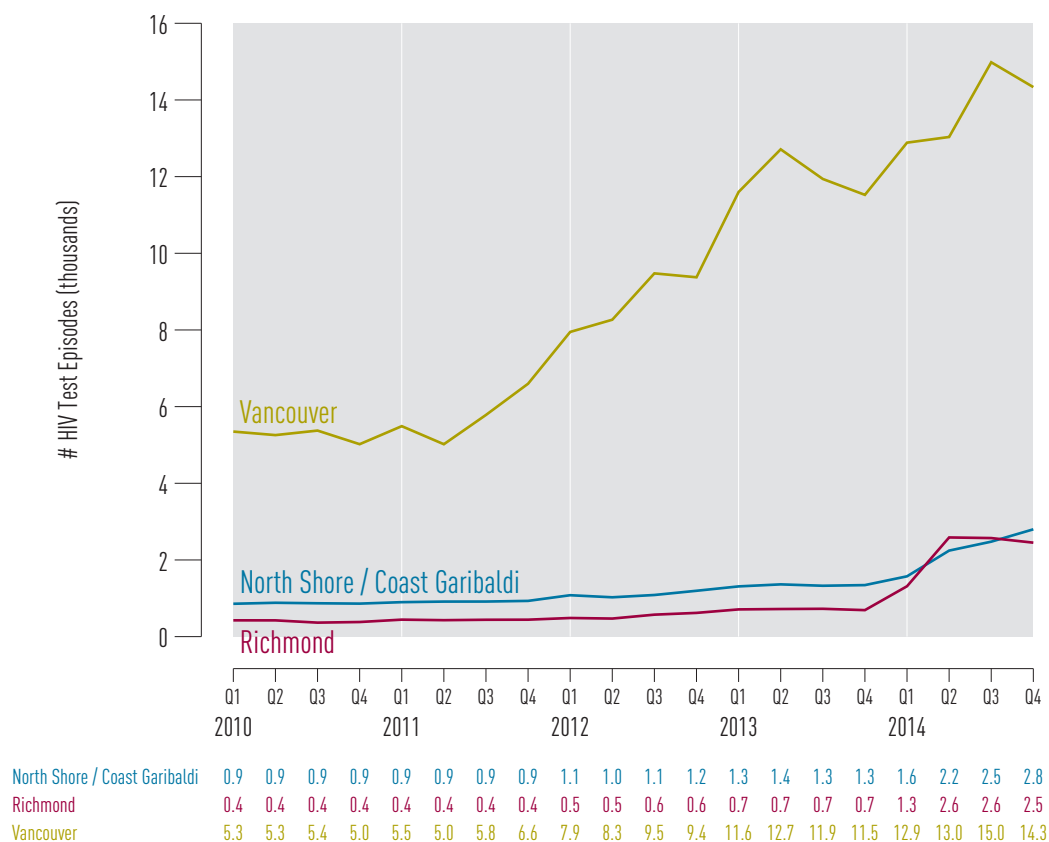
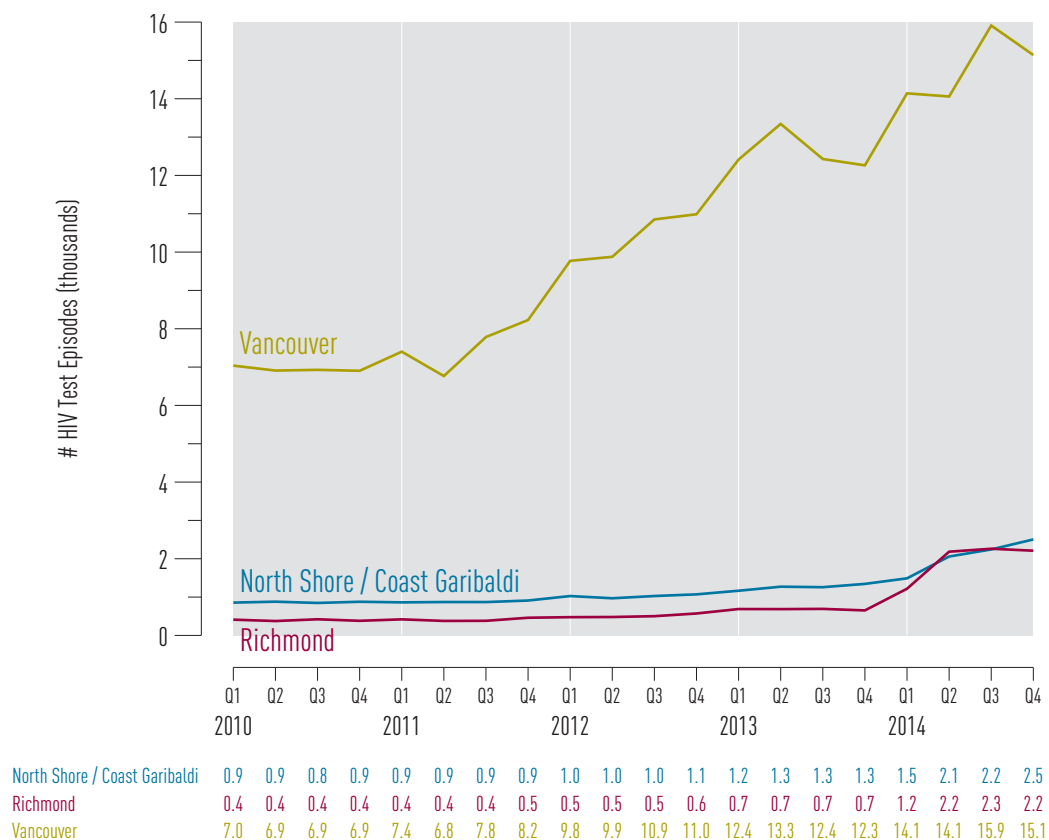


Figure 1.7 HIV Test Episodes for Males in Vancouver Coastal Health by HSDA, 2010 Q1–2014 Q4 ¹



Indicator 2. HIV Testing Rates

Figure 2.1 Rate of HIV Testing for Vancouver Coastal Health and HSDAs, 2009–2014 ²

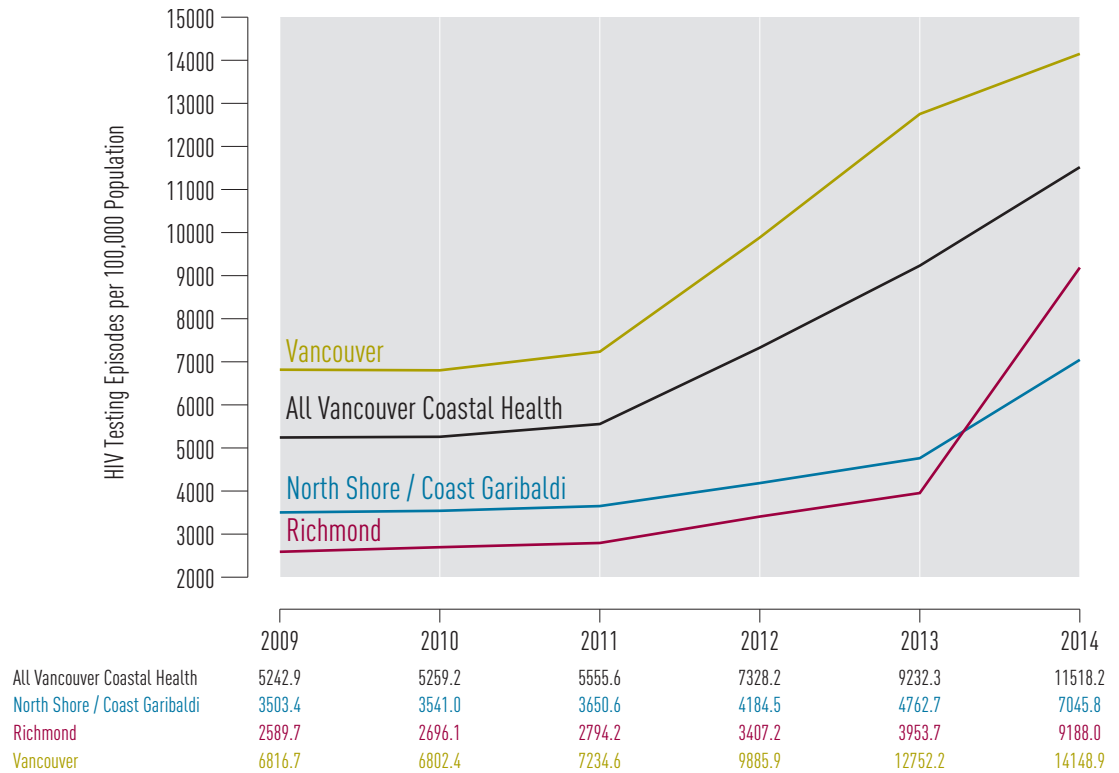


Figure 2.2 Rate of HIV Testing by Gender for Vancouver Coastal Health, 2009–2014 ²

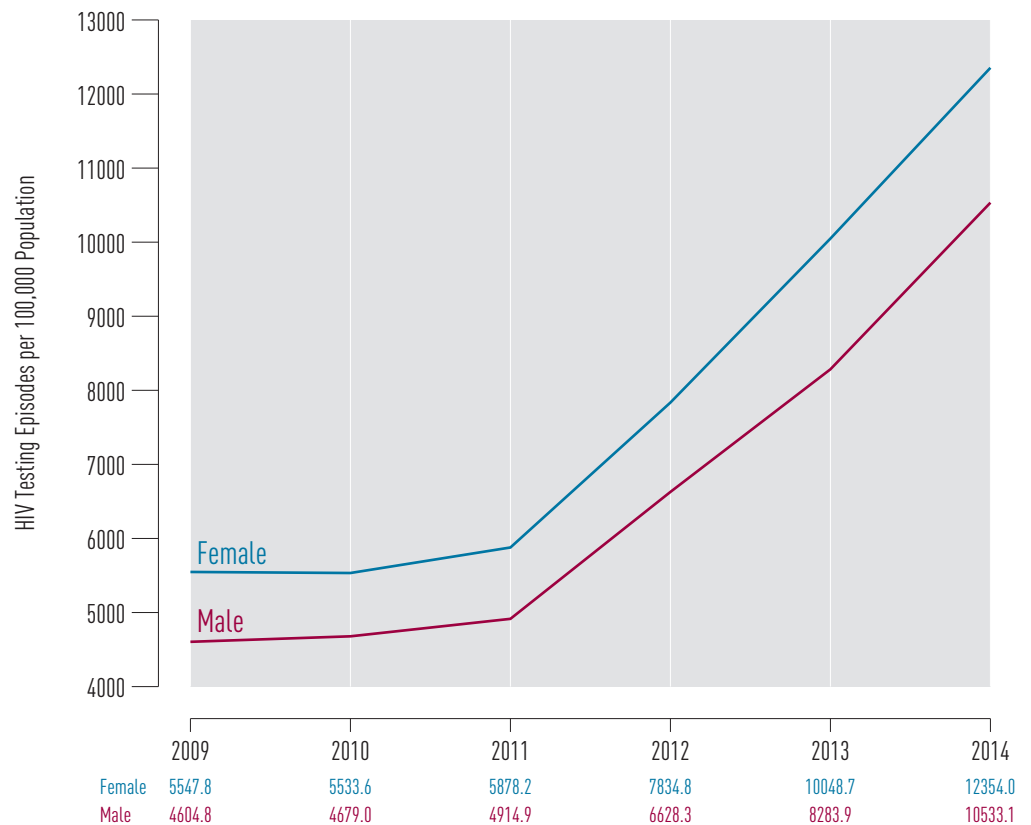
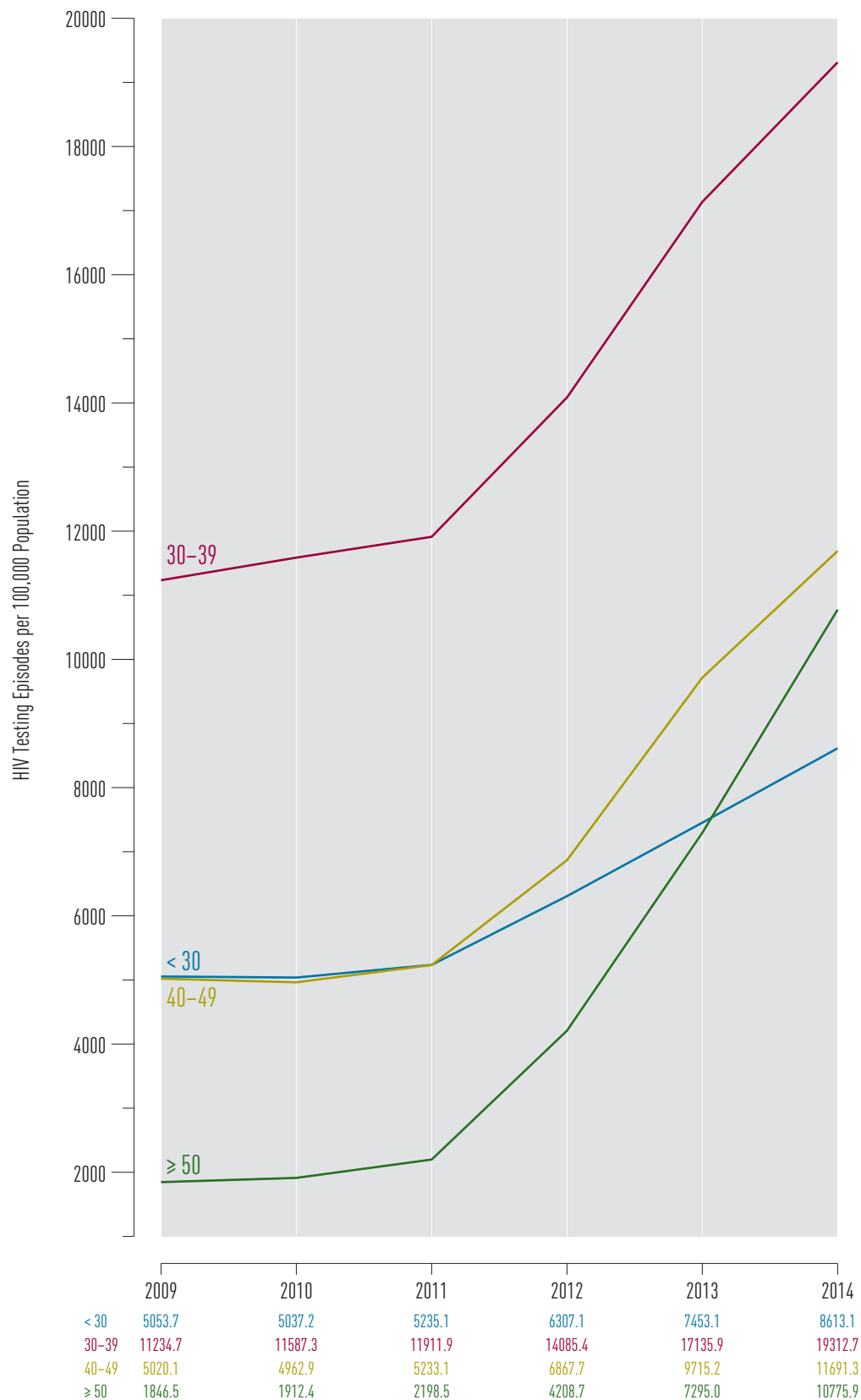


Figure 2.3 Rate of HIV Testing by Age Category for Vancouver Coastal Health, 2009–2014 ²



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 Vancouver Coastal Health, 2010 Q1–2014 Q4 ³

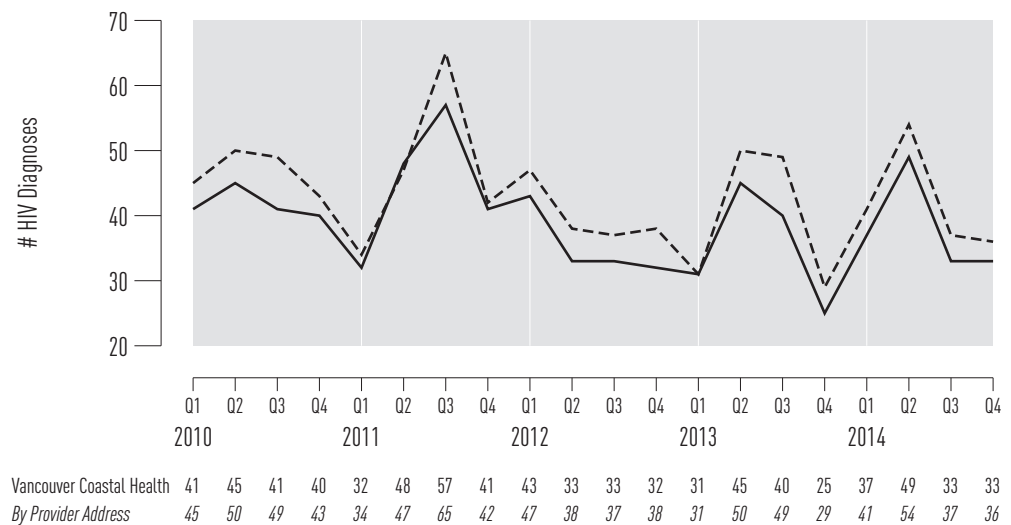
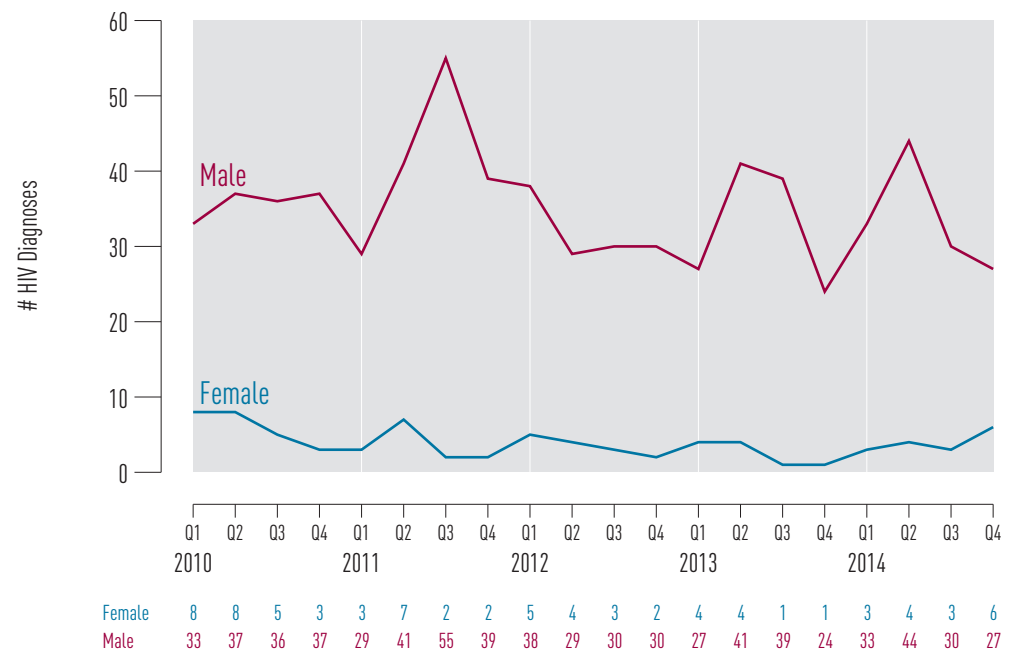


Figure 3.2 New HIV Diagnoses for Vancouver Coastal Health by Gender, 2010 Q1–2014 Q4 ³



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

Figure 3.3 New HIV Diagnoses for Vancouver Coastal Health by Age Category, 2010 Q1–2014 Q4 ³

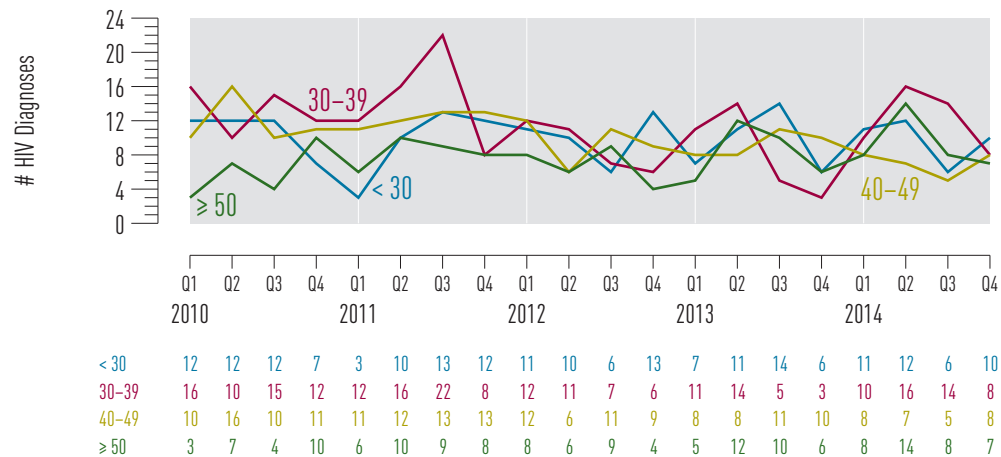
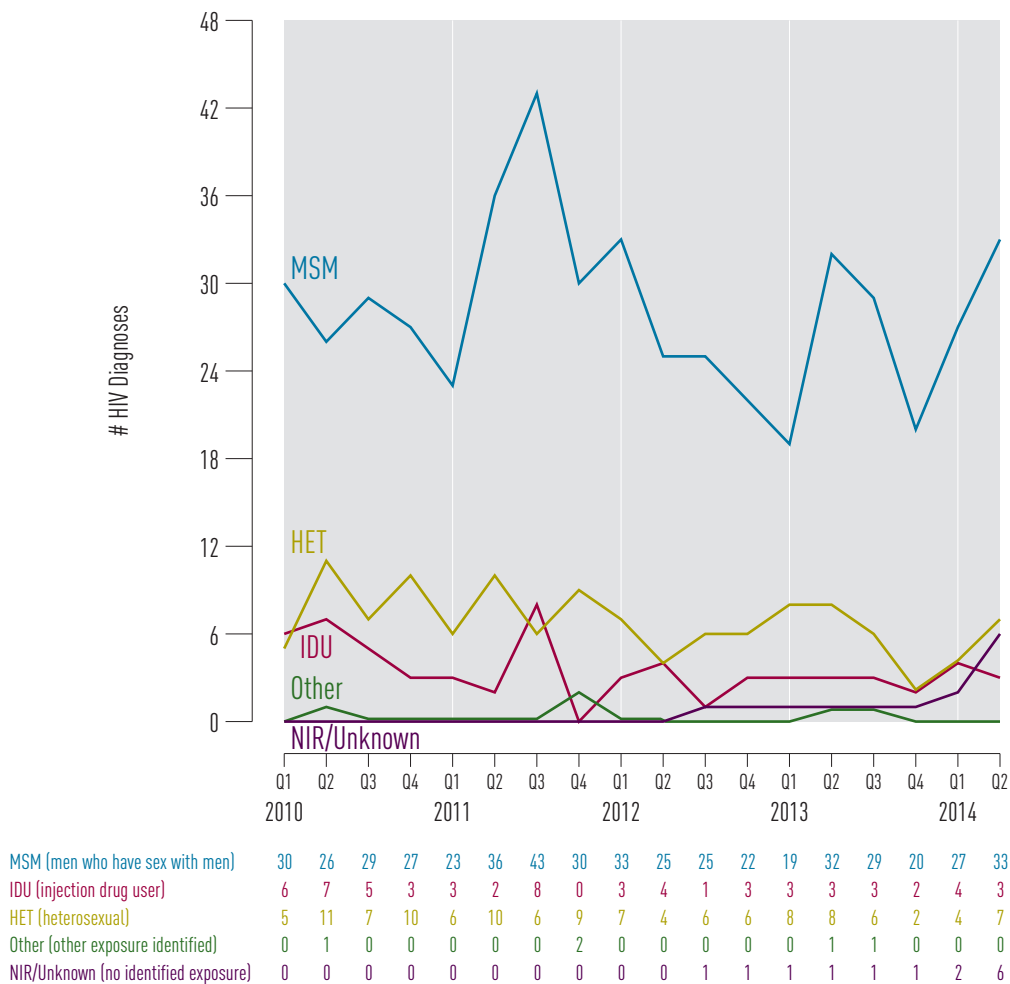


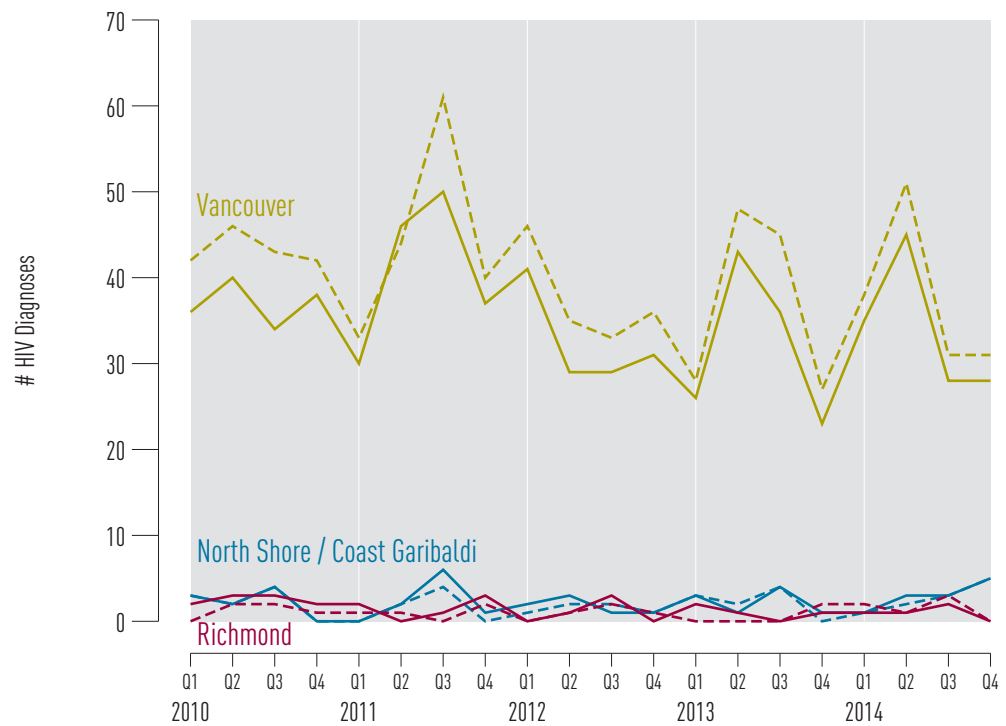
Figure 3.4 New HIV Diagnoses for Vancouver Coastal Health by Exposure Category, 2010 Q1–2014 Q2 ^{3,4}



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.

Figure 3.5 New HIV Diagnoses for Vancouver Coastal Health by HSDA, 2010 Q1–2014 Q4 ³



North Shore / Coast Garibaldi	3	2	4	0	0	2	6	1	2	3	1	1	3	1	4	1	1	3	3	5
by Provider Address	3	2	4	0	0	2	4	0	1	2	2	1	3	2	4	0	1	2	3	5
Richmond	2	3	3	2	2	0	1	3	0	1	3	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	2	0
by Provider Address	0	2	2	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	3	0
Vancouver	36	40	34	38	30	46	50	37	41	29	29	31	26	43	36	23	35	45	28	28
by Provider Address	42	46	43	42	33	44	61	40	46	35	33	36	28	48	45	27	38	51	31	31

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

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	CD4 ≥500	No AIDS case report
2a		CD4 350–499	
2b		CD4 200–349	
3		(CD4 <200	AIDS case report)
Unknown		No available CD4	No AIDS case report

Figure 4.1 Stage of HIV Infection at Diagnosis for Vancouver Coastal Health, 2010–2013⁵

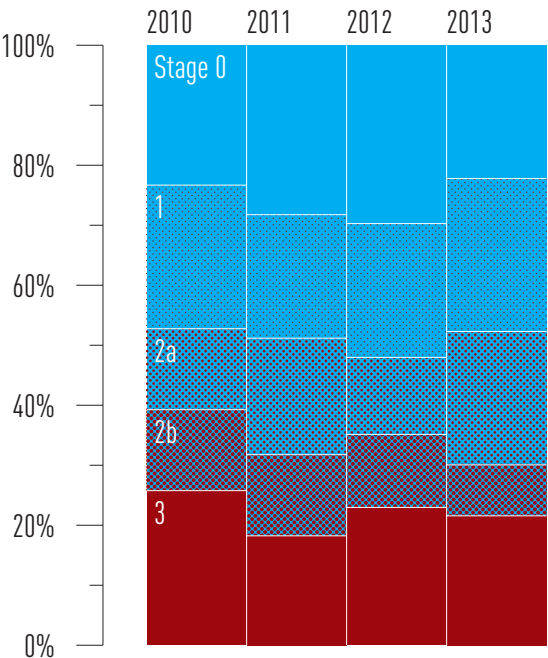
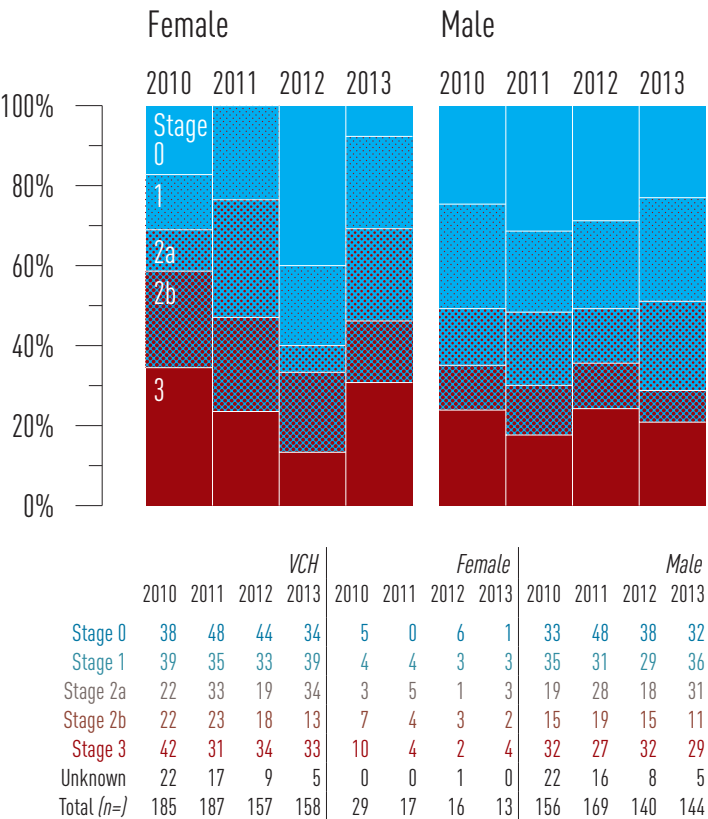


Figure 4.2 Stage of HIV Infection at Diagnosis by Gender for Vancouver Coastal Health, 2010–2013⁵



5 Data Source: BCCDC

Figure 4.3 Stage of HIV Infection at Diagnosis by Age Category for Vancouver Coastal Health, 2010–2013 ⁵

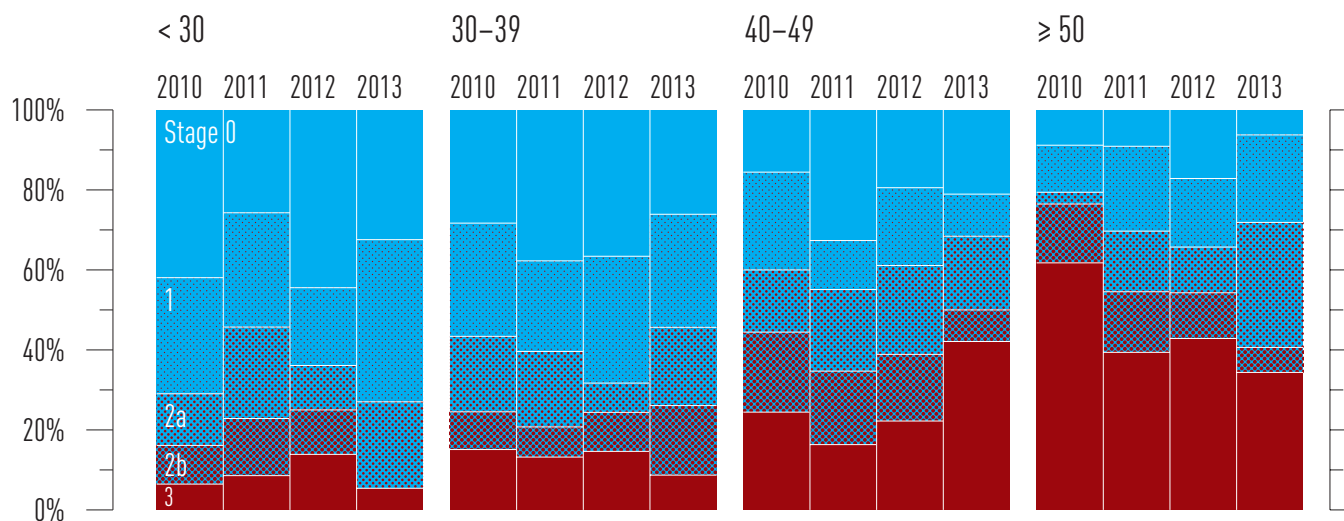
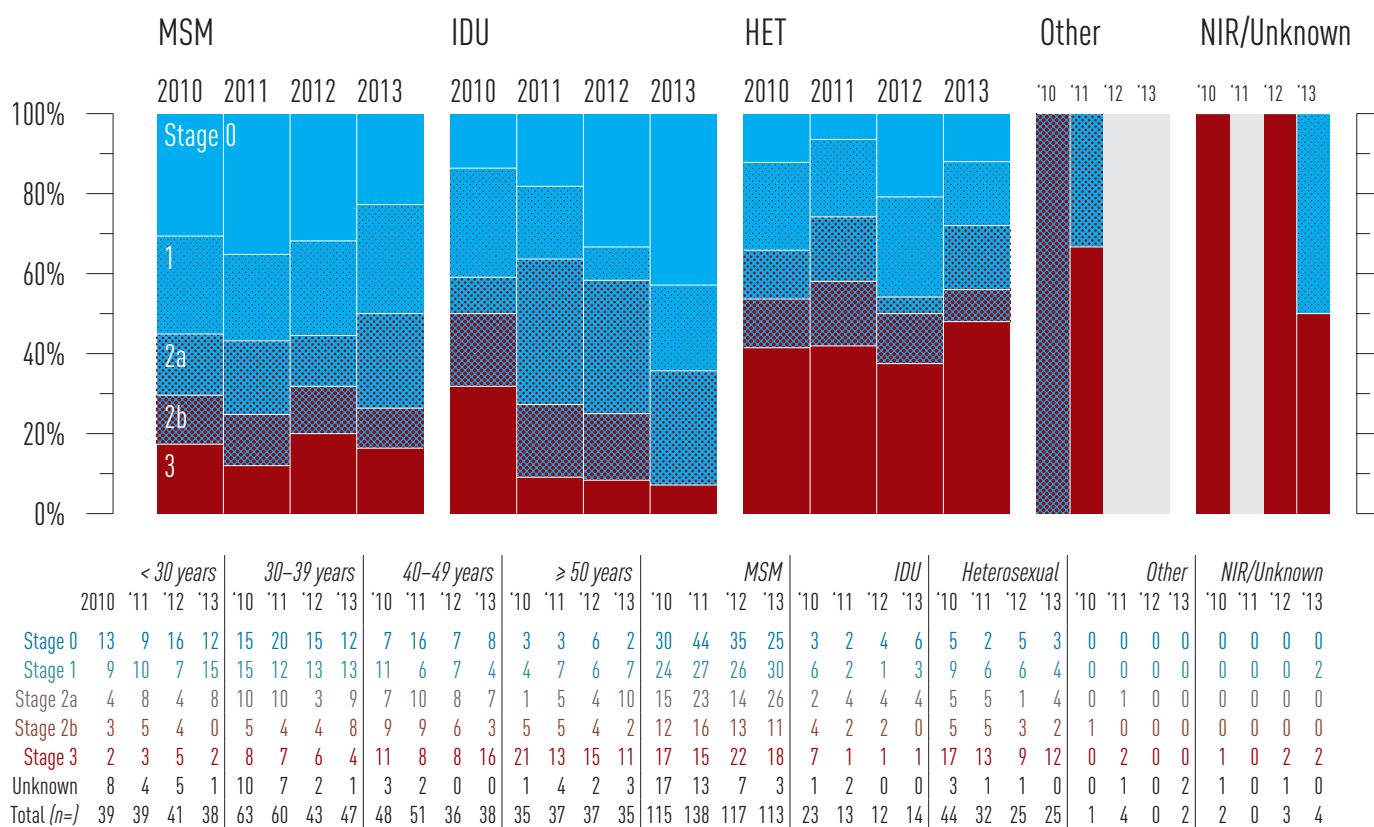


Figure 4.4 Stage of HIV Infection at Diagnosis by Exposure Category for Vancouver Coastal Health, 2010–2013 ^{5,6}



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 Vancouver Coastal Health, 2014 ⁷

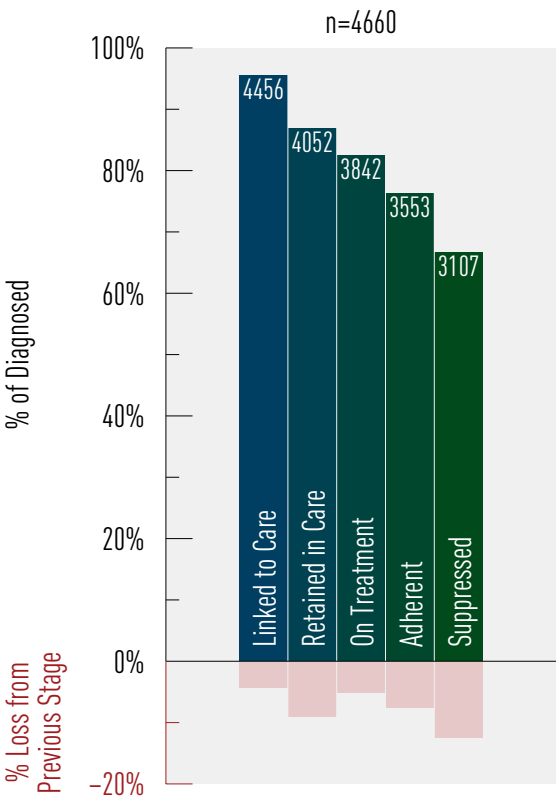
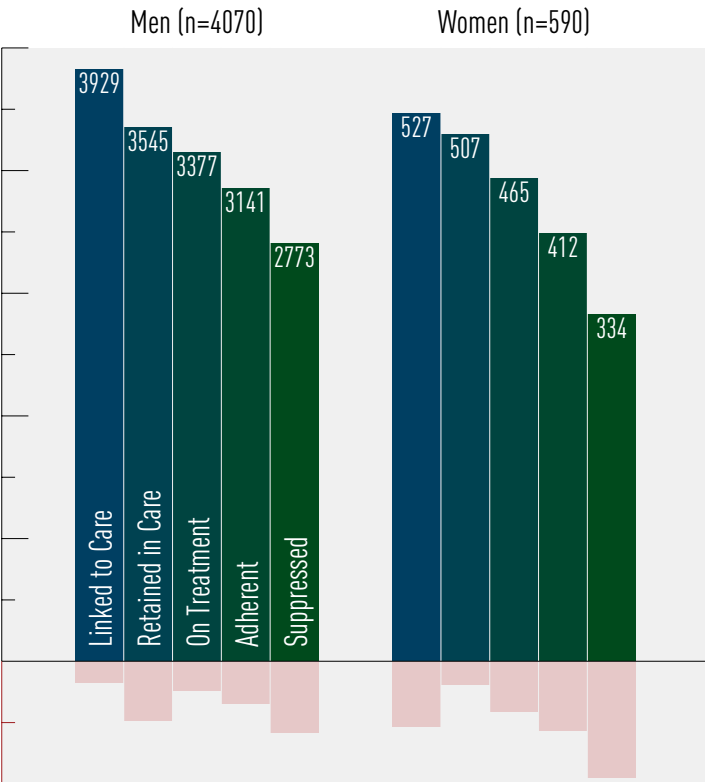
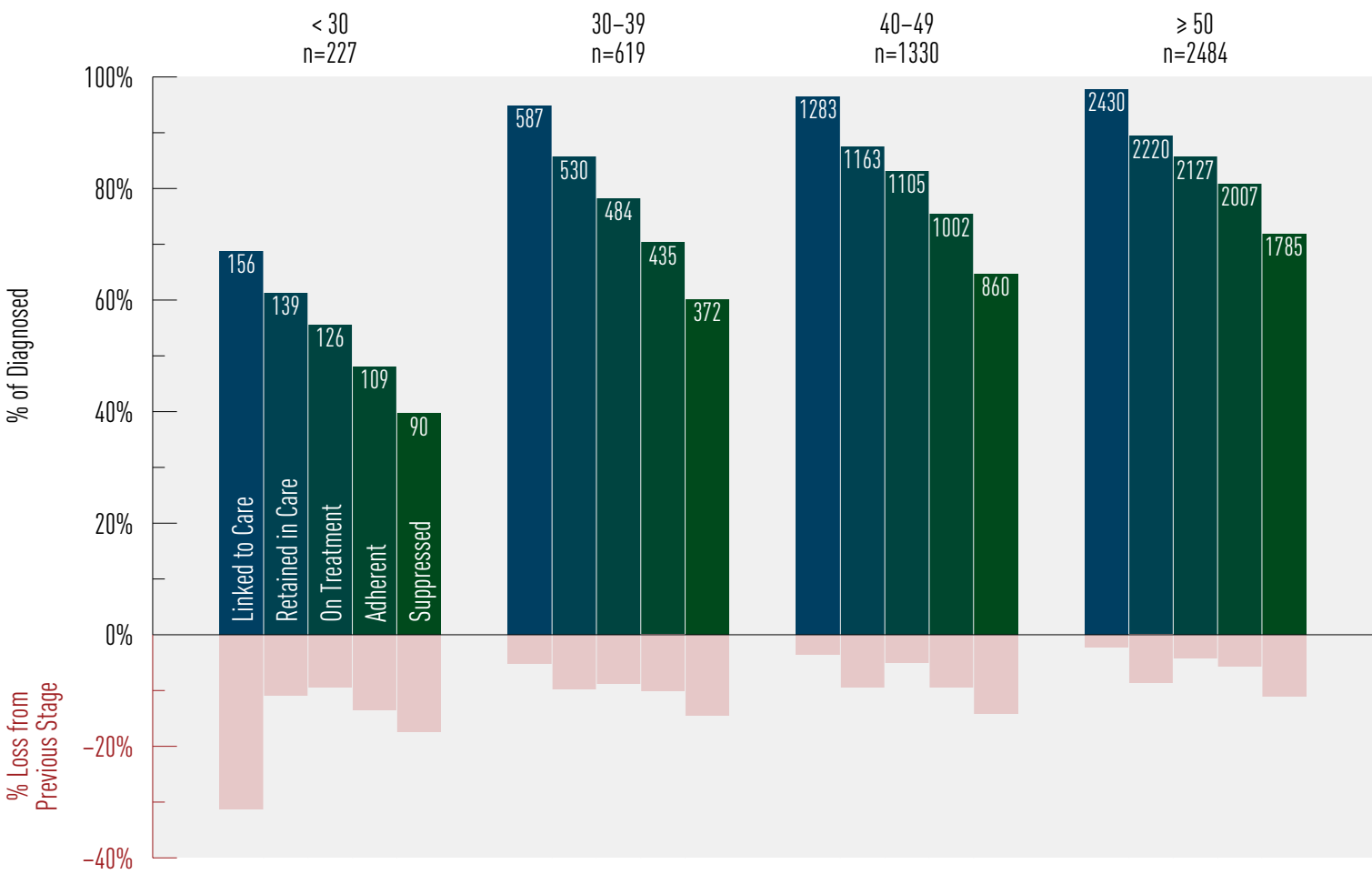


Figure 5.2 Estimated Cascade of Care for Vancouver Coastal Health by Gender, 2014 ⁷



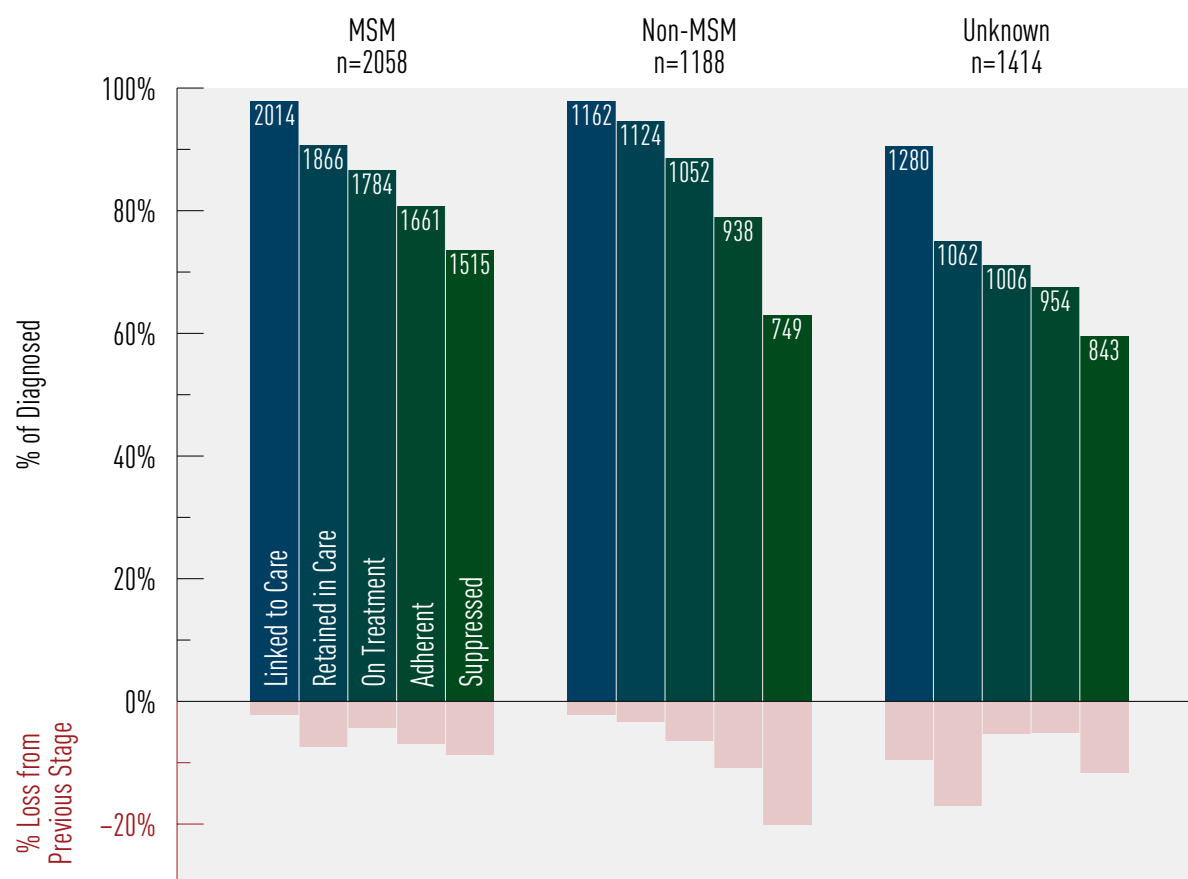
⁷ Data is for the period 2014 Q1–2014 Q4.
 Data Sources:
 i British Columbia Centre for Excellence Drug Treatment Program (DTP) Database (ARV use, VL and CD4 count).
 ii Administrative data (ex. MSP billings; hospitalization data from the Discharge Abstract Database (DAD)).
 Limitations: HA assignment 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 Vancouver Coastal 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 Vancouver Coastal Health by MSM Status, 2014 ⁹



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

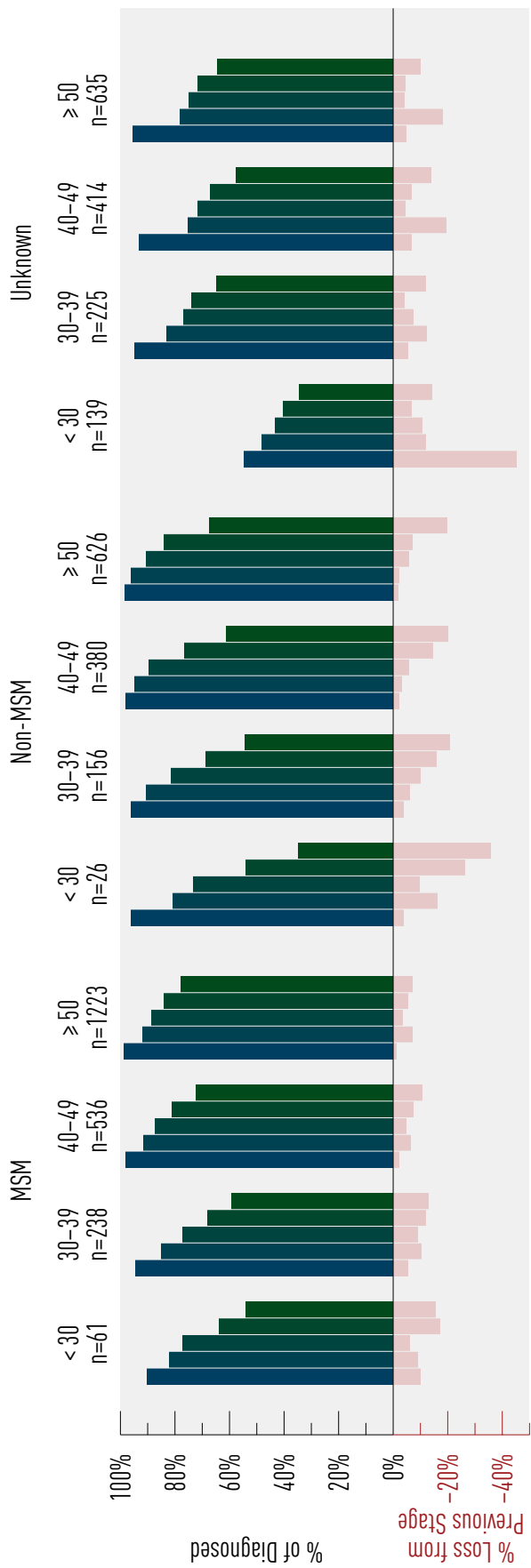
Data Sources:

- 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 Vancouver Coastal Health by Age Category and MSM Status, 2014 ⁹



⁹ Data is for the period 2014 Q1-2014 Q4.

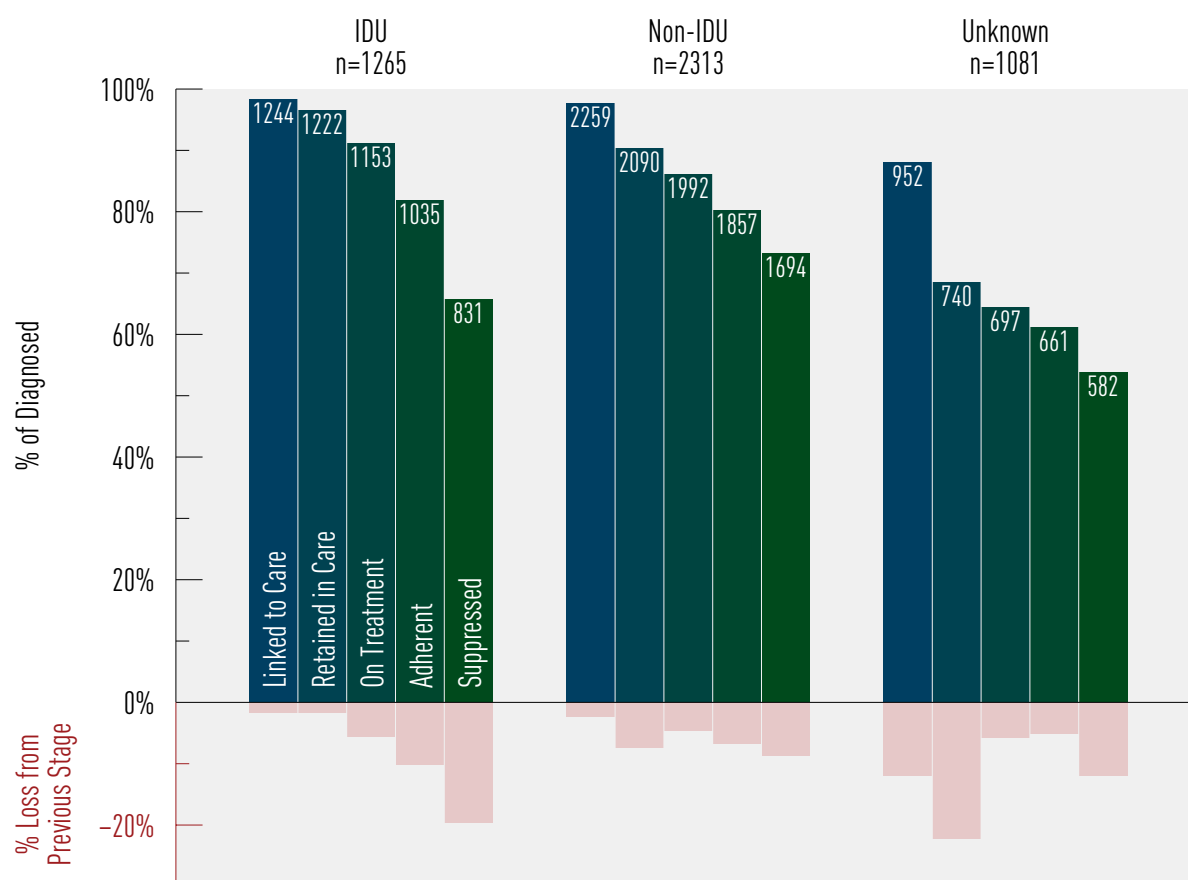
Data Sources:

- 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 Vancouver Coastal Health by History of IDU, 2014⁹



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

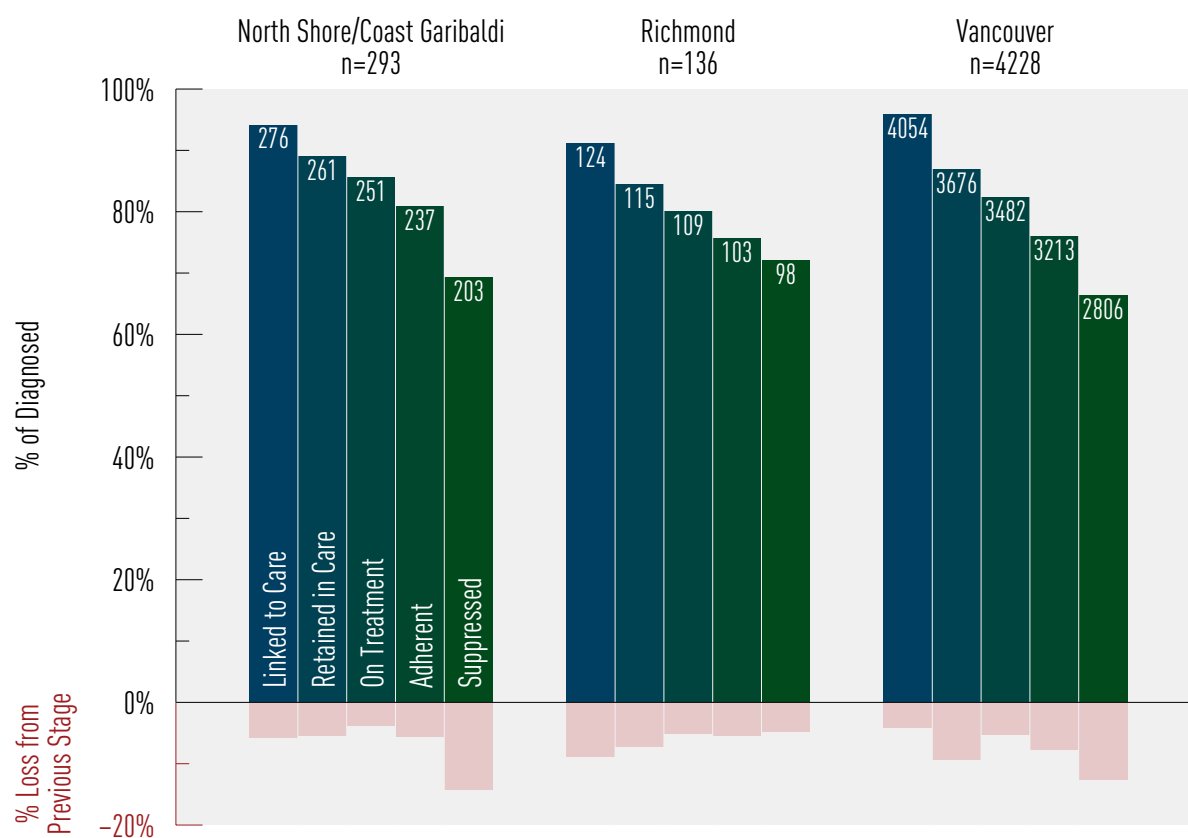
Data Sources:

- 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 Vancouver Coastal 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 $PCS \geq 4$ 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. 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 Vancouver Coastal Health, 2013 Q1–2014 Q4 ¹⁰

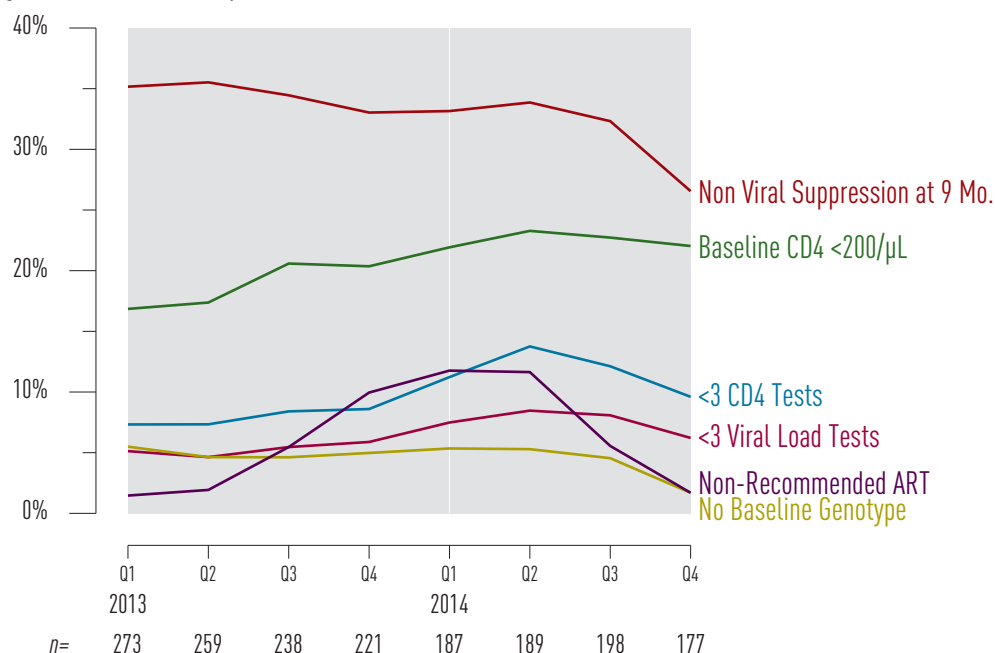
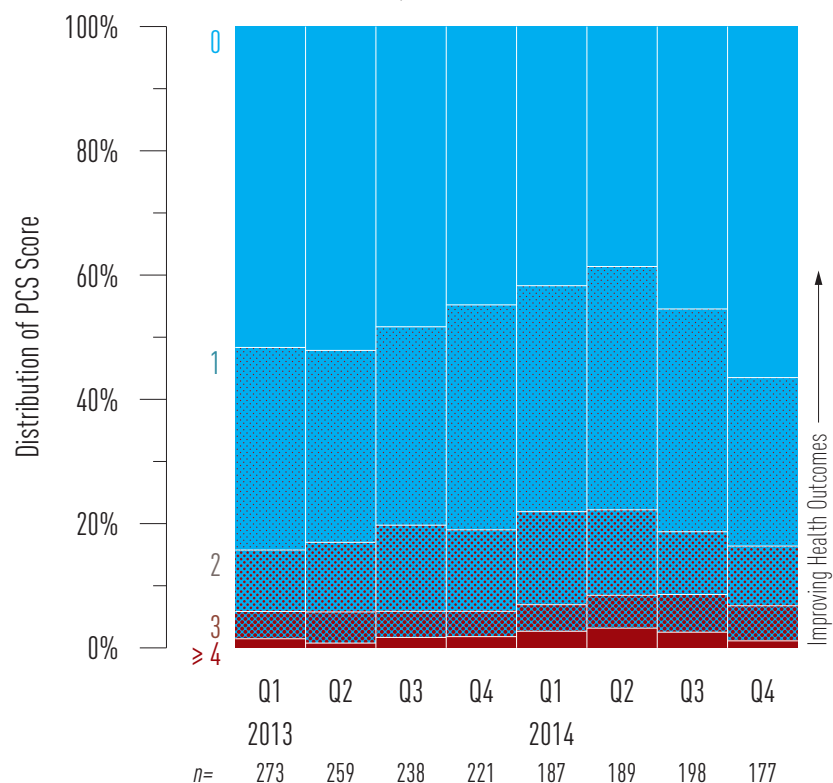


Figure 6.2 Historical Trends for PCS Score for Vancouver Coastal Health, 2013 Q1–2014 Q4 ^{10,11}



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

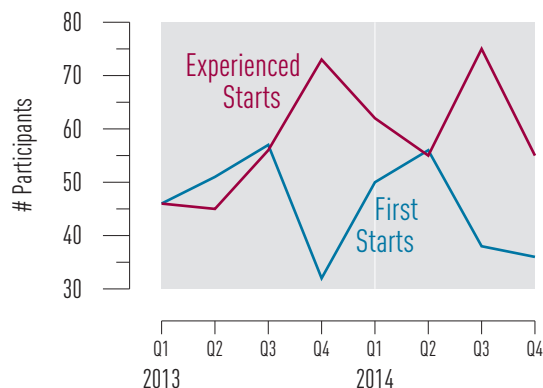
¹¹ Each quarter's data is calculated as the sum of the 4 quarters leading up to it. e.g. 2013 Q1 is calculated from 2012 Q2 – 2013 Q1. NB: A score of 0 is the best score and a score of 4 or more is the worst score.

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.

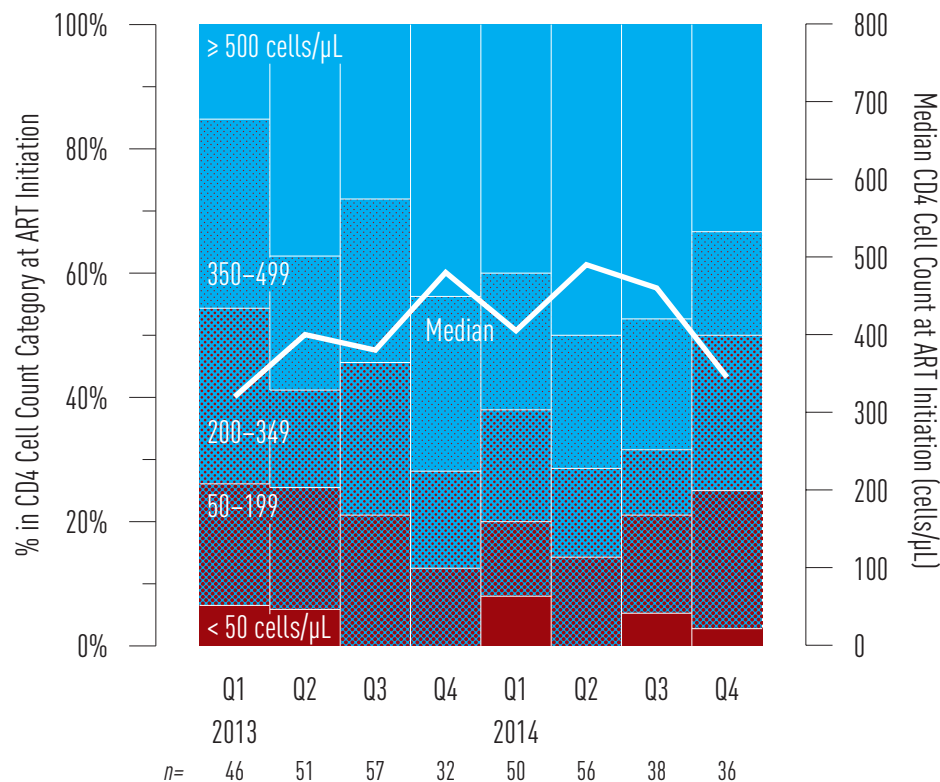
Indicator 7. New Antiretroviral Therapy Starts in Vancouver Coastal Health

Figure 7 BC-CfE Drug Treatment Program Enrollment: New ART Participants in Vancouver Coastal 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 Vancouver Coastal Health, 2013 Q1–2014 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.

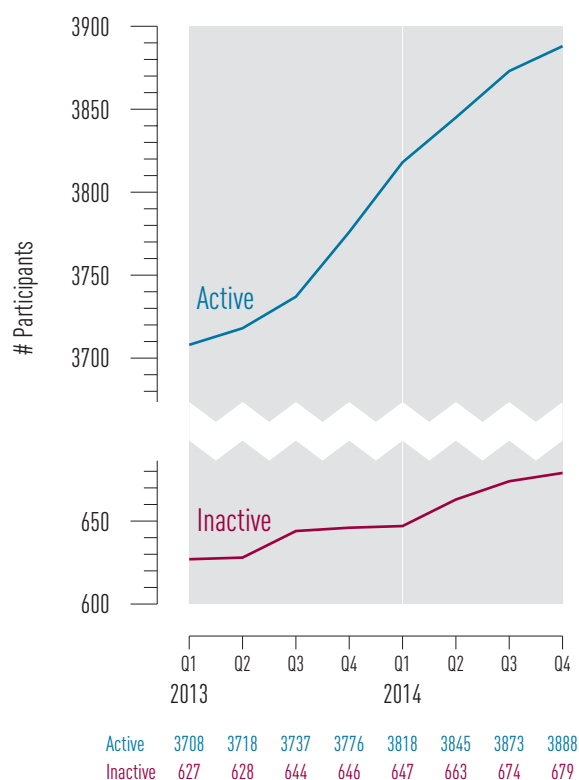
¹³ Data Source: Drug Treatment Program Database
Limitations: CD4 cell count data is approximately 80% complete.

Indicator 9. Active and Inactive DTP Participants

Table 3. Distribution of People on ART for Vancouver Coastal Health, 2014 Q4 ¹⁴

Age	< 30	141
	30–39	524
	40–49	1170
	≥ 50	2053
Gender	Male	3418
	Female	470
Exposure	MSM	1807
	IDU	1133
Total		3888

Figure 9 Active and Inactive DTP Participants for Vancouver Coastal 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.

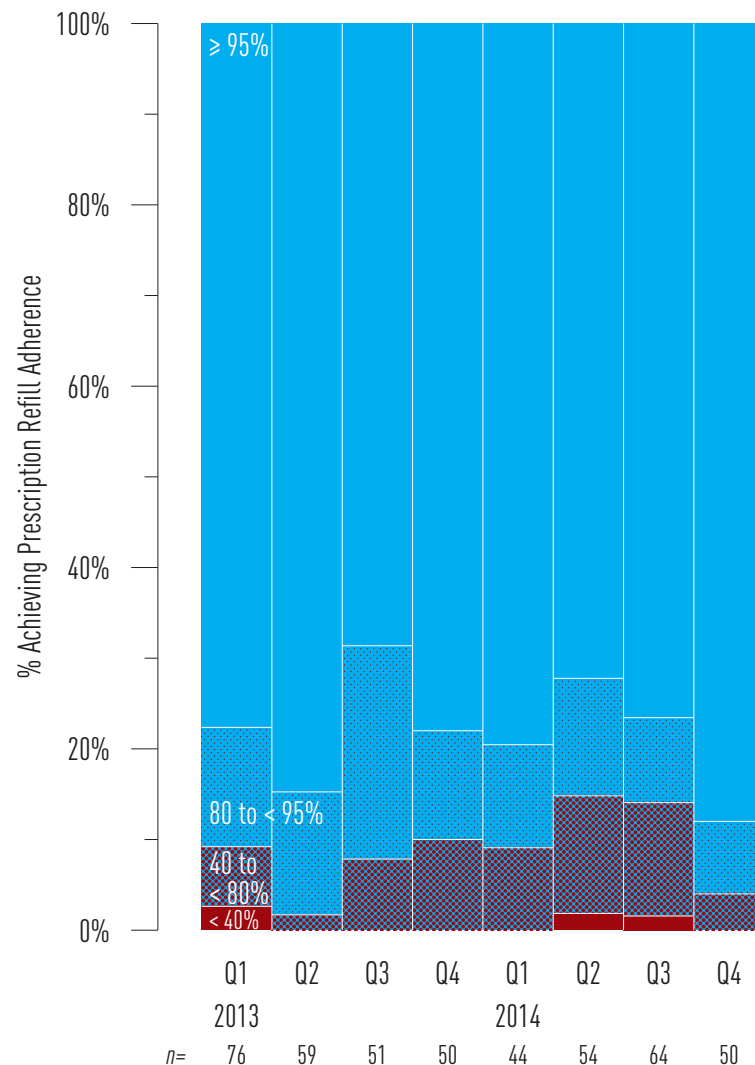
Inactive DTP Participants: Persons no longer prescribed drugs through the HIV/AIDS Drug Treatment Program in the last quarter.

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. $\geq 95\%$) 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 Vancouver Coastal Health, 2013 Q1–2014 Q4 ¹⁶

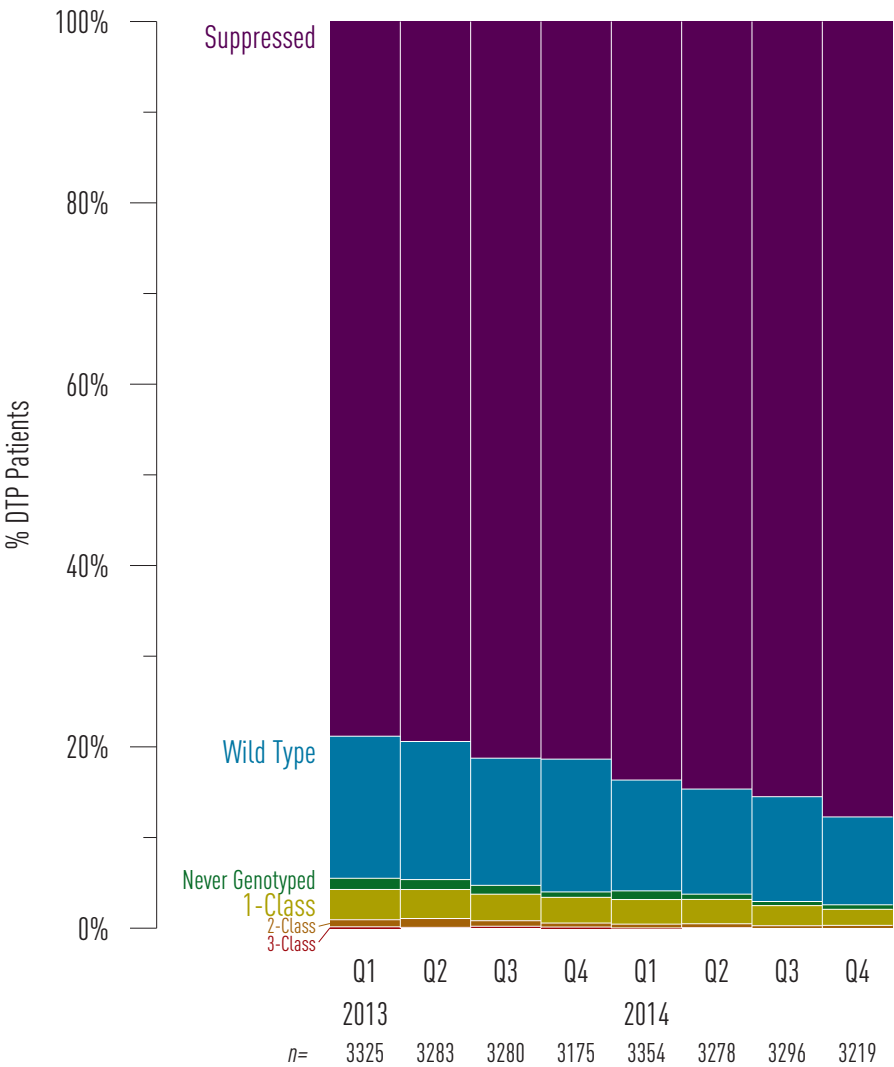


¹⁶ Data Source: Drug Treatment Program Database
 Limitation: Prescription refill adherence is used as a proxy for patient adherence.

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 Vancouver Coastal Health, 2013 Q1–2014 Q4 ¹⁷



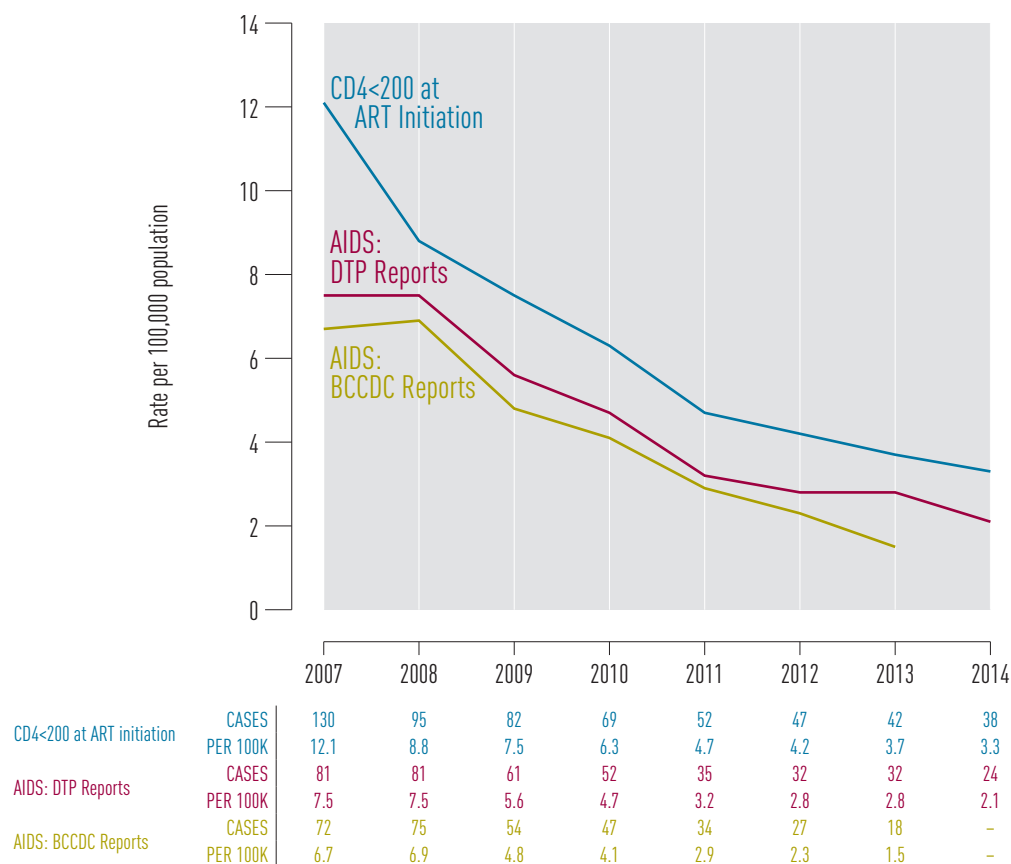
¹⁷ Data Source: Drug Treatment Program Database

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 Vancouver Coastal Health, 2007–2014¹⁸

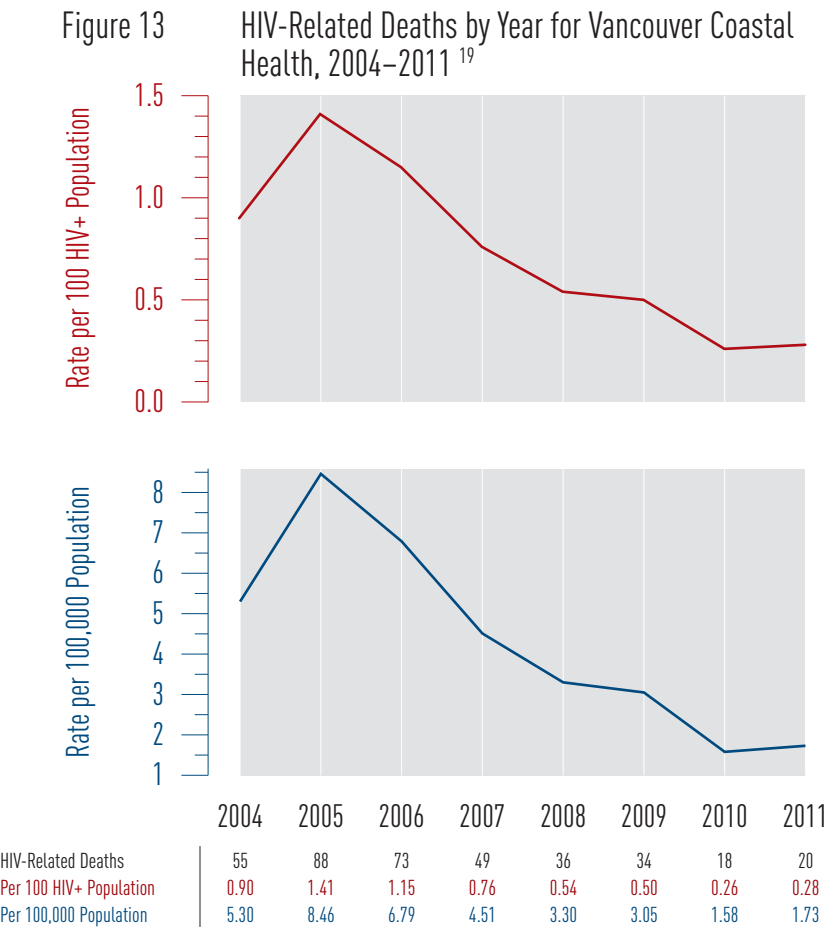


¹⁸ Data Source: DTP AIDS cases are obtained from the Drug Treatment Program Database; BCCDC AIDS cases are obtained from the BCCDC; CD4<200 at ART initiation data came from the DTP database.

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.



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				2011				2012				2013				2014			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Vancouver Coastal Health		18.8	18.3	18.6	19.3	20.7	20.1	26.1	24.0	27.2	26.9	29.5	29.4	33.7	35.6	34.4	33.5	38.9	42.1	46.7	44.9
Gender	Female	10.0	9.7	10.0	9.8	10.6	9.7	10.7	11.6	13.6	13.5	14.7	14.8	17.2	18.3	17.7	17.2	19.7	21.6	23.8	23.3
	Male	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.7	8.0	9.0	9.6	11.3	11.3	12.4	12.6	14.3	15.3	14.4	14.3	16.8	18.3	20.4	19.9
	Other	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Female (Prenatal)		3.4	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7
Female (Non-prenatal)		6.6	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.8	6.4	7.1	8.0	9.5	9.8	11.1	11.2	13.6	14.8	14.0	13.6	15.8	17.9	20.0	19.6
Age	< 30	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.7	6.9	7.4	7.2	8.1	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.2	9.1	9.6	9.9	11.1	10.8
	30–39	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.7	5.9	6.4	6.5	7.8	7.4	7.7	7.6	8.8	9.0	8.9	8.6	10.2	10.1	10.7	10.1
	40–49	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.1	5.2	5.5	5.0	4.9	5.7	6.0	6.5	6.2
	≥ 50	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.6	3.0	3.4	4.6	4.8	6.0	6.4	9.1	10.2	9.0	9.1	11.0	14.0	16.1	16.0
POC HIV Tests					0.9	1.0	2.0	5.9	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.4	1.6
North Shore / Coast Garibaldi		2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.7	4.9	5.4	5.9
Female (Non-prenatal)		0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.2	2.5	2.8
Male		0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.5
Richmond		1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	3.1	5.4	5.4	5.2
Female (Non-prenatal)		0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.3	2.6	2.6	2.5
Male		0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.2	2.2	2.3	2.2
Vancouver		15.3	14.8	15.1	15.7	17.0	16.6	22.5	20.3	22.9	22.9	25.2	25.0	28.7	30.6	29.3	28.4	32.2	31.8	36.0	33.9
Female (Non-prenatal)		5.3	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.5	5.0	5.8	6.6	7.9	8.3	9.5	9.4	11.6	12.7	11.9	11.5	12.9	13.0	15.0	14.3
Male		7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.4	6.8	7.8	8.2	9.8	9.9	10.9	11.0	12.4	13.3	12.4	12.3	14.1	14.1	15.9	15.1

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

		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Vancouver Coastal Health		5242.9	5259.2	5555.6	7328.2	9232.3	11518.2
North Shore / Coast Garibaldi		3503.4	3541.0	3650.6	4184.5	4762.7	7045.8
Richmond		2589.7	2696.1	2794.2	3407.2	3953.7	9188.0
Vancouver		6816.7	6802.4	7234.6	9885.9	12752.2	14148.9
Gender	Female	5547.8	5533.6	5878.2	7834.8	10048.7	12354.0
	Male	4604.8	4679.0	4914.9	6628.3	8283.9	10533.1
Age	< 30	5053.7	5037.2	5235.1	6307.1	7453.1	8613.1
	30–39	11234.7	11587.3	11911.9	14085.4	17135.9	19312.7
	40–49	5020.1	4962.9	5233.1	6867.7	9715.2	11691.3
	≥ 50	1846.5	1912.4	2198.5	4208.7	7295.0	10775.9

Indicator 3: New HIV Diagnoses		2010				2011				2012				2013				2014			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Vancouver Coastal Health	By Client Residence	41	45	41	40	32	48	57	41	43	33	33	32	31	45	40	25	37	49	33	33
	By Provider Address	45	50	49	43	34	47	65	42	47	38	37	38	31	50	49	29	41	54	37	36
Gender	Female	8	8	5	3	3	7	2	2	5	4	3	2	4	4	1	1	3	4	3	6
	Male	33	37	36	37	29	41	55	39	38	29	30	30	27	41	39	24	33	44	30	27
Age	< 30	12	12	12	7	3	10	13	12	11	10	6	13	7	11	14	6	11	12	6	10
	30–39	16	10	15	12	12	16	22	8	12	11	7	6	11	14	5	3	10	16	14	8
	40–49	10	16	10	11	11	12	13	13	12	6	11	9	8	8	11	10	8	7	5	8
	≥ 50	3	7	4	10	6	10	9	8	8	6	9	4	5	12	10	6	8	14	8	7
Exposure	MSM	30	26	29	27	23	36	43	30	33	25	25	22	19	32	29	20	27	33	–	–
	IDU	6	7	5	3	3	2	8	0	3	4	1	3	3	3	3	2	4	3	–	–
	HET	5	11	7	10	6	10	6	9	7	4	6	6	8	8	6	2	4	7	–	–
	Other	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	–	–
	NIR/Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	6	–	–

		2010				2011				2012				2013				2014			
Indicator 3: New HIV Diagnoses (cont'd)		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
North Shore / Coast Garibaldi	By Client Residence	3	2	4	0	0	2	6	1	2	3	1	1	3	1	4	1	1	3	3	5
	By Provider Address	3	2	4	0	0	2	4	0	1	2	2	1	3	2	4	0	1	2	3	5
Richmond	By Client Residence	2	3	3	2	2	0	1	3	0	1	3	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	2	0
	By Provider Address	0	2	2	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	3	0
Vancouver	By Client Residence	36	40	34	38	30	46	50	37	41	29	29	31	26	43	36	23	35	45	28	28
	By Provider Address	42	46	43	42	33	44	61	40	46	35	33	36	28	48	45	27	38	51	31	31

Indicator 4: Stage of HIV Infection at Baseline

	VCH				Female				Male				< 30 years				30–39 years				40–49 years			
	'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	38	48	44	34	5	0	6	1	33	48	38	32	13	9	16	12	15	20	15	12	7	16	7	8
Stage 1	39	35	33	39	4	4	3	3	35	31	29	36	9	10	7	15	15	12	13	13	11	6	7	4
Stage 2a	22	33	19	34	3	5	1	3	19	28	18	31	4	8	4	8	10	10	3	9	7	10	8	7
Stage 2b	22	23	18	13	7	4	3	2	15	19	15	11	3	5	4	0	5	4	4	8	9	9	6	3
Stage 3	42	31	34	33	10	4	2	4	32	27	32	29	2	3	5	2	8	7	6	4	11	8	8	16
Unknown	22	17	9	5	0	0	1	0	22	16	8	5	8	4	5	1	10	7	2	1	3	2	0	0
Total	185	187	157	158	29	17	16	13	156	169	140	144	39	39	41	38	63	60	43	47	48	51	36	38
	≥ 50 years				MSM				IDU				Heterosexual				Other Exposure				NIR/Unknown			
	'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	3	3	6	2	30	44	35	25	3	2	4	6	5	2	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stage 1	4	7	6	7	24	27	26	30	6	2	1	3	9	6	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Stage 2a	1	5	4	10	15	23	14	26	2	4	4	4	5	5	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stage 2b	5	5	4	2	12	16	13	11	4	2	2	0	5	5	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stage 3	21	13	15	11	17	15	22	18	7	1	1	1	17	13	9	12	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	2
Unknown	1	4	2	3	17	13	7	3	1	2	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0
Total	35	37	37	35	115	138	117	113	23	13	12	14	44	32	25	25	1	4	0	2	2	0	3	4

Indicator 5: HIV Cascade of Care			DIAGNOSED	LINKED	RETAINED	ON ART	ADHERENT	SUPPRESSED
Vancouver Coastal Health			4660	4456	4052	3842	3553	3107
Age Category	< 30		227	156	139	126	109	90
	30–39		619	587	530	484	435	372
	40–49		1330	1283	1163	1105	1002	860
	≥ 50		2484	2430	2220	2127	2007	1785
Age Category and MSM Status	MSM	< 30	61	55	50	47	39	33
		30–39	238	225	202	184	162	141
		40–49	536	525	491	468	434	388
		≥ 50	1223	1208	1123	1085	1026	953
	Non-MSM	< 30	26	25	21	19	14	9
		30–39	156	150	141	127	107	85
		40–49	380	372	360	340	291	233
		≥ 50	626	615	601	566	526	422
	Unknown	< 30	139	76	67	60	56	48
		30–39	225	213	187	173	166	146
		40–49	414	386	311	297	277	239
		≥ 50	635	606	496	476	455	410
Gender	Male		4070	3929	3545	3377	3141	2773
	Female		590	527	507	465	412	334

Indicator 5: HIV Cascade of Care		DIAGNOSED	LINKED	RETAINED	ON ART	ADHERENT	SUPPRESSED
Injection	IDU	1265	1244	1222	1153	1035	831
Drug Use	Non-IDU	2313	2259	2090	1992	1857	1694
	Unknown	1081	952	740	697	661	582
MSM Status	MSM	2058	2014	1866	1784	1661	1515
	Non-MSM	1188	1162	1124	1052	938	749
	Unknown	1414	1280	1062	1006	954	843
Health Authority	North Shore / Coast Garibaldi	293	276	261	251	237	203
	Richmond	136	124	115	109	103	98
	Vancouver	4228	4054	3676	3482	3213	2806

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

	2013 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2014 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
< 3 CD4 Tests	7.3%	7.3%	8.4%	8.6%	11.2%	13.8%	12.1%	9.6%
< 3 Viral Load Tests	5.1%	4.6%	5.5%	5.9%	7.5%	8.5%	8.1%	6.2%
No Baseline Genotype	5.5%	4.6%	4.6%	5.0%	5.3%	5.3%	4.5%	1.7%
Baseline CD4 < 200 cells/μL	16.8%	17.4%	20.6%	20.4%	21.9%	23.3%	22.7%	22.0%
Non-Recommended ART	1.5%	1.9%	5.5%	10.0%	11.8%	11.6%	5.6%	1.7%
Non Viral suppression at 9 Mo.	35.2%	35.5%	34.5%	33.0%	33.2%	33.9%	32.3%	26.6%
PCS Score: 0	141	135	115	99	78	73	90	100
PCS Score: 1	89	80	76	80	68	74	71	48
PCS Score: 2	27	29	33	29	28	26	20	17
PCS Score: 3	12	13	10	9	8	10	12	10
PCS Score: 4 or more	4	2	4	4	5	6	5	2
Total (n=)	273	259	238	221	187	189	198	177

Indicator 7: **New DTP ARV Participants**

First Starts	46	51	57	32	50	56	38	36
Experienced Starts	46	45	56	73	62	55	75	55

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

CD4 ≥ 500	7	19	16	14	20	28	18	12
CD4 350–499	14	11	15	9	11	12	8	6
CD4 200–349	13	8	14	5	9	8	4	9
CD4 50–199	9	10	12	4	6	8	6	8
CD4 < 50	3	3	0	0	4	0	2	1
<i>CD4 Median (cells/μL)</i>	<i>320</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>380</i>	<i>480</i>	<i>405</i>	<i>490</i>	<i>460</i>	<i>345</i>
Total (n=)	46	51	57	32	50	56	38	36

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

Active DTP Participants	3708	3718	3737	3776	3818	3845	3873	3888
Inactive DTP Participants	627	628	644	646	647	663	674	679

Indicator 10: **Antiretroviral Adherence**

≥ 95%	59	50	35	39	35	39	49	44
80% to < 95%	10	8	12	6	5	7	6	4
40% to < 80%	5	1	4	5	4	7	8	2
< 40%	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Total (n=)	76	59	51	50	44	54	64	50

Indicator 11: Resistance Testing and Results

Suppressed	2621	2607	2665	2583	2806	2775	2818	2824
Wild Type	521	500	460	465	410	380	381	312
Never Genotyped	41	36	32	19	32	19	15	16
1-Class	111	105	96	90	91	88	73	57
2-Class	26	32	20	14	14	14	9	10
3-Class	5	3	7	4	1	2	0	0
Total (n=)	3325	3283	3280	3175	3354	3278	3296	3219

Indicator 12: AIDS-Defining Illness		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
CD4 < 200 at ART initiation	Cases	130	95	82	69	52	47	42	38
	<i>Rate per 100,000</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.3</i>
AIDS Cases (DTP Reports)	Cases	81	81	61	52	35	32	32	24
	<i>Rate per 100,000</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.1</i>
AIDS Cases (BCCDC Reports)	Cases	72	75	54	47	34	27	18	–
	<i>Rate per 100,000</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>–</i>

Indicator 13: HIV-Related Mortality		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Vancouver Coastal Health		55	88	73	49	36	34	18	20
Per 100 HIV+ Population		0.90	1.41	1.15	0.76	0.54	0.50	0.26	0.28
Per 100,000 Population		5.30	8.46	6.79	4.51	3.30	3.05	1.58	1.73