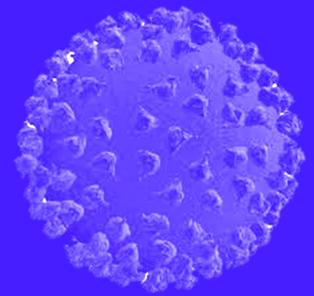
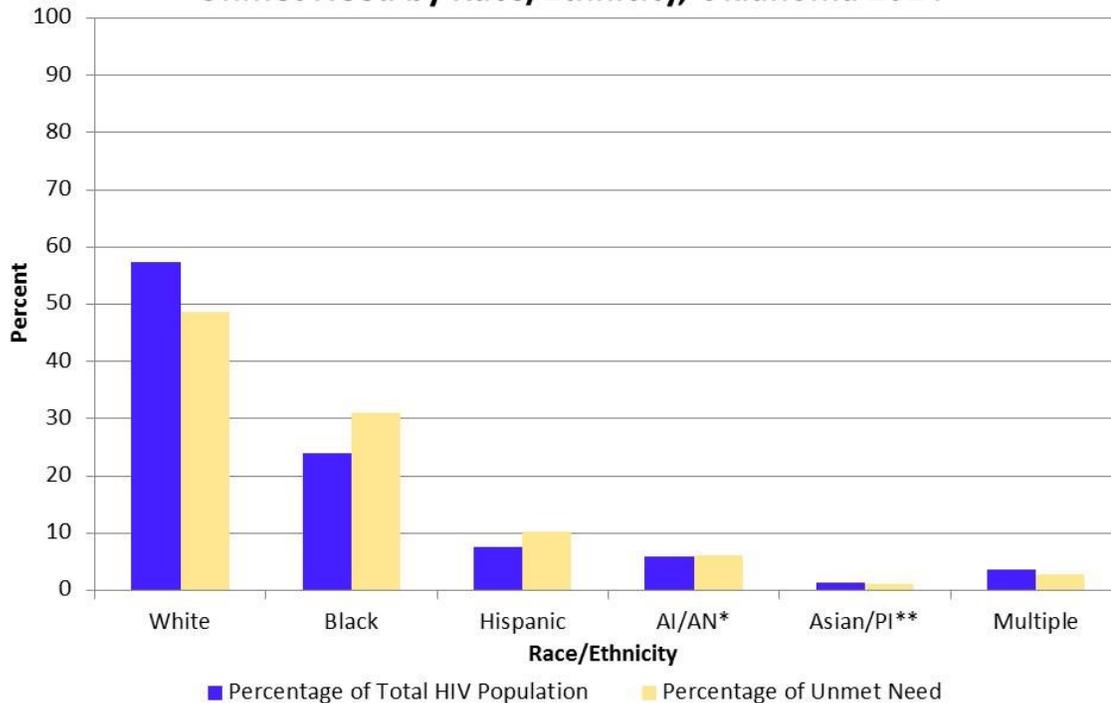


# UNMET NEED IN OKLAHOMA



Unmet Need by Race/Ethnicity, Oklahoma 2014



## OVERVIEW

Although the Ryan White program serves a large proportion of HIV-positive low-income individuals in Oklahoma, a huge gap still exists for persons who know their HIV status but do not access primary medical care. States are required to estimate the number of HIV/AIDS clients that are not receiving primary medical care (unmet need) every two years. These individuals not receiving primary medical care are defined as “out-of-care.”

The Oklahoma Ryan White Unmet Need Project involved two primary goals:

1. Estimate unmet need using the HRSA<sup>1</sup> definition.
2. Assess the demographic characteristics of those in and out-of-care in Oklahoma.

Out-of-care (unmet need) was defined as no

CD4, viral load, or evidence of ART from January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014. In care (met need) was defined as having either a CD4<sup>2</sup>, viral load<sup>3</sup>, or evidence of ART<sup>4</sup> for the same time period.

Analysts cross-matched the enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) with client-level data sources of care data and death indexes including Ryan White CAREWare, Medicaid, HIV Drug Assistance Program (HDAP), correctional facilities, medical provider chart reviews, and Oklahoma Death Certificates. Current address in eHARS as of 2014 was used to define if someone was living in Oklahoma. Cases were not included if their current state of residence was not Oklahoma or if their current residence was missing. Cases were also removed if there had been no activity for 5 years.

## For More Information Contact:

### HIV/STD Service Surveillance and Analysis

1000 NE 10<sup>th</sup> Street,  
MS 0308  
Oklahoma City, OK 73117

405.271.4636

[hivstd.health.ok.gov](http://hivstd.health.ok.gov)



Oklahoma State  
Department of Health

<sup>1</sup>HRSA stands for Human Resource Service Administration

<sup>2</sup>A CD4 count is a lab test that measures the number of CD4 T lymphocytes (CD4 cells) in a sample of HIV infected blood.

# UNMET NEED IN OKLAHOMA

Lawton MSA cases were **43%** more likely to be out-of-care than other MSA cases.

Hispanics were **40%** more likely to be out-of-care than non-Hispanics.

In 2014, 19.8% (1,024) of HIV/AIDS cases currently living in Oklahoma were out-of-care. Of these cases, 39.3% (402) were diagnosed with AIDS and 60.7% (622) were diagnosed with HIV only. Persons diagnosed with HIV only were 79% more likely to be out-of-care than cases diagnosed with AIDS.

## BY SEX

In 2014, males accounted for 83.0% (4,299) of the HIV cases included in the unmet need analysis and accounted for 81.3% (833) of the out-of-care cases. Females accounted for 17.0% of the total HIV cases and 18.7% (191) of the out-of-care cases. Although males accounted for a majority of the out-of-care cases, females had a higher percentage of cases out-of-care. Of the female cases, 21.7% (191 of 879) were out-of-care in 2014 compared to 19.4% (833 of 4,299) of the male cases.

## BY RACE/ETHNICITY

Of the 1,024 out-of-care cases:

- 48.7% (499) were White,
- 31.1% (318) were Black,
- 10.2% (104) were Hispanic,
- 6.2% (63) were American Indian/Alaska Native,
- 1.1% (11) were Asian/Pacific Islander, and
- 2.8% (29) were Multi Race.

With 26.9% (104 of 386), Hispanics had the highest percentage of their HIV population out-of-care, followed by Blacks with 25.6% (318 of 1,242), and American Indians/Alaska Natives with 20.5% (63 of 308). Blacks were 43% more likely to be out-of-care than other races and ethnicities and 53% more likely to be out-of-care than Whites. Hispanics

were 40% more likely to be out-of-care than non-Hispanics.

## BY AGE

Cases in the 20-29 years (403; 39.4%) age group and the 30-39 years (312; 30.5%) age group combined to account for almost 70% of the out-of-care cases in 2014. Teenagers (13-19 years) had the highest percentage of their HIV population out-of-care with 26.6% (53 of 199), followed by 20-29 years of age with 22.8% (403 of 1,768), and 60 years and over with 20.2% (17 of 84). Teenagers were 37% more likely to be out-of-care than other age groups. Ages 20-29 years were 25% more likely to be out-of-care than other age groups.

## BY MODE OF TRANSMISSION

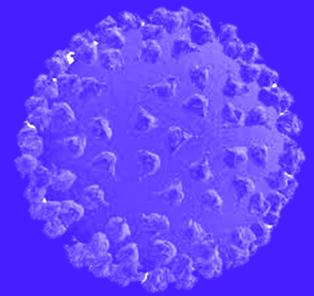
Men who have sex with men (MSM) accounted for the majority (535; 52.2%) of the out-of-care cases in 2014. Heterosexual and Injection drug use (IDU) each accounted for approximately 10% of the out-of-care cases, 10.5% (108) and 10.3% (105), respectively. Cases reporting both MSM and IDU accounted for 8.1% (83). Perinatal (5; 0.5%) and blood recipients (3; 0.3%) combined to account for less than 1%. Unknown risk accounted for 18.1% (185) of the cases.

Of the cases where risk was known, IDU had the highest percentage out-of-care at 23.2% (105 of 452), followed by MSM at 18.2% (535 of 2,935). IDU cases were 19% more likely to be out-of-care than other risk groups.

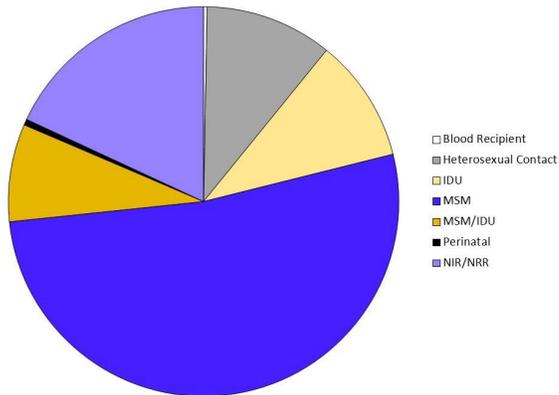
<sup>3</sup>A viral load test is a lab test that measures the number of HIV virus particles in a milliliter of HIV infected blood

<sup>4</sup>ART stands for Antiretroviral Therapy

# UNMET NEED IN OKLAHOMA



Unmet Need Population by Risk, Oklahoma 2014



## BY GEOGRAPHY

The Oklahoma City Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) accounted for 37.7% (386) of the out-of-care cases, followed by the Tulsa MSA (365; 35.6%), the Lawton MSA (36; 3.5%), and the Fort Smith MSA (17; 1.7%). Cases in non-MSA counties accounted for 21.5% (220) of the out-of-care cases.

The Oklahoma City MSA had the lowest percentage of the total cases out-of-care in 2014 at 16.5% (386 of 2,341). The Lawton MSA had the highest percentage of total cases out-of-care at 27.1% (36 of 133). Lawton MSA cases were 43% more likely to be out-of-care than Oklahoma City MSA and Tulsa MSA cases. Tulsa MSA cases were 30% more likely to be out-of-care than other MSA cases.

## For More Information Contact:

HIV/STD Service  
Surveillance and  
Analysis

1000 NE 10<sup>th</sup> Street,  
MS 0308  
Oklahoma City, OK 73117

405.271.4636

[hivstd.health.ok.gov](http://hivstd.health.ok.gov)



Oklahoma State  
Department of Health