

Identifying Needs and Availability of Care for Medical Monitoring Project 2007 HIV Infected Population in Maryland

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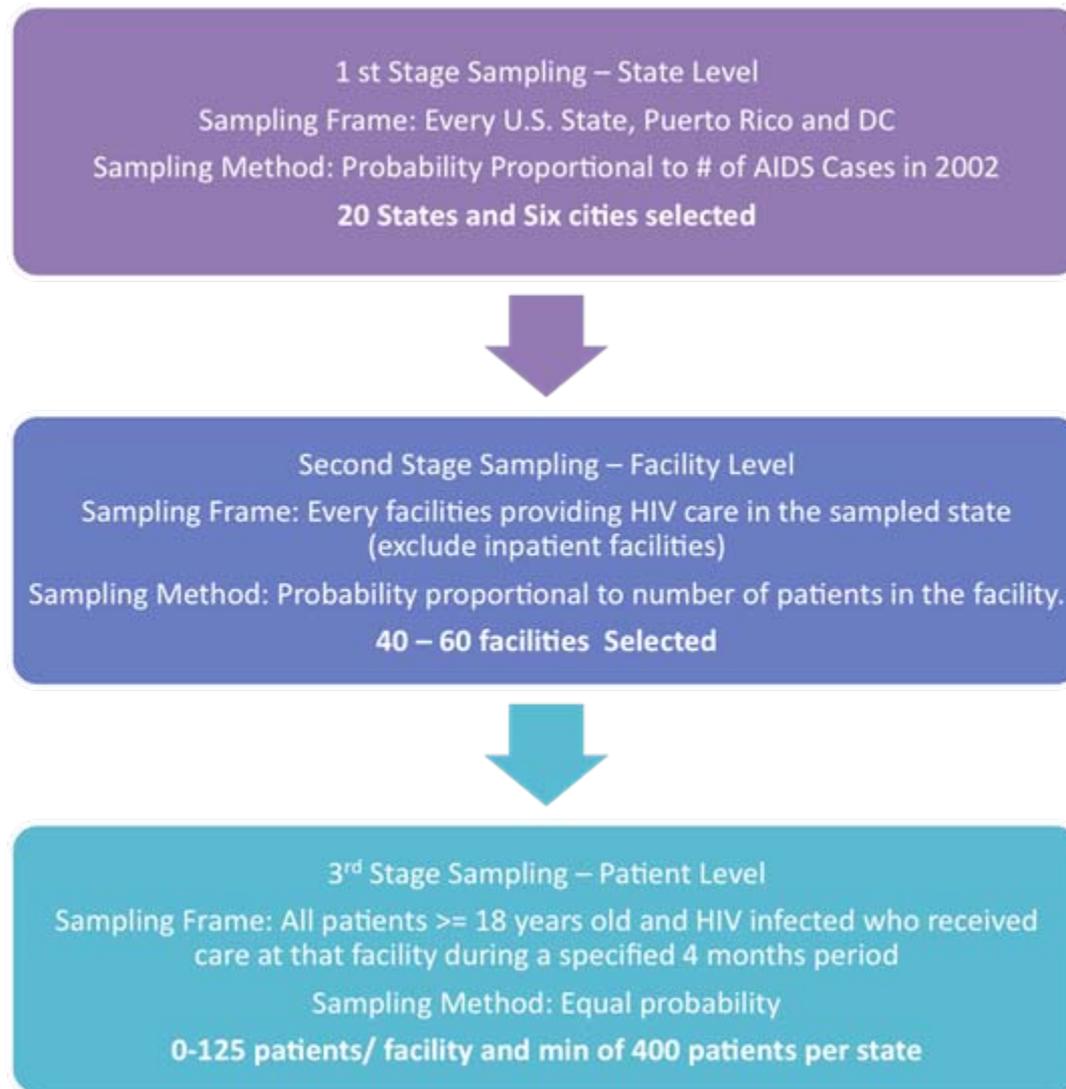


Medical Monitoring Project: Background and Objectives

- The Medical Monitoring Project (MMP) is a CDC supplemental surveillance project to create a representative sample of people living with HIV/AIDS in the U.S.
- MMP links interview with medical record abstractions.
- Need for MMP arose from the fact that
 - Geographic expansion of HIV epidemic
 - Lack of linked medical record and interview data in previous studies
 - Limited generalizability of results from previous studies



Selecting a Representative Sample





Objectives and Methods for the Project

- Objective: Investigate the bridge between needs and access to services from 2007 MMP interview.
 - What people need?
 - What people get/not get?
 - What factors are associated with needing a service and not getting it?
- Data Source: Set of 14 questions relating to needs and access to services from 2007 MMP interview. There are 147 cases with complete data.
 - Statistical Analysis Methods:
 - frequency distribution
 - Cross tabulations
 - Chi square statistic

Description of MMP 2007 Population

Gender	Male 62.8%	Female 37.2%		
Age (median, interquartile range)	46 (40 - 51)			
Race	Black 76.4%	White 14.9%		Others 6.7%
Sexual Orientation	Heterosexual 74.3%	Homosexual 19.6%		Bisexual 6.1%
Duration of Disease (median, interquartile range)	9 years (5-14 years)			
Health Insurance in Past 12 Months	Yes 85.1 %	No 14.9%		
Source of Income	Social Assistance: 47.3%	Wage: 39.9%	No source of Income: 12.8%	
Education	High School diploma:	Below High School:	Some College, AA, or Tech Degree:	College/ post graduate degree:
	35.1%	30.4%	25.0%	8.8%

Comparison Between Actual Maryland Epidemiological Profile of HIV/AIDS in 2007 and MMP 2007 data

Epidemiological Profiles for Maryland in 2007

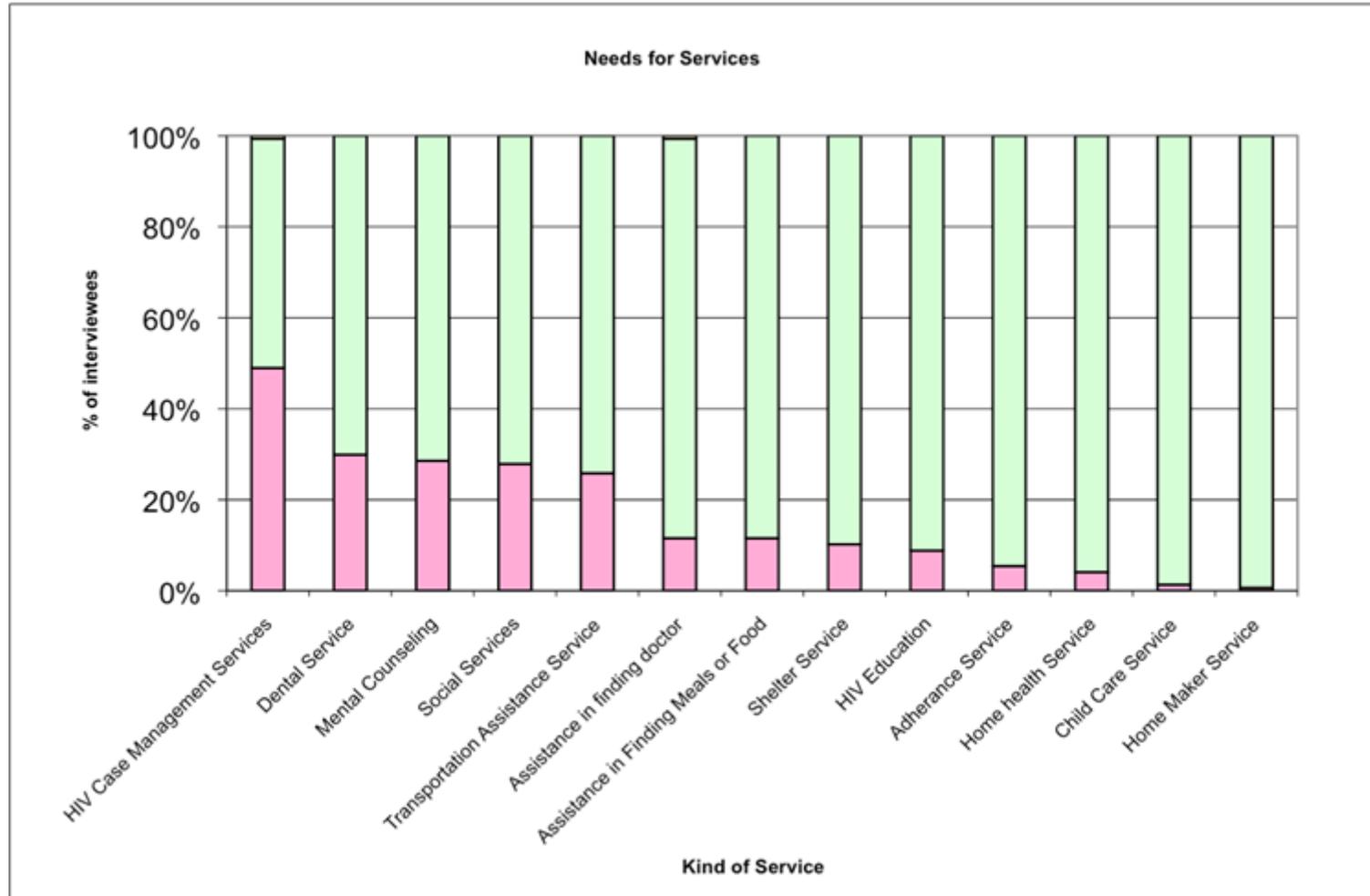
Race	African American 81.1%	White 14.9%	Other 4.0%			
Gender	Male 64.2%	Female 35.8%				
Age	Under 20 1.6%	20-29 7.4%	30-39 20.0%	40-49 40.2%	50-59 24.4%	60+ 6.7%

Demographics for MMP 2007

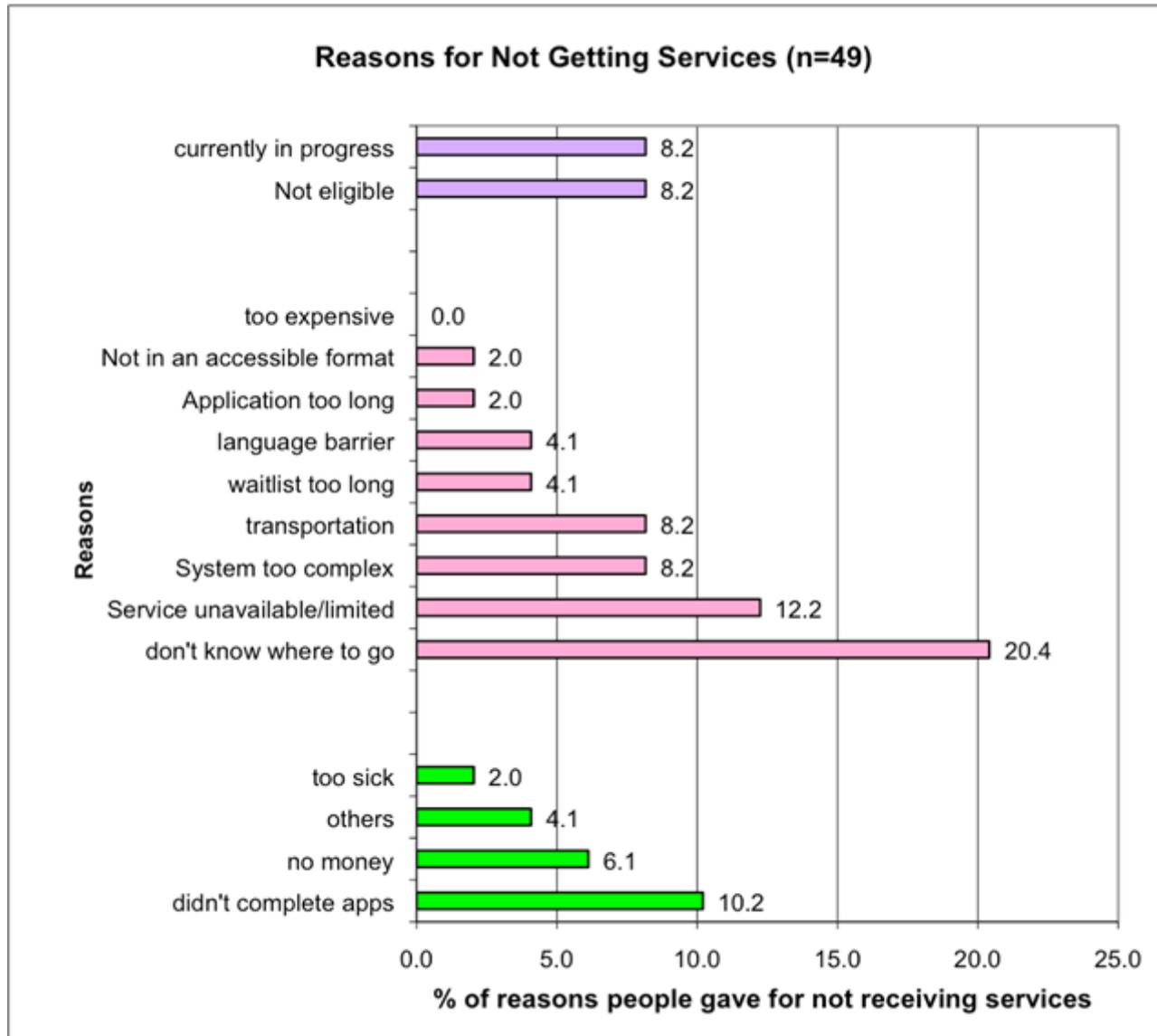
Race	African American 76.4%	White 14.9%	Other 6.7%		
Gender	Male 62.8%	Female 37.2%			
Age	18-29 2.0%	30-39 22.4%	40-49 43.5%	50-59 21.8%	60+ 10.2%



Needs for Services



Reasons for Not Getting Needed Services



Number of Services That Was Needed But Not Received Is Associated With Race

# of services that was needed but was not received	Race			
	Black	White	Other	Total
1	14(48.3%)	4(13.8%)	0	18 (62.1%)
2	5 (17.2%)	0	0	5(17.2%)
3+	5 (17.2%)	0	1 (3.4%)	6(20.6%)
Total	24(82.8%)	4(13.8%)	1(3.4%)	29(100%)

Chi-square = 0.00

- Within all all interviewees who needed services but was unable to receive them, there is highest percentage of blacks.



Chance of Receiving Services is Associated with Having Income

Service Capture Rate	Have Source of Income		Total
	Yes	No	
0.00-0.25	4(57.1%)	3(42.9%)	7(100%)
0.26-0.50	8(72.7%)	3(27.3%)	11(100%)
0.51-0.75	7(87.5%)	1(12.5%)	8(100%)
0.76-1.00	77(90.69%)	8(9.4%)	85(100%)
Total	96(86.5%)	15(13.5%)	111(100%)

Chi-square = 0.04

- Source of Income includes wages, retirement, and various social assistance.
- Service Capture Rate =
$$\frac{\text{Number of Services that was Needed and Received}}{\text{Number of Services Needed}}$$



Conclusion/ Discussion

- Income and race were associated with not getting services interviewees needed.
 - There is possibility of confounders
- Not many factors were associated with bridge between needs and receipt of services
 - sample size issue
- Raised some possible questions you can ask when there is a complete dataset
 - Is Race and Income associated with needing but not receiving the specific services?
 - What other demographic factors are associated with receiving specific services?
 - What are the reasons for not receiving services?

Acknowledgement

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