

# Predictors of Stimulant and Alcohol Use among HIV-Infected Patients in Care

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## Introduction

- The HRSA Prevention with Positives Initiative is a five-year project examining the effectiveness of diverse interventions delivered in clinical settings across the country
- Previous research has found that alcohol and stimulant use are associated with sexual HIV risk behavior
- However, little is known about determinants of alcohol and stimulant use among HIV-infected patients

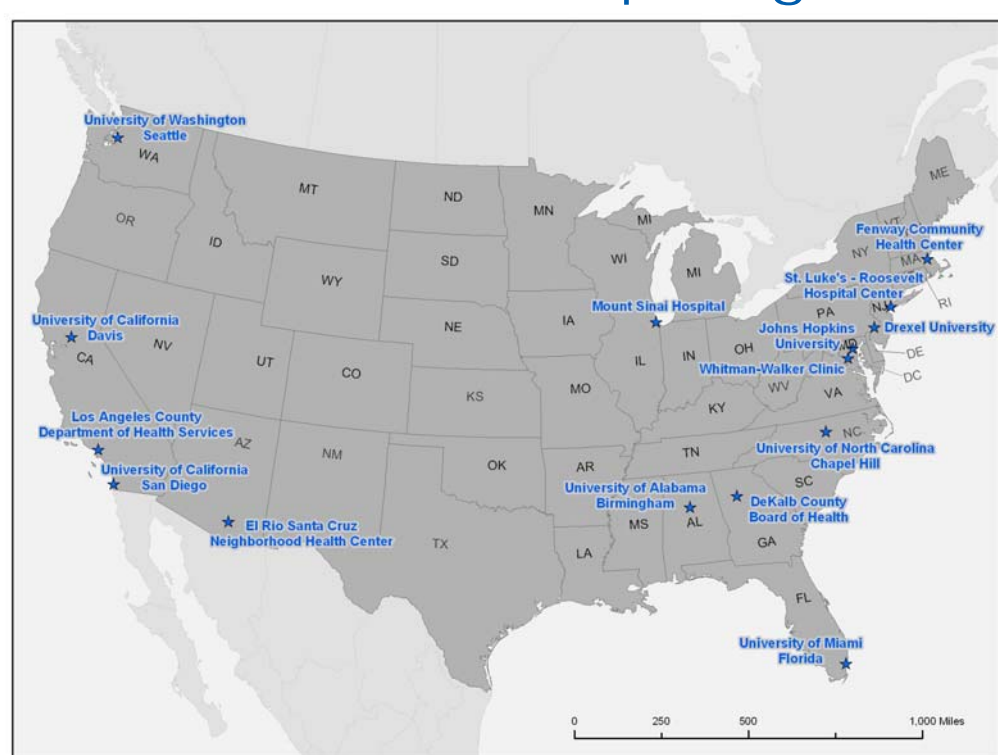
## Objective

- To characterize stimulant and alcohol use among individuals in care settings

## Methods

- Individual computer-assisted interviews were conducted among 3513 HIV-infected patients
- Measures used in this analysis include
  - Stimulant use – cocaine or amphetamine use in the past 3 months
  - Heavy alcohol use – daily alcohol use or binge drinking (>5 drinks) at least once a week in the past 3 months

## Clinics Participating



### East:

- Mt. Sinai, Chicago, Illinois
- Fenway Community Health Center, Boston, Massachusetts
- St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital, New York
- Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, Maryland
- Whitman Walker, Washington D.C.
- Drexel University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

### South:

- 1917 Clinic, Birmingham, Alabama
- University of North Carolina
- University of Miami, Florida
- De Kalb County Board of Health, Georgia

### West:

- El Rio Health Center, Tucson, Arizona
- University of Washington, Seattle
- Los Angeles County, California
- University of California, Davis
- University of California, San Diego

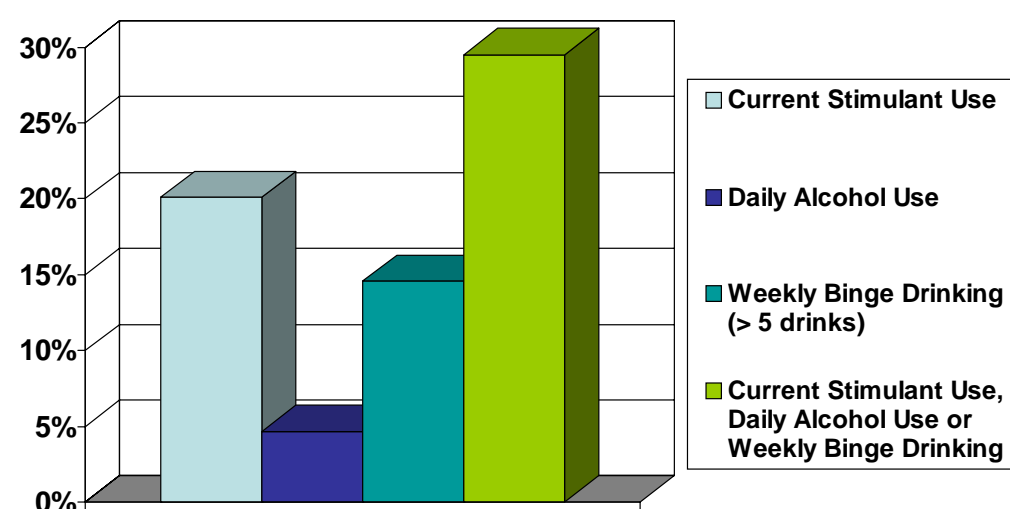
## Demographic Characteristics (N=3513)

Characteristic	Percent Mean (±s.d.)
<b>Region</b>	
West	35%
East	40%
South	25%
<b>Gender/Sexual Orientation</b>	
Women	26%
Men who have sex with men	55%
Heterosexual men	19%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	
African American	45%
Caucasian	37%
Hispanic/Latino(a)	14%
Asian/Pacific Islander	<1%
Native American	1%
Other/Mixed Ethnicity	2%
<b>Age</b>	42±9
<b>Education</b>	
Less than high school	21%
<b>Income</b>	
Less than 20,000 USD	58%
<b>Relationship status</b>	
Committed relationship	25%
Single	48%
Other	27%

## Acknowledgments

This work is supported by grant number 5H97HA00261 from the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) Special Projects of National Significance (SPNS) Program. The contents of this poster are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official view of HRSA or the SPNS program.

## Alcohol and Stimulant Use



## US Geographical Region

- Clinic participants living in the western US region were more likely to be users of stimulants and alcohol

Region	Stimulant and Heavy Alcohol Use	Odds Ratio	95% CI
West	38%	2.07	1.71, 2.52
East	26%	1.21	0.99, 1.48
South	19%	1.00	Reference

## Gender/Sexual Orientation

- Women were less likely to report heavy alcohol or stimulant use than both men who have sex with and heterosexual men

Gender/ Sexual Orientation	Stimulant and Heavy Alcohol Use	Odds Ratio	95% CI
Women	20%	0.53	0.42, 0.67
Men who have sex with men	33%	1.04	0.86, 1.26
Heterosexual men	32%	1.00	Reference

## Race/Ethnicity

- Caucasians and Native Americans were more likely to be heavy alcohol and stimulant users than Blacks, Latino(a)s and Asian/Pacific Islanders

Race/Ethnicity	Stimulant and Heavy Alcohol Use	Odds Ratio	95% CI
Caucasian	34%	1.34	1.14, 1.58
Hispanic/Latino	23%	0.80	0.63, 1.01
Asian/Pacific Islander	25%	0.88	0.35, 2.24
Native American	48%	2.45	1.41, 4.27
Other/Mixed Ethnicity	31%	1.19	0.72, 1.98
African American	27%	1.00	Reference

## Factors Associated with Heavy Alcohol and Stimulant Use

- In multivariable analysis, being from the western or eastern US regions, being Native American, having less education, and having less income were all associated with higher reported prevalence of alcohol and stimulant use. Being female, being Latino(a) and being in a committed relationship were all associated with lower prevalence of reported alcohol and drug use.

	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% CI
<b>Region</b>		
West	2.18	1.75, 2.70
East	1.45	1.18, 1.78
South	1.00	Reference
<b>Gender/Sexual Orientation</b>		
Women	0.47	0.37, 0.60
Men who have sex with men	0.99	0.80, 1.23
Heterosexual men	1.00	Reference
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
Caucasian	1.13	0.93, 1.37
Hispanic/Latino(a)	0.54	0.42, 0.71
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.63	0.24, 1.64
Native American	1.83	1.01, 3.32
Other/Mixed Ethnicity	0.98	0.58, 1.67
African American	1.00	Reference
<b>Age</b>		
Per 10 year increase	0.85	0.77, 0.93
<b>Education</b>		
Less than high school	1.30	1.07, 1.58
<b>Income</b>		
Less than 20,000 USD	1.47	1.19, 1.81
<b>Relationship Status</b>		
In committed relationship	0.71	0.60, 0.84

## Conclusions

### Summary

- Nearly one-third of the HIV-infected patients reported stimulant or heavy alcohol use
- Geography, gender, and socio-economic status all impact stimulant or heavy alcohol use

### Implications

- Prevention with Positives in care settings must address drug and alcohol use in an effort to reduce sexual risk behavior among HIV-infected patients

## Contact Information

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