

HIV-related healthcare utilization among people living with HIV in British Columbia, Canada

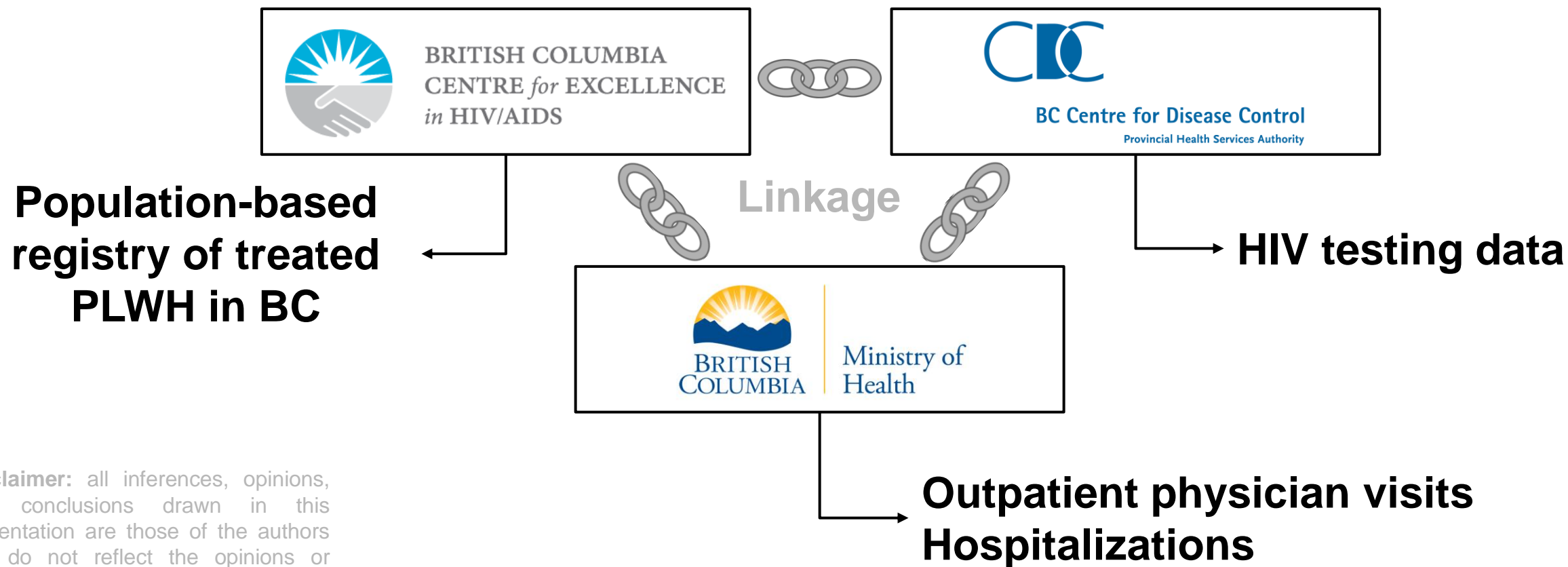
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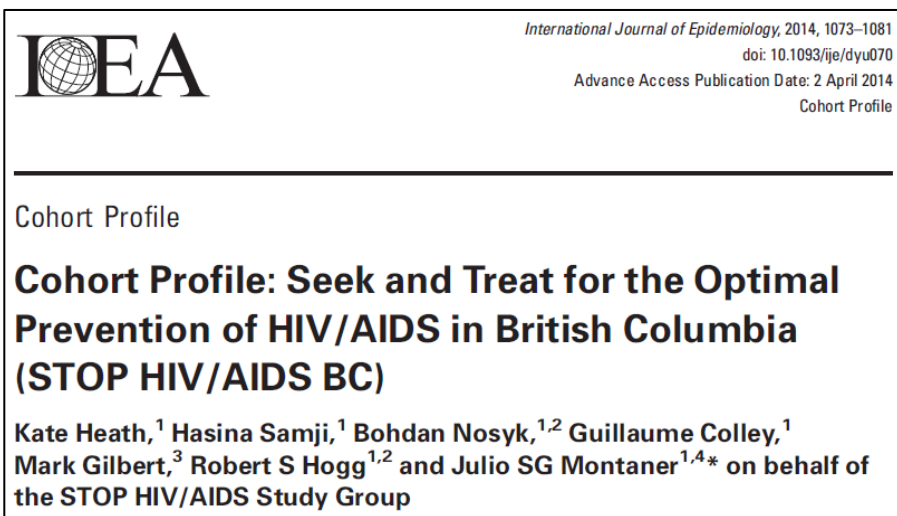
- Background:** Resource allocation and planning among people living with HIV (PLWH) can be facilitated, in part, by population-based descriptions of **HIV-related healthcare utilization**. Using **linkages of data** housed at the British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS (BC-CfE), the BC Centre for Disease Control (BCCDC), and the BC Ministry of Health, we describe HIV-related testing, outpatient physician visits, and hospitalizations in BC.



Disclaimer: all inferences, opinions, and conclusions drawn in this presentation are those of the authors and do not reflect the opinions or policies of the Data Steward(s).



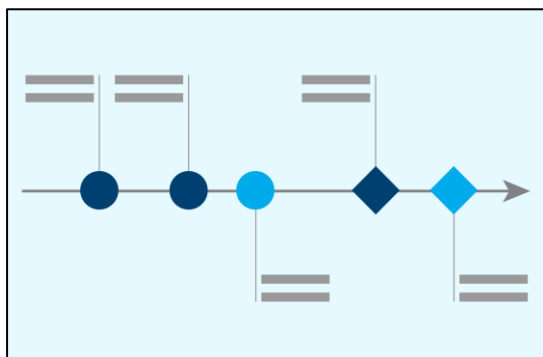
- **Methods:** The Seek and Treat for Optimal Prevention (STOP) of HIV/AIDS Study is composed of population-based linkages between HIV-related clinical and treatment data from the BC-CfE, HIV testing data from the BCCDC, and provincial administrative health datasets. HIV-related physician visits (defined by ICD-9 and ICD-9-CM diagnostic codes, Medical Services Plan) and hospitalizations (ICD-9 and ICD-10-CA, Discharge Abstract Database) were identified between April 1-1996 and March 31-2017. Tabulations of HIV-related testing, outpatient physician visits, and hospitalizations are presented.



- **Diagnostic HIV test results:** negative or positive BCCDC
- **HIV-related outpatient visits:** Medical Services Plan
 - **ICD-9:** 042, 043, 044, 795.8
 - **ICD-9-CM:** 042, 043, 044, 795.71, V08
 - + all sub-codes
- **HIV-related hospitalizations:** Discharge Abstract Database
 - **ICD-9:** 042, 043, 044, 795.8 (Apr 1, 1996 - Mar 31, 2001)
 - **ICD-10-CA:** B24, Z21, R75, O98.7 (Apr 1, 2001 - Mar 31, 2017)
 - + all sub-codes



- **Results:** At any point between April 1-1996 and March 31-2017, **47%** (7,344 of the **15,599 PLWH** in BC) had a positive HIV test result recorded at the BCCDC. Among the 7,344 people with a positive HIV test, 4,346 (59%) had a single positive test and 2,998 (41%) had one positive test and at least one prior negative test. Of the 15,599 PLWH, **86%** of people had at least one HIV-related physician visit and **73%** of all HIV-related visits were with general practitioners. Lastly, **58%** of people had at least one HIV-related hospitalization over the period. Overall, the most responsible diagnosis for HIV-related hospitalizations was for the management of one (or more) manifestations of HIV followed by cellulitis then pneumonia.



April 1, 1996 → March 31, 2017

- Among **15,599 PLWH** in BC:
 - Less than half (**47%**) had a **positive HIV test** on record in BC *
 - Vast majority (**86%**) had ≥ 1 HIV-related **outpatient visit(s)**
 - **73%** of all HIV-related visits were with general practitioners
 - More than half (**58%**) had ≥ 1 HIV-related **hospitalization(s)**

* Excludes out-of-province tests & within-province tests completed outside of the Apr 1, 1996 - Mar 31, 2017 window



- **Conclusion:** Describing HIV-related healthcare utilization increases our understanding of the **burden of HIV** in BC. However, given the nature of secondary data, **administrative coding** may over- or under-estimate tabulations. Further descriptions of healthcare utilization, particularly over time, are needed among PLWH.

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- **Contact me** with questions, comments, & collaborative opportunities!