

CHAPTER 19: SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

HIV Testing: Adults aged 18 to 64 who have ever had an HIV test that was not part of a blood donation.

State Prevalence	38.2% (95% CI: 36.0-40.4); 43 rd among 54 BRFSS participants. The prevalence of testing significantly decreased from 47.5% in 2000 to 38.2% in 2003. National prevalence: 45.9% (95% CI: 45.5-46.3).
Gender	Men 33.9% (95% CI: 30.6-37.2); Women 42.6% (95% CI: 39.6-45.5). The prevalence of HIV testing was significantly higher among women than men.
Age	Adults aged 25 to 34 reported the highest rate of HIV testing (58.2%, significantly higher than adults of all other ages). After age 34 the prevalence decreased with age. Adults aged 55 to 64 had a significantly lower rate of testing than those in the four younger age groupings.
Education	The prevalence of HIV testing was higher among adults with education beyond high school. Adults with some post high school training (46.5%) were significantly more likely to have been tested than those with lower levels of educational attainment.
Household Income	There was no significant relationship between HIV testing and household income. The highest rate of testing was among adults with an annual income less than \$25,000 (41.5%).
Quick Stats	33.1% of adults who were tested for HIV received their last test at a private doctor's office, 31.4% at a hospital, and 21.6% at a clinic.

Condom Counseling: Adults aged 18 to 64 who were NOT counseled by a health professional about condom use to prevent sexually transmitted diseases in the past 12 months.

State Prevalence	91.3% (95% CI: 89.9-92.7); 8 th highest among 54 BRFSS participants. National prevalence: 87.1% (95% CI: 86.7-87.4).
Gender	Men 95.1% (95% CI: 93.4-96.7); Women 87.5% (95% CI: 85.3-89.7). Men were significantly more likely than women to report that they had not received any counseling about using condoms to prevent STDs.
Age	The rate of no condom/STD counseling significantly increased with age. The youngest adults were significantly more likely to have been counseled than those aged 25 and older. Still, more than three-fourths of adults aged 18 to 24 did not receive counseling.
Education	College graduates were significantly more likely to have not received counseling (95.2%) than those with some post high school education (88.7%) and those without a high school diploma (88.9%).
Household Income	Generally, condom/STD counseling decreased as household income increased. Adults with an annual income of \$50,000 or more were significantly more likely to have not received counseling than those with an income less than \$25,000.

Table 19.1: HIV testing and health professional counseling about condom use: WVBRESS, 2003

Characteristic	Ever had an HIV test that was not part of a blood donation ^a			Was NOT counseled in the past year by a health professional about condom use to prevent sexually transmitted diseases ^a		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL	2,411	38.2	(36.0-40.4)	2,496	91.3	(89.9-92.7)
Sex						
Males	998	33.9	(30.6-37.2)	1,031	95.1	(93.4-96.7)
Females	1,413	42.6	(39.6-45.5)	1,465	87.5	(85.3-89.7)
Age						
18-24	199	39.4	(31.9-46.9)	198	76.2	(69.7-82.7)
25-34	434	58.2	(53.2-63.3)	447	86.9	(83.6-90.2)
35-44	538	44.4	(39.8-49.0)	548	93.2	(91.1-95.3)
45-54	641	29.0	(25.2-32.8)	666	97.6	(96.3-98.9)
55-64	599	19.6	(16.0-23.2)	637	98.2	(97.1-99.3)
Education						
Less than H.S.	342	34.8	(28.8-40.8)	353	88.9	(85.0-92.9)
H.S. or G.E.D.	952	34.3	(30.9-37.8)	994	91.7	(89.6-93.8)
Some Post-H.S.	575	46.5	(41.8-51.3)	593	88.7	(85.3-92.1)
College Graduate	540	38.6	(34.0-43.3)	554	95.2	(93.3-97.2)
Income						
Less than \$15,000	328	41.5	(35.2-47.8)	342	87.5	(83.1-91.8)
\$15,000- 24,999	469	41.5	(36.5-46.6)	483	86.0	(82.4-89.6)
\$25,000- 34,999	340	37.8	(32.1-43.6)	348	90.9	(87.2-94.6)
\$35,000- 49,999	387	36.9	(31.5-42.3)	405	94.4	(91.7-97.1)
\$50,000- 74,999	342	32.8	(27.4-38.1)	357	97.7	(96.1-99.2)
\$75,000+	307	40.3	(34.0-46.6)	313	95.7	(92.4-99.0)

a. Among adults aged 18 to 64.

Table 19.2: HIV factual knowledge: WVBRESS, 2003

Response	A pregnant woman with HIV can get treatment to help reduce the chances that she will pass the virus on to her baby ^a (Correct Response = True)			There are medical treatments available that are intended to help a person who is infected with HIV to live longer ^a (Correct Response = True)		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
TOTAL						
"True"	1,233	47.7	(45.5-50.0)	2,166	85.7	(84.0-87.4)
"False"	459	19.4	(17.5-21.2)	89	4.0	(3.0-5.0)
"Not Sure"	821	32.9	(30.8-35.1)	255	10.3	(8.8-11.8)
MEN						
"True"	461	43.7	(40.4-47.1)	892	84.7	(82.0-87.4)
"False"	236	23.5	(20.6-26.4)	41	4.7	(3.1-6.3)
"Not Sure"	341	32.8	(29.5-36.0)	105	10.6	(8.3-12.9)
WOMEN						
"True"	772	51.7	(48.8-54.6)	1,274	86.6	(84.6-88.7)
"False"	223	15.2	(13.1-17.4)	48	3.3	(2.2-4.4)
"Not Sure"	480	33.1	(30.3-35.8)	150	10.0	(8.2-11.9)

a. Among adults aged 18 to 64.

- 43.4% of adults gave two correct responses (True) and 1.3% gave two incorrect responses (False).