



Limited adherence to HIV testing guidelines

HIV is the virus that causes AIDS. Approximately 4,500 Kentuckians are living with HIV infection.¹ However, it is estimated that nationwide 1 in 5 people who are HIV positive do not know they are infected.² Because of this, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends routine HIV screening for all patients ages 13-64 unless the patient declines.³

Have you ever been tested for HIV?	
Yes	58%
No	40%
Don't know	2%

Because the screening guidelines apply only to people younger than 65, this summary focuses on Kentuckians ages 18-64.⁴

4 in 10 report they have never been tested for HIV

Nearly 6 in 10 Kentucky adults ages 18-64 (58%) said they had been tested for HIV in the past. This means that 4 in 10 adults (40%) report they have never been tested.

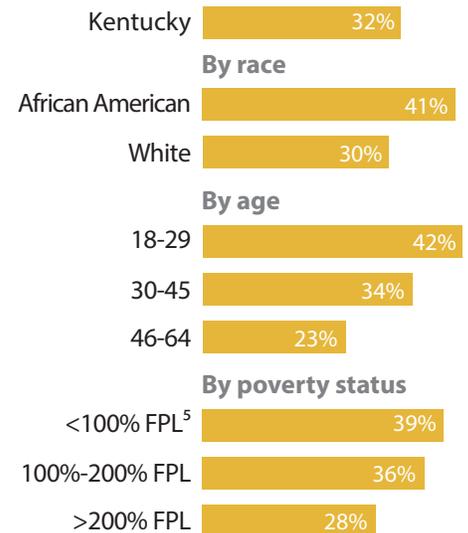
To learn how Kentucky providers are adopting these recommendations, the 2012 **Kentucky Health Issues Poll (KHIP)** included several questions about HIV screening.

Few report discussing HIV testing with their provider

Just 3 in 10 Kentucky adults ages 18-64 (32%) report their medical provider has discussed HIV testing with them, as recommended by the CDC.

Certain demographic groups were more likely to report having discussed HIV testing with their provider. This may indicate that providers are more likely to discuss HIV with patients they perceive to be at high risk, rather than as a routine healthcare service for all patients.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends HIV testing as part of routine care for those 13-64 years of age. Has your medical provider discussed this with you? (Graph shows only those who said yes, their provider had discussed this.)



Younger Kentuckians and those with lower incomes were more likely to have discussed HIV testing with their medical provider. African Americans (41%) were more likely to have discussed screening with their provider than whites (30%).

¹Kentucky Department for Public Health, HIV/AIDS Branch (2012). An Integrated Epidemiologic Profile for HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care Planning for Kentucky, 2010. Frankfort, KY: Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Available at <http://chfs.ky.gov/NR/rdonlyres/BF751C60-7BF3-47FF-A1A2-2C1105F5D4E3/0/FinalIEP.pdf>.

²Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2008). HIV Prevalence Estimates – United States, 2006. MMWR 57(39); 1073-1076.

³Brandson BM et al. (2006). Revised Recommendations for HIV Testing of Adults, Adolescents, and Pregnant Women in Health-Care Settings. MMWR 55(RR14); 1-17.

⁴The guidelines suggest services for patients younger than 18, but this poll surveys only adults.

⁵100% of the federal poverty level (FPL) for a family of four in 2011 was an annual household income of \$22,350 and 200% FPL was \$44,700.

These findings unless otherwise noted are from the Kentucky Health Issues Poll, funded by the Foundation for a Healthy Kentucky and The Health Foundation of Greater Cincinnati. The Kentucky Health Issues Poll was conducted Sept. 20-Oct. 14, 2012, by the Institute for Policy Research at the University of Cincinnati. A random sample of 1,680 adults from throughout Kentucky was interviewed by telephone. This included 1,360 landline interviews and 320 cell phone interviews with cell phone users. In 95 of 100 cases, the statewide estimates will be accurate to $\pm 2.5\%$. There are other sources of variation inherent in public opinion studies, such as non-response, question wording, or context effects that can introduce error or bias.

For more information about the Kentucky Health Issues Poll, please visit www.healthy-ky.org or www.healthfoundation.org/kentucky-health-issues-poll.