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COVID-19 and the HIV continuum in people living with HIV enrolled in Collaborating Consortium of Cohorts Producing NIDA Opportunities (C3PNO) cohorts

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Abstract

Background: The COVID-19 pandemic disrupted the normal delivery of HIV care, altered social support networks, and caused economic insecurity. People with HIV (PWH) are vulnerable to such disruptions, particularly if they have a history of substance use. We describe engagement in care and adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART) for PWH during the pandemic.

Methods: From May 2020 to February 2021, 773 PWH enrolled in 6 existing cohorts completed 1495 surveys about substance use and engagement in HIV care during the COVID-19 pandemic. We described the prevalence and correlates of having missed a visit with an HIV provider in the past month and having missed a dose of ART in the past week.

Results: Thirteen percent of people missed an HIV visit in the past month. Missing a visit was associated with unstable housing, food insecurity, anxiety, low resiliency, disruptions to mental health care, and substance use including cigarette smoking, hazardous alcohol use, cocaine, and cannabis use. Nineteen percent of people reported missing at least one dose of ART in the week prior to their survey. Missing a dose of ART was associated with being a man, low resiliency, disruptions to mental health care, cigarette smoking, hazardous alcohol use, cocaine, and cannabis use, and experiencing disruptions to substance use treatment.

Conclusions: Social determinants of health, substance use, and disruptions to mental health and substance use treatment were associated with poorer engagement in HIV care. Close attention to continuity of care during times of social disruption is especially critical for PWH.

Keywords

antidepressant therapy; care cascade; depression; depressive symptoms; viral non-suppression

1. INTRODUCTION

The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic disrupted the normal delivery of medical care, altered social support networks, and caused economic insecurity. People with HIV, in particular those whose social determinants of health and mental health symptoms place them at high risk for poor health outcomes, may have been especially impacted by disruptions to care. Documenting patterns of engagement in HIV care, adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART), and viral suppression, is important for understanding the potential long-term, collateral impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. When people with HIV maintain viral suppression they have better health outcomes and their infection is untransmissible to others (Cohen et al., 2011; Fauci et al., 2019; Insight Start Study Group et al., 2015). Retention in care and adherence to antiretroviral therapy are key upstream indicators of successful viral suppression (Gardner et al., 2011; Greenberg et al., 2009).

The goal of this study was to describe engagement in care and adherence to ART for people with HIV living in North America (the United States and Canada) during the COVID-19 pandemic, and risk factors for poor care continuum outcomes during the pandemic. We focused our investigation on demographics (based on well-documented racial and ethnic

disparities in HIV care outcomes), social determinants of health, substance use, mental health symptoms and treatment, and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Many HIV clinics adapted care models quickly to allow patients to engage in care without requiring in-person visits (e.g., offering telehealth and telephone visits) (Brody et al., 2021; Yelverton et al., 2021). Prior research has suggested that visit completion during the pandemic was similar or better than during the pre-pandemic period (El-Nahal et al., 2021). We hypothesized that accommodations to encourage visit completion might reduce barriers to visit completion (Auchus et al., 2021; Spinelli et al., 2020), and result in relatively few disparities in retention in care. Although prior research has reported the prevalence of viral suppression in the pandemic is similar to pre-pandemic (El Moussaoui et al., 2021; Giacomelli et al., 2021; Izzo et al., 2021), these studies restricted their analysis to patients who had a measured viral load. We did not measure viral load (which would have required an in-person study visit and presented unnecessary risk to participants) and instead focus on ART adherence. We hypothesized that ART adherence would be inversely associated with substance use, mental health symptoms, and other measures of social vulnerability.

2. METHODS

2.1. Study Sample.

The Collaborating Consortium of Cohorts Producing NIDA Opportunities (C3PNO) was established in 2017 by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) to enhance data sharing opportunities and facilitate collaborative research efforts among NIDA-supported cohorts that study HIV/AIDS in the context of substance use. Details of the participating cohorts and other methodology have been previously described (Gorbach et al., 2021) but briefly, the Consortium is comprised of nine NIDA cohorts located in major cities throughout North America (Baltimore, Miami, Chicago, and Los Angeles, United States, and Vancouver, Canada) with a combined sample size of approximately 12,000 active participants. The consortium links a wide range of behavioral, clinical, and biological data from diverse individuals at high-risk for HIV or living with HIV participating in the cohorts. Starting in May 2020, the Consortium launched a COVID-19 survey in order to examine changes in substance use, substance use disorder treatment, and HIV prevention and care in the midst of and following the COVID-19 pandemic.

From May 11, 2020 to February 15, 2021, participating cohorts administered the survey to a minimum of 200 participants who were eligible if they: (1) were enrolled in one of the eight participating C3PNO cohorts; (2) participated in a recent study visit (generally within the preceding 12 months prior to the emergence of COVID-19); (3) were English and/or Spanish speaking; and (4) were willing and able to complete the survey remotely. Most participants had a recent history of substance use as determined by self-report. The survey was either self-administered online or interviewer-administered by telephone. It took approximately 20 minutes to complete and participants were remunerated for their time. The study was approved by the institutional review of boards of the cohorts and each participant provided informed consent for their study participation.

For this study, we restricted analyses to people with HIV enrolled in C3PNO who completed at least one COVID-19 survey. Participants completed up to 2 surveys during the study

period. Very briefly, the included cohorts included: the AIDS Linked to the Intravenous Experience (ALIVE) Study (people who ever injected drugs living in the Baltimore area); the Healthy Young Men's (HYM) Study (Black, Latino, and multiracial young men who have sex with men in Los Angeles); the Johns Hopkins HIV Clinical Cohort (JHHCC, people with HIV engaged in continuity care at a subspecialty clinic in Baltimore); the Miami Adult Studies on HIV (MASH, people with HIV, HCV, and HIV/HCV co-infection who use cocaine); mSTUDY (young non-white men who have sex with men in Los Angeles); and the Multilevel Influences on HIV and Substance Use in young men who have sex with men Cohort (RADAR, young men who have sex with men in Chicago).

2.2. Outcomes.

We considered care continuum outcomes for retention in care, adherence to ART, and receipt of laboratory monitoring of viral load. To measure retention, we used metrics of both kept visits and missed visits (Mugavero et al., 2012). As an indicator of being retained according to kept visits, we report the proportion of participants who had a visit with a doctor, nurse, or other medical provider in the last 6 months. As an indicator of being unretained according to missed visits (Mugavero et al., 2009a; Mugavero et al., 2009b), we looked at participants who reported missing a visit with their HIV care provider in the last month (among those with a visit scheduled in the last month). We report, for completeness, a description of the reasons respondents gave for missing appointments with their HIV care provider.

We also report the proportion of respondents on ART, adherent to ART, and whose viral load was recently measured. Because respondents were not seen in person, viral load values were not available and we could not measure viral suppression. ART use was defined as reporting being on any daily medications for HIV. Non-adherence to ART was defined as reporting missing any HIV medications in the past 7 days; this would include periods in which people missed all HIV medications in the past 7 days. To contextualize these results, we report the reasons respondents gave for missing ART doses. Recent viral load monitoring was defined as reporting having a viral load measurement 6 months before their survey.

2.3. Covariates.

We considered demographic, social, mental health, and substance use factors and the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic as correlates of engagement in HIV care. Demographics included age, sex at birth (male sex at birth is inclusive of any transgender women included in the sample; gender was not ascertained on the survey), and race/ethnicity. Social determinants of health that were measured included self-reported housing stability, employment status, and food security. Housing was defined as unstable if respondents reported usually sleeping somewhere other than a house, apartment, dorm, home health facility, or rehabilitation facility. This included things like sleeping at someone else's house, in a car, on the street, or in a shelter. Employment status was classified as employed if respondents endorsed the statement "I am employed," unstable employment if respondents indicated having faced a reduction in work hours or furlough or not having formal employment, and unemployed if respondents said they were not working. Food insecurity was defined as reporting not having enough money for food or rationing food. Mental health variables included the GAD-7 as a measure of anxiety, with responses classified

according to standard cutoffs as minimal, mild, moderate, or severe anxiety, and the Brief Resiliency Scale with responses classified as low, normal, or high resiliency. Substance use was ascertained for the month prior to the survey and participants reported on presence or absence of tobacco, cocaine, opioids, and cannabis use. We measured hazardous alcohol consumption with a modified USAUDIT-C (Higgins-Biddle and Babor, 2018) that only asked about past month rather than past year alcohol use, and classified use as “hazardous” using standard sex-specific cut-offs. Participants reported whether or not they had engaged in any substance use treatment including alcohol, 12-step programs, and opioid substitution therapy. We also asked whether people in substance use treatment experienced disruptions in their treatment. Finally, we considered the degree of disruptions to day-to-day life due to the COVID-19 pandemic (reporting the pandemic impacted day-to-day life “much”, “very much”, or “extremely”) and the degree to which the COVID-19 pandemic was impacting respondents mental health. Respondents who reported their level of worry about the pandemic was 5 on a scale of 1–10 were classified as having a substantial amount of worry.

2.4. Statistical Analysis.

We described the prevalence of care continuum outcomes using simple proportions. We described univariable and multivariable associations between each of the covariates listed above and 1) having missed a visit with an HIV provider in the past month and 2) having missed a dose of ART in the past week. We estimated crude (adjusted only for cohort) and fully adjusted prevalence ratios using Poisson models with robust variance estimators (an approximation to a log-binomial model when the log-binomial model fails to converge). The robust variance estimator also accounted for possibly correlated outcomes arising from multiple measurements within the same individual.

3. RESULTS

3.1. Study sample.

There were 1495 surveys completed among HIV-positive respondents. We excluded 209 surveys (14% of all surveys) that were missing information on covariates (10 surveys were missing information on housing, employment=6, food insecurity=18, resiliency=1, mental health treatment=4, smoking=2, alcohol=2, cocaine=3, opioids=3, cannabis=10, substance use treatment=12, COVID-19 disruptions=6) or outcomes (most recent kept visit=21, missed HIV care visit=14, missed ART=139, most recent viral load=21). This analysis included 1286 surveys contributed by 773 unique respondents, 66% of whom contributed 2 surveys.

The study sample was mostly male (75%), older (median age was 50), and self-identified as Black, non-Hispanic race/ethnicity (69%). Study participants were socially vulnerable and had a high prevalence of substance use. One in five respondents (21%) reported they were in substance use treatment, but of those in treatment, disruptions were common (73%). One in eleven respondents (9%) were receiving opioid agonist therapy and 26% of those reported a disruption in their treatment. Finally, the COVID-19 pandemic caused “much” to “extreme” disruption to 67% of respondents’ lives and caused substantial worry for 77% of them (Table 1).

The study sample reported a high engagement in medical care: 93% had had a medical visit in the past month (including telehealth visits) and 90% had had a viral load measurement in the past 6 months. Despite the intensity of care, the prevalence of missed HIV visits in the past month was 13%. Across cohorts, prevalence of missed HIV visits ranged from 8% to 26%. Nearly all people in the study sample were on ART (98%). However, 19% of the sample reported missing at least one dose of ART in the week prior to their survey. Across cohorts, prevalence of suboptimal ART adherence ranged from 9% to 37%. Excluding May 2020, the probability of missing a scheduled HIV visit in the past month increased very slightly (0.8% per month, $p=0.08$) each calendar month, and the probability of missing a dose of ART in the past week was relatively stable (0.1% increase per month, $p=0.81$) (Figure 1).

3.2. Missed HIV visits.

In crude analyses, adjusted only for cohort and calendar month, the probability of reporting a missed HIV visit in the past month among respondents who had an HIV visit scheduled in the past month was higher among people with unstable housing (prevalence ratio [PR]: 1.45, 95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.93, 2.25), people who reported food insecurity (PR: 1.47, 95% CI: 1.09, 1.99), people who reported moderate-to-severe anxiety (PR: 1.45, 95% CI: 1.03, 2.04) or low resiliency (PR: 1.59, 95% CI: 1.12, 2.26, relative to normal resiliency), people who reported disruptions in their mental health care as a result of the pandemic (PR: 1.38, 95% CI: 1.00, 1.90), and people who were using substances (smoking PR: 1.73, 95% CI: 1.28, 2.35; hazardous alcohol use PR: 1.51, 95% CI: 1.01, 2.24; cocaine PR: 1.78, 95% CI: 1.22, 2.59; and cannabis PR: 1.61, 95% CI: 1.18, 2.19). In multivariable models, the only covariate that remained statistically significantly associated with missing an HIV visit in the past month was smoking (PR: 1.50, 95% CI: 1.09, 2.08). The following covariates had associations of similar magnitude with missing a visit although associations were not statistically significant: unstable housing (PR: 1.33, 95% CI: 0.83, 2.10), low resiliency (PR: 1.43, 95% CI: 0.99, 2.07), cocaine use (PR: 1.31, 95% CI: 0.85, 2.03), and cannabis use (PR: 1.32, 95% CI: 0.92, 1.89). Of people who missed an HIV visit in the past month, 26% missed because they forgot, 18% had their visit canceled due to COVID-19, 12% reported that attending was inconvenient for them, and 9% reported being unable to attend a telehealth visit. Three percent reported missing their HIV appointment because they had COVID-19 symptoms.

3.3. ART adherence.

In crude analyses, adjusted only for cohort, the probability of missing at least one dose of ART in the past week among people on ART was higher among men (PR: 1.75, 95% CI: 1.11, 2.75), people reporting low resiliency (PR: 1.69, 95% CI: 1.32, 2.16), people who experienced disruptions in their mental health care (PR: 1.29, 95% CI: 1.01, 1.65), and people who were using substances (smoking PR: 1.36, 95% CI: 1.08, 1.70; hazardous alcohol use PR: 1.61, 95% CI: 1.17, 2.21; cocaine PR: 1.94, 95% CI: 1.46, 2.58; and cannabis PR: 1.54, 95% CI: 1.21, 1.97). Missing ART was not associated with receiving substance use treatment, but was strongly associated with experiencing a disruption to substance use treatment (PR: 2.54, 95% CI: 1.21, 5.34). In multivariable models, only male sex (PR: 1.65, 95% CI: 1.04, 2.60), low resiliency (PR: 1.62, 95% CI: 1.27, 2.06), cocaine

use (PR: 1.65, 95% CI: 1.22, 2.22), cannabis use (PR: 1.32, 95% CI: 1.00, 1.74), and disruptions to substance use treatment (PR: 2.37, 95% CI: 1.14, 4.94) were strongly and statistically significantly associated with missing at least one dose of ART in the past week. Of people who missed ART in the past week, the majority (77%) forgot. A substantial proportion of respondents (15%) reported they missed taking ART because they could not get a refill of their medications or because they were concerned about going to the pharmacy because of the COVID-19 pandemic (7%).

4. DISCUSSION

In this sample of people with HIV during the COVID-19 pandemic, the majority of whom had a history of drug use or who reported current drug use, one in eight persons had missed a scheduled HIV visit in the past month and one in five persons had missed an ART dose in the last week. This, despite otherwise high engagement in care: the vast majority of people had attended a medical visit in the past month; virtually all people in this sample were prescribed ART; and 90% of people had had a viral load measurement in the past 6 months.

We cannot measure changes in retention and ART adherence in this cohort from pre-pandemic to during the pandemic, nor interpret our results as the “effect” of the pandemic on the HIV care continuum. Prior research comparing indicators in the pre-pandemic and pandemic period show an initial increase in disrupted services and missed visits at the start of the pandemic (Qiao et al., 2021; Quiros-Roldan et al., 2020) but overall similar or higher probability of visit completion during the pandemic (El-Nahal et al., 2021). The probability of having missed a scheduled HIV visit in this study appears to be in line with pre-pandemic estimates (while not measured on the same timeline as pre-pandemic investigations into the care continuum which looked at the prevalence of any missed visits in the 2 years (68%) (Mugavero et al., 2014); if we assume the probability of missing a given visit was 13% as reported here, and patients would on average attend 6–8 visits over a 2-year period based on a visit frequency of 3–4 months, the probability of missing at least one visit in that period would be 68%). Even if we assume that the COVID-19 pandemic did not increase the probability of missing a visit, missed visits are associated with subsequent loss of viral suppression, mortality, and racial/ethnic disparities in HIV outcome and 13% probability of a missed visit in the past month is cause for concern and a possible point of intervention (Batey et al., 2020; Mugavero et al., 2014; Zinski et al., 2015).

Retention in and engagement in care during the COVID-19 pandemic looked very different from pre-pandemic. In response to the need for increased social distancing, HIV clinics implemented telehealth options for visit completion or postponed visits (Budak et al., 2021; Ridgway et al., 2020). While traditionally, “telehealth” has implied video visits accessed over the internet, and therefore has required access to smartphones or computers and the internet, during the pandemic, many HIV clinics offered telephone-only telehealth visits, or made other accommodations, such as providing patients with smartphones, in order to reduce the impact of these barriers (Auchus et al., 2021; Brody et al., 2021; Budak et al., 2021; Dandachi et al., 2020; Yelverton et al., 2021). In many cases (Auchus et al., 2021; Brody et al., 2021; Coppock et al., 2021; El-Nahal et al., 2021; Mayer et al., 2020), but not all (Fadul, 2020; Quiros-Roldan et al., 2020), offering visits via telehealth appears to have

been successful at keeping people engaged in care at pre-pandemic levels, at least in the short term. Indeed, offering telehealth options for HIV visits has been associated with fewer disparities in the limited instances in which it has been studied (Auchus et al., 2021; Brody et al., 2021; El-Nahal et al., 2021). We do not know what proportion of HIV care visits attended by patients in this study were telehealth versus in-person visits, nor what proportion of telehealth visits were video versus telephone-only visits. In the Johns Hopkins HIV Clinic (some patients of which contributed to this analysis), during the first 6.5 months of the pandemic, 70% of “telehealth” visits were conducted over the telephone only (El-Nahal et al., 2021). The impact of telehealth on long-term outcomes such as viral suppression and non-AIDS-related comorbidities (e.g., substance abuse treatment, cancer screening, and chronic non-infectious diseases) has yet to be seen.

In unadjusted analyses, we found that missing an HIV visit was associated with social determinants of health, mental health symptoms, and substance use. In prior studies, social determinants of health (Aidala et al., 2007; Aidala et al., 2016; Terzian et al., 2015; Yehia et al., 2015), mental health symptoms (Yehia et al., 2015), and substance use (Hartzler et al., 2018) have been consistently associated with poor engagement in HIV care. Given the impact of socioeconomic conditions on engagement in HIV care, efforts to mitigate the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economy, such as eviction moratoriums, expanded unemployment assistance, and provision of food through food banks may be particularly important for people with HIV.

Other researchers have reported the prevalence of viral suppression during the pandemic is similar to pre-pandemic (El Moussaoui et al., 2021; Giacomelli et al., 2021; Izzo et al., 2021). However, these reports should be interpreted cautiously as they have been restricted to people who had a viral load measured in each period, and the frequency of viral load testing appears to have gone down during the pandemic (El Moussaoui et al., 2021). Despite the implementation of mail delivery of prescriptions during the pandemic, intended to reduce barriers to ART adherence (Budak et al., 2021), ART adherence in our sample remained below the 90% goal for viral suppression set in the End the HIV Epidemic plan (Fauci et al., 2019). As with the retention outcome, we were unable to measure changes in ART adherence from pre-pandemic levels, however, and therefore cannot attribute this to the COVID pandemic. A previous analysis in this cohort that included a different subset of patients than we included here, reported 33% of patients had missed at least one dose of ART in the past 7 days prepandemic (Gorbach et al., 2020). Therefore, although the level of ART adherence during the pandemic was still too low, it may actually be better than pre-pandemic. One small study of people with HIV in Atlanta actually reported *increased* ART adherence during, versus in the month before, the COVID-19 pandemic (Kalichman et al., 2020). In line with our findings, a cross-sectional survey of MSM in 20 countries from April to May 2020 found that 18% of respondents were unable to or had difficulty refilling their ART prescriptions (Rao et al., 2021). In Haiti, there was an abrupt 18% decline in the proportion of ART refills that were dispensed on time corresponding to the start of the pandemic (Celestin et al., 2021). The proportion of patients who don't refill prescriptions on time represent perhaps a lower bound on the proportion of patients who have problems with adherence to ART (since these numbers exclude persons who have sufficient ART in their possession but forget to take doses as prescribed).

Missed ART was associated with mental health symptoms and substance use. Additionally, we found missing ART doses were associated with being a man and with experiencing disruptions to substance use treatment. While some studies have reported similar findings (e.g. no association between housing stability and ART adherence) (Terzian et al., 2015) our findings stand in contrast to most pre-pandemic studies that found housing insecurity (Aidala et al., 2016; Harris et al., 2017; Leaver et al., 2007; Mugavero et al., 2012; Palepu et al., 2011) and *female* sex (Arnsten et al., 2002; Berg et al., 2004) to be associated with poor ART adherence. It may be that traditional risk factors are operating differently during the pandemic, or that in our sample of people with a high prevalence of substance use, substance use is superseding other risk factors in determining ART adherence. Finding substance use associated with ART non-adherence was consistent with prior studies, in particular the finding that the strongest association was with cocaine use (Arnsten et al., 2002).

Our finding that disruptions to mental health care and substance use treatment were associated with ART non-adherence is consistent with prior studies that have found mental health and substance use treatment, in general, improves ART adherence (Berg et al., 2004). We caution against making a causal claim about the impact of treatment disruptions, however, because experiencing disruptions may be a marker of social vulnerability, internet literacy, or socioeconomic status. However, mental health care and substance use treatment are valuable independent of any potential link with ART adherence. The challenge is determining how to continue to provide mental health care and substance use treatment while maintaining social distancing. We don't have information on what disruptions people experienced. It may have been that mental health and substance use treatment were stopped completely, or that therapy sessions were switched to telemedicine and patients were unable to access them, or that patients accessed telemedicine therapy sessions but found them less engaging than in-person sessions. Encouragingly, disruptions to opioid treatment programs do not have the same strong relationship with ART adherence. It may be that 'disruptions' to services provided at opioid treatment programs was mitigated by the relaxing of federal regulations that allowed for increased take-home methadone doses and reduced barriers to continued opioid agonist therapy (Peavy et al., 2020).

Finally, as with self-reported measures, patients may have over-reported attendance at HIV care visits and ART adherence. Additionally, we do not have a comprehensive list of all patients who were eligible for this survey but who chose not to participate; it may be that individuals who participated in this study were the least vulnerable to/least impacted by the pandemic and we have overestimated the prevalence of retention and adherence in these cohorts.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Herein, we have described the prevalence of missed HIV visits and ART adherence during the COVID-19 pandemic in a sample of people with HIV who might be at high risk for poor HIV control given their high prevalence of substance use. Close attention to continuity of care during times of social disruption is especially critical for people with HIV and particularly those with current and past substance use.

Supplementary Material

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.

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Abbreviations

ART	Antiretroviral therapy
C3PNO	Collaborating Consortium of Cohorts Producing NIDA Opportunities
COVID	Coronavirus disease
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
NIDA	National Institute on Drug Abuse
USAUDIT-C	United States Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test – Consumption questions

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HIGHLIGHTS

- During the COVID-19 pandemic, missing an HIV visit or a dose of ART was common
- Social determinants of health were associated with missing an HIV visit
- Substance use was associated with missing an HIV visit or ART dose
- Disrupted mental health treatment was tied to a missed HIV visit or ART dose

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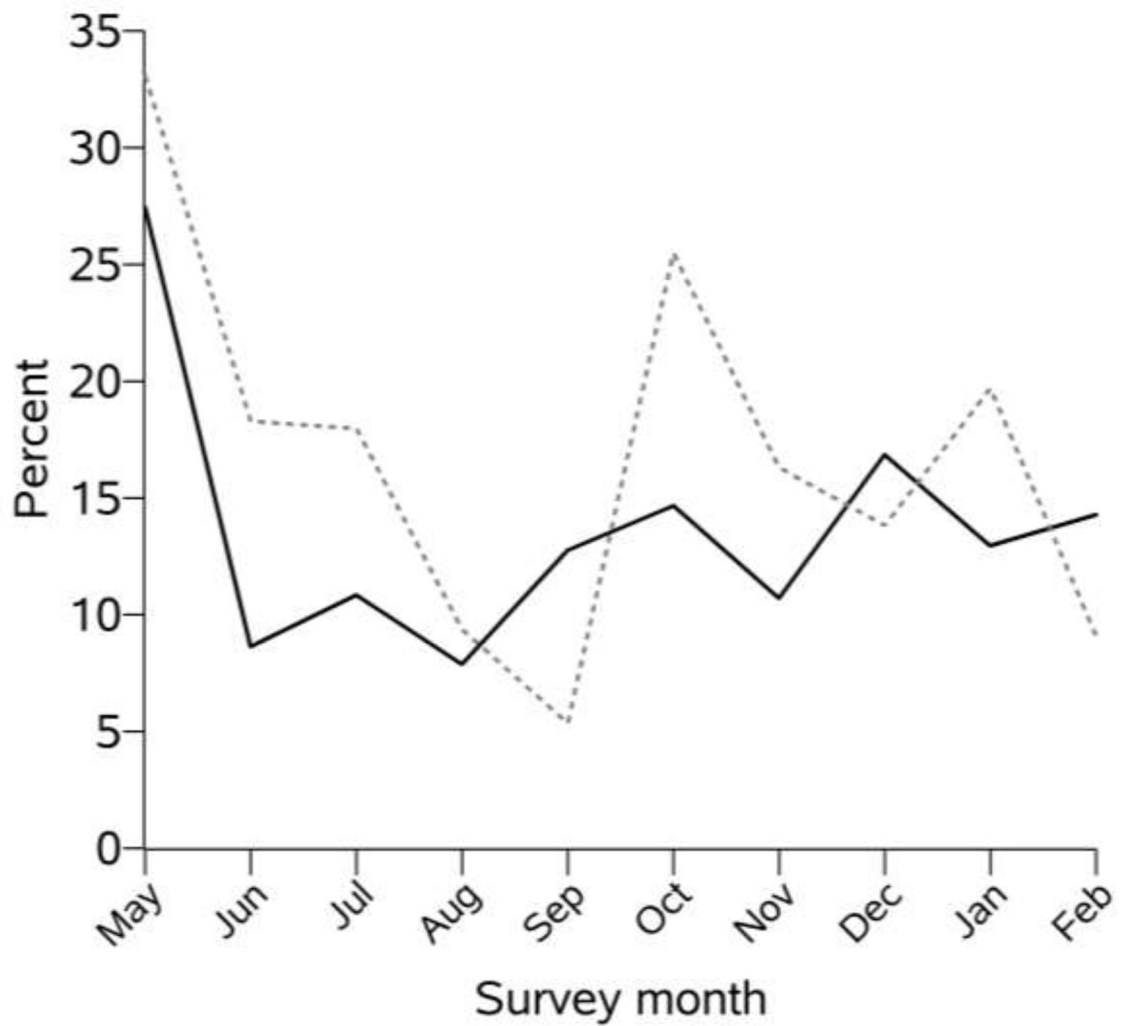


Figure 1. Proportion reporting missing a visit with an HIV provider in the past month (solid black line) and missing any ART in the past week (dashed gray line), by month, among persons with an HIV visit scheduled and persons on ART (respectively) who were enrolled in a NIDA-funded cohort and who completed a survey during the COVID-19 pandemic

Table 1.

Characteristics of 773 persons living with HIV enrolled in a NIDA-funded cohort (and 1286 surveys completed by those persons) who completed 1 or 2 surveys about their experiences during the COVID-19 pandemic, 11 May 2020–15 February 2021

	Observations N=1286 (%)	Persons N=773 (%)
Age ^a	51 (37, 58)	50 (35, 57)
Male sex	943 (73)	576 (75)
Race/ethnicity		
Black, non-Hispanic	883 (69)	530 (69)
White, non-Hispanic	117 (9)	68 (9)
Hispanic	238 (19)	142 (18)
Other, non-Hispanic	48 (4)	33 (4)
Unstable housing	68 (5)	45 (6)
Employment		
Employed	237 (18)	134 (17)
Unstable employment	167 (13)	113 (15)
Unemployed	882 (69)	526 (68)
Food insecure	354 (28)	228 (29)
Moderate-to-severe anxiety	228 (18)	149 (19)
Brief Resiliency Scale		
Low resilience	198 (15)	125 (16)
Normal resilience	877 (68)	522 (68)
High resilience	211 (16)	126 (16)
Interruptions to mental health care	644 (50)	415 (54)
Recent drug use		
Smoking	548 (43)	342 (44)
Hazardous alcohol use	138 (11)	82 (11)
Cocaine	126 (10)	78 (10)
Opioids	59 (5)	40 (5)
Cannabis	463 (36)	291 (38)
Current substance use treatment	241 (19)	160 (21)
Disruptions to substance use treatment	167 (69)	116 (73)
Current opioid agonist therapy	99 (8)	68 (9)
Disruptions to opioid agonist therapy	26 (26)	18 (26)
“Much” disruptions of COVID-19 pandemic	848 (66)	519 (67)
Substantial worry due to the pandemic	1001 (78)	592 (77)

^aMedian (Q1, Q3)

Table 2.

Prevalence of indicators of engagement or disengagement in HIV care among persons with HIV who were enrolled in a NIDA-funded cohort and completed a survey during the COVID-19 pandemic, 11 May 2020–15 February 2021

Metric	Estimate, N (%)
No medical visit within the past month ^a	86/1286 (7)
Any missed scheduled HIV appointments in the past month	146/1108 (13)
On ART	1261/1286 (98)
Missed any ART in the last week	235/1261 (19)
>6 months since last viral load measurement	130/1286 (10)

^aIncludes telehealth and remote visits

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Table 3.

Patient characteristics and their associations with the prevalence of self-report of missing a visit with an HIV provider in the prior month, among persons who had a scheduled visit with an HIV provider in the prior month and who were enrolled in a NIDA-funded cohort and completed a survey during the COVID-19 pandemic, 11 May 2020–15 February 2021

Covariate	Crude Prevalence Ratio	Adjusted Prevalence Ratio
Age, 1-year increment	0.98 (0.96, 1.00)	0.99 (0.97, 1.01)
Male sex	1.25 (0.71, 2.20)	1.18 (0.67, 2.07)
Race/ethnicity, ref Black, non-Hispanic		
White, non-Hispanic	0.95 (0.54, 1.66)	0.96 (0.56, 1.63)
Hispanic	0.92 (0.63, 1.34)	0.95 (0.63, 1.45)
Other, non-Hispanic	1.05 (0.56, 1.98)	0.80 (0.40, 1.61)
Unstable housing	1.45 (0.93, 2.25)	1.32 (0.83, 2.10)
Employment, ref Employed		
Unstable employment	0.79 (0.52, 1.20)	0.61 (0.38, 0.99)
Unemployed	1.10 (0.79, 1.54)	0.79 (0.52, 1.20)
Food insecurity	1.47 (1.09, 1.99)	1.31 (0.95, 1.82)
Moderate-to-severe anxiety	1.45 (1.03, 2.04)	1.13 (0.77, 1.64)
Resiliency, ref Normal		
Low	1.59 (1.12, 2.26)	1.43 (0.99, 2.07)
High	0.78 (0.51, 1.20)	0.90 (0.57, 1.42)
Disruption in mental health care	1.38 (1.00, 1.90)	1.23 (0.87, 1.72)
Recent drug use		
Smoking	1.73 (1.28, 2.35)	1.50 (1.09, 2.08)
Hazardous alcohol use	1.51 (1.01, 2.24)	1.15 (0.74, 1.78)
Cocaine	1.78 (1.22, 2.59)	1.31 (0.85, 2.03)
Opioids	1.24 (0.67, 2.30)	0.88 (0.44, 1.77)
Cannabis	1.61 (1.18, 2.19)	1.32 (0.92, 1.89)
Substance use treatment	0.85 (0.55, 1.31)	0.85 (0.39, 1.86)
Disruptions to substance use treatment	1.23 (0.54, 2.80)	1.06 (0.46, 2.40)
Current opioid agonist therapy	1.28 (0.65, 2.52)	1.11 (0.43, 2.87)
Disruptions to opioid agonist therapy	1.13 (0.34, 3.80)	1.20 (0.32, 4.46)
“Much” disruptions of COVID-19 pandemic	1.26 (0.86, 1.83)	1.18 (0.79, 1.75)
Substantial worry due to the pandemic	1.03 (0.72, 1.47)	0.88 (0.59, 1.31)

Table 4.

Patient characteristics and their associations with the prevalence of self-report of missing any antiretroviral medications in the past week, among persons with HIV on ART who were enrolled in a NIDA-funded cohort and completed a survey during the COVID-19 pandemic, 11 May 2020–15 February 2021

Covariate	Crude Prevalence Ratio	Adjusted Prevalence Ratio
Age, 1-year increment	0.99 (0.97, 1.01)	0.99 (0.98, 1.01)
Male sex	1.75 (1.11, 2.75)	1.64 (1.04, 2.60)
Race/ethnicity, ref Black, non-Hispanic		
White, non-Hispanic	0.96 (0.64, 1.44)	0.92 (0.61, 1.40)
Hispanic	1.02 (0.75, 1.39)	1.10 (0.79, 1.54)
Other, non-Hispanic	1.29 (0.82, 2.04)	1.13 (0.68, 1.87)
Unstable housing	1.24 (0.84, 1.82)	1.14 (0.75, 1.74)
Employment, ref Employed		
Unstable employment	1.00 (0.73, 1.36)	0.85 (0.59, 1.23)
Unemployed	0.93 (0.72, 1.22)	0.86 (0.62, 1.19)
Food insecurity	1.16 (0.91, 1.47)	1.07 (0.85, 1.34)
Moderate-to-severe anxiety	1.25 (0.96, 1.62)	0.96 (0.73, 1.27)
Resiliency, ref Normal		
Low	1.69 (1.32, 2.16)	1.62 (1.27, 2.06)
High	0.87 (0.63, 1.20)	1.02 (0.72, 1.43)
Disruption in mental health care	1.29 (1.01, 1.65)	1.20 (0.93, 1.54)
Recent drug use		
Smoking	1.36 (1.08, 1.70)	1.14 (0.89, 1.46)
Hazardous alcohol use	1.61 (1.17, 2.21)	1.27 (0.91, 1.77)
Cocaine	1.94 (1.46, 2.58)	1.65 (1.22, 2.22)
Opioids	1.30 (0.84, 2.03)	1.08 (0.72, 1.61)
Cannabis	1.54 (1.21, 1.97)	1.32 (1.00, 1.74)
Substance use treatment	0.98 (0.72, 1.35)	0.60 (0.29, 1.25)
Disruptions to substance use treatment	2.54 (1.21, 5.34)	2.37 (1.14, 4.94)
Current opioid agonist therapy	0.86 (0.45, 1.61)	0.67 (0.32, 1.37)
Disruptions to opioid agonist therapy	1.01 (0.34, 2.99)	0.85 (0.34, 2.17)
“Much” disruptions of COVID-19 pandemic	1.08 (0.84, 1.40)	1.01 (0.78, 1.31)
Substantial worry due to the pandemic	1.05 (0.79, 1.38)	0.95 (0.71, 1.26)