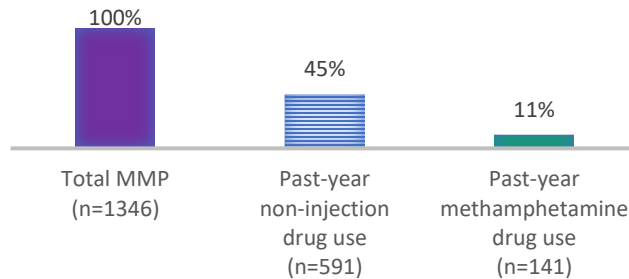


Methamphetamine use among PLWH in Oregon

Medical Monitoring Project (MMP) 2015 – 2021



1 in 10 HIV MMP participants reported past-year methamphetamine use.



Frequency of Use

- Among methamphetamine users, less than half report less than monthly use (40%, n=56), while more than a third use weekly (23%, n=27) or daily (14%, n=22).

Characteristics

- Most methamphetamine users are male (94%) and live in the Portland metro region (75%).
- Participants who reported past-year methamphetamine use are less likely to be adherent to their ART medications (24% vs. 60%) and to have achieved durable viral suppression (77% vs. 90%) than non-methamphetamine users.
- Mental health is associated with methamphetamine use. Reports of anxiety (45% vs. 22%) and depression (34% vs. 20%) are higher among those who reported methamphetamine use.
- Participants who reported past-year methamphetamine use are more likely to experience poverty (51% vs. 32%) and homelessness (24% vs. 6%) than non-methamphetamine users.
- Stigma is not significantly associated with methamphetamine use.

Behaviors

- Smoking and other drug use are associated with methamphetamine use; binge drinking is not.
- Participants who reported past-year methamphetamine use were more likely to report condomless sex with an HIV-negative or unknown status partner (20% vs. 7%) than non-methamphetamine users.

About the data: Funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Medical Monitoring Project (MMP) is conducted in 17 states and 6 cities to gather representative data on people living with HIV. MMP gathers data from face-to-face interviews and medical records.