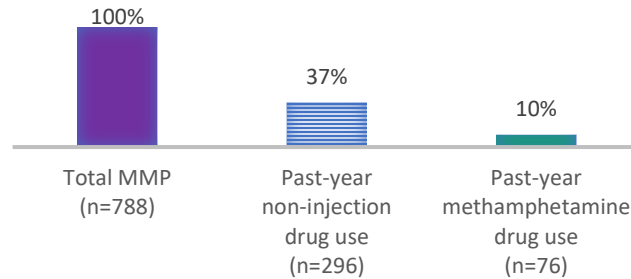


Methamphetamine use among PLWH in Oregon

Medical Monitoring Project (MMP) 2015 – 2018



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



Frequency of Use

- Among methamphetamine users, half report less than monthly use (40%, n=32), while more than a third use weekly (24%, n=14) or daily (13%, n=11).
- Half report meth use before or during sex (52%, n=42).

Characteristics

- Most methamphetamine users are male (91%) and live in the Portland metro region (75%).
- Participants who reported past-year methamphetamine use were less likely to be adherent to their ARTs (22% vs. 59%) and to have achieved durable viral suppression (63% vs. 81%) than non-methamphetamine users.
- Mental health is associated with methamphetamine use. Reports of anxiety (57% vs. 35%) and depression (49% vs. 35%) were higher among those who reported methamphetamine use.
- Participants who reported past-year methamphetamine use were more likely to experience housing instability and/or homelessness (38% vs. 14%) than non-methamphetamine users.
- Stigma and discrimination are not significantly associated with methamphetamine use.

Behaviors

- Smoking and other drug use are associated with methamphetamine use; binge drinking is not.
- Condomless sex with a sero-discordant or unknown status partner is associated with methamphetamine use (69% vs. 48%).

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.