IMPLICATIONS OF CO-OCCURRING DIAGNOSIS of a Mental Condition and HIV/AIDS

Individuals who are receiving care for a mental health condition are **4X AS LIKELY** to be living with HIV compared to the general population. 

Source: A multisite study of the prevalence of HIV with rapid testing in mental health settings.

1 IN 10 new HIV diagnoses were due to IV drug users. 

Source: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

of males involved in psychiatric care were HIV+

19%

and of 320 patients between the ages of 20 and 40, AIDS was the leading cause of death.

Source: The American Psychiatric Association and Office of HIV Psychiatry

of IV drug users had a co-occurring Axis I mental health diagnosis.

Source: Prevalence of psychiatric and substance abuse disorders in opioid abusers in a community syringe exchange program

Despite the recommendation of the United States Preventative Task Force that all high-risk persons are tested for HIV at least annually, a recent study found:

ONLY 6.7% of individuals receiving mental health services were tested for HIV infection.

LESSES likely for men to be tested than women.

32%

LESS likely for Asian & Pacific Islanders to be tested than white persons.

53%

MORE likely for African Americans to be tested than other race groups.

82%

LIVING WITH HIV AMONG GENERAL POPULATION

1.1M / 325.7M

LIVING WITH HIV AMONG THOSE EXPERIENCING A MENTAL HEALTH CONDITION

630K / 46.6M

Source: Low rates of HIV testing among adults with severe mental illness receiving care in community mental health settings.