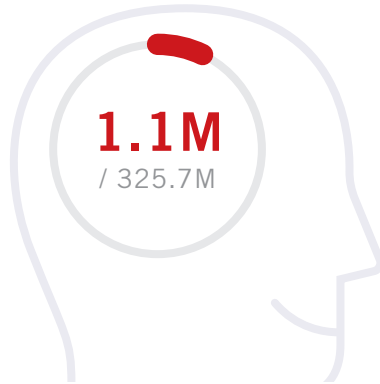




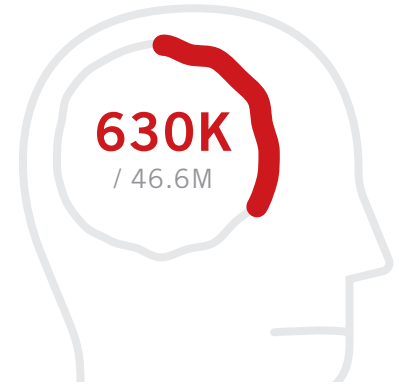
IMPLICATIONS OF CO-OCCURRING DIAGNOSIS of a Mental Condition and HIV/AIDS

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.



LIVING WITH HIV AMONG GENERAL POPULATION



LIVING WITH HIV AMONG THOSE EXPERIENCING A MENTAL HEALTH CONDITION



of males involved in psychiatric care were HIV+

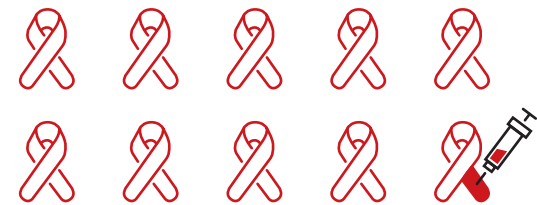
and of 320 patients between the ages of 20 and 40, **AIDS was the leading cause of death.**

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



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

Source: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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:

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



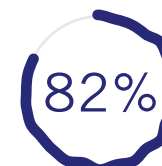
of individuals receiving mental health services were tested for HIV infection.



LESS likely for men to be tested than women.



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



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