

Male Family Planning Research Project Interim Findings on Male Visits and Services

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Male FP Research Initiative

- Goal: Assess a multi-component intervention at family planning clinics
 - Clinic environment
 - Administrative and clinical training
 - Outreach, inreach, and clinic promotion
- Increase number of males served at FP clinics
- Increase RH services to male FP clients
- Five year effort, Fall 2008 – 2013

- Overall project: 5 grantees with 13 clinics
- Today, focus on 2 grantees
 - Planned Parenthood of Montana (PPMT)
 - Family Health Centers of San Diego (FHC)
- Male FP client visit record data, 2004-2010

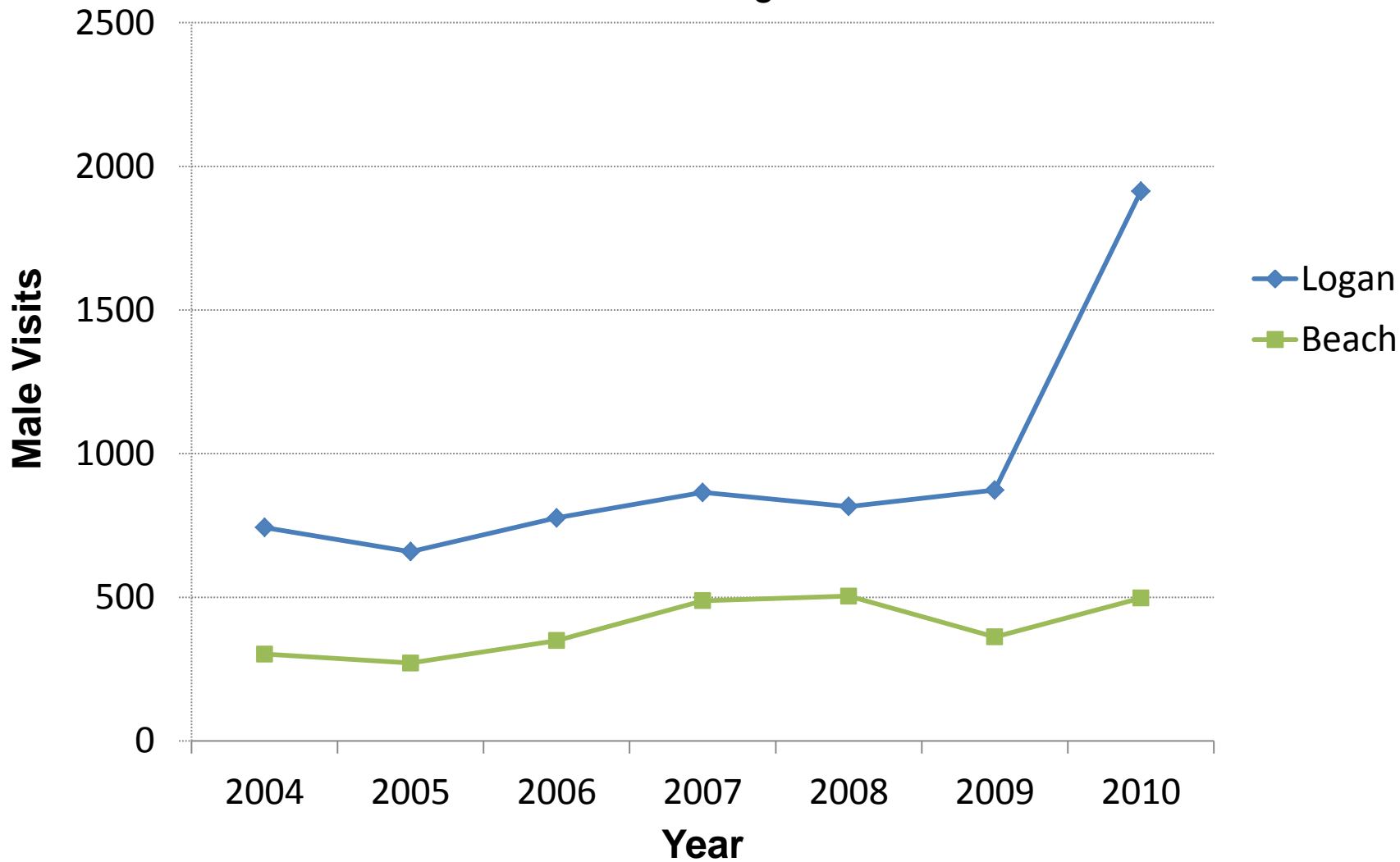
Male visit record variables

- Demographics
- Client status—new vs. continuing at the clinic
- Condom use before visit
- Time period
 - 2004-2008 Before clinic innovations
 - 2009 Initiated innovations
 - 2010 Full implementation of innovations
- Insurance
- STI test performed—CT, GC, Syphilis, HIV
- STI test results—CT, GC
- Counseling—Risk behaviors, STI prevention

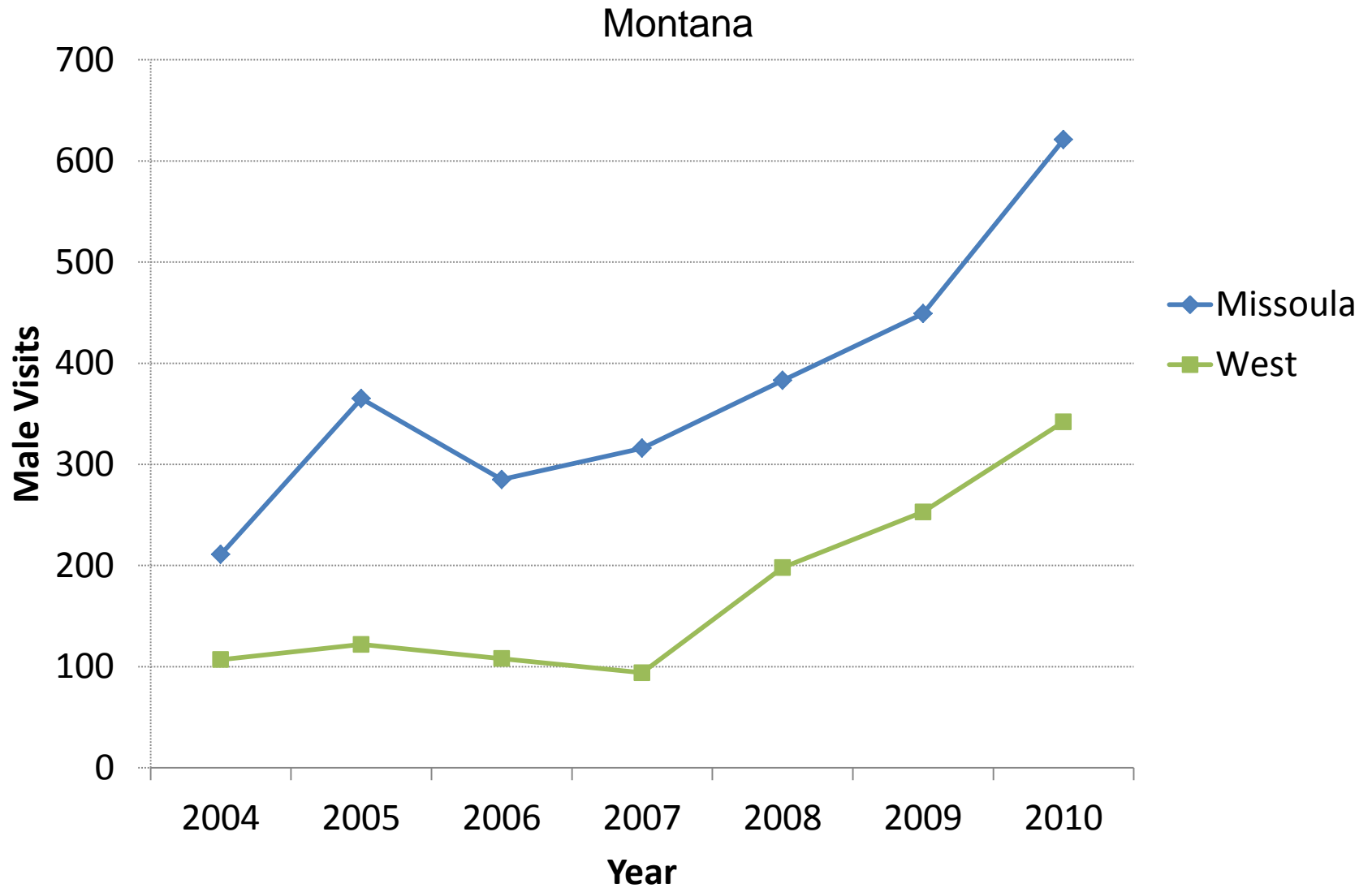
- Trends in male FP visits and STI services

FHC Title X Male FP Visits, 2004 – 2010

San Diego




PPMT Title X Male FP Visits, 2004 – 2010



Average change in male FP client visits

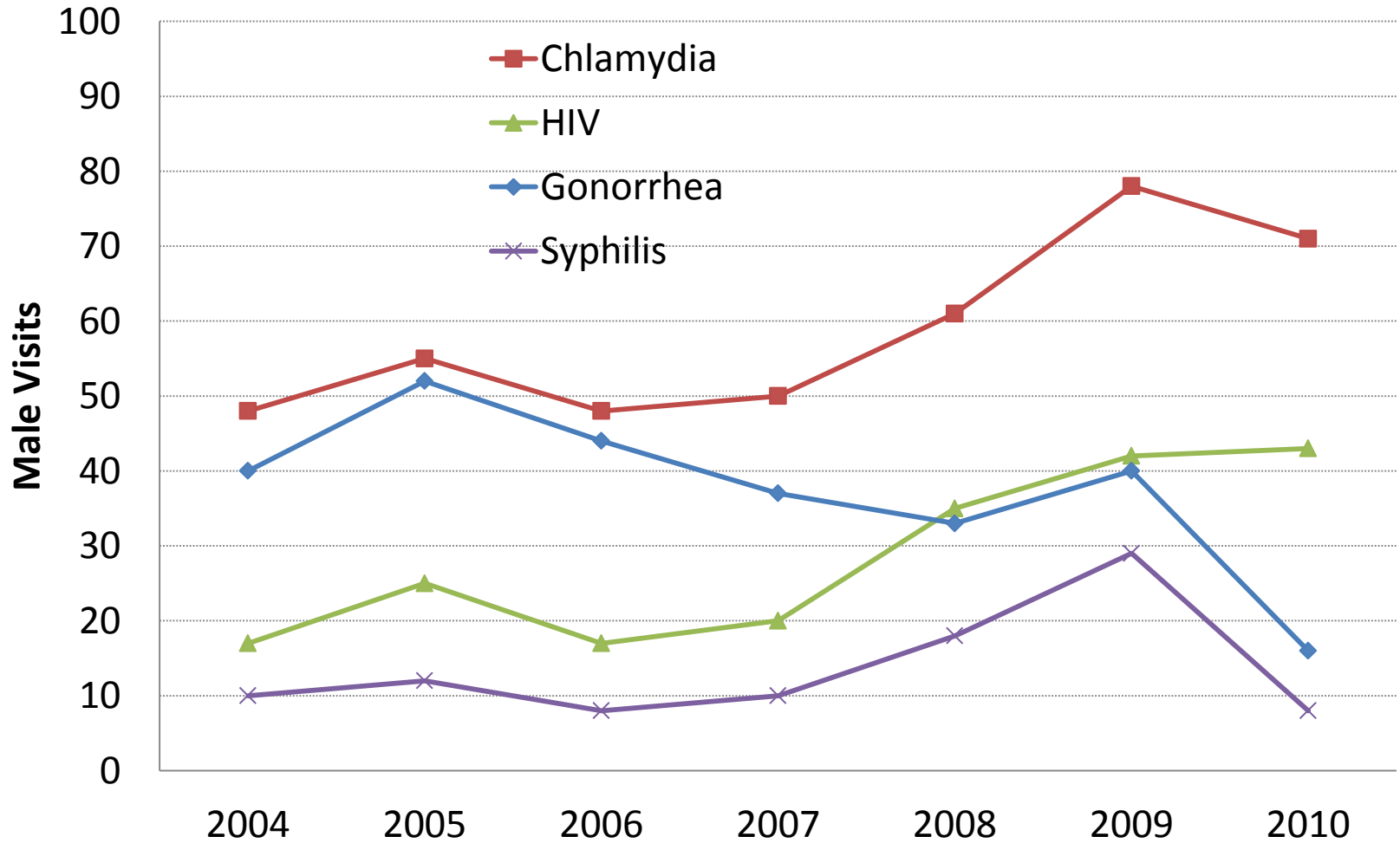
Before (2004-08) vs. during (2009-10) interventions

	Mean male FP visits/year			
	2004-2008	2009-2010		
PPMT	483	833	72%	
FHC, San Diego	1155	1155	58%	

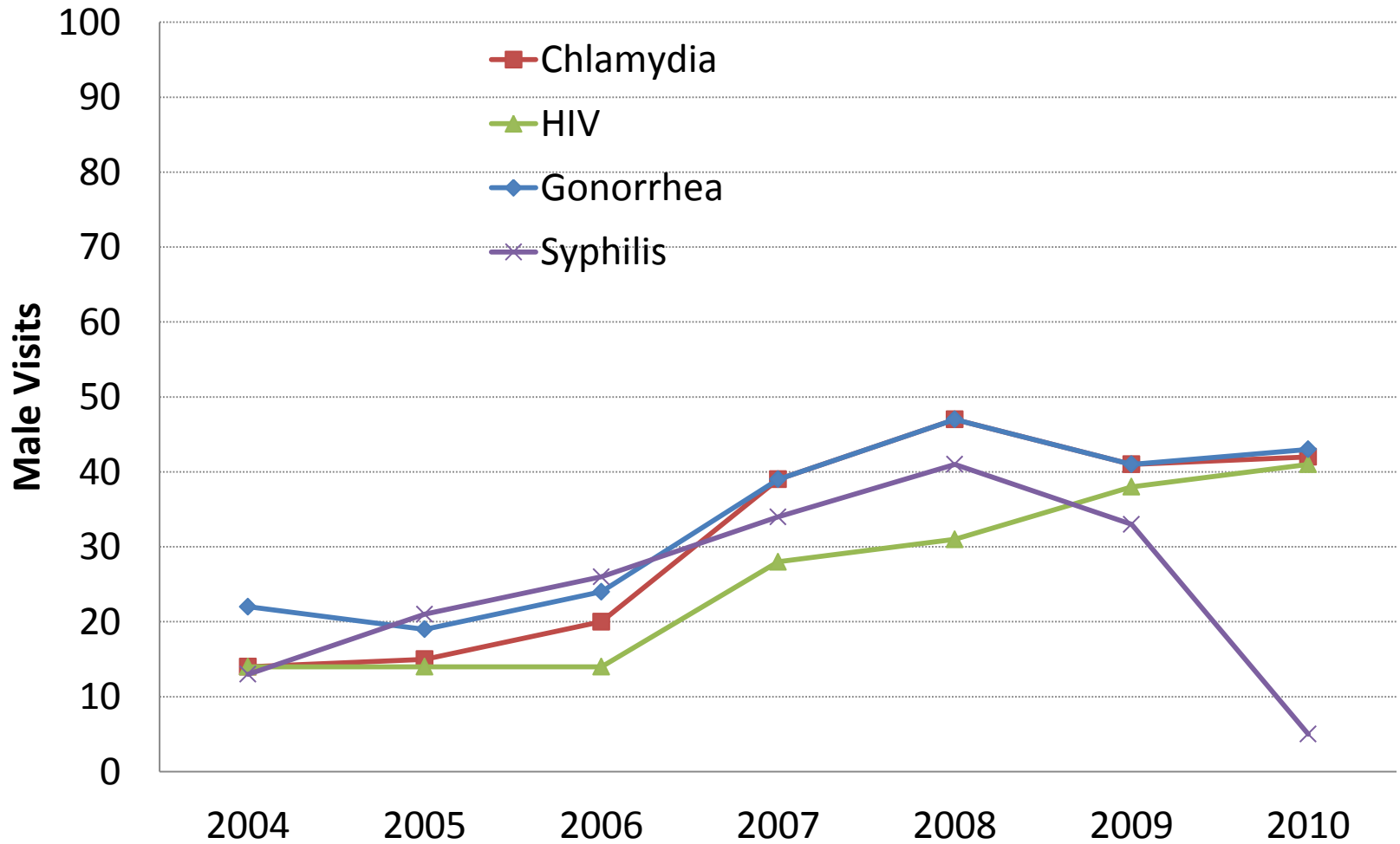
STI screening/testing at male FP visits

Measure	FHC	PPMT
	%	%
STI screening		
Chlamydia	34	62
Gonorrhea	36	35
Syphilis	23	14
HIV	28	32

PPMT—Percent tested for STIs by year



FHC—Percent tested for STIs by year



STI screening levels and client age

STI Screening	Age			
	<20	20-24	25-29	>29
	%	%	%	%
FHC				
Chlamydia	29	34	35	34
HIV	20	25	28	30
PPMT				
Chlamydia	67	64	64	59
HIV	33	28	33	37

STI screening levels and race/ethnicity

STI screening	Race/ethnicity		
	White %	Black %	Hispanic %
FHC			
Chlamydia	33	34	35
HIV	29	31	38
PPMT			
Chlamydia	62	Non-white 67	
HIV	32	32	

But, do not have screening at the **patient** level

STI screening and client status

STI screening	Client Status	
	New %	Continuing %
FHC		
Chlamydia	48	29
HIV	39	25
PPMT		
Chlamydia	79	39
HIV	43	20

What factors predict CT and HIV screening?

FHC—Predicting CT and HIV screening

Characteristic	CT Adj. OR	HIV Adj. OR
Age		
< 20	0.64	0.64
20 - 24	0.78	0.78
25 - 29	0.88	0.97
> 29	Ref.	Ref.
Condoms, No	3.08	1.90
Client visit status, New	2.77	2.55
Intervention period, 2009-10	2.04	3.66

Clinic and race/ethnicity unrelated to STI screening.

FHC—CT and HIV screening comparisons from multivariate findings

- Results similar for predictors of CT and HIV screening
- CT and HIV screening more likely for
 - Males age 30 and older
 - New male clients
 - Clients not reporting condom use
 - **Project intervention period**
- Client race/ethnicity and where they went for services were unrelated to being screened for these STIs

PPMT—Predicting CT and HIV screening

Characteristic	CT Adj. OR	HIV Adj. OR
Clinic, West	0.44	1.89
Age		
< 20	1.37	0.82
20 - 24	1.89	0.69
25 - 29	0.44	0.92
> 29	Ref.	Ref.
Race/ethnicity, Non-white	2.08	DNE
Client status, New	5.16	2.44
Insurance, Yes	1.22	1.21
Intervention period, 2009-10	1.51	1.55

PPMT—CT and HIV screening comparisons from multivariate findings

- CT and HIV screening more likely for
 - New male clients
 - **Project intervention period**
- Clinic, age and race/ethnicity as predictors varied for CT and HIV testing
 - More likely to test younger men for CT and older men for HIV
 - Clinics differed in their approach to STI testing

Male FP visits and STI testing—Summary

- Compared to pre-intervention period, during the first 2 years of project innovation
 - PPMT
 - Male FP visits increased 90%
 - STI screening increased by more than 50%
 - FHC
 - Male FP visits increased ~100%
 - CT screening doubled
 - HIV screening tripled
- STI screening generally unrelated to race/ethnicity

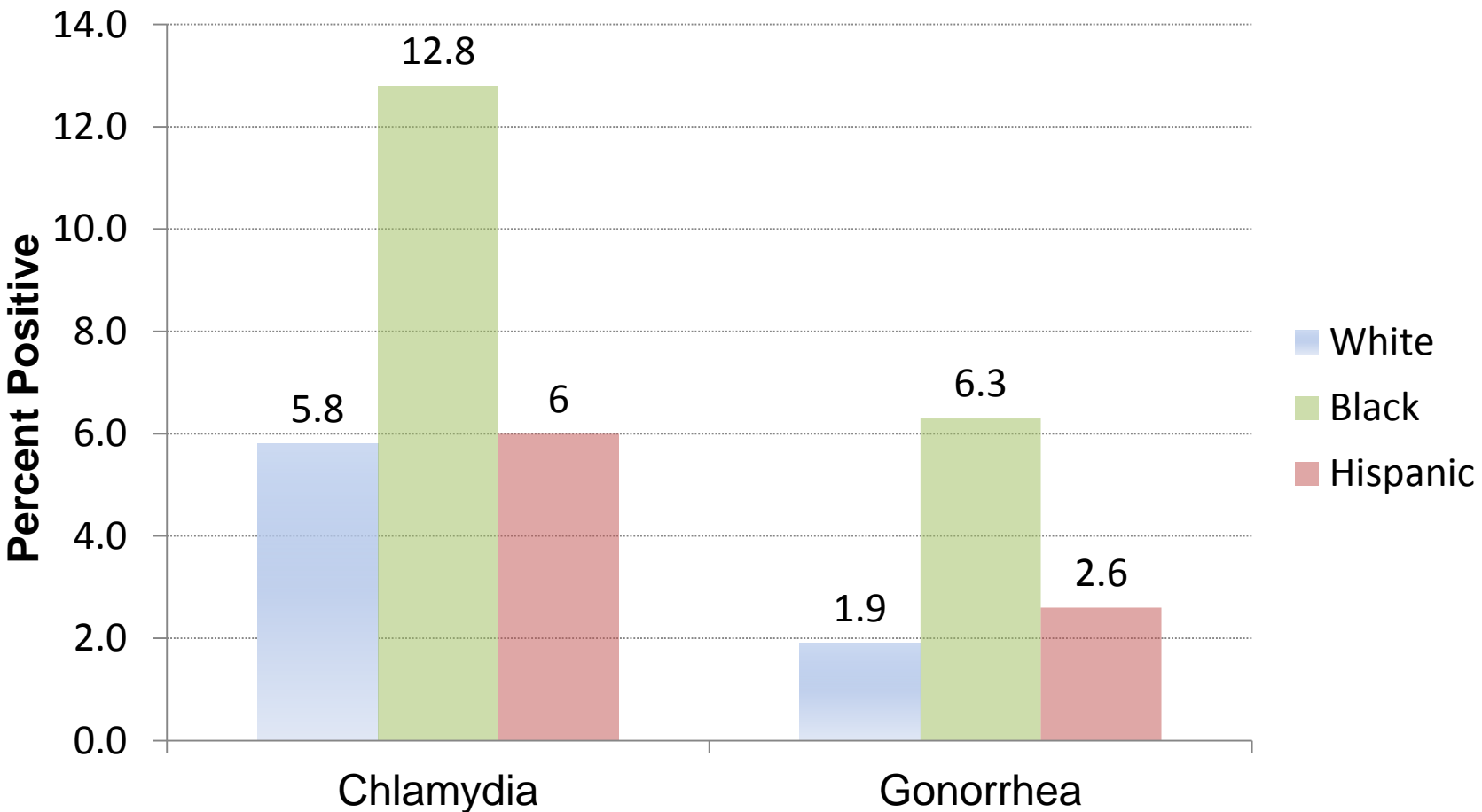
Trends in STI positivity: CT and GC

FHC—STI positivity by program year

CT and GC test results available, 2007 - 2010

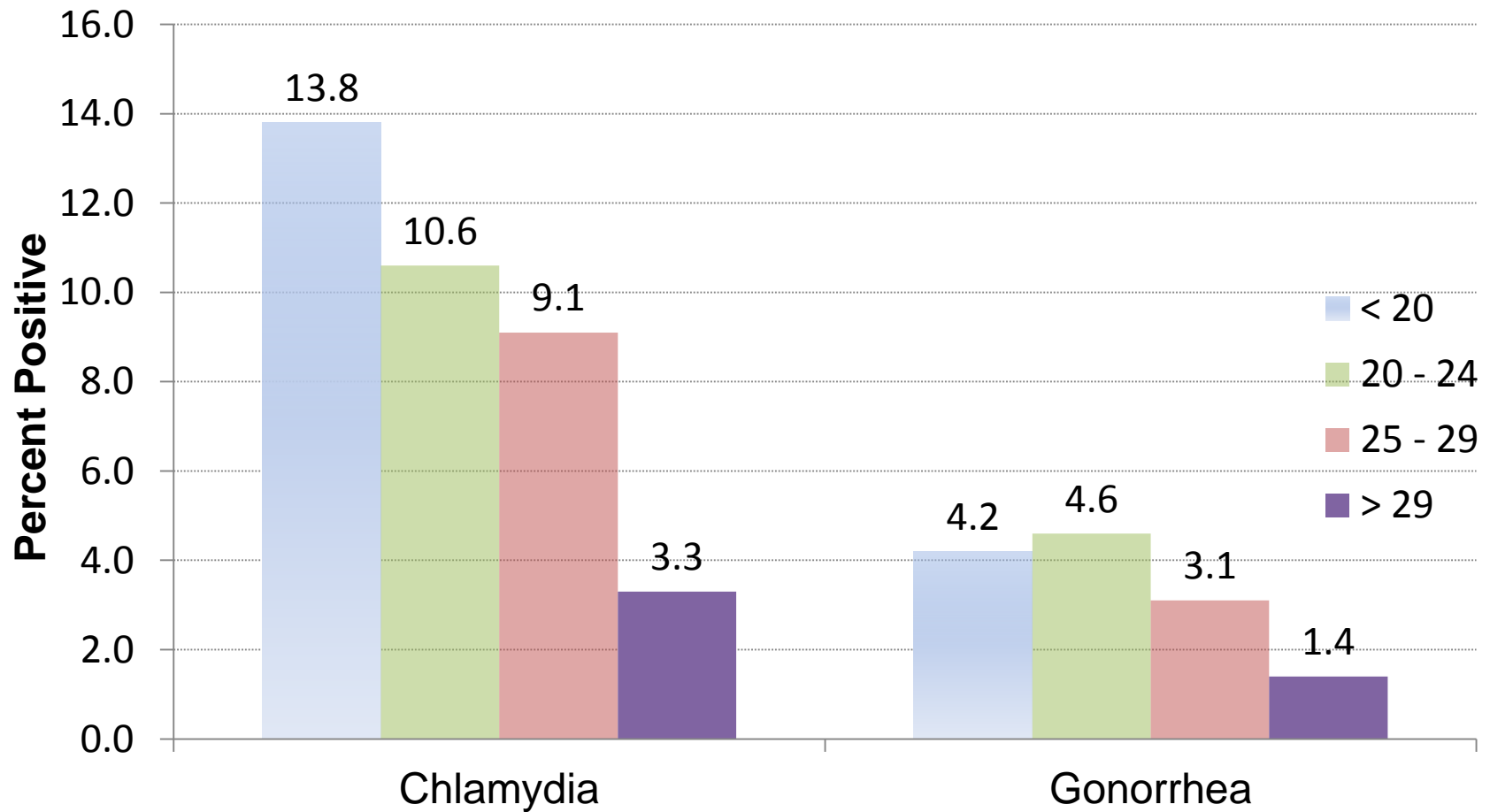
Measure	Program Year			
	% STI Positivity			
	2007	2008	2009	2010
Chlamydia	5.9	6.8	6.5	6.0
Gonorrhea	2.2	3.0	2.5	1.2
		Clinic		
		Logan	Beach	
Chlamydia		7.0%	4.3%	
Gonorrhea		2.6%	1.3%	

FHC—STI percent positivity by race/ethnicity, 2007-10



Results held when examined within years

FHC—STI percent positivity by age, 2007-2010



FHC—Predicting CT positivity

Characteristic	Adj. OR
Beach clinic	0.44
Age	
< 20	3.95
20 - 24	2.92
25 - 29	2.94
> 29	Ref.
Race/ethnicity	
White	Ref.
Black	1.92
Hispanic	0.69

Infection levels comparable across project time frames,
new/continuing client visits

FHC CT positivity--Summary

- CT positivity stable at clinics across years
- Clinics varied in their CT positivity
 - Use local data to assess focus for screening and STI burden
 - CT risk factors similar to those in women
- Increased CT case finding is a **plus** for men's & women's reproductive health

PPMT—STI positivity

STI test results available, 2006 - 2010

	Program Year				
	STI Positivity				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Chlamydia	11.8	9.9	16.4	14.9	13.0
Gonorrhea	0.6	2.0	0.0	1.4	3.3

PPMT—Multivariate results predicting CT+

- Young age
 - Compared to males aged 30 or older
 - Adolescents almost 3x as likely to test CT+
 - Young adults aged 20-24 about 2x as likely
- Clinic, client status, time frame—unrelated to CT+

PPMT—Intervention, clients and services

Measure	Program Intervention		
	Before 2004-08 %	2009 %	2010 %
Counseling			
Behavioral risks	26	62	76
STI prevention	27	64	78

PPMT—STI positivity summary

- CT positivity stable over time, but varied across clinics
 - FP agencies need to assess STI positivity using local data and plan accordingly
- Focus on screening younger men, age <30 yrs
- Enhanced counseling services during the intervention period
- Increased CT case finding is a **plus** for men's & women's reproductive health