

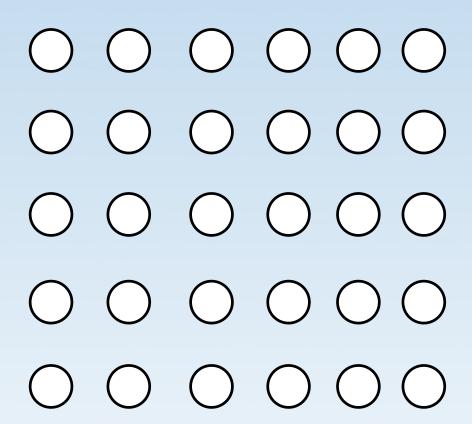
At the Crossroads of America Adolescent Sexual Health in Indiana

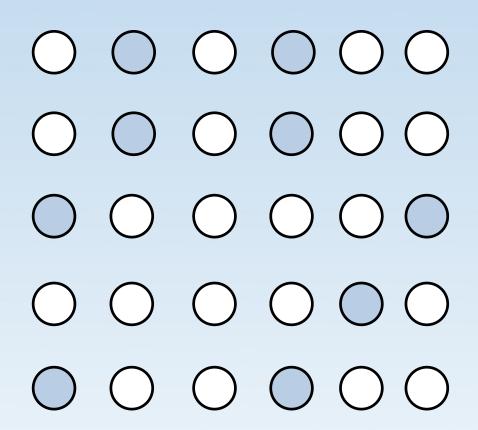
Stephanie Zaza, MD, MPH April 7, 2016

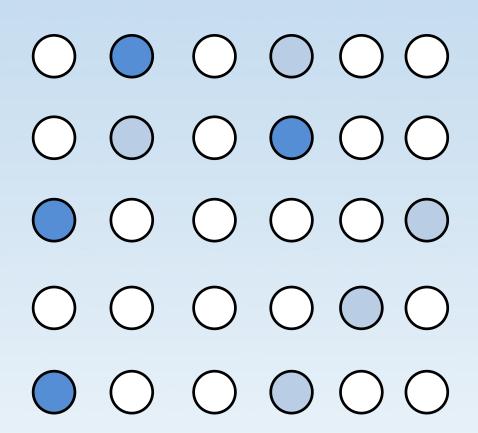


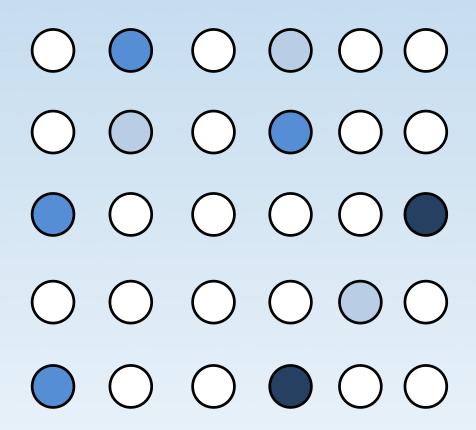
Objectives

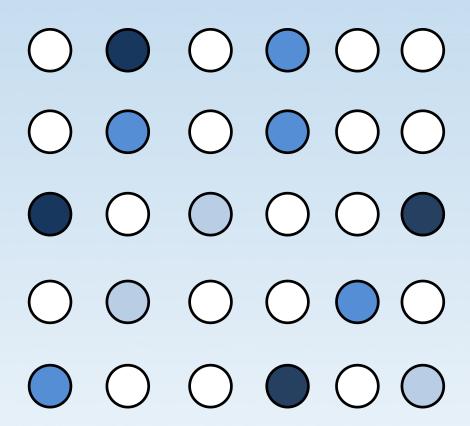
- Audience members will understand key data points at the intersection of sexual health and substance use that put Indiana teens at risk of HIV, STDs and pregnancy
- Audience members will be able to identify effective strategies to address adolescent sexual and substance use risk behaviors

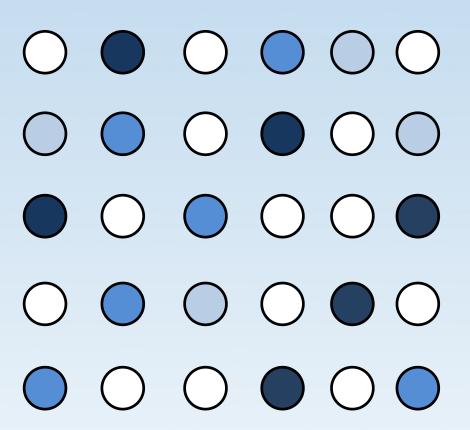


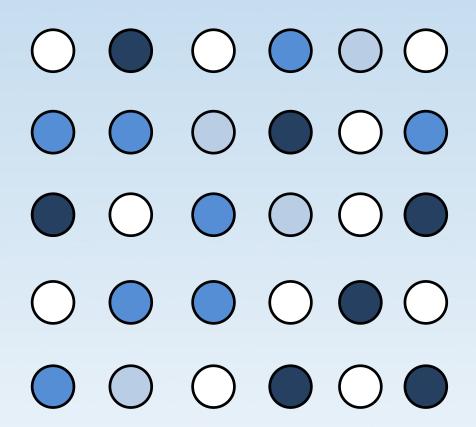










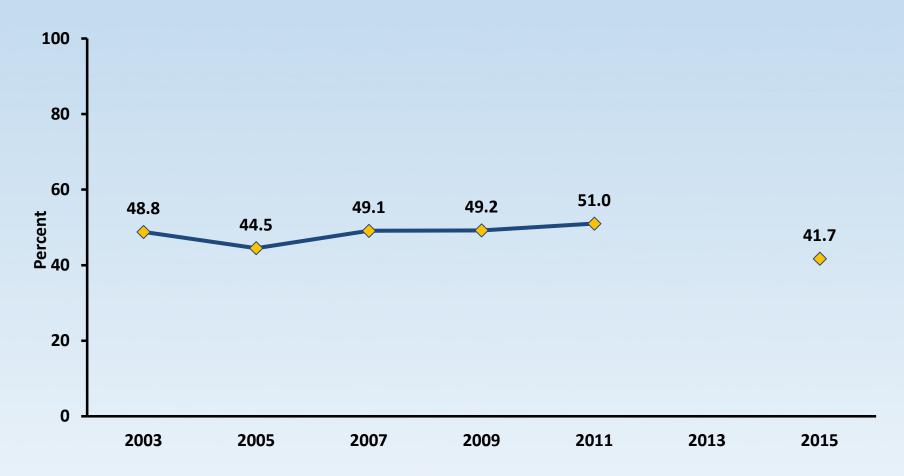


Sexual Activity Among US Teens, 2013



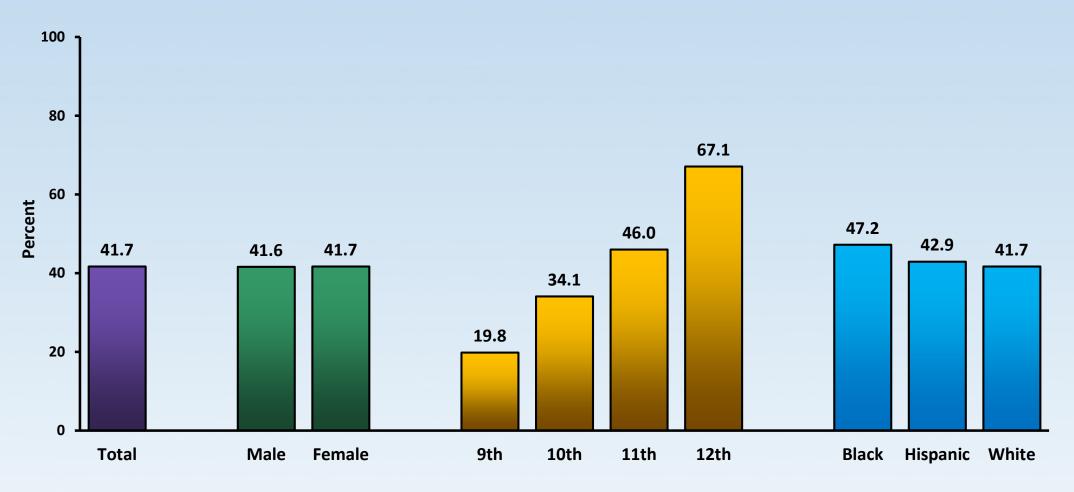
- Sex with >4 Partners (Ever Had Sex or Currently Sexually Active)
- Currently Sexually Active (4 Partners)
- Ever Had Sex (<4 Partners)
- □ Never Had Sex

Sexual Experience (ever had sex) among Indiana High School Students



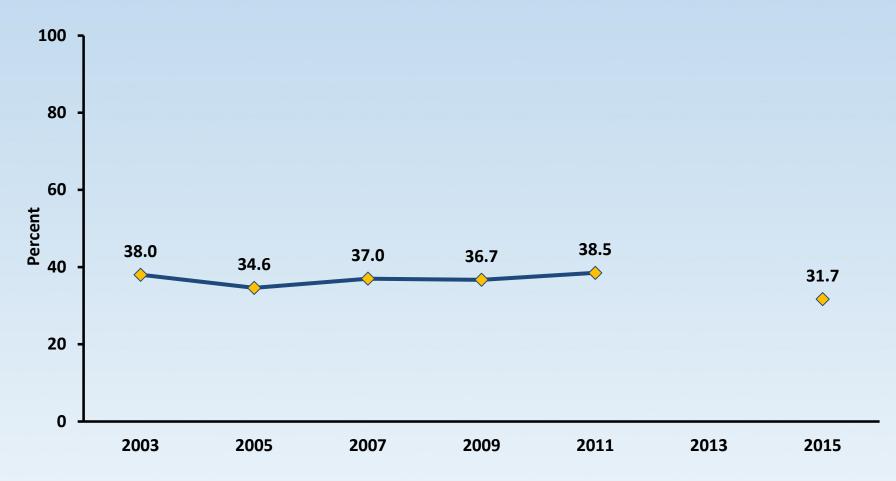
- No change, 2003-2009, decreased, 2009-2015 based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).
- 2013 data were unweighted and, therefore, not shown.
- This graph contains weighted results.

Sexual Experience (ever had sex) among Indiana High School Students, 2015



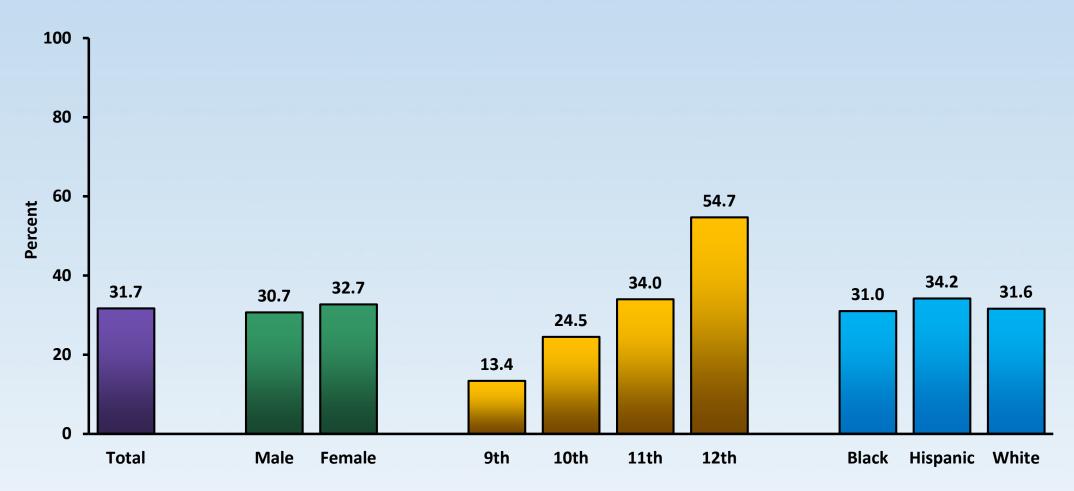
- 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
- All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
- This graph contains weighted results.

Sexually Active (past 3 months) Indiana High School Students



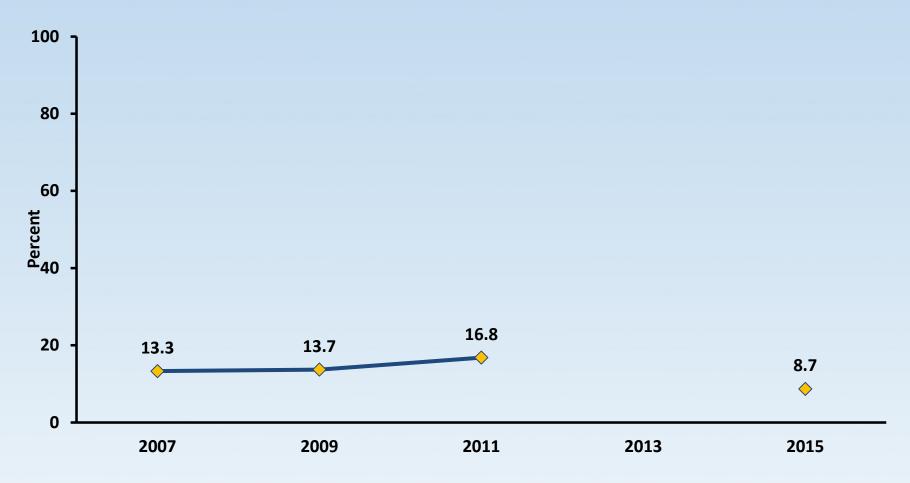
- Decreased 2003-2015 based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).
- 2013 data were unweighted and, therefore, not shown.
- Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Sexually Active (past 3 months) Indiana High School Students, 2015



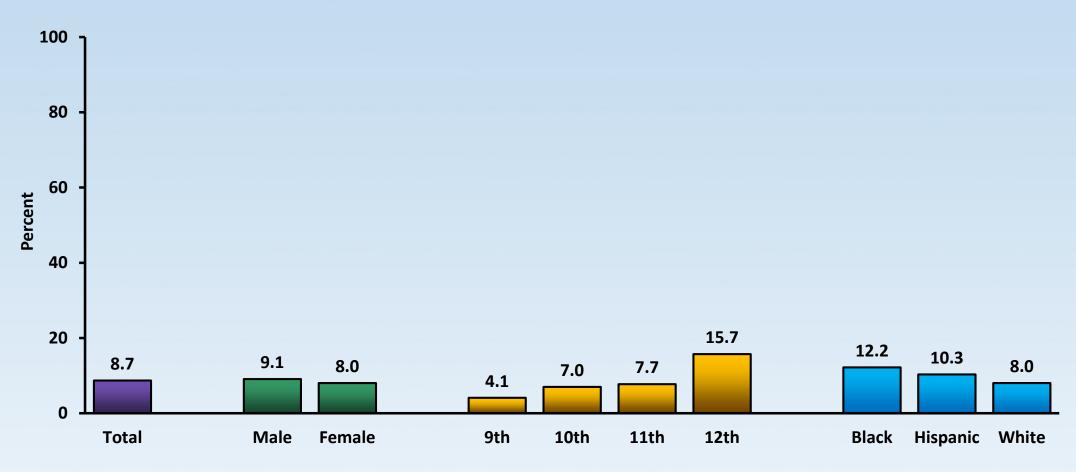
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Indiana High School Students with ≥4 Lifetime Sexual Partners



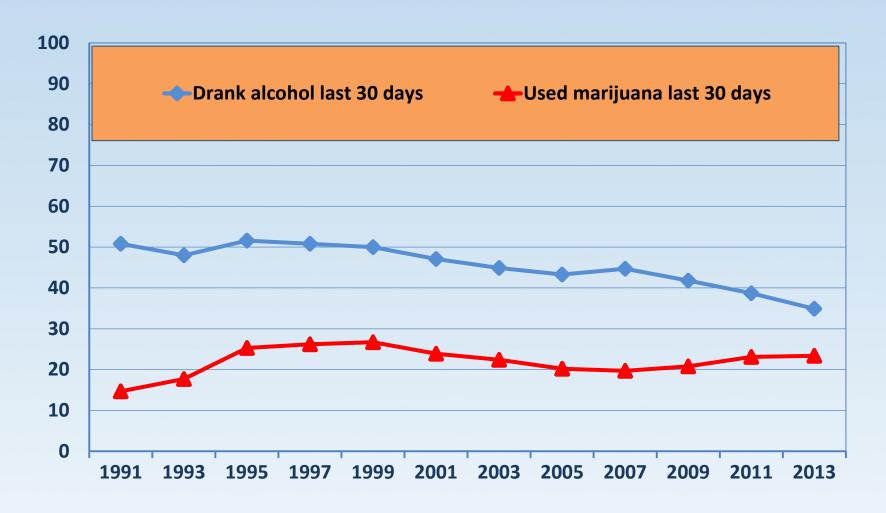
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Indiana High School Students with ≥4 Lifetime Sexual Partners, 2015

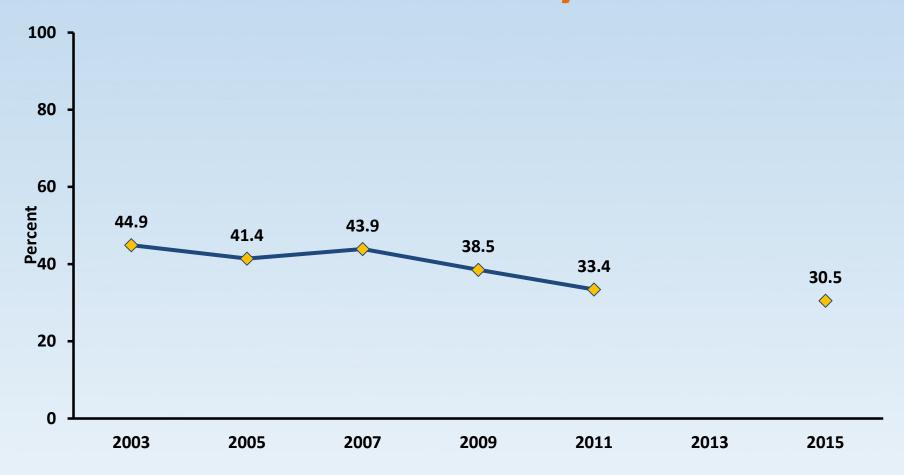


- 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
- All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
- This graph contains weighted results.

Substance Use as a Risk for HIV among US Teens

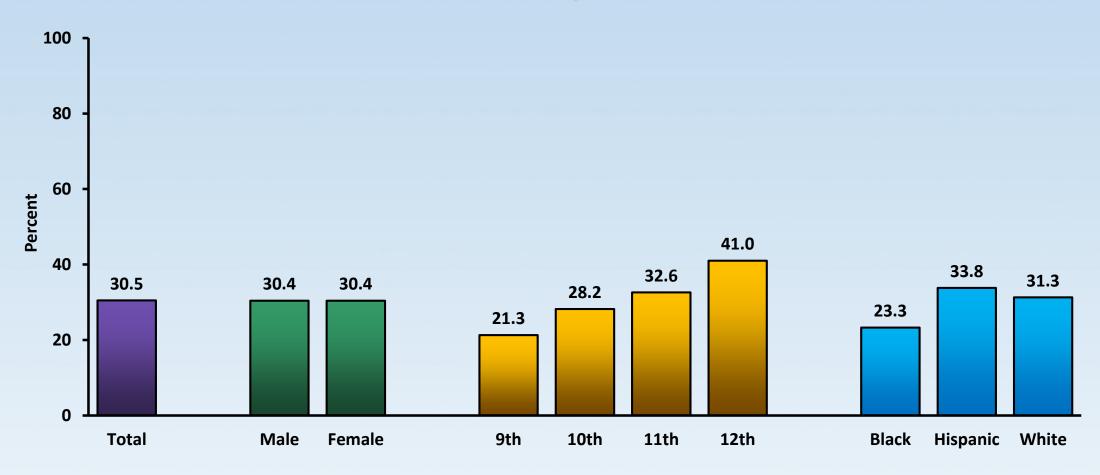


Indiana High School Students Who Drank Alcohol Past 30 Days



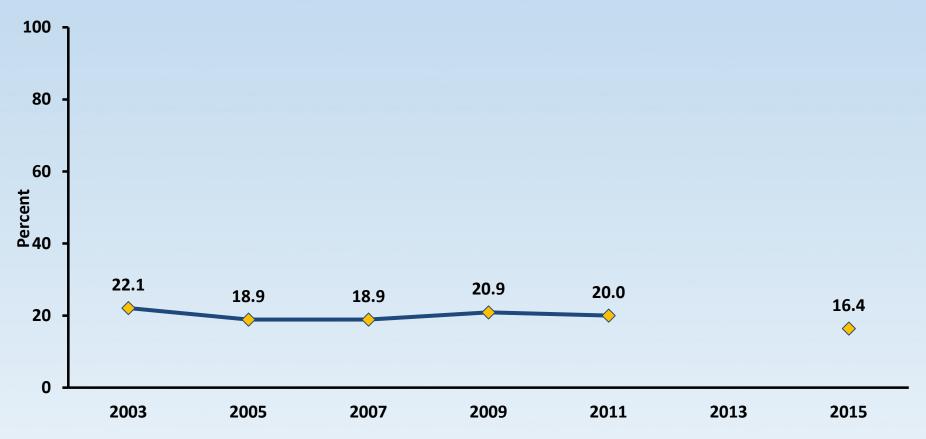
- Decreased 2003-2015 based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).
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Indiana High School Students Who Drank Alcohol Past 30 Days, 2015



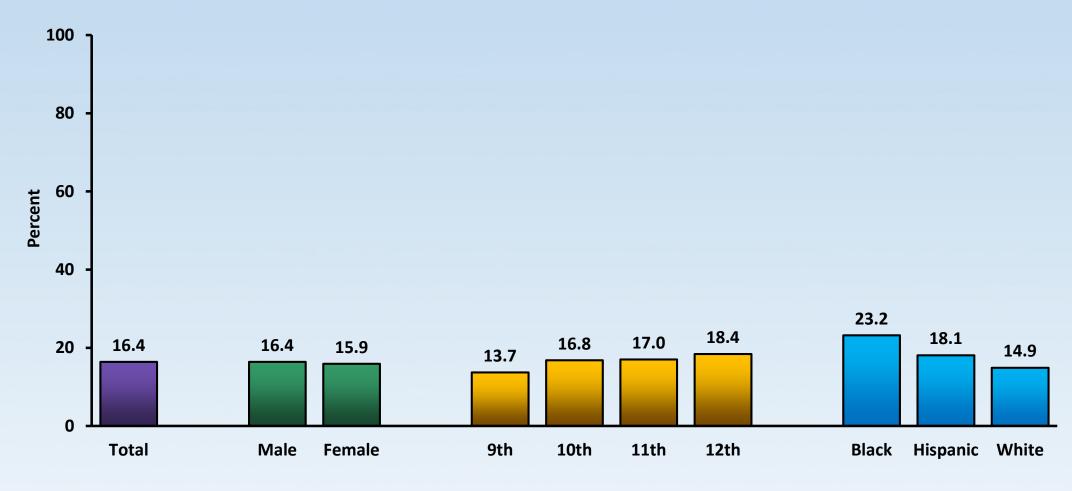
- 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
- All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
- This graph contains weighted results.

Indiana High School Students Who Used Marijuana Past 30 Days



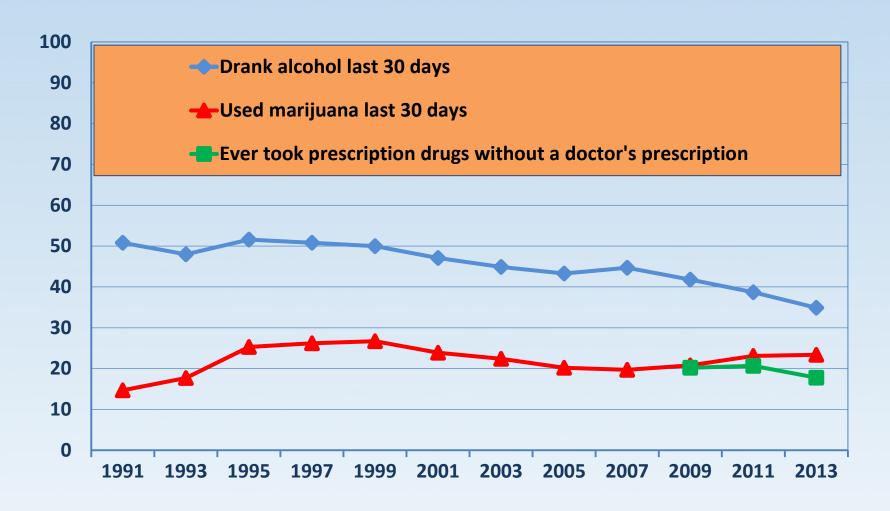
- Decreased 2003-2015 based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).
- 2013 data were unweighted and, therefore, not shown.
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Indiana High School Students Who Used Marijuana Past 30 Days, 2015

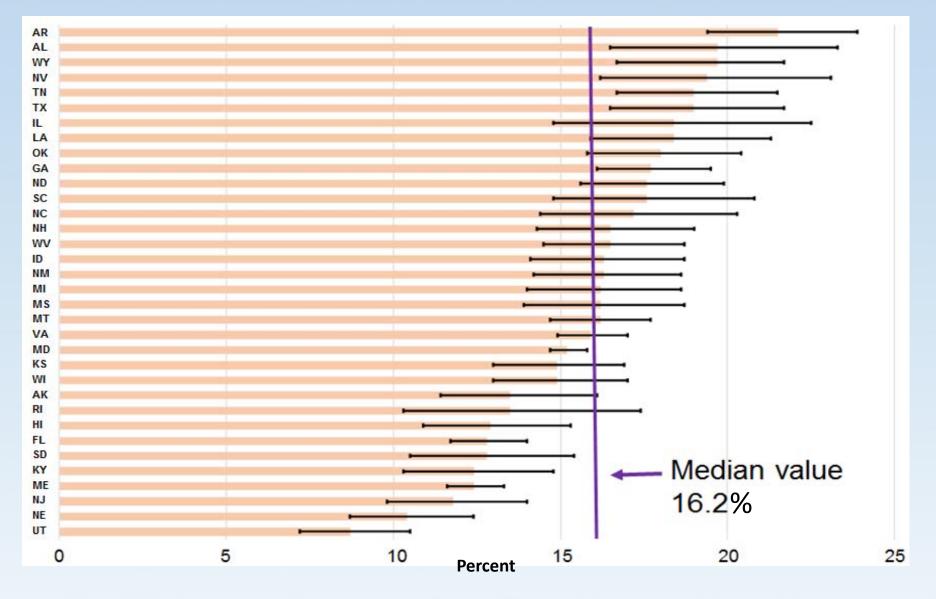


B > W (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.) All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

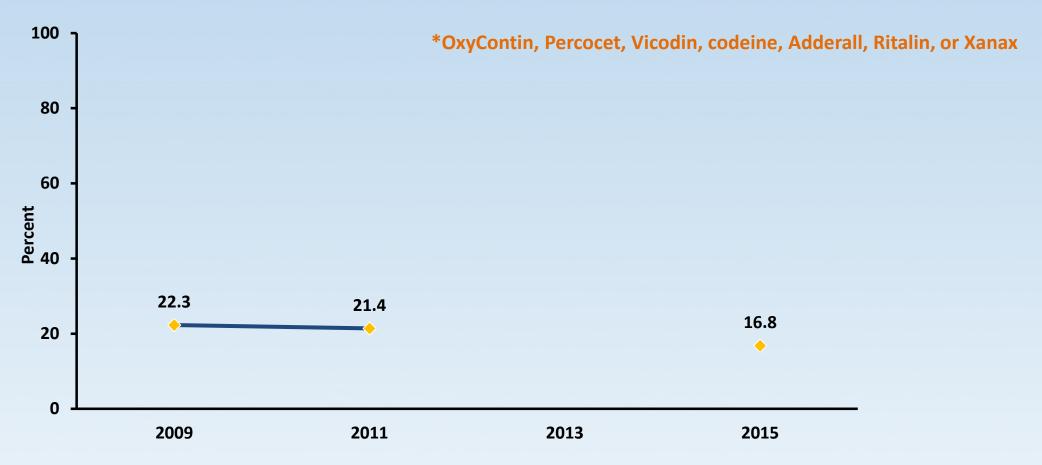
Substance Use as a Risk for HIV among US teens



Use of Prescription Drugs* Without a Doctor's Prescription, by State

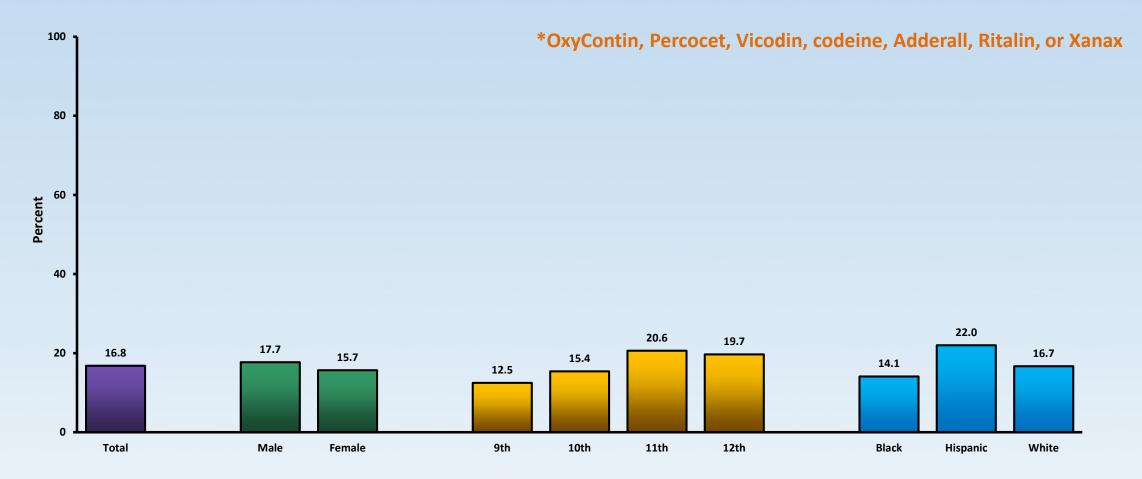


Indiana High School Students Who Ever Took Prescription Drugs* Without a Doctor's Prescription



- Decreased 2009-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).
- 2013 data were unweighted and, therefore, not shown.
- This graph contains weighted results.

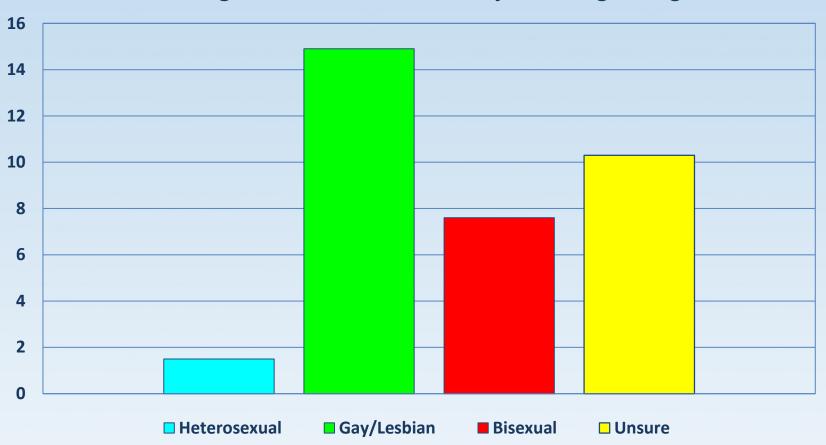
Indiana High School Students Who Ever Took Prescription Drugs Without a Doctor's Prescription, 2015



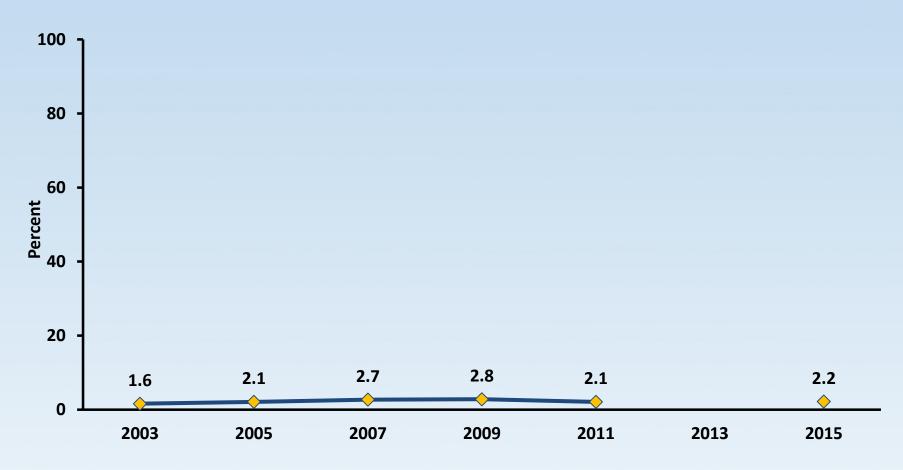
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Injecting Risk Behaviors among US Teens

Percentage of Students Who Ever Injected Illegal Drugs¹

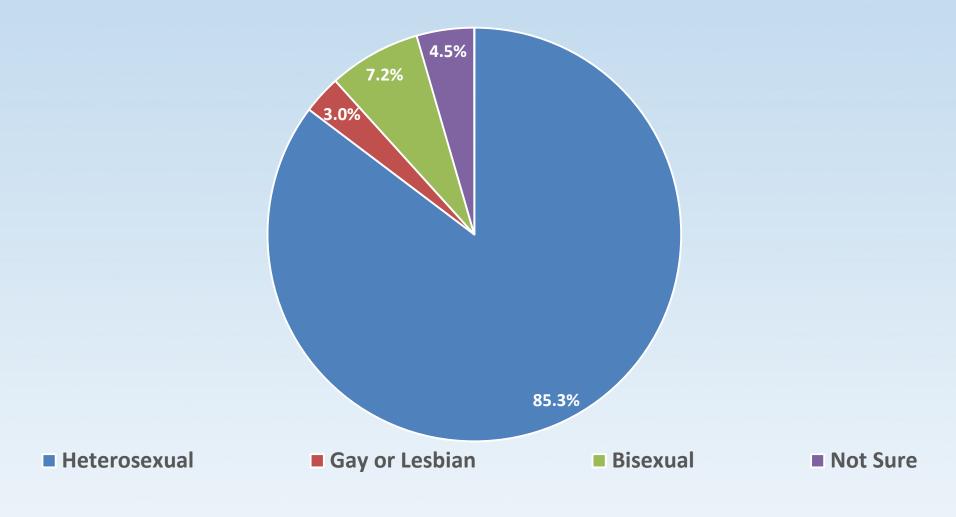


Indiana High School Students Who Ever Injected Any Illegal Drug



- No change 2003-2015 based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).
- 2013 data were unweighted and, therefore, not shown.
- This graph contains weighted results.

Sexual Identity Indiana High School Students, 2015

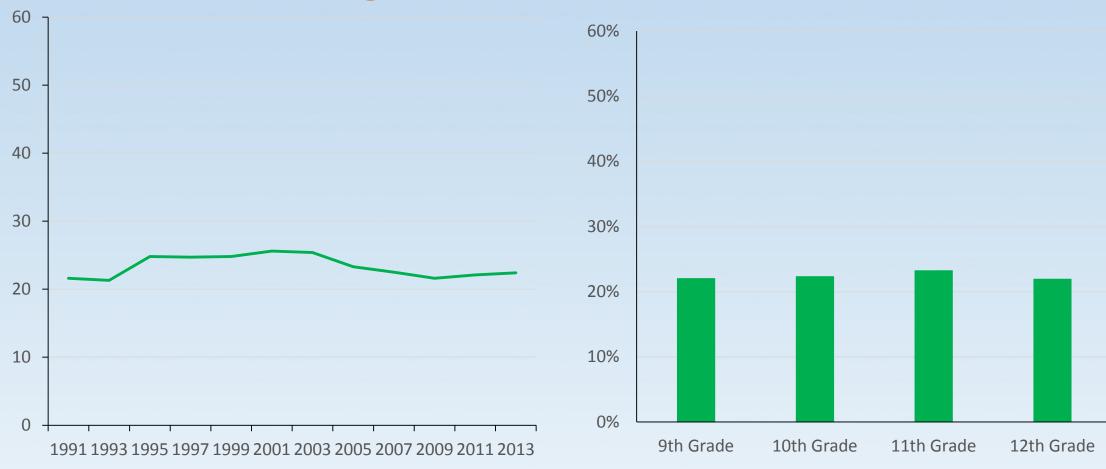


Differential Substance Use Risks among Indiana High School Students, 2015

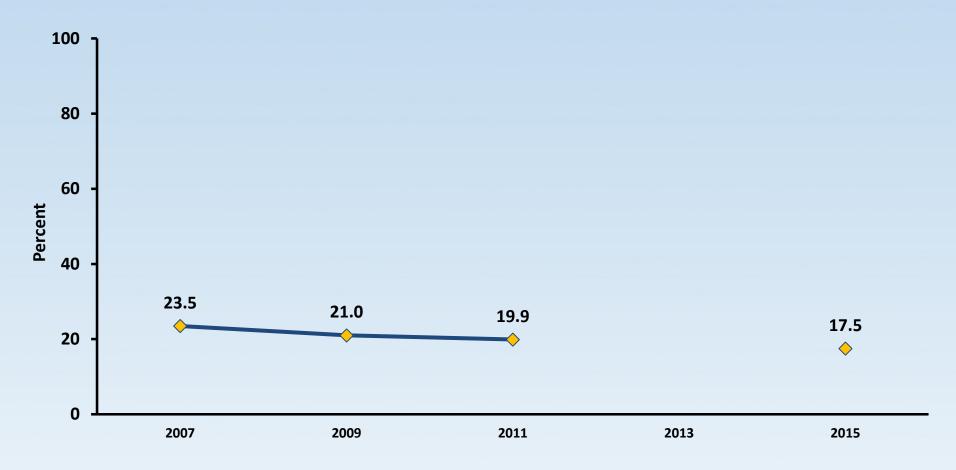
	Heterosexual		Gay, Lesbian or Bisexual		p Value
	% (95% CI*)	N	% (95% CI)	N	(t-test)
Ever took prescription drug w/o doctor's prescription	13.8% (11.7-16.1)	1,612	34.5 (27.1-42.8)	182	<0.05
Ever injected illegal drug	0.8 (0.3-2.1)	1,613	13.4 (7.2-23.6)	178	<0.05

^{*95%} CI = 95% Confidence Interval

Sexually active US teens who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse

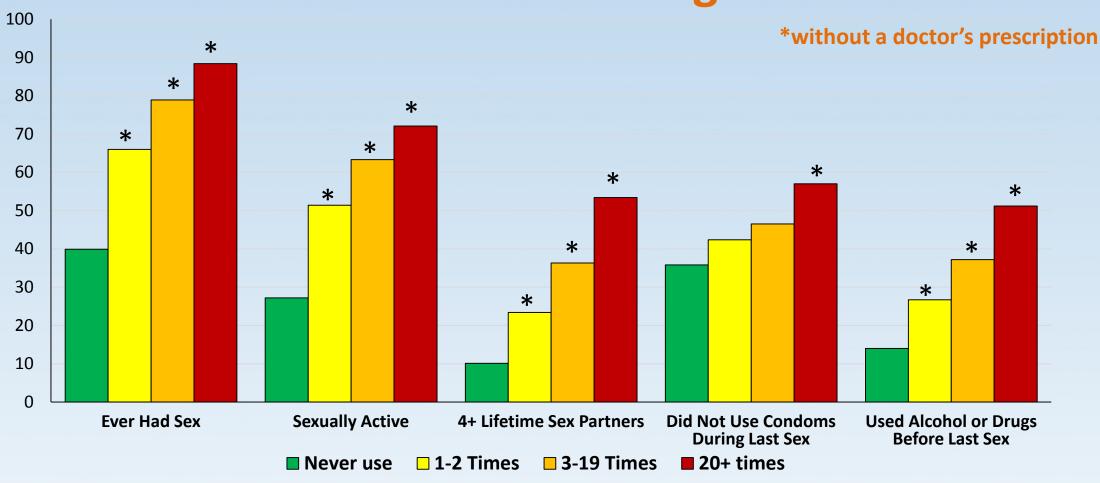


Sexually Active Indiana High School Students Who Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Last Sexual Intercourse



- No change 2007-2015 based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).
- 2013 data were unweighted and, therefore, not shown.
- This graph contains weighted results.

Intersection of Prescription-Drug Taking* and Sexual Risk Factors among US teens



^{*} Category is significantly higher than the referent group "never use"





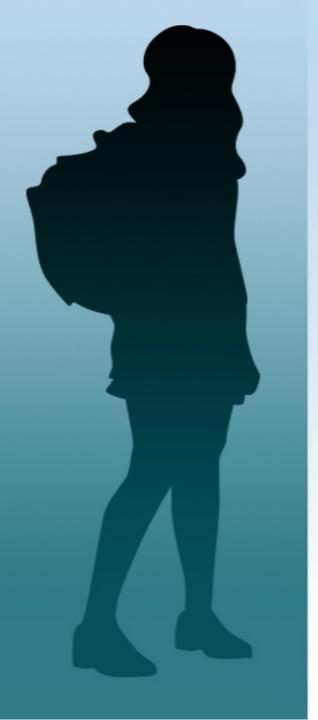
Opportunities for Primary Prevention

"And these children that you spit on As they try to change their worlds Are immune to your consultations They're quite aware of what they're goin' through..."

David Bowie *Changes*

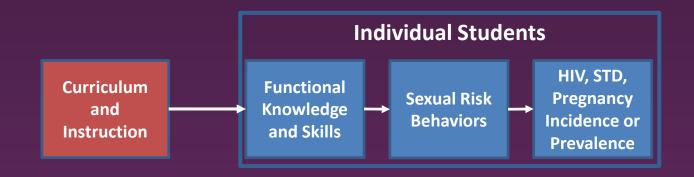
Maximize Opportunities for Primary Prevention of HIV, STDs, Teen Pregnancy, and Substance Use

- Implement sexual health education
- Increase access to sexual health services
- Understand the unique issues of sexual and gender minority teens
- Integrate substance use prevention

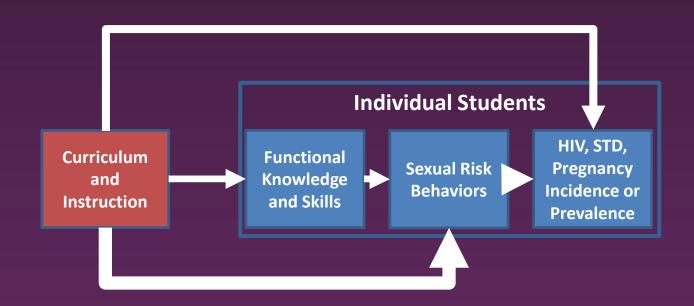


Sexual Health Education

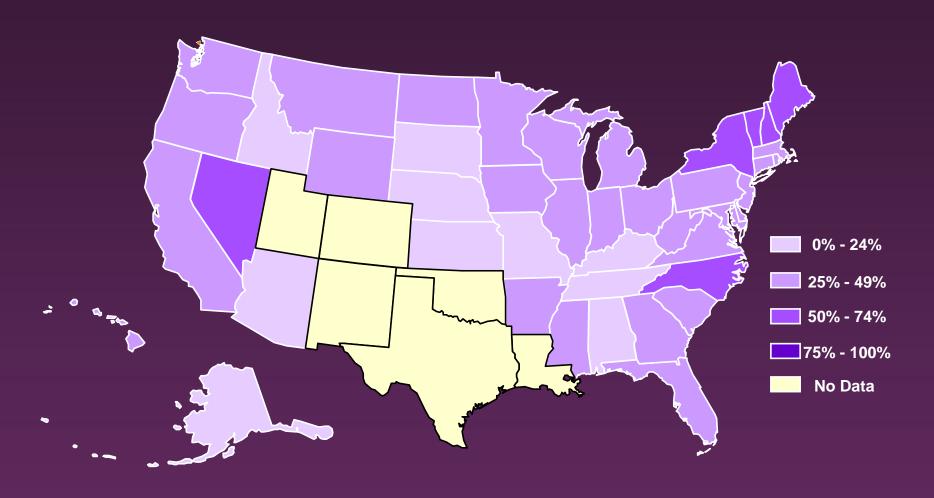
How Sex Ed Works



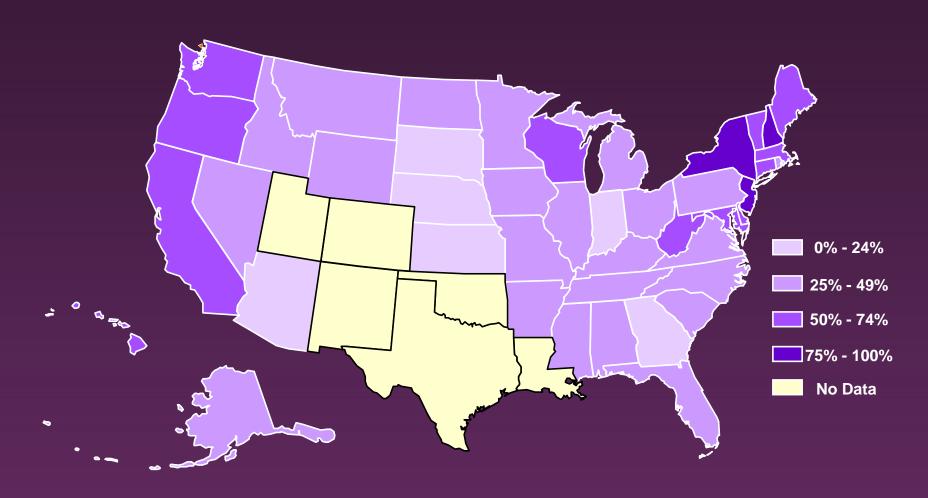
How Sex Ed Works



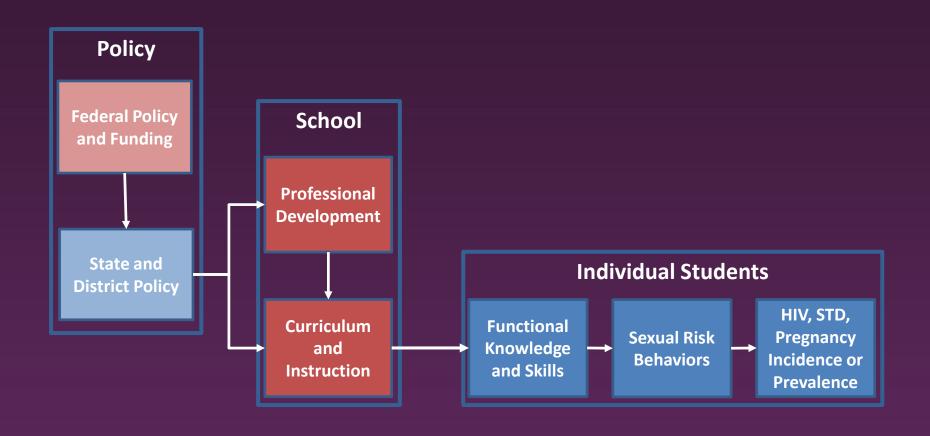
Percentage of middle schools that taught 7 key HIV, STD, and pregnancy prevention topics (grades 6-8)



Percentage of high schools that taught 12 key HIV, STD, and pregnancy prevention topics (grades 9-12)



How to Enable Effective Sex Ed



Sexual Health Education

Oakland Unified School District



Sexual Health Services



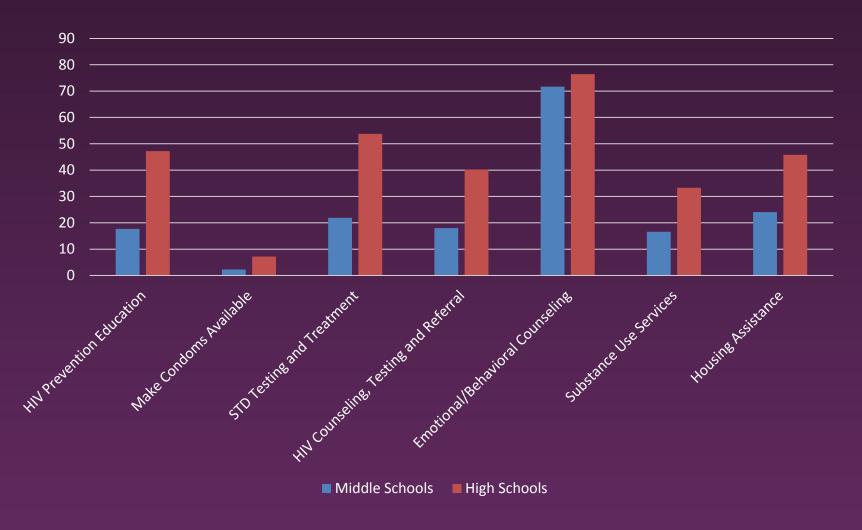
The Role of Sexual Health Services in Primary Prevention of HIV, STDs, and Pregnancy for Adolescents

- Opportunity to educate
- Provision of condoms
- STD testing and treatment
- HIV testing
- Family planning and contraceptive services
- Provision and monitoring of PrEP
- Provision of or referral to other services
 - Behavioral/mental health
 - Substance use
 - Housing/social services

Access to and Use of Sexual Health Services

- Evidence of effectiveness
 - USPSTF and AAP guidelines regarding clinical preventive sexual health services for teens
 - HEDIS and other data regarding low rates of use of these services and teens' concerns regarding confidentiality

Middle and High Schools Provision of HIV-Related Health Care Services



Increasing Access to and Use of Sexual Health Services

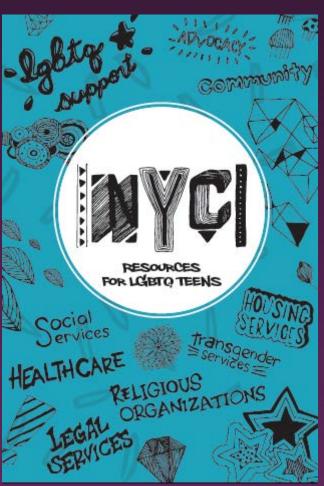
- Availability of technical tools
 - Referral System toolkit
 - Adapted "Get Yourself Tested" and "Testing Makes Us Stronger" tools
- Understand threats to confidentiality
 - Parent consent/minors' rights
 - Inadvertent negative consequences of systems improvements
 - ACA: extending coverage to age 26 and the EOB
 - Medicaid: Free Care Rule and HIPPA/FERPA confusion
 - Healthcare system competency
 - HIPPA/FERPA confusion in general

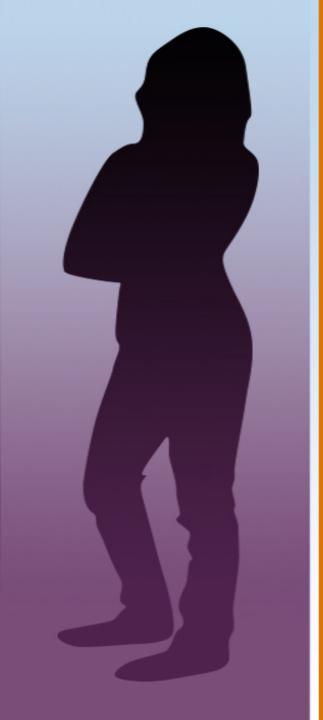
Sexual Health Services

New York City Department of Education



nyc.gov/teen





Address Unique Needs of Sexual and Gender Minority Youth

Expand Evidence regarding Sexual and Gender Minority Teen Health

Evidence

- Some evidence for increased risk for HIV, STDs, and teen pregnancy
- Risk and protective factors not clearly established
 - Risk: dropout, homelessness, behavioral risks
 - Protective: individual, peer/family, organizational, societal
- Interventions not developed or tested

Filling the Evidence Gaps

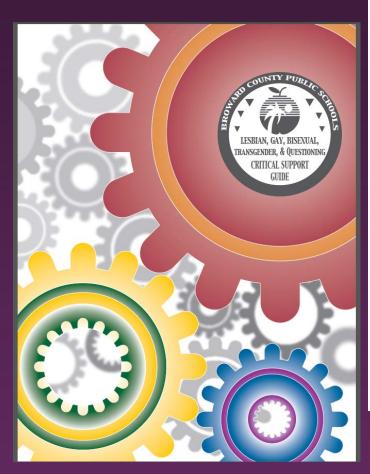
- Articulate the state of the science and research priorities
- YRBS analyses of new sexual minority data
- Modeling studies re HIV testing
- Applied evaluation of grantee innovation sites
- Formative research

Meanwhile...

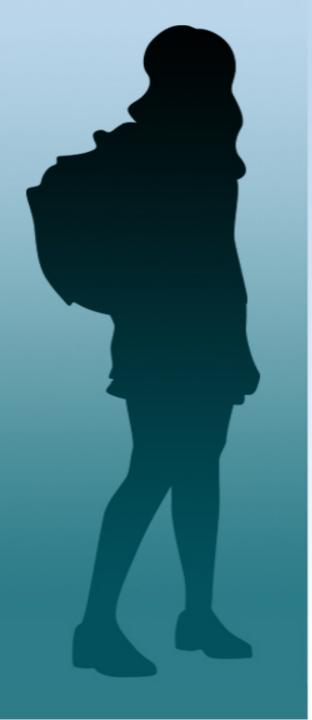
- Educational best practices (for all students) include addressing:
 - Bullying/harassment
 - Parent engagement
 - School connectedness
 - RESEARCH ABOUT EFFECTIVENESS IS LIMITED, INCLUDING FOR SGM TEENS

Safe and Supportive Environments

Broward County Public Schools & Los Angeles Unified School District







Integrate Substance Use Prevention

Integrate Substance Use Prevention

- Evidence
 - Common among teens
 - Associated with risky sexual activity
 - More frequent among sexual minority teens
- Evidence-based primary prevention opportunities specifically for adolescents have been difficult to identify

Integrate Substance Use Prevention

- Establish a pilot program to determine the utility of DASH's sexual health approach for substance use prevention
- Assess the scientific literature regarding primary prevention of substance use among teens
- Determine YRBS, SHPPS, and Profiles analytic priorities
- Determine changes required in existing school-based surveillance
- Build DASH's identity/role in this subject area



For More Information:

- Web: www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth
- Twitter: @DrZazaCDC
- E-mail: nccddashinfo@cdc.gov
- Telephone: 1-800-CDC-INFO (1-800-232-4636)

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

