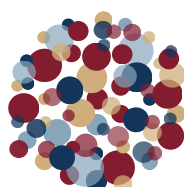


# Manitoba HIV Program Report 2018-2021



Health disparities in Manitoba are shaped by structural and social determinants of health

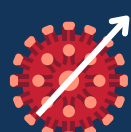


The convergence of houselessness, mental health concerns, substance use, socio-economic factors and COVID-19 is driving a syndemic\* of HIV and other sexually transmitted and blood-borne infections (STBBIs) in Manitoba



Indigenous Peoples in Manitoba are disproportionately affected by this syndemic due to the ongoing impacts of colonization, structural racism, and intergenerational trauma

\*A syndemic is the clustering of social and health problems at a population level



Between 2018 (N=111) and 2021 (N=169) there was a 52% increase in the total number of HIV cases



The rate of HIV is increasing in the Winnipeg Regional Health Authority, Northern Health Region, Interlake-Eastern Health Region and Southern Health – Santé Sud Region

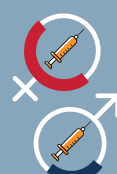
## For all people who entered the Manitoba HIV Program between 2018 and 2021:



Around 50% were female



Nearly 50% of females and 25% of males experienced houselessness



Around 65% of females and 35% of males self-reported injection drug use



Heterosexual sex and injection drug use were the most common modes of self-reported HIV acquisition



6 in 10 self-identified as heterosexual and 2 in 10 self-identified as gay, bisexual or men who have sex with men (gbMSM)



Around 70% of people who reported drug use, reported using methamphetamine



8 in 10 people had at least one STBBI prior to diagnosis with HIV



Around 80% of people had at least one other comorbid condition at entry into care



7 in 10 self-identified as Indigenous

## Calls to Action



Maximize "Treatment as Prevention (TasP)" in Manitoba



Strengthen Indigenous leadership across each Call to Action and support a provincial Indigenous led HIV strategy



Enhance transdisciplinary STBBI strategies in Manitoba



Enhance primary care capacity for HIV prevention and care in Manitoba



Prioritize housing for people living with HIV who experience houselessness in Manitoba



Expand harm reduction strategies for people at risk of and living with HIV in Manitoba

## Key messages for healthcare providers



Offer pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) for eligible people in your care



Support people to reduce their risk using the Manitoba HIV Program HIV Prevention Guidelines



Normalize HIV testing and know the HIV-STBBI status of all people in your care



When testing for one STBBI, test for all



All people who test positive for HIV should be referred to the Manitoba HIV Program



Support people living with HIV to connect to mental health and addictions services



When HIV is undetectable, it is sexually untransmittable (U=U)



Understand the context of HIV in Indigenous Peoples to facilitate culturally safe, trauma informed care



Apply harm reduction principles in your practice



MANITOBA HIV PROGRAM

**Acknowledgments:**  
Rueda, Z., Keyman Y., Haworth-Brockman M., et al. Covid-19 Pandemic Concealing a Syndemic of Concern: Sex, Gender, Methamphetamine and Sexually Transmitted and Blood Borne Infections in People Living with HIV in Manitoba. Grant funded by Canadian Institutes of Health Research (Grant number: EGS-179453), Manitoba Medical Service Foundation (Grant number: 2021-13), The James Farley Memorial Fund and Canada Research Chairs Program (for Rueda Z).



Find References and Additional resources by scanning this QR code

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