HIV Care Continuum: Together we can End the HIV Epidemic

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HIV Care Continuum:
Together we can End the HIV Epidemic

Pedro Coronado – Deputy Chief of Organizational Development
Armando Molina – Capacity and Development Trainer
Valley AIDS Council
Conflict of Interest Disclosure

Statement

Speaker financial disclosures

▪ No Disclosures

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Learning Objectives

1. Define a status neutral approach.
2. Review Texas HIV Data
3. Determine barriers that affect our systems of care.
4. Outline the strengths that can improve systems of care to achieve health equity.
5. Describe actions that can address the social determinants of health in order to End the HIV Epidemic.
The Big Picture
Ending the HIV Epidemic

- **Diagnose**
  - Diagnose all people with HIV as early as possible

- **Treat**
  - Treat people with HIV rapidly and effectively to reach sustained viral suppression

- **Prevent**
  - Prevent new HIV transmissions by using proven interventions, including pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) and syringe services programs (SSPs)

- **Respond**
  - Respond quickly to potential HIV outbreaks to get vital prevention and treatment services to people who need them
How do we get there?
Status Neutral

Reference
Activity #1: Connecting the Services

Where can a person get an HIV test or HIV Medical Care?

Where can that person access services that address the Social Determinants of Health?
Tree of Equality
Unemployment Rate, 2021 by County

Percent Unemployed
- 0.9% - 3.2%
- 3.3% - 4.1%
- 4.2% - 4.8%
- 4.9% - 6%
- 6.1% - 19.9%
- Insufficient Data

Data source and methodology found at: www.cdc.gov/dhdsp/maps/atlas/statistical-methods
Percent of Population Under Age 65 without Health Insurance, 2019 by County
Texas Data
Texas Residents Newly Diagnosed with HIV

![Chart showing the number of newly diagnosed HIV cases in Texas annually from 2011 to 2021. The number of cases ranges from 4000 to 4377.](chart)

- 2011: 4000
- 2012: 4000
- 2013: 4000
- 2014: 4390
- 2015: 4562
- 2016: 4557
- 2017: 4373
- 2018: 4415
- 2019: 4307
- 2020: 3578
- 2021: 4377
Texas Residents Diagnosed with HIV

Sex Assigned at Birth

- Male
- Female
Treatment Cascade Stoplight System

Retention in Care

- Stop and examine further, May be a priority
  - < 69%
- May need to examine further, May not be a priority
  - 70% - 89%
- Maintain Current Activities, Look for Promising Practices
  - 90% <

In-Care Viral Suppression

- < 84%
- 85% - 89%
- 90% <
Texas Treatment Cascade 2021

- PLWH: 102,800 (100%)
- In Care: 79,168 (77%)
- Retained: 72,514 (71%)
- Suppressed VL: 63,429 (62%)
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39,371 PWH Not Virally Suppressed
HIV Related Disparities

Think of which social determinants may help best explain the disparities being described.
In 2020, 30,632 people were newly diagnosed with HIV. Black individuals made up nearly half (42%) of new HIV diagnoses and had a new diagnosis rate 7 times higher than White individuals.

Percentage of New HIV Diagnoses, by Race/Ethnicity, 2020

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, data from 2020 should be interpreted with caution.

*Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to 100%.*
In 2020, Hispanic/Latinx people represented 19% of the U.S. population, but 27% (8,285) of those newly diagnosed with HIV.
Viral suppression* varied by race/ethnicity in 2020, with Black people having an almost 10% lower proportion of individuals virally suppressed than white people.

*Individuals living with diagnosed HIV who had a low (<200 copies/mL) or undetectable viral load (the amount of HIV in the blood).

Rate of Viral Suppression, by Race/Ethnicity, 2020
Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, data from 2020 should be interpreted with caution.
In 2020, 47% of all deaths among people with HIV were in the South.

*Due to rounding, some percentages may not add up to 100%.*
Activity #2: Social Determinants and HIV Disparities

Using your assigned slide and handout with list of social determinants,

1- Choose 2-3 SDOH that you believe have the most impact on the disparity
2- Choose 1- SDOH you would be curious about finding out more information on its impact
3- Discuss with your group your choices and why.
4- Present to the full group – the one SDOH most people mentioned for #1 and #2.
What tools do we have?
Intersectionality

The interconnected nature of social categorizations such as race, class, and gender as they apply to a given individual or group, regarded as creating overlapping and interdependent systems of discrimination or disadvantage.
Collaborations

Community Health Workers

Coalitions

Community Based Organizations/Groups
Health Literacy for All

U=U (Undetectable equals Untransmittable)

Stigma Reduction

Nothing for us without us!
Treatment as Prevention

Advancement in medical therapies

- Antiretroviral Therapies
- Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis
- Post Exposure Prophylaxis
- Harm Reduction

GOAL:
75% reduction in new HIV infections by 2025
and at least 90% reduction by 2030.

www.hiv.gov
Resource Tool

- https://gettested.cdc.gov/
- https://www.altamed.org/svseries
References

- Texas DSHS Surveillance Data 2021
  - https://www.cdc.gov/endhiv/index.html
  - https://www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease/healthequity/index.htm
  - https://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dch/programs/healthycommuniti
    esprogram/tools/pdf/SDOH-workbook.pdf
  - www.aidsvu.org
  - https://languages.oup.com/google-dictionary-en/
Resources

- Clinical Consultation Center
  http://nccc.ucsf.edu/
  - HIV Management
  - Perinatal HIV
  - HIV PrEP
  - HIV PEP line
  - HCV Management
  - Substance Use Management

- Present case on ECHO
  http://echo.unm.edu
  hivecho@salud.unm.edu

- AETC National HIV Curriculum
  https://aidsetc.org/nhc

- AETC National Coordinating Resource Center
  https://targethiv.org/library/aetc-national-coordinating-resource-center-0

- Additional trainings
  scaetcecho@salud.unm.edu
Thank You

- Pedro Coronado
  - peterc@westbrookclinic.org
  - 956-990-8951 (text)

- Armando Molina
  - amolina@valleyaids.org
  - 956-428-2653