HIV Care Continuum: Together we can End the HIV Epidemic

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HIV Care Continuum: Together we can End the HIV Epidemic

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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

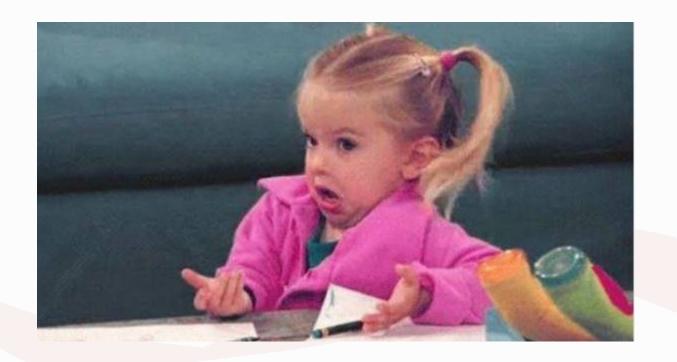
 Prevent new HIV transmissions by using proven interventions, including pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) and syringe services programs (SSPs)

Respond

 Respond quickly to potential HIV outbreaks to get vital prevention and treatment services to people who need them

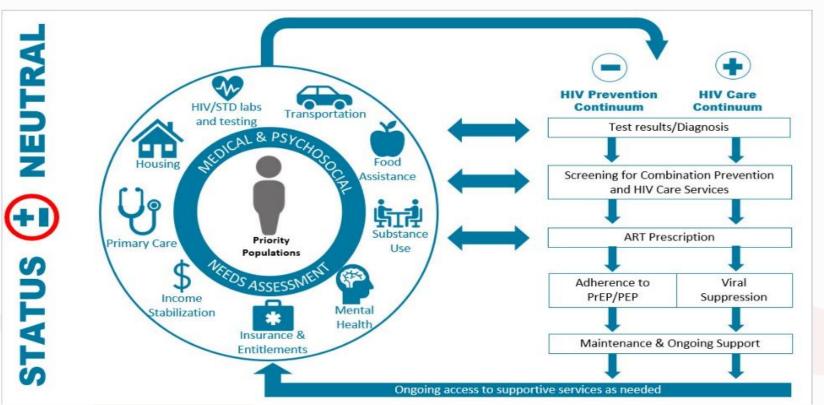


How do we get there?





Status Neutral





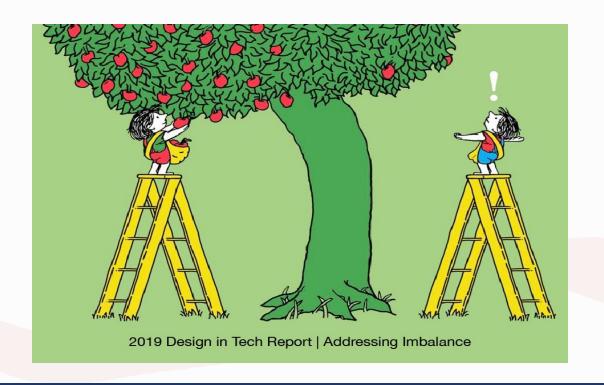
Activity #1: Connecting the Services

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?

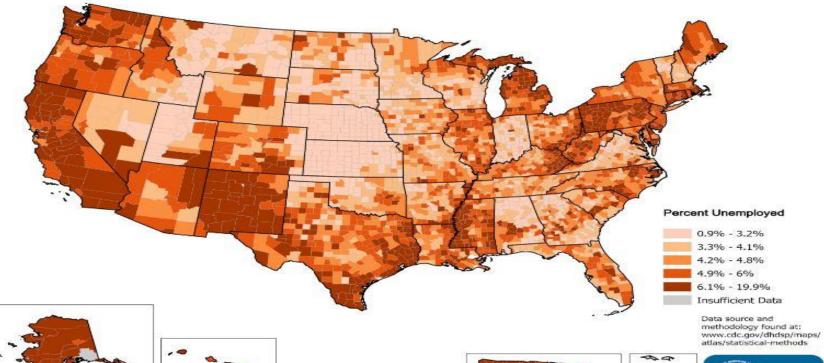


Tree of Equality





Unemployment Rate, 2021 by County





Alaska





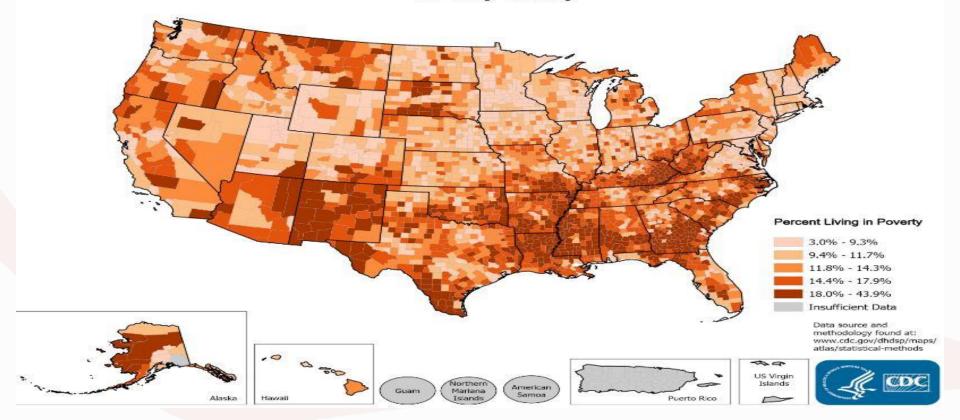






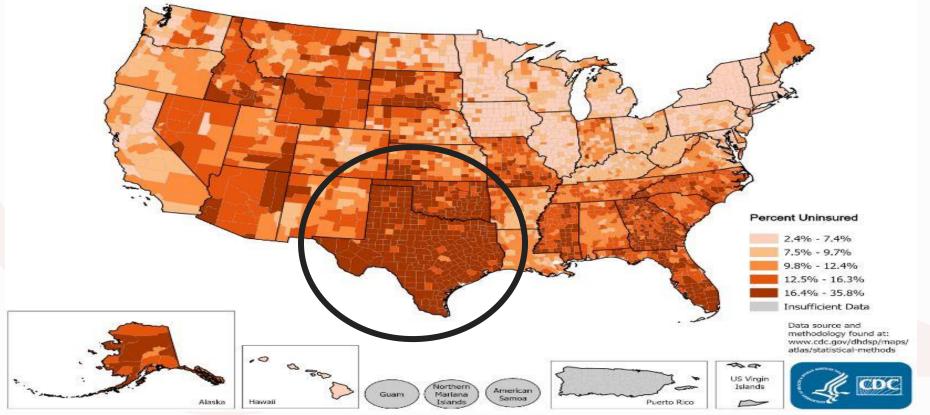


Percent of Population Living in Poverty, 2020 by County





Percent of Population Under Age 65 without Health Insurance, 2019 by County



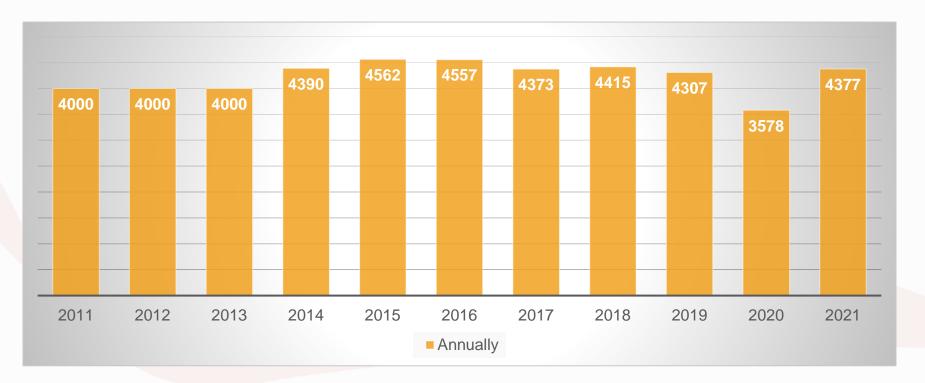


Texas Data





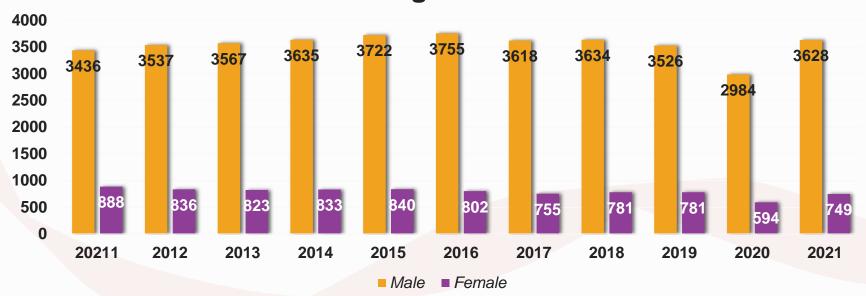
Texas Residents Newly Diagnosed with HIV





Texas Residents Diagnosed with HIV

Sex Assigned at Birth





Treatment Cascade Stoplight System

Retention in Care

Stop and examine further, May be a priority

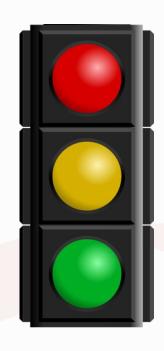
May need to examine further, May not be a priority

Maintain Current Activities, Look for Promising Practices



70% - 89%

90% <



In-Care Viral Suppression

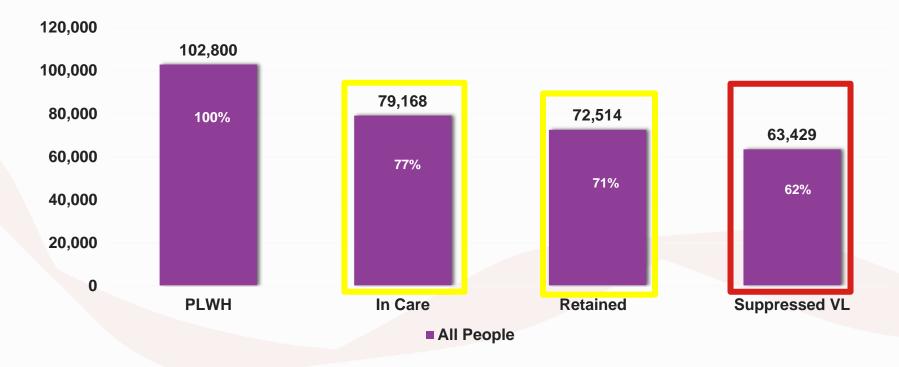
< 84%

85% - 89%

90% <

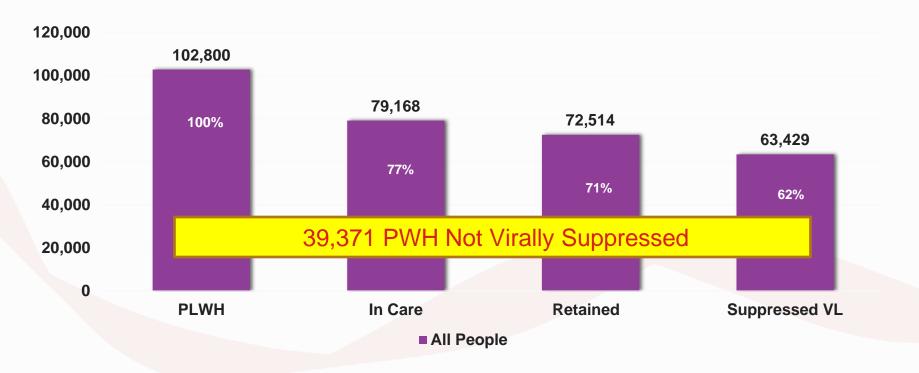


Texas Treatment Cascade 2021





Texas Treatment Cascade 2021



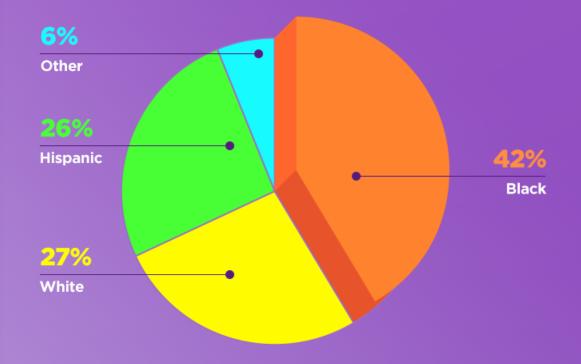


HIV Related Disparities

Think of which social determinants may help best explain the disparities being described.



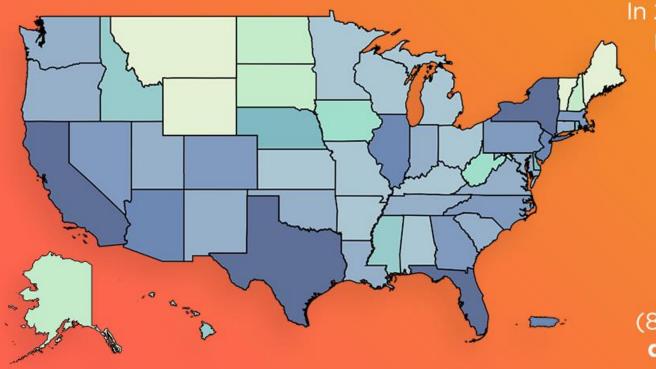
In 2020, **30,632** people were **newly** diagnosed with HIV. **Black** individuals made up nearly half (42%) of new HIV diagnoses and had a new diagnosis rate 7 times higher than White individuals.



*Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to 100%.

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

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



In 2020, Hispanic/Latinx people represented

19%

of the U.S. population, but

27%

(8,285) of those **newly** diagnosed with HIV.

Number of Hispanic/Latinx Persons Newly Diagnosed with HIV, 2020

0-2 3-4 5-6 7-12 13-20 21-40 41-86 87-182 183-462 463+

Viral suppression* varied by race/ethnicity in 2020, with Black people having an almost 10% lower **proportion** of individuals virally suppressed than

white people.

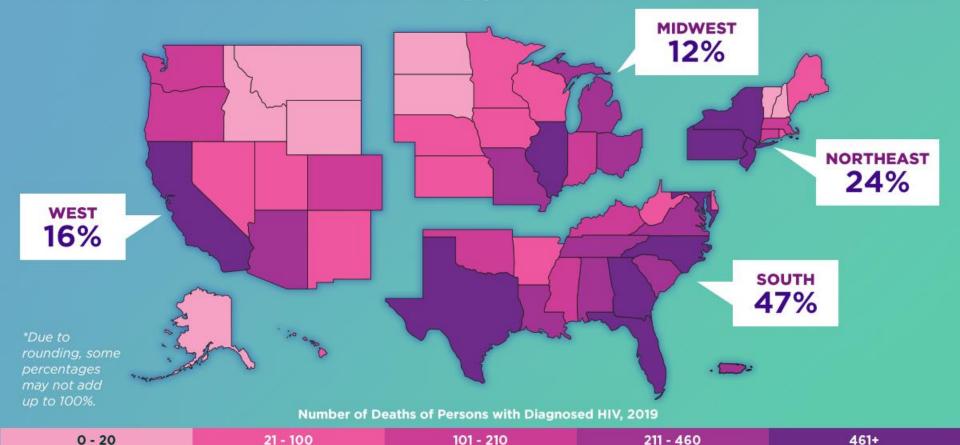


*Individuals living with diagnosed HIV who had a low (<200 copies/mL) or undetectable viral load (the amount of HIV in the blood).

Rate of Viral Suppression, by Race/Ethnicity, 2020

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





AIDSVu.ORG

SOURCE: CDC ATLAS HANDOUT AIDSVu

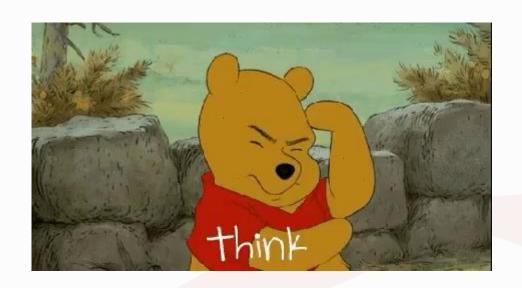
Activity #2: Social Determinants and HIV Disparities

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?



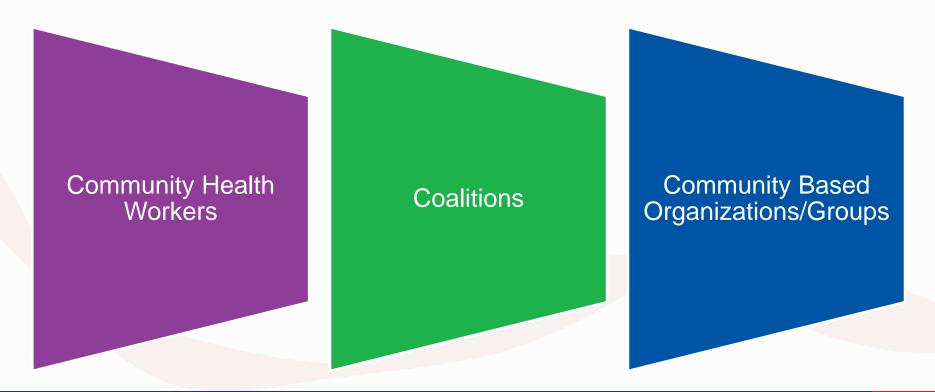


Intersectionality

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





Health Literacy for All

U=U (Undetectable equals Untransmittable)

Stigma Reduction

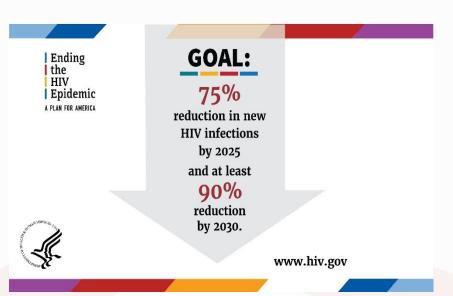
Nothing for us without us!



Treatment as Prevention

Advancement in medical therapies

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





Resource Tool

Where can I get tested?

Where can I get Condoms?

Where can I get PrEP/PEP?

Where can I get HIV care?

- 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 <u>http://echo.unm.edu</u> <u>hivecho@salud.unm.edu</u>

- AETC National HIV Curriculum https://aidsetc.org/nhc
- AETC National Coordinating Resource Center https://targethiv.org/library/a etc-national-coordinating-resource-center-0
- Additional trainings scaetcecho@salud.unm.edu



Thank You

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