

## Spanning the Chasm:

An Implementation Science Partnership: EHE Jurisdictions, AETC, and NIMH-funded AIDS Research Center

## Learning Objectives



- Identify barriers and facilitators of implementation research planning
- Examine approaches to implementation research leading to engagement of key stakeholders
- Discuss roles of researchers, AETCs, and community partners in design and implementation of research

## Presenters



- Co-Pls of Northeast/Caribbean AETC (NECA)
  - Daria Boccher-Lattimore & Francine Cournos
- Director of HIV Center for Clinical and Behavioral Studies
  - Robert H. Remien
- Director of Behavioral Health for NECA and Research Scientist at New York State Psychiatric Institute
  - Karen McKinnon

# Implementation Science Partnership: Our Goal



## Ending the HIV Epidemic: A Plan for America

#### **GOAL:**

HHS will work with each community to establish local teams on the ground to tailor and implement strategies to:

75% reduction in new HIV infections in 5 years and at least 90% reduction in 10 years.



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

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





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

**Respond** quickly to potential HIV outbreaks to get needed prevention and treatment services to people who need them.





## NIH Supplements: EHE Initiative

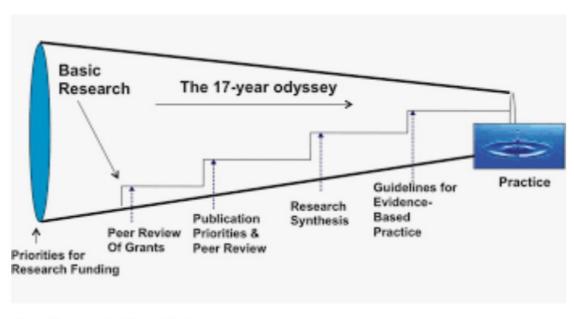


- NIH to RFA administrative supplements to HIV Research Centers
- Planning projects: collaboration and partnerships with local jurisdictions
- Goal: To identify and design a targeted implementation science research project to address high priority gaps in the EHE pillars
- NIH to future larger scale implementation science research projects to address the EHE initiative



## Research to Practice Gap



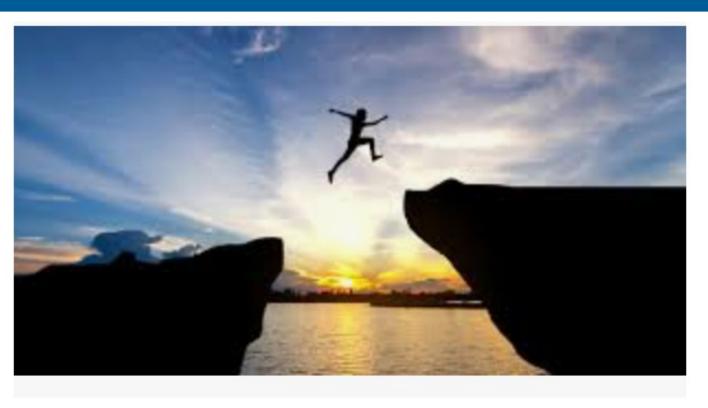


Implementation Science pubs.asha.org

- 17 years is too long for care settings to wait for research that might benefit HIV clients
- Research and care settings operate in separate silos, speak different languages, understand what is a "benefit" in different ways
- Everyone wants clients to get the best prevention and care possible so how do we overcome siloed ways of thinking and working?
- How do we communicate across the divide?

## Implementation Science





Tackling the Research to Practice Gap ... pubs.asha.org

- IS shows promise for how to bridge the research-practice gap
- Implementation research is the scientific study of the use of strategies to adopt and integrate evidence-based health interventions into clinical and community settings in order to improve patient outcomes and benefit population health (From NIH PAR-18-007)

## Implementation Science



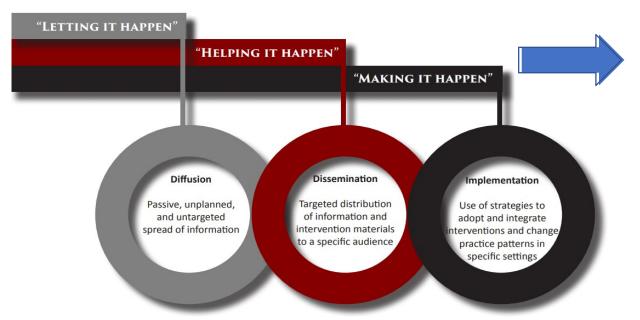


Exhibit 1: Definitions of Diffusion, Dissemination, and Implementation (from Greenhalah et al.3)

Aarons, G. A., Hurlburt, M., & Horwitz, S. M. (2011). Advancing a conceptual model of evidence-based practice implementation in public service sectors. Administration and Policy in Mental Health and Mental Health Services Research, 38(1), 4-23.

Definitions from: Greenhalgh, T., Robert, G., Macfarlane, F., Bate, P., & Kyriakidou, O. (2004). Diffusion of innovations in service organizations: systematic review and recommendations. *The Milbank quarterly*, 82(4), 581–629.

- Studies factors and strategies that lead to successful integration of EBIs within specific settings
- How to embed EBIs in 'real-world' practice and diverse settings

# HIV Center for Clinical and Behavioral Studies



Center Theme: "The Science of Ending the HIV/AIDS Epidemic: Efficacy to Effectiveness at Scale for Global Impact" (NIMH-funded 2018-2023)

#### AIMS:

- (1) To catalyze intervention and implementation science research including developing multilevel innovative intervention strategies
- (2) To translate research into culturally and structurally competent clinical practice and policy
- (3)To increase the capacity of the current and future generations of scientists, service providers, and community and policy leaders to implement high-impact HIV prevention and treatment interventions

## HIV CENTER FOR CLINICAL AND BEHAVIORAL STUDIES (2018-2023)



Performance and Safety Monitoring Board

> Scientific Advisors

#### **ADMINISTRATIVE CORE**

Center Leadership Group (CLG)

Center Director: Robert H. Remien
Center Co-Directors: Claude Ann Mellins

Gina Wingood

**Director of Finance** 

and Administration: Masud Rahman

Scientific Coordinator: Stephen Sukumaran

Strategic Planning Group

Community Advisory Groups

#### CORE COMMITTEE

## DEVELOPMENT CORE

Director:

Theo Sandfort

Co-Director:

Patrick Wilson

STATISTICS, ASSESSMENT, & DATA MGT (StAD) CORE

Director:

Martina Pavlicova

Co-Director:

Susan Tross

#### BIO-BEHAVIORAL CORE

Director:

Laurie Bauman

Co-Director:

Michael Yin

# IMPLEMENTATION SCI. & HEALTH OUTCOMES (ISHO) CORE

Director:

Denis Nash

Co-Director:

Milton Wainberg

## EHE Jurisdictions Across the US



The Initiative will target our resources to the 48 highest burden counties, Washington, D.C., San Juan, Puerto Rico, and 7 states with a substantial rural HIV burden.



#### **Geographical Selection:**

Data on burden of HIV in the US shows areas where HIV transmission occurs more frequently. More than 50% of new HIV diagnoses\* occurred in only 48 counties, Washington, D.C., and San Juan, Puerto Rico. In addition, 7 states have a substantial rural burden – with over 75 cases and 10% or more of their diagnoses in rural areas.

Ending the HIV Epidemic

www.HIV.gov \_\_

## The NECA AETC Region

VIRTUAL
2020 NATIONAL
RYAN WHITE
CONFERENCE ON
HIV CARE & TREATMENT

- Aligns with US DHHS Region II
- New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands
- Home to over 31.6 million people, nearly 10% of the US population
- Yet, nearly 1 in 5
  - PWH in the US live in the NECA AETC region
  - Inmates with HIV live in the NECA AETC region

\*PWH per 100,000

Location 💠	Total * 💠
1. District of Columbia	2,398.9
2. New York	760.2
3. Maryland	641.0
4. Florida	612.3
5. U.S. Virgin Islands	610.0
6. Georgia	608.8
7. Puerto Rico	553.5
8. Louisiana	527.9
9. New Jersey	465.3
10. Delaware	404.8
11. South Carolina	398.5
12. California	389.7
13. Nevada	387.4
14. Texas	382.9
15. Mississippi	379.1
United States <sup>1</sup>	367.7







## Regional Partners











Adolescent AIDS Program
Montefiore















**Department** of Health

AIDS Institute

## Perspectives



#### **NECA AETC (HRSA funded)**

- Importance of behavioral health integration to improve HIV care
- Impact of intersectional stigmas
- Challenges of implementing evidence-informed interventions into care settings
- Importance of convening Ryan White/Jurisdictional partners

#### **HIV Center (NIMH funded)**

- Importance of the individual, social, contextual, and structural factors that impact outcomes along the care continua
- Need to develop and implement innovative intervention strategies
- Translate research into clinical practice

Value community partnership with equal voice

## Collaborative Projects Funded



Behavioral Health and HIV Integration NIH Supplement

- Jurisdictions in NECA AETC region
  - Hudson & Essex Counties, NJ
  - Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, NY
  - San Juan, PR
- How can BH be better integrated with HIV prevention & care?



- Jurisdictions in NECA AETC region
  - Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, NY
- How can stigma reduction and resilience promotion be implemented to improve HIV prevention & care?

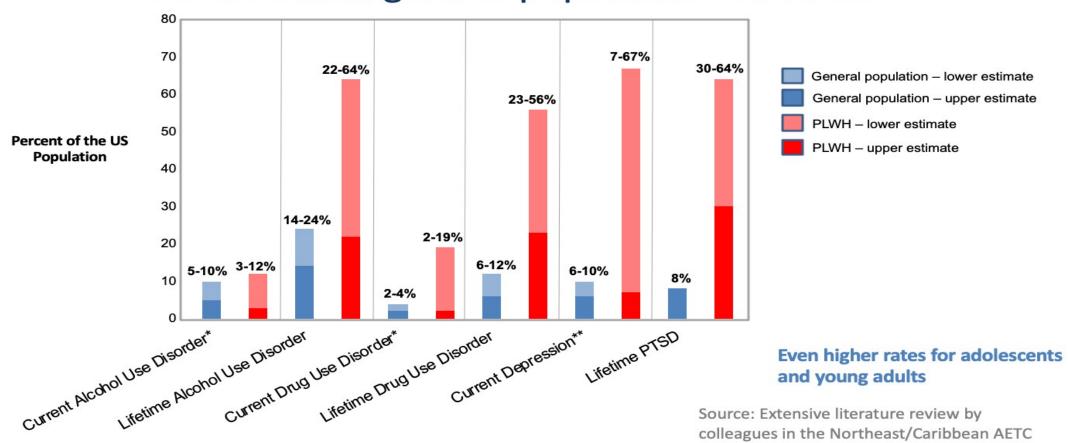


# Behavioral Health and HIV Integration Supplement

## Why Behavioral Health?



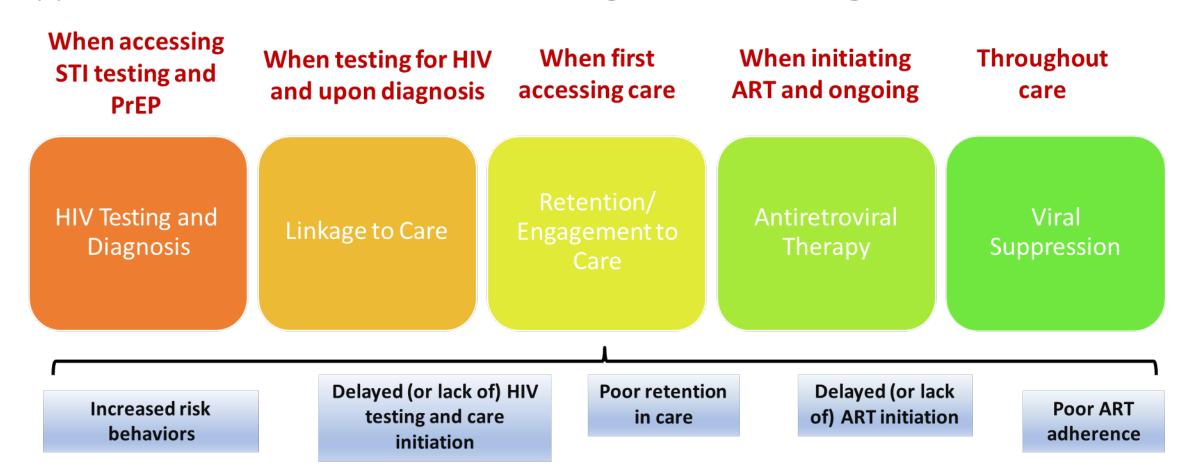
## Rates of selected psychiatric disorders: United States general population vs PLWHA



## Why Behavioral Health?



Opportunities for intervention: screening and intervening



# **Behavioral Health Integration Project Leadership**



#### **Co-Directors**

#### Daria Boccher-Lattimore, DrPH

Director and PI, Northeast/Caribbean AIDS Education and Training Center

#### Robert H. Remien, PhD

Director, HIV Center for Clinical and Behavioral Studies Clinical Director of Behavioral Health, Northeast/Caribbean AIDS Education and Training Center



#### Francine Cournos, MD

Co-PI, Director, Northeast/Caribbean AIDS Education and Training Center

#### Karen McKinnon, MA

Director of Behavioral Health, Northeast/Caribbean AIDS Education and Training Center



#### Claude Ann Mellins, PhD

Co-Director, HIV Center for Clinical and Behavioral Studies

#### Stephen Sukumaran, MPH

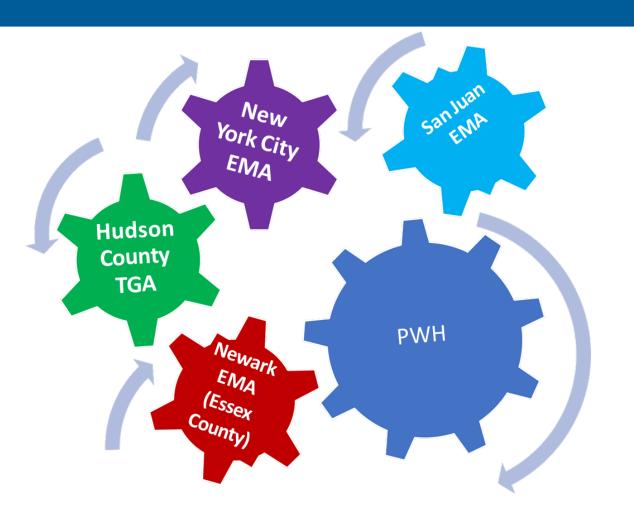
Scientific Coordinator, HIV Center for Clinical and Behavioral Studies

#### Ariana Pather, MPH

BHI Research Project Manager, HIV Center for Clinical and Behavioral Studies

## **Jurisdictional Partner Participants**





#### **New York City EMA:**

#### **Graham Harriman**

Director of HIV Care and Treatment
| Bureau of HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control

#### **Melanie Lawrence**

NY HIV Health & Human Services
Planning Council | NYC Department of
Health and Mental Hygiene

#### **Guadalupe Plummer**

Deputy Director, Quality
Management and Technical Assistance |
Bureau of HIV | Care and Treatment
Program

#### Ben Tsoi

Director, HIV Testing in the Bureau of HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control, New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

#### **Hudson County TGA:**

#### **Chad Balodis**

Support Staff Manager, Hudson County HIV/AIDS Planning Council

#### San Juan EMA:

#### Jonathan Fernández-Jiménez

Clinical Psychologist

#### **Denise Figueroa**

Program Evaluator & Consultant San Juan EMA

#### **Daisy Gely**

Regional Partner Director, Puerto Rico, Northeast/Caribbean AETC | Professor, Master's Program in Health Education, UPR

#### **Vanessa Flores**

Ryan White Part A Program Director, San Juan EMA

#### Newark EMA (Essex County):

#### **Ketlen Alsbrook**

Chief of Staff/ Ryan White Project Director, Division of Health Planning, Department of Health and Community Wellness

## **Project Aims**





Learning Collaborative with commitment to transforming current practices and identifying approaches to integrating BH with HIV care.

**Environmental scan** of relevant data and evidence-based interventions to identify practices, gaps, and opportunities across jurisdictions.





**Key informant interviews** and **readiness assessments** to learn from multiple perspectives about opportunities for implementation at multiple levels.

## LC Takeaways: Barriers



#### **Examples of Structural / Systemic Barriers:**

- Siloes within and between agencies/ DOH departments
- Separation of mental health and substance use disorders
- Limited communications (among providers, between organizations/ systems)/ technological limitations

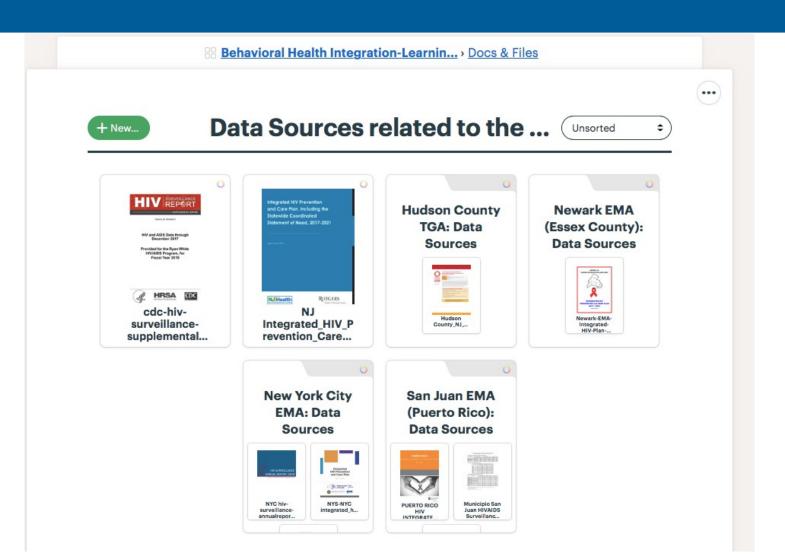
#### **Examples of Provider / Patient Challenges:**

- Need to digest studies on BHI: (1) Meanings; (2)
   Methods; (3) Effectiveness
- Excessive caseloads leading to staff burnout, concerns about wellbeing
- Burden of expectations re: data collection for multiple entities

- Insights come from dialogue
- Everyone responding together about what's being presented through this project, not simply researchers asking questions and partners answering them

## **Environmental Scan Repository**





How everyone has access to:

- All project materials
- Resources
- Data provided by partners
- Data obtained through KIIs and readiness assessments
- Facilitator reports from all LC meetings

## Consensus Building



- IS Application—how we are building toward consensus
  - So many different entities, outside facilitation was helpful to "objectively" elicit from all parties equally the specific and crosscutting aspects of doing BHI implementation
  - Emphasizing evidence-informed approaches
    - Compendium of BHI approaches from literature
    - Graded by jurisdictional partners for applicability, feasibility, potential for impact
    - Modifications to be made at local level and tested



Building a Coalition to Overcome Intersecting Stigmas and Improve HIV Prevention, Care Access and Health Outcomes in New York City

## Why Stigma?



- Stigma in NYC interferes with access to prevention and care but is not adequately addressed
- Uncertainty about what works to eliminate stigma
  - Many programs and initiatives, little evaluation
- Even organizations leading the field in eliminating stigma believe they can improve IS creates an opportunity for sharing best practices
- Focused on stigmas that intersect with HIV
  - Growing interest in intersectionality (substance use, mental health, and demographic characteristics) but we do not have best practices to address this
- Coalition brings together the groups and individuals in NYC that want to address stigma in one unified effort

# Stigma and Resilience Project Leadership



#### **Leadership Team**

#### **Theodorus Sandfort, PhD**

Director, Postdoctoral Training Program: Behavioral Sciences Training in HIV Infection,
HIV Center for Clinical and Behavioral Studies

#### Karen McKinnon, MA

Director of Behavioral Health, Northeast/Caribbean AIDS Education and Training Center



#### Francine Cournos, MD

Co-PI, Director, Northeast/Caribbean AIDS Education and Training Center

#### Daria Boccher-Lattimore, DrPH

Director and PI, Northeast/Caribbean AIDS Education and Training Center



#### Stephen Sukumaran, MPH

Scientific Coordinator, HIV Center for Clinical and Behavioral Studies

#### Alana Rule, MPH

Project Manager, HIV Center for Clinical and Behavioral Studies



#### Cristina Rodriguez-Hart, PhD

HIV Epidemiology Liaison HIV Epidemiology Program New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

## STAR Coalition



- Conduct activities to identify where and how stigma-reduction and resilience-promotion interventions might optimally be implemented in NYC (4 EHE counties)
- Partners include
  - NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
  - New York State Department of Health
  - CBOs
  - Healthcare organizations
  - Members of affected communities

## STAR Coalition Organizations

- AIDS Healthcare Foundation (Bk,Bx,M,Q)
- Amida Care (Bk,Bx,M,Q)
- APICHA (Bk,Bx,M,Q)
- Callen Lorde Community Health Center (Bx,M)
- CAMBA (Bk)
- Center for Public Health Education, Stony Brook University (Q)
- Community Healthcare Network (Bk,Bx,M,Q)
- CUNY School of Medicine (Bk,Bx,M,Q)
- DOH-AIDS Institute (Bk,Bx,M,Q)
- DOHMH (Bk,Bx,M,Q)
- FACES NY INC (Bk,Bx,M)
- Gay Men's Health Crisis-GN (Bk,Bx,M,Q)
- Harlem United (Bk,Bx,M)
- Harm Reduction Coalition (Bk,Bx,M,Q)
- Healthfirst (Bk,Bx,M,Q)
- HIV Planning Council (Bk,Bx,M,Q)
- Housing Works (Bk,Bx,M)



- Interfaith Medical Center (Bk,Bx,M,Q)
- Jacobi Medical Center (Bx)
- 20. La Nueva Esperanza, Inc (Bk)
- LGBT Network (Q)
- 22. Mount Sinai Institute (M)
- National Black Leadership Commission on Health (Bk,Bx,M,Q)
- New York-Presbyterian Hospital (Bk,Bx,M,Q)
- NYC H +H (Bk,Bx,M,Q)
- 26. NY Links Upper Manhattan & Lower Manhattan Regional Group (M)
- 27. Ryan Center (M)
- Sunset Park Family Health Centers @ NYU Langone
   (Bk)
- The Alliance (Bx,M)
- The Brooklyn Hospital PATH Center (Bk)
- The Institute for Family Health (Bk,Bx,M)
- The Queens ETE Regional Steering Committee (Q)

## **Project Aims**





**Coalition** of HIV-related organizations, affected communities, non-traditional partners, public health officials, academic researchers to guide work of the planning year.

Map & assess the evidence base (compendium) underlying current stigma-reduction activities using surveys and interviews of organizations and analyze existing data on stigma drivers (e.g., poverty, crime, HIV status, race/ethnicity, same-sex households).





Identify sites where stigma reduction/resiliencypromotion interventions are most needed, feasible, and with whom they are best implemented to address EHE.

## **Coalition Takeaways: Barriers**



#### **Examples of Structural / Systemic Barriers:**

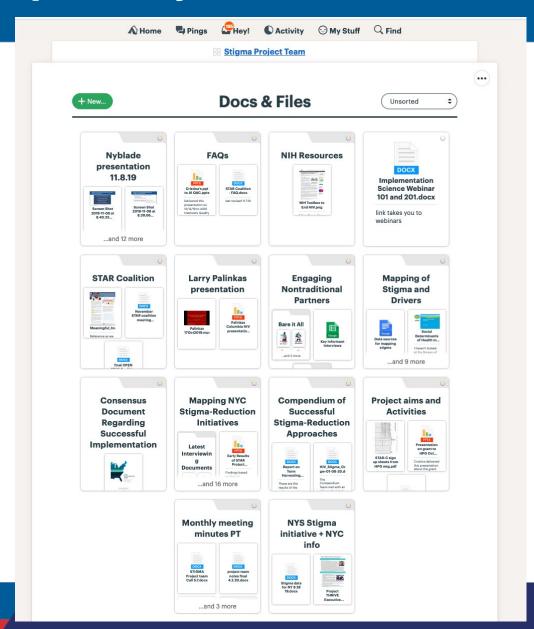
- 47% stigma is a major barrier for HIV care
- **33**% of organizations said addressing stigma is a top priority of the organization
- 20% of organization's leadership supportive of programming to reduce stigma
- 60% said external laws/policies make stigma reduction/resiliency-promotion programming difficult
- 80% said funders don't fund them to do stigma reduction/resiliency-promoting activities

#### **Examples of Provider / Patient Challenges:**

- 27% said shared decision-making with clients to determine stigma programming important
- 53% Staff somewhat have the expertise on how to reduce stigma but need more training

• Insights about what questions to ask in quantitative and qualitative interviews come from people sharing their experiences of being stigmatized as well as of stigmatizing others • requires safe space

## Resource Repository





#### How everyone has access to:

- All project materials
- Resources
- Presentations by Stigma experts
- Coalition meeting activities and minutes
- Activities team assignments and reports/products

## Consensus Building



#### IS Application—how we are building toward consensus

- Engaging Nontraditional Partners
  - Not usually involved in traditional public health/research
  - Develop messages and approaches
  - o Identify key stakeholders and platforms for implementing strategies
- Technical Workshops
  - Stigma experts and Coalition members present their perspectives
- Town Hall Meetings
  - Public to provide input on how to address intersectional stigma
- Emphasizing evidence-informed approaches
  - o Compendium of stigma-reduction approaches from literature
  - Graded by Coalition partners for applicability, feasibility, potential for impact
  - Modifications to be made at local level and tested

## LESSONS LEARNED & FUTURE



- Barriers and facilitators of implementation research planning were identified
  - COVID & BLM needed to be addressed, nimble, adaptive to circumstances
    - Barrier to in-person meetings, while also a facilitator in terms of highlighting importance of the work, stigma, and telehealth as a modality
    - In-person meetings set up rapport and trust so these difficult conversations could take place virtually once we no longer had a choice about how to meet
- Key stakeholders were successfully engaged to examine approaches to implementation research

## LESSONS LEARNED & FUTURE



- Researchers, AETCs, and community partners all have critical roles in design and implementation of research
- Importance of people with lived experience as part of Learning Collaborative/Coalition
- What is the role of IS be in getting promising practices implemented
- IS perspective going beyond evaluation
- Application of IS to what AETC does: new, important perspective