National Center for HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention Division of HIV Prevention



# Monitoring and addressing social determinants of health among people with HIV

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## Disclaimer

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

Sharoda Dasgupta has no relevant financial relationships with ineligible companies to disclose.

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## **Learning objectives**

At the conclusion of this activity, the participant will be able to:

- 1) Recognize how data from the CDC's Medical Monitoring Project (MMP) can be used to monitor social determinants of health (SDOH) among people with HIV
- 2) Collaborate with partners on how to collectively maximize MMP's SDOH data in efforts to end the HIV epidemic and improve the lives of people with HIV.
- 3) Devise ways to collect data similar to MMP for health departments that do not report to MMP.





Chewie, aged 12 years



My kids, aged 5 and 7 years

Me as a toddler

## Audience poll: What best describes your role?

- State/local health department
- HIV provider
- Community-based organization
- Person with lived experience or advocate of a person with lived experience
- Federal agency
- Policy organization
- Other group(s), including the general public

# **MEDICAL** MONITORING PROJECT

Social determinants of health (SDOH) are the conditions in the environments where people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship, and age that affect a wide range of health, functioning, and quality-of-life outcomes and risks.

#### **Social Determinants of Health**



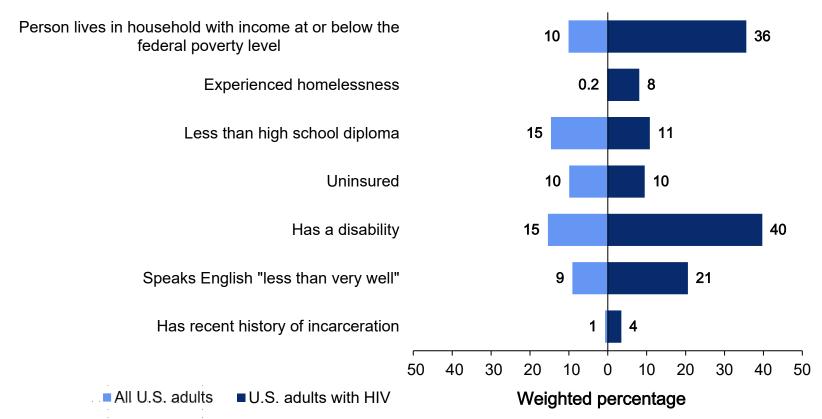
Source: US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030, Social Determinants of Health. <u>https://health.gov/healthypeople/priority-areas/social-determinants-health</u>

# Certain SDOH accounted for **OVER half** of variation in health outcomes\*

\*Health outcomes included premature death, physical health, mental health, and low birth weight.

Source: Hood CM, et al. County Health Rankings: Relationships Between Determinant Factors and Health Outcomes. AJPM. 2016; 50(20): 129-135.

# People with HIV are **disproportionately** affected by certain **SDOH** compared with the total U.S. population



Source: Dasgupta S, et al. Comparison of Demographic Characteristics and Social Determinants of Health Between Adults With Diagnosed HIV and All Adults in the U.S. AJPM Focus. 2023; 2(3). doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.focus.2023.100115.

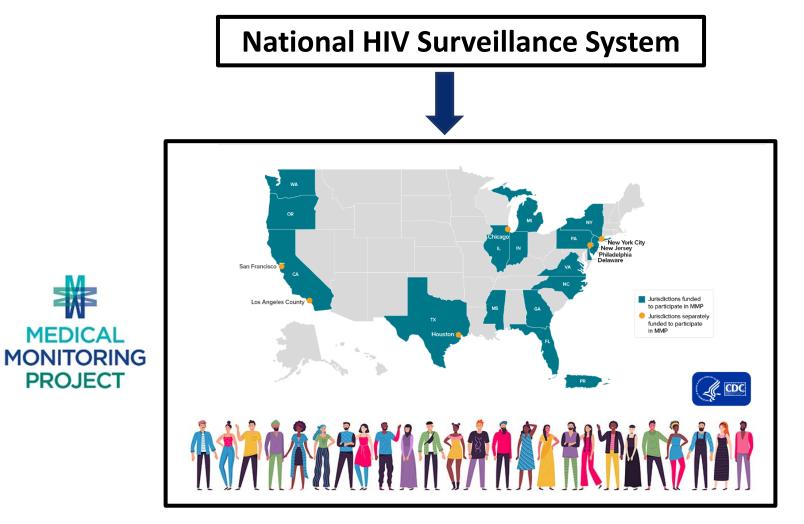


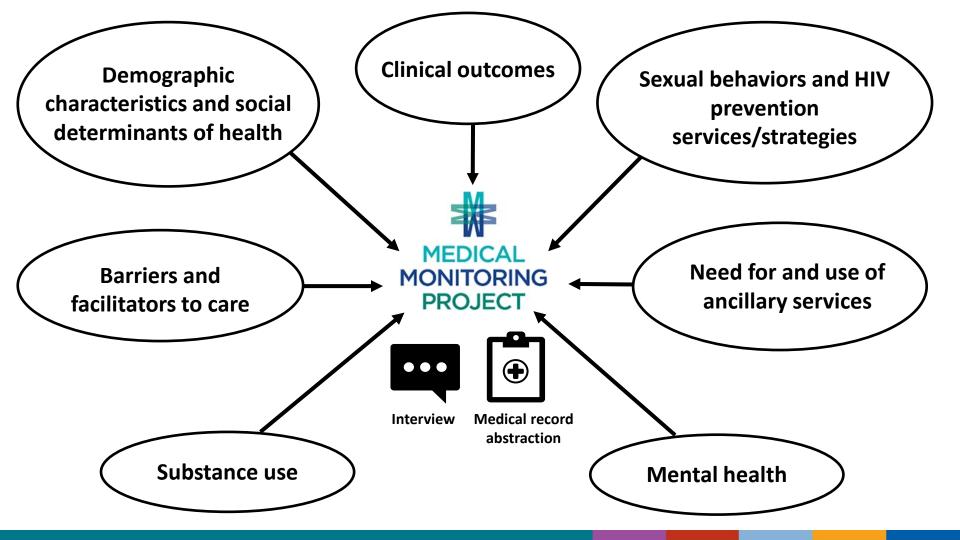
Source: De Lew N, et al. Addressing Social Determinants of Health in Federal Programs. JAMA Forum. 2022. doi:10.1001/jamahealthforum.2022.1064.



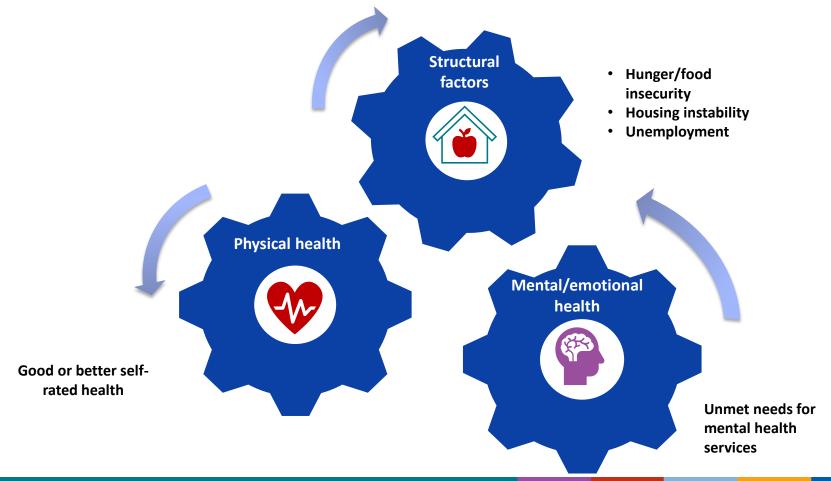
**Vision**: The United States will be a place where new HIV infections are prevented, every person knows their status, and **every person with HIV has** high-quality care and treatment, lives free from stigma and discrimination, and can achieve their full potential for health and well-being across the lifespan.

This vision includes all people, regardless of age, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, race, ethnicity, religion, disability, geographic location, or socioeconomic circumstance.

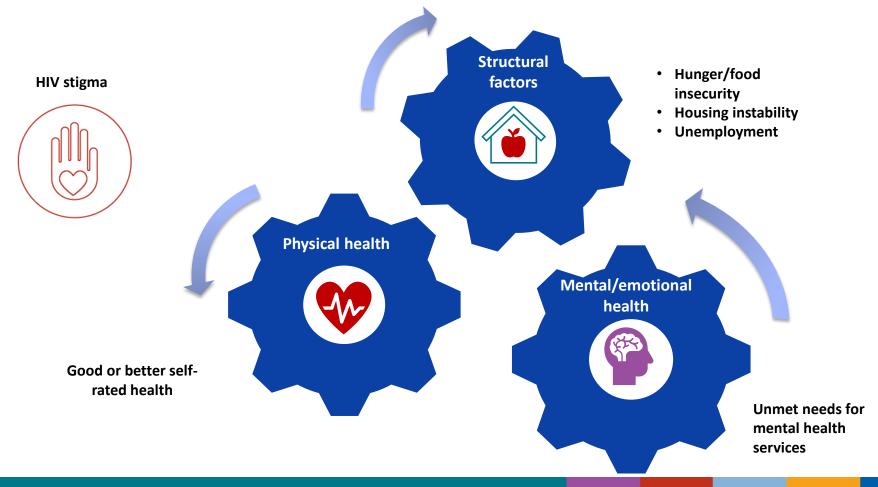




#### **Quality of life monitored through MMP**

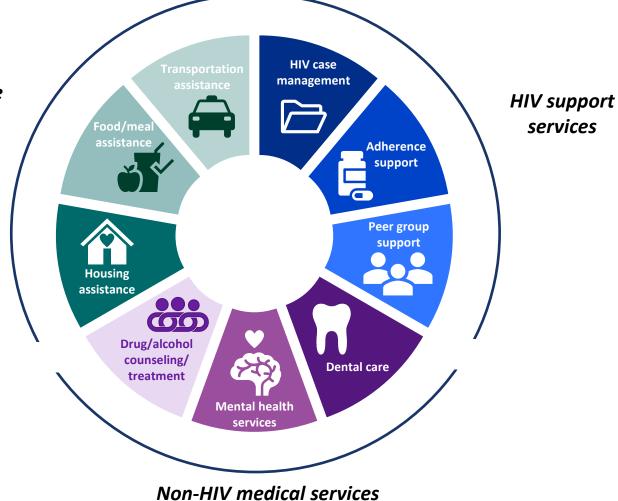


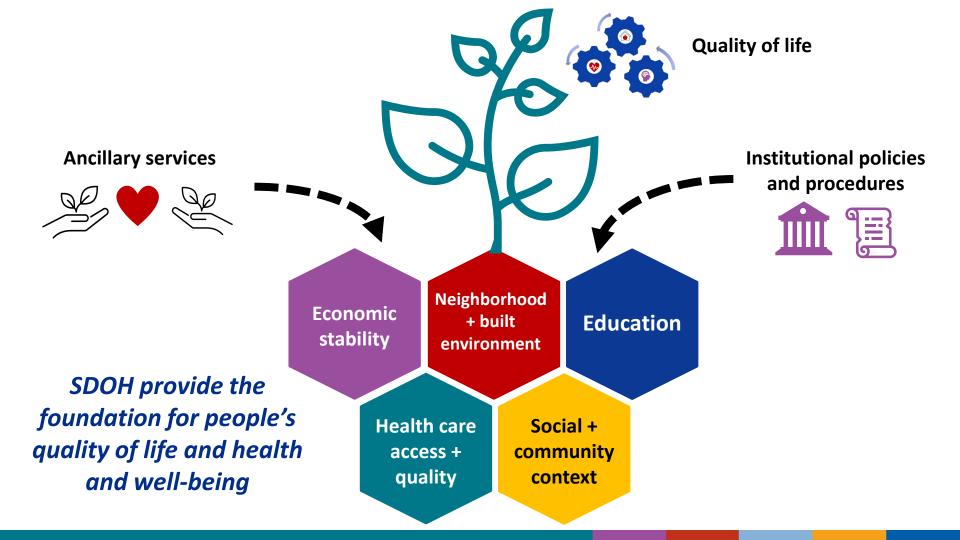
#### **Quality of life monitored through MMP**



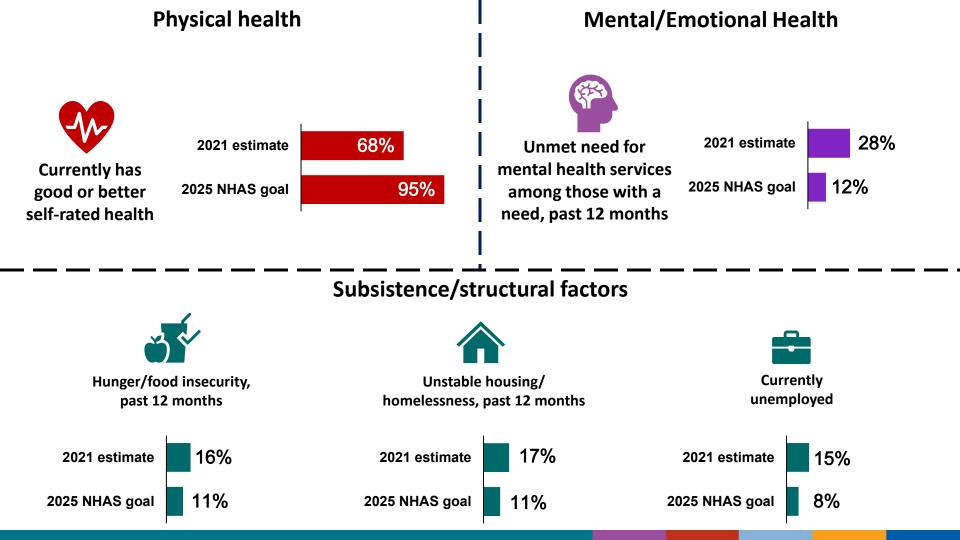


Subsistence services

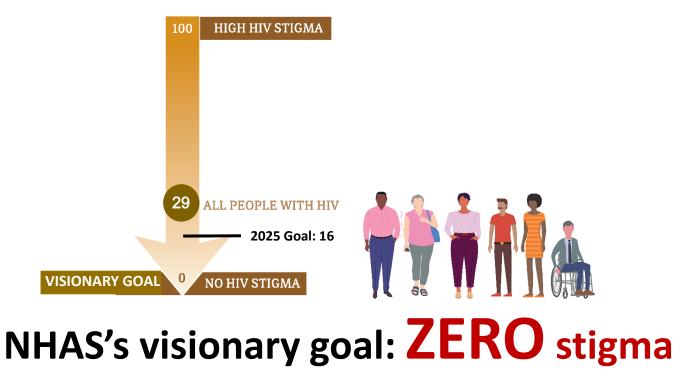




## Where are we currently?



#### Median HIV stigma score (range: 0–100)



Source: HIV Surveillance Special Report: Individual-level Social Determinants of Health and Quality of Life Among Persons With Diagnosed HIV Infection Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2021 Data Cycle (June 2021–May 2022). 2024. https://stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/154524.



## **Priority populations**

- Gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men (MSM), in particular Black, Latino, and American Indian/Alaska Native men
- Black women
- Transgender women
- Youth aged 13–24 years\*
- People who inject drugs (PWID)

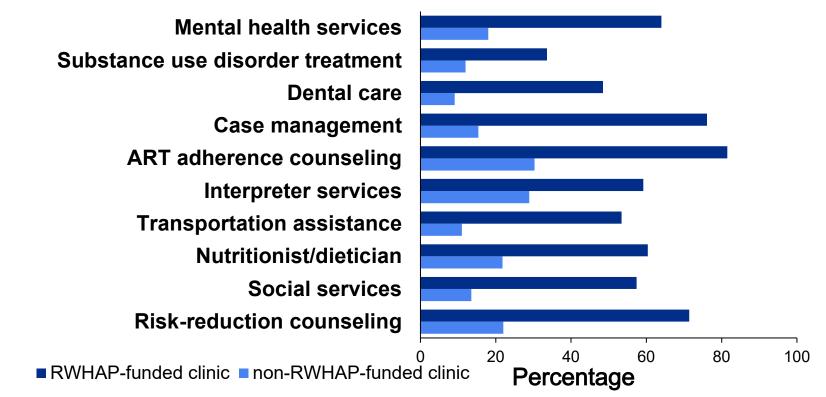
\*MMP only collects data on adults with HIV, and therefore reports estimates among persons aged 18-24 years.

# Needs for ancillary services was **high** among people with HIV, and **needs are not always met**

97 Any HIV ancillary service 48 78 Any HIV support service 19 (e.g., HIV case management) 84 Any non-HIV medical service 31 (e.g., mental health services, dental care) 58 Any subsistence service 23 (e.g., food, housing, transportation assistance) 20 40 60 80 100 Unmet need for service Needed service Percentage

Source: HIV Surveillance Special Report: Behavioral and Clinical Characteristics of Persons with Diagnosed HIV Infection—Medical Monitoring Project, United States 2021 Cycle (June 2021–May 2022). 2023. https://stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/149083

# More availability of ancillary services in RWHAP-funded clinics



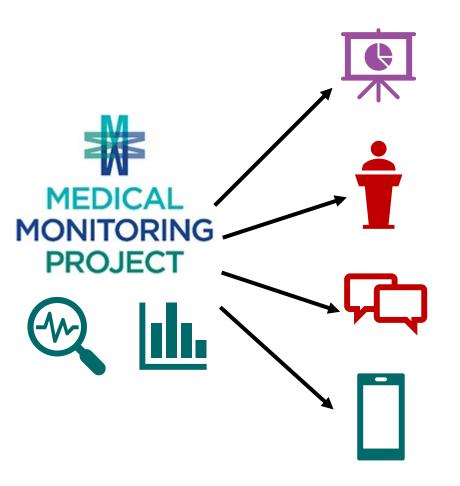
ART, antiretroviral therapy. Adapted based on previously published work: Weiser J et al. Service Delivery and Patient Outcomes in Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program–Funded and–Nonfunded Health Care Facilities in the United States. JAMA Intern Med. 2015;175(10):1650-1659. doi:10.1001/jamainternmed.2015.4095

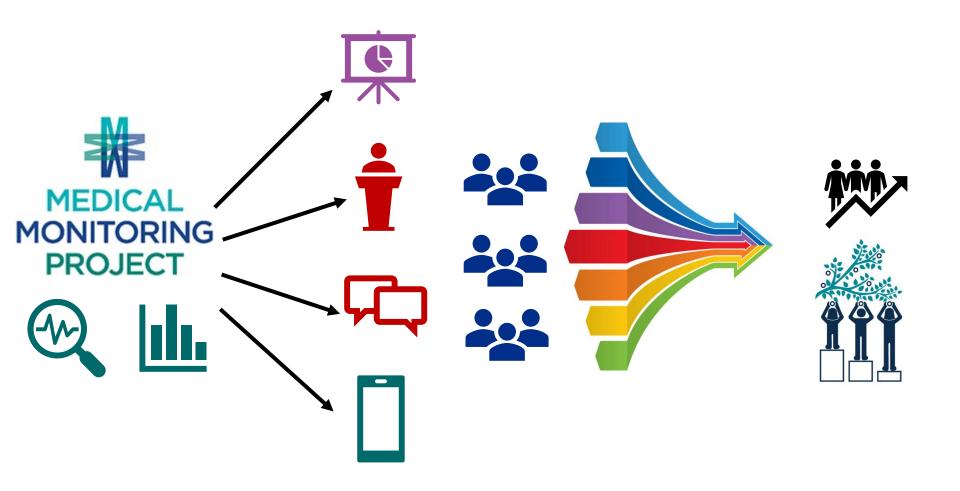
More work is needed to improve the foundation of health and quality of life among people with HIV

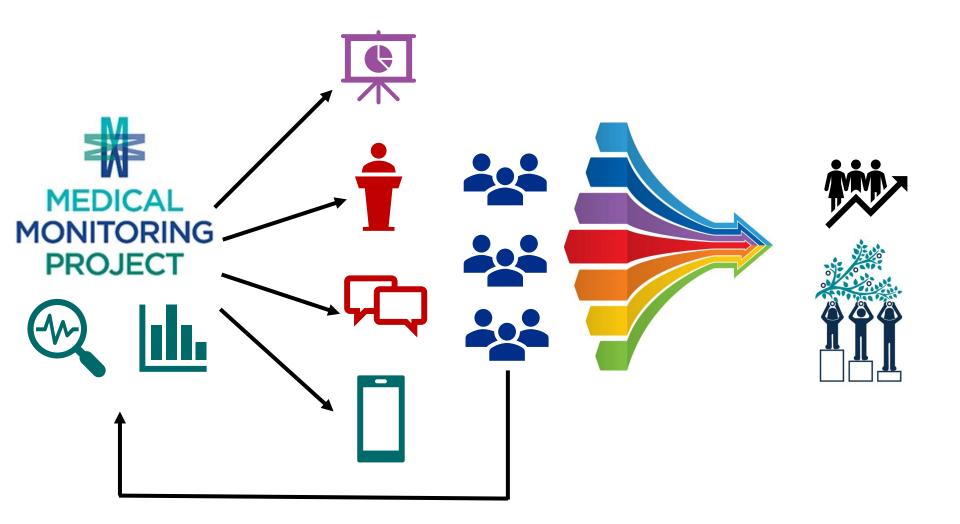
- Progress is needed to reach NHAS goals for improving quality of life and HIV stigma—including among priority populations
- People with HIV are disproportionately affected by certain SDOH
- Needs for ancillary services are high and may not always be met

## What can we do with this information?









### What does meaningful change look like?



# Developing/evaluating national guidance and clinical recommendations

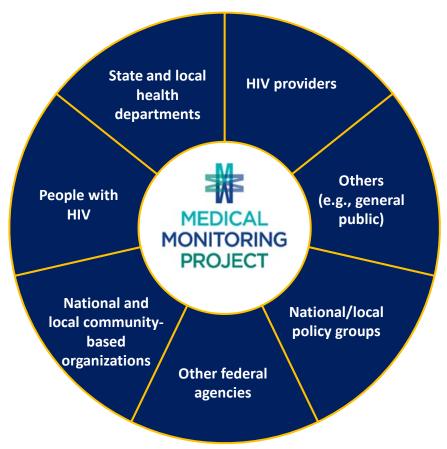


Allocating HIV prevention and care resources



Creating policies to reduce stigma and improve the lives of people with HIV

#### The heart of our work lies in our partnerships



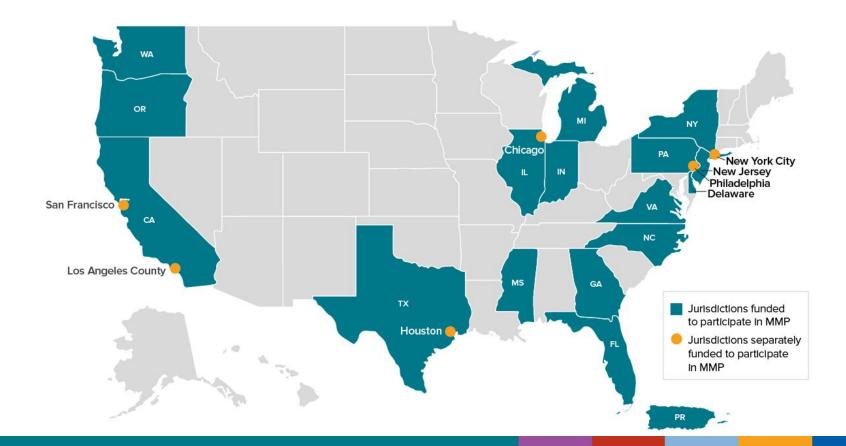
## What best describes your role?

- State/local health department
- HIV provider
- Other community-based organization
- Person with lived experience
- Federal agency
- Policy organization
- Other group(s), including the general public

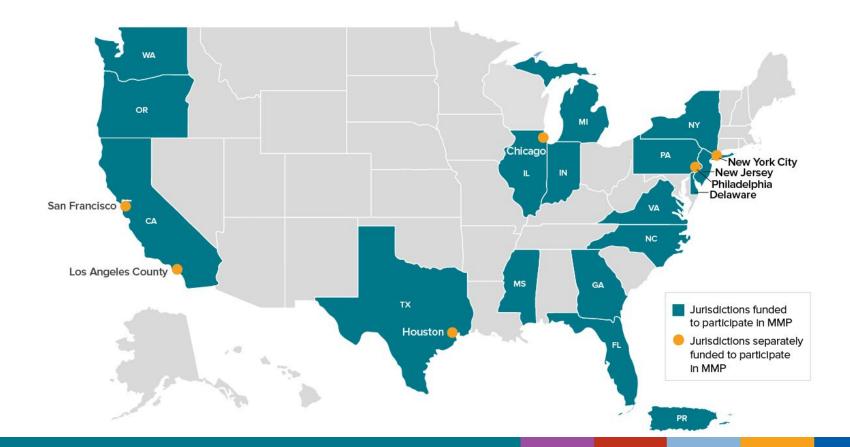
## Audience poll: How many of you were familiar with MMP prior to this presentation?

Audience poll: How many of you have used MMP data in some way?

#### Audience poll: Are you based in an MMP-reporting jurisdiction?

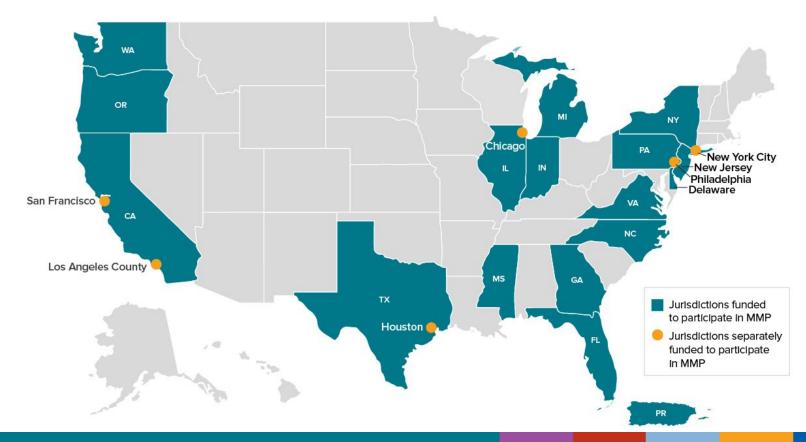


#### Audience poll: How many of you are <u>NOT</u> based in an MMP jurisdiction?



#### Audience poll:

## Have you corresponded with, worked with, or assisted your local health department on MMP activities?









## Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program

#### **Data collection**

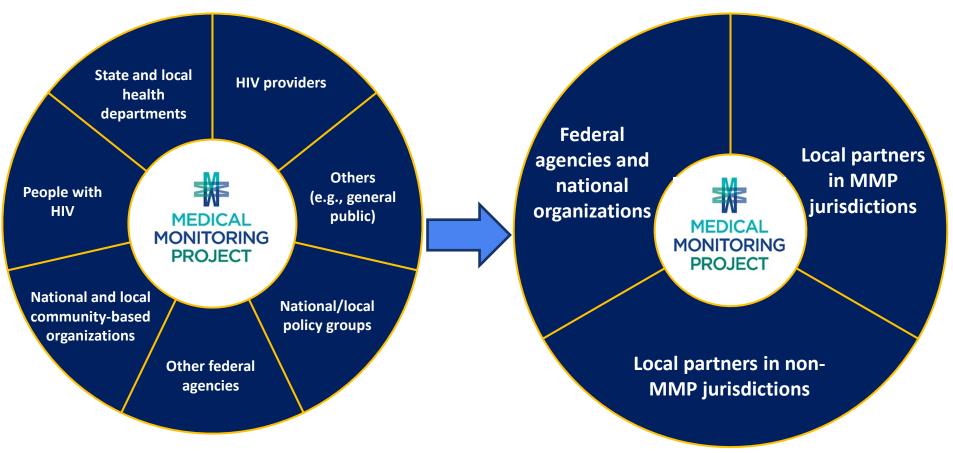


- Corresponding with local Ryan White case managers or care coordinators
  - Facilitating referrals
  - Recruitment
    - Helps in locating patients (e.g., matching local MMP sample list with Ryan White client-level data)
    - Provides legitimacy to MMP
- Impact of MMP data is dependent on its quality



- Cross sharing of data:
  - National data between CDC and HRSA
  - Local data between partners (e.g., planning councils)
- MMP representation in planning councils could build and strengthen connections between partners

#### What are ways partners can use MMP data?











Federal agencies and national organizations MMP has partnered with













CONCISE COMMUNICATION

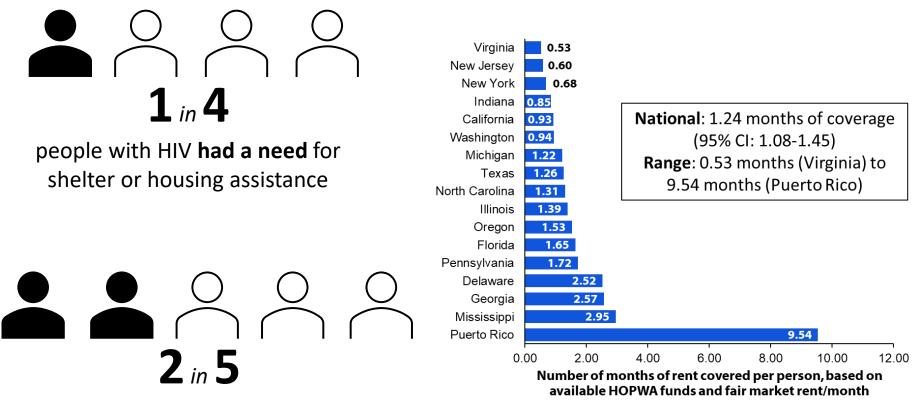
#### Needs for shelter or housing assistance among people with diagnosed HIV by jurisdiction: United States, 2015-2020

#### Sharoda Dasgupta<sup>a</sup>, Linda Beer<sup>a</sup>, Jen-Feng Lu<sup>b</sup>, John Weiser<sup>a</sup>, Xin Yuan<sup>b</sup>, Priya Nair<sup>b</sup>, Lauren Banks<sup>c</sup> and Ruthanne Marcus<sup>a</sup>

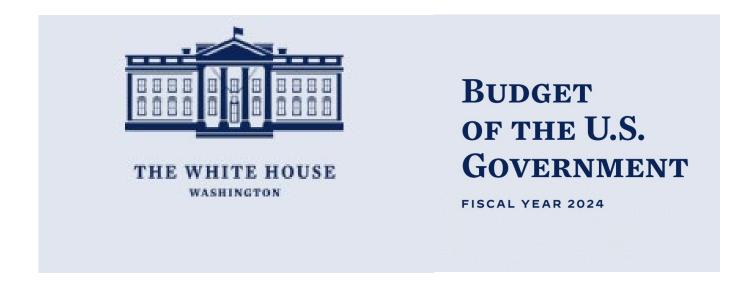
**Objective:** To describe the landscape of needs for housing assistance among people with HIV (PWH) and availability of Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA) funding with respect to housing service needs, nationally and for 17 US jurisdictions.

Link to article:

https://journals.lww.com/aidsonline/Abstract/2023/03010/Needs\_for\_shelter\_or\_housing\_assistance\_among.16.aspx



people with HIV who needed shelter or housing assistance **did not receive it** 



HUD proposed, and President Biden's office accepted, a \$6M increase in FY24 HOPWA funds

## Insurance coverage increased among people with HIV following ACA's expansion of Medicaid

~Source: Kates J, Dawson L. Insurance coverage changes for people with HIV under the ACA. <u>https://www.kff.org/affordable-</u> <u>care-act/issue-brief/insurance-coverage-changes-for-people-with-hiv-under-the-aca/</u>

## Sustained viral suppression was highest among those with private insurance or Medicaid

~Source: Dawson L, Kates J. Insurance coverage and viral suppression among people with HIV, 2018. <u>https://www.kff.org/hivaids/issue-brief/insurance-coverage-and-viral-suppression-among-people-with-hiv-2018/</u>

#### **Informing clinical guidelines**

- Guideline development:
  - MMP data on hepatitis A prevalence and vaccination among people with HIV
  - Informed guidelines for universal Hepatitis A vaccination among people with HIV



Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report July 3, 2020

Prevention of Hepatitis A Virus Infection in the United States: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, 2020

- Assessed cost-effectiveness of new guideline
  - Abimbola TO, et al. Cost-effectiveness of expanded hepatitis A vaccination among adults with diagnosed HIV, United States. PLoS One. 2023; 18(3): e0282972.









U.S. Department of Defense













#### Federal agencies and national organizations

#### Ways MMP has been used

- Combined with other datasets (e.g., policy, funding) to increase impact
- Included in policy briefs
- Justified change in clinical guidelines

#### **Opportunities for expanding use**

- Strengthen current collaborations
- Expand collaborations to include additional partners
- Continue merging MMP with other datasets to answer useful and practical questions







**HIV** providers



Universities/colleges

#### Local partners within MMP jurisdictions



Local health departments



Community-based organizations



MMP data included in Epi Profiles used to inform HIV prevention and treatment fund allocation



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MMP data included in reports, fact sheets, and infographics on public-facing websites





MMP data shared via presentations with local partners



**(** 

Local MMP data were used to expand medication coverage



Connect with local HIV providers and CBOs for help with MMP recruitment and help connect patients to services



Work with local universities/colleges to increase capacity for analysis





#### Estigma internalizado relacionado con el VIH

## Casi 8 de cada 10 pacientes con el VIH en los Estados Unidos reportan sentir el estigma internalizado relacionado con el VIH.

#### HAVE YOU BEEN VACCINATED FOR HEPATITIS B?



Hepatitis B is common among people living with HIV. Complications include liver cancer, cirrhosis, or even death.

Ask your provider about getting the hepatitis B vaccine, which is both safe and effective.

#### ¿Qué es el estigma internalizado relacionado con el VIH?

Es cuando una persona con el VIH tiene sentimientos o pensamientos negativos acerca de tener el virus. Acá, se define como alguien que está de acuerdo con una o más de las siguientes frases:

#### Local partners within MMP-funded jurisdictions

#### Ways MMP has been used

- Inform prevention and treatment funding
- Assess progress towards meeting national goals
- Expand medication coverage
- Build partnerships to help with MMP recruitment and connecting patients to needed services

#### **Opportunities for growth**

- Expand on ways MMP data are currently being used
- Forge new and strengthen existing connections, e.g., local partners to health departments
- Expand dissemination more publicly, e.g., via social media







**HIV** providers



Universities/colleges

#### Local partners within MMP jurisdictions



Local health departments



Community-based organizations

#### **Opportunities for non-MMP jurisdictions**

## Replicate MMP data collection methods in local institutions

#### Local data collection provides opportunity for other impacts



Guiding resource allocation

**Presenting key data** 





#### Key takeaways

• More work is needed to improve the foundation of health and quality of life among people with HIV

o SDOH

- Reduce health disparities/inequities
- MMP has contributed to addressing such needs, but has the potential for so much more
  - Strengthening partnerships could help connect patients to needed services and improve lives of people with HIV



#### Thank you!

Acknowledgments: MMP would not be possible without respondents, the MMP community and provider advisory boards, interviewers and abstractors, the Data Coordinating Center for HIV Supplemental Surveillance, and members of the Clinical Outcomes Team (especially Jennifer Taussig, Linda Beer, and Catherine Espinosa) at CDC.

For more about MMP, see <u>here</u>. For access to publicly-available MMP data, see <u>here</u>.

My contact info: Sharoda Dasgupta, sdasgupta@cdc.gov

For more information, contact CDC 1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636) TTY: 1-888-232-6348 www.cdc.gov



To provide feedback:

- 1) Use QR code, <u>or</u>
- 2) Use this link: <u>https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/RHFJJ92</u>

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.



#### How to claim CE credit

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### **Supplemental slides**

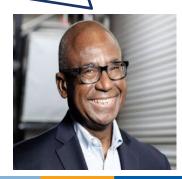
#### NATIONAL HIV/AIDS STRATEGY

#### Federal Implementation Plan for the United States | 2022–2025



"Everything in our life is about two numbers—our viral load and our CD4 counts—most don't see us as a whole person. For the federal government through our advocacy to finally acknowledge quality of life, it humanizes us." **~Venita Ray, co-executive director, Positive Women's Network**  "This is a tremendous step forward. In previous iterations of the National HIV/AIDS Strategy, progress for those of us living with HIV has been measured solely by our viral loads, medical visits, and CD4 counts. But we know that you can be virally suppressed and still isolated, depressed, hungry, unhoused, and unable to afford basic survival needs. Biomedical markers don't show how we are actually doing. This new quality of life indicator, on the other hand, gets us much closer." **~Ronald Johnson, Chair of the US People Living with HIV Caucus** 





#### **Greater availability in RWHAP-funded clinics reflects** greater SDOH-related challenges

Experienced homelessness, past 12 months

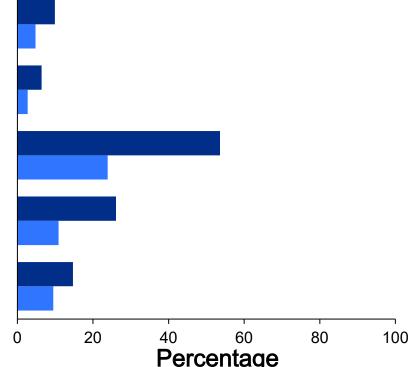
Was incarcerated, past 12 months

Lived in poverty

Had less than high school education

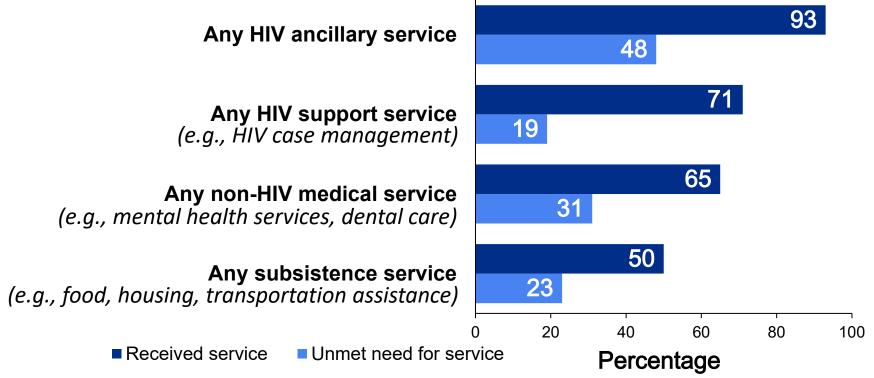
Born outside the United States

Attended RWHAP-funded clinic
Did not attend RWHAP-funded clinicl

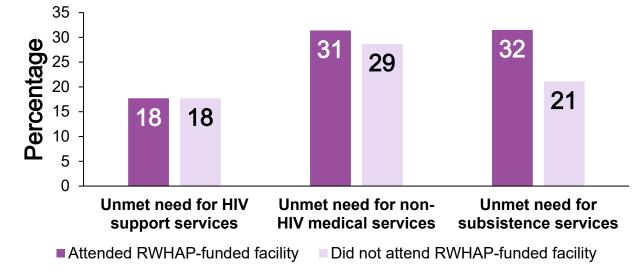


Adapted based on previously published work: Weiser J et al. Service Delivery and Patient Outcomes in Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program–Funded and–Nonfunded Health Care Facilities in the United States. JAMA Intern Med. 2015;175(10):1650-1659. doi:10.1001/jamainternmed.2015.4095

# Receipt of ancillary services was high among people with HIV, and needs are not always met



Source: HIV Surveillance Special Report: Behavioral and Clinical Characteristics of Persons with Diagnosed HIV Infection—Medical Monitoring Project, United States 2021 Cycle (June 2021–May 2022). 2023. https://stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/149083



Dasgupta et al. Unmet needs for ancillary care services are associated with HIV clinical outcomes among adults with diagnosed HIV. AIDS Care, 2021. 34(5), 606–614. https://doi.org/10.1080/09540121.2021.1946001.

## Among uninsured persons, those attending RWHAP clinics had **fewer unmet needs** for HIV support services and non-HIV clinical services

Dasgupta et al. Unmet needs for HIV ancillary care services by healthcare coverage and Ryan White HIV/AIDS program assistance. *AIDS*, 2022. *36* (10), 1399-1407. doi: 10.1097/QAD.000000000003205.

## **2021** estimates for NHAS Quality of Life indicators by priority populations



Black/African American MSM

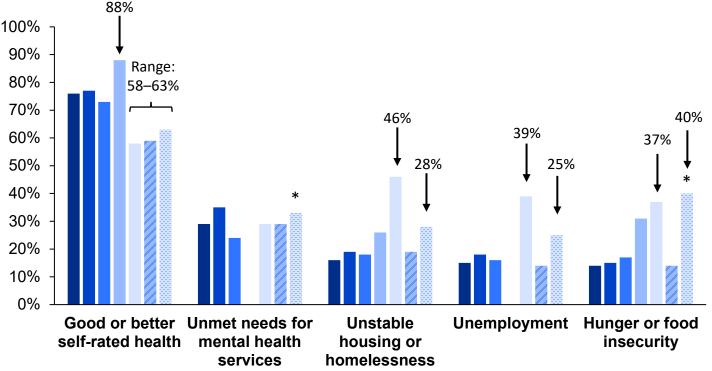
Hispanic/Latino MSM

Persons aged 18-24 years

Persons who inject drugs

Black/African American cisgender women

Transgender women

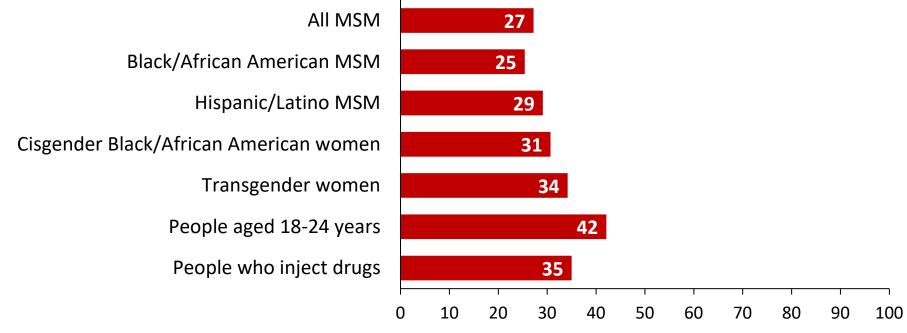


Source: HIV Surveillance Special Report: Individual-level Social Determinants of Health and Quality of Life Among Persons With Diagnosed HIV Infection Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2021 Data Cycle (June 2021–May 2022). 2024. https://stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/154524.

Note: Estimates for American Indian/Alaska Native MSM could not be reported due to insufficient sample size.

Excluded are estimates with a coefficient of variation  $\geq 0.30$  and those based on a denominator sample size <30. Estimates with an absolute CI width  $\geq 30$ , estimates with an absolute CI width between 5 and 30 and a relative CI width >130%, and estimates of 0% or 100% are marked with an asterisk (\*) and should be interpreted with caution.

## **2021 Median HIV stigma scores among people with HIV by priority populations**



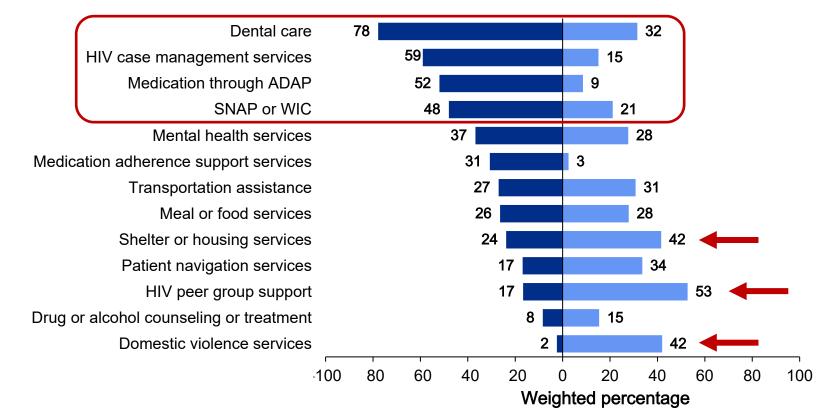
#### Median HIV stigma score

Source: HIV Surveillance Special Report: Individual-level Social Determinants of Health and Quality of Life Among Persons With Diagnosed HIV Infection Medical Monitoring Project, United States, 2021 Data Cycle (June 2021–May 2022). 2024. https://stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/154524.

Note: Estimates for American Indian/Alaska Native MSM could not be reported due to insufficient sample size.

\*"Median HIV stigma score" defined as the weighted median score on a 10-item scale ranging from 0 (no stigma) to 100 (high stigma) that measures 4 dimensions of HIV stigma: personalized stigma during the past 12 months, current disclosure concerns, current negative self-image, and current perceived public attitudes about people living with HIV, measured among persons aged ≥18 years with diagnosed HIV infection living in the United States and Puerto Rico.

#### **Overall need and unmet need for ancillary services, 2021**



Unmet need for service, among those with a need Overall need, regardless of whether need was met

Source: HIV Surveillance Special Report: Behavioral and Clinical Characteristics of Persons with Diagnosed HIV Infection—Medical Monitoring Project, United States 2021 Cycle (June 2021–May 2022). 2023. https://stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/149083

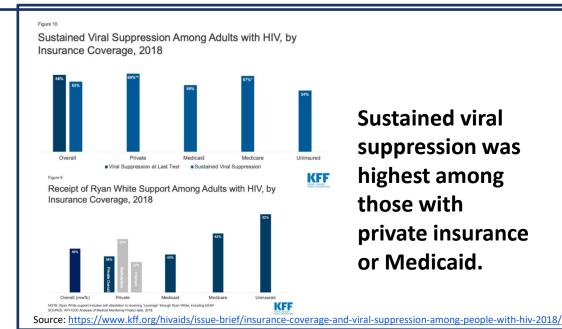
## **KFF** The independent source for health policy research, polling, and news.

- <u>The Lancet: Insurance coverage and financing landscape for HIV treatment and</u> prevention in the USA
- Issue briefs:
  - <u>People with HIV in Non-Medicaid Expansion States: Who Could Gain Coverage Eligibility Through</u> <u>Building Back Better or Future Expansion?</u>
  - Medicaid Work Requirements and People with HIV
  - An Update on Insurance Coverage Among People with HIV in the United States
  - Insurance Coverage Changes for People with HIV Under the ACA
  - Assessing the Impact of the Affordable Care Act on Health Insurance Coverage of People with HIV
- <u>Health Affairs blog post: The ACA and People with HIV: The ACA's Impact and The</u> <u>Implications Of State Choices</u>

Coverage Type	Nationwide 2012	Nationwide 2014	Medicaid Expansion 2012	Medical Expansion 2014	Non- Medicaid Expansion 2012	Non- Medicaid Expansion 2014
Uninsured	18%	14%	13%	7%	26%	23%
Private	31%	30%	34%	29%	26%	32%
Medicaid	36%	42%	39%	51%	31%	28%

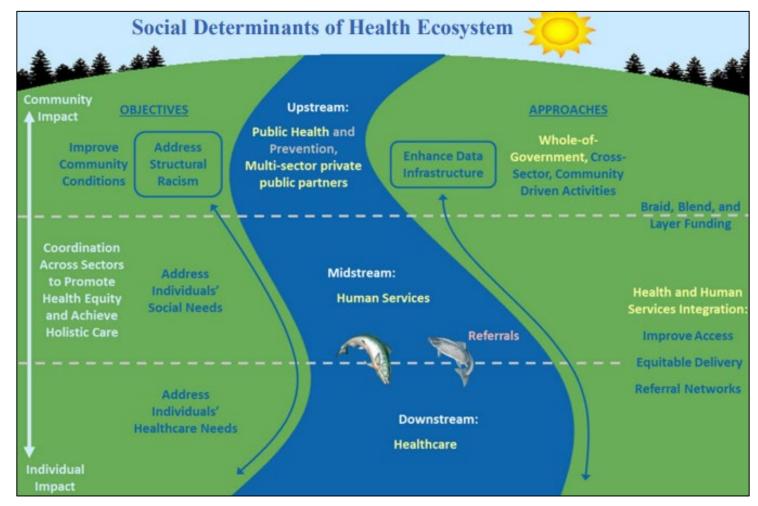
Insurance coverage increased among people with HIV following ACA's expansion of Medicaid

Source: https://www.kff.org/affordable-care-act/issue-brief/insurance-coverage-changes-for-people-with-hiv-under-the-aca/





- <u>NWPC</u> is a coalition of partners focused on addressing employment needs among people at risk for or with HIV
  - Capacity building assistance
  - o Research
  - Policy/advocacy
  - Training and Education
- Added MMP questions on barriers to receiving employment services



Source: Department of Health and Human Services. HHS's Strategic Approach to Addressing Social Determinants of Health to Advance Health Equity—At a Glance. 2022. https://aspe.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/aabf48cbd391be21e5186eeae728ccd7/SDOH-Action-Plan-At-a-Glance.pdf