HIV Prevention From the CDC Perspective

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Financial Relationships With Ineligible Companies (Formerly Described as Commercial Interests by the ACCME) Within the Last 2 Years:

Dr. Brooks has no financial relationships with ineligible companies to disclose. (Updated 10/13/22)

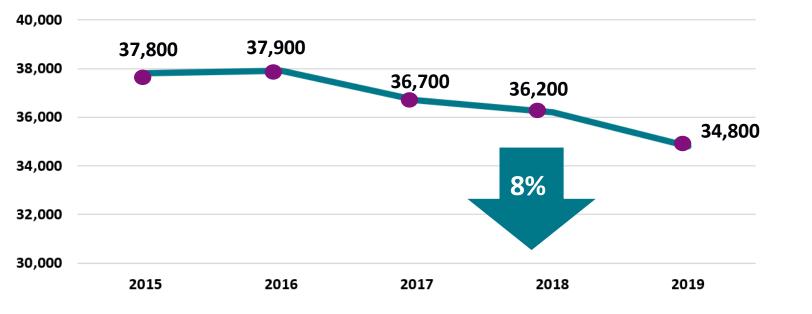
Learning Objectives

After attending this presentation, learners will be able to:

- Characterize key disparities among persons affected by HIV in the U.S.
- Describe focused activities CDC is undertaking within each of the four key pillars of the national Ending the HIV Epidemic in America Initiative.
- Understand the importance status neutral syndemic approach for preventing and treating HIV.

However, after 2015 decline began again reaching approximately 34,800 in 2019.

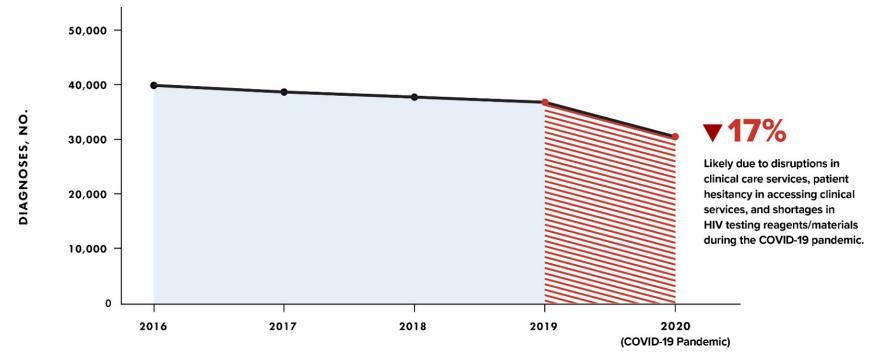
Estimated Annual HIV Infections in the U.S., 2015-2019



Estimated HIV incidence and prevalence in the United States, 2015–2019 (cdc.gov)

Current state of HIV:

Diagnoses of HIV infection have declined due to impact from COVID-19 pandemic



Note. Diagnoses of HIV infection reported to CDC through December 2021. The annual number of HIV diagnoses in 2020 was 17% lower than 2019. The decline in 2020 was larger than the average yearly decline (2-3%) observed during 2016–2019.

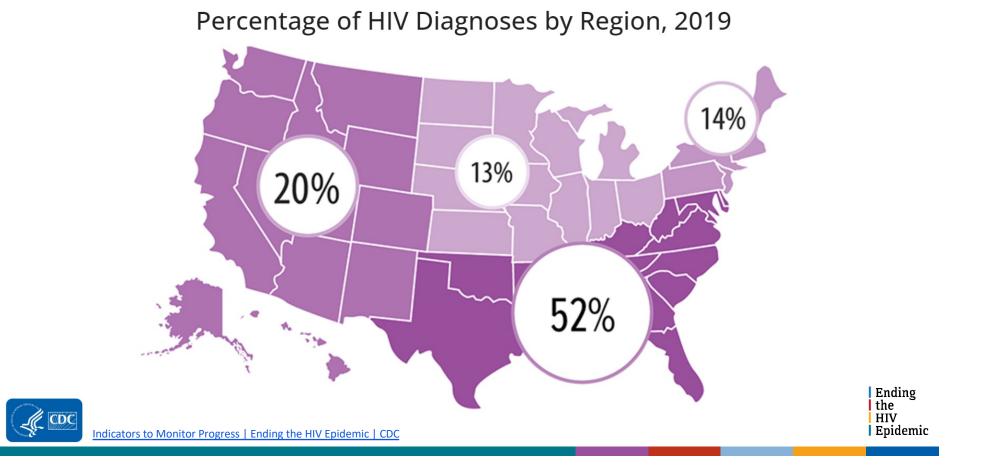
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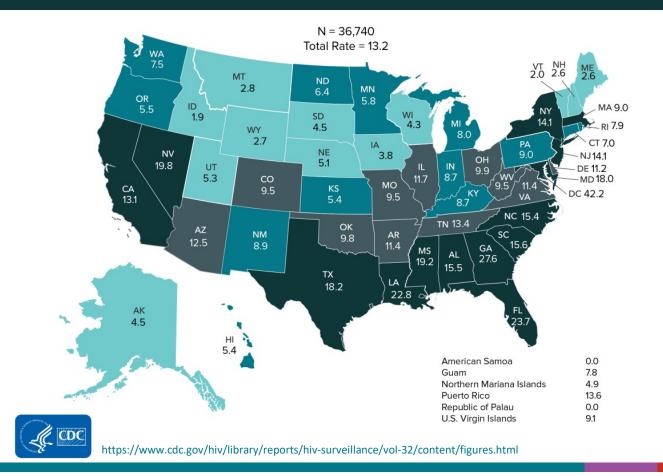
What region of the United States accounted for more the 50% of new HIV diagnoses in 2019?

(i) Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.

Rates of HIV-diagnoses remains highest in the South

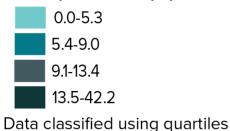


Rates of HIV-diagnoses remains highest in the South

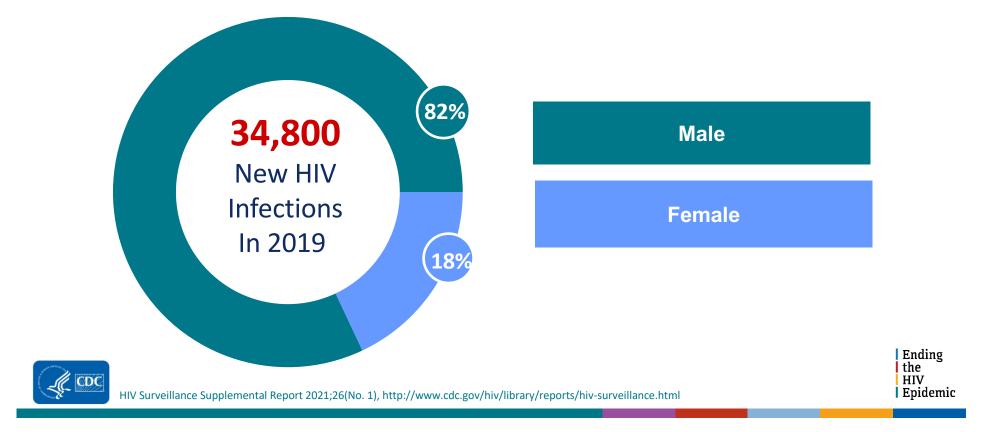


Rates of Diagnoses of HIV Infection among Adults and Adolescents, 2019

Rates per 100,000 population

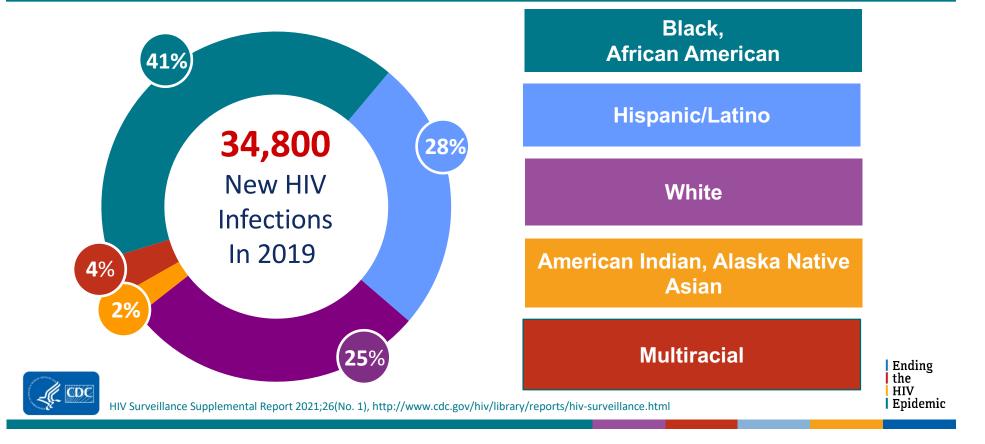


Males Account for Majority of New Infections



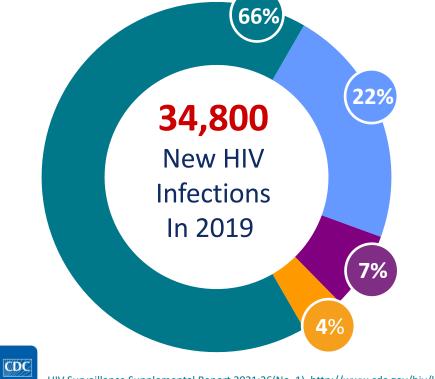
Black/African American and Hispanic/Latino Account for Majority of New Infections





Male-to-Male Sexual Contact (MMSC) Accounts for Majority of New Infections





Male-to-male sexual contact

Heterosexuals

People who inject drugs

Male-to-male sexual contact and injects drugs

> Ending the HIV Epidemic

HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report 2021;26(No. 1), http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/hiv-surveillance.html

Despite reductions in new HIV diagnoses among women, disparities persist for transgender and Black and women.

Transgender Women

HIV prevalence for transgender women is

14%

compared with <0.5% overall estimates for U.S. adults

Black Women

The rate of new HIV infections among black women is

13x

that of white women

CDC https://

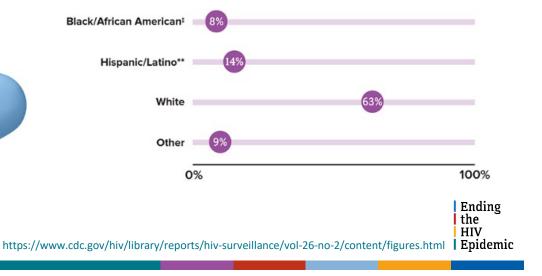
https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/policies/cdc-hiv-prevention-bluebook.pdf

Gaps in PrEP Coverage Remain Greatest Among Women and Racial/Ethnic Minority People

Ending the HIV

Overall Goal: Increase the estimated percentage of people with indications for PrEP classified as having been prescribed Epidemic | PrEP to at least 50% by 2025 and remain at 50% by 2030.

Overall, 23% of people who could benefit from PrEP were prescribed PrEP in 2019.





Gaps in PrEP Coverage Remain Greatest Among Women and Racial/Ethnic Minority Persons

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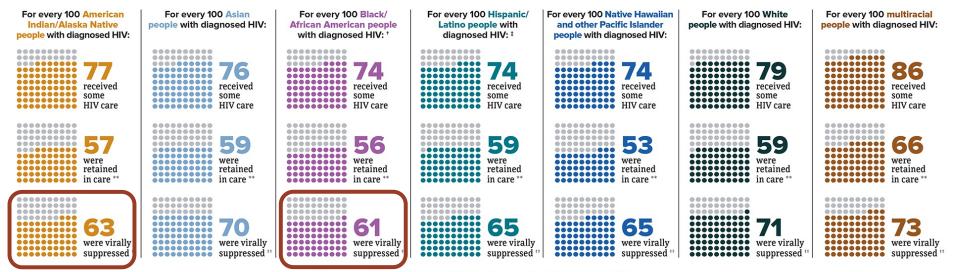
of women who could benefit from PrEP were prescribed PrEP in the US in 2019.



HIV https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/hiv-surveillance/vol-26-no-2/content/figures.html | Epidemic

Ending the

People with Diagnosed HIV in 44 States and the District of Columbia by Race/Ethnicity, 2019*



For comparison, for every **100 people overall** with diagnosed HIV, **76 received some care**, **58 were retained in care**, and **66 were virally suppressed**.

* Among people aged 13 and older.

* Black refers to people having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa. African American is a term often used for people of African descent with ancestry in North America.

[‡] Hispanic/Latino people can be of any race.

** Had 2 viral load or CD4 tests at least 3 months apart in a year.

¹¹ Based on most recent viral load test.

Source: CDC. Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using HIV surveillance data-United States and 6 dependent areas, 2019. HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report 2021;26(2). | Ending

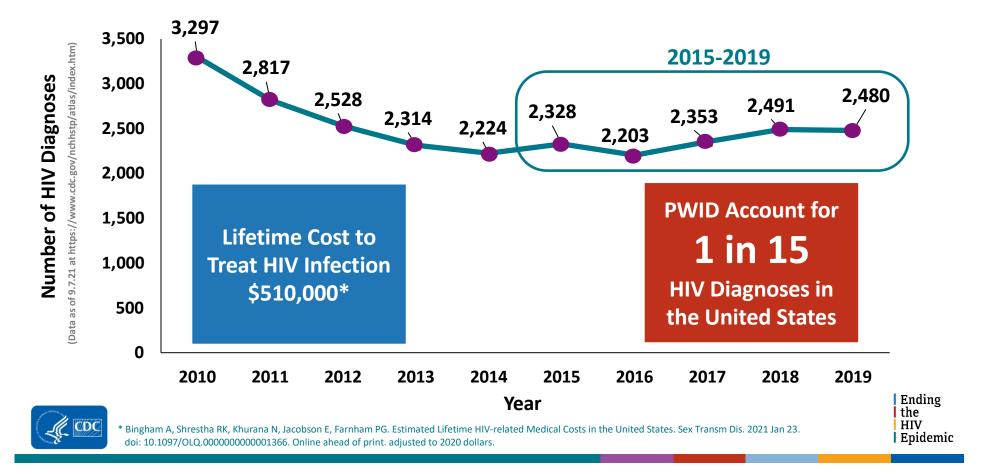


https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/group/racialethnic/other-races/viral-suppression.html

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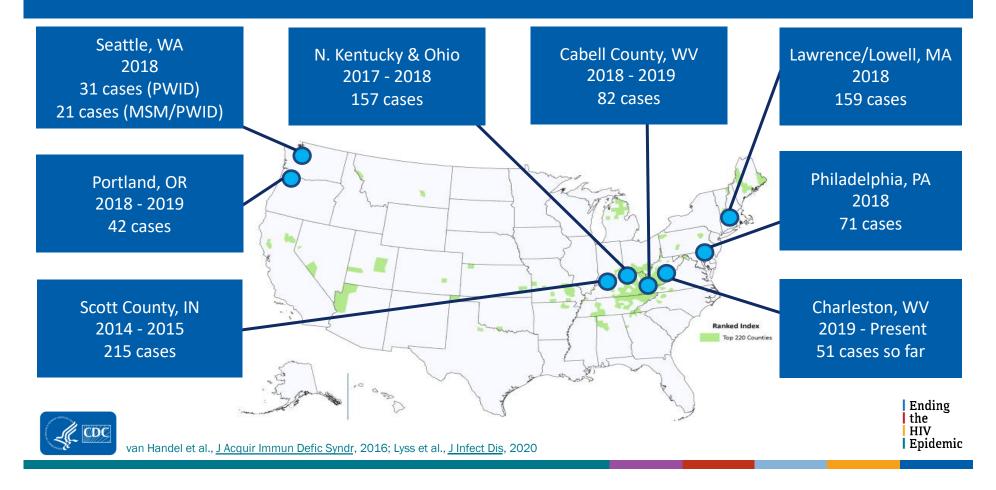
HIV

Epidemic



Historic Decline in U.S. of HIV Diagnoses in PWID has Stalled

Increasing HIV Outbreaks among People Who Inject Drugs



1.2 Million People in the U.S. have HIV and Health Disparities Persist

Snapshot of Disparities



Higher HIV Incidence:

-Gay and Bisexual Men -Black/African American and Hispanic/Latino Persons



Higher HIV Prevalence: -MSM

-Women

-Transgender Women



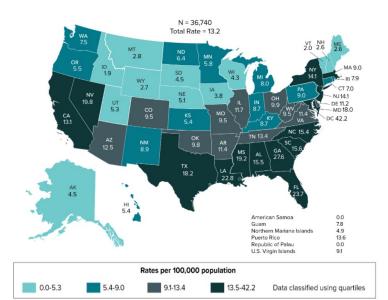
Larger Gaps in PrEP Coverage: -Black/African American and Hispanic/Latino Persons

Lower Rates of Viral Suppression: -American Indian/Alaskan Native Persons -Black/African American Persons



More HIV Outbreaks -People Who Inject Drugs

Rates of Diagnoses of HIV Infection are Highest in the South (More than 50% of all new HIV diagnoses in 2019)





Quickly linking people with HIV to care and treatment, and re-engaging those who have stopped receiving care.



Increasing availability and use

of PrEP among populations who could benefit most.



Partnering with other agencies and working with local communities to implement SSPs where they are needed and permitted by law. R H

CDC's EHE

Approach





Ensuring all jurisdictions have the capacity to identify, investigate, and respond to potential HIV outbreaks quickly.







TREAT PILLAR HIV Treatment in the United States



CDC's EHE Approach Quickly linking people with HIV to care and treatment, and re-engaging those who have stopped receiving care.

PREVENT PILLAR HIV Prevention in the United States

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Partnering with other agencies and working with local communities to implement SSPs where they are needed and permitted by law. RESPOND FILLAR HIV Cluster Detection and Respons



Ensuring all jurisdictions have the capacity to identify, investigate, and respond to potential HIV outbreaks quickly.

JAMA Internal Medicine | Original Investigation

Effect of Internet-Distributed HIV Self-tests on HIV Diagnosis and Behavioral Outcomes in Men Who Have Sex With Men A Randomized Clinical Trial

Robin J. MacGowan, MPH; Pollyanna R. Chavez, PhD; Craig B. Borkowf, PhD; S. Michele Owen, PhD; David W. Purcell, PhD; Jonathan H. Mermin, MD; Patrick S. Sullivan, PhD, DVM; for the eSTAMP Study Group

- 12-month longitudinal study, 2-group 1:1 randomized clinical trial
- Recruited 2,665 MSM through online banner advertisements
- Given 4 HIV self-tests after completing the baseline survey with the option to replenish self-tests after completing quarterly surveys and share within their social network

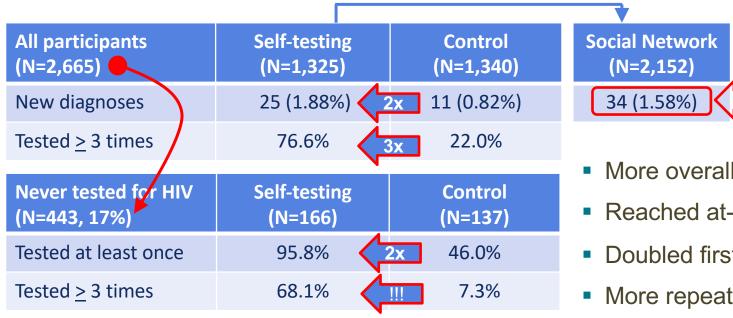
Ending the

HIV Epidemic www.hiv.gov



MacGowan et al., JAMA Intern Med, Published online November 18, 2019.

Self-Testing Among Sexually Active MSM - eSTAMP*



* Evaluation of Rapid HIV Self-testing Among MSM Project (eSTAMP)



- Reached at-risk network
- Doubled first-timer tests

Ending the HIV

Epidemic

More repeat testing



MacGowan et al., JAMA Intern Med, Published online November 18, 2019.



Self-Testing

CDC research shows that HIV self-testing is an effective, convenient, and accurate way to diagnose HIV infection.

In 2021, CDC distributed **100,000** free HIV self-test kits to the populations most disproportionately impacted by the HIV epidemic including transgender women and racial/ethnic minority communities

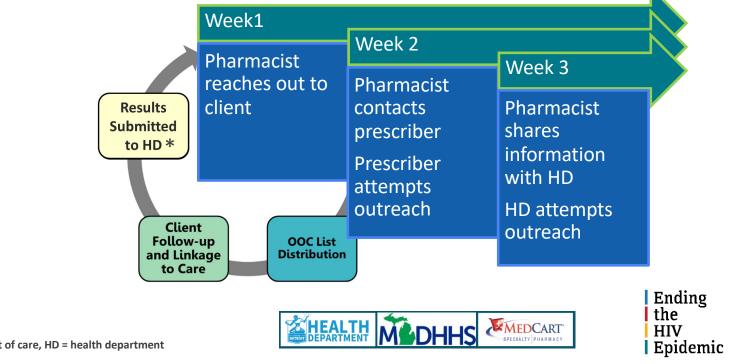
26% of participants reported having nevertested for HIV and 33% reported it being morethan a year since their last HIV test.

In FY23, CDC plans to:

- Increase HIV self-testing efforts
 - Distribute approx. 1M HIV selftests over a 5-year period through Together TakeMeHome Program
- Continue to build the capacity of community-based organizations to implement HIV self-testing programs

Increase Retention/Re-Engagement in Care

Improving health and prevention Link-Up RX (Detroit)





* OOC = out of care, HD = health department

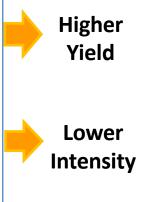
LINK-UP RX

D2C (n=92) – 2 staff

- 50 (54%) people contacted
- 15 (16%) accepted linkage to care
- 1,171 phone call attempts
- 300 voicemails left
- 69 text messages sent
- 339 letters mailed
- 41 minutes per person to investigate

Link-Up RX (n=195) – 1 staff

- 128 (65%) people contacted
- 75 (38%) accepted linkage to care
- vs. 817 phone call attempts
 - 379 voicemails left
 - 133 text messages sent
 - 13 letters mailed
 - 15 minutes per person to investigate





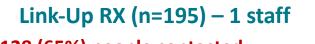
linkupdetroit.com/providers



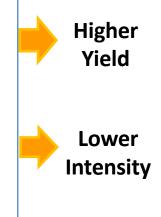
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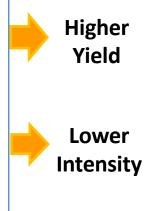
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linkupdetroit.com/providers





Pharmacy Data to Care

Pharmacy Data to Care is a near real-time method to identify persons with HIV who are at risk of falling out of care.

CDC is leveraging pharmacy data to improve retention in care, treatment adherence, viral suppression, and HIV prevention. Innovative ongoing pharmacy projects will continue in **FY22**.

Ensuring Continuity of Prevention & Treatment:

Using real-time pharmacy claims data from insurance or Medicaid to identify persons who fail to pick up antiretroviral or PrEP medications.



Reengaging Patients in Care:

Tailoring interventions to address adherence barriers and reengage patients in care.



Syndemics are epidemics that interact with each other and by that *interaction* increase their adverse effects on the health of communities that face systematic, structural, and other inequities.

Viral Hepatitis



Sexually Transmitted Infections







Drug Use

HIV

Mental Health





CDC HIV Prevention funding, guidelines, and technical assistance **support syndemic approaches** where diseases interact or connect

<u>Setting</u>

- STI Clinics
- Community-Based Organizations
- Health Departments
- Community Health Centers
- Syringe Services Programs



<u>Services</u>

Testing, Prevention, and Linkage to treatment for STIs, VH, and HIV

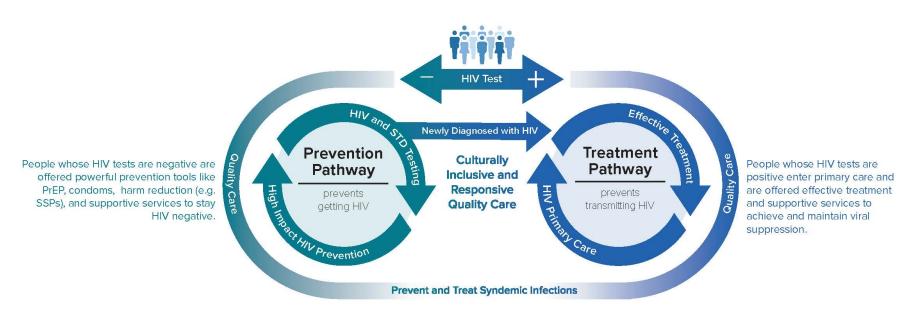
Flexible Funding

- Core HIV infrastructure
- Support for SDOH activities
- Supporting linkage to other needed services (housing, transportation, substance use disorder treatment, etc.)



Potential Benefits of a Syndemic Approach

- Holistic service delivery
- Increased efficiency and cost-effectiveness
- Reduced stigma
- Supports a focus on policy and SDOH drivers
- Increases responsiveness to evolving epidemics or changing contexts integrating services
- Increases providers' control and ability to provide comprehensive services using a status neutral approach

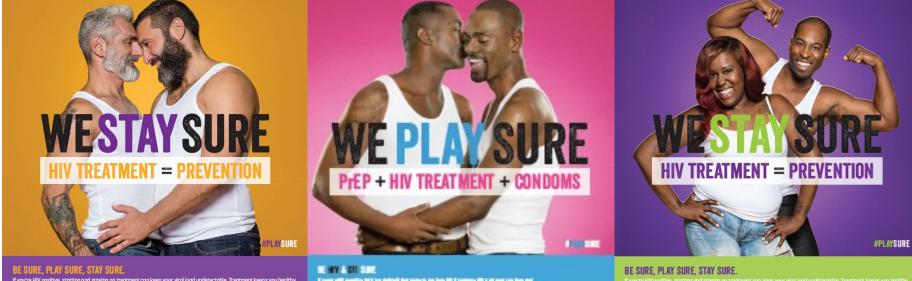


Status Neutral HIV Prevention and Care

Follow CDC guidelines to test people for HIV. Regardless of HIV status, quality care is the foundation of HIV prevention and effective treatment. Both pathways provide people with the tools they need to stay healthy and stop HIV.

New York City

Promoting Health Through A Status-Neutral Lens



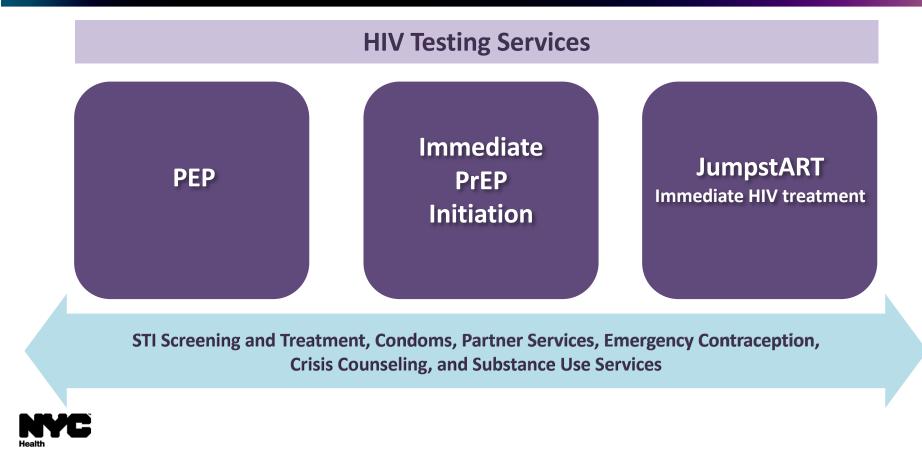
If you're HIV positive, starting and staying on treatment can keep your viral load undetectable. Treatment keeps you healthy and makes t nearly impossible to pass HIV to your partner. Condoms offer additional protection against HIV and other STIs. STAY SURE: Call 311 or visit nyc.gov/health to learn more about services that can help you get and stay on treatment. E your elle sugator M2 ka delych fan ponch, pa hos ID E yonkers ID E at soit on hop par elles hoe lefter tit de ont desensatio classe of package ID eyes pa test. Contentant les ponches agrice I Plant de porvet Stately Testel te U et tes. In 1 1207 101 101 te servet housen te U et test.

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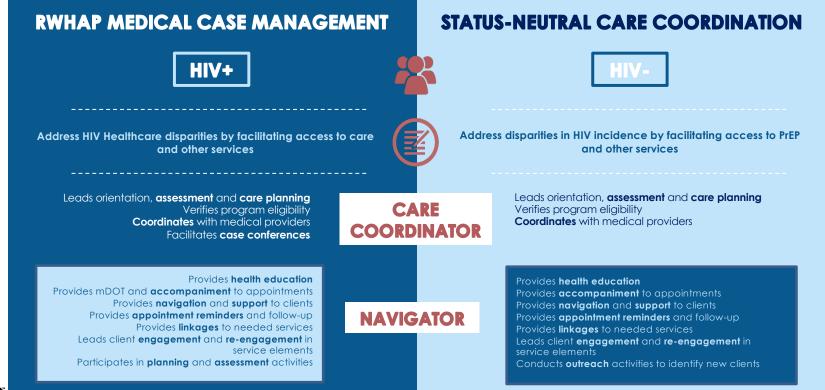
If you're HV positive, stanting and staying an treatment can keep your viral load undetectable. Treatment keeps you head and makes it nearly impossible to pass HV to your partner. Condone offer additional protection against HV and other ST STM SURE. Call 311 or visit nyc.gov/headth to learn more about services bata can help you get and stay on treatment.



Status Neutral Services in City Sexual Health Clinics



Enhancing Ryan White-funded Medical Case Management





Q and **A** Session

Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program NFERENCE