Building Virtual Bridges across the HIV Care Continuum

Novel Methods to Match Patient Records Securely & Confidentially through Health Information Technology

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Disclosures

Presenter(s) has no financial interest to disclose.

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HIV/AIDS Bureau Vision and Mission

Vision

Optimal HIV/AIDS care and treatment for all.

Mission

Provide leadership and resources to assure access to and retention in high quality, integrated care, and treatment services for vulnerable people living with HIV/AIDS and their families.





HIV/AIDS Bureau Priorities

- NHAS 2020/PEPFAR 3.0 Maximize HRSA HAB expertise and resources to operationalize NHAS 2020 and PEPFAR 3.0
- **Leadership** Enhance and lead national and international HIV care and treatment through evidence-informed innovations, policy development, health workforce development, and program implementation
- Partnerships Enhance and develop strategic domestic and international partnerships internally and externally
- Integration Integrate HIV prevention, care, and treatment in an evolving healthcare environment
- Data Utilization Use data from program reporting systems, surveillance, modeling, and other programs, as well as results from evaluation and special projects efforts to target, prioritize, and improve policies, programs, and service delivery
- Operations Strengthen HAB administrative and programmatic processes through Bureau-wide knowledge management, innovation, and collaboration



Overview

- Program Background of HRSA HAB Special Projects of National Significance (SPNS)
- Health IT portfolio of SPNS
- Lessons:
 - How health information technology can bring improvements along the HIV care continuum
 - Major challenges to exchanging health information at the state and city levels across multiple health care settings and data sources



Ryan White HIV/AIDS Treatment Modernization Act of 2006: SPNS Authority and Purpose

TITLE VI—DEMONSTRATION AND TRAINING SEC. 601. DEMONSTRATION AND TRAINING.

Subpart I of part F of title XXVI of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300ff–101 et seq.) is amended to read as follows:

"Subpart I—Special Projects of National Significance "SEC. 2691. SPECIAL PROJECTS OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE. "(a) IN GENERAL.—Of the amount appropriated under each of parts A, B, C, and D for each fiscal year, the Secretary shall use the greater of \$20,000,000 or an amount equal to 3 percent of such amount appropriated under each such part, but not to exceed \$25,000,000, to administer special projects of national significance to—

"(1) quickly respond to emerging needs of individuals receiving assistance under this title; and

"(2) to fund special programs to develop a standard electronic client information data system to improve the ability of grantees under this title to report client-level data to the Secretary.



SPNS Mission

SCALE UP

INTERVENTIONS THAT HELP RYAN WHITE CLIENTS







3M LIKES



1

Pilot

Pilot test innovative interventions designed to improve care or coordination

2

Evaluate

Rigorously evaluate interventions to show effectiveness and outcome improvement 3

Disseminate

Share lessons and implementation products

4

Replicate

Replicate across HAB and advnance future projects



SPNS

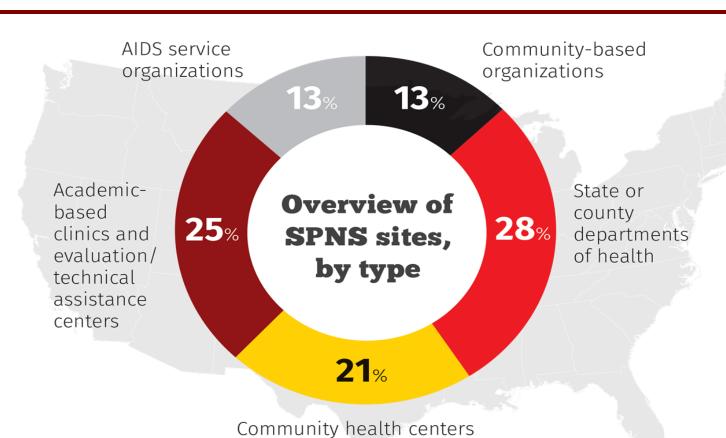
SPNS grantees

are located across the country and touch the hardest-to-reach populations:

Homeless Latinos American Indians/ Incarcerated Alaska Natives YMSM Women of Color Incarcerated Alaska Natives Transgender Womer Caribbean-Americans Transgender Women



Types of SPNS Grantees





SPNS Investments in Health IT





e Networks of Care

Capacity building grants:







HIT for HIV Care Continuum

SMAIF HIEs for Care Engagement

SMAIF HIV Care & Housing Data Integration

Direct clinic IT investments:

Medical Home for HIV+ Homeless



e Networks of Care

Capacity building grants:

Part

Parts A & B

Parts C & D



All Parts

2002 – 2006 6 grants \$11.8M \$400k per grant **HIT for HIV Care Continuum**

SMAIF HIEs for Care Engagement

SMAIF HIV Care & Housing Data Integration

Direct clinic IT investments:

Medical Home for HIV+ Homeless



Evaluation of a Patient-Centered Electronic Medical Record in a Medicaid Special Needs Program (Cornell University) (2002-2006)

- Evaluation of implementing audio-computer-assisted selfinterview as part of routine medical care at two community hospital-based HIV clinics in NYC.
 - Identified inadequate medication adherence and depression symptoms for targeted psychosocial services
 - Patients were comfortable as an additional communication tool
 - Providers acceptability if communication is passed in a timely manner
 - Feasible to integrate ACASI screening tools



e Networks of Care

Capacity building grants:

2007 – 2011 6 grants 1 evaluation center \$11.7M



HIT for HIV Care Continuum

SMAIF HIEs for Care Engagement

SMAIF HIV Care & Housing Data Integration

Direct clinic IT investments:

Medical Home for HIV+ Homeless



Lessons Learned from the Electronic Networks of Care Initiative (2007–2011)

- Health information exchanges (HIEs) were effective in improving the delivery, continuity, and quality of care to people living with HIV/AIDS who receive services in publicly-funded settings.
- The systems were able to better integrate a
 fragmented HIV health and social service care
 system and share client health information available
 across a network of providers.
- Electronic information exchange offers the promise of improved coordination of care.



Lessons Learned from the Electronic Networks of Care Initiative (2007–2011)

- However, implementation of HIEs goes beyond programing and hardware installation challenges, and requires close attention to the needs of the HIEs endusers.
- Providers need to discern value from a HIE because their active participation is essential to ensuring that clinic and agency practices and procedures are reconfigured to incorporate new systems into daily work processes



The Louisiana Public Health Information Exchange (LaPHIE) (2007-2011)

- First of its kind in the nation in achieving integration of HIV surveillance data with care and treatment
- Advanced real-time health information exchange with EMR-integrated alerting system
- Interface system between the LSU Public Hospital System-OPH
- Of 488 alerts
 - 85% were shown to providers within 2 hours
 - 93% of providers took action if alert seen within 2 hrs
 - 345 people were identified
- Provider ease of use, acceptable
- Success in linking and retaining hardest to reach population



e Networks of Care

Capacity building grants:

2008 – 2009 17 grants to Part A and B recipients \$2.48M Parts A & B

Parts C & D

All Parts

HIT for HIV Care Continuum

SMAIF HIEs for Care Engagement

SMAIF HIV Care & Housing Data Integration

Direct clinic IT investments:

Medical Home for HIV+ Homeless



e Networks of Care

Capacity building grants:

Parts A & B

Parts C & D

2009 – 2010 58 grants to Part C and D recipients \$4.4M

All Parts

HIT for HIV Care Continuum

SMAIF HIEs for Care Engagement

SMAIF HIV Care & Housing Data Integration

Direct clinic IT investments:

Medical Home for HIV+ Homeless



e Networks of Care

Capacity building grants:

Parts A & B
Parts C & D

All Parts

2010 – 2011 27 grants to recipients from all Parts \$2.5M

HIT for HIV Care Continuum

SMAIF HIEs for Care Engagement

SMAIF HIV Care & Housing Data Integration

Direct clinic IT investments:

Medical Home for HIV+ Homeless



e Networks of Care

Capacity building grants:

Parts A & B



Parts C & D



All Parts

HIT for ADAP

HIT for HIV Care Continuum

SMAIF HIEs for Care Engagement

SMAIF HIV Care & Housing Data Integration

Direct clinic IT investments:

Medical Home for HIV+ Homeless

Practice Transformation HIV Primary Care



2013 – 2014 9 grants \$900K \$100K per grant

e Networks of Care

Capacity building grants:

Parts A & B



Parts C & D



HIT for ADAP

HIT for HIV Care Continuum

2014 - 2017

4 grants

\$6M

\$500K per grant per year

SMAIF HIEs for Care Engagement

SMAIF HIV Care & Housing Data Integration

Direct clinic IT investments:

Medical Home for HIV+ Homeless



e Networks of Care

Capacity building grants:

Pa

Parts A & B



Parts C & D



All Parts

HIT for ADAP



SMAIF HIEs for Care Engagement

SMAIF HIV Care & Housing Data Integration

2012 - 2016 1 grant \$1.5 M \$500K per year

Direct clinic IT investments:

Medical Home for HIV+ Homeless



5 demonstration sites



16 demonstration sites





HIV Care and Housing Coordination through Data Integration to Improve Health Outcomes along the HIV Care Continuum

SPNS and SMAIF are funding the RAND Corporation to award up to 4 performance sites to integrate client-level data systems between care and housing providers to better coordinate services



Laboratory (v2.5 HL7

messages)

Surveillance (eHARS)





Client-level outcomes (RSR xml, EHR system, HIE)

Point-of-care,
Health
systems



Investigation, Coordination

Patients,
Community





Virginia Department of Health

- In collaboration with Georgetown University, District of Columbia Department of Health, HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis, STD, and TB Administration, and Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Infectious Diseases Bureau
- Originally developed from supplemental funding for innovative solutions to securely matching patient-level data from NIAID DAIDS (5U01A1034994)
- The Black Box approach

Ocampo JMF, et. al., Improving HIV Surveillance Data for Public Health Action in Washington, DC: A Novel Multiorganizational Data-Sharing Method. JMIR Public Health Surveill 2016;2(1):e3. DOI: 10.2196/publichealth.5317



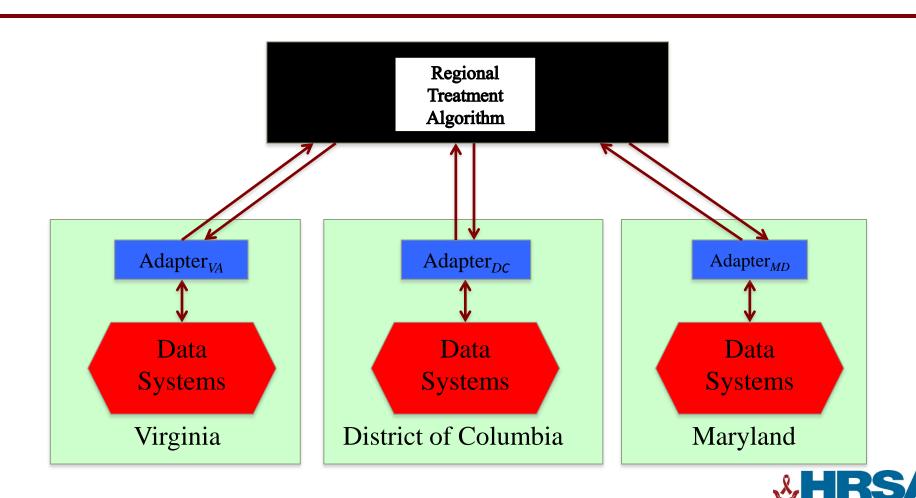
"Black Box" device







Examination of HIV care "churn effect" across DC metropolitan region



Pilot system "churn effect" summary

Output of person-matching across DC, MD, and VA eHARS databases:

Person matches across jurisdictions:	Exact	Very High	High	Medium High	Medium	Very Low	Total
DC-MD*	4013	5907	53	268	645	482	11 368
MD-VA*	856	2343	11	117	377	865	4569
VA-DC*	1064	3340	15	149	438	529	5535
Total	5933	11 590	79	534	1460	1876	21 472

^{*}Bidirectional reporting results (i.e., DC-reported MD matches were equal to MD-reported DC-matches; etc.)

82% of persons have vital clinical and surveillance data across jurisdictions

IT = infrastructure

Even the non-HIT projects require IT investment.

It is embedded in modern service delivery and

health care today!





System-level Workforce Capacity Building for Integrating HIV Primary Care in Community Health Care Settings





Most demonstration sites have required modifications to their EHR and other IT systems to support practice transformation

Access Community Health Network, Chicago, IL

Centro de Salud de la Comunidad De San Ysidro, Inc., San Diego, CA

Coastal Bend Wellness Foundation, Inc., Corpus Christi, TX

Family Health Centers of San Diego, Inc., San Diego, CA

Florida Department of Health, Kissimmee, FL

FoundCare Inc., West Palm Beach, FL

Hektoen Institute for Medical Research (CORE Center), Chicago, IL

HELP/PSI Services Corp., Bronx, NY

La Clínica del Pueblo, Washington, DC

The MetroHealth System, Cleveland, OH

New York and Presbyterian Hospital, New York, NY

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Rikers Island, NY

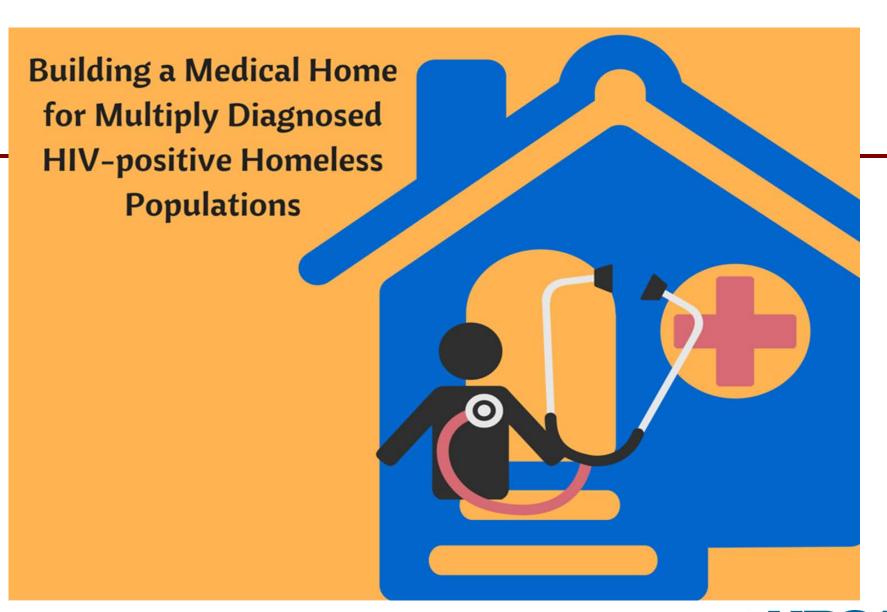
Special Health Resources for Texas, Inc., Longview, TX

University of Miami, Coral Gables, FL

UPMC Presbyterian Shadyside, Pittsburgh, PA

University of California at San Francisco, San Francisco, CA (ETAC)







Lessons

- Plant a seed first: inventory IT capacity in the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program (RWHAP)community
- Seize opportunities to innovate and improve quality of care
- Promote systems thinking
- Improve IT infrastructure and capacity: State, Local, and Clinic levels



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