

Optimizing Care for RYAN WHITE CONFERENCE ON HIV CARE & TREATMENT YOUTH Living with HIV: The Larkin Street Youth Services Model

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Workshop Overview

- Introduction and Service Model Overview
 - Youth-centered, low-barrier, one-stop access point
- Medical Services Provided
 - Rapid model, patient education and sexual health/wellness promotion, virologic suppression, transition to adult medical care
- Program Values
 - Harm reduction, trauma-informed care, restorative practices



Who we are:

Adam Leonard, he/him, Larkin Street Youth Services
Jazmine Mincey, she/her, Larkin Street Youth Services

The mission of **Larkin Street Youth Services** is to create a continuum of services that inspires youth to move beyond the street. We will nurture potential, promote dignity, and support bold steps by all.

Who are YOU?

Name, PGP, Organization, Location What brings you to this workshop?



Objectives

- Understand how Larkin Street's innovative youth-centered, low-barrier, one-stop service model addresses NHAS goals 1, 2 and 3.
- 1. Reduce New Infections
- 2. Increase Access to Care and Improve Health Outcomes for People Living with HIV
- 3. Reduce HIV-Related Health Disparities and Health Inequities
- Learn techniques and best practices around rapid HIV treatment initiation and achieving virologic suppression in this special population.
- Share your own experiences in working with similar populations and learn from other programs' best practices.





HIV Among US Youth

<u>Incidence (2014):</u>

- Youth ages 13-24 accounted for 22% (~10,000) of new HIV infections
- Young gay, bisexual men (YMSM) disproportionately affected
- 80% of infections among youth
- Only group in which incidence of new infections is increasing: 22% increase 2008-2010
- Significant racial and ethnic disparities
- Concentrated in Southeastern US

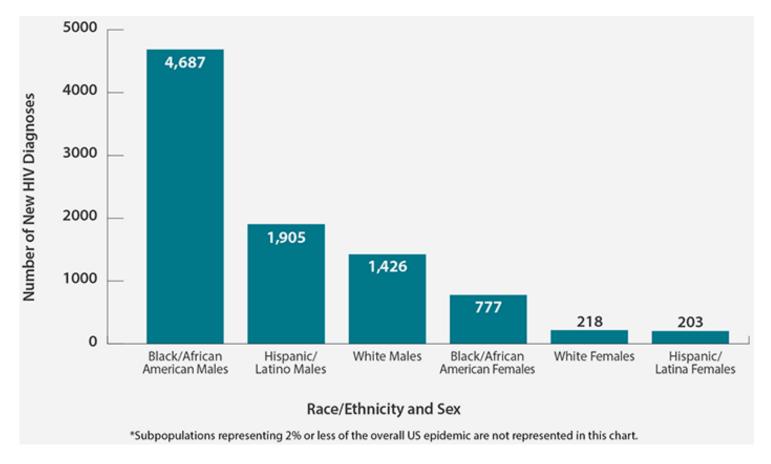
Prevalence (2013):

- 62,400 youth living with HIV in the US
- 2,704 diagnosed with AIDS (10% all AIDS dx)
- 156 AIDS-related deaths (1% of all AIDS deaths)

http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/group/age/youth/index.html



Estimates of New Infections Among Youth Aged 13-24 Years, by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, United States 2014

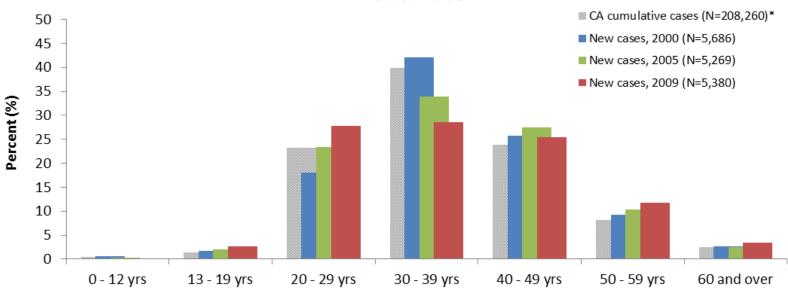


CDC. Diagnoses of HIV infection in the United States and dependent areas, 2014. HIV Surveillance Report 2015;26.



HIV Among Youth in California

Figure 14. Distribution of newly diagnosed HIV Infection cases by age at diagnosis: Cumulative and new diagnoses in 2000, 2005 and 2009

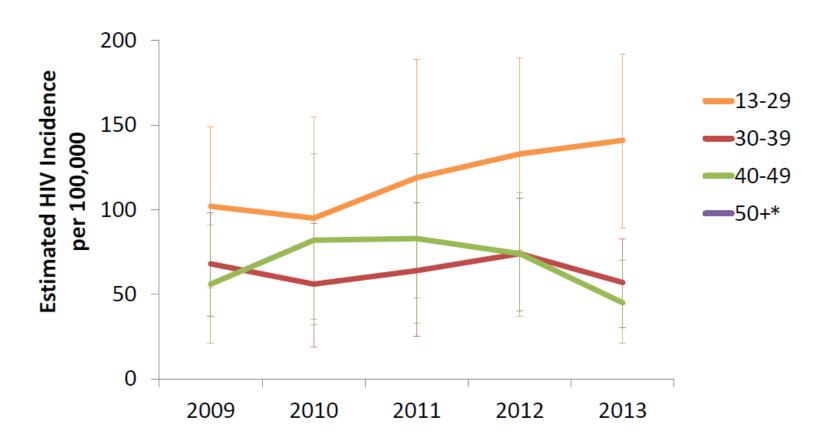


^{*}Includes cumulative cases diagnosed in California as of Dec. 31, 2009 p<0.01, 2000 v 2009 all age groups except 40-49 yrs

California Department of Public Health, Office of AIDS. (2012). California HIV/AIDS Epidemiological Profile, 2009 Update.



Estimated HIV Incidence in San Francisco by Age



^{*}Not calculated secondary to incomplete data SFDPH (2015). The HIV Epidemiology Annual Report, 2014.





Getting To Zero













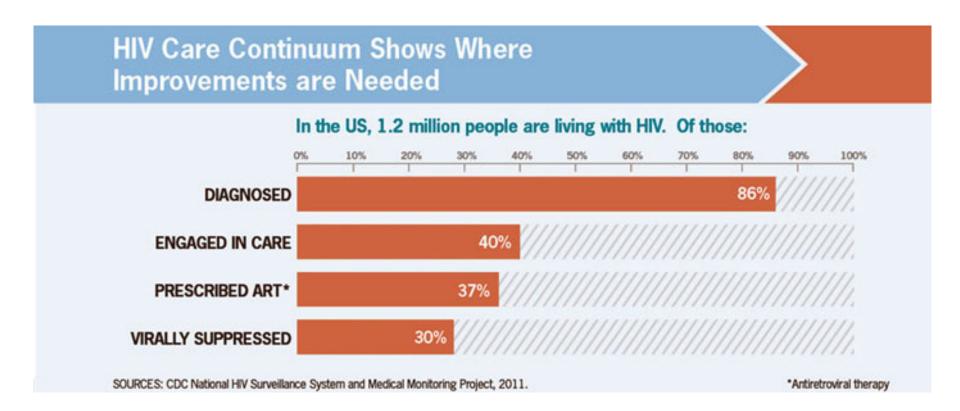
HIV Continuum of Care







HIV Continuum of Care Outcomes

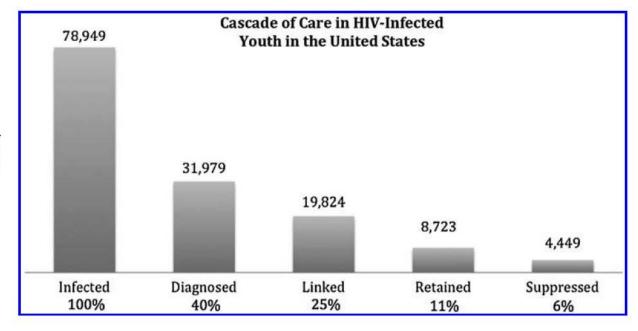






Continuum of Care for HIV+ Youth

FIG. 1. Estimated cascade of care in HIV-infected youth (ages 13–29 years) in the United States.



Zanoni and Mayer. (2014). The Adolescent and Young Adult HIV Cascade of Care in the United States: Exaggerated Health Disparities. *AIDS Patient Care and STDs*, 28(3): 128-135.



Youth-Specific Services

Participant Perspectives!

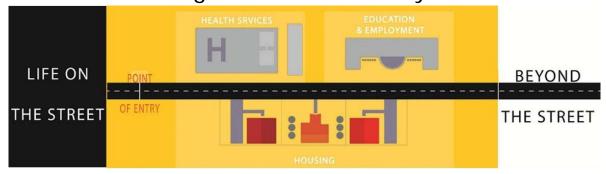
•How are youth served in your program?

•What specific needs do transitional-age youth have?



Intro to Larkin Street

Larkin Street offers a broad continuum of services providing youth with alternatives to street life and opportunities to achieve long-term self-sufficiency



Four Outcomes

Safe and Stable Housing





Two Years Post-Secondary Ed

Self Sustaining Employment





Physical and Emotional Wellness





Larkin Street At A Glance

Agency/Program Profile	LSYS Totals 2015	AC/AC Totals 2015
Staff	205	22
Programs	>12	3
Youth Housed	250-300	45
Youth Served	2,500	70
Average Client Age	21	22
Youth Exits to Stability	81%	81% overall 100% After Care
Sources of Revenue	56% public revenue 44% individual, foundations, events	97% public revenue 3% foundation revenue





Assisted Care / After Care Program Snapshot

MSM	95%
People of color	79%
Sex workers	51%
PWID	44%
Trans/GQ/GNC	10-20%

One-stop Model Provides:

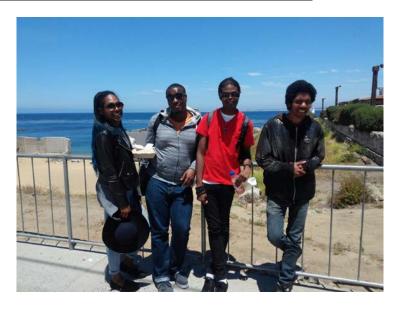
Housing

Meals

Case Management

Medical & Behavioral Health Services

Peer Support & Activities







Assisted Care / After Care Program

Drop In

- Extremely low-barrier
- Access to all non-housing services
- Choice to transition into housing or remain drop-in only
- Eligibility
- Letter of HIV diagnosis
- Low income
- Resident of SF, Marin or San Mateo County
- Under age 25

Assisted Care

- 6-month medical stabilization program
- 12-bed Residential Care Facility for the Chronically III (RCFCI)
- 24-hour staffing

After Care

- 2-year Transitional Living Program (TLP)
- Scatter-site housing in SROs & a 6-bed residence









AC/AC Service Model

Assisted Care/After Care Timeline

1) Referral

-In Person or Over Phone

- HIV Diagnosis
- Proof of Age
- TB Clearance
- SF Residence or Attestation
- -Proof of income/insurance (or attestation)

6) Post ACAC: Independence!

-Meet with Success Network to establish a discharge plan -For 2 years you will meet with your success network once every 6 months.

-If under 25 still eligible still eligible for drop-in services*
-If over 25, eligible for one month of drop in services*

*Contingent on inclusion in discharge plan created with case manager

2) Intake Process (7-30 Days)

(We may be able to provide a stabilization bed if available)

-Must attend at least 1 Community Meeting

-Must have provided ALL necessary documentation

-Complete Medical Interview

-Complete Mental Health Interview

-Access to Drop-In Services

-Staff/Client discussion about program



5) After Care

(Goal: Transition to Individual Living)

Maximum 2 years or until 25 (whichever comes first)

-Must follow after care instructions/expectations

-Co-pay (income documented)

-Weekly meetings

-Attend community meetings 2 times a month

-30 hours of productivity (documented)

-Meet with success network every 6 months

3) Assisted Care

(Goal: Medical Health Stabilization)

Initial Assessment (30 days)

-Establish Success Network

-Establish Insurance

-Establish Income

-Establish Case Plan

-Follow Program Expectations

Second Assessment (90 days)



4) Transition

(6 months or less)

-May be extended if there is medical need

-Monthly plan for transition

-Application to after care or housing plan to prepare

for after care





AC/AC Service Model



- Low barrier to entry/services
- Success Networks
- Trauma-informed care
- Restorative practices
- Harm reduction
- Developmental perspective
- Peer-to-peer support



Diagnosis

What's The Problem?

Nationally about 50% of youth living with HIV in the US are undiagnosed

Highest rate of any age group

Barriers at individual & community level

Convenience

Confidentiality

Risk perception

Perceived judgment from clinic staff

Stigma

Assumption

Different testing technologies

What We're Doing!

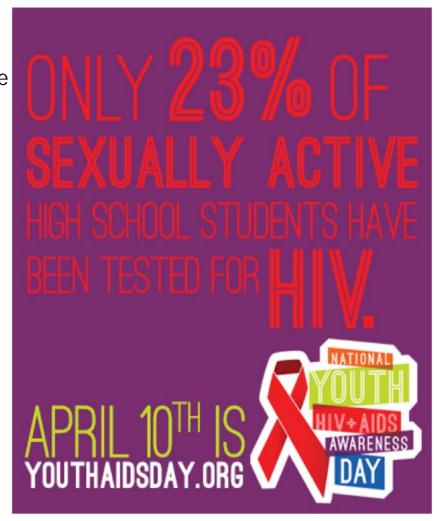
Rapid HIV and HCV testing

Clinic based testing

Piloting novel testing recruitment strategies

Peer referral

Home test kits







Linkage

PRIORITIZE YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE RESPONSE TO HIV & AIDS

WHERE ARE THE GAPS?

ABOUT HALF OF YOUNG PEOPLE LIVING
WITH HIV HAVE NOT BEEN DIAGNOSED &
DO NOT KNOW THAT THEY HAVE HIV.



AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV, ONLY 13% ARE RECEIVING ENOUGH MEDICATION SO THAT THE VIRUS IS SUPPRESSED. (THE LOWEST PERCENTAL VIRUS IS SUPPRESSED. (THE LOWEST PERCENTAL

POVERTY , HOMELESSNESS & LACK OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

...FORCE YOUNG PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV TO STRUGGLE TO MEET BASIC NEEDS & CREATE BARRIERS TO HEALTH CARE.



What's The Problem?

Among youth aged 13 to 24 diagnosed with HIV in 2013, 78% were linked to care within 3 months

Lowest rate of any age group

- RAPID model
- Referral relationship building
- Dedicated youth friendly services
 - -Approachable
 - -Non-judgmental
 - -Accessible hours and location
 - -Confidentiality
- Wrap Around Care
 - -Prioritize housing and stabilization



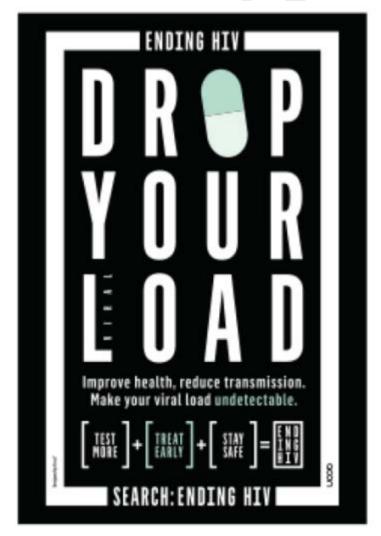


Antiretroviral Therapy

What's The Problem?

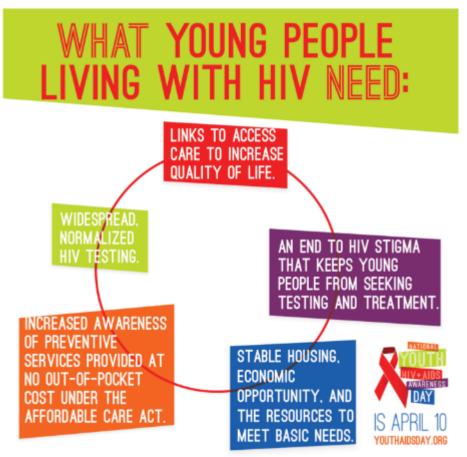
- Only 21% of youth living with HIV were prescribed ARVs
 - -Lowest rate of any age group
- AC/AC youth: 73% on ARV (FY'14-'15)
- 90% of youth housed 60+ days in Assisted Care program on ARVs achieve "good" to "excellent" adherence

- RAPID start
- Agency in ARV regimen
 - -Treatment *not* required for services
- Medication management
- Adherence counseling
- Low judgment zone
 - -Missed pills = learning opportunity
 - -ARV holidays
 - -Language matters





Retention



What's The Problem?

 Only 52% HIV+ youth were retained in HIV care at the end of 2012

- HOUSING
- Relationship building
- Drop-in medical care
- Evening hours
- Case Management support
- Tech-based reminders

Viral Suppression



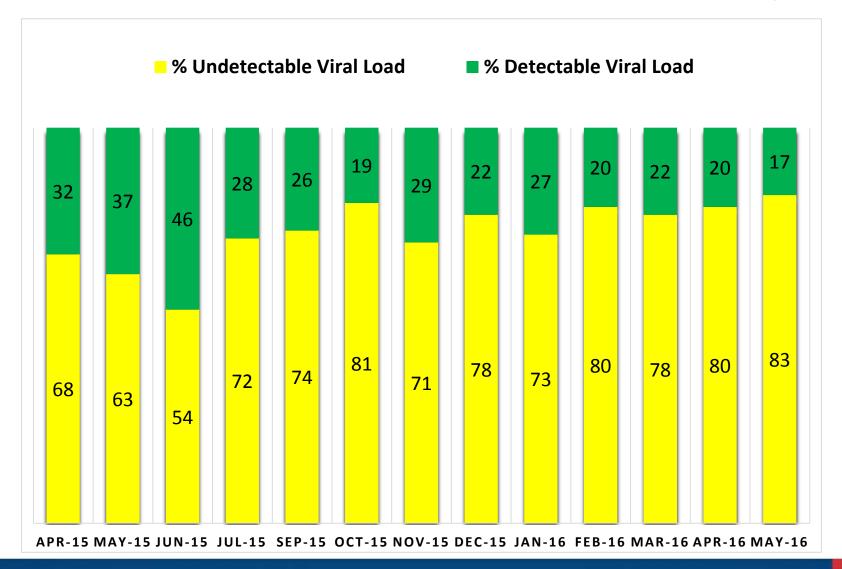
What's The Problem?

- Only 16% of HIV+ youth ages 13-24 achieved viral suppression in 2012 Lowest of any age group
- Estimated less than 6% youth maintain viral suppression

- HOUSING
- Universal ARV therapy offered
- Health education and peer support
- Build on social norms
- Incorporated into case management and housing plans

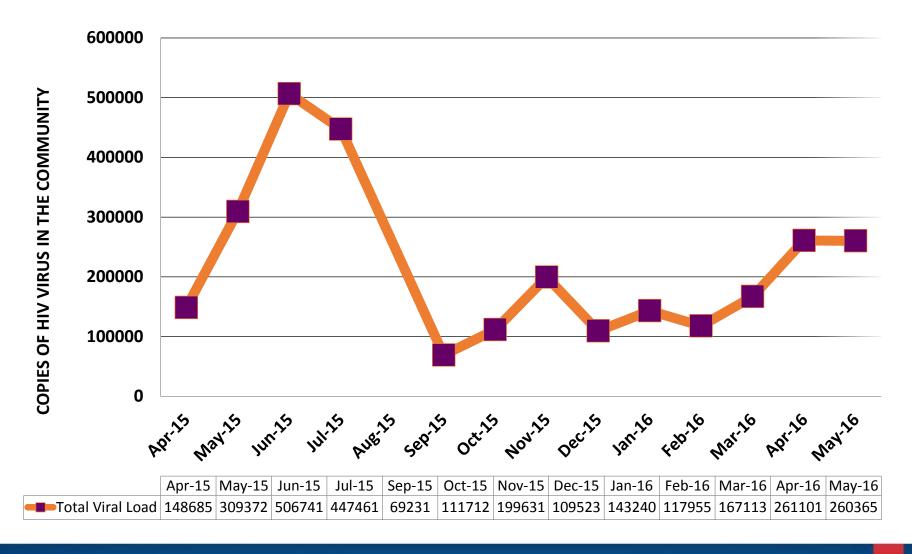


AC/AC Viral Suppression, April 2015 – May 2016



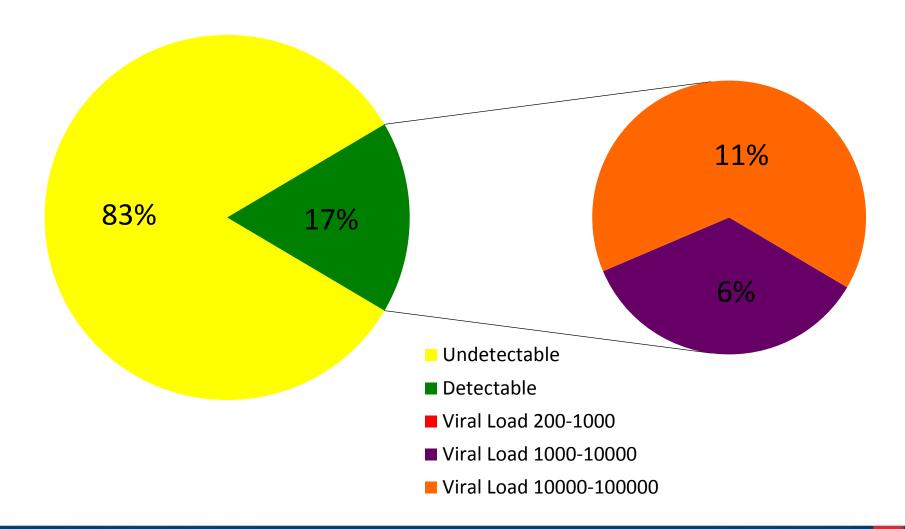


Community Viral Load April 2015 - May 2016





Viral Load Suppression and Range, May 2016







Transition to Adult Care

What's The Problem?

- Fall out of care during transition and is associated with adherence disruptions and poor clinical outcomes
- Lack of coordinated care in adult setting
- 55% of AC/AC youth successfully transitioned to adult care FY2015

- Collaborate with adult providers
- Onsite transition clinic
- Transition protocol
 - Readiness assessment
 - Health history summary
 - Transition timeline
- Intensifying transition services





Program Values

Trauma-informed care

- Mirror language
- What happened to you? vs. What's wrong with you?
- Meeting and group expectations posted in milieu
- Ownership of space: Client art and garden/plants in patio tended by clients

Restorative Practices

- "hurt people hurt people"
- Behavior change is the goal- this is achieved through relationships and feeling of belonging rather than fear/shame
- Ex. Missing community meeting = extra chore or cook dinner for household

Harm reduction

- Sex worker safety strategies- texting friends, placing hands (fingerprints) on car,
- Sleeping in milieu and informing staff of more substance than usual
- Narcan signs on doors





Successes



Program stabilization

Staff morale

 Client involvement and ownership in program/space

Medical stability

Housing stability

 Sustained relationships over time/Aftercare





Challenges

Staff turnover

Program location

Substance use

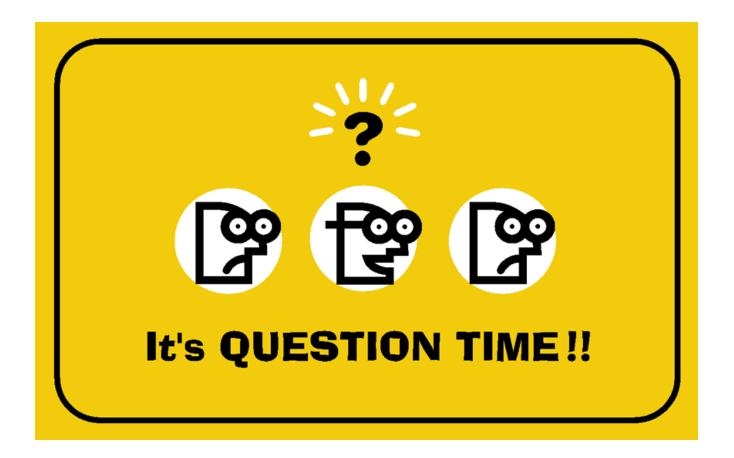
Mental health

Client engagement & accountability





Questions?





Thank You!

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