"Getting to Zero" in San Francisco Consortium

Zero new HIV infections
Zero HIV deaths
Zero stigma and discrimination







Agenda

- 1. Overview & Welcome
- 2. CROI update
- 3. Committee updates
 - Ending Stigma
 - Retention & Re-engagement
 - RAPID
 - PrEP
- 4. Panel Discussion: Youth & PrEP



Getting to Zero SF: What are we?

Multi-sector independent consortium
 operates under principles of collective impact:

"Commitment of groups from different sectors to a common agenda to solve a specific problem."

- Vision
 - –Become the first municipal jurisdiction in the United States to achieve the UNAIDS vision of "Getting to Zero"



Strategic Plan: Signature Initiatives

- 1. City wide coordinated PrEP rollout
- 2. Rapid ART start with treatment hubs
- 3. Patient centered linkage, engagement, retention in care

Committee for each initiative + cross cutting ending stigma committee has action plan, metrics and milestones.



Strategic priorities

- Improve HIV for persons living with disease and at risk in San Francisco
 - Maintain funding for existing efforts
 - Achieve success in signature initiatives
 - Prioritize health equity
- Secure funding and broad city/private sector support
- Create innovative programs
- Exchange best practices with other cities



GTZ reach since last meeting

Government

- -Ongoing conversations with Barbara Garcia & Mayor's Office on 2016-17 budget
- -Getting to Zero MA launch
- -West Hollywood consult
- -Florida State Health Department
- -Detroit

- Conferences- Community and Scientific
 - CDC PreventionConference
 - CROI

Collaborations

- UNAIDS/ IAPAC Fast
 Track Cities Initiative
- Working with AlamedaCounty
- French ANRS

Media

- SF Chronicle: Women & trauma, Long TermSurvivors
- POZ Magazine

Roadmap

- 2013-4: Multisector, volunteer, community based organization, developed strategic plan and action committees for Getting To Zero
- 2015: Launch of Getting to Zero- Investment of City and private sector; SFDPH Annual Report
- 2015-2020 Committee led initiatives (action), evaluation and coordination; collaboration locally and globally, broader engagement
- 2020–90% reduction in new HIV infections and deaths



CROI REPORTBACK

Conference on Retroviruses and Opportunistic Infections

February 22-25, 2016, Boston

www.croiconference.org

CROI CONTENT TONIGHT

HIV biomedical prevention

- Transmitted resistant strain of HIV while on PrEP
- Data on 2 studies of dapivirine vaginal rings
- PrEP rollout in young black MSM
- Additional studies

HIV medications, experimental and approved

- Long-acting, injected maintenance regimen
- TAF/FTC as effective as TDF/FTC
- BMS-663068 for treatment experienced
- Raltegravir as once-a-day dosing

HIV health care

- Streamlining HIV care improves ARV initiation and suppression
- RapIT study shows improves time between dx and ARV start
- HPV vaccine and cancer prevention in older HIV+ people

HIV BIOMEDICAL PREVENTION

Case of drug-resistant HIV strain transmission while on PrEP.

- Toronto, 43yo male, PrEP 2 yrs (Apr 2013-15), atypical acute HIV symptoms Apr 2015 (severe pain, inflamed colon)
- Ab test neg, p24 pos, baseline VL 28,000
- Appears to have good adherence based on pharmacy refills, pt adamant about adherence
- Blood samples not saved, indirect Dried Blood Spot 16 days post dx showed 47% higher than avg. Plus, Ab test sample showed TDF/FTC.
- No resist to PIs, one mutation NVP, complete resist to FTC, extensive to first-gen NRTIs, but no K65R. Plus 2 resist to INIs. Stribild?
- Started on DTG, RPV and b/DRV, suppressed 3 wks later.

DC Knox, et al. "HIV-1 Infection with Multiclass Resistance despite Pre-exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP)".

HIV BIOMEDICAL PREVENTION

ASPIRE, Ring Study show moderate efficacy, not in young.

- 4,588 women (2,629/1,959), monthly rings w half NNRTI dapivirine and half placebo, age 26yo/25yo.
- AS/RS: regular blood levels first yr; AS: returned ring levels after 1 yr

- **RESULTS**:

168 infect AS: 71 DPV/97 PBO (1:1), 27%/37%. >21yo 56%, >25yo 61%. DPV 82% blood levels, 84% returned rings. Adherence incr over time, pregnancy 4 /100 women.

133 infect RS: 77 DPV/56 PBO (2:1), 31%. >21yo 37%, >25yo 56%.

Ring to open-label study, perhaps ASPIRE.

Women: pliable, thinner rings, be able to remove & clean & for sex.

JM Baeten, et al. "A Phase III Trial of the Dapivirine Vaginal Ring for HIV-1 Prevention in Women". A Nel, et al. "Safety and Efficacy of Dapivirine Vaginal Ring for HIV-1 Prevention in African Women".

HIV BIOMEDICAL PREVENTION

C4 intervention may guide PrEP rollout in young black MSM.

- **HPTN 073:** 226 black men, 40% <25yo, unemployed 27%, uninsured 31%, in LA, WDC and Chapel Hill.
- Client-centered care coordination: supports PrEP use/adherence; provides linkage/follow-up for unmet psychosocial needs; provides referrals to practical services. Followed for 12 months.

- **RESULTS**:

- 79% started PrEP, 68% still on at 26 weeks.
- 85% self-report adherence >50% at wk 4; 78% at wk 26.
- On PrEP had avg 6 C4 sessions vs. 4 not on PrEP.
- Blood level adherence data will be reported later.
- 5 infections on PrEP (2 D/C) vs. 3 infections not on PrEP.

D Wheeler, et al. "HPTN 073: PrEP Uptake and Use by Black Men Who Have Sex With Men in 3 US Cities".

HIV BIOMEDICAL PREVENTION

LA cabotegravir injection tolerable, dose adjustment needed.

- ÉCLAIR Ph2, 126 ppl, 5:1 CAB vs. saline, self-assessments, site pain common, WD uncommon, 4/5 would continue, 3 mos to 2 mos.

MI Murray, et al. "Tolerability and Acceptability of Cabotegravir LA Injection: Results From ECLAIR Study". M Markowitz, et al. "ÉCLAIR: Phase 2A Safety and PK Study of Cabotegravir LA in HIV-Uninfected Men".

NEXT-PrEP reports highlight potential role of maraviroc.

- 594 ppl (399 MSM, 7 TGW, 188 CGW), 1:1:1 of MVC, MVC/FTC, MVC/TDF, 48 wks, adherence: 83% (w24), 77% (w48), 4 infections in MVC and 1 in MVC/TDF but 2 no drug blood levels, likely MVC needs to be taken with 2nd drug.

RM Gulick, et al. "HPTN 069/ACTG 5305: Ph II Study of Maraviroc-Based Regimens for HIV PrEP in MSM". I McGowan, et al. "PrEP Impact on T-Cell Activation, Explant Infection: HPTN 069/ACTG 5305 Substudy".

HIV BIOMEDICAL PREVENTION

Condom use in the IPERGAY study.

- >50% high levels PrEP use but rarely used condoms.
- ~25% high levels of both PrEP and condom use.
- ~1 in 6 low levels of PrEP and condom use, and small number PrEP use declined.
- Open-label phase showed condom use declined slightly among men who reported bottoming.

LS Teyssier, et al. "PrEP and Condom Use in High Risk MSM in the ANRS IPERGAY Trial".

J-M Molina, et al. "On Demand PrEP with Oral TDF-FTC in Open-Label Phase of the ANRS IPERGAY Trial".

HIV MEDICATIONS, EXPERIMENTAL

LATTE-2 mx regimen of cabotegravir + rilpivirine advances.

- 96 wks, 243 tx-naïve, age 35yo, CD4 489, VL 80,000 (~20% >100,000)
- All started oral CBV + EPZ or TRV 20 wks, those <50 copies switched NRTIs for oral RPV. At wk 24, those <50 (91%) moved onto loading dose CBV+RPV or stayed on oral. 2/5 switched to CBV 400mg + RPV 600mg 1x/4 wk; 2/5 CBV 600mg + RPV 900mg 1x/8 wk; 1/5 all oral.

- **RESULTS**:

- At wk 32, 95% @ 8 wks, 94% @ 4 wks and 91% oral <50 copies.
- No resistance seen.
- AEs mostly ISRs: 9/10 reported one ISR, 67% pain, 7% swelling, 6% nodules, mild to moderate, lasting avg 3 days but some up to 1 wk.
- Flu-like 20%, headaches 14%, diarrhea 12%, fever 3%, fatigue 3%.

D Margolis, et al. "Cabotegravir+Rilpivirine as Long-Acting Maintenance Therapy: LATTE-2 Week 32 Results".

HIV MEDICATIONS, EXPERIMENTAL

Early results show doravirine as effective as efavirenz.

- Doravirine effective over common NNRTI resistance in earlier study
- 216 tx naïve, age 36, 93% men, 79% white, CD4 ~440, VL ~40,000,
 35% >100,000 VL
- DOR and EFV taken w/wo food, QD + Truvada

- 77.8% DOR vs 78.7% EFV <40 copies at 48 wk. No data on CD4s.
- Overall SEs: DOR (31.5%) vs. EFV (56.5%).
- Common SEs: diarrhea (0.9% DOR, 6.5% EFV), nausea (7.4%, 5.6%), dizziness (6.5%, 25.9%), abnormal dreams (5.6%, 14.8%), insomnia (6.5%, 2.8%), and nightmares (5.6%, 8.3%).

HIV MEDICATIONS, EXPERIMENTAL

New attachment inhibitor holds promise for tx experienced.

- BMS-663068 binds to gp120. 96-wk results from 2b AI438011 study.
- 254 ppl tx experienced, age 39, 60% male, 38% white, CD4 230 (38% <200), VL ~65,000 (43% >100,000)
- 068 vs. ATV/r + tenofovir + raltegravir. 7 day lead-in. 48 wk dose ranging (separate data presented). Then everyone 068 1,200mg.

- **RESULTS**:

- 67% completed 96 weeks. Incr. 219 CD4 on 068 vs. incr. 250 on ATZ.
- mITT: 61% on 068 vs. 53% on ATZ <50 copies.
- Observed: 90% on 068 vs. 90% on ATZ <50 copies.
- <100,000: 87% vs. 95%. >100,000: 94% vs. 80%.
- 068 well tolerated w no D/C from AEs.

E Dejesus, et al, "Attachment Inhibitor Prodrug BMS-663068 in ARV-Experienced: Week 96 Analysis".

HIV MEDICATIONS, APPROVED

ONCEMRK may provide simpler dosing of raltegravir.

- Press release ahead of CROI, not presented at CROI
- Reformulated raltegravir tablet vs. approved tablet over 96 weeks
- 2 RGV 600mg qd (1,200mg) vs. 1 RGV 400mg bid (800mg) + Truvada
- RESULTS:
 - At wk 48, once-a-day dosing showed non-inferior suppression.
 - No other info was detailed.

HIV HEALTH CARE

Streamlining HIV care increases same-day start nearly 400%.

- 20 clinics, 12,024 pts, CD4: 310; ~60% under 35yo; ~60% women
- New poc CD4 test w/ same-day results; educating frontline workers of tx benefits; and pairing adherence throughout visit (PRECEDE)
- Compare PRECEDE vs. standard: assessed for starting treatment on day 1; for starting treatment by 14 days; and for viral load at 1 year

- Day 1: 70.8% PRECEDE had started vs. 18.3% standard
- Day 14: 79.6% PRECEDE had started vs. 37.7% standard
- Year 1: 86.2% PRECEDE < 200 copies vs. 70.6% standard (437 ppl)
- Consistent with data from RapIT study at CROI.

HIV HEALTH CARE

RapIT study shows decreased loss between dx and tx.

- 2 public SA clinics, 172/181 adult non-preg pts receiving Ab+ or 1st CD4 count immediately started medical care and offered ARVs.
- If CD4 count indicated tx, received rapid TB, blood work, exam, counseling, ARVs, implemented by nurses/counselors comparable to clinic staff. Standard arm 3-4 visits over 3-4 weeks.

- Rapid: 97% <1 mo (73% same day, 19% <1 wk), 97% <3 mos, 91% UVL <6 mos. 85% attended first FU post-ARV start. Avg 2.8 hrs to tx.
- Standard: 57% <1 mo, 73% <3 mos, 77% UVL <6 mos. 86% attended first FU post-ARV start.

HIV HEALTH CARE

Current HPV vaccine does not prevent anal cancer in HIV+.

- 575 ppl, must be 27yo+, no previous HPV cancer, all men reported RAI, age 47yo, men ~80%, CD4 602, 83% UVL
- Screened for oral/anal lesions at 0, 6 mos, every 6 mos over 3 years
- 13-32% had at least one of 6, 11, 16, 18; 33% HSIL; 64% any grade

- Study stopped due to futility.
- At week 24, 99% showed HPV 16 Abs vs. 48% at study entry.
- At study end, no significant differences for presence of HPV strains from visit to visit or for persistent anal infection throughout study.
- However, there was a difference for oral infection.

Retention & Re-engagement Committee

- Adam Taylor/sup. wiener's office
- Amanda Newstetter/bay area aetc
- Andy Scheer/sfdph sf city clinic (co-chair)
- Austin Padilla /ucsf
- Bill Hirsh/alrp + hapn
- Chuan Teng/prc
- Courtney Mulhern-Pearson /sfaf
- Dana Van Gorder/project inform
- Darpun Sachdev/sfdph lincs navigation
- Dave Jordan/shanti + hhspn
- Dean Goodwin/sfdph hhs
- Edwin Charlebois/ucsf caps (co-chair)
- Ellen Hammerle /cc
- Erin Antunez/sfdph lincs navigation
- Eva Mureithi/ucsf w86
- Jen Hecht/sfaf

- Joe Ramirez-Forcier/prc
- Judy Cavasos/instituto familiar de la raza
- Kat Christopoulos/ucsf w86
- Kate Darling/ucsf
- Kate Franza/api wellness
- Lisa Dazols/ucsf 360 pcc
- Lori Thoemmes/ucsf alliance health project
- Monica Gandhi/ucsf w86
- Michael Scarce
- Rebecca Cantor/ucsf ari
- Ryan Barrett/poh
- Susan Scheer/sfdph surveillance
- Tracey Packer/sfdph chep



Progress since 12.01.15 meeting

- MAC AIDS Fund Demonstration Project
 - LINCS Progress
 - Retention & Re-Engagement Practices Survey
 - Qualitative Study
- Housing/Mental Health/Sub Use Update
- Live Resource Guide
- Retention & Re-engagement Guidance
- Community Forum Planning



MAC AIDS Fund – Demonstration Project

LINCS Navigation

- 3 DPH HIV Navigators embedded at 3 DPH clinics
- 1 Contact Specialist who finds and tracks patients

Interim Analysis

- From October-December 2015, 117 referrals
 - 74 patients located and enrolled into Navigation
 - 14 (12%) were unable to locate
 - 10 (8.5%) had move out of SF
 - 11 (9.4%) were already enrolled in long-term case management services
 - 5 (4.2%) returned to care independently
 - 2 (1.7%) refused
- Outcomes
 - To date, 42% re-linked to primary care



Retention & Re-Engagement Survey

Goal: Survey of current practices and policies for retention and re-engagement covering the spectrum of San Francisco HIV providers and a needs assessment to implement the G2Z retention and re-engagement package in San Francisco.

- UCSF IRB Approval
- Raad Noor GHS Qualitative Interviewer
- Draft Survey Complete
- List of 110 SF HIV Care Sites (sample N=40)
- Survey start last week of March/April 1st



Retention & Re-Engagement Qualitative Study

Goal: Qualitative Analysis of Linkage, Churn, Reengagement and Navigation to identify barriers and facilitators of successful engagement or re-engagement.

Kate Darling - UCSF

- 2+ follow-up interviews with Lost to Follow-up patients
- 2 navigation participants with 'success stories'
- 2 navigation participants who experienced challenges
- 2 "out-of-care" and did not participate in navigation
- 4 embedded navigators:
 - 2 Observations and Interviews at Ward 86;
 - 2 In-depth interviews at Castro Mission and Tom Waddell.



Housing/MH/SubUse Services

- Reduce % of homeless PLWH to 5% of the overall population of PLWH w/i the next five years (NHAS & AIDS Housing Plan goals)
- Mental Health and Substance Use services increase
- Met with DPH Director Barbara Garcia to advance joint GTZ/HAPN Budget request
- Met with Mayor's Budget Director Kate Howard to advance joint GTZ/HAPN Budget request
- Met with Sup. Wiener to discuss HIV Budget request and specifically address the issues of HIV & Aging and Housing



Live Resource Guide

- Pursuing partnership w/ 1deg.org (web-based, live resource guide)
- Web-based 1deg.org presentation forthcoming
- 2016 HIV Resource Guide now available thanks to DPH HHS and HHSPC efforts (Hardcopies and Electronic versions)



Community Forum Planning

- Positive Resource Center sponsoring
- Tentative June/July forum date
 - Target audiences under consideration:
 - Community providers and patients
 - Wider community & services
 - Content:
 - Define what "retention + re-engagement" means for service providers in different professional roles
 - Share patient stories about retention and reengagement challenges



Retention & Re-engagement Guidance

Progress

- East Bay Warm Hand-off Protocol introduced by Sophy Wong, MD (January R&R committee meeting)
- R&R Guidance Working Group formed & actively meeting (next: 3/28, 9:00 to 11:00)
- Initial draft of R&R Guidance near completion
- Stakeholder engagement meetings ongoing (HIV Navigators Network; SF HIV Frontline Workers on May 18th)

Retention & Re-engagement Guidance

R&R Guidance Working Group Membership

- Amanda Newstetter Bay Area & North Coast AETC
- Andy Scheer SF City Clinic
- Lori Thoemmes Alliance Health Project
- Ramon Matos Alliance Health Project
- Erin Antunez SFDPH LINCS Navigation
- Darpun Sachdev SFDPH LINCS Navigation
- Oliver Bacon W86 & CLI
- Beth Mazie Positive Resource Center
- Joe Ramirez-Forcier Positive Resource Center
- Katerina Christopoulos W86
- Helen Lin W86
- Julie Lifshay SF AIDS Foundation
- Jorge Vieto Glide



G2Z RAPID Committee

Tim Patriarca, Oliver Bacon, Diane Havlir, Diane Jones, Virginia Cafaro, Stephanie Cohen, Chris Pilcher, Janet Grochowski, Marc Solomon



Rapid Committee Goals

Patients

On day of diagnosis

- Disclosure
- Counseling
- Medical evaluation
- Baseline testing
- Offer immediate
 ART
- Benefits navigation and enrollment
- Linkage to HIV 1° care

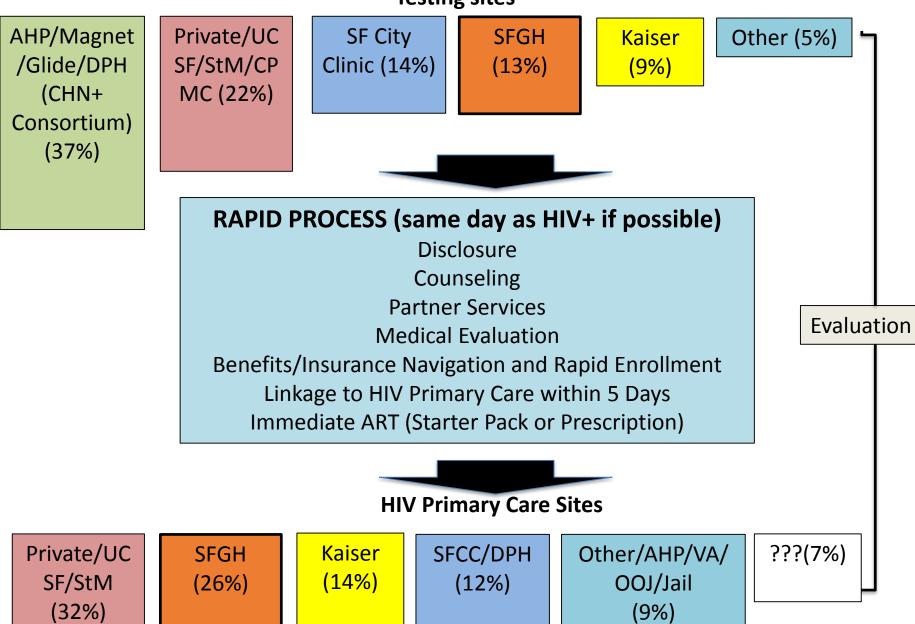
RAPID Providers

- Needs Assessment
- Outreach and detailing as needed
- Establish Rapid
 Referral Pathways
 - Medical
 - Clinic Workflow
- Protocol/SOP
- Case Reviews
- Provider concerns

Evaluation

- Mapping the Landscape
- Interviews w Patients
- Collection of performance data
 - % Accepted
 - Time to ART start
 - Regimens used
 - % to linkage
 - Sites of care
 - Retention
 - Time to viral suppression
 - % Suppressed
- Process Improvement

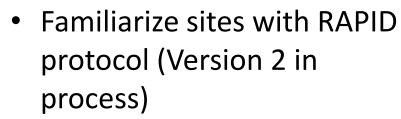
Testing sites



RAPID outreach to Testing/Linkage/Navigation Sites

Sites (% of new HIV+)

- SFGH/PHAST(13%)
- SFCC (14%)/LINCS
- SFAF/Community Sites (37%)
- Privates/non-KP HCOs (22%)
- Kaiser (9%)





- Update with new RAPID provider sites as they come on-line
- Learn from difficult cases

Outreach to HIV 1° Care Sites

Strategy

- 1. Outreach to Clinic Leadership
- 2. All-staff discussion/Inservice
- 3. Individual provider detailing
- 4. Follow-up

Implementing RAPID

- Positive Health Program (W86)
- Kaiser SF
- San Francisco City Clinic



In-Process

DPH/COPC

- Castro Mission
- Southeast
- Tom Waddell
- Family Health Center
- Larkin Street

On the List

- Private Practices
- UCSF
- St Mary's
- SFVAMC
- One Medical
- Community Consortium Clinics

Evaluation Goals

- Working with Surveillance to refine citywide
 RAPID Metrics: for new outpatient HIV diagnoses
 - ☐ Days from diagnosis to first care visit
 - ☐ Days from first care visit to ART start
 - ☐ Days from ART start to virologic suppression
 - \square % with ART start within 1, 3, 5, 7 days of diagnosis
 - □6, 12 month retention
- Patient experience of RAPID
- Provider experience of RAPID

Qualitative Interviews

RAPID Protocol Dissemination

- CDC
- HRSA
- NIAID
- State of Florida
- California Office of AIDS
- Toronto
- Sydney
- Fulton Cty., GA (Atlanta)
- Philadelphia
- Pittsburgh

Acknowledgments

- ARCHES: Susan Scheer, Sharon Pipkin, Jennie Chin
- Shannon Weber
- Stephanie Cohen
- Lealah Pollock
- G2Z RAPID Committee

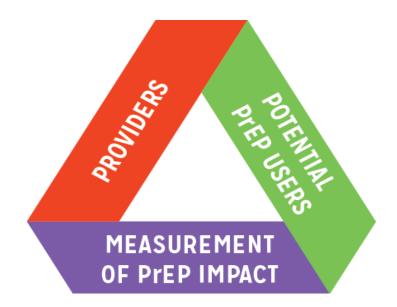


PrEP 2016

Co-chairs: Brad Hare & Al Liu

PrEP User Subcommittee Co-chair: Pierre Crouch & Stephanie Goss
PrEP Provider Subcommittee Co-chairs: Tracey Packer & Stephanie Cohen
PrEP Metrics Subcommitee Co-chairs: Susan Scheer & Jen Hecht

Members: Oliver Bacon, Halvard Bagoien, Jackson Bowman, Susan Buchbinder, Megan Canon, Jim Dilley, Edvard Engesaeth, Jonathan Fuchs, Jesus Gaeta, Jayne Gagliano, Ruben Gamundi, Hans Gangeskar, Ron Goldschmidt, Robert Grant, Geoff Hart-Cooper, Mike Hickey, Anne Hirozawa, Alison Hughes, Skot Land, Paul Marcelin, Julia Marcus, Erick Martinez, Julia Marcus, John Melichar, Gavin Morrow-Hall, Austin Nation, Trang Nguyen, Miranda Nordell, Aliza Norwood, Sergio Paz, Susan Philip, Greg Rebchook, Michael Reyes, Hyman Scott, Matt Sharp, Lisa Stern, Adam Taylor, EB Troast, Paul Urban, Dana van Gorder, Jonathan Volk, Shannon Weber, Sophy Wong





2016 PrEP Goals and Priorities

- Create a sustainable city-wide model of delivery
 - Build capacity
 - Enhance funding
 - City-wide PrEP Navigators
- Reach those populations that are currently underserved
 - Expand and diversify Ambassador program
 - Reach into neighborhoods and community organizations
- Monitor our progress and use data to inform strategies and decisions
 - Integrate data from diverse sources

2016 PrEP Goals and Priorities

- Sharing ideas and "Best Practices"
 - Among groups working in PrEP
 - Outreach, education, linkage, delivery of PrEP
 - Among other G2Z Committees
 - Retention: "Retention in PrEP"
 - Ending Stigma: PrEP stigma for both PrEP users and non-users
 - RAPID: When new HIV infections are identified

Q1 2016 accomplishments

- PrEP digital story telling training for young MSM and transwomen (APIWC)
- PrEP ambassador outreach events
 - Black HIV/AIDS Awareness Day
 - American Indian/Two Spirit Community
 - College students @ SF City College
- PrEP provider discussion to share information, best practices
 - PrEP for adolescents, transgender community, pharmacydelivered PrEP programs

Youth & PrEP Panel





Discussion Topics

- Barriers/Challenges
- Strategies for success
- Active vs passive recruitment strategies
- Questions that remain



Keeping it Confidential: New Privacy Protections Under California's Confidential Health Information Act

Sylvia Castillo

Manager of Public Policy + Community Engagement





Current Laws to Protect Confidentiality

General Rule under HIPAA and CA law:

- Providers and insurers must protect the confidentiality of personal health information.
- Usually, they must have a signed "authorization" in order to share protected health information.



Unauthorized Disclosures of Confidential Health Information to Policyholders













Main Policy Holder



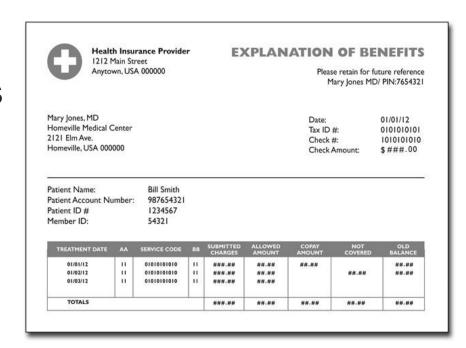






Common Insurance Communications that Reveal Patient Information

- Explanation of Benefits forms
- Denial of Claims notices
- Quality improvement surveys
- Requests for additional information
- Payment of claims notices



New Confidentiality Protections: Confidential Health Information Act

- Confidential Health Information Act (CHIA)
- Passed and signed in 2013
- Took effect January 1, 2015



How Does CHIA Work?

- 1. Person submits confidential communication request to insurer verbally or in writing.
- 2. Person must provide an alternate address and/or preferred form of communication as part of CCR.
- Insurer has 7 or 14 days to implement.
- CCR lasts until the person sends in another one or tells the insurer that he/she wants to cancel it.
- 5. The CCR does not limit provider from talking to patient or patient's insurer.



How Does CHIA Work?

Once the Confidential Communications Request is in effect:

- Insurer must block out person's information from documents sent to main policy holder
- 2. Insurer will send the information directly to person instead.



Provider vs. Insurer

The Confidential Health Information Act

- 1. Does NOT impact provider communication or responsibility
- 2. Burden is on the Insurer



Who Can Protect Their Health Information?

People who fear a parent/guardian will find out medical services obtained

- Teens 12-18 yrs old covered by a parent's insurance
- Young adults 18-26 covered by a parent's insurance

People who fear their spouse/partner will find out medical services obtained



What Will it Block?

CHOICE 1: Sensitive Services

- STD services (including PrEP)
- Contraceptive services
- Sexual assault services
- Mental health
- Drug treatment





What Will it Block?

CHOICE 2: Everything!







CHIA and PrEP

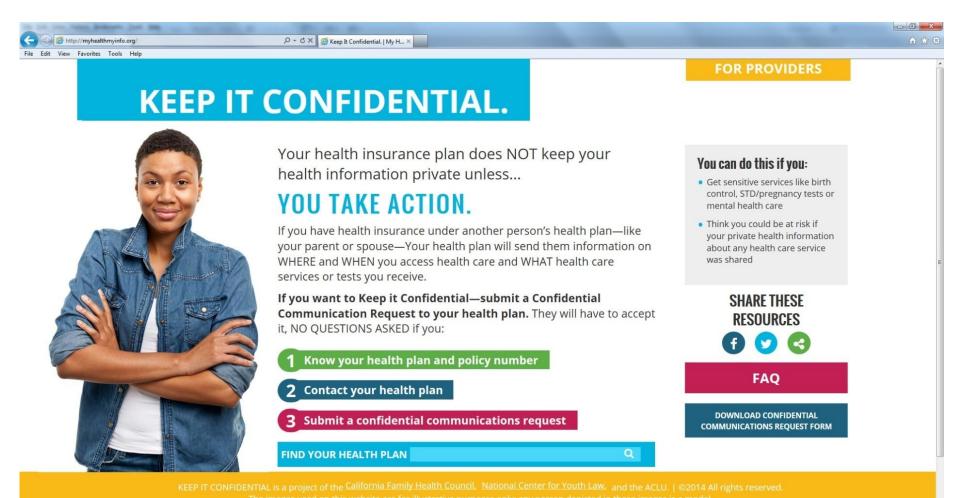
Young Adults 18-26

- File CCR and CONFIRM BEFORE starting PrEP services
- Suggested to select blocking ALL services from main policy holder

Teens 12-17

 CHIA could protect a teen attempting to obtain PrEP via insurer coverage

myhealthmyinfo.org



Adobe InDesign C...

Keep It Confidenti...

myhealthmyinfo.org Provider Resources



Thank You. Questions?

Sylvia Castillo, castillos@cfhc.org

Manager of Public Policy + Community Engagement

Stay Connected

- Follow us @CalFamHealth
- Like us on facebook.com/calfamhealth

Sign-up to get updates: http://bit.ly/XYizHV



Increasing PrEP Capacity within the SF DPH Youth Clinics

Adam Leonard MS, MPH, CPNP

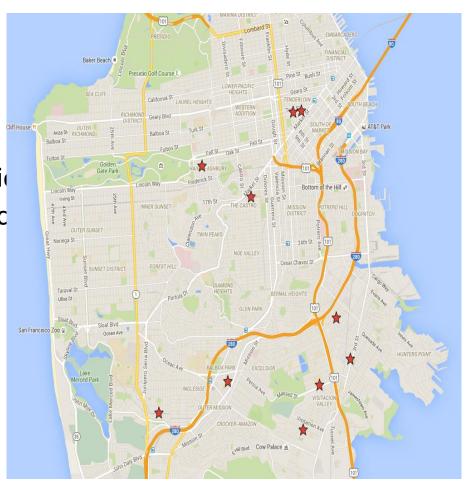
Nurse Practitioner

Community Health Programs for Youth

adam.leonard@sfdph.org

SFDPH Community Health Programs for Youth

- 3rd Street Youth Center and Clinic
- Balboa Teen Health Center
- Cole Street Youth Clinic
- Dimensions Queer Youth Clinic
- M.B. Larkin Street Youth Clinic
- Willie Brown Middle School Clinic
- AC/AC HIV Specialty Clinic
- Burton Teen Clinic
- Hawkins Youth Clinic
- Hip Hop Clinic



California Minor Consent Law

- Cal. Family Code § 6926
 - "A minor who is 12 years of age or older may consent to medical care related to the prevention of a sexually transmitted disease."
- Cannot disclose to parents/guardians without minor's signed consent
- Mandated report based on specific age discrepancies between a minor and sexual partners
- National Center for Youth Law Minor Consent resources
 - http://www.teenhealthlaw.org/

Know Your Health Rights

Confidentiality means privacy. You are entitled to certain health rights if you are a young person age 12-17. Your health care provider must respect your privacy and will not tell your parents or guardians what you talk about unless permission is given.



FAQ ?



What can I talk to my health care provider about?

You can talk to your health care provider about ANYTHING. Including if you:

- Think you might be pregnant.
- Think you have a sexually transmitted disease (STD).

•Need information about alcohol, tobacco, or other drug use.

 Want to talk about personal, school, family issues, or feelings about sex or sexuality.

Some things CANNOT remain confidential.

Your health care provider will need to contact someone else to help if you say...

 You are being abused, physically and/or sexually.

- You are going to hurt yourself or someone else.
- You are under 16 and having sex with someone 21 years or older.
- You are under 14 and having sex with someone 14 years or older.









It's always a good idea to talk to a trusted adult whether that is your parents, guardians, or health care provider about the medical care you need.

California State Laws prohibit your health care provider from telling your parents or guardians anything about your health if you are seen for confidential services. These include problems or concerns in the areas of sexuality, mental health, or substance abuse. You may need your parent or guardian's consent for other health services such as physicals, care for colds, flus, and other injuries.



Adolescent Health Working Group

www.sfyouthhealthconn ect.org

Family PACT

- Family Planning Access, Care, and Treatment (FPACT) program
- State program administered by Office of Family Planning in DHCS
- Provides comprehensive family planning services to eligible low income (under 200% federal poverty level) Californians
- Covers office visit, some labs (incl HIV test), birth control methods
- Can use even if privately insured but confidentiality concerns prohibit patient from accessing sensitive services through their plan
- Does not cover all PrEP labs and <u>no</u> PrEP medication coverage

Challenges and Opportunities for Success

Challenges

- Insurance coverage / care coordination
- Outreach and education
- Safety medical & psychosocial
- Provider comfort and capacity
- Need for youth specific services
- Developmentally appropriate

Opportunities

- Build on existing youth friendly programming and partnerships
- Frame as part of overall sexual health and wellness services
- Capitalize on FPACT and minor consent infrastructure
- Learn from reproductive health experience

Lessons from Birth Control







Getting to Zero Consortium Meeting San Francisco, CA 3/24/16

Kristin Kennedy, MS Project Coordinator

East Bay

- New cases are increasing among MSM (young African American MSM / MSM of color, in particular)
 - MSM between 18-29 made up 81% of new cases between 2010-2012 in Alameda County
- NO municipal/public supported STI clinic in Alameda County
- ACA/Covered CA meant push to get younger people enrolled in health services

CRUSH: Specific Aims

Aim 1: Test & link >400 young MSM of color to sexual health services

Aim 2: Enhance & evaluate engagement & retention strategies for young HIV+ MSM of color

Aim 3: Engage & retain HIV- young MSM of color in sexual health preventive services, including PrEP

HIV+ Cohort

- Peer advocacy
- Peer Mentoring
- HIV Primary Care
- ARV access
- Social support from MSW
- Mental Health / Substance Use
- DEBIs
- ADAP and RW services

HIV- Cohort

- Retention Specialist
- HIV testing, including NAT
- Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP)
- Post exposure prophylaxis (PEP)
- Primary Care referrals
- Benefits counseling
- Social Support activities

CRUSH Model of Care

- Outreach for sexual health to Y/MSM: "What does sexual health mean? What are the outreach messages for Y/MSM?"
- Education on PrEP: Community based vs. clinic based knowledge
- Language and messaging exercises







Partner expertise:

- RYSE: Mobilizing listening sessions / forums
- HEPPAC: Street Outreach to Online Outreach
- AHS: Clinical linkages

Lessons Learned: Community Partner Expertise

- Social Networks: Youth focused in-reach <u>more effective</u> as a recruitment tool vs. traditional outreach
- Clinical staff and participant word of mouth <u>yielded higher</u> enrollment
- Shifting outreach to be community education driven vs. recruitment driven
 - Community Forums
 - Online Outreach Coordinator

Lessons Learned: "Outreach and Recruitment"

- Youth typically run late
 - Offering appointments 15mins prior to provider slot allows time for pre-visit set up and enables max face time with their provider
- Many seeking PrEP actually need PEP
- Culturally competent care means constantly checking in to ensure youth understand; <u>non judgmental is key</u>
- Providing options for youth for STI testing (self rectal swabs, etc.)
- Recurrent STIs: Youth need more info/training
 - Addressing Health Literacy for youth: "Quick Touch" education

Lessons Learned: Providing Clinical Services

- Youth are more likely to advocate for themselves and engage in care when they understand their options:
 - Importance of routine screenings: 3-6 month "sexual oil change"
 - Education on testing: "Why so much blood?" "I haven't bottomed recently, so I don't need a rectal swab," "I had sex 2 weeks ago, so this rapid test today means I'm negative from that encounter...right?"
 - Presumptive STI treatment
 - Types of prevention packages: PrEP vs. PEP
 - Medical expense options: co-pay cards / medication assistance programs /cost reimbursement programs

Lessons Learned: Fostering Youth Empowerment

- Solidify warm hand-off for primary care services
- A large portion of PrEP users continue beyond 48 week study period
 - Many HIV- youth do not have health insurance but qualify for Medi-Cal / Covered CA
 - Benefits counseling support needed for Y/MSM: ACA Access
- Rethinking clinic retention for youth engagement
 - Front line staff critical in engagement and retention
 - Easy connection: text messages, cell phone access vs. clinic phones
 - Youth come in when they want to (drop-in availability)
 - Long clinic visits are a deterrent

Lessons Learned: Retention and Engagement

- Administrative challenges within a hospital system
- Cross-training staff: HIV testing, lab processing, referrals, etc.
- Developing & documenting clinical flow is crucial
- Strengthening intra-agency collaboration supports clinic flow
 - Assessment tools addressing the PEP / PrEP interplay
 - Increased STI treatment: Nurses were like "WHAT????"
 - Exam room utilization: managing the clinic flow with youth schedules
- Challenges of implementing a youth based/run program- they all know each other!
- Continued education on professional development, boundary setting, and leadership

Lessons Learned: Implementation



Getting to Zero Consortium Meeting San Francisco, CA 3/24/16

David Carter
Community Advisory Board Member & Scientific Liaison



Establishing a Robust CAB

- CAB Development
 - Community partners
 - Pilot participants
 - Staff / community referrals
- Monthly meetings (9/year)
- Key activities
 - Community engagement
 - Developing media & outreach tools
 - Informing language & messaging
 - Website & webisodes

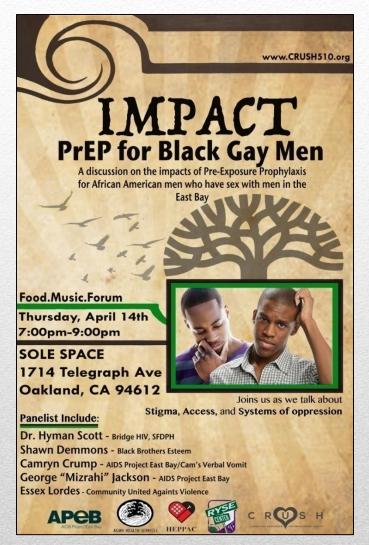
Community Advisory Board

- Investing in development: Trainings and In-Services
 - PrEP (Bob Grant)
 - Affordable Care Act
 - Trans*-specific outreach strategies
 - NASTAD
- CAB as "CRUSH ambassadors": Media Liaison, Scientific Liaison, Education Director
 - Youth Radio / media coverage
 - Community outreach
 - Participation in community forums

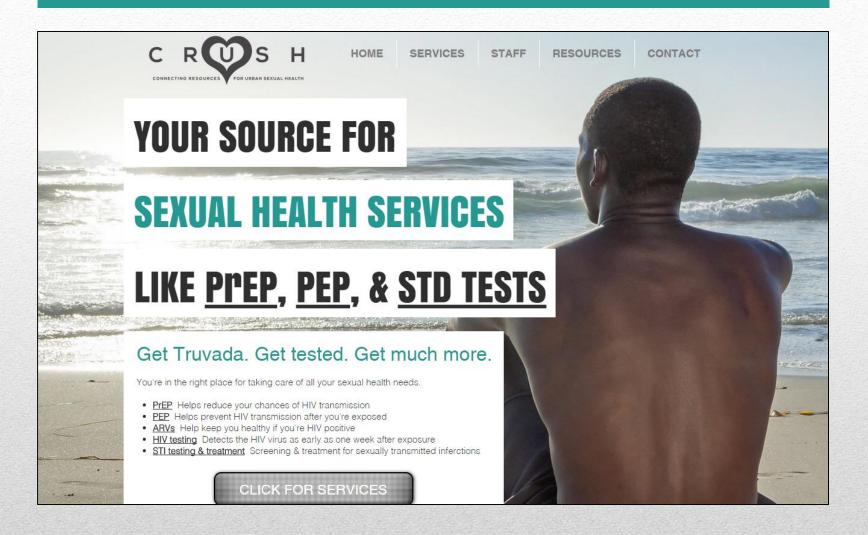
CAB Involvement







Culturally Appropriate Outreach Materials



CRUSH Website

Sexual Health



PrEP



CRUSH Webisodes

- CAB management takes A LOT of time and effort
 - Regular calls / reminders; routine meeting establishment
 - CAB recidivism is normal! Process for routine recruitment and training is via on going CAB members
 - Youth CAB engagement needs to be social and ACTIVE or they get BORED
 - Trans* reps
- Instrumental as referral partner: Many referral chains from CAB members
- CAB input on clinical messaging and development has been <u>critical</u>
- CAB driven community forums / dialog needed
 - On going community based education: Addressing the need for sexual health at all levels, clinical and community based

Lessons Learned: CAB Implementation and Management

- Our Funder: CHRP
- State Office of AIDS
- CRUSH / DYC Team
- UCSF CAPS Evaluation Team
- CAB
- Community Partners

Acknowledgements

Youth & PrEP Panel

Discussion facilitated by Hyman Scott with Yamini Oseguerar-Bhatnagar

Blog to follow from API's Stephanie & Tap



Discussion Topics

- Barriers/Challenges
- Strategies for success
- Active vs passive recruitment strategies
- Questions that remain

