



PrEP Efforts to End the HIV Epidemic in Philadelphia

DE HIV Planning Council
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City of
Philadelphia

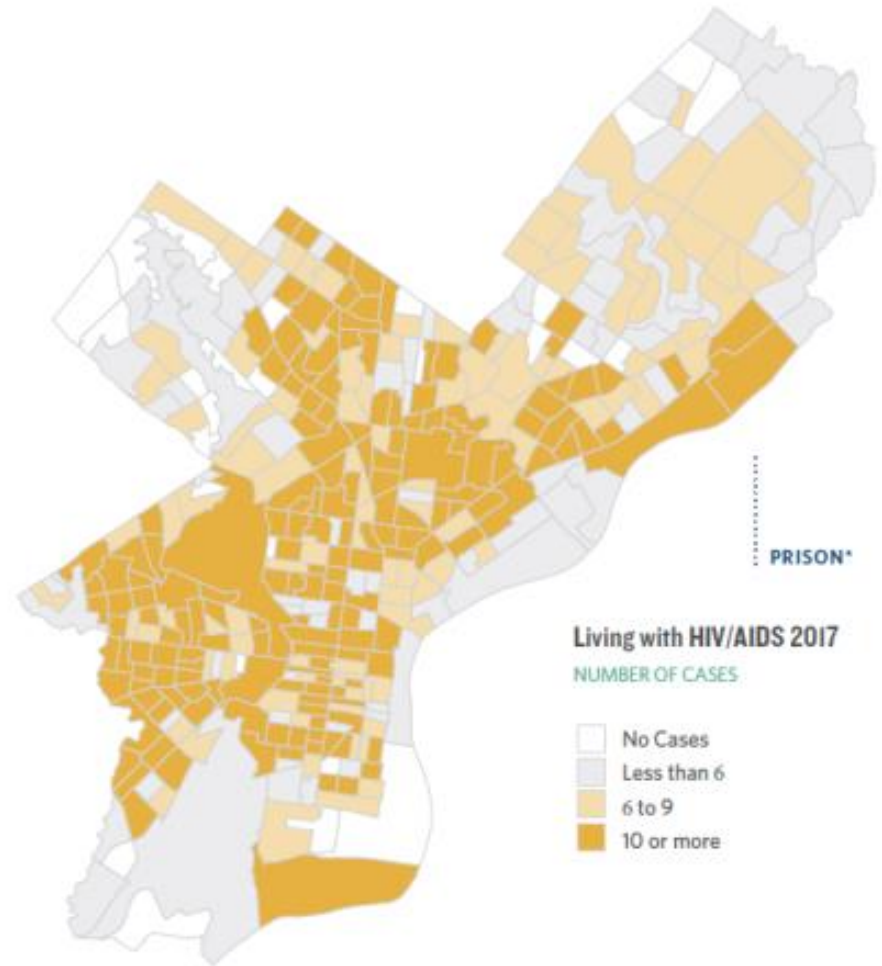
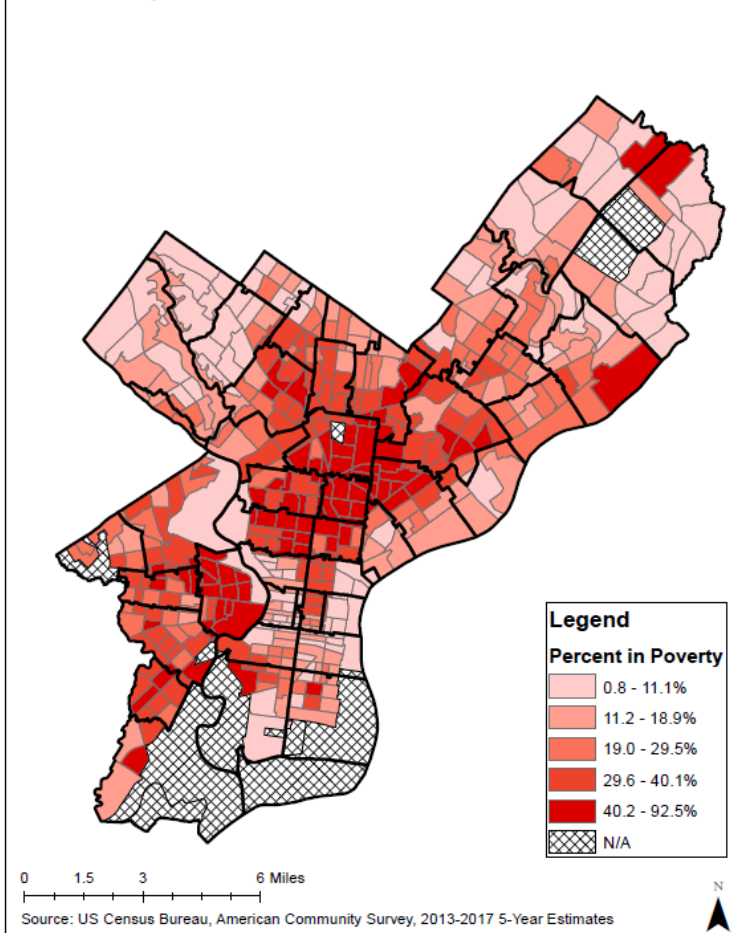
Philadelphia- *an overview*

- 1.5 million people living in the City
- 19,199 diagnosed with HIV as of 2017
- City with high poverty, more than 25% of people live below the poverty line
 - Poorest of 10 major cities




Poverty and HIV

Percent of Population in Poverty by Census Tract
Philadelphia, ACS 2013-2015 5-Year Estimates






AACO Service Delivery Area

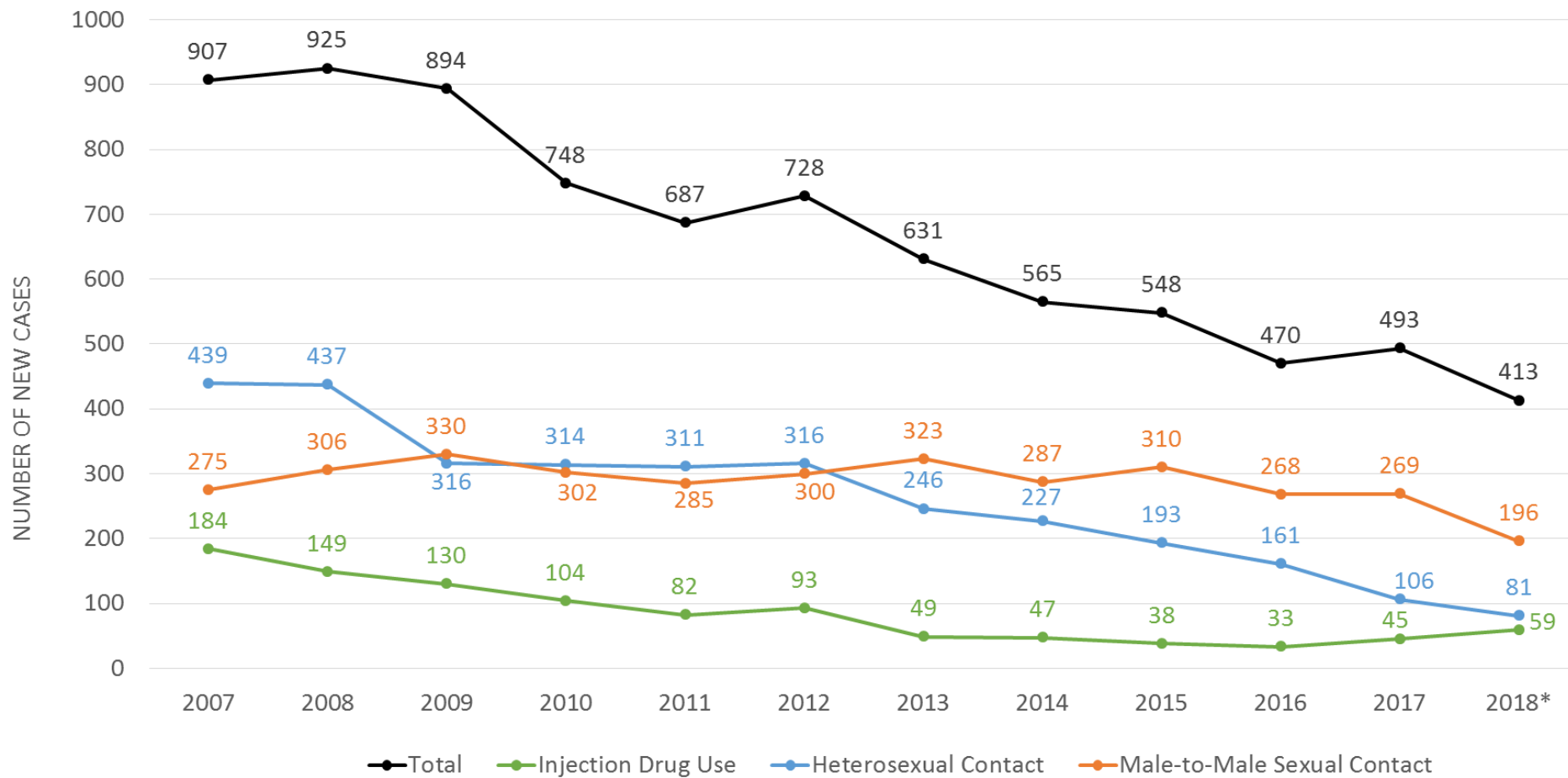
- HIV Care and Treatment
 - Nine-county region spanning NJ and PA
 - HIV Prevention and Surveillance
 - Philadelphia
 - AACO funds HIV services provided by, or in collaboration with, other PDPH Divisions
 - Ambulatory Health Services (AHS)
 - Health Center #1 (STD Clinic)
 - STD Control Program
 - Viral Hepatitis Program
 - Funded Subrecipients, network of over 50 external organizations
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PS18-1802 Funded Activities

- PDPH is currently implementing activities that address all 11 strategies outlined in PS18-1802
 - Syringe exchange services are being implemented through City of Philadelphia General Funds
 - PS18-1802 funds are leveraged with:
 - State funds for HIV testing, PrEP activities and D2C activities
 - General funds for HIV testing, SSP activities, HIV care services
 - Ryan White funds
 - *See complete list of funded activities by strategy*
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NEW HIV DIAGNOSES BY TRANSMISSION CATEGORY 2007-2018



*2018 data are preliminary, but incomplete due to delays in reporting of cases and risk information.

Note: In 2017, PDPH changed the method for identifying heterosexual transmission of HIV in order to align with CDC standards of risk factor collection.



HIV TRANSMISSIONS IN 2016

% OF PEOPLE WITH HIV	STATUS OF CARE	ACCOUNTED FOR X% OF NEW TRANSMISSIONS*
15%	didn't know they had HIV	38%
23%	knew they had HIV but weren't in care	43%
11%	in care but not virally suppressed	20%
51%	taking HIV medicine and virally suppressed	0%

*Values do not equal 100% because of rounding



Philadelphia, 2018

Philadelphia % of people, per Surveillance	Status of Care	Philadelphia Number of People, per Surveillance
9.7%	Don't know they have HIV	1,963
31.7%	Know they have HIV but are not in care	6,385
5.6%	In care but are not virally suppressed	1,132
52.9%	Taking HIV medication and are virally suppressed	10,656



Key Pillars to Ending the HIV Epidemic

Increase knowledge of HIV status

Prevent new HIV infections

PrEP

Reduce transmission of HIV

Outbreak response



PrEP in Philadelphia


- Philadelphia's Board of Health passed a four-point plan for PrEP implementation in Philadelphia in 2015.
- The plan states that activities conducted around PrEP should:
 - increase the number of referral sites through initial training and ongoing support of medical providers interested in providing PrEP,
 - increase referrals to PrEP services through better understanding of PrEP within the HIV prevention workforce,
 - increase interest in PrEP through community awareness of what PrEP is, who is eligible, and how to find out more about PrEP, and
 - evaluate PrEP implementation through the development and use of new PrEP-specific measures.






Goals of Monitoring and Evaluation

The findings and results from the local evaluation will be used to:







- Monitor and improve PrEP programs
 - Assess impact of current PrEP programs
 - Monitor resource allocation and identify unmet need for services
 - Assess health disparities in PrEP provision
 - Identify other prevention needs (i.e. estimated size of priority populations)
 - Inform development and implementation of future PrEP activities including media campaigns and trainings
 - Plan prevention activities
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PrEP Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

- In 2018, the PDPH collaborated with the HIV Technical Cooperation Group PrEP Monitoring and Evaluation Work Group to meet the 4th point of the Board of Health Plan
 - Key steps were:
 - Identifying priority populations and populations denominators
 - setting clear and achievable goals for monitoring
 - evaluating new and existing sources of PrEP data
 - defining parameters for uptake
 - refining priority populations
 - estimating PrEP uptake
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PrEP Indication Estimates

	NEGATIVE AT RISK			PrEP INDICATION			% NEGATIVE POPULATION		
	MSM	PWID	Heterosexual	MSM	PWID	Heterosexual	MSM	PWID	Heterosexual
Black	10,099	6,978	125,646	5,801	598	2,598	58.0%	8.6%	2.1%
Hispanic	3,588	9,643	48,283	1,326	404	500	37.0%	4.2%	1.4%
White	10,147	34,161	64,310	1,077	478	133	10.6%	1.4%	0.2%
									
TOTAL	26,596	52,195	260,726	8,287	1,495	3,331	31.2%	2.9%	1.3%

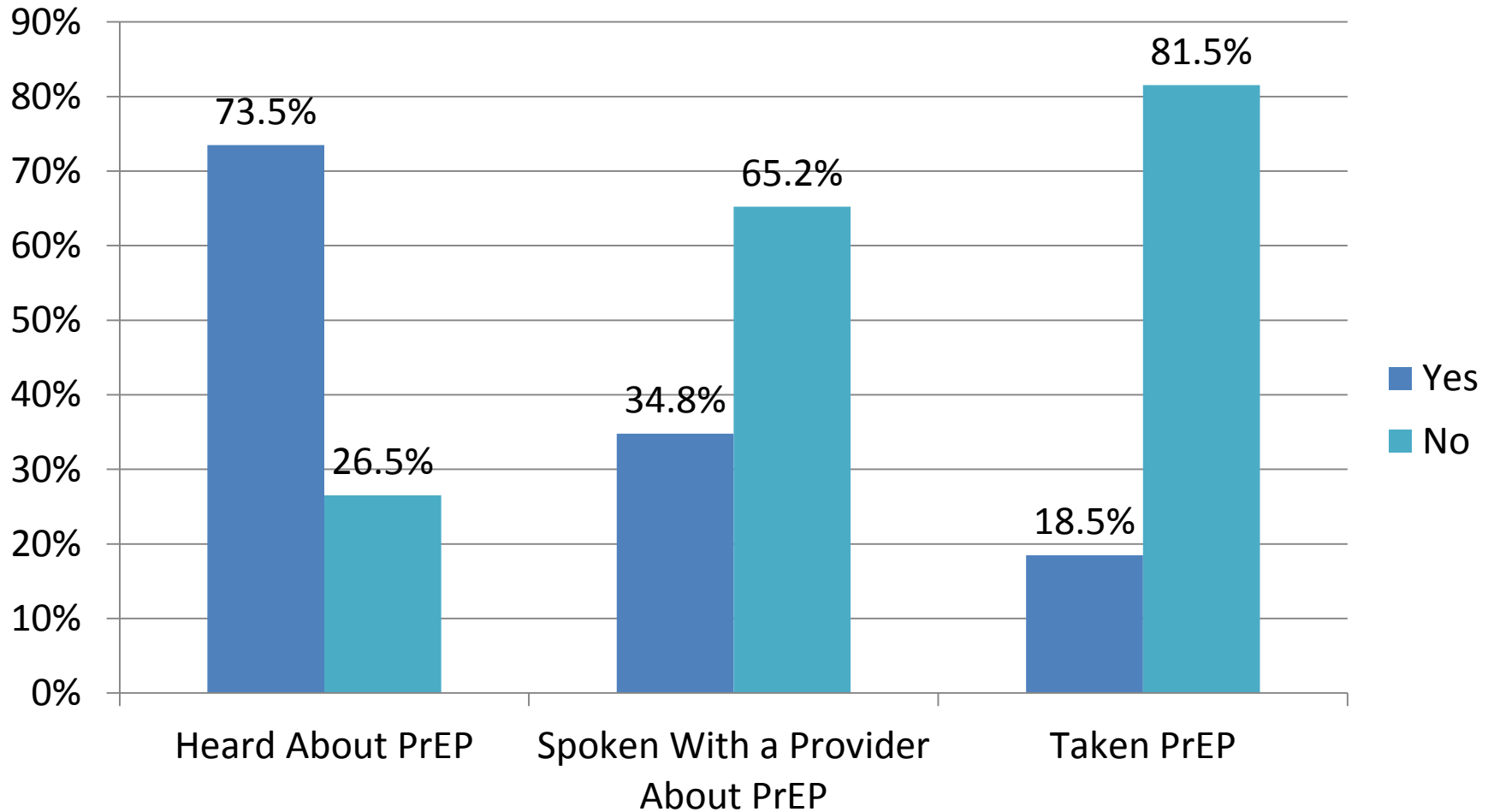
1 Methods based on Smith, D. K., Handel, M. V., & Grey, J. (2018). Estimates of adults with indications for HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis by jurisdiction, transmission risk group, and race/ethnicity, United States, 2015. *Annals of Epidemiology*.



Philadelphia PrEP Priority Populations

- Overall population – among those with an indication
 - HIV negative persons with recent syphilis by risk category
 - MSM by race/ethnicity
 - Named partners of identified related infections
 - PWID
 - Transgender persons who have sex with men
 - Women at-risk for HIV
 - YMSM ages 13-24
- 


Pre-exposure Prophylaxis: PrEP in MSM, n=411





Increasing PrEP Uptake

ACTIVITY	OUTCOME
PrEP Navigation in clinical and community based settings	Increase access to PrEP by reducing barriers to uptake, adherence and retention
PrEP Referral List and Map	Increase access to PrEP by maintaining list of Philadelphia PrEP/ PEP provider sites
PrEP Quality Assurance Calls	Ensure provider sites on PrEP referral list and map are providing high quality PrEP services, Monitor wait times for new appointments
PrEP Media Campaign- <i>Philly Keep On Loving</i>	Increase awareness and uptake of PrEP in Philadelphia
PrEP Clinical Advisor/ Technical Assistance	Provide TA/ capacity building assistance to build network of PrEP providers
PrEP Monitoring and Evaluation Plan	Monitor PrEP use in jurisdiction
PrEP Data-to-care	Utilize clinic level data to maximize resources and 1) identify PrEP patients and 2) engage patients in adherence and retention activities





PrEP Clinical Advisor

- Conducted 20 TA Visits at clinical sites
 - Engaged 356 Persons
- Provided training at 4 TALC Trainings for HIV Testers
 - Engaged 40 Persons
- Participated in 6 PrEP Work Group Meetings
 - Over 240 attendees

Challenges: Providers are not universally taking comprehensive sexual histories on patients, therefore are missing opportunities for HIV prevention conversations during primary care visits

Successes: Engaging large federally funded sites with high rates of STIs for PrEP education and follow-up training

Role moving forward: Focus on clinics with new HIV diagnoses, high rates of STIs, and large clinical practices



Provider Engagement Materials

The Philadelphia Department of Public Health
has a goal to end the HIV epidemic

WE ARE IN THIS TOGETHER

Your agency is an integral part of
supporting communities to stay healthy. We
can help strengthen your HIV prevention
services.

We can customize the following services to meet
your individual needs:

- Half-day or 1 hour intensive educational training on PrEP for medical providers, medical assistants, lab personnel, and front desk staff
- Electronic Medical Record templates
- Materials for patients and staff and existing material review
- Clinic flow observations and consultations
- PrEP and PEP protocol advising
- Assistance in taking sexual history
- Assistance with insurance coverage for PrEP/PEP and medication assistance programs

Please contact:

Erika Aaron, MSN, CRNP - PrEP Clinical Advisor
AIDS Activities Coordinating Office
Philadelphia Department of Public Health
erika.aaron@phila.gov - 215-685-5662


**HIV prevention
can include
testing, PrEP, PEP
and linkage to
care.**

The Philadelphia
Department of
Public Health can
help build your
capacities to
provide these
services.





PrEP Navigation

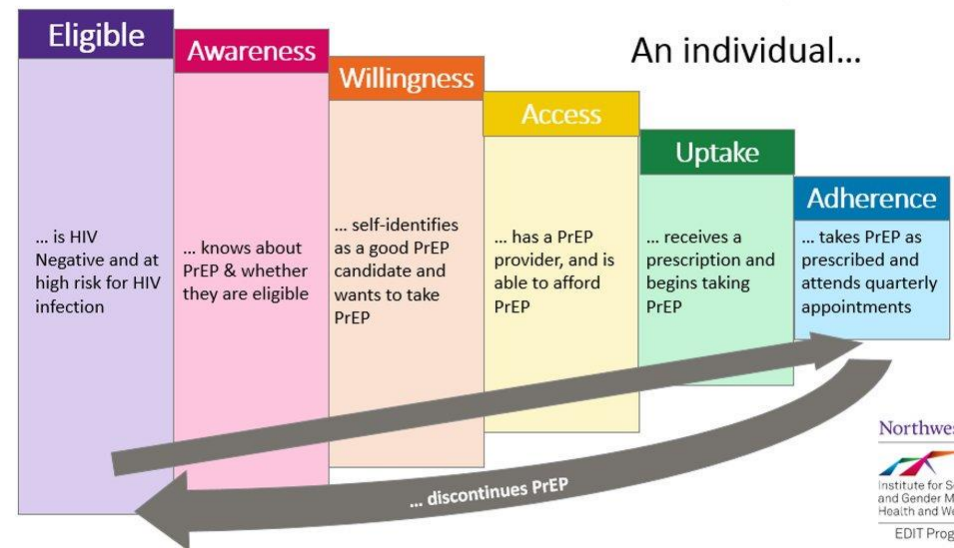
- PrEP Navigators are persons who are skilled in working with clients to overcome the barriers associated with initiating and maintaining on PrEP.
 - These may include medication access barriers such as cost of the drug, navigation insurance plans, or pharmacy issues.
 - It may also include supporting clients with retention activities like appointment reminder calls or texts, missed visit follow-up, etc.
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Why PrEP Navigation?

- PrEP only works if you take it
- Nationally data indicates significant drop offs along the PrEP cascade
- There are barriers to PrEP access
- Adherence and retention can be hard

The PrEP Care Cascade


Lindeman – Phillips – Felt PrEP Cascade (2018)





PrEP Navigation in Philadelphia


PrEP Navigators exist at clinical and non-clinical sites across the City:

- Large academic medical settings
 - Community health clinics
 - PrEP Data2Care
 - Adolescent outpatient practices
 - City Health Centers
 - City STD Clinic
 - Community based organizations
- 



PrEP Referral List and Map

Recommended best practices:

1. Phone number should connect to the clinic.
 2. The caller should be connected to live staff as soon as possible.
 3. In situations when the caller cannot immediately connect with live staff calls should be returned no later than 1 business day.
 4. Appointment or appropriate referral should be offered as soon as possible.
 5. At least one on-site licensed clinical provider who practices and prescribes PrEP and/or PEP at the clinic.
 6. Alert PDPH of permanent changes to clinic site information, as listed the PrEP Providers Referral List and Map.
 7. Completion of local survey annually
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PrEP Quality Assurance Calls

- Calls assess:
 - Time until next available appointment
 - Time on hold
 - Number of transfers
 - Referrals
 - Other
- Completed twice annually
- Providers receive system level report and clinic level report
- Technical assistance is offered on areas where opportunities for improvement was identified






PrEP QA Calls Continued

- April 2019 – 34 providers
 - 67.6% of providers were able to provide an appointment within 15 days or fewer
 - 85.3% of providers were able to provide an appointment within 30 business days
 - Mean waiting time: 14d, Median waiting time 6d
 - 14.5% of all calls had at least one transfer
 - The average wait time was 2 minutes, with the shortest wait time being 0 minutes and the longest being 13 minutes
- 



Philly Keep On Loving

- Philly, Keep On Loving is a citywide media campaign to promote PrEP awareness and use
 - The campaign appeared in local newspapers and on buses, bus shelters, and corner stores throughout Philadelphia, as well as on various social media channels in English and Spanish
 - Website includes: Interactive map to search AACO PrEP Provider List by zip code, Downloadable FAQ to take to visit with medical provider, Quiz, PrEP info
 - Site also features a link to order home testing and mail-order condoms
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PHILLY, KEEP ON LOVING

WITHOUT WORRYING ABOUT HIV

Taking PrEP, a once daily pill,
can keep you HIV negative.

KEEP ON LOVING

LEARN HOW AT: PhillyKeepOnLoving.com



Department of
Public Health



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Department of
Public Health



Demonstrating Expanded Interventional Surveillance: Towards Ending the HIV Epidemic in Philadelphia

Community Action Team

Discusses patterns, reviews CRT
recommendations, proposes additional
recommendations



Case Review Team

Reviews cases, identifies
patterns, makes
recommendations to
service systems

Policy Implementation Team

Develops action plans for recommendations



Standardized Interviews
and chart abstractions
for sentinel cases



Q&A

Thank you.

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