A Syndemic Approach to HIV, COVID-19, and Monkeypox Prevention

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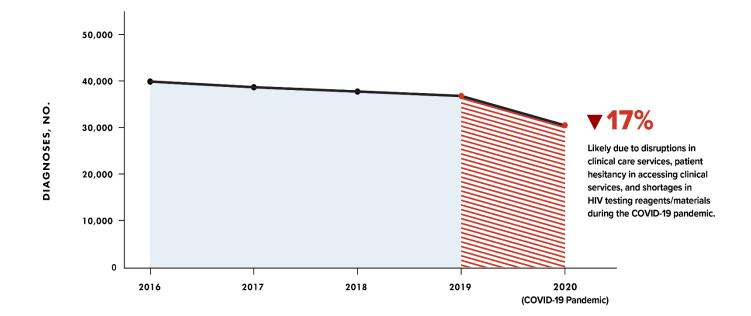
Federal Partners Roundtable





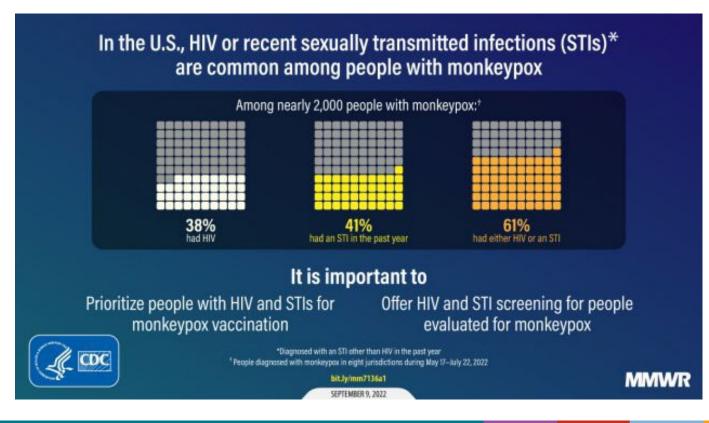
Current state of HIV:

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.

Need to leverage systems for MPX, HIV, and STI treatment and prevention



Syndemic

Population-level clustering of social and health problems

- (1) two or more diseases or health conditions cluster within a population
- (2) contextual and social factors create the conditions for clustering
- (3) results in adverse disease interaction, either biological, social or behavioral, increasing the health burden of the affected population

Potential Benefits of a Syndemic Approach

- Holistic service delivery
- Increased efficiency and cost-effectiveness
- Reduced stigma
- Supports a focus on policy and SDOH drivers
- Increased flexibility by enabling partners to adapt, implement, and modify integrated services to increase responsiveness to evolving epidemics or changing contexts
- Provides implementing partners with increased control and ability to provide comprehensive services





Differential incidence and morbidity among groups is frequent and frustrating Inequities will naturally form in an unjust society, but they are not inevitable

Embrace holistic approaches and multi-faceted outcomes

Strong workforce & good partnerships lead to success



Men who have sex with men

42% of P&S syphilis cases, 42% of gonorrhea cases, 70% of HIV diagnoses

Persons who inject drugs

 High incidence of STIs, most acute HCV, large proportion of acute HBV infections, 11% of HIV diagnoses, large proportion of overdose deaths

Some racial and ethnic groups disproportionately affected

- African Americans, Hispanic/Latinos, AI/ANs, higher incidence of STIs and HIV; more than 1/3 of TB and HBV among Asian Americans
- Justice-involved populations have higher incidence of all infections

Young people

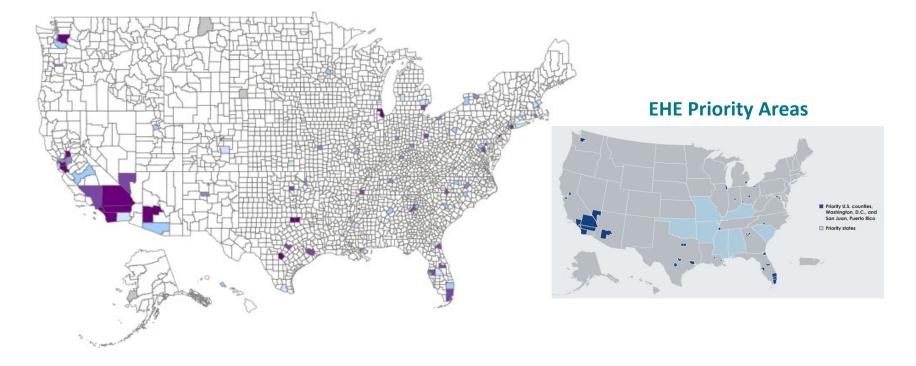
Highest rates of STIs; 21% of new HIV diagnoses



Extreme disparities in geographic distribution and resources exist Social and economic determinants lead to most major disparities Focus resources in disparately affected geographic areas and venues

Co-locate services to provide holistic care

Counties with High Burden* for HIV, Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, & TB



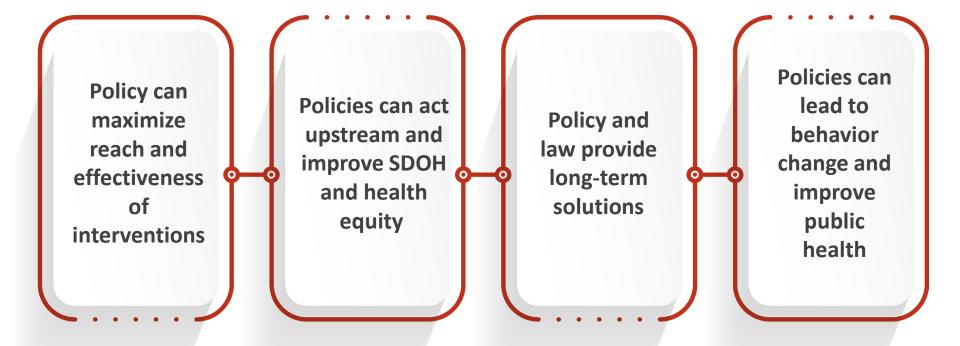
* High burden defined as counties with the highest number of diagnoses accounting for 50% of diagnoses for each infection in 2019

Place Provides Opportunity

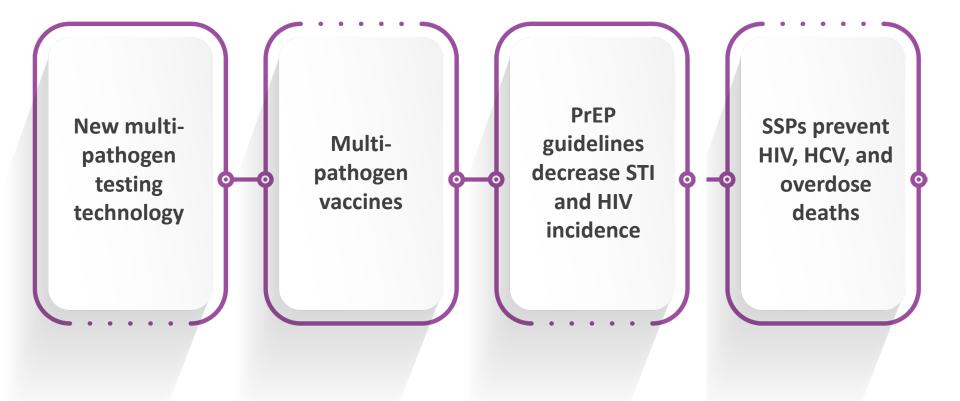
- STI clinics
- HIV clinics
- Schools, school nurses, and student health clinics
- Community health centers
- Syringe Services Programs
- Substance use disorder treatment centers

- Correctional facilities
- Homeless shelters
- Emergency departments
- Hospitals
- Virtual space: dating sites, digital interest groups, influencers











High Impact Strategies

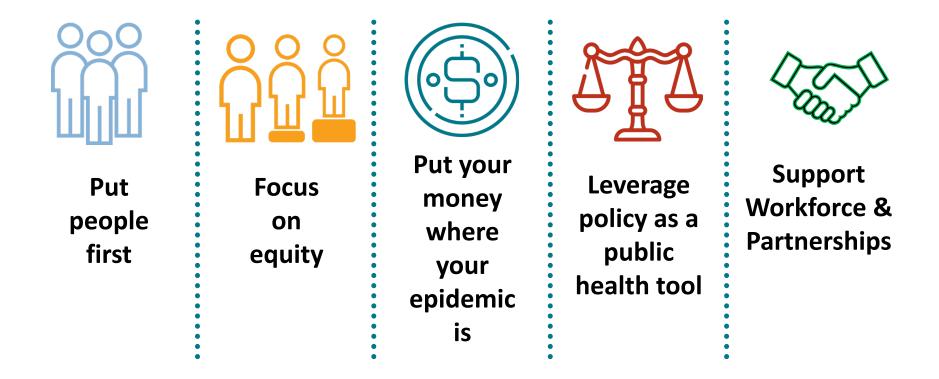
- Multi-pathogen testing and vaccines
- Policy change
- What Works in Schools
- Prevention interventions and outbreak response
- Venue- and program-based multi-disease prevention
- Data sharing and analyses
- Digital communication campaigns and interventions

Supportive Structures & Processes

- Administrative, financial, and managerial processes that enable a syndemic approach
- Evaluations of the impact, costs, and benefits of a syndemic strategy
- Strategic communications to support syndemic approaches



Key actions to Address Syndemics



Thank you!

For more information, contact CDC 1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636) TTY: 1-888-232-6348 www.cdc.gov

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

