

CDC Update: Centering Key Populations 2023 NASTAD Annual Meeting



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DHP's Cross-Cutting Focus Areas

Health Equity

The impact of racism, homophobia, transphobia, and stigma significantly exacerbates the health disparities experienced within the communities that DHP serves. DHP is committed to making health equity central to its efforts so that all people can benefit from available HIV prevention and care resources.

Status Neutral Approach

DHP's goal of "No New HIV Infections" requires a bold and comprehensive delivery method for HIV prevention and care. Adopting a status-neutral and "whole person" approach to people in need of prevention and care services can address these similar needs, along with HIV-related stigma.

Community Engagement

DHP recognizes that there is an opportunity to expand how it engages with communities and to increase the number and diversity of partnerships. A comprehensive approach to community engagement and different types of partnerships can expand prevention efforts and provide more rapid and directed care to reach people who can most benefit.

Syndemic Approach

Syndemics are epidemics – of diseases or health conditions such as viral hepatitis, STIs, drug use and mental health– that interact with each other and by that interaction increase their adverse effects on the health of communities that face systematic, structural, and other inequities. Collectively addressing these intersecting conditions and SDOHs can result in better HIV prevention and care outcomes by prioritizing the whole person.

Data Overview for Key Populations

New HIV Diagnoses in the US and Dependent Areas for the Most-Affected Subpopulations, 2019

Gay and bisexual men are the population most affected by HIV.





NOTE: Subpopulations representing 2% or less of all people who received an HIV diagnosis in 2019 are not represented in this chart.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV Surveillance Report, 2019; vol.32. http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/hiv-surveillance.html. Published May 2021. Accessed 4.07 Source: CDC. Diagnoses of HIV infection in the United States and dependent areas, 2019. HIV Surveillance Report 2021;32.

Despite only making up **13%** of the female population in the U.S., black women accounted for more that **54% of HIV diagnoses among women in 2019**.



New HIV Diagnoses in the U.S. and Dependent areas, 2019

* Based on sex assigned at birth and includes transgender people. For more information about transgender people, visit CDC's HIV and Transgender People web content. * *Black* refers to people having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa. *African American* is a term often used for people of African descent with ancestry in North America. * Hispanic/Latina women can be of any race.

Source: CDC. Diagnoses of HIV infection in the United States and dependent areas, 2019. HIV Surveillance Report 2021;32.

New HIV Diagnoses Among Transgender People by Race/Ethnicity in the US and Dependent Areas, 2019

Most new HIV diagnoses among transgender people were among Black/African American people.





* Black refers to people having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa. African American is a term often used for people of African descent with ancestry in North America. ⁺ Hispanic/Latino people can be of any race.

Source: CDC. Diagnoses of HIV infection in the United States and dependent areas, 2019. HIV Surveillance Report 2021;32.

Prevent



PrEP is underutilized and disparities in use are stark.

About

25%

who could benefit from PrEP are prescribed it. More than

1.2 million

people could benefit from PrEP.

Prevent – PrEP Awareness and Use



Treat

For every 100 women with diagnosed HIV in 2019:



For comparison, for every 100 people overall with diagnosed HIV,

For every 100 Black/African American gay and bisexual men with diagnosed HIV in 2019:



For every 100 Hispanic/Latino gay and bisexual men with diagnosed HIV in 2019:



76 received some HIV care,

58 were retained in care,

66 were virally suppressed.

1.2 Million People in the U.S. have HIV and Health Disparities Persist

Snapshot of Disparities

Higher HIV Incidence:

-Gay and Bisexual Men-Black/African American Persons-Hispanic/Latino Persons

7

Larger Gaps in PrEP Coverage:

-Black/African American Persons -Hispanic/Latino Persons

Lower Rates of Viral Suppression:

-American Indian/Alaskan Native Persons -Black/African American Persons

Higher HIV Prevalence: -MSM

-Transgender Women



More HIV Outbreaks -People Who Inject Drugs

Rates of Diagnoses of HIV Infection are Highest in the South (More than 50% of all new HIV diagnoses in 2019)



CDC Community Engagement

Principles of CDC's Community-Centered Engagement

- Ensure community partners are meaningfully engaged in the planning and implementation of EHE
- Build trust, support, and continued dialogue for the initiative with community partners
- Provide additional opportunity for CDC to provide technical assistance to partners
- Allow CDC to report directly to our partners on EHE activities
- Identify barriers or unmet needs that exist within communities as well as identify potential solutions and address gaps

WE'RE HERE TO... ENCOURAGE EMPOWER ENGAGE

HIV PREVENTION AND CARE PRIORITIES HHS REGION 6 VIRTUAL COMMUNITY TOWN HALL MEETING: TUESDAY OCTOBER 25TH 2022 12:30 – 2PM EST/ 11:30 – 1PM CST

https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/capacity-building-assistance/community-engagement/index.html

Community Engagement Activities



Regional Leadership Roundtables

90 minute sessions invited leadership Leadership perspectives in each region included:

- Public health leaders
- Health care providers
- People with lived HIV experience
- Community health centers
- Community-based organizations
- Community advocates



Regional Community Town Halls 90 minute sessions open to public

- Opportunity for the community to speak with CDC and ask questions
- Facilitated discussions on barriers and facilitators in their community
- CDC's role is to listen, respond to questions, and provide updates, and share next steps, as appropriate.

Community Engagement Themes

- Break down silos in collaboration and funding
- Ensure the EHE initiative considers the whole person



- Expansion of HIV testing in ER's, primary clinics, pharmacies, and urgent care facilities
- Increased focus on social determinants of health (housing, employment, mental health services etc.)
- Increased focus on transgender and cisgender populations

Addressing Key Populations EHE Pillars, NOFOs, and Effective Interventions

Diagnose: Self-Testing-Together Take Me Home

In 2021, CDC distributed **100,000** free HIV self-test kits to the populations most disproportionately impacted by HIV.



63% were among people from racial/ethnic minority groups
25% placed by Black persons
27% place by Hispanic persons

CDC will distribute 175,000 free HIV self-test kits every year for 5 years

https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/policies/data/self-testing-issue-brief.html

TREAT: Rapid ART and RxD2C

Black and Hispanic/Latino communities are more likely to have delayed ART start after HIV diagnosis.



Using real-time pharmacy claims data to identify persons who fail to pick up medications

Rapid ART ensures equal access to care for all persons living with HIV.



Tailored interventions to address adherence barriers and reengage patients can improve equity.

Prevent: Implementing PrEP Navigation

70% of clients are Black

Sliding scale model for medical services, turns no one away

> Nurse-led effort launched a PrEP program



Prevent: Let's Stop HIV Together "#ShesWell: PrEP for Women"

#SHESWELL: PrEP FOR WOMEN

Talk to a healthcare provider about PrEP.

FIND A PROVIDER >

Share the Power of PrEP with Your Female Patients to Prevent HIV

QHIV

4.000

Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) is a powerful tool for preventing acquisition of HIV. Studies show that when taken as prescribed, PEP reduces the risk of getting HIV from sex by 99% and from injection drug use by at least 74%. Yet not enough women are prescribed PEP. In 2019, only 9.7% of U.S. women who may have benefitted from PEP were prescribed PEP.

You Can Help End the HIV Epidemic by Prescribing PrEP to Your Female Patients

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends that health care providers prescribe PrEP to their patients to prevent new HIV infections and improve health outcomes. PrEP should be considered part of your patients' comprehensive prevention plans that include discussions about



Prevent: Syringe Service Programs





51 mobile/outreach locations





CDR Community Spotlights: Detroit, Michigan

Response to a Molecular Cluster Led to New Gender-Affirming Care Services in Michigan:

- Rapid transmission affecting Black/African American transgender women
- Engaged rapidly and repeatedly with community partners serving trans communities
- Developed mobile services with comprehensive, gender-affirming care
- Created community-oriented messaging campaigns and expanded HIV self-testing





HIV Prevention Programs for Young Men of Color Who have Sex with Men and Young Transgender Persons of Color^{*}

36 **CBO Grantees**

in 18 States

with \$400,000 Funding per Grantee

*https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/funding/announcements/ps22-2203/index.html









New CDC Funding Opportunities focused on improving health equity



Funding | HIV/AIDS (cdc.gov)



Effective Interventions for Key Populations





STYLE (Strength Through Livin' Empowered)

No Excuses (Sin Buscar Excuses)

Centering our Community and Partner Engagement





CDC AND HRSA JOINT COMMUNITY LISTENING SESSION | HHS REGION 3 VIRTUAL COMMUNITY TOWNHALL MEETING

🗶 CDC

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 2023 • 2PM-3:30PM ET

HRSA Health Resources & Services Administ



Thank You