From Routine HIV Testing to Viral Load Suppression: New York City Interventions

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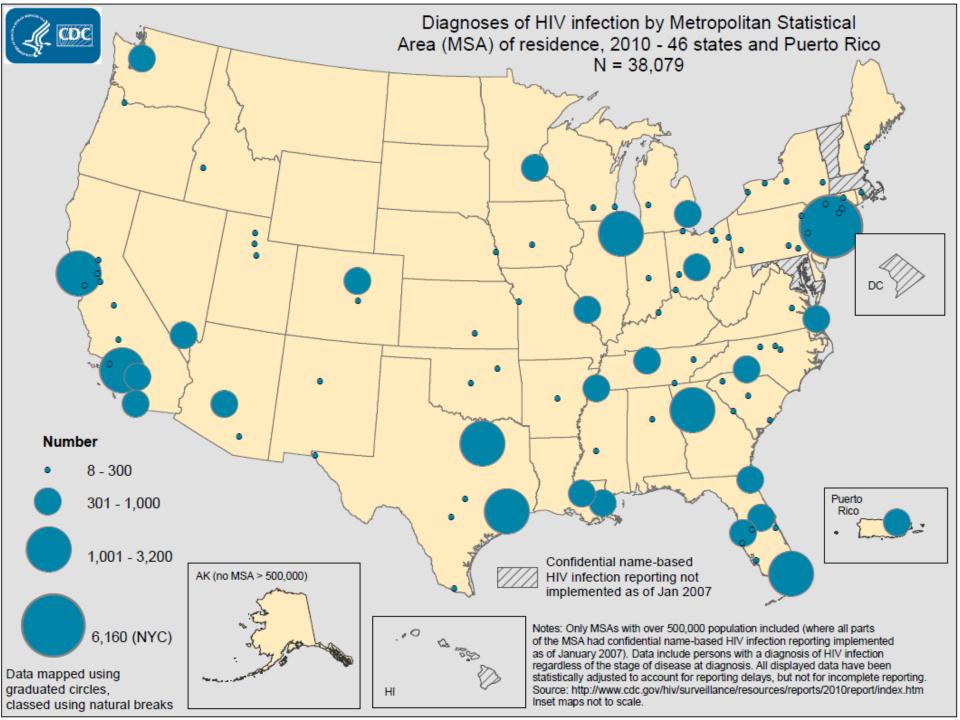
Beyond AIDS Annual Meeting Ontario, CA

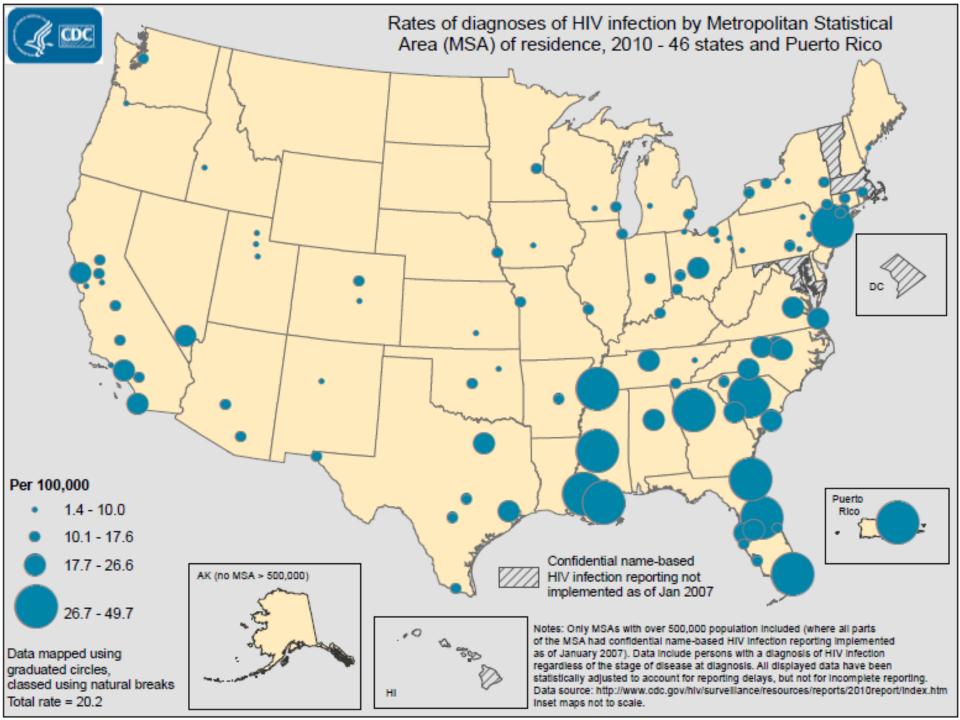
November 17, 2012



Overview

- HIV
 - In the US
 - In NYC
- The Treatment Cascade
- HIV Prevention—the current context
- Just a few of NYC's HIV Initiatives
- Success stories
- Challenges we still face

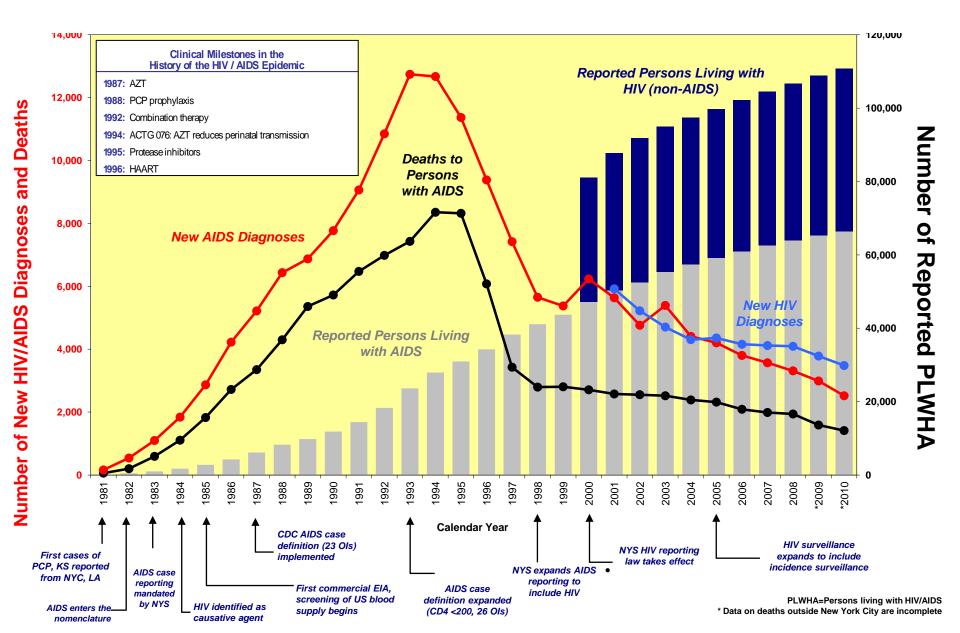




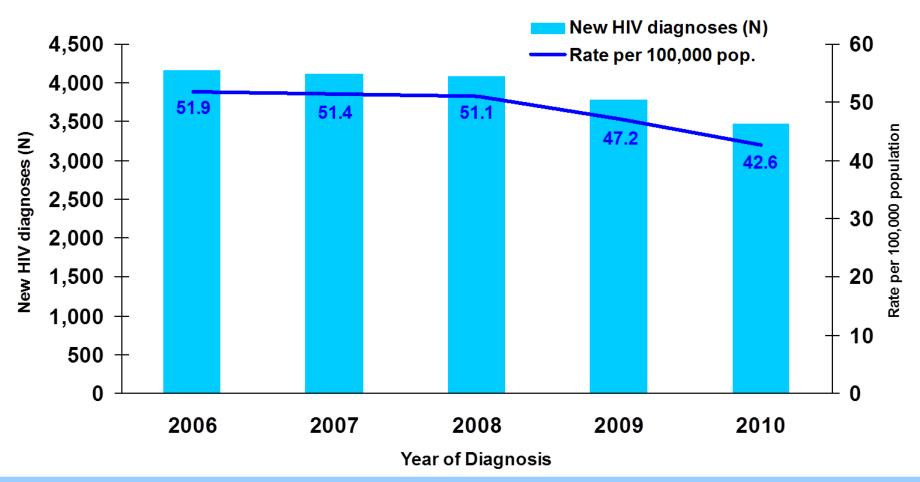
NYC: Epicenter of the U.S. Epidemic

- NYC continues to be the epicenter of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the U.S.
 - Among the highest AIDS case rates in U.S.
 - <3% of U.S. population, but ~17% of AIDS deaths</p>
 - More cases than Los Angeles, San Francisco, & Washington, DC combined

The History of HIV in New York City, 1981-2010



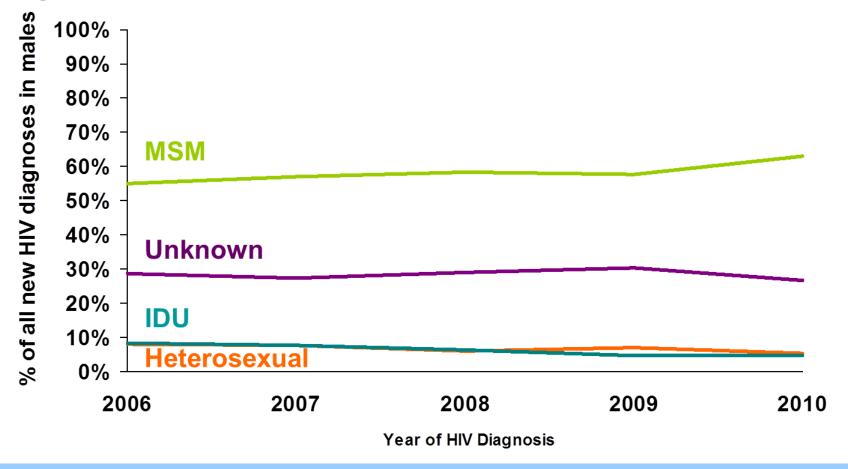
New HIV Diagnoses, NYC 2006-2010



The number of new HIV diagnoses has been decreasing from 2006 to 2010 but is still over 3,400 each year.



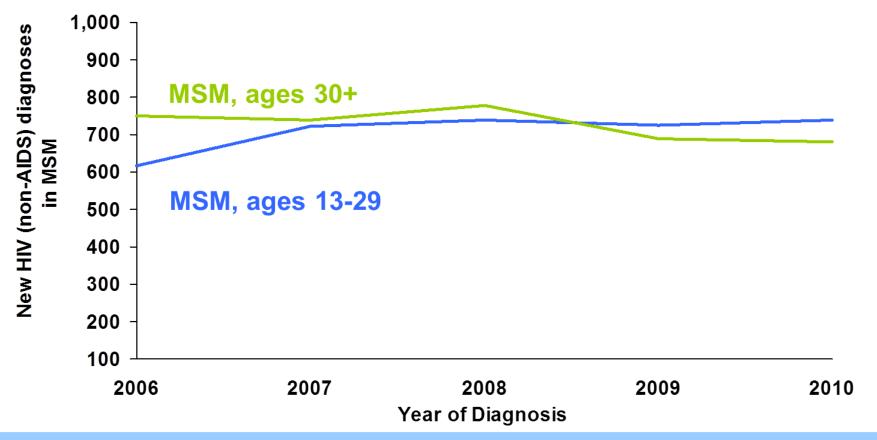
New HIV Diagnoses among Males by Transmission Risk, NYC 2006-2010



In 2010, 63% of new HIV diagnoses among males were among men who have sex with men (MSM).



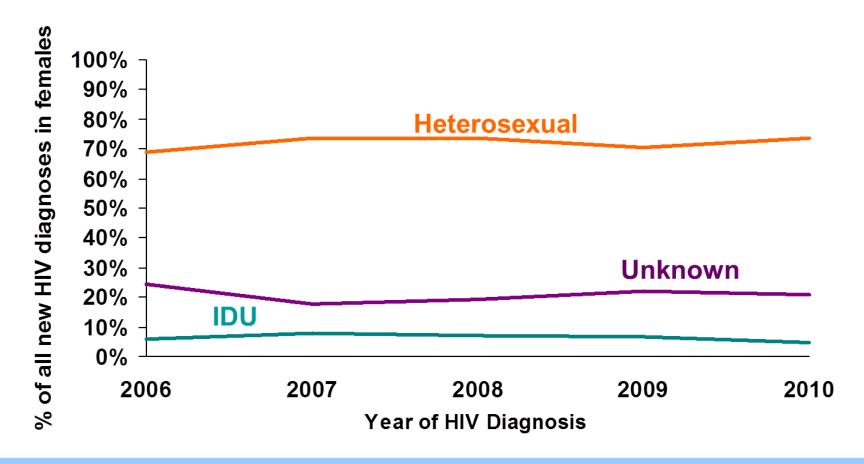
New HIV (Non-AIDS) Diagnoses in Men Who Have Sex with Men (MSM) by Age, NYC 2006-2010



Since 2009, the number of new HIV (non-AIDS) diagnoses was higher among MSM 13-29 than among those 30 and older.



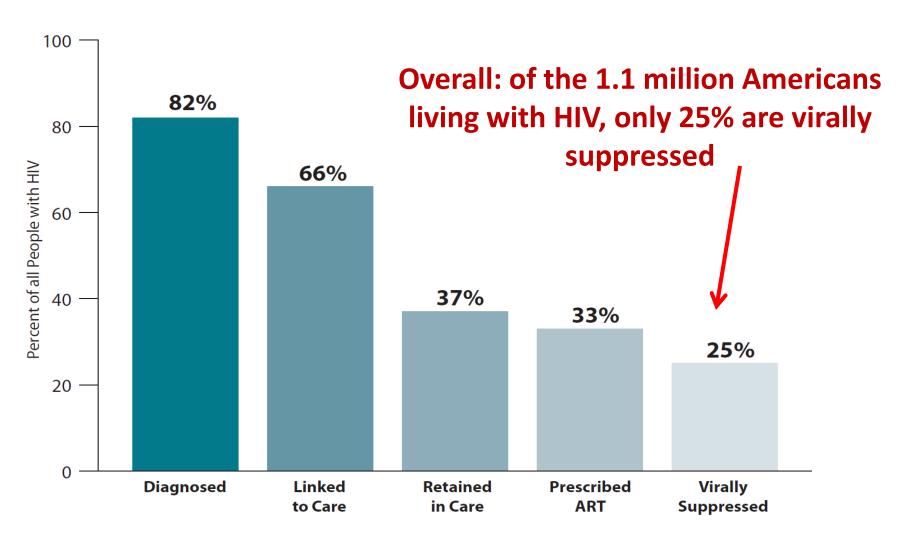
New HIV Diagnoses among Females by Transmission Risk Category, NYC 2006-2010



In 2010, 74% of new HIV diagnoses among females were attributed to heterosexual transmission.

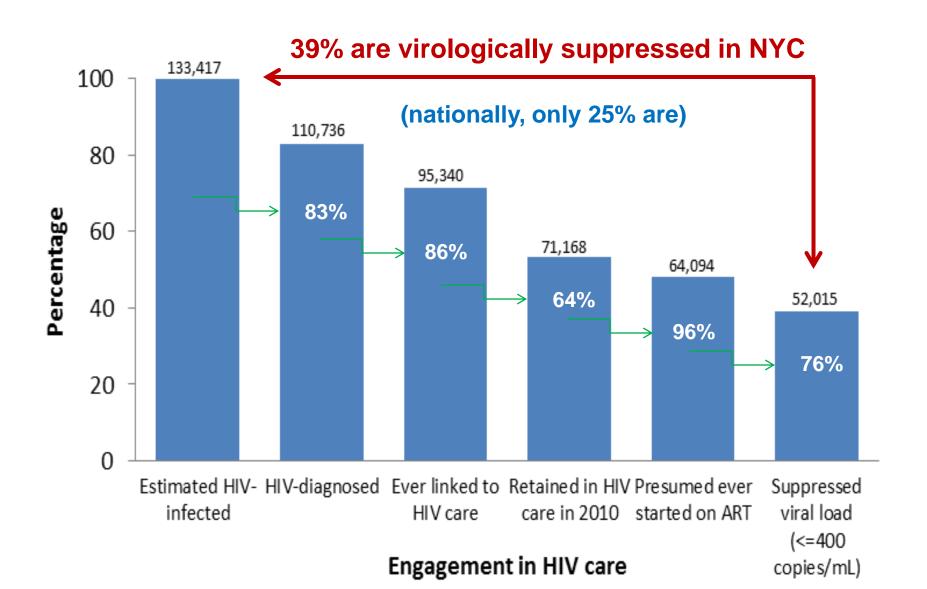


Spectrum of Engagement in HIV Care in US, 2010



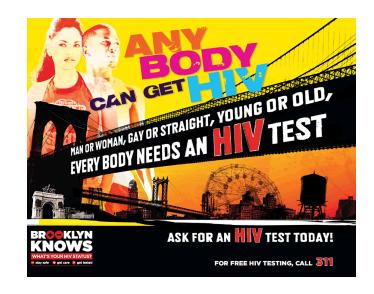
CDC Fact Sheet: HIV in the United States: The Stages of Care, July 2012; Accessed online on November 13, 2012 from: http://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom/docs/2012/Stages-of-CareFactSheet-508.pdf

Spectrum of Engagement in HIV Care in NYC, 2010



Routinizing HIV Testing in NYC

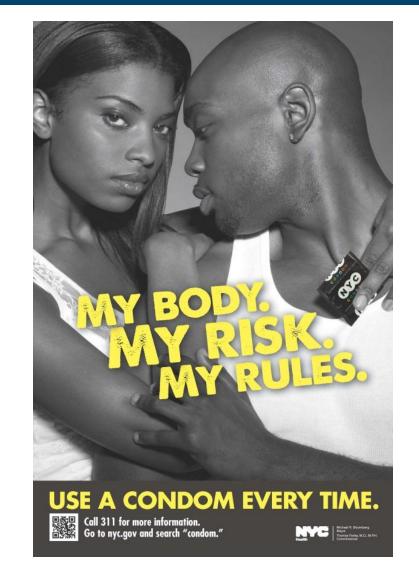
- -Brooklyn Knows launched on Dec 1st, World AIDS Day 2010, with the goal of testing 500,000 Brooklynites by 2014.
- -To date, both initiatives have conducted over **722,000 HIV tests** and identified more than **2,000 new positives**, linking more than ³⁄₄ to care.



-- At least 10 large clinical sites shifted hospital policy to use a multiplatform analyzer (MPA) that can process up to 100 HIV tests per hour as a direct result of a 2011 Health Department HIV testing initiative. This initiative encouraged routine HIV screening using new technologies in large-volume clinical settings, among one of its many proposals.

Social Marketing





NYC Condom Availability Program





In 2011...

- Over 36 million male condoms
 were distributed to more than 3,900
 venues citywide
- Over 500 agencies distributed more than
 1.3 million female condoms
- 95% of all NYC gay/MSM venues identified by the Health Department currently participate in the NYC Condom Availability Program
- 200+ NYC Condom dispensers
 strategically placed throughout New York
 City



NYC Condom Finder Application

 Available on Apple iPhone, Android, Microsoft Phone, and BlackBerry



Remember to Visit & Download...



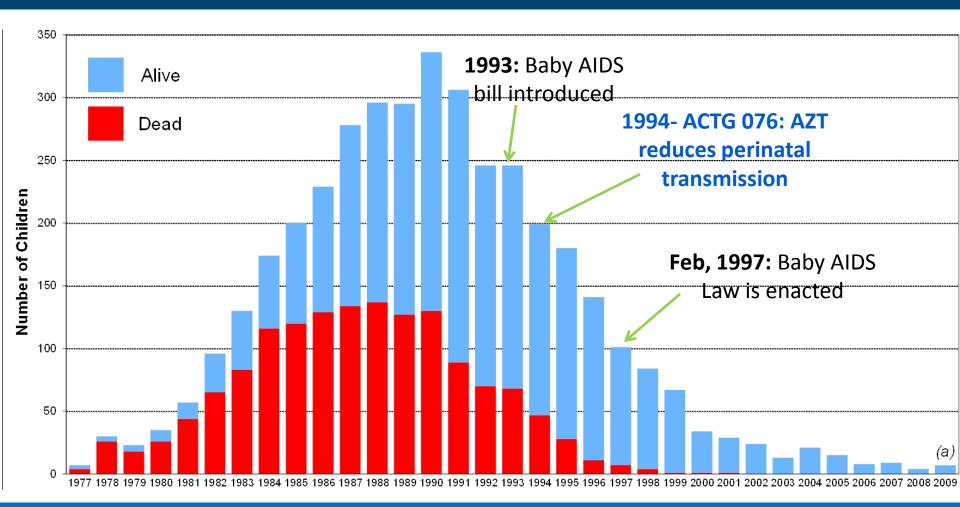
facebook.com/NYCcondom



The NYC Condom Finder Application

→Search "find condoms"

Perinatally HIV-Infected Children: 1977-2009* in New York City



The number of HIV-infected infants born each year decreased dramatically from the peak in 1990 with the use of perinatal prevention measures. 92% of those born in NY state were born in NYC.

Accomplishments in Care & Treatment

- Starting in March, three new service models were implemented under Ryan White Part A, including Food and Nutrition Services, Transitional Care Coordination for homeless and unstably housed individuals, and Outreach to Homeless Youth, providing testing services and linkages to medical care and social services.
- By mid-2012, over 6,300 unique individuals who had completed the enrollment and the full intake process were eligible for the RW Care Coordination program due to recent HIV diagnosis, a history of sporadic HIV medical care or a lapse in HIV medical care, difficulties with medication adherence and/or antiretroviral treatment failure.
- As of July 31, 85% of clients in Ryan White Care Coordination had achieved optimal antiretroviral adherence and 91% were documented as having a primary care visit during the last 120 days.



National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID)

http://www.niaid.nih.gov/

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE Thursday, May 12, 2011

Treating HIV-infected People with Antiretrovirals Significantly Reduces Transmission to Partners

Findings Result from NIH-funded International Study

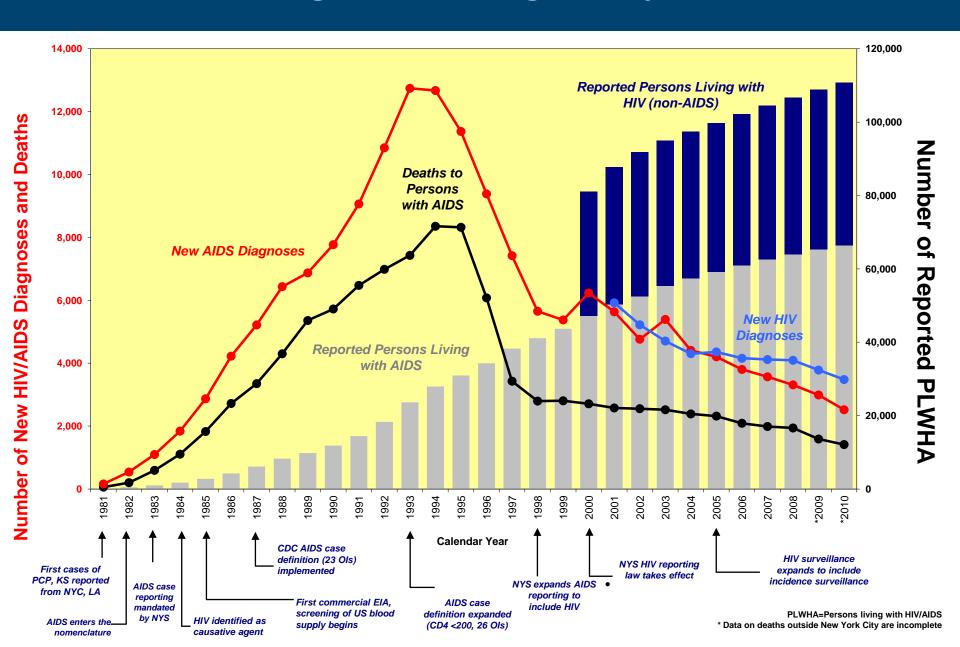
- HPTN 052
- 1,763 HIV-serodiscordant couples in 9 countries
- 96% reduction in HIV transmission when ART started in HIVinfected partner at CD4 count of 350-550 compared to <250</p>

Offer Treatment, Regardless of CD4 Count

On World AIDS Day 2011, NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene released recommendations that healthcare providers <u>offer</u> ART to any person living with HIV, regardless of person's CD4 count

DHHS released similar recommendations 3 months later

Challenges to Ending the Epidemic



Structural and Other Barriers

- Operating under the old paradigm
- AIDS exceptionalism
- Treatment optimism (loss of fear)
- Condom fatigue

Factors that Impact Health Outcomes

Smallest Impact

Counseling & Education

Clinical Interventions

Long-lasting Protective Interventions

Changing the Context to make individuals' default decisions healthier

Socioeconomic Factors

Examples

Condoms, eat healthy, be physically active

Rx for high blood pressure, high cholesterol, depression

Immunizations, brief interventions, cessation treatment, screenings (mammography, colonoscopy)

Fluoridation, Og trans fat, iodization, smoke-free laws, tobacco tax

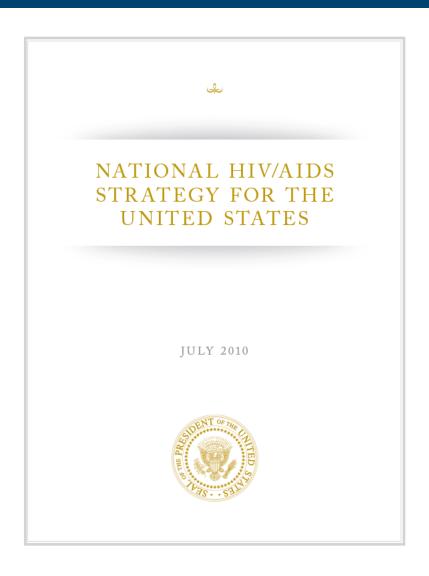
Relative poverty, educational attainment, housing status

Largest Impact

Contact Info

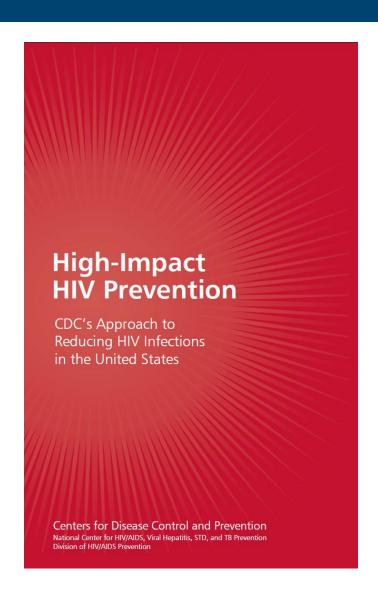
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National HIV/AIDS Strategy (NHAS): Primary Goals



- 1. Reducing HIV incidence
- 2. Increasing access to care and optimizing health outcomes
- 3. Reducing HIV-related health disparities

www.cdc.gov/hiv/strategy



Key approaches and program considerations in HIV prevention

- HIV testing and <u>linkage</u> to care
- ART
- Access to condoms and sterile syringes
- Prevention programs for PLWH and their partners

- Prevention programs for people at high risk of HIV infection
- Prevention programs for people at high risk of HIV infection
- Substance abuse treatment
- Screening and treatment for other sexually transmitted infections.