## The Role of Primary Care In HIV Prevention

Rupali K. Doshi, MD, MS 2015 National HIV Prevention Conference December 8, 2015



## **Learning Objectives**

- Review key concepts regarding primary care and HIV service delivery
- Review why provision of HIV prevention services in primary care is critical
- Describe health center approaches to service delivery





# Health Resources and Services Administration

Improving health and health equity through access to quality services, a skilled health workforce and innovative programs



## **Agency Objectives**





## **Increase Access** to Quality Health Care and Services





One in 3 people living at or below the poverty level relies on a HRSA-supported health center for primary medical care



One in 2 people diagnosed with HIV receives care through the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program



9.7 million people living in health professional shortage areas receive primary medical, dental or mental health care from a National Health Service Corps clinician



## Improve Health Equity





Provide linguistically appropriate enabling services (e.g., housing, food, and job support) to more than two million patients through community health centers



Ryan White HIV/AIDS clients' viral suppression rates improved nine percent in three years – from 70% to 79% from 2010 to 2013. Viral suppression rates improved the most within disproportionally affected demographic groups, decreasing health disparities



Save qualified safety net organizations about \$3.8 billion annually through the 340B Drug Pricing Program



## **Key Concepts and Rationale**



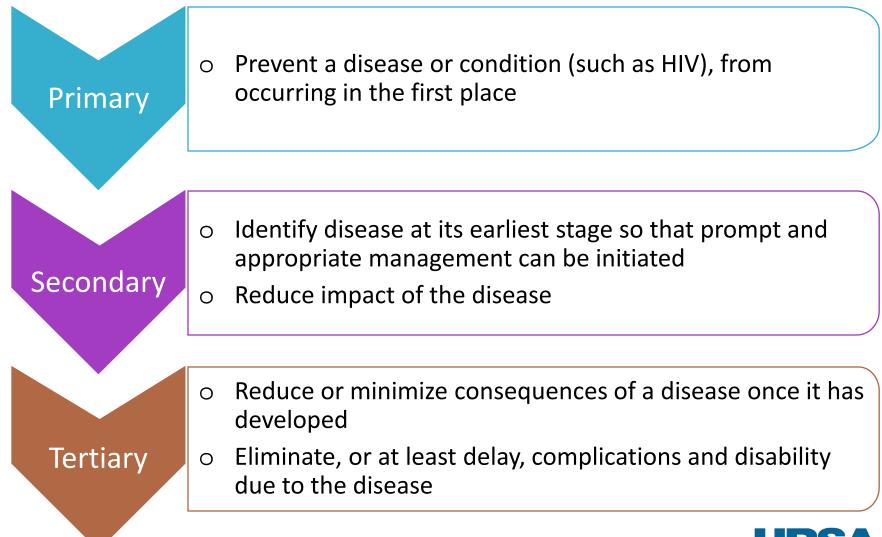
## **Primary Care**

Primary care is the provision of *integrated*, accessible health care services by clinicians who are accountable for addressing a large majority of personal health care needs, developing a sustained partnership with patients, and practicing in the context of family and community.

IOM 1996 http://www.nap.edu/read/9153/chapter/3



## Prevention





## **Role of Primary Care in Prevention**

- Prevention messages from primary care providers are effective
- Patients often view primary care providers as a trusted source of prevention information
- Prevention is an ongoing process that can be integrated into routine primary care visits

http://www.hivguidelines.org/clinical-guidelines/hiv-prevention/how-to-incorporate-prevention-into-the-primary-care-setting/



## Primary and Secondary HIV Prevention Services

### People at Risk

- PrEP
- Risk reduction counseling

### <u>PLWH</u>

- Treatment adherence
- Risk reduction counseling



## **Challenges in HIV Prevention**

#### Patient

- Discomfort discussing risk behaviors
- Co-morbidities

#### Provider

- Discomfort talking about risk behaviors
- Misperceptions about patient risk
- Lack of training

#### System

- Reimbursement and funding
- Provider productivity
- Time constraints



## Addressing Challenges through Primary Care

# **Provision of HIV prevention services in primary care supported by**

#### Direct care and formal referrals

- Comprehensive care on site, i.e., "one-stop shop"
- Co-management models across safety net providers
- Patient centered medical home model
- Inter-disciplinary care teams
  - Task shifting
  - Case conferences or "huddles"
- On-site provider training
- Electronic health record/HIT



# Lessons from the Field Partnerships for Care

#### • Partnerships for Care (P4C) is a three-year project to

- Integrate HIV into primary care
- Develop sustainable partnerships between health centers and health departments
- Improve health outcomes across the HIV care continuum, esp. within racial/ethnic minority communities
- 22 health centers in MA, NY, MD and FL
- Supported by HIV Training, TA and Collaboration Center
- Funded and led by HRSA, CDC, and HHS Secretary's Minority AIDS Initiative Fund

http://p4chivtac.com/



# Lessons from the Field Partnerships for Care

#### Participating health centers are

- Federal qualified health centers funded by the Health Center Program (HRSA Bureau of Primary Health Care)
- Not directly funded by Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program (HRSA HIV/AIDS Bureau)
- Serving patients who are at least 30% racial/ethnic minorities
- Implementing routine HIV testing programs
- Developing capacity to provide at least basic HIV care and treatment, with clinical consultation as needed
- Utilizing electronic health records



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