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



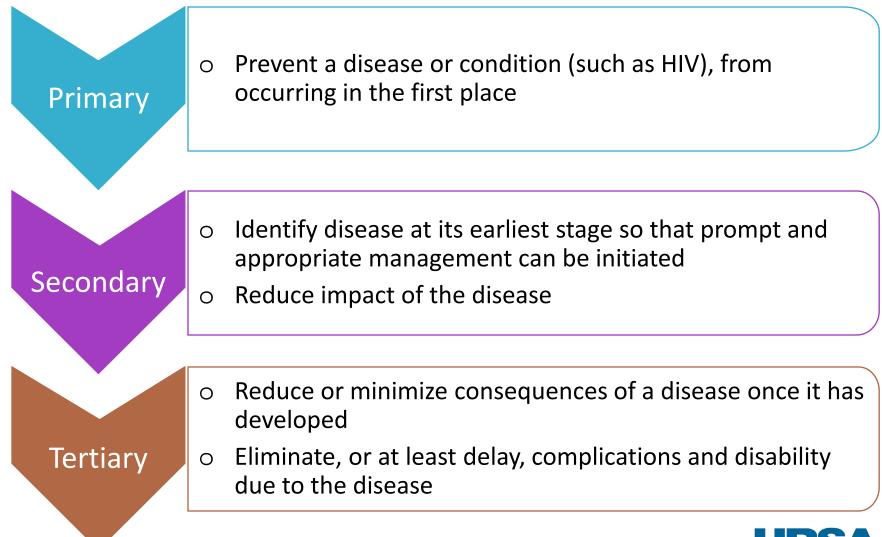
Primary Care

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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