

The Role of Primary Care In HIV Prevention

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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**



**Strengthen
the Health
Workforce**



**Build Healthy
Communities**



**Improve
Health Equity**



**Strengthen
Program
Operations**



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 disproportionately 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

Primary

- Prevent a disease or condition (such as HIV), from occurring in the first place

Secondary

- Identify disease at its earliest stage so that prompt and appropriate management can be initiated
- Reduce impact of the disease

Tertiary

- Reduce or minimize consequences of a disease once it has developed
- Eliminate, or at least delay, complications and disability due to the disease

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

PLWH

- 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 (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



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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