How to PrEP for It: HIV Prevention, Syndemics, and Current Updates on Ending the Epidemic Webinar

The goal of this webinar is to provide physicians with key resources available for HIV prevention, building knowledge of HIV prevention, diagnoses, and treatment, and sharing how providers can play a key role in building patient trust and ending the HIV epidemic.



THURSDAY, JUNE 15TH NAFOR 3:00 - 4:00 PM ET #PACT4HIV

Register now at **<u>bit.ly/HowToPrEPForlt</u>**



Petra Fimbres (Moderator)

Phoenix Chapter Co-Chair, National Hispanic Medical Association



Jose Rodriguez-Garcia, MD, AAHIVM Medical Director, Spectrum Medical



CDR Michelle Sandoval-Rosario, DrPH, MPH, CPH

Program Director for Region 9, Prevention Through Active Community Engagement



Melanie Taylor, MD, MPH, CAPT, USPH

Medical Episdemologist, Division of HIV Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS



Welcome



Petra Fimbres Moderator Co-Chair NHMA Phoenix Chapter



NHIMA National Hispanic Medical Association

Hector Araujo Co-Moderator Men's Board Co-Chair LatinaStrong

Housekeeping

- Todays session will feature PowerPoint presentations followed by live audience Q & A.
- All participant microphones will be muted, but please feel free to use the raised hand feature to be unmuted to ask a question or type your question into the Q & A box for the panelists to address after all presentations.
- Recording and slides will be housed on NHMAmd.org and sent out after the event.













CDR Michelle Sandoval-Rosario DrPH, MPH, CPH PACE Program

Melanie Taylor MD, MPH, CAPT, USPH Arizona Department of Health Services Jose Rodriguez MD, AAHIVS Spectrum Medical

Speaker

Speaker

Speaker

Ending the HIV Epidemic in the U.S.

June 15, 2023

CDR Michelle Sandoval-Rosario, DrPH, MPH Director, Region 9, Prevention Through Active Community Engagement Program Deputy Director, HIV.gov Office of Infectious Disease and HIV/AIDS Policy





Perceptions in the 1980's

FOR OUR LIVE

Special Report

AIDS

THE LATEST BOLENTIFIC FACTS

Contrary to what you've heard, AIDS isn't a threat to the vast majority of heterosexuals or a peril to humanity. It is - and is likely to remainlargely the fatal price one can pay for anal intercourse.



HIV Today





HIV in the United States, 2021

1.2 million

people with HIV Nearly 14% (**1 in 7**) have not been diagnosed (or more than 165,000 people).

Only 56%

of people with HIV are virally suppressed despite the availability of highly effective care and treatment that can suppress the viral load to protect the health of people with HIV as well as prevent transmission.

~32,100

new infections occur annually in 2021 Number is steady in recent years, despite the availability of many highly effective prevention tools, including PrEP. Without intervention another 400,000

Americans will be newly diagnosed over 10 years despite the available tools to prevent infection.

https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/basics/statistics.html



The South Experiences the Greatest Burden of HIV, 2021



https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/basics/statistics.html



Blacks/African Americans are Disproportionally Impacted by HIV, 2021

Racial and ethnic differences in HIV diagnoses persist.







In 2021, Over 50% of HIV Diagnoses Were Among Black Women

Black/African American women continue to be disproportionately affected by HIV.





* Based on sex assigned at birth and includes transgender people. For more information about transgender people, visit CDC's <u>HIV and Transgender</u> <u>People</u> web content.

+ Black refers to people having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa. African Americanis a term often used for people of African descent

with ancestry in North America.

* Hispanic/Latina women can be of any race.

https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/basics/statistics.html

Youth aged 13-24 years accounted for 20% of new HIV diagnoses in the US, 2021



Missed Opportunities

- Nearly 14% of people living with HIV don't know it
- 80% of new HIV infections are transmitted from people who don't know they have HIV or are not retained in treatment
- Only 25% of people who could benefit from HIV Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) are receiving it
- African Americans and Latinx people are more likely to acquire HIV and less likely to receive PrEP, than Whites
- Black women are 11 times more likely to be infected compared to white women
- Gay and bisexual men account for 66% of new HIV infections despite accounting for only 2% of the US population
- Youth aged 13–24 years account for 20% of total new infections in 2021

7 in 10 people with HIV saw a healthcare provider in the 12 months prior to diagnosis and failed to be diagnosed

Daily et al., MMWR Weekly Report, 2017; Skarbinski et al., JAMA, 2015; Gopalappa et al., Med Decision Making, 2017



The Ending the HIV Epidemic in the U.S. Initiative



Diagnose all people with HIV as early as possible.

Kev Strategies

Treat people with HIV rapidly and effectively to reach sustained viral suppression.



Prevent new HIV transmissions by using proven interventions, including pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) and syringe services programs (SSPs).

Respond quickly to potential HIV outbreaks to get needed prevention and treatment services to people who need them.



Geographic Focus



- 48 counties, DC, and San Juan accounted for 50% of HIV diagnoses in 2016 and 2017
- 7 states with substantial HIV salze diagnoses in rural areas











Addressing Syndemic to End HIV



Image Source: Shiau, S., Krause, K. D., Valera, P., Swaminathan, S., & Halkitis, P. N. (2020). The Burden of COVID-19 in People Living with HIV: A Syndemic Perspective. *AIDS and behavior*, *24*(8), 2244–2249. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10461-020-

OASH

Engaging the Syndemic Across National Strategic Plans



of overdose

reversing drugs

management

prevention.

treatment, and

recovery services

Stigma, discrimination, and social determinants of health are integral to addressing the syndemic



Federal Response to mpox-1 year later

- HHS launched an urgent, whole of government-community-centered response to address the outbreak, which resulted in the deployment of tests, vaccines, and treatments nationwide.
- Collectively, the Administration's efforts aim to expand vaccination for individuals at risk and make testing more convenient for healthcare providers and patients across the country.

Preparing for the summer months and potential surge

- <u>"Get Healthy and Ready for Summer 2023"</u>- by including mpox vaccination as part of a package of sexual health services that includes HIV and STI testing, treatment, and prevention.
- <u>Federal Resources About mpox</u> Find federal resources on mpox and HIV targeting consumers, clinicians, grantees, and other audiences <u>HIV.gov</u>



Advancing Equity and Support for Underserved Communities to Address Syndemics





Whole-of-Society Initiative





Join US: 77th Presidential Advisory Council on HIV/AIDS (PACHA) Meeting in Phoenix, Arizona





Thank you!

Contacts:

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LT Alberto Pina: <u>Alberto.Pina@hhs.gov</u>

Expanding HIV Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) Services and Mpox Prevention in Maricopa County

Melanie Taylor, MD, MPH Arizona Department of Health Services U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention June 15, 2023





EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DATA



Lifetime Risk of HIV Diagnosis by Race/Ethnicity and Sex



- Lifetime risk for men who have sex with men (MSMs):
 - 1 in 2 black MSM; 1 in 4 Hispanic MSM; 1 in 11 white MSM

http://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom/2016/croi-2016.html#Graphics accessed Sept. 2016



Number of Persons Newly Diagnosed with HIV/AIDS, Maricopa County, 2014-2021*



*The decrease in incident HIV cases in 2020 may be due to the COVID-19 pandemic.





Stages included - primary, secondary, early latent, late latent, and unknown duration. 2022 data preliminary

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS) Patient Reporting Surveillance Investigation System (PRISM)

Health and Wellness for all Arizonans

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES



ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

2022 data preliminary

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS) Patient Reporting Surveillance Investigation System (PRISM)

Primary and Secondary Syphilis — Rates of Reported Cases by State, United States and Territories, 2012 and 2021



Rate* 🖸 0.0-3.0 🔲 3.1-4.8 🔲 4.9-7.5 📕 7.6-11.4 📕 11.5-48.7 📕 Unavailable

- * Per 100,000
- <u>https://www.cdc.gov/std/statistics/2021/figures.htm</u>



Primary and Secondary Syphilis — Rates of Reported Cases by County, United States, 2021



• * Per 100,000

<u>https://www.cdc.gov/std/statistics/2021/figures.htm</u>



Maricopa County analysis of HIV incidence among patients with STIs diagnosed at the STD Clinic: Preliminary analysis and findings



Time to HIV diagnosis, by Sex





*Preliminary analysis and findings

Time to HIV diagnosis, by STD







PREVENTING HIV WITH PREP



What is PrEP?

- A method of reducing acquisition of HIV to be used with other prevention practices
- Once-daily oral dosing of a combination pill
 - Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate + emtricitabine (Truvada)
 - Effective in men and women
 - Tenofovir alafenamide + emtricitabine (Descovy)
 - For use in cis-gender men or transgendered women only
- Cabotegravir given IM monthly x 2 doses then every two months
- USPSTF rating of "A" (June 2019)
 - "When taking PrEP daily or consistently (at least 4 times per week), the risk of acquiring HIV is reduced by about 99%**."



https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/risk/estimates/preventionstrategies.html .

Increase Awareness of PrEP as an Option

- **NEW RECOMMENDATION**: "All sexually active adult and adolescent patients should receive information about PrEP."
- Encourage providers to offer PrEP as a core primary care service
 - Reduce missed opportunities for PrEP provision and HIV prevention
- Increase knowledge of PrEP among potential users
 - Allow consideration of immediate or future use and PrEP requests
- Increase knowledge of PrEP in the community
 - Recommend PrEP to others or support use by family or friends



https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/risk/prep/cdc-hiv-prepguidelines-2021.pdf

Is it Worth It?

Number Needed to Treat



Missed Opportunities

- In NYC, among HIV seroconverters 2012-2017
 - 42% had a prior negative HIV test visit without provision of PrEP
- In SC, among HIV seroconverters 2013-2016
 - 25% had a diagnosis of gonorrhea or syphilis at a prior healthcare visit without provision of PrEP
- In the VA, among patients with indications for PrEP,
 - 35% experienced delays receiving PrEP ranging from six weeks to 16 months.
- In AL, among adolescents at a primary care center
 - 44% had a PrEP indication. None were offered/prescribed PrEP


Make it Simple

- Inform all sexually active patients about PrEP availability
- Use Electronic Medical Records
 - Implement routine HIV testing
 - Offer PrEP to all diagnosed with syphilis or gonorrhea
- Take a team approach
- Add select questions to paper or digital health history form

What if there were a pill that could help prevent HIV?

There is.

Ask your doctor if PrEP is right for you.

Pre-exposure prophylaxis: A daily pill to reduce risk of HIV infection

www.cdc.gov/hiv/basics/prep.html





Ask simple questions of every patient

1.Are you sexually active? 2.If yes, Do you have sex with men, women or both? 3.Do you have a partner with HIV? 4. Have you recently had sex with one or more partners without using a condom? 5. Have you had a bacterial sexually transmitted infection in the past six months? 6.Do you use or have you recently used injection drugs?



Testing Procedure for Determining HIV Status

- Starting/restarting PrEP for persons with no recent antiretroviral use
 - Lowered HIV-1 RNA threshold for retesting for possible false positive result
- Restarting/continuing PrEP for persons with recent antiretroviral use

New algorithm using qualitative or quantitative HIV-1 RNA assays





Workshops and Trainings on PrEP

- Academic Detailing in Arizona: Peer Support and Technical Assistance To Implement PrEP in Your Clinic For more information, email <u>rocko.cook@azdhs.gov</u>
- Arizona AIDS Education and Training Center (AETC):
 For more information, visit <u>https://aidsetc.org/aetc-program/paetc-arizona</u>
- Pacific AIDS Education and Training Center (PAETC): For more information, visit <u>https://paetc.org</u>
- AIDS Education Training Centers, National Resource Center: <u>http://www.aids-ed.org</u>



Connecting to PrEP Services in Arizona

Central Navigation Agencies (information and referrals statewide):

Maricopa County Department of Public Health <u>www.stdAZ.org</u> (602) 372-7737 or (602) 372-4425

Area Agency on Aging – Care Directions (602) 241-6100 preppep@aaaphx.org

For a Full Directory Visit:

https://HIVaz.org (English) https://VIH.org (Spanish)





www.PrEPlocator.org

PrEP Providers in Maricopa County

Planned Parenthood AZ Inc.	One Medical	Native Heath
4751 N 15 th St	2201 E Camelback Rd	4041 N Central Ave
Phoenix, Arizona 85014	Phoenix, Arizona 85016	Phoenix, Arizona 85012
(602)277-7526	(888) 663-6331	(602) 279-5262
Indian Health Service	Family Practice Specialists	Camelback Mountain Medical
4212 N 16 th St	4600 E Shea Blvd	Associates
Phoenix, Arizona 85016	Phoenix, Arizona 85025	120 E Monterey Way
(602) 263-1200	(602)955-8700	Phoenix, Arizona 85012
Phoenix Children's Hospital	Spectrum Medical Group	FIT Health Care
1919 E Thomas Rd	52 E Monterey Way	300 W Clarendon Ave
Phoenix, Arizona 85016	Phoenix, Arizona 85012	Phoenix, Arizona 85013
(602) 933-0955	(602) 604-9500	(602) 279-5049
Arizona Pulmonary Spec. 3330 N 2 nd St Phoenix, Arizona 85012 (602) 274-7195	Your Health and Wellness 3326 N 3 rd Ave Phoenix, Arizona 85013 (602) 625-7944	First Family Medical Group 1444 W Bethany Home Rd Phoenix, Arizona 85013
Pueblo Family Physicians	CAN Community Health	Southwest Center for HIV/AIDS
4350 N 19 th Ave	4350 N 19 th Ave	1101 N Central Ave
Phoenix, Arizona 85015	Phoenix, Arizona 85015	Phoenix, Arizona 85004
(602) 264-9191	(602) 661-0666	(602) 307-5330
Valleywise Health 1101 N Central Ave Phoenix, Arizona 85004 (602) 433-6550	Chicanos por La Causa 6850 W. Indian School Rd. Phoenix, AZ 85033 (623) 247-0464	Be Well Family Care 1492 S. Mill Ave., Ste. 212 Tempe, Arizona 85281



Providers in Arizona can Receive Free HIV Test Kits

- Type of Tests: Point-of-Care (POC) Rapid Tests
 - HIV Antigen/Antibody (Ag/Ab Combo) Test (Results within 20 minutes)
 - HIV Antibody (Ab Test) (Results within 1 minute)
- POC devices proven to be easy to transport, operate, and maintain. (Arora, D. R., Maheshwari, M., & Arora, B., 2013)
- Leads to timely linkage and referral to prevention/ care services.
- There are requirements and limitations for this program- to discuss and for more information, contact: <u>Deborah.Reardon@azdhs.gov</u>





PREVENTING MPOX THROUGH VACCINATION



Mpox 2022-2023

- Mpox is an orthopox virus endemic to central and west Africa first identified in 1958. An animal reservoir is suspected but not identified
- Prior to 2022 most cases in humans were associated with animal exposure although since 2017 outbreak investigations proposed sexual transmission.
- In May of 2022, a world-wide outbreak of mpox clade IIb occurred mostly in gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men.
- The US outbreak peaked in early August of 2022. Total US cases as of June 2023 are just over 30,000 and there have been 42 deaths mostly in immunosuppressed persons/persons with uncontrolled or undiagnosed HIV-infection.



Mpox Surveillance as of June 7, 2023 30,468 cases, 42 deaths



Health and Wellness for all Arizonans

https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/mpox/response/2022/index.html

MPOX in 2022 & 2023

- Mpox can be considered a sexually transmitted infection and an opportunistic infection.
 - Transmission through non-sexual skin to skin contact through contaminated instruments has been reported.
- In May 2023 a cluster of new infections (about 30 at this time) was reported in Chicago. Many infections were in previously fully vaccinated persons. Most cases were very mild.
- In May 2023 an infection was diagnosed in Phoenix in a fully vaccinated person after about 3 months with no new diagnoses in the state.





ARIZONA Mpox DATA SUMMARY

Updated weekly on Monday

Last updated 5/30/2023





County	Percentage	Total
MARICOPA	88.5%	524
PIMA	7.8%	46
PINAL	1.9%	11
GILA	1.4%	8
COCONINO	0.5%	3
Grand Total	100.0%	592

*Illness in the past week may not be reported



https://www.azdhs.gov/preparedness/epidemiologydisease-control/mpox/dashboard/

Vaccination To Prevent Mpox

- Vaccination is an important tool in stopping the spread of mpox.
- JYNNEOS is a 2-dose vaccine developed to protect against mpox and smallpox infections. People need to get both doses of the vaccine for the best protection against mpox. The second dose should be given 4 weeks after the first dose.
- People who are vaccinated should continue to avoid close, skin-to-skin contact with someone who has mpox.
- https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/mpox/vaccines/index.html





Not Enough At-Risk Persons Vaccinated

• Mpox vaccine coverage is the estimated proportion of people who have received JYNNEOS vaccination divided by the population recommended to receive the vaccine. This metric helps assess how well the population at risk is protected from mpox.



• For more information:

https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/mpox/cases-data/mpx-jynneos-vaccine-coverage.html



Vaccination To Prevent Mpox

- Given adequate vaccine supply *subcutaneous* administration is preferred.
- Patients should be cautioned that infection after full vaccination IS possible.
- Clinical observation suggests infection is vaccinated persons may be milder.
- Vaccine is available at no cost to patients @ Maricopa County Health Department 1645 East Roosevelt Street, Phoenix, 85006. Contact <u>isabel.evans@azdhs.gov</u> for assistance if needed.



MPOX | VACCINE



Health and Wellness for all Arizonans

Vaccines | Mpox | Poxvirus | CDC

Vaccination To Prevent Mpox

- Persons who have had only one dose and are outside the 4week window should be given a second dose as soon as possible. Currently a new vaccine series is <u>NOT</u> recommended.
- Current guidance is that persons who have had a confirmed diagnoses of mpox infection do not need vaccination.
- Mpox vaccination should be part of comprehensive sexual healthcare
 - HIV screening, PrEP, PEP
 - Multisite STI screening (syphilis, gonorrhea, chlamydia)
 - HCV and HBV screening, immunization and treatment
 - Other indicated immunizations
 - (DoxyPEP and PrEP/ Awaiting CDC guidance)



Questions?



THANK YOU

Melanie Taylor, MD, MPH | Medical Epidemiologist mdt7@cdc.gov | 602-506-6354

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facebook.com/azdhs



JYNNEOS Vaccine Effectiveness

- JYNNEOS vaccine is effective at reducing the risk of mpox, with two doses providing the best protection.
- Vaccine effectiveness (VE) measures how well vaccination works under real-world conditions to protect people against infection, symptomatic illness, hospitalization, and death. For instance, 70% VE means that the number of vaccinated people who are ill is 70% lower than the number of unvaccinated people who are ill.
- Multiple studies are needed to generate reliable, real-world VE estimates. These studies show JYNNEOS can reduce the risk of mpox illness, with two doses providing the best protection. No vaccine is 100% effective. People who have been vaccinated can still get mpox, but vaccination may make illness less severe.
- For more information:

https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/mpox/cases-data/JYNNEOS-vaccine-effectiveness.html



Applying Guidelines and Resources to Clinical Practice

Jose Rodriguez-Garcia, MD

Medical Director – Spectrum Medical Care Center

Phoenix, Az

Opt-Out HIV testing

- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends all patients between the ages of 13 and 64 get tested for HIV at least once as part of routine health care
- Use an opt-out approach to remove the stigma associated with HIV testing and foster earlier diagnosis and treatment







MSM: gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men

MSW: men who have sex with women

STI: sexually transmitted infection

WSM: women who have sex with men

https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/clinicians/prevention/prescribe-prep.html

5 P's Sexual History

- 1. Partners
- 2. Practices
- 3. Protection from STIs
- 4. Past History of STIs
- 5. Pregnancy Intention



CDC; A GUIDE TO Taking a Sexual History; https://www.cdc.gov/std/treatment/ SexualHistory.htm

PrEP Resources

- County Public Health Department
- hivaz.org
- pleaseprepme.org
- Care Directions (602)241-6100



 CPLC LUCES (Latinos Unidos Contra el Sida/ Latinos United Against AIDS)

Mpox Vaccine

- People who have been identified by public health officials as a contact of someone with mpox
- People who in the past 12 months have had:
 - A new diagnosis of one or more reportable sexually transmitted diseases (i.e., acute HIV, chlamydia, gonorrhea, or syphilis)
 - More than one sex partner
- People who have had any of the following in the past 6 months:
 - Sex at a commercial sex venue
 - Sex in association with a large public event in a geographic area where mpox transmission is occurring
- Sexual partners of people with the above risks
- People who anticipate experiencing the above risks
- Health care providers who work in settings where exposure to mpox infection is anticipated on a daily basis, such as:
 - Lab workers who routinely work with mpox specimens
 - Health care providers who work in sexual health/STI clinics
 - Health care providers who work in settings primarily serving LGBTQIA+ communities

Contact Information

• Jose.rodriguezgarcia@spectrummedicalcareaz.com



Q&A Discussion

The CDC HIV Campaign: *Let's Stop HIV Together*[™]

Content Areas:

- Stigma/Patient-Centered Care
- Testing
- Prevention
- Treatment and Care





HIV Nexus: A Clinical Resource

- https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/clinicians/index.html
- Serves as a one-stop hub for resources designed to support clinicians
- Contains latest research and information on HIV prevention, screening, and treatment
- Provides access to free continuing medical education programs
- Highlights CDC guidelines and recommendations
- Includes patient education materials



www.cdc.gov/HIVNexus

spanic Healtr

vide extensive, accessible resources to members of our community ultivates credible sources to ensure that the information we pro

Resources for both Patients & Physicians

I am a Patient

Credible and accessible resources for individuals, families, and general community members so that you can make the best decisions for yourself using the most up-to-date information

Learn More

Healthcare Professional

Research, trackers, and current data so that you can help your patients by utilizing the most accurate information available

Learn More

Protect Yourself

- Get your two-dose vaccine.
- Know the signs and symptoms of mpox:









Rash



Fever





Chills

If You Have Sex with Someone Who Has These Symptoms

Check yourself for symptoms for 21 days.

- Get vaccinated.
- If you develop any of these symptoms, contact a healthcare provider to discuss testing.



Scan the QR code to find mpox vaccine locations near you or visit: www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/mpox/vaccines/

Protect yourself from mpox

MPOX



Safer Sex Info www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/mpox/ prevention/sexual-health.html









Advocacy



Education



Leadership



Networking



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 Apply for NHMA Leadership Fellowship and Resident Leadership Programs

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NHMAMD.ORG







Thank you!