

Enhanced Patient Navigation for Women of Color Living with HIV

DISSEMINATION OF
EVIDENCE-
INFORMED.
INTERVENTIONS



The Enhanced Patient Navigation intervention is designed to utilize patient navigators (non-medical staff in clinical settings) to increase linkage and retention in HIV primary care among cis- and transgender women of color.

Find more intervention materials, including implementation and training manuals, on Target HIV: <https://targethiv.org/deii/deii-enhanced-patient-navigation>



THE CHALLENGE

In the United States, people of color are less likely to be engaged in HIV care than other groups, and women are less consistently engaged in HIV care than men.¹⁻³ Women of color have lower retention in care and higher HIV/AIDS-related morbidity.¹⁻³ This tailored intervention to engage women of color with HIV in care is essential to reach the goal of Ending the HIV Epidemic.



FOCUS POPULATION

Cis or transgender Women of Color (WoC) with HIV who are 18 years or older and have fallen out of care for 6 or more months; or are loosely engaged in care; or are not virally suppressed; or have multiple co-morbidities that threaten their ability to be retained in care.

This short-term intervention uses patient navigators to work with women to:

- Complete interactive HIV education sessions;
- Support adherence to HIV care and treatment;
- Accompany and schedule medical appointments; and
- Assist in completing medical and social service referrals.



THE MODEL

- Grady Health System, Atlanta, GA
- Keck School of Medicine, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA
- Newark Beth Israel Medical Center, Newark, NJ



DEMONSTRATION SITES

Over the course of this project, a total of 332 cis and transgender women were served across the three sites from 2016-2019: 95.5% of clients were linked to HIV primary care in 90 days

- 76.3% of clients were linked to care in 90 days.
- 74.5% were retained in care (defined as 2 medical appointments at least 90 days apart in 12 months).
- 64.3% achieved viral suppression at 12 months.



IMPACTS

¹CDC. HIV in the United States: The stages of care. Atlanta: CDC. 2012.

²Meditz AL, MaWhinney S, Allshouse A, et al. Sex, Race, and Geographic Region Influence Clinical Outcomes Following Primary HIV-1 Infection. The Journal of Infectious Diseases. 2011;203(4):442-451.

³Beer L, Mattson CL, Bradley H, Skarbinski J, Medical Monitoring P. Understanding Cross-Sectional Racial, Ethnic, and Gender Disparities in Antiretroviral Use and Viral Suppression Among HIV Patients in the United States. Medicine (Baltimore). 2016;95(13):e3171-e3171.