



Public Health Response to HIV Clusters and Outbreaks 301

2020 National Ryan White Conference on HIV Care and Treatment

August 13, 2020

Sheryl Lyss, MD, MPH, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

Susan Robilotto, DO, Director, Division of State HIV/AIDS Programs (DSHAP), HIV/AIDS Bureau (HAB)

Vision: Healthy Communities, Healthy People



Disclosures

Sheryl Lyss has no relevant financial or non-financial interests to disclose.

Susan Robilotto has no relevant financial or non-financial interests to disclose.

Disclosure will be made when a product is discussed for an unapproved use.

This continuing education activity is managed and accredited by AffinityCE in cooperation with HRSA and LRG. AffinityCE, HRSA, and LRG Staff, as well as planners and reviewers, have no relevant financial or non-financial interests to disclose. Conflict of interest, when present, was resolved through peer review of content by a non-conflicting reviewer.

Commercial support was not received for this activity.



Learning Objectives

At the conclusion of this activity, participants will be able to

1. Provide definitions for HIV cluster and HIV outbreak
2. Identify different methodologies for rapidly detecting increases in HIV incidence
3. Create local examples for responding to HIV clusters and outbreaks

Overview of Public Health Response Institute

- Session 101: What is a cluster and why does it matter?
- Session 201: Public health approach to addressing clusters and outbreaks – How does your organization fit into a response?
- **Session 301: Taking lessons learned from clusters and applying it in your system of care**



Public Health Response to Clusters and Outbreaks 301

- **Overview of Session 201: Public health approach to addressing clusters and outbreaks – How does your organization fit into a response?**
 - Dr. Sheryl Lyss, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
- **Jurisdictional Perspectives**
- **Questions and Answers**



Recap:

Public Health Response to HIV Clusters and Outbreaks

Session 201

Adapted from slides and presentation by R. Paul McClung, MD
Wednesday, August 12, 2002

Sheryl Lyss, MD, MPH

CAPT, US Public Health Service

Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, CDC



Cluster and Outbreak Detection and Response Can Help Bring the Nation Closer to Ending the HIV Epidemic

- Cluster and outbreak detection allow us to identify when HIV is spreading quickly.
- A cluster or outbreak indicates gaps in our prevention services that need to be addressed to improve access to services and stop transmission.
- Cluster and outbreak response use standard prevention approaches in a more focused way.



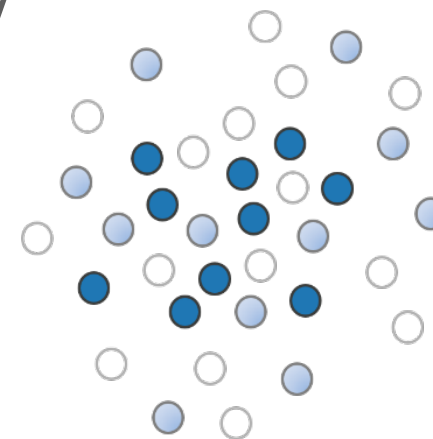
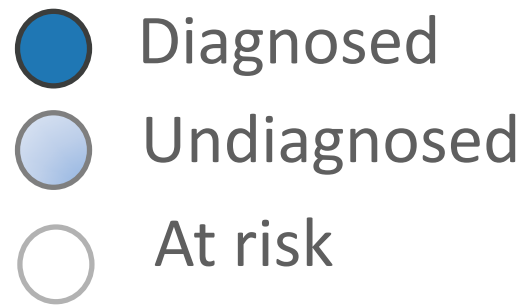
Responding to an HIV cluster or outbreak

1. Carefully consider the affected communities
2. Identify barriers or gaps in HIV prevention and care services
3. Plan and prioritize interventions to address these gaps



1. Carefully consider the affected communities

- Review available data
- Identify characteristics of the network and affected community(ies)
 - Consider challenges and barriers faced by them
- Recognize :
 - The case count is a fraction of the total cluster or outbreak
 - Networks include people with and without HIV



- Assess urgency and priority of the cluster

2. Identify barriers or gaps in HIV prevention and care services

- What services are currently provided to the affected communities?
- Identify gaps in services:
 - Talk to people in the affected communities
 - Engage other programs and partners
- Gather more information when needed



3. Plan and prioritize interventions to address these gaps

- Act on what you've learned
- Set measurable goals
- Prioritize interventions: Assess impact and feasibility
- Implement, reassess, adjust: continuous quality improvement cycle

- Responses vary in size and scope of activities
- Challenge: funding new activities or new collaborations rapidly

Jurisdictional Perspectives

- **Philadelphia Department of Public Health**
 - S. Caitlin Conyngham (interviewed by Sheryl Lyss)
- **Marshall Health — Huntington, WV**
 - Kara Willenburg, MD (interviewed by Susan Robilotto)
- **Caracole, Inc — Cincinnati, OH**
 - Suzanne Bachmeyer (interviewed by Sheryl Lyss)
- **Public Health — Seattle & King County and the Max Clinic**
 - Julie Dombrowski, MD, MPH (interviewed by Susan Robilotto)

DISCLOSURES

The following speakers have no relevant financial or non-financial interests to disclose:

S. Caitlin Conyngham

Kara Willenburg

Suzanne Bachmeyer

Julie Dombrowski received research support from Hologic through grants to the University of Washington.

Disclosure will be made when a product is discussed for an unapproved use.

This continuing education activity is managed and accredited by AffinityCE in cooperation with HRSA and LRG. AffinityCE, HRSA, and LRG Staff, as well as planners and reviewers, have no relevant financial or non-financial interests to disclose. Conflict of interest, when present, was resolved through peer review of content by a non-conflicting reviewer.

Commercial support was not received for this activity.

Questions and Answers



Contact Information

Susan Robilotto

Director, Division of State HIV/AIDS Programs

HIV/AIDS Bureau (HAB)

Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)

Email: srobilotto@hrsa.gov

Phone: 301.443.6554

Web: hab.hrsa.gov



Connect with HRSA

Learn more about our agency at:

www.HRSA.gov



[Sign up for the HRSA eNews](#)

FOLLOW US:



How To Claim CE Credit

If you would like to receive continuing education credit for this activity, please visit:

ryanwhite.cds.pesgce.com

