



*University of Washington  
Public Health Capacity Building Center*

**Public Health**   
Seattle & King County

*National Center for Innovation in HIV Care, 3/11/2015*

# Data to Care: Improving Treatment Outcomes & Addressing Disparities

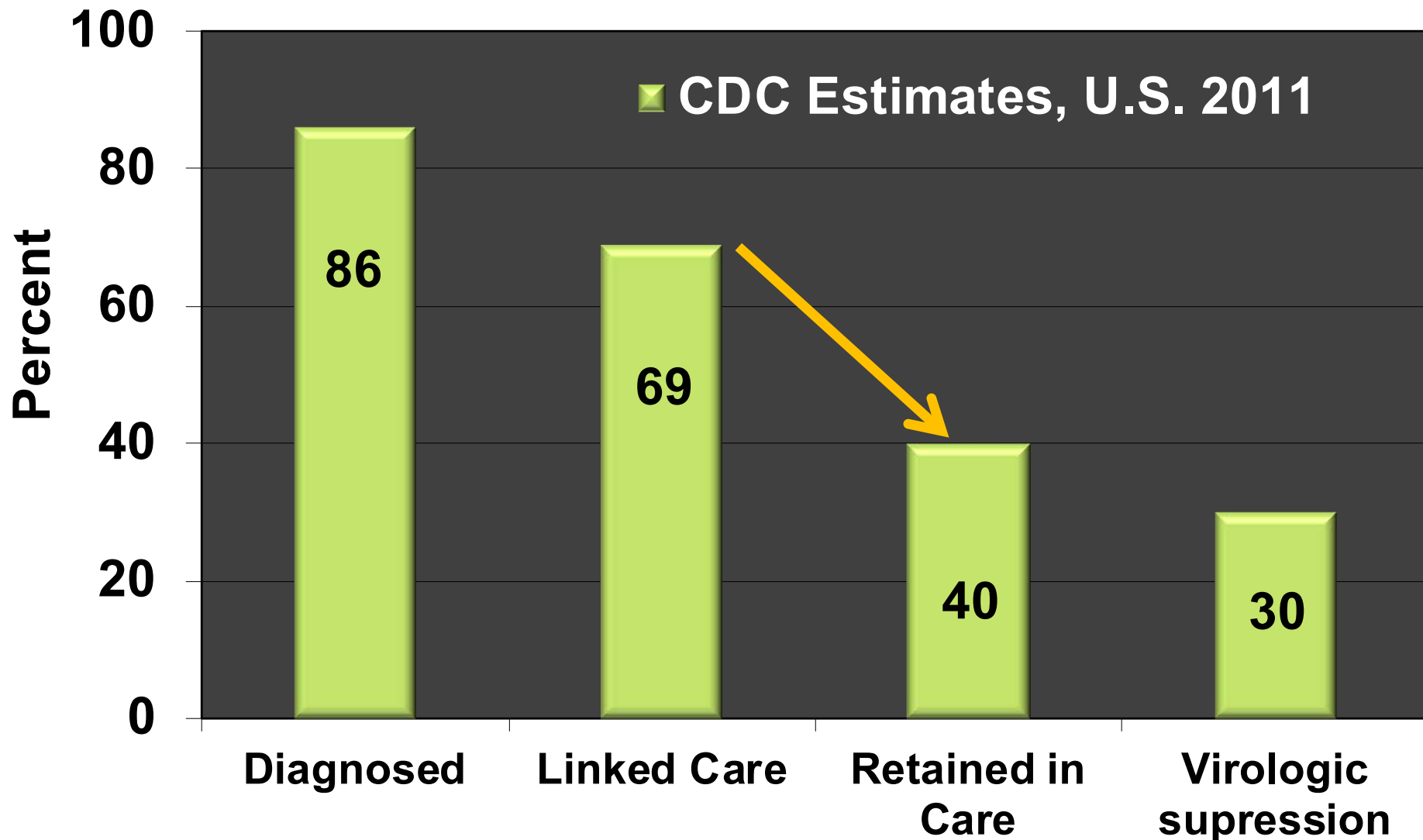
Julie Dombrowski, MD, MPH  
Deputy Director, PHSKC HIV/STD Program  
Assistant Professor of Medicine, University of Washington

Mark Fleming, BA  
Care and ART Promotion Program  
Public Health – Seattle & King County

# Outline

- “Data to Care” background
- Re-linkage to care in Seattle – King County
  - History
  - Procedures
  - Outcomes
- Innovative models from around the U.S.
- My perspective on the role of CBOs & ASOs (for discussion)
- Mark Fleming’s front-line experience

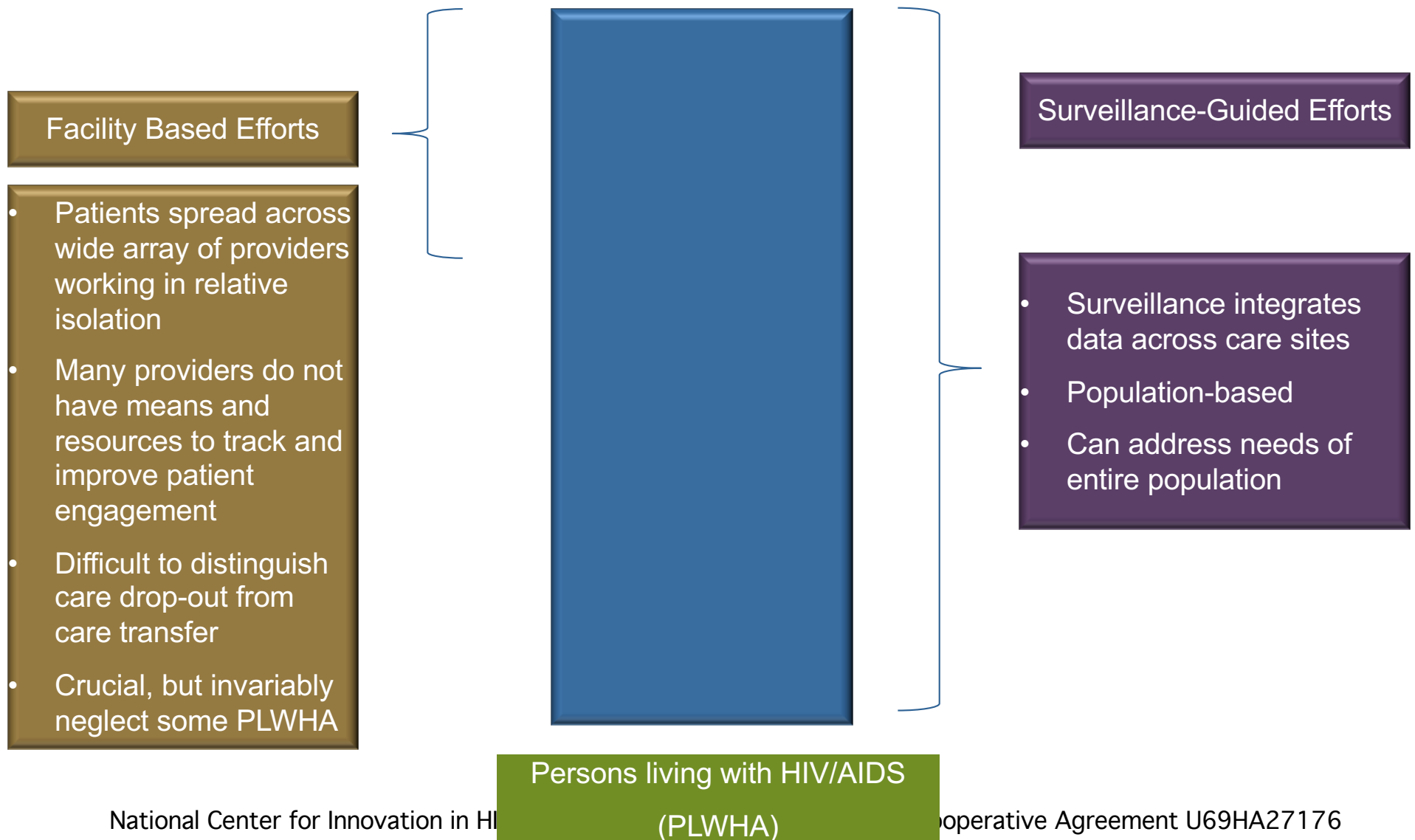
# Retention in Care is a Point of Steep Drop-Off



# Many Models of Programs to Improve Retention in HIV Care

- HIV Clinics
  - Orientation for new patients
  - Clinic-wide messaging
  - Patient tracing programs
- ASOs and CBOs
  - Patient navigator programs
  - Case management
  - Client tracing programs
- Health Departments
  - Funding programs of community organizations, clinics
  - Interventions guided by HIV surveillance data

# The Rationale for Surveillance-Based Re-linkage to HIV Care

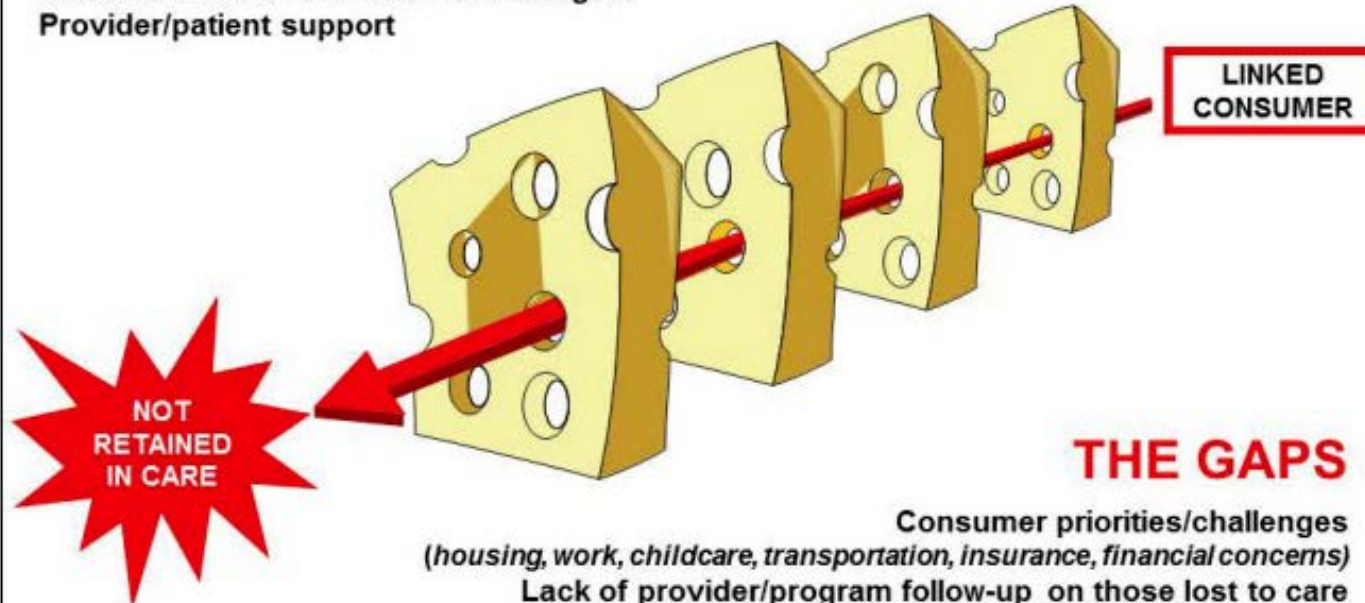




# The Need for Redundancy in Systems

## DEFENSES

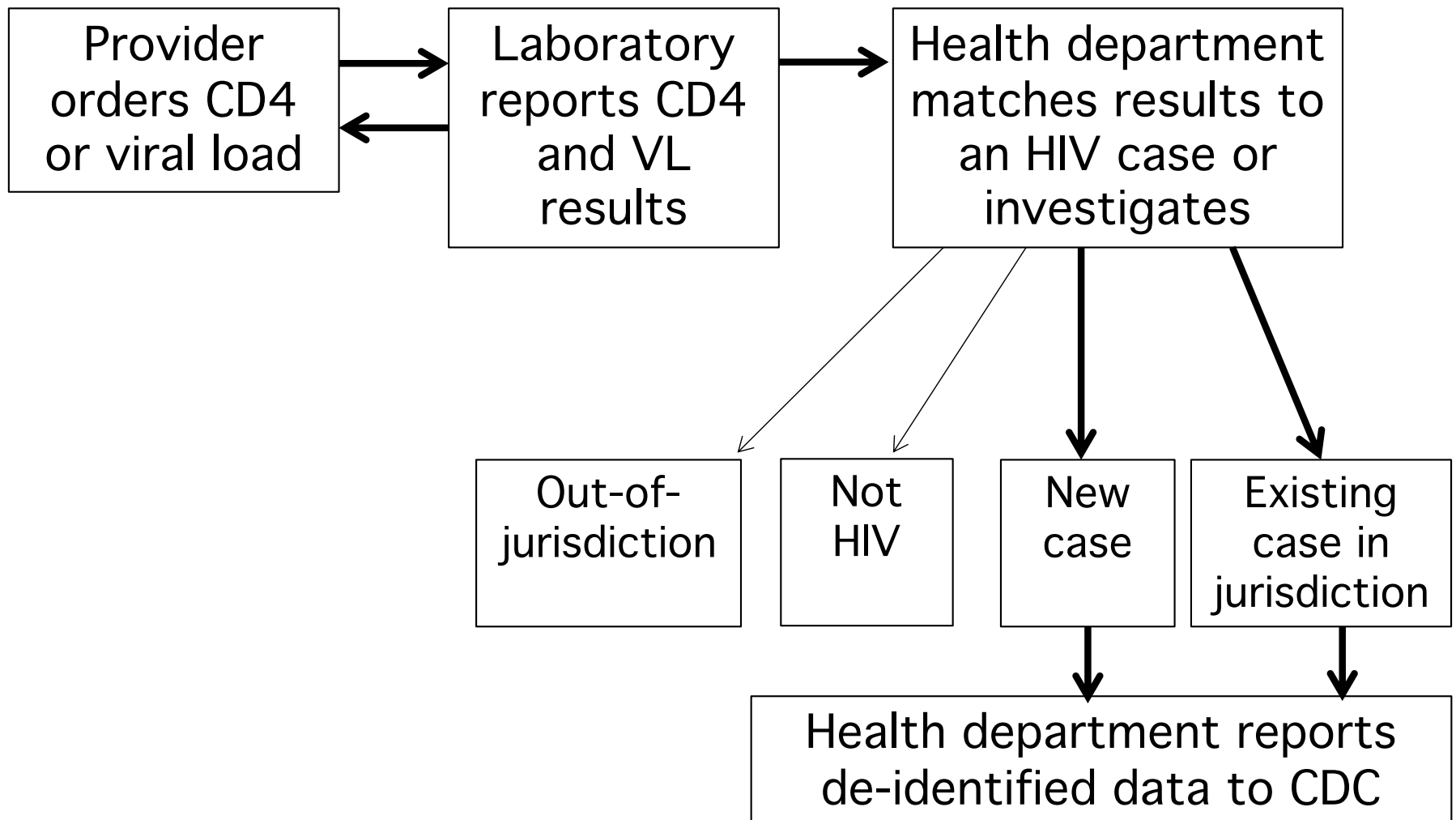
Effective connection to ongoing supportive services  
Flexible appointment/reminder systems  
Friendly and supportive clinical environment  
Peer navigation/support  
Effective treatment adherence strategies  
Provider/patient support



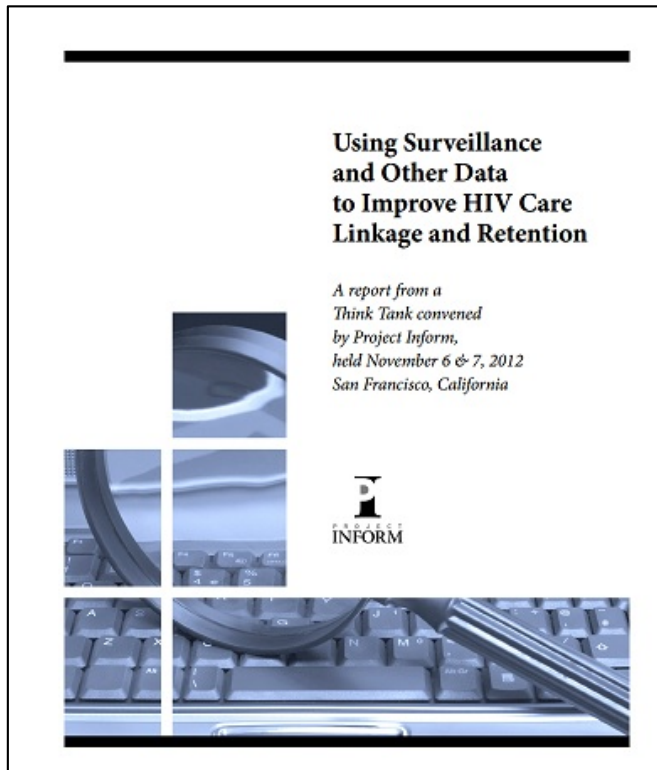
## THE GAPS

Consumer priorities/challenges  
(housing, work, childcare, transportation, insurance, financial concerns)  
Lack of provider/program follow-up on those lost to care  
Appointment scheduling and provider availability  
Unfriendly clinic environment or "just a bad day today"  
Lack of supportive services for mental health, substance abuse

# HIV Laboratory Surveillance in the US

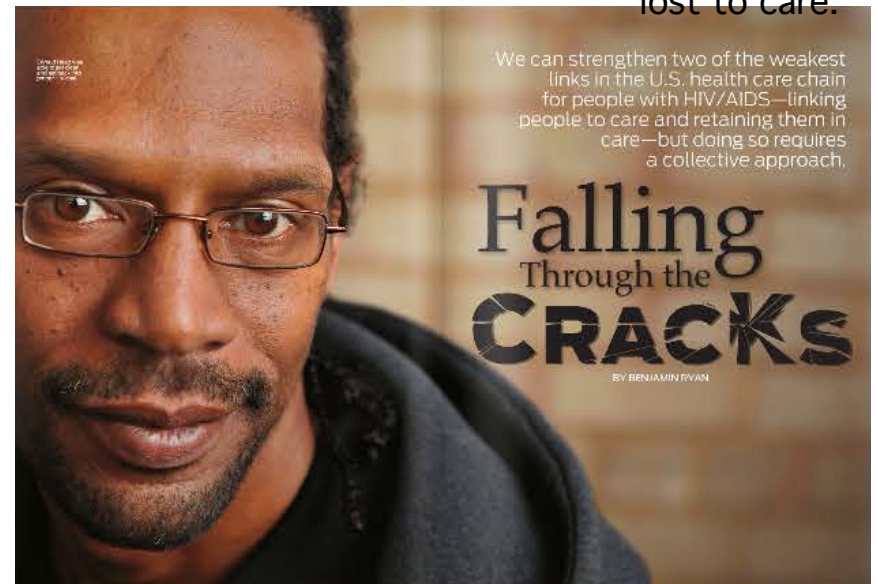


# Community & Advocate Perspectives



POZ, March 2013

“Another effort that’s gaining steam around the country is the use of local surveillance data to help providers determine which of their patients have been lost to care.”



## Consensus Statement:

“The benefits [to more active uses of collected data] potentially outweigh the risks so that we encourage local jurisdictions to actively engage stakeholders in considering the use of surveillance data along with other tools to systematically increase access to care, ensure better linkages to services, and improve retention in care.”

National Center for Innovation in HIV Care Under HRSA HIV/AIDS Bureau Cooperative Agreement U69HA27176



# “Data to Care”



*Using HIV Surveillance Data to Support  
the HIV Care Continuum*

- CDC Effective Intervention ([effectiveinterventions.org](http://effectiveinterventions.org))
- Coequal goals: to improve the health of individual PLWHA and prevent HIV transmission
- Three models
  - Health Department Model
  - Healthcare Provider Model
  - Combination Health Department/Healthcare Provider Model

# How could this address disparities?

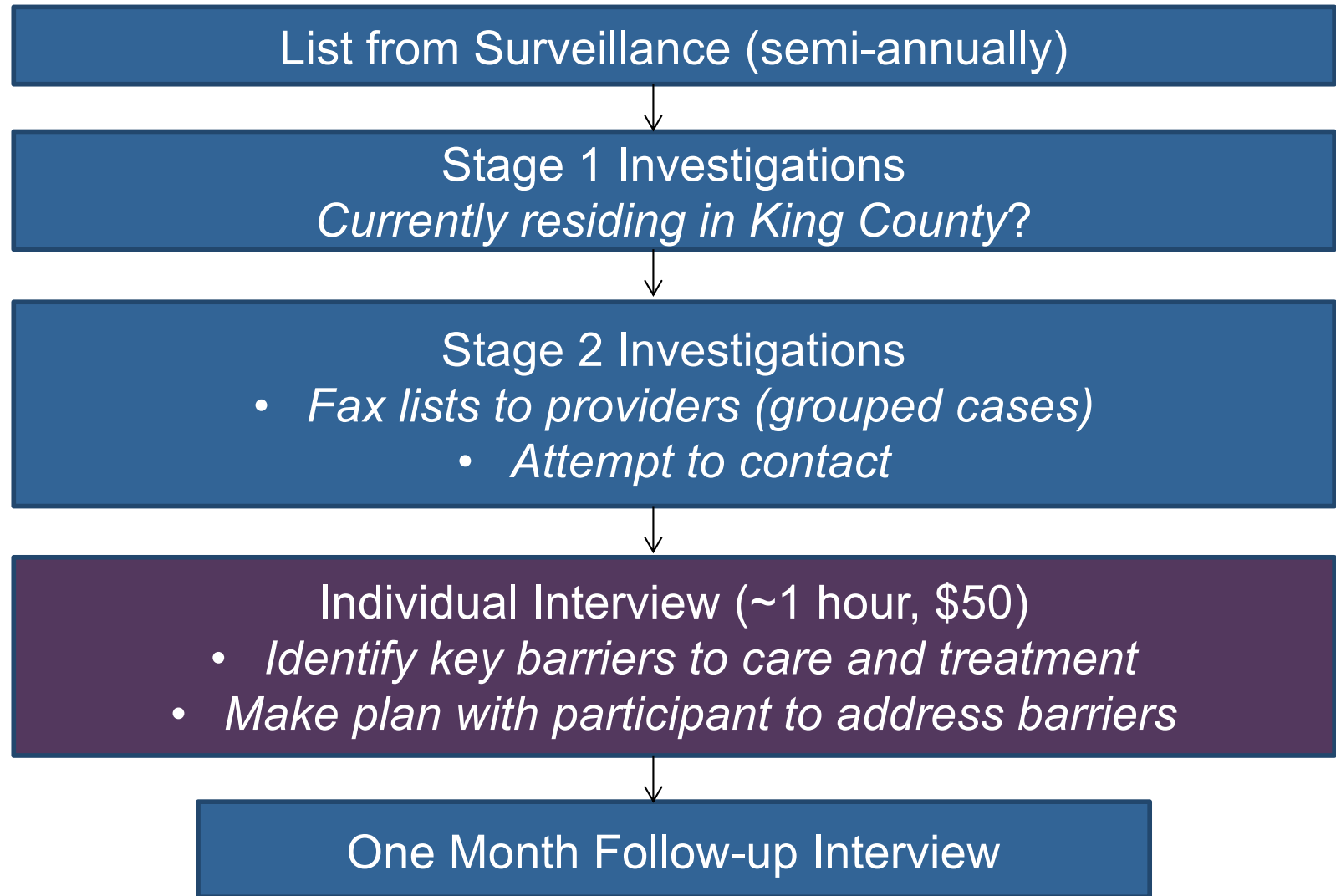
- Key disparities:
  - Racial & ethnic minorities
  - Economic (not just low-income)
  - Foreign born
  - Drug use
  - Disparities in quality of healthcare
- Population-based approach can address the needs of the entire population
- Collaboration between organizations is required to do this effectively
- Impact on disparities likely to depend
  - Healthcare payer resources in the region
  - Adequacy of HIV clinical capacity



DATA TO CARE: SEATTLE & KING COUNTY

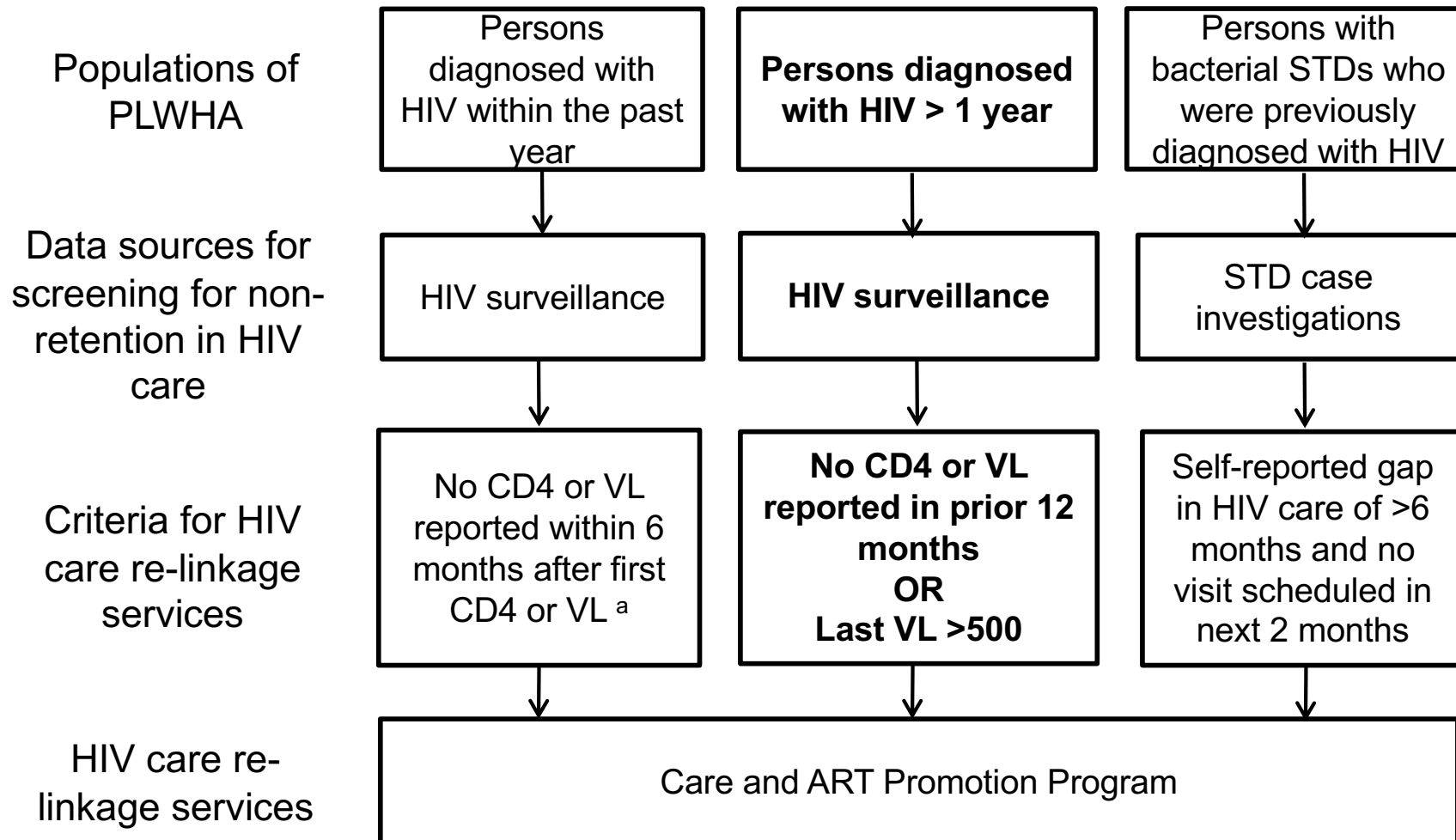
# History of Program Development

# The Care & Antiretroviral Promotion Program (CAPP): Seattle – King County HIV Care Relinkage Program

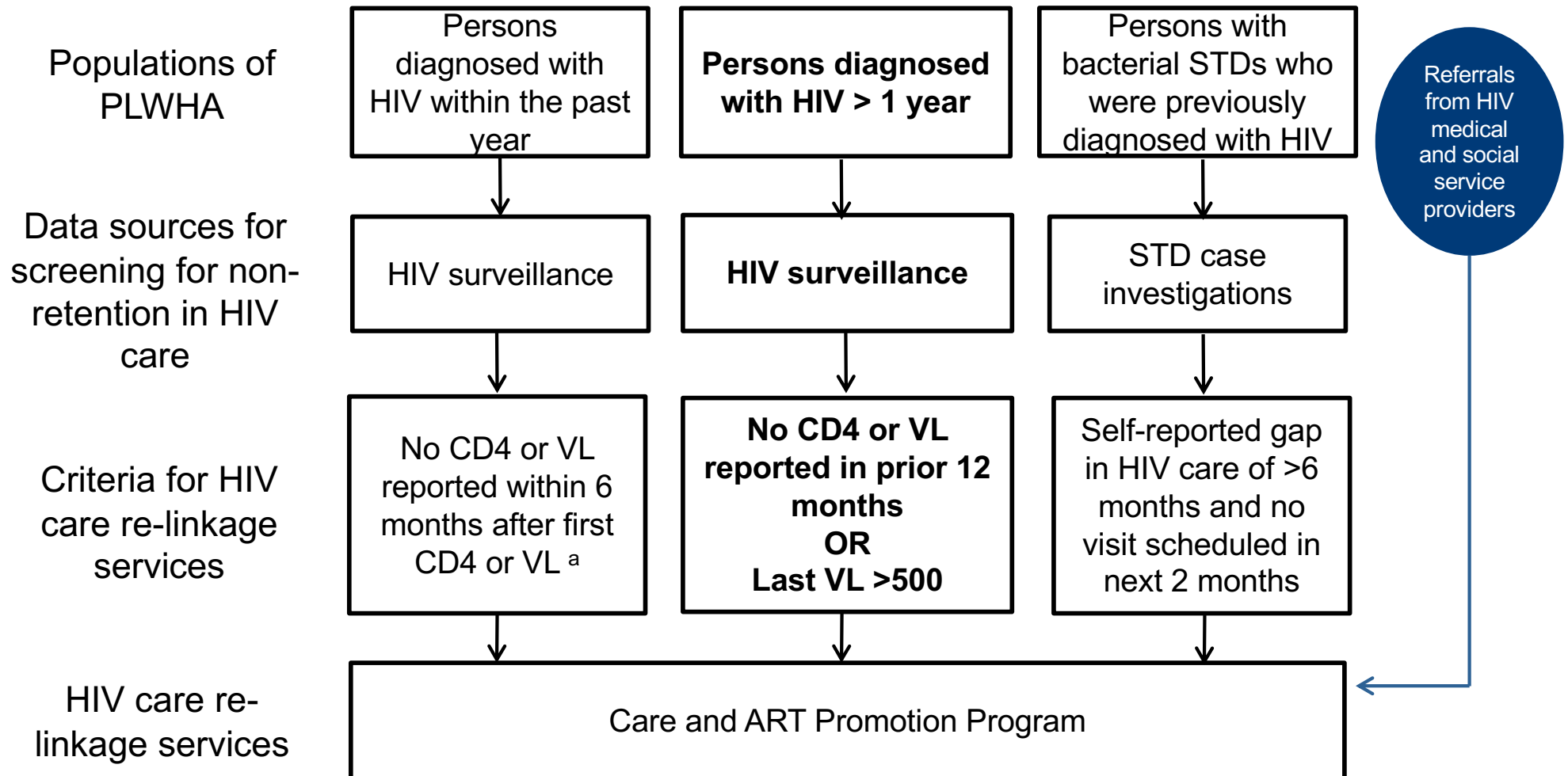




# Multiple Referral Sources



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# Program Development (2008-2012)

Calls to PLWHA identified through surveillance to survey acceptability

Qualitative individual interviews  
with PLWHA (N=20) & medical providers (N=15)

Pilot testing of intervention

Group meeting with community HIV providers

Additional meetings with high-volume medical providers

Presentation to HIV Planning Council & Community Action Board

Development and vetting of educational materials

Rollout & evaluation



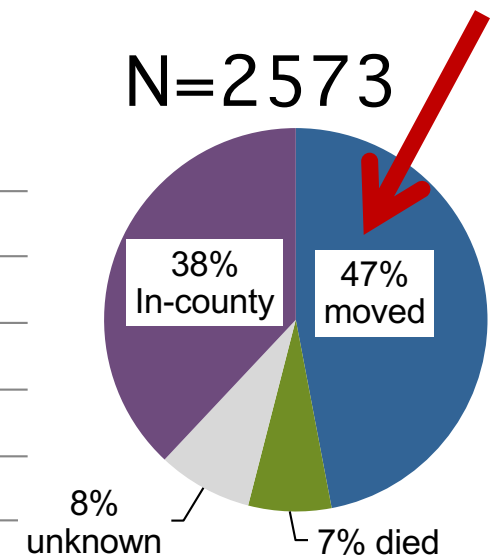
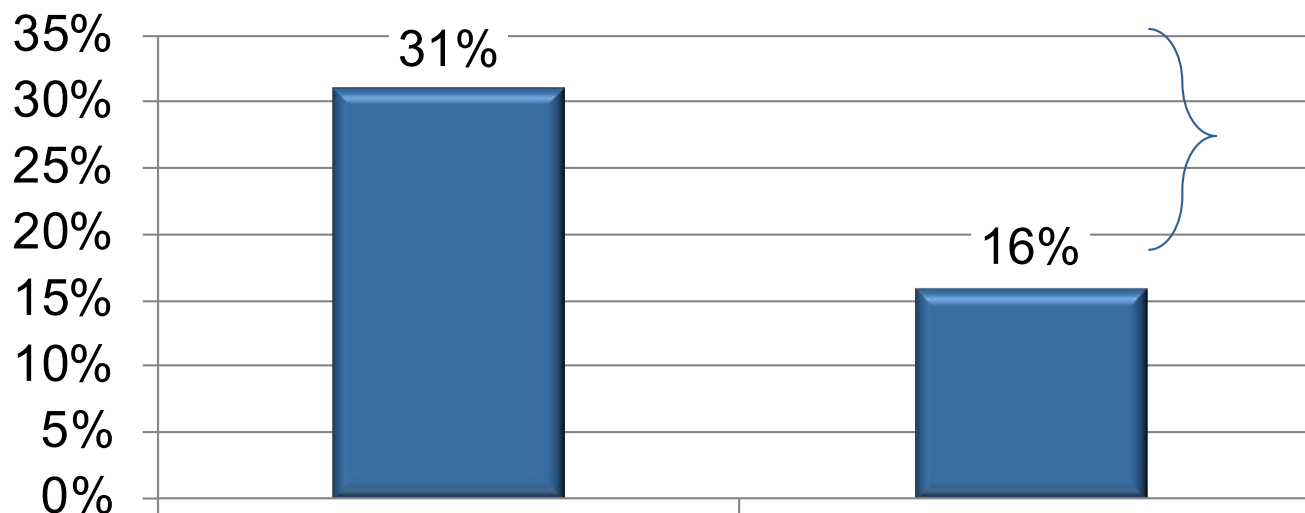
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# Program Methods & Outcomes to Date



# First, We Cleared Out the Backlog

**Estimated % of PLWHA out of care  
(no CD4 or VL  $\geq$  12 mo.) in King  
County, WA**



# Percentage of PLWHA Who Had Migrated Out of Area or Died Among Persons Appearing to be Out Of Care in HIV Surveillance

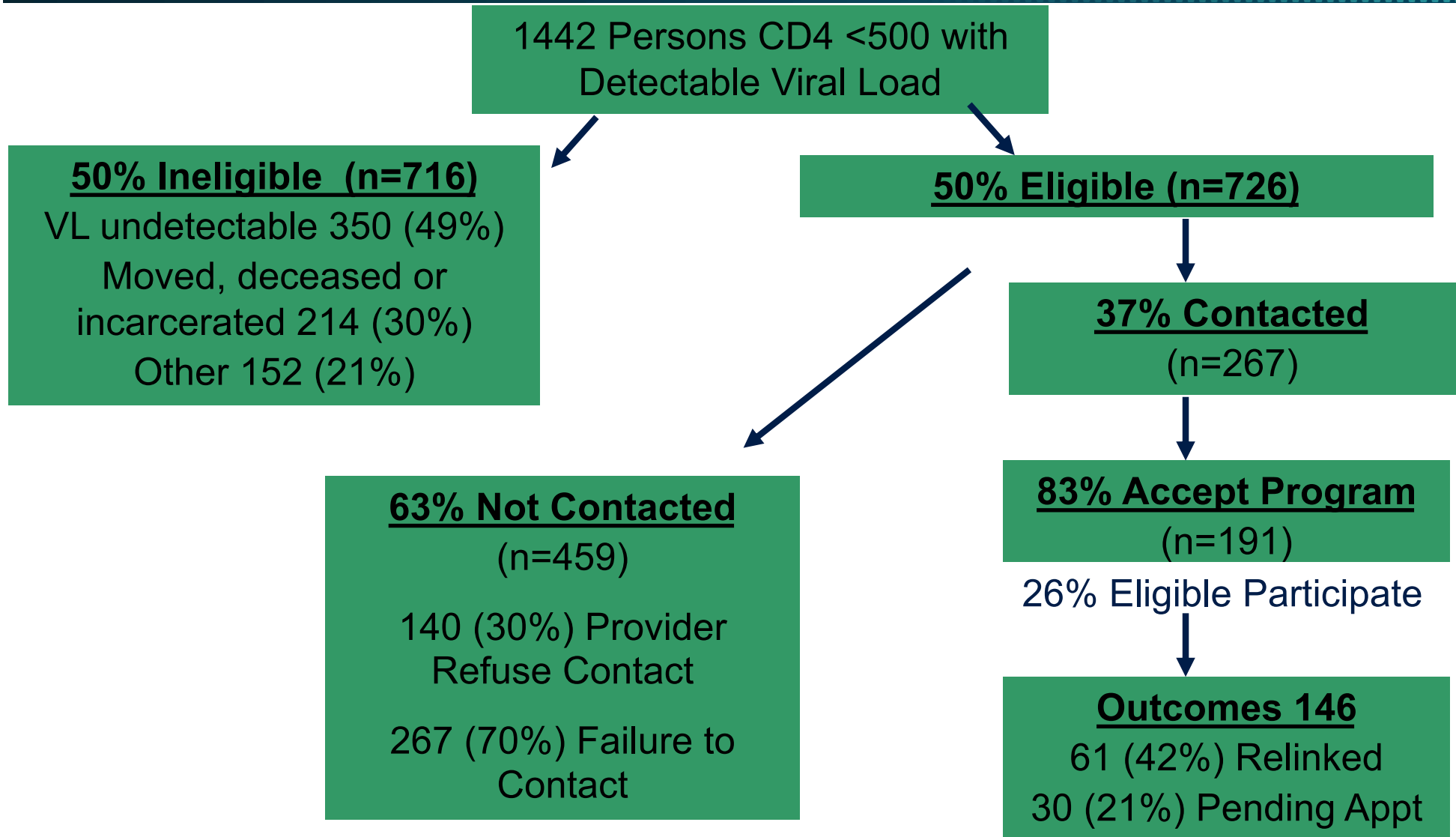
	King County, WA	Alaska	Multnomah CO, OR	San Francisco	Denver, CO
Population*	Surveillance-Based	Surveillance-Based	Surveillance-Based	Surveillance-based	New HIV Diagnosis Denver PH
Years	2006-10	1985-2012	1985-2013	2012	2005-7
Definition Out of Care	≥12 months no labs	≥12 months no labs	≥18 months no labs	No lab for 9-15 months	≥6 months no labs or visits
Number (%) Out of Care prior to Investigation	2573 (35%)	341 (54%)	756 (20%)	NA	145 (42%)
Percent Out of Care Who Migrated or Died	<b>54%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>27%</b>
Percent Presumed Out of Care	16%	37%	4%	NA	35%

\* Surveillance-based efforts defined out-of-care persons using the entire population of PLWHA reported in the area as the population-at risk

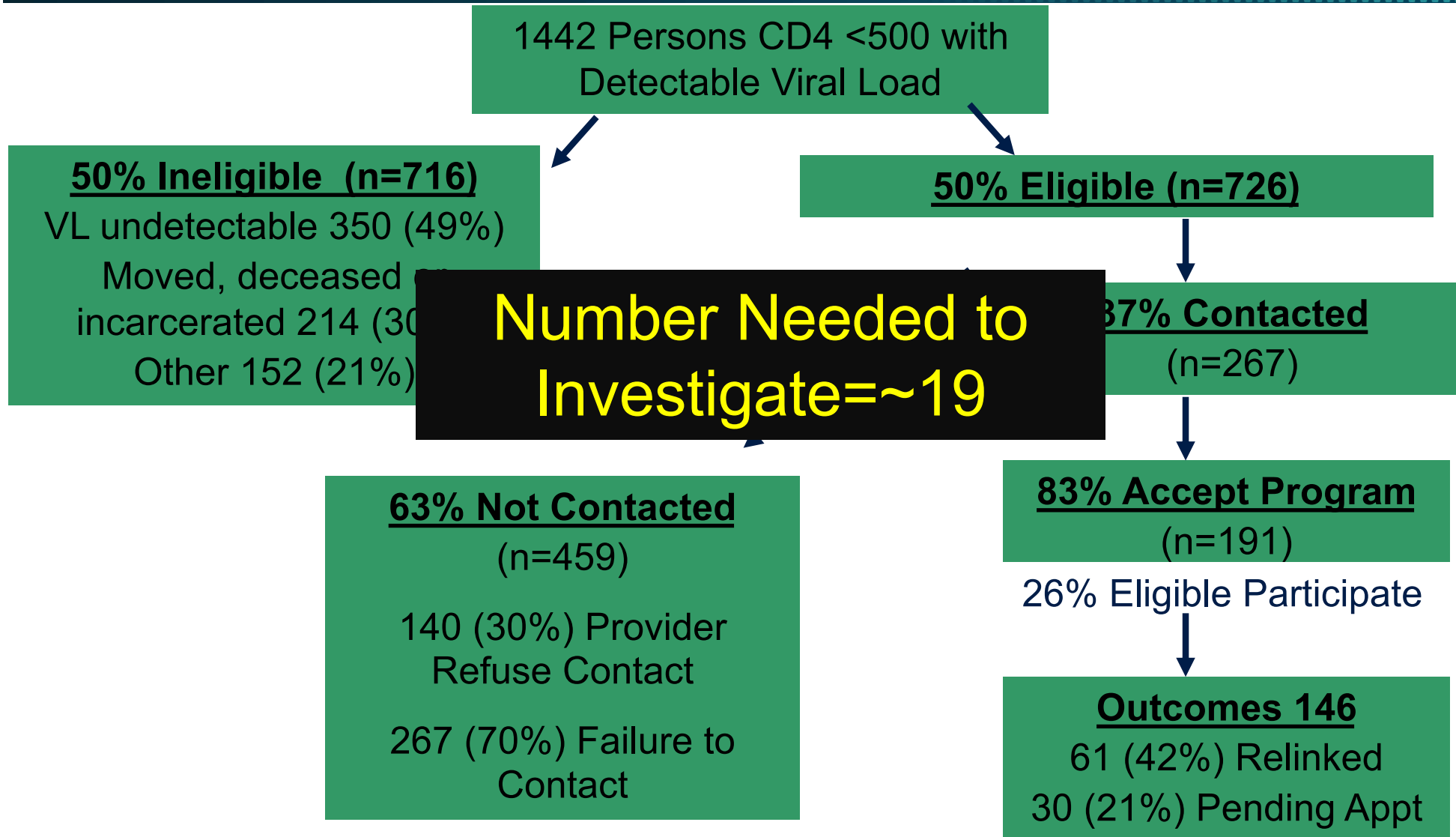
Sources: Buskin S. STD 2014;41:35. Harvill J. AK DOH (unpublished), Toevs K. Multnomah CO DOH (unpublished). Buchacz K. CROI 2013.

Gardner E. J Inter Assoc Prov AIDS Care 2013;12:384.

# CAPP Outcomes (as of May 2014)

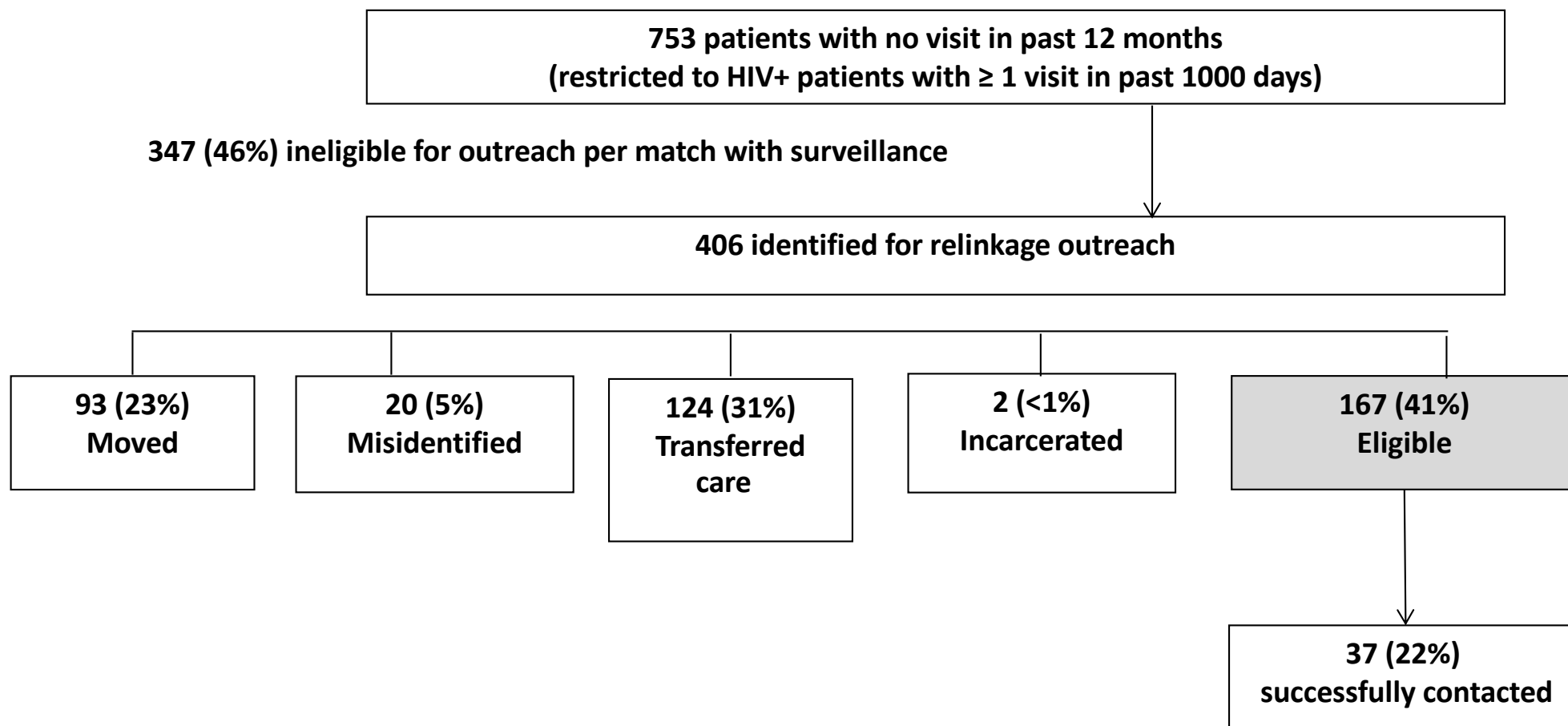


# CAPP Outcomes (as of May 2014)

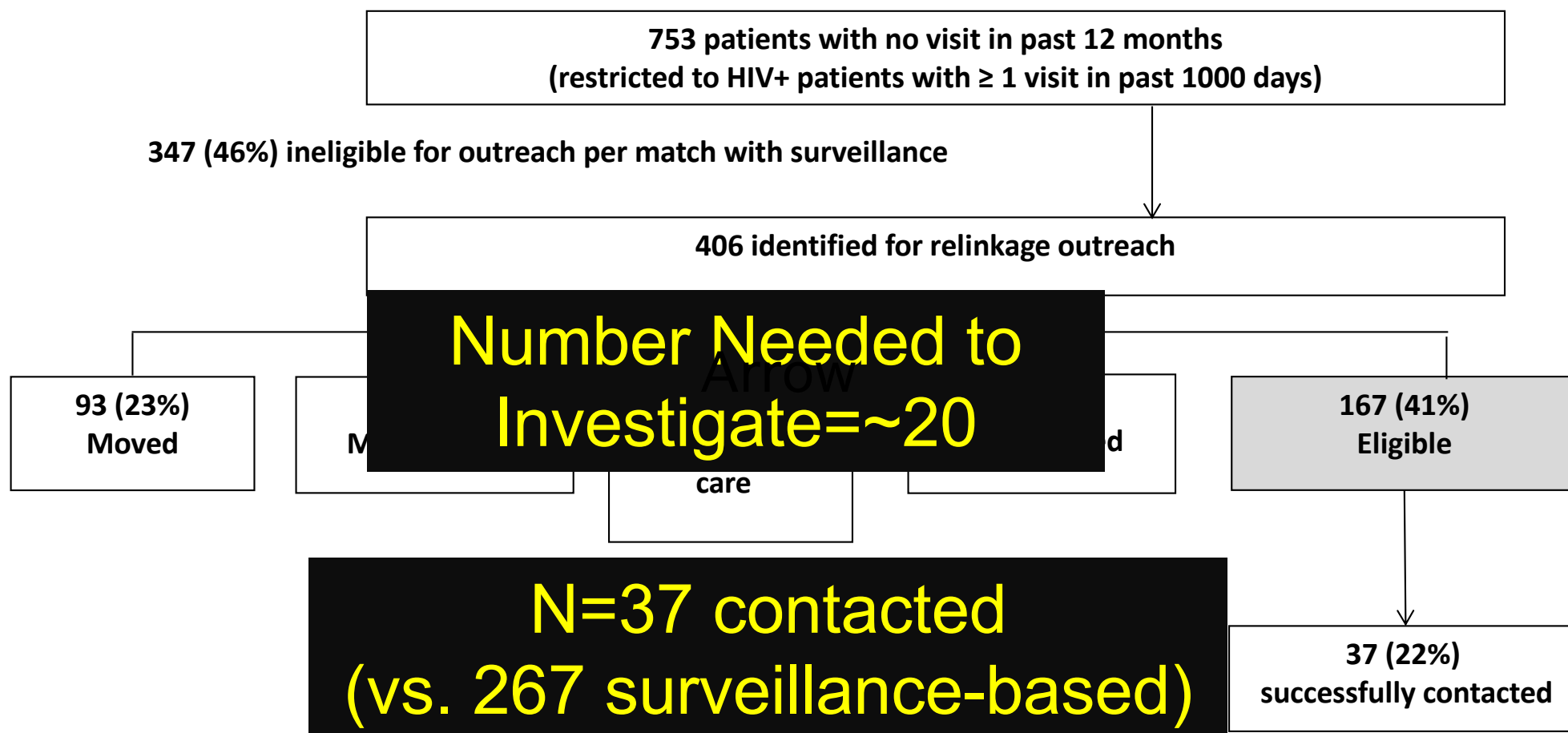




# Clinic-Based Relinkage



# Clinic-Based Relinkage



**Factors CAPP participants identified as “important”  
barriers to care  
(not mutually exclusive)**

<b>Barriers to HIV Care (N=248)</b>	
<b>No insurance</b>	<b>123 (52%)</b>
<b>Forget appointments</b>	<b>88 (35%)</b>
<b>Trouble getting appointments</b>	<b>83 (32%)</b>
<b>No transportation</b>	<b>77 (31%)</b>
<b>Don't know how to find doctor</b>	<b>69 (27%)</b>
<b>Poor relationship with doctor</b>	<b>67 (26%)</b>

## CAPP Effect (N=257 in first analysis)

- One-month follow-up interviews
  - 50% reported having seen medical provider
  - 26% reported having a future appointment
  - 23% no appointment completed or scheduled
- Outcomes from surveillance
  - 69% had labs within 3 months of interview
  - 39% achieved VL <200 within 6 months
  - 47% achieved VL <200 within 12 months

## Progress to Date

- 1,960 cases closed
- 320 completed baseline interviews
  - 240 from surveillance
  - 62 from referrals (including STD Clinic)
  - 16 from STD partner services



# Cross-Institutional Collaborations: Seattle & King County

- Madison Clinic Relinkage Program
  - Ryan White Part C - funded
  - Clinic list matched to surveillance
  - Communication between outreach worker & CAPP counselors

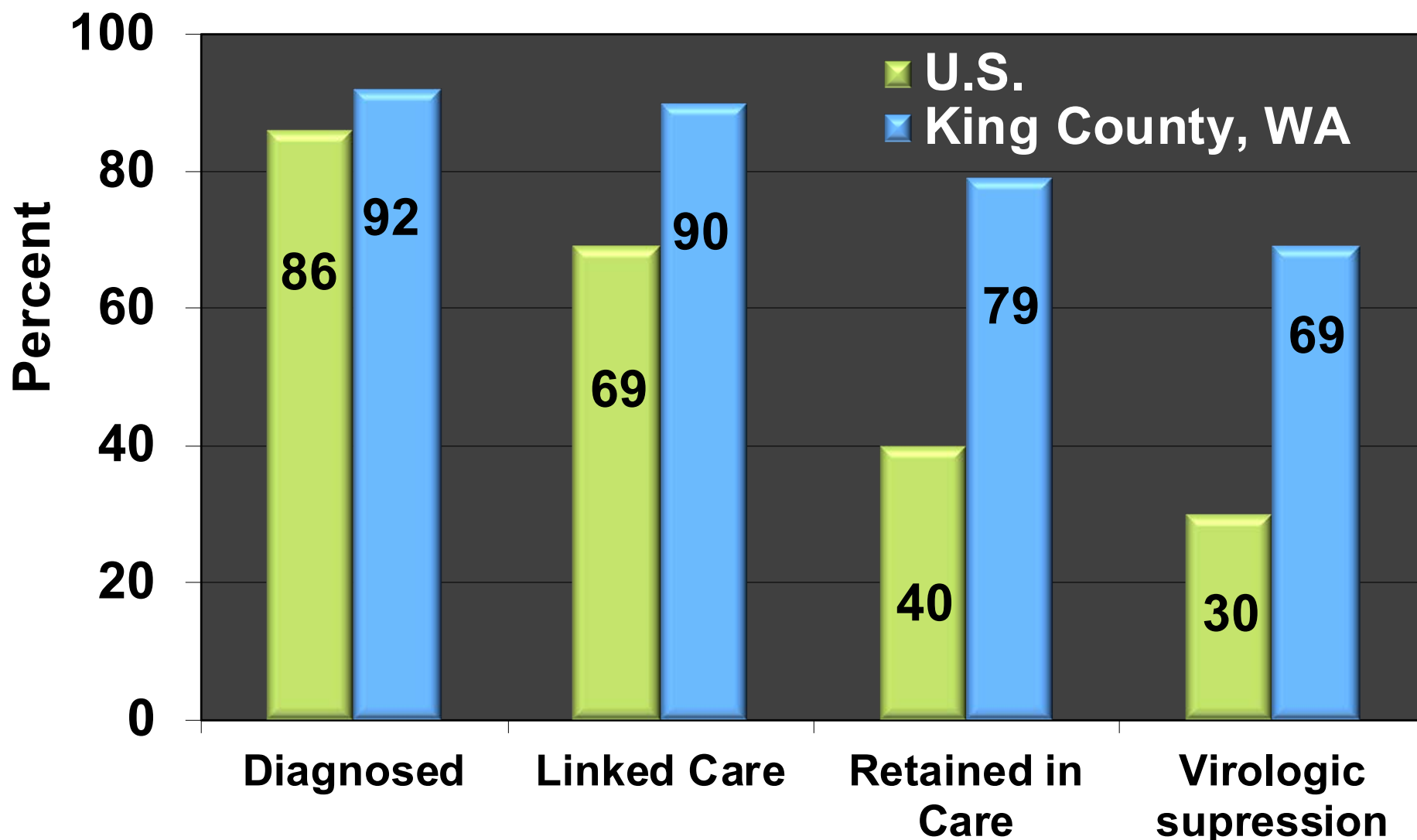
# Cross-Institutional Collaborations: Seattle & King County

- CBOs providing HIV case management
- Coordination of data collection
- Can submit list to be matched against surveillance
  - “Outreach indicated” = surveillance indicates client may be out of care
  - “Outreach not indicated” = surveillance indicates that client transferred care, is incarcerated or has moved out of the area
  - “Unmatched” = no record in surveillance (usually residing in neighboring county)

# Potential Roles for CBOs & ASOs in HIV Care Relinkage Programs

- Tracing of lost clients (Data source: CBO/ASO client records)
  - Interface with surveillance increases efficiency
- Assessment of retention in care and treatment among all clients receiving any service
  - “Are you in care?” not enough
- Collaboration with health departments and clinics to accept referrals for more intensive support
  - Relying on referral alone – less likely to be successful & does not proactively address the problem

# HIV Care Continuum U.S. & King County, WA



National Center for Innovation in HIV Care Under HRSA HIV/AIDS Bureau Cooperative Agreement U69HA27176  
Sources: Bradley H. MMWR 2014. PHSKC surveillance report



DATA TO CARE: SEATTLE & KING COUNTY

# Key Considerations for Data to Care Programs



# Key Considerations for a Data to Care Program

- Role of HIV medical providers in re-linkage
- Who does the work
- Maximizing efficiency
  - theoretical concerns vs. realities in practice



# Role of HIV Medical Providers



- Do the HIV providers have the *right* to decline outreach on behalf of their patients?
  - Doctors don't own patients



- Providers have more up-to-date and complete contact info than surveillance
- The relinkage workers need to make friends with the support & scheduling staff

# Who Does the Work?



- How will clients perceive the relinkage counselor?



- Client perception is very important, but counselor also **MUST** have
  1. Advanced case investigations skills
  2. Diplomacy with patients and providers – ability to change communication styles as needed
  3. A gentle, but firm hand to guide people back into care
    - Willing to do the bureaucratic, nitty-gritty, occasionally mind-numbing work of navigating the healthcare systems

# Key Training for a Re-linkage Counselor

- Understanding of *contemporary* HIV medical care
- Knowledge of insurance & ADAP qualifications
- Extensive knowledge of how to efficiently navigate healthcare systems (“red carpet”; no phone trees)
- When to hand-off to more intensive service

# Optimizing Efficiency

## LESS



## MORE





# Key Considerations for CBOs & ASOs

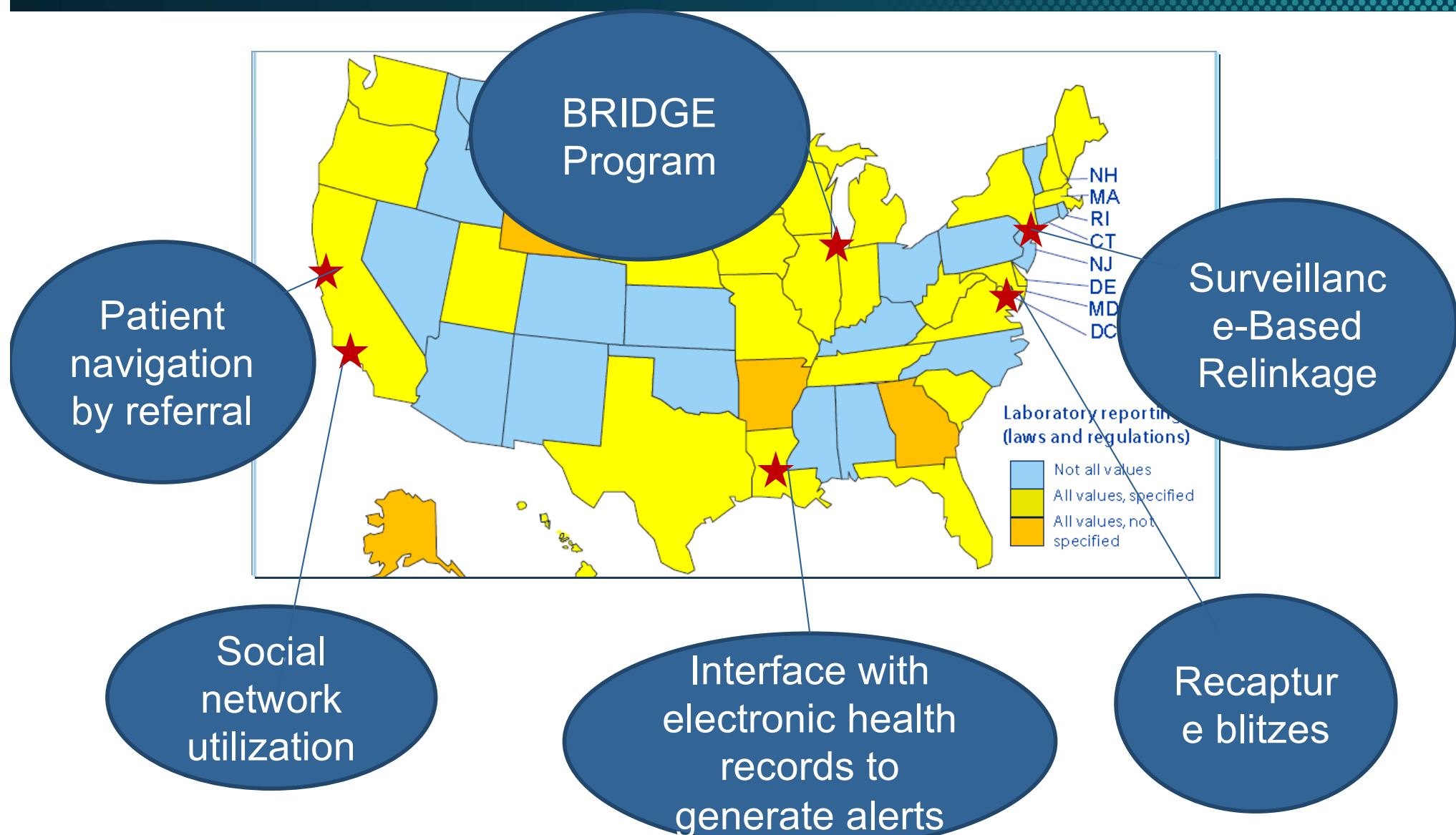
- Data sharing agreements between agencies
- Stakeholder input
- Established clients vs. wider target population
- Referral based vs. active seeking
- Efficiency
- Difference from a case manager
- Data instruments



DATA TO CARE

# Innovative Models from Around the U.S.

# Examples of U.S. Health Department Interventions to Improve Retention in Care





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# Stories from the Front Line

## Mark Fleming

# Acknowledgements

## Funding

Ryan White Part A  
CDC Category C Demonstration Grant

## Collaborators

WA State Department of Health  
HIV medical providers in Seattle – King County  
Lifelong/Evergreen Wellness Advocates  
Madison Clinic leaders, case managers, and outreach staff  
Project NEON  
UW CFAR and Madison Community Advisory/Action Boards  
Ryan White Part A Planning Council

## PHSKC Staff

Mark Fleming  
Angela Nunez  
Matthew Golden  
HIV/STD Partner Services team  
HIV Surveillance team  
Ryan White Part A team  
Frank Chaffee  
Robert Marks  
Elizabeth Barash  
Linda Coomas  
Jim Jorgenson  
Shirley Zhang  
STD Clinicians





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