AETC PROGRAM PRESENTS

HIV & SARS-CoV-2
Winter Webinar Series

COVID-19, HIV, and Housing Instability

December 17, 2020

AETC Program
AIDS Education & Training Center

Housekeeping

- In order to speak on the call, you will need to call in. Conference call-in number: 1-866-814-9555; participant passcode: 723 288 1431.
- All phone lines have been muted.
- During the Q&A portion, you may unmute your phone line by pressing #6. You can also use the participant chat to ask questions.
- The recording and presentation slides will be added to the aidsetc.org website as a resource.

AETC AIDS Education & Training Center Program

Speakers

MarkAlain Déry, DO, MPH, FACOI

Melody Barr

Brett J. Feldman, MSPAS, PA-C

AETC AIDS Education & Training Center Program

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Infectious Disease Physician and Epidemiologist Chief
Innovation Officer Access Health Louisiana
Director Ryan White Part A and F Access Health Louisiana

AETC AIDS Education & Training Center Program

Disclosures

- No conflict of interests to disclose

Objectives

- Recognize the increasing morbidity, mortality, and hospitalization associated with COVID-19 in the U.S.
- Conclude that there is not much difference in the incidence of or clinical manifestations of persons with HIV (PWH) compared with those who do not have HIV infection
- Determine that evictions for PWH are deleterious to maintaining health
- Acknowledge an impending eviction crisis at the end of 2020 that can significantly increase COVID infections, especially for PWH

U.S. Case Counts

United States

Coronavirus Cases:

17,143,779

Deaths:

311,068

Recovered:

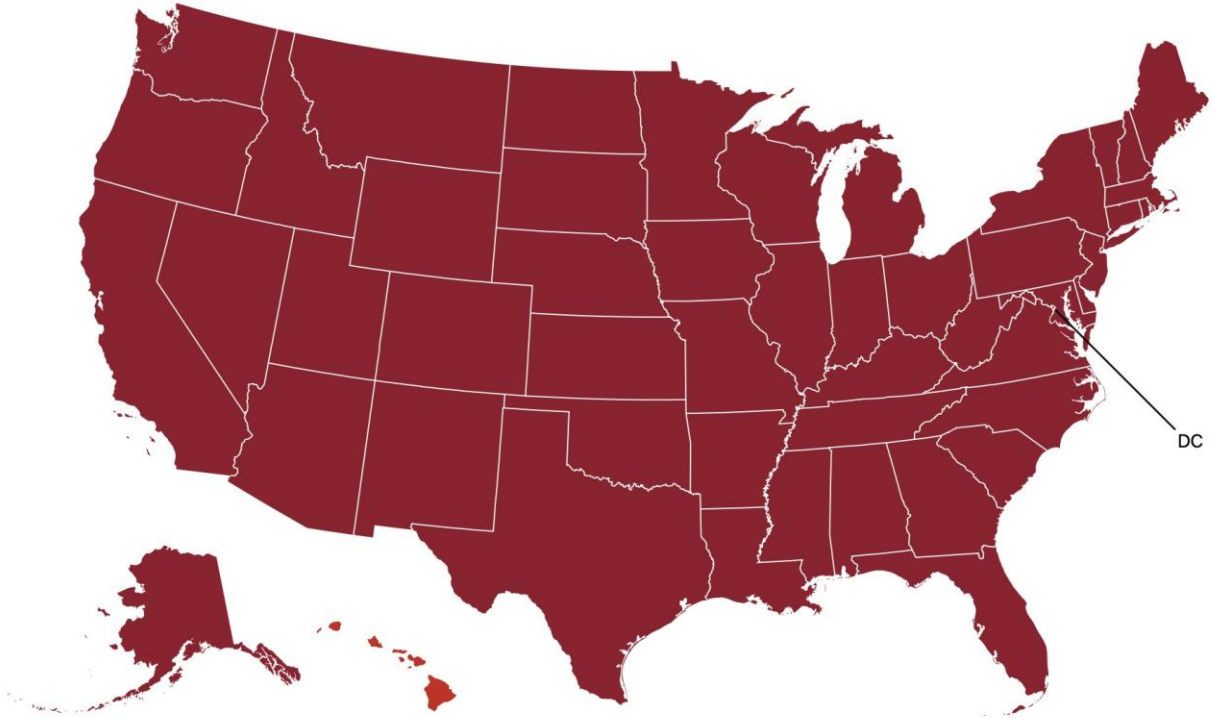
10,007,853

#	USA State	Total Cases	New Cases	Total Deaths	New Deaths
	USA Total	17,143,779	+199,875	311,068	+2,976

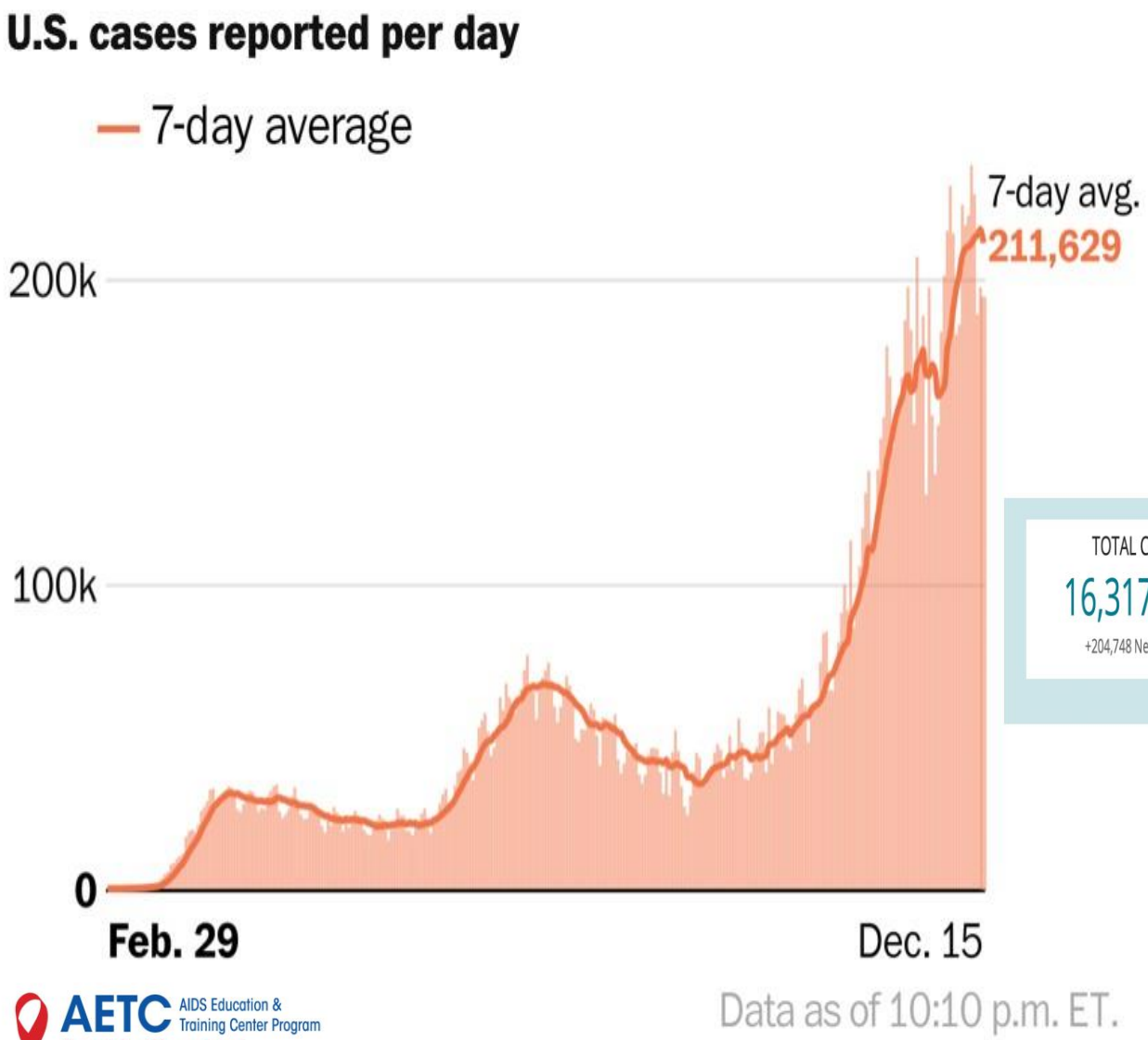
About 2 people died/minute in the past 24 hours

Tracking Our COVID-19 Response

Each state's progress towards a new normal



Uncontrolled Spread	Trending Poorly	Caution Warranted	Trending Better



TOTAL CASES	AVERAGE DAILY CASES PER 100K IN LAST 7 DAYS	TOTAL DEATHS
16,317,892	65.3	300,032
+204,748 New Cases		+1,766 New Deaths

CDC | Updated: Dec 15 2020 12:17PM

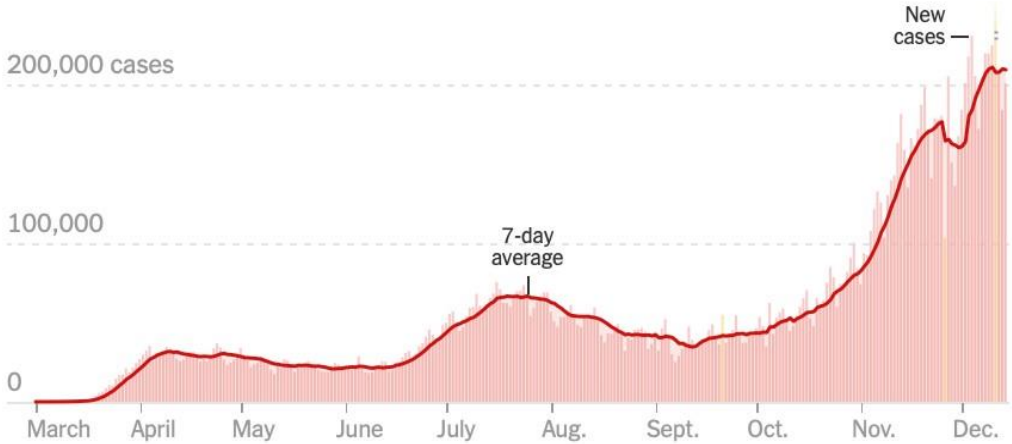
https://www.washingtonpost.com/coronavirus/?hp_top_nav_coronavirus

https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#cases_casesper100klast7days

U.S. Daily Case Counts

Updated December 15, 2020, 9:35 P.M. E.T.

Leer en español



	TOTAL REPORTED	ON DEC. 14	14-DAY CHANGE
Cases	16.7 million+	201,073	+31%
Deaths	303,856	1,678	+65%
Hospitalized		110,549	+18%

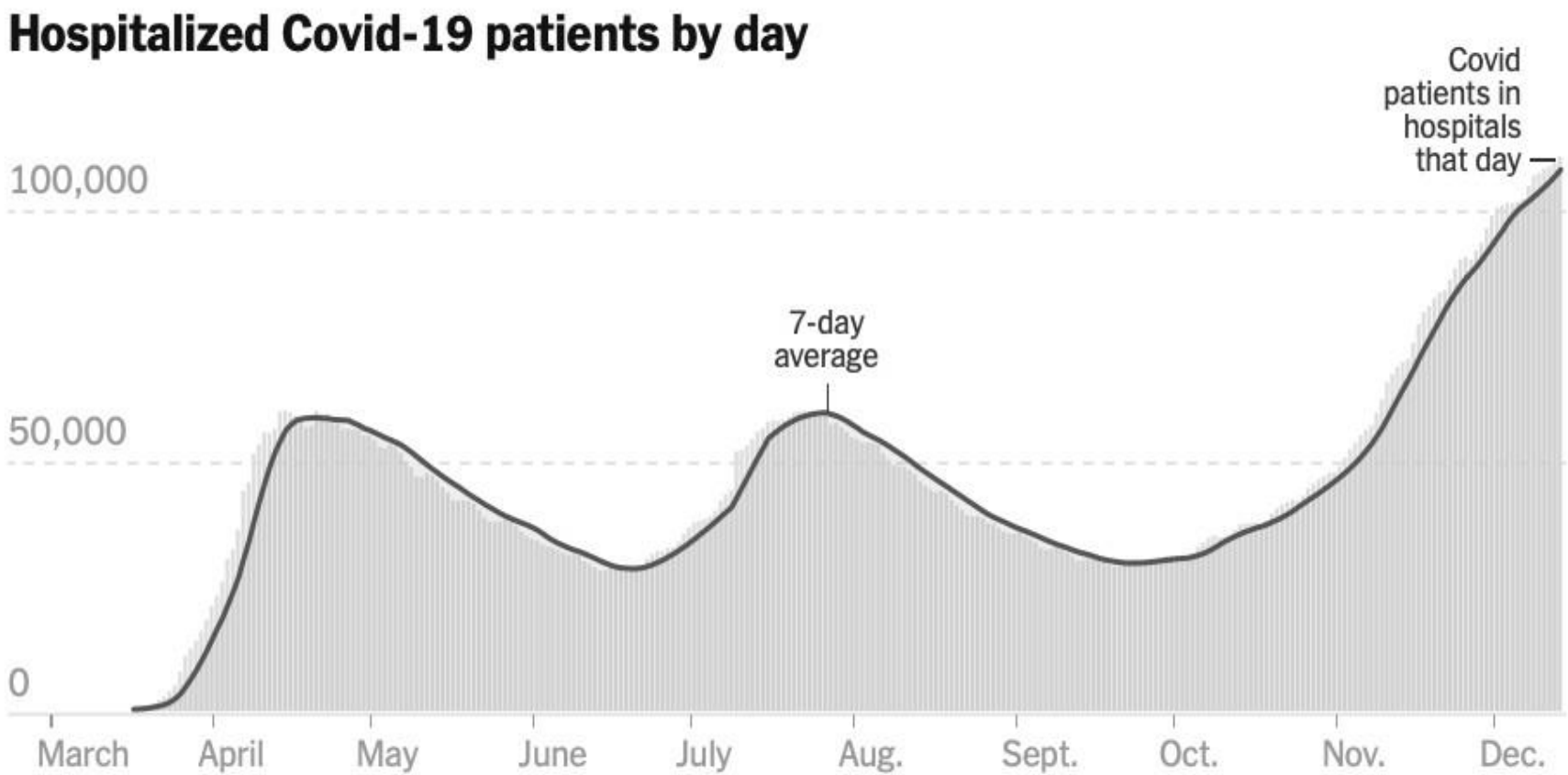
Day with reporting anomaly. Hospitalization data from the Covid Tracking Project; 14-day change trends use 7-day averages.

https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2020/us/coronavirus-us-cases.html

U.S. Daily Mortality Counts

https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2020/us/coronavirus-us-cases.html

U.S. Daily Hospital Counts

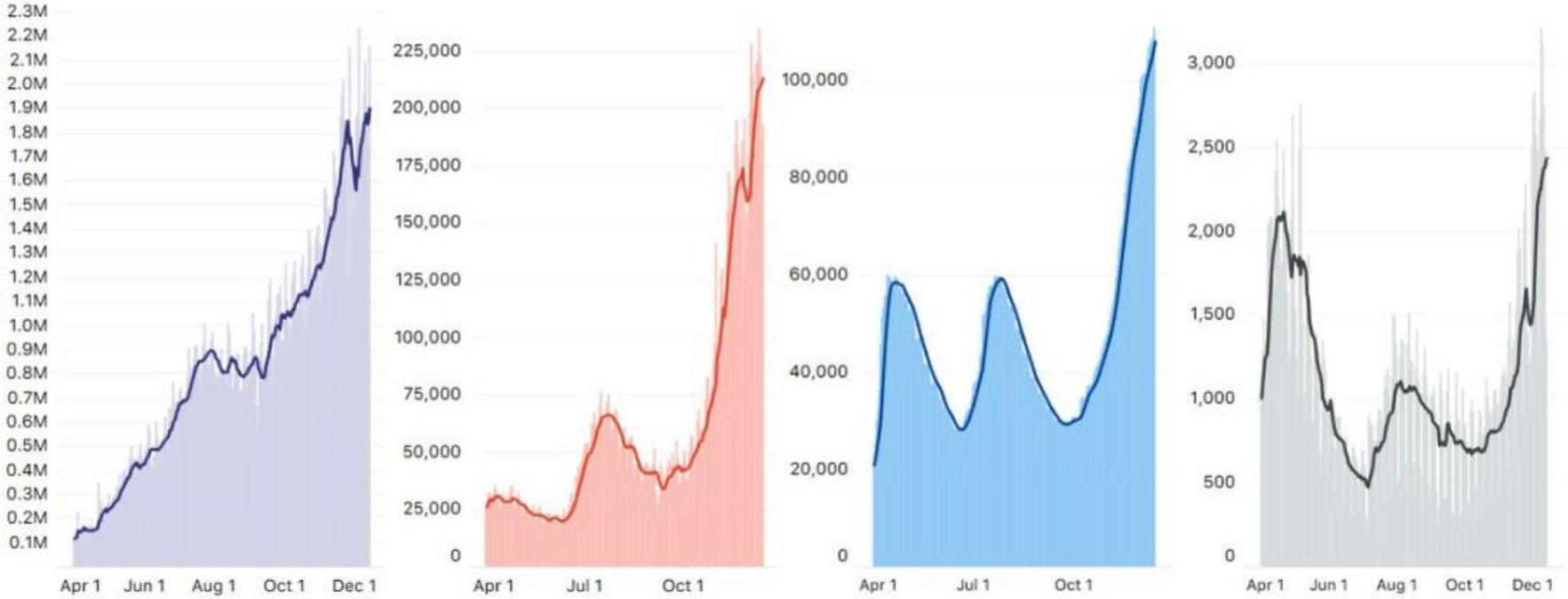


https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2020/us/coronavirus-us-cases.html

NATIONWIDE COVID-19 METRICS. 7-DAY AVERAGE LINES

Apr 1 - Dec 14

Daily Tests	Daily Cases	Currently Hospitalized	Daily Deaths
Dec 14: 2,159,478	Dec 14: 193,384	Dec 14: 110,549 ●	Dec 14: 1,358
7-Day Avg: 1,902,329 ●	7-Day Avg: 213,293 ●	7-Day Avg: 107,856 ●	7-Day Avg: 2,435 ●



Source: The COVID Tracking Project

● Single-day record

AETC AIDS Education & Training Center Program South Central

AETC AIDS Education & Training Center Program

Could PWH Have Worse Outcomes With COVID-19?

- ***Theoretically, yes***
  - PWH (especially those with low CD4+ cell counts and high viral loads) are immunosuppressed, a risk factor for ARDS in other viral infections[1]
  - However, immunosuppression is not a clear risk factor for severe COVID-19[2]
  - PWH have an increased frequency of some of the known risk factors associated with severe COVID-19[3]
    - Almost 50% of PWH in the US are aged ≥ 50 yrs[4]
    - PWH have a higher rate of cardiovascular disease and pulmonary disease, including chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, than the general population[5,6]
    - Higher rates of poverty and marginal housing among safety-net populations[7]

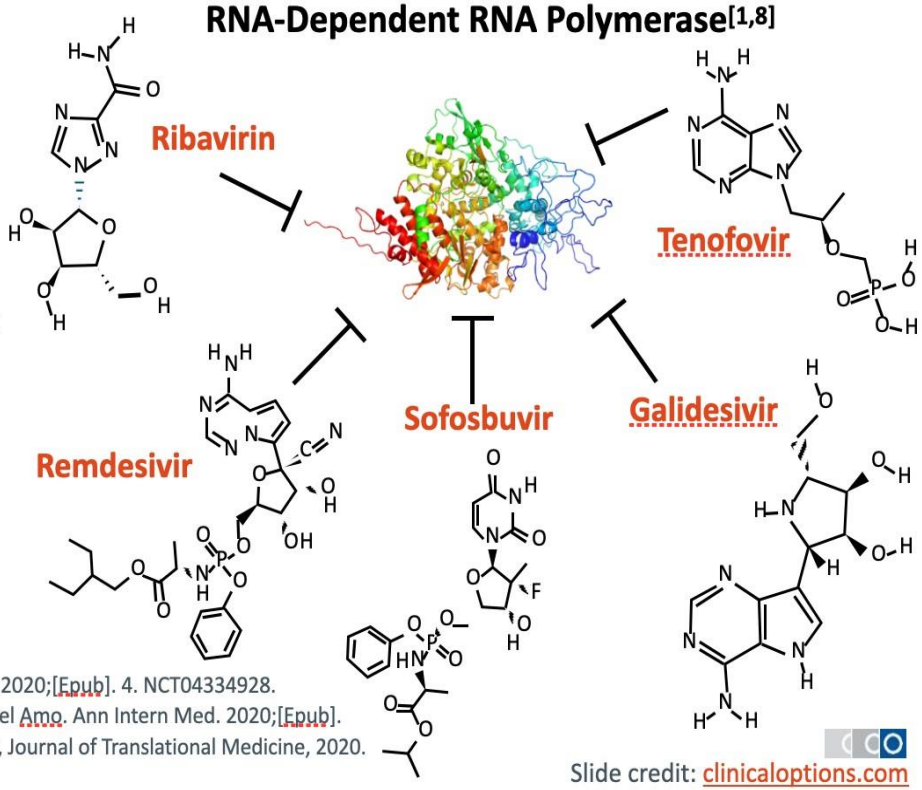
1. Cortegiani. Crit Care. 2018;22:157. 2. CDC. People with certain medical conditions. Updated August 14, 2020. 3. CDC. CDC updates, expands list of people at risk of severe COVID-19 illness. June 25, 2020. 4. CDC. HIV and older Americans. Reviewed November 12, 2019. 5. Triant. Curr HIV/AIDS Rep. 2013;10:199. 6. Fitzpatrick. AIDS. 2018;32:277. 7. Shiau. AIDS Behav. 2020;24:2244.

Slide credit: clinicaloptions.com

Could PWH Have Better Outcomes With COVID-19?

- ***Theoretically, yes***
  - TFV may inhibit SARS-CoV-2 replication (similar structure to remdesivir)[1-3]
  - Ongoing study of SARS-CoV-2 susceptibility among HCW in Spain randomized to TDF/FTC + hydroxychloroquine vs placebo[4]
  - LPV/RTV and ATV/RTV under investigation but no benefit demonstrated to date[5,6]
  - Proposed that HIV could suppress inflammation and prevent associated hyper-inflammatory state in severe COVID-19[7]
  - PWH may be social distancing more from concern[6]

Potential Inhibitors of SARS-CoV-2 RNA-Dependent RNA Polymerase[1,8]



1. Elfiky. Life Sci. 2020;253:117592. 2. Beigel. NEJM. 2020;[Epub]. 3. Goldman. NEJM. 2020;[Epub]. 4. NCT04334928.
5. Cao. NEJM. 2020;382:1787. 6. Beck. Comput Struct Biotechnol J. 2020;18:784. 7. Del Amo. Ann Intern Med. 2020;[Epub].
8. Aftab. J Transl Med. 2020;18:275. RNA polymerase image adapted from Aftab et al, Journal of Translational Medicine, 2020.
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Slide credit: clinicaloptions.com

Early Data on COVID-19 in Persons With HIV in NYC

- Retrospective observational study of patients hospitalized with COVID-19 in NYC between March 2, 2020, and April 23, 2020
  - PWH matched to persons without HIV by admission date, age, BMI, sex, tobacco history, and CKD history

Outcome	PWH (n = 21)	HIV Uninfected (n = 42)	*P* Value
Median length of hospital stay, days (IQR)	6 (4-13)	5 (3-10)	.262
ICU admission, n (%)	6 (28.6)	7 (16.7)	.271
Invasive ventilation, n (%)	5 (23.8)	5 (11.9)	.223
Abnormal chest x-ray, n (%)	19 (90.5)	27 (64.3)	.027
Myocardial infarction, n (%)	1 (4.8)	1 (2.4)	.152
Pulmonary embolism, n (%)	1 (4.8)	1. (2.4)	.611
Deep vein thrombosis, n (%)	1 (4.8)	1 (2.4)	.611
Died or transferred to hospice, n (%)	6 (28.6)	10 (23.8)	.682

Karmen-Tuohy. J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr. 2020;85:6.

Slide credit: clinicaloptions.com

Incidence and Severity of COVID-19 in Persons With HIV Receiving ART in Spain

- One of largest studies to date of HIV and COVID-19
- Of 77,590 PWH receiving ART, 236 were diagnosed with COVID-19 in February – April 2020
  - 151 were hospitalized, 15 admitted to the ICU
  - 20 died
- HIV did not increase susceptibility to SARS-CoV-2 and did not increase outcome severity of COVID-19
- Effect of ART?

Del Amo. Ann Intern Med. 2020;[Epub].

Slide credit: clinicaloptions.com

Risk and Outcomes of COVID-19 in Persons With HIV Receiving ART in Spain

- Patients receiving TDF (but not TAF) had *BETTER* outcomes: Is TDF protective or are those receiving TDF healthier (due to propensity to switch patients with comorbidities to TAF)?

Risk per 100,000 Persons Among PWH Receiving ART (95% CI)		PCR-Confirmed COVID-19 Diagnosis	COVID-19 Hospital Admission	COVID-19 ICU Admission	COVID-19 Death
Overall		30.4 (26.7-34.6)	19.5 (16.5-22.8)	1.9 (1.1-3.2)	2.6 (1.6-4.0)
Standardized*		30.0 (29.8-30.2)	17.8 (17.7-18.0)	2.5 (2.4-2.6)	3.7 (3.6-3.8)
Sex	▪ Men	35.1 (30.4-40.3)	23.4 (19.6-27.7)	2.1 (1.1-3.6)	2.8 (0.6-4.5)
	▪ Women	16.4 (11.2-23.2)	7.7 (4.3-12.7)	1.5 (3-4.5)	2.1 (0.6-5.3)
Age, yrs	▪ 20-39	28.3 (20.3-38.3)	10.3 (5.8-17.6)	0.7 (0-3.8)	0 (-2.9)†
	▪ 40-49	27.9 (20.9-36.4)	20.1 (14.3-27.5)	0.5 (0-2.9)	1.0 (0.1-3.7)
	▪ 50-59	26.3 (21.0-32.5)	16.7 (12.6-21.8)	2.2 (0.9-4.5)	2.2 (0.9-4.5)
	▪ 60-69	38.8 (26.9-54.2)	27.4 (17.6-40.8)	4.6 (1.2-11.7)	4.6 (1.2-11.7)
	▪ 70-79	83.7 (52.4-126.7)	72.3 (43.5-112.9)	7.6 (0.9-27.5)	26.6 (10.7-54.9)
NRTI	▪ FTC/TDF	16.9 (10.5-25.9)	10.5 (5.6-17.9)	0 (-2.9)†	0 (-2.9)†
	▪ FTC/TAF	39.1 (31.8-47.6)	20.3 (15.2-26.7)	2.7 (1.1-6.5)	3.9 (1.9-7.2)
	▪ ABC/3TC	28.3 (21.5-36.7)	23.4 (17.2-31.1)	3.0 (1.1-6.5)	4.0 (1.7-7.8)
	▪ Other regimens	29.7 (22.6-38.4)	20.0 (14.2-27.3)	1.0 (0.1-3.7)	1.0 (0.1-3.7)

*Standardized by age and sex of general Spanish population aged 20-79 yrs. †1-sided 97.5% CI.

Del Amo. Ann Intern Med. 2020;[Epub].

Slide credit: clinicaloptions.com

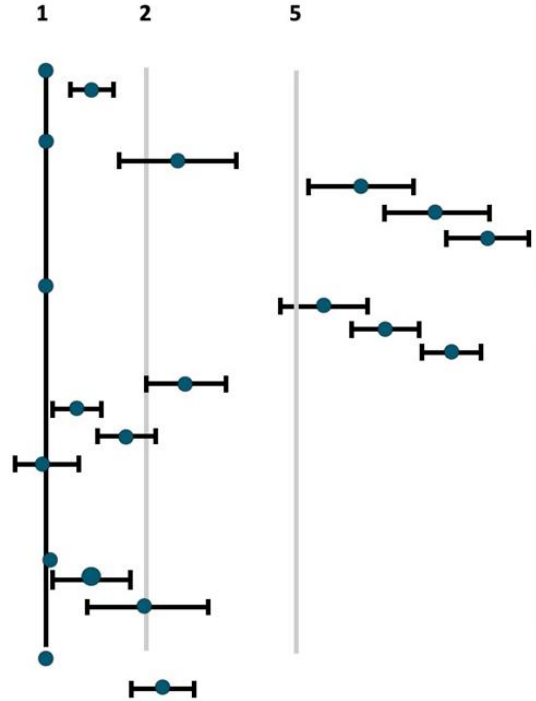
COVID-19 and HIV: Routine Public Sector Data in Western Cape, South Africa

- Evaluated factors among all adult public sector patients (N = 3,460,932)

Patient Characteristics	Adjusted HR	95% CI
Sex		
Female	1.00	
Male	1.45	1.23-1.70
Age		
20-39 yrs	1.00	
40-49 yrs	2.83*	1.92-4.15
50-59 yrs	7.78*	5.51-10.98
60-69 yrs	11.54*	8.11-16.42
≥ 70 yrs	16.79*	11.69-24.11
Noncommunicable diseases		
None	1.00	
Diabetes well controlled (A1C < 7%)	5.37*	3.96-7.27
Diabetes poorly controlled (A1C 7-8.9%)	8.53*	6.60-11.02
Diabetes uncontrolled (A1C ≥ 9%)	12.07*	9.70-15.02
Diabetes, no measure of control	2.91*	2.18-3.89
Hypertension	1.31†	1.09-1.57
Chronic kidney disease	1.86*	1.46-2.33
Chronic pulmonary disease	0.93	0.73-1.17
Tuberculosis		
Never tuberculosis	1.00	
Previous tuberculosis	1.51‡	1.18-1.93
Current tuberculosis	2.70*	1.81-4.04
HIV		
Negative	1.00	
Positive	2.14	1.70-2.70*

*$P < .001$. †$P = .004$. ‡$P = .001$.

Boulle. CID. 2020;[Epub].



Adjusted HR for COVID-19 Death

22,308 total persons diagnosed with COVID-19; 3978 PWH diagnosed with COVID-19

Standard mortality ratio for COVID-19 death with vs without HIV: 2.39 (95% CI: 1.96-2.86)

Slide credit: clinicaloptions.com

Overall Conclusion

- In US, HIV does not increase susceptibility to COVID-19 or severe outcomes

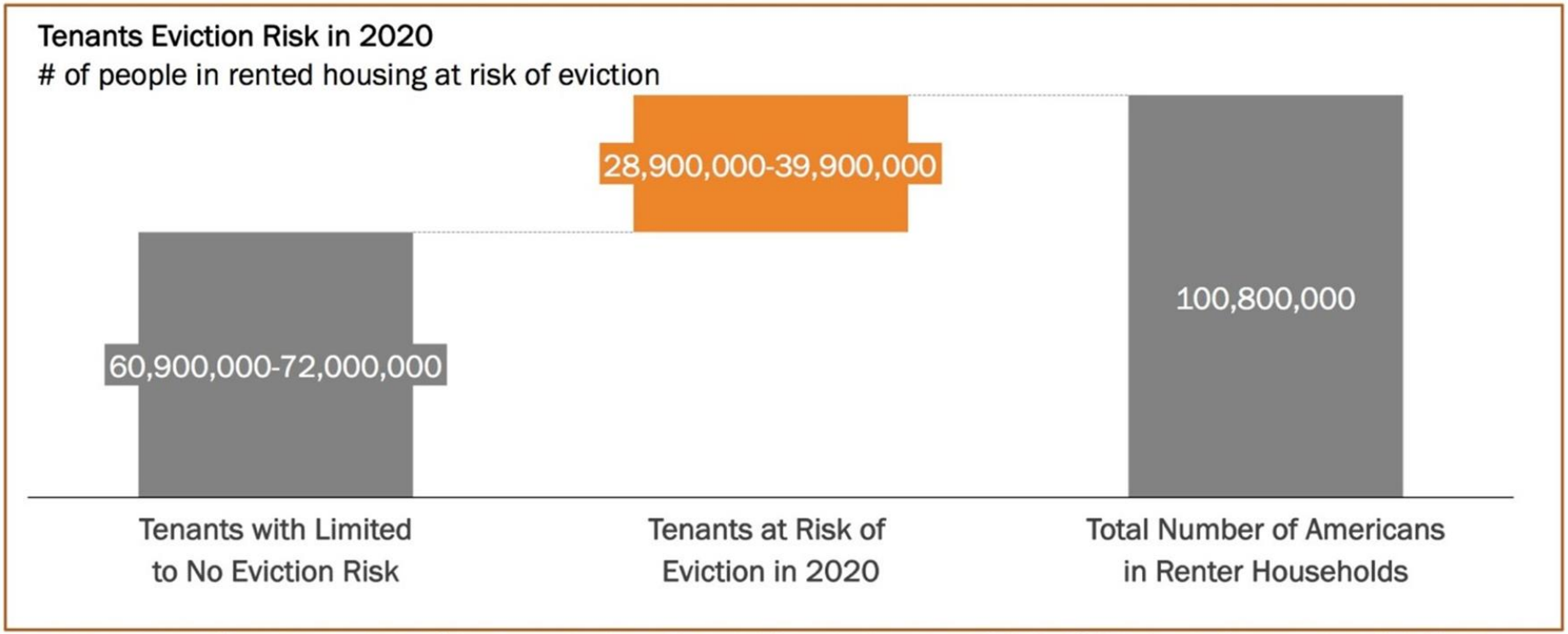
"The available literature suggests that, at least in Europe and North America, HIV does not increase the risk for SARS-CoV-2 infection or predispose to poor outcomes from COVID-19. Most of the studies document a high prevalence of comorbidities among persons with HIV with severe COVID-19, suggesting that this may be the major driver of morbidity and mortality just like it is among persons without HIV. The study from South Africa is concerning, and future studies will be important to determine if HIV is a risk factor for increased COVID-19 mortality in low- and middle-income countries."[1]

"Taken together, a picture emerges that there is not much difference in the incidence or clinical manifestations of PLWH compared with those who do not have HIV infection."[2]

1. del Rio. NEJM Journal Watch. August 11, 2020. Available at: https://www.jwatch.org/na52137/2020/08/11/covid-19-persons-living-with-hiv-what-do-we-know-today. 2. Saag. AIDS. 2020;34:1755.

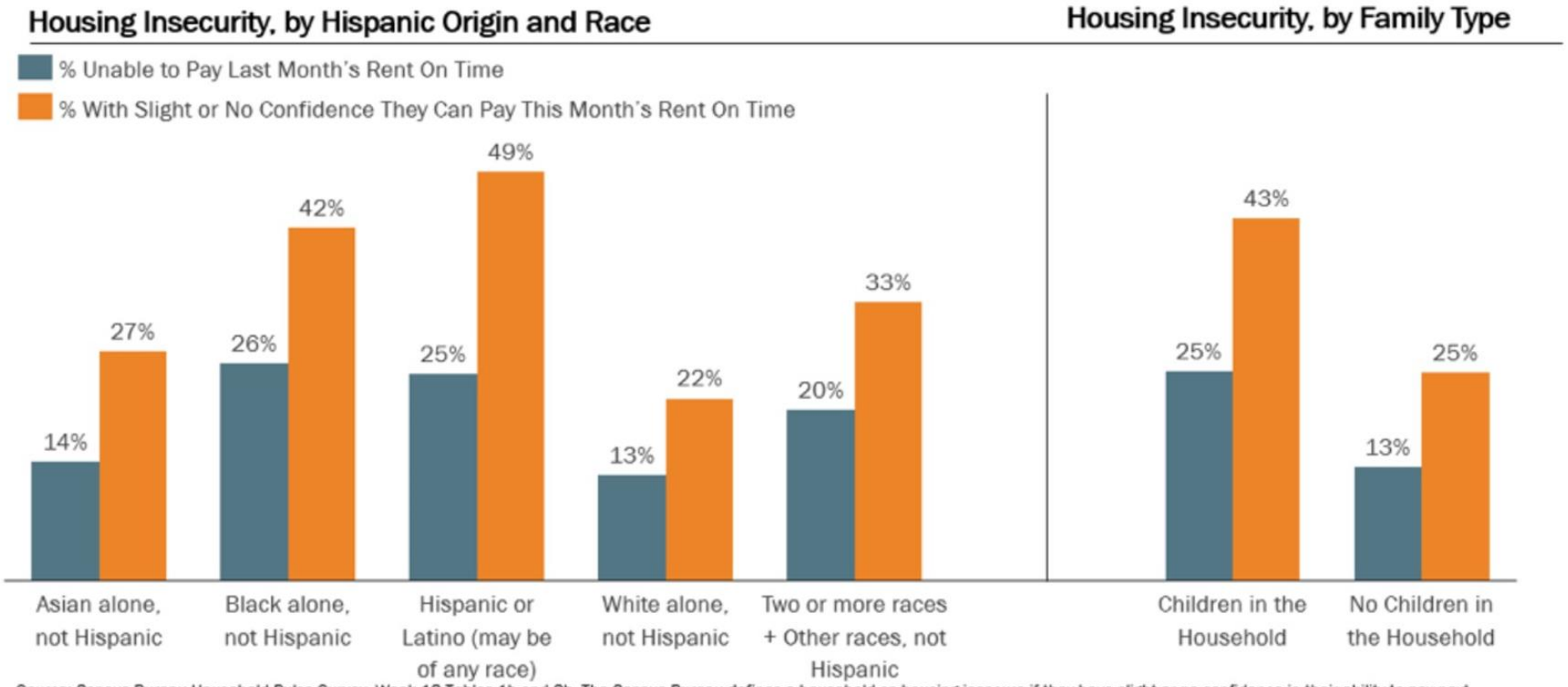
Slide credit: clinicaloptions.com

AN ESTIMATED 30-40 MILLION RENTERS COULD BE AT RISK OF EVICTION



The chart above reflects the analysis of the Aspen Institute Financial Security Program / COVID-19 Eviction Defense Project (CEDP) as it relates to renters with No or Slight Confidence in the ability to pay next month's rent as well as the analysis of additional renters with a Moderate Confidence in the ability to pay next month's rent completed by Stout Risius Ross, LLC. Independent analysis by Stout Risius Ross, LLC of renters reporting No or Slight Confidence in the ability to pay next month's rent align with Aspen Institute-CEDP methodology above.

EVICTION RISK DISPROPORTIONATELY IMPACTS BLACK AND LATINX RENTERS, AND RENTERS WITH CHILDREN



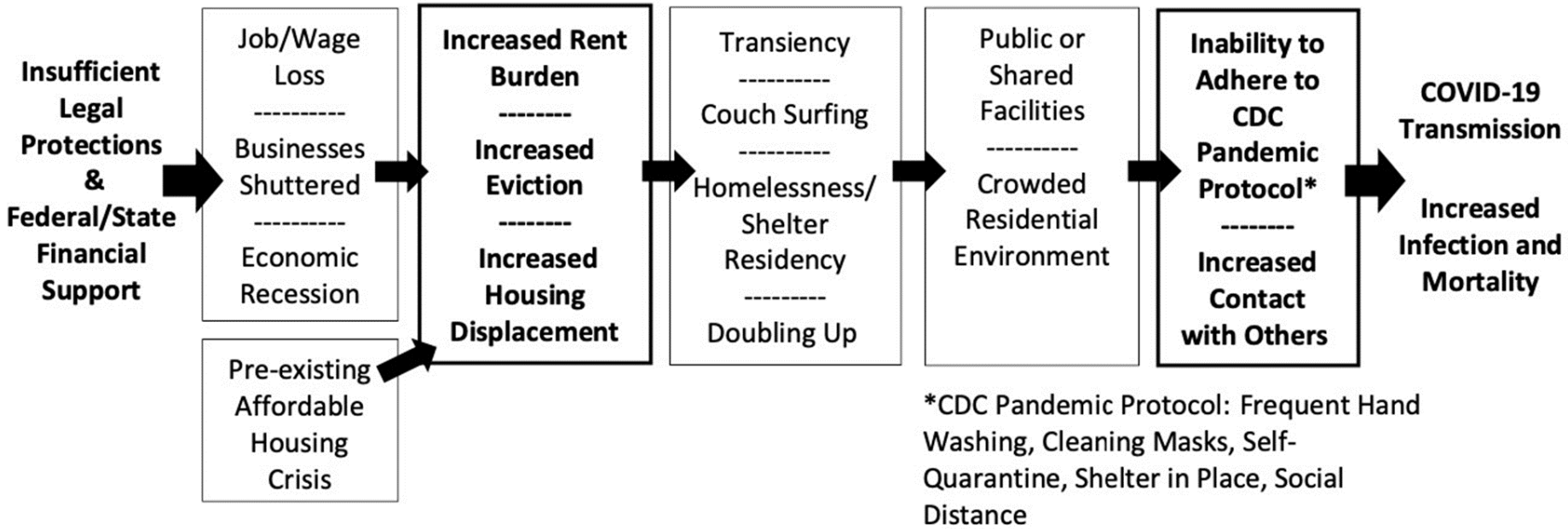
Source: Census Bureau Household Pulse Survey, Week 12 Tables 1b and 2b. The Census Bureau defines a household as housing insecure if they have slight or no confidence in their ability to pay next month's rent on time or did not pay this month's rent on time.

Table 1. Increased Negative Health Consequences Due to Eviction

Physical Health	Mental Health	Associated Conditions Among Women	Associated Conditions Among Children	Exposure to Sub-Standard Living Conditions
• Higher Mortality Rate • Respiratory Conditions • High Blood Pressure • Poor Self-Rated General Health • Coronary heart Disease • Sexually Transmitted Infections • Drug Use	• Depression • Anxiety • Mental Health Hospitalization • Exposure to Violence • Suicide	• Physical Assault • Sexual Assault • Drug Use and Related Harms • Pre-term Pregnancies • Future Housing Instability	• Lead Poisoning • Academic Decline • Food Insecurity • Emotional Trauma • Risk of Chronic Disease in Adulthood • Low Birthweight • Decreased Life Expectancy	• Lead • Mold • Poor Ventilation • Pest Infestations • Crowding

Benfer, E, et al; Health Inequity, & the Spread of COVID-19: Housing Policy as a Primary Pandemic Mitigation Strategy11/1/20. Journal of Urban Health

Figure 1. Eviction Increases the Risk of COVID-19 Acquisition and Transmission



Benfer, E, et al; Health Inequity, & the Spread of COVID-19: Housing Policy as a Primary Pandemic Mitigation Strategy11/1/20. Journal of Urban Health

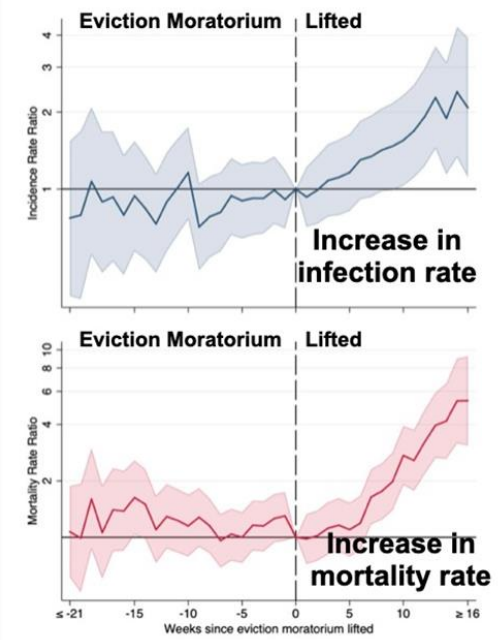
Evictions Raise COVID-19 Risk for Infection and Mortality

PrePrint

- Do evictions play a role in COVID-19 infection and mortality?
- In this study the authors looked at the 43 states that temporarily barred evictions.
  - Many of the moratoriums lasted just 10 weeks, while some states continue to ban the proceedings.
- FINDINGS;
  - Lifting state moratoriums and allowing eviction proceedings to continue caused as many as 433,700 excess cases of Covid-19 and 10,700 additional deaths in the U.S. between March and September.

Leifheit, K; et al. Expiring Eviction Moratoriums & COVID-19 Incidence & Mortality 11/30/20

Figure 1. Adjusted rate ratios comparing daily COVID-19 incidence (new cases per population) and mortality (deaths per population) between states that lifted eviction moratoriums and states that maintained moratoriums.



Bottom Line; The CDC moratorium is set to expire at the end of the year. State and federal policymakers need to extend these protections to make sure that families can stay safe.

EVICTION LAB

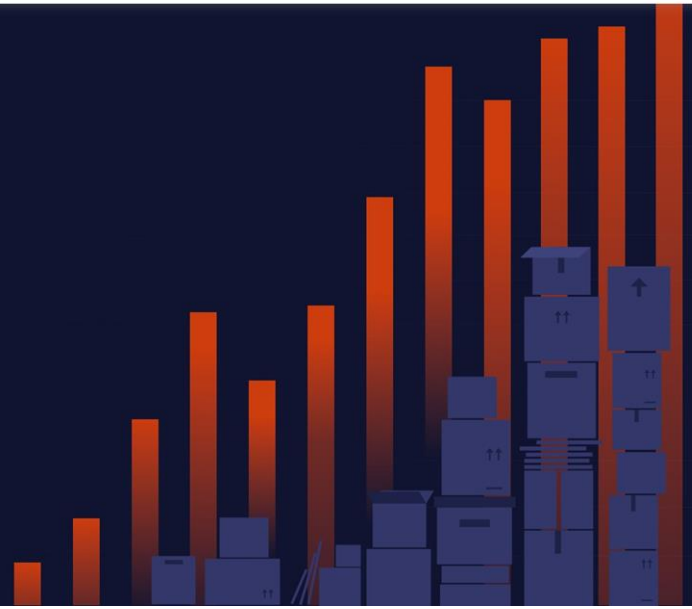
MENU

In the 27 cities we track,
landlords have filed for

162,563

evictions

during the pandemic.



https://evictionlab.org/eviction-tracking/

They filed for

3,526

evictions

last week.

Data current as of December 12, 2020

The COVID-19 pandemic has deepened America's housing crisis. The nation's most severe public health emergency in a century may cause large spikes in eviction and homelessness. In response, we have created the Eviction Tracking System to monitor weekly updates on the number of eviction cases being filed across the United States. Scroll down to view full reports on the cities in which we are operating, and to learn more about the project.

https://evictionlab.org/eviction-tracking/

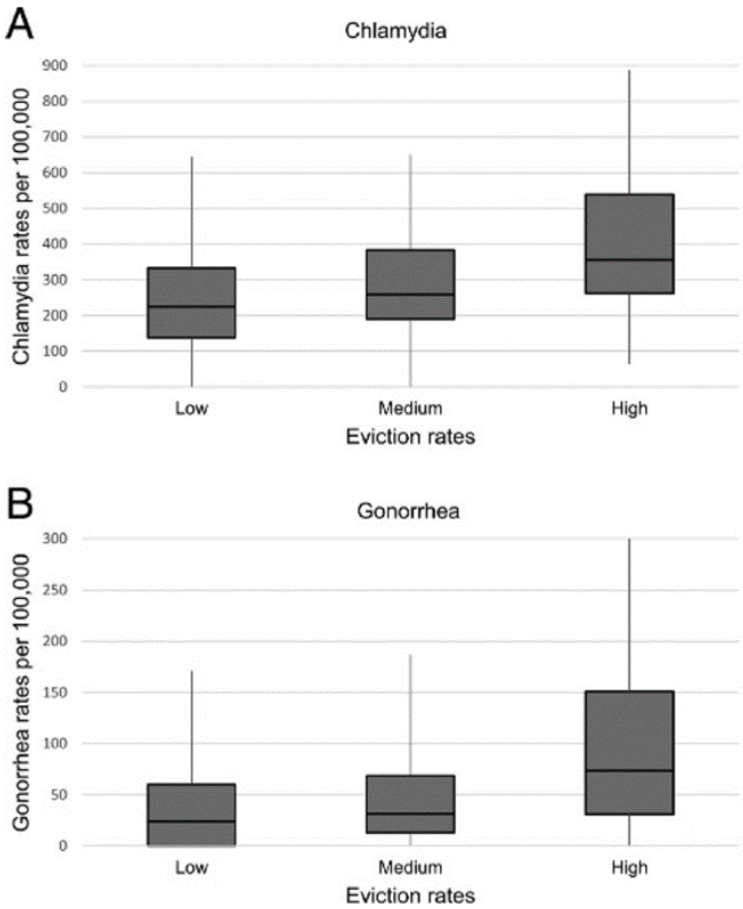


Figure 1. Box plots of chlamydia rates (A) and gonorrhea rates (B) in 2015 by eviction rate categories in 2014 in United States countries (n = 2500).

- County-level associations between eviction rates in 2014 & rates of CT/GC in the following year.
- Higher rates of CT/GC in counties with higher rates of eviction.
- "County-level eviction rates are associated with chlamydia and gonorrhea rates in a significant and robust way independent of other known predictors of STI."

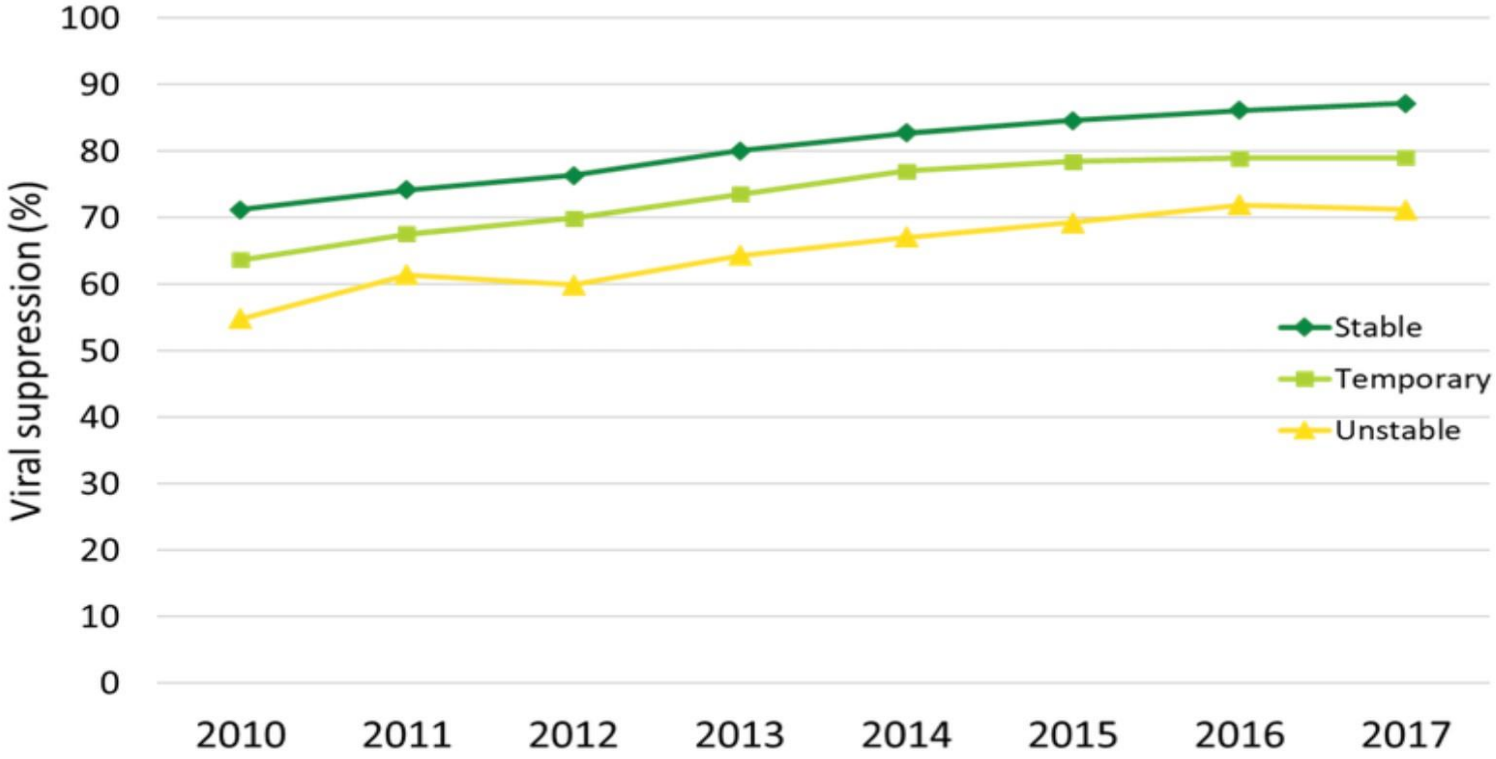
AETC AIDS Education & Training Center Program South Central

Niccola, et al; Sexually Transmitted Diseases • Volume 46, Number 1, January 2019

AETC AIDS Education & Training Center Program

Housing Instability Affects HIV Viral Load

Viral Suppression, Clients Served by RWHAP, by Housing Status, 2010–2017—U.S. and 3 Territories



Credit: RWHAP Client HIV Care Outcomes: Viral Suppression, by Housing Status - 2017 [PPT, 1.6MB]

Table II

Crude and adjusted longitudinal estimates of the odds of detectable plasma HIV-1 RNA viral load[a] among 705 ART[b]-experienced people who use drugs, Vancouver, Canada, 2007–2014

	Unadjusted		Adjusted	
Characteristic	**Odds Ratio (95% CI[c])**	***p* - value**	**Odds Ratio (95% CI[c])**	***p* - value**
Evicted[c]				
(evicted and homeless *vs.* not evicted)	3.14 (1.71 – 5.78)	<0.001	2.25 (1.18 – 4.29)	0.013
(evicted and not homeless *vs.* not evicted)	1.79 (1.25 – 2.55)	0.002	1.76 (1.17 – 2.63)	0.006

- Researchers looked at the relationship between evictions and HIV transmission.
- They found that evictions made it harder for people to adhere to ARTs.

Table II

Crude and adjusted longitudinal estimates of the odds of detectable plasma HIV-1 RNA viral load[a] among 705 ART[b]-experienced people who use drugs, Vancouver, Canada, 2007–2014

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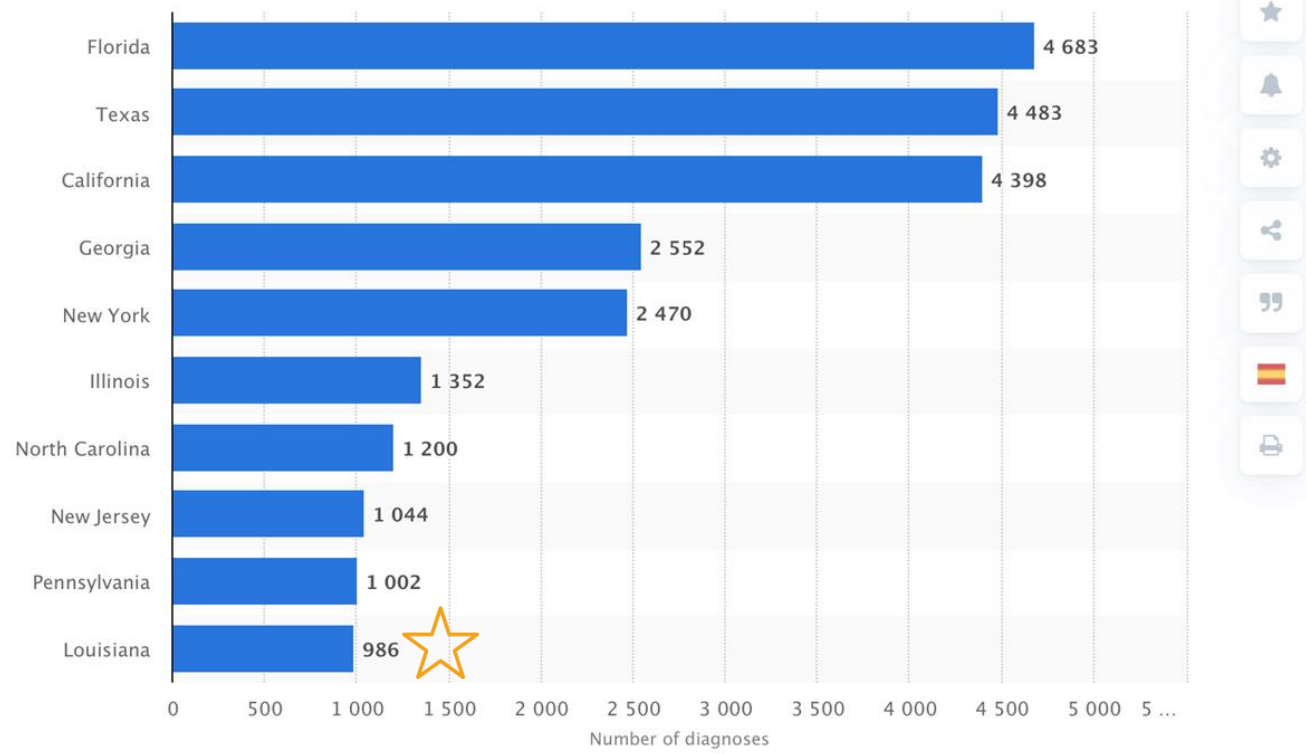
(evicted and not homeless *vs.* not evicted)	1.79 (1.25 – 2.55)	0.002	1.76 (1.17 – 2.63)	0.006

- Researchers looked at the relationship between evictions and HIV transmission.
- They found that evictions made it harder for people to adhere to ARTs.
- The authors concluded that “eviction independently increased the odds of detectable” HIV viral load among study participants who experienced eviction.

AIDS Behav. 2017 March ; 21(3): 678–687. doi:10.1007/s10461-016-1315-z.

Health, Pharma & Medtech › State of Health

U.S. states with the highest number of HIV diagnoses in 2018



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HOME > COVID-19 HOUSING POLICY SCORECARD > LOUISIANA

STATE

LOUISIANA

RENTING POPULATION

1,502,811

RATING

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

State score: 0.00/5.00

RESOURCES FOR TENANTS

PRINT PDF

Lousiana's executive order halting some parts of the eviction court process has expired, and eviction filings and hearings can proceed. Without further action and supportive measures, Louisiana could see a surge of evictions immediately following the pandemic.

See a full list of executive, legislative, and court orders.

Last updated 10/22/2020

https://evictionlab.org/covid-policy-scorecard/la/

EVICTION LAB

HOME > COVID-19 HOUSING POLICY SCORECARD > LOUISIANA

STATE

LOUISIANA

RENTING POPULATION

1,502,811

RATING

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

State score: 0.00/5.00

RESOURCES FOR TENANTS

PRINT PDF

Lousiana's executive order halting some parts of the eviction court process has expired, and eviction filings and hearings can proceed. Without further action and supportive measures, Louisiana could see a surge of evictions immediately following the pandemic.

See a full list of executive, legislative, and court orders.

Last updated 10/22/2020

https://evictionlab.org/covid-policy-scorecard/la/

INITIATION OF EVICTION

No notice to quit

Landlords in Louisiana can still give notice of eviction to tenants.

No filing if tenant has COVID-19 hardship

Current orders in Louisiana do not prevent landlords from filing to evict tenants who have experienced financial hardship due to the pandemic.

No filing for nonpayment

Landlords in Louisiana can still file to evict tenants for nonpayment of rent.

No filing, except emergencies

Landlords in Louisiana can still file to evict tenants for non-emergency reasons.

CARES certification required

Current orders in Louisiana do not require landlords to certify that a dwelling is not covered by the CARES Act eviction moratorium prior to filing to evict a tenant.

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COURT PROCESS

Hearings suspended

Eviction hearings may be held in Louisiana after June 15.

Judgments of possession stayed

Eviction orders are not stayed in Louisiana.

Deadlines extended or tolled

Court deadlines in Louisiana are not tolled.

Eviction records sealed

Eviction case records are not sealed in Louisiana.

https://evictionlab.org/covid-policy-scorecard/la/

ENFORCEMENT OF EVICTION ORDER

No removal if tenant has COVID-19 hardship

Law enforcement in Louisiana can still enforce an order to remove a tenant who has experienced financial hardship due to the pandemic.

No removal of tenant for nonpayment

Law enforcement in Louisiana can still enforce an order of eviction for nonpayment of rent during the pandemic.

No removal of tenant, except emergencies

Law enforcement in Louisiana can still remove tenants from homes to enforce non-emergency eviction orders.

https://evictionlab.org/covid-policy-scorecard/la/

TENANCY PRESERVATION MEASURES

No late fees

Landlords in Louisiana can still charge late fees.

No rent raises

Current orders in Louisiana do not prohibit landlords from raising rent when renewing leases during the pandemic.

Housing stabilization

Louisiana has not taken steps like freezing rent or introducing new housing subsidies that would address debt from rent that tenants could not pay during the pandemic.

Legal counsel for tenants

Louisiana has not guaranteed legal counsel to tenants who face eviction.

https://evictionlab.org/covid-policy-scorecard/la/

Summary

We reviewed:

- The increasing morbidity, mortality, and hospitalization associated with COVID-19 in the U.S.
- There is not much difference in the incidence of or clinical manifestations of PWH compared with those who do not have HIV infection.
- Evictions for PWH are deleterious to maintaining health.
- An impeding eviction crisis at the end of 2020 that can significantly increase COVID-19 infections, especially for PWH.

Melody Barr

Deputy Assistant Director

Housing and Community Development

AETC AIDS Education & Training Center Program

Disclosures

- No conflict of interests to disclose

Objectives

- Provide an overview of housing subsidy
- Describe the barriers to housing
- Describe current solutions and opportunities

Homeless to Housing

Homeless in Houston

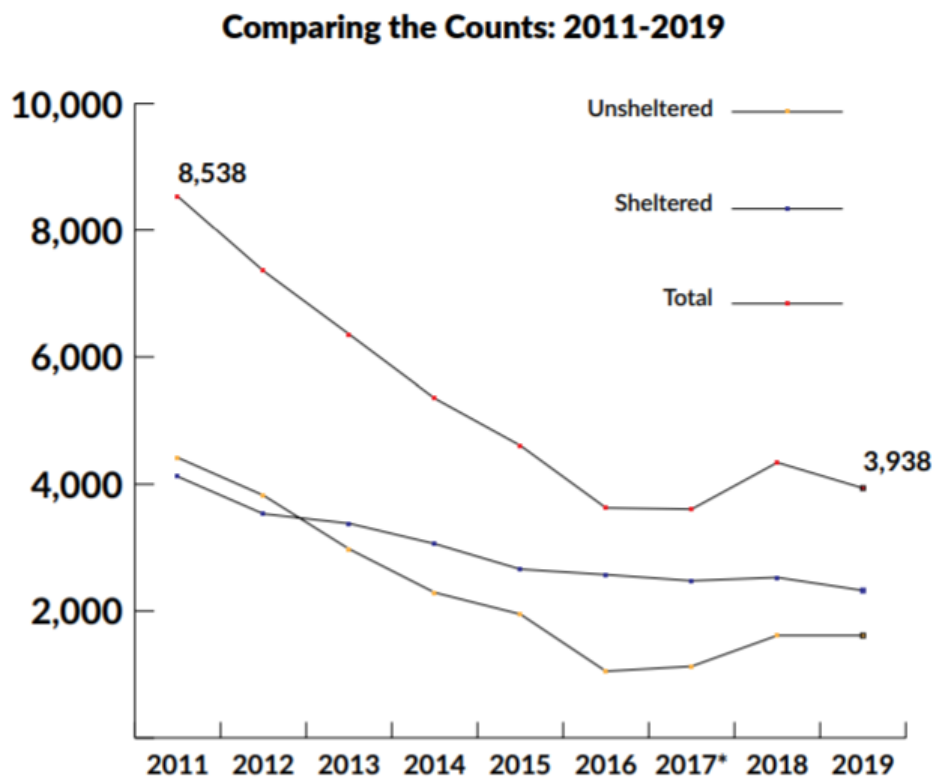
Homeless Housing

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)

Barriers to Housing

- Not enough “affordable” housing stock
- COVID-19
  - Stay at Home Orders
  - Eviction Moratoriums
  - Higher Unemployment Insurance
- Immigration Issues / Public Charge
- Technology Barriers
- Respite Care

Housing Solutions



*In 2016, Montgomery County was added to The Way Home Continuum of Care, and has been included in the Homeless Count & Survey since 2017. This fact sheet compares current data, including Montgomery County, with 2011 data that did not include Montgomery County.

Community COVID Housing Plan (CCHP)

- $65-million plan joint venture
- 2-year plan to house 5K people experiencing homelessness

Brett J. Feldman, MSPAS, PA-C
Vice Chair, International Street Medicine Institute
Director, Street Medicine
Assistant Professor of Family Medicine
Keck School of Medicine of the University of Southern California
Housing and Community Development

AETC AIDS Education & Training Center Program

Disclosures

- No conflict of interests to disclose

Objectives

- Define street medicine and describe the guiding values and philosophy
- Describe healthcare characteristics and utilization patterns of people experiencing homelessness
- Describe challenges facing people experiencing homelessness during the COVID-19 pandemic

Defining Street Medicine

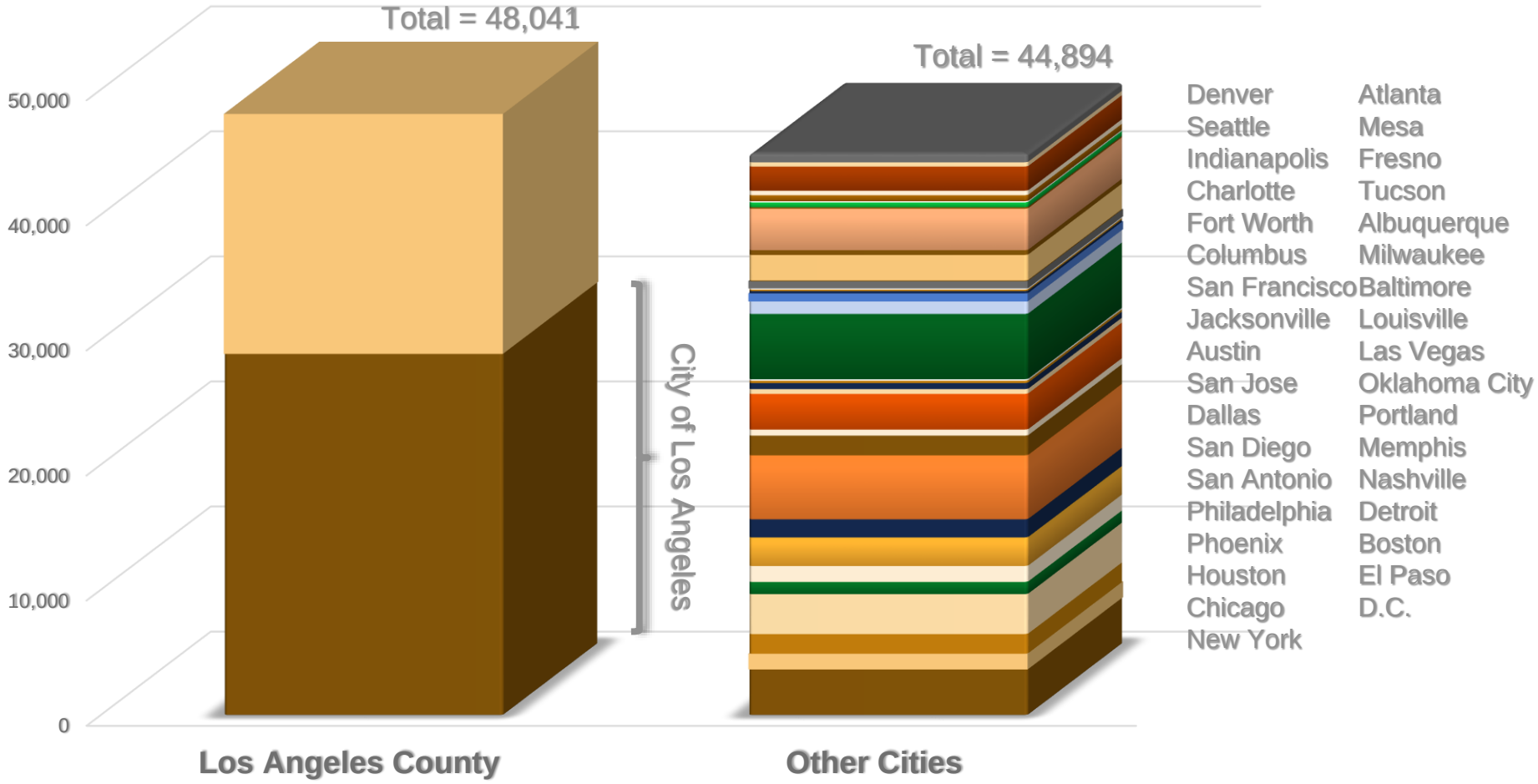
- Direct delivery of healthcare to the rough sleeping population (unsheltered homeless)
- Care performed on the street
- Done through walking rounds (motor cycles, horseback, kayak)
- “Go to the People”

Values and Philosophy

- Patient led
- Reality based
- Unconditional respect
- Medicine as an instrument of peace
- Medicine as tool of advocacy

LAC + USC
Keck School of
Medicine of USC
Street Medicine

Unsheltered Homeless in US, 2019/2020



AETC AIDS Education & Training Center Program Pacific

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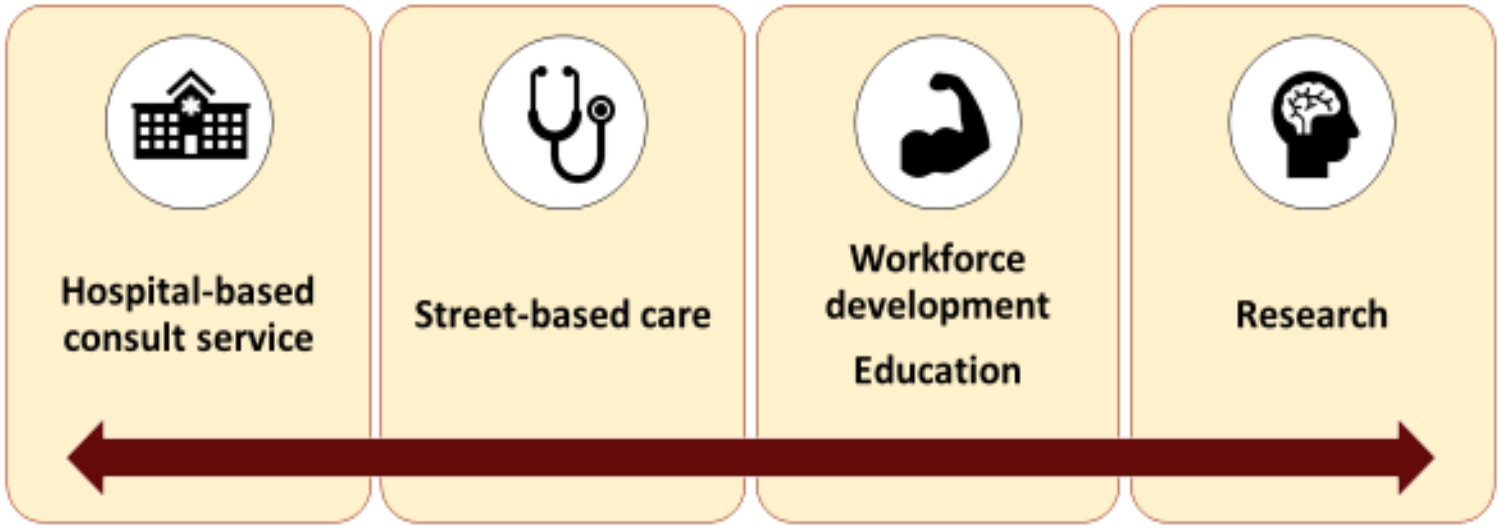
Skid Row
CITY LIMIT
POP Too Many
ELEV 2008
© AFP

Targeted interventions address social risk factors

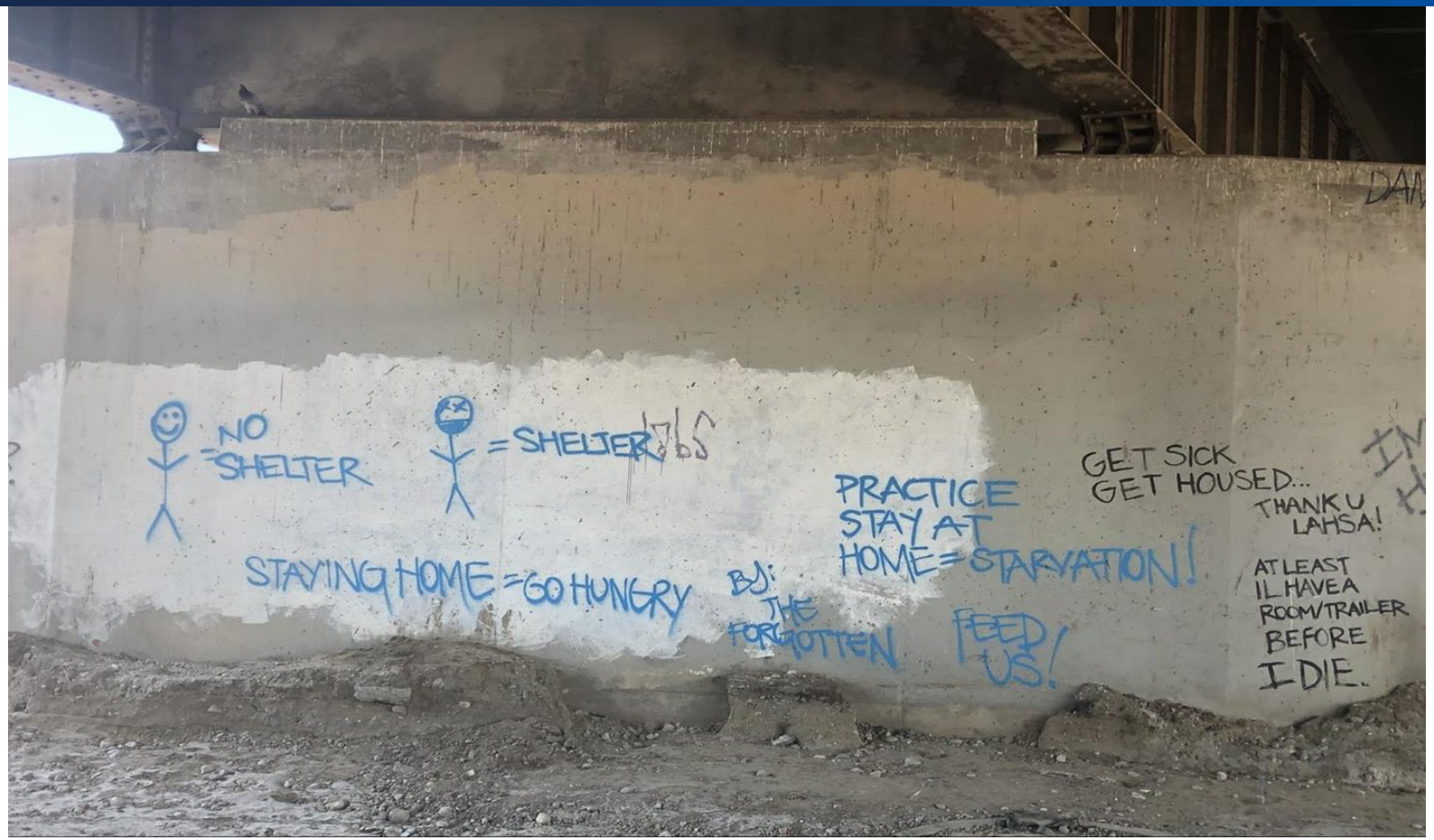
Vision: all unsheltered homeless in LA have access to basic healthcare



Keck School of Medicine of USC

6

IF WE
STAY
HOME
WHO IS
GOING TO
FEED
US?


= NO SHELTER
= SHELTER
STAYING HOME = GO HUNGRY
BY: THE FORGOTTEN
PRACTICE STAY AT HOME = STARVATION!
FEED US!
GET SICK GET HOUSED...
THANK U LAHSA!
AT LEAST I'LL HAVE A ROOM/TRAILER BEFORE I DIE.

Los Angeles County / Los Angeles City COVID Sites

- Isolation and Quarantine (I/Q sites)
- Project Room Key
  - High vulnerability places in independent living motels
- Park and Recreation Communal Shelters
- >40,000 left unsheltered

How Principles Shape and Inform Policy

- Services are patient/person-led
- Reality-based exit strategy
- Preservation of civil rights
- Not convenience sampled
- Serve easiest to reach > most in need

Street Medicine Practice During the COVID-19 Pandemic

https://stmi.memberclicks.net/assets/docs/COVid19%20SM%20Guidance%203-20-20.pdf

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https://aidsetc.org/resource/hiv-sars-cov-2-webinar-series

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