The Role of Primary Care In HIV Prevention

Rupali K. Doshi, MD, MS
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Learning Objectives

• Review key concepts regarding primary care and HIV service delivery
• Review why provision of HIV prevention services in primary care is critical
• Describe health center approaches to service delivery
Health Resources and Services Administration

Improving health and health equity through access to quality services, a skilled health workforce and innovative programs
Agency Objectives

- Increase Access to Quality Health Care and Services
- Strengthen the Health Workforce
- Build Healthy Communities
- Improve Health Equity
- Strengthen Program Operations
Increase Access
to Quality Health Care and Services

One in 3 people living at or below the poverty level relies on a HRSA-supported health center for primary medical care

One in 2 people diagnosed with HIV receives care through the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program

9.7 million people living in health professional shortage areas receive primary medical, dental or mental health care from a National Health Service Corps clinician
Improve Health Equity

Provide linguistically appropriate enabling services (e.g., housing, food, and job support) to more than two million patients through community health centers.

Ryan White HIV/AIDS clients’ viral suppression rates improved nine percent in three years – from 70% to 79% from 2010 to 2013. Viral suppression rates improved the most within disproportionately affected demographic groups, decreasing health disparities.

Save qualified safety net organizations about $3.8 billion annually through the 340B Drug Pricing Program.
Key Concepts and Rationale
Primary Care

Primary care is the provision of integrated, accessible health care services by clinicians who are accountable for addressing a large majority of personal health care needs, developing a sustained partnership with patients, and practicing in the context of family and community.

IOM 1996 http://www.nap.edu/read/9153/chapter/3
Prevention

Primary
- Prevent a disease or condition (such as HIV), from occurring in the first place

Secondary
- Identify disease at its earliest stage so that prompt and appropriate management can be initiated
- Reduce impact of the disease

Tertiary
- Reduce or minimize consequences of a disease once it has developed
- Eliminate, or at least delay, complications and disability due to the disease
Role of Primary Care in Prevention

- Prevention messages from primary care providers are effective
- Patients often view primary care providers as a trusted source of prevention information
- Prevention is an ongoing process that can be integrated into routine primary care visits

Primary and Secondary HIV Prevention Services

People at Risk

- PrEP
- Risk reduction counseling

PLWH

- Treatment adherence
- Risk reduction counseling

http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/guidelines/preventing.html
Challenges in HIV Prevention

Patient
- Discomfort discussing risk behaviors
- Co-morbidities

Provider
- Discomfort talking about risk behaviors
- Misperceptions about patient risk
- Lack of training

System
- Reimbursement and funding
- Provider productivity
- Time constraints
Addressing Challenges through Primary Care

Provision of HIV prevention services in primary care supported by

• Direct care and formal referrals
  • Comprehensive care on site, i.e., “one-stop shop”
  • Co-management models across safety net providers

• Patient centered medical home model

• Inter-disciplinary care teams
  • Task shifting
  • Case conferences or “huddles”

• On-site provider training

• Electronic health record/HIT
Lessons from the Field

Partnerships for Care (P4C) is a three-year project to

- Integrate HIV into primary care
- Develop sustainable partnerships between health centers and health departments
- Improve health outcomes across the HIV care continuum, esp. within racial/ethnic minority communities

- 22 health centers in MA, NY, MD and FL
- Supported by HIV Training, TA and Collaboration Center
- Funded and led by HRSA, CDC, and HHS Secretary’s Minority AIDS Initiative Fund

http://p4chivtac.com/
Lessons from the Field

Participating health centers are

• Federal qualified health centers funded by the Health Center Program (HRSA Bureau of Primary Health Care)
• Not directly funded by Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program (HRSA HIV/AIDS Bureau)
• Serving patients who are at least 30% racial/ethnic minorities
• Implementing routine HIV testing programs
• Developing capacity to provide at least basic HIV care and treatment, with clinical consultation as needed
• Utilizing electronic health records
Contact Information

Rupali K. Doshi, MD, MS
Health Resources and Services Administration
HIV/AIDS Bureau
rdoshi@hrsa.gov
(301) 443-5313