

# EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE AND CONTINUUM OF CARE DATA

## HIV Care Council for Palm Beach County

Daisy Wiebe (Krakowiak), PhD, MPH

Quality Management Clinician

Palm Beach County Community Services

Ryan White Part A Program

[dwiebe@pbcgov.org](mailto:dwiebe@pbcgov.org)

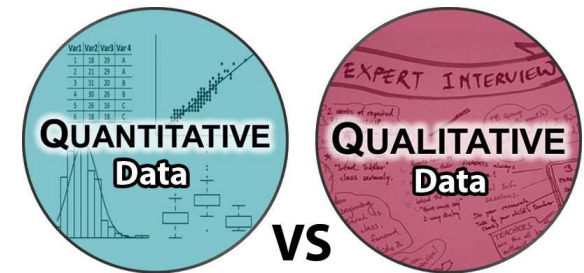
(561) 355-4760

June 17, 2020



# What is DATA?

- Data is INFORMATION
- Quantitative data are things you can count – i.e. NUMBERS
  - Helps you understand WHO is experiencing **gaps** and **disparities** and in care, WHERE this is happening and WHEN things have happened
  - Number of people not virally suppressed, among which groups
  - Through collection of HIV clinic data, labs, prescriptions
- Qualitative data are concepts and stories – i.e. WORDS
  - Helps you understand WHY there are **gaps** and **disparities** in care and WHAT you might be able to address them
  - Barriers and facilitators to care, ideas for interventions
  - Through interviews and focus groups

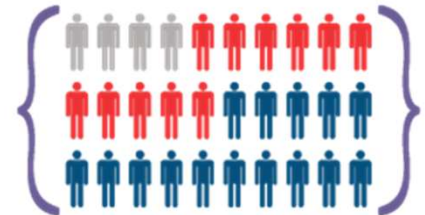


**Gap:** where a person experiences a discrepancy between recommended best practices and the care that is actually provided due to issues of access, coordination or other barriers

**Disparity:** when demographic groups, based on race/ethnicity, gender, age, or other group-characteristic, experiences lower health outcomes

## Data driven: Quantitative

- It is important to consider how many people could be impacted with your decision
- To impact the largest number of people, it is helpful to consider data
  - Numbers of people
    - How many people
  - Percentage of population
    - “of 100 people from this group, how many are \_\_\_\_\_?”
  - Gaps in the continuum of care
  - Disparities in the continuum of care
- This information can help you target populations with the greatest need



## QUANTITATIVE data available

- Palm Beach County HIV Care Continuum Data from Florida Department of Health
- Provide Enterprise Data (Standardized Reports and Customized Data Pulls through Tableau)
- Reports submitted to HRSA (using Provide Enterprise)



Data presented are by year, race/ethnicity, gender, age, and transmission histories

We are using the most RECENT data from all sources. The most recent data for Palm Beach County as a whole (from Florida Department of Health) is 2018 data. We can pull data in real time for Ryan White; thus, the data presented for Ryan White is from 2019.

# Florida State Mandatory HIV Reporting Requirements

- Laboratories are required to submit HIV test and viral load results results electronically within three days. For information about electronic laboratory reporting (ELR), please contact the Department's ELR liaison at [ELR@flhealth.gov](mailto:ELR@flhealth.gov).
- Practitioners conducting in-house laboratory testing should review the laboratory reporting guidelines as well as practitioner guidelines to ensure compliance to aid in an effective and timely public health response.
- [www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/disease-reporting-and-management/faq.html#1](http://www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/disease-reporting-and-management/faq.html#1)

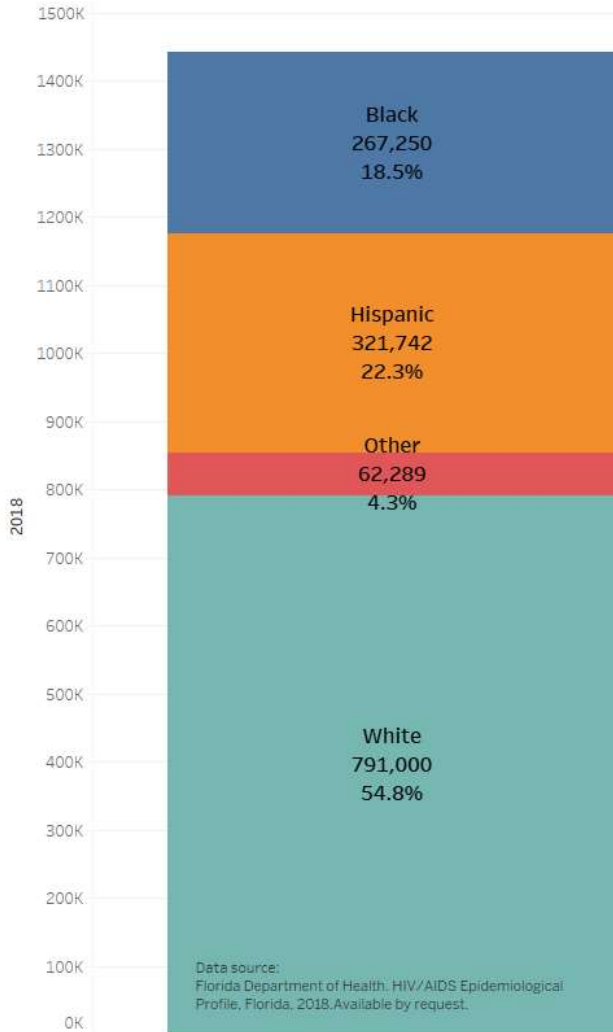
Practitioner Notification					Laboratory Notification					
Reportable Disease or Condition	Timeframe (see page 8)				Evidence of current or recent infection with etiological agents and all associated testing results performed should be reported (e.g. species, serogroup, serotype, and antimicrobial susceptibility *2 results)	Submit isolates or specimens for confirmation *1	Timeframe (see page 8)			
	<i>Suspect Immediately</i>	<i>Immediately</i>	Next Business Day	Other			<i>Suspect Immediately</i>	<i>Immediately</i>	Next Business Day	Other
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection				2 weeks	Repeatedly reactive enzyme immunoassay followed by a positive confirmatory test (e.g., Western blot, IFA). Positive result on any HIV virologic test (e.g., p24 AG, nucleic acid test [NAT/NAAT], viral culture). All viral load (detectable and undetectable) test results. *14, 15					3 days

# EPIDEMOLOGICAL PROFILE (DEMOGRAPHIC DATA)

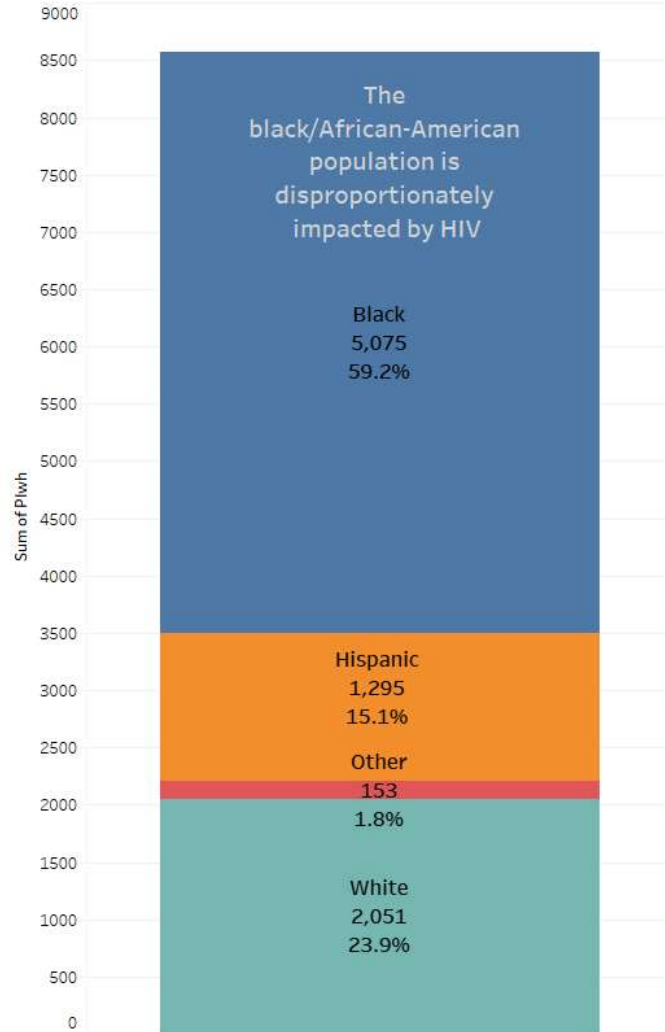
PALM BEACH COUNTY 2018

RYAN WHITE 2019

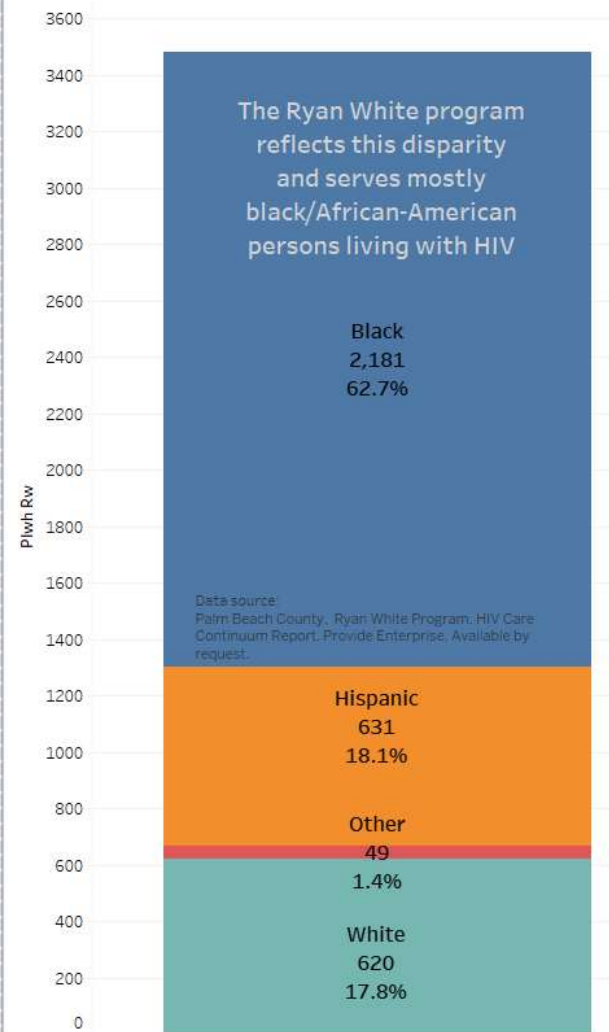
Population in Palm Beach County 2018 by Race/Ethnicity



People Living with HIV in Palm Beach County 2018 by Race/Ethnicity

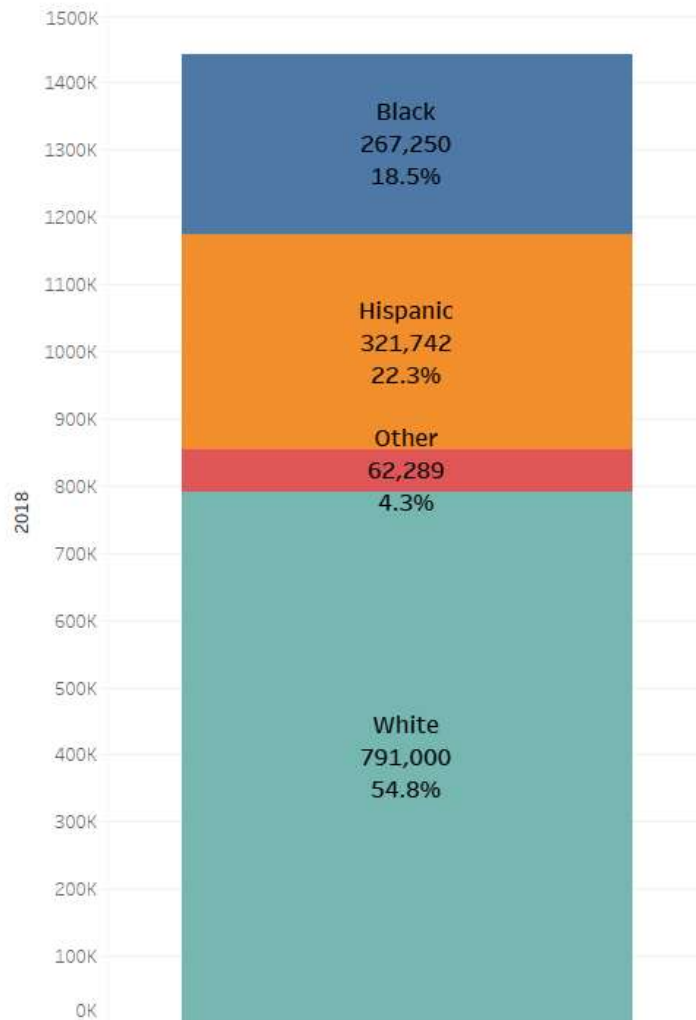


People Living with HIV in Ryan White Program 2019 by Race/Ethnicity

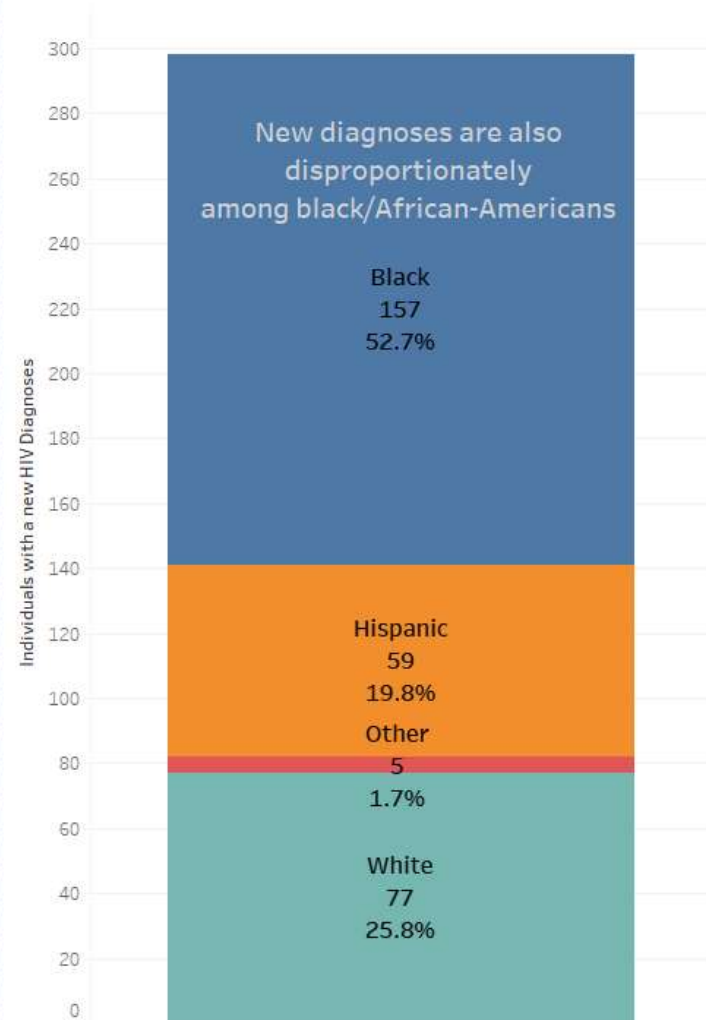




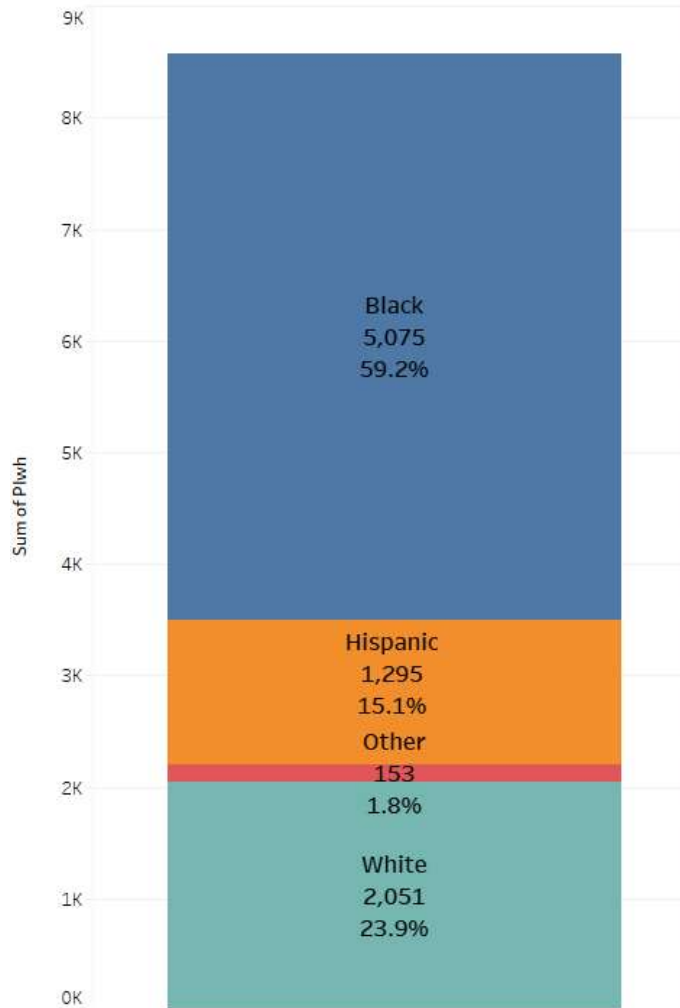
**Population in Palm Beach County 2018  
by Race/Ethnicity**



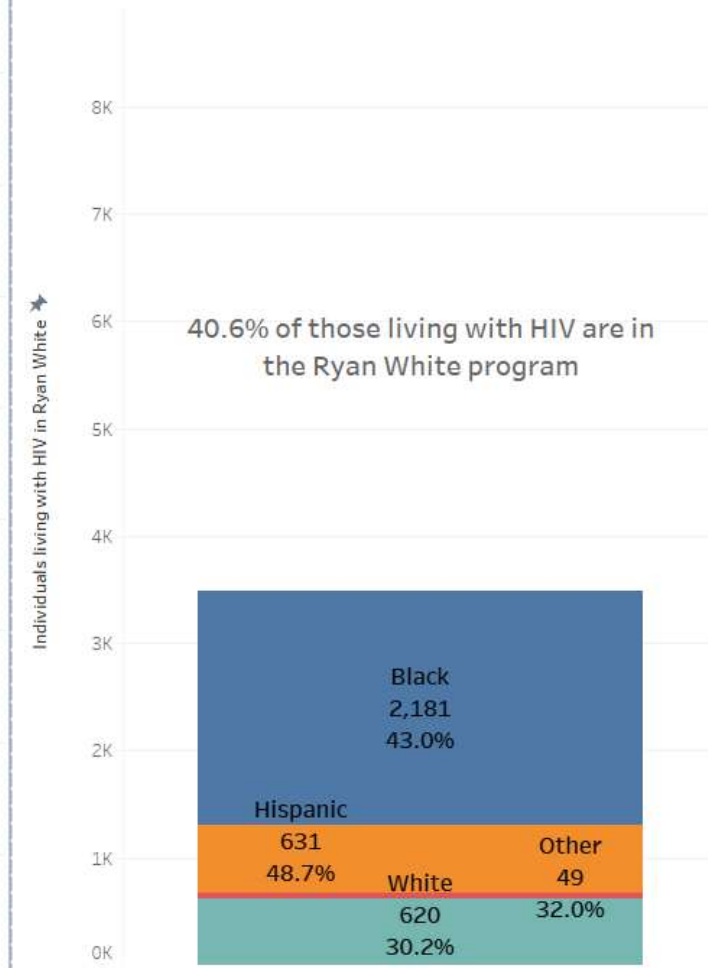
**New HIV Diagnoses in Palm Beach County  
2018 by Race/Ethnicity**



People Living with HIV in Palm Beach County 2018 by Race/Ethnicity



Percentage of PLWH in Palm Beach County who are in Ryan White 2019 by Race/Ethnicity



# HIV CARE CONTINUUM DATA

PALM BEACH COUNTY 2018

RYAN WHITE 2019

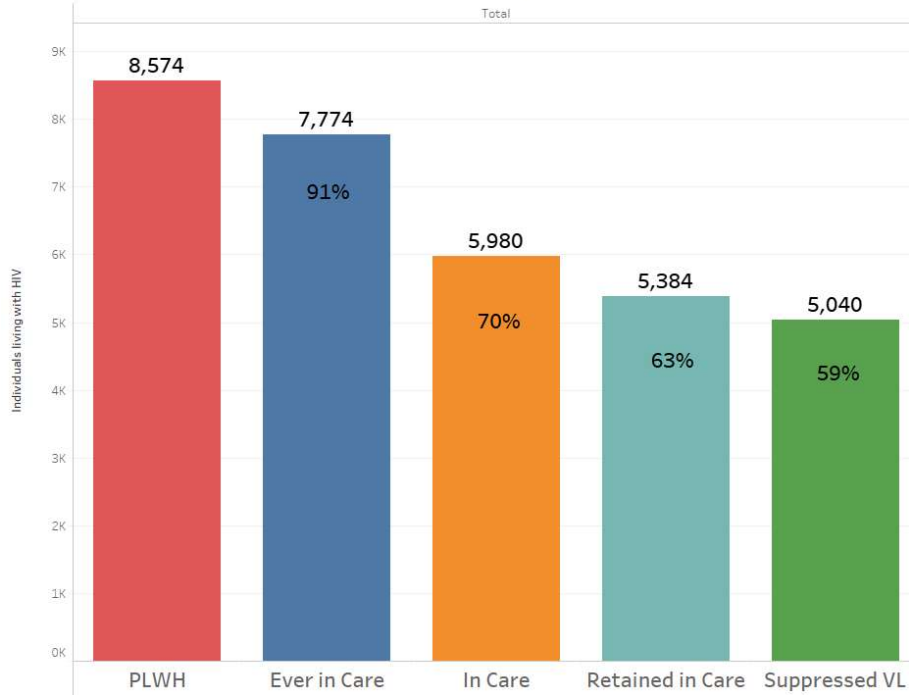
# DEFINITIONS for Palm Beach County Data

- **Persons Living with HIV:** The number of persons known to be living with an HIV diagnosis (PLWH) at the end of 2018
- **Ever in Care:** PLWH with at least one documented Viral Load (VL) or CD4 lab, medical visit, or prescription from HIV diagnosis through 3/31/2019
- **In Care:** PLWH with at least one documented VL or CD4 lab, medical visit, or prescription from 1/1/2018 through 3/31/2019
- **Retained in Care:** PLWH with two or more documented VL or CD4 labs, medical visits, or prescriptions at least three months apart from 1/1/2018 through 6/30/2019
- **Suppressed Viral Load:** PLWH with a suppressed VL (<200 copies/mL) on the last VL from 1/1/2018 through 3/31/2019

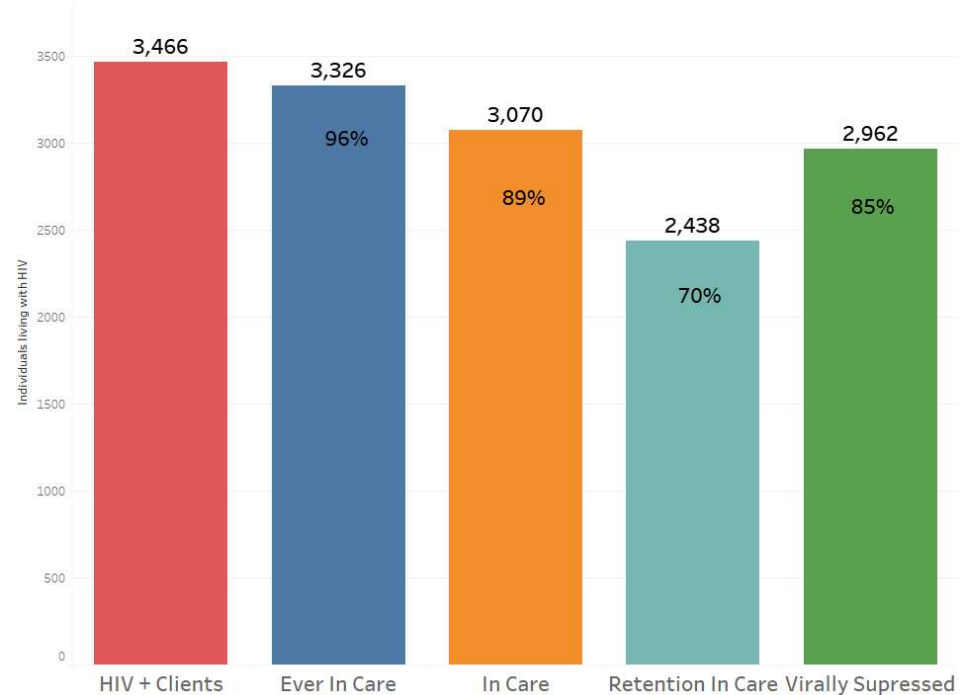
## DEFINITIONS for Ryan White Data

- **Persons Living with HIV:** The number of persons known to be living with an HIV diagnosis (PLWH) at the end of 2019 in the Ryan White program in Palm Beach County in the Provide Enterprise system
- **Ever in Care:** PLWH with at least one documented Viral Load (VL) or CD4 lab, or “kept” medical visit from HIV diagnosis through 12/31/2019
- **In Care:** PLWH with at least one documented VL or CD4 lab, “kept” medical visit, prescription dispensed, or a payment request “paid” (co-pay or deductible) from 1/1/2019 through 12/31/2019
- **Retained in Care:** PLWH with two or more documented VL or CD4 labs, “kept” medical visits, prescriptions dispensed, or a payment request “paid” (co-pay or deductible) at least three months apart from 1/1/2019 through 12/31/2019
- **Suppressed Viral Load:** PLWH with a suppressed VL (<200 copies/mL) on the last VL from 1/1/2019 through 12/31/2019

HIV Care Continuum Palm Beach County 2018



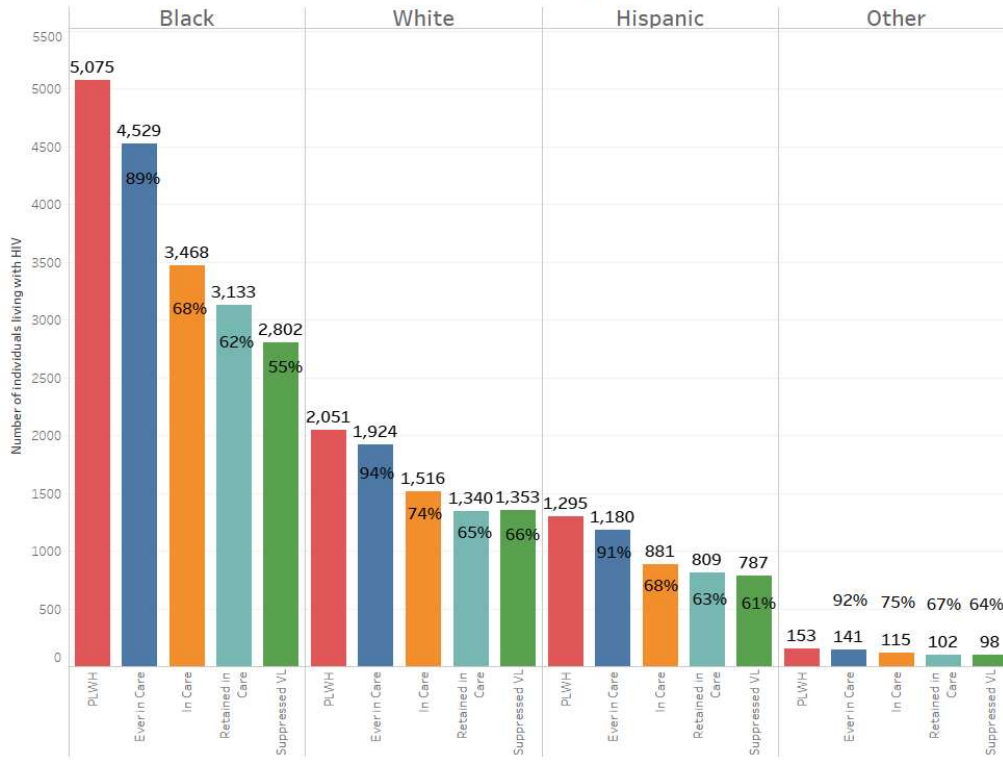
HIV Care Continuum Ryan White Program 2019



The largest gap (visualized as the steepest drop off) for PBC are clients who are not in care. Only 59% of those in PBC are virally suppressed, due to the large out of care population.

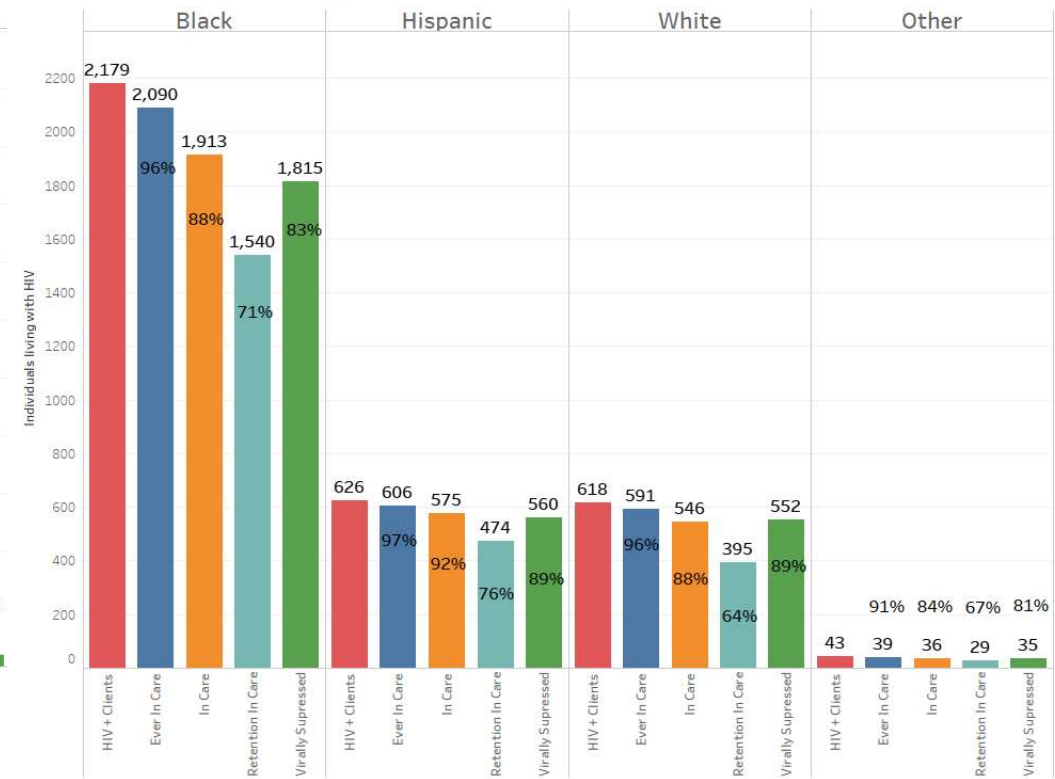
Those in Ryan White have a much higher viral load suppression rate than those overall in PBC. The largest gap for Ryan White are clients who are not retained in care. However, this has improved from 67% in 2018 to 70% in 2019. The number of individuals served decreased from 3,526 in 2018 to 3,466 in 2019.

HIV Care Continuum in Palm Beach County 2018 by Race/Ethnicity



Black/African-Americans in PBC have the lowest in care, retention and viral suppression rates and have the largest numbers of individuals who are out of care, not retained, and not suppressed. The largest gap continues to be individuals out of care.

HIV Care Continuum Ryan White Program 2019 by Race/Ethnicity

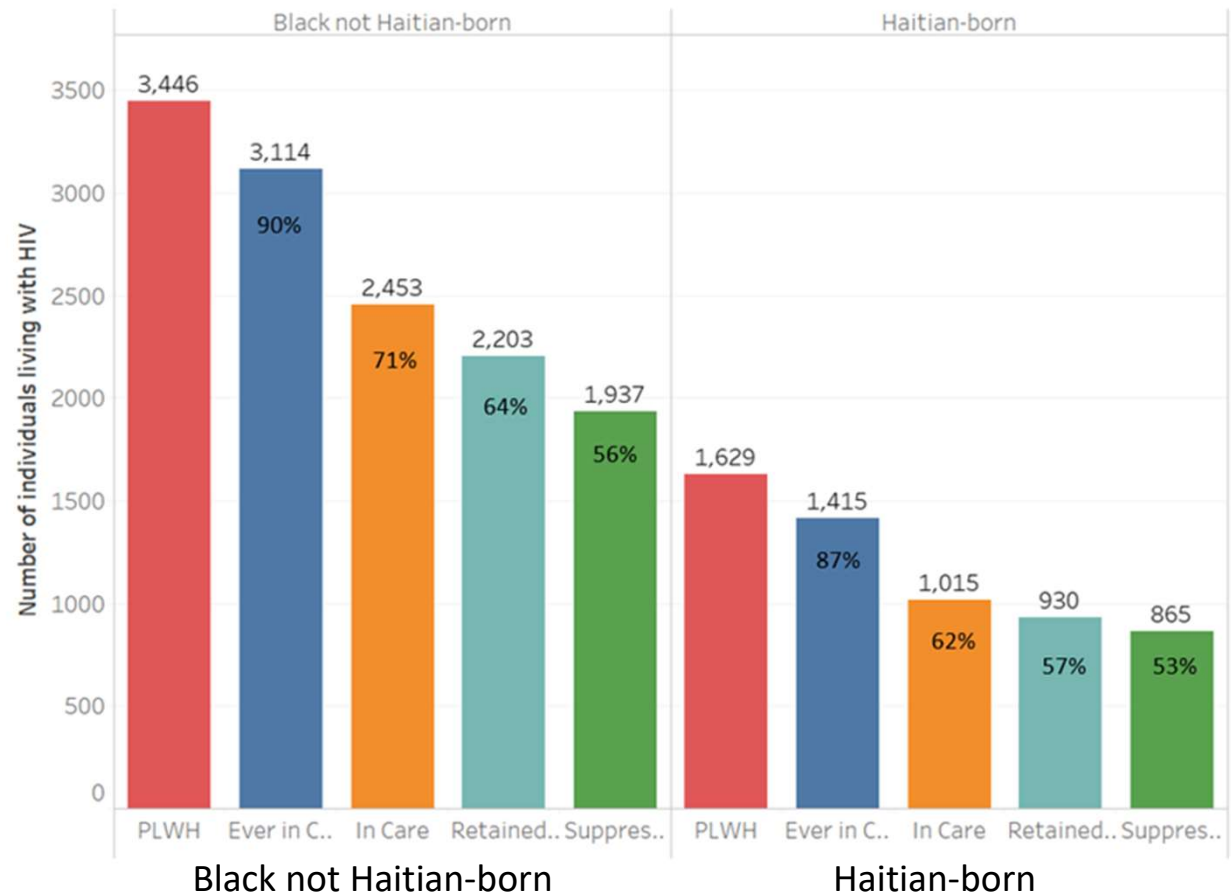


Black/African-Americans in Ryan White have better outcomes across the continuum, but also have the largest number of individuals who are out of care, not retained, and not virally suppressed. The largest gap continues to be individuals not retained in care.

68% of black/African American individuals living with HIV are not Haitian-born; 32% of black/African American individuals are Haitian-born.

Haitian-born individuals have lower rates across the continuum, although make up a smaller part of the population. There are 1.6 times more non-Haitian black/African-American individuals not in care than Haitian individuals.

HIV Care Continuum Palm Beach County 2018 by Black/African-American and Haitian-born



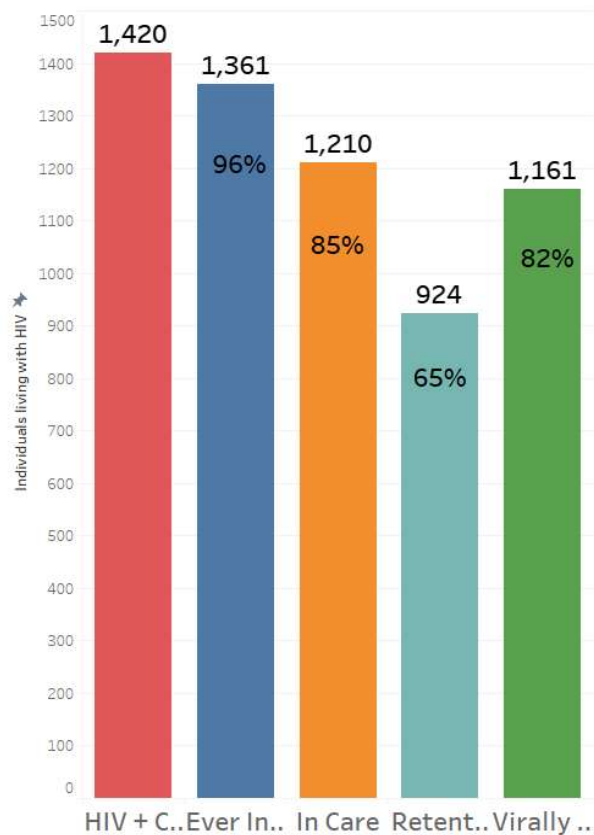


However, self-identified Haitian persons in Ryan White have better outcomes across the continuum than Haitian-born individuals who are not in Ryan White.

Also, self-identified Haitian persons in Ryan White have better outcomes across the continuum than non-Haitian Black/African-American individuals.

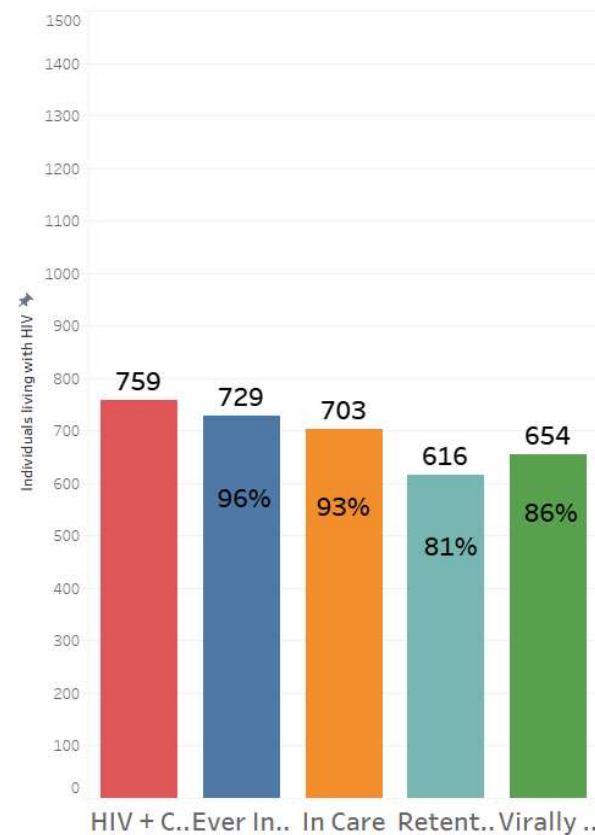
Of note, 81% of Haitian individuals are retained in care in Ryan White compared to 65% of non-Haitian black/African-American individuals. There are 3.5 times more non-Haitian black/African-American individuals not retained than Haitian individuals.

Ryan White Program 2018 of non-Haitian Black/African-Americans



Black not Haitian-born

HIV Care Continuum Ryan White Program 2018 of self-identified Haitian persons

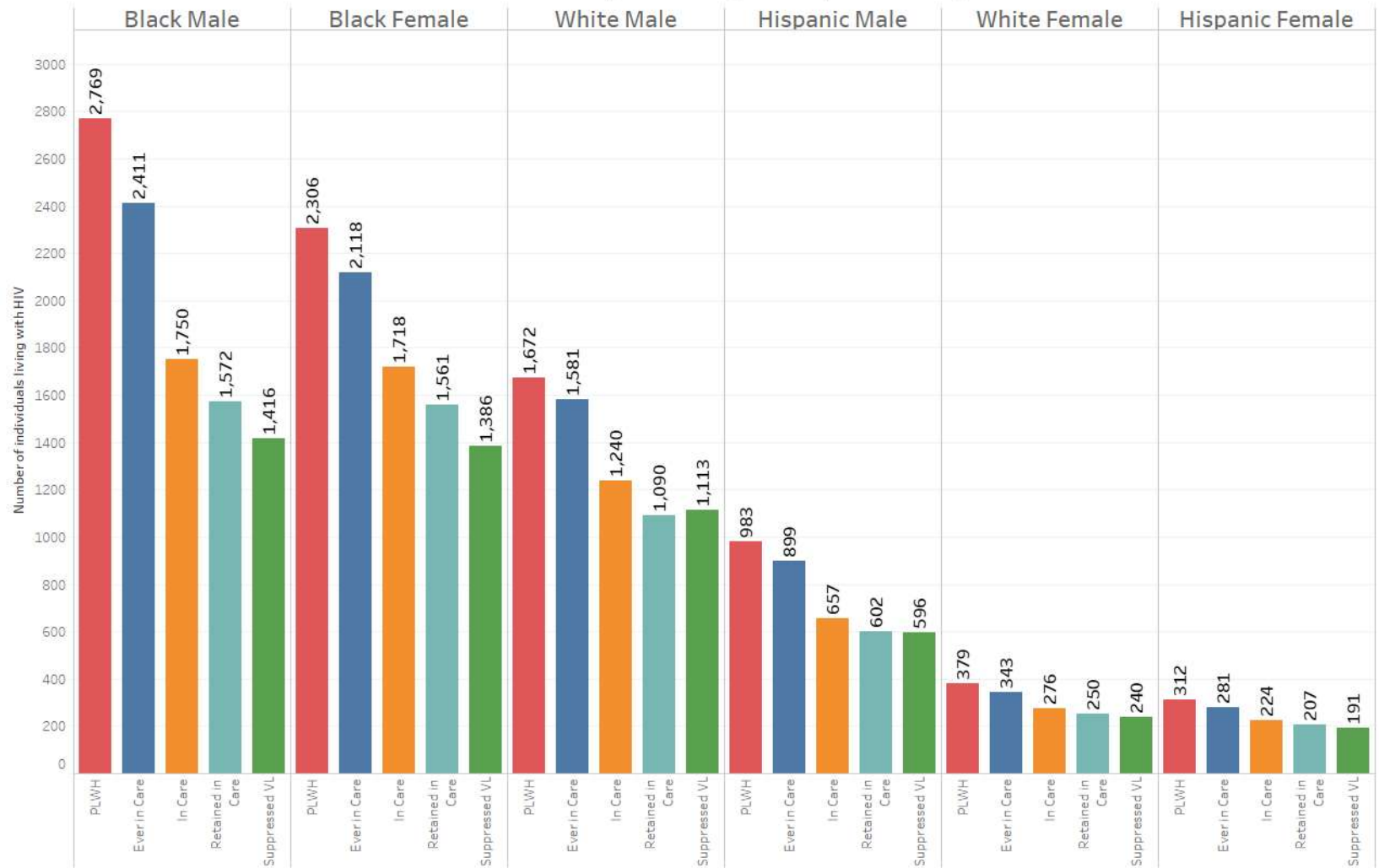


Haitian-born

## HIV Care Continuum in Palm Beach County 2018 by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Black/African-American men, followed by Black/African-American women are the largest demographic group by race/ethnicity and gender in PBC.

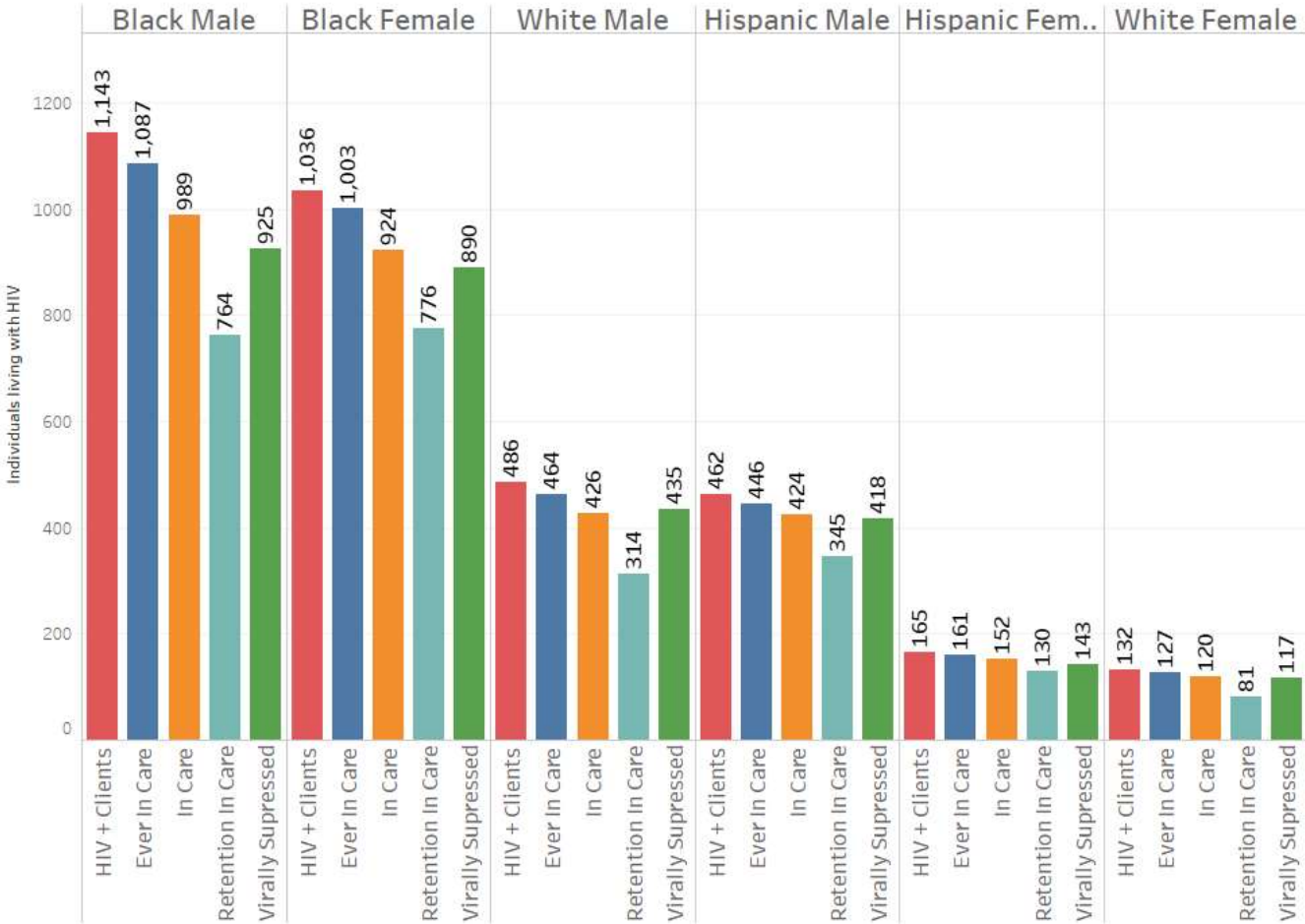
Again, the largest gap in the continuum are those out of care.



# HIV Care Continuum Ryan White Program 2019 by Race/Ethnicity & Gender

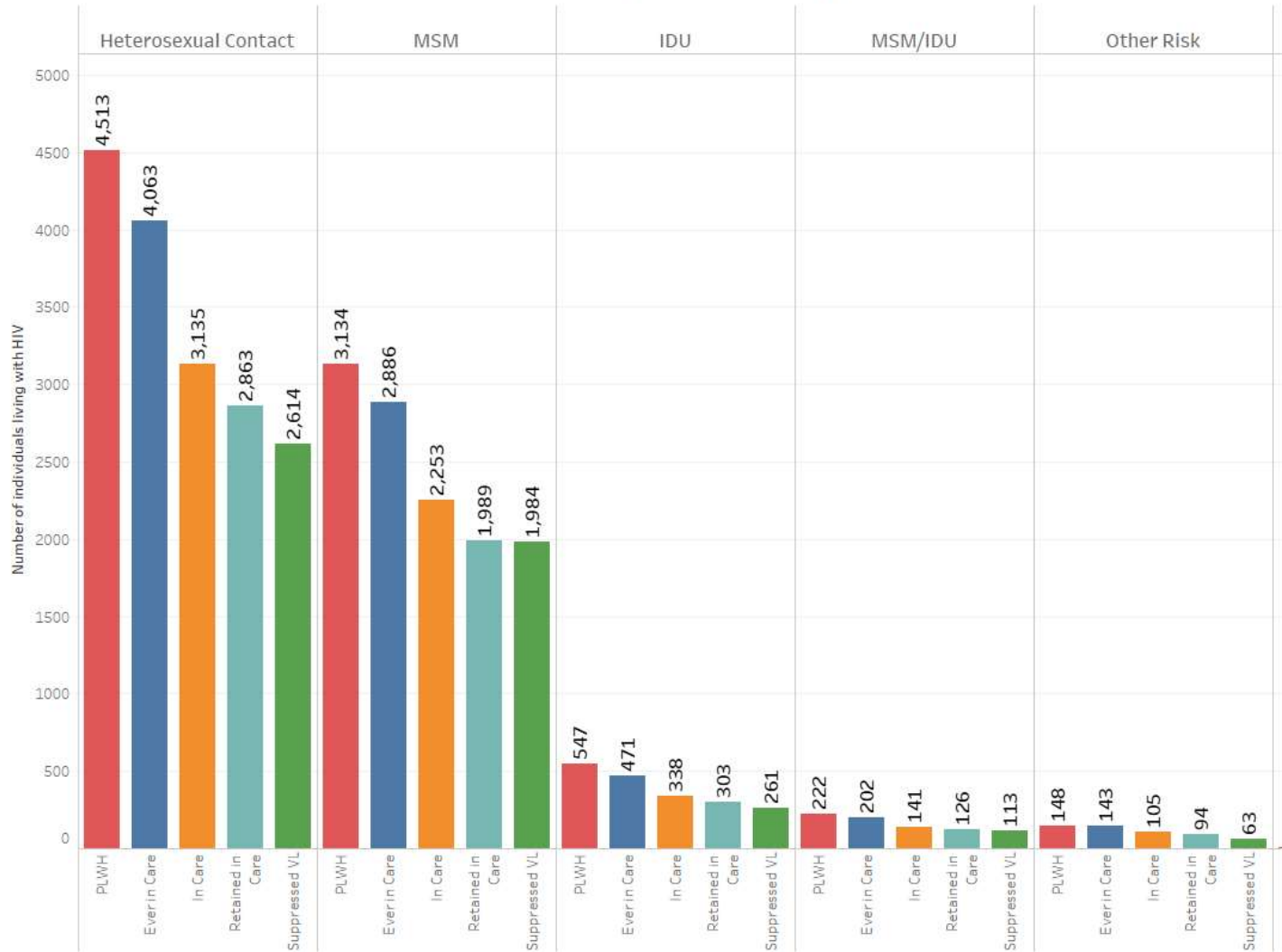
The largest number served in Ryan White are Black/African-American men and women, followed by White men and Hispanic men, and then Hispanic women and White women.

The largest gap for all groups is retention in care.



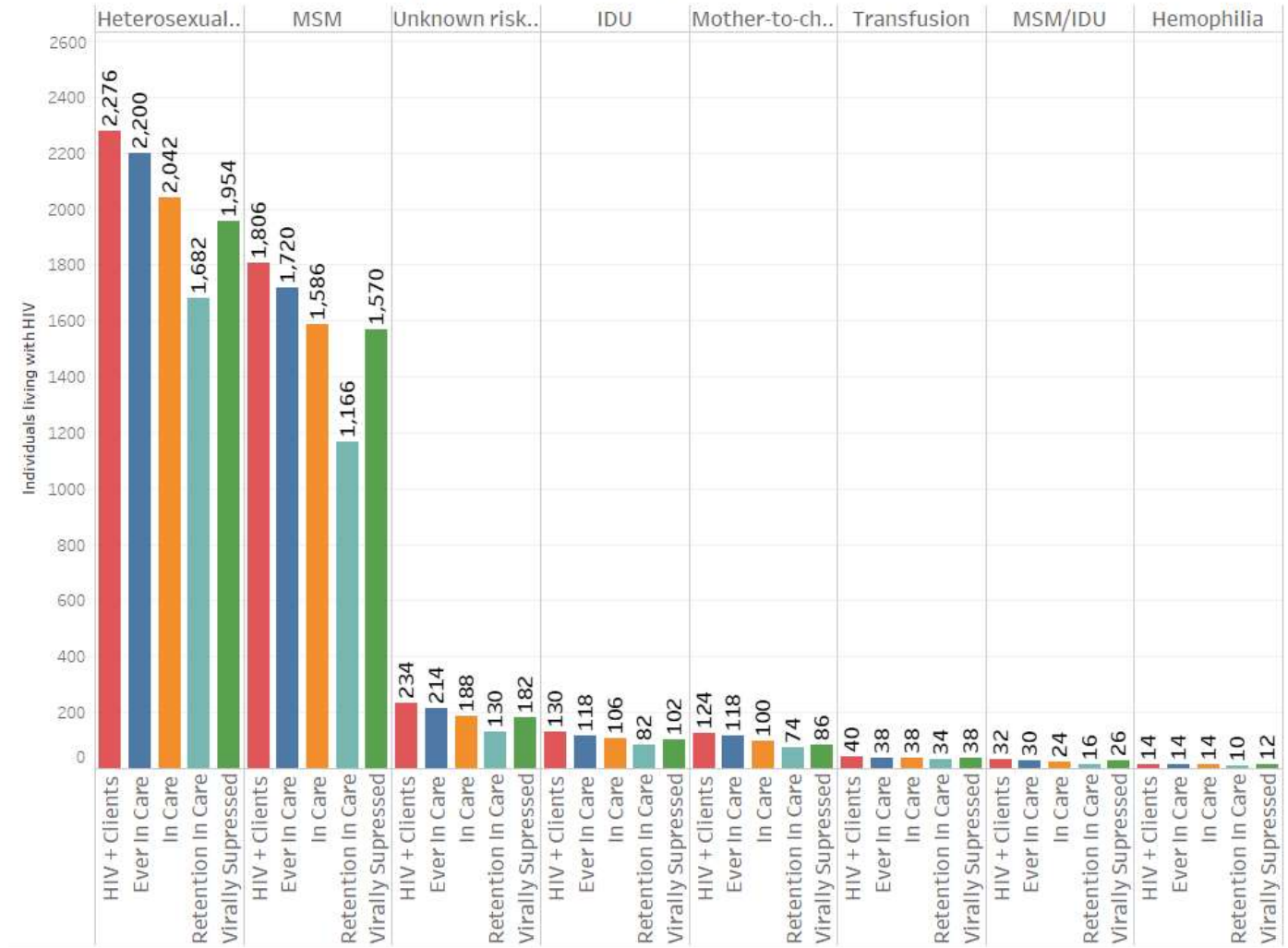
## HIV Care Continuum Palm Beach County 2018 by Exposure History

Most individuals living with HIV in PBC have heterosexual contact exposure histories, followed by male-to-male sexual contact exposure histories, and injection drug use histories.



## HIV Care Continuum Ryan White Program 2019 by Exposure History

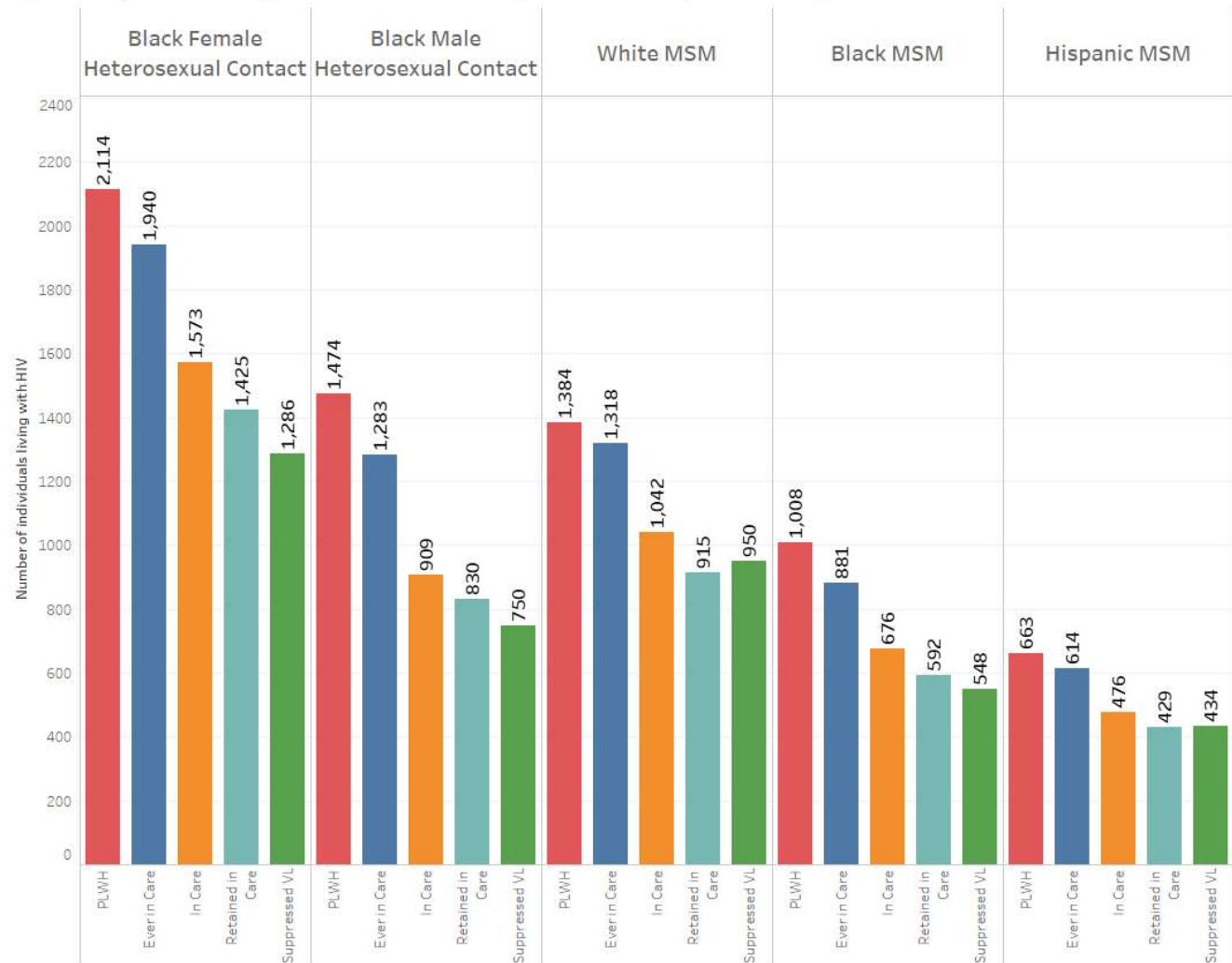
Most individuals served by Ryan White have heterosexual contact exposure histories, followed by male-to-male sexual contact exposure histories, unknown risk factor, injection drug use and mother-to-child transmission.



## HIV Care Continuum, Palm Beach County 2018 by Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Exposure, Top 5 Categories

Black/African-American women with heterosexual exposure histories are the largest demographic group by race/ethnicity, gender and exposure histories in PBC, followed by Black/African-American men with heterosexual exposure histories. White men with male-to-male sexual contact are the next largest group, followed by Black and Hispanic men with the same exposure histories.

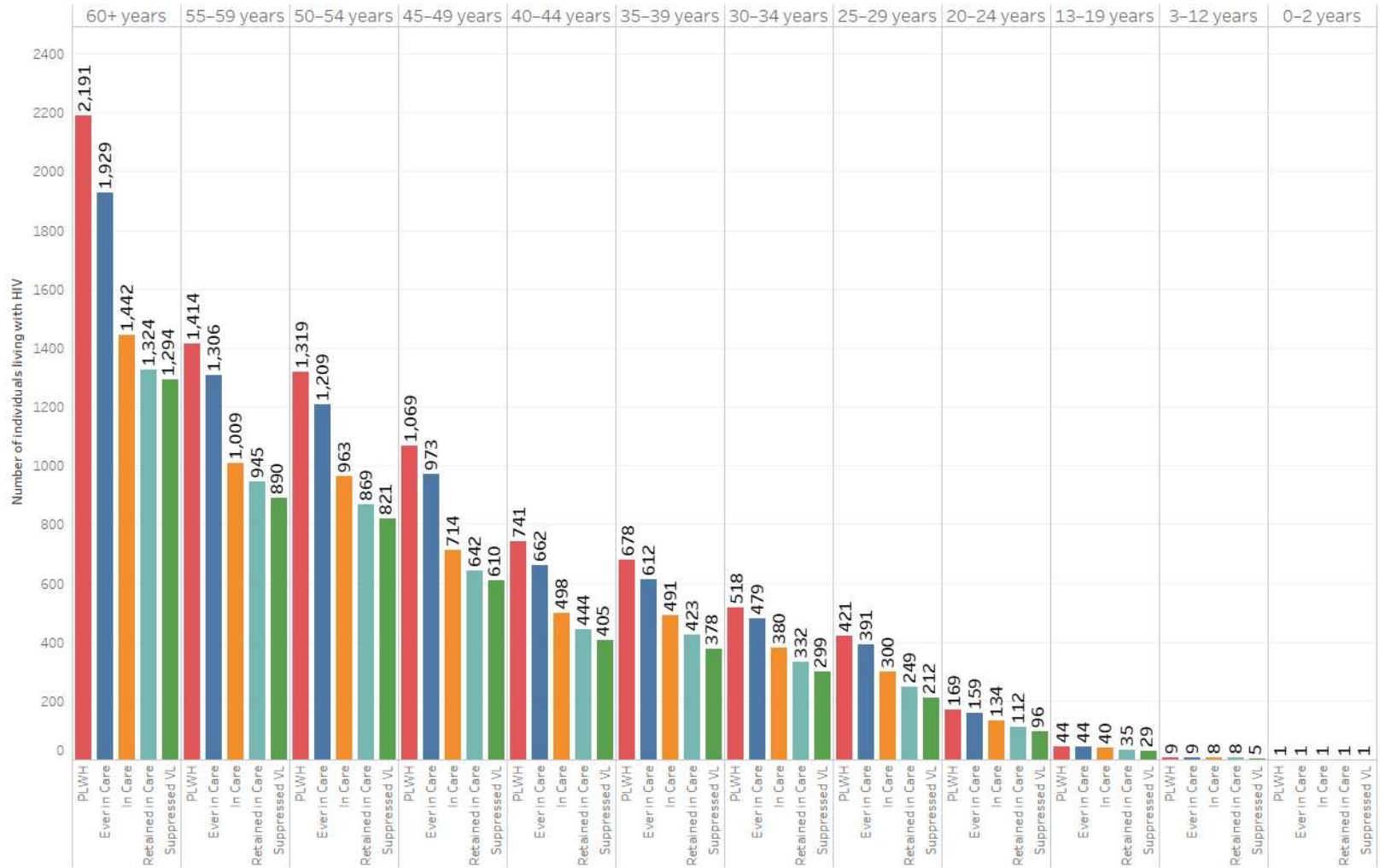
Again, the largest gap in the continuum are those out of care across all groups.



## HIV Care Continuum Palm Beach County 2018 by Age

Most individuals living with HIV in PBC are older, with more than half over age 50.

The gap for out of care is largest for those 60+ years.

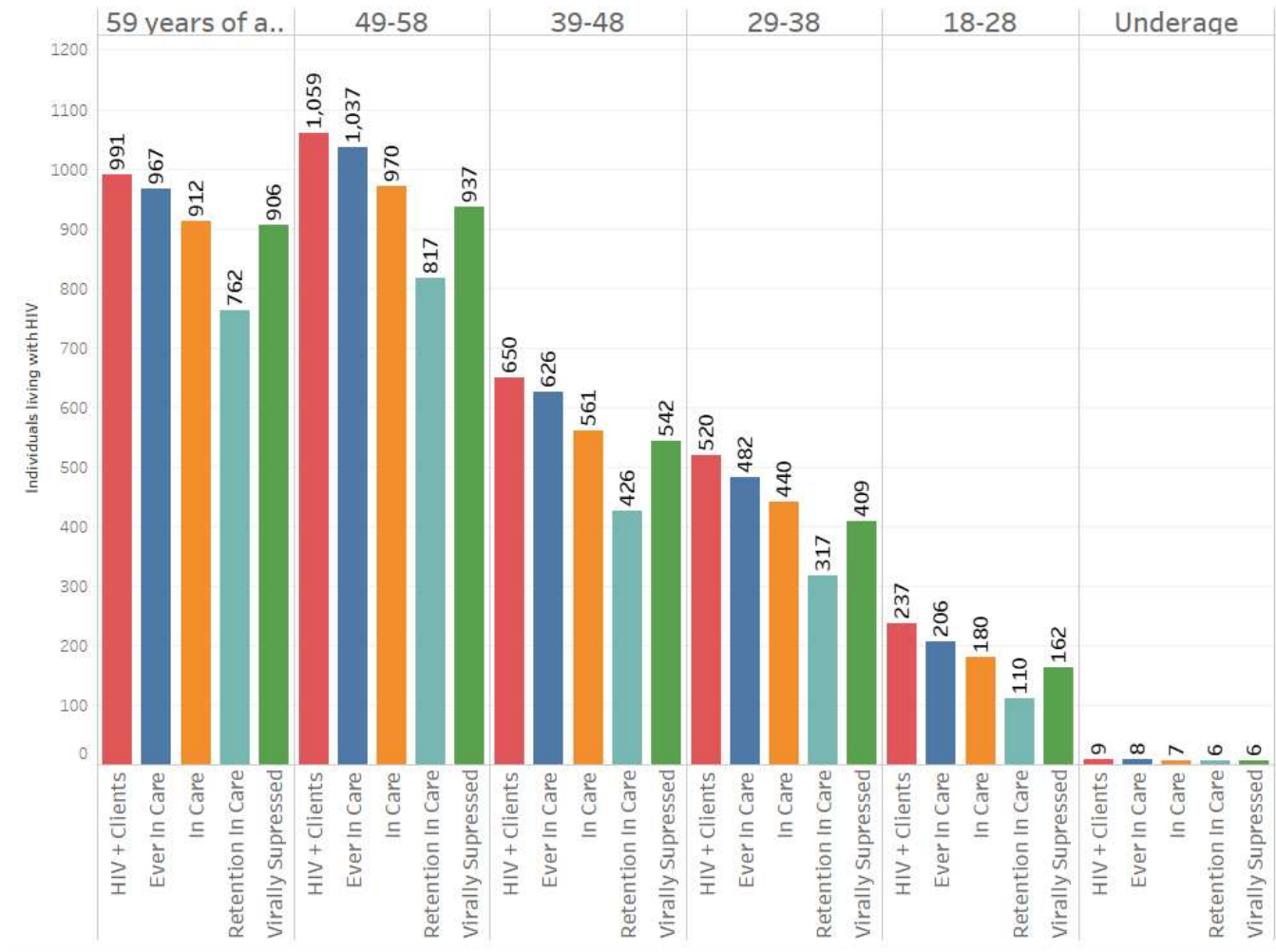




## HIV Care Continuum Ryan White Program 2019 by Age

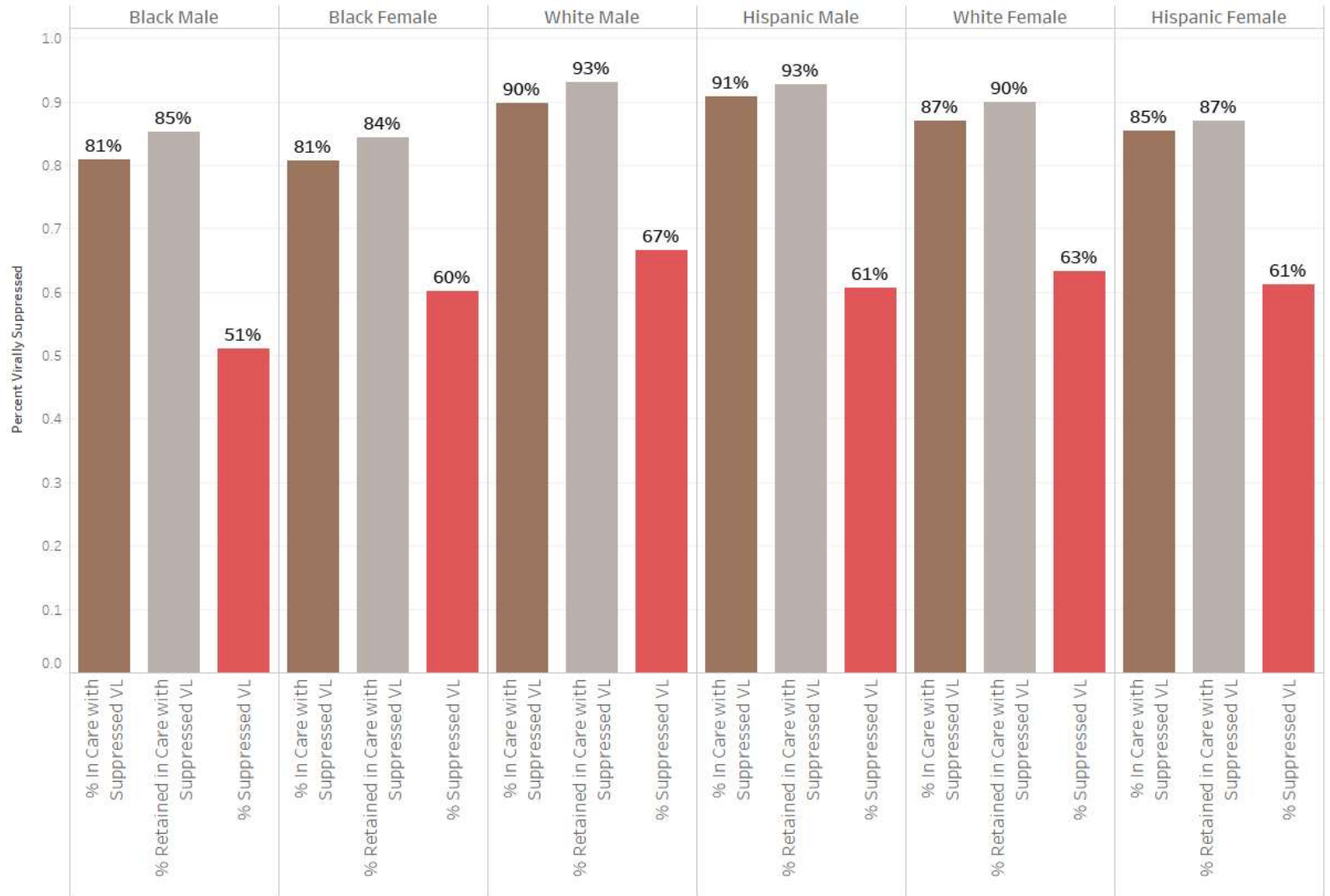
Ryan White also serves an older population, with nearly 60% being 49 years or older.

The retention gap is about the same across all age groups.





Viral Suppression When In Care and Retained in Care Compared to Overall Viral Suppression **Palm Beach County 2018** by Race and Gender



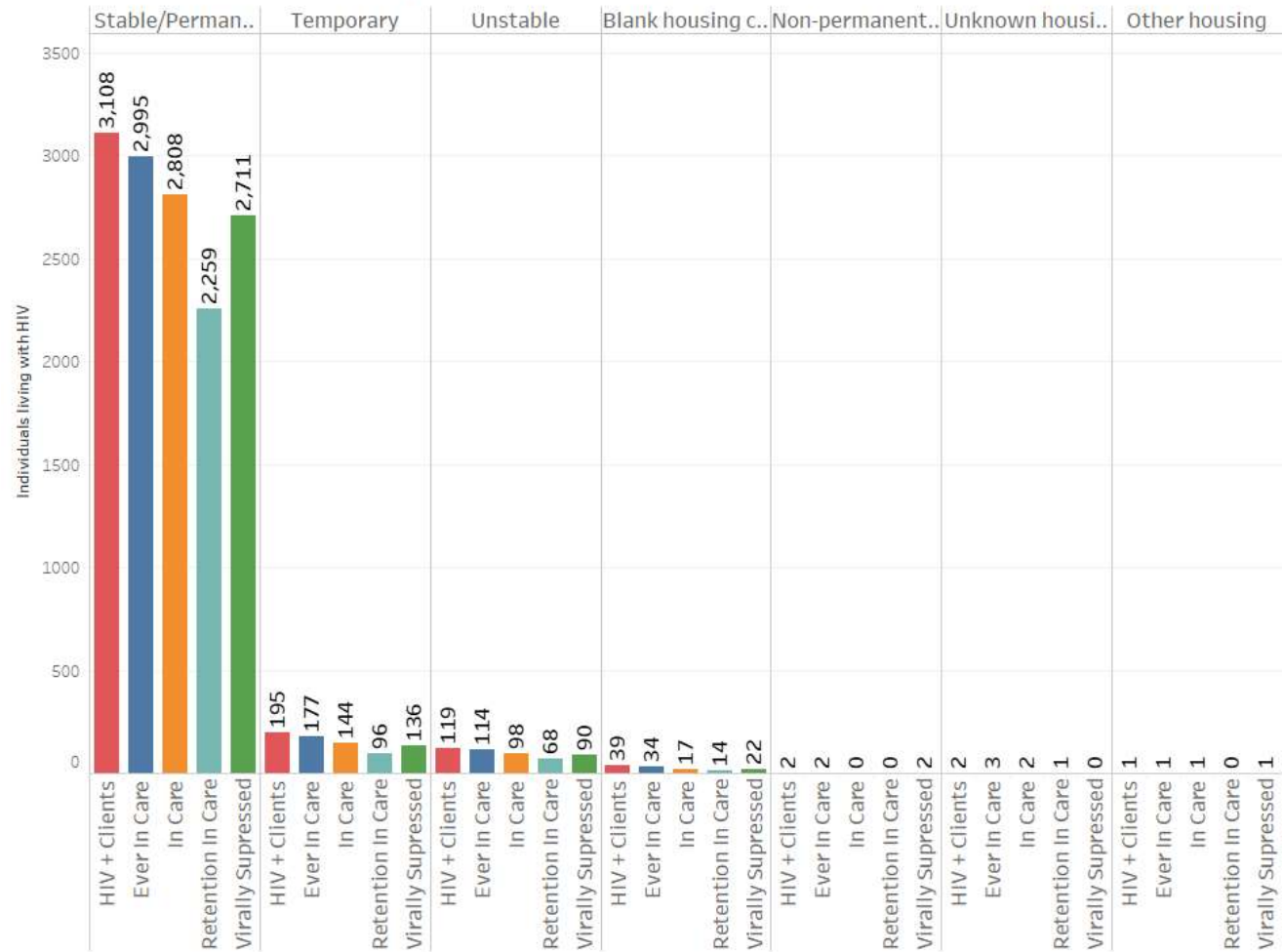
The reason viral load suppression is low in PBC is not due to low suppression when clients are in care or retained in care. The rates of viral suppression are above 80% when clients are in care or retained in care.

The reason viral suppression is low are because of the large numbers of individuals out of care.

## HIV Care Continuum Ryan White Program 2019 by Housing Status

Ninety percent of individuals served by Ryan White have stable/permanent housing.

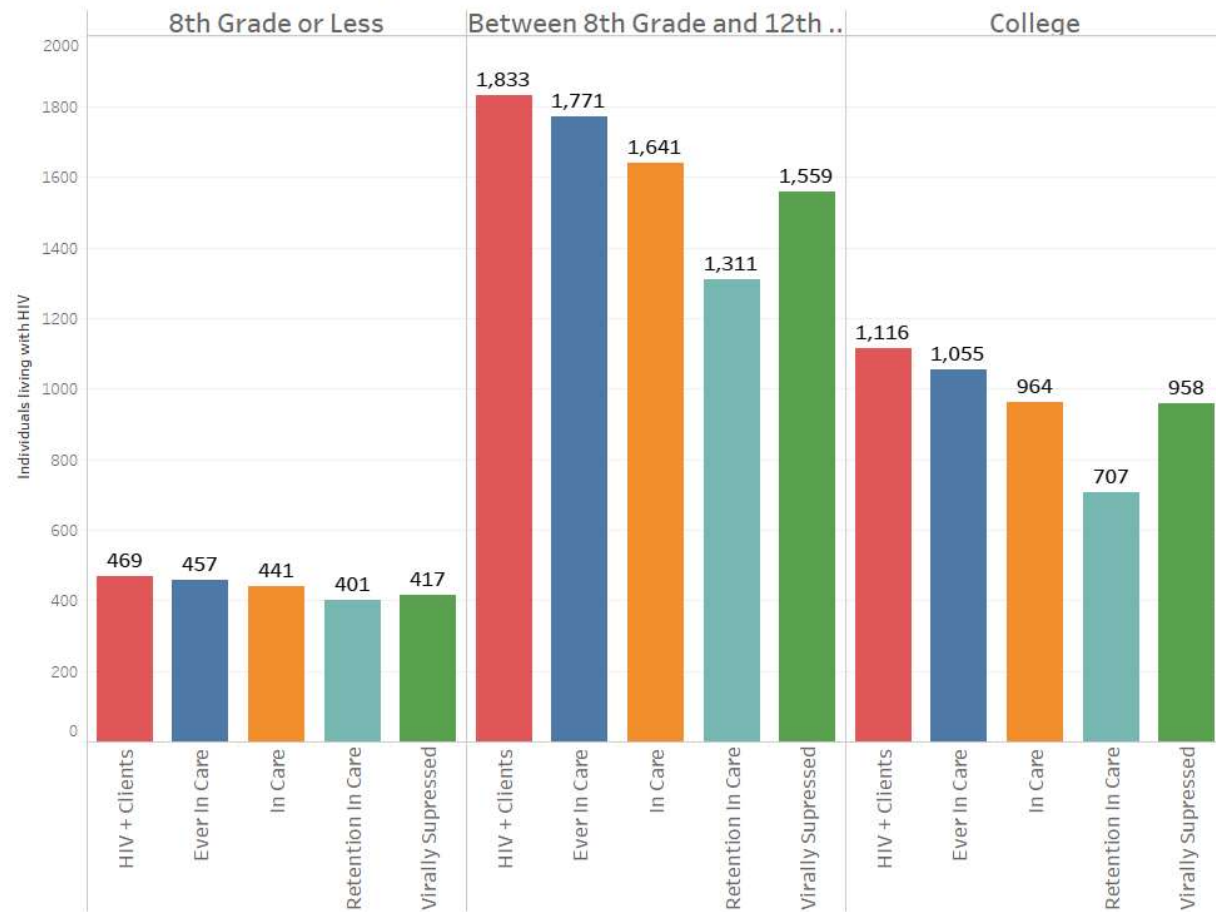
However, the largest gap in the continuum remains retention in care.



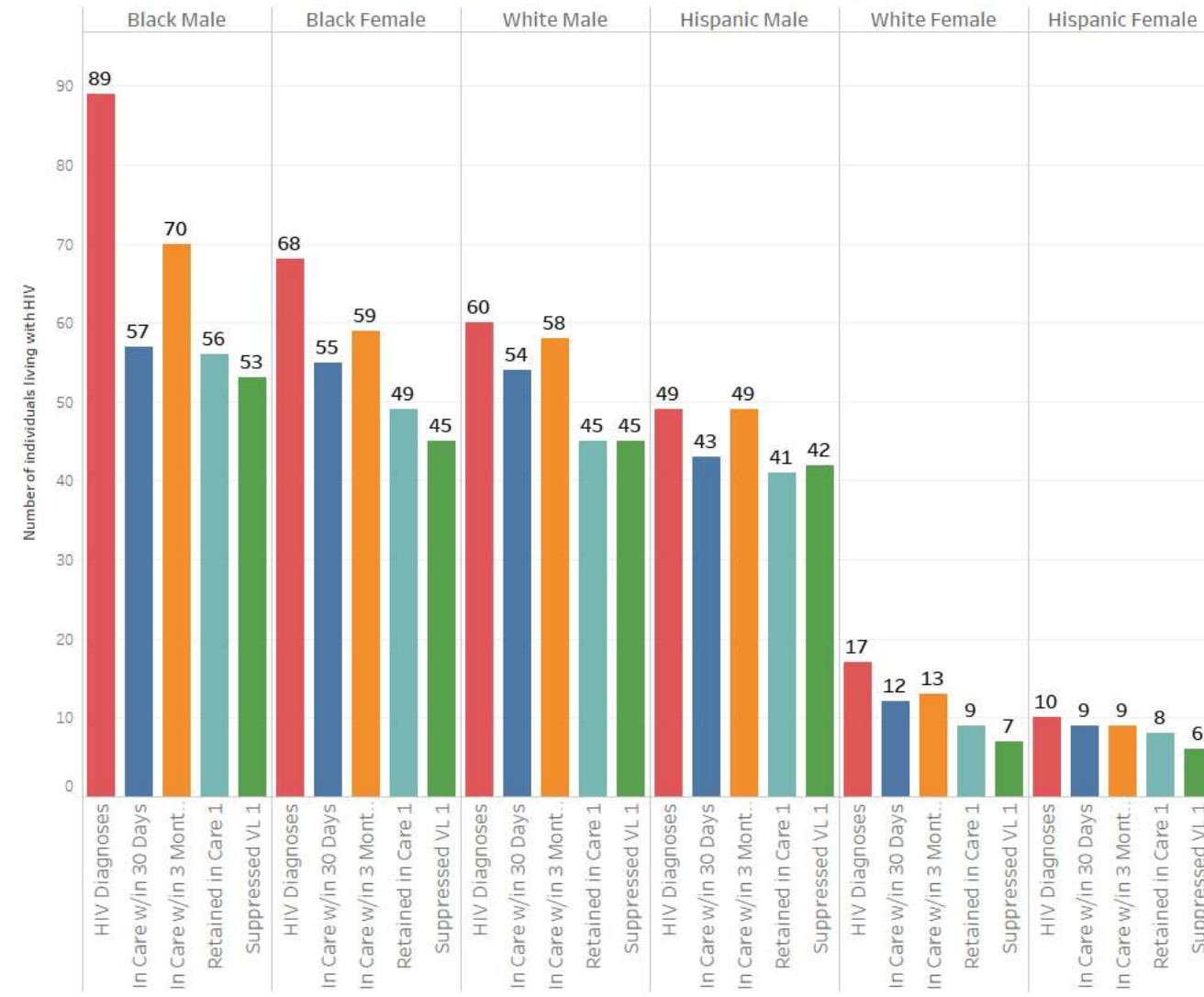
## HIV Care Continuum Ryan White Program 2019 by Education

Half of individuals served by Ryan White have between at 8<sup>th</sup> grade and 12<sup>th</sup> grade education, and a third have at least some college education.

The lowest retention rates are among those with at least some college education. Those with the highest retention rates have had 8<sup>th</sup> grade or less education.



HIV Care Continuum for NEW Diagnoses Palm Beach County 2018 by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



Measure Names

- HIV Diagnoses
- In Care w/in 30 Days
- In Care w/in 3 Months
- Retained in Care 1
- Suppressed VL 1

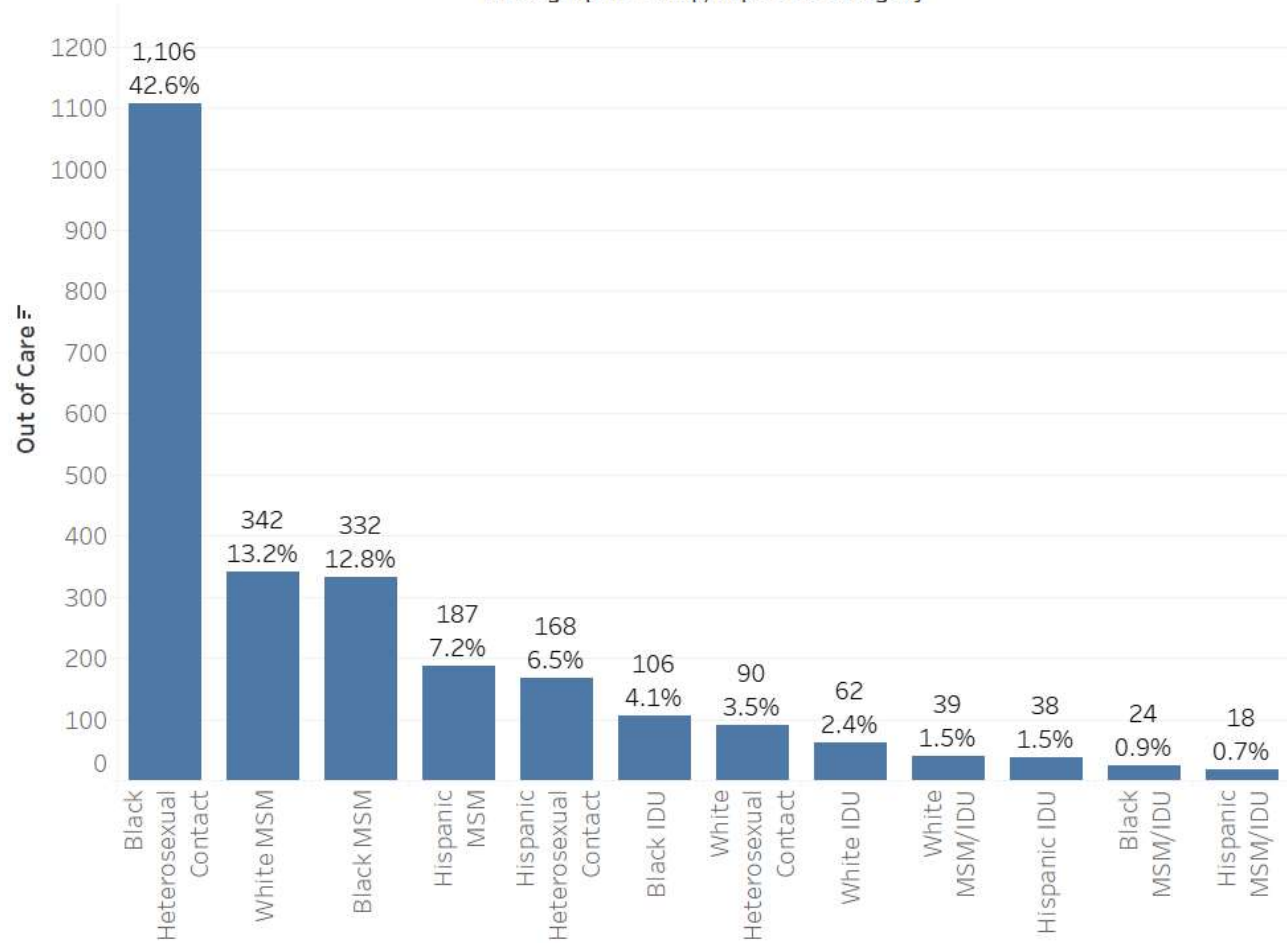
Black/African-American men, followed by Black African-American women had the highest number of new diagnoses.

For Black/African-American men and women two large gaps exist, coming into care and then being retained in care.

Retention was the largest gap for every other group.

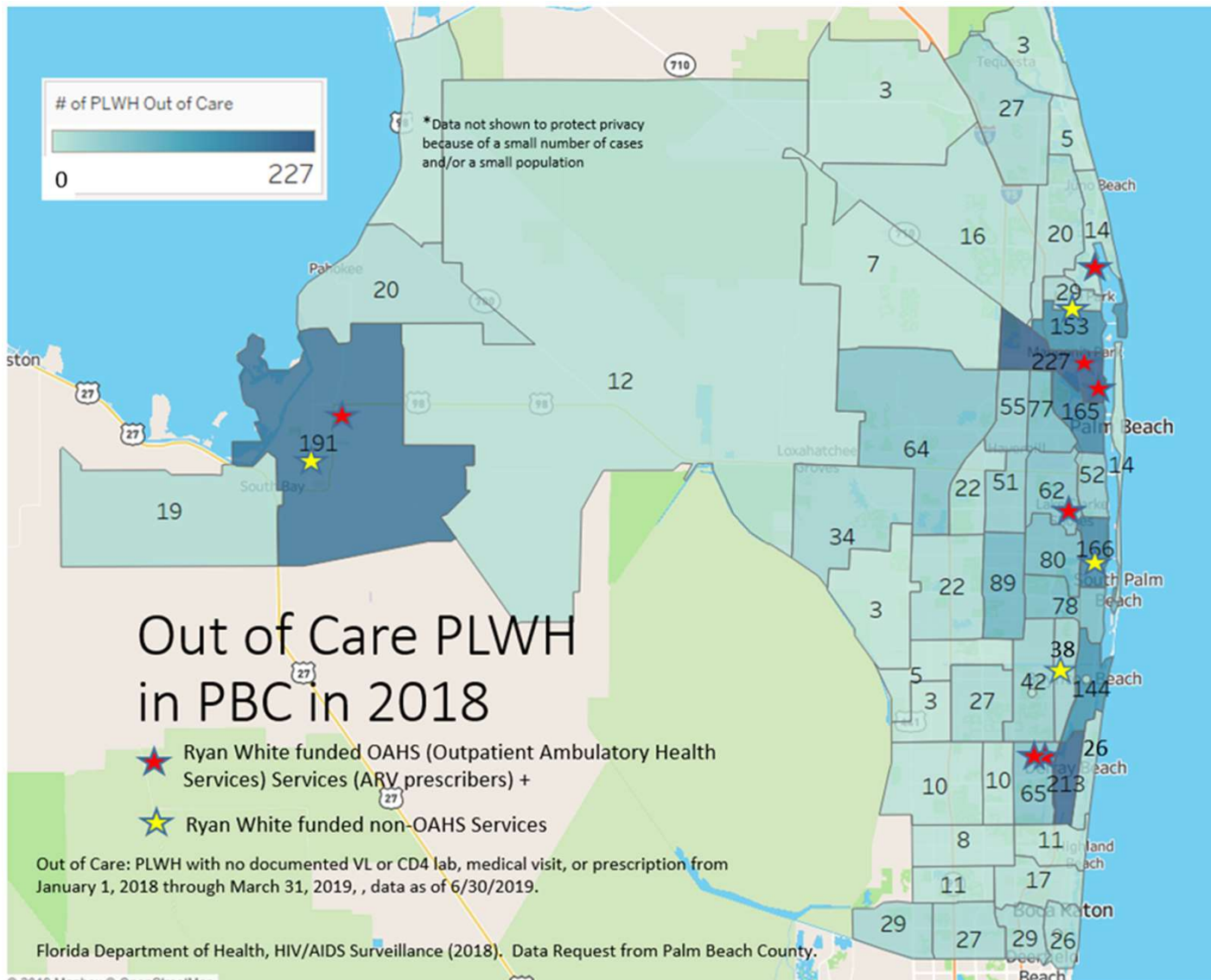
## Palm Beach County Persons Living with HIV Out of Care 2018

Demographic Group/Exposure Category



About 40% of those who are out of care in PBC are black/African-American women and men with heterosexual exposure histories.

About a tenth of those out of care are White men with male-to-male exposure histories, and about another tenth are Black men with male-to-male exposure histories.



The areas with the largest out of care populations are:

Mangonia Park/Riviera Beach/West Palm Beach

Delray Beach/Boynton Beach

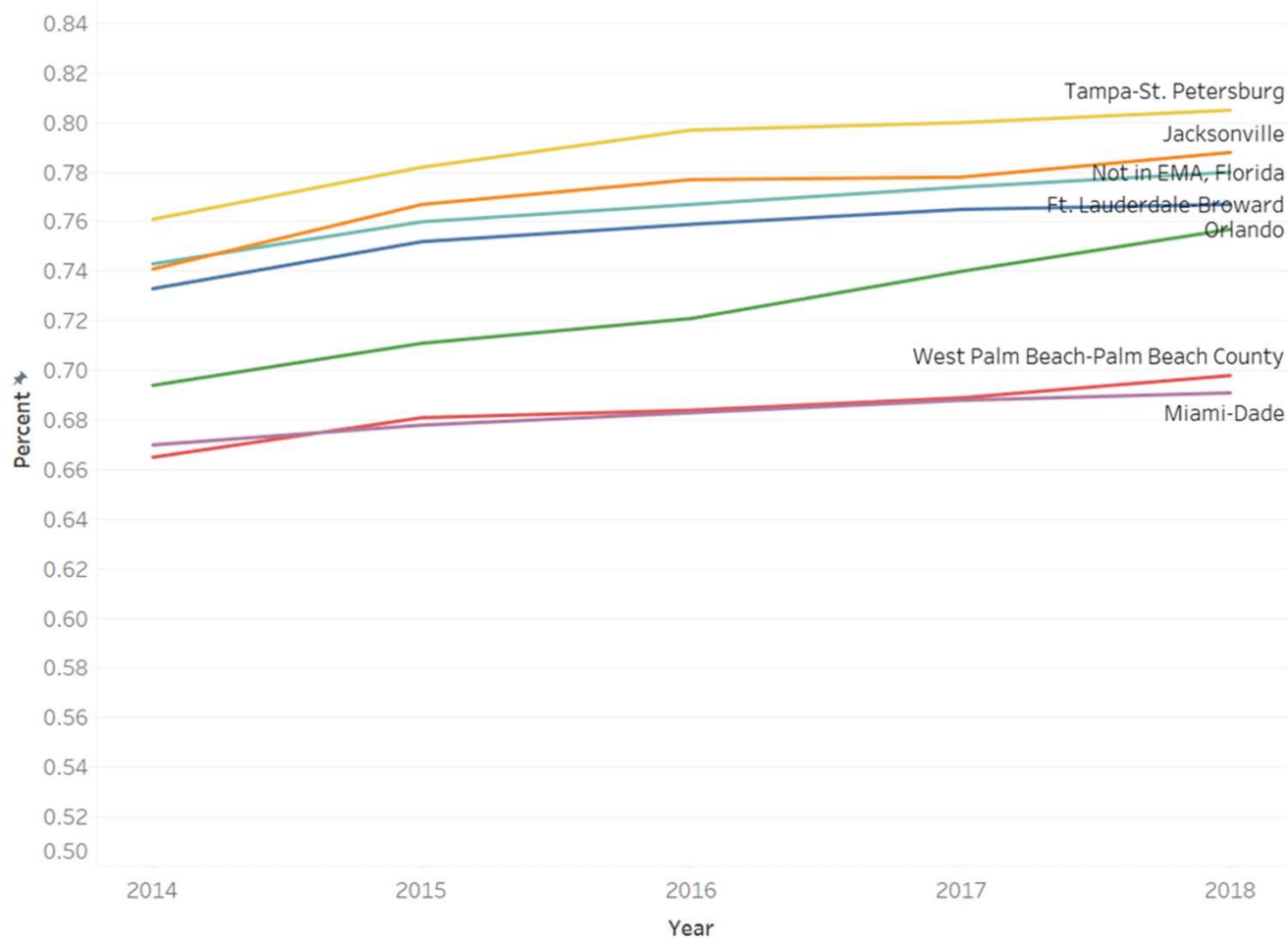
Belle Glade

Lake Worth

Belle Glade is the most disproportionately affected taking into account underlying population size.



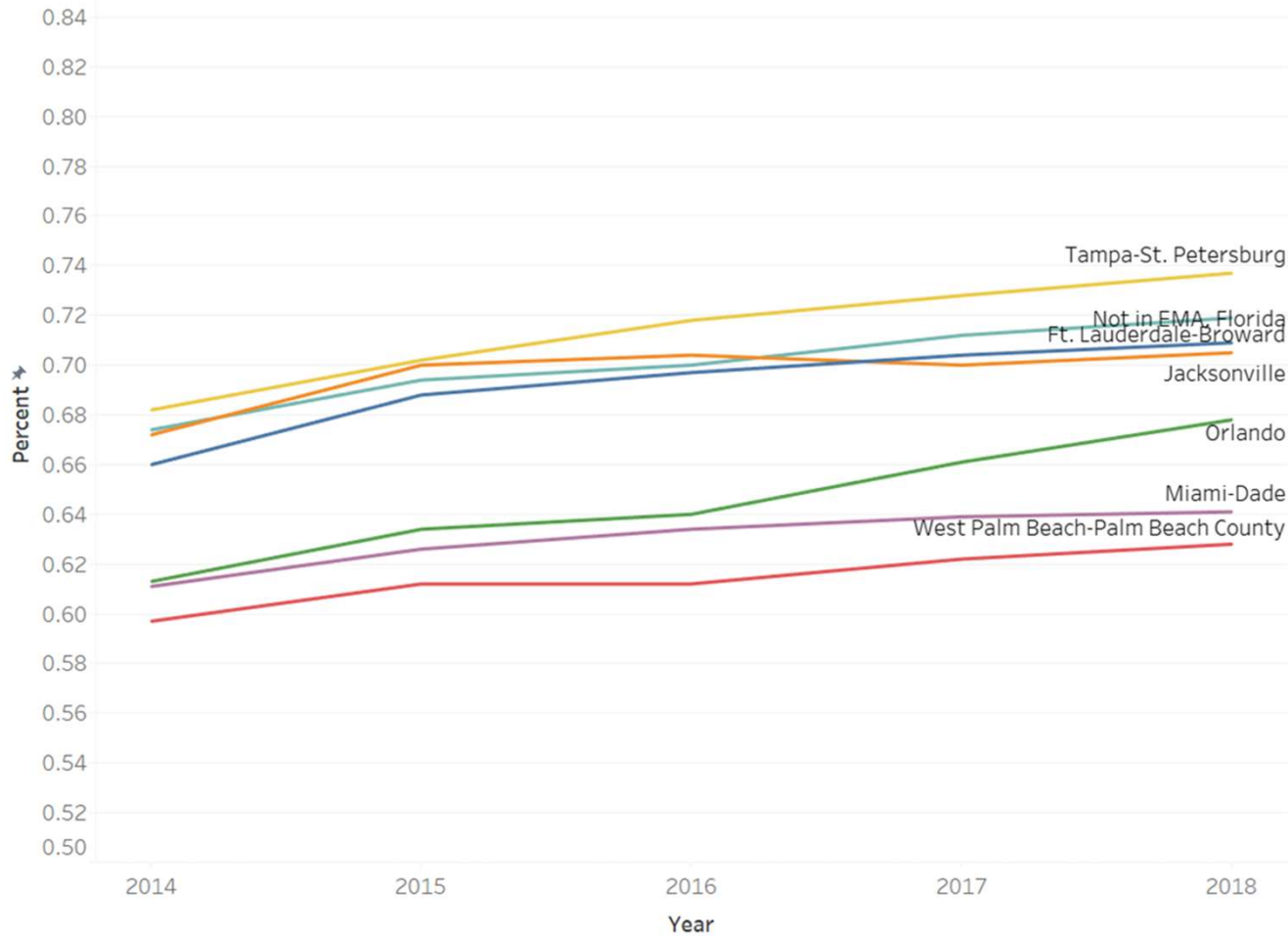
## Persons Living with HIV -- In Care -- EMA Comparison Florida



PBC has improved the in care rate slightly over the last 5 years, but is second to last in the state comparing other Eligible Metropolitan Areas

(EMAs or areas with highest burden and are served by Ryan White Part A)

Persons Living with HIV -- Retained In Care -- EMA Comparison Florida

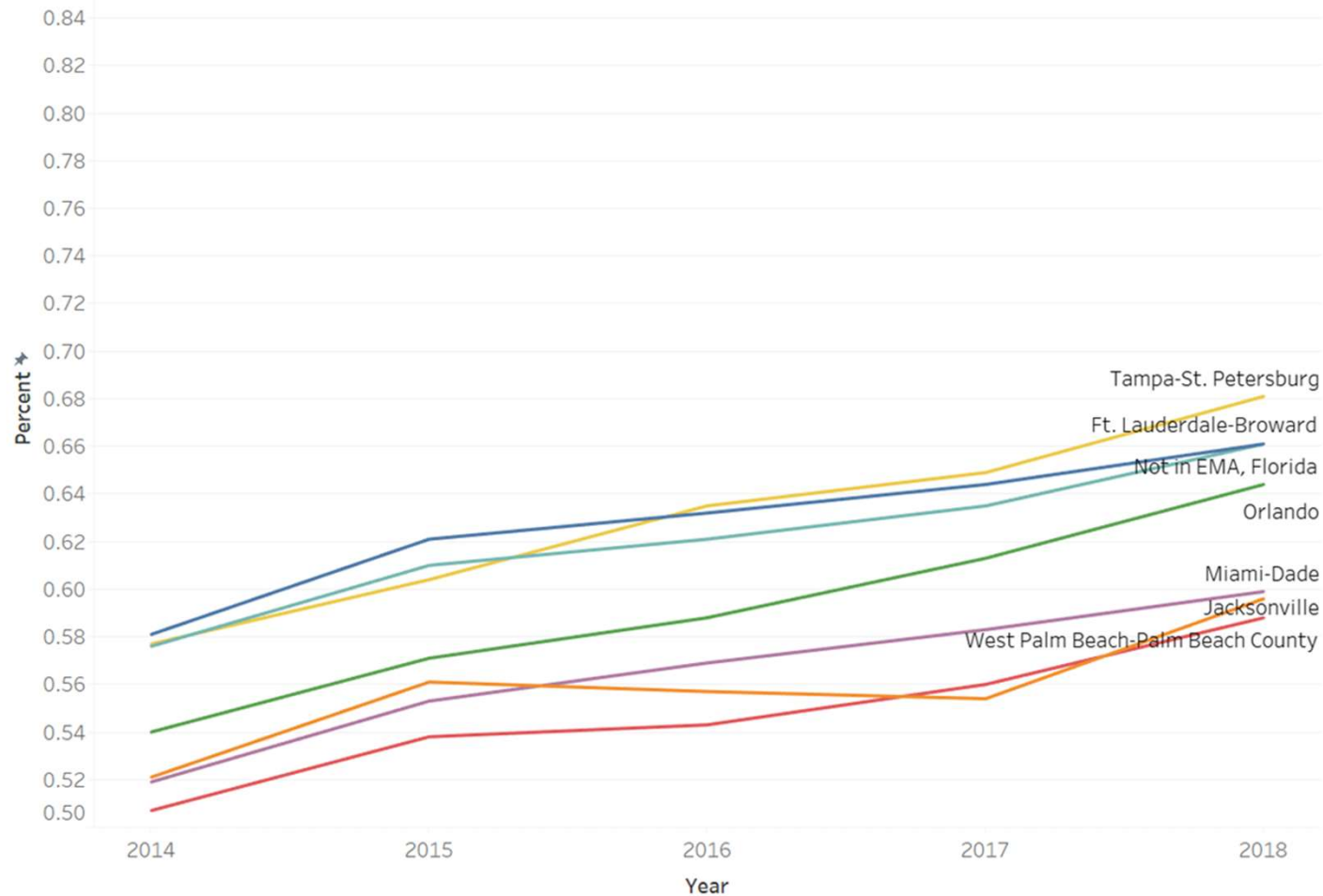


PBC has slightly improved retention in care the last 5 years, but is **last** in the state comparing other Eligible Metropolitan Areas

(EMAs or areas with highest burden and are served by Ryan White Part A)



Persons Living with HIV -- Virally Suppressed -- EMA Comparison Florida



PBC has improved viral load suppression in last 5 years, but is **last** in the state comparing other Eligible Metropolitan Areas

(EMAs or areas with highest burden and are served by Ryan White Part A)

This improvement is largely driven by improving viral suppression rates of those already in care. However, overall viral suppression remains low due to the large number of individuals who are out of care.

# Actions by the Palm Beach County HIV Care Council

- Increase in funding allocation to Early Intervention Services to bring those out of care into care for Grant Year 2020
  - Using Provide Enterprise data and following up with those who have become inactive in Ryan White
- Next quality improvement projects with sub-recipients will focus on retention in care
  - This will begin in July 2020, with further in-depth analysis and action

# Actions by the Palm Beach County Ryan White Part A Recipient's Office

- Enhancing Early Intervention Services Module in Provide Enterprise (data entry system) to capture reasons out of care systematically
- Creation of a comprehensive assessment tool using validated screening tools to identify possible barriers, including mental health, substance abuse, domestic violence, food insecurity, housing instability, etc. so clients can be served appropriately
- Optimizing system of care so individuals who are at risk of not being retained are identified and routed to Early Intervention Services automatically in Provide Enterprise
- Pursuing additional funding and support, including additional funds for housing through HOPWA and applying for Improving HIV Care and Treatment Coordination among Black women with HIV grant
- Beginning End the HIV Epidemic funded activities to work toward reducing the number of new diagnoses in Palm Beach County by 75% by 2025

Questions?