HIV in Kentucky- Where We are and Where Do We Go From Here

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Disclosures

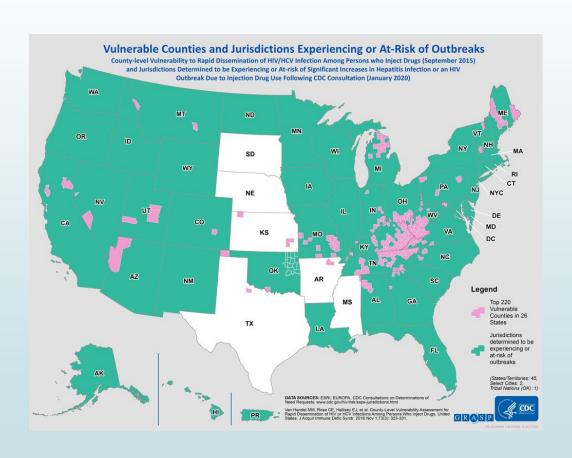
- This work was supported by the Gilead Sciences Inc. FOCUS Program. The FOCUS Program is a public health initiative that enables partners to develop and share best practices in routine blood-borne viruses (HIV, HCV, HBV) screening, diagnosis, and linkage to care in accordance with screening guidelines promulgated by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF), and state and local public health departments.
- ► FOCUS funding supports HIV, HCV, and HBV screening and linkage to the first appointment after diagnosis. FOCUS partners do not use FOCUS awards for activities beyond linkage to the first appointment.
- Gilead Sciences Inc. Zeroing InTM: Ending the HIV Epidemic (EHE) grant program aims to support organizations working to increase the overall health and wellness of communities most impacted by HIV and the COVID-19 pandemic.

Objectives:

At the conclusion of the presentation, participants will be able to:

- Describe Impact of HIV in Kentucky
- Describe House Bill 349
- Use an HIV self test kit

Vulnerable Counties and Jurisdictions Experiencing or At-Risk of Outbreaks



Kentucky HIV/AIDS Annual Surveillance Report 2022 6 Section I: Cumulative and Living HIV Infections Diagnosed as of December 31, 2021, Kentucky

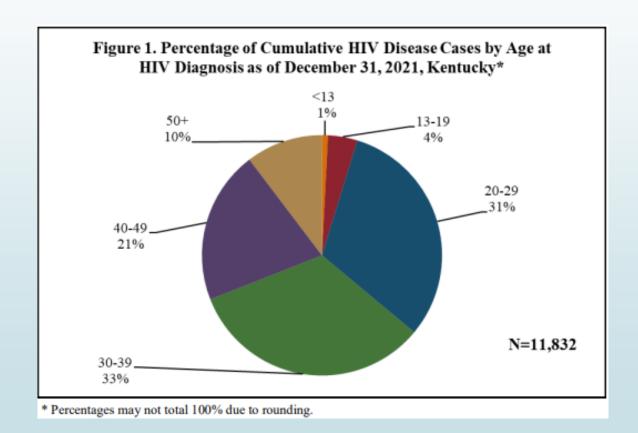
Table 1. Cumulative ⁽¹⁾ HIV Disease Cases By Age at Diagnosis*, Race/Ethnicity, and Sex as of December 31, 2021, Kentucky											
		White, Not Hispanic		Black, Not Hispanic		Hispanic		Other/ Unknown		TOTAL	
	Age Group	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
MALE	<13	26	<1	30	1	0	0	2	<1	58	1
	13-19	146	2	180	6	9	2	21	8	356	4
	20-29	1,743	29	1,022	36	200	40	139	40	3,104	32
	30-39	2,152	35	822	29	185	37	90	26	3,249	33
	40-49	1,370	22	544	19	72	14	56	17	2,042	21
	50+	663	11	251	9	40	8	25	9	979	10
	TOTAL	6,100	100	2,849	100	506	100	333	100	9,788	100
FEMALE	<13	12	1	20	2	3	3	2	2	37	2
	13-19	47	5	57	6	5	6	3	3	112	5
	20-29	267	28	262	29	39	43	30	29	598	29
	30-39	315	33	286	32	20	22	33	32	654	32
	40-49	184	19	174	19	16	18	24	24	398	19
	50+	120	13	108	12	7	8	10	10	245	12
	TOTAL	945	100	907	100	90	100	102	100	2,044	100

⁽¹⁾ Includes HIV disease cases diagnosed from the beginning of the epidemic as of December 31, 2021.

^{*}Age at initial HIV diagnosis. Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

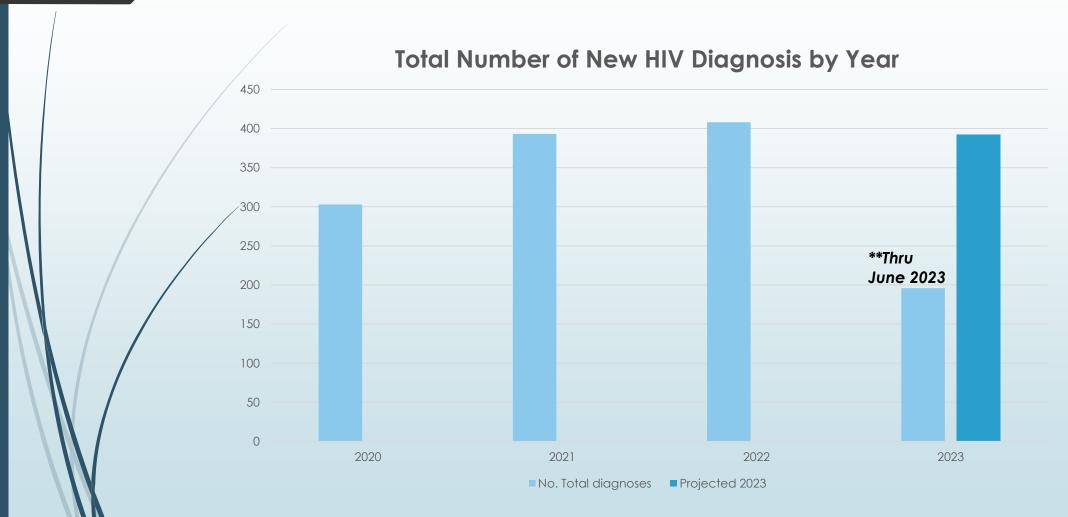
Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Department for Public Health. HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, 2022; vol. 22. https://chfs.ky.gov/agencies/dph/dehp/hab/Pages/default.aspx. Published September 2022. Accessed [date].

Kentucky HIV/AIDS Annual Surveillance Report 2022

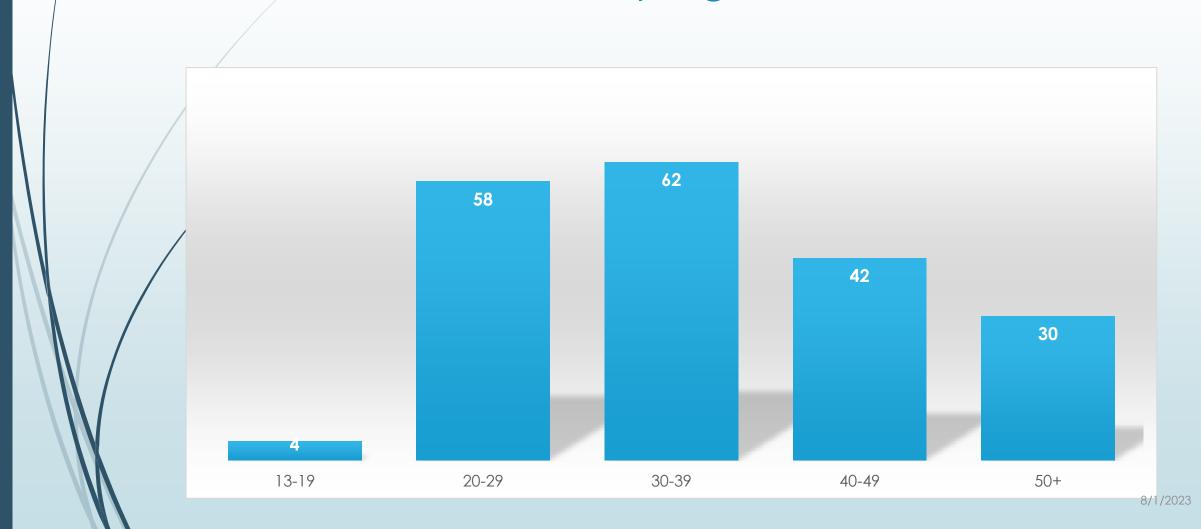


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HIV and Kentucky



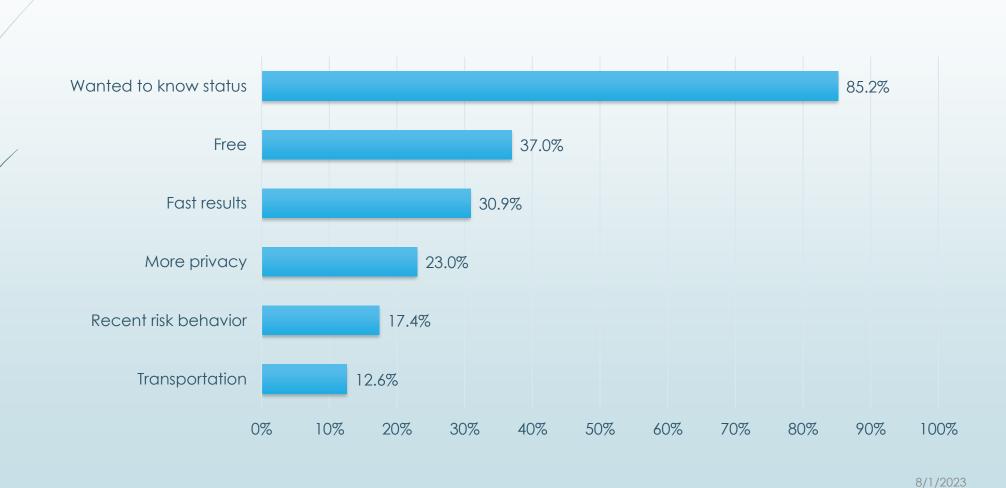
HIV Diagnosis among Kentucky residents for 2023 by Age



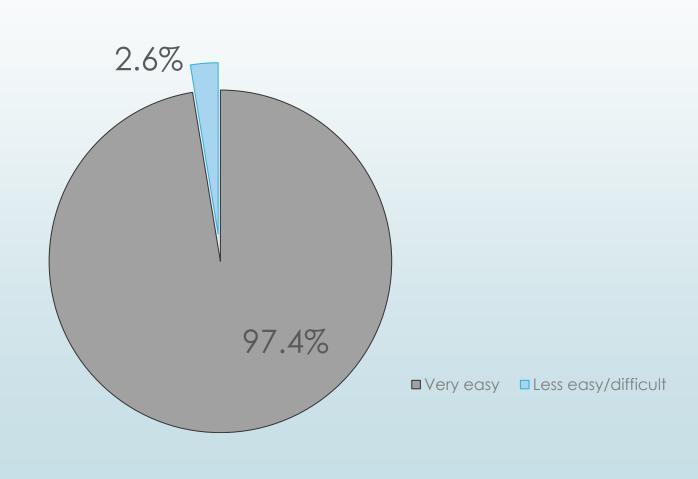
HIV Self-Testing Study

- Conducted between May and June 2021
- Targeted people who use drugs through information flyers, direct intercept, and social media posts
- Partnered with Louisville Metro Department of Health and Wellness
- Main outcomes (N=230)
 - Testing location (health department vs. home)
 - Testing self-efficacy
 - Reasons and motivations
 - Ease of use
 - Preferences for future service

Reason For Self-Testing



Ease of Use



Acceptability of a HIV self-testing program among people who use illicit drugs

Results: Among 230 study participants, 77% reported high acceptability (i.e., the HIVST kits made them feel much more able to keep track of their HIV status compared to standard testing methods).

Conclusion: Study participants found HIVST to be acceptable and very easy to use. The multivariate findings suggest HIVST interventions should be packaged with PrEP interventions and harm reduction programs

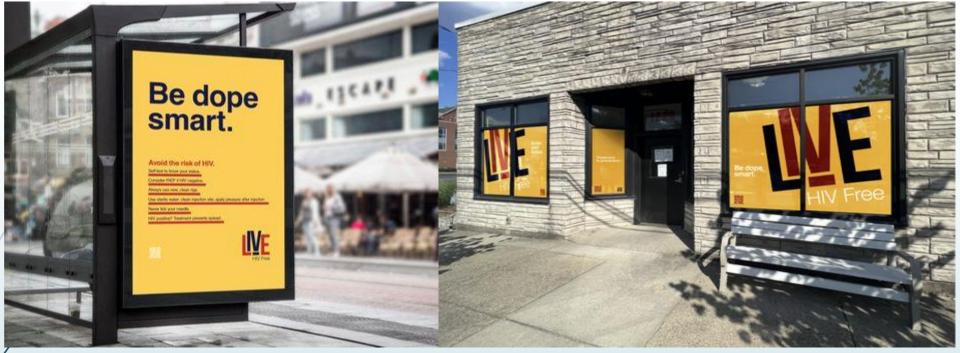


Peiper NC, Shamblen S, Gilbertson A, Guest G, Kopp M, Guy L, Rose MR. Acceptability of a HIV self-testing program among people who use illicit drugs. Int J Drug Policy. 2022 May;103:103613. doi: 10.1016/j.drugpo.2022.103613. Epub 2022 Mar 4. PMID: 35255391.

Zeroing In: Ending the HIV Epidemic

Strengthening Community-Driven Partnerships to End the HIV Epidemic through a Comprehensive HIV Innovation Program for people who inject drugs (PWID) and people who use drugs (PWUD)

- (1) to develop a PWID-driven social messaging campaign (by PWID for PWID) about HIV awareness, risk, and prevention strategies,
- 2) to collaborate with PWID to widely disseminate the material within their communities and networks, and
- 3) to offer self-testing and additional HIV educational forums for PWID at a local government-supported but non-government-branded SSP program.







Can I stop using PrEP & PEP...What's the condoms if I take PrEP? difference?

is there medication to take if I've been exposed to HIV? Locations for treatment









livehivfree.org/zeroing-in

8/1/2023

House Bill 349

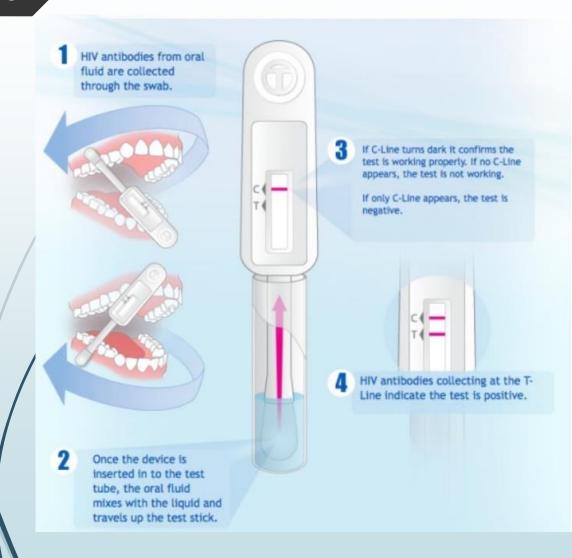
- Amend KRS 214.430 to permit expedited partner therapy for sexually transmitted infections including but not limited to trichomoniasis, gonorrhea, or chlamydia infection;
- Amend KRS 311.990 to remove the penalty of a Class D felony for a person who donates organs, skin, or other human tissue while being positive for the human immunodeficiency virus;
- Create a new section of KRS Chapter 214 to provide that nothing in KRS 214.181, 214.265, or 214.995 shall be construed to prohibit a person from obtaining or performing a self-test to detect human immunodeficiency virus infection;
- Amend KRS 367.175 to allow for the sale, delivery, holding, or offering for sale of human immunodeficiency virus self-testing kits.

House Bill 349 Effective 06/28/2023



OraQuick In-Home HIV Test; FDA Approved 2012







Item# 3001-2597-70 rev. 06/12

PACKAGE INSERT

edits 07/03/12

For in-vitro diagnostic use

The OraQuick® In-Home HIV Test is an *in-vitro* diagnostic home-use test for HIV (HIV-1 and HIV-2) in oral fluid. This test works by looking for your body's response (antibodies) to fighting the HIV virus.

IMPORTANT

- Please follow the testing directions carefully to be sure the results are correct.
- You must be 17 or older to use this test.
- A positive result with this test does not mean that you are definitely infected with HIV, but rather that additional testing should be done in a medical setting.
- A negative result with this test does not mean that you are definitely not infected with HIV, particularly when exposure may have been within the previous 3 months.
- If your test is negative and you engage in activities that put you at risk for HIV on a regular basis, you should test regularly.
- This product should not be used to make decisions on behavior that may put you at increased risk for HIV.

Test Performance

In a clinical study, **4,999** people who were unaware of their HIV status were given the OraQuick® In-Home HIV Test to take home and use. The researchers compared the OraQuick® In-Home HIV Test results with laboratory test results performed by a trained professional. The laboratory based results show that a total of 96 people were HIV positive and 4,903 people were HIV negative. The comparison of results was as follows.

The Ending the HIV Epidemic in the United States (EHE) initiative aims to reduce new HIV infections by 90% by 2030



Diagnose all people with HIV as early as possible.

Treat people with HIV rapidly and effectively to reach sustained viral suppression.





Prevent new HIV transmissions by using proven interventions, including pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) and syringe services programs (SSPs).

Respond quickly to potential HIV outbreaks to get needed prevention and treatment services to people who need them.



Where Do We Go from Here

Healthcare

Providers

Culturally competent
Healthcare services that

promote whole-person well

being

Road To Ending the HIV Epidemic; 90% reduction by 2030

Community Informed Multidisciplinary Approach

Community Informed Interventions

Including target populations as key stake holders; providing invaluable insight

(3²)

Community Based Organizations

Trusted leaders within the community provide access to services, meeting people where they are



EHE Goals

Prevent new HIV Infections
Improve HIV-Related Health Outcomes of
People with HIV
Reduce HIV-related disparities and health
inequities

**Achieve integrated, coordinated efforts that address the HIV epidemic among all partners and stakeholders.

Federal/State/Local Government

Policy, resources, and services that support providing care, prevention, and supportive services







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