

SAN FRANCISCO ENDING THE HIV/HCV/STI EPIDEMICS (ETE)

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POPULATION HEALTH DIVISION SAN FRANCISCO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH



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2020 seeks to achieve the important goal of reducing new HIV infections in the United States to less than 3,000 per year by 2030.

GOAL:

75%
reduction in new
HIV infections
in 5 years
and at least
90%
reduction
in 10 years.

ETE F	UNDING AND	IMPLEMENTATION
\$291M FY-2020 ETHE Funding	\$170M Additional Other HIV Funding beyond ETHE	The first phase of the initiative will focus on 48 counties, Washington
CDC - \$140M	HRSA MAI - \$54M	DC, San Juan, Puerto Rico, and 7 states with a substantial rural HIV
HRSA HAB Ryan White - \$70M	SAMHSA MAI - \$116M	burden
HRSA Health Clinics - \$50M		
Indian Health - \$25M		
NIH - \$6M		

HRSA ETE funding: SF Awards FY20

HRSA-20-078: "Ending the HIV Epidemic: A Plan for America — Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program Parts A and B"

- HIV Health Services, SFDPH
- 5 years starting March 1,2020
- \$1 million per year (+)
- HRSA-20-091: "Ending the HIV Epidemic-Primary Care HIV Prevention Supplemental Funding"
 - 5 years starting March 1,2020
 - Mission Area Health Associates \$258,572 private practice
 - San Francisco Community Clinic Consortium \$261,556

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CDC ETE funding: SF Award FY20

Prevention dollars (CDC)

- CDC PS-20-2010: "Integrated HIV Program for Health Departments to Support Ending the HIV Epidemic in the United States"
- 5 years starting August 1, 2020
- \$2.7 million per year (+)
- Comp A: \$2,290,288 Community Health Equity & Promotion (CHEP), DPH
- Comp C: \$450,000
 - Project Expand and Elevate (ExEI) will enhance and expand integration of STI and HIV prevention care services at San Francisco City Clinic (SFCC)

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BUILDING ON THE WORK THAT'S ALREADY BEEN DONE: ROADMAP













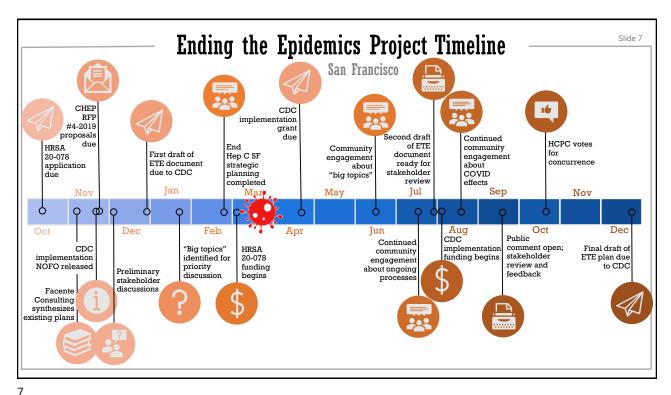








BLACK & AFRICAN AMERICAN HEALTH INITIATIVE



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What we're asking today: Concurrence

Please Consider

- Do the epidemiological profiles (infographics) and situational analysis accurately describe SF?
- Do the selected priority populations make sense?
- Are the proposed strategies likely to be effective in ending the HIV/HCV/STI epidemics in San Francisco, if implemented well?

Please Do Not Consider

- Elements of style/writing that do not impact the content
- Anything that you don't yet think has enough detail
- Details that can be adjusted moving forward

(THIS IS A LIVING DOCUMENT)



Populations of Focus

People living with and at risk for HIV, HCV, STIs

- ➤ Black/African Americans
- ➤ Latinos/Latinas/Latinx
- > Trans Women
- ➤ People Who Use Drugs
- ➤ People Experiencing Homelessness
- ➤ People with incarceration experience
- > Youth and young adults
- Aging population living with HIV



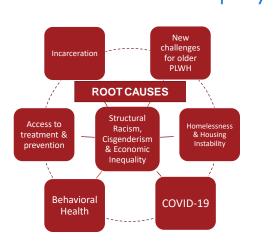
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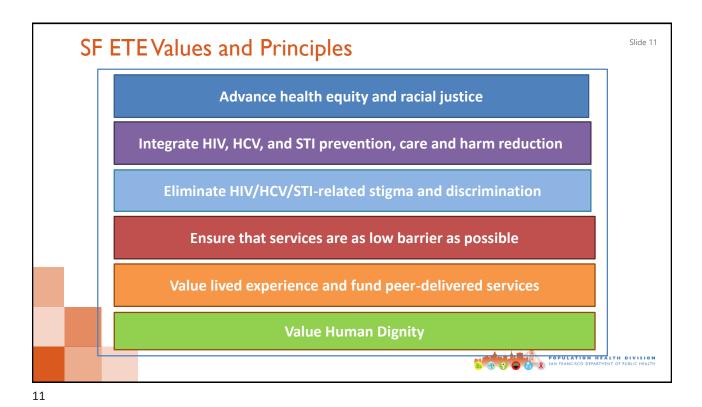
HIV/HCV/STI Syndemics and Cross Cutting Themes

Root Causes: Structural Racism, Cisgenderism and Economic Inequality

Cross-Cutting Themes

- Homelessness and Housing Instability
- Behavioral Health
- Access to Treatment and Prevention
- New Challenges for Older PLWH
- Incarceration
- The Effects of COVID-19





Frameworks for Planning and Implementation

- Social determinants of health
- Whole person care
- Trauma-informed prevention and care
- Harm reduction approach
- Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) and Results Based Accountability (RBA)
- Status neutral planning and services



Wrapping up PS19-1906 planning

- Finalizing SF EtE Plan, a collaborative effort:
 - HIV Community Planning Council
 - SF Getting to Zero Consortium
 - End Hep C SF
 - Several health department sections and community programs
- Expanded community engagement (EtE grantees):
 - AIDS Project of the East Bay: Black/African Americans
 - Cause Data Collective: Latinos/Latinas/Latinx:
 - San Francisco Community Health Center (SFCHC): Trans Women:
 - San Francisco Drug Uses Union (SFDUU): People Who Use Drugs
 - SFCHC and SFDUU: People Experiencing Homelessness (PEH):
- October 26: HCPC concurrence
- November/December: submitting final SF EtE plan to CDC



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COVID-19

- Access to medications has been much more difficult
- Virtual provision of routine healthcare became the "new normal," but the "new normal" isn't accessible to everyone.
 - Limited access to a landline telephone, with their
 - Limited ability to use technology (cost, device life, lack of WiFi, or theft.)
 - Limited access in their native language
 - Lack of confidence in the security of the devices.
- Significant concerns about what will happen to the communities relocated in response to COVID-19



COVID-19

Focus on restoring services and recovering progress toward ending the epidemics? Some examples:

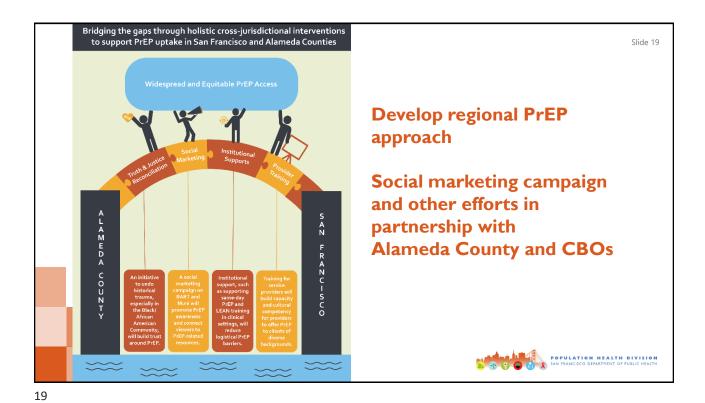
- Getting to Zero consortium meeting in September 2020
- End Hep C SF workgroup meeting discussions since Spring
- HIV/AIDS Provider Network
- UCSF Grand Rounds
- San Francisco Community Clinic Consortium: protocols and guidelines to help regain lost ground in HIV viral load suppression, clinic-based screenings for HIV and STIs, and PrEP, developed by a number of medical directors in the Consortium.

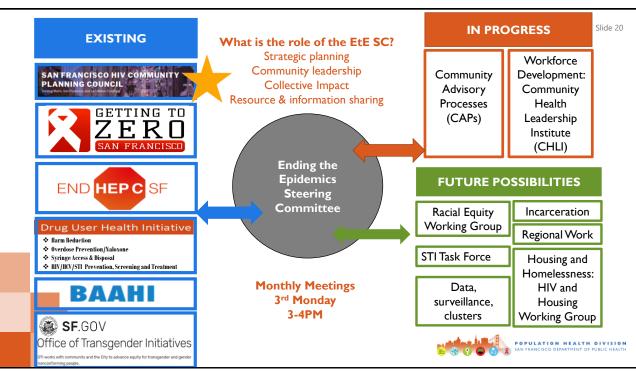
Year I of implementation: assessing and redesigning HIV/HCV/STI services in the "new normal" for everyone

	ACTIVITY AND DESCRIPTION	DIAGNOSE	TREAT	PREVENT	RESPOND
1	Establishing one-stop integrated HIV, HCV, and STI testing sites.	•			
2	Expanding the reach of HIV, HCV, and STI testing efforts through the use of peer-focused programs.				
3	Expanding or implementing routine opt-out screening in healthcare settings.				
4	Increasing rates of yearly HIV re-screening.	②			
5	Providing comprehensive linkage and navigation to HIV, HCV, and STI services.				
6	Delivering same-day diagnosis and treatment for HIV, HCV, and STIs.				
7	Supporting re-engagement and retention in HIV care and HCV treatment.				
8	Substantially deepening the provision of mental health care for PLWH and people at highest risk for HIV, HCV and STIs.		⊘	•	

	ACTIVITY AND DESCRIPTION	DIAGNOSE	TREAT	PREVENT	RESPOND
9	Expanding Substance Use Treatment.		②		
10	Greatly strengthening the connection of HIV/HCV/STI testing and treatment to housing-related services.		•	⊘	
11	Accelerating efforts to increase PrEP use.			②	
12	Improving PrEP provision to people of color, trans women, PWUD, and people who are unhoused.				
13	Expanding PrEP 2-1-1.			Ø	
14	Better utilizing technology to communicate and engage with people about HIV, HCV, and STIs.			•	
15	Establishing an STI Community Task Force.			Ø	
16	Improving options for harm reduction in substance use settings.			•	

	ACTIVITY AND DESCRIPTION	DIAGNOSE	TREAT	PREVENT	RESPOND
17	Implementing overdose prevention strategies.			Ø	
18	Increasing rates of housing among people living with HIV, HCV, and STIs.			•	
19	Routinely collecting, analyzing, and publicly reporting				
20	Conducting an assessment of the City Clinic infrastructure to identify gaps and improve service quality.			Ø	
21	Facilitating cluster detection and response through new partnerships and processes.				Ø
22	Rapidly identifying HIV transmission clusters using Secure HIV-TRACE, and intervening appropriately.				Ø
23	Identifying populations experiencing increases in new diagnoses by running the CDC time-space analysis program.				•
24	Regularly monitoring drug-resistant strains of HIV.				•





Making the plan accessible...

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We get that a 100-page plan is not accessible to everyone

We will:

- Create a 10-15 page summary version that's meant for the public
- Create another version that's geared toward consumers, in partnership with our community engagement grantees
- Develop a slide deck with lots of graphics, easy to translate



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Questions?



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Thank you!

For more information, please contact:

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