Targeted HIV Testing & Enhanced Testing Technologies

HIV Prevention Section
Bureau of HIV/AIDS

May 2012
Typing a Question in the Chat Box

Type question in here...
Completing the Webinar Evaluation
(opened at end of webinar)
Introduction

• National HIV/AIDS Strategy
• High Impact Prevention
• New CDC HIV Prevention Grant (Cat. A vs. Cat. B)
Nat’l HIV/AIDS Strategy Goals

1. Reduce the number of people who become HIV infected

2. Increase access to care and optimize health outcomes for people living with HIV

3. Reduce HIV-related health disparities, discrimination and stigma

4. Achieve a more coordinated national response to the domestic HIV epidemic
High Impact Prevention (HIP)

**Scientifically proven HIV prevention interventions**

This DOES NOT mean *only* DEBIs. What it *does* mean is the following:

- HIV testing and linkage to care
- Antiretroviral therapy
- Access to condoms and sterile syringes*
- Prevention programs for people living with HIV and their partners
- Prevention programs for people at high risk of HIV infection
- Substance abuse treatment
- Screening and treatment for other STIs

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*Syringe exchange is currently prohibited in FL due to certain paraphernalia laws.

High Impact Prevention (HIP)

Populations at highest risk

• Gay and bisexual men of all races and ethnicities
• Blacks/African Americans
• Hispanics/Latinos
• Injection Drug Users
• Transgender Individuals

CDC HIV Prevention Grant (PS12-1201)

• Category A - HIV Prevention
  - Required Core Components

• Category B - ETI
  – Required Core Components
Epidemiologic Background & Data
### Awareness of HIV Status among Persons with HIV, United States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estimated new infections annually</td>
<td>48,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number HIV infected</td>
<td>1,178,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number unaware of their HIV infection</td>
<td>235,670 (20%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Epidemic in Florida 2011

Population: 18.8 million →
(4th in nation)
Cumulative AIDS cases: 124,069
(3rd in nation)
Cumulative pediatric AIDS cases: 1,543
(2nd in nation)
Cumulative HIV (not AIDS) cases: 47,695
(2nd in nation of 46 states with HIV name reporting)

Persons living with HIV/AIDS: 95,335 →
HIV prevalence estimate: 130,000

HIV Incidence Estimates are approximately 5,000 per year, 2006-2009

*Other = Asian/Pacific Islanders; American Indians/Alaskan Natives; multi-racial.
Trend data as of 12/31/2011, Living data as of 05/26/2011
HIV Testing: 2006

• 40% of adults tested for HIV at least once
  • *Estimated 71.5 million persons*

• 10.4% tested in the preceding 12 months
  • *Estimated 17.8 million persons*

- Duran et al, MMWR, August 2008
## Early Indications of Progress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Ever Tested</th>
<th>Last 12 months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>70,036,336</td>
<td>18,042,610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(39.9%)</td>
<td>(10.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>71,468,420</td>
<td>17,775,006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(40.4%)</td>
<td>(10.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>73,848,002</td>
<td>18,791,895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(41.3%)</td>
<td>(10.7%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Persons Tested, Preceding 12 Months

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Factor</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Risk factors?</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pregnant?</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Duran et al, MMWR August 2008; 2006 National Health Survey*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private doctor/HMO</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital, ED, Outpatient</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community clinic (public)</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV counseling/testing</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correctional facility</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STD clinic</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug treatment clinic</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*2006 National Health Interview Survey*
HIV Testing among High-Risk Populations, Findings from Behavioral Surveillance in South FL

**MSM (2004-2005)**
- Ever Tested: 94%
- Tested in Past 12 Months: 70%

**IDUs (2005-2006)**
- Ever Tested: 96%
- Tested in Past 12 Months: 62%

**Heterosexuals in low-income areas (2007)**
- Ever Tested: 79%
- Tested in Past 12 Months: 40%

Top Reasons for Not Testing in Past 12 Months (all populations)
- Low risk for HIV
- Afraid of finding out HIV+
- Didn’t have time
Testing Technologies

- OraSure
- Rapid Testing
- 4th Generation
OraSure

• Oral fluid testing
• Great for outreach settings
• Best at identifying long-term infection
Rapid Testing

- Very good/accurate tests
- Use in “lab like” settings and mobile units
- Results in as little as 15 minutes
- Excellent technology for ensuring the client receives results
4th Generation Testing

• Abbott Architect Ag/Ab Combination
4th Generation Testing

Blood only

– Antibody
  • Looks for antibodies for HIV-1 and HIV-2

– Antigen (p-24)
  • Antigens are molecules that react with an antibody
  • A protein found in the core structure of HIV – actually part of the virus itself
  • The test doesn’t differentiate between Ag+ and Ab+ - that is determined in the confirmatory test
4th Generation Testing

- Confirmatory Testing
  - IA Positive – Multispot Confirmatory
    - Multispot Can Detect HIV-1 and HIV-2
    - Quickly identifies Ab+ (including those WB -)

- Confirmatory Testing
  - IA positive – Multispot negative
  - Conduct Nucleic Acid Amplification Test (NAAT)
    - Looks for actual virus (HIV-1 RNA)
    - Reduces window period to 1 to 2 weeks
    - Blood only
Targeted Testing: New Directions

• What does HIV testing look like in terms of HIP?
• New CDC requirements regarding seropositivity rates (1% minimum, Cat. A)
• Populations to test (MSM, serodiscordant couples, black/Hispanic, etc.)
Targeted Testing, cont.

• Incorporate additional tests when possible (e.g., STD, Hepatitis)
• Low impact vs. high impact testing?
• When new positives are identified, linkage is KEY
Testing in Medical Settings

- Building partnerships/collaborations
- Potential collaborations/sites
Social Network Strategy (SNS)

- CDC Model (researched, showed evidence of effectiveness)

- Social Networks is a recruitment strategy designed to increase HIV testing among high-risk populations by using their existing social networks.

- Recruiters refer the social, sexual, and drug using members of their social network to HIV counseling and testing services.

- Network associates are the members referred by recruiters.
Social Networks Strategy (SNS)

- It is designed to reach those individuals who would not normally seek HIV CTL services.

- SNS is based on relationships, trust, and incentives.

- Population MUST share common risk behaviors and risk factors in order for SNS to work to its full potential (i.e., find the most positives as possible).

- Examples include: young black MSM (ages 18-29) on HBCU campus, sex workers on OBT, IDUs, etc.
Florida’s HIV Testing Initiatives

- Expanded Testing Initiative (ETI)
- Citywide Testing Awareness Campaigns (Miami, Orlando, Palm Beach, Tampa Bay, Broward is Greater than AIDS)
- 112,000 by 2012 (Latino Testing Initiative)
- SOS
Expanded Testing Initiative (ETI)

- 12 counties
- Focus is on testing populations with highest burden of HIV
  - Black and Hispanic heterosexuals
  - MSM, IDU of all races and ethnicities
  - Transgender populations
- 70% of funding to testing in healthcare settings
Bus Placards

1 in 5 people with HIV don’t know they’re infected.

Stop the spread. Get tested for HIV. StopTheSpread.com
Mobile Billboard

STOP HIV. GET TESTED.
For a testing site near you, call 1-800-FLA-AIDS.
Citywide Testing Awareness Campaigns

- Take Control Events, Miami
- Test Miami, Broward is Greater than AIDS, Test Orlando, Test Tampa Bay, Test Palm Beach County

Ignorance Kills. Get the Facts. Get Treatment

Call 1-800-FLA-AIDS or text your zip code to 477493 to find an HIV test site near you

For more information visit we makethechange.com
Seeks to respond to HIV crisis by uniting Latino leaders, businesses, churches, CBOs and others in FL to act and fight against the spread of HIV.

The goal is to increase and normalize HIV testing in all Latino communities throughout the state by testing 112,000 Latinos by the end of 2012.
Sistas Organizing to Survive (SOS)

- Grassroots mobilization initiative for black women, launched in June 2008
- Encourages black women to get tested where they live, work, play, and worship
- Original goal was to test 100,000 black women each year by 2010
What’s the Take-home?

• Know *who* you need to reach
• Know *where* you need to reach them
• Repeat testing for *high-risk* populations
Webinar Evaluation

• **Before you leave the webinar**, please take a moment to complete the evaluation in the polling section (to the right of your screen)

• Your feedback is extremely important to us and will help improve on current and future trainings

• The more feedback the better!
Resources

High Impact Prevention: CDC’s Approach to Reducing HIV Infections in the United States
http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/strategy/

National HIV/AIDS Strategy
http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/strategy/

FL HIV Prevention Section Website (slides from today’s webinar will be available here, under Resources & Materials) http://www.preventhivflorida.org/

Testing Page, FL HIV Prevention Section (rapid testing guidelines, forms, data, training schedules) http://www.preventhivflorida.org/Counseling_Testing_Team.html

FL Bureau of HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis Website
http://www.floridaaids.org/


Questions/Comments
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