Access eligibility for Care Coordination in all patients with HIV/AIDS. Refer eligible patients to Care Coordination to improve adherence and medical outcomes. Partner with your patients—communicate regularly with Care Coordination staff.
Main Goals of Care Coordination

• Ensure that people living with HIV/AIDS are linked to care quickly.

• Develop a patient-centered plan focused on adherence and antiretroviral therapy (ART).

• Use care coordinators and navigators to help patients access care, communicate with providers and find the resources they need.

• Provide ongoing education, including prevention with positives, which emphasizes prevention of transmission by HIV-infected individuals.

• Coach patients so they become self-sufficient and can manage their own medical and social needs.
Patients Who Meet Any of the Criteria Are Eligible for Care Coordination

- Newly diagnosed with HIV/AIDS
- Has never been in care
- Lost to care (one or no primary care provider visit in the last two years and no visit in the last nine months)
- Has difficulty keeping appointments; sporadic, irregular care
- Has a history of non-adherence to ART
- Is starting ART or has recently diagnosed comorbidities
- Is restarting ART with comorbidities, has prior treatment failure or a new treatment regimen
- Is on ART with recurrent virologic rebound after suppression
Acknowledge that adherence is difficult. “Your Care Coordination team knows that keeping up with your medications is a job all by itself. We’re here to help you with that.”

Show that you care about your patient. “Sometimes things get in the way of keeping your appointments and taking all your medicines. Care Coordination can help you sort things out and get on track.”

Be supportive and empathetic. “You’ve got a lot going on right now. Care Coordination will help you put yourself first and find a treatment plan that works for you.”

Show respect and faith in your patients’ abilities. “You’re a smart person and I know you can do this. HIV care is complicated, and with Care Coordination we can help you work on what gets in the way so you can get better.”

Let them know there are solutions. “The Care Coordination team has a lot of resources at their fingertips to help you get it going—let’s get started.”
Referrals should be completed by providing at minimum the information below for both the referring agency and the new agency.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency:</th>
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Basic Treatment Plan

New Patient

PCP Visit and Referral

Intake and Assessment

Comprehensive Treatment Plan

Introductory Period of Care Coordination

Ongoing Care
Indications for Client Transition

**High D:**
- Directly observed therapy with adherence support 5–7 days/week
- Viral load more than 10,000
Continue navigation support
Continue HIV education

**High C2:**
- Weekly adherence support
- Viral load 1,000–10,000
Continue navigation support
Continue HIV education

**High-Intensity, Track C1**
- Monthly adherence support is provided
- Detectable viral load of less than 1,000
Continue navigation support
Continue HIV education

**Low-Intensity, Track B**
- Self-reported adherence at primary care visit
- Viral load undetectable
Navigation support as needed
HIV education as needed

**Low-Intensity, Track A**
- Basic education
- No antiretroviral therapy indication or patient not ready for treatment
Navigation support as needed
HIV education as needed

- Decreasing psychosocial barriers with improving adherence
  Patient refuses directly observed therapy

- Decreasing psychosocial barriers with improved adherence of more than 90%–95%
  Undetectable viral load for 6–9 months

- Decreasing psychosocial barriers with improving adherence (e.g. ex-substance use)
  Patient refuses directly observed therapy

- Psychosocial barriers indicate need for directly observed therapy (e.g. social isolation)

- New OI or clinical deterioration
  Patient with psychosocial barriers indicating waning adherence (e.g. substance use)

- Patient with psychosocial barriers indicating waning adherence (e.g. change in living situation)

- Client started on antiretroviral therapy
  Minimal clinical/psychosocial barriers
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