Update: Improved Care Engagement and Viral Load Suppression among HIV Care Coordination Clients with Psychosocial Barriers at Baseline



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BACKGROUND: CHORDS AND THE NYC RYAN WHITE PART A CCP

CHORDS: Costs, Health Outcomes and Real-world Determinants of Success in HIV Care Coordination

The **Care Coordination Program (CCP)** is designed to support engagement in HIV care and treatment among individuals at elevated risk of suboptimal HIV care outcomes:

- newly diagnosed
- previously lost to care/never in care
- irregularly in care
- initiating a new treatment regimen
- with incomplete medication adherence or response to treatment



28 CCP AGENCIES IN NYC

BACKGROUND: CCP INTERVENTION DESCRIPTION

CCP model provides:

- case management
- •patient navigation, including accompaniment
- adherence support, including directly observed therapy (DOT)
- health promotion in home visits
- assistance with medical/social services

See CDC Compendium of Evidence-based Interventions:
http://www.cdc.gov/biv/pdf/prevention/research/compendium/cdc-biv-

<u>http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/prevention/research/compendium/cdc-hiv-</u> <u>HIVCCP_EI_Retention.pdf</u>

BACKGROUND: KEY BARRIERS TO OPTIMAL HEALTH OUTCOMES

- Individuals with housing, mental health and/or substance use issues are at greater risk for suboptimal HIV care outcomes.
- Interventions that demonstrate effectiveness in improving adherence to HIV care and treatment may have limited impact among those with key psychosocial barriers.

The CCP has demonstrated effectiveness*, but more information is needed on the impact of CCP for those with key psychosocial barriers.

Higa, Marks, Crepaz, et al., Curr HIV Rep., 2012 Thompson, Mugavero, Amico, et al., Annals of Internal Med., 2012 Gardner, Giordano, Marks, et al., 2014 *M Irvine et al., CID, 2014

OBJECTIVES

- Compare engagement in care (EiC) and viral load suppression (VLS) among those with key psychosocial barriers:
 - •Unstable housing
 - Poor mental health
 - Hard drug use

Further examine EiC and VLS among those with barrier resolution over time

METHODS: DATA SOURCES

Matched CCP programmatic data with NYC HIV Registry data

Programmatic Data: Ryan White Service Provider Reporting (eSHARE=Electronic System for HIV/AIDS Reporting and Evaluation)

METHODS: ELIGIBLE SAMPLE AND CARE STATUS GROUPS

■Clients Eligible for Analysis: enrolled by March 2013, matched to Registry, and alive for ≥ 1 year of follow-up.

Key Terms:

- Newly Diagnosed: HIV diagnosis date in 12 months before enrollment
- Current to Care (Baseline): Any CD4 or VL test date in 6 months before enrollment*
- Out of Care (Baseline): No CD4 or VL test date in 6 months before enrollment*

*Among the previously diagnosed

METHODS: STUDY ELIGIBILITY



METHODS: STATISTICAL MEASURES

Outcome Measures:

- Engagement in Care (EiC): ≥2 CD4 or VL tests ≥90 days apart, with ≥1 in each half of 12-month period
- <u>Viral Load Suppression (VLS)</u>: VL≤200 copies/mL on most recent test in second half of 12-month period*
- Estimated post- vs. pre- CCP enrollment relative risks (RRs) for EiC and VLS using GEE

*Missing VL in 2nd half of 12-month period considered equivalent to unsuppressed VL.

METHODS: PSYCHOSOCIAL BARRIERS

Psychosocial Barriers Definitions*

- Unstable housing: Homelessness or residence in temporary/transitional housing
- Lower mental health functioning: Mental component summary (MCS) score below sample median (42.14) on the SF-12(v2) functional health assessment
- Recent hard drug use: Self-report of using heroin, cocaine, methamphetamines, or Rx drugs to get high (past 3 months)

* Based on CCP Assessment: Baseline= Intake Assessment; Post-baseline=Reassessment

METHODS: PSYCHOSOCIAL BARRIER RESOLUTION

Resolution of Psychosocial Barriers Definitions*

- Housing resolution: If unstable housing present at baseline, evidence of stable housing post-baseline
- Mental health resolution: If lower mental health functioning present at baseline, a post-baseline MCS score ≥ than the median (42.14)
- Hard drug use resolution: If recent hard drug use present at baseline, no use of these drugs post-baseline

* Based on latest CCP Assessment during the year of follow-up

PSYCHOSOCIAL BARRIER PREVALENCE: PREVIOUSLY DX'D



RESULTS-ENGAGEMENT IN CARE: POST-VS. PRE-ENROLLMENT (RR, 95% CI)



RESULTS-VIRAL LOAD SUPPRESSION: POST- VS. PRE-ENROLLMENT(RR, 95% CI)



PROPORTION OF THOSE WITH BARRIER AT BASELINE WHO SUBSEQUENTLY EXPERIENCED RESOLUTION

POST-BASELINE RESOLUTION %



ENGAGEMENT IN CARE: POST- VS. PRE-ENROLLMENT (RR, 95% CI)



Overall RR

VIRAL LOAD SUPPRESSION: POST- VS. PRE-ENROLLMENT (RR, 95% CI)



CONSIDERATIONS

- Observational study without comparison groups
 - Subjects as own controls in pre-post comparison
 - Observed improvements in CCP are occurring against backdrop of citywide improvements in EiC and VLS
- Lab-based measures used as a proxy for primary care visits (EiC)
 - Provide comparability across sites, pre-post enrollment
 - Could lead to over or under estimation of EiC
- More information needed on timing and mechanism of improvement

CONCLUSIONS

- Short-term EiC and VLS increases occurred among clients with key barriers to HIV care and treatment adherence
 - Greater room for improvement at baseline is reflected in higher RRs
- CCP may improve outcomes by addressing key psychosocial barriers
- Analyses on longer term outcomes needed

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