Core Competency 6: Overcoming Barriers Related to HCV Care

Barriers to Care for People of Color

Special Focus: People who have Experienced Incarceration

March 2019
Lesson Objective

- Describe barriers to care among people of color
- Describe the prevalence of HIV among individuals who have experienced incarceration
- Discuss the barriers to HIV treatment among people who have recently experienced incarceration
- Identify strategies to address barriers to treatment and prevention among people involved in the criminal justice system
Overview of Webinar

- HIV and HCV Prevalence and Incidence
- Sociodemographic Breakdown
- New Trends in HIV Incidence
  - HIV among people who inject drugs
- Barriers to Care that Exacerbate Health Disparities
- Sub-Population: Incarceration
  - HIV continuum of Care
  - Barriers
  - Strategies to overcome barriers
Estimated HIV Incidence among Persons Aged ≥13 Years, by Race/Ethnicity
2010–2016—United States

Note. Estimates were derived from a CD4 depletion model using HIV surveillance data. Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

* Difference from the 2010 estimate was deemed statistically significant (P < .05).
† Estimates should be used with caution because they do not meet the standard of reliability.
### Estimated Annual HIV Infections in the U.S., 2010-2016

#### New HIV Infections Nationally, 2010-2016

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of new infections</td>
<td>41,100</td>
<td>40,300</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>38,900</td>
<td>39,100</td>
<td>39,000</td>
<td>38,700</td>
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#### Subpopulations with the Largest Numbers of New HIV Infections, 2010-2016

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African American gay and bisexual men</td>
<td>9,800</td>
<td>9,600</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>9,900</td>
<td>10,200</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>9,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino gay and bisexual men</td>
<td>6,400</td>
<td>6,600</td>
<td>7,100</td>
<td>7,200</td>
<td>7,700</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>8,300</td>
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<tr>
<td>White gay and bisexual men</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>7,800</td>
<td>7,800</td>
<td>7,300</td>
<td>7,400</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>6,700</td>
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<tr>
<td>African American heterosexual women</td>
<td>4,700</td>
<td>4,600</td>
<td>4,300</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>3,700</td>
<td>3,800</td>
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<tr>
<td>People who inject drugs</td>
<td>2,700</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>1,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American heterosexual men</td>
<td>2,300</td>
<td>2,300</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>1,900</td>
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<tr>
<td>White heterosexual women</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>930</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>870</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>970</td>
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<tr>
<td>Latino heterosexual women</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>980</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African American gay and bisexual men ages 25-34</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>2,800</td>
<td>2,900</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>3,800</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>4,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino gay and bisexual men ages 25-34</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>2,700</td>
<td>2,800</td>
<td>3,100</td>
<td>3,200</td>
<td>3,700</td>
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Source: CDC, 2018
HCV Disparities

- African Americans in the US are twice as likely to be infected with HCV compared to the non-Hispanic-white US population (CDC, 2018)

- African Americans are more likely to develop HCV related complications such as hepatocellular carcinoma (Naylor, 2017; Bevhare, 2017)
New Trends in HIV Infection

HIV diagnoses, persons who inject drugs, 2010-2016

Number of HIV Diagnoses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Diagnoses</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>3428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>2249</td>
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Lyss SB, et al. CROI 2018, abstract #970
New Trends in HIV Infection

HIV diagnoses, persons who inject drugs, 2010-2016

Race & Ethnicity
- White
- Black
- Hispanic/Latinx
- Other

Age
- 13-34
- 35-49
- ≥ 50

Lyss SB, et al. CROI 2018, abstract #970
Beyond the Individual Level

Figure 4
220 Counties Vulnerable to an HIV or HCV Outbreak & Counties with Syringe Exchange Programs (SEPs)

18 of the 220 Vulnerable Counties Have SEPs

Source: Kaiser Family Foundation analysis of data available from amfAR’s Opioid & Health Indicators Database, available here: http://opioid.amfar.org/
Beyond the Individual Level

- New Study by Momplaisir, et al. (2018) evaluated variables that were related to racial disparities in HIV among people who inject drugs using HIV Prevention Trial Network 037 data
  - Despite having lower drug risk behavior, all-black networks disproportionately included HIV+ members. HIV prevention interventions for people who inject drugs need to go beyond individual risk and consider the composition of risk networks.
Multi-level factors that affect care

Berger, et al., 2016
Barriers that Exacerbate Health Disparities

- Known barriers to care:
  - Lack of health insurance and access to care
  - Stigma (often multi-dimensional)

- Specifically for HCV:
  - Cost and lack of coverage for medications

- Focus needed on structural inequalities that block access to care
How many people are locked up in the United States?

The United States locks up more people, per capita, than any other nation. But grappling with why requires us to first consider the many types of correctional facilities and the reasons that 2.3 million people are confined there.

Local Jails 615,000
State Prisons 1,316,000
Federal Prisons & Jails 225,000

HIV/HCV Co-infection:
An AETC National Curriculum

Sources and data notes: See https://www.prisonpolicy.org/reports/pie2018.html
Lifetime Likelihood of Imprisonment

All Men: 1 in 9
White Men: 1 in 17
Black Men: 1 in 3
Latino Men: 1 in 6

All Women: 1 in 56
White Women: 1 in 111
Black Women: 1 in 18
Latina Women: 1 in 45

Sub-Population of Focus: People who have Experienced Incarceration

- One in seven HIV positive individuals cycle through a correctional setting in any given year (Spaulding, et al., 2009)

- HIV among incarcerated populations is 3 times that of the general population (Maruschak, 2017)

- Correctional populations represent about 1/3 of total US HCV cases (Varan, 2014)
Incarceration and HIV among Black Men

**Incarceration and HIV infection disparities for Black men**

Percentage of Black men in the total U.S. male population, incarcerated male population, and new HIV diagnoses of men in 2010, compared to all non-Black men.

- **U.S. population**
  - Non-Black men: 88%
  - Black men: 12%

- **Incarcerated**
  - Non-Black men: 60%
  - Black men: 40%

- **New HIV Diagnoses**
  - Non-Black men: 58%
  - Black men: 42%

Source: Percentages calculated by the Prison Policy Initiative from U.S. Census 2010 Summary File 1 Table P22 and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *HIV Surveillance Report*, 2010 Table 3a.
HIV Continuum of Care among those who have experienced Incarceration

Source: Iroh, et al. 2015
Barriers to Care for those who have experienced incarceration

- Access and adherence to ART
- Intersectional Stigma related to both HIV and Incarceration
- Lack of access to addiction treatment
- Lack of transportation
- Lack of social support
- Lack of housing and employment opportunities
Social Support
Lack of Housing
Lack of Employment
Structural Barriers Lead to a De-Prioritization of Healthcare
Strategies to Overcome Barriers

- Need for a multi-level approach
- Using multi-dimensional intervention that focuses on access to care
- Removal of restrictions of rights post-release
- Move away from mass incarceration to a public health model of treatment
  - Which is happening, to some degree, in response to the opioid epidemic
References

2. Iroh, et al. 2015. The HIV Care Cascade Before, During, and After Incarceration: A Systematic Review and Data Synthesis. AJPH.
9. Lyss, et al. CROI Abstract 2018
10. Kaiser Family Foundation’s analysis of data available from amfAR’s Opioid & Health Indicators Database
Authors and Funders

- This presentation was prepared by Lauren Brinkley-Rubinstein, PhD

- This presentation is part of a curriculum developed by the AETC Program for the project: *Jurisdictional Approach to Curing Hepatitis C among HIV/HCV Co-infected People of Color* (HRSA 16-189), funded by the Secretary's Minority AIDS Initiative through the Health Resources and Services Administration HIV/AIDS Bureau.
Disclaimer and Permissions

- Users are cautioned that because of the rapidly changing medical field, information could become out of date quickly.

- The complete HIV/HCV Co-infection: An AETC National Curriculum is available at: https://aidsetc.org/hivhcv