

State of the State of HIV

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Outline

- Ending the HIV Epidemic
- Current epidemiology of HIV in Tennessee
- Continuum of Care
- Molecular Surveillance





Ending the HIV Epidemic- Tennessee

Ending the HIV Epidemic

GOAL:

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



Our goal is ambitious and the pathway is clear – employ strategic practices in the *places* focused on the right *people* to:



Diagnose all people with HIV as early as possible after infection.

Treat the infection rapidly and effectively to achieve sustained viral suppression.





Protect people at risk for HIV using potent and proven prevention interventions, including PrEP, a medication that can prevent HIV infections.

Respond rapidly to detect and respond to growing HIV clusters and prevent new HIV infections.



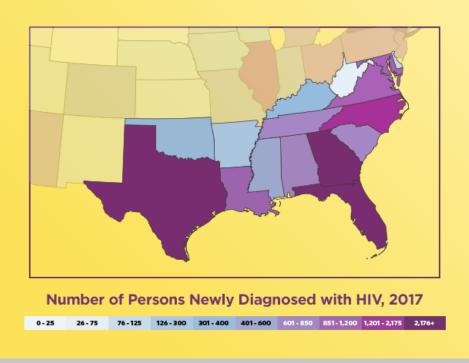


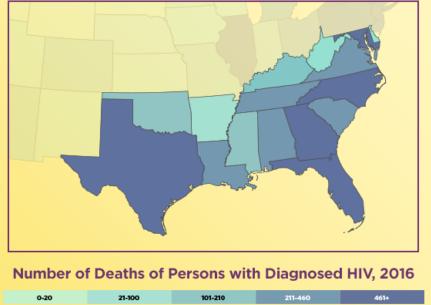
HIV HealthForce will establish local teams committed to the success of the Initiative in each jurisdiction.



HIV in the South

The South represents 38% of the US population, but accounts for **52%** of all new HIV diagnoses and **48%** of all deaths of people with diagnosed HIV.





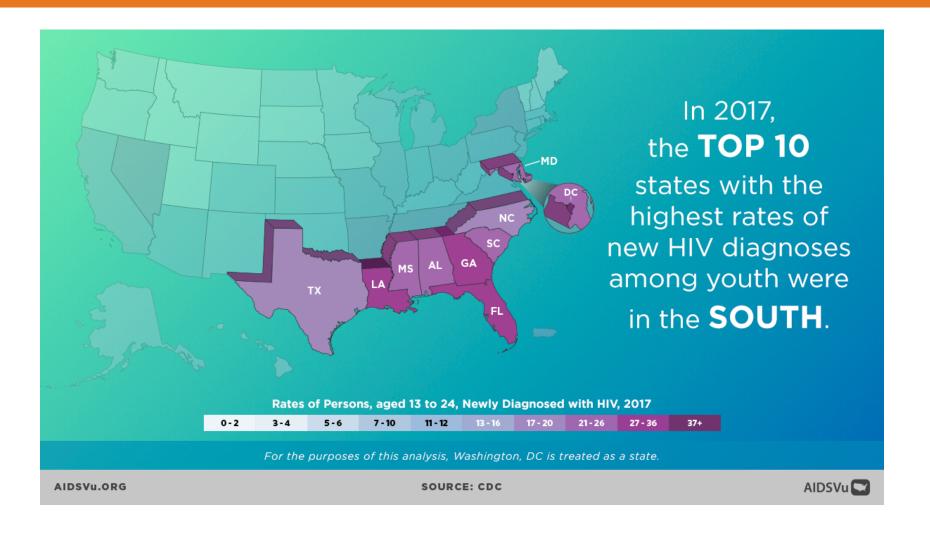
AIDSVu.ORG

SOURCE: CDC

AIDSVu 🔀

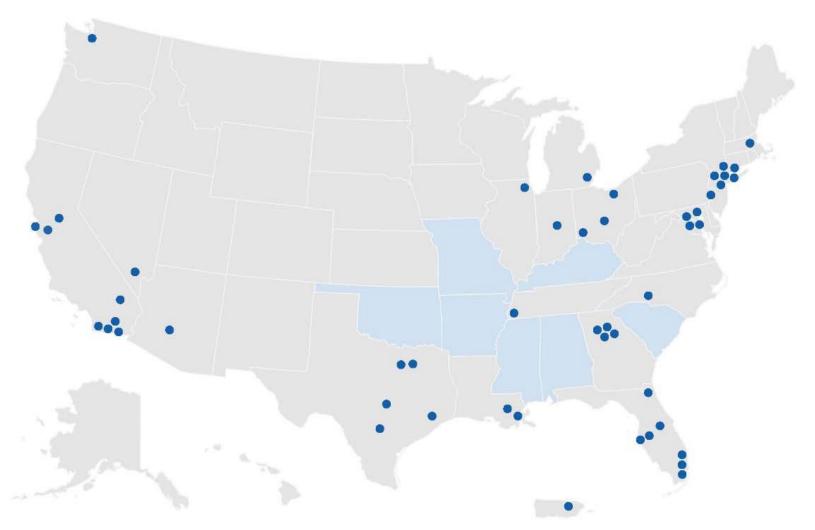


HIV in the South among Youth





Burden of HIV infection in the U.S.





Memphis-Shelby County EHE

- Process began in November 2017, and has been ongoing with Connect to Protect coalition
 - Diverse group of community members, community based organizations, providers, faith leaders
- CDC 1 year funding received for creation of an implementation plan for EHE
 - Profile of Shelby county
 - Focus groups among high-risk individuals, consumers, faith-based organizations, youth
 - Engage with other planning groups
 - Staff



Memphis-Shelby County EHE

- HRSA 5 year grant
- \$750k-\$2million in Year 1
- Focus on Pillar 2 (Treat) and 4 (Respond)
- Shelby County Health Department will partner with community based organizations and health providers





Current Epidemiology of HIV in Tennessee

Current Status of HIV in TN

~18,069 Persons living with HIV (PLWH)

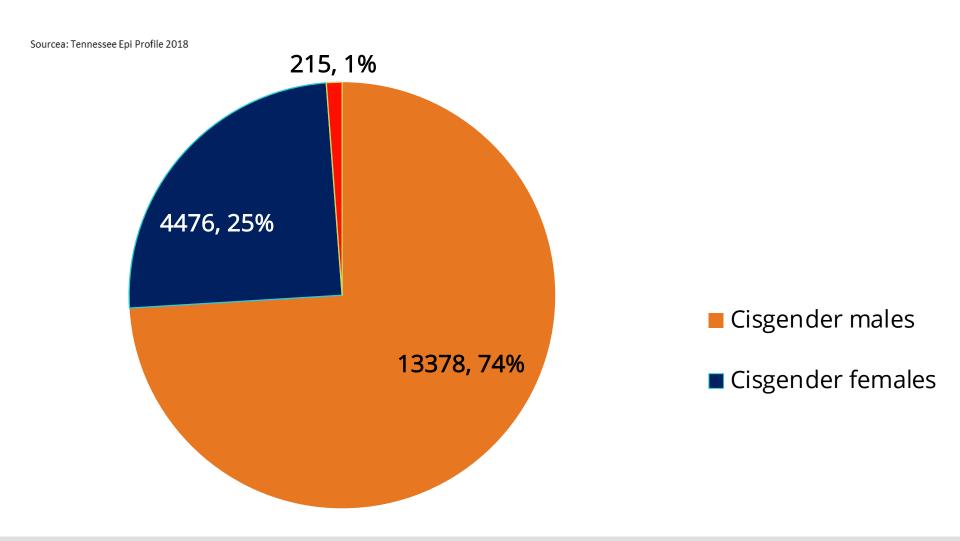
760 Persons newly diagnosed with HIV

303 Deaths among persons living with HIV

Data source: Tennessee eHARS, accessed October 2019

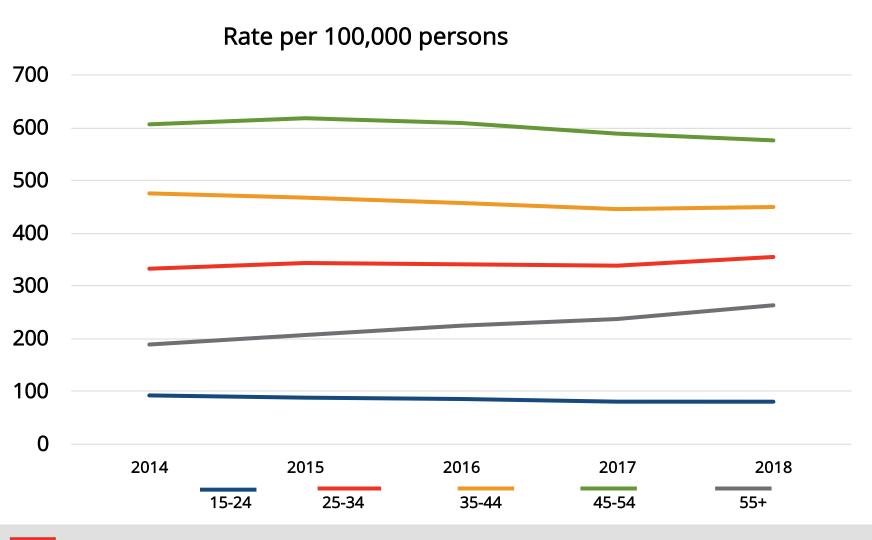


PLWH identified by gender, Tennessee 2018



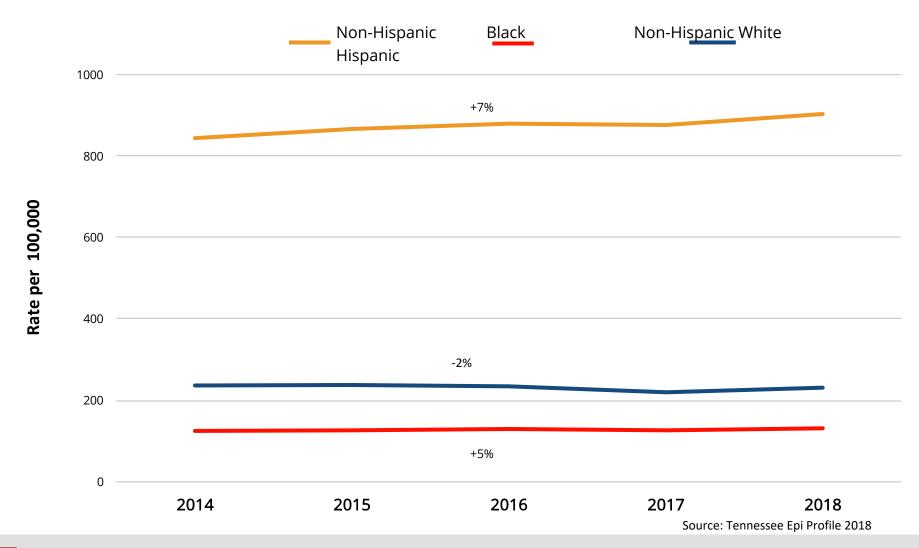


Persons living with HIV by age group, Tennessee, 2014-2018



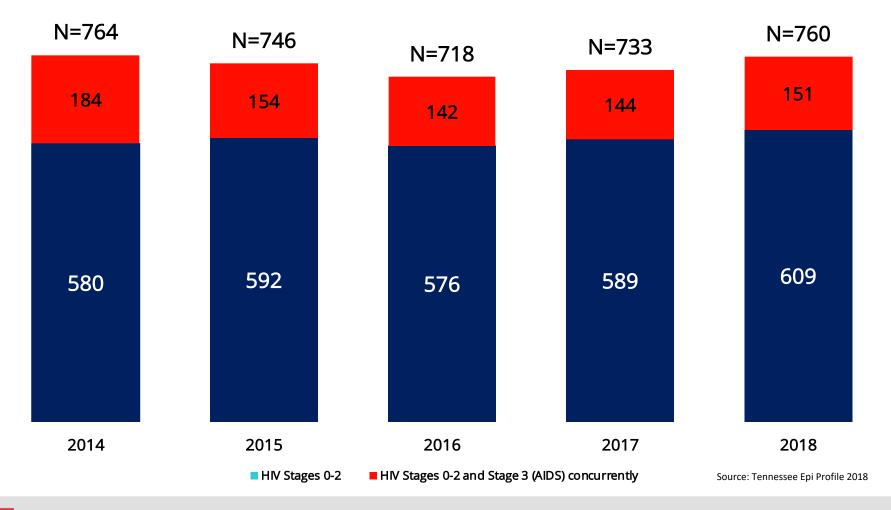


PLWH by race/ethnicity, Tennessee 2018



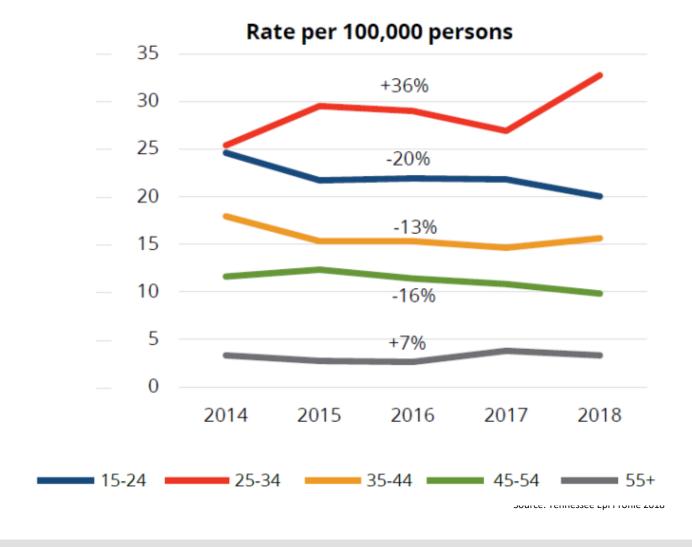


Persons newly diagnosed with HIV, by stage within 12 months of diagnosis, Tennessee, 2014-2018





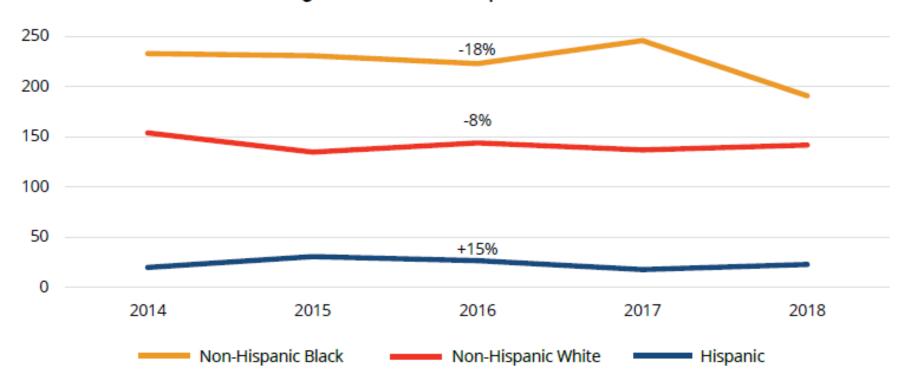
Persons newly diagnosed with HIV by age group, Tennessee 2014-2018





Males newly diagnosed with HIV reporting male-to-male sexual contact by race/ethnicity— Tennessee 2014-2018

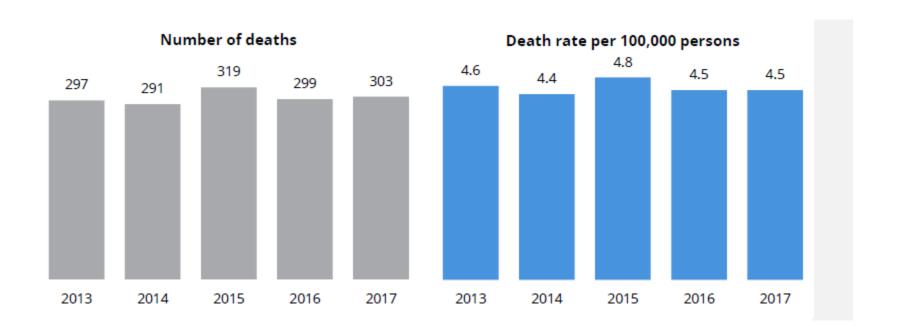
Number of cisgender males who reported male-to-male sexual







Deaths Among Persons Diagnosed with HIV, Tennessee 2013-2017



Source: Tennessee Epi Profile 2018





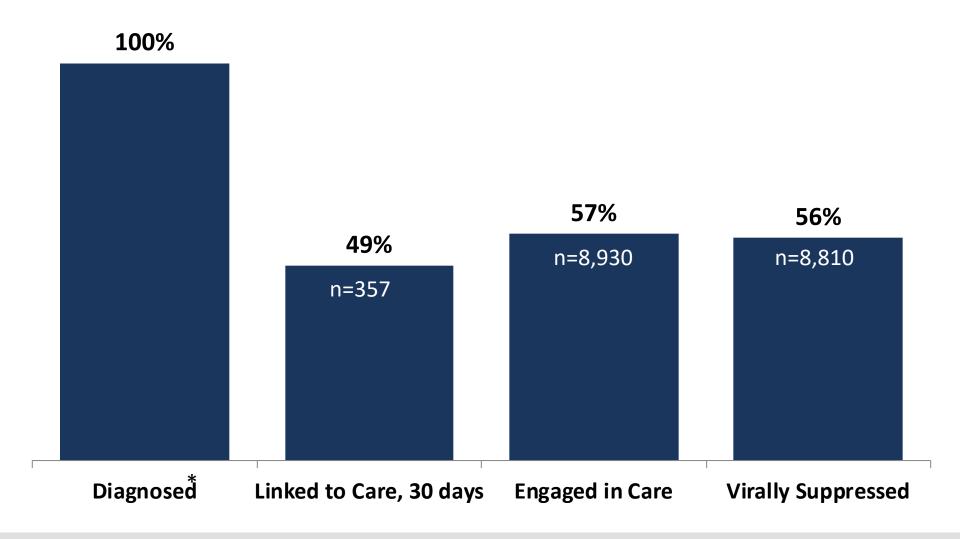
Continuum of Care

HIV Continuum of Care Metrics Tennessee, 2017

- Diagnosed: Living with diagnosed HIV in TN at end of 2017
- Linked to Care: Among newly diagnosed in 2017, ≥1 CD4 or viral load result within 30 days after HIV diagnosis
- Engaged in Care: Among those diagnosed with HIV before 2017 and living with diagnosed HIV in TN at end of 2017, ≥2 CD4 and/or viral load results ≥3 months apart
- Virally Suppressed: Among those living with diagnosed HIV in TN at end of 2017, ≥1 viral load result in 2016, and ≥1 viral load result in 2017 with the last ≤ 200 copies/mL

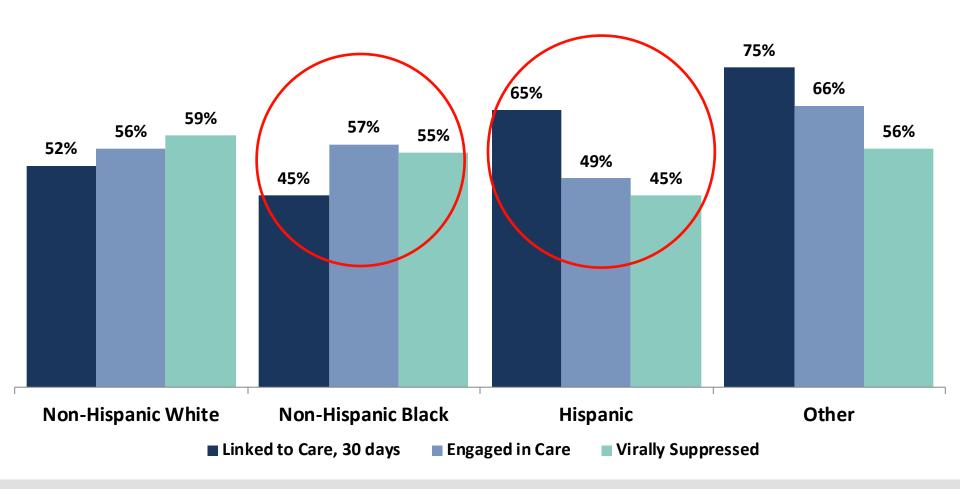


Continuum of Care, Tennessee, 2017



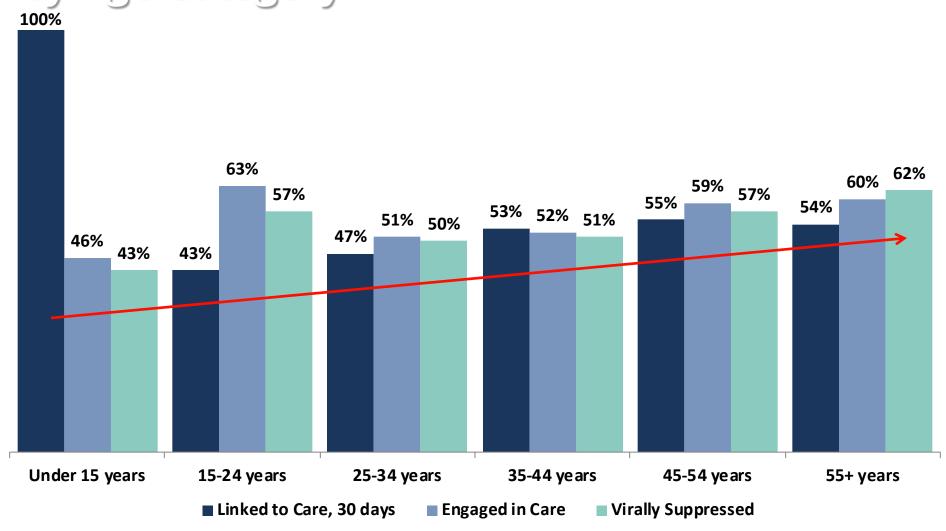


Continuum of Care, Tennessee, 2017: by Race/Ethnicity



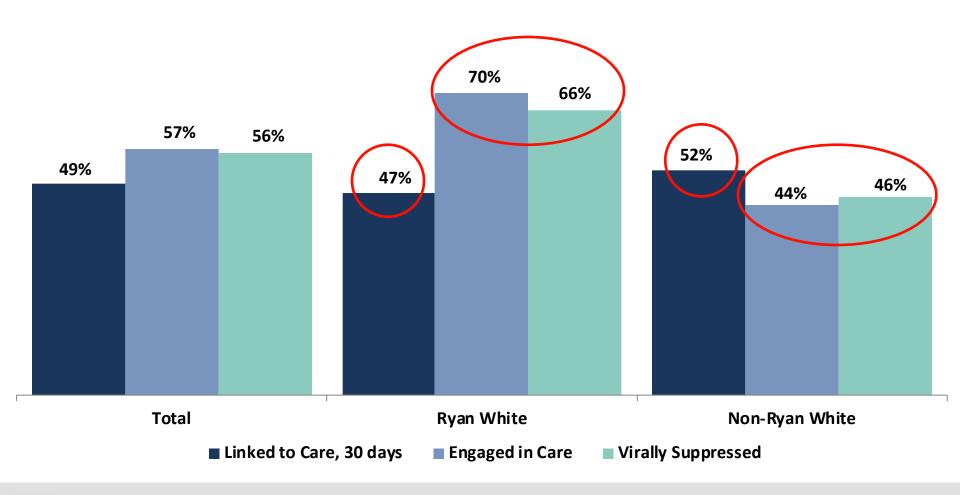


Continuum of Care, Tennessee, 2017: by Age Category



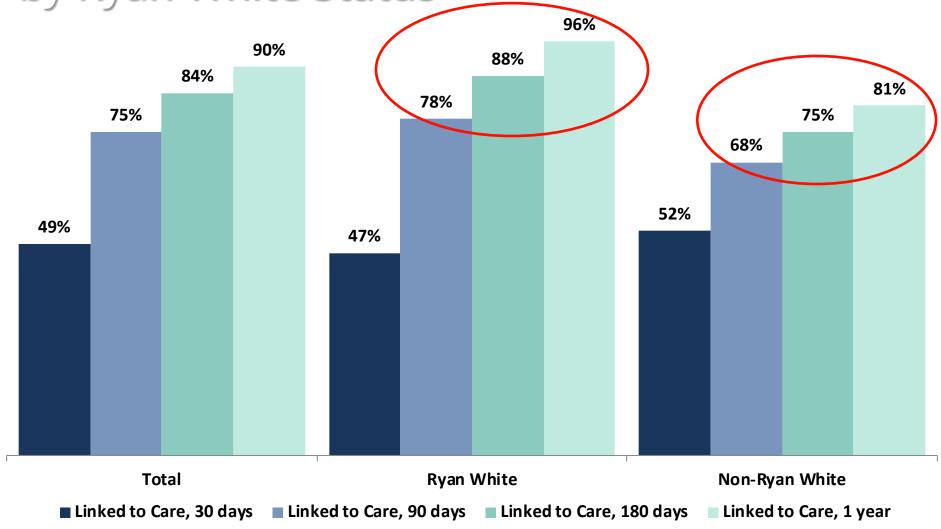


Continuum of Care, Tennessee, 2017: by Ryan White Status





Linkage to Care, Tennessee, 2017: by Ryan White Status



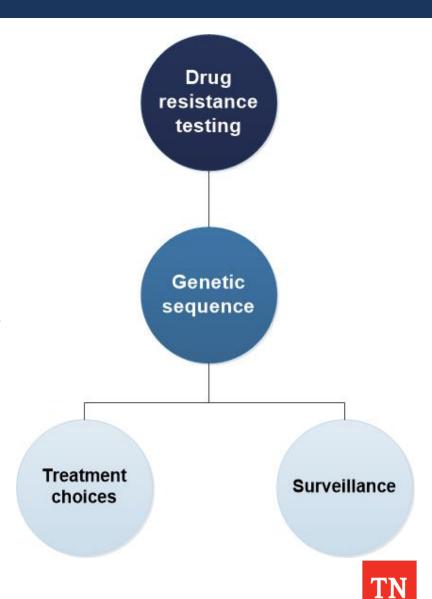




Molecular HIV Surveillance

Cluster Detection

- As part of HIV care
 - Drug resistance testing
 - This testing involves determining the genetic sequence of the virus (NOT the person)
- Analyze sequences
 - Identify shared HIV networks
 - Complement partner services
 - May indicate HIV is spreading quickly
- Drug resistance in the population
- Does not determine directionality



HIV Sequence Labs

laboratories report genotypes









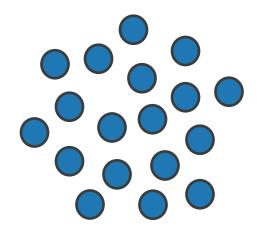
times a month import labs

≈200 genotypes received a month



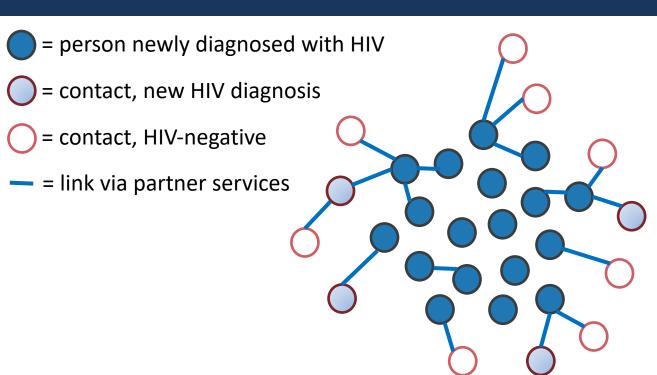
Identifying HIV Clusters

= person newly diagnosed with HIV



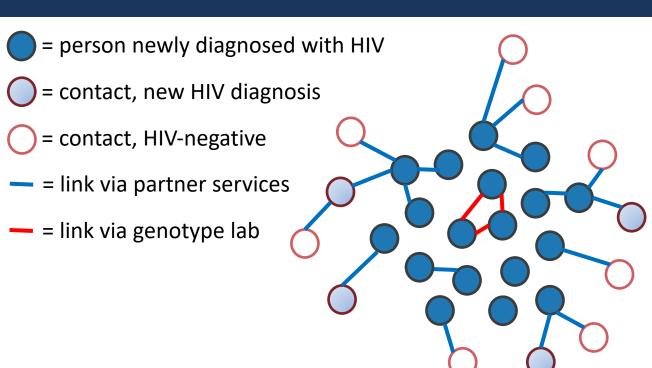


Identifying HIV clusters





Identifying HIV Clusters





HIV Cluster Response Activities

- Prioritize networks for interventions
- Interview/re-interview persons diagnosed with HIV
- Provide necessary services
- Understand barriers to care and prevention
- Develop approaches to overcome barriers



Takeaways

- EHE funding will improve HIV diagnosis and treatment in Shelby County
- PLWH are living longer
- Risk factors for HIV transmission are largely unchanged
- Continued work to improve linking patients to care
- Molecular surveillance used to respond quickly to clusters



Thank You!

TDH - HIV

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Samantha Mathieson

TDH – Viral Hepatitis

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VUMC

