

Ending the HIV Epidemic: HIV Prevention for Women in the South

Office of Infectious Disease and HIV/AIDS Policy (OIDP)

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OASH

Office of the
Assistant Secretary
for Health

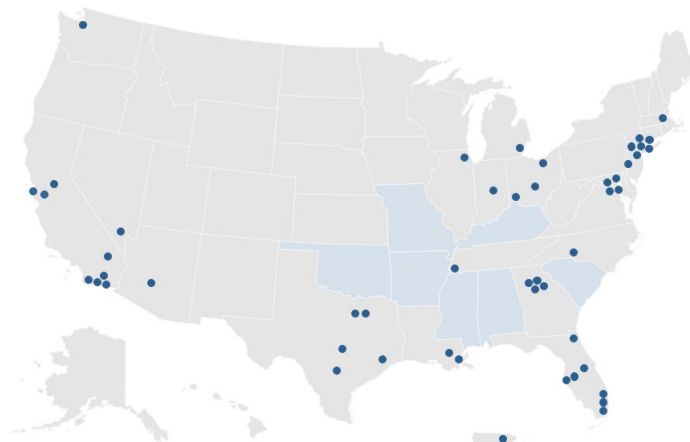
Ending the HIV Epidemic in the U.S.

GOAL:

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

FOCUSED EFFORT

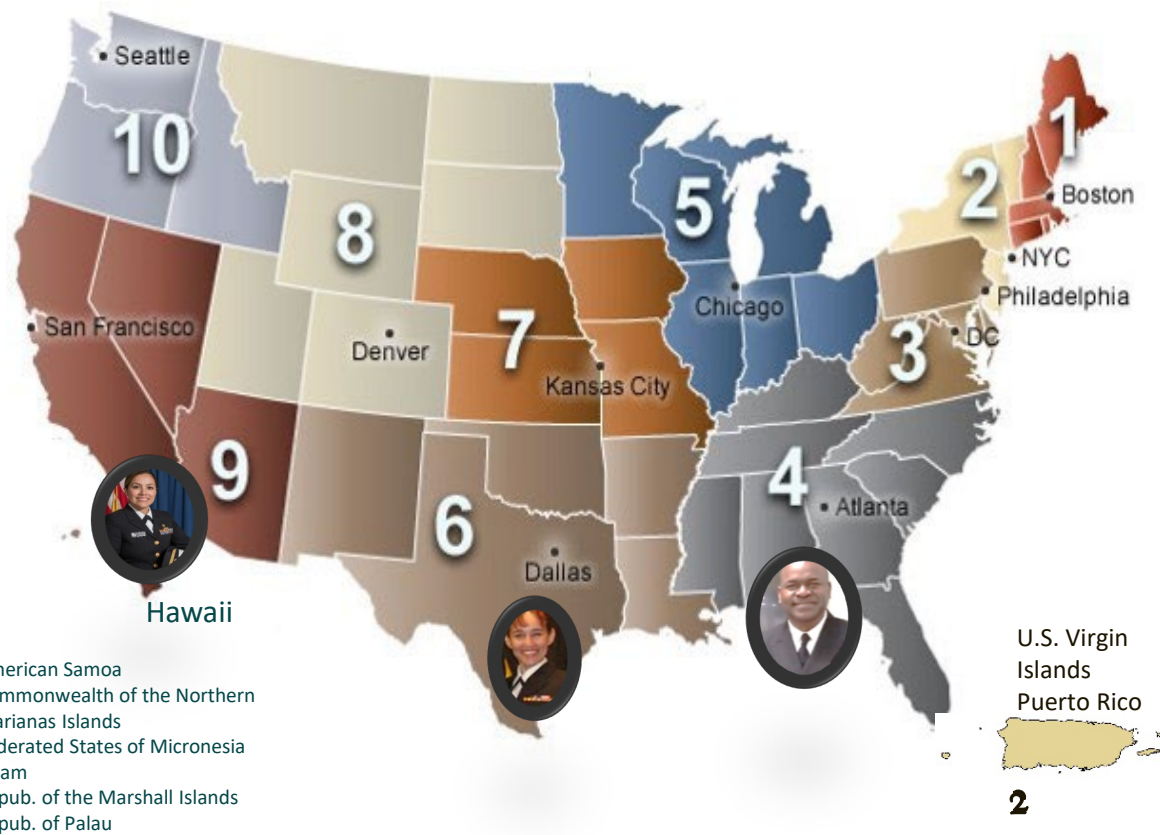
- 48 counties, DC, and San Juan account for 50% of new HIV diagnoses in 2016.
- 7 states with the most substantial HIV diagnoses in rural areas.



Led by HHS



Prevention Through Active Community Engagement (PACE) Program



- Prioritize the three HHS regions that have a substantial burden of new HIV diagnoses
- **PACE**
 - Serve as ODP Lead for “Ending the HIV Epidemic” in the regions
 - Bridge the gap between community and federal programs



Coordinate



Collaborate



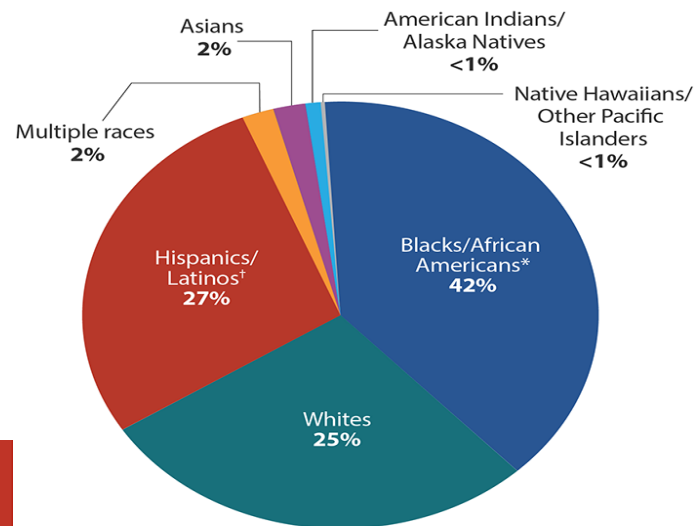
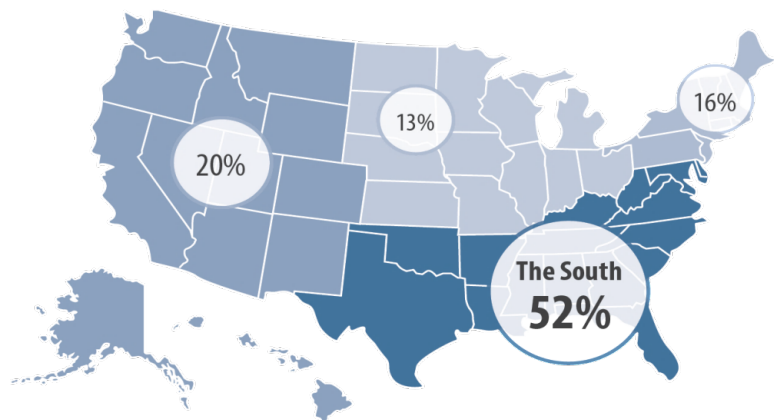
Convene



Connect

Ending the HIV Epidemic in the U.S.

Demographics of the HIV Epidemic



OF THE 37,968 NEW HIV DIAGNOSES IN THE UNITED STATES (US) AND DEPENDENT AREAS IN 2018:

69% WERE AMONG GAY, BISEXUAL, AND OTHER MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN

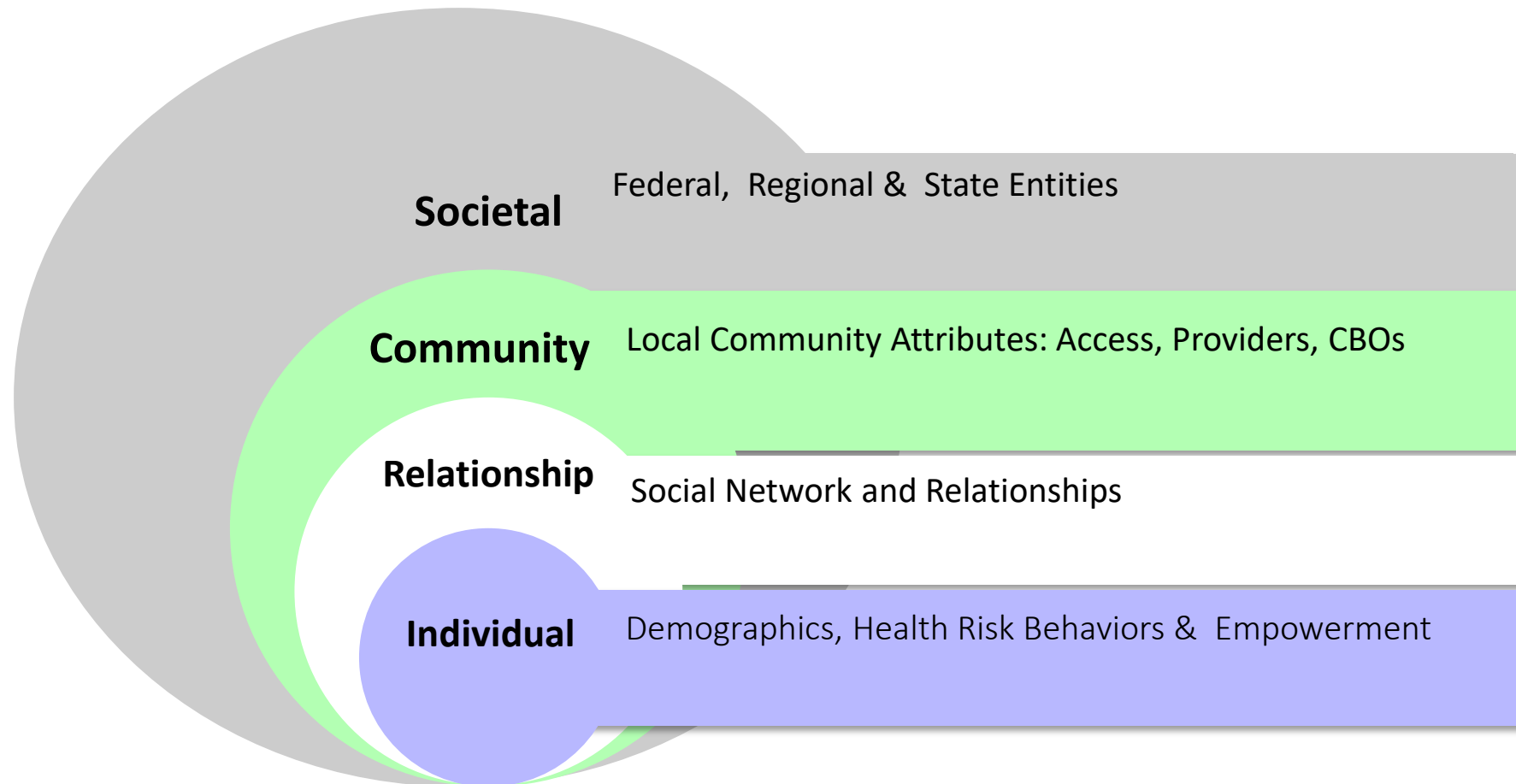
24% WERE AMONG HETEROSEXUALS

7% WERE AMONG PEOPLE WHO INJECT DRUGS

- From 2014 to 2018, HIV diagnoses increased 6% among **AI/AN** overall

- African Americans** accounted for 42% of HIV diagnoses and 13% of the population
- Hispanics/Latinos** accounted for 27% of HIV diagnoses and 18% of the population

PACE Socio – Ecological Model



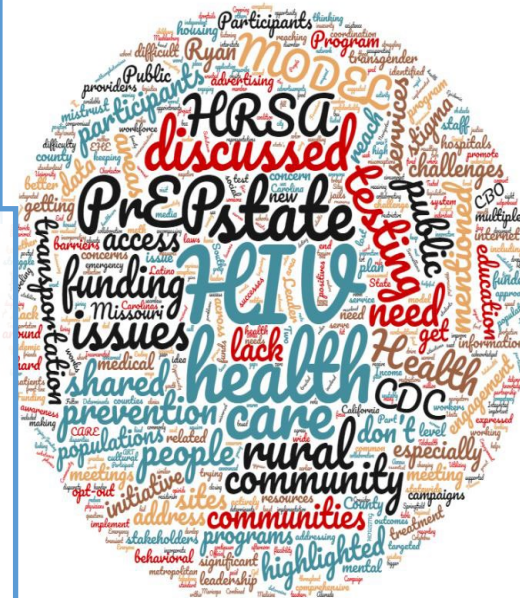
Some Common Themes in States with Rural HIV Burden

Community level challenges

- Stigma, confidentiality
- Medical mistrust
- Access to health care, mental health, substance abuse
- Access to telehealth
- SDoH- transportation, housing, etc.
- Limited case management support
- Limited demand generation

Provider level – Training/Capacity building

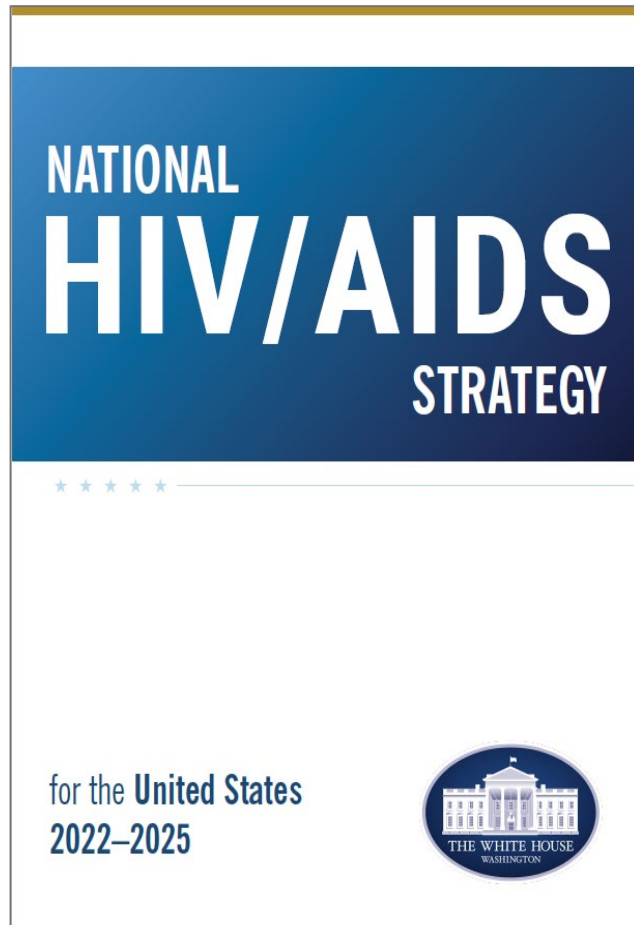
- **Awareness** of HIV prevention services and programs
- **Skills development:**
- Taking sexual history to determine eligibility for PrEP
- Facilitating HIV opt out testing
- Addressing patient confidentiality concerns
- Cultural humility and respectful engagement
- Optimizing HIV telehealth services



System level challenges

- State Health Office human resource capacity
- Integration of HIV Prevention (PrEP) in primary care setting
- Creating an enabling environment for implementing HIV programs
- Integrating models that address SDoH and wrap around services
- Strengthening support for HIV telehealth services
- Support providers in addressing stigma and confidentiality
- Limited connectivity to facilitate telehealth services
- Criminalization laws
- Policies - SSPs

National HIV/AIDS Strategy (2022- 2025) update



In 2019 Disparities among men

- Gay and bisexual men account for 66% of new HIV diagnosis despite accounting for only 2% of the population
- 26% of new HIV infections were among Black gay and bisexual men
- 23% of new cases are among Latino gay and bisexual men
- 45% of new cases were among gay and bisexual men under the age of 35

Disparities persist among women (2019)

- Black women are disproportionately affected compared to women of other races/ ethnicities.
 - From 2015 to 2019, the rate of new HIV infections among Black women was 11 times that of White women and 4 times that of Latina women.

Disparities by age

- In 2019, youth aged 13–24 years composed 21% of the new HIV diagnoses in the United States

National HIV/AIDS Strategy—Priority Populations

- Gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men, in particular Black, Latino, and American Indian/Alaska Native men
- **Black women**
- Transgender women
- Youth aged 13–24 years
- People who inject drugs

Prioritized based on incidence, diagnoses, and viral suppression data

