

# EHE, HNSP, and the Consumer Survey

FOR THE SEPTEMBER 22, 2021, PREVENTION COMMITTEE MEETING

**Instructions:** The aim of this document is to review relevant goals and pillars from both the End the Epidemic Community Plan (EHE) and the HIV National Strategic Plan (HNSP) to best identify, create, and edit prevention-related questions for the upcoming Consumer Survey.

Below you will find summaries of the prevention-related sections from the EHE and the HNSP plans. Click [here](#) for the full EHE. Click [here](#) for the full HNSP.

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## A Community Plan to End the HIV Epidemic in Philadelphia

### **Pillar Zero: The Pillar that supports all other efforts**

*1. Provide radical customer service at all levels; Create meaningful relationships with those we serve, and lower barriers to engaging in prevention and treatment services. Whether it's PDPH interaction with sub-recipient organizations or a linkage specialist offering HIV testing, we must aim to serve at the highest level and provide genuine customer service that leaves a good and lasting impression.*

## **Pillar Zero (cont.)**

*2. Reduce HIV stigma through education, awareness, and anti-bias programs;* We must go beyond providing HIV 101 education and remind our communities of the humanity, dignity, and respect for all persons irrespective of their sexual orientation, gender identity/expression, income, education, or HIV status.

*3. Provide safe and secure housing;* Housing, like healthcare, must be a right. The challenge of housing will require partners outside the Department of Public Health and across service providers. The public health data suggest that stable housing reduces disparities in viral suppression and prevents people at the highest risk of acquiring HIV.

*4. “Flip the Public Health Script” To address a broken healthcare system;* People are not broken. We need to fix systems and structures. The community of service providers must improve the way services are communicated and delivered to adapt to the specific needs of the population they serve. We must embrace empathy and lean into the challenge of providing accessible, culturally humble services. It’s time to “flip the public health script” and center the needs of those we serve.

## **Pillar Three: Prevent**

**Goal 3: By 2025, 50% of people with a PrEP indication will be prescribed PrEP, and 100% of people seeking nPEP will be prescribed treatment.**

*Strategy 3.1: Increase access to low-threshold pre- and post-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP/nPEP) for priority populations*

- *Activity 3.1.1:* Develop network of low-threshold sexual wellness clinics to provide HIV, STI and HCV testing, PrEP, PEP, and linkage to HIV, STI and HCV treatment.
- *Activity 3.1.2:* Expand new PrEP clinical-community partnerships to engage focus populations.
- *Activity 3.1.3:* Expand PrEP access and provider capacity through low-threshold implementation models, e.g., same-day PrEP telePrEP, nurse-extended PrEP, pharmacy-administered PrEP, and PrEP in drug treatment centers and behavioral health programs.
- *Activity 3.1.4:* Establish new PrEP partnerships with grassroots and community-based organizations not currently involved in HIV services.
- *Activity 3.1.5:* Expand financial support for PrEP-related routine laboratory work, through provider and home collected specimens, and adherence services.
- *Activity 3.1.6:* Increase awareness and establish a centralized mechanism to distribute PEP through pharmacy partnerships, PEP centers of excellence, and PEP hotline.

## Pillar Three (cont.)

- *Activity 3.1.7:* Expand PEP availability in key settings through starter packs, navigation support from proposed PDPH AACO Field Services Unit and PDPH Client Services Unit.
  - *Activity 3.1.8:* Continue to provide ongoing clinical technical assistance for implementation of PrEP in settings across the city.
  - *Activity 3.1.9:* Expand capacity to evaluate PrEP uptake.
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# HIV National Strategic Plan



## Goal 1: Prevent New HIV Infections

- 1.1 Increase awareness of HIV
- 1.2 Increase knowledge of HIV status
- 1.3 Expand and improve implementation of effective prevention interventions, including treatment as prevention, PrEP, PEP, and SSPs, and develop new options
- 1.4 Increase the capacity of health care delivery systems, public health, and the health workforce to prevent and diagnose HIV

## INDICATORS OF PROGRESS

Working together to pursue these objectives, the nation can achieve the following targets by 2025:

Indicator 1	Increase knowledge of status to 95% from a 2017 baseline of 85.8%
Indicator 2	Reduce new HIV infections by 75% from a 2017 baseline of 37,000
Indicator 3	Reduce new HIV diagnoses by 75% from a 2017 baseline of 38,351
Indicator 4	Increase PrEP coverage to 50% from a 2017 baseline of 12.6%



### **Goal 3: Reduce HIV-Related Disparities and Health Inequities**

- 3.1 Reduce HIV-related stigma and discrimination
- 3.2 Reduce disparities in new HIV infections, in knowledge of status, and along the HIV care continuum
- 3.3 Engage, employ, and provide public leadership opportunities at all levels for people with or at risk for HIV
- 3.4 Address social determinants of health and co-occurring conditions that exacerbate HIV-related disparities

### **INDICATORS OF PROGRESS**

Working together to pursue these objectives, the nation can achieve the following targets by 2025:

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|-------------|---|
| Indicator 7 | Decrease stigma among people with diagnosed HIV by 50% from a 2018 baseline median score of 31.2 on a 10-item questionnaire |
| Indicator 8 | Reduce homelessness among people with diagnosed HIV by 50% from a 2017 baseline of 9.1%                                     |

In addition to these indicators, the HIV Plan identifies a disparities indicator to measure progress toward reducing significant HIV-related disparities. Core indicator 6 on viral suppression serves as this disparities indicator and is stratified by each of the priority populations identified in the HIV Plan:

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|--------------|--|
| Indicator 6a | Increase viral suppression among MSM diagnosed with HIV to 95% from a 2017 baseline of 66.1%                               |
| Indicator 6b | Increase viral suppression among Black MSM diagnosed with HIV to 95% from a 2017 baseline of 58.4%                         |
| Indicator 6c | Increase viral suppression among Latino MSM diagnosed with HIV to 95% from a 2017 baseline of 64.9%                        |
| Indicator 6d | Increase viral suppression among American Indian/Alaska Native MSM diagnosed with HIV to 95% from a 2017 baseline of 67.3% |
| Indicator 6e | Increase viral suppression among Black women diagnosed with HIV to 95% from a 2017 baseline of 59.3%                       |
| Indicator 6f | Increase viral suppression among transgender women in HIV medical care to 95% from a 2017 baseline of 80.5%                |
| Indicator 6g | Increase viral suppression among people who inject drugs diagnosed with HIV to 95% from a 2017 baseline of 54.9%           |
| Indicator 6h | Increase viral suppression among youth aged 13-24 diagnosed with HIV to 95% from a 2017 baseline of 57.1%                  |