

Health Department and Community Health Center Collaborations for HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis: Success and Challenges

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Rationale for Enhancing CHC-HD Collaboration

Structural changes:

- ACA
 - Expansion of CHCs
 - Expansion of coverage (individuals and services)
- State and federal funding for HIV and VH prevention, care
- New/emerging technologies and treatments

It's a good thing:

- Facilitates and ensures a continuum of services
- Improves quality and effectiveness of health services
- Enhances the capacity of both to carry out responsibilities and/or missions and thereby improve individual and community health



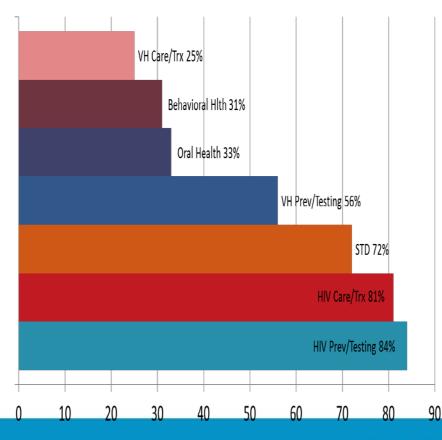
Assessment

- Consultation: HD, CHC, Federal agencies, professional organizations
- On-line survey
 - Nature of current collaborations
 - Areas for collaboration
 - Challenges and facilitators
 - Future Plans
 - N=43 (80%) response



Current Collaborations

Client Services (N=36)

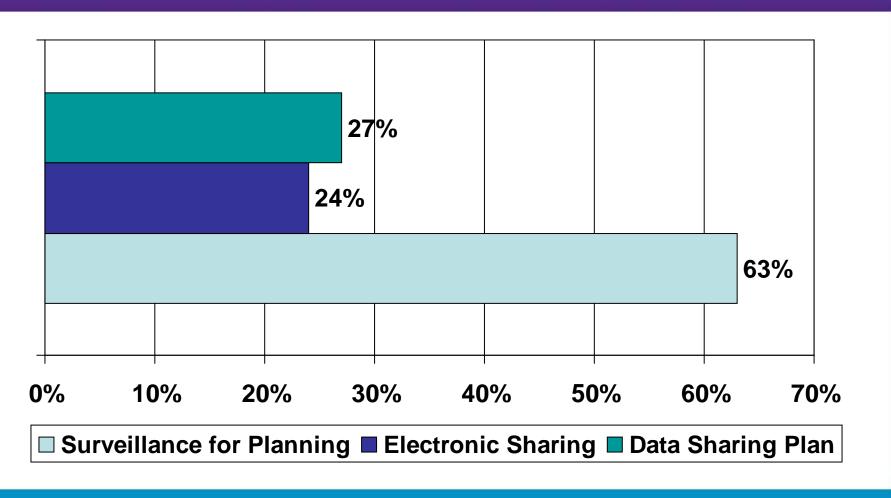


Training / Workforce (N=35)

•	HIV testing guidelines	77 %
•	Data reporting requirements	69%
•	Medical case mgt	57 %
•	HIV prevention practices	43%
•	HIV treatment guidelines	37 %
•	VH prevention practices	37 %
•	VH testing guidelines	31%
•	Certification/continuing ed	31%
•	Cultural competency	29%
•	VH treatment guidelines	14%
•	Other (STD, reimbursement)	17%



Data Sharing (N=41)





Challenges

HIV exceptionalism/stigma

- ID docs as primary care provider (patient and provider attitudes)
- CHCs resistant (specialty care, RW, public health program, risk pops)
- Provider comfort/competence with issues of sexual health, drug use, sexual orientation, gender identity

Workforce capacity

- Provider perceptions about complexity of care, esp. co-morbidity
- Adequate capacity to respond to influx of patients
- Knowledge/skills re: HIV and VH; sexual health, drug use, sexual orientation

Care coordination

PCMH and RW model of care coordination

Financing and sustainability

- Adequacy of reimbursement
- Support of enabling/wrap-around services
- Eligible providers

Data Sharing

- System interoperability
- Federal funding is disincentive



...and a Few Successes

- Project ECHO assuring quality care for HCV via telemedicine (UW-WDOH, CTDOH, others)
- Integration of VH and HIV treatment in CHCs
 - Massachusetts integrated VH into RW programs
 - NY supports HCV care in CHCs, including RW programs
- Culturally competent services for HIV and VH priority populations
 - 16th Street CHC providers SAP, HIV and HCV testing, transgender focused programs
 - Chase-Brexton is LGBT FQHC expansion into underserved area



Take Home

Expand collaboration

- 16% of HDs report no current collaboration with CHC
- Current collaboration with approximately 281/1200 (23%) individual CHCs
- Key areas of future emphasis (strengths based approach)
 - Strengthening system of service provision to ensure continuum of health services (e.g., community collaborative)
 - Lessons of Ryan White care coordination applied to PCMH
 - Community engagement/mobilization e.g., CHWs, peer navigators, non-traditional partnerships
 - Implementation of advances e.g., PrEP, HCV treatment/care coordination
 - Workforce development and provider education (cultural competence, treatment guidelines, populations)
 - Data sharing: planning, monitoring and QI
 - Advocacy (reimbursement, financing, models of care, others?)



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For more information download: Exploring HIV/AIDS and Viral Hepatitis Health Department and Community Health Center Collaborations: Consultation Summary and Assessment Report, January 2012