

Evaluation of a High Intensity, Comprehensive, and Individualized Linkage to Care Pilot Intervention in an Emergency Department HIV Screening Program

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OBJECTIVE

- Linkage to HIV medical care is often difficult, particularly for disadvantaged populations.
- Emergency departments (EDs) commonly encounter disadvantaged populations without other access to healthcare, including
 - those newly diagnosed with HIV and
- those previously diagnosed and not in care.
- We tested the acceptability and feasibility of a linkage program that was designed to overcome the multitude of barriers inhibiting linkage to care. It was:
- multi-component,
- comprehensive, and an
- individualized linkage intervention

METHODS

- Evaluation conducted May to November 2012 in a lower prevalence urban academic medical center ED with 90,000 visits annually, and an infectious diseases clinic serving 1,800 patients.
- Program evaluation included
- 1. Survey of HIV+ individuals' perceptions of the proposed intervention
- 2. Focus groups with HIV+ persons
- 3. Focus group on training program for HIV peer navigators
- 4. Linkage outcomes with from a pilot intervention
- The pilot intervention, summarized in Table 1, included a comprehensive needs assessment of client barriers to accessing care, including inability or unwillingness to access care.

Overlying Operational Features Coordinatior 3 member team led by Linkage Counselor Weekly "case-conference" for each client Handoff from "linkage-to-care" intervention to any available services for "retention-in-care" Time Dependence Maintaining Contact Intervention Linkage Counselor Frequent contact and Components meets client immediately updates to locator info EIP Linkage Counselo or as soon as possible Contacting other service Motivational Interviewi providers if subject is

Peer-Navigator

Mentorship

lost

Peer-navigators and/or

health department DIS

to "find" lost subjects

- Intervention Components initiated urgently Intervention sustained
- for 3 months or until successful linkage
- Figure 1 Enhanced Linkage Intervention Structure & Content

RESULTS

- Surveys:
 71 HIV+ individuals (68 actively in care) completed surveys. Age range was 21-63; 63% were black.
 - Thinking about the time of their diagnosis, respondents indicated that they would have chosen to participate in:
 - Motivational Interviewing (81%)
 - Case Management (98%)
 - Peer Navigation (79%)
- Focus Groups with HIV+ persons:
- 3 focus groups, including an AIDS Clinical Trials Unit community advisory board (9), a black MSM support group (10), and a women's support group (4).
- Highly supportive of the proposed program
- Focus Group with Peer Navigators
 - 6 peer navigators (4 men, 2 women; 4 African American, 1 White) completed 2 hour training program and follow up focus group on the training.
 - Navigators reported feeling well-prepared to work with pilot patients.
- Pilot Intervention
 - 10 patients participated in the intervention. Patient characteristics and outcomes are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Pilot Intervention Patient Characteristics

Demographics Diagnosis Durati			tion Services				Potential Linkage Barriers	Intervention & Linkage Details
			MI	СМ	PN	Linked		
18y,AA,MSM	new	113d	Y	Y	Y	N*	homeless, <hs conflicts<="" education,="" family="" td="" unemployed;=""><td>refused PN (knew previously), missed intake d21, moved from area</td></hs>	refused PN (knew previously), missed intake d21, moved from area
23y,AA,MSM	new	27d	Y	Ν	N	Y	unemployed, many prior ED STDs, great worry stigma & disclosure	1st session of MI in conjunction with post-result notification;
44y,AA,F	new	15d	Y	Ν	Y	Y	employed, prior sex worker, substance use, tested due to illness	multiple PN contacts, 1 MI session
27y,AA,M	new	20d	Y	Y	Ν	Y	unemployed, prior prison, substance use, many prior ED STDs	multiple CM visits, 2 MI sessions
45y,AA,F	prior	100d	Ν	Y	Ν	N#	unemployed, homeless, psychiatric, jail, & substance use	keeping contact difficult, CM transferred medical care to other city, but then patient didn't move
54y,AA,F	prior	35d	Y	Y	Y	Y	psychiatric, jail, substance use	CM contact, PN initiated,2 MI sessions
24y,AA,MSM	prior	26d	Y	Y	Y	Y	<hs ed="" education,="" many="" prior="" sex="" stds<="" td="" unemployed,="" work,=""><td>3 session MI, CM, multiple PN contacts</td></hs>	3 session MI, CM, multiple PN contacts
22y,AA,MSM	prior	25d	Y	Y	Ν	Y	substance use, jail, no prior linkage, medical bills great concern	phone contact only for CM, no show for MI session
26y,W,MSM	prior	6d	Y	Ν	Y	Y	substance use	PN contact not initiated, No show for MI session
34y,AA,MSM	prior	9d	Ν	N	Y	Y	substance use, previous dx out of state, no prior link- age	keeping contact difficult ,unable to link w/PN, refused MI & CM

CONCLUSION

- Intensive and comprehensive linkage approaches may be efficacious for newly and previously diagnosed people living with HIV.
- However, linkage must be individualized as patients differ in their needs and acceptance of different linkage intervention elements.

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AA = Black, MSM = Men Sex with Men, ED=emergency department. Services agreed to: MI = Motivational Interviewing, CM = Case-Management, PN = Peer-Navigation * Partially linked in second city: visited MD, labs drawn, not yet discussed lab results with MD. # As of 12/22/11 the duration was 100 days. CM is attempting to re-establish contact