

The Navigation Program: An Innovative Method for Finding and Re-Engaging Lost HIV Clinic Patients

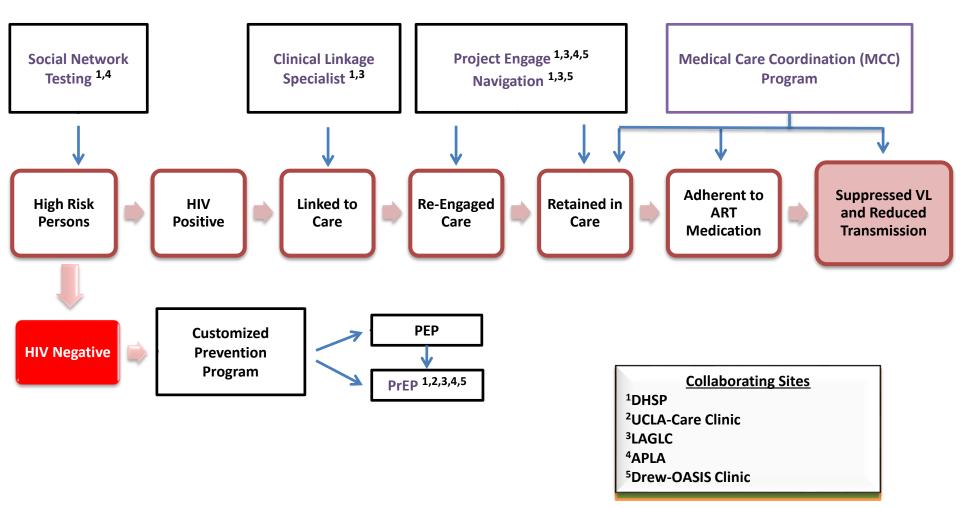
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LAC TLC+ Framework and PATH TLC+ Projects





Background

- Retention in HIV care is a challenge for many HIV-infected persons
- Failure to engage in care can result in suboptimal ART use, poor disease prognosis and increased forward transmission
- Reasons for poor retention include substance use, mental health challenges, language barriers, housing insecurity, and stigma.
- Novel methods for identifying, engaging and retaining HIVinfected persons in care are needed



CHRP PATH Navigation Program Overview

Goal

 To re-engage lost HIV clinic patients using both enhanced PHI locator techniques and a tailored intervention approach

Identification/Location Methods

 Utilize HIV surveillance and other public health databases, clinic medical records and public records to identify and locate out of care patients

Re-engagement Methods

 Enroll patients into a three-tiered intervention strategy to facilitate re-engagement in care



CHRP PATH Navigation Program Overview

Eligibility:

Adult HIV-infected clinic patients identified as out of care

Design:

 Sample of patients from publicly funded HIV clinics in LAC and local HIV surveillance database

Main Objectives:

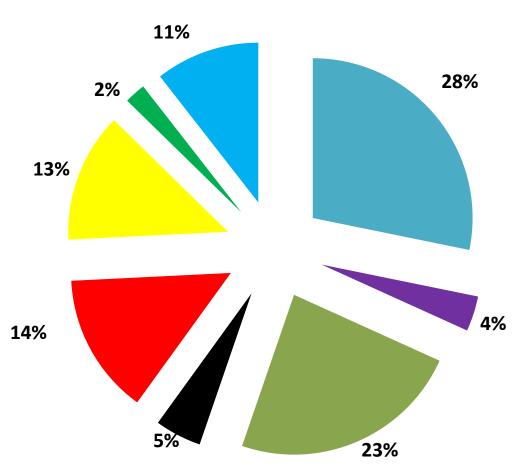
- Describe effective lost patient identification techniques
- Evaluate effective intervention strategies
- Evaluate the effectiveness of using Navigators for linkage
- Determine if program can foster long-term retention



Lessons Learned: DHSP/APLA SIF Navigation Pilot Program



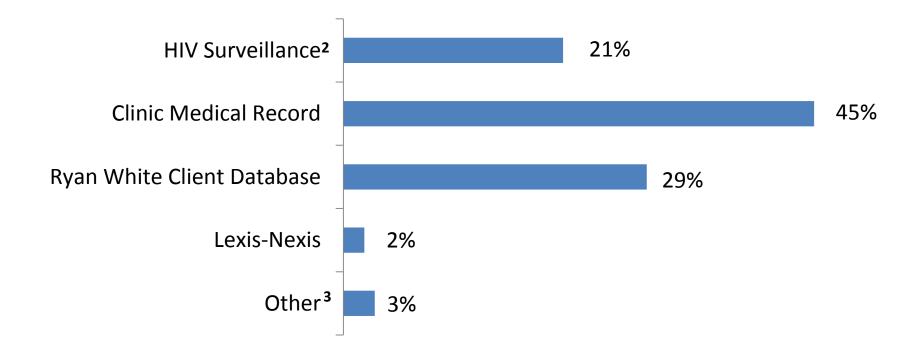
Screening: 702/1010¹ Identified Lost Clinic Patients



- In Care Elsewhere
- No Longer LAC Resident
- Returned to Clinic Independently
- Patient is Deceased
- Patient is not available/left message
- Number is Wrong/Disconnected
- Patient Declined Enrollment
- Patient Located/Interested in NAV; appt. scheduled



Most Effective Sources¹ for Contact Information (n=702)



¹ Patient contact data searches were hierarchical starting with clinical medical records, followed by Ryan White Patient database, HIV surveillance, Lexis-Nexis, and Other until patient was successfully contacted

² HIV Surveillance breakdown: iHARS-LAC=1%, eHARS-CA=8%

³ Includes LAC Inmate locator, CA Prison Locator, STD surveillance database



Baseline Demographics & Care History

Demographics (n=74)

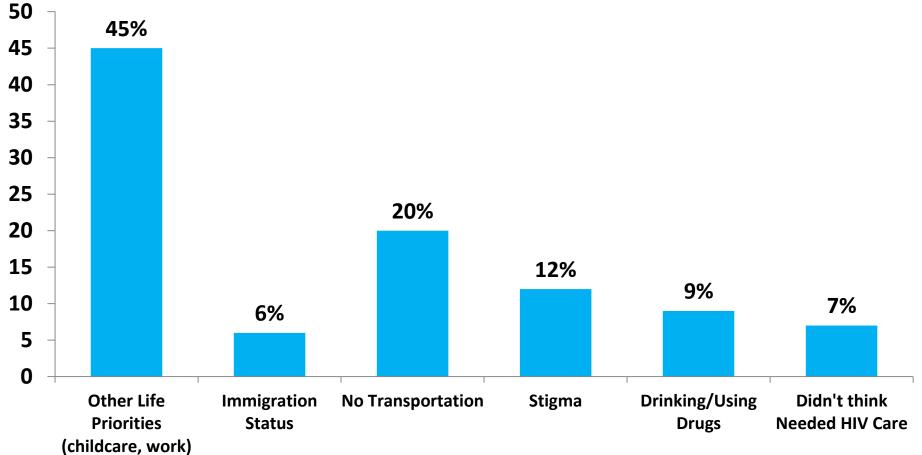
- Race: 18% African American, 72% Latino, 5.5% white, 6% Other
- Gender: 75% male, 21% female, 4% transgender
- Insurance Status: 48% insured, 52% uninsured
- Age: 34% <40, 66% ≥40
- Employment: 33% employed, 43% unemployed, 24% other
- Current housing: 88% stable, 9% temporary, 3% homeless
- Education: 32% <High School, 68%=High School/GED</p>
- Recent (6 month) substance use: 7.5% IDU, 25%, Non-IDU

Care History (n=74)

- Time Since Positive Result: avg 9.5 years (range: 1 month 30 years)
- Time since last medical apt: avg 12 months (range: 21 days 3 years)
- Last reported VL: avg 54,774 copies/ml (range: 20 1,011,623)









Intervention

Based on ARTAS Model

- Modified for non-treatment naïve
- 4 phased-10 session intervention
- All patients enrolled at baseline



Outcomes

Intervention (n=55):

- Avg # of NAV visits = 7 (range 3-10)
- Avg # of hours spent with NAV = 15 (range 2-44)

Linkage and Retention outcomes:

- 98% linked to care¹
- 48% retained in care after 6 months (n=34)²

¹Attended at least one medical visit

² Based on n=34 who have been linked and enrolled in care for at least 6 months; linkage efforts ongoing



Lessons Learned and Next Steps

Lessons Learned

- Supplementing clinic locator information with that of surveillance data is most effective method for obtaining useful contact information
- A one size fits all intervention strategy is inefficient and not client-centered
- Expanded retention efforts may assist these clients

Next Steps

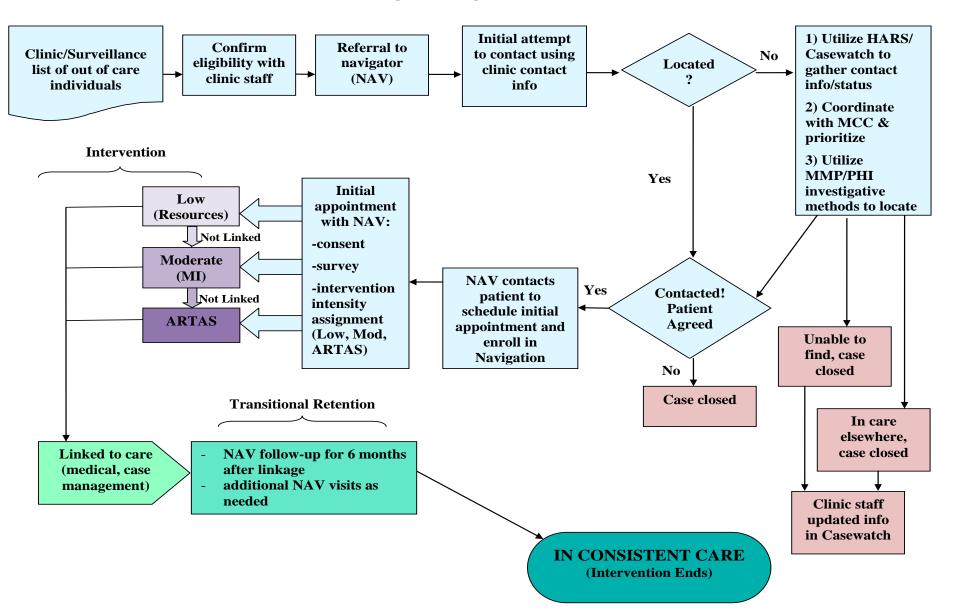
Take these key lessons and integrate them into CHRP-PATH Navigation Program and county-based LTC program



CHRP-PATH Navigation Program



Navigation Program Flow Chart





Intervention Strategy

- Three-Tiered Intervention Strategy
 - Tier 1: Direct Linkage to Care (no-intervention)
 - For clients ready to link soon after enrollment
 - Tier 2: One session Motivational Interviewing (MI) intervention
 - For clients who have some ambivalence/minor challenges
 - Tier 3: Modified ARTAS
 - For clients with numerous barriers/challenges to overcome

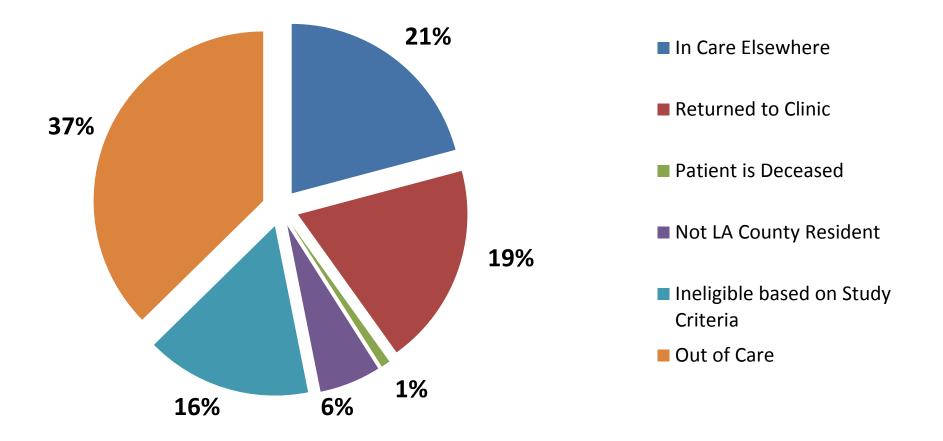


Determining Intervention Intensity

- Based on Trans-theoretical model
- Baseline screener will assess:
 - Time since last HIV Care visit
 - How important it is to client to be in HIV Care
 - Client readiness to re-engage in HIV Care
- NAV judgment:
 - Based on the assessment of barriers from the baseline interview
 - Based on professional judgment about appropriate intervention
- Stepwise increase in intervention intensity as needed:
 - Flexibility to step-up intervention intensity for clients who do not link



Screening to Date: 1052/1423¹ Identified Lost Patients



¹ 164 lost clinic patients were found ineligible due to VL/last appointment date



Outcomes

- Number of potential participants with contact attempts: 137
 - Phone calls made: 132
 - Text messages sent: 5
 - Emails sent: 7
- Number of potential participants contacted: 42



Navigation Program Enrollment

Patient contacts began 5/2014 and were prioritized by

- Viral Loads (highest to lowest)
- Length of time out of care
- 10 participants enrolled
 - Direct Linkage: 3
 - Motivational Interview: 5
 - ARTAS: 2
- I Linked to care



Next Steps

- Continue Enrollment
- Expand recruitment to include:
 - second HIV clinic in LAC
 - Out of care patients identified from surveillance
- Integrate best practices into a coordinated countybased Linkage to Care Program



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Thank you

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