

### Effectiveness of Data-to-Care Activities for Improving HIV Care Outcomes: A Systematic Review

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### **DISCLAIMERS**

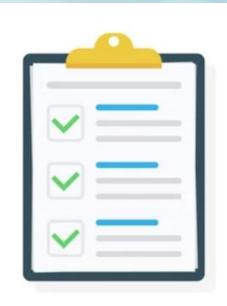
 The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

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### **OVERVIEW**



- Background
- Methods
- Results
- Conclusions, Limitations, and Implementation Considerations
- Acknowledgements



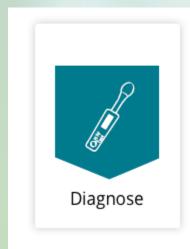


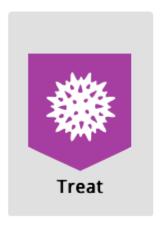
### **BACKGROUND**

# 2019 PLAN: ENDING THE HIV EPIDEMIC (EHE) IN THE U.S.

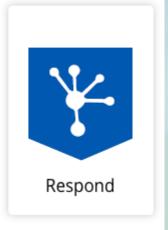


### HHS aims to reduce new infections by 90% by 2030









### **DATA-TO-CARE (D2C)**



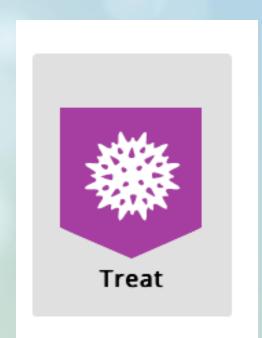
### Public Health Strategy

#### Uses

- HIV Surveillance Data
- Other Data Sources: Clinic data, HIV Program Data (e.g., AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP), Ryan White Care service data, pharmacy data)

#### In Order To

- Identify people with HIV (PWH) that are out of care (OOC)
- Re-engage them in care



### **D2C RELINKAGE STAFF**



### Relinkage staff

- Use data sources to locate PWH who are OOC
- Contact and encourage PWH to link or re-engage in HIV care
- Structural interventions are used to assess and address barriers (e.g., transportation)

### Relinkage staff position titles vary per D2C program

- Social workers
- Disease intervention specialists
- Linkage care specialists
- Patient navigators

## D2C SYSTEMATIC REVIEW RESEARCH QUESTIONS



What is the demographic composition of participants reached by D2C interventions?

- What are commonly reported HIV care status categories?
  - Examples: Current to care, deceased

- How effective are D2C interventions at:
  - Linking or re-engaging OOC PWH to care?
  - Improving viral suppression?
  - Reducing the length of time to care



### **METHODS**

### D2C INCLUSION AND EXCLUSION CRITERIA



#### **INCLUSION**

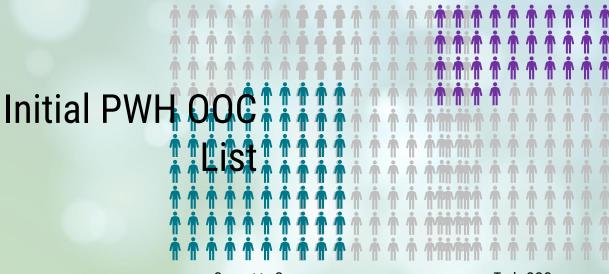
- Describes a D2C intervention:
  - Uses a data source to identify PWH who are potentially OOC, AND
  - Implements an activity to link or re-engage people to care (e.g., patient navigation)
- Intervention implemented in the U.S.
- Uses U.S.-based surveillance or local data (e.g., clinical medical records)
- Published between January 2009-January 2021
- All study designs

#### **EXCLUSION**

Systematic reviews

### **D2C COMMON HIV CARE STATUSES**





**Current to Care** 

Not Located

Incarcerated

Deceased

**Out of Jurisdiction** 

Truly 00C



Link or Re-engage in Care

This example is for visual purposes only and is not based on real numbers.

### PRIMARY D2C INTERVENTION OUTCOMES



#### Engagement in care:

A HIV health care visit or documented laboratory test result (e.g., VL)

#### Retention in care:

 Multiple (i.e., ≥2) HIV health care visits or documented laboratory test results within a timeframe

### Viral suppression (VS):

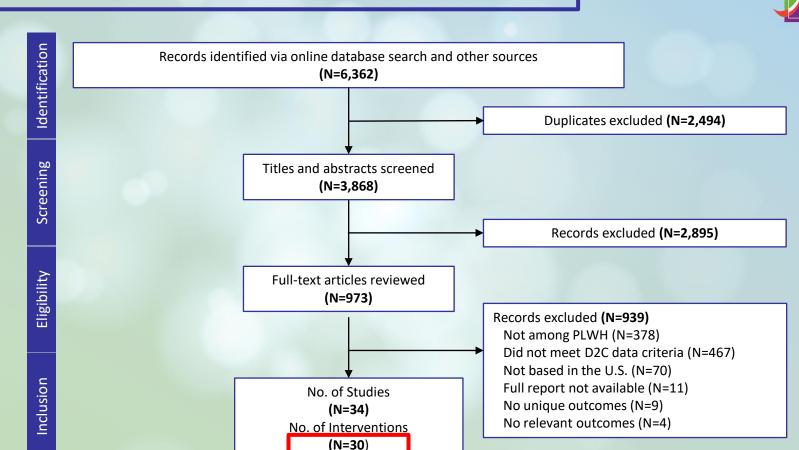
A VL test result <200 copies/mL</li>



### **RESULTS**

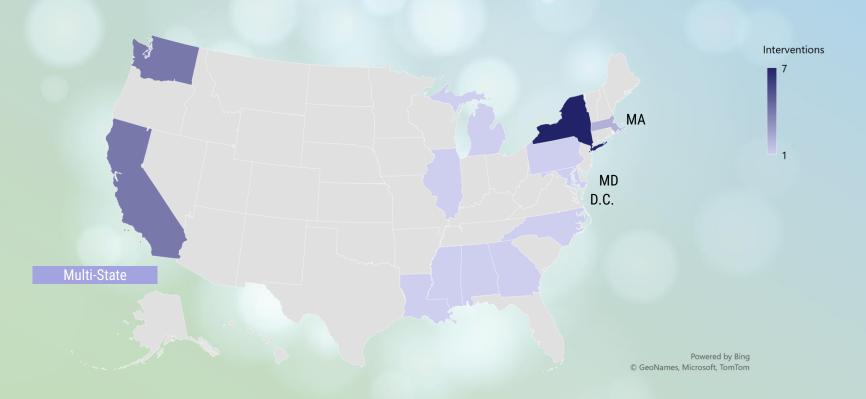
### PRISMA FLOW DIAGRAM, JAN 2009-JAN 2021





### **D2C INTERVENTION LOCATIONS, N=30**

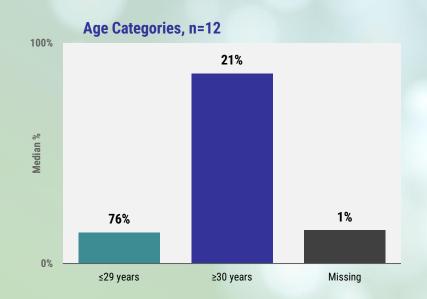




### PARTICIPANTS' DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

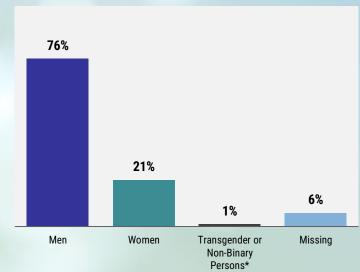
(OF 30 INTERVENTIONS)





- n=9 reported "Other" data type
- n=8 age was not reported (NR)

#### Sex/Gender Categories, n=24



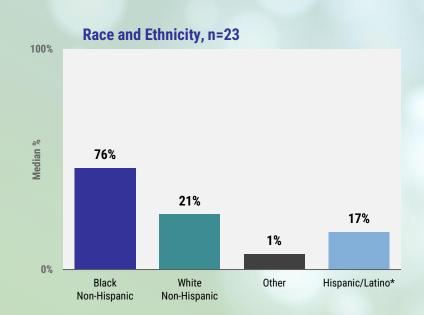
- n=1 "Other" data type
- n=5 sex/gender was NR

\*As reported by authors

#### **DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS**

(OF 30 INTERVENTIONS)

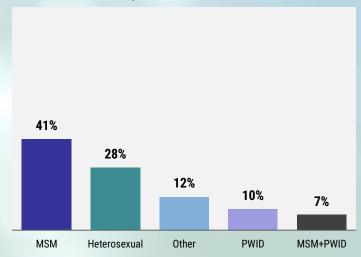




- n=1 reported "Other" data type
- n=6 race/ethnicity was NR

\*As reported by authors

#### **Transmission Risk, n=20**

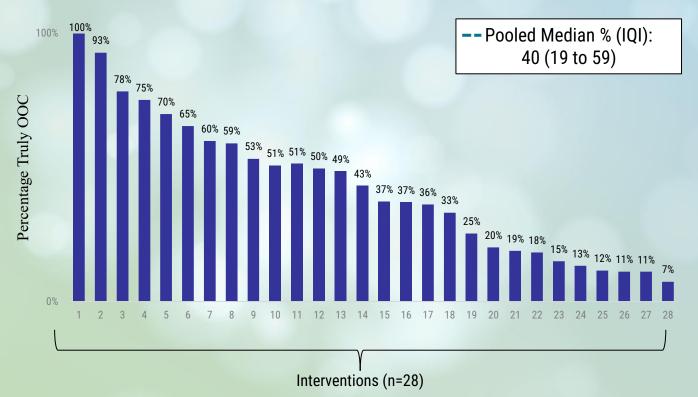


- n=2 reported "Other" data type
- n=8 transmission risk was NR

MSM: men who have sex with men; PWID: people who inject drugs

## HIV CARE STATUS: WHO IS TRULY OOC?





# HOW EFFECTIVE IS D2C IN IMPROVING ENGAGEMENT TO CARE?



Study	RR	Risk Ratio	95%-CI Weight
Anderson 2020A	1.30		[1.09; 1.55] 19.0%
Anderson 2020B	1.10		[1.03; 1.17] 23.0%
Avoundjian 2020	1.06	<b>- ■</b> ÷	[0.90; 1.25] 19.5%
Bove 2015	1.60		[1.22; 2.10] 14.9%
Sharp 2019	1.63	<del>                                     </del>	<b>—</b> [0.99; 2.68] 8.0%
Udeagu 2019	0.85	<del></del>	[0.66; 1.10] 15.5%
Random effects mo Heterogeneity: I <sup>2</sup> = 70		0.5 1 2	[0.99; 1.41] 100.0%

# ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE FOR IMPROVING ENGAGEMENT TO CARE



Interventions	Study Design	Intervention vs. Comparison	Results
1	RCT	Intervention vs. Control	OR (95% CI): 2 (1 to 3)
2	nRCT	Intervention vs. Control	19% vs. 23%*
3	nRCT	Intervention vs. City	84% vs. 34%
4	Cohort	Intervention vs. State	78% vs. 74%
5	Cohort	Intervention vs. In-Care Control	OR (95% CI): 2 (1 to 3)**
6 & 7	Cohort	Intervention 1 vs. Intervention 2	63% vs. 78%***
8-26	Post-Only	N/A	Pooled Median % (IQI): 63 (45 to 81)

\*outcomes measure: missed visits; \*\*Due to comparison condition, closer to 1 is ideal; \*\*\*Compared two D2C models

# HOW EFFECTIVE IS D2C IN IMPROVING VIRAL SUPRESSION?



Study	RR	Risk Ratio	95%-CI	Weight
Avoundjian 2020 Bove 2015 Hewitt 2019 Sachdev 2020 Sharp 2019 Wohl 2016	0.85 1.60 1.29 2.95 1.49 1.23		[0.71; 1.02] [1.02; 2.50] [1.12; 1.49] [2.23; 3.90] [0.50; 4.46] [0.92; 1.65]	19.7% 16.0% 20.0% 18.5% 7.5% 18.3%
Random effects model Heterogeneity: I <sup>2</sup> = 91%, p		0.5 1 2	[0.99; 2.09]	100.0%

# ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE FOR IMPROVING VIRAL SUPPRESSION



ı	Interventions	Study Design	Measurement	Results
	1-14	Post-Only	<200 copies/mL	Pooled Median % (IQI): 39% (25 to 57%)

### **RETENTION IN CARE, N=7**

#CONTINUUM2024

Interventions	Measurement	Timeframe	Median % (IQI)
1	≥2 CD4/VL test	≥60 days apart	12%
2	≥2 CD4/VL test	≥90 days apart	28%
3	≥2 CD4/VL test	≥90 days apart	48%
4	≥2 CD4/VL test	<365 days	48%
5	≥2 labs (VL or CD4 cell count)	≥90 days apart	54%
6	2 visits/year; lab as marker	>90 days apart	55%
7	≥2 labs (VL or CD4 cell count)	>90 days apart	82%
			48% (38-55%)

### TIME TO HIV CARE, N=4



Interventions	Measurement	Median Days (IQR)
1	Time from initial contact with relinkage staff to:  1st labs (CD4 or VL test)	97 (NR)
2	Time from initial contact to: 1st medical visit	78 (74)
3	Time to re-engaged I care	53 (73)
4	Time from case assignment to:  1st clinic appoint	25 (46)



# CONCLUSIONS, LIMITATIONS, & IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS

#### **CONCLUSIONS**



- D2C activities may help PWH who are OOC to engage in HIV care.
  - Although evidence is limited (4 interventions), after contact with relinkage staff,
     D2C may be helpful with linking PWH to care within 100 days.
- D2C activities may help retain PWH who are OOC in HIV care (7 interventions).
- D2C activities may help people to become virally suppressed.

### **LIMITATIONS**



### Varying definitions of engagement in care

- Relinked to care
- Attending an appointment
  - Attending an appointment and/or collection of labs

#### **Varying focus of D2C studies**

 Primary focus of paper could have been surveillance with little information about engagement activities or vice versa

#### **Limited reporting of data**

- Demographics
- Retention in care and time to care outcomes
- Lack of D2C details (e.g., data source strategies or engagement activities and intensities)

### **IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS**



### Difficulty identifying truly OOC populations

- Multiple rounds of data cleaning
- Relinkage staff may need to clean data as well

#### D2C is resource intensive

- Accurate OOC list
- Correct contact information
- Availability of engagement staff

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**



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### Thank You!



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