



# HIV Prevention, Detection and Early Management Utilizing a Street Medicine Approach

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# The Street Medicine Approach

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- Point of care service – what can I do right here
- Population: Unhoused and sex workers
- Focus on bringing primary healthcare to streets
- Serving a vulnerable population
- Compliance – Low
- Follow up – Low
  - Importance of POC delivery



# Street Delivered HIV Program:

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- Nurse Practitioner led
- Testing at-risk population
- Increased dialogue within the unhoused community
- A physical and personal presence/known entity
- Ability to track and follow patients
- Rapid medication management
- Full team to implement referrals and assist in complex care delivery



# Street Medicine process

- HIV point of care testing
  - Done at any interface possible
- Positive results:
  - Antigen/Antibody serum testing
  - CD4
  - Metabolic and liver panels
  - CBC
  - Hep-B and C
  - STI panel

Start antiretroviral therapy (ART):

Goal to be nondetectable in 1-3 months.

- Biktarvy
- Dovato

# Outcomes Data – 1 Year Retrospective

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- 192 HIV rapid screening tests

- 14 positive results  
- Labs, referrals, social work, ART

- All 14 started on ART  
- 2 lost to follow

- 68 placed on PrEP  
- Doxy PEP also encouraged.-

- Vulnerable population served.  
- Year 2 data showing >50% decrease in HIV+

- Increased demand  
- Increased trust  
- Decrease in HIV+