

Fast-Track Cities Quarterly Update

JOINT MEETING WITH
END STIGMA END HIV ALLIANCE

DEC. 11, 2019

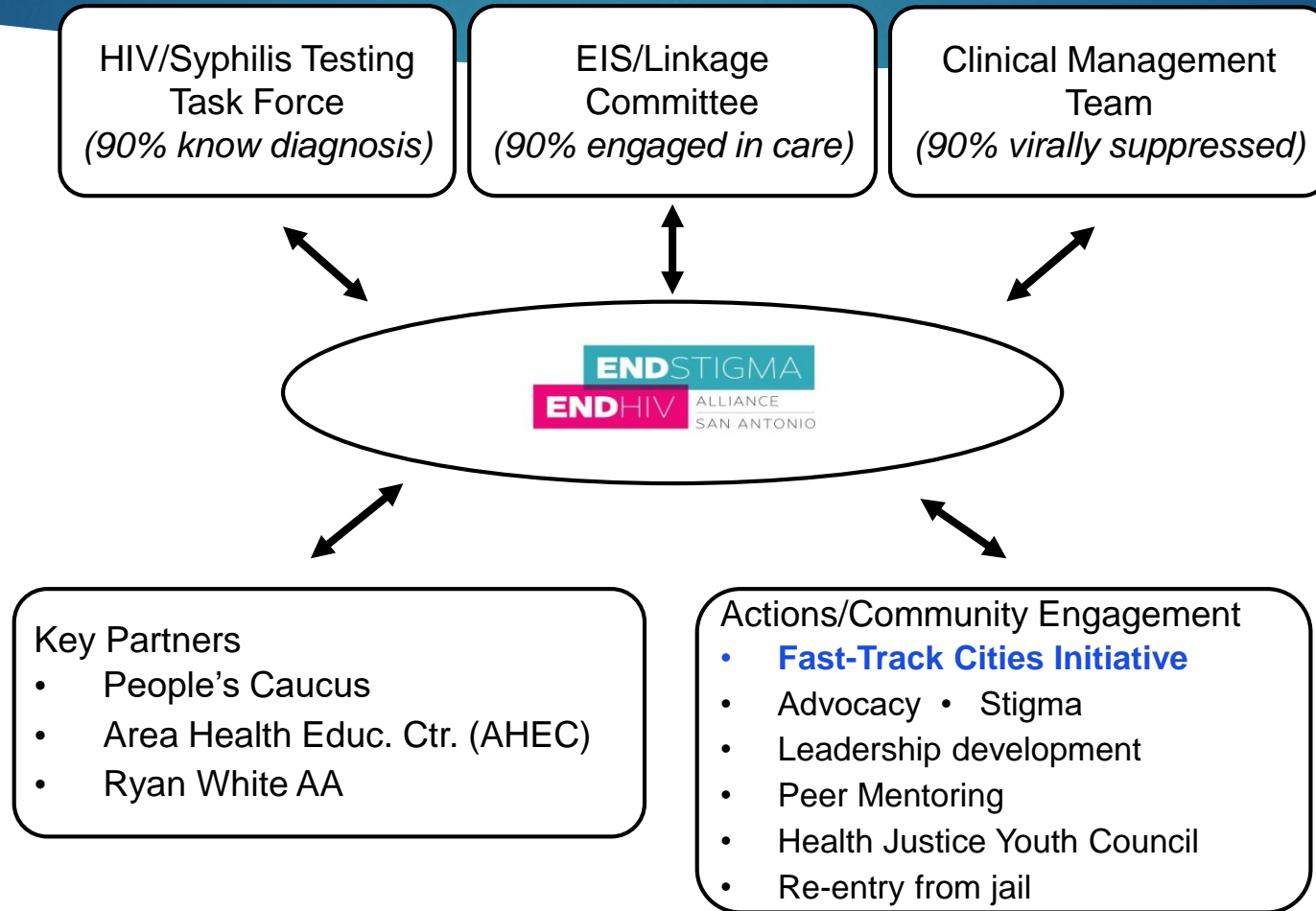


What is Fast-Track Cities?

- ▶ City-county initiative launched in December 2017 with 90-90-90 goals
- ▶ Data gathering and transparency arm of ESEHA—quarterly reports to community, posted online at fast-trackcities.org
- ▶ Administrative support and steering committee member of ESEHA



Our Structure



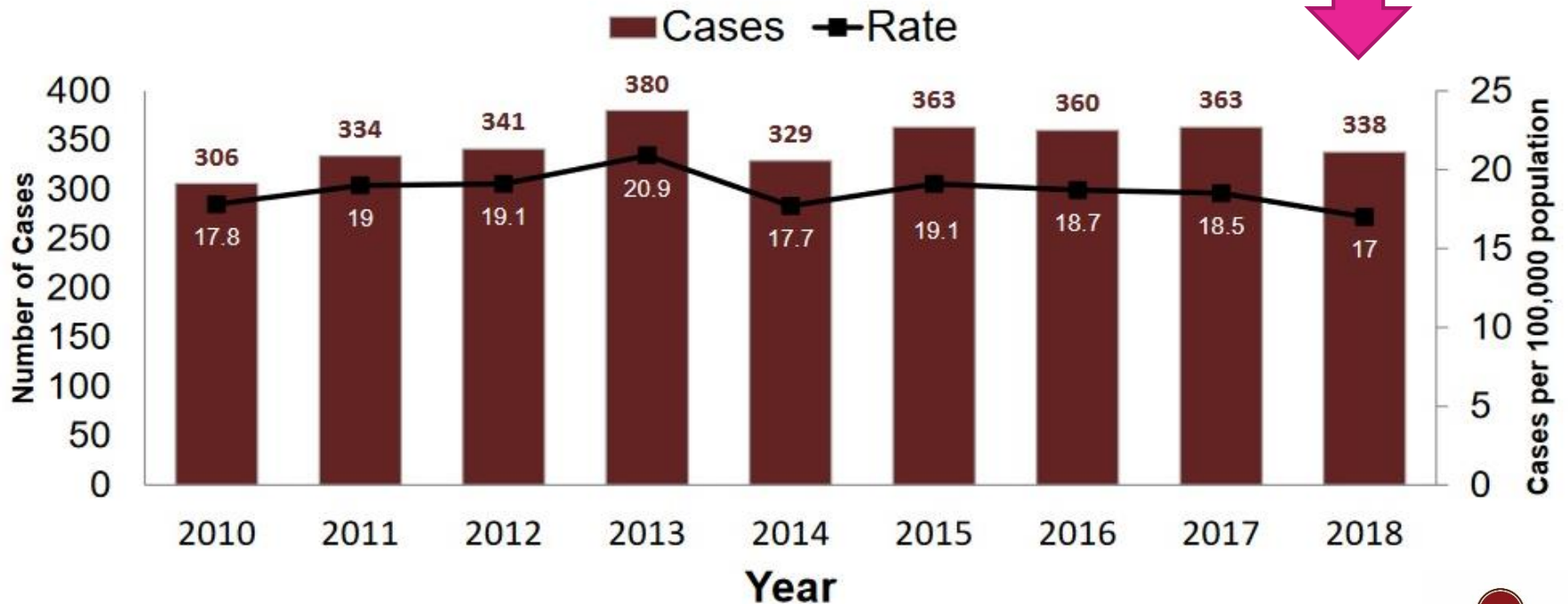
Tackling Stigma & the 90s: Updates

- ▶ Stigma storytelling event Nov. 18!
 - ▶ Guidelines in spring, not December...
- ▶ Peer mentors: Hugo coordinating
- ▶ Health Justice Youth Council ending
- ▶ Linkage from jail stalled—staff change
- ▶ Syringe services: UT Health leading
- ▶ End the Epidemic funding to create sexual health strategy
- ▶ New 2018 data from Department of State Health Services



Possible Progress?

HIV Cases and Rates, Bexar County, 2010-2018

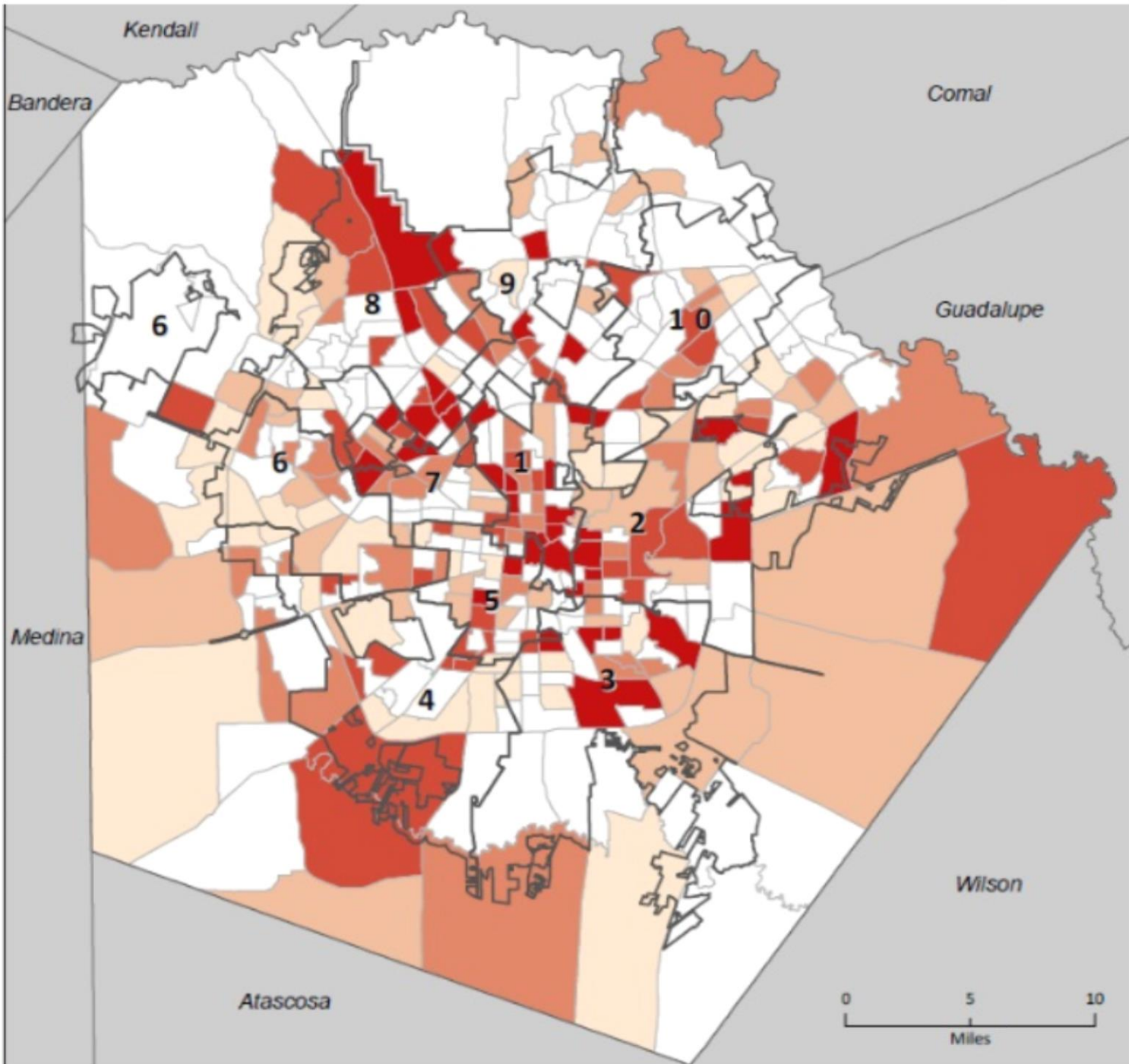
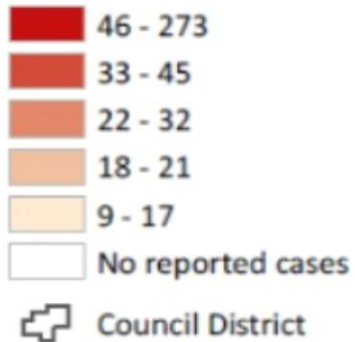


2018 HIV, syphilis, gonorrhea and chlamydia data online [here](#)

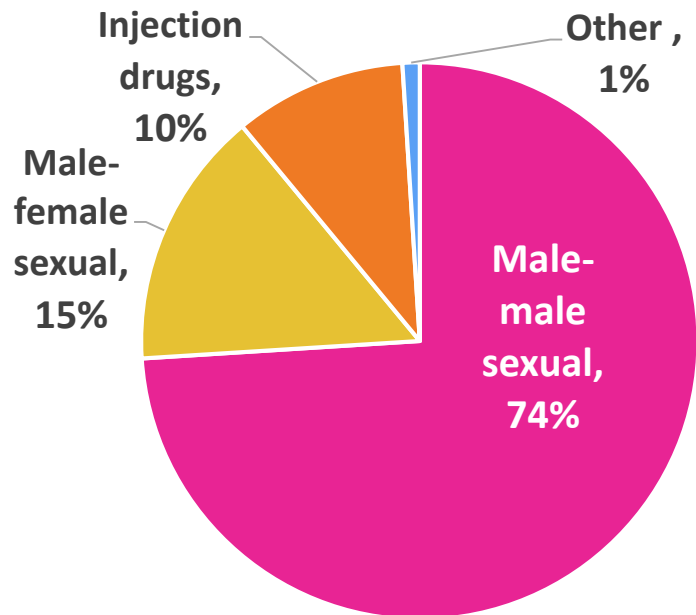


New HIV Diagnoses Census Tract Rate Bexar County, 2018

Census Tract Rate by 100,000 (Quantiles)



Greater San Antonio Region: 363 New Diagnoses in 2018



Out of every 10:



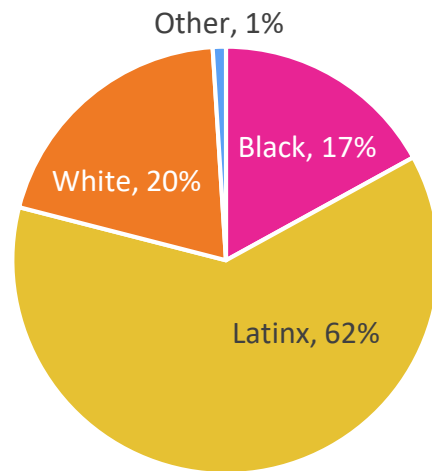
For San Antonio HSDA. Data: DSHS

Health Services Delivery Area (HSDA): Bexar, Comal, Guadalupe, Wilson, Atascosa, Bandera, Frio, Gillespie, Karnes, Kendall, Kerr, and Medina counties (“Greater San Antonio Region”)

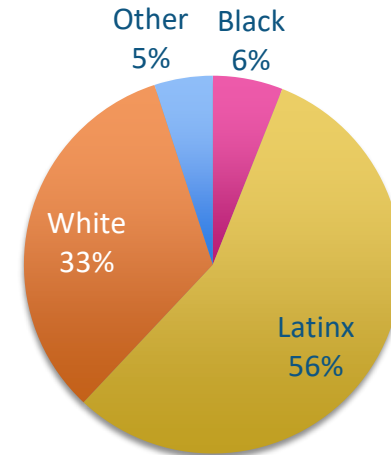
Greater San Antonio Region: New Diagnoses in 2018

- ▶ Almost 1 in 5 (18%) are 24 or younger

Race/Ethnicity: New HIV Diagnoses



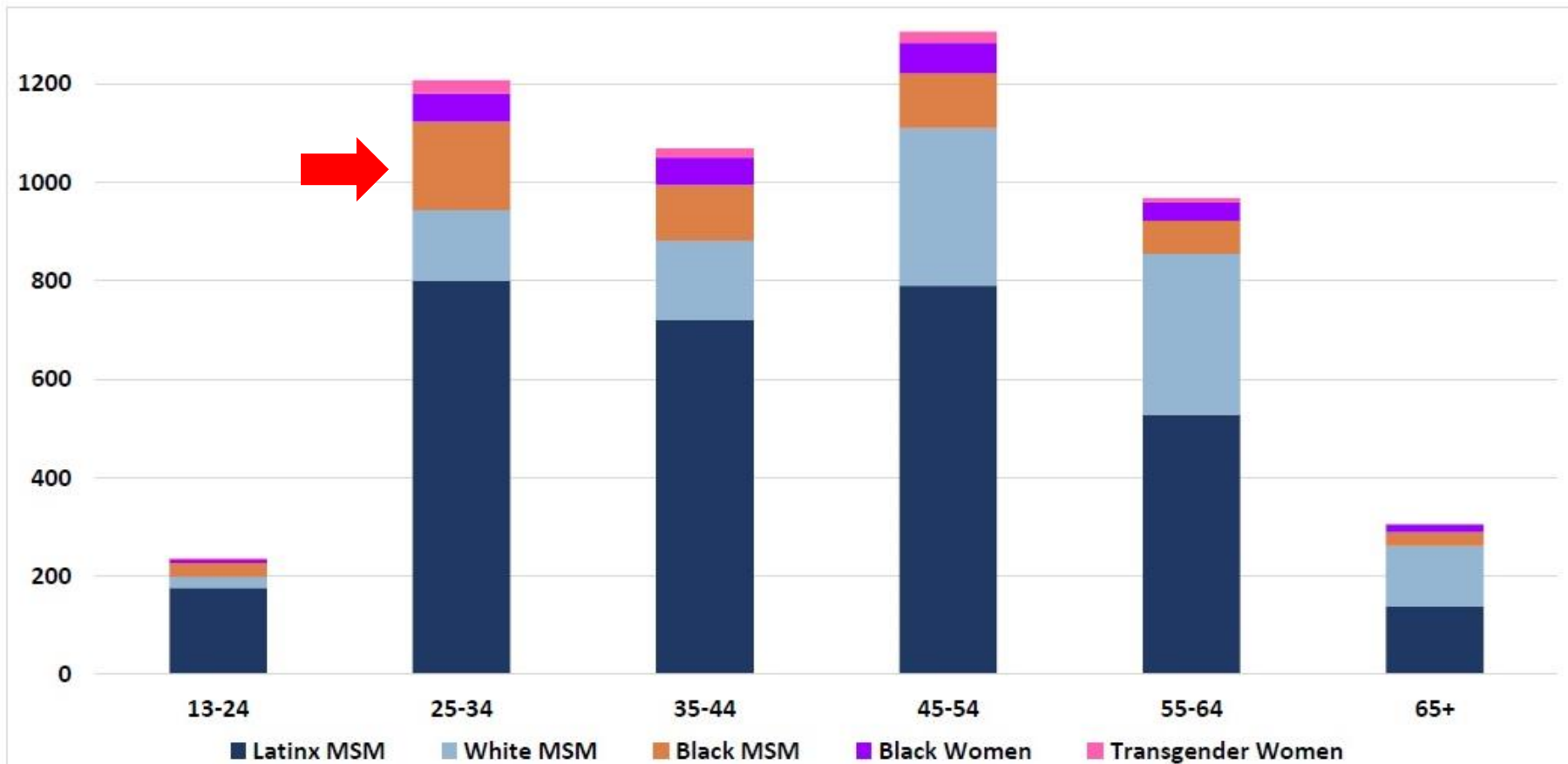
**Race/Ethnicity: San Antonio
Metropolitan Statistical Area, 2018**



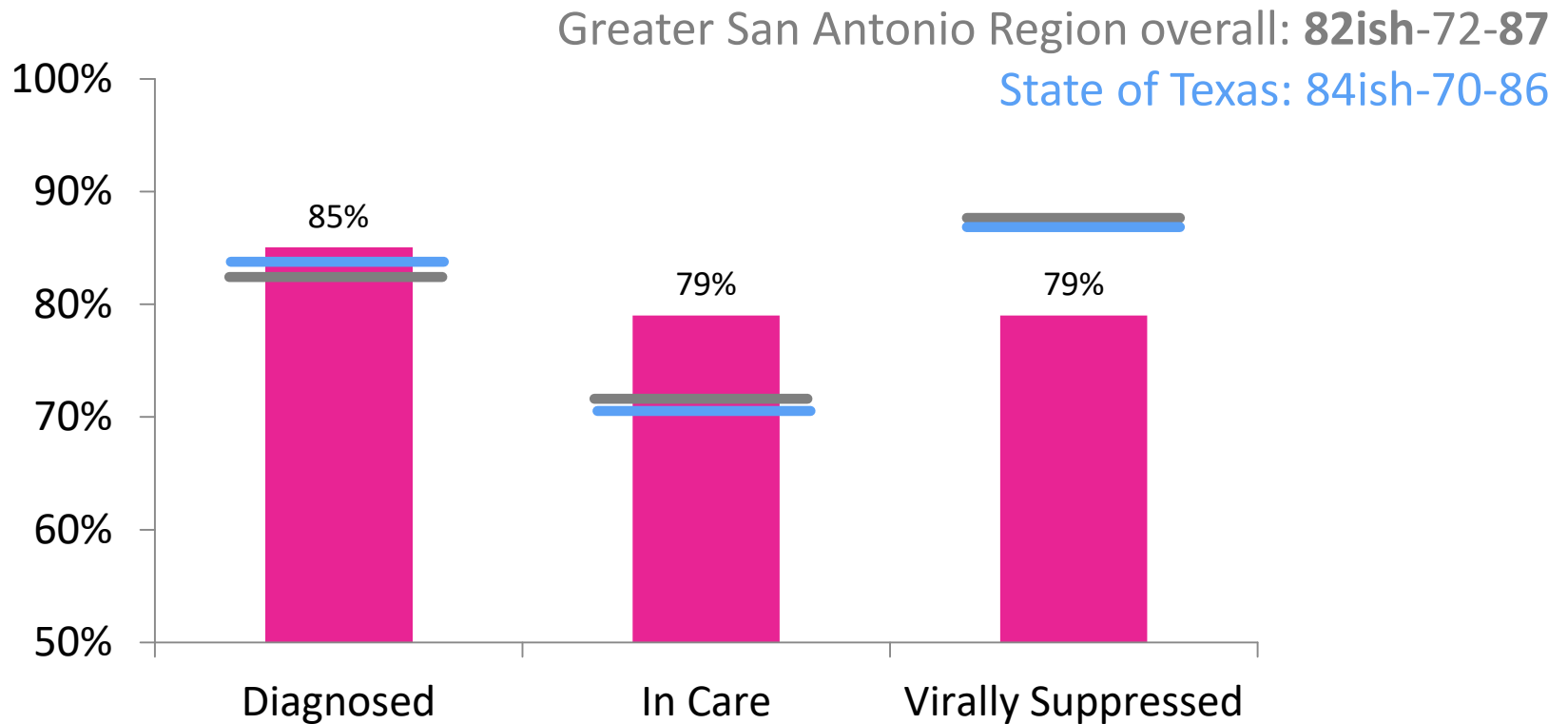
Good news: Late diagnoses among black women fell more than 50% from 2015 to 2017

Greater San Antonio Region:

PLWH, by age, 2018



Transgender 90s



Source: Texas DSHS, Aug. 2019, for Transitional Grant Area (TGA): Bexar, Comal, Guadalupe and Wilson ("San Antonio Area"). 823 transgender individuals diagnosed, 647 in care, 513 undetectable in TGA

About the First “90” ...

- ▶ Can't know *real* number (undiagnosed people are untested)
- ▶ Based on a mathematical model
- ▶ DSHS estimate in November was 82%, in December “TBA”
- ▶ Diagnosed + undiagnosed as of 2018: very roughly 8,500 people, *plus or minus 1,900* in the San Antonio area
- ▶ **Lesson: Don't fixate on small changes in percentages/numbers**
- ▶ Same for # of new cases each year
 - ▶ When it dips below 300, we'll celebrate

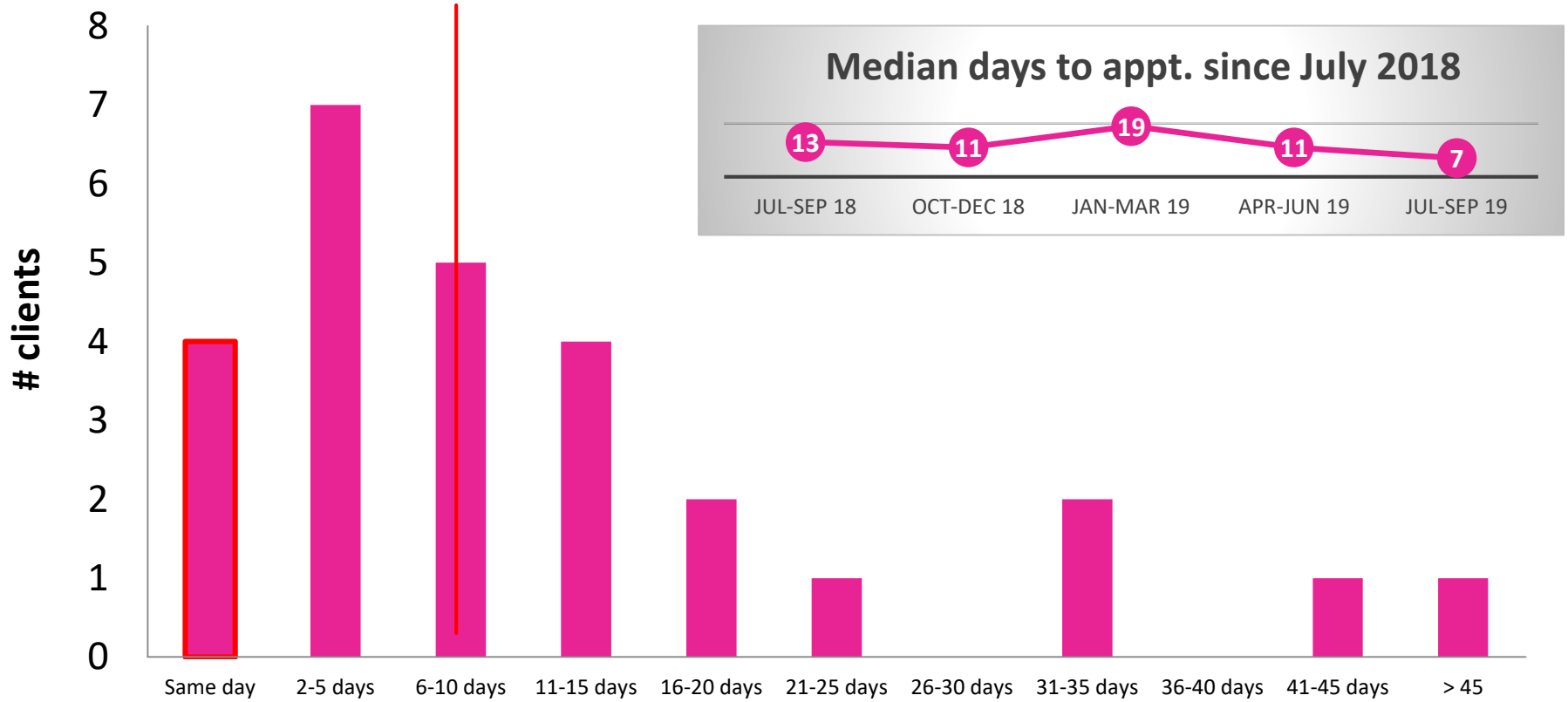
The Second 90: Linkage to Care (July 1-Sept. 30)

- ▶ **Achieving Together goal: 90% of people linked to care in 3 months**
 - ▶ In 2018, only **59%** of people in Greater San Antonio region* were linked in 1 month
 - ▶ 77% linked in 3 months
- ▶ **ESEHA goal: 1st appointment with a medical provider in less than 7 days**
 - ▶ Limited data (only about 40 people a quarter—unrepresentative?)

*Health Services Delivery Area (HSDA): Bexar, Comal, Guadalupe, Wilson, Atascosa, Bandera, Frio, Gillespie, Karnes, Kendall, Kerr, and Medina counties (“Greater San Antonio Region”)

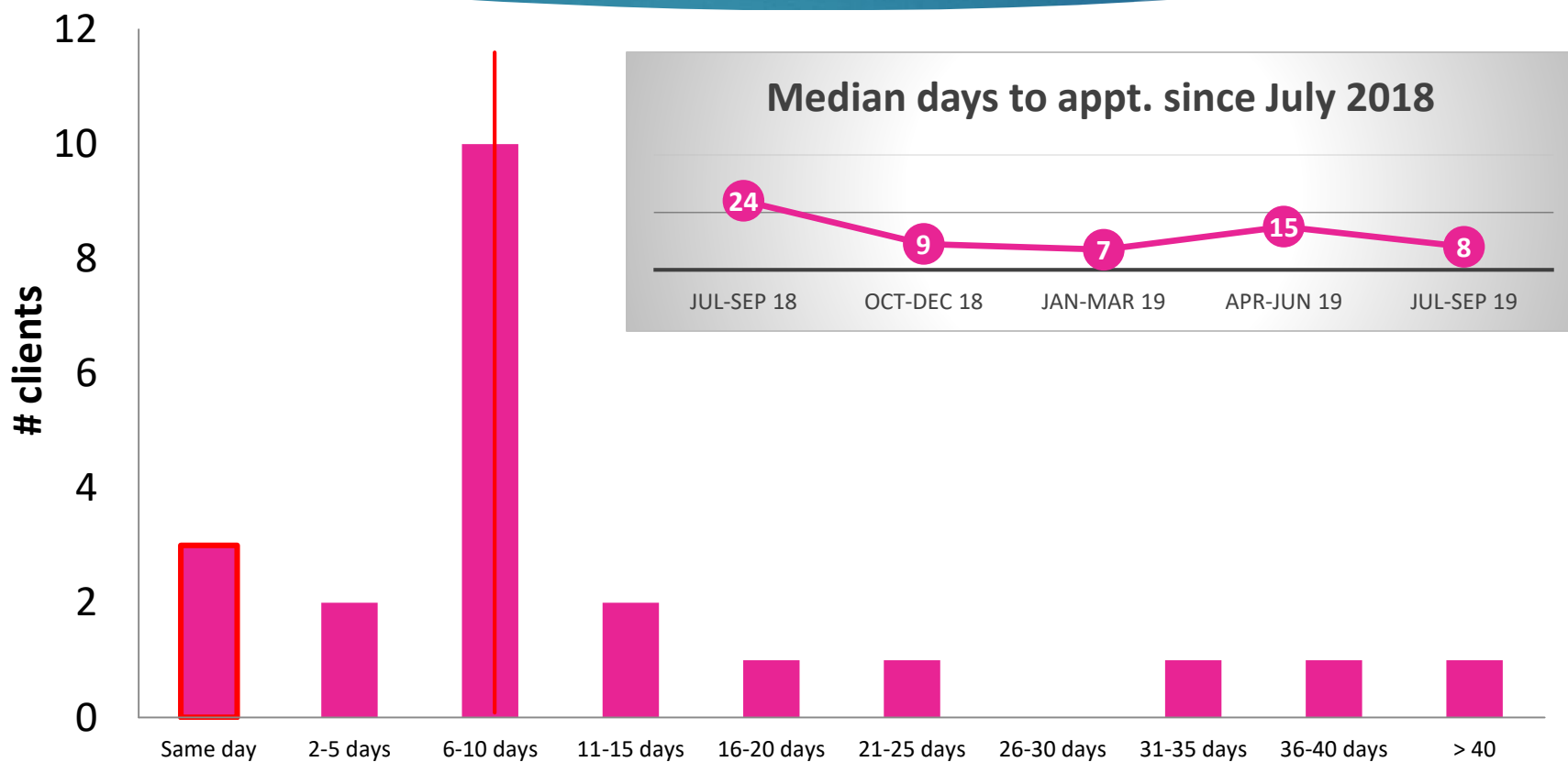
Transitional Grant Area (TGA): Bexar, Comal, Guadalupe and Wilson (“San Antonio Area”)

Linkage: New Diagnoses (4 agencies)



Median, 7 days (27 clients), range 0 to 115 days

Linkage: Re-linked to Care (4 agencies)



Median, 8 days (22 clients), range 0 to 86 days

Rapid Start group discussion

Issues we have heard about:

- ▶ Some call center staff unfamiliar with Rapid Start
 - ▶ It helps the clinics if we can provide name/date/time when it happens
- ▶ Long hold times
 - ▶ Ditto
- ▶ People calling for appointments don't always ask for Rapid Start—if it is not specifically requested, then a regular appointment will be given
- ▶ **Action steps before next meeting—brainstorm**
- ▶ Has proof of positivity issue been resolved?

Importance of the First Two “90s”

HIV TRANSMISSIONS IN 2016

% OF PEOPLE WITH HIV	STATUS OF CARE	ACCOUNTED FOR X% OF NEW TRANSMISSIONS*
15%	didn't know they had HIV	38%
23%	knew they had HIV but weren't in care	43%
11%	in care but not virally suppressed	20%
51%	taking HIV medicine and virally suppressed	0%

8 in 10
NEW INFECTIONS COME FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE NOT IN HIV CARE.

*Values do not equal 100% because of rounding

Li Z, Purcell DW, Sansom SL, Hayes D, Hall HI. Vital Signs: HIV Transmission Along the Continuum of Care — United States, 2016. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep* 2019;68:267–272. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm6811e1>

Ending
the
HIV
Epidemic

www.hiv.gov

The 3rd 90: Viral Suppression (Greater San Antonio Region)



63% of PLWH achieved viral suppression (last viral load of the year was <200 copies/ml). This means roughly 6 out of 10 PLWH achieved viral suppression.

This is community viral suppression



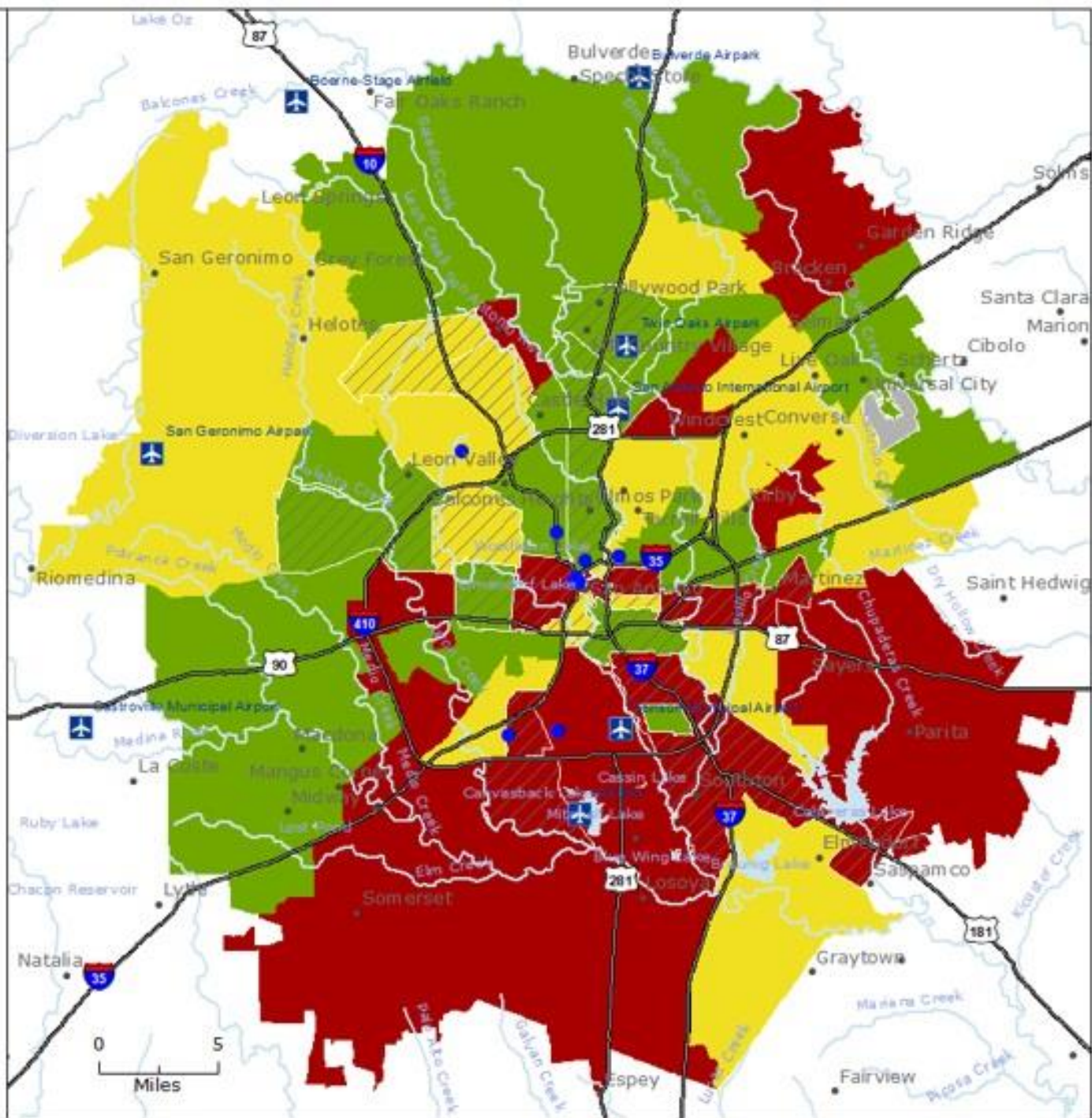
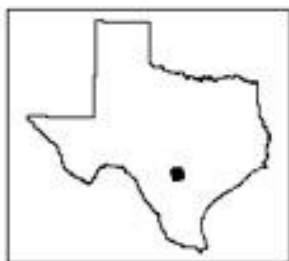
Of those 7 out of 10 PLWH retained in care, 87% , or roughly 6 of those 7 achieved viral suppression.

City of San Antonio Suppression Among Individuals Retained in Care 2018

**Statewide
average = 84%**

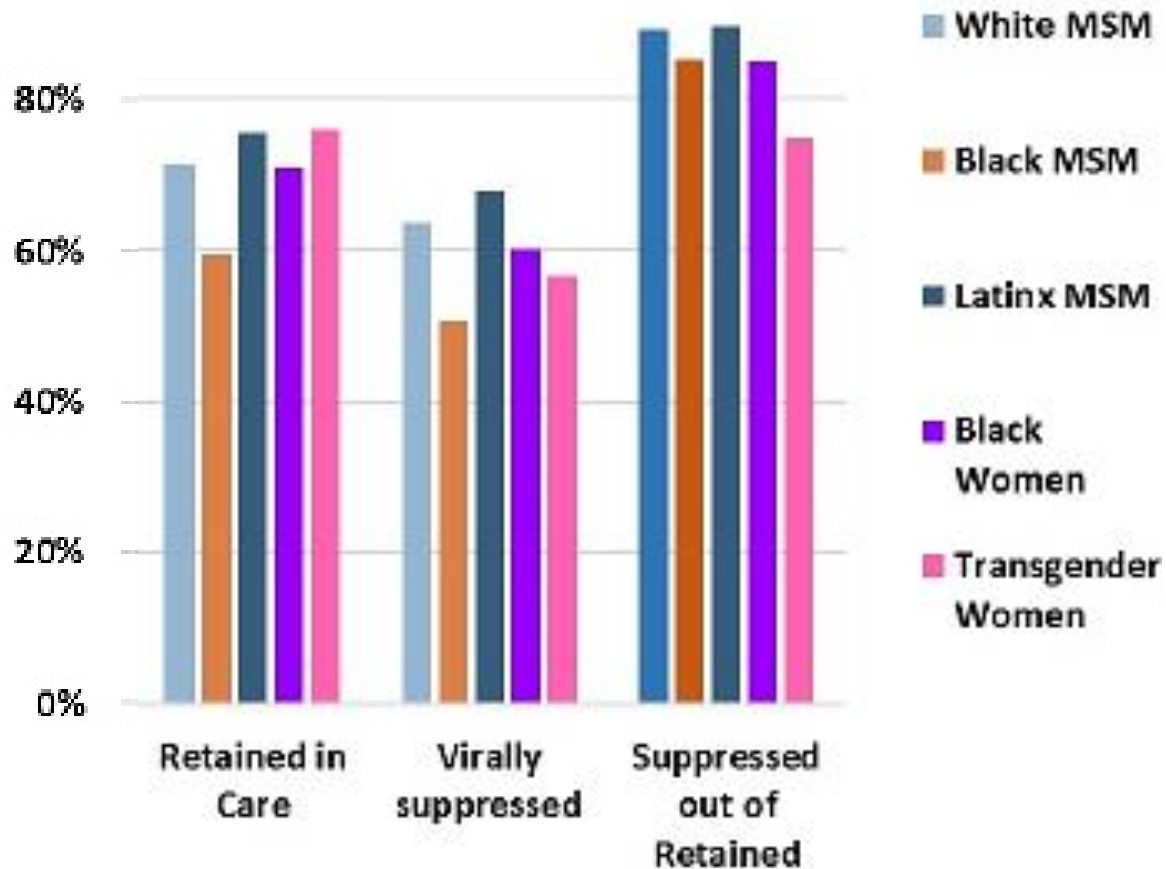
Percent Retained in Care by ZIP Code

- ≤ 84%
- 85% - 89%
- ≥ 90%
- No data/Not shown
- ≥ 1 HIV testing site
- Care facility
- City
- Airport
- Waterbody
- Highway



Source: Texas eHARS, 2019.

Viral Suppression When In Care (Greater San Antonio Region)



Graphic: DSHS

Questions for Everyone

After seeing this data:

- ▶ What's surprising?
- ▶ What's urgent?
- ▶ What's missing?
- ▶ What do we want to know more about?
- ▶ How does this affect our action plans?