Engagement in HIV Care Following Release from Jail

Preliminary findings from the San Francisco Navigator Project

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Overview

- Study design and aims

- Study Population

- Preliminary Results

Study Design

- Randomized Controlled Trial:

  - Participants are recruited in jail

  - Randomized to standard of care or intervention prior to release

  - Intervention combines pre-and post-release case management with peer navigator services

Study activities

- Identified and recruited in jail

- Standard of care:
  - Pre-release discharge planning
  - 90 days as-needed case management post-release

- Intervention:
  - Pre-release discharge plan and HIV prevention counseling session
  - One year of intensive case management and peer navigator services post-release

Study activities, cont.

- Client Assessment:
  - Baseline Assessment in Jail
  - Follow up visits at research site at 2, 6 and 12 months following release
- Medical records matching
  - Jail medical record (CHART)
  - San Francisco publicly funded services medical record (LCR)

SF County Jails

SF Pre-Trial Diversion Project

SF DPH HIV integrated Services

Tenderloin Clinical Research Center

Study Aims
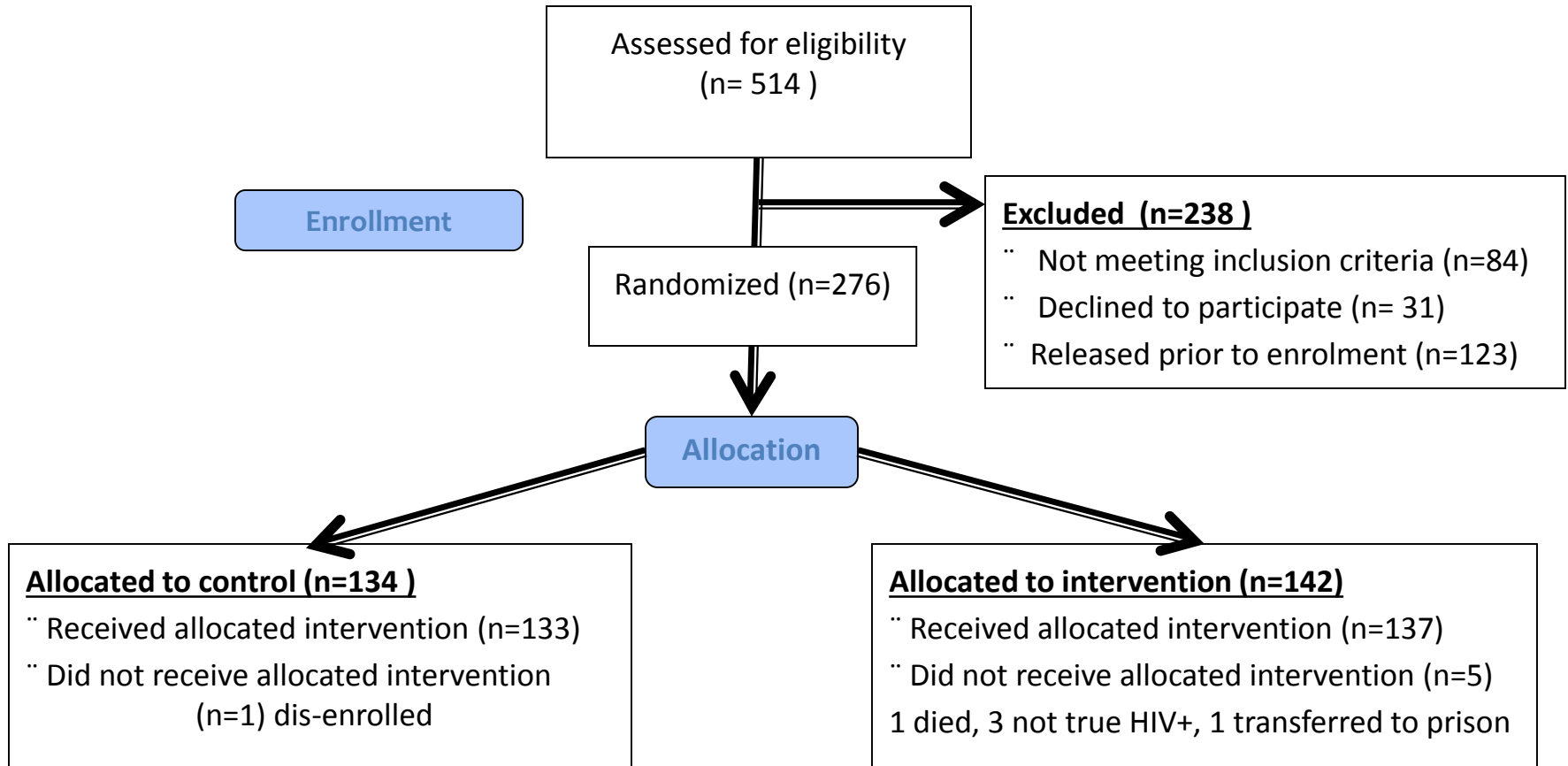
Four primary study aims:

1. Reduced sex and drug-related HIV transmission risk

2. Increased HIV medication adherence

3. Reduced hazardous drug and alcohol use

4. Reduced Re-incarceration

Study Population

Study Enrollment

Assessed for eligibility (n= 514)

Enrollment

Randomized (n=276)

Excluded (n=238)
- ¨   Not meeting inclusion criteria (n=84)
- ¨   Declined to participate (n= 31)
- ¨ Released prior to enrolment (n=123)

Allocation

Allocated to control (n=134)
- ¨ Received allocated intervention (n=133)
- ¨ Did not receive allocated intervention (n=1) dis-enrolled

Allocated to intervention (n=142)
- ¨ Received allocated intervention (n=137)
- ¨ Did not receive allocated intervention (n=5)
- 1 died, 3 not true HIV+, 1 transferred to prison

Study Population

	N	%
Gender		
male	220	81.5
female	33	12.2
trans, male to female	16	5.9
trans, female to male	1	0.4
Age (median, IQR)	44	13
Age greater than 40	174	64.2
Education		
less than high school	83	30.7
high school diploma or GED	150	55.6
college or grad work	37	13.7
Race/ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	78	28.9
African American/non-Hispanic	118	43.7
Hispanic/Latino	41	15.2
Other	33	12.2

Study Population

	N	%
Sexual orientation		
Gay/lesbian	67	24.8
Bisexual	67	24.8
Straight/heterosexual	133	49.3
other	3	1.1
Coping and self efficacy score (mean and sd)	152.9	49.5
Mental health score (sf12 mean and sd)	34.6	11.6
Physical health score (sf12 mean and sd)	45.0	8.2

Study Population

	N	%
Self reported route of infection		
Sex with an HIV-infected man	111	41.3
Sex with an HIV-infected woman	57	21.2
Needles/injection	80	29.7
Other	21	7.8
Risky sex in the 30 days prior to jail**	59	21.8
Alcohol use in 30 days prior to jail		
Any alcohol	178	65.7
Alcohol more than once in the week prior to jail	134	88.7
Meet criteria for alcohol abuse on AUDIT screening	90	33.3

** unprotected (vaginal or insertive anal) sex with HV- or unknown partner

Study Population

	N	%
Drug use in 30 days prior to jail	255	94.4
Weekly drug use in 30 days prior to jail*	204	75.6
Meth - any	171	63.1
meth> 1 per week*	107	62.6
crack - any	153	56.8
crack > 1 per week *	99	64.7
Heroin - any	80	29.5
heroin > 1 per week*	37	46.3
Met criteria for substance abuse on the DAST	229	84.8
Met criteria for severe substance abuse on the DAST	22	8.2%

*if any

Psychiatric diagnoses*

	N	%
Diagnoses		
Any psychiatric diagnosis (excluding substance use)	159	68
Personality disorder	90	38
Anxiety/Depression/mood disorder	37	23
Other	32	20
Substance dependence	187	81
Alcohol dependence	11	5
Medications		
On a psychiatric medication at release	40	17
On a substance use medication at release	41	18
On both substance and psychiatric meds at release	7	3

* Among 234 with a record of evaluation with Jail Psychiatric services

Study Results

Follow up at 2 months (n=270)

	2 month study visit	Had a matched jail health record	Had a matched SF clinical record
Has study visit	216	266	247
follow up/matching %	80.0%	99%	91%

Matching records from Jail health as of April 2014
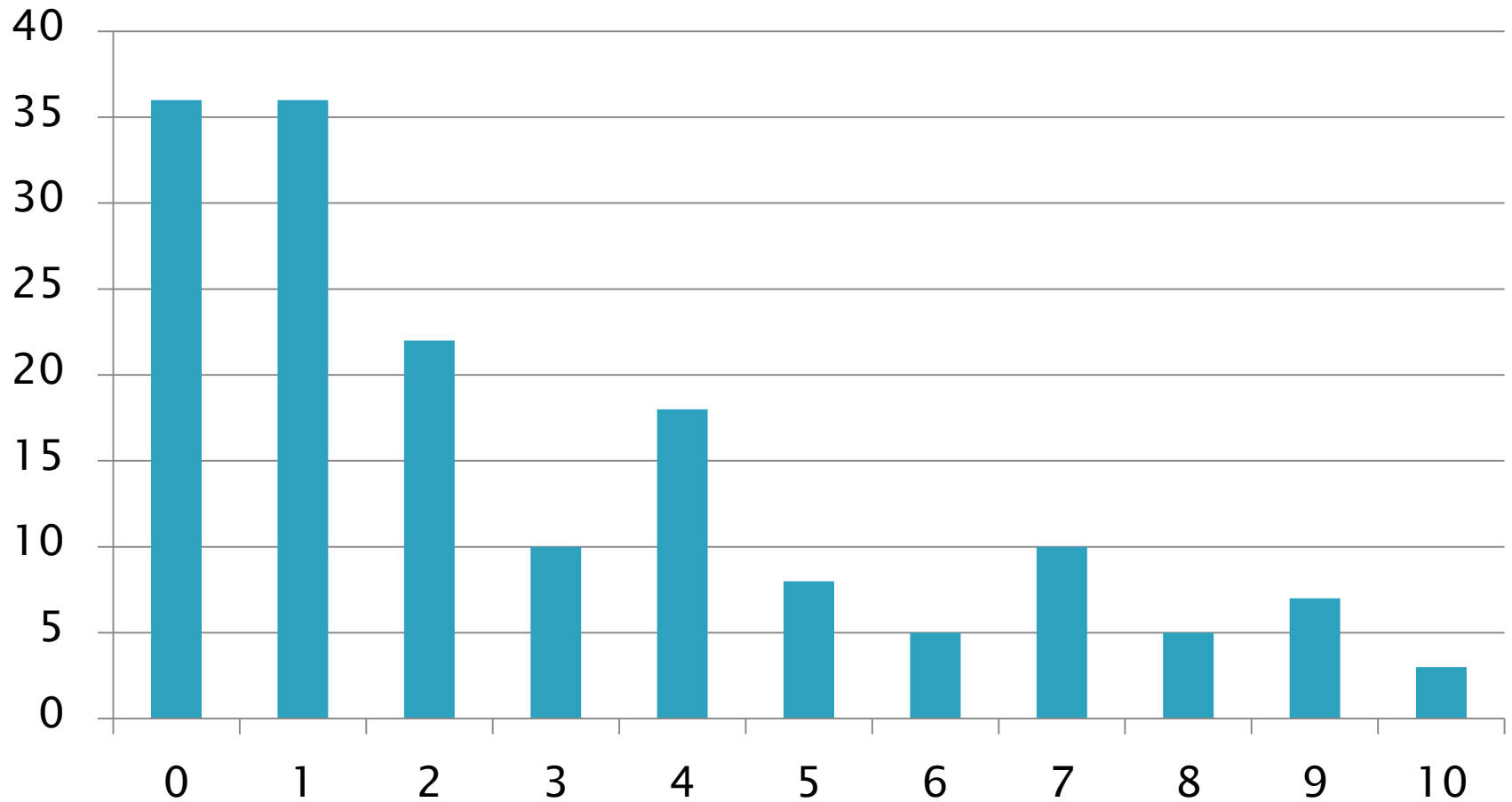Matching from SF clinical record as of August 2013

Re-incarceration

	N	%
Within 2 months	72	27%
Mean days to re-incarceration	102.8	

Months to first reincarceration

Healthcare Utilization at 2 months*

Visit to HIV provider with viral load testing	80.8%
ER visit	29.4%
Overnight hospital visit	10.1%
non-HIV hospital visit	22.0%
non-HIV other clinic visit	10.1%

*From Self Report - preliminary

Navigator participants compared to San Francisco and the US

- National (2011)
- San Francisco (2009)
- Navigator Project at 2 months
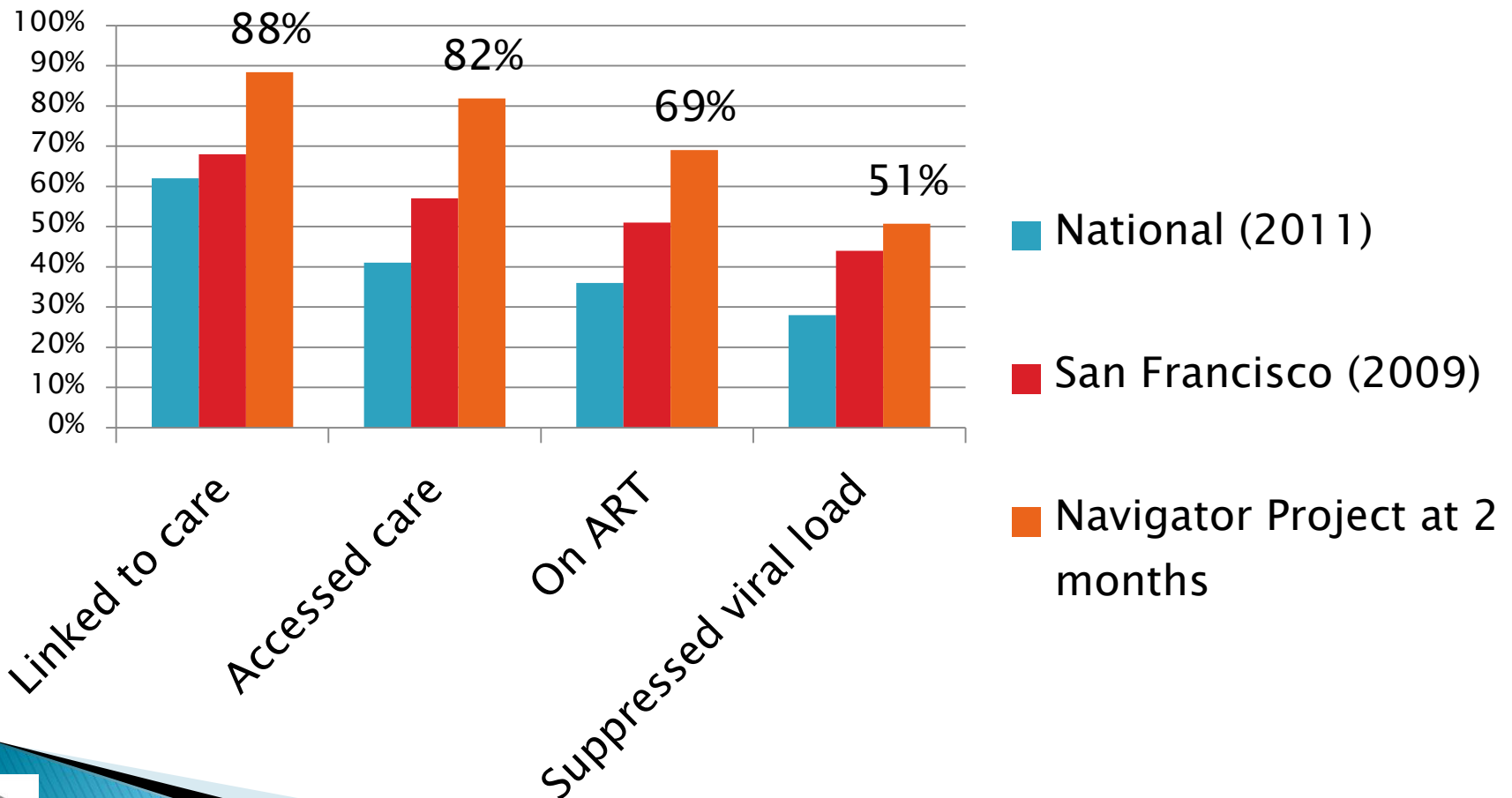
Predictors of ART adherence at 2 months

	Currently take ART		Percent of medication taken as prescribed (VAS)*	
	OR	(95% CI)	Linear β	(95% CI)
Age	**1.03**	**1.00 1.06**	-0.22	-0.69, 0.25
CSE score	1.01	1.00, 1.02	**0.12**	**0.00, 0.24**
Severe substance dependence (DAST)	0.86	0.29, 2.51	-2.23	-22.77, 18.32
Alcohol dependence (AUDIT)	1.42	0.76, 2.66	-2.6	-14.07, 8.88
Psychiatric diagnoses				
Personality disorder	1.16	0.59, 2.28	**-16.38**	**-29.57, -3.19**
Depression/mood	**2.94**	**1.02, 8.44**	5.60	-10.49, 21.69
other	0.73	0.29, 1.83	-12.30	-31.12, 6.52

*among those taking a medication, both models also controlled for study arm

Predictors of Undetectable viral load at 2 months*

	Undetectable viral load (self report)		Undetectable viral load (laboratory confirmed)	
	OR	(95% CI)	OR	(95% CI)
Age	**1.02**	**1.00, 1.05**	**1.04**	**1.00, 1.09**
CSE score	**1.01**	**1.00, 1.02**	1.00	1.00, 1.01
Severe substance dependence (DAST)	0.74	0.24, 2.26	2.6	0.52, 12.97
Alcohol dependence (AUDIT)	1.54	0.76, 3.13	0.68	0.25, 1.91
Psychiatric diagnoses				
Personality disorder	0.66	0.30, 1.45	0.63	0.20, 2.03
Depression/mood	1.83	0.60, 5.62	2.25	0.60, 8.38
other	0.44	0.16, 1.25	1.36	0.34, 5.52

*among those with a viral load test, also controlled for study arm

Summary and conclusions

- HIV positive individuals leaving jail can achieve engagement in care results as good or better than the general population with case management services

- Despite case management, diagnosis with personality disorder at baseline was associated with poorer outcomes

- Higher scores on the coping and self efficacy scale showed some relationship to engagement in care, though effects were small

Next steps

- Complete data matching with CHART and LCR systems

- Complete merge of full follow up datasets from study data collection and intervention database

- Weighting to account for censoring

- Final results expected this fall!

Study staff

THANK YOU!

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- Pre-Trail Diversion Project
  - Ali Riker

- Navigators
- Clients