



# PARIS

**FAST-TRACK CITIES 2024**

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## Addressing HIV Testing Disparities: A Program for Racial Equity in Addiction Medicine Units

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## Learning Objectives

- Describe the **goals of UPMC Minority SUD/HIV Initiative Program (UMSHIP).**
- Understand the **UMSHIP preliminary data.**
- Consider **preliminary data implications/significance.**

## Acknowledgements

- UMSHIP is a partnership of the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine (UMSoM), the University of Pittsburgh Program Evaluation and Research Unit (PERU), and the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center (UPMC). Funds supported through SAMHSA, grant number H79TI086843.
- The UMSHIP's vision is to address the need for a holistic, status-neutral, evidence-based, culturally responsive, and recovery-based HIV and HEP B/C screening, testing, treatment, prevention, and community-based support program for medically underserved racial/ethnic populations and their partners who have SUD and are at high risk for HIV/AIDS.

# Project Partners

## University of Pittsburgh

- School of Medicine (UPSoM)
- School of Pharmacy, Program Evaluation Research Unit (PERU)

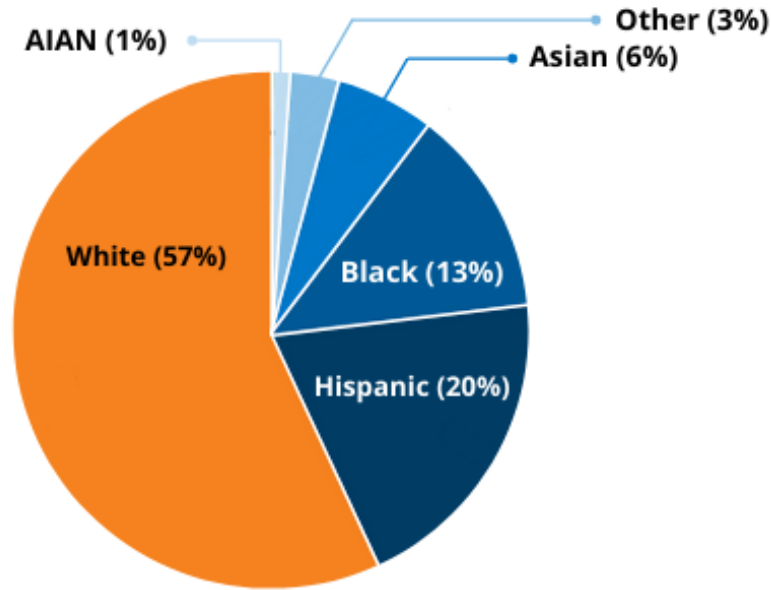
## UPMC Western Behavioral Institute's (WBI) Addiction Medicine Units (AMU)

- Inpatient Withdrawal Management Units:
- McKeesport Medical Center (McKeesport)
  - Mercy (Mercy)

## Target Population

- Patients at **AMUs Mercy or McKeesport** and their **partners**
- Adults (age 18 or older) who are **screened to be at risk for HIV/AIDS or HVC/HVB.**
- Member of a **racial/ethnic medically underserved group**
  - Black/African American (B/AA)
  - Hispanic
  - Asian
  - Indigenous cultures

# Health and Health Care for Black People in the U.S.



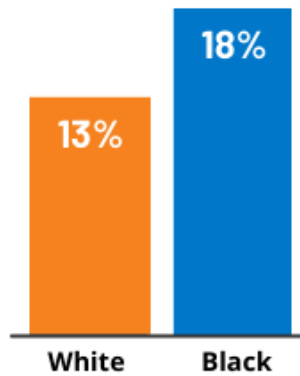
**41 million people or 13% of the U.S. population are Black, with higher shares in the South. Addressing disparities in their health and health care is key for supporting and improving the health and well-being of Black families.**

NOTE: AIAN refers to American Indian and Alaska Native. Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander people make up 0.2% of the U.S. population.

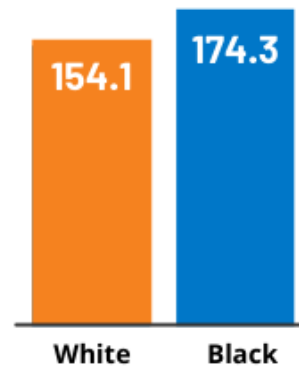
(Image: KFF, 2022)

# Black People have Higher Rates of Illness and Death Compared to White People

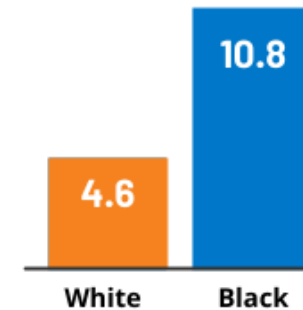
Percent of Adults Reporting Fair or Poor Health Status, 2020



Age-Adjusted Rate of Cancer Deaths per 100,000, 2018



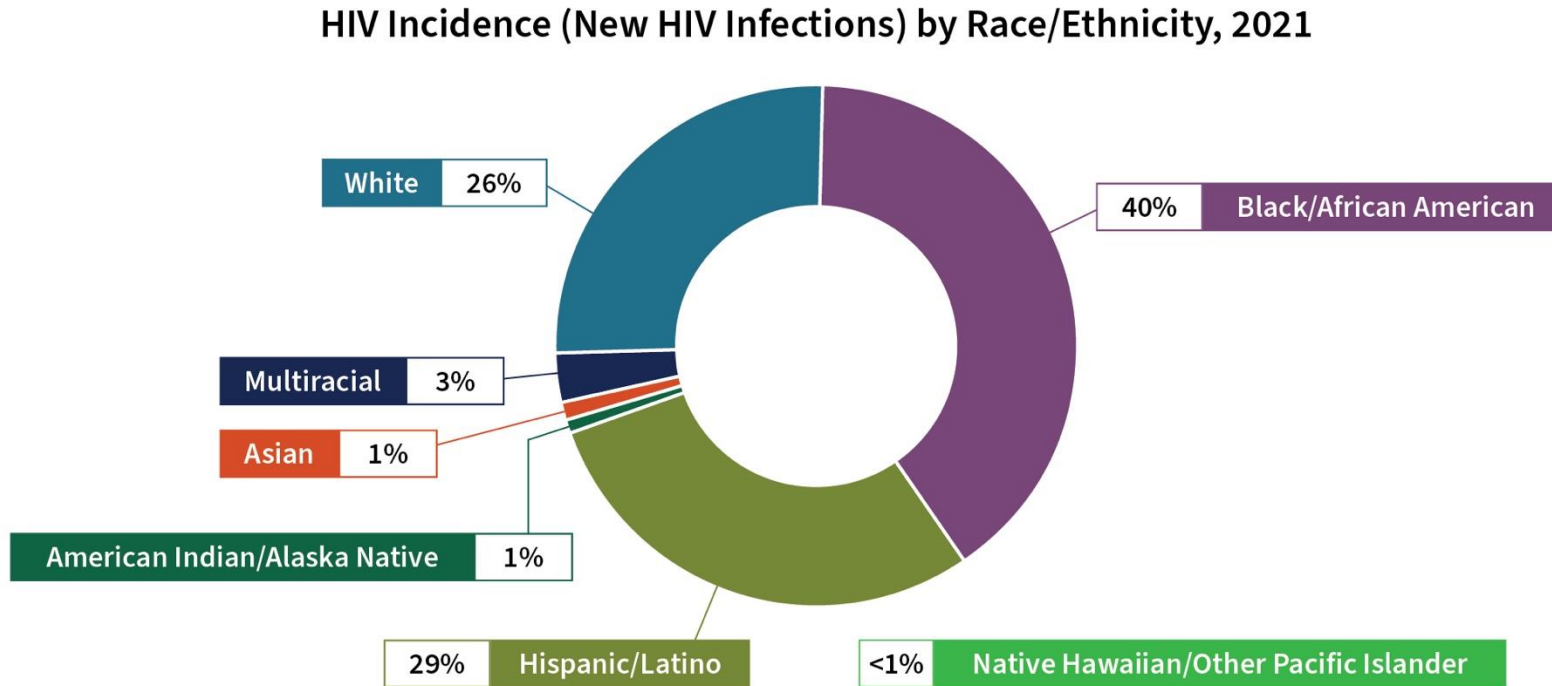
Infant Mortality per 1,000 Live Births, 2018



(Image: KFF, 2022)



# HIV Incidence (New Infections) by Race/Ethnicity, 2021



(Image: HIV.gov, 2023)



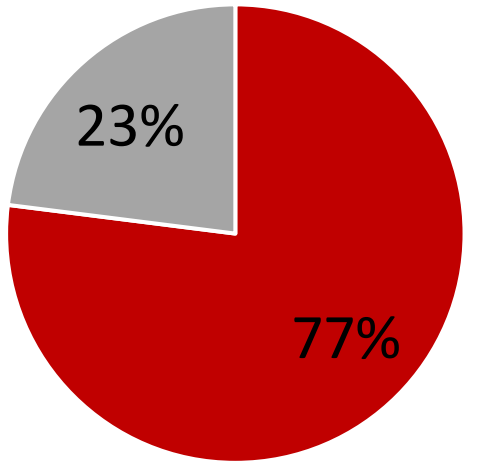
## Overall Goals

Ensure that all individuals within the **focus population** receive comprehensive, evidence-based HIV/AIDS **screening, testing, and case management.**

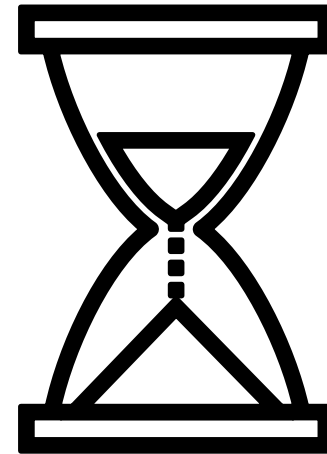
Implement an **evaluation and quality improvement process** that ensures all **individuals**, and their **partners** receive the right care at the appropriate time from the correct provider.

# 6-Month Data

Blood Draw Offerings n=13



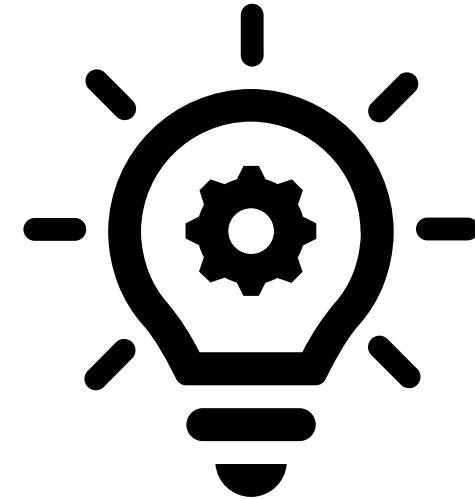
■ Agree ■ Decline



3-Day Test Results Average

# Recommendations

- Decrease blood draw result time
- Migrate towards rapid-testing
- Uptrain staff to discuss results with patients



## References

- KFF (2022, February 24). *Disparities in health and health care among black people*. <https://www.kff.org/infographic/disparities-in-health-and-health-care-among-black-people/>
- HIV.gov. (2023, December 18). *Impact on racial and ethnic minorities*. <https://www.hiv.gov/hiv-basics/overview/data-and-trends/impact-on-racial-and-ethnic-minorities>
- University of Pittsburgh Medical Center. Addiction Medicine Unit HIV Blood Draws. In: 2024.