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A Decade of Improving Adherence: A Longitudinal Study of the Undetectables Intervention

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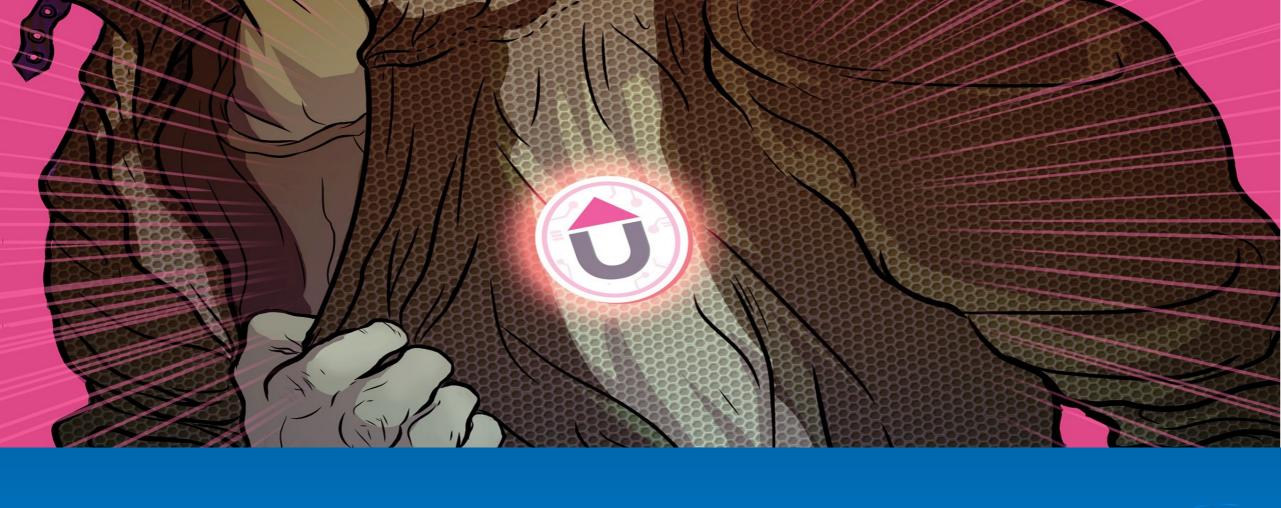


Background

- High adherence to ART is essential to meet the 90-90-90 goals
- The epidemic is driven by social determinants: (Ghose et al., 2019, Aids & Behavior)
 - Poverty
 - Homelessness
 - Substance use
 - Mental illness

• Financial Incentives have been shown to be effective in improving adherence Petry et al. (2012). *Am J Med.*





The Undetectables Project.
Housing Works, New York &
The University of Pennsylvania

The Partners

- Housing Works is a NYC community-based organization providing integrated care for homeless and formerly homeless people with HIV/AIDS
 - Primary health care
 - Behavioral health services
 - Housing and assistance with other basic subsistence needs
 - Case management and care coordination
- Penn Research & Training Partners



The Undetectables Initiative

Stepped approach to ARV adherence

- ✓ Launched in 2014
- ✓ Individual-level ARV adherence planning and support
 - case conferences among client, health providers & case manager
 - motivational interviewing & assistance to meet subsistence needs
 - Behavioral health assessment/referral

√ \$100 gift card incentive for quarterly lab result showing undetectable viral load.



Examining UI Impact

Ghose, T., Shubert, G, Poitvien, V, Chowdhuri, S., & Gross, R. (2019). Aids & Behavior.

- Four-year repeated measures analysis with two-year post-enrollment viral load trajectory compared to 2-year pre-enrollment
- Proportion undetectable at all timepoints 39% pre vs. 62% post
- Disparities across baseline social indicators disappeared post-enrollment
- UI designated a model program by Fast-Track Cities, CDC, Ryan White

Methods

- Repeated measures analysis of 10-year viral load trajectories of UI participants
 - n=2,216 participants
 - total n with multiple time-points for each participant: 32,464
- Utilizing two types of statistical models:
 - Hierarchical models with randomized intercept and time slope
 - Logistic regression models to examine undetectability



Demographics

Means & Percentages
40.8
74
16.7
8
76.8
34.5
47
15.6

PARIS

Viral Load Trajectories (n=2,216)

	Percentage
Undetectable at last timepoint in 2024	89.3
Undetectable at baseline	77.3
Proportion detectable at baseline who become undetectable during UI	76.6
Proportion undetectable at baseline who become detectable during UI	16.3
Undetectable at last timepoint	79.4



Undetectability Regressed on Correlates (n=2,216)

	AOR ¹ (95% CI)
# follow-ups	$1.03^2 (1.02, 1.04)$
Black	N.S.
LGBTQ	N.S.

¹ adjusted for race, age, sexual orientation, viral load at baseline



²by last follow-up, UI increases odds of undetectability by 45% on average

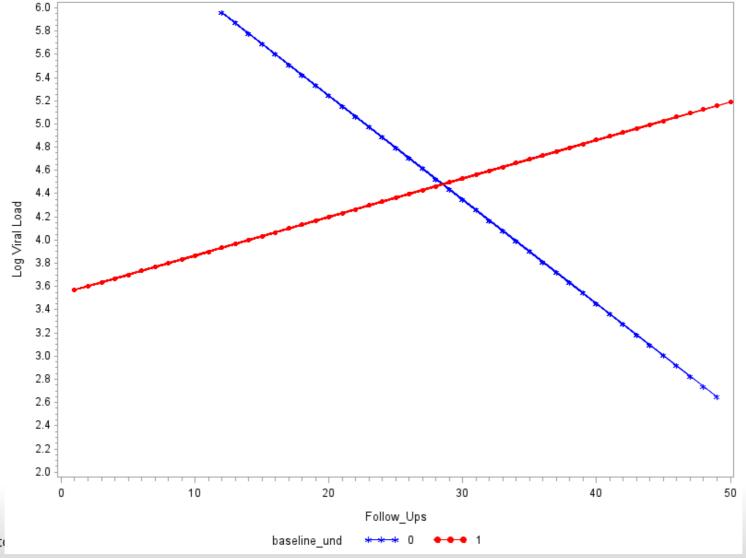
Time Series Analysis: Viral Load regressed on correlates

	β
# follow-ups	-0.133 *
Cohort 1 vs. cohort 2	-0.371*
Baseline undetectable (BU) vs baseline detectable (BD)	-3.44*
# follow-ups*cohort (VL time slope for cohort 1 vs 2)	0.063*
# follow-ups* BU (VL time slope for BU vs. BD)	0.1128*

^{*} p<0.0001



Viral Load Trajectory by Baseline Undetectability





Discussion

- Financial Incentives are effective in reaching undetectability
 - ...especially for an extremely socially precarious population:
 - UI removed racial disparities in outcomes.
- UI enabled long-term adherence
- Treatment fatigue indicates the need for booster interventions



Discussion

- Limitations:
 - Associations that may not establish causation
 - Cohort of participants, not controls
 - Real-world settings that may complicate uniformity and symmetry of data



Acknowledgements

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