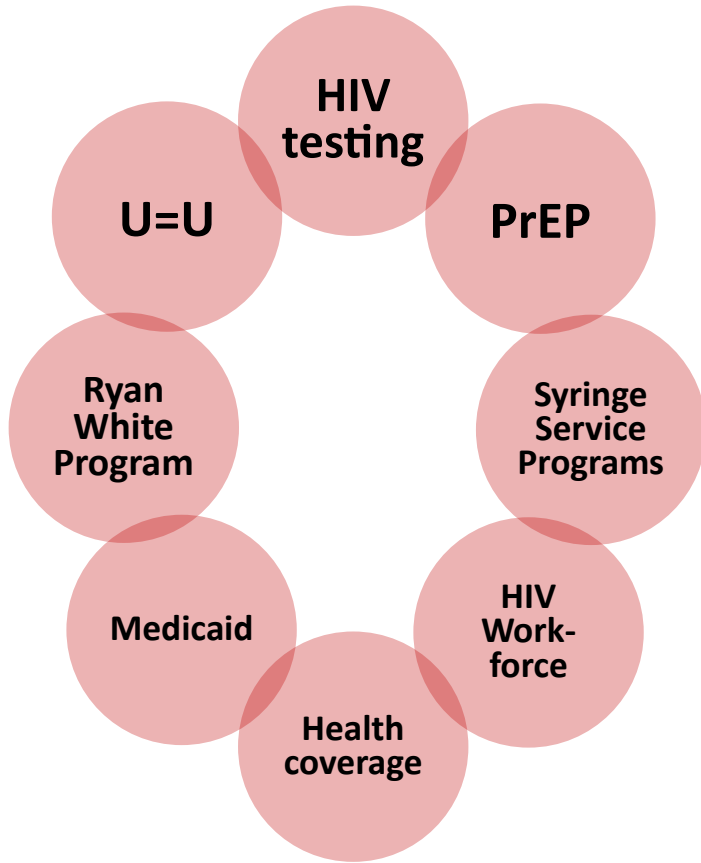


# Ending HIV as an Epidemic

The Opportunity, Challenges, and Resources Necessary to Reduce New HIV Infections by 90% by 2030

## The Tools



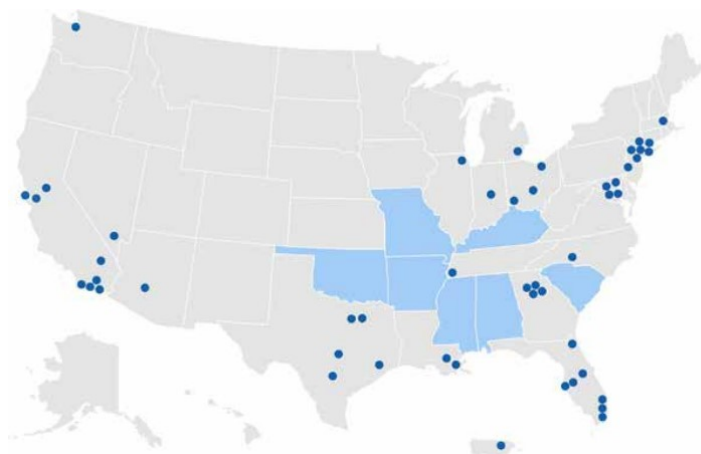
## The Need

- Only 50% of people with HIV are virally suppressed.<sup>1</sup>
- Less than 1 in 4 of those who could benefit from PrEP are currently prescribed PrEP.<sup>2</sup>
- Only 15% of Americans believe HIV treatment is “very effective” in halting HIV transmission.<sup>3</sup>
- Major disparities remain among young Black and Latino gay and bisexual men, transgender women, and in the southern U.S.<sup>4</sup>
- At current rates, 1 in 2 Black gay and bisexual men and 1 in 4 Latino gay and bisexual men will be diagnosed with HIV in their lifetimes.<sup>5</sup>
- The uninsured rate among people with HIV in non-Medicaid expansion states is 19% compared to 5% in Medicaid expansion states.<sup>6</sup>
- Stigma remains pervasive, and prevents people from marginalized communities from engaging in medical care and receiving prevention services.<sup>7</sup>
- CDC predicts an HIV workforce shortage starting in 2019.<sup>8</sup>

## The Administration’s Initiative

## 2020 Funding

Diagnose > Treat > Protect > Respond



48 counties and 7 states targeted in Phase 1



**\$140m** to increase targeted HIV prevention activities



**\$70m** to Ryan White  
**\$50m** to CHCs for PrEP



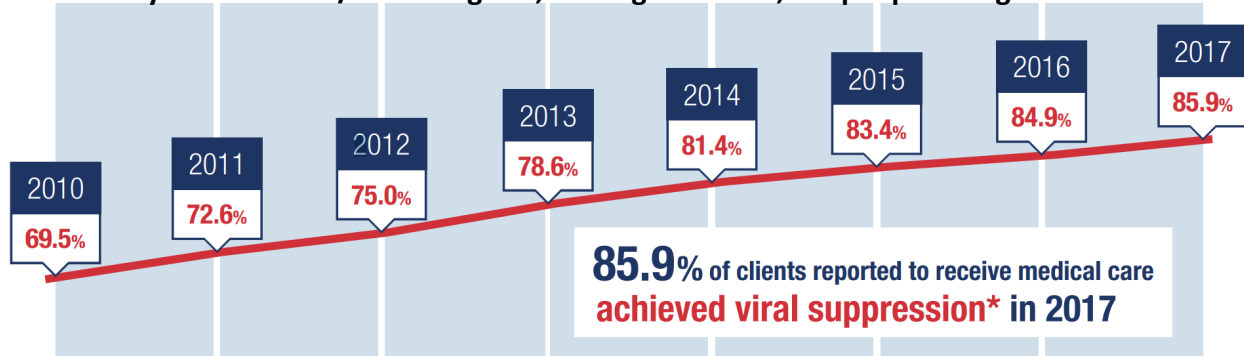
**\$6m** to support implementation science research



**\$25m** to establish eliminating HIV and hepatitis C initiative in Indian Country

## The Opportunity

Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program, serving over 534,000 people living with HIV



## HIVMA Implementation Recommendations

- Ensure the initiative is funding CDC, HRSA, NIH, IHS **with new and sustained federal funding**.
- **Require an inclusive community planning** and implementation process.
- **Prioritize addressing stigma** and **withdrawing policies** that promote discrimination against LGBTQ individuals, women, justice-involved individuals, immigrants and other marginalized populations.
- **Protect and strengthen the Medicaid program** and support Medicaid expansion nationwide.
- **Grow and strengthen the clinical workforce** providing PrEP and HIV care through loan forgiveness, higher reimbursement for cognitive services, and additional support for clinical training programs.
- **Integrate responses** to the sexually transmitted infections, viral hepatitis, and substance use/opioid epidemics.
- **Leverage Ryan White clinics** to provide PrEP and respond to the opioid crisis with non-Ryan White funding.
- **Fully implement the USPSTF grade A recommendation for PrEP** by ensuring coverage for CDC-recommended STD screening, lab monitoring and adherence counseling.

### References

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- 4 CDC. Health Disparities in HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STDs, and TB. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/healthdisparities/default.htm>.
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- 6 Kaiser Family Foundation. An Update on Insurance Coverage Among People with HIV in the United States. May 2019. <https://www.kff.org/hiv/aids/issue-brief/an-update-on-insurance-coverage-among-people-with-hiv-in-the-united-states>.
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- 8 Weiser, J., Beer, L., West, B. T., Duke, C. C., Gremel, G. W., & Skarbinski, J. (2016). Qualifications, demographics, satisfaction, and future capacity of the HIV care provider workforce in the United States, 2013-2014. Clinical Infectious Diseases. June 29, 2016. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27358352>.