Separate or Combined?

Finding Points of Integration in HIV Prevention and Health Services Community Planning

Kathleen Roe, Frank Strona

Gayle Burns, Tracey Packer, Perry Rhodes III, Edward Byrom, Kevin Roe

Harder+Company Community Research SF DPH HIV Prevention Services Staff 2005, 2006, 2007 SF HIV Prevention Planning Councils

Goals today

- Background on SF HPPC & move to merge HIV prevention and health services
- Describe the process established to consider and address emerging mandate
- Present the results of a 3-year long process of discovering (appropriate) "points of integration"



HIV Prevention Community Planning in San Francisco

- Continuously operating since 1993
- 37 member Council
- Charge: 5-year, evidence-based Prevention Plan, ensure that DPH programs are consistent with Plan priorities, recommend priorities based on ongoing analysis of gaps and effective/promising, PIR
- Support from CDC, State, City
- Experienced and dedicated DPH staff
- Expert technical assistance from Harder+Company
- Ongoing process evaluation

Also....CARE Council (HSPS)

- Based on Ryan White CARE Act
- Over 10 years in operation
- Charge: Develop priorities and allocate funding for HIV health services in San Francisco from CDC funds
- Similar support sources: CDC, State, City
- Experienced and dedicated but different DPH staff
- Expert technical assistance
- Less extensive process evaluation

Prevention and CARE

Although much in common....

- Separate meetings
- Different goals
- ☑ Limited common language
- ☑ Different meeting cultures
- ☑ Different mandates and guidance
- ☑ Different staffing

First 10 years of the HPPC...

- Behavioral Risk Populations
- Use of Consensus Epi data
- Strategic research multimethod, creative
- Outstanding Prevention Plans
- New RFPs
- Roles and responsibilities
- Deep attention to PIR
- Strong, certain, big agenda

2003..... Context shifting...

Certain percentage of state HIV prevention and care dollars will need to address HIV positive people with a prevention message.

Guiding Questions

 How can prevention and care work together to improve both HIV prevention and HIV health services?

 What do prevention activities with HIV+ people in San Francisco look like?

What do we call it?

- Primary Prevention for Positives (P3) and CARE in SF
- Prevention for Positives?

Prevention with Positives?

What's in a name?

- Expand people's thinking about PWP
- Define underlying principles for the creation of effective PWP programs for San Francisco populations
- Describe different service strategies for delivering PWP and make recommendations relevant to each

Working Definition

- Prevention with Positives (PWP) is "any intervention that addresses the specific prevention needs of HIV positive persons.
- HIV positive persons should be involved in the planning and implementation of all PWP programs."
 - 2004 HIV Prevention Plan

Keeping the Name Alive

- From work group to formal committee
- Joint membership: Prevention & CARE
- Met monthly+
- Took higher road than where dollars will be housed

5 Underlying Principles

- #1. Services should be linguistically, culturally, and developmentally competent
 - MSM, IDUs, transgendered persons, youth
- #2. Utilize new strategies and adapt existing strategies that are effective with HIV+ people
 - Electronic media, internet

#3. Promote consumer-driven and clientcentered services

Seek consumer input where less is known (FTM, intersex)

#4. Integrate prevention services into medical and other settings

#5. Continue to gather and apply information about community norms

How sero-sorting affects condom use

All 5 principles formally adopted by both Councils – paradigm shift in understanding of prevention and care

It seems so simple, but...

Asking what we meant led to...

- New sense of responsibility among HIV+ people and health service providers
- New roles for HIV+ people and service providers
- New sense of teamwork, new partners for prevention
- Infused community planning with yet another perspective

Just last month.....

- Sero-adaptation as a recognized HIV prevention strategy
- Appropriate strategies to prevent late testing
 - Substance users
 - Immigrants
 - Communities of color

Evaluator's perspective.....

- Asking questions can start a revolution
- Paradigms can shift
- It takes time, space, and dialogue
- New way of thinking came from deep expertise in the old paradigm
- Community planning provided context and skill set for participants to think as planners with a shared goal