

Lessons from the Field

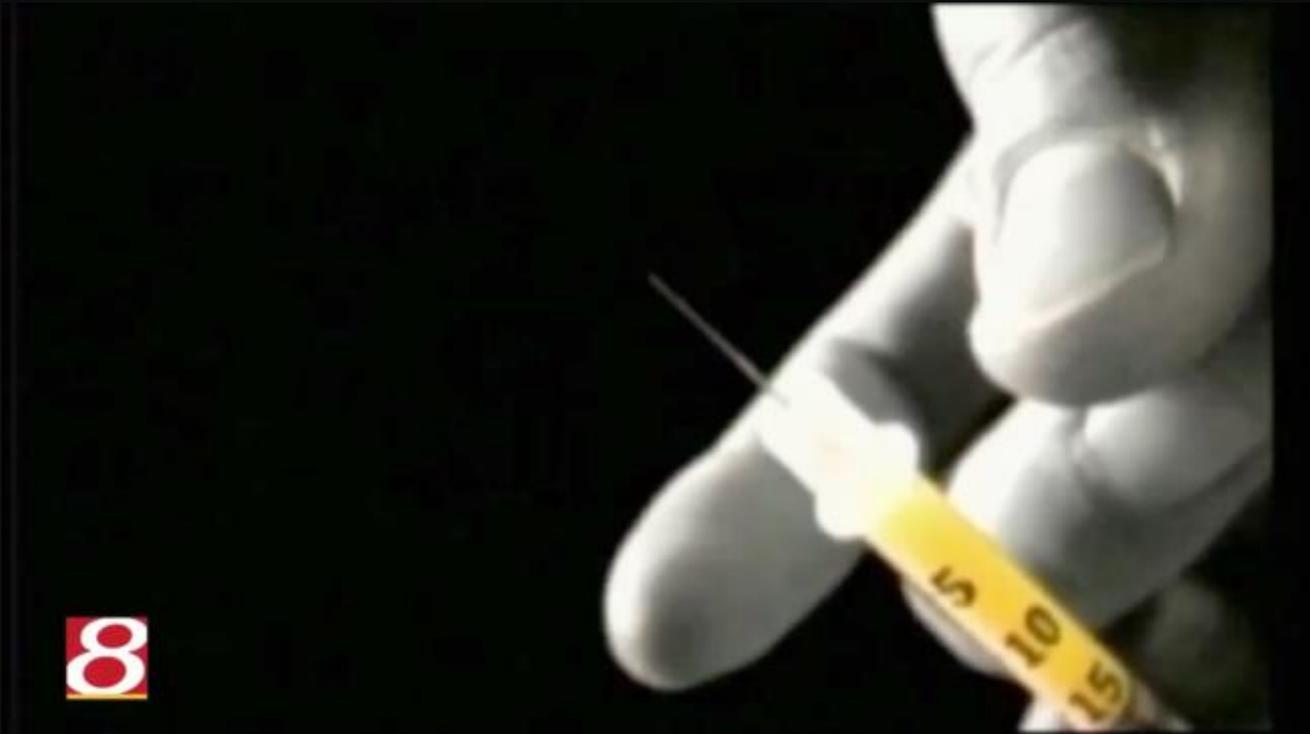
The Indiana outbreak: what happened and what can we learn?

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HIV Outbreak, Southern Indiana



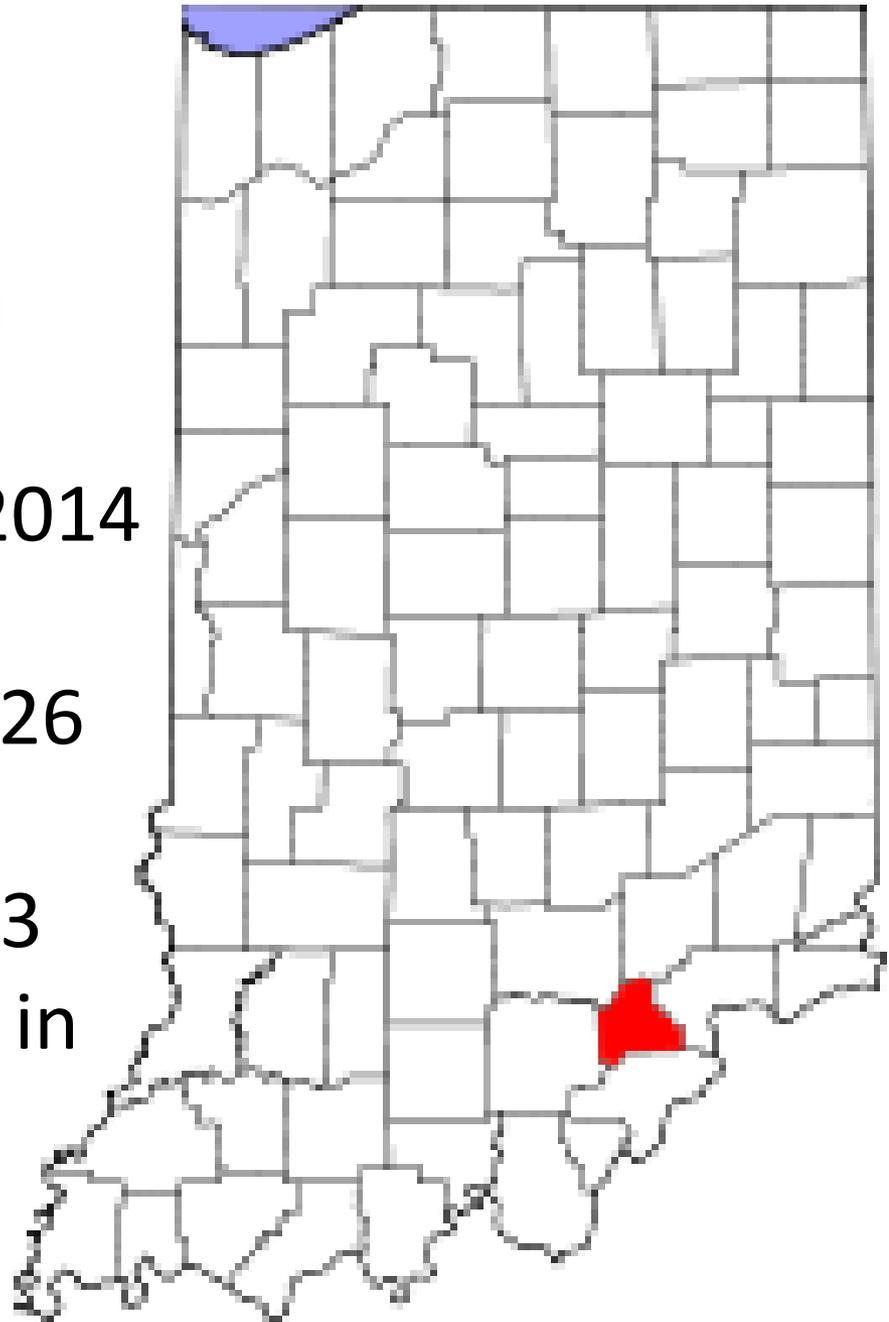
[E:\Governor Mike Pence.mp4](#)

HIV Outbreak, Southern Indiana

- Median age 33 years, range 18-60
- Male 57%
- 100% non-Hispanic white
- 92% co-infected with hepatitis C
- Most injected Opana & shared equipment



- Scott Co., Pop 24,000
- 185 new cases of HIV between December 2014 – June 2015
- San Diego Co., Pop 3.26 million
- 213 new cases in 2013
- Scott Co. ranked 92nd in life expectancy



Influential factors

- Lack of public health education
- Unemployment
- Lack of public health infrastructure
- Opana (prescription opiate)
- Lack of drug treatment
- No access to sterile syringes



Timeline

January 2015 State DOH begins investigation (11 cases)

27 February State alerts CDC

9 March State requests CDC help
DIS: rapid large contact tracing effort

18 March Media campaign initiated, blanket mailer with testing locations sent to all Scott County households

25 March Free HIV clinic established

26 March Governor declares public health emergency, allows rapid establishment of syringe exchange program

Response

DIS were deployed from Wisconsin, New Mexico, Vermont, Ohio, Georgia, Kentucky, New Jersey and Oklahoma.

Door-to-door screenings

- Screeners ask people if there are any risk factors, but also inform people about misconceptions regarding public health activities (HIV and needle exchange).



One-Stop Shop

- Birth certificates, driver's license
- Care coordination for HIV medical care
- Syringe exchange
- HIV and HCV testing
- Immunizations
- Job training
- PrEP



Response



- Two sites: Community Outreach Center or mobile van.
- Clients are given a card that allows them to openly carry needles in their car.

Lessons learned

- All hands on deck approach
- Importance of DIS
- Everyone on the same page
- Unintended consequences of oxycodone reformulation
- Siloed databases
- “Building Rome in a day”
- Jail testing

HIV FACTS

ANYONE CAN GET HIV

HIV is the virus that causes AIDS

How you CAN get HIV:

You can get HIV by having sex without a condom with someone who has HIV

That includes:

- Vaginal Sex
- Anal Sex
- Oral Sex



You can get HIV by sharing syringes, needles and other things used to inject drugs, with someone who has HIV



A woman who has HIV can give it to her baby when she is pregnant or breastfeeding



How you CAN NOT get HIV:



Touching



Food



Sneezing



Pets



Water



Hugging



Mosquitoes



Toilets

For more information, please call Indiana State Health Department's HIV hotline at 1-866-588-4948.

PrEP

(Pre Exposure Prophylaxis)

What is PrEP?



PrEP means taking medicine to lower your chance of getting HIV. You can only take PrEP if you do not have HIV.

Who may need PrEP?

PrEP may be good for you if:

You are in a relationship with someone who has HIV



You inject drugs



You do not use condoms all the time and you have sex with someone who may have HIV



Where can you get PrEP?



- You can talk to a doctor at the Austin Betterment Center Health Clinic (At Foundations Family Medicine)
- Open Every Tuesday 10 a.m. - 4p.m
- For more information or to schedule a visit during another time, call 812-794-8100

For more information, please call Indiana State Health Department's HIV hotline at 1-866-588-4948.

Sharing of injection equipment common

Daily injections: 4-15

Number of partners: 1-6 per injection event

Dosage Strength	OPANA® ER with INTAC® Tablet Images*	GENERIC oxymorphone ER Global Pharma (Impax) Tablet Images*
40 mg		
30 mg		

HELP PREVENT HIV

DON'T SHARE THESE. DON'T ABUSE THESE.

Any drug can be abused. If you or a friend are abusing drugs, get help. Never share needles. It increases your risk of getting HIV.

HIV Services Hotline **1-866-588-4948**
Addiction Hotline **1-800-662-HELP(4357)**

www.StateHealth.IN.gov



YOU ARE ^{NOT}
ALONE

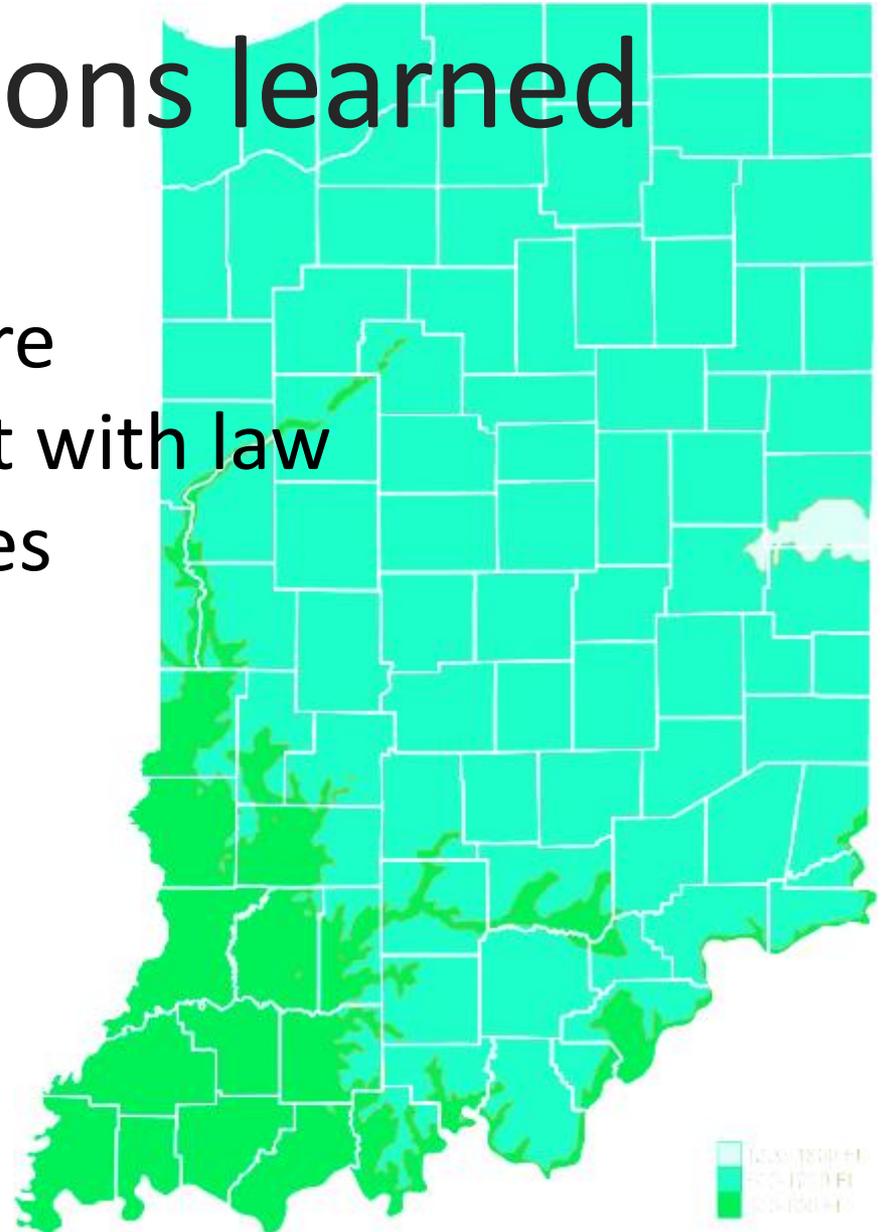


Indiana State
Department of Health

Campaign materials originally developed by the New York State Department of Health, 2010

Additional lessons learned

- Public health goals are sometimes in conflict with law enforcement practices
- Collaboration is key



Contact Information

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