

Capacity Building Assistance (CBA) Program

Data

What is Data to Care?

Data to Care uses HIV surveillance data to identify HIV-diagnosed individuals not in care and support programmatic efforts for linkage and retention in care.

HIV Surveillance Data for

Identification

Linkage &

Retention in Care

How can Health Departments get CBA?

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Why Data to Care?

Partner Services

 Only about 40% of people living with HIV are consistently engaged in care nationally and only 19-25% are virally suppressed.¹

 Health departments can use surveillance data to identify people living with HIV out of care and re-link them to care, improving outcomes.²

 DtC advances the National HIV/AIDS Strategy by helping program staff target efforts to increase the number of HIV+ individuals who are linked to and retained in care.

Why us?

SFDPH's Linkage, Integration, Navigation, and Comprehensive Services (LINCS) program links HIV and STD surveillance data to provide coordinated linkage to HIV care and partner services for HIV+ people living in San Francisco. LINCS:

- Partners surveillance with linkage and retention programs to identify patients who are out of care and navigate them back into care.
- Incorporates a harm-reduction approach to HIV care, recognizing that care is non-linear and that LINCS is a safety net to engage patients in care.
- Conducts comprehensive partner services to reduce population-wide HIV transmissions in San Francisco.



How can we support you?

Build Provider Capacity to Develop a Data to Care Program that can identify individuals out of care, conduct partner services, and navigate out-of-care patients back into care.



Assess Internal and External Training Needs and develop customized trainings; facilitate discussions between health departments to share

experiences in developing DtC programs.

Foster Community Engagement around Data to Care by designing strategies that include

to Care by designing strategies that include patients, clinicians, non-clinical providers, and others in all stages of program development.



Share San Francisco's Experience in using HIV Surveillance Data to determine if reported HIV+ tests are new or already known HIV infections, if not-in-care patients are receiving care elsewhere, and if named sex partners by newly diagnosed

patients are HIV negative or already positive.

References:

I. Buchacz K, Chen M-J, Parisi MK, et al. (2015) Using HIV Surveillance Registry Data to Re-Link Persons to Care: The RSVP Project in San Francisco. PLoS ONE 10(3): e0118923.

2. NYCDOHMH Oral Abstract from 10th Annual Conference on HIV Treatment and Prevention Adherence (2015).

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