'Care Continua and Geospatial Maps'

December 16, 2014

SUMMARY FROM GROUP BREAKOUT SESSIONS

	GROUP 1	GROUP 2	GROUP 3	GROUP 4	GROUP 5	GROUP 6
What are the most important factors you consider when planning where and when your organization will perform HIV testing?	• Outreach through Ryan White and the High Impact Prevention Program (HIPP) • Looking at positives by zip code and establishing relationships with apartment complexes in areas of high prevalence • Looking at areas with many entertainment venues	• By observing the testing patters of other community based organizations • Looking at existing testing sites	• Access to transportation for clients • Making sure that client confidentiality can be maintained when testing is performed offsite or outside of the traditional clinical setting • The ability to carry out the funders' expectations	• Looking at local social service agencies and offering HIV testing while clients are waiting for services	• Venues such as jails, clubs, colleges, and private medical settings, and locations by zip code • High yielding testing • Testing at clubs and hotels around the 1st and 15th of the month (traditional paydays) • Continuous testing at jails and private medical settings	• No additional input

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Please list and describe any specific information or sources that you currently use when making your HIV testing plans.	• No additional input	• Word of mouth • Direct observation • 'Ride Alongs" with the local police department to find areas of high crime • Offering incentives for testing • Education • AIDSVu • Ethnography • Referrals from family and friends	• Information from an onsite epidemiologist • Intake data • AIDSVu • Surveillance data • Self-reporting • Medical information	• Via routine HIV screenings offered at medical facilities	• Word of mouth • Evaluating current trends	• Data collected from primary care providers

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Are there specific data that you would like to have to better inform the decision of where and when to perform HIV testing? Please describe these data and indicate how you would use the information if you had access to them.	• No additional input	• Lining up testing venues with HIV prevalence data • More information on barriers to linkage and how we can overcome these barriers	• How are correctional facilities doing in regards to testing and linkage? • Present care continua cascades by district	• Zip code information, data, or maps reflecting those who are lost to care • The lost to care list from the state would be beneficial for tracking those who are lost to care • A map of previously DX vs. newly DX patients	• Real time data would be useful for HIV testing efforts (data that is less than one year old) • Access to raw data which could be analyzed while data is being cleaned	• No additional input

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What do you feel are the most important measures of how successful your HIV testing efforts are?	• Establish relationships with high risk negatives • Measure the percentages of those who were lost to care that were linked to medical/ social services	• Pay attention to the uptake rate • Ensure that all new positives are linked to and retained in care	• By measuring the way that we collaborate with other agencies (ensure that collaboration is actually taking place)	• By measuring the change in behavior of high risk negatives • Compare linkage to care and HIV testing data from year to year • Measuring the success of HIV prevention efforts • Rate of early vs. late DX • Measure the testing approach of different agencies	• By evaluating the yield of new positives • By evaluating the number of previously diagnosed individuals who are not linked to care • By evaluating the number of positive individuals who are linked to care	• The effectiveness of routine testing efforts • Ensure that all eligible persons are linked to care

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Please list the avenues by which you communicate/ coordinate with other organizations that also perform HIV testing while you are making decisions about where to test (i.e., conference calls, formal discussions about specific activities or general strategies).	• By working with non-traditional community sites such as transitional centers, The Salvation Army, and senior centers	• Via volunteer service/ opportunities (i.e., National HIV Testing Day) • Via electronic mailings	• Utilizing coalition meetings	• No additional input	• Collaborating with non-traditional community based organizations • Via monthly meetings • Via the Test-Link-Care (TLC) Network with specific agendas	• Via calls, emails, faxes, and general record keeping • General documentation

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If you do not generally communicate with other groups around testing planning, please describe any barriers that may exist to limit these communications and why.	• No barriers reported	• Some agencies are unwilling to agree to a memorandum of understanding • Working with churches and schools presents unique challenges • Limited capacity for linkage to care (i.e., staff, resources, etc.)	• Adjusting to changes in leadership • Face-to-face meetings • Strategizing as a group • Personal or philosophical beliefs of community based organizations	• Having to reference several websites in order to get testing information • It would be beneficial if all testing information could be linked or housed on one state website	• Collaborating with faith-based organizations in order to address HIV • Collaborating with and engaging non-funded stakeholders	• No barriers reported

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Is there information that you would like from other HIV testing partners that would inform your decisions of where to test? If yes, please describe the information needed and how you would use it.	• Referral information from community based organizations seeking confirmatory HIV testing services	• No additional input	• No additional input	• Monthly reports from other agencies describing the who, what, when, and where of testing and reports outlining successful testing strategies	• Ethnography behind specific risk behaviors • Utilize academic centers for data analysis • Collaboration with researchers to ensure that the correct questions related to HIV testing, behaviors, and linkage are being addressed • Using social media to determine current trends in sexual behavior, substance abuse, etc.	• Information on what other agencies are doing

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What would you like to see in a map? OR what kind of information depicted in a map would be useful in your work? (i.e., frequencies, rates/prevalence, information by zip code, information by census tract, etc.)	• A map reflecting pockets of drug use and the preferred drug of choice	• Recommended testing venues • Mapping information from high hookup sites such as GRINDER. JACK, and BEAR, and overlaying this information with AIDSVu maps	• Maps with STI incidence and or prevalence	• An App which would navigate clients through the type(s) of documentation necessary to access HIV medical/social services • A map reflecting where insured individuals are testing, (as well as information on which insurers are reimbursing for testing)	• Compare maps across states • A map that tracks individuals once they are released from prison/jail	• A map of the areas where individuals are routinely testing positive