RYAN WHITE PART B AND ADAP PARTNERSHIP TO BOLSTER HEALTH OUTCOMES

IMPACT OF ALLOWABLE RYAN WHITE PART B SERVICES

States’ Provision of Services Addressing Disparity in Calendar Year 2015:

2 states served clients in all SEVEN categories (Arizona, Colorado)

13 states served clients in FIVE categories (Alabama, Maryland, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Washington, and Wisconsin)

6 states served clients in FOUR categories (Hawaii, Missouri, Oregon, Tennessee, and South Dakota)

States’ overarching system of HIV care includes Ryan White Part B programs and ADAPs. They affect change in health disparities by providing services that are responsive to the systemic challenges that disempowered populations (e.g., Non-White, low-income) experience. With finite resources, Ryan White Part B programs and ADAPs work in concert to target and tailor services to best meet the needs of these clients and to diminish inequitable rates of viral load suppression.

SNAPSHOT OF ADAP CLIENTS’ VIRAL LOADS BY INCOME AND RACE/ETHNICITY

By Income

By Race/Ethnicity

NASTAD considers the following as key Ryan White Part B services that impact structural oppression and improve rates of viral load suppression.

CASE MANAGEMENT (NON-MEDICAL):
Non-medical case management supports clients in navigating Ryan White program and non-Ryan White program services essential to clients and associated with structural barriers.

FOOD BANK/HOME DELIVERED MEALS:
Food security is associated with improved HIV health outcomes, including viral load suppression.

HOUSING SERVICES:
In addition to insecure food and transportation, housing impacts HIV health outcomes.

MEDICAL TRANSPORTATION SERVICES:
In addition to insecure food and housing, transportation impacts HIV health outcomes.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES:
Mental health issues, including depression, affect medication adherence, particularly among Black/African American people living with HIV (PLWH).

PROVISION OF ADAP/RYAN WHITE PART B SERVICES FOR CURRENTLY/RECENTLY INCARCERATED: HIV prevalence is higher among individuals incarcerated in state prisons than the national population. As well, 95% of current state prisoners will be released into the community. Experiences of incarceration and homelessness impede viral load suppression.

SUBSTANCE USE (OUTPATIENT AND RESIDENTIAL): Substance use disproportionately impacts PLWH and impacts the overall effectiveness of HIV treatment.