



January 2025
MWAETC Addiction Medicine Webinar:
HIV, Health, and Housing:
Creating Opportunities

Wednesday, January 15, 2025
Presented by:

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REACH

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DESC Opiate Treatment Network Program

Data Considerations

Data in this presentation offer a limited perspective of how systemic, social, and economic factors impact health. We recognize that racism, not race, creates and perpetuates health disparities.



To Learn More:

<https://www.cdc.gov/minorityhealth/racism-disparities>



Acknowledgment

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MWAETC

15 January 2025

HIV, Health, and Housing: Creating Opportunities

JEREMY HOOG, RN, BSN, MA - DESC

MARIA YANG, MD - ETS REACH

introductions

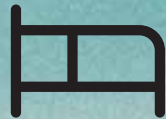
AGENDA

- Data and context
- Creating opportunities
- Questions + discussion

Data and Context

Homelessness:

an individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence



Substance Use Disorder:

uncontrolled use of a substance despite harmful consequences



Mental Disorder:

clinically significant disturbance in cognition, emotional regulation, or behaviour, associated with distress or impairment

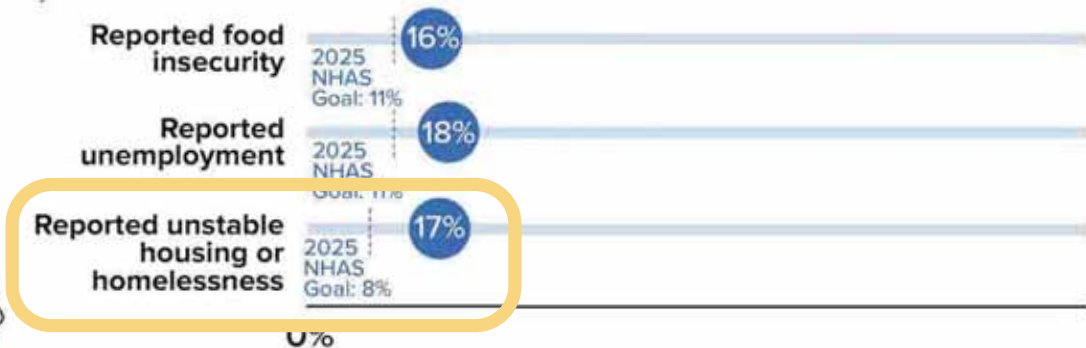


Q: What percentage of people with HIV report they have unstable housing?

A: ?

Food insecurity, unemployment, and unstable housing among people with diagnosed HIV in the US, 2020*

Food insecurity, unemployment, and unstable housing or homelessness can make it difficult for people with HIV to access HIV-related care and maintain viral suppression.



* Among people with HIV aged 18 and older.

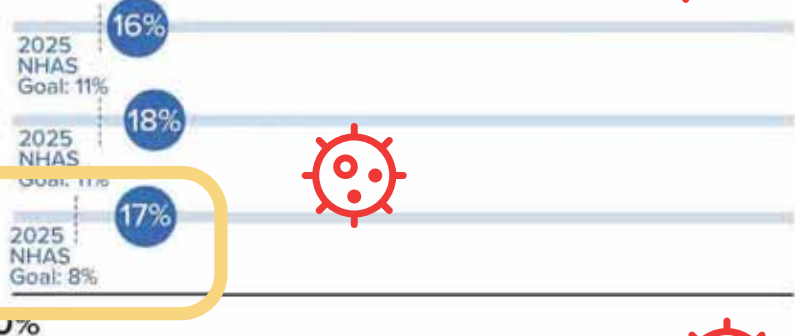
Source: CDC, Quality of life and HIV stigma—Indicators for the National HIV/AIDS Strategy, 2022–2025. CDC Medical Monitoring Project, 2017–2020 cycles. *HIV Surveillance Special Report 2022*:30.

Food insecurity, unemployment, and unstable housing among people with diagnosed HIV in the US, 2020*

Food insecurity, unemployment, and unstable housing or homelessness can make it difficult for people with HIV to access HIV-related care and maintain viral suppression.



Reported food insecurity
Reported unemployment
Reported unstable housing or homelessness



* Among people with HIV aged 18 and older.

Source: CDC, Quality of life and HIV stigma—Indicators for the National HIV/AIDS Strategy, 2022–2025. CDC Medical Monitoring Project, 2017–2020 cycles. *HIV Surveillance Special Report 2022*:30.

Among clients in the Ryan White Program:

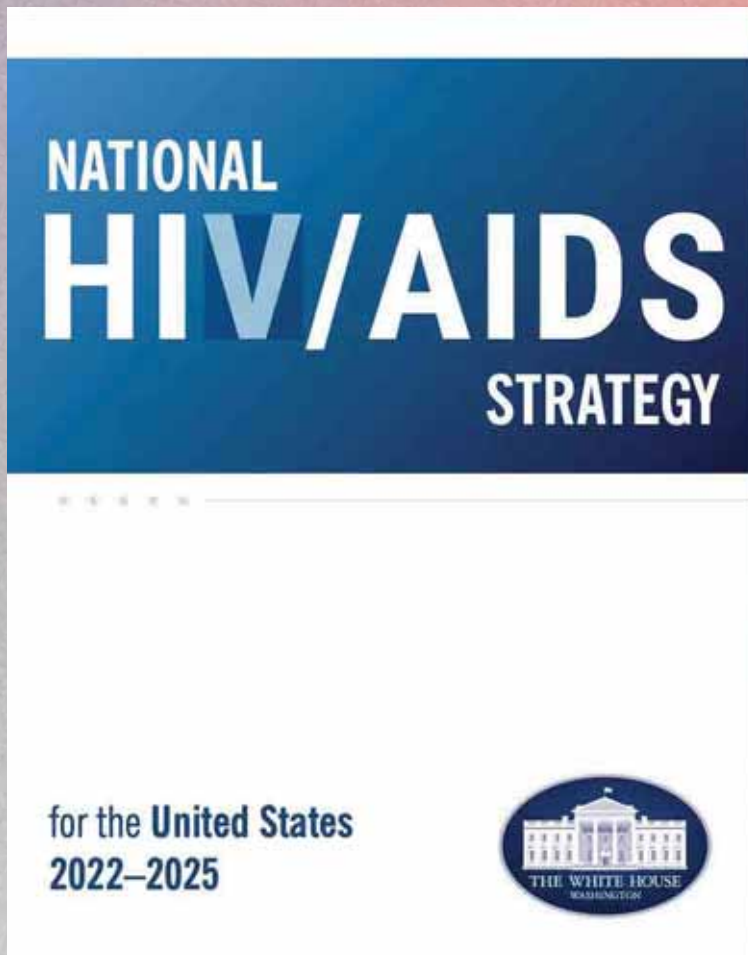
Stably housed, viral suppression = 90.8%

Unstably housed, viral suppression =?

Among clients in the Ryan White Program:

Stably housed, viral suppression = 90.8%

Unstably housed, viral suppression = **77.3%**



Indicator 8:

Reduce homelessness among people with diagnosed HIV by 50 % from a 2017 baseline of 9.1%.

Homelessness, unstable housing, and risk of HIV and hepatitis C virus acquisition among people who inject drugs: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Chiedozie Arum, Hannah Fraser, Andreea Adelina Artenie, Sandra Bivegete, Adam Trickey, Michel Alary, Jacquie Astemborski, Jennifer Iversen, Aaron G Lim, Louis MacGregor, Meghan Morris, Jason J Ong, Lucy Platt, Rachel Sack-Davis, Daniela K van Santen, Sunil S Solomon, Vana Sypsa, Jorge Valencia, Wijnand Van Den Boom, Josephine G Walker, Zoe Ward, Jack Stone, Peter Vickerman*, on behalf of the Homelessness, HIV, and HCV Review Collaborative Group†*

Summary

Background People who inject drugs (PWID) are at increased risk for HIV and hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection and also have high levels of homelessness and unstable housing. We assessed whether homelessness or unstable housing is associated with an increased risk of HIV or HCV acquisition among PWID compared with PWID who are not homeless or are stably housed.



Lancet Public Health 2021;
6: e309-23

Published Online
March 26, 2021

<https://doi.org/10.1016/>

Homelessness, unstable housing, and risk of HIV and hepatitis C virus acquisition among people who inject drugs: a systematic review and meta-analysis



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[Lancet](#)

Homelessness and unstable housing are associated with increased risk of HIV and HCV acquisition among PWID. Our findings support the development of interventions that simultaneously address homelessness and unstable housing and HIV and HCV transmission in this population.

SAMHSA **ADVISORY**

Substance Abuse and Mental Health
Services Administration

TREATING SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS AMONG PEOPLE WITH HIV (48%?)

Substance use disorders (SUDs) are more prevalent among people with HIV than the general population. For individuals living with HIV who experience a co-occurring SUD, effective SUD

The presence of a SUD can accelerate the progression of HIV increasing viral load and, thereby, the likelihood of treatment failure, even among clients who adhere to ART (Dash et al., 2015). Illicit substances weaken the blood brain barrier (Schaefer et al., 2017; Strazza et al., 2011). This facilitates entry of HIV into the brain and triggers the release of neurotoxins, which precipitates neuroinflammation, or brain swelling (Dahal et al., 2015).

Guidelines for the Use of Antiretroviral Agents in Adults and Adolescents With HIV

Substance Use Disorders and HIV

Key Considerations and Recommendations

- Substance use disorders (SUDs) are prevalent among people with HIV and contribute to poor health outcomes; therefore, screening for SUDs should be a routine part of clinical care **(AII)**.
- The most commonly used substances among people with HIV include the following (listed in alphabetical order): alcohol, benzodiazepines, cannabinoids, club drugs, opioids, stimulants (cocaine and methamphetamines), and tobacco.



Why is NIMH studying HIV and mental health? (55%?)

People with HIV have a higher chance of developing mood, anxiety, and cognitive disorders. People may feel sadness or grief after acquiring HIV. They may also experience stress related to living with HIV or exposure to discrimination and social stigma.

In addition, HIV and other infections can affect the brain and nervous system. Some HIV medications may cause symptoms of depression, anxiety, and sleeplessness and may make some mental health issues worse.



HIV MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT ISSUES

HIV and People with Severe Mental Illness (SMI)

least 2.8% of the U.S. population. No program for people with SMI can be considered comprehensive unless it incorporates services aimed at detecting and preventing HIV, and provides links to medical assessment and treatment for patients who are already infected.

subpopulation at risk for HIV infection. Rates of HIV infection and transmission among those with SMI are as much as 76 times higher than in the general population.



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CLINICAL SCIENCE

The prevalence of mental health disorders in people with HIV and the effects on the HIV care continuum

Lang, Raynell^{a,b}; Hogan, Brenna^a; Zhu, Jiafeng^c; McArthur, Kristen^c; Lee, Jennifer^a; Zandi, Peter^d; Nestadt, Paul^d; Silverberg, Michael J.^e; Parcesepe, Angela M.^f; Cook, Judith A.^g; Gill, M. John^h; Grelotti, David^h; Closson, Kalyshaⁱ; Lima, Viviane D.^j; Goulet, Joseph^k; Horberg, Michael A.^l; Gebo, Kelly A.^m; Camoens, Reena M.ⁿ; Rebeiro, Peter F.^o; Nijhawan, Ank E.^p; McGinnis, Kathleen^q; Eron, Joseph^r; Althoff, Keri N.^a

[Author Information](#) ☺

AIDS 37(2):p 259-269, February 1, 2023. | DOI: 10.1097/QAD.0000000000003420

Conclusion:

The prevalence of MHD among PWH was high, including MH multimorbidity. Although retention and viral suppression were similar to people without MHD, viral suppression was lower in those with bipolar disorder and MH multimorbidity.

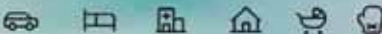
Creating opportunities to engage...

Creating opportunities to engage:

- Cultivate respect and nonjudgment
- Use this respect and nonjudgment to practice with extreme empathy
- Use empathy to support the client's autonomy

REVIEW

Homelessness:
an individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence



SAMHSA ADVISORY
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

TREATING SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS AMONG PEOPLE WITH HIV (ASPE)



Food insecurity, unemployment, and unstable housing among people with diagnosed HIV in the US, 2020*



HIV MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT BARRIERS
HIV and People with Severe Mental Illness (SMI)



Creating opportunities to engage:

- Cultivate respect and nonjudgment
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Discussion / Questions