

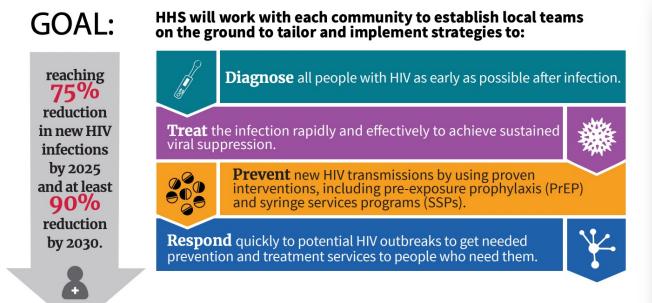
PrEP in Black America: A Call for Racial Equity

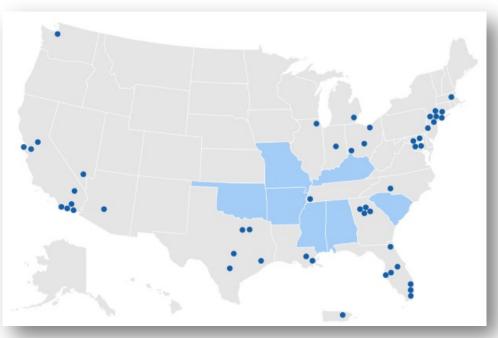
Dr. Oni Blackstock

Founder and Executive Director, Health Justice September 13, 2022



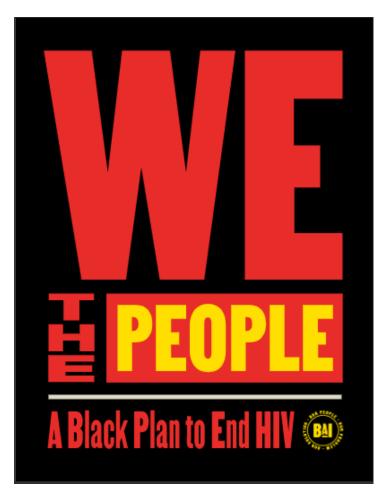
Ending the HIV Epidemic: A Plan for America





"EHE has no explicit targets or indicators for reducing racial or ethnic disparities."

Response to Ending the HIV Epidemic: A Plan for America



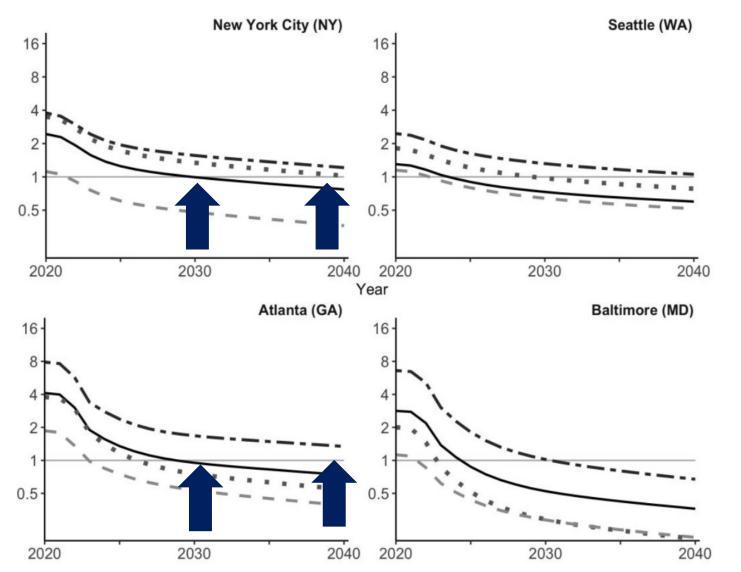
AJPH ENDING THE HIV EPIDEMIC

The Invisible US Hispanic/Latino HIV Crisis: Addressing Gaps in the National Response

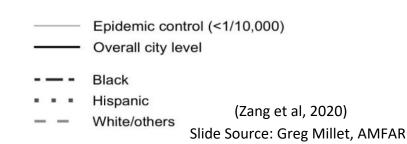
Vincent Guilamo-Ramos, PhD, MPH, LCSW, ANP-BC, AAHIVS, Marco Thimm-Kaiser, BA, Adam Benzekri, MS, Guillermo Chacón, Oscar R. López, Luis Scaccabarrozzi, MPH, and Elena Rios, MD, MSPH

"HIV is not merely a public health issue but a racial and social justice issue."

Differences in Time Until the End of the HIV Epidemic by Race/Ethnicity



- These estimates were made pre-COVID.
- It will take much longer to end HIV in Black & Latinx communities due to COVID-19 delays



Increasing Recognition of Racism as a Public Health Crisis





GOAL 3: REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES

THE OPPORTUNITY

Advances in HIV prevention, testing, care, treatment, and supportive services have led to significant declines in new HIV transmissions and deaths. They also make it possible for the nation to envision ending the HIV epidemic. However, realizing this vision requires that every person across the United States with or who experiences risk for HIV has access to high-quality and culturally competent prevention, diagnostic, care, treatment, and supportive services that are non-stigmatizing, non-discriminatory, inclusive, and responsive to their needs. Further, issues such as discrimination and systemic racism that contribute to differences in the quality of and access to health care and other necessities such as housing and behavioral and substance use services, and lead to ongoing disparities among racial, ethnic, and sexual and gender minority populations, must be addressed.

The Strategy recognizes racism as a serious public health threat that directly affects the well-being of millions of Americans. Racism is not only the discrimination against one group based on the color of their skin or their race or ethnicity, but also the structural barriers that impact racial and ethnic groups differently to influence where a person lives, where they work, where they play, and where they gather as a community. Over generations, these structural inequities have resulted in racial and ethnic health disparities that are severe, far-reaching, and unacceptable. Across the country, federal, state, and local leaders are declaring racism to be a public health crisis, an important step in the movement toward equity. This recognition comes with the need for a more equitable HIV response that focuses on populations with the greatest need.

Little Attention with Respect to Indicators and Funding to Address Inequities

Indicator 1: Increase knowledge of status to 95% from a 2017 baseline of 85.8%.

Indicator 2: Reduce new HIV infections by 75% from a 2017 baseline of 37,000.

Indicator 3: Reduce new HIV diagnoses by 75% from a 2017 baseline of 38,351.

Increase PrEP coverage to 50% from a 2017 baseline of 13.2%.

Indicator 5: Increase linkage to care within 1 month of diagnosis to 95% from a 2017 baseline of 77.8%.

Indicator 6: Increase viral suppression among people with diagnosed HIV to 95% from a 2017 baseline

of 63.1%.

Increase viral suppression among MSM diagnosed with HIV to 95% from a 2017

baseline of 66.1%.

Increase viral suppression among Black MSM diagnosed with HIV to 95% from a

2017 baseline of 58.4%.

Indicator 6c: Increase viral suppression among Latino MSM diagnosed with HIV to 95% from a 2017

baseline of 64.9%.

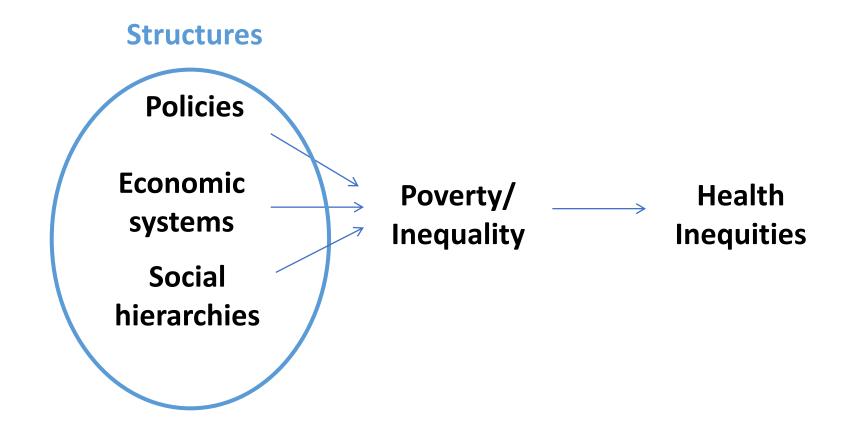
Indicator 6d: Increase viral suppression among American Indian/Alaska Native MSM diagnosed with

HIV to 95% from a 2017 baseline of 67.3%.

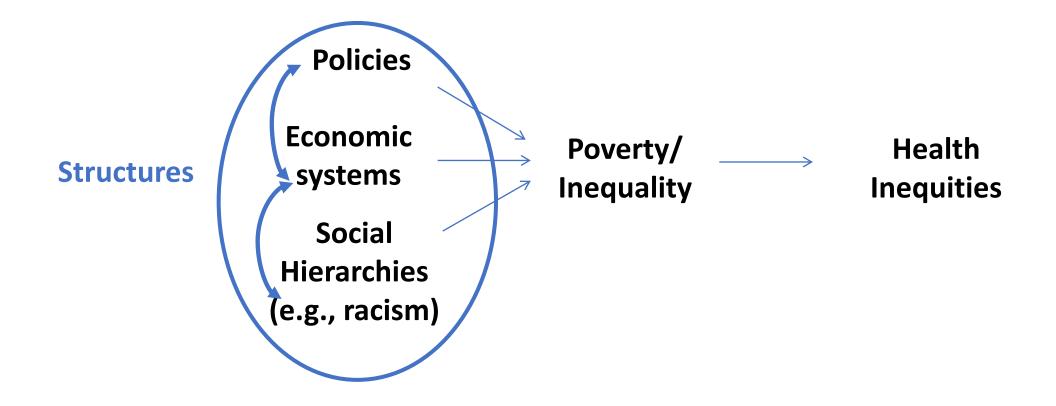
Increase viral suppression among Black women diagnosed with HIV to 95% from a 2017

baseline of 59.3%.

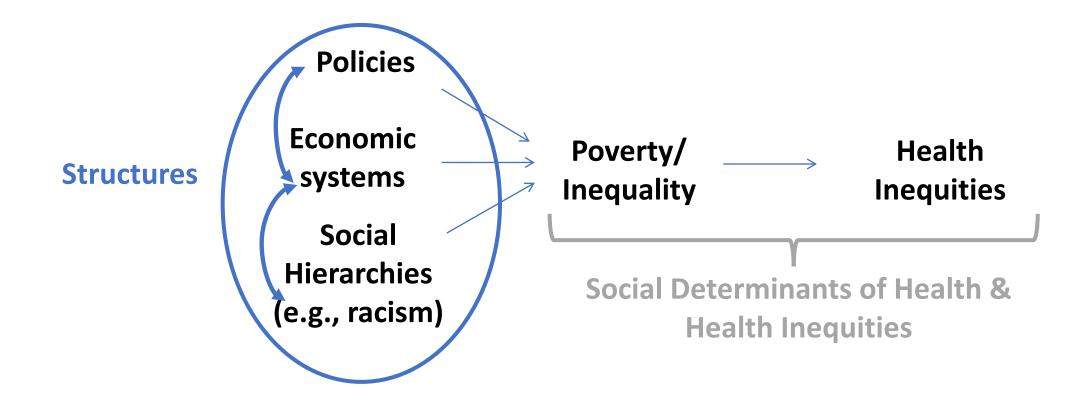
What Are the Root Causes of Health (HIV) Inequities?



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"Structural determinants of the social determinants of health"

Drivers of HIV among Black Cisgender & Transgender Women

Racism

Transphobia

Sexism



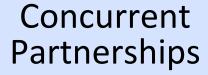
Poverty

Lack of access to quality health care including gender-affirming care

Mass incarceration

Gender-based violence

Policies that criminalize sex work



Disassortative sorting

High STI prevalence

Power differentials that impact women's ability to negotiate safer sex practices



Drivers of HIV among Black Same-Gender Loving Men

Racism & Xenophobia

Homophobia

HIV Stigma



Racial segregation (incl. sexual networks)

Poverty

Lack of access to quality health care

Mass Incarceration

HIV Criminalization

Condomless anal intercourse

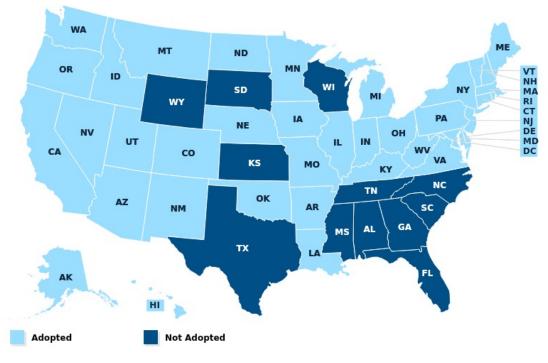


High STI prevalence

High levels of undiagnosed HIV

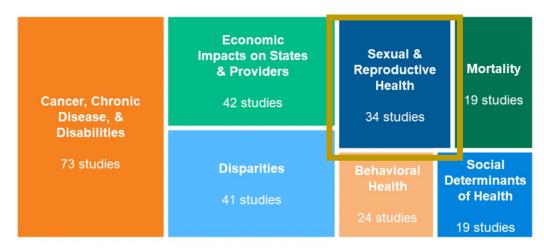
Achieve Health Care for All...





SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation's State Health Facts.

Recent studies find positive effects of the ACA Medicaid expansion across a range of categories.





Center Racial Equity in HIV-related Funding & Programming



SCIENCE NEWS

Who Got Funding From HRSA's Black Women First HIV Initiative?

Black women are disproportionately impacted by HIV, but do they receive their fair share of funding?

June 28, 2021 · By Heather Boerner

