



AIDS Science Day 2009

Evidence to Action: Adapting HIV Research in Practice Settings

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Presentation Outline

- Review Goals and Guiding Principles
- History and Background
- Discuss Steps of Implementation
- Discuss Local Intervention Development
- Successes and Challenges
- Recommendations



Office of HIV/AIDS Goals

- Increase the number of persons who know their HIV status
- Reduce the number of new HIV infections
- Improve the health and well-being of persons living with and at risk for HIV infection (J. McGuire, 1998)



Guiding Principles

- Commitment to equitable access to HIV/AIDS prevention and services
- Commitment to personal autonomy and preservation of civil rights and civil liberties
- Commitment to strict observance of confidentiality of personal information
- Commitment to maximizing the public investment through smart linkage to other pay sources
- Commitment to reducing health disparities and improving the health status of all MA residents

History and Contextual Factors

- From crisis response to longer-range prevention programming
- Uneven program performance
- Synthesized health department experience
- Need to increase effectiveness
- New CDC intervention opportunities



Readiness and Capacity

- Reviewed available prevention research
- Reviewed program data and performance
- Conducted public engagement sessions
- Integrated community planning findings
- Conducted training and capacity building
- Established new service standards, staff qualifications, and requirement for evidenced based interventions



Steps of Implementation

- Sponsored and attended trainings
- Established flexible timeframes for implementation
- Paired staff with priority interventions
- Provided feedback on training content
- Assessed implementers needs
- Piloted technical assistance sessions



Local Intervention Development

- Support theory-based interventions
- Focus on emerging population needs or where interventions were limited
- Ongoing solicitation of promising models
- Build and sustain partnerships
- Publish and/or present in conferences to support replication



Expanding Programming Options

- Actively support intervention development
- Participate in replication studies
- Conducted formative planning for HIV+ individuals and refugee and immigrant populations
- Established local partnerships for replication studies



Lessons

- Commitment from partners is critical
- Implementation is possible
- Sustained technical assistance is essential
- Be creative in sharing resources
- Adapt interventions when indicated
- Currency is essential
- Invest in ongoing workforce development



Successes

- A variety of evidenced based interventions implemented locally
- Increased experience with interventions
- Value to clients and community
- Bridge to comprehensive infectious disease prevention, screening, and referral services



Recommendations

- Increase available interventions that meet comprehensive sexual health, compulsive behavior, and infectious disease prevention, screening, and support goals
- Increase available interventions that integrate priority health concerns and life circumstances (incarceration, trauma, etc.)
- Formalize quality assurance procedures
- Finalize data collection tool development
- Sustain collaborations with researchers



Local Realities of HIV Prevention

- Sustaining organizational capacity
- Creating & delivering the right messages
- Successes: pharmacy access, syringe disposal, and new funds to address racial/ethnic health disparities
- History of innovation, creativity, and research to practice experience
- Service redesign for gay men, IDUs and women based on population reports



Contact Information

Questions and Comments?

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