Interventions Targeting Medication Adherence and Drug Use for HIV+ Criminal Justice Populations



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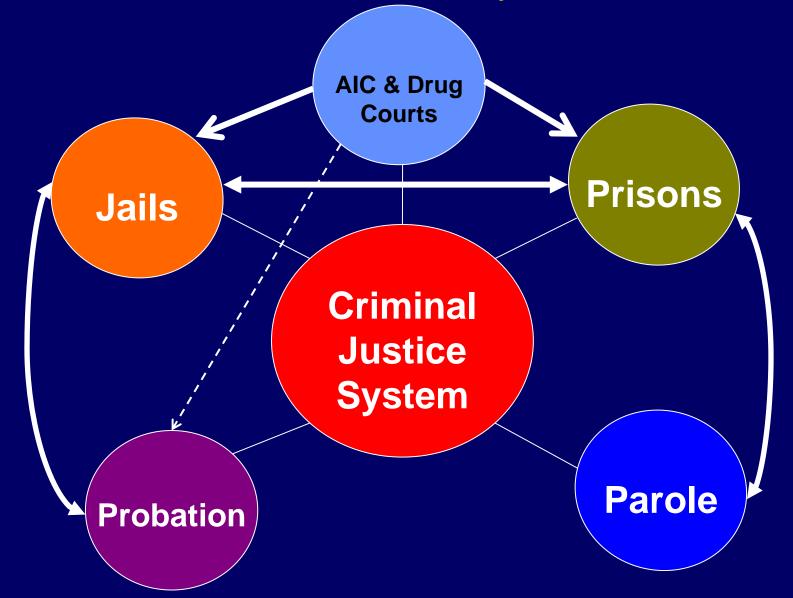
Why Focus on Correctional Settings?

- Success in any endeavor requires single-minded attention to detail and total concentration.
- You can get more with a kind word and a gun than you can get with just a kind word.
- Go where the money is... and go there often.

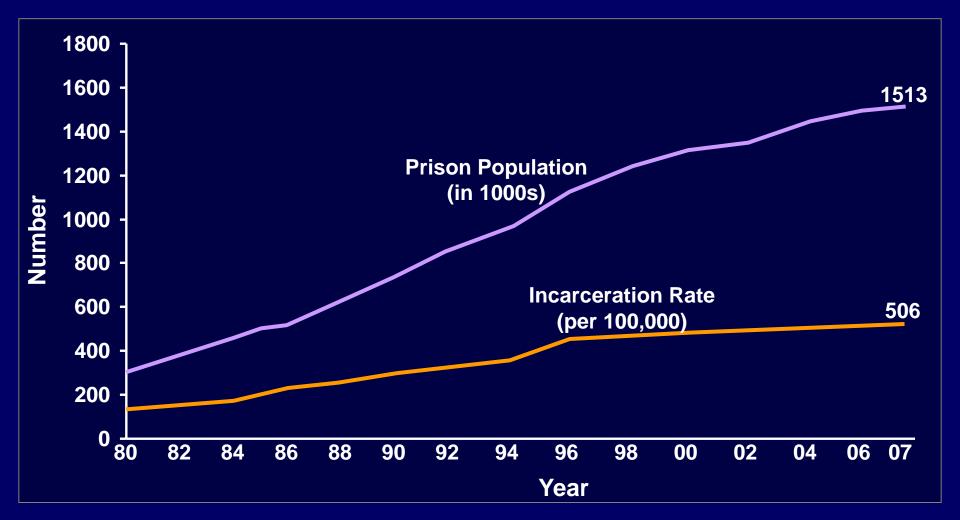


Willie F. Sutton

Where Do HIV+ Persons Interact with Criminal Justice System?

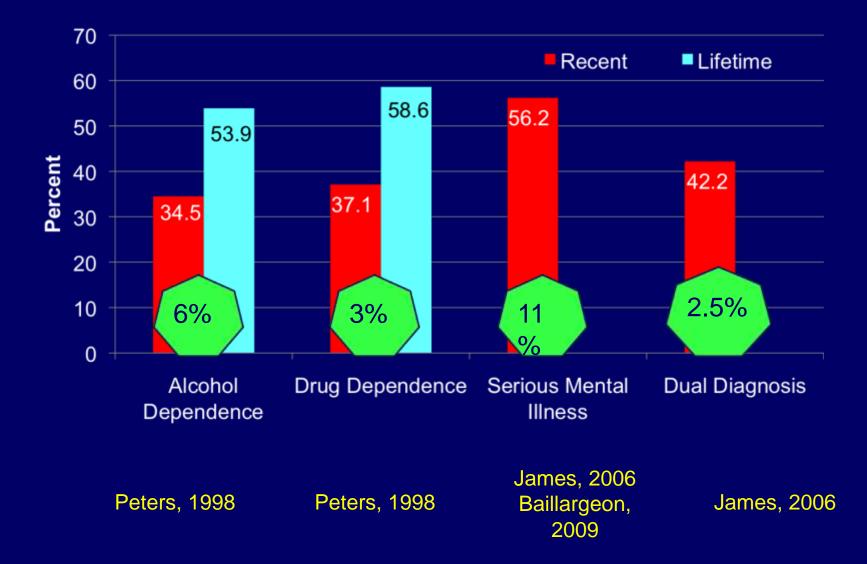


Prison Population and Incarceration Rate in the United States

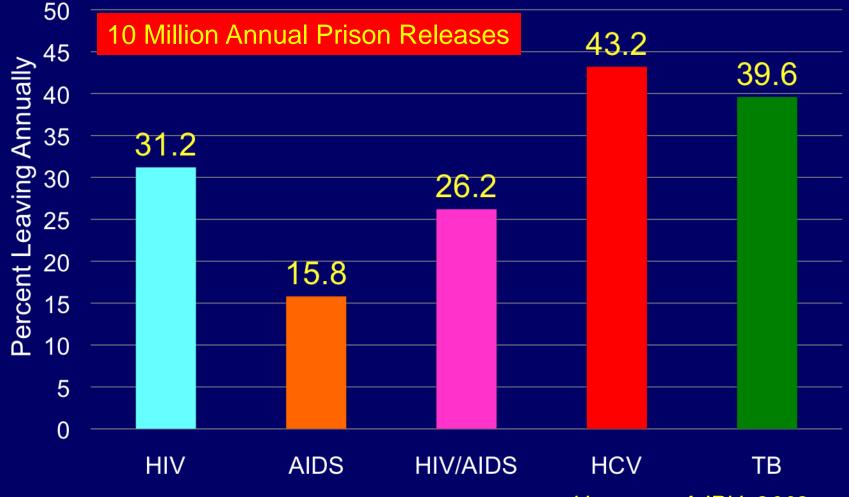


Bureau of Justice Statistics. Available at: http://www.ojp.gov/bjs/glance.htm.

Prevalence of DSM-IV Diagnoses Among U.S. Prisoners



Concentration of Infectious Diseases Among U.S. Prisoners



Hammett, AJPH, 2002

The Revolving Door...

- 97% of prisoners will eventually be released to the community (10 million/year)
- 25% of HIV+ prisoners released yearly
- Most reenter society after <2 years of incarceration
- 60% reincarcerated



- 1. The Report of the Re-Entry Policy Council.<u>www.re-entrypolicy.org</u>
- 2. Beck et al. BJS, US Dept of Justice; 1989, 1999.
- 3. Bonczar T. BJS, US Dept of Justice; 2003.

What Happens to HIV+ Prisoners During Incarceration and After They Are Released?

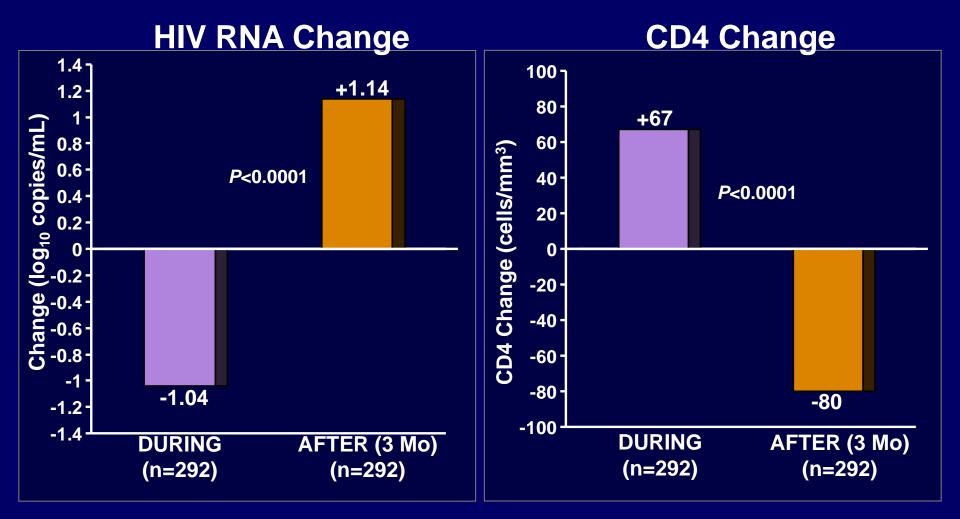
HIV/AIDS MAJOR ARTICLE

Effectiveness of Antiretroviral Therapy among HIV-Infected Prisoners: Reincarceration and the Lack of Sustained Benefit after Release to the Community

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Springer et al., Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2004

HIV Treatment Outcomes During and After Incarceration



Springer SA, et al. Clin Infect Dis. 2004;38:1754-1760

The Public Health Impact of Prisoners Who Discontinue ART Upon Release

- After Release, HIV+ prisoners have \uparrow VL^{1,2}
- Increased HIV-1 VL is associated with increased infectiousness^{3.4}
- After release, prisoners return to high risk behaviors (unprotected sex, shared needles) with new and former partners^{5,6,7}
- Understanding why released HIV+ prisoners have interruptions in their ART is therefore important from a public health perspective...
- 1. Springer, CID, 2004
- 2. Stephenson, Public Health, 2005
- 3. Anderson, Nature, 1988
- 4. Hollingsworth, JID, 2008

- 5. MacGowan, Int J STD AIDS, 2003
- 6. Morrow, J Corr Health Care, 2007
- 7. Stephenson. Int J STD AIDS, 2006.

Pre-Incarceration "Old Environment"

Incarceration "Artificial Environment"

Post-Incarceration "New Environment"

Behavioral Interventions

Re-Integration with Family/Supports

Vocational Training/Education

Antiretroviral Therapy

Medical Care

Psychiatric Care

ig Treatment Needs

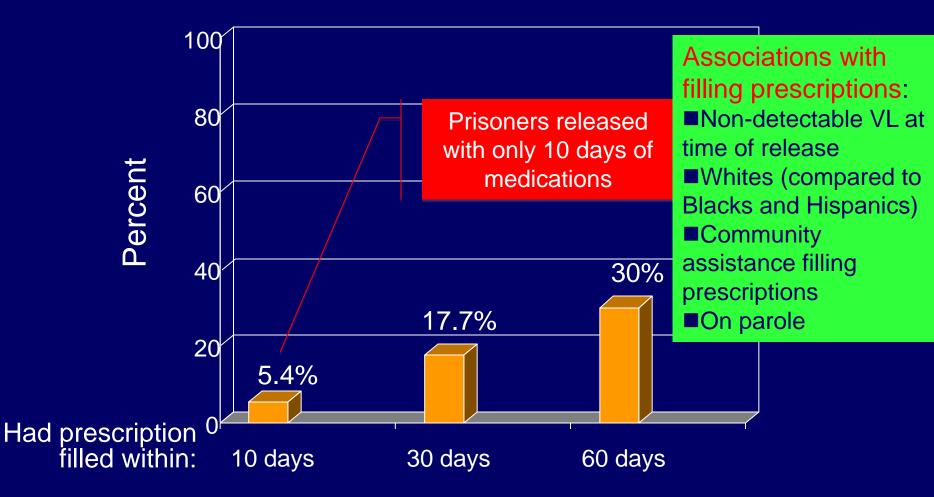
Basic Needs (food, shelter, safety)

ne

Reasons for Poor Post-Release HIV Treatment Outcomes

- Reasons for non-persistence (stops abruptly) or non-adherence (adherence tapers off)
 - -System problems (entitlements, follow-up)
 - Loss of entitlements
 - -Competing post-release priorities
 - -Relapse to drug or alcohol use
 - -Lack of motivation or behavioral skills
 - Un/undertreated mental illness or substance use

HIV+ Prisoners Do Not Fill Their Prescription After Community-Release



Baillargeon J et al., JAMA 301(8):848-857, 2009.

Community Examples of Evidence-Based Interventions

- Community system integration
- Case Management (not enough!)
- Medication interventions (DAART)
- Effective drug treatment
 - Opiate substitution therapy (MMT, BMT)
 - Alcohol relapse prevention
 - Counseling (CBT, MET, 12 steps)
 - Therapeutic communities

Community Collaborations

A Public Health Model to Connect Correctional Health Care With Communities

> Thomas J. Conklin, MD, CCHP Thomas Lincoln, MD Timothy P. Flanigan, MD

Facilitators and Barriers to Continuing Healthcare After Jail A Community-integrated Program

Thomas Lincoln, MD; Sofia Kennedy, MPH; Robert Tuthill, PbD; Cheryl Roberts, MPA; Thomas J. Conklin, MD; Theodore M. Hammett, PbD

- Hamden County jail
- Comprehensive health care approach
- Community health centers participate with provision of services
- Replication and evaluation underway

Am J of Public Health 1998. 88; 8: 1249- 1250 J Ambulatory Care Manage 2006. 29; 1: 2-16.

DAART for Released HIV+ Prisoners Project Connect

- Modeled after DAART efficacy of RCTS for HIV+ drug users in community-based settings ^{1,2}
- DAART is provided once-daily, seven days per week
- All prescriptions, including for other chronic conditions, are provided as DAART (comorbidity is frequent)
- All subjects receive mobile telephones standard case management services

^{1.} Maru et al.JAIDS 2009; 50; 2:176-81.

^{2.} Maru D et al. AIDS Behav 2008: 12;2; 284-93.

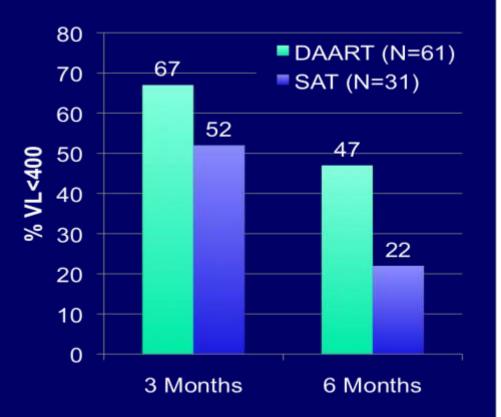
Project CONNECT Baseline Characteristics

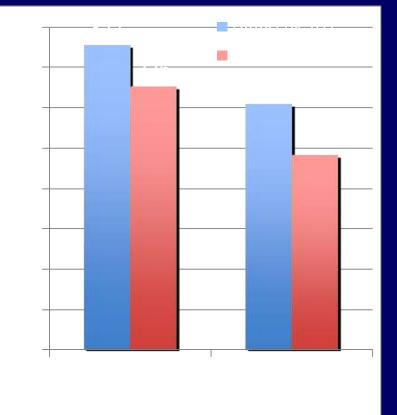
Characteristic	DAART (N=61)	SAT (N=31)
Mean age (years)	45.1	45.3
Racial/ethnic minority	44 (72)	22 (70)
Women	17 (28)	7 (30)
Opioid Dependence	45 (74)	23 (76)
Cocaine Dependence	34 (56)	16 (52)
Alcohol Dependence	20 (33)	12 (39)
Axis I Disorder	37 (61)	18 (58)
Percent HIV-1 RNA<50	37 (61)	20 (64)
Mean CD4	355	364

Project CONNECT HIV Treatment Outcomes

Viral Load

CD4 count





* 101 subjects received 150 cell phones; 50 lost/stolen, 23 damaged and replaced, others were recycled – texting and calling reminders to be assessed

Evidence-Based Pharmacological Treatment for Opioid & Alcohol Dependence

- Opioid Dependence
 - Methadone (pure opioid agonist)
 - Buprenorphine (partial opioid agonist)
 - Naltrexone (pure opioid antagonist)
- Alcohol Dependence
 - Naltrexone (oral, monthly IM injection)
 - Acamprosate (thrice daily)
 - Disulfuram (aversion therapy)

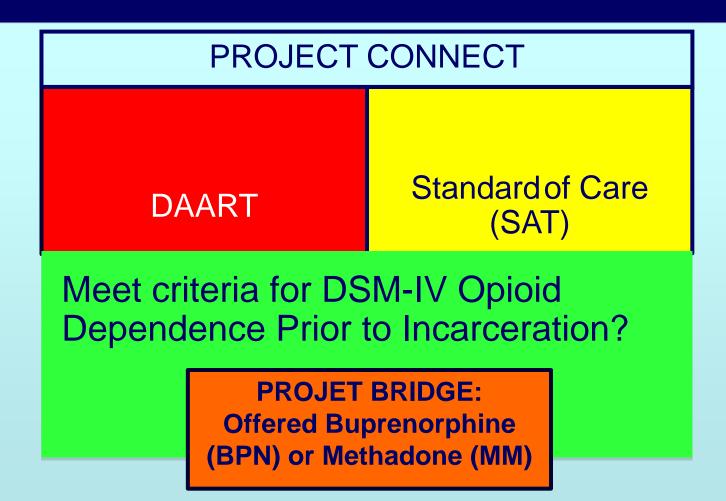
A randomized clinical trial of methadone maintenance for prisoners: Results at 12 months postrelease

Timothy W. Kinlock, (Ph.D.)^{a,b,*}, Michael S. Gordon, (D.P.A.)^a, Robert P. Schwartz, (M.D.)^{a,c}, Terrence T. Fitzgerald, (M.D.)^d, Kevin E. O'Grady, (Ph.D.)^e

Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment 37 (2009) 277-285

12 month Outcomes (N=204 OD Prisoners)	Counseling Only	Counseling + MMT Transfer after release	Counseling + MMT in prison and after release	P value
Retention in Treatment (mean Days)	23.1	91.3	166	<.01
Urine Opioid Drug + (%)	65.5	48.7	25.0	=.008
Criminal Activity	50.8	59.1	52.9	NS

Buprenorphine as a Conduit to Care for Released HIV+ Opioid Dependent Prisoners



Springer et al, J Urban Health, 2010

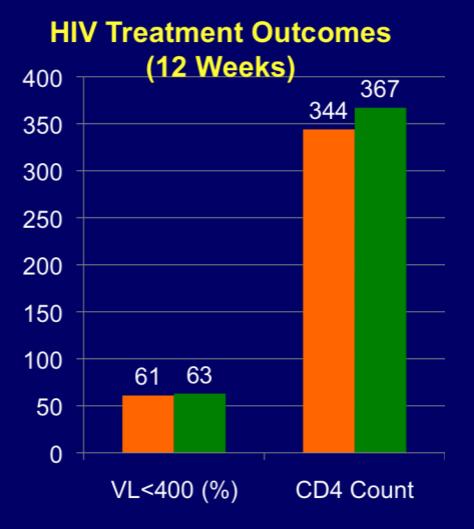
Improved HIV and Substance Abuse Treatment Outcomes for Released HIV-Infected Prisoners: The Impact of Buprenorphine Treatment

- Abstinent from opioids <8 months
- All subjects guaranteed HAART upon release
- 100% had Axis I Disorder (68% mood disorders)
- BPN treatment initiated as close to release as possible
- Nearly 1/3 had relapsed to opioids before being inducted on BPN

Springer, Chen, Altice, J Urban Health, 2010

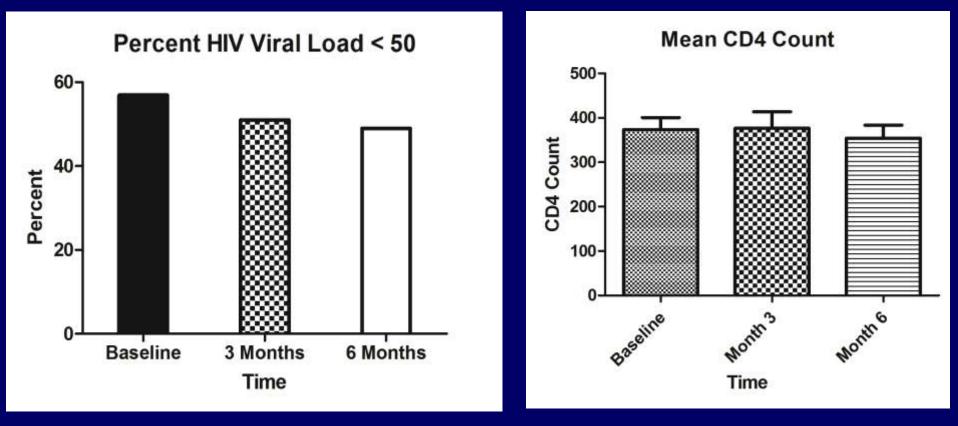
Buprenorphine Treatment for Released HIV+ Prisoners

- Opioid craving
 within 3 days
- Low mean BPN stabilization dose (9mg)
- High satisfaction
- 83% Opioid Negative Urine Toxicology
- Retention on BPN 74%



Springer et al. J Urban Health, 2010.

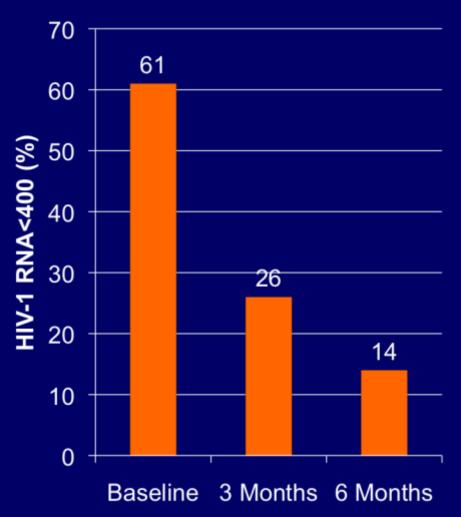
HIV Treatment Outcomes 6 month Project BRIDGE (N=51)



- Comparison to Opioid Dependent subjects who did not select BPN to be assessed
- Will assess impact of BPN treatment on HIV risk behaviors (2^o prevention)

Impact of Alcohol on HIV Treatment Outcomes

- 40% of Project CONNECT subjects met AUDIT criteria for hazardous drinking (HD)
- HIV outcomes better in HDs who received DAART, but HD overall still had worse HIV outcomes than non-HD subjects



Future Directions...

- Other pharmacotherapies to prevent relapse to opioid and alcohol use
- Cues and Reminders
- Contingency Management (money manager)
- Transitional Adherence Plan

Conclusions

- Correctional systems are an integral part of our public health system
- Prisoners, concentrated with prisoners with HIV, mental illness and substance use disorders, will return to the community
- Released HIV+ prisoners have poor HIV treatment outcomes and are important targets for intervention (system, adherence, adequate treatment of comorbid conditions)
- Evidence-based community transitional programs are urgently needed for HIV treatment and secondary prevention

