



HIV PREVENTION PLANNING WORKGROUP Virtual Meeting

Agenda and meeting packet will be available prior to the meeting at <u>http://hiv.lacounty.gov/Planning-Priorities-and-Allocations-Committee</u>

Wednesday, November 16, 2022 4:00PM-5:30PM (PST)

JOIN VIA WEBEX ON YOUR COMPUTER OR SMART PHONE: JOIN VIA WEBEX ON YOUR PHONE:

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Access Code: 2597 011 8020

Password: PREVENT

Help prevent the spread of STDs and HIV. Let your voice be heard.

Your input will inform the planning of prevention services in your community.

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PREVENTION PLANNING WORKGROUP Virtual Meeting Agenda Wednesday, November 16, 2022 @ 4:00 – 5:30pm **NEW DAY**

To Join by Computer:

https://lacountyboardofsupervisors.webex.com/lacountyboardofsupervisors/j.php?MTID=m9 264cf67a330e0dd7e2bc7c2998d669a

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AGENDA

1. Welcome and Introductions (4:00-4:10 pm)

2. Co-Chairs' Report (4:10-4:25 pm)

- a. Planning, Priorities and Allocations Committee Nov. 15 Meeting Highlights
- b. Co-chair nominations
- c. December Meeting
- 3. Comprehensive HIV Plan 2022-2026 Updates (4:25-4:30 pm)
- 4. DHSP Don't Think Know Presentation (4:30pm-5:05pm)
- 5. Prevention Knowledge, Abilities and Behaviors Survey Results Discussion (5:05-5:20 pm)
- 6. Next Steps and Agenda Development for Next Meeting (5:20-5:25 pm)
- 7. Public Comment + Announcements (5:25-5:30 pm)
- 8. Adjournment (5:30 pm)



VIRTUAL MEETING—PREVENTION PLANNING WORKGROUP (PPW) Wednesday, October 26, 2022 | 4:00-5:30PM MEETING SUMMARY

Attendees:

William King, MD (Co-Chair)	Miguel Martinez (Co-Chair)	Greg Wilson (Co-Chair)
Beverly Burgess	Brian Rogers	James
Katja Nelson	Kevin Donnelly	Menty Ayalew
Thelma Garcia		
Commission on HIV (COH) Staff: Cheryl Barrit, Catherine LaPointe, Jose Rangel-Garibay,		
Lizette Martinez, AJ King		
Division of HIV and STD Programs (DHSP) Staff: Anait Arsenyan, Pamela Ogata, Paulina		
Zamudio, Richard Salazar, Dr. Sid Puri (Substance Abuse Prevention and Control (SAPC))		

1. Welcome and Introductions

Miguel Martinez, Co-Chair, welcomed attendees and led introductions.

2. Co-Chairs' Report

a. Planning, Priorities and Allocations Committee Oct. 18 Meeting Highlights

- DHSP staff, Pamela Ogata, provided responses to COH directives but was only able to go through 4 directives. DHSP will continue with their responses at the next PP&A meeting on Tuesday, Nov. 15. Cheryl Barrit added that the Committee continues to look at opportunities to maximize Part A funding.
- K. Donnelly and M. Martinez gave a brief overview of the PPW workplan.
- b. Finalize and Adopt Workplan
 - The PPW went over and adopted the revised their 2022 Workplan. See meeting packet for details.
- c. Holiday Schedule (November and December)
 - November PPW meeting was rescheduled to Wednesday, Nov. 16th from 4-5:30pm to accommodate potential Thanksgiving holiday travel. C. Barrit noted the new meeting time conflicts with a mandatory Commissioner training on public policy at the same time.
 - K. Donnelly offered time in a future Planning, Priorities and Allocations Committee meeting for PPW activities to ensure prevention activities are aligned with PP&A activities. Dr. William King stated it was a good idea.
 - The determination of whether or not the PPW will meet in December will be revisited during the November meeting.

3. Comprehensive HIV Plan 2022-2026 Updates

• AJ King provided a brief update on the Comprehensive HIV plan. He stated he is currently working on a second draft based on feedback he received. The document will be available for review and public comment beginning Nov. 1, 2022 and will end on November 21.

4. DHSP/SAPC Intersections of HIV and Substance Use, Harm Reduction and Syringe Exchange Presentation

- Dr. Sid Puri, Associate Medical Director of Prevention with Substance Use Prevention and Control Program (SAPC) and DHSP staff, Paulina Zamudio, provided a presentation on current Syringe Exchange services/strategies in Los Angeles County. See meeting packet for the full presentation.
- Dr. King inquired about linkage to care for Engagement and Overdose Prevention Hubs (EOPS) that do not provide direct linkage to care in house. He stated concern about costs and linkage to care for differing insurance providers. P. Zamudio commented linkage to care for HIV in this scenario is similar to DHSP contracted agencies. Agencies link patients to care through established relationships with medical providers. If client does not have insurance, DHSP covers care costs for first 45 days until a medical home is established to avoid delay in care.
- Dr. Puri will follow up with more specific demographic information so the PPW can understand the overlap with COH priority populations.
- Dr. King suggested having another presentation focusing on how to create new referral partners for the EOPS/SSPs.
- M. Martinez inquired if there was an agency that could do a broad presentation on the principles and strategies of harm reduction to help build PPW understanding/capacity. Dr. King suggested reaching out to LA CADA or Harm Reduction Prevention Institute to provide a presentation. Dr. Puri also offered for SAPC's Harm Reduction unit to provide a training as well. M. Martinez suggested the presentation should be done during a PP&A Committee meeting. K. Donnelly agreed and recommended January, February, or March of 2023.

5. Prevention Knowledge, Abilities and Behaviors Survey Results

• No survey results were reviewed due to time constraints. It was recommended that the PPW review the remaining results prior to the November meeting and be prepared for discussion.

6. Next Steps and Agenda Development for Next Meeting

- Co-chair nominations
- December meeting

- DHSP "Don't Think Know" Presentation
- Continue review and discussion of Prevention Knowledge, Abilities and Behaviors Survey Results
- 7. Public Comment + Announcements There were no public comments
- 8. Adjournment The meeting was adjourned by Miguel Martinez



DUTY STATEMENT COMMITTEE CO-CHAIR

(APPROVED 3-28-17)

In order to provide effective direction and guidance for the Commission on HIV, Committee Co-Chairs must meet the following demands of their office, representation and leadership:

COMMITTEE LEADERSHIP:

- ① Serves as Co-Chair of a standing Commission Committee, and leads those monthly meetings
- ② Leads Committee decision-making processes, as needed
- ③ Meets monthly with Executive Director, or his/her designee, to prepare the Committee meeting agendas, course of action and assists Commission staff in the preparation of motions, backup materials and information for meetings, as necessary and appropriate
- ④ Assigns and delegates work to Subcommittees, task forces and work groups
- **Serves as a member of the Commission's Executive Committee**

MEETING MANAGEMENT:

- ① Serves as the Presiding Officer at the Committee meetings
- In consultation with other Co-Chair and senior Commission staff member(s), leads the Committee meetings,
 - conducting business in accordance with Commission actions/interests
 - recognizing speakers, stakeholders and the public for comment at the appropriate times
 - controlling decorum during discussion and debate and at all times in the meeting;
 - imposing meeting rules, requirements and limitations
 - calling meetings to order, for recesses and adjournment in a timely fashion and according to schedule, or extending meetings as needed
 - determining consensus, objections, votes, and announcing roll call vote results
 - ensuring fluid and smooth meeting logistics and progress
 - finding resolution when other alternatives are not apparent
 - ruling on issues requiring settlement and/or conclusion
- ③ Ability to put aside personal advocacy interests, when needed, in deference to role as the Committee's Presiding Officer.

REPRESENTATION:

In consultation with the Executive Director, Committee Co-Chairs:

- ① May ONLY serve as Committee spokesperson at various events/gatherings, in the public, with public officials and to the media if approved by the Commission Co-Chairs and Executive Director
- ② Take action on behalf of the Committee, when necessary

Duty Statement: Committee Co-Chair

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- ③ Generates, signs and submits official documentation and communication on behalf of the Committee
- ③ Present Committee findings, reports and other information to the full Commission, Executive Committee, and, as appropriate, other entities
- S Represent the Committee to the Commission, on the Executive Committee, and to other entities
- Support and promote decisions resolved and made by the Committee when representing it, regardless of personal views

KNOWLEDGE:

- ① CDC HIV Prevention Program, Ryan White Program (RWP), and HIV/AIDS and STI policy and information
- ② LA County Comprehensive HIV Plan and Comprehensive HIV Continuum
- ③ LA County's HIV/AIDS and STI, and other service delivery systems
- ④ County policies, practices and stakeholders
- ⁽⁵⁾ Ryan White Program legislation, State Brown Act, applicable conflict of interest laws
- © County Ordinance and practices, and Commission Bylaws
- ⑦ Topical and subject area of Committee's purview
- 8 Minimum of one year active Committee membership prior to Co-Chair role

SKILLS/ATTITUDES:

- ① Sensitivity to the diversity of audiences and able to address varying needs at their levels
- ② Life and professional background reflecting a commitment to HIV/AIDS and STI-related issues
- ③ Ability to demonstrate parity, inclusion and representation
- ④ Take-charge, "doer", action-oriented; ability to recruit involvement and interest
- S Unintimidated by conflict/confrontation, but striving for consensus whenever possible
- 6 Firm, decisive and fair decision-making practices

COMMITMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO THE OFFICE:

- ① Put personal agenda aside and advocate for what's in the best interest of the Commission
- 2 Devote adequate time and availability to the Commission and its business
- ③ Assure that members' and stakeholders' rights are not abridged
- ④ Advocate strongly and consistently on behalf of Commission's and people living with and at risk for HIV, interests
- S Always consider the views of others with an open mind
- 6 Actively and regularly participate in and lead ongoing, transparent decision-making processes
- Respect the views of other regardless of their race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, HIV status or other factors

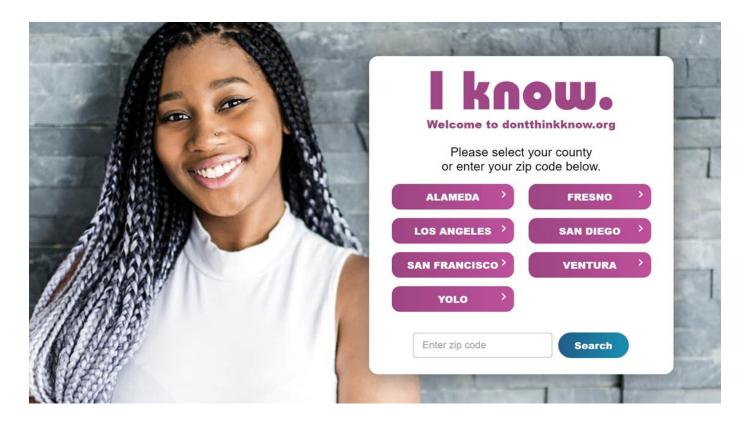




LAC Commission on HIV, Prevention Work Group Nov. 16, 2022



I Know - dontthinkknow.org



What is "I Know" ?



• Free chlamydia (CT) and gonorrhea (GC) home test kit

- Aptima Combo 2 NAAT assay with vaginal swab
- Self collected specimen mailed to lab

• Program website also offers:

- Free condoms
- Clinic referrals and other resource links, multiple languages
- Kits available in English and Spanish
- Mobile optimized

"I Know" in LAC



- 2009: First launched by LAC DPH in
- April 2022: Relaunched on new software platform
- Aug Sept 2022: Recent Ad campaign

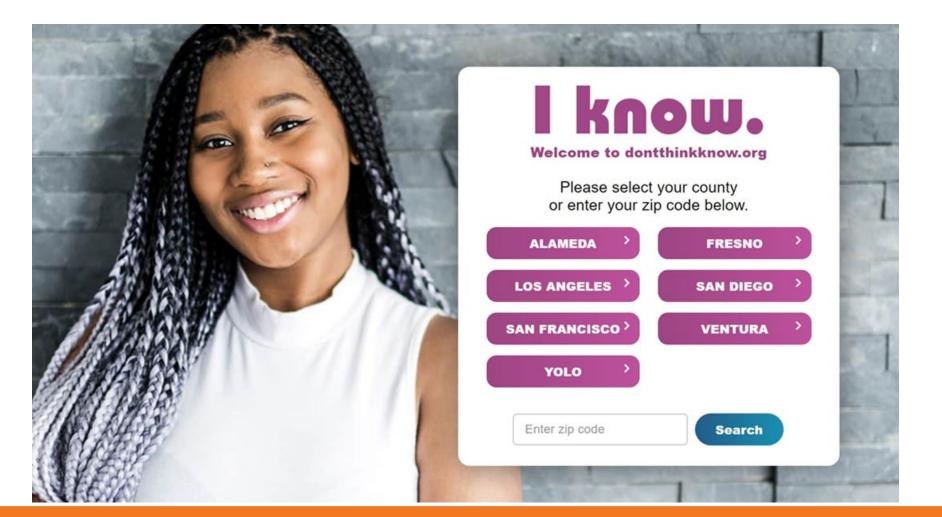




"I Know" in CA



In six other CA counties, more coming in 2023.



"Yo Se"

Entire website translated into Spanish





Who is "I Know" For?



• Program eligibility:

- LAC resident (including Long Beach and Pasadena)
- Women, trans men, or anyone with a vagina
- Ages 12-24
- Not pregnant (\rightarrow clinic)
- No symptoms (\rightarrow clinic)
- Program focus, based on LAC disease burden and impact disparities:
 - SPAs 1, 4, 6, and western part of 7
 - African American and Latina females

Why Home Testing?



- Free
- Eliminates other perceived costs / barriers to testing:
 - Transportation to clinic
 - o Time
 - Time off work, lost wages
 - Childcare
 - Perceived stigma, fear of being seen by others
 - Extra stigma and access issues at clinics for trans clients

Access testing <u>directly from promotions</u> with













Placing An Order



l know.



Get a FREE Home STI Test

To get started, we will need to gather some basic information from you like your name and address and ask you some sexual health related questions.



Don't live in Los Angeles County? Click here to change your location.



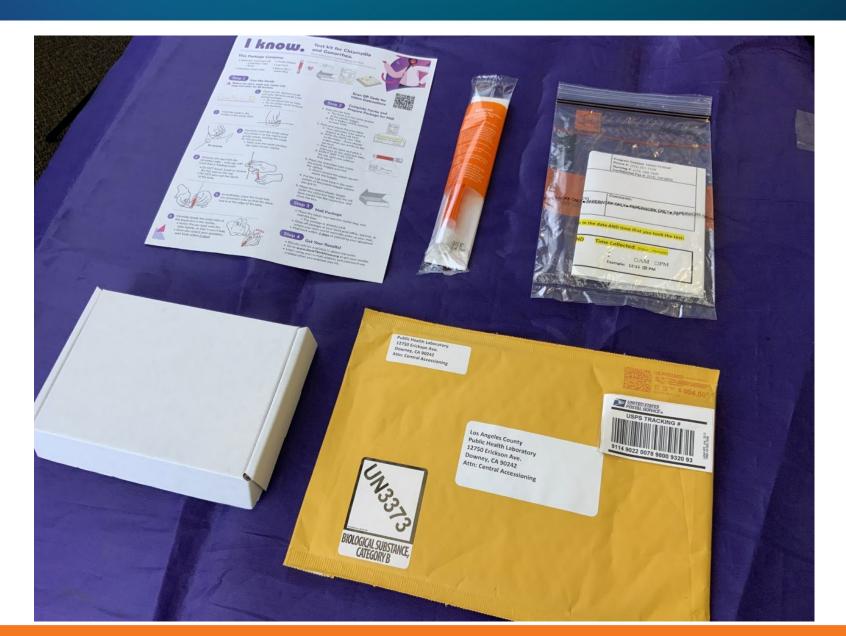
Kit As It Arrives





Kit Contents





Return Materials Postage is Paid!



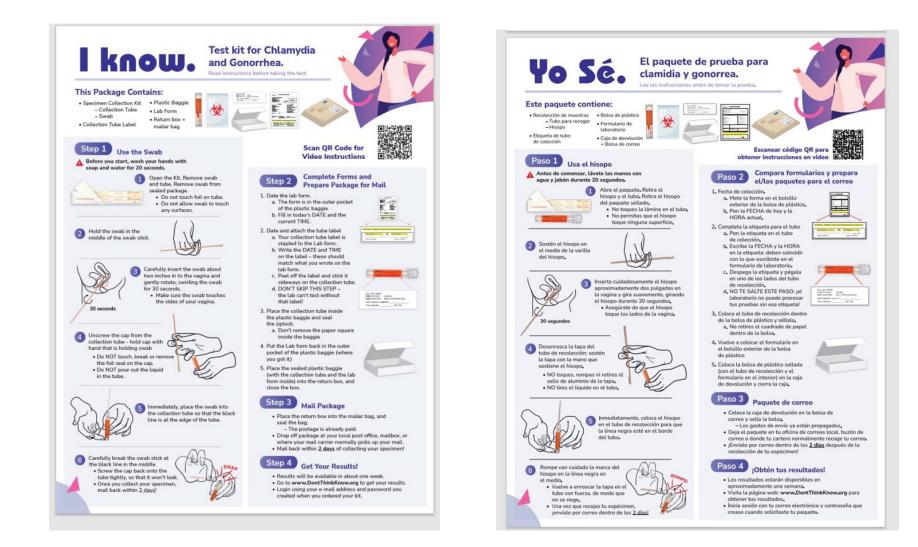




Instructions



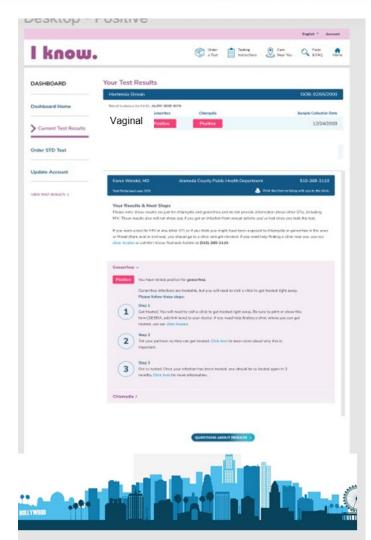




"I Know" Test Results



- Results ready ~1 week from PH Lab receiving specimen
- Client notified by text or email when results are ready
- Client accesses results online using password, or by calling DHSP
- All positive clients followed up by DHSP staff
- Free treatment options available through website



Sample result actual result format may vary

Treatment Resources





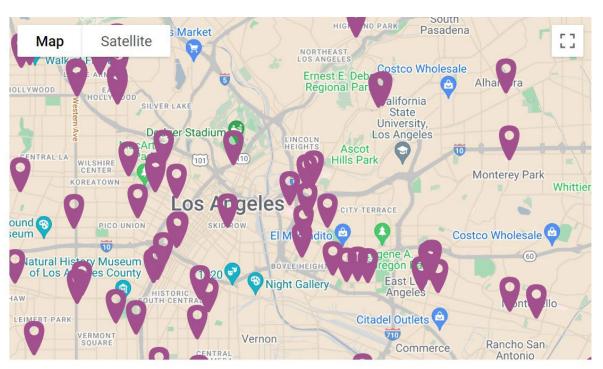
Locate resources near you. Please choose a resource type. You may also type your address below.

FILTER RESULTS

Enter Your Address or Zip

- All
 Has Weekend Hours
 Accepts Walk-in Visits
- Speaks Spanish
- Has Evening Hours

UPDATE MAP

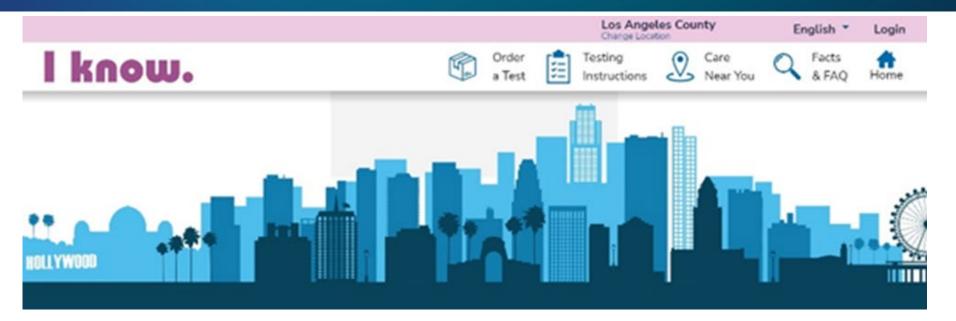




- Kit orders: 11,816 (9,419 in LAC)
- High use by African American, Latina women: 41-76% (76% LAC)*
- About ½ of orders (49.8%) led to testable specimen sent to lab
- Any positive: 8.9%

* LAC race/ethnicity data 76% approximate within 2%





Expanding "I Know" Reach in 2023



- Partner with County and Community agencies to
 - Post or distribute posters and other promo materials
 - Link back to <u>www.dontthinknow.org</u> from agency websites
 - Enable clients to use agency address to receive kits
 - Participate in or provide locations for outreaches
 - Become direct distribution partners (4-5 opportunities)

Poster, Table Tent







Wallet Card, Stickers









Other Promo Items





Link to Website













COPY1 English





Harlan Rotblatt, LAC DPH DHSP 213-351-1124 hrotblatt@ph.lacounty.gov

Thanks!







Prevention Planning Knowledge, Attitudes, and Beliefs Survey – Results from Commissioners

PREVENTION PLANNING WORKGROUP VIRTUAL MEETING WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 2022 4:00 - 5:30 PM

Purpose

This survey was developed by the Prevention Planning Workgroup to create a baseline for an annual assessment of the knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs (KABs) of members of the Los Angeles County Commission on HIV to increase the capacity of members to engage in prevention-focused planning activities.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Q1: What is your age?

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	•
▼ 13-19	0.00%	0
▼ 20-29	0.00%	0
▼ 30-39	30.77%	4
▼ 40-49	30.77%	4
▼ 50-59	23.08%	3
▼ 60+	15.38%	2
TOTAL	1	13

Q2: What is your race/ethnicity?

ANSWER CHOICES	▼ RESPONSES	•
 American Indian or Alaska Native 	0.00%	0
✓ Asian	7.69%	1
✓ Black or African American	15.38%	2
 Hispanic or Latinx 	30.77%	4
✓ Multi-Race	7.69%	1
 Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander 	0.00%	0
 White or Caucasian 	30.77%	4
✓ Other	7.69%	1
TOTAL		13

Q3: What is your gender identification?

ANSWER CHOICES	•	RESPONSES	•
 Non-Binary/Gender Non-Conforming 		0.00%	0
 Transgender: Female to Male 		0.00%	0
 Transgender Male to Female 		7.69%	1
✓ Female		15.38%	2
✓ Male		76.92%	10
 Other (please specify) 	Responses	0.00%	0
TOTAL			13

Q4: How long have you served as a Commissioner and/or Alternate on the Los Angeles County Commission on HIV?

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	•
 Less than 1 year 	15.38%	2
 Between 1-2 years 	23.08%	3
 Between 3-4 years 	15.38%	2
✓ 5 years or more	46.15%	6
TOTAL		13

Q5: What is the highest level of education you have completed?

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	•
 High school graduate, diploma, or the equivalent (for example: GED) 	0.00%	0
 Some college credit, no degree 	7.69%	1
 Trade/technical/vocational training 	0.00%	0
 Associate degree 	7.69%	1
✓ Bachelor's degree	38.46%	5
 Master's degree 	30.77%	4
 Doctorate degree 	15.38%	2
TOTAL		13

KNOWLEDGE

Q6: What do you think are elements of prevention? What are examples of interventions that prevent HIV?

- The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) has proposed the Ending the HIV Epidemic in the U.S. (EHE) initiative to end the HIV epidemic in the United States within 10 years. This initiative will leverage critical scientific advances in HIV prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and outbreak response by coordinating the highly successful programs, resources, and infrastructure of many HHS agencies and offices. CDC works closely with states and local communities, national partners that work on behalf of people with and at risk for HIV, as well as government partners, to scale up the highest-impact HIV prevention, care, treatment, and outbreak response strategies. Examples can be found here: https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/effective-interventions/a-to-z.html
- Outreach/Education on sexually transmitted diseases, Health education, Prep and Pep education and availability. Reducing barriers to medical care
- Information, available care. Example: there's not enough unbiased information and easy compassionate care. There's a lot of information that I would not know if I was not a Commissioner.
- Like a spectrum, I think everything from testing to treatment is prevention. Including PEP, PrEP, Health Education, Risk Reduction, STI testing and treatment, housing, drug treatment, and many more.

Q6: What do you think are elements of prevention? What are examples of interventions that prevent HIV? (continued)

- Testing, Biomed (PrEP and PEP), Health Education, Behavioral Health, Employment support, Navigation, Structural Interventions
- Education, awareness/stigma reduction, access (both physical and financial)
- Interventions Treatment Pep Prep
- Treatment as prevention undetectable levels of viral loads among HIV+ persons; Bio Medical Condoms Education and Information
- Improving poverty and housing stability, outreach, and education.
- Testing Screening PrEP/PeP
- Empathy Education Peer to Peer Money
- Treatment as Prevention (U=U), Pre-exposure prophylaxis (oral and injectable), Post-exposure prophylaxis, Condom use, Vaginal ring, broadly neutralizing antibodies, HIV vaccine.

Q7: What are the top 3 barriers to HIV prevention in Los Angeles County?

- 1. lack of access to health care; 2. lack of housing; 3. lack of programs to address substance abuse and mental health
- Services, Information and behavioral changes
- Homelessness, Lack of sexual health knowledge, Lack of access to healthcare.....+stigma
- Providers caring more about profit than prevention. Not enough HIV doctors. Lack of information and access to care.
- The size of the county, the diversity of the county, and competing interests like homelessness prevent us from fully realizing the goal of ending HIV.
- Political will, sector burnout, recruitment of participants
- Lack of education/awareness, lack of culturally competent care, lack of knowledge around access

Q7: What are the top 3 barriers to HIV prevention in Los Angeles County? (continued)

- Lack of \$ Lack of Willingness Political fear
- Lack of Expertise at the Prevention Planning Body Lack of Focus and Attention on Prevention Lack of Advocacy and Strong Voices at the Prevention Planning Body, HIV Commission and Ending the Epidemic Planning Committee Lack of funding Lack of adequate expertise in community agencies and health centers in general Lack of truly embracing U=U. No leadership on this issue In Question #29, this survey does not even put Treatment as Prevention in the ranking order. That is a major oversight
- Poverty, housing affordability, substance abuse
- 1. Stigma 2. Medical Mistrust 3. Lack of access
- Stigma Fear Ignorance
- Provider resistance, patient and community lack of knowledge, and access to timely PrEP services.

Q8: What is Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP)?

ANSWER CHOICES	•	RESPONSES	•
 A pill that individuals can take daily before HIV exposure to prevent HIV acquisition 		100.00%	13
 A pill that individuals can take daily after HIV exposure to prevent HIV acquisition 		0.00%	0
 An experimental drug that might prevent HIV, research is still being done 		0.00%	0
 I don't know 		0.00%	0
TOTAL			13

Q9: To your knowledge, how effective is PrEP at preventing HIV transmission when having sex without a condom?

ANSWER CHOICES	•	RESPONSES	•
 Not at all effective 		0.00%	0
 Minimally effective 		0.00%	0
 Somewhat effective 		7.69%	1
 Very/completely effective 		84.62%	11
✓ I don't know		7.69%	1
TOTAL			13

Q10: PrEP is currently offered via which route of administration?

ANSWER CHOICES	▼ RESPONSE	s 🔹
 One (1) oral tablet 	76.92%	10
 Two (2) oral tablets 	15.38%	2
 Three (3) oral tablets 	7.69%	1
 Long-acting injectables 	61.54%	8
Total Respondents: 13		

Q11: What is the current recommended dose for PrEP to effectively prevent HIV infection?

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	•
 Every 12 hours (twice per day) 	0.00%	0
 Once per day 	100.00%	13
 Every other day 	0.00%	0
 Once per week 	0.00%	0
 Once per month 	0.00%	0
 Once per six months 	0.00%	0
TOTAL		13

Q12: Which of the following drugs are current FDA-approved administrations of PrEP? **Select all that apply**

ANSWER CHOICES	▼ RESPONSES	•
 Apretude 	50.00%	6
 Atripla 	8.33%	1
 Biktarvy 	16.67%	2
 Triumeq 	0.00%	0
✓ I don't know.	25.00%	3
Total Respondents: 12		

Q13: What is Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP)?

ANSWER CHOICES	•	RESPONSES	s 💌
 A pill that individuals can take daily before HIV exposure to prevent HIV acquisition 		0.00%	0
 A pill that individuals can take daily after HIV exposure to prevent HIV acquisition 		100.00%	13
 An experimental drug that might prevent HIV, research is still being done 		0.00%	0
 I don't know 		0.00%	0
TOTAL			13

Q14: HIV treatment (antiretroviral medication) works to:

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	•
 Increase HIV viral load and decrease CD4 cells 	0.00%	0
 Decrease HIV viral load and decrease CD4 cells 	0.00%	0
 Decrease HIV viral load and increase CD4 cells 	92.31%	12
 Increase HIV viral load and increase CD4 cells 	7.69%	1
TOTAL		13

Q15: Bacterial sexually transmitted infections (STIs) (Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Syphilis) are curable.

ANSWER CHOICES	▼ RESPONSES	•
✓ Yes	100.00%	13
✓ No	0.00%	0
✓ I don't know	0.00%	0
TOTAL		13

Q16: A person must start PEP within _____ after a potential HIV exposure.

ANSWER CHOICES	 RESPONSES 	•
✓ 120 hours	0.00%	0
 ✓ 24 hours 	30.77%	4
✓ 48 hours	15.38%	2
✓ 72 hours	53.85%	7
TOTAL		13

Q17: What activities can put you at risk for STIs? Check all the apply.

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	•
 Having anal, vaginal, or oral sex without a condom 	100.00%	13
 Having sex with multiple partners, especially anonymous partners 	92.31%	12
 Having sex while using drugs or alcohol 	92.31%	12
Total Respondents: 13		

Q18: What STIs can likely lead to HIV? Check all that apply.

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	•
 Chlamydia 	75.00%	9
 Genital herpes 	75.00%	9
 Gonorrhea 	83.33%	10
 Human Papillomavirus (HPV) 	50.00%	6
 Syphilis 	91.67%	11
 Trichomoniasis 	25.00%	3
Total Respondents: 12		

Q19: What are 5 ways STIs can be transmitted?

ANSWER CHOICES	•	RESPONSES	s 🔻
 Vaginal sex 		100.00%	13
 Anal sex 		100.00%	13
 Oral sex 		100.00%	13
 Skin contact 		69.23%	9
 Sharing personal items, such as toothbrushes or razors, with someone who has an STI 		61.54%	8
Total Respondents: 13			

Q20: How can STIs be prevented?

ANSWER CHOICES	 RESPONSES 	•
 Practice abstinence 	100.00%	13
 Use condoms 	100.00%	13
 Have fewer partners 	76.92%	10
 Get vaccinated 	61.54%	8
 Talk with your partner 	84.62%	11
 Get tested 	92.31%	12
Total Respondents: 13		

ATTITUDES

Q21: Treatment as prevention: (Check all that apply).

ANSWER CHOICES	▼ RESPONSES	•
 Knowing your HIV status 	53.85%	7
 Being in care if HIV positive 	61.54%	8
 Being in care if HIV positive and viral load is undetectable 	92.31%	12
Total Respondents: 13		

Q22: What does serostatus neutral mean?

ANSWER CHOICES	•	RESPONSES	•
 Knowing your HIV status 		7.69%	1
 Prevention services or interventions targeting persons regardless of HIV status 		92.31%	12
 Not knowing your HIV status 		0.00%	0
TOTAL			13

Q23: What are the two most important tenets of HIV planning to you? Please list two.

- Inclusion; parity
- Teamwork and collaboration
- 1. Use of data to target outbreaks and hot spots. 2. Educating the community sexual health issues and solutions
- What are tenets? Please use common, easy to understand words for those with limited knowledge of the English language. Thank you.
- Data focused, grounded in the community, communication and engagement, and collaborative
- Parity and inclusion

Q23: What are the two most important tenets of HIV planning to you? Please list two. (continued)

- Community participation from a broad set of community partners, making sure that all folks are represented. Making sure folks understand how to plan, how to use data, etc
- Equity Accessibility Culturally appropriate
- Involve those at-risk of infection Involve those living with HIV infection Involve the community and treating providers
- Housing Stability and increased positive health outcomes
- 1. Awareness 2.
- Involvement by people living with HIV / AIDS Partnerships by people with HIV and the service and medical organizations
- That the planning body be informed from both provider perspectives and community perspectives.

Q24: How comfortable are you with utilizing health districts as the geographic lens for planning efforts?

VERY UNCOMFORTABLE	UNCOMFORTABLE -	NEUTRAL 🔻	COMFORTABLE -	VERY COMFORTABLE	TOTAL 🔻
7.69 %	15.38% 2	15.38 % 2	53.85 % 7	7.69 %	13

Q25: If you answered 1-3, would you want to have an in-service on the utilization of health districts for planning purposes?

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	•
✓ Yes	84.62%	11
✓ No	15.38%	2
TOTAL		13

Q26: How confident are you in understanding prevention-related data?

•	NOT CONFIDENT AT _	SOMEWHAT CONFIDENT	VERY CONFIDENT	TOTAL 🔻	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
 (no label) 	0.00% O	46.15% 6	53.85% 7	13	4.08

Q27: If you answered 1-3, would you want to have an inservice on the utilization of prevention-related data for planning purposes?

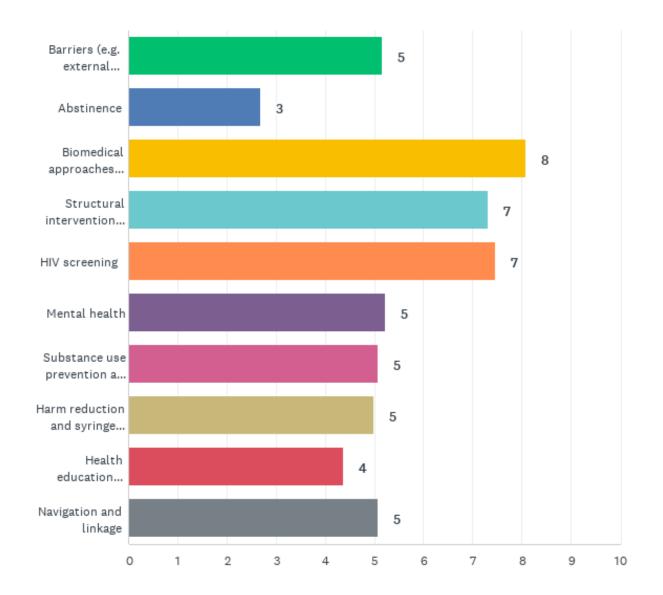
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	•
✓ Yes	75.00%	9
✓ No	25.00%	3
TOTAL		12

Q28: Which is not part of a sex-positive approach to working with individuals?

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	•
 Discussing human anatomy 	8.33%	1
 Using non-judgmental language 	16.67%	2
 Urging them to be sexually active with other people 	75.00%	9
 Supporting them in choosing their identity 	0.00%	0
TOTAL		12

BELIEFS

Q29: Please rank the following interventions based on what you think are the most important ways to prevent HIV. (next slide)



Q30: Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements (next slide)

•	STRONGLY DISAGREE	SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE	SOMEWHAT _ AGREE	STRONGLY _ AGREE	TOTAL 🔻
 Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) could be effective at reducing new HIV infections in Los Angeles County. 	0.00% O	0.00% O	0.00% O	7.69% 1	92.31% 12	13
 Treatment as Prevention (TasP)/Undetectable = Untransmittable (U=U) could reduce new HIV infections in Los Angeles County. 	7.69% 1	0.00% O	0.00% O	7.69% 1	84.62% 11	13
 Suppressing HIV viral loads to undetectable levels with antiretroviral treatment reduces the risk of transmitting HIV to others. 	7.69% 1	0.00% O	0.00% O	7.69% 1	84.62% 11	13
 If an agency has the capacity and infrastructure, PrEP and TasP are tools that can drastically reduce new HIV infection rates and community viral loads in my community. 	7.69% 1	0.00% O	0.00% O	7.69% 1	84.62% 11	13
 I believe the use of PrEP could obstruct existing HIV prevention efforts in any of the following ways: providing a false sense of security, lead to reduced condom use, or lead to other high-risk behaviors. 	61.54% 8	7.69% 1	7.69% 1	15.38% 2	7.69% 1	13

 I have the proper knowledge and training to advocate for my community to use PrEP. 	0.00% O	0.00% O	23.08% 3	46.15% 6	30.77% 4	13
 I have the proper knowledge and training to advocate for my community to use TasP to prevent new HIV infections. 	0.00% O	0.00% O	23.08% 3	30.77% 4	46.15% 6	13
 There are sufficient programs to address access to PrEP in Los Angeles County. 	30.77% 4	23.08% 3	15.38% 2	23.08% 3	7.69% 1	13
 I have the proper knowledge and training to advocate for my community to use long-acting injectables to prevent new HIV infections. 	7.69% 1	0.00% O	38.46% 5	30.77% 4	23.08% 3	13
 I believe that we have the proper knowledge and training to incorporate long-acting antiretrovirals in Los Angeles County. 	0.00% O	30.77% 4	15.38% 2	30.77% 4	23.08% 3	13
 I believe that PLWH who take medication and are virally suppressed (undetectable) cannot transmit HIV. 	8.33% 1	0.00% O	0.00% O	8.33% 1	83.33% 10	12
 I believe it is an important part of the role of an HIV tester to link people who receive an HIV- negative test result who are at risk of HIV exposure to PrEP and primary care at every test encounter. 	0.00% O	0.00% O	0.00% O	15.38% 2	84.62% 11	13

 I believe that most HI regimens are highly to with many side effect 	oxic drugs	46.15% 6	15.38% 2	7.69% 1	23.08% 3	7.69% 1
 I would trust condom me against HIV and S 		0.00% 0	15.38% 2	15.38% 2	53.85% 7	15.38% 2
 I believe it is an important the role of an HIV test individuals to HIV treat they receive a positive 	ter to link atment if	0.00% O	0.00% O	0.00% O	0.00% O	100.00% 13
 I believe immediate li HIV care and treatme people who test HIV-p important. 	nt for	0.00% O	0.00% O	0.00% O	0.00% O	100.00% 13
 I believe PrEP causes make riskier choices a sexual practices. 	· · · ·	38.46% 5	15.38% 2	7.69% 1	23.08% 3	15.38% 2

- I would recommend PrEP to a friend or family member who is at risk for continued HIV exposure.
- I see HIV testers as a critical part of ending the HIV epidemic.
- I believe insurance is a barrier to accessing PrEP services, medical visits, labs, and medication.
- I believe Partner Services is a key service to help end the HIV epidemic.
- I believe outreach to priority populations is key for successful HIV testing programs.
- I believe PrEP is safe and highly effective.

d PrEP to a ember who is at HIV exposure.	0.00% O	0.00% O	0.00% O	7.69% 1	92.31% 12	13
s a critical part	0.00%	0.00%	7.69%	15.38%	76.92%	10
epidemic.	0	0		2	10	13
is a barrier to	0.00%	7.69%	23.08%	23.08%	46.15%	
vices, medical edication.	0	1	3	3	6	13
ervices is a key	7.69%	0.00%	15.38%	46.15%	30.77%	
the HIV	1	0	2	6	4	13
to priority	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	15.38%	84.62%	
for successful ms.	0	0	0	2	11	13
fe and highly	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	23.08%	76.92%	
	0	0	0	3	10	13

Q31: What areas of HIV prevention would you like to learn or gain more knowledge?

- HIV and STI prevalence rates in LA County
- Unsure have to think about it
- Pep and Prep access with basic data on functionality and side effects
- We need to talk more about funding for STIs and talk about the infrastructure that exists so that we can provide recommendations for improvement.
- Policy development and change, harm reduction
- Further discussions on how to expand community engagement, health education, etc.

Q31: What areas of HIV prevention would you like to learn or gain more knowledge? (continued)

- Best practices for delivering the above interventions
- I am still very new to all of it, so I would like to continue a broad breadth of trainings and presentations to increase my knowledge.
- I'm willing to learn anything new
- The basics
- How to better reach key populations and vulnerable communities.

Q32: What is your preferred way of learning? In what ways would you like to learn? (e.g., reading materials, self-study, workshops, lectures)

- Reading materials; workshops; lectures
- Workshops, lectures, focus groups and infographics
- Workshops
- Regular mediums of information like TV, radio, internet and social media sites
- I am relatively flexible in how I learn, but reading is my preferred route.
- all of it!
- Workshops, lectures
- Any and all
- reading materials
- In-person or virtual workshops and lectures.
- All methods
- Workshops and lectures
- Self-study, Workshops

Q33: Do you have any comments you would like to share?

- N/A
- Thank you!
- Knowledge is power.
- None
- Thanks!
- Nothing additional
- Hopefully something meaningful will be done with this information. Too often the Commission and its subcommittees just collect information and do absolutely nothing with it. It sits on a shelf.
- I enjoy being on the commission and doing my part in helping EHE.
- Good survey
- I thought some of the Questions were somewhat skewed to guide one to answer in a certain way
- #14 Antiretroviral therapy does not "increase" CD4 cells. Rather, it suppresses the virus thereby allowing the body to recover CD4 cells through its own immunologic mechanisms. #16 - While the guidelines state PEP should be given "within 72 hours", the reality is PEP is most effective if given within 24 hours, and only 50% effective if given at 48 or 72 hours. Thus, PEP should be viewed as a "medical emergency" and should be initiated within 24 hours to be maximally effective.