

Form Approved

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Community-Based Organizations' Changes in Preparedness and Resources for Support of Biomedical

HIV Prevention

Attachment 5

Survey Instrument

Public reporting burden of this collection of information is estimated to average 30 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to CDC/ATSDR Reports Clearance Officer; 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS D-74, Atlanta, Georgia 30333; Attn: OMB-PRA (0920-New)

Community-Based Organizations' Changes in Preparedness and Resources for Support of Biomedical HIV Prevention

1. What is the name of your organization?

2. Where is your main site located? (If more than one site, please provide location for the site that provides services to the largest number of clients)

City

State

Zip Code

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ORGANIZATION CHARACTERISTICS

The purpose of this section is to learn about your organization, its clients, and its current HIV-related services.

For all questions that follow, if your organization has more than one site, please answer for all sites combined.

3. What non-clinical HIV-related services does your organization provide? (check all that apply)

- HIV testing onsite
- HIV self-testing or self-specimen collection kits made available to clients
- Small group behavioral HIV prevention interventions
- Individual behavioral HIV prevention interventions
- Linkage to social services or financial benefits
- Linkage to treatment and care for persons living with HIV
- Linkage to partner services for persons living with HIV
- Linkage to substance abuse treatment or harm reduction services
- HIV education and community outreach

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4. By sex, what proportion of your organization's clients are estimated to be:

% Male

% Female

5. Select if your answer to question 4 is "don't know" or "refuse"

Don't know or refuse

6. What proportion of your organization's clients are estimated to be current IDU (using non-prescription drugs by injection)?

%

7. Select if your answer to question 6 is "don't know" or "refuse"

Don't know or refuse

8. By race/ethnicity, what proportion of your organization's clients are estimated to be:

% White (and not
Hispanic/Latino)

% Black or African
American (and not
Hispanic/Latino)

% Hispanic or Latino
(of any race)

% Asian

% American Indian or
Alaska Native

% Native Hawaiian or
other Pacific Islander

9. Select if your answer to question 8 is "don't know" or "refuse"

Don't know or refuse

10. By sexual orientation or gender identity, what proportion of your clients are estimated to be:

Do not count persons in more than one category, estimates in all categories should not total more than 100%.

% MSM (gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men)

% Heterosexual male

% Heterosexual female

% Transgender (male to female)

% Transgender (female to male)

11. Select if your answer to question 10 is "don't know" or "refuse"

Don't know or refuse

12. By age, what proportion of your organization's clients are estimated to be:

% Adolescent (ages 13-17 years)

% Young adult (ages 18-29 years)

% Mid-adult (ages 30-49 years)

% Older adult (ages 50+)

13. Select if your answer to question 12 is "don't know" or "refuse"

Don't know or refuse

14. By HIV status, what proportion of your organization's clients do you think are estimated to be:

% persons living with HIV (HIV-positive)

% persons whose HIV status is unknown to the staff

% persons who report being without HIV infection (HIV-negative)

15. Select if your answer to question 14 is "don't know or refuse"

Don't know or refuse

The purpose of this section is to learn about your organization, its interests in, and resources needed to, provide clinical HIV treatment and prevention services. By clinical services we mean services that must be provided by licensed healthcare professionals such as doctors, nurse practitioners, clinical psychologists, or pharmacists.

16. From where does your organization receive external funding? (check all that apply)

- State health department
- Local health department(s) (e.g., county or city)
- Private foundation(s)
- Philanthropic gifts through fundraising
- Don't know or refuse
- Other (please specify)

17. Does your organization currently provide any of the following clinical services on-site? (check all that apply)

- Blood collection by venipuncture (phlebotomy) for laboratory tests
- Genital examination and treatment for sexually transmitted disease
- Diagnosis and treatment for serious mental health conditions
- Providing or recommending clinical care based on lab and exam results
- Writing prescriptions for treatment medications
- Dispensing of treatment medications (e.g., on-site pharmacy)
- Providing and monitoring clinical treatment for HIV infection
- Providing and monitoring clinical treatment for opiate/narcotic addiction
- Don't know or refuse

18. Are these clinical services provided by: (check all that apply)

- Clinicians employed by your organization
- Clinicians employed by another organization but who provide services in our facilities (i.e., co-located services)
- Don't know or refuse

19. Please tell us whether your organization is designated as one of the following: (please select one response)

- Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC) funded by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)
- FQHC look alike that is not funded by HRSA (i.e., your organization meets the criteria of an FQHC but does not receive funding from HRSA)
- Other type of clinic-based organization that does not meet FQHC criteria
- Don't know or refuse

The disease (COVID-19) caused by a novel coronavirus has had a striking impact on the response of public health and health care entities globally. Government responses to the rapid spread of this respiratory illness have required persons to practice distancing themselves from others to minimize the spread of the virus. In the United States, the guidance provided by federal, state, and local government officials to facilitate social distancing have resulted in some community-based organizations closing, clinics cutting hours of operation or reducing face-to-face visits, and medical personnel shifting from primary care to COVID-19 hospital units. We would like to know how the COVID-19 pandemic has affected your organization.

20. Please indicate how COVID-19 has affected your organization: (check all that apply)

- Closed doors and ended operations for ≥ 2 months
- Reduced staff through layoffs or furloughs
- Reduction in the number of clients seeking services
- Changes in how funding or resources are allocated (e.g., funding or staff for HIV screening now used for COVID-19 screening)
- Unable to provide HIV testing and counseling services
- Unable to provide counseling for pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV prevention
- Unable to provide provision of pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV prevention
- Unable to provide linkage to social or financial services, partner services, or treatment and care services.
- Don't know or refuse

Research has shown that providing antiretroviral medications (ARVs) can be effectively used to reduce the number of new HIV infections. There are three uses of ARVs that work well if patients take the medication as prescribed.

1. **Nonoccupational postexposure prophylaxis (nPEP)**

o If persons without HIV infection know that they are likely to have been exposed to HIV sexually or by contact with infected blood, the risk of HIV infection can be decreased by 80% if they begin taking 2-3 ARVs as early as possible (within 3 days of the exposure) and if they take them once or twice a day for 4 weeks. Because this involves starting ARV use just after a possible exposure to HIV (and continuing it for 28 days), this is called “postexposure prophylaxis”, in other words, prevention after exposure. This was first developed for people who were exposed to the virus through their jobs, e.g., nurses who were accidentally stuck by a needle after drawing blood from a person with HIV infection, or occupational exposure. Since sexual and IDU exposures are not work-related, this use of PEP is called “nonoccupational”.

<https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/risk/pep/index.html>

2 **Daily oral Preexposure prophylaxis (PrEP)**

o If persons without HIV infection do not use condoms regularly during vaginal or anal sex and one of more of their sexual partners may have HIV infection, studies have shown that taking a single pill every day that contains 2 ARVs can reduce the risk of HIV infection by up to 99%. PrEP can reduce the risk of getting HIV by at least 74% for persons who inject drugs when taken daily. Because this involves starting ARV use before a possible exposure to HIV (and continuing it daily), this is called “preexposure prophylaxis”, in other words, prevention before exposure.

<https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/risk/prep/index.html>

3. Treatment as prevention (TasP)

o The risk of getting HIV infection is very high for persons without HIV infection who do not use condoms regularly during sex with a regular partner or spouse who has HIV infection and is not taking antiretroviral medications for their own treatment. Treating people living with HIV infection much earlier in their disease (e.g., with high CD4 cell counts) can prevent them from giving HIV to their partner, because the partner living with HIV is virally suppressed (they have an undetectable viral load). If their viral load stays undetectable, they have effectively no risk of transmitting HIV to an HIV-negative partner through sex. This is called “treatment as prevention” (also referred to as “U=U”).

<https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/risk/art/index.html>

Because these prevention methods all involve prescribing ARVs to people and monitoring for side effects and safety, they can only be done by physicians and nurse practitioners licensed to prescribe medication. However, CBOs are critical to educating communities about these biomedical prevention methods and working with clinical providers as well as men and women who use ARVs for prevention.

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The next set of questions is to help us assess how CBOs would like to be involved in biomedical prevention and what their training and resource needs are to take on new roles in the area of ARV-based HIV prevention with uninfected men and women at very high risk of getting infected.

21. Before today, have the majority of your staff (>50%) heard of (check all that apply):

- Nonoccupational postexposure prophylaxis (nPEP)
- Preexposure prophylaxis (PrEP)
- Treatment as prevention (TasP)

22. Have any clients requested information about (check all that apply)

- nPEP
- PrEP
- TasP

23. Have any clients been prescribed nPEP (taking ARVs daily for 4 weeks after a possible HIV exposure)?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

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24. Was nPEP given to client(s) following: (check all that apply)

- A man who had consensual sex with a man
- A man who was raped by a man
- A woman who had consensual sex with a man
- A man who had consensual sex with a women
- A woman who was raped by a man
- IDU exposure
- Don't know exposure

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25. Have any clients been prescribed PrEP (taking ARVs daily for more than month to protect themselves against HIV infection)?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

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26. Were the client(s) who received PrEP: (check all that apply)

- MSM (gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men)
- Heterosexual women
- Heterosexual men
- IDU
- Don't know

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27. Have any clients been prescribed TasP (started ARV treatment early to protect their HIV-negative partner - not primarily for the benefit of their own health)?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

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28. Were the client(s) who received TasP: (check all that apply)

- MSM (gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men)
- Heterosexual women
- Heterosexual men
- IDU
- Don't know

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29. Did your organization provide linkage to payment assistance programs for any of the following (check all that apply):

- nPEP
- PrEP
- TasP

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30. For each intervention, please check the one statement below that best describes your organization's current intentions.

This organization is...

nPEP	Currently provide it at a level that meets our clients' needs. ▾
PrEP	Likely to support its use for some clients but need more resources. ▾
TasP	Unlikely to support its use, because clinical services are not in our mission. ▾

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31. What additional INFORMATION do you need to make a decision about supporting use of nPEP? (enter text as needed)

32. What additional INFORMATION do you need to make a decision about supporting use of PrEP? (enter text as needed)

33. What additional INFORMATION do you need to make a decision about supporting use of TasP? (enter text as needed)

34. To support the use of nPEP, PrEP, and TasP, what *additional* resources does your organization need? (Check all that apply):

Note: If you do not think it is appropriate for your organization to support one of the 3 interventions, leave that column blank. If you do not think clinical services will be provided by your organization, do not check the boxes that refer to clinical services, staff billing, or equipment.

	nPEP	PrEP	TasP
Staff training and tools: On Guidelines or Program Manual	High	Moderate	Low
Staff training and tools: For community outreach and education staff	Low	High	Moderate
Staff training and tools: On medication adherence support	Not a priority	Low	Moderate

Staff training and tools: For adaptation of EBI risk reduction counseling protocols	Moderate	Moderate	High
Staff training and tools: On client linkage, support for retention in biomedical care, and coordination with clinical care sites	Moderate	Moderate	High
Staff training and tools: On reimbursement/billing for clinical services	Low	Low	Moderate
Client information and tools: Client information materials (handouts, videos, etc.)	High	High	High

Client information and tools: Financial resource guide to assist clients	High ▾	High ▾	High ▾
Client information and tools: Protocols and tools for screening clients for eligibility for biomedical intervention	Moderate ▾	High ▾	Moderate ▾
Staff needed: Counseling staff	Moderate ▾	Moderate ▾	High ▾
Staff needed: Clinical staff (nurses, doctors, pharmacists)	Low ▾	Low ▾	Low ▾
Staff needed: Outreach/education staff	Low ▾	Low ▾	High ▾

Staff needed: Care coordinators (nurses, doctors, pharmacists)	▾	▾	▾
Staff needed: Clerical staff (e.g., records management, billing)	▾	▾	▾
Space needed: For counseling and education	▾	▾	▾
Space needed: For clinical procedures and visits	▾	▾	▾
Space needed: More space files and clerical	▾	▾	▾
Equipment needed: Computers and software	▾	▾	▾

Equipment needed:

Clinical care
equipment and
supplies

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35. Where would you most prefer to get resources about biomedical HIV prevention methods? (select one per row)

	Local Health Department	Local Clinical Provider	CDC or CDC- funded Source	National or Regional Training Center	Other National or Regional Source
Clinical information for nonclinical staff (e.g, about medications, labs)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Training for clinical staff in providing biomedical prevention and monitoring health effects	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Training for nonclinical staff to support client use (e.g., adherence)

Training for nonclinical staff in collaborating with clinical providers (e.g., linkage to care)

Materials for community outreach and education

Materials for community outreach and education

Materials for identifying clients who might be candidates for biomedical prevention

Materials for clients using biomedical prevention

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36. What are your organization's primary strengths related to the support of biomedical HIV prevention methods?

37. What are your organization's primary challenges related to the support of biomedical HIV prevention methods?

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You have completed the survey. THANK YOU VERY MUCH!

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Done