

HIV, STI, & Viral Hepatitis Sentinel Network

Virtual Meeting

November 26, 2018

Audio:

1-866-740-1260

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Agenda

- Introductions
- Adolescent Health Survey Results
- Discussion
- Wrap Up

Introductions

Introductions



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NACCHO



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NACCHO

HIV, STI, & Viral Hepatitis Sentinel Network

Purpose:

- Assess local health department (LHD) efforts, needs, challenges, and successes
- Advance NACCHO's ability to fulfill its mission to be a leader, partner, catalyst, and voice for LHDs

Membership:

- Open to all LHDs
- Currently more than 100 LHDs from over 40 states

Member Responsibilities:

- Complete brief surveys on an approximately quarterly basis

Adolescent Health Survey

Purpose

- To assess LHD adolescent health priorities, programs, and partnerships, and determine what LHDs need to advance adolescent health and well-being in their communities

Respondents

- 64 LHDs out of 114 Sentinel Network members (56% response rate)
- 35 states represented in results

For the purpose of this query, adolescent(s) refers to young people between 10-19 years of age.

Why Adolescent Health?

Adolescence is a critical period of human development characterized by:



Significant **physical, cognitive, social, and emotional development**



Risk-taking, driven by biological changes and complex social dynamics, that includes substance use, reckless driving, and unprotected sex



An incomparable **opportunity to promote healthy behaviors**, as the habits developed during this period continue into adulthood

Why Adolescent Health?

Adolescents experience distinct health challenges:



Young people living with **HIV** are the least likely to know their status, receive care, and have a suppressed viral load¹



Young people aged 15-24 account for half of the 20 million new **STIs** that occur in the US each year²



1 in 7 high school students have misused **prescription opioids**³



One third of high school students feel persistently **sad or hopeless**³

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). (2018, April 20). *HIV Among Youth*. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/group/age/youth/index.html>

2. CDC. (2017, December 8). *Adolescents and Young Adults*. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/std/life-stages-populations/adolescents-youngadults.htm>

3. CDC. (2018, June 14). Fewer U.S. High School Students Having Sex, Using Drugs [press release]. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2018/p0614-yrbs.html>

Why Adolescent Health?

Adolescents face unique barriers in accessing health services:



Stigma, embarrassment, and confidentiality concerns, particularly as it relates to sexual health services



Inability to **pay**



Lack of **transportation**

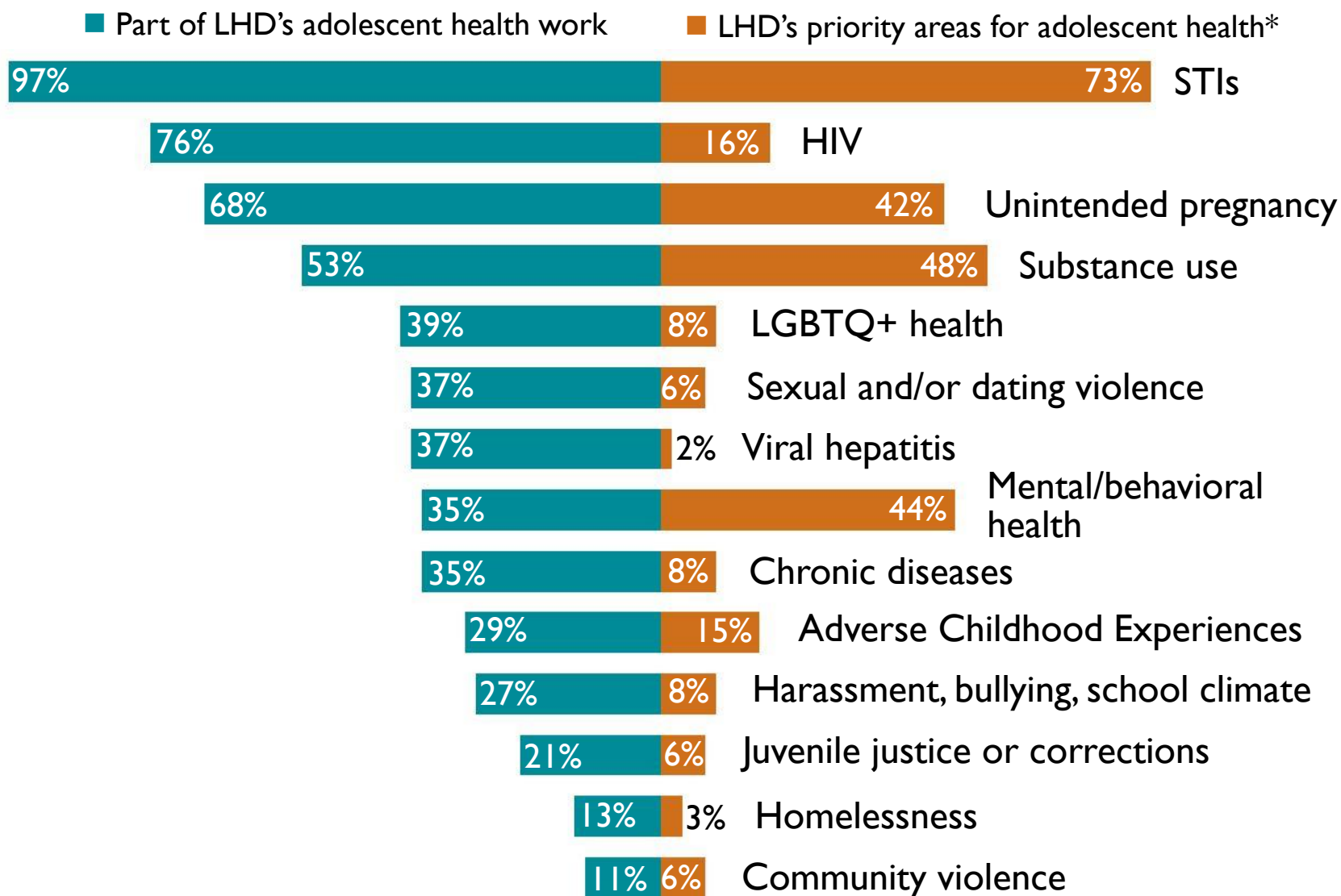


Conflicts between clinic and school **schedules**

Survey Results

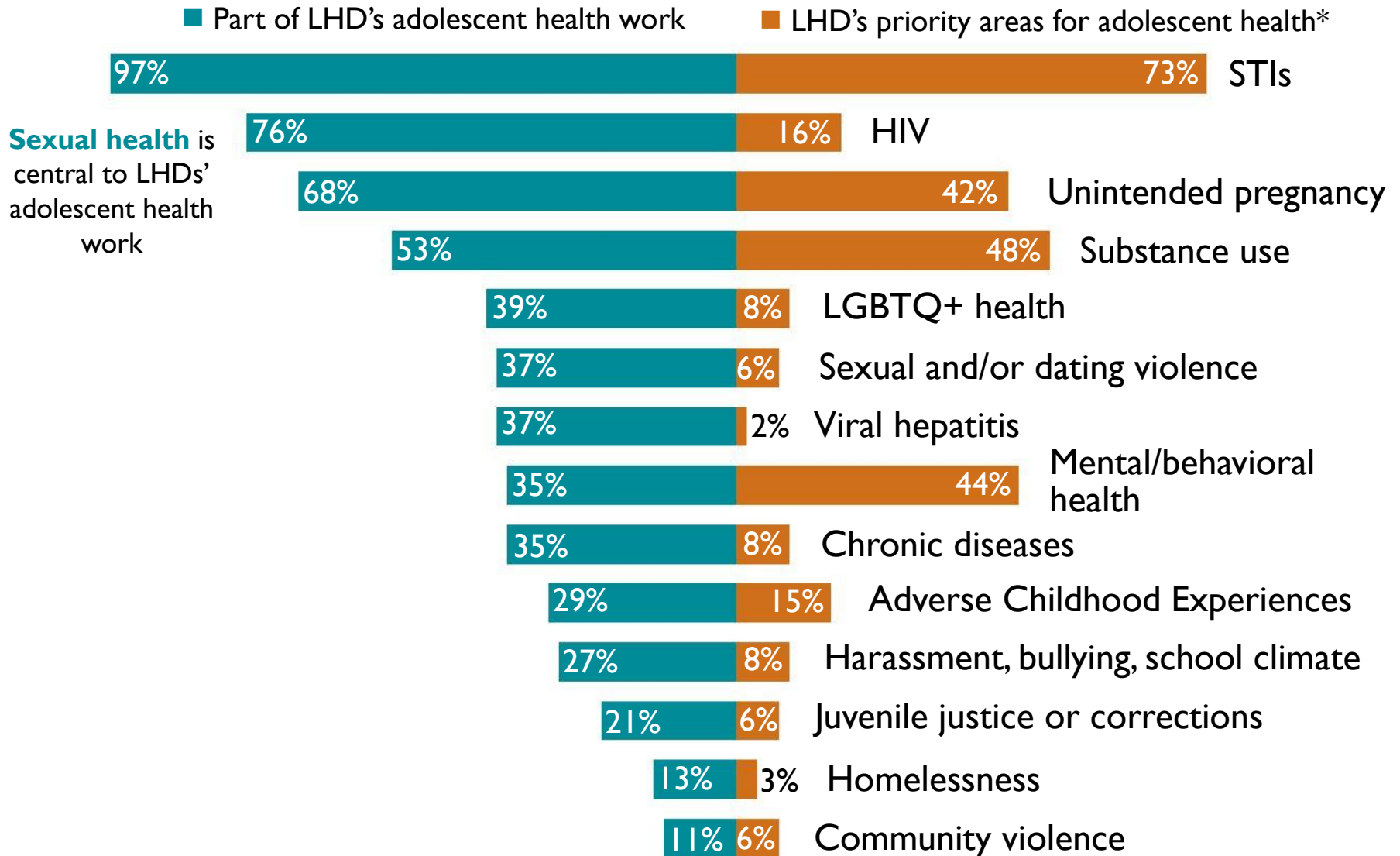
Opportunities and Challenges Related to Advancing Adolescent Health through Local Health Department-Community Partnerships

Adolescent Health Activities & Priorities



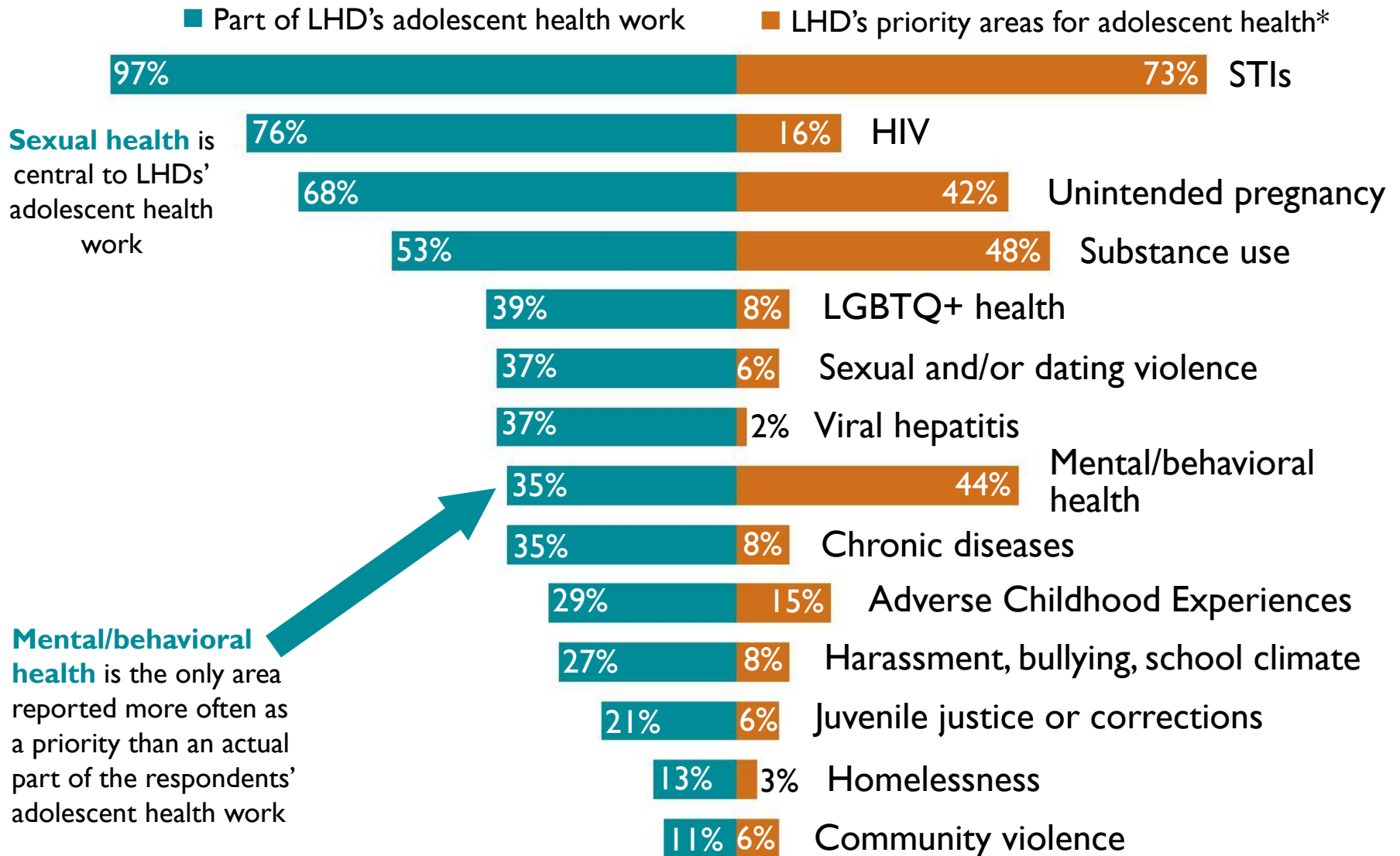
* Respondents indicated top 3 priority areas

Adolescent Health Activities & Priorities



* Respondents indicated top 3 priority areas

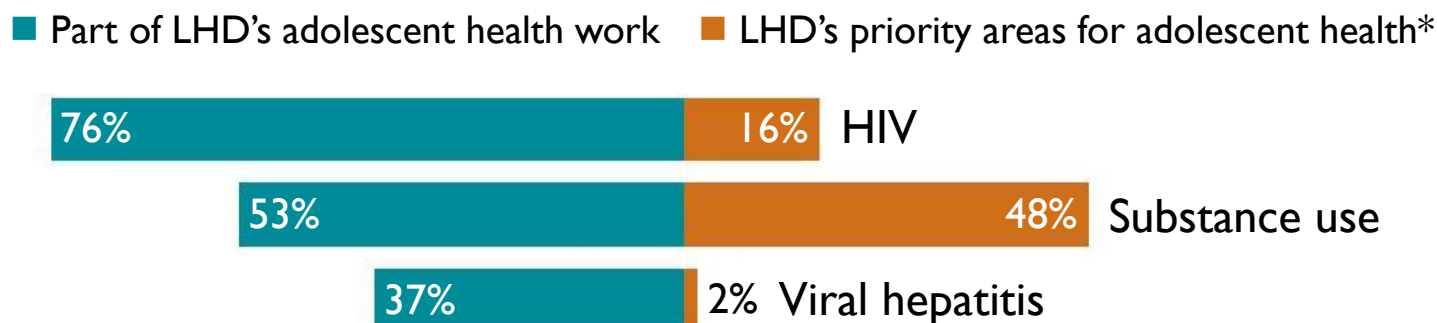
Adolescent Health Activities & Priorities



* Respondents indicated top 3 priority areas

Adolescent Health Activities & Priorities

While substance use is a leading priority, the **infectious disease consequences** of the opioid epidemic are not.



* Respondents indicated top 3 priority areas

Shifting Priorities

In the past 3 years, **adolescent health priorities have changed for 51% of LHDs**, primarily due to the opioid and STI epidemics.

Why and how have priority areas for adolescent health changed?

Adolescent
STI rates

Soaring STIs
and Opioid
Crisis

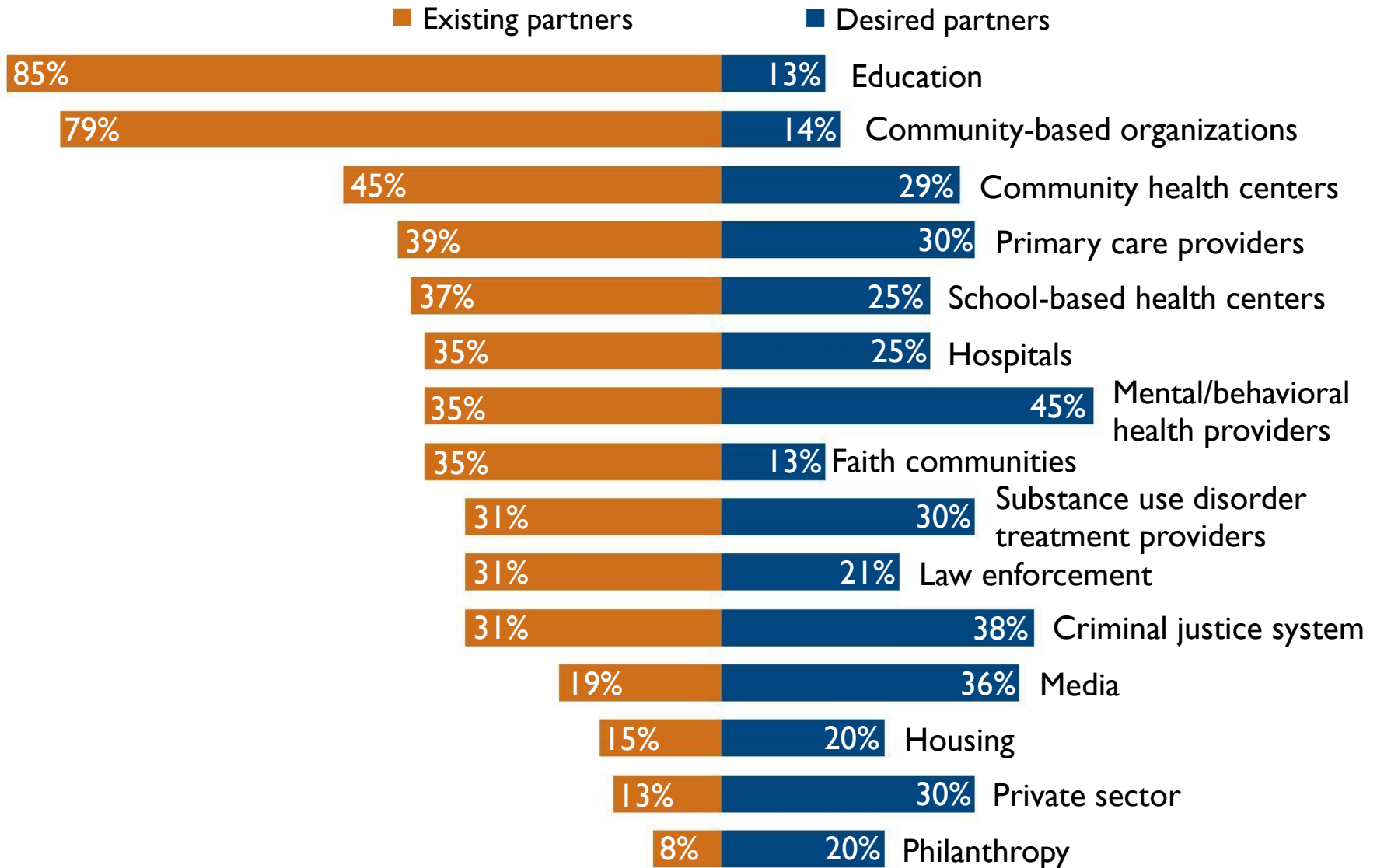
Awareness of ACEs
[adverse childhood
experiences] and
becoming a trauma-
informed agency.

Greater
need for
mental health
services

Increased focus
on at risk youth that
are most vulnerable

Opioid
epidemic

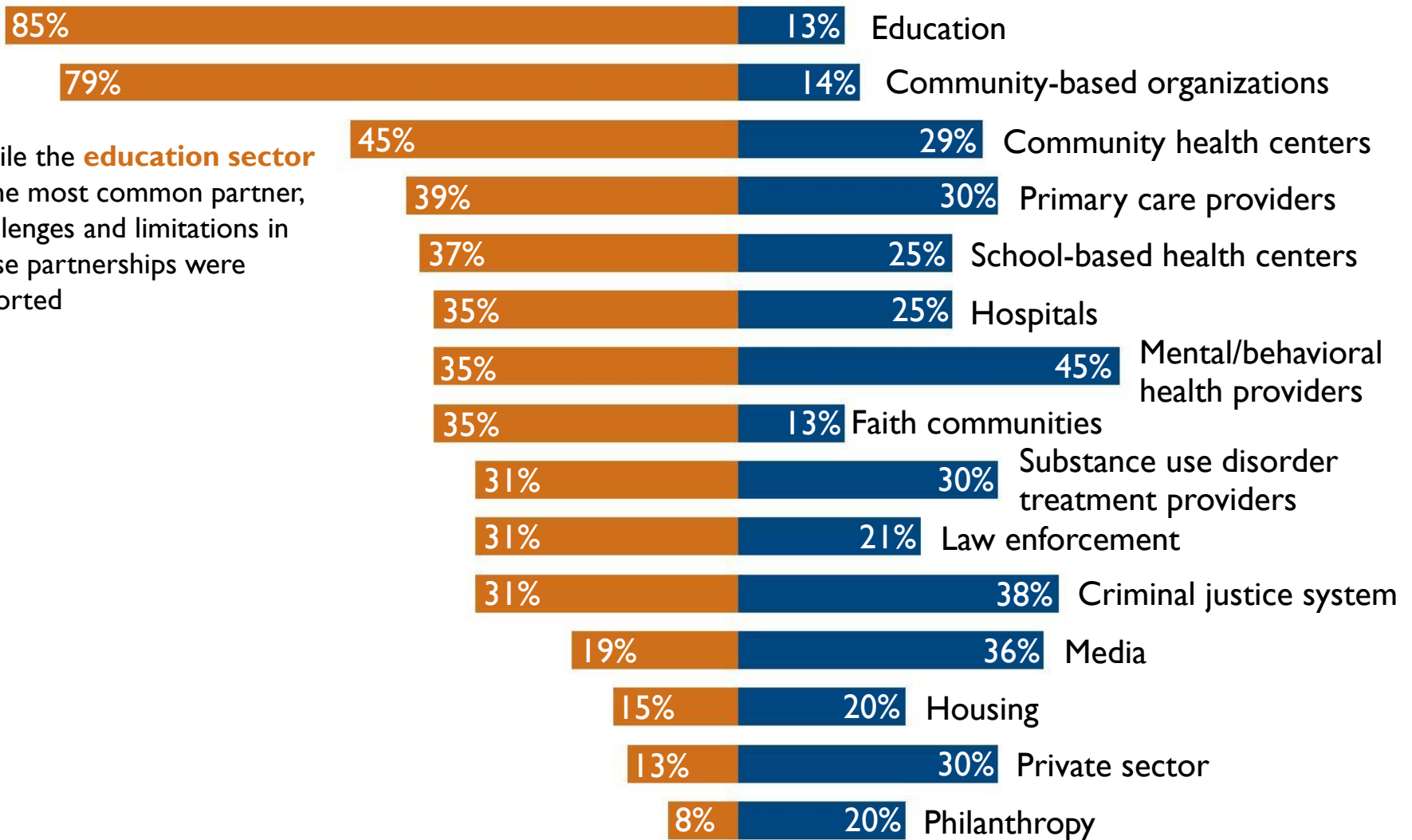
Adolescent Health Partners



Adolescent Health Partners

Existing partners

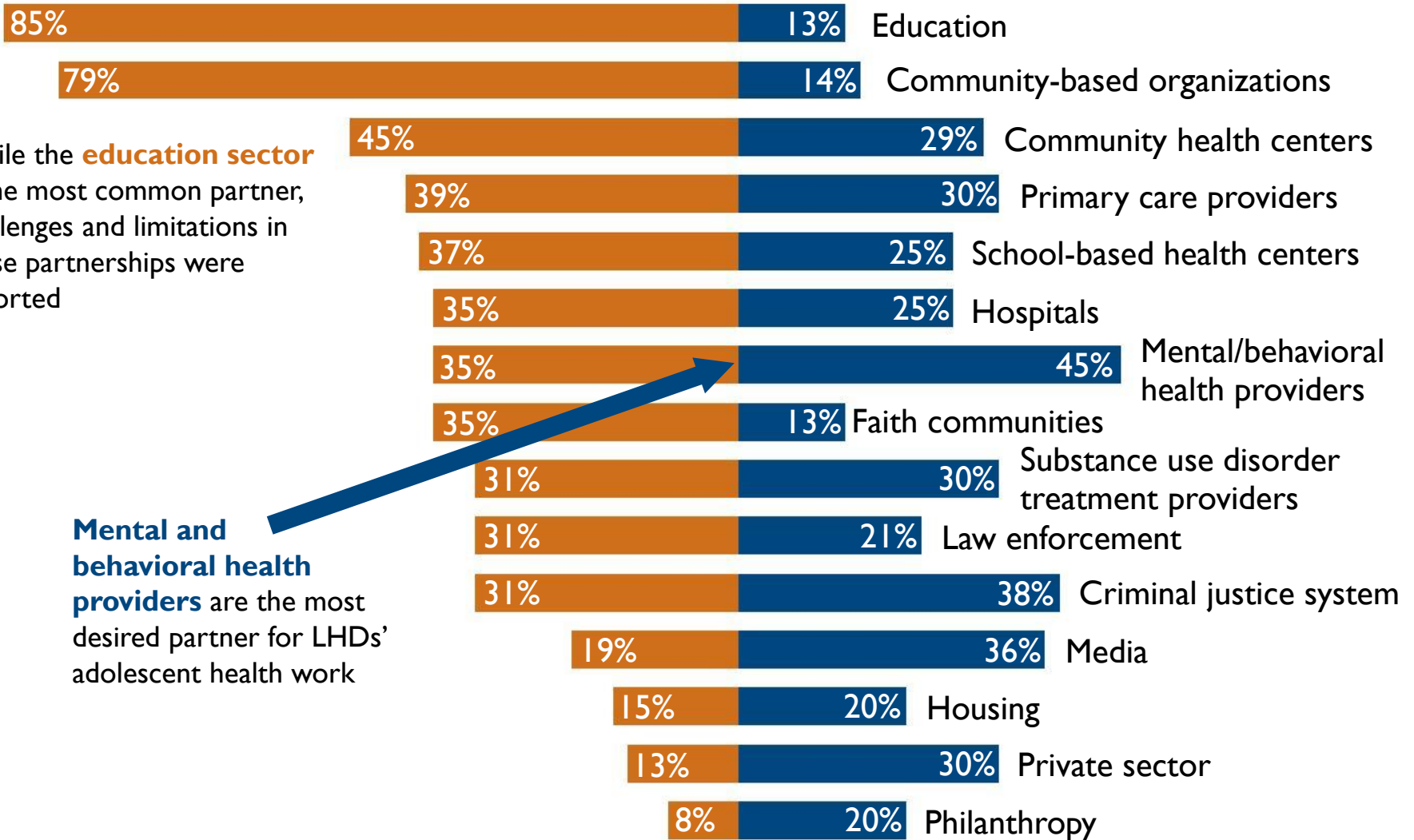
Desired partners



While the **education sector** is the most common partner, challenges and limitations in these partnerships were reported

Adolescent Health Partners

Existing partners Desired partners



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Mental and behavioral health providers are the most desired partner for LHDs' adolescent health work

Barriers

LHDs across the country report **similar barriers** to advancing adolescent health and well-being in their communities. The most common barriers include:



Funding



Competing priorities



Fear of backlash



Lack of political will



Partnership challenges

Challenges and Successes

Collaborating with local faith based organization on a needle exchange program

Our collaborative approach to youth violence prevention

The local schools are challenging to get into to provide services. We are allowed to provide education but not prevention supplies related to sexual health.

With funding from the state, our HIV/STD program participates in the chlamydia and gonorrhea screening project at the juvenile facility.

In our community it seems that adolescent health often falls through the cracks.

A barrier is the provision of partner expedited STD therapy is not allowed if either the client or the partner are under 18

We have strong relationships with school nurses in many of the schools.

We have a youth advisory panel that advises the health department on all things STD/Substance Abuse.

Challenges are often seen with respect to policy and advocacy, or knowing how to approach non-traditional partnerships.

Conclusions

- LHDs are advancing adolescent health and well-being **holistically** in partnership with diverse stakeholders
- **Sexual health** is central to LHD adolescent health efforts
- The **opioid and STI epidemics** are impacting LHD adolescent health priorities and activities
- While substance use is a priority, the **infectious disease consequences** of the opioid epidemic are not
- **Mental/behavioral health** is a priority, but many LHDs do not have the resources or partnerships to fully address it
- Barriers—including inflexible **funding**, limited **staff capacity**, and **low prioritization** of adolescent health—inhibit LHDs from addressing upstream factors impacting adolescent health

Q&A

NACCHO Announcement

NACCHO is seeking a Technical Consultant to work with our STI program to develop an implementation support package for the CDC's forthcoming *Recommendations for Providing Quality STD Clinical Services*. The consultant will provide context expertise, guidance, and input on the operationalization of the *Recommendations* including writing content and the designing of tools.

Applications due December 12th. More information here:

<http://essentialelements.naccho.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/RFP-Technical-Consultant-STD-Clinic-Operations-Final.pdf>

Resources

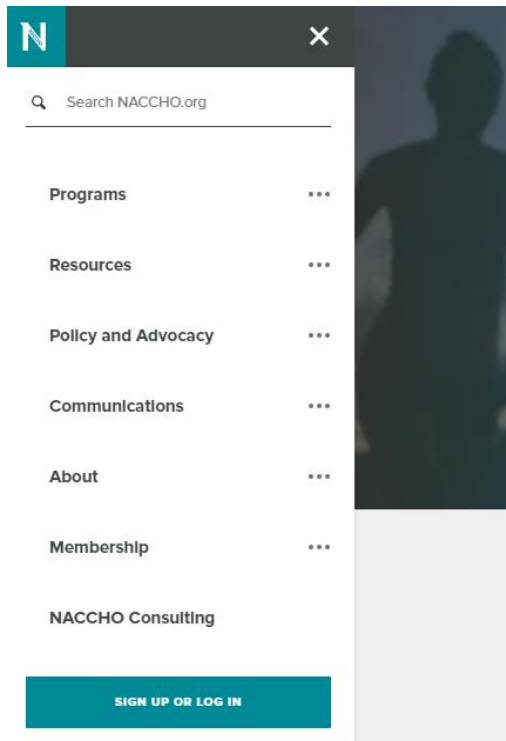
- Action Planning for Adolescent Sexual Health: A Guide to Strengthening Community Partnerships and Taking Steps to Improve Adolescent Health and Well-Being
- Celebrating Success: Local Health Department and School Partnerships for Adolescent HIV and STI Prevention

Visit our Adolescent Sexual Health webpage at:

bit.ly/nacchoash

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The "HIV, STI, & Hepatitis Digest" is a bi-weekly "Health People, Health Places" blog, featuring and viral hepatitis.

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Thank You!