

Overview

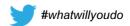
The Sexual Health and Blood Borne Virus Framework (2011-2015)

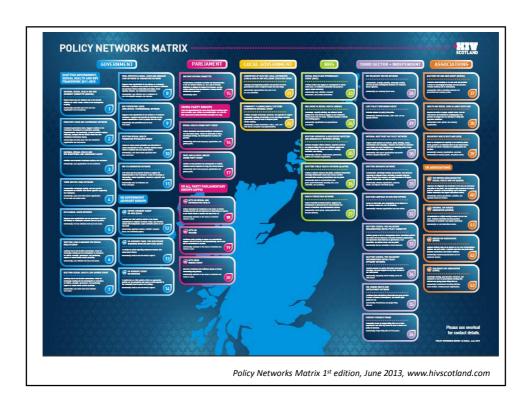
The National Sexual Health and Blood Borne Virus Advisory Committee

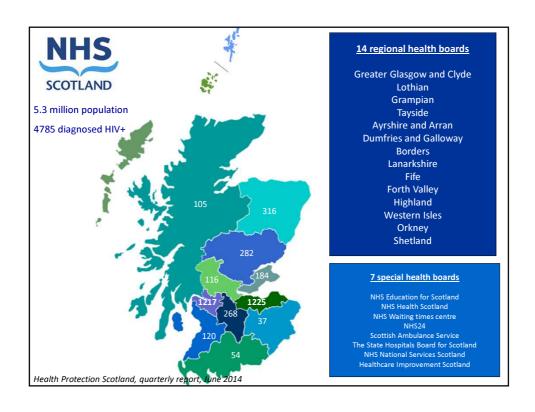
The HIV Clinical Leads group

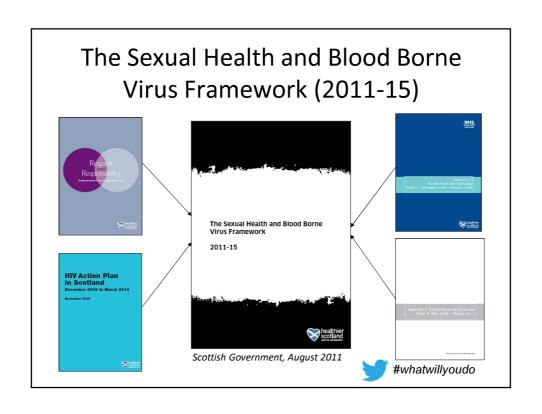
Managed Care Networks

Advantages and challenges









The Sexual Health and Blood Borne Virus Framework (2011-15)

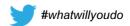


Scottish Government, August 2011

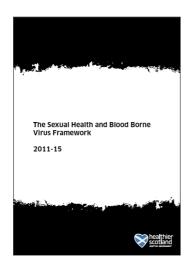
"It adopts and outcome-based approach anchored by effective shared ownership and joint working with a strong focus on challenging inequalities."

Outcomes:

- Fewer newly acquired BBV and STIs, fewer unintended pregnancies
- 2. A reduction in health inequalities gap in sexual health and BBV
- 3. People affected by BBV lead longer, healthier lives
- 4. Sexual relationships are free from coercion and harm
- A society where the attitudes of individuals, the public, professionals and the media in Scotland towards sexual health and BBV are positive, non-stigmatising and supportive



Governance



Scottish Government, August 2011

Ministerial multi-agency committee

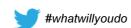
Scottish Government SH/BBV team

Executive Leads

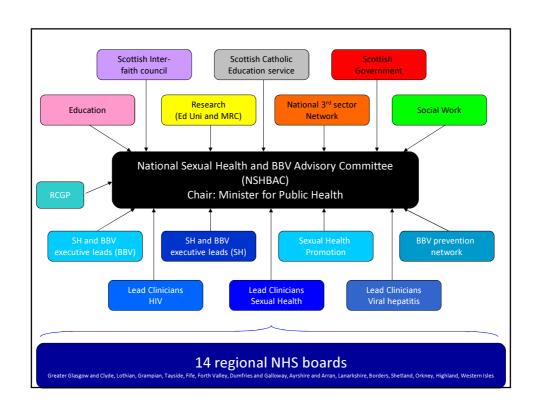
National networks
Eg HIV clinical Leads Group

Locally

- > Framework indicators
- > Framework visits



Framework Outcome	Indicators			
People affected by	Sexual Health Refer to NHS Quality Improvement	HIV Diagnosis	HCV Diagnosis	HBV Diagnosis
blood borne virus(es) lead longer, healthier lives	Scotland Sexual Health Criteria 1.4 and Standard 5	HIV 3.1 Number of people diagnosed and this number as a proportion of the estimated infected population	HCV 3.1 Number of people diagnosed and this number as a proportion of the estimated infected population	HBV 3.1 Number of people diagnosed and this number as a proportion of the estimated infected population
		Acc: NHS Boards Mon: HPS in association with BBV Specialist Laboratories	Acc: NHS Boards Mon: HPS in association with BBV Specialist Laboratories	Acc: NHS Boards Mon: HPS in association with BBV Specialist Laboratories
		Late Diagnosis: HIV 3.2 Number of people newly diagnosed with late HIV disease (indicated by a CD4 count less than 350). Acc: NHS Boards		
		Mon: HPS		
		Late Diagnosis / Burden of Disease: HIV 3.3 Annual number of people hospitalised, or having died, with advanced HIV-related disease; total and within 1 year of diagnosis	Burden of Disease: HCV 3.3 Annual number of hepatitis C diagnosed persons hospitalised, or having died with end-	Late Diagnosis / Burden of Disease: IBV 3.3 Annual number of nepatitis B diagnosed persons hospitalised, or naving died with end-stage iver disease; total and within 1 year of diagnosis
		Acc: NHS Boards Mon: HPS	Mon: HPS	Acc: For national purposes to establish baseline. Mon: HPS Subject to epidemiological findings and the current HBV andscape, yet to be determined).
		Treatment: HIV 3.4 Proportion of diagnosed HIV infected people, for whom treatment is clinically indicated*, receiving treatment	HCV 3.4 Ratio of the diagnosed HCV chronically infected population to the annual and total number of people initiated onto antiviral therapy	Freatment: IBU 3.4 Proportion of diagnosed highly infectious eAntigen positive/high viral oad) HBV chronically infected persons, who are receiving antiviral therapy
		Acc: NHS Boards		Acc: NHS Boards
		Treatment: HIV 3.5 The proportion of the treated HIV population achieving an 'optimal treatment response' (viral load <50 copies per ml within 12 months of commencing treatment)	HCV 3.5 The proportion of the treated HCV	Treatment: HBV 3.5 The proportion of the treated HBV population achieving an 'optimal reatment response'
		Acc: NHS Boards Mon: HPS		Acc: NHS Boards Mon: HPS



HIV Lead Clinicians Group

A forum for HIV clinical leads to network and share ideas, knowledge and experience

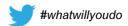
To link larger boards with smaller boards

Sharing guidelines, protocols, audit and research

To provide commentary on framework progress re: HIV

Provide expert guidance and advice

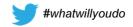
Highlight risks to SG SH/BBV team



HIV Lead Clinicians Group

Continued focus on key aims of HIV action plan

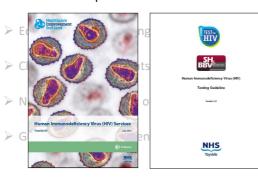
- ➤ Needs assessment and planning for HIV
- ➤ Healthcare Improvement Scotland Standards for HIV Services
- > Educational and training needs in HIV-related workforce
- > Clinical IT developments
- National procurement of ART
- ➤ Guidance on HIV prevention in key populations



HIV Lead Clinicians Group

Continued focus on key aims of HIV action plan

- ➤ Needs assessment and planning for HIV
- ➤ Healthcare Improvement Scotland Standards for HIV Services





HIV Lead Clinicians Group

Continued focus on key aims of HIV action plan

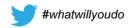
- Needs assessment and planning for
- ➤ Healthcare Improvement! Delivering savings for





- > Educational and training needs in HIV-related
- ➤ Clinical IT developments
- National procurement of ART
- ➤ Guidance on HIV prevention in key populations

2011/2012 - "through national contracts, we secured £590 000 savings for boards on HIV and Hepatitis C medicines and injecting equipment provision"



Managed Care Networks

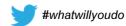


Aim: to deliver an **equitable** high quality service across Scotland underpinned by **evidence based**, professionally developed and **agreed clinical pathways** and guidance to deliver as much care as possible **locally** and with the full involvement of **patients and families**

Indicator 1.1: HIV: 100% of infants born to known HIV positive mothers who are not virally suppressed at 36 weeks should receive triple therapy PEP within 4 hours of delivery.

Indicator 3.1: HIV: 75% of infected children & adolescents should be completely virally suppressed after 12 months of first-line HAART therapy.

Indicator 4.1: HIV: all adolescents with HIV should be offered sexual health advice before their 14th birthday or before sexual maturity from a sexual health advisor unless deemed inappropriate.



Managed Care Networks



NHS Tayside Sexual health and BBV MCN

Mirrors NSHBAC and framework – multi-agency representation
Translates strategic direction into local service design
Whole systems approach to treatment/care and prevention
Risk-group focussed (rather than disease focus)

Cair Scotland

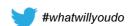
IEP/needle exchange
Harm reduction
Hepatitis C treatment
LARC
MSM outreach services

Primary care BBV project

Data reconciliation

Case finding

Improved HIV testing 68%



<u>Advantages</u>

Size

Close networking

Equity

representation of all health boards

Framework extends beyond boundaries of specific diseases

Responsibility at NHS board level and beyond

Two-way dialogue with Scottish Government

Challenges

Size

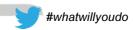
- > Fewer resources
- Little capacity for superspecialisation

Equity

standard of care across all health boards

Maintaining skills

Training



Summary

Sexual health and BBV framework supports whole systems approach to HIV prevention, treatment and care

Individual health boards commission local services and are accountable for delivering on framework outcomes

Governance arrangements include ministerial advisory group (2 degrees of separation from average clinician)

Scotland's small size allows for close networking and sharing of good practice but limits capacity for superspecialisation and research

Acknowledgements

Dr Nicola Steedman, Scottish Government

Dr Conor Doherty, SPAIIN

Dr Morgan Evans, Consultant ID

George Valiotis, HIV Scotland

Outcome 5:
A society where the attitudes of individuals, the public, professionals and the media in Scotland towards sexual health and BBV are positive, non-stigmatising and supportive



