

Trends in HIV Acquired Through Injection Drug Use (IDU) in Pennsylvania, 2013-2022

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Bureau of Epidemiology

Nov 9, 2023

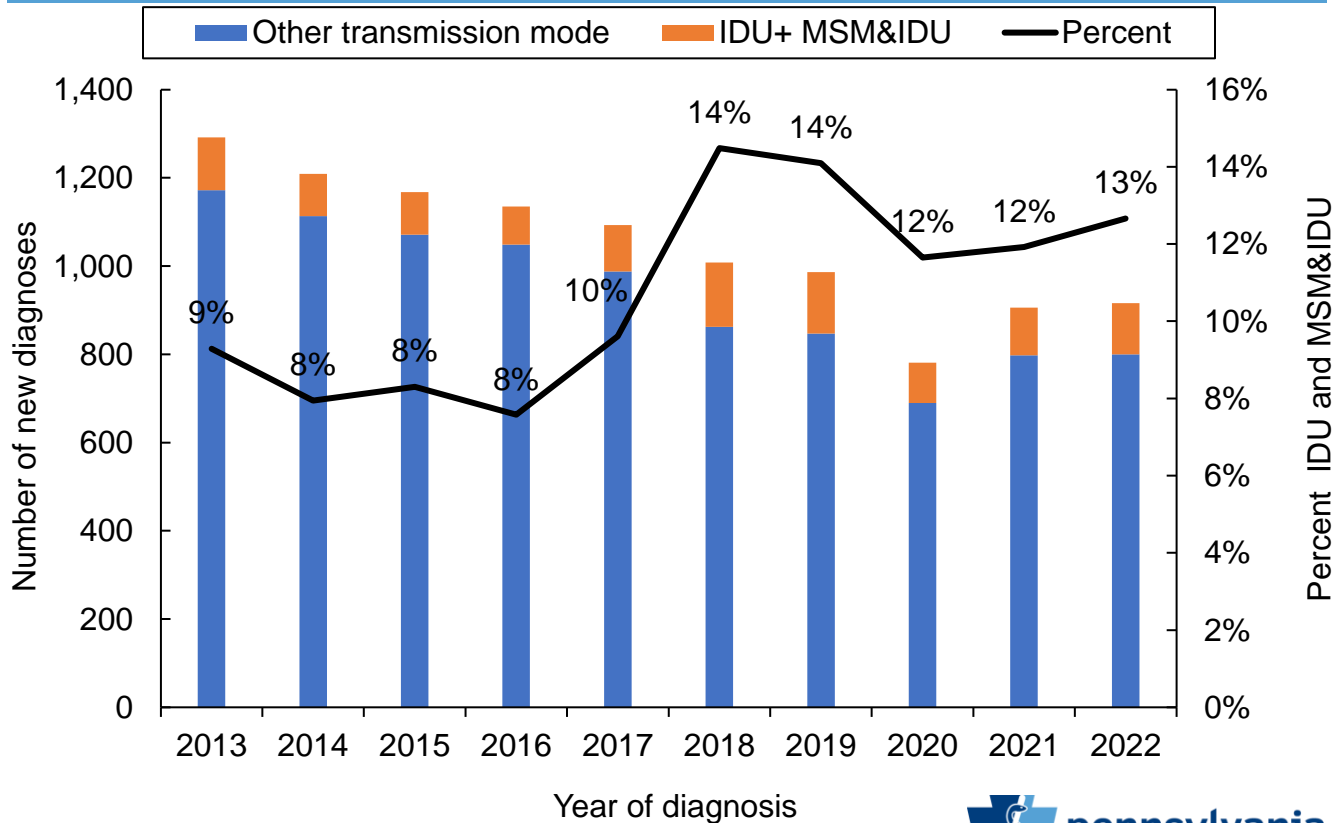
Quick Note

Data for the years 2020 and 2021 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions. Therefore, more time and data are needed to accurately assess COVID-19's impact on HIV disease in Pennsylvania (Pa.).

Overview of HIV and IDU, Pa., 2013-2022

- From 2013 to 2022, a total of 10,494 individuals were newly diagnosed with HIV disease
- Injecting Drug Users (IDU) and those who had HIV exposures of men who have sex with men (MSM) who are also IDU (MSM&IDU) accounted for 10.5% (1,104/10,494) of individuals newly diagnosed with HIV in the 10 years of review
- At year-end 2022, individuals who acquired HIV through IDU and MSM&IDU accounted for 20.3% (8,378/41,364) of people living with HIV (PLWH) in Pa.

10-Year Trend in Newly Diagnosed HIV Disease among IDU in Pa., 2013-2022 (N=1,104)



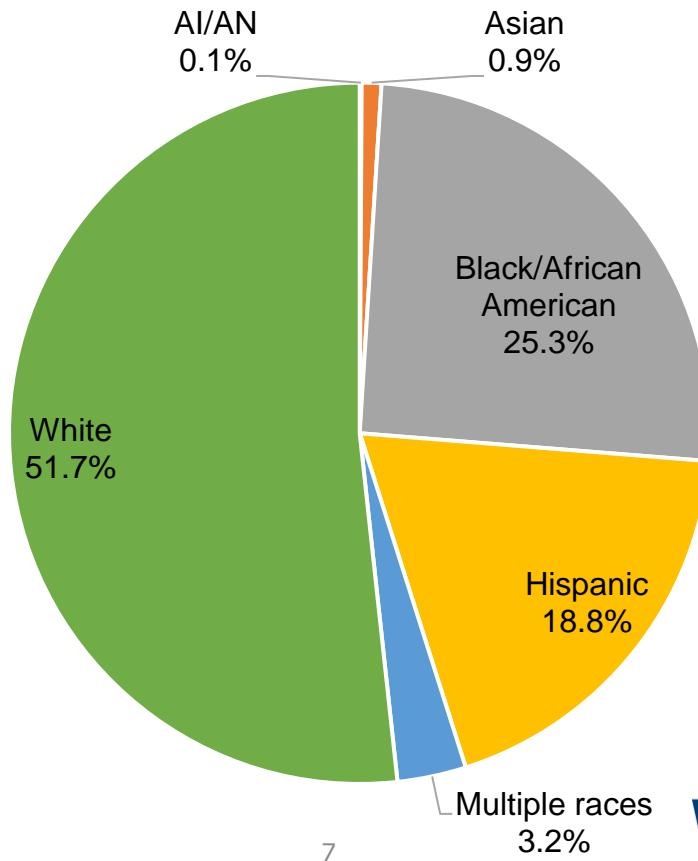
Newly Diagnosed IDU Acquired HIV Disease by Sex at Birth, Pa., 2013-2022 (N=1,104)

- Females accounted for 21.6% of the number of newly diagnosed HIV disease and 24.8% (274/1,104) of those who acquired HIV through IDU
- Males accounted for 78.4% of all newly diagnosed HIV disease and 75.2% (830/1,104) of those diagnosed with HIV through IDU
- By sex, among females, 12.1%(274/2,264) acquired HIV through IDU compared to 10.1% males (830/8,230)

Newly Diagnosed IDU Acquired HIV Disease by Race/Ethnicity, Pa., 2013-2022 (N=1,104), Cont'd

- Blacks/African Americans accounted for 48.7% (5,106/10,494) of the number of newly diagnosed HIV disease but 25.3% (279/1,104) of those who acquired HIV through IDU
- Whites accounted for 28.7%(3,012/10,494) of individuals newly diagnosed with HIV disease but 51.7% (571/1,104) of people who acquired HIV through IDU
- Asians accounted for 1.5% (161/10,494) of individuals newly diagnosed with HIV disease but 0.9% (10/1,104) of people who acquired HIV through IDU

Percent of Individuals Newly Diagnosed with IDU Risk by Race/Ethnicity, Pa., 2013-2022 (N=1,104)



Number of Individuals Newly Diagnosed with IDU by Age at Diagnosis, Pa., 2013-2022 (N=1,104)

Age at diagnosis (years)	Total Newly Diagnosed HIV Disease		IDU+MSM&IDU	
	No.	%	No.	%
≤12	23	0.2	0	0
13-14	6	0.1	0	0
15-24	2,273	21.7	101	9.1
25-34	3,465	33.0	413	37.4
35-44	1,970	18.8	290	26.3
45-54	1,638	15.6	183	16.6
55-64	881	8.4	101	9.1
≥65	238	2.3	16	1.4
Total	10,494	100	1,104	100

Data source: Pa. HIV surveillance

Newly Diagnosed IDU Acquired HIV Disease at County Level, Pa., 2013-2022 (N=1,104)

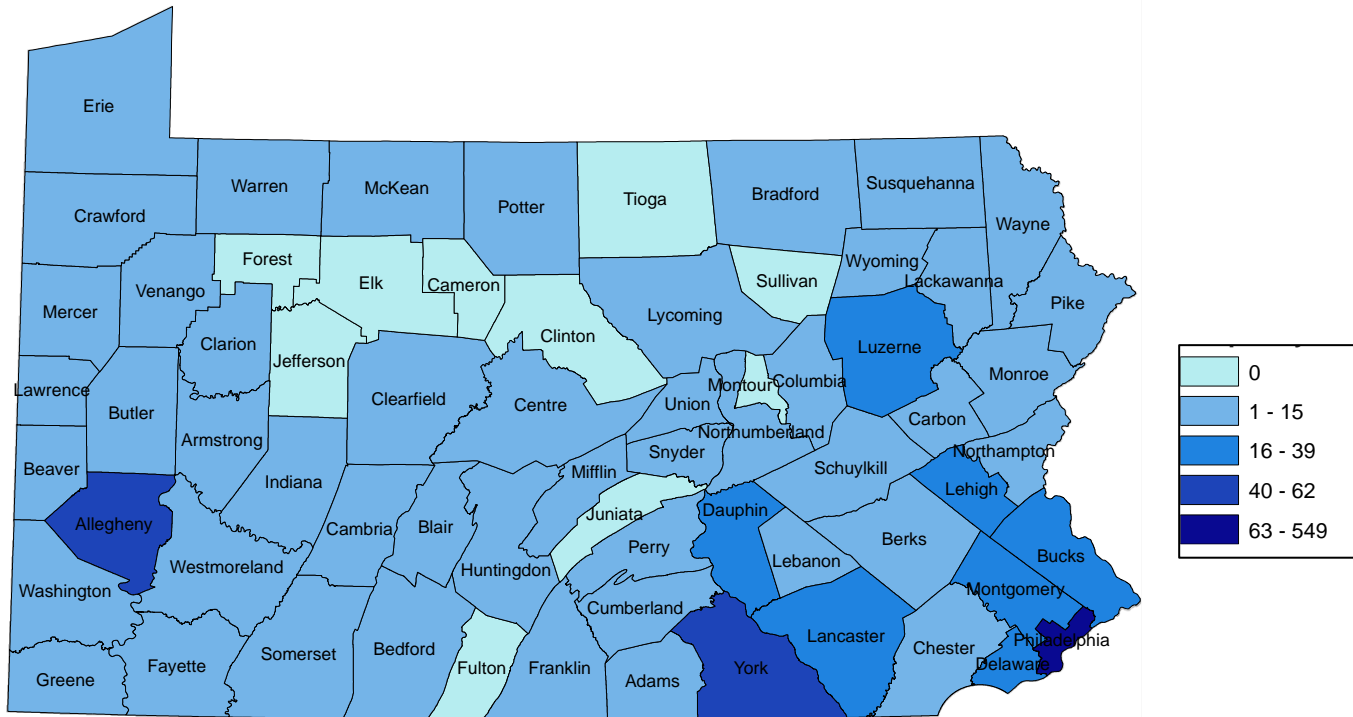
- The top 5 counties with the highest numbers of people newly diagnosed with HIV acquired through IDU are Philadelphia, Allegheny, York, Bucks, and Delaware counties
- Philadelphia County accounted for 49.7% (549/1,104) of all newly diagnosed HIV acquired through IDU
- Allegheny, York, Bucks, and Delaware counties accounted for 5.6%, 4.7%, 3.5% and 3.5%, respectively, of all newly diagnosed HIV acquired through the IDU

Top 10 Counties With the Highest Number of Newly Diagnosed HIV Disease and HIV Acquired Through IDU at County Level, Pa., 2013-2022

County/State	Total		County/State	IDU and MSM/IDU	
	No.	%		No.	%
Pennsylvania	10,494	100.0	Pennsylvania	1,104	100.0
Philadelphia	4,686	44.7	Philadelphia	549	49.7
Allegheny	977	9.3	Allegheny	62	5.6
Delaware	632	6.0	York	52	4.7
Montgomery	417	4.0	Bucks	39	3.5
Dauphin	345	3.3	Delaware	39	3.5
Lehigh	311	3.0	Lancaster	33	3.0
Berks	305	2.9	Montgomery	31	2.8
York	295	2.8	Luzerne	28	2.5
Bucks	277	2.6	Dauphin	25	2.3
Lancaster	249	2.4	Lehigh	23	2.1

Data source: Pa. HIV surveillance

Number of Newly Diagnosed HIV Disease Acquired Through IDU by County, Pa., 2013-2022



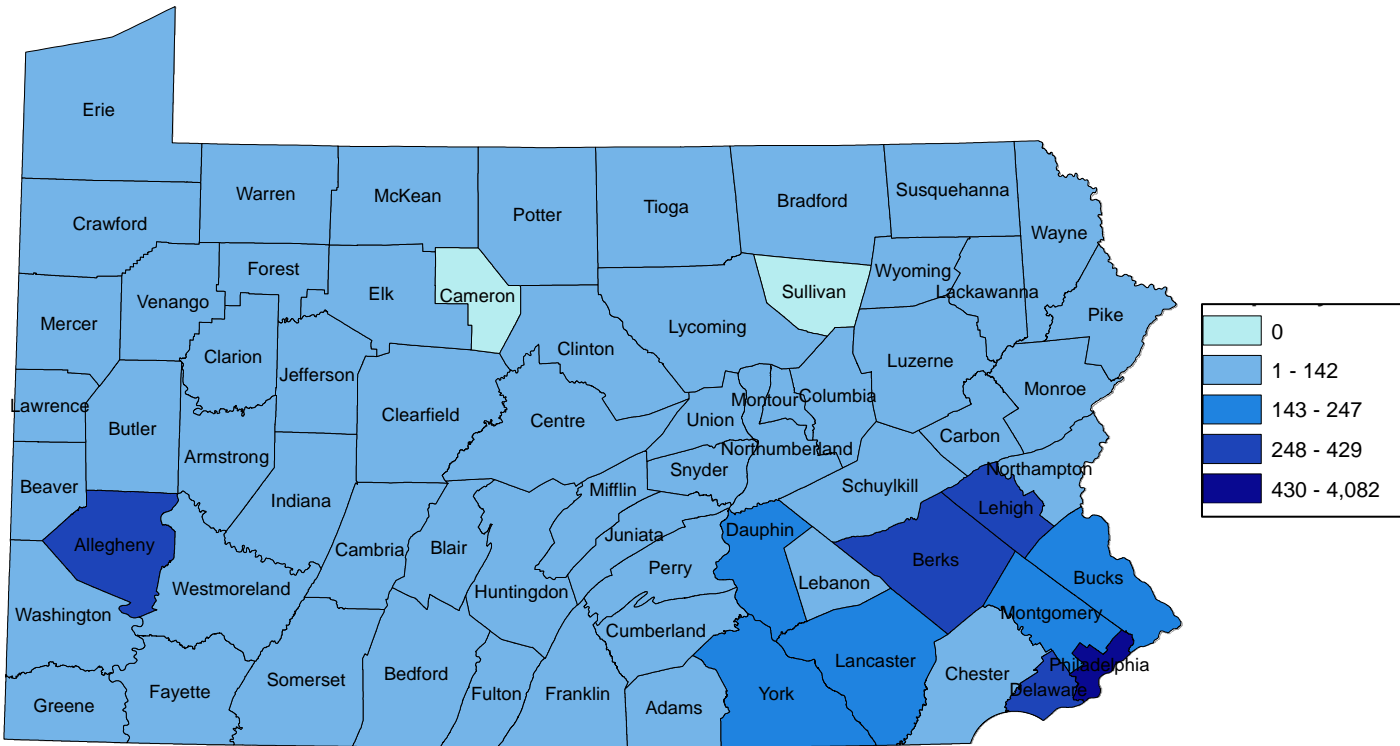
Data source: Pa. HIV surveillance

People Living With HIV Acquired through IDU at Year-end 2022, Pa.

Selected Characteristics	Number	Percent
Total	8,378	100
Sex/Gender		
Female	2,363	28.2
Male	5,946	71.0
Transgender	69	0.8
Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian/Alaskan Native	7	0.1
Asian	20	0.2
Black/African American	3,622	43.2
Hispanic	2,092	25.0
Multiple races	435	5.2
White	2,202	26.3
Age at year-end 2022 (years)		
15-24	19	0.2
25-34	379	4.5
35-44	966	11.5
45-54	1,692	20.2
55-64	3,233	38.6
≥65	2,089	24.9

Data source: Pa. HIV surveillance

People Living With HIV Acquired Through IDU at Year-end by County, Pa., 2022



Data source: Pa. HIV surveillance



Summary

- 1 in 10 individuals newly diagnosed with HIV during the 10-year period in Pa. acquired HIV through IDU
- Among newly diagnosed individuals, males, white and those aged 25 to 34 years old, accounted for the highest proportion of the population with HIV acquired through IDU
- Among people living with HIV at year-end 2022, males, black/African Americans, and those aged 55 to 64 years old accounted for the highest proportion
- The Southeast and Southcentral region had the highest number of PLWH and newly diagnosed individuals with HIV acquired through IDU

Questions



Contact Information

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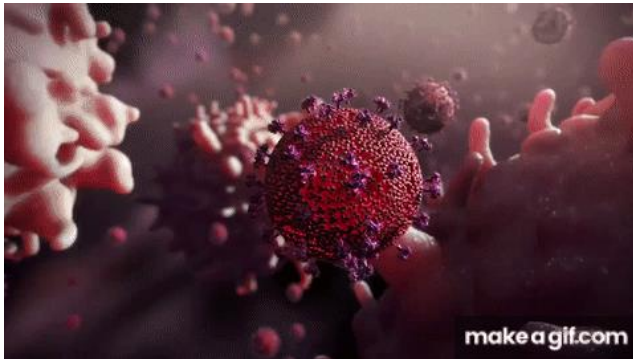
Pennsylvania Department of Health
Division of HIV Disease

Addressing Harm Reduction in Pennsylvania

Thursday, November 9, 2023

HIV Overview

- HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) is a virus that attacks the body's immune system. If HIV is not treated, it can lead to [AIDS](#) (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome).
- There is currently no effective cure. Once people get HIV, they have it for life.
- With proper medical care, HIV can be controlled. People with HIV who get [effective HIV treatment](#) can live long, healthy lives and protect their partners.



▶ How is HIV Transmitted?



**Anal or
Vaginal Sex**



**Sharing Needles,
Syringes, or other
Drug Injection
Equipment**

Mission Statement



Division of HIV Disease
Mission Statement
May, 2013

DIVISION OF HIV DISEASE

Sections

The Division of HIV Disease (Division) includes three sections:

**HIV
Prevention
Program**

**HIV Care
Program**

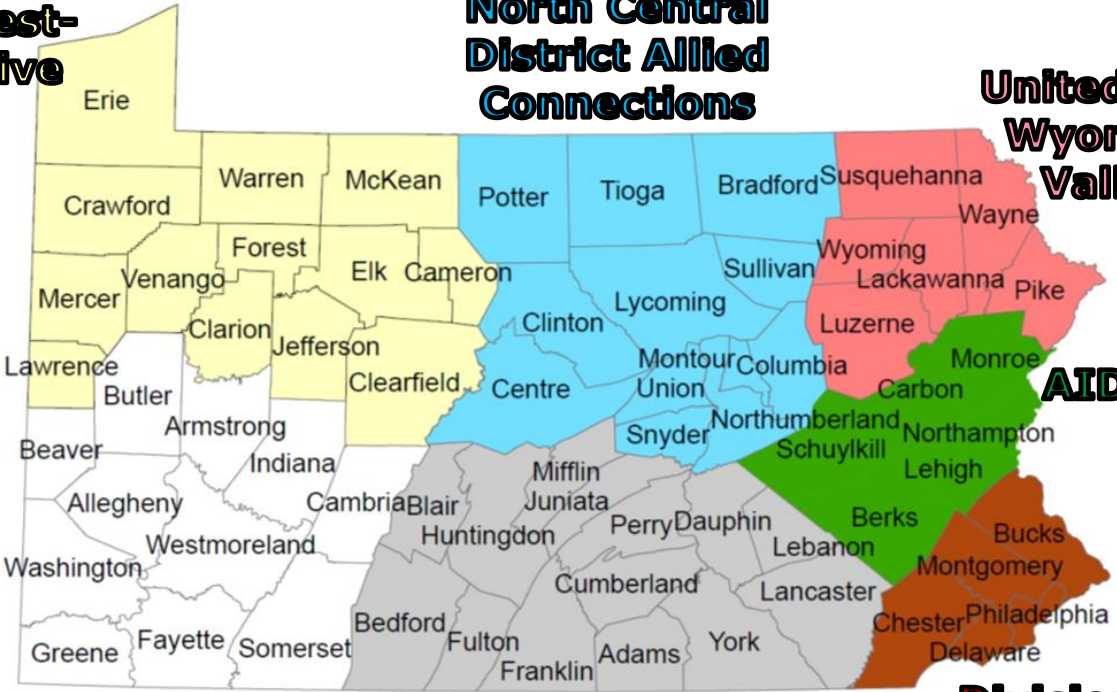
**Monitoring
and
Evaluation**

▶ PA Regional HIV Care Grantees

PennWest-PA Thrive

North Central District Allied Connections

United Way Wyoming Valley



Jewish Health Foundation

Family Health Counsel

Division of HIV Health



Harm Reduction Initiative

- The Division has long recognized Harm Reduction as a key component in the prevention and ultimate elimination of the spread of HIV.
- Recognizing Harm Reduction activities gives us another key tool to help address the basic needs of people living with HIV.
- The ability to “meet people where they are” is vital to addressing the barriers for individuals to achieve optimal health outcomes.

Harm Reduction Vending Machines



Project Background

- The Division's innovate project workgroup explored options as a means of addressing access issues for PLWH.
- Discussions were held with the state of Ohio, who has implemented the use of vending machines, and with some vending machine companies to develop a knowledge base.
- Division created a proposal, that received executive approval, opening the door for the Division to launch this initiative.

Potential Products for Vending Machines

Naloxone	Fentanyl test strips	HIV test kits	Condoms/ Protection	Lubricants
Bleach kits	Sharps containers	First Aid kits	Hand sanitizer	Tissues
Nicotine gum	Lozenges	Smokeless tobacco	Mouthwash	Dental floss
Toothbrushes	Toothpaste	Sugarless gum	Protein drink	Bottled water
Beef jerky	Peanut butter crackers	Canned Soups and Pastas	Canned fruits and vegetables	Granola bars
Blankets	Hats	Gloves and mittens	Ponchos	Socks

Also: Printed materials that would address mental health and substance misuse/substance use disorder.

Status of Harm Reduction Vending Machines Project

- Working on formal presentation to be shared with Regional Grantees.
- The Division will be working with Regional Grantees to determine best locations for vending machines.
- Initial rollout will serve as a pilot for this initiative.



Other Harm Reduction Collaborative Efforts

- Quarterly meetings taking place with staff from both Pa. Dept. of Health (DOH) and Pa. Dept. of Drug and Alcohol Programs (DDAP).
- The Division is collaborating with Penn State University as they are also implementing harm reduction vending machines.
- The Division's internal innovative project workgroup is looking for other opportunities to address harm reduction.

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Thank
You!

Pennsylvania Census Tract-Level Vulnerability Assessment: Predicting Bloodborne Infection Outbreak and Overdose Death Risk Related to Injection Drug Use in Pennsylvania*, 2021

Calli Laskowski, MPH
CSTE Applied Epidemiology Fellow
Bureau of Epidemiology

Emerging Drug Trend Symposium
November 9, 2023



*Excluding Philadelphia

Original CDC Vulnerability Assessment

- Scott County, Indiana outbreak (2014-2015)¹
 - 181 incident cases of HIV
 - 92% coinfected with Hepatitis C (HCV)
- CDC National Vulnerability Assessment (2016)²
 - 3 PA counties identified as “at high risk”
 - Crawford, Luzerne, Cambria

1. [Managing HIV and Hepatitis C Outbreaks Among People Who Inject Drugs—A Guide for State and Local Health Departments. March 2018, Version 1.0 \(cdc.gov\)](#)

2. [County-Level Vulnerability Assessment for Rapid Dissemination of HIV or HCV Infections Among Persons Who Inject Drugs, United States - PubMed \(nih.gov\)](#)

Original PADOH Vulnerability Assessment

- PADOH Census-Tract Level Vulnerability Assessment (2019) ³
 - Census tracts (CTs) at higher risk of bloodborne infections:
 - Geographically scattered, tended to be more rural
 - Census tracts at higher risk of overdose death (OD):
 - Mostly found in and around urban areas
- Updated Vulnerability Assessment (2021-2022)

Methods – HCV Outcome Data

- Inclusion criteria:
 - Confirmed acute or chronic hepatitis C cases reported in 2021⁴
 - Age <40 years old
- Exclusion Criteria
 - Philadelphia listed as reporting county
 - Cases associated with correctional institutions and drug and alcohol treatment facilities

Methods – OD Outcome Data

- Inclusion criteria:
 - All unintentional overdose deaths reported in 2021⁵
- Exclusion Criteria
 - Philadelphia listed as county of residence
 - Alcohol-only overdose
 - Overdoses where the manner of death was Suicide or Homicide when someone intended to harm another person by poisoning

Methods – Indicator Data

1. Percent unemployed	7. Rural/urban categorical variable
2. Percent without a high school diploma	8. Premature death rate (YPLL)⁷
3. Percent vacant housing	9. Rate of average daily morphine milligram equivalent (MME) > 90mg (per 10,000)
4. Percent reporting poor/fair health	10. Opioid prescription rate (per 10,000)
5. Teen birth rate (per 1,000 live births)	11. 2021 early syphilis rate (per 100,000)
6. Gini index⁶	12. 2021 HIV incident rate (per 100,000)

6. Gini Index: Measure of income inequality across a population ([Gini Index \(census.gov\)](https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2019/other-reports/gini-income-inequality.html))

7. YPLL: Years of Potential Life Lost

▶ Methods – Statistical Analysis

- Two generalized linear mixed models
- County treated as a random effect
- 12 indicators treated as fixed effects
- Offset by log of population under 40 years old
- Used to generate predicted HCV and OD rates
- Conducted using SAS 9.4

▶ Methods – Mapping

- 2021 HCV and OD rates and model-generated predicted rates mapped at census tract level
- Predicted rates grouped into 5 vulnerability categories using Jenk's natural breaks method
- Conducted using ArcPro

HCV Regression Model Results

Indicator	F-value	P-value
Rural/Urban Category	0.88	0.3489
Gini Index	3.28	0.0702
Percent without a HS Diploma	0.20	0.6567
Percent Vacant Housing	74.77	< 0.0001
HIV Rate	13.19	0.0003
Syphilis Rate	2.34	0.1263
Teen Birth Rate	0.00	0.9925
Percent Unemployment	0.33	0.5668
YPLL	24.86	< 0.0001
Percent Reporting Poor/Fair Health	4.66	0.0311
Opioid Prescription Rate	235.20	< 0.0001
MME > 90 Rate	32.08	< 0.0001

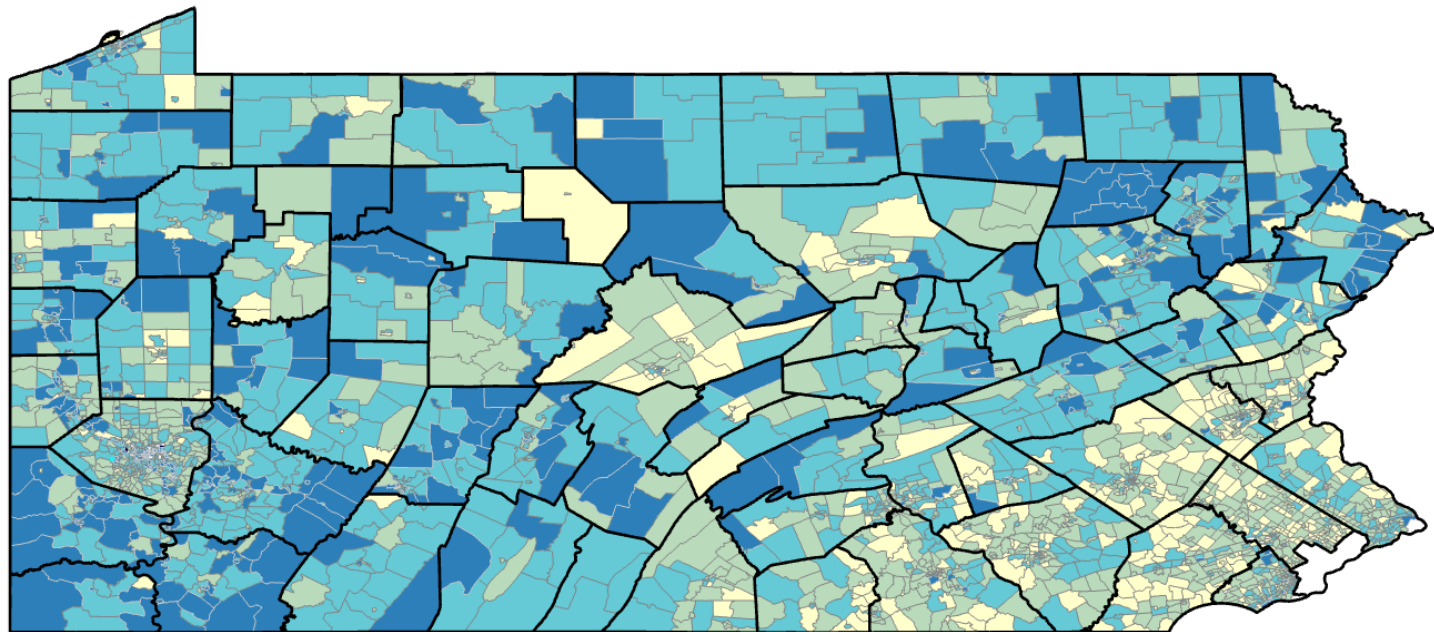
OD Regression Model Results

Indicator	F-value	P-value
Rural/Urban Category	4.50	0.0341
Gini Index	2.06	0.1514
Percent without a HS Diploma	1.73	0.1890
Percent Vacant Housing	110.86	< 0.0001
HIV Rate	16.51	< 0.0001
Syphilis Rate	6.79	0.0092
Teen Birth Rate	1.09	0.2968
Percent Unemployment	5.98	0.0145
YPLL	21.71	< 0.0001
Percent Reporting Poor/Fair Health	7.26	0.0071
Opioid Prescription Rate	537.97	< 0.0001
MME > 90 Rate	63.89	< 0.0001

Breakdown of Vulnerability Levels

Vulnerability Level	HCV Model - Percent of Census Tracts (n)	OD Model - Percent of Census Tracts (n)
Level 1	15.2% (460)	36.0% (1094)
Level 2	31.3% (1042)	44.7% (1358)
Level 3	33.4% (1013)	18.5% (561)
Level 4	16.5% (500)	0.2% (5)
Level 5	0.1% (4)	0.03% (1)
Missing	0.6% (18)	0.6% (18)
Total	N=3037	N=3037

Predicted HCV Rates - Statewide



HCV Predicted Rate (per 100,000 population)

■ Vulnerability Level 1 (1.09 - 3.89)

■ Vulnerability Level 2 (3.90 - 4.34)

■ Vulnerability Level 3 (4.35 - 4.80)

■ Vulnerability Level 4 (4.81 - 6.91)

■ Vulnerability Level 5 (6.92 - 13.01)

HCV Model - High-Vulnerability CTs

County	Level 4 Vulnerability (n=500)	Level 5 Vulnerability (n=4)
1. Allegheny	22.2% (110)	100% (4)
2. Westmoreland	8.2% (41)	0
3. Luzerne	6.4% (32)	0
4. Washington	6.0% (30)	0
5. Lackawanna	4.0% (20)	0
6. Erie	3.8% (19)	0
7. Fayette	3.8% (19)	0
8. Cambria	3.4% (17)	0
9. Beaver	2.8% (14)	0
10. Schuylkill	2.6% (13)	0

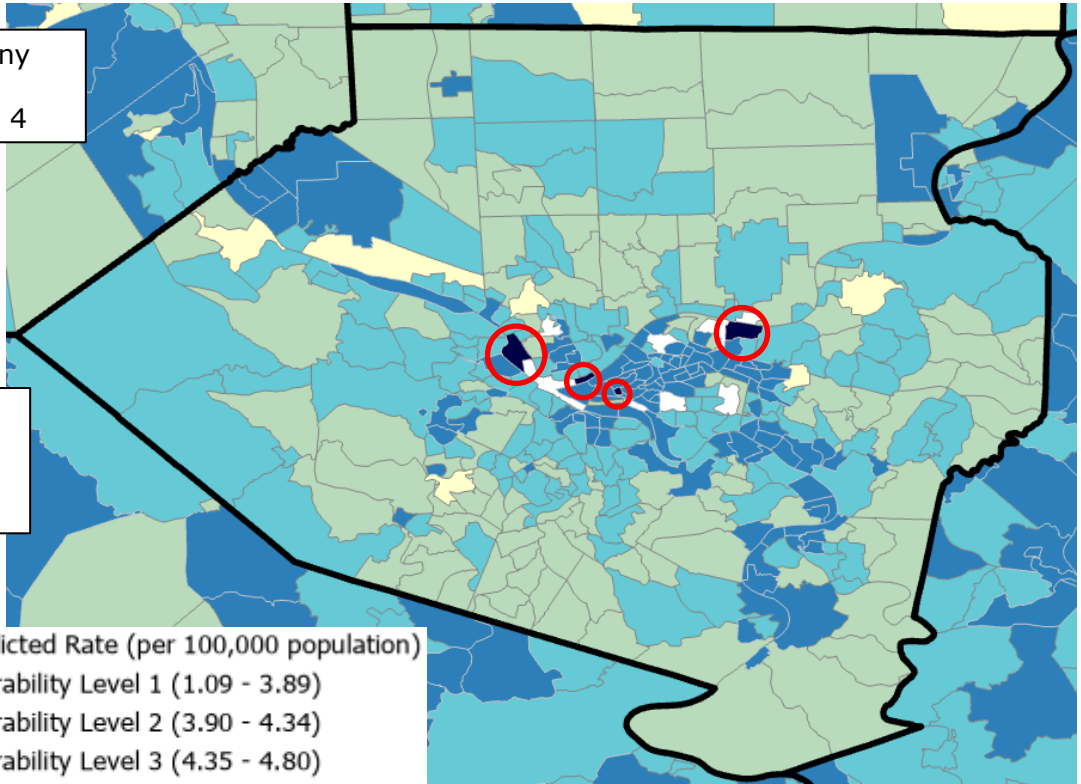
SW PA – Allegheny County

27.9% of Allegheny Co. CTs are Vulnerability Level 4

All 4 Level 5 Vulnerability CTs are in Allegheny Co.

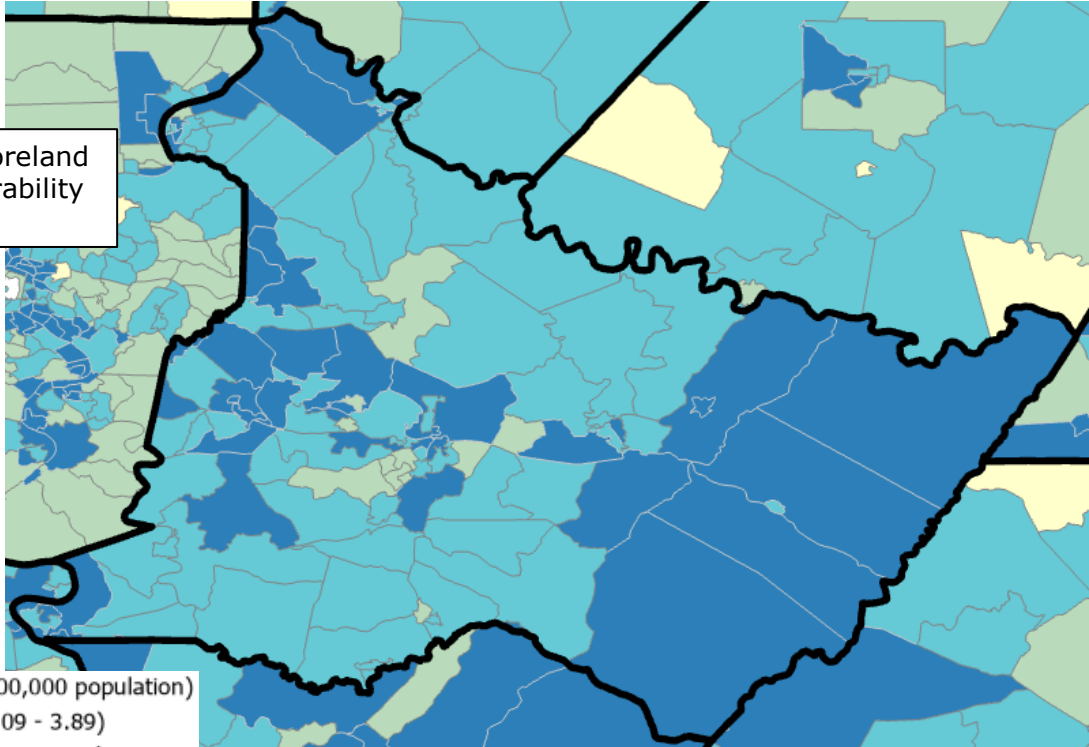
HCV Predicted Rate (per 100,000 population)

- Vulnerability Level 1 (1.09 - 3.89)
- Vulnerability Level 2 (3.90 - 4.34)
- Vulnerability Level 3 (4.35 - 4.80)
- Vulnerability Level 4 (4.81 - 6.91)
- Vulnerability Level 5 (6.92 - 13.01)



SW PA – Westmoreland County

36.3% of Westmoreland Co. CTs are Vulnerability Level 4

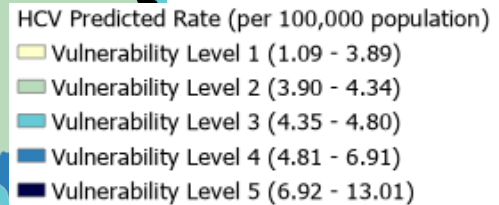
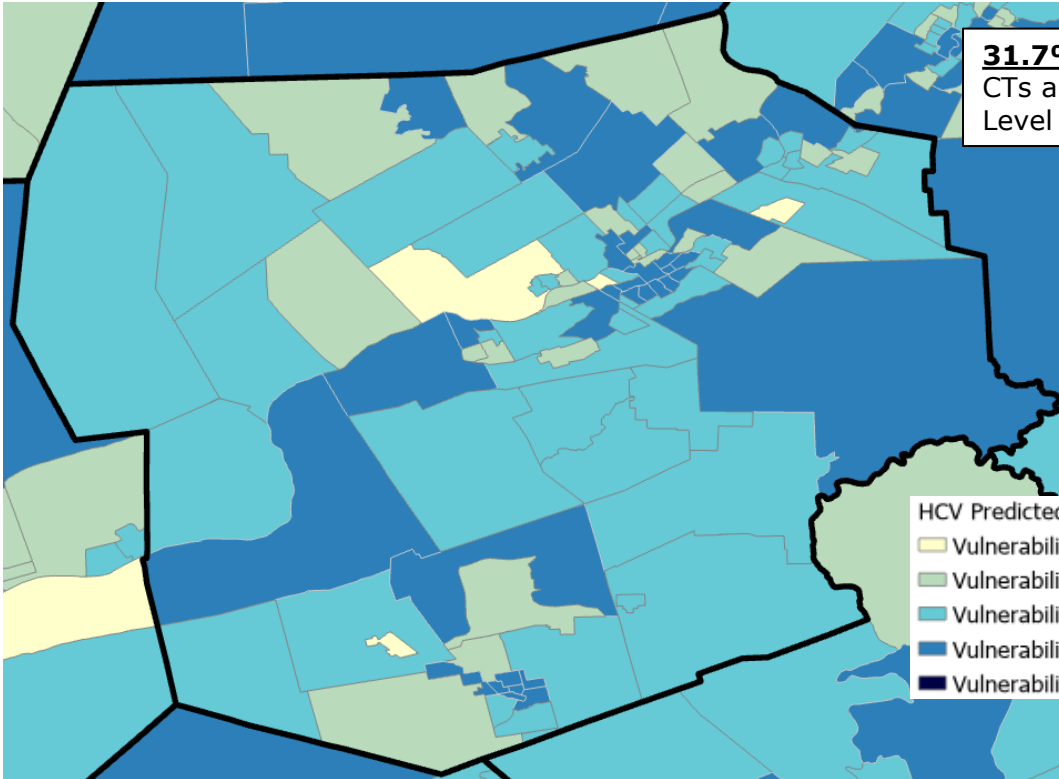


HCV Predicted Rate (per 100,000 population)

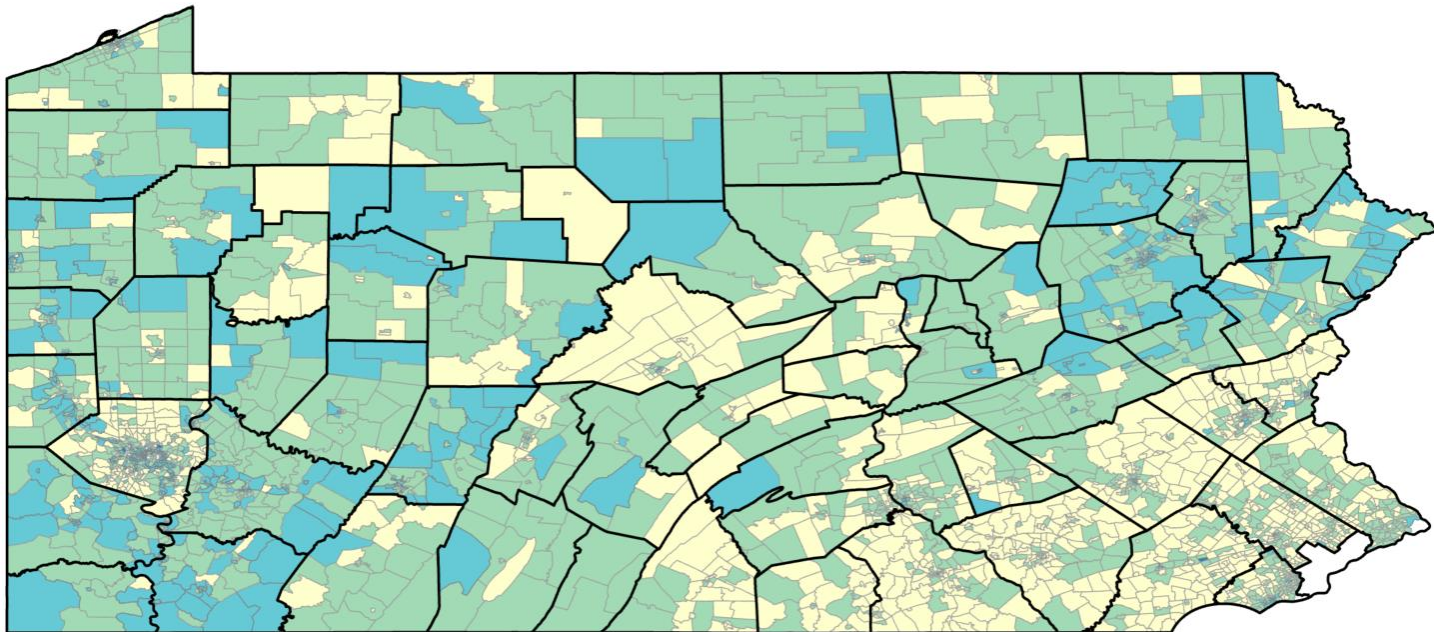
- Vulnerability Level 1 (1.09 - 3.89)
- Vulnerability Level 2 (3.90 - 4.34)
- Vulnerability Level 3 (4.35 - 4.80)
- Vulnerability Level 4 (4.81 - 6.91)
- Vulnerability Level 5 (6.92 - 13.01)

NE PA – Luzerne PA

31.7% of Luzerne Co. CTs are Vulnerability Level 4



Predicted OD Rates - Statewide



Overdose Death Predicted Rate (per 100,000 population)

- Vulnerability Level 1 (1.23 - 4.32)
- Vulnerability Level 2 (4.33 - 4.95)
- Vulnerability Level 3 (4.96 - 7.91)
- Vulnerability Level 4 (7.92 - 14.40)
- Vulnerability Level 5 (14.41 - 27.84)

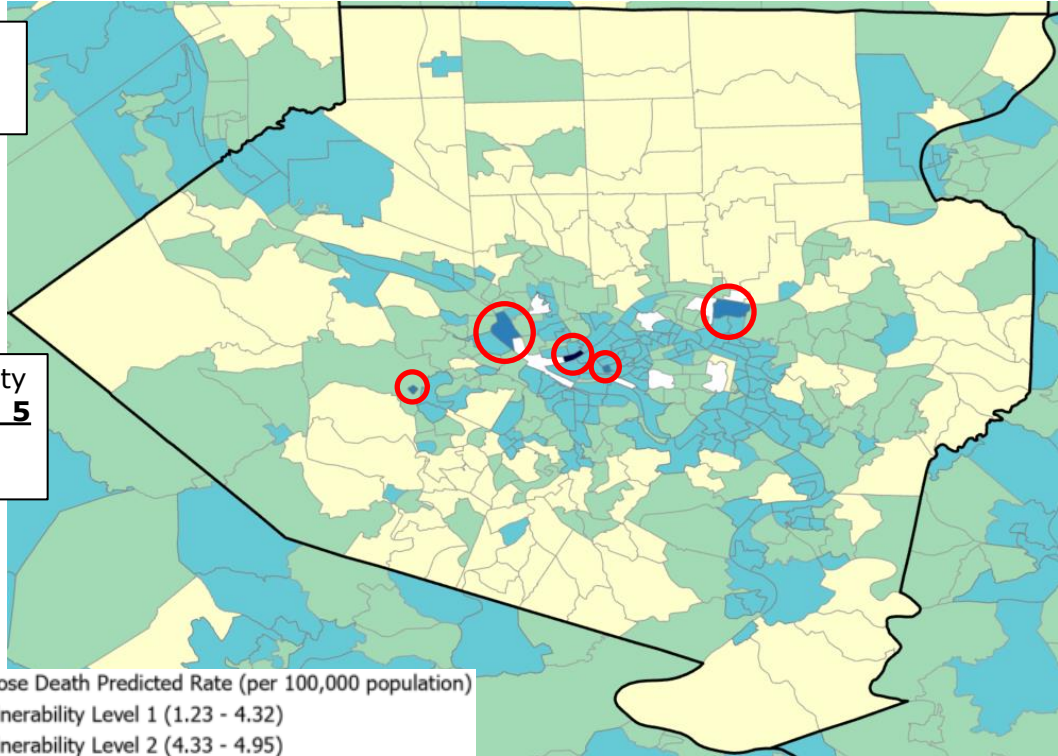
OD Model - High-Vulnerability CTs

County	Level 3 Vulnerability (n=561)	Level 4 Vulnerability (n=5)	Level 5 Vulnerability (n=1)
1. Allegheny	25.9% (145)	80.0% (4)	100.0% (1)
2. Luzerne	8.7% (49)	0	0
3. Westmoreland	7.8% (44)	0	0
4. Washington	5.5% (31)	0	0
5. Fayette	3.9% (22)	0	0
6. Cambria	3.6% (20)	0	0
7. Delaware	3.0% (17)	0	0
8. Erie	2.9% (16)	0	0
9. Lackawanna	2.9% (16)	0	0
10. Beaver	2.9% (16)	0	0
42. Chester	0.2% (1)	20.0% (1)	0

SW PA – Allegheny County

36.8% of Allegheny Co. CTs are Vulnerability Level 3

4/5 Level 4 Vulnerability CTs and the **Only Level 5** Vulnerability CT are in Allegheny Co.

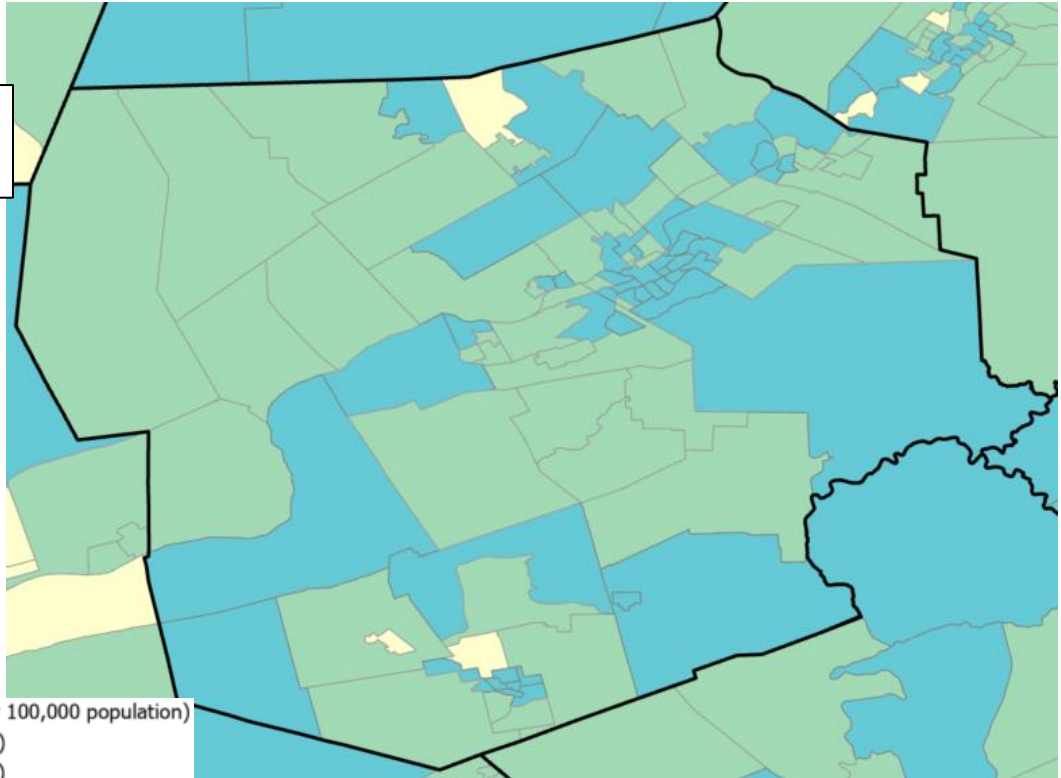


Overdose Death Predicted Rate (per 100,000 population)

- Vulnerability Level 1 (1.23 - 4.32)
- Vulnerability Level 2 (4.33 - 4.95)
- Vulnerability Level 3 (4.96 - 7.91)
- Vulnerability Level 4 (7.92 - 14.40)
- Vulnerability Level 5 (14.41 - 27.84)

▶ NE PA – Luzerne PA

48.5% of Luzerne Co. CTs are Vulnerability Level 3

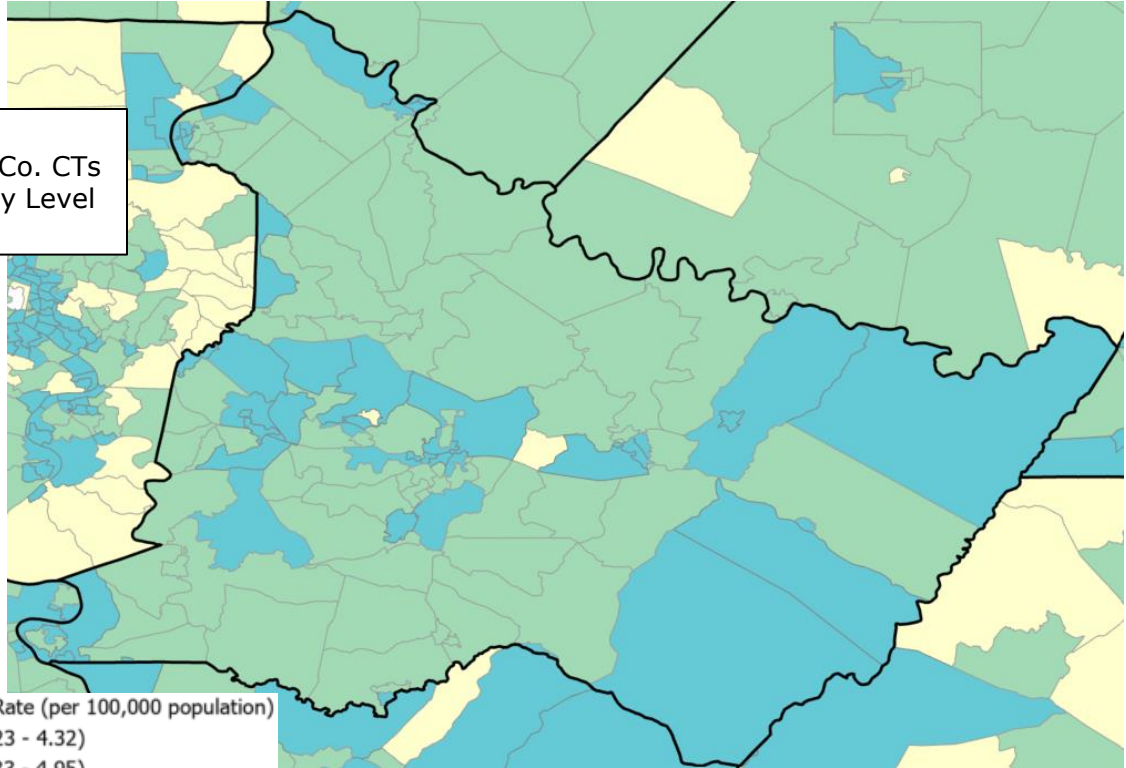


Overdose Death Predicted Rate (per 100,000 population)

- Vulnerability Level 1 (1.23 - 4.32)
- Vulnerability Level 2 (4.33 - 4.95)
- Vulnerability Level 3 (4.96 - 7.91)
- Vulnerability Level 4 (7.92 - 14.40)
- Vulnerability Level 5 (14.41 - 27.84)

SW PA – Westmoreland County

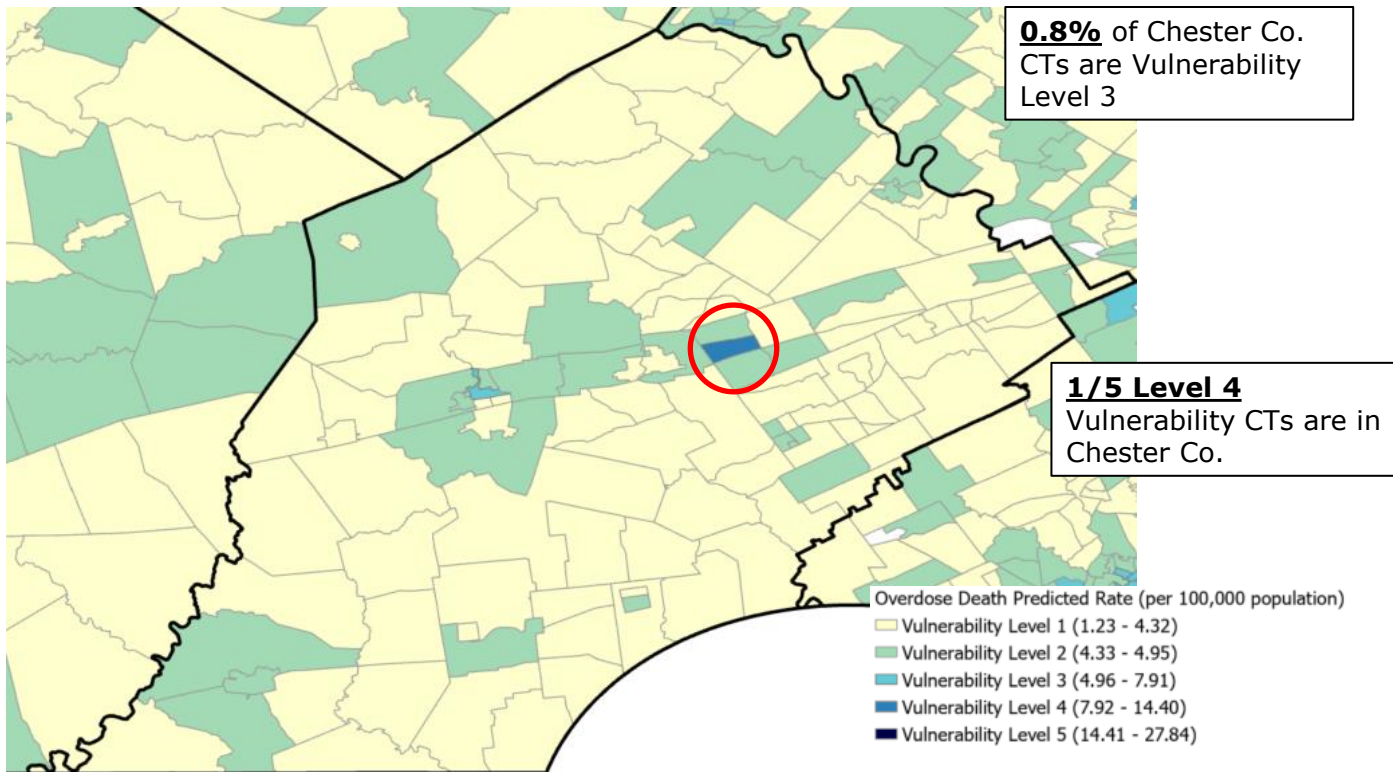
38.9% of Westmoreland Co. CTs are Vulnerability Level 3



Overdose Death Predicted Rate (per 100,000 population)

- Vulnerability Level 1 (1.23 - 4.32)
- Vulnerability Level 2 (4.33 - 4.95)
- Vulnerability Level 3 (4.96 - 7.91)
- Vulnerability Level 4 (7.92 - 14.40)
- Vulnerability Level 5 (14.41 - 27.84)

SE PA – Chester County



Conclusion

- Statistically significant indicators related to poverty, other bloodborne infections, and opioid use
- High-vulnerability census tracts are concentrated in the SW, NW, and NE for both models
- Significant overlap in high-vulnerability CTs in both models

Next Steps

- Sharing results with community partners
- Data-informed allocation of DOH resources and prevention interventions

- This study/report was supported in part by an appointment to the Applied Epidemiology Fellowship Program administered by the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists (CSTE) and funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Cooperative Agreement Number 1NU38OT000297-03-00.

Questions?

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State Opioid Response Grant HIV/Viral Hepatitis Integration Project

Lauren Orkis, DrPH
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November 9, 2023

Presentation Objectives

- Review Pennsylvania Department of Health's work on the State Opioid Response grant HIV/viral hepatitis project
- Review products created and in development
- Discuss next steps

HIV/Viral Hepatitis Project

The SAMHSA State Opioid Response Grant (SOR), HIV/Viral Hepatitis Service Integration Project is a collaborative initiative by the Pennsylvania Department of Drug and Alcohol Programs and the Department of Health.

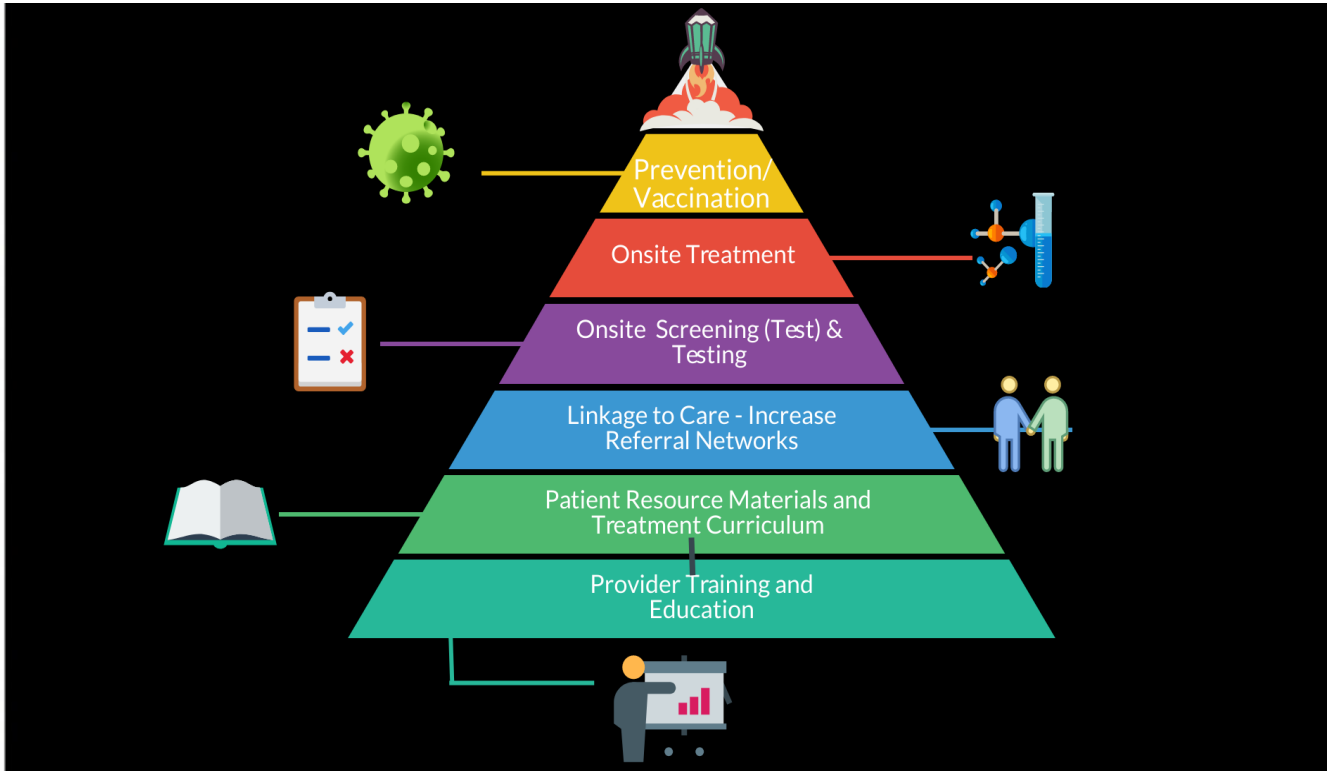


Project Goals

The goals of the project are to increase awareness of and expand access to human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and viral hepatitis services in facilities treating persons with substance use disorders through facilitation of:

- Prevention services
- Testing services
- Client education
- Clinical education
- Technical assistance
- Treatment services

Technical Assistance Opportunities

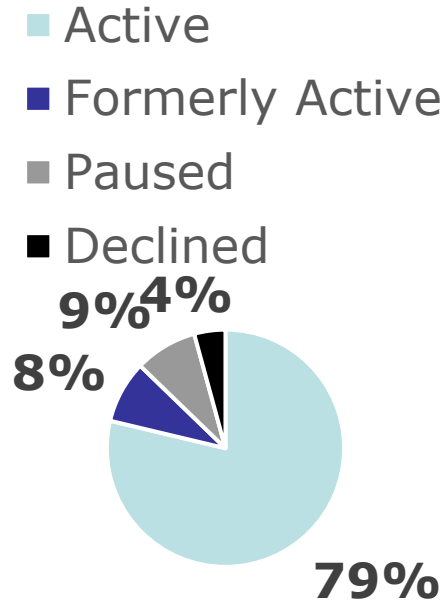


Single County Authority (SCA) Engagement Type (N=47)

Local treatment programs are administered through county drug and alcohol offices called Single County Authorities. These programs can help with treatment funding, assess the need for treatment or other services, and make referrals to match treatment and/or service needs.

[Find your county office \(pa.gov\)](https://www.pennsylvania.gov)

SCA Status (n = 47)



Data current through 8/23/2023

Project Toolkit

- Capacity assessment
- Updated recommendations in DDAP's Case Management and Clinical Services Manual related to HIV/viral hepatitis service delivery
- Policy template
- HIV/viral hepatitis service integration protocols
- Educational materials including referral guides
- Referral directory
- Trainings
 - Clinical foundations training
 - Medical training

Capacity Assessment

A tool developed to assist in assessing a program's capacity to offer HIV/viral hepatitis services, their current service options for HIV/viral hepatitis, and how to measure growth of services within the substance use disorder treatment system.

Manual Update

Assisted with updates to the DDAP Case Management and Clinical Services Manual - HIV and viral hepatitis services section

[2020-25 Case Mgt and Clinical Srvcs FINAL.pdf \(pa.gov\)](#)

Policy Template

For use by SCA and individual providers to ensure alignment with CMCS and to ensure the following are offered:

- a. Hepatitis A & B vaccination
- b. HIV prevention
- c. HIV testing
- d. Hepatitis C testing
- e. Referrals

Protocols

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Educational Materials

- HIV, PrEP, viral hepatitis A, B, C materials:
 - ▣ Posters
 - ▣ Postcards
 - ▣ Infographics
 - ▣ Digital media
 - ▣ Client referral guides

HIV Educational Materials

PREVENT HIV!



Both internal (female) and external (male) condoms are highly effective in preventing HIV

Use sterile needles and works **EVERY TIME** to prevent transmission of HIV



Talk to a medical provider to find out if PrEP is right for you!



PrEP is medication that can prevent HIV transmission from sex or injection drug use

PREVENT HIV WITH PEP!

PEP is medication that can prevent HIV transmission **after** an exposure



If you may have been exposed to HIV, ask about PEP right away!



PEP is for emergency situations and **must be started within 72 hours of exposure**

Visit this link for more educational materials → stophiv.com/sor

Scan to learn more about health resources near you →



HIV TESTING

KNOW YOUR STATUS,
PROTECT YOUR HEALTH

HOW DOES IT WORK?



HIV tests can use blood from a fingerstick, a blood draw, or an oral fluid specimen to determine if someone has HIV.

Different tests look for different things, including:

- **antibodies** that are made when the body comes into contact with HIV
- HIV **virus** itself



HOW SOON WILL I GET RESULTS?

WINDOW PERIOD

THE TIME PERIOD BETWEEN EXPOSURE TO HIV AND A TEST'S ABILITY TO DETECT HIV INFECTION.

EXPOSURE TO HIV

SHARING INJECTION EQUIPMENT OR HAVING CONDOMLESS SEX WITH SOMEONE LIVING WITH HIV OR WITH UNKNOWN STATUS.

Rapid Tests use blood from a fingerstick or oral fluid from a swab and provide a result within 20 minutes.

Lab-Based Tests require a blood draw that is sent to a lab.

IF A RAPID TEST IS POSITIVE, A BLOOD DRAW AND LAB TEST WILL NEED TO BE DONE TO CONFIRM THE TEST RESULTS

HIV SELF-TESTS

Rapid self-tests use oral fluid and results are available in 20 minutes.



TO ORDER A RAPID SELF-TEST IN PA, GO TO:
GETMYHIVTEST.COM/

Mail-In self-tests include supplies to collect dried blood from a fingerstick at home. The sample is sent to a lab for testing and results are delivered by a health care provider.

Scan to learn more about health resources near you

Visit this link for more educational materials

For more info visit: PAhealthresources@health.state.pa.us



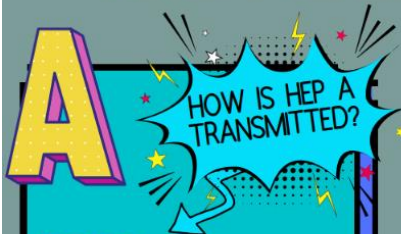
stopthe.com/



pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Viral Hepatitis Educational Materials

THE ABC'S OF VIRAL HEPATITIS



POOP

Can be transmitted by consuming microscopic amounts of poop of someone with hep A.

(through sex, sharing drug prep equipment, or eating contaminated food).

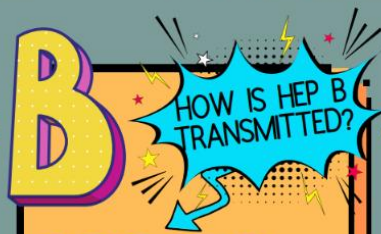
YES! THERE IS A VACCINE FOR HEP A!

IS THERE TREATMENT?

Hepatitis A is a short term infection. The body will recover *WITHOUT* treatment.

NO

After someone recovers from hep A, they will have lifelong immunity!



BLOOD, SEMEN, VAGINAL FLUIDS

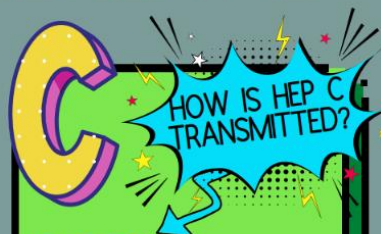
Can be transmitted from blood to blood contact, sexually, or during pregnancy and childbirth.

YES! THERE IS A VACCINE FOR HEP B!

IS THERE TREATMENT?

Right now there is no cure for hep B, but it can be managed with medicine.

YES!



BLOOD

Can be transmitted from blood to blood contact, and less commonly sexually, or during pregnancy and childbirth.

NOT YET! THERE ISN'T A VACCINE FOR HEP C.

IS THERE TREATMENT?

HEP C CAN BE CURED!

Treatment is usually 8-12 weeks long. Most people take 1-3 pills per day with few or no side effects.

YES!

Hep A/B Educational Materials

GET YOUR HEPATITIS A & B VACCINES



Hepatitis A and B are
preventable.

Protect yourself and
others.

Get vaccinated!

bit.ly/DOHmap

for more info email: PAhealthresources@healthfederation.org

PARTMENT OF HEALTH

HEPATITIS C CAN BE CURED!

**IF TAKEN AS PRESCRIBED, HEP C
MEDICATION IS ALMOST 100% EFFECTIVE**



**FOR MOST PEOPLE, HEP C
TREATMENT MEANS:**

- Taking 1-3 pills a day
- For 8-12 weeks
- With almost no side effects

Client Guide

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Curriculum for Providers

Development of a brief psycho-educational curriculum about HIV and viral hepatitis



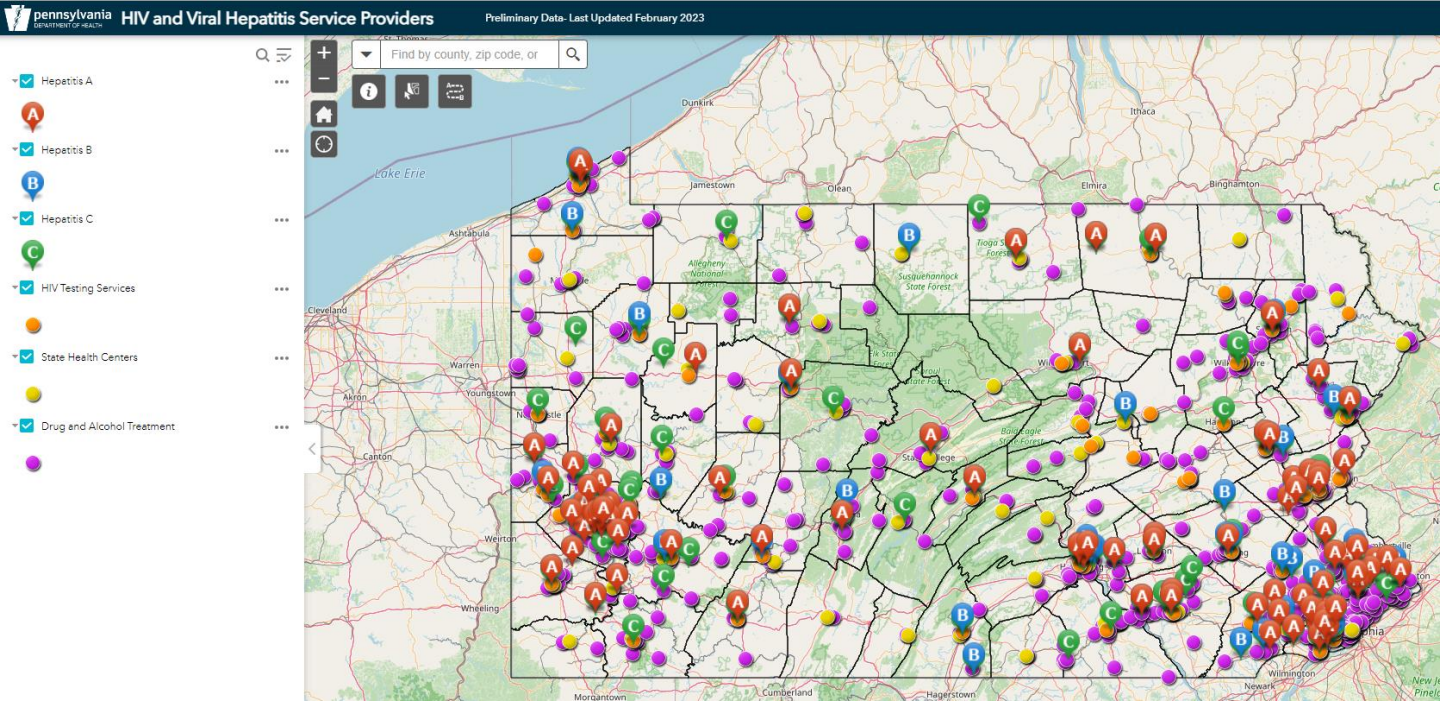
[This Photo](#) by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-SA-NC](#)

Referral Directory

Disclaimer: For informational purposes. Inclusion in this directory does not imply Pennsylvania Department of Health or Department of Drug & Alcohol Programs endorsement.

County	Health Care Provider	Phone	Key: Yes= <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No= <input type="checkbox"/> X												Unsure= <input type="checkbox"/> ?								Language Interpretation services available <input type="checkbox"/>						
			Incorporating New Patients	1 Pending List	2 Referral Required	3 Primary Care	4 HIV Care	5 HCV Care	6 HIV Care	7 Hepatitis A Vaccine	8 Hepatitis B Vaccine	9 Community Testing: HCV	10 Community Testing: HIV	11 Case Management	12 Change to care	13 Prevention	14 PrEP	15 PrEP	16 Men	17 Women	18 Pregnant People	19 UGDTQ		20 Limiting/Undocumented	21 Medical/Behavior	22 Sliding Fee Scale	23 Measure of Self Pay	24 Private Insurance	
Adams	Family First Health: Gettysburg	(717)-337-9400	? ? ? ? ?																									Unsure if interpretation services are offered	
Cumberland	Family Health Council of Central PA, Inc.	(717)-761-7380	✓ X X ✓		X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	Unsure if interpretation services are offered
Dauphin	Alder Health Services	(717)-233-7190	✓ ✓ X ✓		✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	Interpretation services including bilingual staff for Spanish
Dauphin	Hamilton Health Center	(717)-232-9971	✓ ? ?		✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	Interpretation services
Dauphin	Harrisburg Gastroenterology	(717)-545-9811	✓ ✓ ✓ X		X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	Interpretation services
Dauphin	Jackson and Siegelbaum Gastroenterology	(717)-238-3111	✓ ✓ ✓ X		X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	Interpretation services including bilingual staff for Spanish
Dauphin	Penn State College of Medicine Division of Gastroent	(717)-531-6261	✓ ?		✓ X X	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	Interpretation services
Dauphin	Penn State Health Medical Group Harrisburg	(717)-232-5443	X X X		✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	Interpretation services
Dauphin	Penn State Hershey Medical Center for Infectious Dise	(717)-531-8881	✓ ✓ ✓ X		✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	Interpretation services
Dauphin	PinnacleHealth Infectious Disease Associates: Harrisb	(717)-614-4420	✓ X X		✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	Interpretation services
Dauphin	Planned Parenthood Harrisburg Medical Center	(717)-234-2468	✓ X X X		✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	Interpretation services
Dauphin	UPMC Pinnacle REACCH Program	(717)-782-2750	✓ X X ✓		✓ X X	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	Interpretation services including bilingual staff for Spanish
Dauphin	CVS MinuteClinic	(866)-389-2727	✓ X X X		X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	Interpretation services
Delaware	AIDS Care Group: Chester	(610)-872-9101	✓ X X X		✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	Interpretation services including ASL
Delaware	AIDS Care Group: Sharon Hill	(610)-583-1177	✓ X X X		✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	Interpretation services including ASL
Delaware	ChePENN Health Services: Chester	(610)-872-6131	? ? ?		✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	Unsure if interpretation services are offered
Delaware	ChePENN Health Services: Upper Darby	(610)-352-6585	? ? ?		✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	✓ ? ?	Unsure if interpretation services are offered
Delaware	Crozer Health Gastroenterology Associates: Brinton La	(610)-619-7475	✓ ? X X		X X X	✓ ? ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	Interpretation services
Delaware	Crozer Health Gastroenterology Associates: Drexel Hill	(610)-619-7475	✓ ? X X		X X X	✓ ? ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	Interpretation services
Delaware	Crozer Health Gastroenterology Associates: Havertow	(610)-619-7475	✓ ? X X		X X X	✓ ? ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	Interpretation services
Delaware	Crozer Health Gastroenterology Associates: Media	(610)-619-7475	✓ ? X X		X X X	✓ ? ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	Interpretation services
Delaware	Crozer Health Gastroenterology Associates: Ridley Par	(610)-619-7475	✓ ? X X		X X X	✓ ? ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	Interpretation services
Delaware	Crozer Health Gastroenterology Associates: Upland	(610)-619-7475	✓ ? X X		X X X	✓ ? ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	Interpretation services
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Delaware	CVS MinuteClinic	(866)-389-2727	✓ X X X		X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	Interpretation services

Referral Directory - Map



[HIV and Viral Hepatitis Service Providers \(arcgis.com\)](https://arcgis.com)

Training Development

- Clinical Foundations Training for HIV and Viral Hepatitis Service Integration
 - Licensed clinicians
- Medical training for medical professionals
 - HCV treatment onsite

SCA Recommendations

- Involve criminal justice programs in integration
- Address payor concerns
- Increase awareness about the need for HIV/viral hepatitis services
- Address access/availability issues statewide

Next Steps

- Continuation of rapid HIV/HCV test kit distribution
- Hep A and Hep B vaccine distribution
- Contractors to work with individual BH-MCOs to address payment issues
- Technical assistance

Questions?

Lauren Orkis
Epidemiologist Supervisor

laorkis@pa.gov

412-258-3398

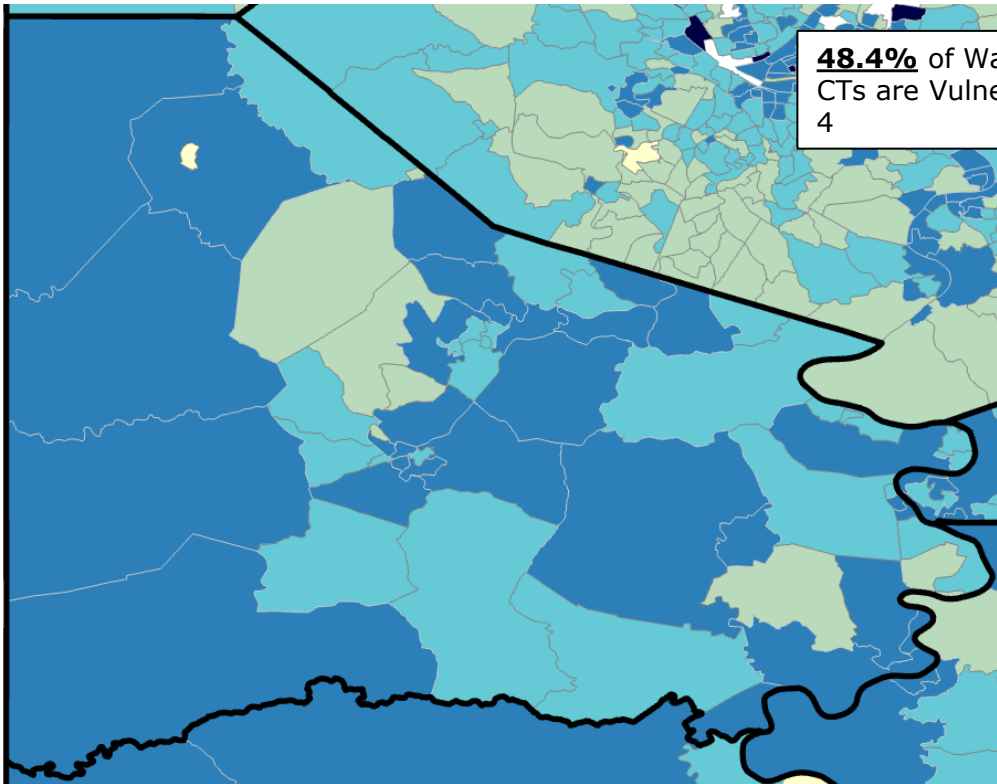
Cameron Schatz
Public Health Program Administrator

cschatz@pa.gov

717-787-2020

▶ Additional Slides

▶ HCV Model - Washington County

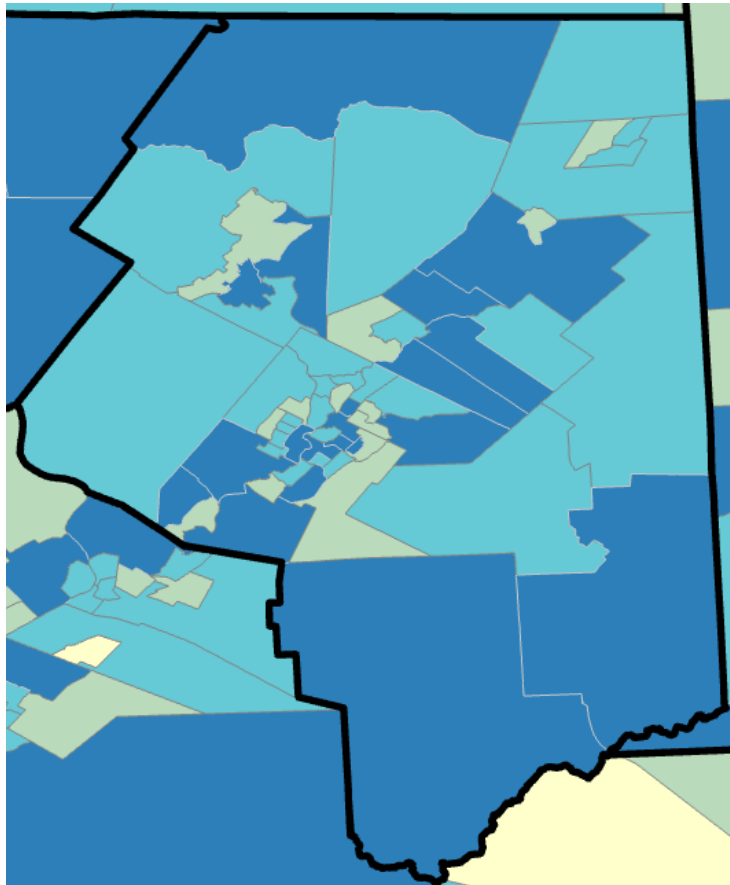


48.4% of Washington Co. CTs are Vulnerability Level 4

HCV Predicted Rate (per 100,000 population)

- Vulnerability Level 1 (1.09 - 3.89)
- Vulnerability Level 2 (3.90 - 4.34)
- Vulnerability Level 3 (4.35 - 4.80)
- Vulnerability Level 4 (4.81 - 6.91)
- Vulnerability Level 5 (6.92 - 13.01)

HCV Model – Lackawanna County



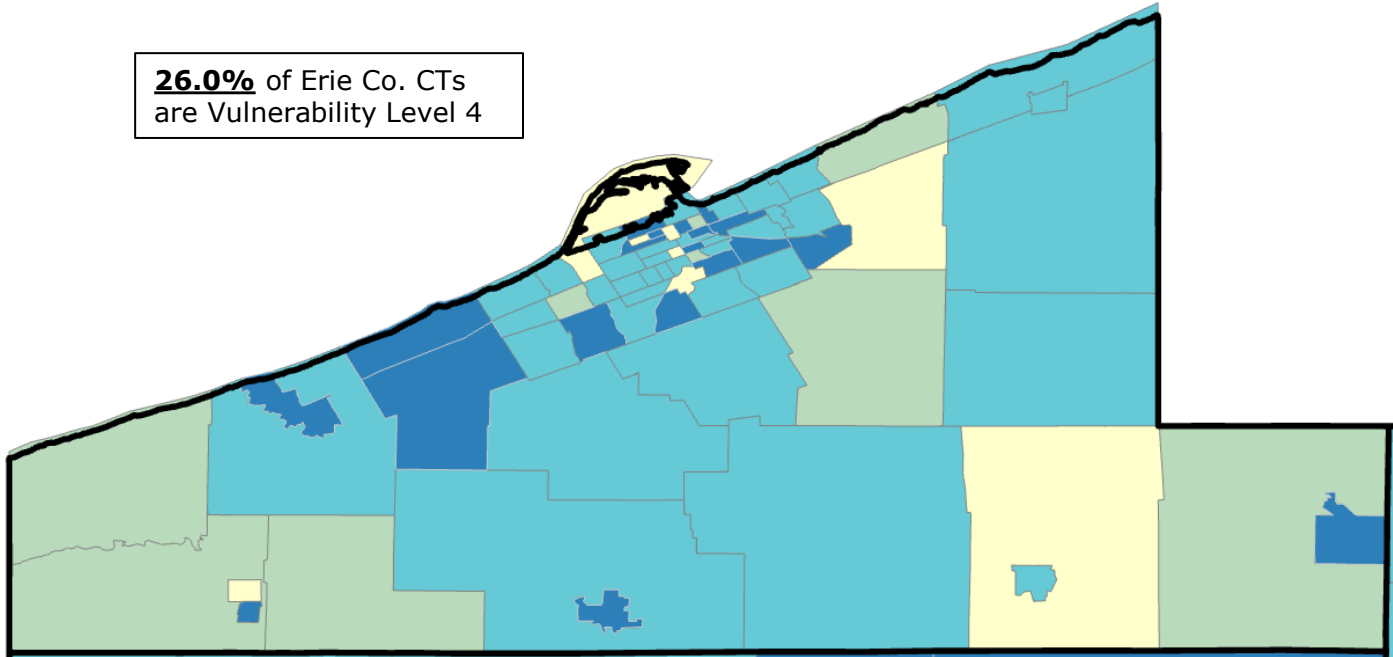
33.3% of Lackawanna Co. CTs are Vulnerability Level 4

HCV Predicted Rate (per 100,000 population)

- Vulnerability Level 1 (1.09 - 3.89)
- Vulnerability Level 2 (3.90 - 4.34)
- Vulnerability Level 3 (4.35 - 4.80)
- Vulnerability Level 4 (4.81 - 6.91)
- Vulnerability Level 5 (6.92 - 13.01)

HCV Model – Erie County

26.0% of Erie Co. CTs are Vulnerability Level 4

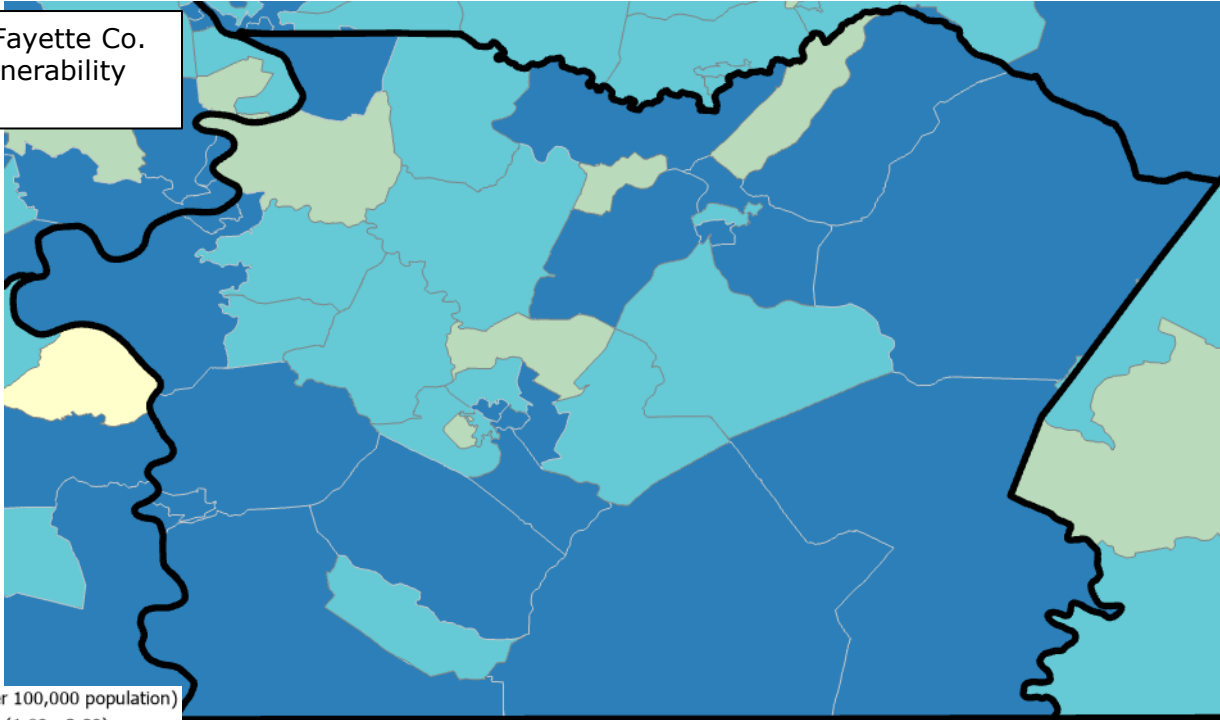


HCV Predicted Rate (per 100,000 population)

- Vulnerability Level 1 (1.09 - 3.89)
- Vulnerability Level 2 (3.90 - 4.34)
- Vulnerability Level 3 (4.35 - 4.80)
- Vulnerability Level 4 (4.81 - 6.91)
- Vulnerability Level 5 (6.92 - 13.01)

HCV Model – Fayette County

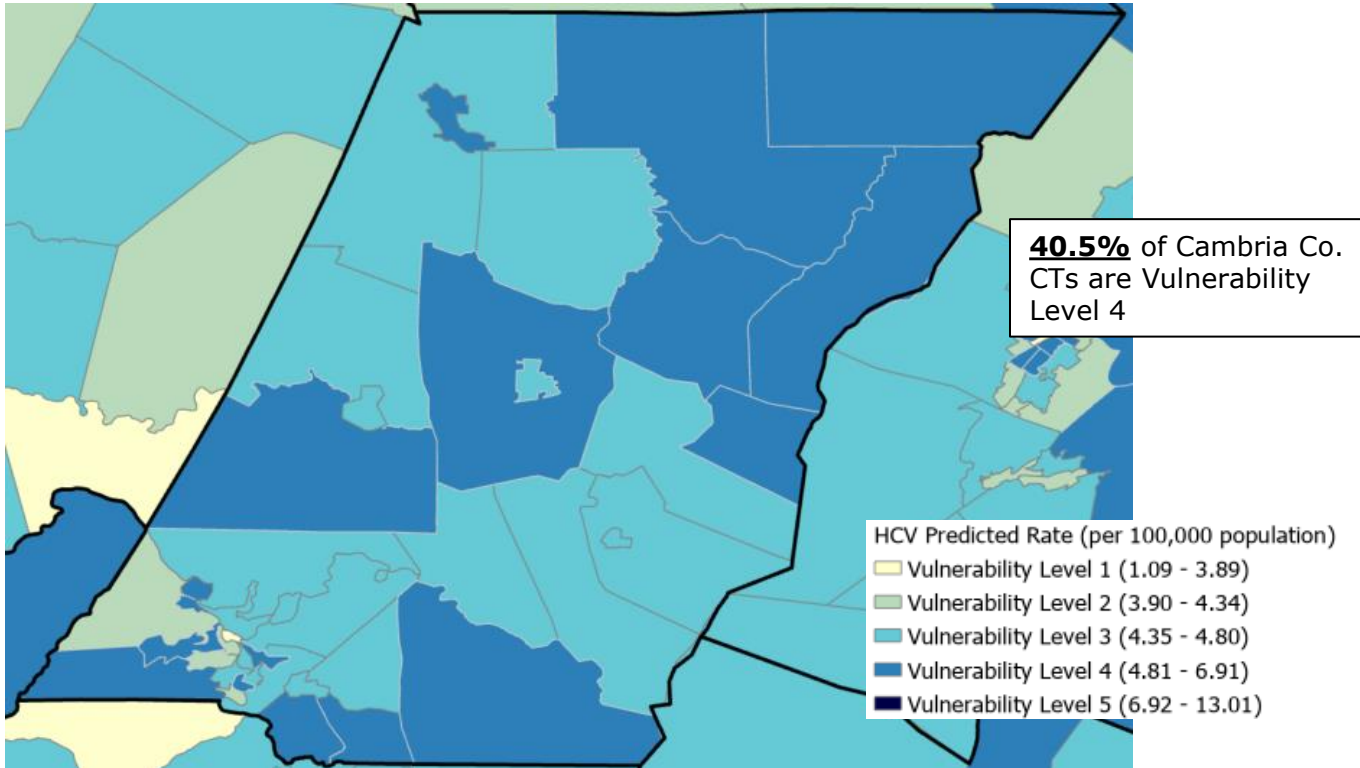
52.8% of Fayette Co. CTs are Vulnerability Level 4



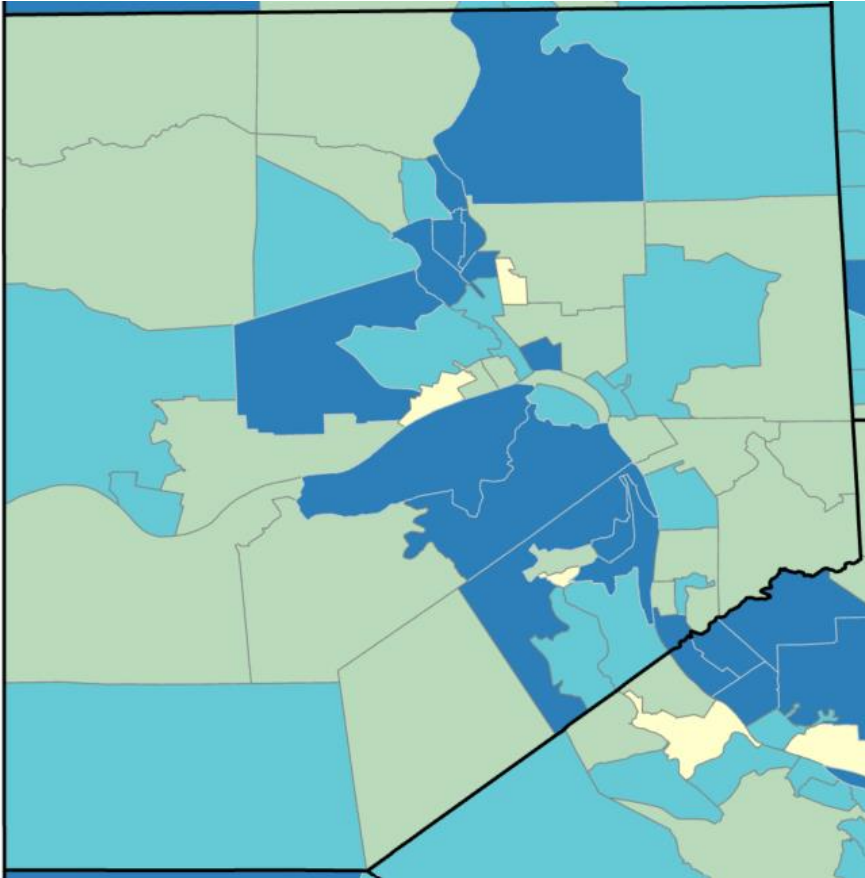
HCV Predicted Rate (per 100,000 population)

- Vulnerability Level 1 (1.09 - 3.89)
- Vulnerability Level 2 (3.90 - 4.34)
- Vulnerability Level 3 (4.35 - 4.80)
- Vulnerability Level 4 (4.81 - 6.91)
- Vulnerability Level 5 (6.92 - 13.01)

HCV Model – Cambria County



▶ HCV Model – Beaver County



26.4% of Beaver Co. CTs are Vulnerability Level 4

HCV Predicted Rate (per 100,000 population)

- Vulnerability Level 1 (1.09 - 3.89)
- Vulnerability Level 2 (3.90 - 4.34)
- Vulnerability Level 3 (4.35 - 4.80)
- Vulnerability Level 4 (4.81 - 6.91)
- Vulnerability Level 5 (6.92 - 13.01)

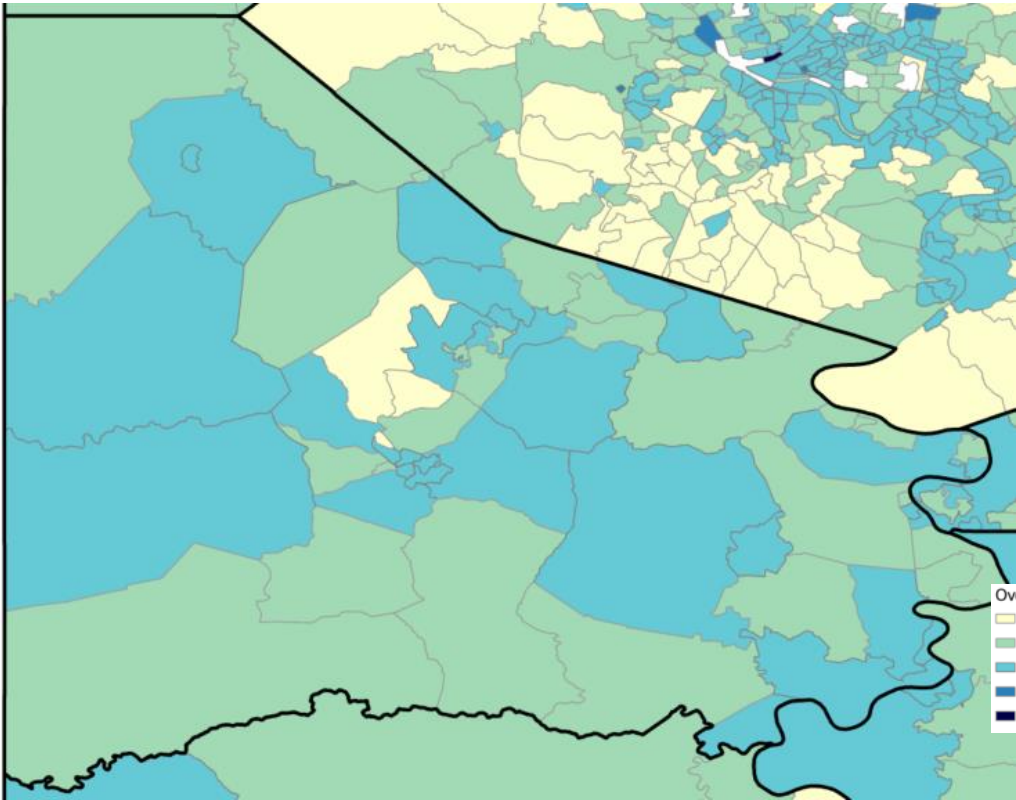
HCV Model – Schuylkill County

28.6% of Schuylkill Co. CTs are Vulnerability Level 4

HCV Predicted Rate (per 100,000 population)

- Vulnerability Level 1 (1.09 - 3.89)
- Vulnerability Level 2 (3.90 - 4.34)
- Vulnerability Level 3 (4.35 - 4.80)
- Vulnerability Level 4 (4.81 - 6.91)
- Vulnerability Level 5 (6.92 - 13.01)

OD Model – Washington County

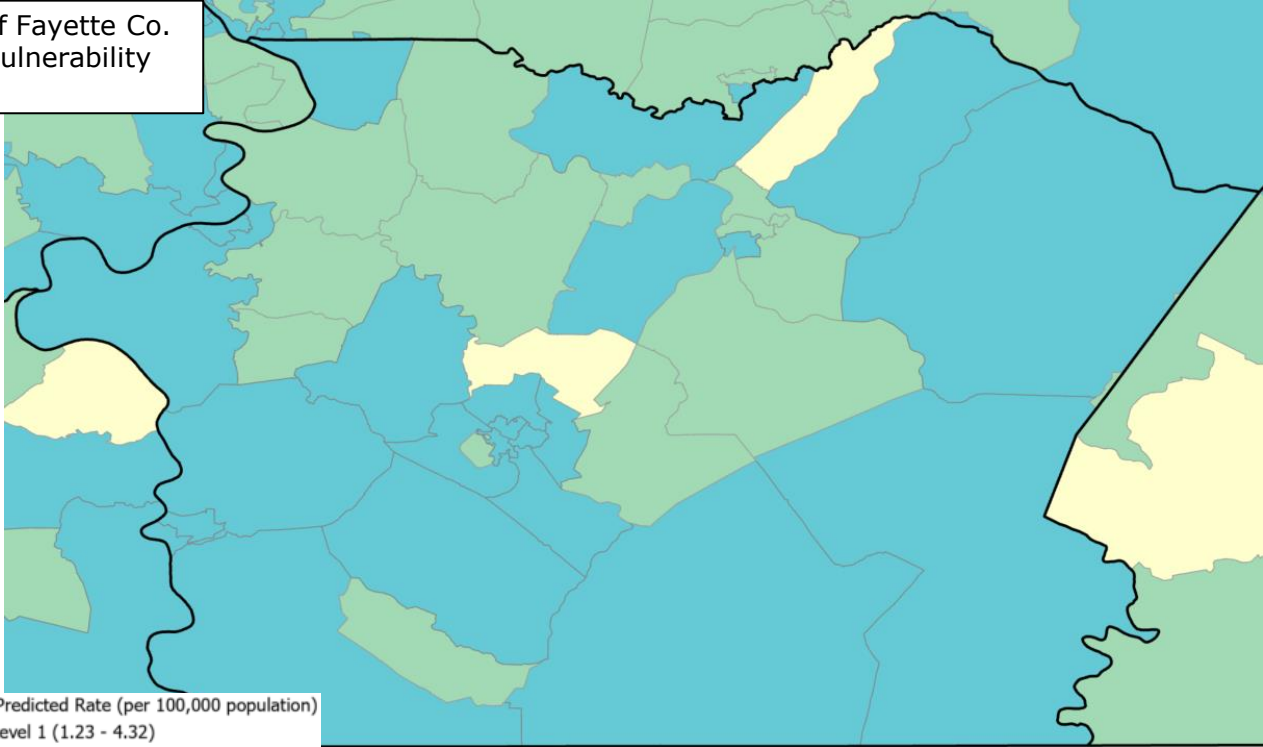


50.0% of Washington Co. CTs are Vulnerability Level 3

- Overdose Death Predicted Rate (per 100,000 population)
- Vulnerability Level 1 (1.23 - 4.32)
 - Vulnerability Level 2 (4.33 - 4.95)
 - Vulnerability Level 3 (4.96 - 7.91)
 - Vulnerability Level 4 (7.92 - 14.40)
 - Vulnerability Level 5 (14.41 - 27.84)

▶ OD Model – Fayette County

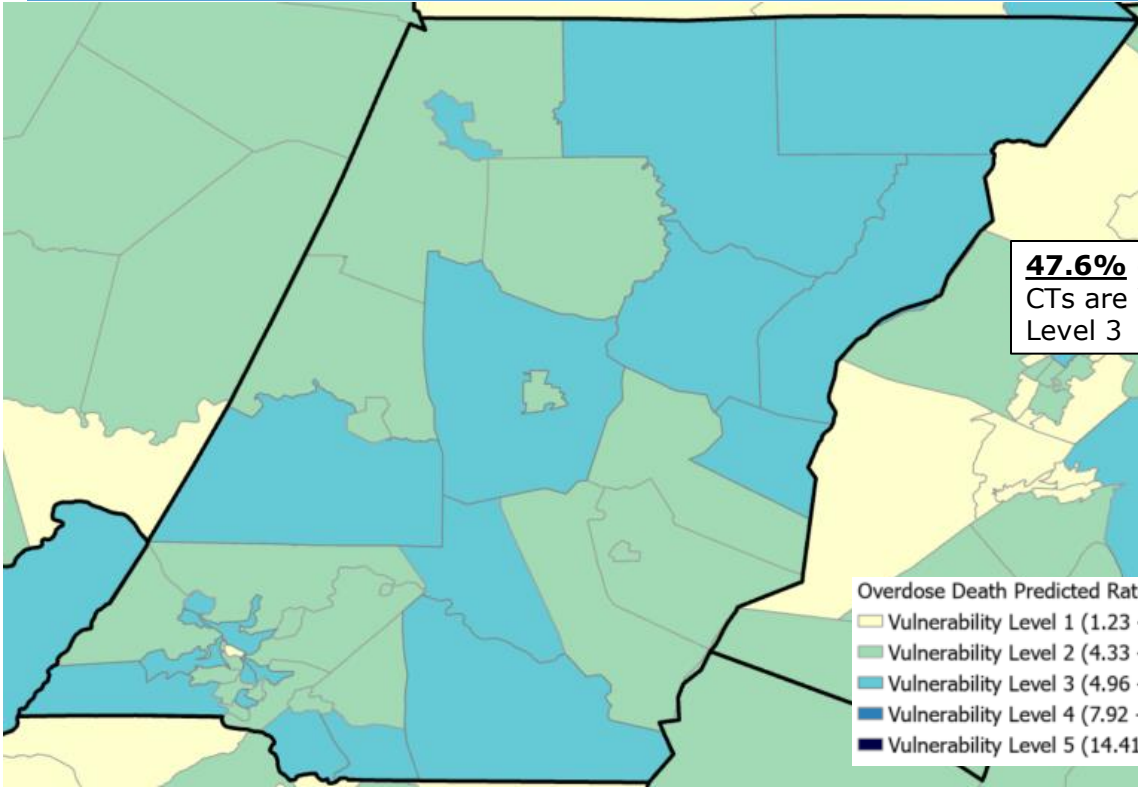
61.1% of Fayette Co. CTs are Vulnerability Level 3



Overdose Death Predicted Rate (per 100,000 population)

- Vulnerability Level 1 (1.23 - 4.32)
- Vulnerability Level 2 (4.33 - 4.95)
- Vulnerability Level 3 (4.96 - 7.91)
- Vulnerability Level 4 (7.92 - 14.40)
- Vulnerability Level 5 (14.41 - 27.84)

▶ OD Model – Cambria County



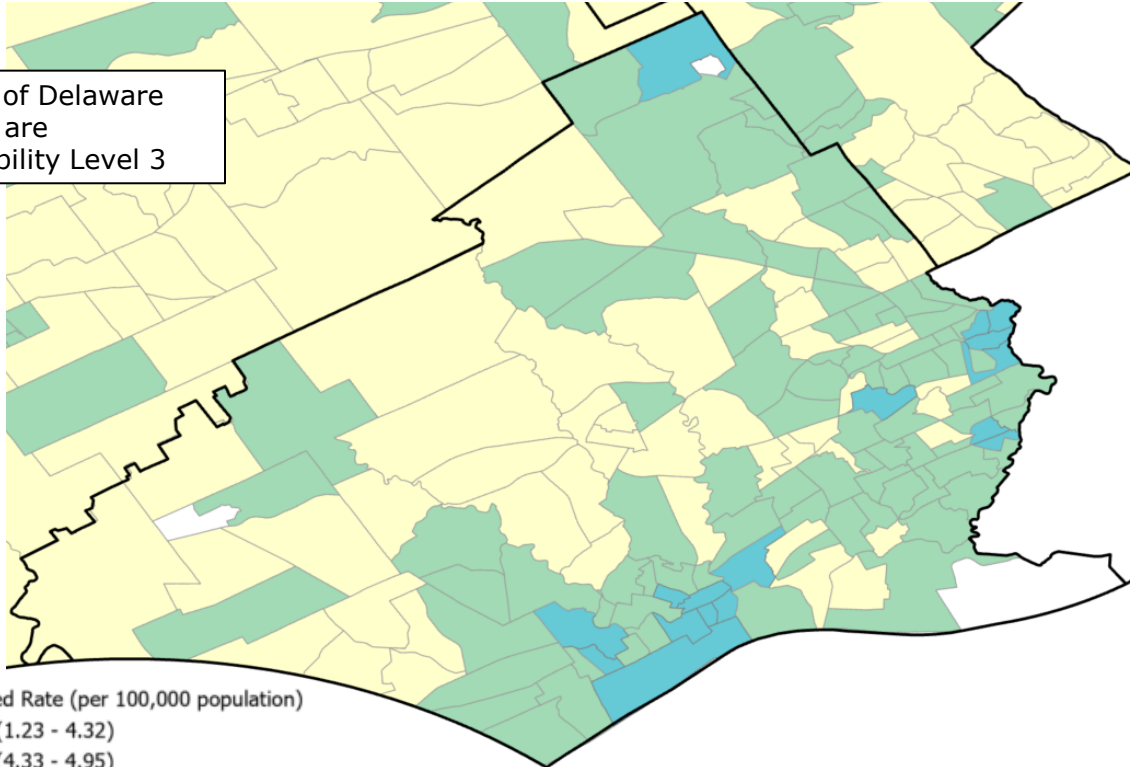
47.6% of Cambria Co. CTs are Vulnerability Level 3

Overdose Death Predicted Rate (per 100,000 population)

- Vulnerability Level 1 (1.23 - 4.32)
- Vulnerability Level 2 (4.33 - 4.95)
- Vulnerability Level 3 (4.96 - 7.91)
- Vulnerability Level 4 (7.92 - 14.40)
- Vulnerability Level 5 (14.41 - 27.84)

OD Model – Delaware County

11.2% of Delaware Co. CTs are Vulnerability Level 3

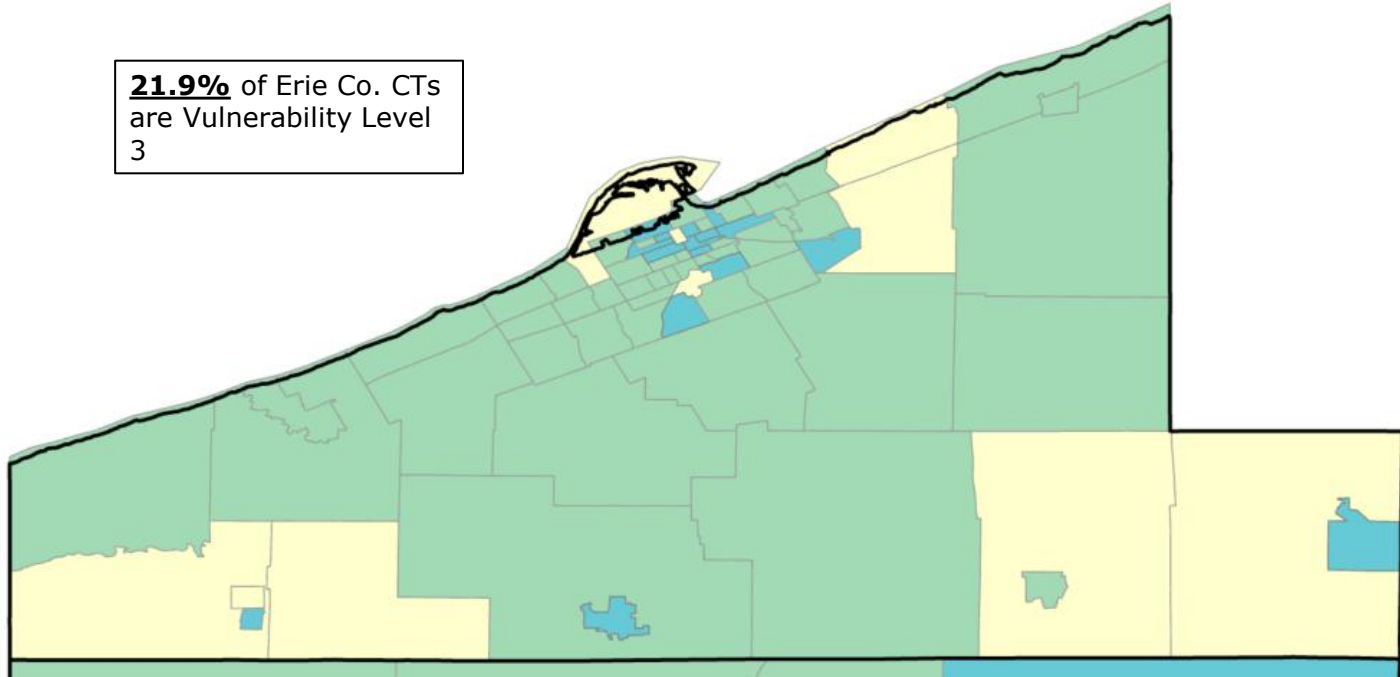


Overdose Death Predicted Rate (per 100,000 population)

- Vulnerability Level 1 (1.23 - 4.32)
- Vulnerability Level 2 (4.33 - 4.95)
- Vulnerability Level 3 (4.96 - 7.91)
- Vulnerability Level 4 (7.92 - 14.40)
- Vulnerability Level 5 (14.41 - 27.84)

OD Model – Erie County

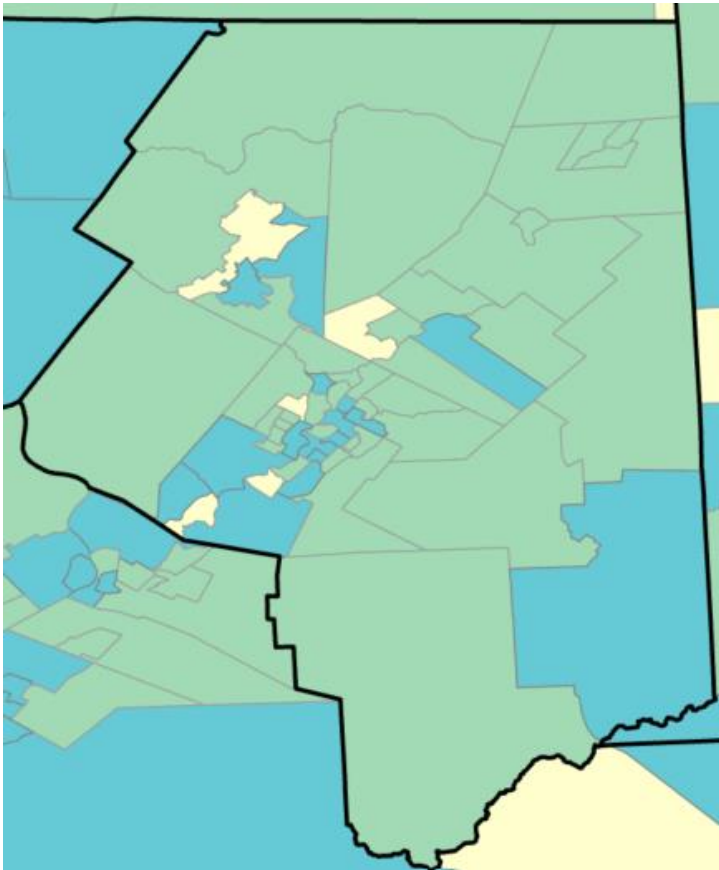
21.9% of Erie Co. CTs are Vulnerability Level 3



Overdose Death Predicted Rate (per 100,000 population)

- Vulnerability Level 1 (1.23 - 4.32)
- Vulnerability Level 2 (4.33 - 4.95)
- Vulnerability Level 3 (4.96 - 7.91)
- Vulnerability Level 4 (7.92 - 14.40)
- Vulnerability Level 5 (14.41 - 27.84)

▶ OD Model – Lackawanna County

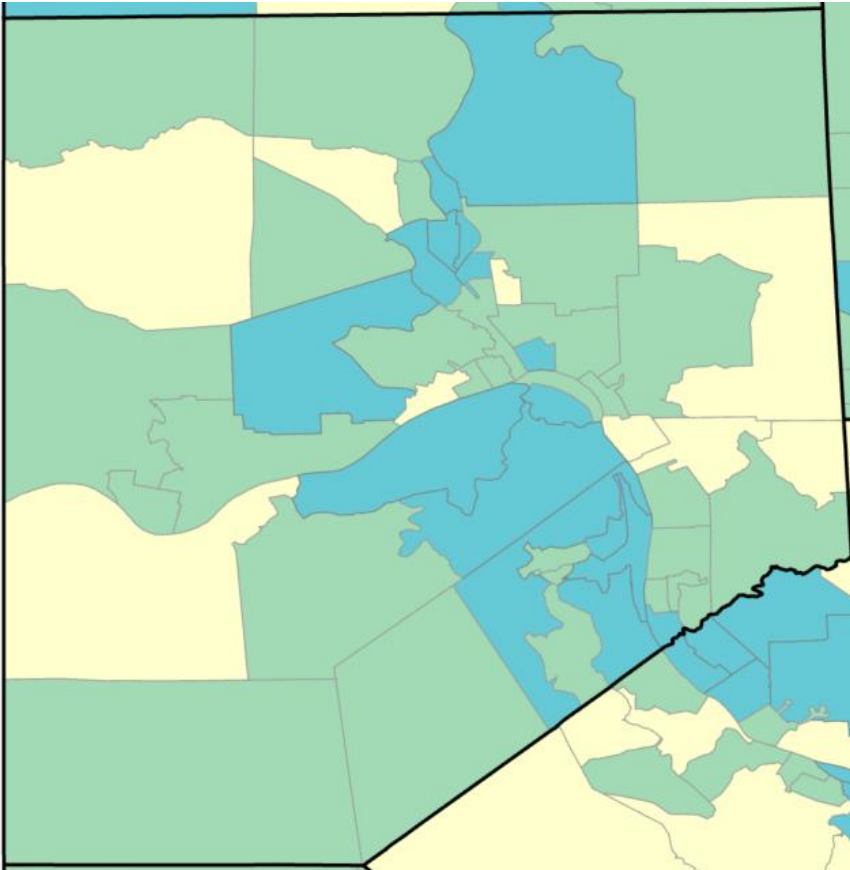


26.7% of Lackawanna Co. CTs are Vulnerability Level 3

Overdose Death Predicted Rate (per 100,000 population)

- Vulnerability Level 1 (1.23 - 4.32)
- Vulnerability Level 2 (4.33 - 4.95)
- Vulnerability Level 3 (4.96 - 7.91)
- Vulnerability Level 4 (7.92 - 14.40)
- Vulnerability Level 5 (14.41 - 27.84)

▶ OD Model – Beaver County



30.2% of Beaver Co. CTs are Vulnerability Level 3

Overdose Death Predicted Rate (per 100,000 population)

- ▶ Vulnerability Level 1 (1.23 - 4.32)
- ▶ Vulnerability Level 2 (4.33 - 4.95)
- ▶ Vulnerability Level 3 (4.96 - 7.91)
- ▶ Vulnerability Level 4 (7.92 - 14.40)
- ▶ Vulnerability Level 5 (14.41 - 27.84)