The impact of syringe services program closure on the risk of rebound HIV outbreaks among people who inject drugs: A modeling study

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Introduction – Syringe Services Programs (SSPs) in the US

US states that have syringe services programs (SSPs) and state-level laws that explicitly authorize or are consistent with the legal operation of SSPs, August 1, 2019





States where SSPs are operating

States where laws explicitly authorize or are consistent with the legal operation of SSPs

Source: Fernández-Viña, Marcelo H., et al. "State laws governing syringe services programs and participant syringe possession, 2014-2019." Public Health Reports 135.1_suppl (2020): 128S-137S.



Introduction - SSP in Scott County, Indiana



- HIV outbreak in Scott County in 2015
- Incidence rate over 50 times that of the national average
- The state's 1st SSP authorized to operate in April, 2015



Source: <u>https://www.wdrb.com/news/eight-more-cases-of-hiv-confirmed-in-scott-county-indiana/article_683031b0-02cb-5273-8f10-2d3cbca503c6.html</u> Peters, Philip J., et al. "HIV infection linked to injection use of oxymorphone in Indiana, 2014–2015." *New England Journal of Medicine* 375.3 (2016): 229-239.



Study Question and Objectives



Study question

The operation of SSP is subject to:

- Two-year sunset clause
- A lack of social and political support
- Impact of COVID-19 pandemic

Objectives

To examine:

- The impact of the permanent or temporary closure of SSP
- To what extent there could be a rebound outbreak of $\ensuremath{\mathsf{HIV}}$



- A stochastic, individual-based modeling approach
- Simulate the behaviors and interactions of individuals within networks to determine population-level outcomes
- <u>TITAN</u> (Treatment of Infection and Transmission in Agent-Based Networks), a previously published ABM, was adapted and extended
- Transmission networks (PWID, non-PWID)
 - Syringe sharing
 - Sexual contact







Persistent operation	Permanent	Delayed	Temporary
	closure	closure	closure
 Persist: 2021-2025 At current service levels: reaching 237 PWID a year 	• Fully suspended: 2021-2025	 Extension for an additional two year: 2021-2022 Closure in the remaining period: 2023-2025 	 Impact of COVID-19 Temporary service interruption: Apr 2020 - Mar 2021 Return to pre- interruption levels after Apr 2021



Results - Calibration

Calibration targets (2015-2018):

• Annual number of new HIV diagnoses



Number of persons living with diagnosed HIV

Year

Year



Results – Number of New HIV Infections

- Permanent
 - Up by 57.7% during 2021-2025
- Delayed
 - Up by 37.9% during 2021-2025
- Temporary
 - 12 (33%) more infections during 2020-2021



Scenario - Persistent operation - Permanent closure - Delayed closure - Temporary closure



Results – HIV Prevalence among PWID in 2025

- Persistent
 - 49.7% [41.4% 58.8%]
- Permanent
 - 60% [50.5%-68.9%]
- Delayed
 - 56.1% [47% 65.5%]





Sensitivity Analysis on Reduced HIV Prevalence by 85%

- Among PWID
- Permanent closure
 - 166.9% more HIV infections
 - 139.7% higher incidence rate per 100 person-years
- Delayed closure
 - 103.2% more HIV infections
 - 89.2% higher incidence rate per 100 person-years





- Temporary interruption and permanent closure of existing SSPs operating in rural US may lead to "rebound" HIV outbreaks among PWID
- To maintain control of the HIV epidemic, it will be necessary to sustain existing or implement new SSPs in combination with other prevention interventions
- It will be necessary to overcome all the social and structural barriers in the US



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Thank You

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