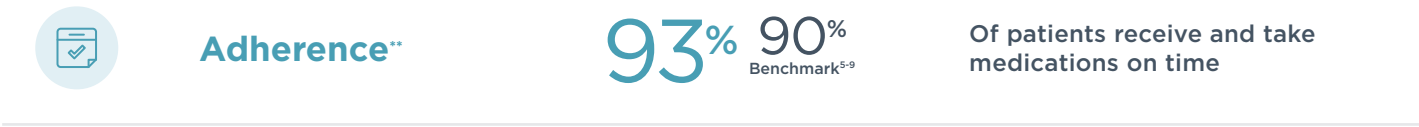
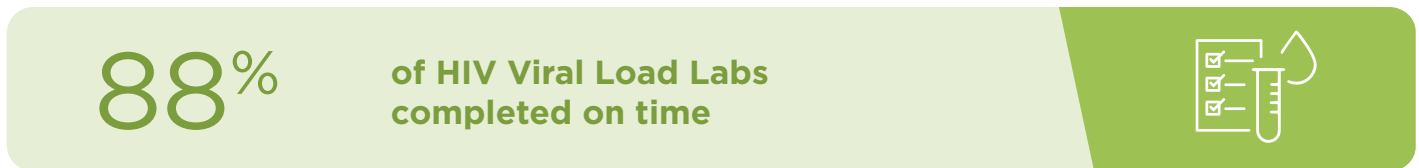


HIV

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a virus spread through contact with certain fluids of an infected person, attacking the immune system and affecting the body's ability to fight infections and certain cancers. HIV is incurable and can progress to the most advanced disease stage if left untreated, known as Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS).¹ With proper medical care and a potent combination of antiretroviral therapy (ART), HIV has become a manageable chronic condition. ART therapy has proven to reduce health complications associated with the disease, increase life expectancy and prevent transmission.²

What We Measure



Why It Matters

Keeping a patient's viral load low is essential in helping them live longer, healthier lives while also reducing their chances of transmitting the virus to others. To maintain a low viral load, patients must adhere to ART and keep up with routine appointments. Nonadherence to ART may reduce treatment response, increase drug resistance and morbidity, and even result in death.¹⁰ Assessment of viral load suppression on an annual basis is a core performance measurement for patient qualification in the Ryan White & Global HIV/AIDS Program.¹¹ Measuring absenteeism and adherence is crucial in identifying gaps in care, ensuring timely interventions, and improving overall health outcomes.

* Shields Health Solutions Network includes data from a collective of member health systems that partner with Shields to elevate an integrated specialty pharmacy model.

** All metrics are reflective of data collected in 2024

** Adherence is measured by the proportion of days covered (PDC)

¹ About HIV/AIDS | HIV Basics | HIV/AIDS | CDC Accessed 06.08.23 What Are HIV and AIDS? | HIV.gov Accessed 01.27.24

² Adult and Adolescent GL.pdf (hiv.gov) Accessed 01.27.24 Treatment | Living with HIV | HIV Basics | HIV/AIDS | CDC Accessed 01.07.24

³ Monitoring Selected National HIV Prevention and Care Objectives by Using HIV Surveillance Data- United States and 6 Dependent Areas, 2021. HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report 2024;28(4).

⁴ Health Resources and Services Administration. Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program Annual Data Report 2022. Published December 2023. Accessed January 11, 2024. <https://ryanwhite.hrsa.gov/data/reports>.

⁵ Bangsberg DR, Hecht FM, Charlebois ED, et al. Adherence to protease inhibitors, HIV-1 viral load, and development of drug resistance in an indigent population. AIDS. 2000;14(4):357-366.

⁶ Komandt M, Canfield S, Lengel M, Gilmore V, Kilcrease C. Correlation between medication adherence using proportion of days covered and achieving viral suppression in patients living with HIV. J Manag Care Spec Pharm. 2023;29(10):1129-1137. doi:10.18553/jmcp.2023.29.10.1129.

⁷ Paterson DL, Swindells S, Mohr J, et al. Adherence to protease inhibitor therapy and outcomes in patients with HIV infection. Ann Intern Med. 2000;133(1):21-30.

⁸ URAC. 2023 PBM Measures at a Glance. URAC. Published December 2023. Accessed October 4, 2024. Available at: https://www.urac.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/2023_PBM_Measures-at-a-Glance.pdf.

⁹ POA measure overview. Pharmacy Quality Alliance. Published 2024. Accessed October 21, 2024. Available at: https://www.pqaalliance.org/assets/Measures/POA_Measures_Overview.pdf.

¹⁰ Treatment Goals | NIH (hiv.gov) Accessed 06.08.23

¹¹ <https://ryanwhite.hrsa.gov/data/reports>. Published December 2023. Accessed January 11th, 2024