# DISEASE INTEGRATION: SURVEILLANCE TO PRACTICE

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4<sup>th</sup> Annual Communicable Disease Training June 20, 2013 Program Collaboration and Services Integration (PCSI)

"A Holistic approach to blend and organize interrelated services"

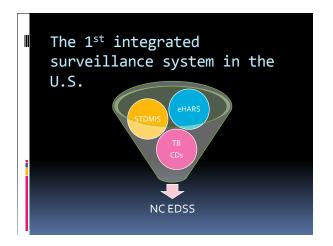
- Kevin Fenton, MD, PhD

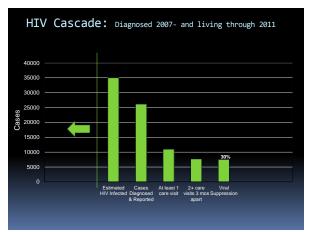
## Syndemics

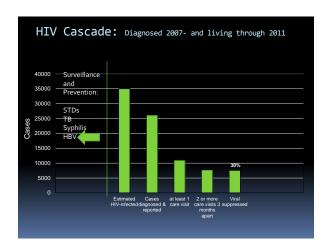
- Two or more diseases that overlap and interact in a population
- Co-infection leads to more serious outcomes in individuals and populations

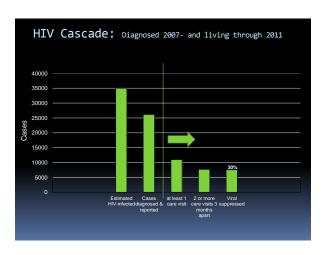
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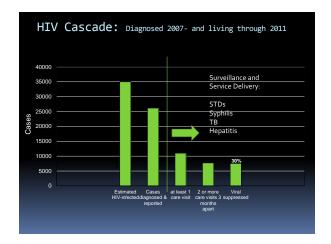
- HIV, viral hepatitis and STDs share common risks and modes of transmission;
- STDs increase the risk for HIV infection;
- HIV is the greatest risk factor for progression to TB disease;
- TB is the most common AIDS-defining opportunistic condition; and
- Clinical course and outcomes are influenced by concurrent disease.

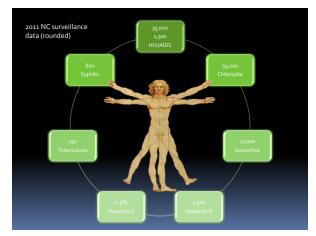














# Disease Overlap: San Francisco 13% of PLWHA co-infected 61% Syphilis cases co-infected 20-40% STD cases co-infected 5% Hepatitis B cases co-infected 14% Hepatitis C cases co-infected 6% Active TB cases co-infected 2% LTBI cases co-infected

## Next Steps and Goals

- Evaluate lessons learned from PCSI project
- Identify barriers
- Implement best practices statewide were appropriate and applicable
- Create a framework for levels of services integration
  - Preventing disease among most at risk
  - Ensuring access to culturally appropriate care
  - Interrupting disease transmission and comorbidity

## NC PCSI Best Practices

- Use the epidemiological data to guide your activities
- Inform staff& build support
- Create support within the community to support collaboration and potential sharing of resources
- Be Flexible
- Think outside the box (be creative)
- Create a method to track outcomes