

# Systematic Comprehensive Infectious Disease Screening within an Inpatient Detoxification and Recovery Program

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## **Background**

- People with substance use disorders (SUD) are at increased risk for infectious diseases (ID) and face many barriers to accessing ID care
- Integration of counseling, testing, and treatment for ID within SUD programs may increase uptake of available interventions for treatment and prevention

#### Aims

- Evaluate uptake of ID screening within inpatient SUD program
- Evaluate delivery of co-located ID prevention and/or treatments

### Methods

Single-center program from September 2022 to February 2023 offering optout ID screening to patients in 18-bed detox/rehabilitation unit (**Table 1**)

**Table 1. Comprehensive ID Screening Tests** 

| HIV                     | Viral hepatitis  | LTBI                                 | STIs  |
|-------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| HIV 1,2 w/<br>multispot | HAV Ab<br>HBsAg, anti-HBc Ab, anti-HBs Ab<br>HCV Ab w/ reflex to RNA | Interferon<br>gamma release<br>assay | Gonorrhea<br>Chlamydia<br>Syphilis<br>Trichomonas |

Abbreviations: Ab, total antibody, HAV, hepatitis A virus; HBsAg, hepatitis B surface antigen, HBc, hepatitis B core; HBs, hepatitis B surface; HCV, hepatitis C virus; LTBI, latent tuberculosis infection; STI, sexually transmitted infections

- ID-trained Nurse Navigator (NN) approached patients, counseled on available ID prevention/treatment, offered screening tailored to sexual & medical history
- NN reviewed results and recommendations including HAV, hepatitis B virus (HBV) vaccination; treatment of HIV, HBV, HCV, LTBI or STIs; HIV preexposure prophylaxis (PrEP). ID physician evaluated patients prior to new initiation of ART, PrEP, and/or treatment for viral hepatitis

**Table 2. Characteristics of Patients Undergoing ID Screening (n=141)** 

| Characteristic                    | n (%)                                    |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Male                              | 92 (65)                                  |
| Median age, years (range)         | 51 (20-71)                               |
| Black race                        | 95 (67)                                  |
| SUD* Cocaine Opioid Alcohol Other | 80 (57)<br>69 (49)<br>54 (38)<br>20 (14) |
| Median LOS days, (range)          | 16 (1-49)                                |

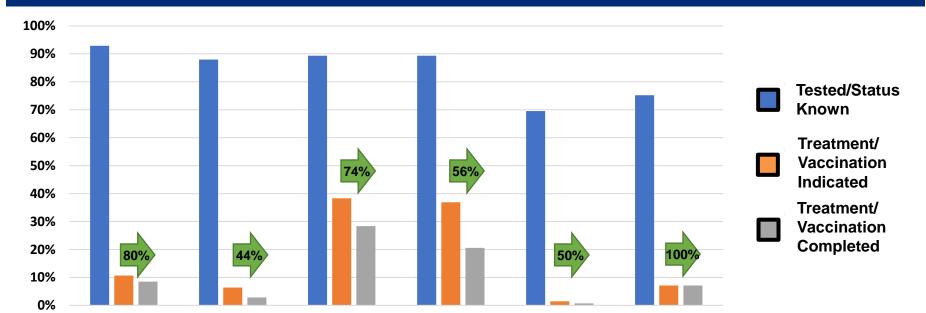
\*Not mutually exclusive. Abbreviation: LOS, length of stay \*No patients with HIV were ART naïve

**Table 3. Interventions Completed During Inpatient Detox and Recovery Admission** 

| Intervention           | Patients eligible | Completed |
|------------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| <b>HAV</b> vaccination | 52                | 56%       |
| <b>HBV</b> vaccination | 52                | 71%       |
| PrEP                   | 6                 | 50%       |
| ART Re-initiation*     | 9                 | 100%      |
| STI treatment          | 10                | 100%      |
| <b>HCV</b> treatment   | 9                 | 44%       |
| LTBI treatment         | 2                 | 50%       |

LTBI

Figure 1. Uptake of ID Screening and Treatment/Prevention Services within an Inpatient SUD Detoxification and Recovery Unit from Sept 2022-Feb 2023 (n=141)



#### Results

- 141 (87.0%) of 162 patients admitted were offered ID screening (Table 2)
- 131 patients completed ≥1 recommended test; 72.5% had actionable results (**Figure 1**)
- 19 patients had HIV (47.4% off ART); ART reinitiation was completed in 100% (**Table 3**)
- HCV viremia was observed in 9 patients; 4 initiated HCV treatment within two weeks of testing
- HAV and HBV vaccine series uptake was >55%
- PrEP was started in 3 of 6 people with reported risk factors for HIV acquisition
- NN provided linkage to outpatient care was completed for all people with HIV, viral hepatitis, and PrEP initiators (n=31)

### Conclusion

- Co-location of ID services within inpatient SUD programs reduces barriers to care and allowed for implementation of effective interventions
- Future work is needed to evaluate feasibility and uptake of comprehensive ID screening in outpatient SUD programs

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