



Implementation of a Rapid ART Starter Kit to Support Engagement in Care

Jonathan A. Colasanti, MD, MSPH¹; Claudia T. Martorell, MD, MPH, FACP²; Leah Molloy, PharmD³; Laura Simone, PhD³; Cherilyn Heggen, PhD³; Jacqueline Maytorena, MPH³; Melissa Rodriguez, MPH³; Jeffrey Carter, PhD³; Kelly E. Pillinger, PharmD, BCIDP³

(1) Division of Infectious Diseases, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA; (2) The Research Institute, Springfield, MA; (3) PRIME Education, New York, NY



Contact:
l.molloy@primeinc.org

BACKGROUND

- Rapid initiation of antiretroviral therapy (ART) improves early outcomes for people living with HIV (PLWH) but reduces time to build patient-provider relationships essential for long-term care engagement.
- Goal:** Develop a Rapid ART Starter Kit to support patient-provider relationship-building and engagement in care for people newly diagnosed with HIV.

METHODS



Development of the Rapid ART Starter Kit:

- Collaboration among HIV expert, clinic champions, and patient advocate
- Components:
 - ✓ **Introductory video** to prepare patients for initial HIV specialist visit
 - ✓ **Conversation guide** to support treatment discussions, goals, and barriers to care; Included educational resources and customized clinic directories for care navigation
- Available in English and Spanish; preloaded on tablets for use during clinic visits

Intervention: In 2025, healthcare providers (HCPs) from 5 HIV clinics (MA, OH, CT, and Washington, DC) participated in:

- Workshops on rapid ART initiation and action planning
- Implementing Rapid ART Starter Kit in practice

Evaluation: HCPs completed pre- and post-workshop surveys, plus longitudinal surveys approximately 3 months later. Data analyzed using descriptive statistics and Chi-square tests.

SCAN to download the
Rapid ART Starter Kit used
in this initiative



RESULTS

Table 1. HCPs Participating in Workshops

Disciplines	(N = 113)
Physician	15 (13%)
Advanced Practice Provider (NP or PA)	42 (37%)
Nurse (Nurse/Nurse Navigator)	18 (16%)
Support Staff (Medical Assistant, Case Manager, Social Worker, Patient Navigator)	29 (25%)
Other (Medical Student, Outreach Navigator, etc)	9 (8%)

Figure 2. HCP Commitment to Using Shared Decision-Making

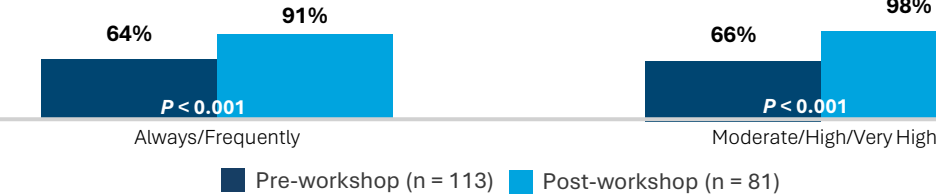


Figure 1. Top Challenges in Decision-Making for Rapid ART Initiation

- 46%** Supporting adherence among PLWH facing barriers to care
- 41%** Selecting an ART regimen based on comorbidities and drug-drug interactions
- 36%** Addressing insurance coverage or access to medication assistance programs

Figure 3. HCP Confidence in Counseling Patients Starting Rapid ART for Long-Term Engagement

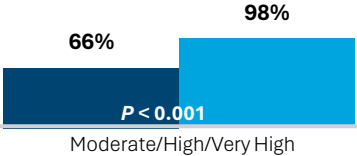
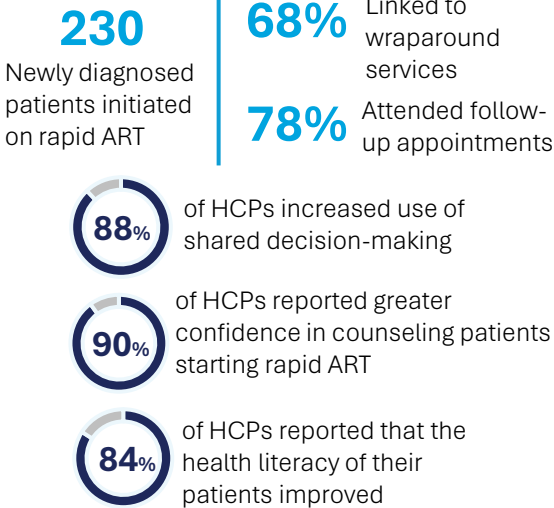


Table 2. Examples of Action Plans Set by Clinics During Workshops

Protocols and Workflows	Patient Education and Support	Collaboration
- Implement a status-neutral trial process and schedule patients within 72 hours of results - Track patients starting rapid ART, including loss to follow-up, reinitiation, and viral suppression, to assess time to favorable outcomes - Create written protocol for rapid ART initiation	- Use community resources to provide food and address other social needs - Recommend telehealth consultations and educational resources to patients - Incorporate laboratory values (eg, CD4 count) into patient education	- Work with community-based organizations (CBOs) and hospitals to expedite sample collection, rapid testing, and ensure results are delivered within 72 hours - Assist urgent care with ART initiation and referrals - Support group/consumer advisory boards and offer samples if eligible

Figure 4. HCP-Reported Actions Within 3 Months of the Workshop and Starter Kit Implementation (n = 49)



CONCLUSIONS

Implementing a Rapid ART Starter Kit improved provider-reported shared decision-making and health literacy for newly diagnosed PLWH

- Offers a scalable model to strengthen early patient-provider engagement and support long-term HIV care.
- Future studies should evaluate these interventions for measurable improvements in care continuum outcomes.

DISCLOSURES

This study was funded by an independent educational grant from Gilead Sciences. The grantor had no role in the study design, execution, analysis, or reporting. **J. Colasanti, K. Pillinger, L. Molloy, L. Simone, C. Heggen, J. Carter, M. Rodriguez, J. Maytorena:** Nothing to disclose. **C. Martorell:** AbbVie (Grants/Research Support, Speakers Bureau/Other Promotional Education), Gilead Sciences (Grants/Research Support, Speakers Bureau/Other Promotional Education), GSK (Grants/Research Support), Theratechnologies (Grants/Research Support, Speakers Bureau/Other Promotional Education), Viiv Healthcare (Grants/Research Support, Speakers Bureau/Other Promotional Education).