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HIV Education Prison Project
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HIV EDUCATION PRISON PROJECT

Sponsored by the Brown University School of Medicine Office of Continuing Medical Education and the Brown University AIDS Program.

ABOUT HEPP

HEPP News, a forum for correctional problem solving, targets correctional administrators and HIV/AIDS care providers including physicians, nurses, outreach workers, and case managers. Published monthly and distributed by fax, HEPP News provides up-to-the-moment information on HIV treatment, efficient approaches to administering HIV treatment in the correctional environment, national and international news related to HIV in prisons and jails, and changes in correctional care that impact HIV treatment. Continuing Medical Education credits are provided by the Brown University Office of Continuing Medical Education to physicians who accurately respond to the questions on the last page of the newsletter.

EDITORS

Anne S. De Groot, M.D.*
Director, TB/HIV Research Lab,
Brown University School of Medicine

Frederick L. Altice, M.D.
Director, HIV in Prisons Program,
Yale University AIDS Program

Joseph Bick, M.D.
Chief Medical Officer,
HIV Treatment Services
California Department of Corrections
California Medical Facility, Vacaville

Faculty Disclosure

In accordance with the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education Standards for Commercial Support, the faculty for this activity has been asked to complete Conflict of Interest Disclosure forms. Disclosures are listed at the end of articles. All of the individual medications discussed in this newsletter are approved for treatment of HIV unless otherwise indicated. For the treatment of HIV infection, many physicians opt to use combination antiretroviral therapy which is not addressed by the FDA.

Corrections on the National Conference Agenda: Update from the 24th NCCHC

Anne De Groot, M.D.*, Brown Univ. School of Medicine

HIV in correctional settings is beginning to infiltrate our nation’s political theater. In response to this new development, the National Commission on Correctional Health chose prominent political leader Reverend Jesse Jackson Sr. to open this year’s National Conference on Correctional Healthcare (NCCHC), held September 9-13 in St Louis, Missouri.

NCCHC is the largest nationwide educational gathering of physicians, nurses, dentists, psychiatrists, psychologists, other health care professionals, administrators, attorneys, and others working in prisons, jails, juvenile confinement, and detention facilities. Participants had an opportunity to meet and network with experts as they discussed current correctional health issues. Recent developments in the management and treatment of HIV were featured in a special track of programs throughout the conference.

Illustrating correctional health care’s most popular issues, the pre-conference seminars featured NCCHC’s standards and mental health care guidelines, an introduction and an advanced look at quality assessment, practical preparations for NCCHC accreditation, and measuring outcomes of HIV interventions.

HEPP Symposium on Outcomes

One way of measuring the potential success, or outcome, of an intervention is to count the number of individuals who volunteer to participate. Based on that measure, the HIV Behind Bars 2000 was a success: attendance at the annual symposium increased this year to more than 140 individuals, most of whom stayed for the entire 4 1/2 hour session.

The focus of the symposium was on “measuring outcomes.” Previous “HIV/AIDS Behind Bars” sessions have described components of HIV management (from intake to discharge planning) and models of care. This year, following up on a challenge issued by organizer Anne De

Cost effectiveness of HAART, compared to other medical interventions for other chronic diseases.

Groot at the 4th annual symposium (Ft Lauderdale, 1999), correctional providers who had performed an HIV management intervention in a correctional setting and had measured the impact of that intervention were invited to present their results.

Outcomes Research Studies

What are outcomes studies? In the HIV/AIDS arena, outcomes research attempts to measure the impact of HIV management interventions on clinical and economic outcomes. Clinical outcomes are the clinical events and progression of HIV disease that occur in clinical practice, and economic outcomes are the economic events and progression of resource use in HIV disease that occur in clinical practice.1

Outside corrections, researchers have asked some hard questions about HIV treatment and

Figure 1. Cost Effectiveness of Medical Interventions

Cost effectiveness of HAART, compared to other medical interventions for other chronic diseases.

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Brown University School of Medicine    Providence, RI 02906    401.863.2180    fax: 401.863.1243    www.hivcorrections.org

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Outcomes in Corrections

However, as we’re well aware, studies conducted in community settings are only an approximation of conditions for HIV-infected patients behind bars. What information is available for correctional settings, where the distribution of costs may be significantly different from the outlay that communities experience in providing HIV care?

The good news is that outcomes studies are being funded and performed in correctional settings and there is a new recognition of the importance of measuring the impact of an intervention (See Spotlight, Page 7). The bad news is that few outcomes studies have been performed and results are, as yet, unavailable for the largest of these studies. The HIV Behind Bars 2000 symposium featured presentations by a few "interventionists" who reported their results.

A number of the HIV "stars" of correctional medicine spoke at the HEPP symposium. Dr. David Thomas, Medical Director of the Florida Department of Corrections, Dr. Joe Bick, Medical Director of the HIV/AIDS facility at Vacaville, California, Dr. David Paar of Texas Department of Criminal Justice, and Dr. Lou Tripoli, Medical Director for Correctional Medical Services, all presented information on HIV-related interventions in their systems. Dr. Joseph Paris, Medical Director of the Georgia Department of Corrections moderated the symposium with characteristic tact and diplomacy, provided expert audiovisual support, and reported on outcomes measures for his state.

Continued on page 4
Letter from the Editor

Dear Colleagues,

The 24th NCCHC in St. Louis had so much for everyone in the field it is difficult to pinpoint any one salient feature. Yet...a special moment is indelibly etched in my mind. At the opening ceremony, a number of correctional physicians grilled Reverend Jessie Jackson with pointed medico-social questions. The Reverend did not miss a beat, but some of his answers did not convey the flavor of staff research. It seemed that he had not previously heard some of the novel questions posed by a few well meaning, corrections-savvy NCCHC attendees.

After the HEPP Seminar, SCP Meeting and full-length NCCHC proceedings, I had the impression that the near 2,000 attendees had satisfied (and then some) their thirst for correctional health care knowledge. With so much on everyone’s plate, we were fast approaching the point of correctional health care information overload. However, one cannot have too much of a good thing. I just hope the next joint meeting duplicates or enhances the St. Louis performance.

This issue of HEPP News features a report on the HEPP-run "Outcomes" symposium at the NCCHC conference. Information on research studies performed in correctional settings is provided in the main article, and an update on the CDC/HRSA research initiative is featured in our spotlight. We've also provide you with a few websites that may assist you with obtaining and planning your own outcome studies. In addition, our HEPPigram this month addresses differential diagnosis of skin rashes, and our HIV 101 reminds you of effective prophylactic interventions for Opportunistic Infections.

After reviewing this issue, readers should be able to diagnose different presentations of rashes, identify which preventative treatment is appropriate for opportunistic infections in HIV infected patients, and identify the benefits of HIV interventions outcomes research.

In the next issue of HEPP, Mary Sylla will review legal issues in corrections and we'll provide an update on what has happened with clinical trials in corrections since our conference one year ago. As usual, we welcome any feedback or written contributions!

Sincerely,

Joseph Paris, M.D., Ph.D., C.C.H.P.
Guest Editor

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NAME: ________________________________

FACILITY: ____________________________

CHECK ONE:

- Physician
- Physician Assistant
- Nurse Practitioner
- Nurse/Nurse Administrator
- Pharmacist
- Medical Director/Administrator
- HIV Case Worker/Counselor
- Other

ADDRESS: ____________________________

CITY: __________________STATE: ________ZIP: __________

FAX: __________________PHONE: __________E-MAIL: __________________

SIGNATURE: __________________DATE: __________
**Update from the 24th NCCHC...**
*(continued from page 2)*

**Highlighting the Need for Research**

In keeping with the theme of the HEPP symposium, many other speakers at NCCHC addressed research in correctional settings. Steven Spencer, Jaye Anno, and Joseph Paris presented on “Emerging Research Topics/Issues in Correctional Health Care.” Anno noted that correctional healthcare providers are 20 years behind other medical groups in terms of knowledge of our patients. Paris noted that there are unique medical issues in corrections with which community clinicians do not have to contend. Spencer sees an overall change in the trends of correctional research from measuring prevalence of certain conditions to actually measuring outcomes of corrections-based interventions.

Anno, Spencer, and Paris urged corrections physicians to conduct research concerning: inmate co-pay systems, obesity, dietary management (heart-healthy diet versus normal diet), conditions of confinement (such as the impact of having athletic facilities), the health needs of women, the impact of mental health problems on healthcare, dental needs, women's use of health services, parenting issues, and lastly, data management. Anno closed by addressing the fact that many correctional physicians claim that obstacles to care include insufficient staff, time, money, and commitment. She asked the probing question, are these barriers or excuses?

**Summary**

There is much to do in the field of outcomes measures in correctional settings. As Jaye Anno noted, we as correctional healthcare providers know very little about our patients as a whole. We have seen, however, many promising HIV care interventions, and are learning which ones work best. Furthermore, judging by the number of participants at our NCCHC meeting, outcomes research is of increasing interest to our colleagues. For more information on grants for outcomes research, see our resources on page 8.

For a complete listing of the sessions or more information, contact the NCCHC at ncchc@ncchc.org.

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**Table 2. Other NCCHC Highlights**

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<tr>
<th>Joseph E. Paris, M.D., Medical Director, Georgia Department of Corrections</th>
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**Meeting of SCP**

The annual meeting of the Society of Correctional Physicians (SCP) was its most successful ever and it preceded and enhanced the NCCHC Meeting. Many correctional physicians joined the SCP in St. Louis. SCP President Dr. Joseph Paris from the Georgia DOC introduced Dr. Jennifer Clarke from the RI DOC, who presented an Overview of Women's Wellness, Dr. Norman Johnson of Health Professionals, who reviewed Geriatric Issues of Incarcerated Females, Dr. Rosemary Jackson, Ms. Jennie Lancaster, and Ms. Betty Rider, of the North Carolina DOC, who addressed the Difficulties of Health Services and Custody Working Together, and Dr. Kathryn Anastos, of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, who discussed Gender and Ethnic Differences in HIV Patients. The meeting closed with an open forum on Women's Health Issues.

Among the many NCCHC Concurrent Sessions, the following sessions stand out:

- Staff from the Hampden County Correctional Center presented a successful public health model of health care for corrections consisting of a three-year evaluation and research of the measurable benefit and favorable outcomes of their model.
- Another seminar addressed the rights of medical professionals facing the option of settling a civil lawsuit. Robert Vogt analyzed insurance policies, consent issues, impact of the settlement on regulatory and reporting agencies and confidentiality.
- Drs. Spaulding and Clarke, and staff from the RI DOC had sessions on “Developing an Algorithm for Testing Jail Entrants for Sexually Transmitted Diseases” and related topics.
- “Domestic Violence Issues for Correctional Health Care Professionals” were explored by Dr. Diane Rechtine and others from the Florida Department of Corrections.
- William Rold, JD, CCHP, noted correctional attorney, described the latest developments in the laws effecting the provision of health care to incarcerated individuals.
- A dental presentation by Thomas Shields II, DDS, CCHP, and Gregory Becker, DM, of the Florida Department of Corrections, dealt with periodontal disease and associated bacteria and their link to numerous systemic diseases including infective endocarditis, cardiovascular disease, atherosclerosis, respiratory disease, and diabetes, as well as various bacteremias in correctional facilities.
- Richard Novack presented the latest concerning nelfinavir dosing. Although pharmacokinetics of nelfinavir might predict that TID dosing would be superior to BID dosing, the improvement in adherence that occurs from switching to BID actually results in better treatment outcomes.
- The geriatric inmate was covered by Norman Johnson, MD, Health Professionals LTD, Karen Stocke, RN, Stephen Cullinan, MD, and Adrian Feinerman, MD.
- Dr. Joseph Paris presented the HIV + Inmate Post Release Program of the Georgia Department of Corrections, aimed to ensure continuity of HAART after release to society.

**References:**

* Consultant: Agouron Pharmaceuticals, Bristol-Myers Squibb

Speaker's Bureau: Agouron Pharmaceuticals, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Glaxo Wellcome

Prevention of Opportunistic Infections. The following are recommended as standard of care.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RISK</th>
<th>PREFERRED PREVENTION</th>
<th>ALTERNATIVES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pneumocystis carinii</td>
<td>CD4 count &lt;200/μm³, prior PCP or HIV-associated thrush or FUO x 2wks (A II)*</td>
<td>TMP-SMX 1 DS/day or 1 SS/day (A I)*</td>
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<td>M. Tuberculosis</td>
<td>Positive PPD (≥5mm induration) with prior treatment (A I), recent TB contact (A II) or history of inadequately treated TB that healed (A II)</td>
<td>INH 300mg/day + pyridoxine 100mg/day with directly observed therapy, ≥ 76 doses, 9 mos. or up to 12 mos. with interruptions (B I)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Toxoplasma gondii</td>
<td>CD4 count &lt;100/μm³ plus positive IgG serology for T. gondii</td>
<td>TMP-SMX 1 DS/day (A II)*</td>
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<tr>
<td>M. avium complex</td>
<td>CD4 count &lt;50/μm³</td>
<td>Clarithromycin 500mg or bid (A I) or azithromycin 1200mg po weekly (A1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Varicella</td>
<td>Significant exposure to chickenpox or shingles who are either seronegative for VAV or have no history of primary or secondary VZV</td>
<td>VZIG 5 vials (6.25mL) IM within 96 hours of exposure, preferably within 48 hours (A III)</td>
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*Bactrim is preferable because it prevents two illnesses: Pneumocystis carinii and Toxoplasma gondii.

Rating systems for strength of recommendation
A: Both strong evidence for efficacy and substantial clinical benefit support recommendation for use. Should always be offered.
B: Moderate evidence for efficacy—or strong evidence for efficacy, but only limited clinical benefit—supports recommendation for use. Should generally be offered.
C: Evidence for efficacy is insufficient to support a recommendation for or against use, or evidence for efficacy may not outweigh adverse consequences (e.g. toxicity, drug interactions, or cost of the chemoprophylaxis or alternative approaches). Optional.

Categories Reflecting Quality of Evidence Supporting the Recommendation
I: Evidence from at least one properly randomized, controlled trial.
II: Evidence from at least one well-designed clinical trials without randomization, from cohort or case-controlled analytic studies (preferably from more than one center), or from multiple time series studies or dramatic results from uncontrolled experiments.
III: Evidence from opinions of respected authorities based on clinical experience, descriptive studies, or reports of expert committees.
HEPPigram
Differential Diagnosis of Rashes in HIV-Infected Patients

DIFFUSE

- Bacillary angiomatosis
  - Lobulated nodules, any place on skin.

- Seborrhea
  - Scaling, patches and plaques on scalp, central face, ears, chest, upper back, axillae, and groin.

- Dermatophytes
  - Scaly, annular plaques with active borders and central clearing lesions involving skin or nails.

- Kaposis's sarcoma
  - Firm, dark colored, slightly raised macules, papules, plaques and nodules.

- Prurigo nodularis
  - Hyperpigmented, hyperkeratotic, often excoriated, associated w/ other signs of chronic pruritis/excoriation.

- Scabies
  - Excoriated, crusted pinhead-sized papules; burrows; intense generalized pruritis that is worse at night. (May be localized but often disseminated in HIV-infected patients).

LOCALIZED

- Erythematous
  - Scaling, patches and plaques on elbows, knees, scalp, lumbo-sacral area, ± nail changes and arthritis.

- Psoriasis

- Syphilis
  - Erythematous macules and papules involving trunk, extremities, palms and soles (Secondary syphilis); chancre (primary syphilis).

- Photosensitivity
  - Sun-exposed areas- hyperpigmentation, eczemization, may blister.

- Candidiasis
  - White or flesh-colored papules w/central umbilication, present on face (beard area), neck, genital region (can be diffuse).

- Molluscum contagiosum

- "Fever blisters" Herpes simplex I

- Herpes simplex
  - Pruritic follicular papules and pustules, face, trunk, extremities. (If localized on web of hands and feet, see scabies).

- Herpes zoster
  - Unilateral dermatomal distribution associated with neuralgia and crusting in later stages.

- Folliculitis (S. aureas, Pityrosporum ovale, Demodex folliculorum, eosinophilic inflammation)

- Ichthyosis vulgaris

A year ago, departments of corrections in seven states received a million dollars each in CDC/HRSA grant money. California, Florida, Illinois, Georgia, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York are using the funding to create stronger ties and linkages between HIV-infected inmates and community health care providers with an eye toward improving continuity of medical care after release. One year later, CDC officials are beginning to evaluate the progress of these grantees and their programs with the hope of eventually identifying a model for community linkages for other corrections jurisdictions.

The goal of the CDC/HRSA initiative was to target African Americans and other racial minorities, increase access to HIV/AIDS primary health care and prevention, improve transition between correctional facilities and the community, and provide access to needed medical services for inmates and the community for HIV and social services. "The emphasis is to focus on folks who are HIV positive and those who have been disproportionately impacted as well as those with any other behavioral risks, TB, hepatitis-and we can't ignore substance abuse. They all roll into one," said John Miles, of the Centers for Disease.

Dr. Kimberly Arriola, a member of the Evaluation & Program Support Center (EPSC) team at Emory University in Atlanta, summarized the current status of the projects at the HIV/AIDS Behind Bars 2000 Pre-Conference Symposium, National Commission on Correctional Health Care Conference, St. Louis, MO. Other members of the EPSC team include Ronald Braithwaite, Ph.D. (project principal investigator), and Alyssa Robillard, Ph.D. Additional members include Theodore Hammett, Ph.D. (Co-Principal Investigator) and Sofia Kennedy, MPH of Abt Associates (Cambridge, MA).

Dr. Arriola emphasized that correctional settings are ideal for prevention and treatment interventions, and that HIV treatment, management, and prevention interventions to date appear to have been inadequate. Therefore, the goal was not to fund improved HIV care, but rather to model how linkages to the community can address the problem of HIV management in corrections.

**Evaluation Objectives**

The objectives of the evaluation are to document the process of program implementation, and to describe the challenges & strategies, and determine whether the interventions are building on existing programs or forging new collaborations. The grantees were to demonstrate the range & volume of services provided and examine client-level outcomes for selected intervention components. Furthermore, they were to show linkage with key services in the community; utilization of care; and the impact of their interventions on HIV risk reduction.

"We are looking at which [program style] is better. Giving someone a referral card is nice, but a phone call, appointment and a face-to-face hand-off is even better. Hopefully in the long run, if we do all of this well, we will see if it has an impact in recidivism and reducing [disease] transmission," said Miles.

The program features a "constellation" of interventions (HIV treatment, Case Management, Discharge Planning, Prevention Case Management) along with HIV prevention (Educational sessions, peer-based programs), disease screening, and staff training in a range of settings in prisons, jails, and juvenile facilities.

**Evaluation Activities**

During year one, the evaluators learned about the grantees via site visits and meetings (obtaining buy-in was important!). According to grantees, one of the major impediments to the development of programs was the lack of existing research and programmatic infrastructure, such as experience with IRB approval of projects to be carried out in correctional settings, (see main article).

Some of the information that will soon be available includes information gathered during intake (jail or prison) such as discharge planning needs, health status, health care utilization, alcohol and drug use and treatment, and client demographics. In addition, information will be gathered from the medical record such as the client's HIV status, whether the client was tested during that incarceration, and mental illness diagnoses. At release, the staff will evaluate the final discharge plan and perform a medical record abstraction. Even more importantly, during Post-Release Services, staff will report at 30-day intervals on medical & mental health care, treatment, housing, benefits, and employment (see Table 1).

In addition, the researchers will conduct offender interviews as they go through the discharge process. "We will be doing a baseline and a follow-up interview with participants either three months post the last contact with the intervention in the community or 6 months past release, whichever comes first," said Ted Hammett of Abt Associates.

According to Hammett, the follow-up interview with clients will be a self report where investigators will look at whether linkages were made and if the clients were able to access them.

**TABLE 1. Aggregate Data**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment/Case Management</th>
<th>• Started on HAART</th>
<th>• Are receiving Case management or discharge planning M/DP</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIV Prevention</td>
<td>• Single sessions or series of sessions</td>
<td>• Unduplicated number of participants</td>
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<tr>
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<td>• Demographics (series participants)</td>
<td>• Percentage completing every session in series</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Spanish-language sessions</td>
<td>• Sessions conducted by peer educators</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Length of sessions</td>
<td>• Peer Educator Training</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disease Screening &amp; Staff Training</td>
<td>• Disease Screening (by disease entity)</td>
<td>• Number of peers recruited</td>
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<td>• Tests: positive tests</td>
<td>• Number of recruits who completed training</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Results not received</td>
<td>• Demographic characteristics of peer educators</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Partner notification/contact tracing</td>
<td>• Number eligible/attending</td>
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</table>

**Expected Challenges**

CDC officials are well aware that corrections and public partnerships can be challenging to develop depending on the jurisdiction.

"We're very fortunate in the states that competed [for the grants]. They are all states with major problems with the burden of disease [and the community was open to partnerships]," Miles said. "In general there's a real recognition that keeping the inmate population healthy is part of improving the safety and well being of the institution. It also bodes well with the community trying to build the collaboration; that needs to be there."

In January, CDC officials and grantees will meet to discuss any hurdles experienced along the way to creating the community linkages for HIV-positive offenders.

**Conclusion**

Evaluation of the outcome of this CDC/HRSA Initiative is likely to offer insight on what factors influence engagement & maintenance in post-release medical care. Although the researchers have encountered several obstacles and experienced delays in data gathering, the initiative has potential to make a major impact on public health policy and establish models for implementation elsewhere.

At the HEPP symposium, audience participants were informed that the CDC study forms would be available to other individuals interested in collecting data. Contact Dr. Arriola at Emory University or Dr. John Miles at the CDC for additional information. Although no additional states or sites will receive funding through this initiative, HEPP readers may find it useful to adapt the CDC/HRSA forms to their own projects. Information about other potential sources of funding for HIV intervention projects is available from the websites cited in the resource section of this issue.
New Complication of HIV: Osteonecrosis of the Hip

Investigators at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) have demonstrated that a disabling bone disorder, osteonecrosis of the hip, is surprisingly common among patients with HIV infection. Concern that the disorder might be a new and unrecognized complication of HIV infection prompted the investigation, a collaboration between the NIH Clinical Center and the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease (NIAID). Magnetic resonance imaging was used to evaluate 339 study volunteers, all patients with HIV. While none of the study participants had the hip pain typically associated with osteonecrosis, 15 (4.4%) were found to have the disorder. One concern is that the lesions will lead to clinical symptoms that ultimately require total hip replacements. The reason for this unexpected complication of osteonecrosis (bone death) is unclear. A longitudinal study is under way to determine how many patients will develop these lesions and how many will ultimately need hip replacement. (NIH News Release, Clinical Center Communications).

Kentucky Inmates to receive medical care for hepatitis C

A few months after a federal magistrate condemned the Kentucky Corrections Department for denying medical treatment to a prisoner with life-threatening hepatitis C, the agency adopted a new plan that could mean up to 1,000 inmates will get the care, at a cost of $25,000 per patient. The department currently is testing 800 to 1,000 inmates who have the viral infection, a leading cause of liver disease, to see who will qualify for the expensive drug therapy. The Correction Department's new plan provides treatment to inmates with liver disease who meet all of eight qualifications, including the willingness to undergo random drug tests. Prisoners are excluded for any of 17 reasons, including "high-risk behavior" after their diagnosis, such as "sexual behavior, body piercing and tattoos." Patients also are excluded if they are scheduled to meet the parole board within 18 months so that treatment does not have to be terminated if an inmate is released (Wolfson, A. The Courier-Journal, September 21, 2000).

"Liver Failure Common in HIV-Infected Patients"

A report in the September issue of the Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome shows that HIV-infected individuals often die from liver failure. Italian researchers studied 1,900 HIV-infected patients for eight years, during which time there were 467 deaths. Among the 308 in-hospital deaths, AIDS was a key factor in 89% of the deaths, while liver failure was the primary cause of death for 5% of the patients and a concurrent cause of death in an additional 6%. Dr. Massimo Puoti-who also found that 80% of the patients who died in the hospital tested positive for antibodies to hepatitis C-said that key strategies to prevent liver failure among HIV-infected individuals include working to prevent hepatitis B, treating existing hepatitis B infections, and reducing alcohol use. (Puoti et al. JAIDS, Sept 18 2000;24:211-217.)
1. A patient presenting scaling, patches, and plaques with active borders and central clearing lesions involving skin or nails may have:
   a) Psoriasis
   b) Candidiasis
   c) Icthyosis vulgaris
   d) Scabies
   e) Dermatophytes

2. A patient presenting with pruritic papules and pustules on web of hands and feet may have:
   a) Drug reaction
   b) Psoriasis
   c) Folliculitis
   d) Scabies
   e) Dermatophytes

3. The preferred prevention for Toxoplasma gondii is:
   a) Dapsone 100mg qd
   b) Dapsone 50mg po qd plus pyrimethamine 50mg/wk plus leukovorin 25mg po/wk
   c) TMP-SMX 1 DS/day
   d) Clarithromycin 500mg

4. Indicate which of the following statements is true:
   a) The lifespan of an HIV-infected person on HAART with CD4<100 is close to that of someone who is HIV-seronegative.
   b) HIV drug resistance is less common in inmate populations than in the general population.
   c) HAART is a less expensive intervention per year of life saved than mammography or coronary artery bypass.

5. Strategies for preventing liver failure in HIV infected patients include:
   a) Strategic treatment interruptions
   b) Using enteric coated ddl (Videx) instead of the buffered ddl.
   c) preventing Hepatitis B by vaccinating
   d) a and b
   e) All of the above

6. An HIV infected patient currently on protease inhibitors, was recently exposed to an INH resistant strain of TB, and is now PPD-positive. The appropriate treatment for latent TB infection in this case could be:
   a) Rifampin 600mg/day + pyrazinamide 20mg/kg/day with ≥ 60 doses x 2 mos or up to 3 mos with interruptions.
   b) INH 300mg/day + pyridoxine 50mg/day ≥ 270 doses, 9 mos. or up to 12 mos with interruptions
   c) Rifampin + pyrazinamide 20mg/kg x 2 mos
   d) Rifabutin,pyrazinamide 20mg/kg/day with = 60 dose x 2 mos. or up to 3 mos with interruptions;
   e) Rifabutin 300mg po qd x 4 mo.
   f) a and c
   g) d and e
   h) All of the above