



Background

- People with HIV (PWH) have significantly greater risk for cardiometabolic disorders.
- Social determinants of health, including housing, is associated with worse HIV outcomes.
- Unstable housing associated with poor cardiometabolic outcomes in general population.
- Research on association between housing and cardiometabolic outcomes among PWH is limited.
- No studies have explicated the mechanisms by which housing leads to improved HIV outcomes for PWH.

Project Aims

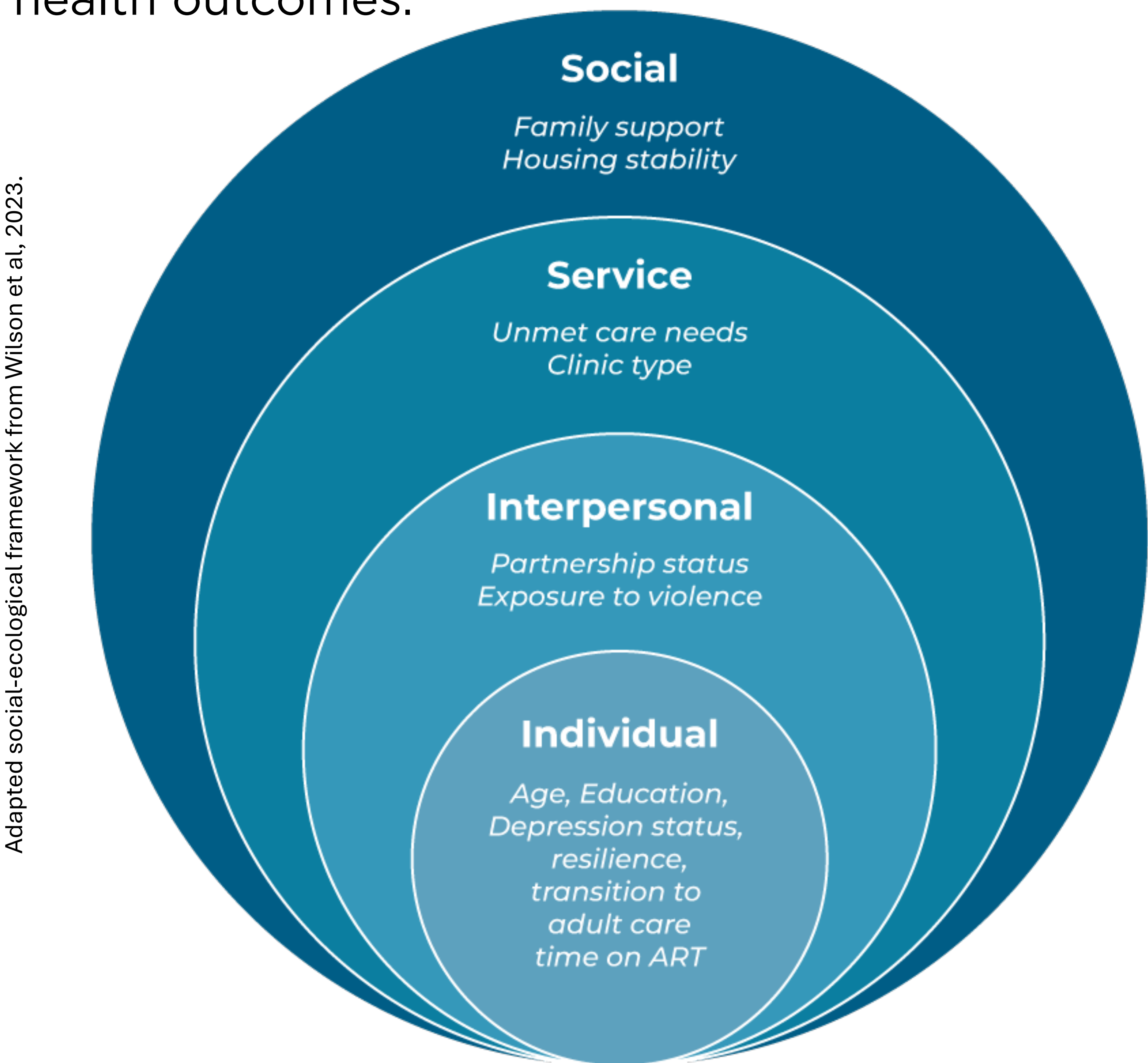
- Determine if engagement in the AIDS Alabama HOPWA program is associated with better HIV and cardiometabolic outcomes.
- Identify potential mechanisms by which engagement in the HOPWA program leads to improved HIV and cardiometabolic outcomes.
- Examine initial implementation outcomes of acceptability, appropriateness, adoption, and cost of facilitated stable housing.

Study Design

- Sequential explanatory quantitative-qualitative mixed methods design.
- Quantitative data come from medical record/social service data at UAB's 1917 Clinic for PWH.
 - Sample includes those who were referred to AIDS Alabama HOPWA program Jan 2020-June 2024 and comparison group.
- Qualitative interviews with purposive sample of patients – those whose outcomes improved during housing, those who experienced no change, and those whose outcomes worsened.
- Qualitative interviews with social workers/housing staff at AIDS Alabama and UAB 1917 Clinic.
- AIDS Alabama engaged in all aspects from project conceptualization through data collection, interpretation of results, and dissemination.

Theoretical Framework

This study is informed by a social ecological understanding of the relationship between social determinants of health (e.g., housing) and individual health outcomes.



Outcomes

Anticipated outcomes include:

- Identified mechanisms in relationship between facilitated stable housing and HIV and cardiometabolic outcomes in PWH to test in larger study
- Initial implementation outcomes and associated determinants to inform future research.
- Data for AIDS Alabama and UAB 1917 Clinic to use in program planning and funding advocacy.
 - Community presentations
 - Infographic
 - Executive summary
- Larger R-level grant submission

Key Messages

Understanding the role of facilitated stable housing plays in improving HIV and cardiometabolic outcomes in PWH could ultimately lead to reduced cardiometabolic and HIV disease burden in the region through:

- Data for advocacy
- Improved housing program delivery
- Additional research

Community Impact

Key Partners

- AIDS Alabama
- UAB 1917 Clinic

Community & Public Health Potential Benefits

- Health care accessibility: describe relationship between housing and health care accessibility for PWH.
- Scientific research reports: Data gained will assist AIDS Alabama in advocating for continued HOPWA funding.

References

