

Update to RWC 340B Study Fact Sheet and Press Statement: Value of Ryan White Providers and Impacts Associated with Resource Reduction

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340B Savings Challenges

Over the last few years, the 340B Program has been at the center of drug pricing reform conversations. Recent proposals have actively sought to reduce 340B savings at covered entities, including changes in Medicaid pharmacy benefit design that could shift savings away from Ryan White programs.

- The staggering 18.4% increase in medical care costs due to inflation from 2015 to 2021 occurred while Ryan White funding remained stagnant.^{1,2,3} Notably, the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program (RWHAP) used 340B savings to offset these rising costs and provided care to an additional 43,040 individuals living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA).^{4,5} This underscores the importance of the 340B program to RWHAP.

Over the last few years, the 340B Program has been at the center of drug pricing reform conversations. Recent proposals have actively sought to reduce 340B savings at covered entities, including changes in Medicaid pharmacy benefit design that could shift savings away from RWHAP.

RWHAP Statistics

- 80% of clients are retained in care
- 80% of clients have health coverage
- 31% Medicaid
- 10% Medicare
- 10% Employer

- 78.3% of clients are retained in care²
- 81.9% of clients have health coverage²
- 31.5% Medicaid²
- 10.5% Medicare²
- 10.0% Employer²

87.1%

Percent of RWHAP clients receiving HIV care that are virally suppressed, exceeding national average 62.7% of PLWHA.

➤ **89.7%**²

➤ Percent of RWHAP clients receiving HIV care that are virally suppressed, exceeding national average **65.9%** of PLWHA⁶

Client Demographics

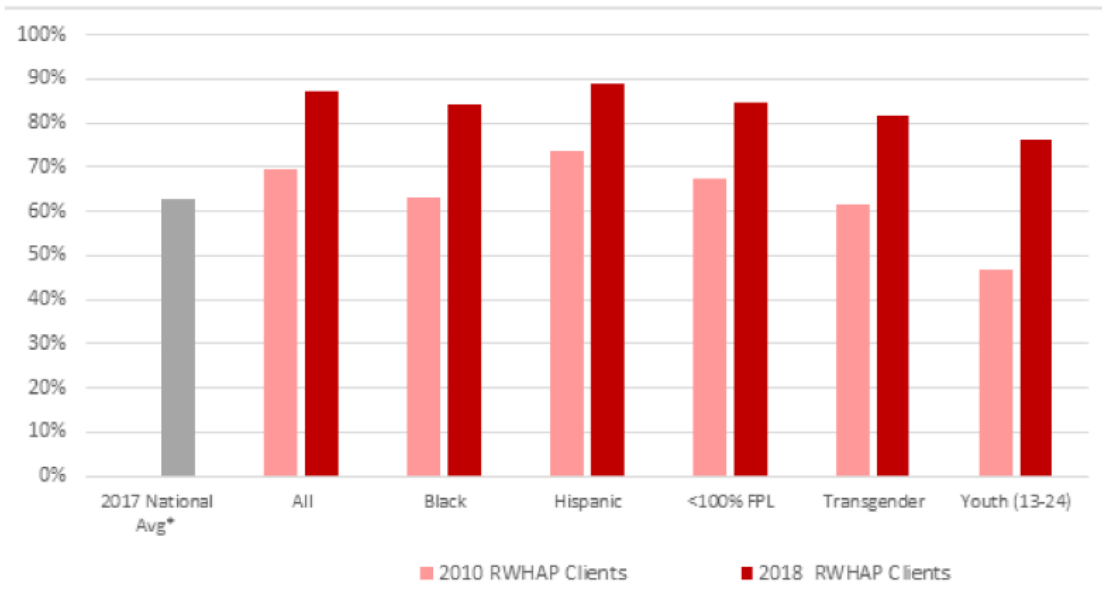
- 73.7% from racial/ethnic minorities
 - 61.3% live at or below the federal poverty level
 - 71.6% cis male, 26.5% cis female, 1.9% transgender
 - 41.6% 50 years and older
- **73.3%** from racial/ethnic minorities²
- **59.2%** live at or below the federal poverty level²
- **72.2%** cis male, **25.4%** cis female, **2.4%** transgender²
- **48.7%** 50 years and older²

Undetectable = Untransmittable

Patients who are virally suppressed **cannot** transmit the virus to an HIV negative sexual partner. 87.1% of RWHAP clients are virally suppressed, and the percentage has increased each year.

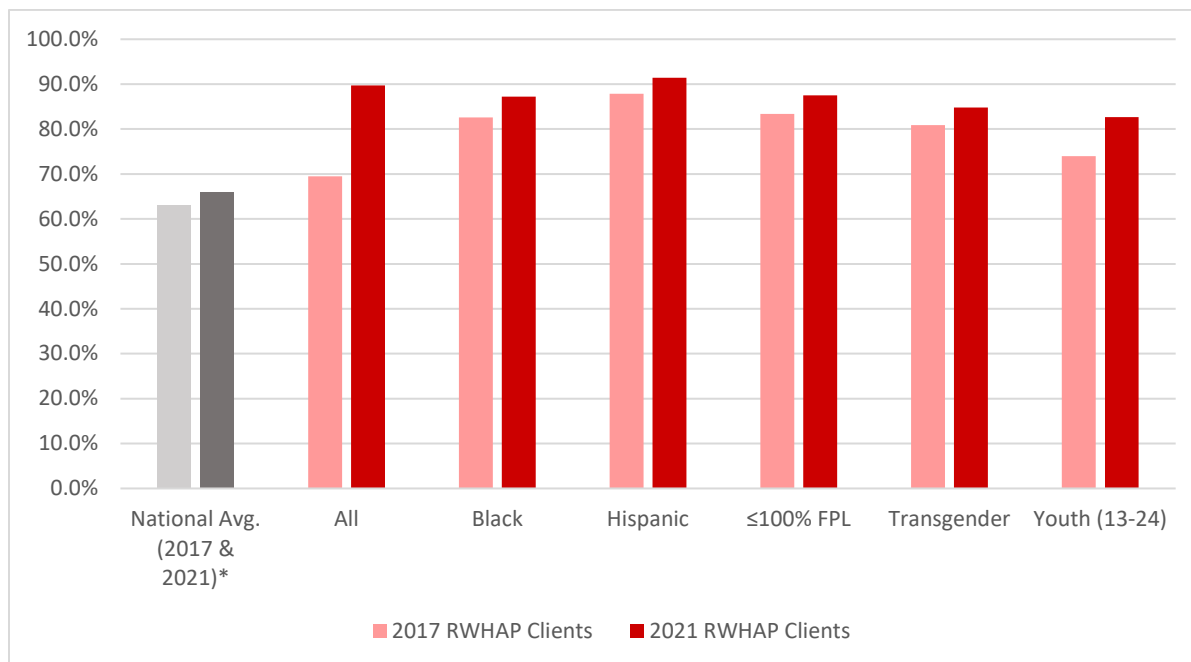
- Patients who are virally suppressed **cannot** transmit the virus to an HIV negative sexual partner. **89.7%** of RWHAP clients are virally suppressed, and the percentage has increased each year.²

Percent of RWHAP Clients Virally Suppressed, Compared to National Average of Viral Suppression in 2017



*Note: 2018 RWHAP client-level data showed 87.1% of RWHAP clients are virally suppressed compared with 62.7% of all PLWHA in 2017.

Percent of RWHAP Clients Virally Suppressed Compared to National Average of Viral Suppression, 2017 and 2021^{1,2}



*Note: 2021 RWHAP client-level data showed 89.7% of RWHAP clients are virally suppressed compared with 63.1% of all PLWHA in 2017.^{2,6}

Press Statement

KEY DEMOGRAPHICS

- *50% of all PLWHA in the US receive medical care from the RWHAP.*
- *87.1% of RWHAP clients receiving HIV care are virally suppressed, exceeding the national average 62.7% of PLWHA.*

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- *Of RWHAP clients, 73.7% from racial/ethnic minorities; 61.3% live at or below the federal poverty level; 71.6% cis male, 26.5% cis female, 1.9% transgender; and 41.6% 50 years and older.*
 - *RWHAP clinics have also shown a reduction in disparities in viral suppression rates between demographic groups.*
 - *A study of HRSA RWHAP clinic data comparing 2010 to 2014 found that disparities in viral suppression rates improved between PLWHA ages 13-24 compared with patients older than age 45, and Black/African Americans compared with Whites.*
 - 50% of all PLWHA in the US receive medical care from the RWHAP.
 - 89.7% of RWHAP clients receiving HIV care are virally suppressed, exceeding the national average 65.9% of PLWHA.^{2,6}
 - Of RWHAP clients, 73.3% from racial/ethnic minorities; 59.2% live at or below the federal poverty level; 72.2% cis male, 25.4% cis female, 2.4% transgender; and 48.7% 50 years and older.^{2,7}
 - A study of HRSA RWHAP clinic data comparing 2010 to 2021 found that disparities in viral suppression rates improved between PLWHA ages 13-24 compared with patients older than age 45, and Black/African Americans compared with Whites.⁸

Notes

1. US Health Resources & Services Administration. December 2016. "Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program Annual Client-Level Data Report 2015." <https://ryanwhite.hrsa.gov/sites/default/files/ryanwhite/data/data-report-2015.pdf>.
2. US Health Resources & Services Administration. December 2022. "Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program Annual Client-Level Data Report 2021." <https://ryanwhite.hrsa.gov/sites/default/files/ryanwhite/data/rwhap-annual-client-level-data-report-2021.pdf>.
3. HRSA.gov "Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program Funding: FY 2015-FY 2023 Appropriations by Program." <https://ryanwhite.hrsa.gov/about/budget>. Accessed October 13, 2023.
4. US Bureau of Labor Statistics. February 2015. "Consumer Price Index for All Consumers (CPI-U): US city average by expenditure category, January 2015."
5. US Bureau of Labor Statistics. February 2021. "Consumer Price Index for All Consumers (CPI-U): US city average by expenditure category, January 2021."
6. HIV.gov "The Six EHE Indicators: Viral Suppression." <https://ahead.hiv.gov/data/viral-suppression>. Accessed October 5, 2023.
7. HRSA.gov "Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program Compass Dashboard: Characteristics of RWHAP Clients." <https://ahead.hiv.gov/data/viral-suppression>. Accessed October 5, 2023.
8. US Health Resources & Services Administration. February 2023. "Clients Served by the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program 2021 – HIV Care Outcomes: Viral Suppression." hiv-care-outcomes-viral-suppression-2021.pdf (hrsa.gov).