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NEW SOUTH WALES



NATIONAL CENTRE IN HIV
EPIDEMIOLOGY AND
CLINICAL RESEARCH

Centre for Clinical Research Excellence in Aboriginal Health: Sexually transmitted and bloodborne viral infections



NATIONAL ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY
CONTROLLED HEALTH ORGANISATION

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- NHMRC \$2.5M (2009-2013)
- Virtual Organisation & based on a partnership between NCHECR and National Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisation (NACCHO)
- Focused on STIs and BBVs & Urban/ regional settings- 5 ACCHSs
- Translation of four + research studies to clinical practice and capacity building are key components of this CCRE



CCRE Investigators

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Chief Investigators:

John Kaldor, James Ward, Dea Delaney- Thiele,
Jenny Hunt, David Scrimgeour, Basil Donovan,
Greg Dore

Associate Investigators:

Sid Williams, Peter Waples-Crowe, Mark Saunders
Julie Mooney Somers



NCHECR Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Program

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- Established in October 2007
- Developed and signed an MOU with NACCHO- April 2008
- Aims of the Program:
 - I. Prevention and treatment of STIs and BBVs in Aboriginal Communities
 - II. Building research and capacity of sector and community in STIs and BBVs
 - III. Translation of research to evidence based practice
- Public health focus



STIs and BBVs

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- Some of the highest rates of bacterial STIs, noted in the world exist in remote Aboriginal communities in Australia
- 11% of all 2007 notifications for Chlamydia were among Aboriginal people in (NT, SA, WA, VIC, TAS)
- Very little is known about STIs and BBVs in urban and regional settings
- 57% of all gonorrhoea notifications 2007 were among Aboriginal people (NT, SA, WA, VIC, QLD)
- 14% of all infectious syphilis in 2007 was notified among Aboriginal people
- 11% of all HCV in Australia was notified as Aboriginal and/or TSI



Research projects

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- Two kinds of research projects will be conducted under this proposal. The first will be observational and based entirely on routine medical records.
- The second kind of project will involve interventions to improve the uptake and outcome of recognised health service activities such as screening and treatment.



STIs screening uptake of testing and treatment at ACCHs

1. Measure the extent of testing and treatment for bacterial sexually transmitted infections in clients attending ACCHS
2. Identify the demographic, clinical and behavioural characteristics that are associated with positive test results, and with completed treatment and follow up
3. Determine factors in clients and clinicians that may be impeding the uptake of testing for STIs or the completion of follow up protocols
4. Assess strategies for improving uptake of testing for these infections



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Testing Treatment of HBV & HCV at ACCHSs

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1. Measure extent of testing for HBV/HCV infection
2. Describe patterns of specialist referral and treatment uptake, and identify predictors of treatment completion and outcome
3. Determine factors in clients and clinicians that may be impeding the uptake of referral and treatment
4. Assess strategies for improving uptake of HBV/HCV treatment



Antenatal Care Study

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1. Measure the extent of testing and treatment for bacterial STIs during pregnancy for clients attending ACCHS
2. Determine factors in clients and clinicians that influence the offering and uptake of testing for STIs during pregnancy
3. Develop and evaluate best practice models for the screening and management of blood borne viral and bacterial STIs during pregnancy



Viral STIs

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1. Measure prevalence for HPV subtypes HSV types 1 & 2 in ACCHS clients
2. Identify demographic characteristics, clinical histories and morbidity associated with these infections
3. Assess strategies for reducing morbidity of these infections



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Status and opportunities

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- Opportunities for collaboration with other studies eg WHINURS
- Potential for expansion of studies over life of CCRE
- Opportunities to engage with other studies eg WHINURS
- Board being elected
- First planning meeting with five sites conducted June 2009
- Investigating and developing research questions