

Ryan White Glossary of Terms and Acronyms (2018)

340B Ceiling Price - The maximum price that manufacturers can charge covered entities participating in the Public Health Service's 340B Drug Pricing Program. Covered entities receive a minimum discount of 15.1 percent of Average Manufacturer Price (AMP) for brand name drugs and 11 percent of AMP for generic and over-the-counter drugs and are entitled to an additional discount if the price of the drug has increased faster than the rate of inflation. Covered entities may negotiate lower discounts, i.e., sub-ceiling prices.

340B Covered Entities and Entity Enrollment Process – Covered entities are those eligible entities or programs authorized by Section 340B of the PHSA to participate in the outpatient discount drug pricing program.

- The entity enrollment process is the way through which discounted outpatient drugs are available to covered entities under Section 340B of the PHSA. The enrollment process and a list of programs authorized under Section 340B to participate in the discount drug pricing program can be found at <http://www.hrsa.gov/opa/introduction.htm>.

340B Prime Vendor Program - The 340B law requires the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), to create a "prime vendor" program for the entities in the 340B drug discount program. The prime vendor handles price negotiation and drug distribution responsibilities for those entities that choose to join the prime vendor. A covered entity does not have to join the prime vendor program in order to participate in the 340B program although covered entities are encouraged to join. HealthCare Purchasing Partners International, Inc. is the current HRSA prime vendor.

340B Program - The 340B Drug Pricing Program resulted from enactment of Public Law 102-585, the Veterans Health Care Act of 1992, which is codified as Section 340B of the PHSA. Section 340B limits the cost of drugs to Federal purchasers and to certain grantees of Federal agencies. ADAP is a covered 340B entity and is entitled to the discounted drug prices available to all 340B entities.

Annual Administrative Report (AAR) - provider-based report generating aggregate client, provider, and service data. Information is reported on all clients who receive at least one service during the reporting period.

Access for Community & Cultural Education Programs & Trainings (ACCEPT) - located in Reno NV, a community partner in providing RWPB services.

Access to Healthcare Network (AHN) - with offices located in Reno, Carson City, Elko, Fernley, and Las Vegas NV, a community partner in providing RWPB services.

ADAP Crisis Task Force – A group of state ADAP and AIDS directors, convened by NASTAD, to negotiate with the manufacturers of HIV antiretrovirals and other high-cost medications to secure supplemental discounts/rebates for all ADAPs nationally.

ADAP Dollars: Any funds, regardless of source, that comprise the ADAP budget and are expended on the provision of medications and other ADAP allowable services (including administrative costs for the program).

ADAP Earmark - The amount of federal Ryan White Program, Part B (formerly Title II) dollars specifically designated by Congress through the annual appropriations process to ADAP for the federal fiscal year.

ADAP Flexibility Policy – Provides grantees greater flexibility in the use of ADAP funds and permits expenditures of up to 50 percent of ADAP funds for services that improve access to medications, increase adherence to medication regimens, and help clients monitor their progress in taking HIV-related medications. Grantees must request to use ADAP dollars for services other than medications in writing to HRSA.

ADAP Formulary - A list of available and approved Anti-retroviral (ARV) HIV medications.

ADAP HRSA Quarterly Report – As part of the funding requirements, ADAP grantees must submit quarterly reports to HRSA that include information on patients served, pharmaceuticals purchased, pricing, other sources of support to provide AIDS medications, eligibility requirements, cost data, and coordination with Medicaid.

ADAP Monthly Report (AMR) - reporting system for tracking trends in ADAPs. State submits information to HRSA on client and funding information each month and sends pricing data to HRSA on a quarterly basis.

ADAP Supplemental Grant Award – Authorized under Part B of the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Treatment Modernization Act of 2006 (Ryan White Program), ADAP Supplemental grants are used for the purchase of medications by states and territories with demonstrated severe need to increase access to HIV/AIDS related medications. These grants must be used to expand ADAP formularies, target resources to reflect the changes in the epidemic, and enhance the ADAP's ability to remove eligibility restrictions. States must meet HRSA eligibility criteria in order to apply for ADAP Supplemental funds.

Administrative or Fiscal Agent - Entity that functions to assist the grantee, consortium, or other planning body in carrying out administrative activities (e.g., disbursing program funds, developing reimbursement and accounting systems, developing Requests for Proposals [RFPs], monitoring contracts).

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) - Federal agency within HHS that supports research designed to improve the outcomes and quality of health care, reduce its costs, address patient safety and medical errors, and broaden access to effective services.

Aid for AIDS of Nevada (AFAN) - located in Las Vegas NV, a community partner in providing RWPB services.

AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome) - A disease caused by the human immunodeficiency virus.

AIDS Clinical Trials Group (ACTG) - Formerly called Adult AIDS Clinical Trials Group (AACTG), this federally funded program supports the largest network of HIV/AIDS researchers and clinical trial units in the world. AIDS Clinical Trials Group (ACTG) develops and conducts research related to agentHIV infection and its complications.

AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) - A state administered program authorized under Part B (formerly Title II) of the Title XXVI of the Public Health Service Act as amended by the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Treatment Modernization Act of 2009 (Ryan White Program) that provides Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved medications to low-income individuals with HIV disease who have limited or no coverage from private insurance or Medicaid. ADAPs may also purchase insurance and provide adherence monitoring and outreach under the flexibility policy.

AIDS Education and Training Center (AETC) - Regional centers providing education and training for primary care professionals and other AIDS-related personnel. AETCs are authorized under Part F of the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program and administered by the HRSA HIV/AIDS Bureau's Division of Training and Technical Assistance (DTT).

AIDS Regional Information and Evaluation System (ARIES) - a master database software program used by RWPB providers/vendors for eligibility and services.

AIDS Service Organization (ASO) - An organization that provides primary medical care and/or support services to populations infected with and affected by HIV disease.

Allocations - Refers to the distribution of dollar amounts or percentages of funding to established priorities – service categories, geographic areas, populations, or subpopulations. It does NOT involve contracting with or giving money to specific service providers.

Antimicrobial Drug Resistance (AMDR)- Also known as: Drug Resistance. When a bacteria, virus, or other microorganism mutates (changes form) and becomes insensitive to (resistant to) a drug that was previously effective. Drug resistance can be a cause of HIV treatment failure.

Antiretroviral - A substance that fights against a retrovirus, such as HIV. (See Retrovirus)

ART - Anti-retroviral therapy. Class of medications that obstruct the HIV virus life-cycle.

Average Manufacturer Price (AMP) - The average price paid to a manufacturer by wholesalers for drugs distributed to retail pharmacies. 340B and Federal Supply Schedule (FSS) prices, as well as prices associated with direct sales to HMOs and hospitals, are excluded from AMP under the rebate program.

Average Wholesale Price (AWP) - A national average of list prices charged by wholesalers to pharmacies. AWP is sometimes referred to as the "sticker price" because it is not the actual price that larger purchasers normally pay. AWP information is publicly available.

Back Billing – In some instances, ADAP covers an individual's prescription costs but later determines there is another payer source, for example, state Medicaid. Once it is certain that another payer should have covered a client's previous claims, the ADAP can request reimbursement for expenditures previously incurred or "back bill." Another scenario for back billing is when individuals apply and are eligible for

Medicaid. Their eligibility coverage back dates three months PRIOR to the application date. ADAP covers the individual while they wait for their Medicaid eligibility determination and then "back-bills" Medicaid for any drugs or services they paid for during the interim wait time (see also pay and chase).

Best Price (BP) - The lowest price available to any wholesaler, retailer, provider, health maintenance organization (HMO), nonprofit entity, or the government. BP excludes prices to the 340B covered entities as well as the **Big 4** (i.e., the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), Department of Defense (DOD), Public Health Service (PHS), and Coast Guard).

Capacity - Core competencies that substantially contribute to an organization's ability to deliver effective HIV/AIDS primary medical care and health-related support services. Capacity development activities should increase access to the HIV/AIDS service system and reduce disparities in care among underserved PLWH in the EMA.

CARE Act (Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency Act) - Federal legislation created to address the unmet health care and service needs of people living with HIV Disease (PLWH) disease and their families. It was enacted in 1990 and reauthorized in 1996 and 2000. Reauthorized in 2006 as: The Ryan White Treatment Modernization Act. The program's services are available in all 50 states and U.S. territories.

CARE Act Data Report (CADR) - one of several federally required reports in managing the grant funds; a quarterly report prepared and submitted by RWPB staff. (See Ryan White Program Data Report, RDR)

Carson City Health & Human Services (CCHS) - located in Carson City NV, a community partner in providing RWPB services.

Case Manager (CM) - Assists clients with the access to primary medical care, psychosocial and other services to insure timely, coordinated access to medically- appropriate levels of health and support services and continuity of care.

Catamaran - the Pharmacy Benefits Manager (PBM) and community partner in providing ADAP pharmacy services statewide.

CD4+ cell (Also known as T helper cell) - A type of T cell found in the blood that is involved in protecting the body against infections. CD4+ cells normally orchestrate the immune response, signaling other cells in the immune system to perform their special disease-fighting functions.

CD4+ cell count - A measure of the number of CD4+ cells present in the blood. (Because HIV infection kills CD4+ cells, CD4+ cell count is used to track the progress of HIV infection.)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) - Federal agency within HHS that administers disease prevention programs including HIV/AIDS prevention.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) - The CDC is a Federal agency of the Department of Health and Human Services. Their mission is to promote health and quality of life by preventing and controlling disease, injury, and disability. The CDC is the Federal agency responsible for tracking diseases that endanger public health, such as HIV.

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) - Federal agency within HHS that administers the Medicaid, Medicare, and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP).

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) - Formerly known as the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA), CMS focuses on federal programs administered by states. These programs include Medicaid, Medicare, the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), insurance regulation functions, survey and certification, and the Clinical Laboratory Improvements Act (CLIA).

Central Contractor Registration (CCR) - is the official, FREE on-line registrant database for the U.S. Federal Government. CCR collects, validates, stores and disseminates data in support of agency acquisition and award missions. You do not need pay to register in CCR. CCR and other systems will be migrating to the System for Award Management (SAM) over the coming months. All interfaces with CCR will change. Please see Acquisition.gov for additional information.

Central State Pharmacy – A health department or other state agency's centralized pharmacy that dispenses drugs through mail-order or distributes drugs to a pharmacy or network of pharmacies for dispensing to clients.

Chief Elected Official (CEO) - The official recipient of Part A or Part B Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program funds. For Part A, this is usually a city mayor, county executive, or chair of the county board of supervisors. For Part B, this is usually the governor. The CEO is ultimately responsible for administering all aspects of their title's CARE Act funds and ensuring that all legal requirements are met.

Closed/restricted formulary – allows only those drug products listed to be dispensed or reimbursed.

Co-Insurance – A percentage of the cost of prescription drugs that a client must pay when enrolled in some health plans (i.e., Medicare Part D Plans). Some ADAPs will pay the co-insurance for ADAP formulary drugs.

Combination Drug Therapy - Taking two or more antiretroviral drugs at a time. There's no cure for HIV/AIDS, but a variety of drugs can be used in combination to control the virus. Each of the classes of anti-HIV drugs blocks the virus in different ways. It's best to combine at least three drugs from two different classes to avoid creating strains of HIV that are immune to single drugs, making treatment more effective in the long term.

Combination Drugs - Medications that contain two different types of medication in the same.

Common Guidance Document - Another name for the Universal Nevada Ryan White Parts A, B, C & D Eligibility Packet.

Community Based Dental Partnership Program (CBDPP) - The program within the HRSA HIV/AIDS Bureau's Division of Community Based Programs that delivers HIV/AIDS dental care while simultaneously training dental professionals in these areas in order to expand community capacity to deliver HIV oral health care.

Community Counseling Center (CCC) - located in Las Vegas NV, a community partner in providing RWPB services.

Community Forum or Public Meeting - A small-group method of collecting information from community members in which a community meeting is used to provide a directed but highly interactive discussion. Similar to but less formal than a focus group, it usually includes a larger group; participants are often self-selected (i.e., not randomly selected to attend).

Community Outreach Medical Center (COMC) - located in Las Vegas NV, a community partner in providing RWPB services.

Community Planning - Steps taken and methods used by a community to gather information, interpret it, and produce a plan for rational decision-making.

Community-based Organization (CBO) - An organization that provides services to locally defined populations, which may or may not include populations infected with or affected by HIV disease.

Co-morbidity - A disease or condition, such as mental illness or substance abuse, co-existing with HIV disease.

Comprehensive Planning - The process of determining the organization and delivery of HIV services. This strategy is used by planning bodies to improve decision-making about services and maintain a continuum of care for PLWH.

Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA) - Federal Act that gives workers and their families who lose their health benefits the right to choose to continue group health benefits provided by their group health plan for limited periods of time under certain circumstances such as voluntary or involuntary job loss, reduction in the hours worked, transition between jobs, death, divorce, and other life events.

Consortium/HIV Care Consortium - A regional or statewide planning entity established by many State grantees under Part B of the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program to plan and sometimes administer Part B services. An association of health care and support service agencies serving PLWHA under Part B.

Continuous Quality Improvement - An ongoing process that involves organization members in monitoring and evaluating programs to continuously improve service delivery. CQI seeks to prevent problems and to maximize the quality of care by identifying opportunities for improvement.

Continuum of Care - An approach that helps communities plan for and provide a full range of emergency and long-term service resources to address the various needs of PLWHA.

Contract Pharmacy – An arrangement through which an ADAP may contract with an outside pharmacy to provide comprehensive pharmacy services. Pharmacy services may include dispensing, record keeping, drug utilization review, formulary maintenance, patient profiles, and counseling.

Coordination of Benefits – The activities that ensure when multiple payers exist for medications and/or services that the appropriate costs are paid by the responsible payer. Ryan White Program funds are the payer of last resort, making it necessary for all other payers (Medicare Part D, Medicaid, private insurance, etc) to be utilized first before using these federal dollars.

Co-Payment - A set amount an individual must pay upon receiving medical services or prescriptions. For example, there may be a \$10 co-payment required each time a prescription is purchased at a retail pharmacy. Some ADAPs will pay the co-payments for ADAP formulary drugs.

Core Medical Services – Under the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Treatment Modernization Act of 2006, grantees receiving funds under Parts A, B, and C (formerly Titles I, II and III) must spend at least 75 percent of funds on core medical services. These services include: outpatient and ambulatory health services; pharmaceutical assistance (ADAP and other local pharmacy programs); oral health; early intervention services; health insurance premium assistance; home health care; home and community-based services; hospice services; mental health services; medical nutritional therapy; medical case management, including treatment adherence services; and outpatient substance abuse treatment services.

Core Services - Grantee expenditures are limited to core medical services, support services, and administrative expenses. See Core Services and Support Services, which are also listed in the Ryan White legislation as follows: Part A (2604(c), Part B (2612(b), and Part C (2651(c).

Cost Share/Patient Share – The ADAP client's monetary cost for program participation. Some ADAPs require that program participants share in the cost of their medications. The mechanisms for this requirement vary from state to state but are usually based upon client income and set on a sliding scale fee. Some ADAPs require a monthly cost share payment to the program while other ADAPs mandate a nominal cost per prescription. The funds from the cost share component are returned to the ADAP to defray administrative and programmatic costs.

CPCRA (Community Programs for Clinical Research on AIDS) - Community-based clinical trials network that obtains evidence to guide clinicians and PLWHA on the most appropriate use of available HIV therapies.

Cultural Competence - The knowledge, understanding, and skills to work effectively with individuals from differing cultural backgrounds.

Data Terms - Definitions of terms used in the Ryan White Services Report (RSR) for reporting client level data.

Declaration of Resources Form - Otherwise known as Form 15-45 or Verification of No Income Form

Deductible - The amount a health insurance beneficiary must pay before a third party payer begins to provide coverage for health services. Amounts can change from year to year. Some ADAPs pay this cost for eligible clients.

Dis-Enroll - To remove a client from ADAP. Following dis-enrollment, the individual would have to complete a new application and be enrolled in the ADAP again to receive services.

Dispensing Fee - The charge for professional services provided by the pharmacist when dispensing a prescription (including overhead expenses and profit). Medicaid and most direct pay insurance prescription programs use dispensing fees to establish pharmacy payment for prescriptions. Dispensing fees do not include any payment for the drugs being dispensed. Dispensing fees will vary based upon the negotiated rates with the pharmacies.

Division of Community Based Programs (DCBP) - The division within HRSA's HIV/AIDS Bureau that is responsible for administering Part C, Part D, and the HIV/AIDS Dental Programs (the Dental Reimbursement Program (DRP) and the Community-Based Dental Partnership Program (CBDPP).

Division of Science and Policy (DSP) - The office within HRSA's HIV/AIDS Bureau that administers the Part F (SPNS) Program, HIV/AIDS evaluation studies, policy, and data reporting.

Division of Service Systems (DSS) - The division within HRSA's HIV/AIDS Bureau that administers Part A and Part B of the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program.

Division of Training and Technical Assistance (DTTA) - The division within HRSA's HIV/AIDS Bureau that administers the AIDS Education and Training Centers (Part F) and technical assistance and training activities of the HIV/AIDS Bureau.

Drug Resistance - When a bacteria, virus, or other microorganism mutates (changes form) and becomes insensitive to (resistant to) a drug that was previously effective. Drug resistance can be a cause of HIV treatment failure. Also known as: Resistance.

Dual-Eligible – Individuals who are eligible for both Medicare and Medicaid.

Early Intervention Services (EIS) - Activities designed to identify individuals who are HIV-positive and get them into care as quickly as possible. As funded through Parts A and B of the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program, includes outreach, counseling and testing, information and referral services. Under Part C Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program, also includes comprehensive primary medical care for individuals living with HIV/AIDS.

Eligibility & Enrollment Document Checklist Form - Otherwise known as Form 15-54.

Eligibility Specialist - Responsible for ensuring client eligibility and working with the Case Manager to ensure effective client follow-up and adherence to all eligibility standards.

Eligible Metropolitan Area (EMA) - Geographic areas highly-impacted by HIV/AIDS that are eligible to receive Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program Part A funds To be an eligible EMA, an area must have reported more than 2,000 AIDS cases in the most recent 5 years and have a population of at least 50,000. (See also Transitional Grant Area, TGA.)

ENDHIVNV Campaign - A campaign designed to:

- Continue the dialogue about HIV disease, stigma, care, treatment and prevention

- Strengthen the strategy in reaching those that are unaware of their status, newly diagnosed individuals, the out-of-care populations, Service Providers and those engaged in HIV care, Planning Council members, stakeholders in the community and the general public.
- Align itself to the National HIV/AIDS Strategy to achieve an AIDS-free generation by 2020 (*see pages 28 & 29 and inside back cover*)
Offer information and resources regarding the availability of HIV services throughout the state of Nevada.

Entry Inhibitor - Entry inhibitors represent a generation of antivirals for the treatment of HIV infection, mechanisms of action and resistance pathways. Several compounds which block the attachment of HIV gp120 to either the CD4 T cell receptor or the CCR5/CXCR4 co-receptors are currently in clinical development. Most of these compounds have different molecular structures and specific mechanisms of action.

Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) - A laboratory test to detect the presence of HIV antibodies in the blood, oral fluid, or urine. The immune system responds to HIV infection by producing HIV antibodies. A positive result on an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) must be confirmed by a second, different antibody test (a positive Western blot) for a person to be definitively diagnosed with HIV infection. Also known as: Enzyme Immunoassay.

Epidemic - A disease that occurs clearly in excess of normal expectation and spreads rapidly through a demographic segment of the human population. Epidemic diseases can be spread from person to person or from a contaminated source such as food or water.

Epidemiologic Profile - A description of the current status, distribution, and impact of an infectious disease or other health-related condition in a specified geographic area.

Epidemiology - The branch of medical science that studies the incidence, distribution, and control of disease in a population.

Exposure Category - In describing HIV/AIDS cases, same as transmission categories; how an individual may have been exposed to HIV, such as injecting drug use, male-to-male sexual contact, and heterosexual contact.

Family Centered Care - A model in which systems of care under Ryan White Part D are designed to address the needs of PLWHA and affected family members as a unit, providing or arranging for a full range of services. Family structures may range from the traditional, biological family unit to non-traditional family units with partners, significant others, and unrelated caregivers.

Federal Ceiling Price (FCP) - The maximum price manufacturers can charge for FSS-listed brand name drugs to the Big 4, even if the FSS price is higher. FCP must be at least 24 percent below the non-Federal average manufacturer price and are not publicly available.

Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG) - The threshold of low-income for service eligibility.

Federal Supply Schedule (FSS) - Multiple award contracts used by Federal agencies, U.S. territories, Indian tribes and other specified entities to purchase supplies and services from outside vendors. ADAPs are not eligible to purchase under this program. FSS prices for the pharmaceutical schedule are negotiated by the Veterans' Administration and are based on the prices that manufacturers charge their "most-favored" non-Federal customers under comparable terms and conditions. Because terms and conditions can vary by drug and vendor, the most-favored customer price may not be the lowest price in the market. FSS prices are publicly available.

Financial Status Report (FSR - Form 269) - A report that is required to be submitted within 90 days after the end of the budget period that serves as documentation of the financial status of grants according to the official accounting records of the grantee organization.

Food and Drug Administration (FDA) - Federal agency within HHS responsible for ensuring the safety and effectiveness of drugs, biologics, vaccines, and medical devices used (among others) in the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of HIV infection, AIDS, and AIDS-related opportunistic infections. The FDA also works with the blood banking industry to safeguard the nation's blood supply.

Forecaster – Tool used to project a range of future expenditures that a State ADAP may expect for drug purchases and dispensing.

Form 15-45 - See Verification of No Income form or Declaration of Resources form.

Form 15-53 - See Universal Application form.

Form 15-54 - See Eligibility & Enrollment Document Checklist form.

Formulary - ADAP drug list that establishes the number of drugs available within a therapeutic class for purposes of drug purchasing, dispensing and/or reimbursement.

- **Closed/restricted formulary** – allows only those drug products listed to be dispensed or reimbursed.
- **Open formulary** – covers all FDA-approved drugs prescribed by a physician with no restrictions or with restrictions such as higher patient cost-sharing requirements for certain drugs.
- **Tiered formulary** – also referred to as “step therapy” and is a cost containment measure that categorizes medications for a particular condition based upon their cost. For example, a tier one medication would be one that is lowest cost and recommended to be used first, unless there are medical restrictions for doing so. Tier two would be a different medication that is prescribed for the same condition as the tier one drug but is more expensive. Step therapy or tiered formularies are most commonly used by ADAPs with medications prescribed for depression, respiratory problems, and opportunistic infections.

Fusion Inhibitor - Antiretroviral (ARV) HIV drug class. Fusion inhibitors block the HIV envelope from merging with the host cell membrane (fusion). This prevents HIV from entering the host cell.

Genotypic Antiretroviral Resistance Test (GART) - A type of resistance test that detects drug-resistant mutations in HIV genes. Resistance testing is used to guide selection of an HIV regimen when initiating or changing antiretroviral therapy (ART). Also known as: Genotypic Assay

Grantee - The recipient of Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program funds responsible for administering the award.

HAART - Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy - The recommended treatment for HIV infection, Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) involves using a combination of three or more antiretroviral (ARV) drugs from at least two different HIV drug classes to prevent HIV from replicating, and to reduce viral load to undetectable levels and maintain/increase CD4 levels. Also known as Combination Therapy, Combined Antiretroviral Therapy.

HAART (highly active antiretroviral therapy) - Aggressive anti-HIV treatment usually including a combination of drugs called protease inhibitors and reverse transcriptase inhibitors whose purpose is to reduce viral load infection to undetectable levels.

Health Care for the Homeless Health Center - A grantee funded under section 330(h) of the Public Health Service Act to provide primary health and related services to homeless individuals.

Health Centers - Community-based and patient-directed organizations that serve populations with limited access to health care. These include low income populations, the uninsured, those with limited English proficiency, migrant and seasonal farmworkers, individuals and families experiencing homelessness, and those living in public housing.

Health Insurance Continuation Program (HICP) - A statewide program that provides financial assistance to individuals living with HIV to maintain or to access health insurance by way of premium payments, co-payments, and deductible payments. If you have private health insurance or need to enroll in private health insurance, but can't afford to pay for premiums or copays then this program is for you.

Health Insurance Continuity Program (HICP) - A program primarily under Part B of the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program that makes premium payments, co-payments, deductibles, and/or risk pool payments on behalf of a client to purchase/maintain health insurance coverage.

Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) - The agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services that administers various primary care programs for the medically underserved, including the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program.

Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) and the HIV/AIDS Bureau (HAB) - The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), HIV/AIDS Bureau (HAB) administers The Ryan White Program. HAB includes:

- The Office of the Associate Administrator - provides leadership and direction for HRSA's HIV/AIDS programs and activities and oversees collaboration with other national health programs;
- The Division of Service Systems (DSS) - administers Part A (formerly Title I) and Part B (formerly Title II) of the Ryan White Program, including the AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP);

- The Division of Community-Based Programs (DCBP) - administers Part C (formerly Title III) and Part D (formerly Title IV), the HIV/AIDS Dental Reimbursement Program, and the community-based Dental Partnership Program;
- The Division of Training and Technical Assistance (DTTA) - administers planning, training, and technical assistance activities for Ryan White Program grantees. This office also administers the AIDS Education and Training Centers (AETC) Program;
- The Division of Science and Policy (DSP) - serves as HAB's principal source of program data collection and evaluation, the development of innovative models of care (Special Programs of National Significance, or SPNS), and the focal point for coordination of program performance activities and development of policy guidance; and
- The Office of Program Support - responsible for administrative and management support.

Health Resources and Services Administration Project Officers - Project officers are scientific and/or technical staff members who are experts in their content area. They are responsible for ensuring that grants comply with legislative mandates and meet their programmatic objectives. They write program guidance which define the grant program objectives, monitor grantees' performance, and evaluate grantee achievements.

Heath Education/Risk Reduction - Activities that educate patients living with HIV about how HIV is transmitted and how to reduce the risk of HIV transmission.

Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy (HAART) - The recommended treatment for HIV infection. Antiretroviral therapy (ART) involves using a combination of three or more antiretroviral (ARV) drugs from at least two different HIV drug classes to prevent HIV from replicating, and to reduce viral load to undetectable levels and maintain/increase CD4 levels. Also known as: Combination Therapy, Combined Antiretroviral Therapy.

High-Risk Insurance Pool - A State health insurance program that provides coverage for individuals who are denied coverage due to a pre-existing condition or who have health conditions that would normally prevent them from purchasing coverage in the private market.

HIPAA - The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 is United States legislation that provides data privacy and security provisions for safeguarding medical information

HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) - A virus that infects and takes over certain cells of the immune system that are important in fighting disease.

HIV Antiretrovirals - Medications, such as zidovudine (AZT) and saquinavir, designed to attack HIV and prevent it from multiplying.

HIV Disease - Any signs, symptoms, or other adverse health effects due to the human immunodeficiency virus.

HIV/AIDS Bureau (HAB) - The bureau within the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) that is responsible for administering the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program.

HIV/AIDS Dental Reimbursement Program - The program within the HRSA HIV/AIDS Bureau's Division of Community Based Programs that assists with uncompensated costs incurred in providing oral health treatment to PLWHA.

Home and Community Based Care - A category of eligible services that States may fund under Part B of the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program.

HOPWA - HOPWA stands for Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS. It was established to provide housing assistance and related supportive services for low- income persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families.

Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA) - A program administered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) that provides funding to support housing for PLWHA and their families.

HUD (U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development) - The Federal agency responsible for administering community development, affordable housing, and other programs including Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA).

Incidence - The number of new cases of a disease that occur during a specified time period.

Incidence Rate - The number of new cases of a disease or condition that occur in a defined population during a specified time period, often expressed per 100,000 persons. AIDS incidence rates are often expressed this way.

Injection Drug User (IDU) - Drugs can be taken in a variety of ways including drinking, smoking, snorting and rubbing, but it is the injection of drugs that creates the biggest risk of HIV transmission. Millions of people worldwide are injecting drug users (IDUs), and blood transfer through the sharing of drug taking equipment, particularly infected needles, is an extremely effective way of transmitting HIV. Around 30% of global HIV infections outside of sub-Saharan Africa are caused by the use of injecting drugs, and it accounts for an ever growing proportion of those living with the virus. The illegal nature of injection drug use can also create barriers to accessing adequate treatment and prevention services making IDUs more vulnerable to HIV and its effects. The crossover with prostitution further means they are in positions to transmit the virus between other at-risk populations.

Insurance Continuation - The payment of all or some combination of insurance premiums, co-pays, or deductibles for clients who have existing insurance policies through their current employment, Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA) or other supplemental programs. HRSA allows ADAP funds to be used for insurance continuation with certain restrictions.

Insurance Purchasing - The purchase of new insurance policies through the insurance industry market or state high risk insurance pools.

Integrase - An enzyme found in HIV (and other retroviruses). HIV uses integrase to insert (integrate) its viral DNA into the DNA of the host cell. Integration is a crucial step in the HIV life cycle and is targeted by a class of antiretroviral (ARV) HIV drugs called integrase strand transfer inhibitors (INSTIs).

Integrase Strand Transfer Inhibitor (INSTI) - Antiretroviral (ARV) HIV drug class. Integrase strand transfer inhibitors (INSTIs) block integrase (an HIV enzyme). HIV uses integrase to insert (integrate) its viral DNA into the DNA of the host cell. Blocking integrase prevents HIV from replicating. Also known as: Integrase Inhibitor.

Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) - A written agreement between a governmental agency and an outside agency that provides HIV services.

Lead Agency - The agency within a Part B consortium that is responsible for contract administration; also called a fiscal agent (an incorporated consortium sometimes serves as the lead agency).

Legal Services - Legal assistance provided to and/or on behalf of the individual living with HIV and involving legal matters related to or arising from their HIV disease or care.

Medicaid Spend-down - A process whereby an individual who meets the Medicaid medical eligibility criteria, but has income that exceeds the financial eligibility ceiling, may "spend down" to eligibility level. The individual accomplishes spend-down by deducting accrued medically related expenses from countable income. Most State Medicaid programs offer an optional category of eligibility, the "medically needy" eligibility category, for these individuals.

Medicaid Surplus Income Spend Down – Also known as the Medically Needy Program. Some state Medicaid programs require that eligible participants must pay a designated amount out of pocket toward their healthcare costs. The amount is based on the amount by which the person's income exceeds the state's Medicaid income eligibility levels. Once this amount has been paid by the client, their Medicaid benefits begin covering 100 percent of these costs. Ryan White Program funds may NOT be used for Medicaid spend down. However, some ADAPs assist clients with spend down requirements using state funds, or use this requirement to reduce the individual's annual income for program eligibility.

Medical Transportation Services - Transportation services provided, directly or through voucher, to a client so that he or she may access health care services.

Minority AIDS Initiative (MAI) - A national HHS initiative that provides special resources to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS and improve health outcomes for people living with HIV/AIDS within communities of color. Enacted to address the disproportionate impact of the disease in such communities. Formerly referred to as the Congressional Black Caucus Initiative because of that body's leadership in its development.

Minority AIDS Initiative (MAI) – Created in 1998 in response to growing concern about the impact of HIV/AIDS on racial and ethnic minorities in the United States, MAI provides funding across several Department of Health and Human Service (DHHS) agencies/programs, including Ryan White, to strengthen organizational capacity and expand HIV-related services in minority communities. The Ryan White component of the MAI was codified in the 2006 reauthorization. In fiscal year 2007, the MAI was funded at \$399.3 million including \$128.5 million through Ryan White.

MOU – Memorandum of Understanding – a document describing a bilateral or multilateral agreement between parties. It expresses a convergence of will between the parties, indicating an intended common line of action.

Multiply Diagnosed - A person having multiple morbidities (e.g., substance abuse and HIV infection) (see co-morbidity).

Mutation - A permanent change in the genetic material of a cell or microorganism. Some mutations can be transmitted when the cell or microorganism replicates. Some HIV mutations cause the virus to become resistant to certain antiretroviral (ARV) drugs.

NASTAD – National Alliance of State and Territorial AIDS Directors. NASTAD facilitates dialogue between state AIDS programs and the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) on implementation of new Ryan White Program provisions and on the development of policies by HRSA. NASTAD also tracks funding and other changes in the Ryan White Program resulting from changes in the law.

NDALC – Nevada Disability Advocacy & Law Center – with offices located in Reno and Las Vegas NV, a community partner in providing RWPB services.

Needs Assessment - A process of collecting information about the needs of PLWHA (both those receiving care and those not in care), identifying current resources (Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program and other) available to meet those needs, and determining what gaps in care exist.

Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health Ryan White HIV/AIDS Part B Program (RWPB) - Provides medications and services to eligible Nevadans living with HIV/AIDS.

Nevada Integrated HIV Prevention & Care Plan - A comprehensive and all-inclusive federally mandated document whose mission is to develop local strategies to accelerate progress toward reaching the goals of the National HIV/AIDS Strategy. The ultimate goals are to prevent new HIV infections, increase access to care and improve health outcomes, and reduce HIV-related health disparities.

Nevada's AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) - The AIDS Drug Assistance Program helps ensure that people living with HIV and AIDS who are uninsured and under-insured have access to medication. See the most current policies and procedures for the formulary at: http://dpbh.nv.gov/Programs/HIV-Ryan/dta/Policies/Ryan_White_Policies_and_Procedures

Non-Medical Case Management - Provide guidance and assistance in accessing medical, social, community, legal, financial, and other needed services. You will work 1:1 with a Case Manager to achieve goals to increase your quality of life.

Non-Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitor (NNRTI) - Antiretroviral (ARV) HIV drug class. Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NNRTIs) bind to and block HIV reverse transcriptase (an HIV enzyme). HIV uses reverse transcriptase to convert its RNA into DNA (reverse transcription). Blocking reverse transcriptase and reverse transcription prevents HIV from replicating.

Nucleoside - Precursor to a nucleotide. The body converts nucleosides into nucleotides, which are then used to make nucleic acids.

Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitor (NRTI) - Antiretroviral (ARV) HIV drug class. Nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs) block reverse transcriptase (an HIV enzyme). HIV uses reverse transcriptase to convert its RNA into DNA (reverse transcription). Blocking reverse transcriptase and reverse transcription prevents HIV from replicating.

Nucleotide - A building block of nucleic acids. DNA and RNA are nucleic acids.

Nucleotide Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitor (NtRTI) - A type of antiretroviral (ARV) HIV drug. Nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NtRTIs) interfere with the HIV life cycle in the same way as NRTIs. Both block reverse transcription. NtRTIs are included in the NRTI drug class.

Office of Management and Budget (OMB) - The office within the executive branch of the Federal government that prepares the President's annual budget, develops the Federal government's fiscal program, oversees administration of the budget, and reviews government regulations.

Office of Pharmacy Affairs (OPA) - A component of HRSA's Healthcare Systems Bureau, the Office of Pharmacy Affairs has three primary functions:

- Administration of the 340B Drug Pricing Program, through which certain federally funded grantees and other safety net health care providers may purchase prescription medication at significantly reduced prices.
- Development of innovative pharmacy services models and technical assistance.
- Serve as a federal resource about pharmacy.

Office of Pharmacy Affairs (OPA) Alternative Method Demonstration Project – A formal process established by OPA to consider the testing of alternative methods of participating in the drug discount program established by section 340B of the PHSA. If successful, the new methods of accessing discounted drugs would be incorporated into the 340B program's published guidelines. Projects that involve one or a combination of the following features are eligible for testing: the development of a network of covered entities, the use of multiple contracted pharmacy services sites, or the utilization of a contracted pharmacy to supplement in-house pharmacy services.

Open formulary – covers all FDA-approved drugs prescribed by a physician with no restrictions or with restrictions such as higher patient cost-sharing requirements for certain drugs.

Opportunistic Infection (OI) or Opportunistic Condition - An infection or cancer that occurs in persons with weak immune systems due to HIV, cancer, or immunosuppressive drugs such as corticosteroids or chemotherapy. Examples include Kaposi's Sarcoma (KS); Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia (PCP); cryptosporidiosis; histoplasmosis; toxoplasmosis; other parasitic, viral, and fungal infections; and some types of cancers.

Opportunistic infections - Infections that take advantage of the opportunity offered when a person's immune system has been weakened by HIV infection. At least 25 medical conditions, including bacterial, fungal, and viral infections and certain types of cancer, are associated with HIV infection.

Patient Assistance Programs (PAPs) - Programs through which many pharmaceutical manufacturers provide free or greatly subsidized medications to indigent patients.

Pay and Chase - This occurs when an ADAP pays a prescription bill up front to a retail pharmacy and then requests reimbursement or “bills” a third party payer afterward. For example, John Doe has insurance coverage but ADAP does not have the systems in place to be able to pay only the part of the bill/claim that Mr. Doe would have been responsible for, so ADAP pays the whole claim and sends a bill to John Doe’s insurance company. The insurance company pays ADAP back minus what the individual would have been responsible for (See also back billing).

Pediatric AIDS Clinical Trials Group (PACTG) - A large clinical trials network that evaluates treatments for HIV-infected children and adolescents and that develops new therapeutic approaches for preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV. Originally an independent network, Pediatric AIDS Clinical Trials Group (PACTG) investigators are now merged with the International Maternal Pediatric Adolescent AIDS Clinical Trials (IMPAACT) Group.

People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) - Infants, children, adolescents, and adults infected with HIV/AIDS.

People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) - Infants, children, adolescents, and adults infected with HIV/AIDS.

PEP - Post exposure prophylaxis, or PEP.

Pharmacy Assistance Program (PAP) – Programs run by pharmaceutical manufacturers that provide emergency medications to ensure a continuum of care for ADAP clients.

- **Part A** - The part of the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program that provides emergency assistance to localities (EMAs) disproportionately affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic.
- **Part B** - The part of the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program that provides funds to States and territories for primary health care (including HIV treatments through the AIDS Drug Assistance Program, ADAP) and support services that enhance access to care to PLWHA and their families. The Ryan White CARE Act that enable States and Territories to improve the quality, availability, and organization of health care and support services to individuals with HIV and their families.
- **Part C** - The part of the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program that supports outpatient primary medical care and early intervention services to PLWHA through grants to public and private non-profit organizations. Part C also funds capacity development and planning grants to prepare programs to provide EIS services.
- **Part D** - The part of the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program that supports coordinated services and access to research for children, youth, and women with HIV disease and their families.
- **Part F** – Programs are listed below:
 - **AIDS Education and Training Center (AETC)** - Regional centers providing education and training for primary care professionals and other AIDS-related personnel. Part F (AETCs) are authorized under Part F of the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program and administered by the HRSA HIV/AIDS Bureau's Division of Training and Technical Assistance (DTTA).
 - **Community Based Dental Partnership Program** - The program within the HRSA HIV/AIDS Bureau's Division of Community Based Programs that delivers HIV/AIDS dental care while simultaneously training dental professionals in these areas in order to expand community capacity to deliver HIV oral health care.

- **HIV/AIDS Dental Reimbursement Program** - The program within the HRSA HIV/AIDS Bureau's Division of Community Based Programs that assists with uncompensated costs incurred in providing oral health treatment to PLWHA.
- **Special Projects of National Significance (SPNS)** - A health services demonstration, research, and evaluation program funded under Part F of the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program to identify innovative models of HIV care. Part F (SPNS) projects are awarded competitively.

Pharmacy Benefit Manager (PBM) - An organization that provides administrative services in processing and adjudicating prescription claims for pharmacy benefit programs.

Pharmacy Network – A group of pharmacies where an ADAP client may have their prescriptions filled.

Phenotypic Assay - A type of resistance test that measures the extent to which a person's strain of HIV will multiply in different concentrations of antiretroviral (ARV) drugs. Resistance testing is used to guide selection of an HIV regimen when initiating or changing antiretroviral therapy (ART). Also Known As: Phenotypic Antiretroviral Resistance Test.

Planning Council - A planning body appointed or established by the Chief Elected Official of an EMA whose basic function is to assess needs, establish a plan for the delivery of HIV care in the EMA, and establish priorities for the use of Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program Part A funds.

Planning Process - Steps taken and methods used to collect information, analyze and interpret it, set priorities, and prepare a plan for rational decision making.

Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia (PCP) - A pneumonia that strikes individuals with weakened immune systems.

Point of Purchase/Direct Purchasing/Central Drug Purchasing – The 340B discount allows ADAPs that operate a central drug purchasing and dispensing system to receive an upfront discount at the point of sale/point of purchase. ADAPs using this model centrally purchase and dispense medications through their own pharmacy or a single contract pharmacy service provider.

Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) - A laboratory technique used to produce large amounts of specific DNA fragments. PCR is used for genetic testing and to diagnose disease.

PrEP - Pre-exposure prophylaxis, or PrEP, is a way for people who do not have HIV but who are at substantial risk of getting it to prevent HIV infection by taking a pill every day. When taken consistently, PrEP has been shown to reduce the risk of HIV infection in people who are at substantial risk by up to 92%.

Prevalence - The total number of persons in a defined population living with a specific disease or condition at a given time (compared to incidence, which is the number of new cases).

Prevalence Rate - The proportion of a population living at a given time with a condition or disease (compared to the incidence rate, which refers to new cases).

Priority Setting - The process used to establish priorities among service categories, to ensure consistency with locally identified needs, and to address how best to meet each priority.

Prophylactic - Something that guards against or prevents disease.

Prophylaxis - Treatment to prevent the onset of a particular disease (primary prophylaxis) or recurrence of symptoms in an existing infection that has previously been brought under control (secondary prophylaxis).

Proposals for Services (PFS) – annual process by which Nevada’s RWPB Program announces funding and solicits proposals from community-based organizations capable and willing to provide core, support, and MAI services to RWPB eligible clients.

Protease - A type of enzyme that breaks down proteins into smaller proteins or smaller protein units, such as peptides or amino acids. HIV protease cuts up large precursor proteins into smaller proteins. These smaller proteins combine with HIV’s genetic material to form a new HIV virus. Protease inhibitors (PIs) prevent HIV from replicating by blocking protease.

Protease - An enzyme that triggers the breakdown of proteins in the body. HIV’s protease enzyme breaks apart long strands of viral protein into the separate proteins constituting the viral core and the enzymes it contains. HIV protease acts as new virus particles are budding off a cell membrane.

Protease Inhibitor - A drug that binds to and blocks HIV protease from working, thus preventing the production of new functional viral particles.

Protease Inhibitor - Antiretroviral (ARV) HIV drug class. Protease inhibitors (PIs) block protease (an HIV enzyme). This prevents new HIV from forming.

Public Health Service (PHS) - An administrative entity of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Quality - The degree to which a health or social service meets or exceeds established professional standards and user expectations.

Quality Assurance (QA) - The process of identifying problems in service delivery, designing activities to overcome these problems, and following up to ensure that no new problems have developed and that corrective actions have been effective. The emphasis is on meeting minimum standards of care.

Quality Improvement (QI) - Also called Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI). An ongoing process of monitoring and evaluating activities and outcomes in order to continuously improve service delivery. CQI seeks to prevent problems and to maximize the quality of care.

Rebate Option/ Rebate States – These are ADAPs that pay retail pharmacies a pre-determined amount at the point of sale for drugs dispensed to ADAP clients. ADAP then bills drug manufacturers for the 340B Unit Rebate amount for the number of units dispensed. Rebate ADAPs do not typically use a central pharmacy for distribution but have a network of pharmacies across the state from which ADAP clients can access their drugs.

Rebuilding All Goals Efficiently, Inc (RAGE) - located in Las Vegas NV, a community partner in providing RWPB services.

Referral for Health Care/Supportive Services - Benefits counseling and enrollment are services available under this title. Eligibility screening and enrollment for Ryan White Programs is the main function.

Reflectiveness - The extent to which the demographics of the planning body's membership look like the demographics of the epidemic in the service area.

Reliability - The consistency of a measure or question in obtaining very similar or identical results when used repeatedly; for example, if you repeated a blood test three times on the same blood sample, it would be reliable if it generated the same results each time.

Representative - Term used to indicate that a sample is similar to the population from which it was drawn, and therefore can be used to make inferences about that population.

Request for Proposal (RFP) – A competitive process whereby an organization posts a document to elicit bids/proposals from potential vendors for a product or service. An RFP is part of an organization's procurement process, which begins with an assessment of needs and ends with delivery and/or support of the finished product or service.

Resource Allocation - The Part A planning council responsibility to assign Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program amounts or percentages to established priorities across specific service categories, geographic areas, populations, or subpopulations.

Retrovirus - A type of virus that uses RNA as its genetic material. After infecting a cell, a retrovirus uses an enzyme called reverse transcriptase to convert its RNA into DNA. The retrovirus then integrates its viral DNA into the DNA of the host cell, which allows the retrovirus to replicate. HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, is a retrovirus.

Reverse Transcriptase (RT) - An enzyme found in HIV (and other retroviruses). HIV uses reverse transcriptase (RT) to convert its RNA into viral DNA, a process called reverse transcription. Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NNRTIs) prevent HIV from replicating by blocking RT.

Reverse Transcriptase Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR) - A laboratory technique that can detect and quantify the amount of HIV (viral load) in a person's blood or lymph nodes. A viral load test. Viral load tests are used to diagnose acute HIV infection, guide treatment choices, and monitor response to antiretroviral therapy (ART).

Reverse Transcriptase Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR) - A laboratory technique that can detect and quantify the amount of HIV (viral load) in a person's blood or lymph nodes.

Risk Factor or Risk Behavior - Behavior or other factor that places a person at risk for disease; for HIV/AIDS, this includes such factors as male-to-male sexual contact, injection drug use, and commercial sex work.

RNA – Ribonucleic acid, present in all living cells which are particularly involved in cellular protein synthesis and replace DNA as a carrier of genetic information in some viruses.

RTI – Reverse transcriptase inhibitors, a class of antiretroviral drug used to treat HIV infection which inhibits activity of reverse transcriptase, a viral DNA polymerase enzyme the retroviruses need to reproduce.

RWPB - Ryan White CARE Act Part B Program

Ryan White HIV/AIDS Act of 2009 (Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program) - Enacted in 2009, this legislation reauthorized the Ryan White Program, formerly called the Ryan White CARE Act and the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Treatment Modernization Act of 2006.

Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program Services Report (RSR) - Data collection and reporting system for reporting information on programs and clients served (Client Level Data).

Ryan White HIV/AIDS Treatment Modernization Act of 2009 (RW) - The Ryan White CARE Act, “Title XXVI of the PHS Act as amended by the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Treatment Modernization Act of 2009”, or “Ryan White Program” is the single largest federal program designed specifically for people with HIV/AIDS. First enacted in 1990, it provides care and treatment to individuals and families affected by HIV/AIDS. The Ryan White Program has five parts –

- **Part A** (formerly Title I) - The part of the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program (formerly, Title I) that provides emergency assistance to localities (EMAs) disproportionately affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic;
- **Part B** (formerly Title II) - The part of the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program (formerly, Title II) that provides funds to States and territories for primary health care (including HIV treatments through the AIDS Drug Assistance Program, ADAP) and support services that enhance access to care to PLWHA and their families;
- **Part C** (formerly Title III) - The part of the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program (formerly, Title III) that supports outpatient primary medical care and early intervention services to PLWHA through grants to public and private non-profit organizations. Part C also funds capacity development and planning grants to prepare programs to provide EIS services;
- **Part D** (formerly Title IV) The part of the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program (formerly, Title IV) that supports coordinated services and access to research for children, youth, and women with HIV disease and their families;
- **Part F** comprises Special Projects of National Significance, AIDS Education & Training Centers (AETCs), Dental Programs and the Minority AIDS Initiative.
 - **AIDS Education and Training Center (AETC)** - Regional centers providing education and training for primary care professionals and other AIDS-related personnel. Part F (AETC’s) are authorized under Part F of the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program and administered by the HRSA HIV/AIDS Bureau's Division of Training and Technical Assistance (DTTA).
 - **Community Based Dental Partnership Program** - The program within the HRSA HIV/AIDS Bureau's Division of Community Based Programs that delivers HIV/AIDS dental care while simultaneously training dental professionals in these areas in order to expand community capacity to deliver HIV oral health care.

- **HIV/AIDS Dental Reimbursement Program** - The program within the HRSA HIV/AIDS Bureau's Division of Community Based Programs that assists with uncompensated costs incurred in providing oral health treatment to PLWHA.
- **Special Projects of National Significance (SPNS)** - A health services demonstration, research, and evaluation program funded under Part F of the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program to identify innovative models of HIV care. Part F (SPNS) projects are awarded competitively.

Ryan White Program Data Report (RDR) - Formerly known as the CARE Act Data Report (CADR), a provider-based report generating aggregate client, provider, and service data for all Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program components; reports information on all clients who receive at least one service during the reporting period.

Salvage Therapy - A treatment effort for people who are not responding to, or cannot tolerate the preferred, recommended treatments for a particular condition. In the context of HIV infection, drug treatments that are used or studied in individuals who have failed one or more HIV drug regimens. In this case, failed refers to the inability to achieve or sustain low viral load levels.

SAM – System for Awards Management. GSA Integrated Acquisition Environment (IAE) awarded a contract in February 2010 to consolidate 8 of the Federal Procurement Systems and the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA). The resulting new system will be called the System for Award Management (SAM).

Section 340B Drug Discount Program - A program administered by the HRSA's Bureau of Primary Care, Office of Pharmacy Affairs established by Section 340B of the Veteran's Health Care Act of 1992, which limits the cost of drugs to Federal purchasers and to certain grantees of Federal agencies.

Seroconversion - The development of detectable antibodies to HIV in the blood as a result of infection. It normally takes several weeks to several months for antibodies to the virus to develop after HIV transmission. When antibodies to HIV appear in the blood, a person will test positive in the standard ELISA test for HIV.

Seronegative - Indicates that a person's blood lacks antibodies to a specific infectious agent, such as HIV.

Seropositive - Indicates that a person's blood contains antibodies to infections, such as HIV.

Seroprevalence - The number of persons in a defined population who test HIV-positive based on HIV testing of blood specimens. (Seroprevalence is often presented either as a percent of the total specimens tested or as a rate per 100,000 persons tested.)

Serostatus - The result of a blood test for the antibodies that the immune system creates to fight specific diseases.

Service Gaps - All the service needs of all PLWH except for the need for primary health care for individuals who know their status but are not in care. Service gaps include additional need for primary health care for those already receiving primary medical care ("in care").

Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) - An infectious disease that spreads from person to person during sexual contact. Sexually transmitted infections, such as syphilis, HIV infection, and gonorrhea, are caused by bacteria, parasites, and viruses.

SPAP - State Pharmacy Assistance Program administered by the RWPB Program and Nevada State Division of Public and Behavioral Health.

Statewide Coordinated Statement of Need (SCSN) - A written statement of need for the entire State developed through a process designed to collaboratively identify significant HIV issues and maximize Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program coordination. The SCSN process is convened by the Part B grantee, with equal responsibility and input by all programs.

Statewide Coordinated Statement of Need (SCSN) - A written statement of need for the entire State developed through a process designed to collaboratively identify significant HIV issues and maximize Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program coordination. The SCSN process is convened by the Part B grantee, with equal responsibility and input by all programs.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) - Federal agency within HHS that administers programs in substance abuse and mental health.

Support Services - Grantee expenditures are limited to core medical services, support services, and administrative expenses. See Core Services and Support Services, which are also listed in the Ryan White legislation as follows: Part A (2604(c), Part B (2612(b), and Part C (2651(c).cases).

Surveillance - An ongoing, systematic process of collecting, analyzing and using data on specific health conditions and diseases (e.g., Centers for Disease Control and Prevention surveillance system for AIDS cases).

Surveillance Report - A report providing information on the number of reported cases of a disease such as AIDS, nationally and for specific sub-populations.

Target Population - A population to be reached through some action or intervention; may refer to groups with specific demographic or geographic characteristics.

Technical Assistance (TA) - The delivery of practical program and technical support to the CARE Act community. TA is to assist grantees, planning bodies, and affected communities in designing, implementing, and evaluating CARE Act-supported planning and primary care service delivery systems.

Tiered formulary – also referred to as “step therapy” and is a cost containment measure that categorizes medications for a particular condition based upon their cost. For example, a tier one medication would be one that is lowest cost and recommended to be used first, unless there are medical restrictions for doing so. Tier two would be a different medication that is prescribed for the

same condition as the tier one drug but is more expensive. Step therapy or tiered formularies are most commonly used by ADAPs with medications prescribed for depression, respiratory problems, and opportunistic infections.

Title II – (now called Part B) The Ryan White CARE Act that enables States and Territories to improve the quality, availability, and organization of health care and support services to individuals with HIV and their families.

Transitional Grant Area (TGA) - Geographic areas highly-impacted by HIV/AIDS that are eligible to receive Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program Part A funds To be an eligible TGA, an area must have reported at least 1,000 but fewer than 2,000 new AIDS cases in the most recent 5 years. (See also Eligible Metropolitan Area, EMA.)

Transmission Category - A grouping of disease exposure and infection routes; in relation to HIV disease, exposure groupings include, for example, men who have sex with men, injection drug use, heterosexual contact, and perinatal transmission.

True Out of Pocket Expenditures (TrOOP) – This is the amount of money that a Medicare Part D enrolled client will have to pay from their own money to reach the “catastrophic limit” making Part D the primary payer for medications. Payments for drugs, co-payments, and coinsurance made by the beneficiary, friends, family members, ADAP, State Pharmacy Assistance Programs, charities, and the Medicare low-income subsidy (LIS) count towards TrOOP costs.

UMC – University Medical Center of Southern Nevada, located in Las Vegas NV, a community partner in providing RWPB services.

Universal Application Form - See Form 15-53

Unmet Need - The unmet need for primary health services among individuals who know their HIV status but are not receiving primary health care.

UNR – University of Northern Nevada-Reno - located in Reno NV, a community partner in providing RWPB services.

Verification of No Income Form - Otherwise known as Form 15-45 or Declaration of Resources Form.

Viral Load - In relation to HIV, the quantity of HIV RNA in the blood; viral load is used as a predictor of disease progression. Viral load test results are expressed as the number of copies per milliliter of blood plasma.

Viral Tropism - When HIV selectively attaches to a particular coreceptor on the surface of the host cell; HIV can attach to either the CCR5 coreceptor (R5-tropic) or the CXCR4 coreceptor (X4-tropic) or both (dual-tropic).

Viremia - The presence of viruses in the blood.

Waiting List – Ryan White Part B eligible consumer that want to participate in the AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) may be placed on a waiting list for ADAP financial assistance/services due to lack of Nevada program resources. To date, Nevada has not had to use a waiting list and has one of the largest HIV/AIDS formularies in the country.

Western Blot - A test for detecting the specific antibodies to HIV in a person's blood. It is commonly used to verify positive EIA tests.

Wild-Type Virus - The naturally occurring, non-mutated strain of a virus. When exposed to antiretroviral (ARV) drugs, wild-type HIV can develop mutations that make the virus resistant to specific ARV drugs.

Wrap Around Benefits – The mechanism ADAPs use to assist low-income ADAP clients with costs associated with Medicare Part D. Paying co-payments for medications or monthly premium costs, and covering the beneficiary once they reach the coverage gap, are all considered “wrap-around” services. ADAPs assist eligible clients with these costs so the clients can maintain their eligibility for Medicare Part D drug benefits and, because wrapping around is usually less expensive than providing the HIV/AIDS prescription drugs through ADAP.