

# DEFINITION OF SERVICES – NPIN ORGANIZATIONS

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## Testing Services

- Chlamydia Testing: Screening via urine, PAP smear/culture, or blood test used to diagnose the presence of STDs.
- Conventional HIV Testing: Includes all conventional tests. The conventional blood and oral tests that are sent to a laboratory.
- Gonorrhea Testing: Screening via urine, PAP smear/culture, or blood test used to diagnose the presence of STDs.
- Hepatitis A Testing: Provides blood draw for hepatitis A virus blood tests.
- Hepatitis B Testing: Provides blood draw for hepatitis B virus blood tests.
- Hepatitis C Testing: Provides blood draw for hepatitis C virus blood tests.
- Hepatitis C Rapid Testing: Provides Hepatitis C Rapid testing using a blood finger prick.
- Herpes Testing: Screening via urine, PAP smear/culture, or blood test used to diagnose the presence of STDs.
- Mobile Testing Services: Includes HIV testing using a mobile van at different locations and times.
- Rapid Blood HIV Testing: Includes all rapid tests. The rapid blood and rapid oral tests that are ready in minutes.
- Syphilis Testing: Screening via urine, PAP smear/culture, or blood test used to diagnose the presence of STDs.
- TB Testing: Includes the TB skin test, the TB blood test and the sputum test. The service will display if the organization offers any of the three.
- HIV Self-Testing: Home Specimen Collection that can be used to test for HIV antibodies. Specimen kits are mailed to the patient's home and contain supplies to collect specimens (blood from fingerstick, oral swab, or urine). Some tests are completed at home, while others require the collection sample to be mailed to a lab for processing.
- STD Self-Testing: Home Specimen Collection that can be used to test for sexually transmitted diseases (STD). Specimen kits are mailed to the patient's home and contain supplies to collect specimens (blood from fingerstick, swabs and/or urine). The kit is then mailed back.
- Hepatitis Self-Testing: Home Specimen Collection that can be used to test for Viral Hepatitis. Specimen kits are mailed to the patient's home and contain supplies to collect specimens (blood from fingerstick, swabs and/or urine). The kit is then mailed back.

## Prevention Services

- Condom Distribution: Distributing male/female condoms and dental dams (commonly used for oral sex) as well as information on their proper use to help prevent or lower the risk of HIV and STD transmission.
- Harm Reduction: strategies aim to lessen harms associated with drug use and related behaviors that increase the risk of HIV infection.

- Hepatitis Prevention/Education: Programs that cover education on hepatitis, including testing, transmission, health effects, and prevention.
- HIV Test Counseling: Provides counseling services both before and after testing, usually as a one-on-one informational and emotional assessment, and provides referrals, where appropriate. Note: Not every testing site offers comprehensive counseling.
- HIV/AIDS Prevention Education: Programs that cover education on HIV, including testing, transmission, health effects, treatment, and prevention. Prevention activities focus on behavioral interventions, structural interventions, capacity building, or information gathering.
- Needle Cleaning, Needle Exchange or Needle Distribution: Providing cleaning or sterilization of needles and injection equipment to prevent blood borne disease transmission. Exchanging and/or distributing clean needles and drug-injection equipment. The purpose is to lower the user's risk of acquiring a blood borne disease and to prevent the public from being injured by dirty needles.
- STD Prevention/Education: Programs that provide information on STDs, also referred to as sexually transmitted infections (STIs), usually providing information on symptoms, diagnosis, transmission, prevention, and treatment options.
- TB Prevention Education: Programs that provide information on TB, Mycobacterium tuberculosis, usually providing information on symptoms, diagnosis, transmission, prevention, and treatment options.

## Support Services

- Case Management: Direction, assistance, and ongoing support for PLWAs in receiving needed health care and benefits, such as social security, food stamps, disability, supplemental security income, and pharmacy, which includes medical case management services. Also includes prevention case management, which involves working with people who practice high-risk behaviors (such as injecting drug users) to alter behaviors, develop plans, and access resources for minimizing risk of HIV exposure.
- Drug Purchasing Assistance, including AIDS Drug Purchasing Assistance (ADAP): Provides medications needed to treat a disease (usually purchased in bulk); free to patients who demonstrate need. Includes federally funded programs such as the AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP).
- Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS/HOPWA: Federally supported housing programs specifically set aside for PLWAs and their families.
- Legal Services: Including legal and financial end-of-life planning, coordination and provision of all legal aspects required for full trial and appeal process, assistance in preparing powers of attorney, and civil rights services.
- PrEP Navigation: Provides services needed to help a person obtain timely, essential and appropriate PrEP medical and social services to optimize his or her health. Navigation includes linking persons to health care systems, assisting with health insurance and transportation, identifying and reducing barriers to care, and tailoring health education to the client to influence

his or her health-related attitudes and behaviors. Modified from the definition of HIV Navigation Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

- Ryan White Services: Services for people who do not have enough health care coverage or financial resources to cope with HIV disease. The majority of Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program funds support primary medical care and essential support services. A smaller but equally critical portion is used to fund technical assistance, clinical training, and the development of innovative models of care. (HRSA)
- Support Groups: Group of like people who meet in a supportive environment to share experiences and provide advice and referrals. May be facilitated by a mental health professional but is focused on support, not therapy.

## Capacity Building Services

- Health Professional Education: Programs providing information on HIV, viral hepatitis, STDs, TB or related issues targeted toward persons working in a health-related field, i.e., doctors, researchers, nurses, clinic administrators.
- Research: Medical research conducted on the topics of HIV, AIDS, STDs, Hepatitis or Tuberculosis. Includes vaccine development research studies, and pharmacological research.
- Training Programs: Activities carried on for the primary purpose of helping members of an organization acquire and apply the knowledge, skills, and attitudes needed for a particular job related to HIV, Hepatitis, TB, and STDs.

## Care and Treatment Services

- Adult Hepatitis B Vaccine: Provides vaccinations to prevent Hepatitis B in adults. Currently, approximately 95% of new HBV infections occur among adults, and unvaccinated adults with behavioral risk factors or who are household contacts or sex partners of HBV-infected persons remain at risk.
- Clinical Trials: Research studies to answer specific questions about vaccines, new therapies, or new ways of using known treatments. Clinical trials (also called medical research and research studies) are used to determine whether new drugs or treatments are both safe and effective.
- Family Planning: provide quality family planning services, which include contraceptive services, pregnancy testing and counseling, helping clients achieve pregnancy, basic infertility services, preconception health services, and sexually transmitted disease services.
- Hepatitis A Vaccine: Provides vaccinations to prevent Hepatitis A.
- Hepatitis B Treatment: Provides treatment for Hepatitis B.
- Hepatitis C Treatment: Provides treatment for Hepatitis C.
- HIV/AIDS Medical Treatment: Provides clinical services (medical staff providing treatment, care) to patients diagnosed with HIV. The services are designed to reduce HIV in the body and keep the immune system as healthy as possible and decrease the complications that may develop.

- Human Papillomavirus Vaccine: Provides vaccinations to prevent Human papillomaviruses (HPVs), certain types of which are the major cause of cervical cancer.
- Medication Adherence Education and Counseling: Assistance provided to ensure that a client's behavior coincides with the healthcare regimen as determined through a shared decision-making process between the client and healthcare provider.
- Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP): Provides antiretroviral medicines very soon after a possible exposure to HIV to prevent becoming infected with HIV.
- Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP): Provides medication as a way for people who do not have HIV but who are at substantial risk of getting it to prevent HIV infection by taking specific medications every day.
- STD Treatment: Provides medical treatment (management and care) of a patient to treat STDs.
- TB Treatment: Provides treatment to patients after the diagnosed of Tuberculosis.