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HIV/AIDS

IN IOWA

1995



IOWA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

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Introduction

Transmission trends have changed the epidemiological profile of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) in recent years. The Iowa Department of Public Health (IDPH) has monitored this life-threatening infection since 1983. Two distinct time periods, 1983 through 1987 and 1993 through 1995, are used here to illustrate this shifting pattern of AIDS case reporting in Iowa. The most significant changes are:

- The proportion of AIDS cases among men who have sex with men (MSM) decreased from 75 percent to 71 percent.
- The proportion of AIDS cases among Injecting Drug Users (IDU) increased from 8 percent to 14 percent.
- The proportion of AIDS cases among the heterosexual group increased from 1 percent to 8 percent.

HIV/AIDS case reporting is required under Chapter 141 in the Iowa Code. Reporting to the IDPH is mandated for the diagnosing physicians and for the laboratory where the positive specimen was submitted.

In Iowa, state, local, and county Disease Prevention Specialists, investigate each reported case of newly diagnosed HIV infection or AIDS. HIV is reported on forms provided by the Department of Public Health. AIDS cases are reported on designated Centers for Disease Control and Prevention AIDS Confidential Case Report Forms. Timely reporting of HIV/AIDS is critical for disease control and pertinent surveillance information. Physicians, health care providers, laboratories, and local health departments all must work together to control HIV/AIDS infection.

The STD/HIV Prevention Program conducts statewide surveillance; provides anonymous and confidential testing, counseling, and partner notification; and technical assistance through presentations and interpretations of Iowa law. Additionally, the STD/HIV Prevention Program funds four consortia which provide care and support services statewide.

AIDS CASES

These tables and graphs depict the number of AIDS cases reported by year to the Iowa Department of Public Health and the number of persons with AIDS who have died. Nationally, HIV-related illnesses are the leading cause of death among all persons aged 25-44 years old. HIV infection is the third leading cause of death for all women in the 25-44 year old age group, the fifth leading cause for white women and the leading cause of death for African American women. HIV-related illness is the ninth leading cause of death in years of potential life lost before age 65 for all persons in Iowa.

**AIDS Cases & Deaths by Year
State of Iowa**

	Cases	Deaths	% of all cases
1983	1	1	100
1984	4	3	75
1985	12	12	100
1986	19	18	95
1987	35	35	100
1988	47	43	91
1989	49	45	92
1990	65	54	83
1991	85	71	84
1992	108	78	72
1993	200	69	35
1994	126	36	29
1995	117	18	15

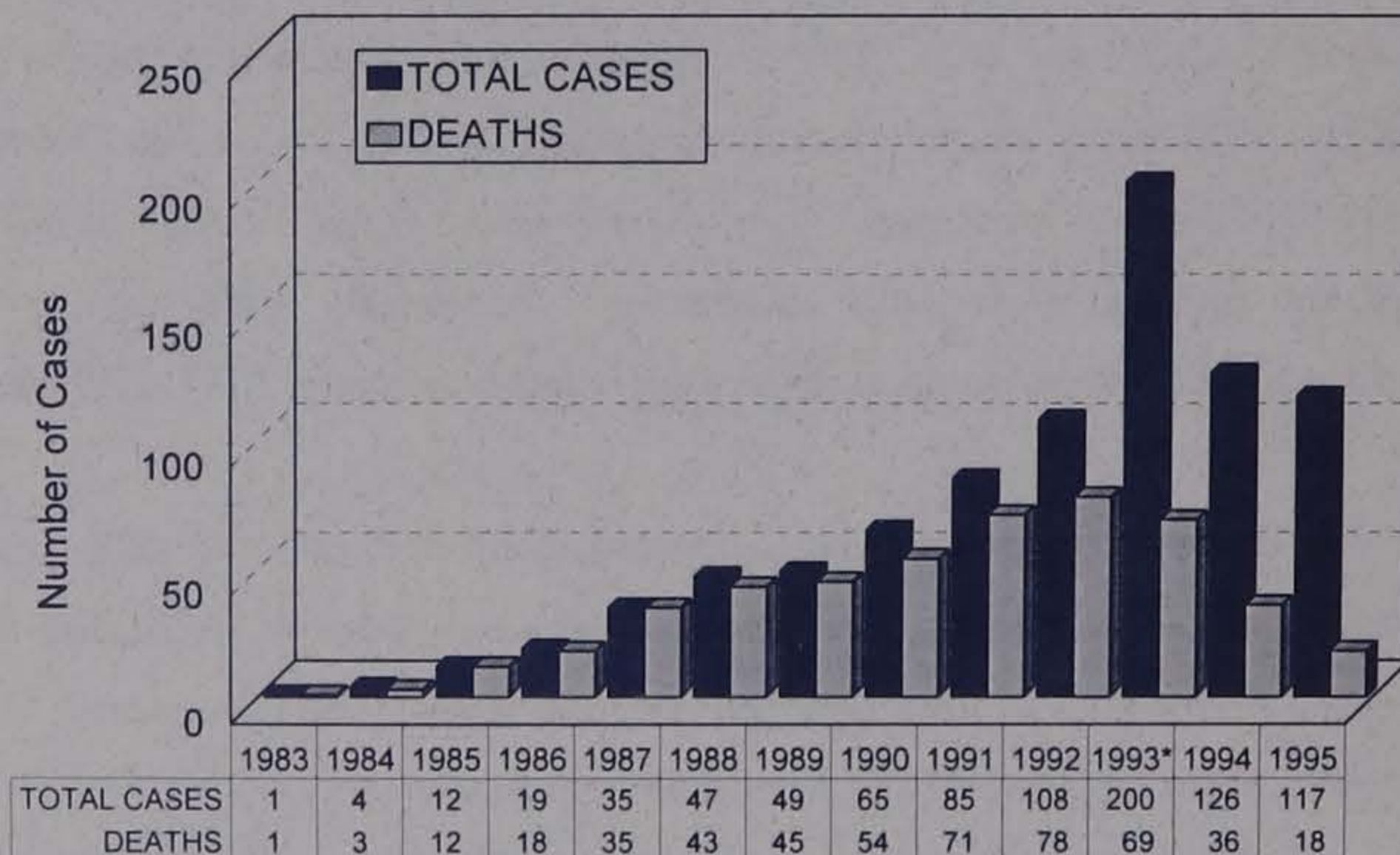
**Total AIDS Cases and Deaths
Compared to U.S. Cases
February 1983 - December 31, 1995**

	Cases	Deaths	Percent
Iowa	868	483	56
U.S.	513,486	319,849	62

**AIDS Cases by Status
State of Iowa
1994 - 1995**

	1994	%	1995	%
Living	90	71	99	85
Deaths	36	29	18	15

**AIDS Cases and Status by Year
State of Iowa
February 1983 - December 1995**



*The increase of reported AIDS cases in 1993 is due to the CDC expanded case definition.

Source: Iowa Department of Public Health, STD/HIV Prevention Program

**AIDS Cases by Age - Iowa vs U.S.
February 1983 - December 1995**

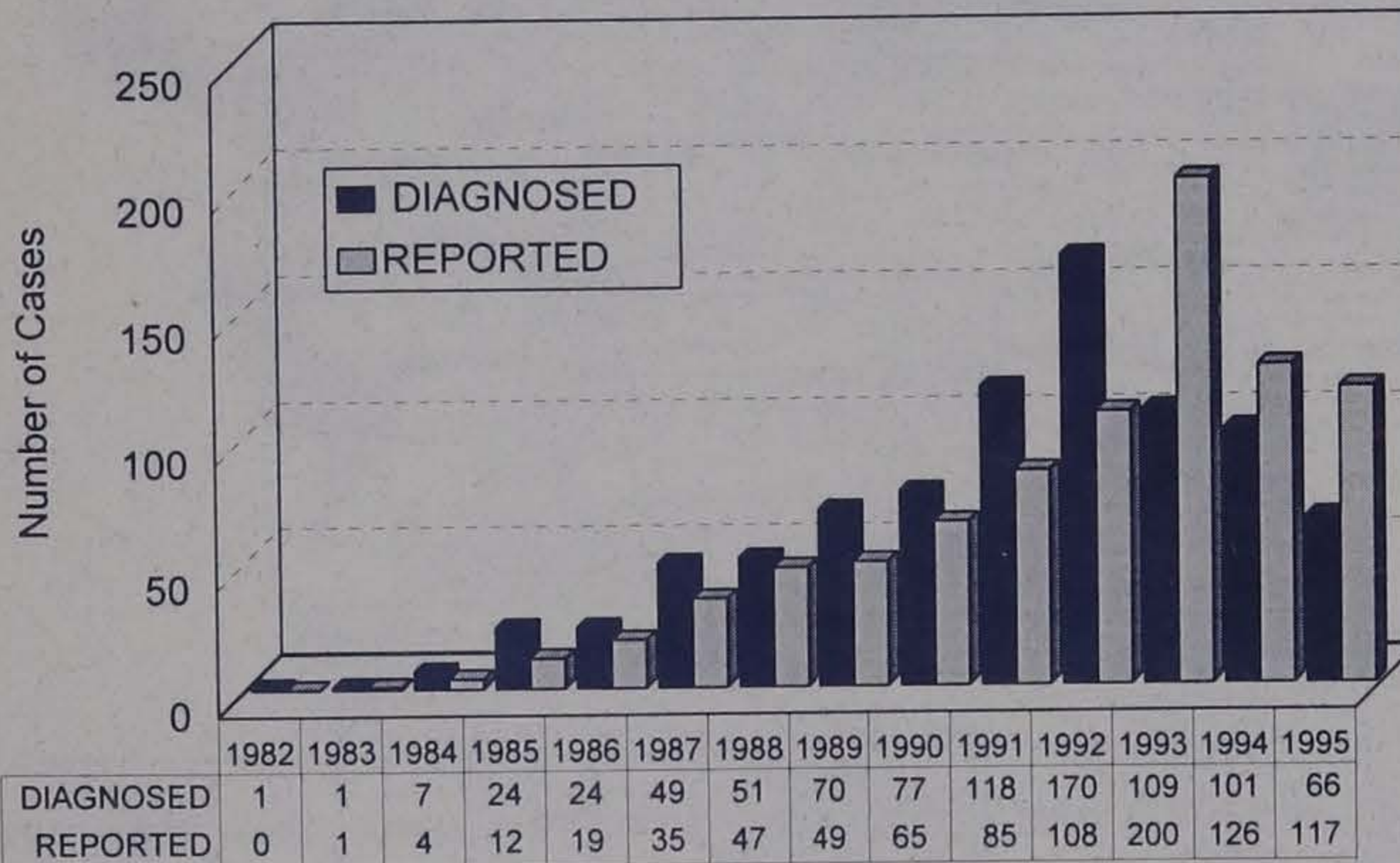
**Iowa AIDS Cases by Age
1994 - 1995**

	Iowa		U.S.	
	Number	%	Number	%
Under 5	6	1	5,526	1
5-12	2	0	1,422	0
13-19	4	0	2,354	0
20-29	180	21	92,928	18
30-39	394	45	233,276	46
40-49	190	22	125,883	25
Over 49	92	11	52,097	10
Unknown	0	0	0	0

	1994	%	1995	%
Under 5	0	0	0	0
5-12	1	1	0	0
13-19	1	1	1	1
20-29	24	19	17	15
30-39	57	45	52	44
40-49	26	21	26	22
Over 49	17	13	21	18
Total	126	100	117	100

The number of AIDS cases reported each year among U.S. adolescents (13-19 years of age) has increased from 1 case in 1981 to 2,354 in 1995. Through December 1995, 18,955 persons aged 20-24 and 73,973 persons aged 25-29 have been reported with AIDS to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention. Since these numbers reflect AIDS cases, it is clear that many of the 20-29 year old age group actually became infected in their adolescence. National average age for persons with HIV infection is now estimated to be 25 years old, with 1 in 4 new infections occurring in people under 22. HIV/AIDS is the sixth leading cause of death among 15-24 year olds in the U.S. In Iowa, 44 percent of the AIDS cases in 1995 were within the 30-39 year old age group. This correlates with the cumulative U.S. AIDS cases in the same age group at 45 percent.

**AIDS Cases, Diagnosed vs Reported
State of Iowa
February 1983 - December 1995**



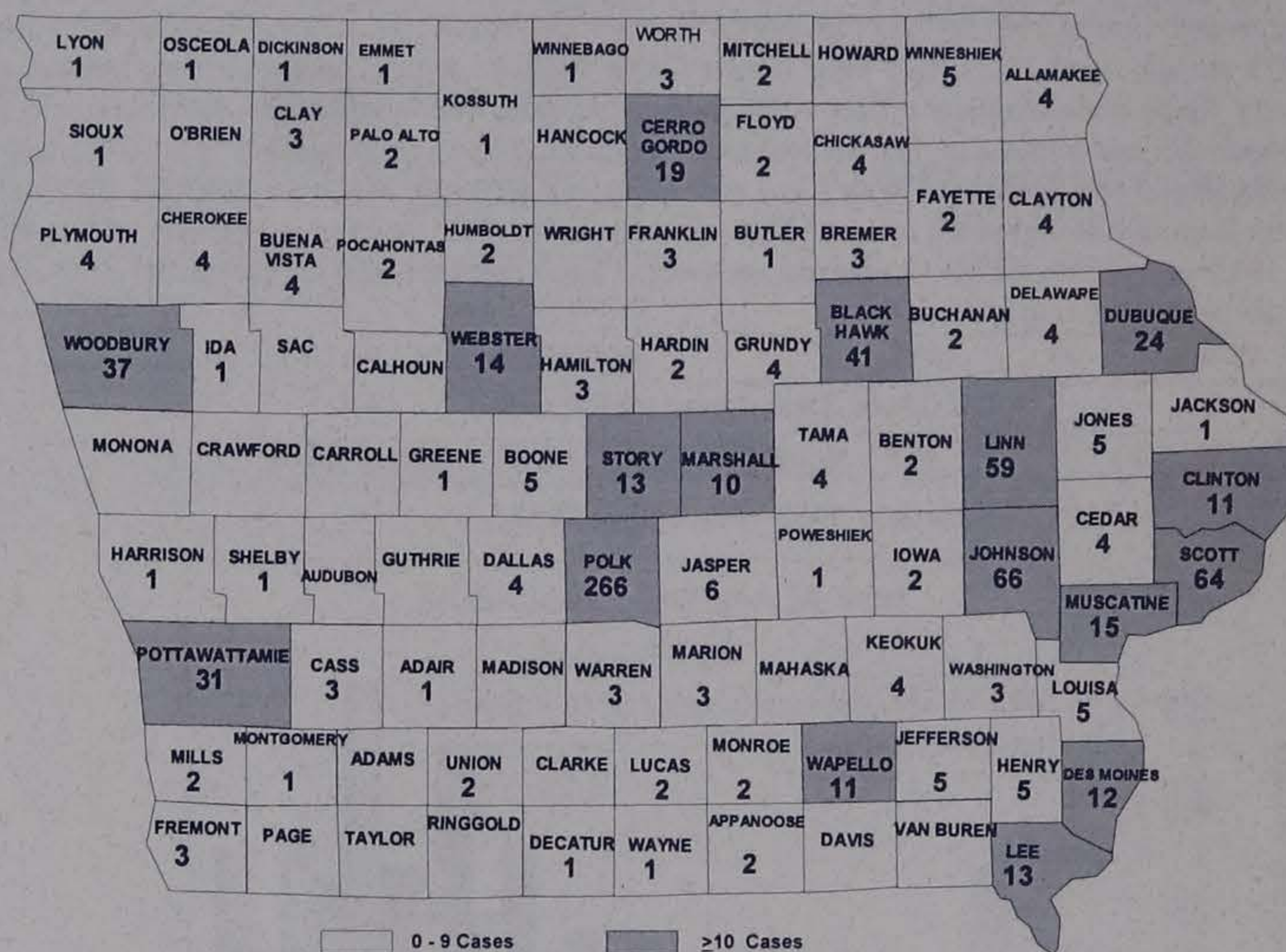
Source: Iowa Department of Public Health, STD/HIV Prevention Program

AIDS cases should be reported to the IDPH at the time they are diagnosed. Case reports received in one year may reflect that the individual was diagnosed in a previous year. For example, although 117 cases were reported in 1995, only 66 cases were diagnosed that year. The remainder, 51 cases, was diagnosed in previous years. This graph illustrates the number of AIDS cases reported each year, and the number of cases diagnosed that year. The contrast is a result of the delay in reporting.

IOWA AIDS CASES

The State of Iowa map illustrates the cumulative AIDS cases reported by county of residence. Seventeen counties have reported 10 or more cases. The eight most populated counties (populations >50,000) account for 68 percent of the total AIDS cases reported in Iowa. The remainder, 32 percent, have been diagnosed in the rural areas of the state. In 1995, Iowa witnessed first decrease in total number of cases reported by year. This mirrors a national trend that has been exhibited the past two years. It is uncertain whether this trend will continue in the future, since in 1993, CDC expanded its case definition which has influenced the number of cases in the following years. The immunological criteria (CD4 counts) for defining an AIDS case shortened the normal time span between HIV infection and reporting a person with AIDS due to an opportunistic infection.

Iowa AIDS Cases by County of Residence February 1983 - December 1995



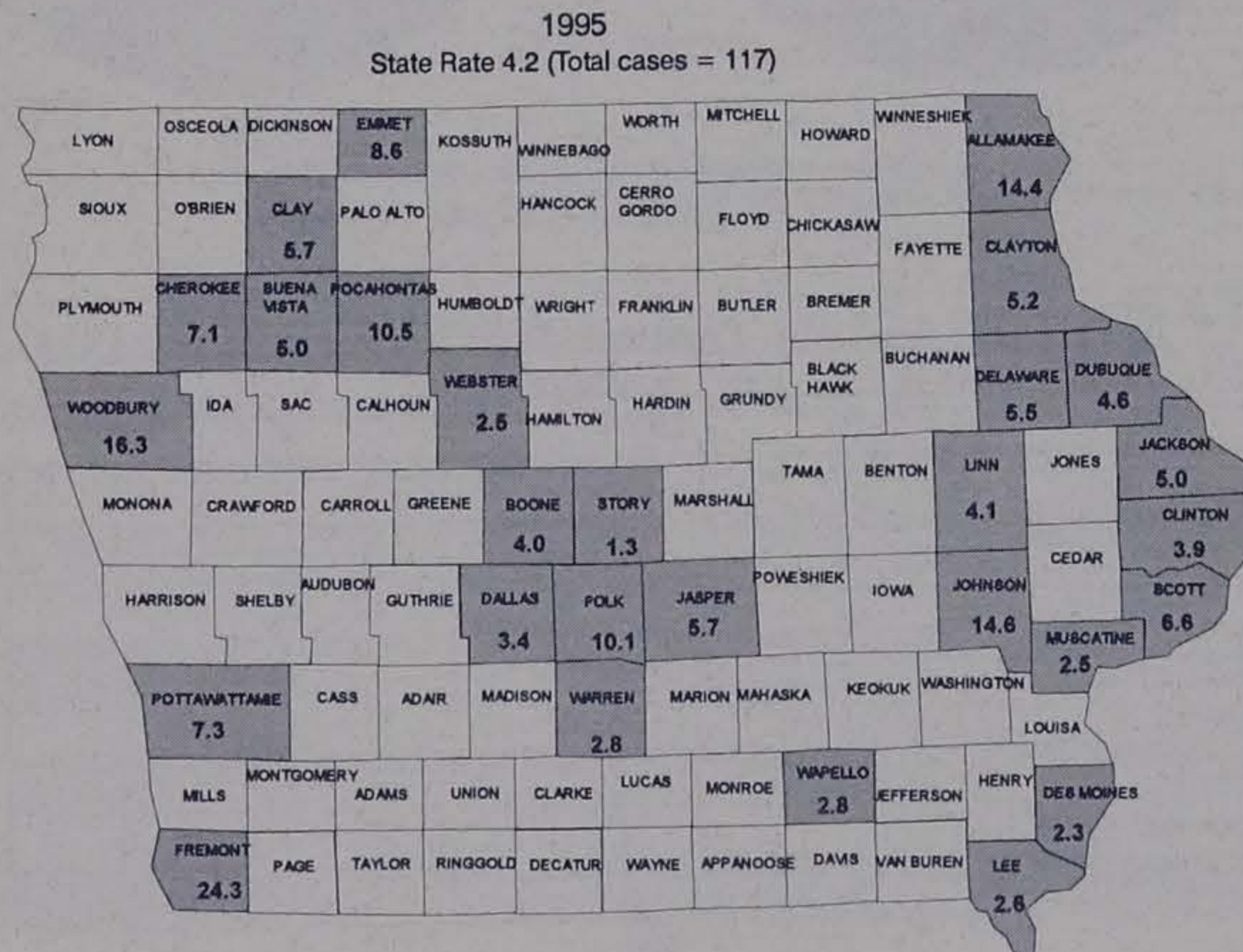
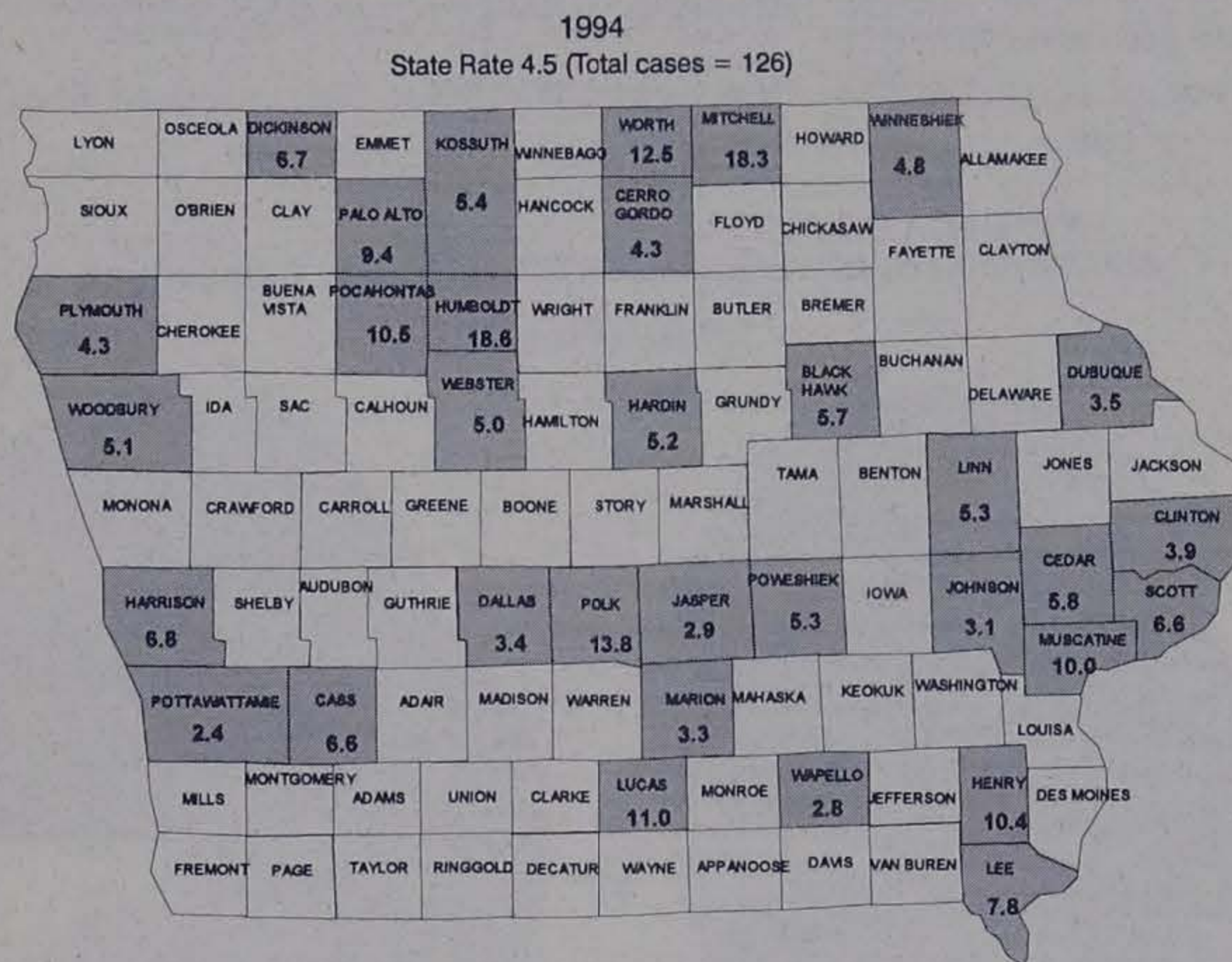
Iowa AIDS Cases by Year

Year	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Cases	1	4	12	19	35	47	49	65	85	108	200	126	117

IOWA AIDS RATES

Rates are calculated by cases per 100,000 population according to 1990 U.S. census data. Each 12-month rate is the number of cases reported during the 12-month period, divided by the county population, multiplied by 100,000. AIDS cases reported by county on a yearly basis illustrates changes in reporting and infection trends. In 1995, Iowa experienced the first decrease in total number of AIDS cases reported. It is important to note that rates based on small numbers of events or for small populations are often unstable and not statistically significant. Iowa ranks forty-sixth in the United States when comparing rates for 1995 AIDS cases. The state ranks thirty-eighth when comparing cumulative cases nationwide. The most recently available U.S. data suggests that prevention programs helped stabilize the rate of AIDS cases since 1993.

Iowa AIDS Rates by County



TRANSMISSION CATEGORY

The percent of newly reported Iowa AIDS cases among men who have sex with men (MSM) decreased from 71 percent in 1994 to 54 percent in 1995. Newly reported Iowa AIDS cases are increasing most rapidly in the heterosexual category; 4 percent in 1994 to 12 percent in 1995.

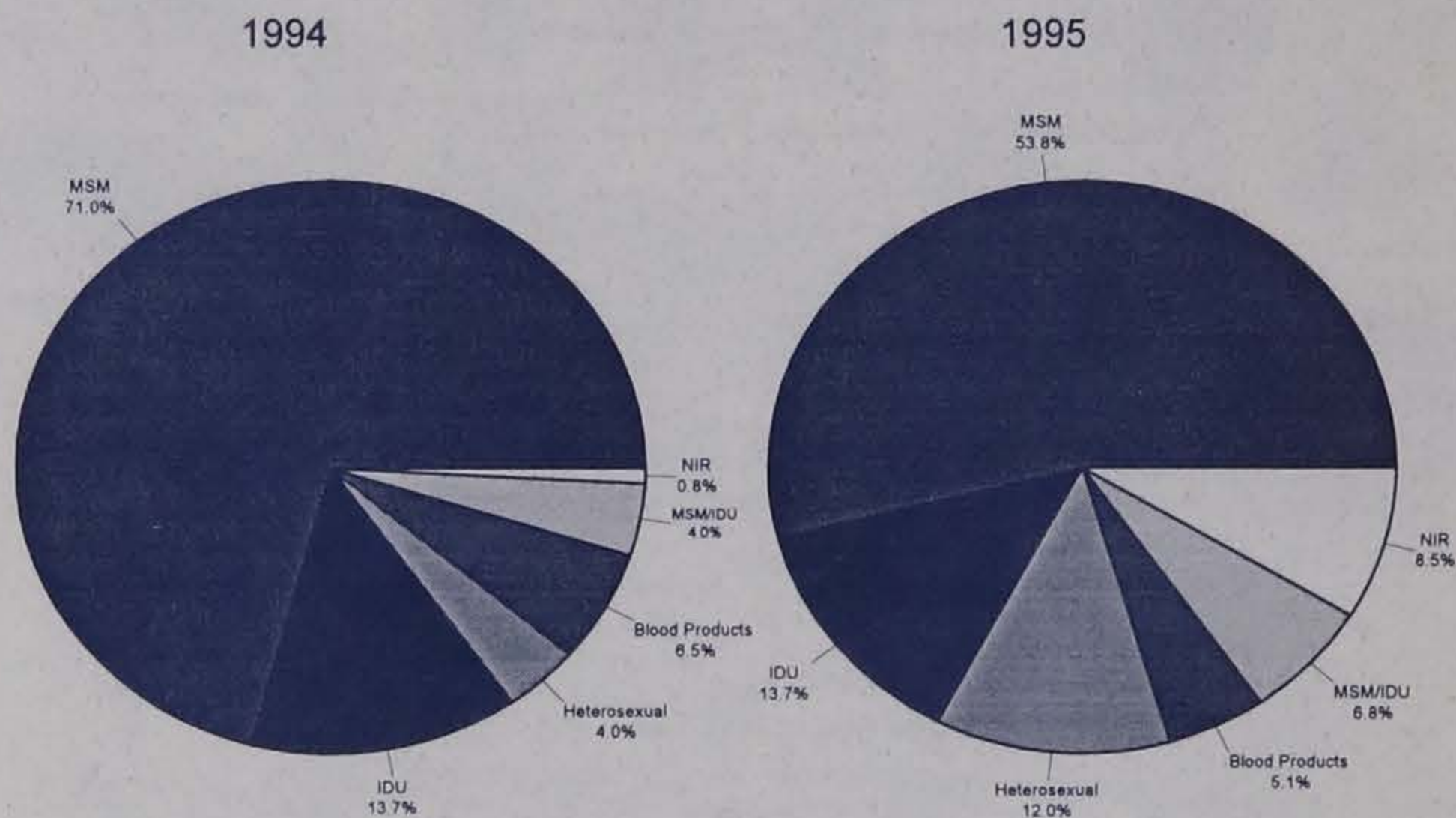
Women account for 68 percent of the cumulative Iowa AIDS cases in the heterosexual risk group. Injecting Drug Use (IDU) continues to have its influence, accounting for 14 percent of the total Iowa AIDS cases in both 1994 and 1995.

Iowa's data parallel the trends that are occurring nationwide. Comparing national data from three time periods 1981 - 1987, 1988 - 1992, and 1993 - 1995:

- The proportion of newly reported AIDS cases among MSM decreased from 64 percent to 55 percent to 45 percent.
- The proportion of newly reported AIDS cases among people infected heterosexually increased from 3 percent to 6 percent to 10 percent.
- The proportion of newly reported AIDS cases attributed to IDU increased from 17 percent to 24 percent to 27 percent.

Adult/Adolescent Transmission Modes Yearly Comparison

State of Iowa



Source: Iowa Department of Public Health, STD/HIV Prevention Program

Iowa AIDS Cases by Transmission Category, 1994 - 1995

	1994	%	1995	%
MSM	88	70	63	54
Injecting Drug User	17	13	16	14
MSM/IDU	5	4	8	7
Hemophiliac	9	7	1	1
Transfusion	0	0	5	4
Heterosexual	5	4	14	12
Parent-at-Risk	1	1	0	0
No Identified Risk	1	1	10	8
Total	126	100	117	100

IOWA VERSUS U.S.

Reported AIDS cases have increased in Iowa from one case in 1983 to a cumulative 868 cases reported through December of 1995. With 79 of 99 Iowa counties reporting cases, AIDS is a statewide problem. AIDS figures do not represent cases of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection, which some investigators estimate to be 3 times that of AIDS. These numbers reflect only the AIDS cases diagnosed within the State of Iowa. They do not include 223 out-of-state reported cases where these individuals were diagnosed elsewhere but moved back to Iowa to receive care. The epidemic's impact on the nation's health care system was highlighted during 1995, when the cumulative number of reported AIDS cases in the U.S. surpassed one-half million. Specifically, 513,486 persons in the U.S. were reported with AIDS through December 1995.

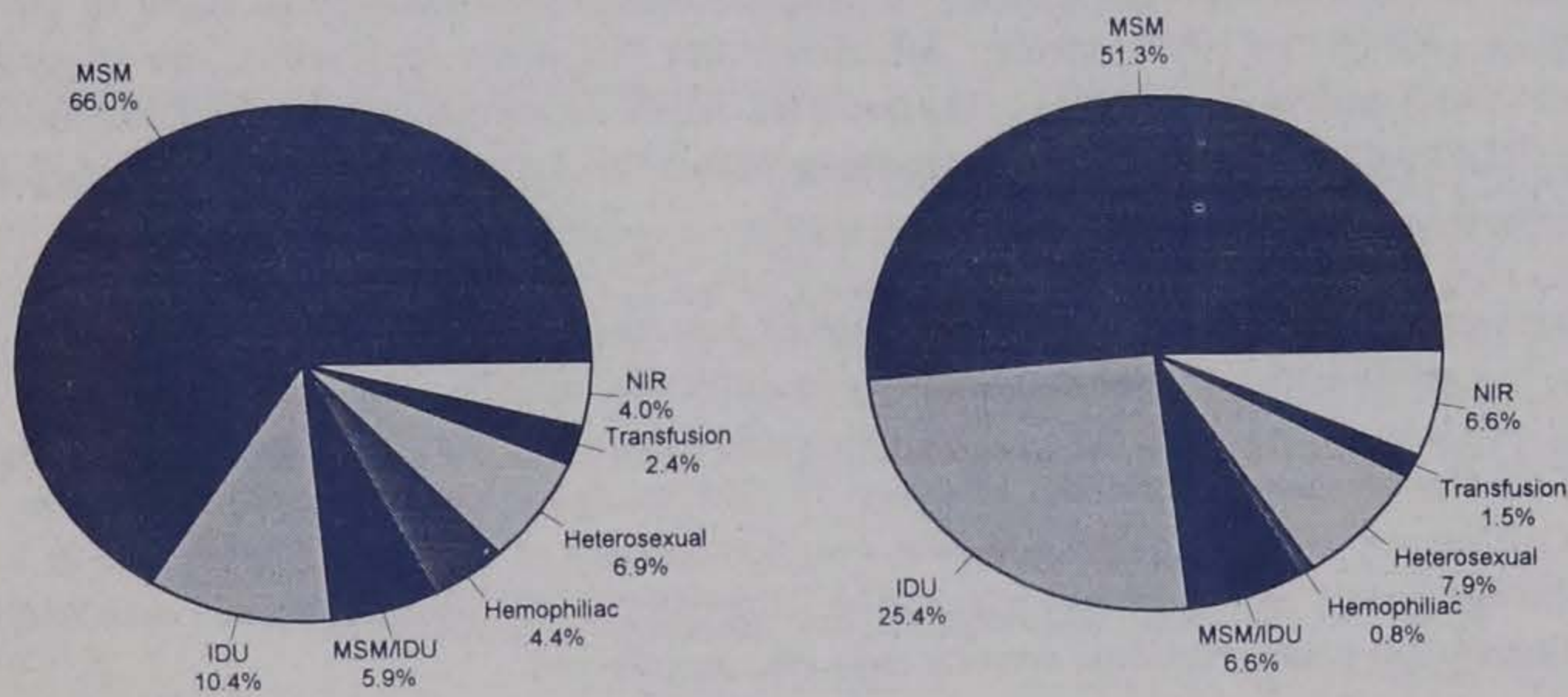
Adult AIDS Cases by Transmission Category

Iowa vs U.S.

February 1983 - December 1995

Iowa

United States



Source: Iowa Department of Public Health, STD/HIV Prevention Program

Adult AIDS Cases by Transmission Category

February 1983 - December 31, 1995

	Iowa				U.S.			
	Male	%	Female	%	Male	%	Female	%
MSM	566	72	0	0	259,672	60	0	0
Injecting Drug User	73	9	16	22	95,244	22	33,452	47
MSM IDU	51	7	0	0	33,195	8	0	0
Hemophilic	37	5	1	2	3,970	1	137	0
Heterosexual	19	2	40	55	13,521	3	26,516	36
Transfusion	12	2	9	12	4,327	1	3,106	5
None above/Undetermined	27	3	7	10	24,790	5	8,607	12
Total *	785	100	73	100	434,719	100	71,818	100

* Excludes 1 U.S. case whose sex is unknown.

RACE / ETHNICITY

AIDS Cases by Race February 1983 - December 31, 1995

	Adult				Pediatric				Total			
	Iowa	%	U.S.	%	Iowa	%	U.S.	%	Iowa	%	U.S.	%
White	768	89	241,837	48	7	88	1,270	18	775	89	243,107	47
African Am	64	8	170,741	34	1	12	3,974	57	65	8	174,715	34
Hispanic	24	3	88,402	17	0	0	1,629	24	24	3	90,031	18
Asian/Pac	2	0	3,516	1	0	0	39	1	2	0	3,555	1
AI/AN	2	0	1,312	0	0	0	21	0	2	0	1,333	0
Unknown	0	0	730	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	745	0
Total	860	100	506,538	100	8	100	6,948	100	868	100	513,486	100

Nationally, the demographic characteristics of persons infected with AIDS reflects shifts in the population at risk for HIV/AIDS, notably the changing racial/ethnic profile. In 1995, for the first time the proportion of persons reported with AIDS who are African American was equal to the proportion who are white (40%). In 1995, African Americans and Hispanics represented the majority of cases among men (54%) and women (76%). The reported AIDS incidence rate per 100,000 among African Americans (92.6) was six times higher than among whites (15.4) and two times higher than that among Hispanics (46.2).

Findings indicate a significant decline in the rate of infection among white men. The decline among white men has contributed to the stabilization in infection overall. In the U.S., young minorities, particularly African Americans, are at an extremely high risk for HIV infections. Estimates of prevalence predict an average of 1 out of every 33 African American men aged 27-39 may have been infected as of January 1993. African American women chances of infection is estimated at 1 out of 100 for this same age group. An estimated average of 1 out of every 59 young Hispanic men and an average of 1 out of every 200 young Hispanic women may also be infected.

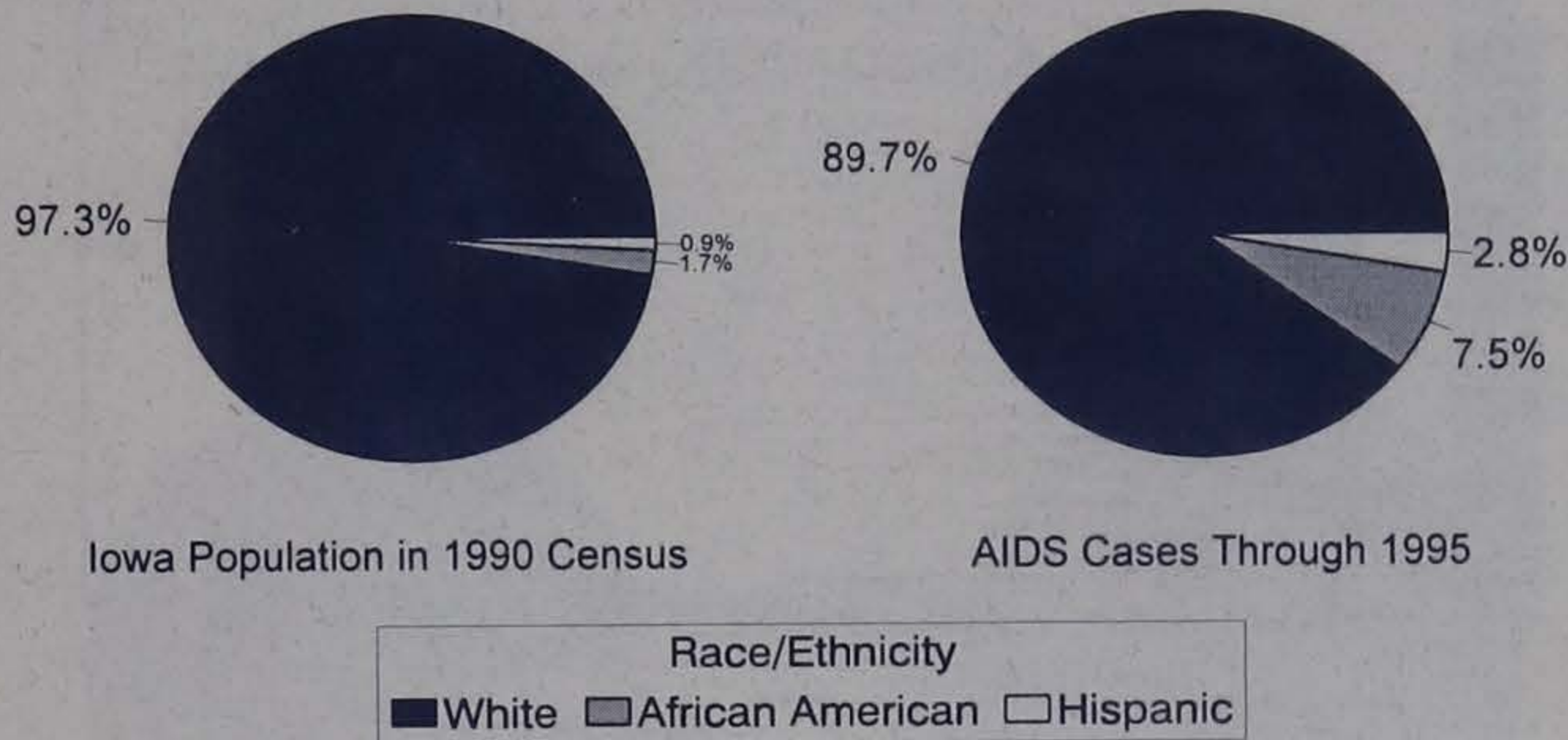
Iowa AIDS Cases by Race & Ethnicity 1994 - 1995

	1994	%	1995	%
White	105	83	96	82
African Am	19	15	12	10
Hispanic	2	2	8	7
Asian/Pac	0	0	0	0
AI/AN	0	0	1	1
Total	126	100	117	100

Iowa is not isolated from this shift in reported AIDS cases to the minority population. While there is a visible decrease in percentage of reported cases in the African American population, when comparing 1994 to 1995, it is notable that as recent as December 1991, African Americans represented only 1 percent of the total number of AIDS cases. The Hispanic community has witnessed the most rapidly rising proportion of cases, when comparing all racial/ethnic populations, with a 50 percent increase in total number of cases since December 1993. The white community has experienced a decrease in the proportion of cumulative AIDS cases going from 92 percent in 1993 to 89 percent through December 1995.

AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity Compared to Total Population

State of Iowa



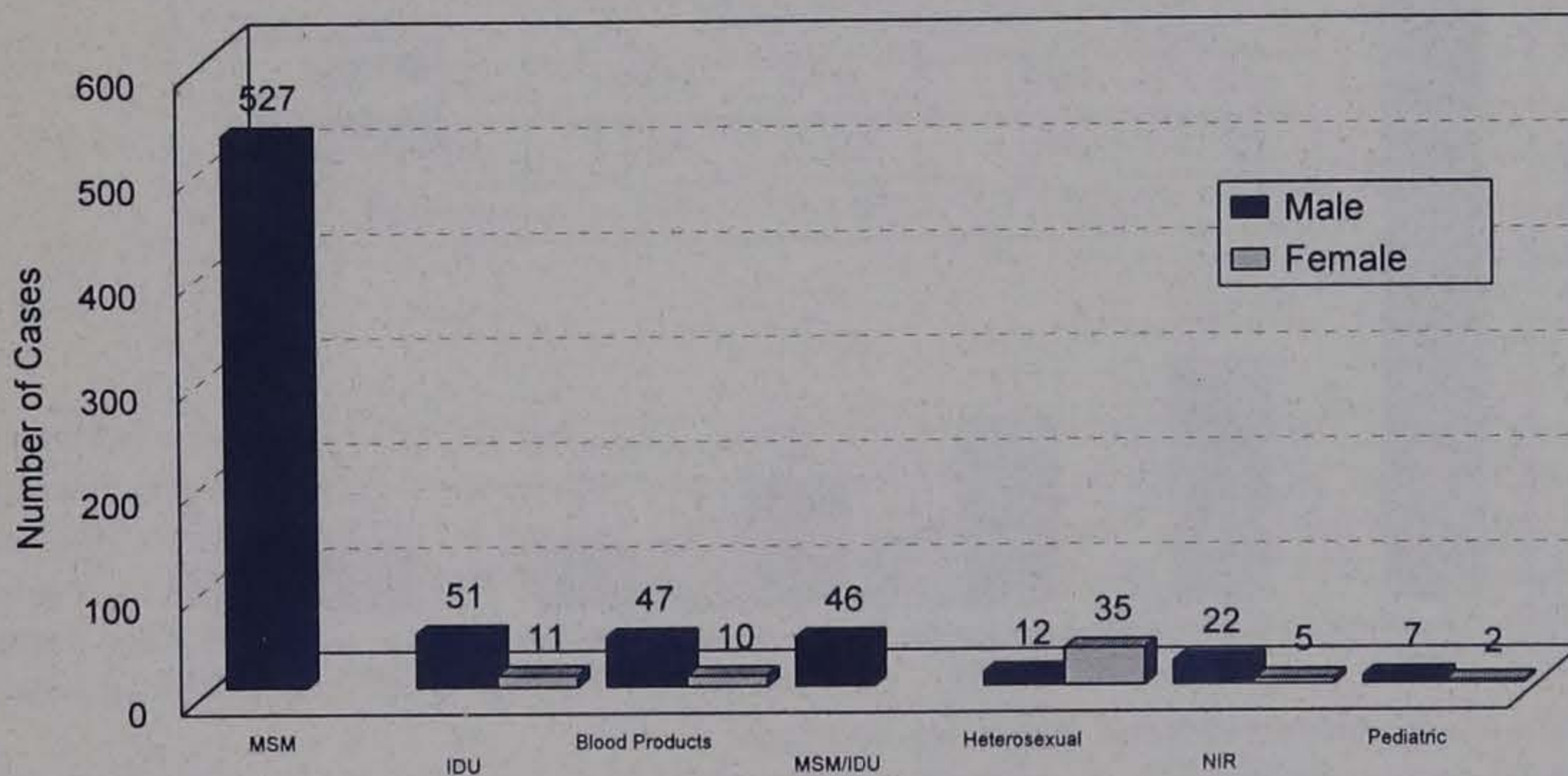
Source: Iowa Department of Public Health, STD/HIV Prevention Program

African Americans constitute 1.7 percent of the Iowa population, at the same time representing 7.5 percent of all Iowa AIDS cases. The Hispanic population is estimated at 0.9 percent whereas the percentage of Hispanic cases is 2.8 percent. In the U.S., white non-Hispanic constitutes 80.3 percent of the total population whereas they represent 47 percent of total U.S. AIDS cases. African Americans comprise 12.1 percent of the population at the same time representing 34 percent of the AIDS cases. Hispanic population comprise 9 percent of the U.S. population while representing 18 percent of the AIDS cases.

AIDS Cases in Whites by Transmission Category

State of Iowa

February 1983 - December 1995



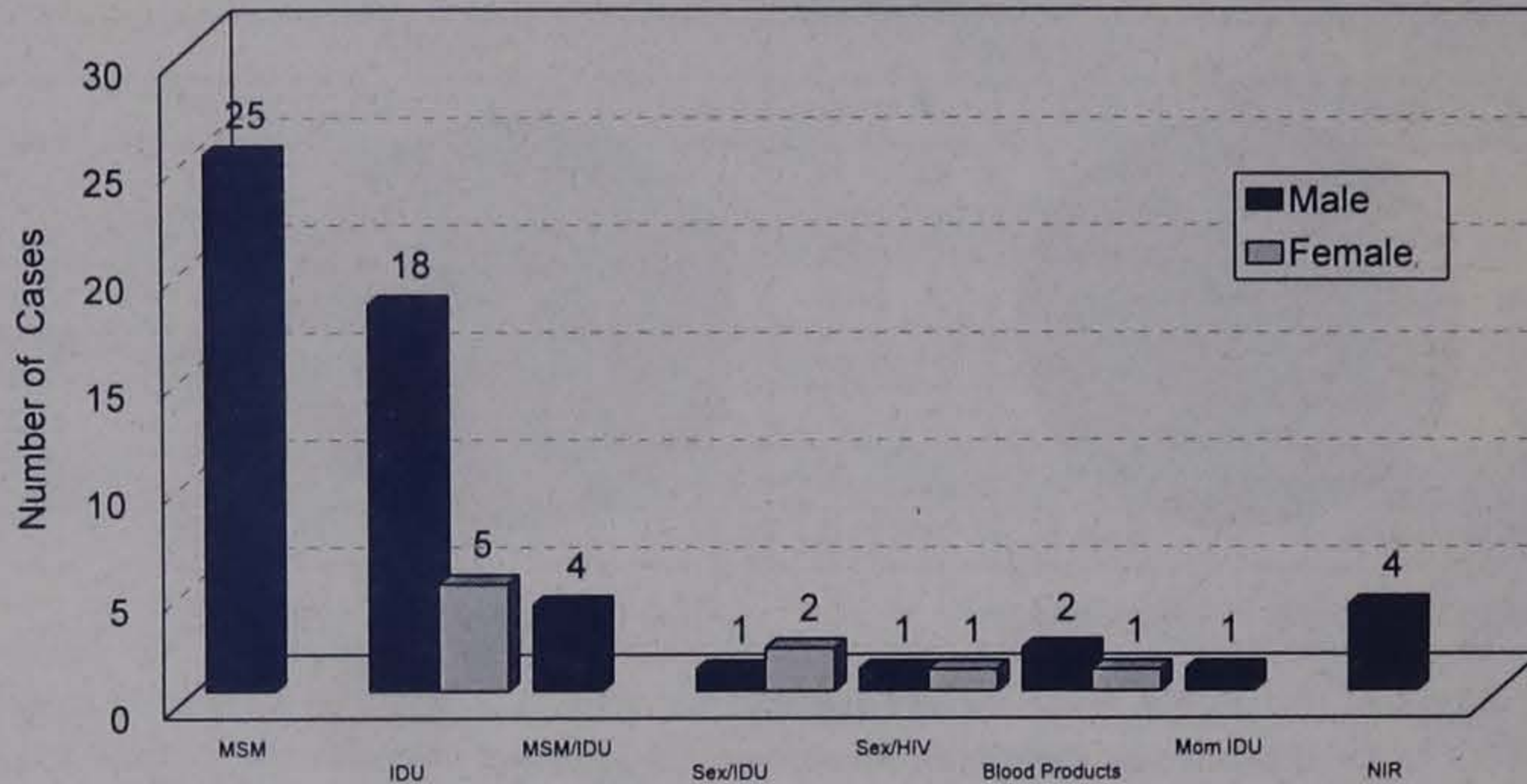
Source: Iowa Department of Public Health, STD/HIV Prevention Program

There have been 775 AIDS cases reported in Iowa's white population. The largest exposure category, MSM, constitutes 68 percent of the total. This is the only category that exhibited a decrease from the previous year. The second largest category is IDU which comprises 8 percent of the total.

AIDS Cases in African Americans by Transmission Category

State of Iowa

February 1983 - December 1995



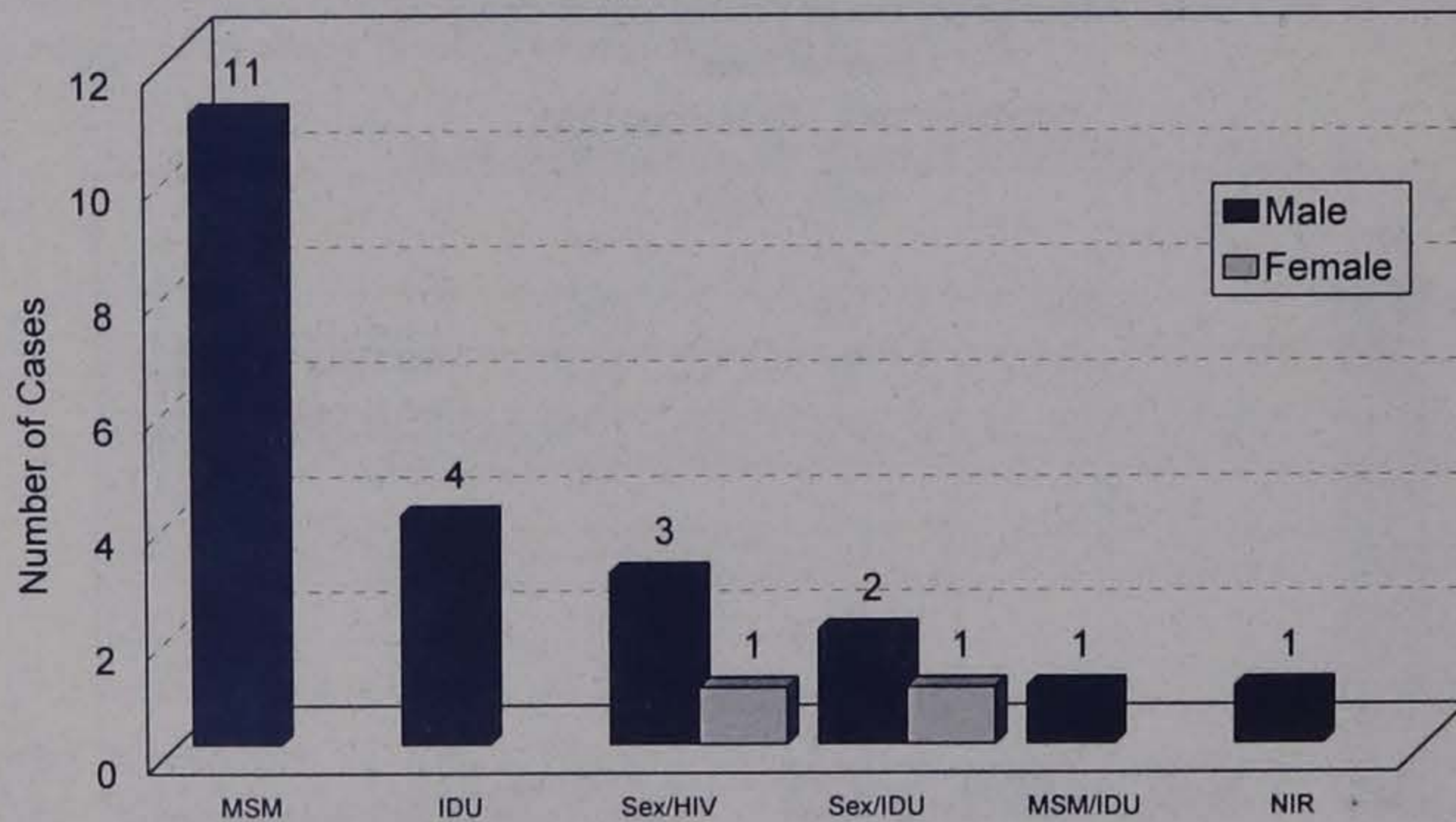
Source: Iowa Department of Public Health, STD/HIV Prevention Program

There have been 65 AIDS cases reported within the African American community through December 1995. The bar chart displays the transmission categories for this population. There are 31 AIDS cases related to IDU. This factor accounts for 48 percent of all AIDS cases within the African American population.

AIDS Cases in Hispanics by Transmission Category

State of Iowa

February 1983 - December 1995



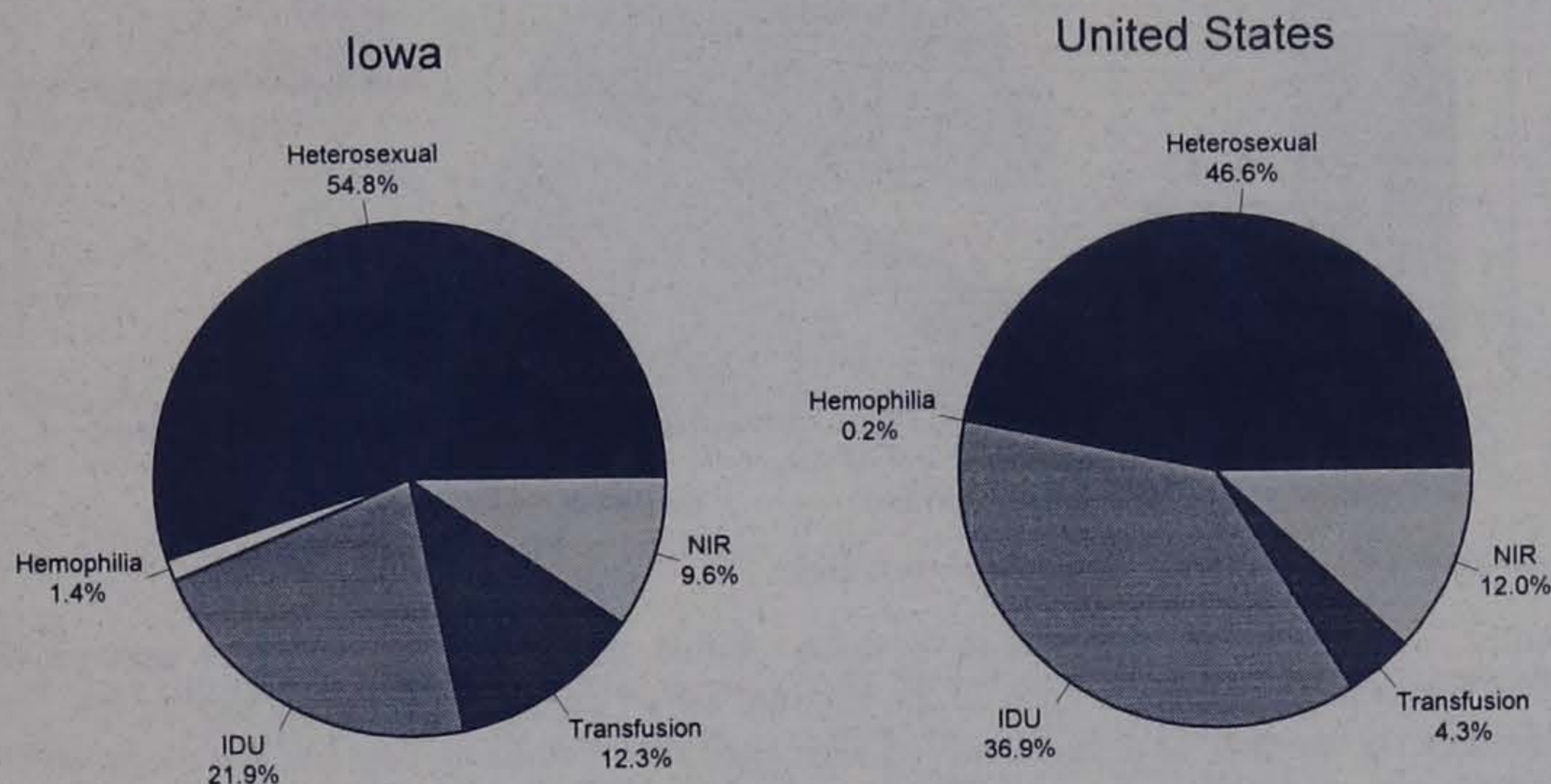
Source: Iowa Department of Public Health, STD/HIV Prevention Program

Hispanics comprise 0.9 percent of Iowa's population. There have been 24 AIDS cases reported from this population. Hispanic case numbers have increased 33 percent in the last 12 months. The MSM transmission category accounts for 46 percent of all cases. IDU transmission accounts for 33 percent of Hispanic cases.

WOMEN AND AIDS

Women AIDS Cases by Transmission Category Iowa vs U.S.

February 1983 - December 1995



Source: Iowa Department of Public Health, STD/HIV Prevention Program

Iowa AIDS Cases by Gender 1994 - 1995

	1994	%	1995	%
Male	116	92	104	89
Female	10	8	13	11

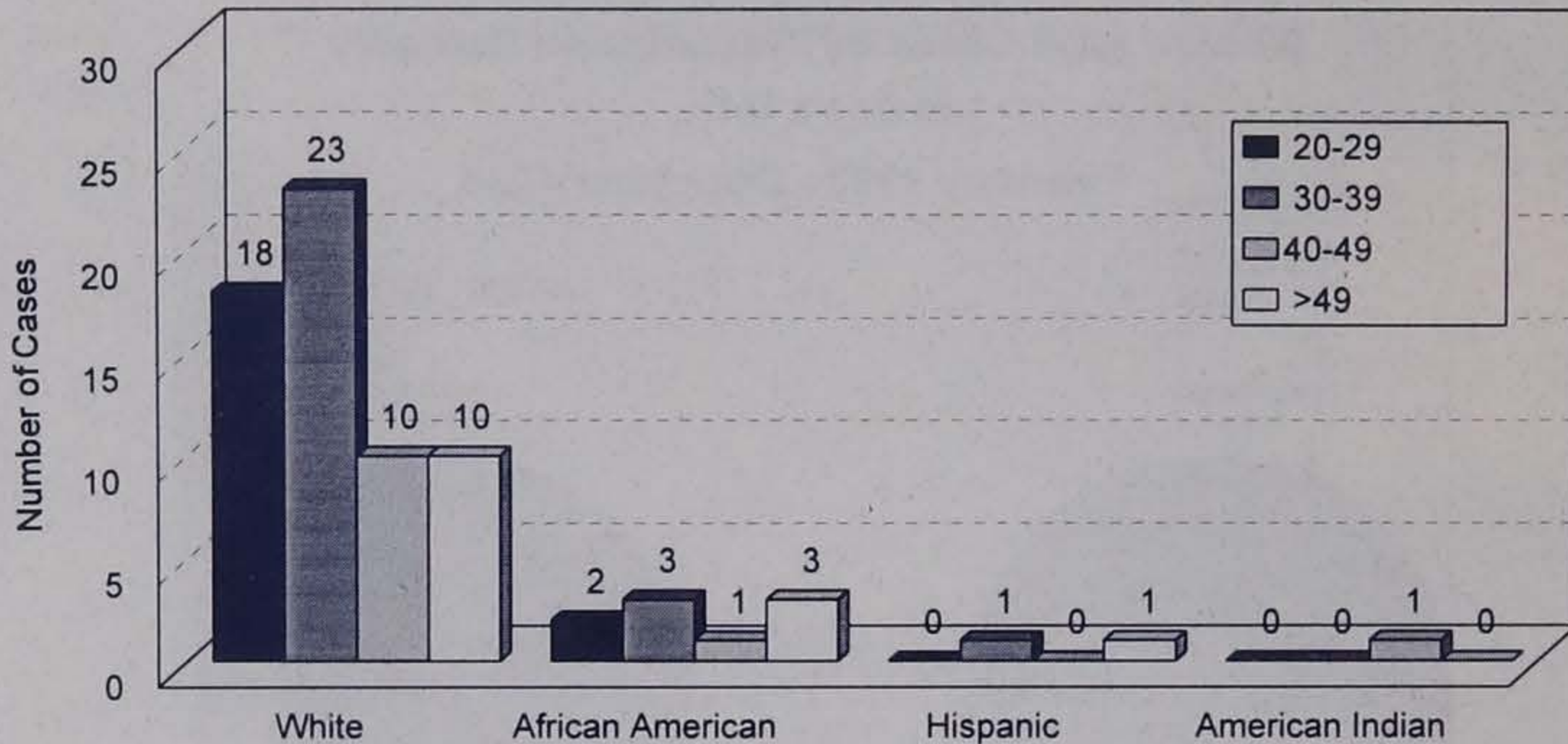
Women have accounted for an increasing proportion of AIDS cases reported in the last few years. Nationally reported AIDS cases among women increased from 8 percent of total cases during the period from 1981 through 1987 to 18 percent for the period 1993 through 1995. The proportion of females among U.S. adolescent AIDS cases have almost tripled from 14 percent in 1987 to 43 percent of the reported cases in 1994. A similar trend in Iowa AIDS cases was observed by comparing the proportion of cases in 1994 (8%) to the proportion of cases in 1995 (11%).

When comparing transmission modes between Iowa and the U.S., IDU plays a more prominent role nationally while both the heterosexual and blood transfusion categories display a higher proportion among Iowa AIDS cases in women.

AIDS Cases in Women by Age and Race/Ethnicity

State of Iowa

February 1983 - December 1995



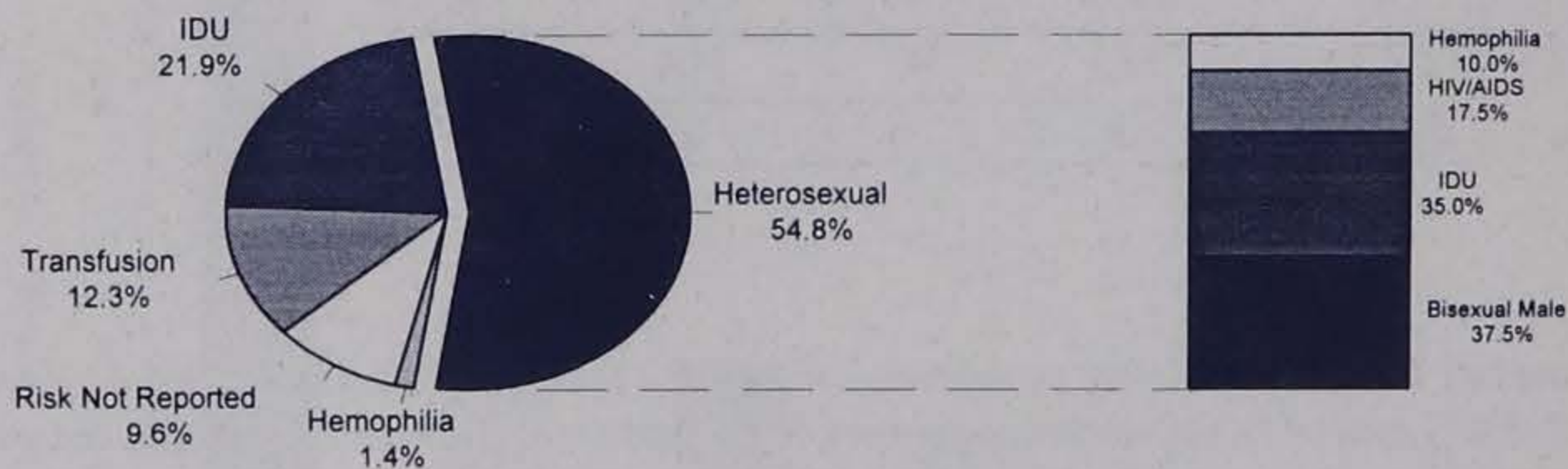
Source: Iowa Department of Public Health, STD/HIV Prevention Program

There have been 73 AIDS cases reported in women. Cases in women increased 18 percent since December 1994. Childbearing women, ages 20-39, account for 64 percent of all cases among this group. The graph illustrates the number of cases involved with each racial/ethnic group and the designated age category. African American women comprise 12 percent of all AIDS cases in women, white non-Hispanic women comprise 84 percent of the cases in women. Therefore, 16 percent of all AIDS cases involve women of color.

AIDS Cases in Women by Transmission Category

State of Iowa

February 1983 - December 1995

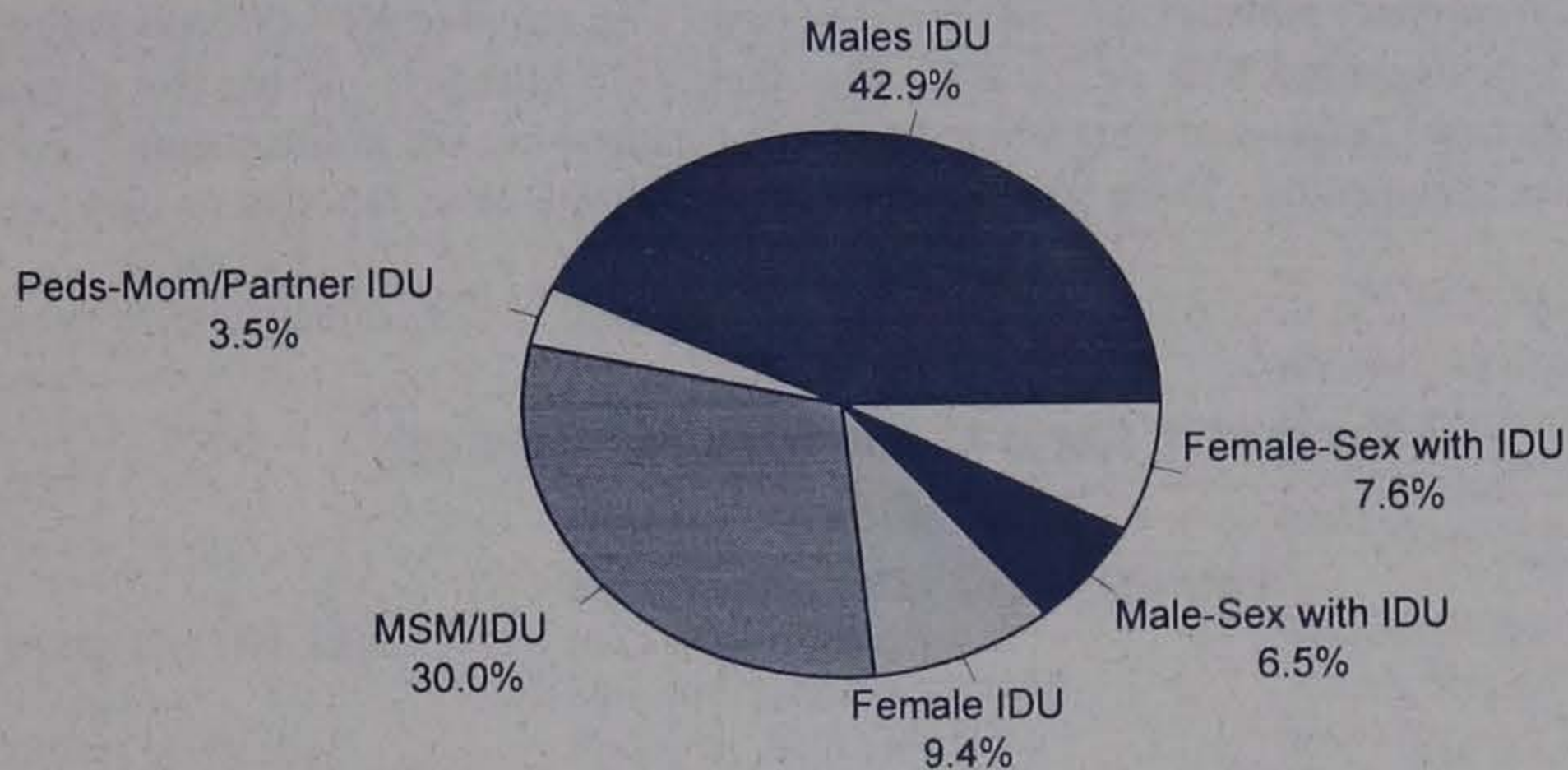


Source: Iowa Department of Public Health, STD/HIV Prevention Program

Women represent 9 percent of all adult AIDS cases. The heterosexual transmission category comprise the majority of cases in women. The next most prevalent transmission category is IDU with 22 percent of cases. When the heterosexual risk factor is isolated and separated further as indicated in the bar at the right, two components become highlighted; women having sex with a bisexual male and women having sex with an IDU.

INJECTING DRUG USE

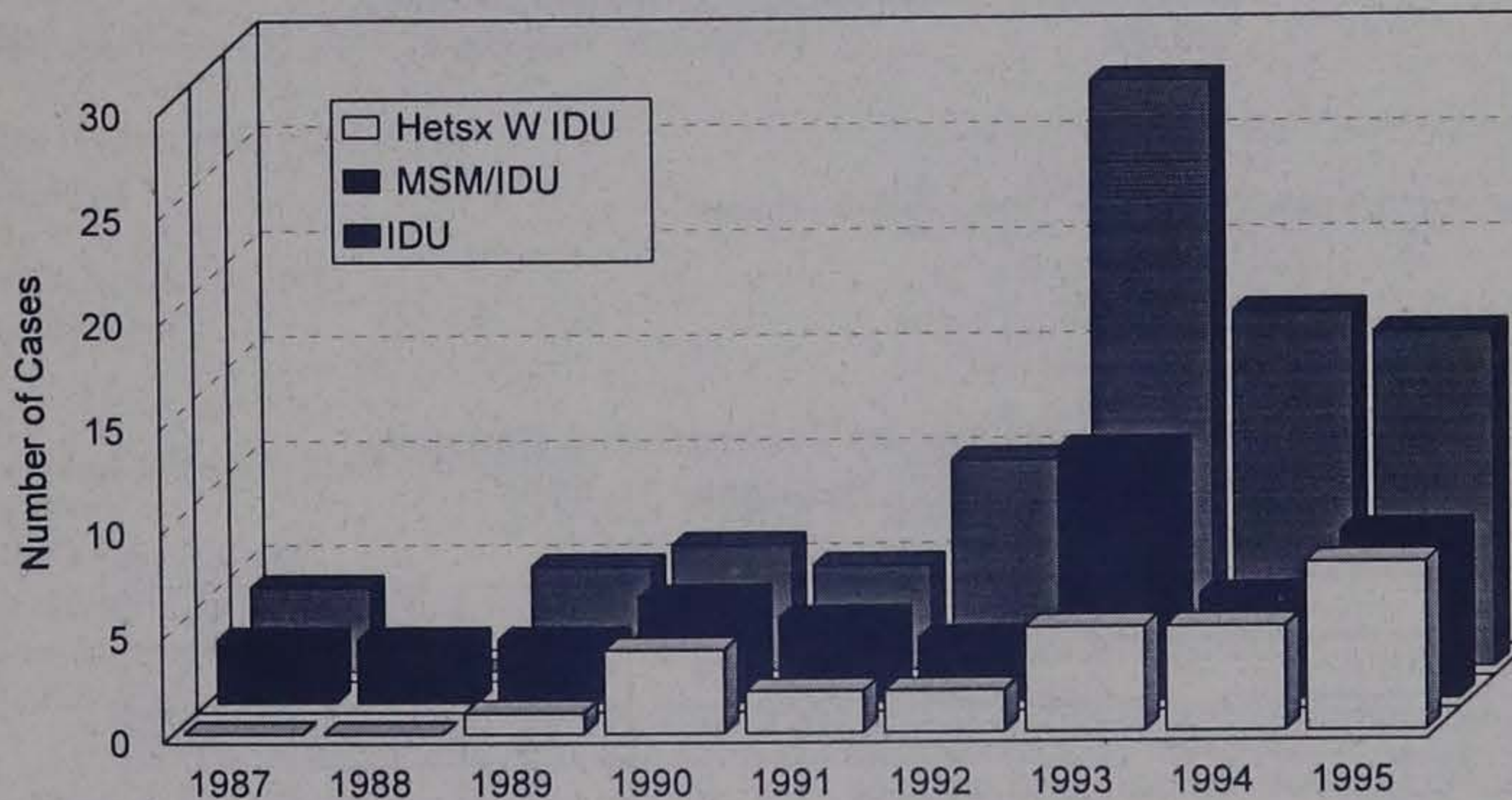
**AIDS Cases Related to IDU, 20 % of Reported Cases
State of Iowa
February 1983 - December 1995**



Source: Iowa Department of Public Health, STD/HIV Prevention Program

Injecting drug use (IDU) has been directly or indirectly involved with 20 percent (170 cases) of all Iowa AIDS cases. Eighty-two percent of these cases are direct involvement with IDU while the remaining 18 percent relates to heterosexual (sex partner of IDU) or mother at risk transmission. Nationally this role is more evident in women where IDU accounts for 49 percent of all reported cases in the heterosexual category.

**AIDS Cases by IDU Transmission Categories
State of Iowa
February 1983 - December 1995**



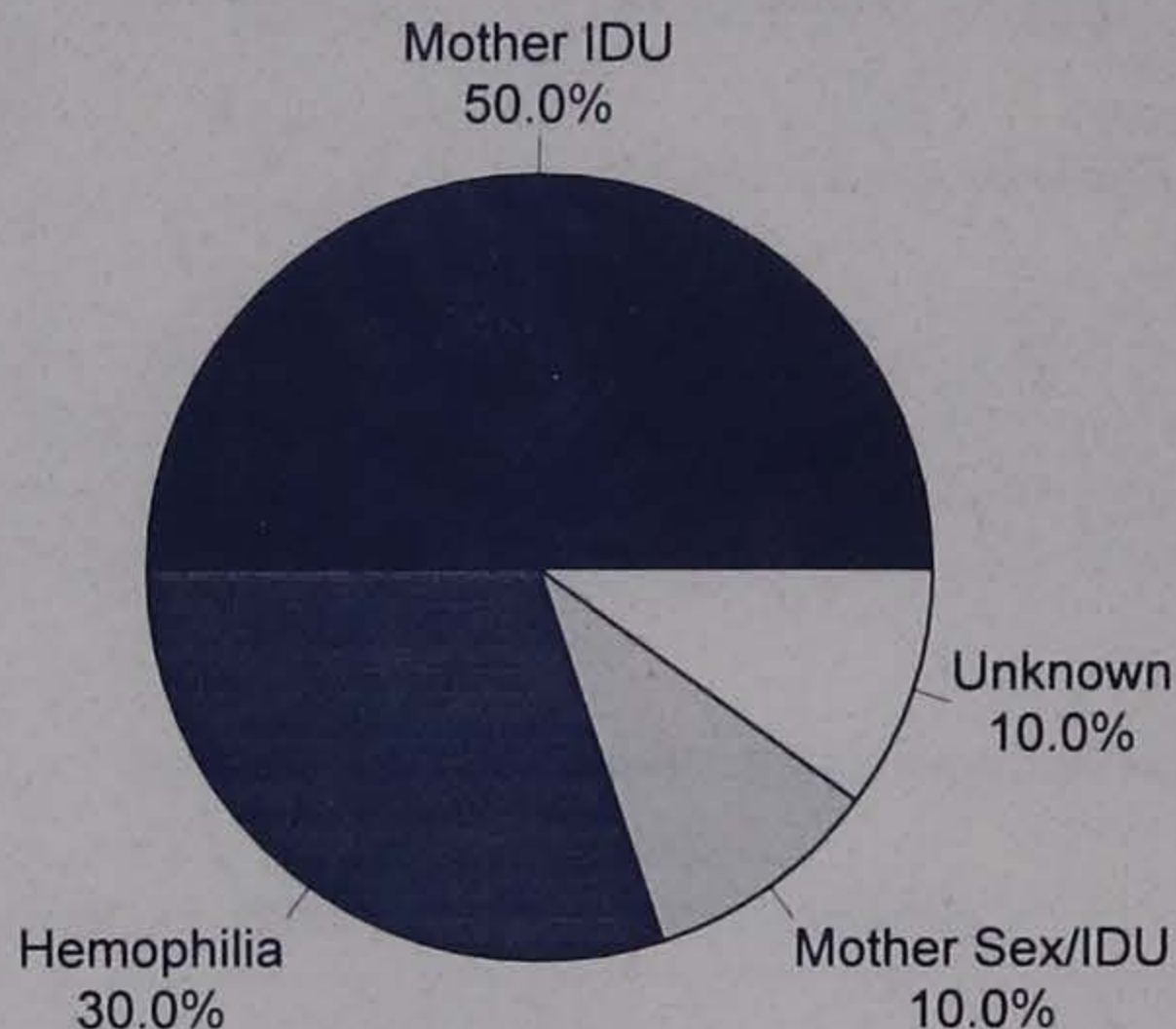
Source: Iowa Department of Public Health, STD/HIV Prevention Program

Sexual contact with an IDU continues to be a major factor in expanding the number of heterosexual cases. Thirty percent of the total cases of heterosexual contact with an IDU occurred in 1995. Gender does not appear to play a significant role with heterosexual contact to IDU where it is equally distributed between females (54%) and males (46%).

PEDIATRIC AIDS CASES

There have been 8 pediatric AIDS cases (patients ≤ 13 years of age at time of diagnosis) reported in Iowa. The IDU transmission category is associated with 6 cases. The discrepancy in totals between the Iowa AIDS cases and transmission categories is due to the time when HIV infection was acquired by two persons. Transmission category includes two additional persons who acquired HIV infection prior to the age of 13 but were not diagnosed with AIDS until after their 13th birthday. These two persons are considered adult AIDS cases because of time when diagnoses occurred but fall in the pediatric definition when transmission was documented. There were no new pediatric AIDS cases reported in 1995.

Pediatric AIDS Cases by Transmission Category
State of Iowa
February 1983 - December 1995



Source: Iowa Department of Public Health, STD/HIV Prevention Program

Pediatric AIDS Cases by Transmission Category
February 1983 - December 31, 1995

	Iowa	%	U.S.	%
Hemophilia	3	30	227	3
Parent at-risk/has AIDS/HIV	6	60	6,256	90
Transfusion with blood/blood product	0	0	366	5
None of the above/Undetermined	1	10	99	2
Total	10	100	6,948	100

Counseling, Testing, Referral, and Partner Notification

The Iowa Department of Public Health provides funds to 11 testing sites and the University of Iowa Hygienic Laboratory to provide free confidential anonymous testing for HIV and CD4 cell counts testing. Services at the Alternate Test Sites include HIV prevention counseling, referral, and partner notification.

Black Hawk County Health Dept.
1407 Independence Ave., 5th Floor
Waterloo, IA 50703
319/291-2413

Dubuque Visiting Nurses Assoc.
1454 Iowa Street
Dubuque, IA 52001
319/556-6200

Polk County Health Dept.
1907 Carpenter
Des Moines, IA 50314
515/286-3897

Cerro Gordo County Health Dept.
22 N. Georgia, Suite 300
Mason City, IA 50401
515/421-9300

Iowa City Free Medical Clinic
120 N. Dubuque
Iowa City, IA 52240
319/337-4459

Scott County Health Dept.
Bicentennial Building, 5th Floor
428 Western Avenue
Davenport, IA 52801
319/326-8618

Council Bluffs City Hlth Dept.
209 Pearl Street
Council Bluffs, IA 51501
712/328-3194

Iowa State University
Student Health Center
Ames, IA 50011
515/294-5803

Siouxland Dist. Health Dept.
205 5th Street
Sioux City, IA 51101
712/279-6882 or 712/279-6119

Des Moines County Hlth. Dept.
522 N 3rd Street
Burlington, IA 52601
319/753-8290

Linn County Health Dept.
501 13th Street NW
Cedar Rapids, IA 52405
319/398-3551

HIV Consortia and Drug Reimbursement

The Iowa Department of Public Health receives a Ryan White Title II Grant to fund essential support and health services to HIV-infected persons and their families. Services include case management, transportation, direct emergency financial assistance, counseling, buddy companion services, information and referral, support groups, and reimbursement for Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved medications. Lead agencies and contact persons are:

AIDS Project of Central Iowa
Kirk Bragg
414 - 12th Street
Des Moines, IA 50309
515/284-0245

Southeast Iowa HIV Care Consortium
Karen Robinson
Johnson Co. Dept. of Public Health
1105 Gilbert Court
Iowa City, IA 52240
319/356-6040

Northeast Iowa HIV Care Consortium
Staci Fry
Cedar Valley Hospice
2101 Kimball Ave., Suite 401
Waterloo, IA 50702
319/292-2437

Western Iowa HIV Care Consortium
Linda Mills
Siouxland District Health Dept.
205 5th Street
Sioux City, IA 51101
712/279-6119

Prevention Counseling Training

The Iowa Department of Public Health provides an HIV Prevention Counseling workshop for counselors in HIV antibody testing contexts to assist their clients in reducing their risk of acquiring or transmitting HIV.

Prevention Education

The Iowa Department of Public Health provides funding to HIV/AIDS coalitions for prevention education and prevention interventions throughout Iowa. In addition, many of the coalitions sponsor support groups for HIV positive persons and their families.

African Americans Taking Action Against AIDS Council NE Council on Substance Abuse Contact: Lorraine Griffie 1221 Franklin Avenue Waterloo, IA 50703 319/232-5363	Interfaith Network - Central IA Contact: Kevin Cameron 601 Keo Way Des Moines, IA 50309 515/266-6695 or 515/237-3434	North Iowa AIDS Coalition Contact: Susan Clarkson 22 N. Georgia, Suite 300 Mason City, IA 50401 515/421-9300
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AIDS Project of Central Iowa Contact: Kirk Bragg 414 12th Street Des Moines, IA 50309 515/284-0245	Interfaith Network - Eastern IA Contact: Paul Ruppelt 2101 Kimball Avenue, Suite 401 Waterloo, IA 50702 319/292-2437	P.E.A.C.E. Contact: Bill Mc Gill P.O. Box 1180 Des Moines, IA 50311 515/253-2622
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AIDS Coalition of Story County Contact: Pam Carnine 113 Colorado Avenue P.O. Box 1487 Ames, IA 50014 515/292-5487	IA Hispanic/Latino AIDS Coal. Contact: Patricia Peterson 175 N.W. 57th Place, P.O. Box 10385 Des Moines, IA 50306 515/244-5694	Rapids AIDS Project Contact: David Packard 3601 42nd Street, NE Cedar Rapids, IA 52402 319/393-3500
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AIDS Project Quad Cities, Inc. Contact: Beth Wehrman 1351 W. Central Park, Suite 320 Davenport, IA 52804 319/328-5464	Johnson County AIDS Coalition Contact: Karen Robinson 1105 Gilbert Court Iowa City, IA 52240 319/356-6040	Siouxland AIDS Coalition Contact: Linnea Fletcher P.O. Box 3613 Sioux City, IA 51102 712/279-6119
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Dubuque Reg. AIDS Coalition Contact: Mary Rose Corrigan 1300 Main Street Dubuque, IA 52001 319/589-4181	Muscatine Area AIDS Coalition Contact: Nancy Nauman P.O. Box 1151 Muscatine, IA 52761 319/263-7174	St. Lukes Gordon Rec. Ctr. Contact: Linnea Fletcher 2700 Pierce Street Sioux City, IA 51104 712/279-1876
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Ft Dodge Area AIDS Coalition
Contact: Rayme Nuckles
P.O. Box 961
Fort Dodge, IA 50501
515/955-2437

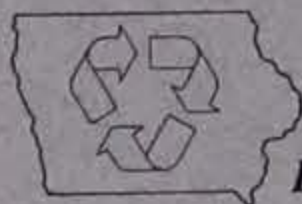
Prevention Training Workshops

Through the Department of Education, "Train the Trainer" workshops are available for teachers, school health personnel, and administrators. Prevention training prepares participants to begin and continue a process to teach students about HIV prevention skills. Education programs emphasizing behavior change are also offered to staff serving "Out of School Youth." Public Health STD/HIV Prevention Program staff assist with these training and education sessions.

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