

STBBI Action Plan Update

STBBI Surveillance Division



Outline

- Brief overview of STBBI surveillance, modelling, and guidance activities at PHAC
- Update on relevant items from the STBBI Action Plan



Key Activities (1)

Epidemiological monitoring of nationally notifiable STBBI

- Routine case surveillance, enhanced monitoring of antimicrobial resistant gonorrhea, Tracks biobehavioural surveillance among key populations.
- Improving reporting on HIV care cascade indicators, including by sex and geography (P/T); HIV-PrEP uptake; and estimates of hepatitis C prevalence, incidence, and treatment.
- Working closely with PTs, civil society and key populations to increase utility of national surveillance data for stakeholders.

Field Surveillance

- Support 6 provinces (BC, AB, SK, MB, ON, NS) with federal epidemiologists placed in provincial public health authorities on joint federal and provincial STBBI surveillance and epidemiology initiatives.

Modelling & Projections

- Historically served STBBI programs areas, pandemic influenza preparedness and vaccination programs in CIRID, as well as responded to SARS (2003), H1N1 (2009-10) and COVID-19.

Working Groups

- Collaborates with expert working groups composed of people from Black communities, and First Nations, Inuit, and Métis populations, who provide input to strengthen HIV and STBBI data.

Key Activities (2)

STBBI Guides for health professionals

- PHAC's [STBBI guides](#) for healthcare providers and public health professionals outline national recommendations for the screening and diagnosis of STBBI, and the treatment of sexually transmitted infections of national public health importance.

Evidence synthesis and mobilization

- Reviewing updated evidence on the sexual transmission of HIV to support justice reform and U=U messaging.

Risk assessment

- Detection of and response to emerging public health threats posed by STBBI.

Enabling environment

Action	Recent activities
Synthesize and disseminate evidence on HIV transmission risk and the public health implications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manuscript on risk of sexual transmission of HIV with VL 200-1000 submitted
Improve monitoring of STBBI trends and facilitate access to data on key STBBI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First-ever HBV estimates of incidence and prevalence • Improved accessibility of information through data blogs (HCV treatment, PWID experiences of stigma) and dashboards (gonorrhea AMR, mpox)
Collaborate with communities affected by STBBI to inform responsible and culturally appropriate usage, integrating diverse ways of understanding health and well-being, including Indigenous Ways of Knowing and Doing as appropriate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular meetings and discussions on these topics with the Black Expert Working Group and First Nations, Inuit, and Metis Working Group for HIV and Syphilis Surveillance • Ongoing work with community experts to improve STBBI data for Black people and First Nations, Inuit, and Metis Peoples
Review and adapt national surveillance methods in collaboration with PT and community partners to improve reporting on STBBI epidemiology and monitor progress toward elimination goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revised hep C national case definition • HBV and HCV biobank study using CHMS • Continue to convene partners on infectious and congenital syphilis monitoring and response (SOICC)

Prevention, Initiation of care and treatment, Ongoing care and support

Action	Progress and status
Strengthen public health capacity to respond to emerging and re-emerging STBBI public health threats by developing robust risk assessment processes and embedding public health personnel in provinces and territories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing work to integrate risk assessment into routine public health surveillance practices • Assessment of signals related to mpox, HIV, gonorrhea • 4/6 field surveillance officer positions filled • Support field placements as subject matter experts
Provide policy and technical guidance to inform the uptake of evidence based biomedical prevention tools (e.g., HIV PrEP and vaccination) and other potentially emerging biomedical prevention tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAC-STBBI recommendations on doxycycline post-exposure prophylaxis (Doxy-PEP) for cisgender GBMSM and transgender women will be published soon
Assess and report on ongoing gaps for STBBI treatment and care, to inform uptake initiatives among key populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication of analyses on HIV care cascade, HCV treatment, gonorrhea treatment appropriateness among GBMSM
Equip healthcare professionals with readily accessible resources and tools to support the delivery of comprehensive, holistic, trauma-informed, stigma and discrimination free, and culturally safe STBBI and sexual health care and support.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Published two journal articles on syphilis POCT • Gonorrhea treatment recommendations • Chlamydia/gonorrhea screening recommendations • Knowledge mobilization resources (e.g. fact sheets, presentations)