

**WELCOME TO THE UVA
RYAN WHITE PROGRAM!**



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APPOINTMENTS

As a patient in the Family Centered Clinic, you will have a physician or a nurse practitioner that you will routinely see for your visits. Your provider's name is:

When you call the clinic to make appointments, always tell the person making the appointment the name of your doctor or nurse practitioner. This will help to ensure that you see the same person at each visit.

What are the clinic hours?

Clinic is Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday mornings from 8:30 a.m. to noon and Thursday 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

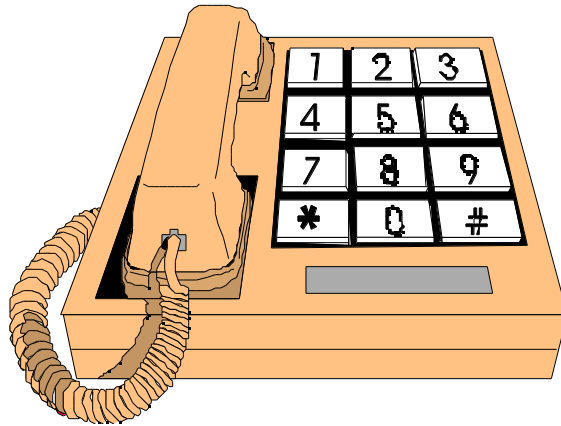
How do I make appointments?

You can make appointments by calling the clinic at **(804) 982-1688** or toll free at **1(800) 251-3627** Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Ask for Melissa Berry.

What should I do if I cannot come to a clinic appointment?

If you cannot come to a clinic appointment, call the clinic at (804)982-1688. If no one is in the office, the voice mail will answer and you can leave a message. ***Always reschedule your appointment.***

PHONE CALLS



What should I do if I have a medical question or need a prescription refilled?

If you have a question about a medical problem or if you need a new prescription filled, you can talk to the nurse coordinator by calling (804) 924-8180. The toll free number is (800) 251-3627. The nurse coordinator is available during the daytime hours Monday through Friday at (804) 924-8180. If you cannot reach the nurse coordinator, call Melissa Berry at (804)982-1688. If you have a question or need a prescription after these hours, call the hospital operator and ask to have your nurse practitioner/physician or the person on call for the Ryan White Program paged.

When you call to have a new prescription filled, please be sure that you do not have any refills left. You can check with the pharmacy to find out if you have any refills. When you leave a message to have a new prescription filled, *always* give the name of the medication, the name of the pharmacy, and the phone number of the pharmacy if possible.

What should I do if I want to find out my lab test results?

If you want to know your CD₄ count or viral load, call the nurse coordinator at (804) 924-8180 OR call your nurse practitioner or doctor directly. If he or she is not available, leave a message including your name and call back number. Results of the CD₄ count generally do not come back for about one to two days. Viral load results may be available in one to two weeks. Always leave a phone number where you may be reached and any special instructions regarding returning your

call. Please remember that **staff cannot answer phone calls during clinic hours** because they are working with the patients in the clinic.

Why do I need to return to clinic for my lab results after my first visit?

It is important to return to clinic 1 to 2 weeks after your initial clinic visit to discuss your laboratory results and other issues with your primary care provider. It is important to do this face-to-face so as to help you make the necessary decisions together as well as answer any other questions you may have. You may need to talk about medications and how to take them.

What should I do if I have an emergency?

If you have an emergency, go to the closest emergency room. If you live a long drive from UVA and need to go to your local emergency room, the doctors there can call the ID nurse practitioners or the ID fellows at UVA to find out more information about your condition. Remember to take your medications with you. Show the medications to the doctor in the emergency room and tell him/her if you have missed any doses. It may also be helpful to have the name of your nurse practitioner/doctor in the ID clinic written down to give to the ER doctor.

How can someone contact my doctor or nurse practitioner in an emergency?

Call the hospital operator at (804)924-0000 or toll free (800) 251-3627. Ask the operator to page your doctor or nurse practitioner. If your doctor or nurse practitioner is not on call, ask to speak to whoever is on call for the Family Centered Clinic or the ID fellow on call.

What should I do if I have a new symptom?

If you have a new symptom such as a fever, new rash, new cough, or new diarrhea, call the nurse coordinator or your doctor or nurse practitioner. He or she will talk with you to decide if you should come in to clinic to be seen or if the problem can be handled over the telephone.

How can I contact the social worker?

We have two social workers. If you need to talk with Bruce Ellsworth, call him at (804) 924-1754. You can leave a voice mail at this number. If you need to talk with Jessica Story-Huston, call her office at (804) 924-8580. You can leave a voice message at this number. The social workers will try to return your call as soon as possible. You can also page either of them by calling the hospital operator

at (804) 924-4000 and asking to have them paged. The toll free number is (800) 251-3627.



Phone Numbers to Keep

Appointments <i>Melissa Berry</i>	(804) 982-1688
Hospital Operator	(804) 924-0000
Nurse	(804) 924-8180
Nurse Practitioner <i>Jill Lomenick</i>	(804) 924-5409
Nurse Practitioner <i>Linda Eastham</i>	(804) 982-1755
OB/GYN Providers <i>Yvonne Newberry, FNP</i> <i>Dr. James Ferguson</i>	(804)982-1688 <i>Messages only</i>
Patient Assistance Drug Program <i>Kelli Johnson</i>	(804) 982-3178
Physician <i>Dr. Gregory Townsend</i>	(804) 982-4471
Physician <i>Dr. Brian Wispelwey</i>	(804) 982-1688 <i>Messages only</i>
Social Worker <i>Bruce Ellsworth</i>	(804) 924-1754
Social Worker <i>Jessica Story-Huston</i>	(804) 924-8580
Substance Abuse Counselor <i>Jeff Carr</i>	(804) 982-1688 <i>Messages only</i>
Toll Free Number	(800) 251-3627
Stadtlanders Pharmacy	(800) 238-1548

HIV/AIDS ISSUES

What are CD4 counts?

The cell most affected by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a specific type of white blood cell called the CD4 cell. White blood cells fight infections in your body. As your white cells (especially the CD4 cells) decrease, your body becomes more susceptible to infections.

In our clinic, your doctor or nurse practitioner will check your CD4 count about every 3 - 6 months. Knowledge of this count helps us to help you. For example, when your count falls below 200, it is important that you take medication to help prevent an infection known as PCP (pneumocystis carinii pneumonia). You do not need to take antibiotics to prevent opportunistic infections until your CD4 count falls to about 200 or until your primary provider believes it is necessary for other reasons such as problems with thrush. While your count is about 500 or greater, your body will fight infection very well. When your count is between 200 and 500, your practitioner will discuss treatment options with you. These are determined on an individual basis.

It is important to understand that there is variation in the CD4 count from day to day. Therefore, your counts will always be at least a little different each time they are drawn. It is more important to listen to your body (how you feel) than to focus on a difference in the counts from one visit to the next. We will watch your counts and change therapy based on *trends* rather than a single change in the numbers.

What is viral load?

Viral load is the amount of virus counted in a small amount of your blood. When your virus is controlled, the test should not be able to count the virus because the amount is so small. The higher the number of copies of virus, the more active and stronger the virus is. It is good to have a very small number for a viral load. It is not good to have a large number.

What does it mean to have HIV?

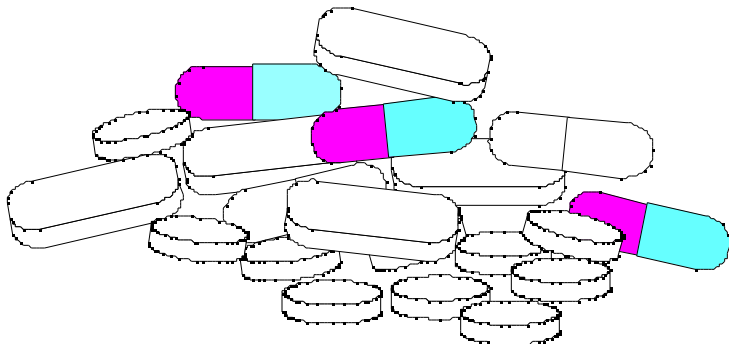
Many people find the terms HIV and AIDS confusing and the word AIDS very frightening. HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) is the virus that causes AIDS. The virus harms your white blood cells and eventually makes you more susceptible to infections. Having more difficulty with infections occurs when your CD4 count is lower, usually about 8 or 10 years after you first have contact with the virus. Normal CD4 counts are about 700 to 1000. Without treatment, this count may drop about 60 to 100 cells per year. It usually takes many years for you

to lose enough CD₄ cells to develop symptoms or become ill. This is why you feel healthy in the early part of the illness after you first contact the virus.

If you have just been diagnosed with HIV, you may find your CD₄ counts are still very high, *or*, you may find that your counts are in the lower range. You may have had the virus for a long time and just not known about it because you did not feel sick.

What does it mean to have AIDS?

AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) is a term that refers to the time during your HIV infection when your CD₄ count is below 200 or if the percentage of CD₄ cells is below 14%. You may also have AIDS if you develop certain infections known as AIDS defining illnesses. Some people continue to feel pretty well and others sometimes feel more tired or have less appetite. Sometimes people have more problems with infections such as yeast at this point in their illness. Your nurse practitioner or doctor may prescribe medicine to prevent some of these infections. It is important to take this medicine exactly as prescribed.



Are there medicines to fight HIV?

There is no cure for HIV. However, there are some medicines that can help you fight the virus. Right now, there are 3 kinds of medications. It is important for you to take more than 1 medicine at the same time. You may have heard about these medicines from other people with HIV. Sometimes people hear negative comments about a medication. It is important to remember that medications affect different people in different ways.

In our clinic, we will check your CD₄ count and viral load on a routine basis. We usually talk to people about taking medications when the CD₄ count is about 500 or when the viral load number is getting larger. Your doctor or nurse practitioner will discuss medications with you. The decision to begin or change a medication is a very individual decision, made by you and your doctor or nurse practitioner. Therefore, comparing with your friends is not helpful.

There are pamphlets about the medications available in our clinic. Please help yourself. You may also want to keep a list of questions as you think of them to bring with you to clinic. If you need to speak with someone before your next clinic appointment, please call your doctor or nurse practitioner.

Virginia has a HIV medication assistance program for patients who meet specific criteria, including: 1.) being ineligible for Medicaid, 2.) having no insurance coverage for the medication, and 3.) a specific level of family income.

If you find that you have difficulty paying for your medications, please speak with Kelli Johnson. Ryan White funds may be available in your local area. Eligibility for these funds involves level of income, lack of insurance, and inability to access medicines through the health department. There are also some programs available through various drug companies that may be helpful to you. Programs differ on financial requirements. Kelli can help you get your medications. Ask for her when you come to clinic.

Living with HIV

It is important to take good care of yourself physically and emotionally. This means eating a well-balanced diet, getting adequate rest, and having some regular exercise. Take your medications as prescribed and keep your clinic appointments. It is also very important to follow up on routine health care, such as having a yearly test for TB, having routine dental and eye exams, and, if you are a woman, having a pelvic examination and PAP done every 6-12 months. If you have a job, you do not need to quit unless you feel you cannot physically continue to work. Most people continue to work. **It is important to continue to live your life and work toward your goals.**

HIV is really a *chronic* illness. Unfortunately, many people in our society do not realize this. Sometimes, people misunderstand the disease. For these reasons, you may sometimes feel alone or sad. You may have difficulty sleeping or not feel like eating. You may find that you want to talk to someone, but it may be difficult to find someone you can trust or who is willing to listen. If this happens, tell your physician or nurse practitioner. They will be happy to help you find someone with whom you can talk. If you would like to see a professional counselor, you may be referred to the outpatient Behavioral Medicine clinic at North Ridge or in the multistory building. Many people find talking to someone very helpful.

Another source of help is the local AIDS support organization (ASO) for your area. The support groups have different names in different areas. However, they all try to provide information, support, and other help as needed. You will find telephone numbers for many of the support organizations at the end of this brochure.

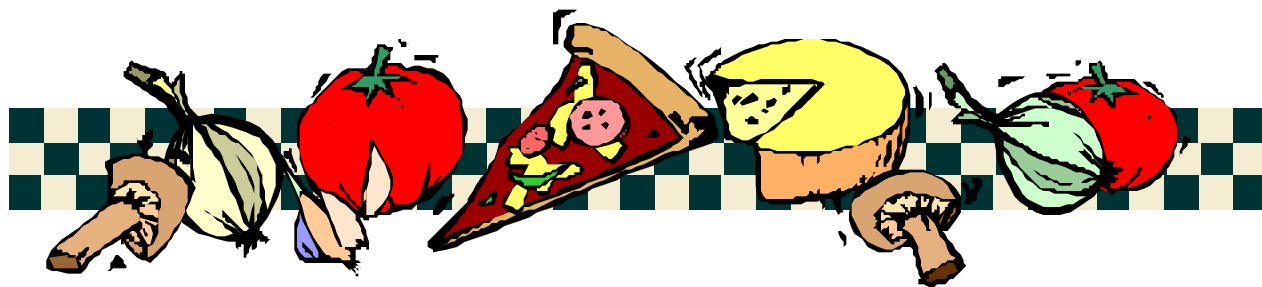
Living with HIV means not only taking care of yourself by diet, exercise, and following medical advice, but also through infection control.

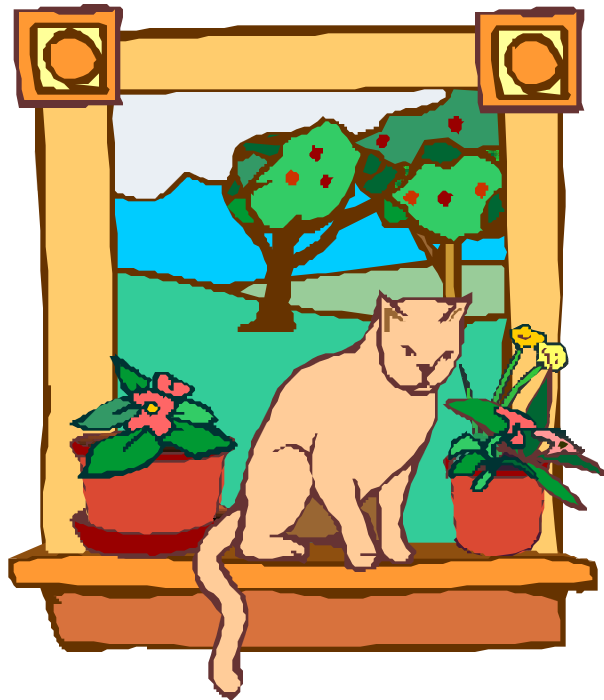
Infection Control Issues

Other people living in the same house with you will not be at risk for HIV through everyday, nonintimate contact such as having meals together or watching TV. HIV is *not* spread by holding hands, kissing on the cheek, hugging, or shaking hands. The virus *is* spread through sexual contact or by blood (for example, sharing needles). Therefore, it would be best to not share razors or toothbrushes. All body fluids (blood, stool, vomit, urine) should be considered as potentially infectious and should not be touched without using gloves. Disinfect blood or body fluid spills by using a solution of one (1) part chlorine bleach to nine (9) parts water. Make this solution new each day. For example, if you cut yourself and bleed, clean up the blood with a solution of chlorine bleach and water (1 part bleach to 9 parts water). If you have an open, draining sore it should be covered. If someone helps you clean-up and bandage it, that person should use gloves and wash their hands thoroughly.

If you and your partner decide to have sex, *always* use a condom. Condoms are not 100% safe but they do decrease risk. Condoms are available free in our clinic. The nurse educator, nurse coordinator, or your health care provider is available to talk with you more about this issue.

There are some important things you can do to try to stay as healthy as possible. For example, certain infections can be gotten from foods that are not properly prepared. Eggs and all meat should be well cooked. Fruits and vegetables should be cooked if possible and *always* be washed.





Sometimes animals and soil can carry germs that can make you sick. You don't need to give your pets away or give up gardening. There are things you can do to decrease your exposure to germs such as trying to avoid exposure to cat stool or bird droppings. For example, if there is not someone else who can change the kitty litter, you should wear gloves and a mask to cover your mouth and nose so you don't touch or breathe-in any of the soiled kitty litter. Careful handwashing after handling pets or changing the kitty litter is always important. In clinic, we can talk with you more about ways to decrease risk of exposure to these germs.

The clinic has brochures that discuss issues of infection control. Please make sure that you help yourself to these. If you do not see a brochure, ask the nurse or your physician/nurse practitioner. The nurse educator is available and will be happy to answer any questions that you may have.

What if I am pregnant?

If you found out your HIV status because of prenatal blood work and you have not had any symptoms, you may have a relatively high CD4 count. If you have been HIV positive and just became pregnant, your virus will not be affected by the pregnancy. However, by having unprotected sex, you not only become pregnant, but you also expose your partner to the virus.



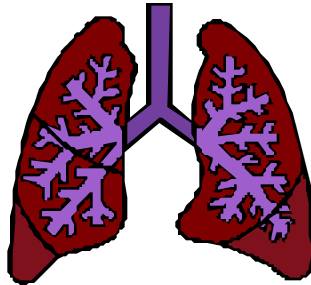
If you are pregnant, your baby has about a 25 to 30% chance (1 in 3 or 4) of being born with HIV. This chance can be reduced to as low as 3% when you take medicines correctly during your pregnancy. Your treatment during pregnancy is the same as when you are not pregnant except during labor and delivery. You may be given AZT through a vein during your labor and delivery, and your baby will be given AZT for the first 6 weeks of life. You will need to discuss this with your doctors or nurse practitioners in clinic.



OTHER INFECTIONS

What about TB?

TB (tuberculosis) is an infection that usually occurs in the lungs. It is spread through the air when people cough, talk, sneeze, sing, or laugh. TB can affect other parts of the body such as the liver or the brain. People who are not HIV positive can get TB, although people who are HIV positive may get the disease more easily. If you have active TB disease, you may have night sweats, cough, weight loss, or notice you are more tired. Because you can have TB germs in your body and not know about it, you will be tested in our clinic for TB.



The test for TB is called a PPD. The nurse will use a very small needle to put a substance under the skin. You will be given a instructions and a card to mail back to clinic if you are unable to return to have the nurse look at the tests in three (3) days. It is important that you do this and return the card. It is best if you can come back to clinic to have the nurse look at your skin test. If you cannot come back to clinic, go to your local health department or your job and have the nurse there look at your skin test. She should fill out the card, sign it, and you can mail it back.

If your PPD has a bump, your test is positive. If you have a positive PPD, your doctor or nurse practitioner will check your chest x-ray and may order some blood tests. If you have a positive PPD and your other tests are negative, you have TB germs without having active disease. Your doctor or nurse practitioner will prescribe some medicine for you to take for one (1) year. It is important for you to take the medicine exactly as prescribed so that you do not get active TB.

What are opportunistic infections?

Opportunistic infections are infections that people can get when their immune systems are not working very well. Some of the infections are more common at certain CD4 levels than others. Some are more preventable or treatable

than others. Some of the opportunistic infections are: thrush/yeast, MAC, and PCP. These are explained below.

What is thrush/yeast?

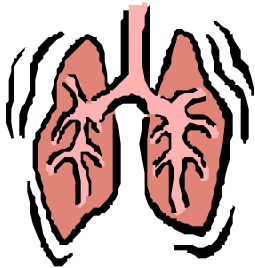
Thrush is a yeast infection in the mouth. Thrush is white, patchy or sometimes bright red. Sometimes thrush is uncomfortable. Sometimes a patient only knows about the thrush by looking in his/her mouth because it doesn't hurt. The yeast infection may also be in the esophagus (the tube that goes from your mouth to your stomach). If this happens, you would have difficulty swallowing or feel uncomfortable in your chest. Women may have vaginal yeast infections. When a woman has HIV, she may have a more difficult time getting rid of the yeast infection or she may find that it occurs more frequently than before she had HIV. There are several medications that can be used to treat a yeast (thrush, candida) infection. Tell your doctor or nurse practitioner if you are having a problem.

What is MAC?

MAC (mycobacterium avium complex) is an infection that people with AIDS may develop. This is an opportunistic infection that occurs generally in people who have a CD4 count less than 100. Your doctor or nurse practitioner may prescribe a medicine that you will need to take to **prevent** MAC when your CD4 counts are below 100. It is very important to take this medicine *exactly* as prescribed. Patients with this infection usually have fevers, night sweats, and weight loss. They also feel tired and may not feel very hungry. It is important that you tell your doctor or nurse practitioner if you have these symptoms. This infection can be found in a blood culture. There is medicine to help fight this infection.

What is PCP?

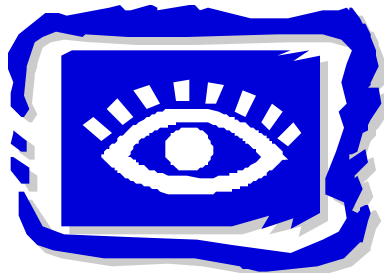
PCP is a pneumonia called pneumocystis carinii pneumonia. This is an infection that used to be fatal to many patients but now can frequently be prevented.



If this infection does occur, we have better ways to treat this infection. This infection generally occurs only in patients with CD₄ counts less than 200. For this reason, your doctor or nurse practitioner will prescribe a medicine that you will need to take to *prevent* PCP when your counts are 200 or less. It is very important to take this medicine *exactly* as prescribed.

What is CMV?

Cytomegalovirus (CMV) is a common virus that infects many adults in our country. Usually, it does not cause a problem for most people. However, if this infection occurs in a patient with HIV, it may cause active disease when the CD₄ count falls below 100. CMV affects different areas of the body in different people.



CMV can affect your eyes, lungs, or gastrointestinal tract. If it infects your eyes, it can cause blindness. If you notice problems with your vision, it is important to call your doctor or nurse practitioner. There is treatment for CMV. The medicines used to treat CMV are given through your veins. Therefore, you must be admitted to the hospital to begin the medicine. You will then be able to go home and continue the medication at home.

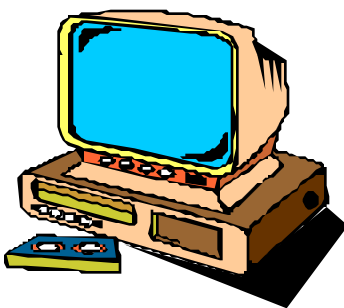
EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

Pamphlets Available in the ID Clinic

A variety of pamphlets may be found on display on the wall in the ID clinic. Please take time to look through them and take any that you may find helpful. Pamphlet titles are varied and may change from time to time. However, specific topics are usually always addressed. In addition to specific medications, other topics include:

- Advance Medical Directives
- Adherence
- HIV Testing
- Infection Control
- Living with HIV
- Nutrition and HIV
- Pets and HIV
- Pregnancy and HIV
- Sexually Transmitted Diseases
- Tuberculosis
- Understanding HIV
- Viral Load
- Virginia HIV Medication Assistance Program
- Women and AIDS

Videos Available in the ID Clinic



Nutrition and HIV: Practical Dietary Guidelines for People with HIV
Taking Charge: Managing the Symptoms of HIV
Fighting Back: What you can do about HIV Infection

Other Resources

HIV/AIDS Resource and Consultation Centers

Northwest Virginia HIV Resource and Consultation Center (800) 421-1102 Located in Charlottesville

Southwest Virginia HIV Resource and Consultation Center (800) 950-4056 Located in Roanoke

Central Virginia AIDS Resource and Consultation Center (800) 525-7605 Located in Richmond

Eastern Virginia AIDS Resource and Consultation Center (757) 446-6170 Located in Norfolk

Northern Virginia AIDS Resource and Consultation Center (703) 204-3780 Located in Fairfax, VA

Community Services Boards

(Region Ten

Counties of Albemarle, Fluvanna, Greene, Louisa, Nelson, and the City of Charlottesville

(New River Valley

Counties of Floyd, Giles, Montgomery, Pulaski, and the City of Radford

(Mental Health of Roanoke Valley

Counties of Botetourt, Craig, and Roanoke; and the Cities of Roanoke and Salem

(Central Virginia CSB

Counties of Amherst, Appomattox, Bedford, and Campbell and the Cities of Bedford and Lynchburg

(Mount Rogers CSB

Counties of Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Wythe, and the City of Galax

AIDS Service Organizations

Name	Phone #	Location	Service Area
AIDS Response Effort (ARE)	(540) 665-5290 (540) 665-5291	Winchester	Winchester and counties of Clarke, Frederick, Page, Shenandoah, and Warren
Valley AIDS Network (VAN)	(540) 564-0448 (800) 648-5302	P.O. Box 6 Harrisonburg, VA 22801	Harrisonburg and counties of Rockingham, Rockbridge, Bath, Augusta, and Highland
AIDS Services Group, Inc. (ASG)	(804) 979-7714 (800) 752-6862	P.O. Box 2322 Charlottesville, VA 22902	Charlottesville and counties of Fluvanna, Nelson, Greene, and Louisa
UVA Ryan White Program	(804) 982-1688	UVA Health Systems, Box 545 Charlottesville, VA 22908	
Fredericksburg Area HIV/AIDS Support Services (FAHASS)	(540) 371-7532 (540) 371-7631 (800) 215-8121	415 Elm Street Fredricksburg, VA 22401	Fredericksburg and counties of Caroline, King George, Spotsylvania, and Stafford
Lynchburg City Health Department	(804)947-6777	Lynchburg	Lynchburg and the counties of Amherst, Appomattox, Bedford, and Campbell
Southside AIDS Venture	(804)799-5190	Danville	Danville and Pittsylvania county
AIDS Council of Western Virginia	(540) 982-2437 (540) 985-0131	Roanoke	<i>*provide community education only</i>
Appalachian AIDS Coalition	(540)889-7621	Russell County Health Dept Lebanon, VA	
New River Valley AIDS Coalition	(540)381-5473	Christiansburg	Christiansburg and counties of Floyd, Giles, Montgomery, and Pulaski
Roanoke/Allegheny Health Districts	(540) 857-7600	Roanoke	Cities of Clifton Forge, Covington, Roanoke,

			Salem and counties of Allegheny, Botetourt, Craig, and Roanoke
Roanoke AIDS Project	(540) 345-4840	Roanoke	
Carilion Infectious Disease Clinics	Adults: (540) 981-7406 Peds: (540) 224-4429	Roanoke	
Appalachian AIDS Coalition	540)889-7621	Abingdon	
Whitman-Walker Clinic	(703) 534-2437 (703) 237-4900	Arlington	
Fan Free Clinic, Inc. www.cvco.org/fanfree	(804) 358-6343 (804) 358-2437	1010 North Thompson Street Richmond, VA 23230	
Northern Virginia AIDS Ministry	(703)739-AIDS (2437)	413 Duke Street Alexandria, VA 22314	
Appalachian AIDS Coalition Sarah Jane Lee, Chairperson Russell County Health Dept,	(540)889-7621 Fax (540)889-7625	Lebanon, VA	
Letha Waller Communicable Disease Coordinator <i>Smyth County Health Dept.</i>	(540)782-9000		

Health Departments

Virginia Department of Health, Division of STD/AIDS

STD/AIDS Hotline (800) 533-4148

Health Care Services (804) 225-4844

Education, Information, and Training (804) 786-0877

Anonymous Testing

Thomas Jefferson HD
 Fredericksburg HD
 Harrisonburg HD
 Henry-Martinsville HD
 Montgomery County HD
 Roanoke City HD
 Washington County HD
 Wythe County HD

New River Health District

Montgomery County HD	(540) 381-7100
Floyd County HD	(540) 745-2141
Giles County HD	(540) 921-2891
Radford City HD	(540) 831-5774
Pulaski County HD	(540) 994-5030

Mount Rogers Health District

Galax City HD	(540) 236-6127
Grayson County HD	(540) 773-2961
Washington County HD	(540) 676-5604
Wythe County HD	(540) 228-5507

Alleghany Health District

Botetourt County HD	(540) 473-8240
Roanoke County/Vinton HD	(540) 857-7800
Roanoke County/Salem HD	(540) 387-5530
Alleghany/Covington HD	(540) 962-2173
Clifton Forge City HD	(540) 862-4131
Craig County HD	(540) 864-5136

Roanoke City Health District

Roanoke City HD	(540) 857-7600
Lansdowne Clinic	(540) 857-7664
Lincoln Terrace Clinic	(540) 857-7662
Teen Health Center- Hurt Park Clinic	(540) 857-7284
Belmont Presbyterian	(540) 857-6063
Roanoke City HD, MCH	(540) 857-7886

Central Virginia Health District

Lynchburg City HD	(804) 947-6777
Amherst County HD	(804) 946-9408
Appomattox County HD	(804) 352-2313
Bedford County HD	(540) 586-7952

Campbell County HD	(804) 332-9550
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Central Shenandoah Health District

Augusta/Staunton HD	(540) 332-7830
Bath County HD	(540) 839-7246
Buena Vista City HD	(540) 261-2149
Highland County HD	(540) 468-2270
Rockbridge/Lexington HD	(540) 463-3185
Rockingham/Harrisonburg HD	(540) 574-5100
Waynesboro City HD	(540) 949-0137

Thomas Jefferson Health District

Albemarle/Charlottesville HD	(804) 972-6219
Fluvanna County HD	(804) 589-8021
Greene County HD	(804) 985-2262
Louisa County HD	(540) 967-3703
Nelson County HD	(804) 263-8315

Rapahannock/Rapidan Health District

Culpeper County HD	(540) 829-7350
Fauquier County HD	(540) 347-6400
Madison County HD	(540) 948-5481
Orange County HD	(540) 672-1291
Rappahannock County HD	(540) 675-3516

Lord Fairfax Health District

Frederick/Winchester HD	(540) 722-3480
Clarke County	(540) 955-1033
Page County HD	(540) 743-6528
Shenandoah County HD	(540) 459-3733
Warren County HD	(540) 635-3159
Winchester Child Development	(540) 722-3484

Southside Health District

Halifax County HD	(804) 476-4863
Brunswick County HD	(804) 848-2525
Mecklenburg County HD	(804) 738-6333

Pittsylvania/Danville Health District

Danville City HD	(804) 799-5190
Pittsylvania County HD	(804) 432-2058
Gretna Branch Office	(804) 656-1266

Churches

Catholic Diocese of Richmond

Office of Justice and Peace, Diocesan AIDS Task Force

St. Thomas Aquinas Catholic Church
Charlottesville, VA
(804) 293-8081

Church of the Incarnation
Charlottesville, VA
(804) 973-1757