

Designing Service Hours to Maximize Home-Based HIV Testing of Men— Mozambique, 2016

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Background

- Identifying HIV positive individuals is the first step toward linking them to life-saving antiretroviral therapy, which reduces onward transmission.
- In Mozambique, where men are less likely than women to be on HIV treatment, HIV testing among men can be challenging.
- Extending testing hours has been proposed as a way to increase accessibility of services for men, but doing so adds expense and logistical complexity.
- We describe women's reports of their male sex partners' availability for a home visit from the health department to determine the most high-yield HIV testing hours.

Methods

- The 2016 Chokwe Combination Prevention survey is a large, cross-sectional HIV prevalence and practices survey administered to 3026 randomly sampled households in the Chokwe district of Gaza Province.
- We analyzed responses from a series of questions about partner availability at different times of day and days of week.
- Because surveys were conducted primarily during regular business hours, information from female partners was considered more generalizable than from male respondents.
- Data are not adjusted for non-response.

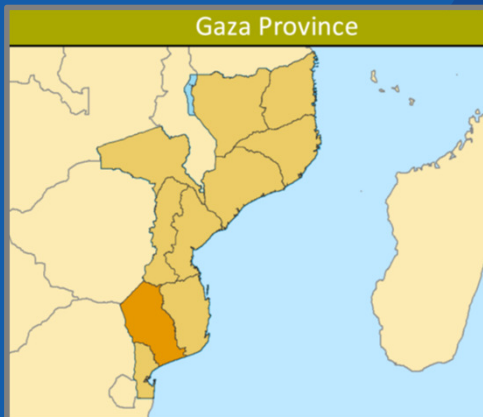



Table. Incremental Benefit of Extending HIV Testing Hours for Reaching Men Starting from Three Different Core Hour

		Work Hours																			Max Staff Hours		Days Per Week	
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	# Men	% Men	Per Day	Per Week	
Scenario 1: Standard workday																								
Start weekday 6-12																					912	39.1%	6	5
add weekday 12-14																					1,300	55.7%	8	5
add weekday 14-18																					1,733	74.3%	12	5
add weekday 18-22																					2,249	96.4%	16	5
Scenario 2: Afternoon/evening																								
Start weekday 14-18																					1,551	66.5%	4	5
add weekday 18-22																					2,041	87.5%	8	5
add weekday 12-14																					2,190	93.9%	10	5
Scenario 3: Add weekend																								
Start weekday 12-14																					1,228	52.6%	2	5
add weekday 14-18																					1,711	73.3%	6	5
add Saturday 12-14																					1,794	76.9%	6	6
add Saturday 14-18																					1,838	78.8%	6	6
add Sunday 12-14																					1,913	82.0%	6	7
add Sunday 14-18																					1,940	83.2%	6	7
Legend																								
 Weekday																								
x Saturday																								
x Sunday																								
<p>*Of 2726 women who had sex in the past 12 months whose last partner was male, 2333 women (86%) reported that their partner could be reached at home at least one day of the week from 5:00-22:00.</p>																								

Legend
 Weekday
 x Saturday
 y Sunday

*Of 2726 women who had sex in the past 12 months whose last partner was male, 2333 women (86%) reported that their partner could be reached at home at least one day of the week from 5:00-22:00.

Results

Scenario 1

- Of the 2333 women (86%) who reported that their partner could be reached at home at least one day of the week from 5:00-22:00, 1300 (56%) could be reached during core work hours (6:00-14:00).
- Extending testing hours from 8 to 12 or 16 hours would increase the proportion reached to 74% and 96%, respectively.

Scenario 2

- Alternatively, late work schedules of 14:00-22:00, or 12:00-22:00 would reach 88% and 94%, respectively, while maintaining a workday of 8-10 hours.

Scenario 3

- A late work schedule of 12:00-18:00 would reach 73% with a workday of 6 hours.
- Addition of Saturday and Sunday hours to a 12:00-18:00 afternoon weekday schedule increased the proportion reached from 73 to 83%.

Conclusions

- Female partner reports indicate that shifting the 8-hour work day from 6:00-14:00 to 14:00-22:00 would increase the proportion of men reached from 55 to 88% with no additional work hours.
- Adding weekend hours has comparatively modest incremental benefit.
- This analysis suggests adding late afternoon and evening work hours to home-based testing programs such as community index-case testing could substantially increase the reach of HIV testing among men.
- Findings warrant corroboration through programmatic implementation.

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