Outline

- **Why does quality of HTS matter?**

- The 5C's (principles) of HIV Testing Services

- HTS Quality management and the 5C's

- CQUIN and the Quality management community of Practice

- Introducing the 8c

Why does quality of HTS matter? 1/2

- Misdiagnosis of HIV infection common

  o Not routinely reported

- Misdiagnosis has serious consequences including

  - Lifelong ART costs for HIV-negative persons

  - Psychosocial and emotional harms of receiving a false positive

- HIV misdiagnosis undermines confidence in the health system.

Why does quality of HTS matter? 2/2

Core essential elements	# Assessments by CCE	Score Red	Score Yellow	Score Green	% Dark Green
Confidentiality of HIV Testing Services at the Site	295	6	20	269	91%
Compliance with National Testing Algorithm	328	36	4	288	88%
HTS Linkage to HIV Care and Treatment at the Site Level	342	2	40	300	88%
HIV Self-Testing	281	17	27	237	84%
Monitoring Adverse Events from Index Testing	330	25	34	271	82%
Intimate Partner Violence Risk Assessment and Support	319	50	8	261	82%
HTS Safety Measures at the Site	307	8	55	244	79%
Site Level HIV Proficiency Testing	268	29	30	209	78%
Secure Handling and Storage of Index Testing Data	306	38	33	235	77%
Quality Assurance of HIV Testing Services	329	34	50	245	74%
Index Testing Training and Supportive Supervision	324	32	61	231	71%

Total CEEs

277, 8%

362, 11%

2790, 81%

- CEE Score Red
- CEE Score Yellow
- CEE Score Green
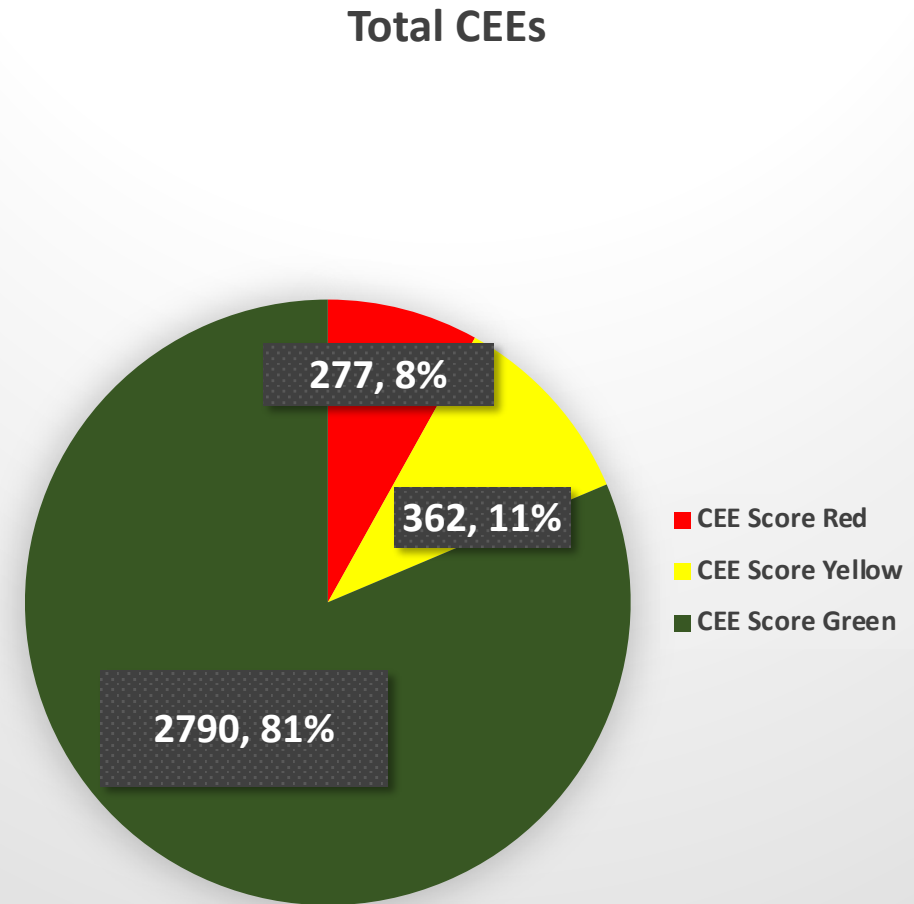
The 5C's (principles) of HIV Testing Services

- **Counselling:** Pre-testing information giving, post test counselling

- **Consent:** Non coercive, voluntary HIV testing

- **Confidentiality:** Protection of personal information

- **Correct results:** Tester competency, Device characteristics

- **Connection:** Post test linkage to Care, treatment, support, and prevention
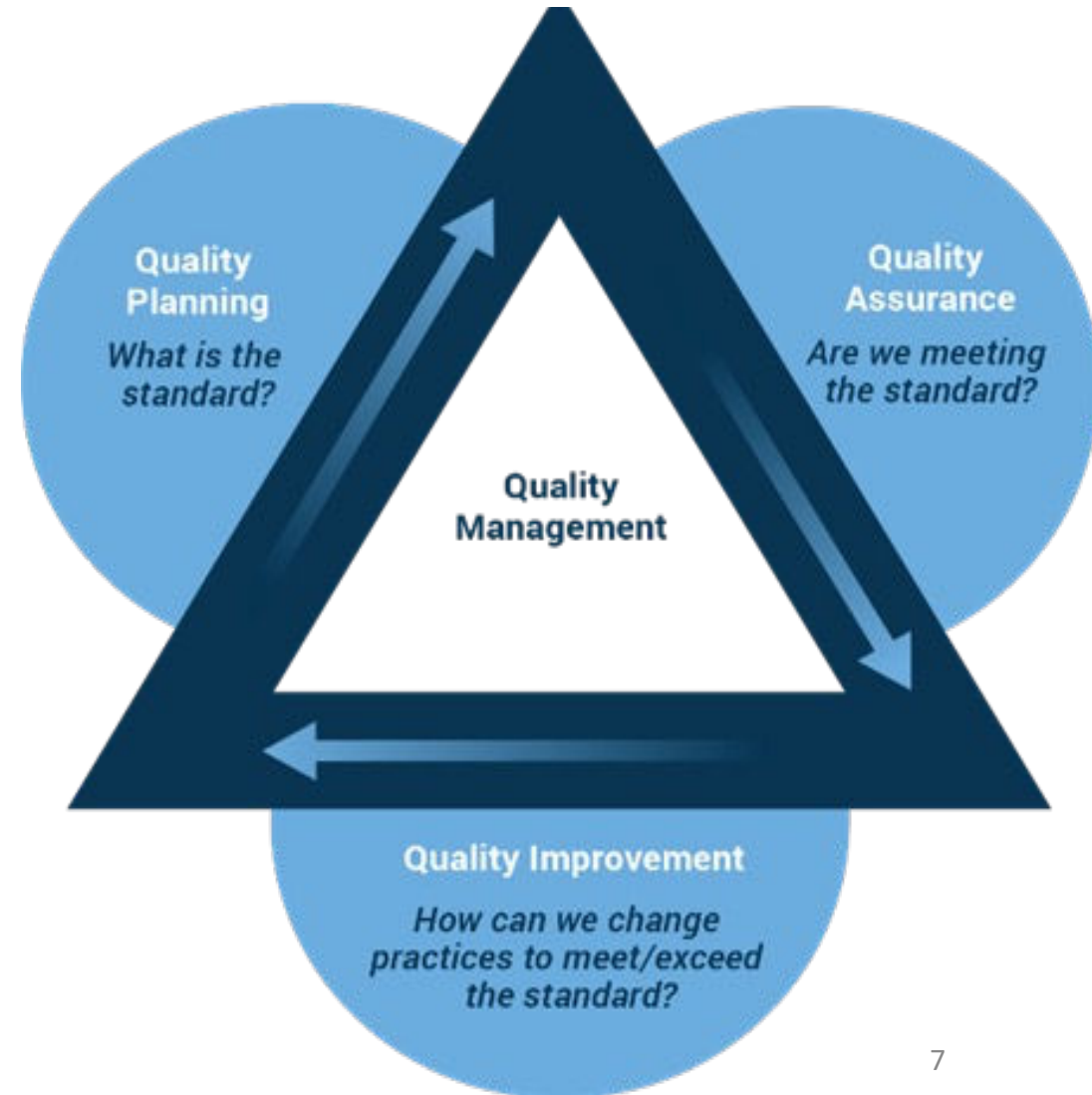
Outline

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Quality Management for dHTS

The delivery of high-quality dHTS requires:

- ✓ dHTS-specific quality standards
- ✓ dHTS-specific quality assurance assessment tools
- ✓ dHTS-focused quality improvement processes

Quality Planning
What is the standard?

Quality Assurance
Are we meeting the standard?

Quality Management

Quality Improvement
How can we change practices to meet/exceed the standard?

Quality Standards for dHTS

Determine dHTS Quality Standards
(Example from PEPFAR)

- **Client centered and focused**

- **Confidential**

- **Voluntary and non-coercive**

- **Free**

- **Non-judgmental**

- **Culturally, linguistically, appropriate**

- **Accessible and available to all**

- **Comprehensive and integrative**

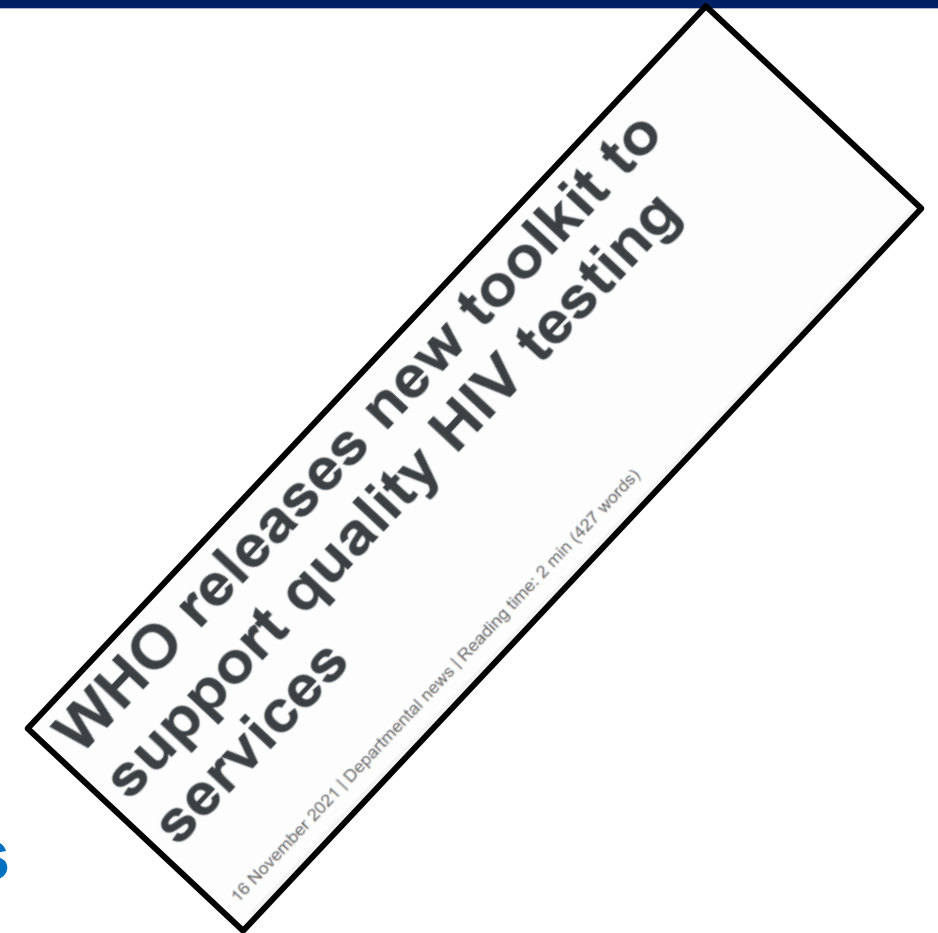*Components of Safe and Ethical Testing-PEPFAR, 2019*

Quality Assurance for dHTS

Quality assurance: Conduct quality assessment to measure performance towards standards

Tools and frameworks:

- Supportive supervision tools like checklists
- Minimum Standards Checklist for Providers and Sites
- GBV Monitoring Tool
- SIMS focusing on CCEs on HTS)
- Community-Led Monitoring reports
- Adverse Events Monitoring and Reporting Tools

- **Determine gaps-deviation from standards**
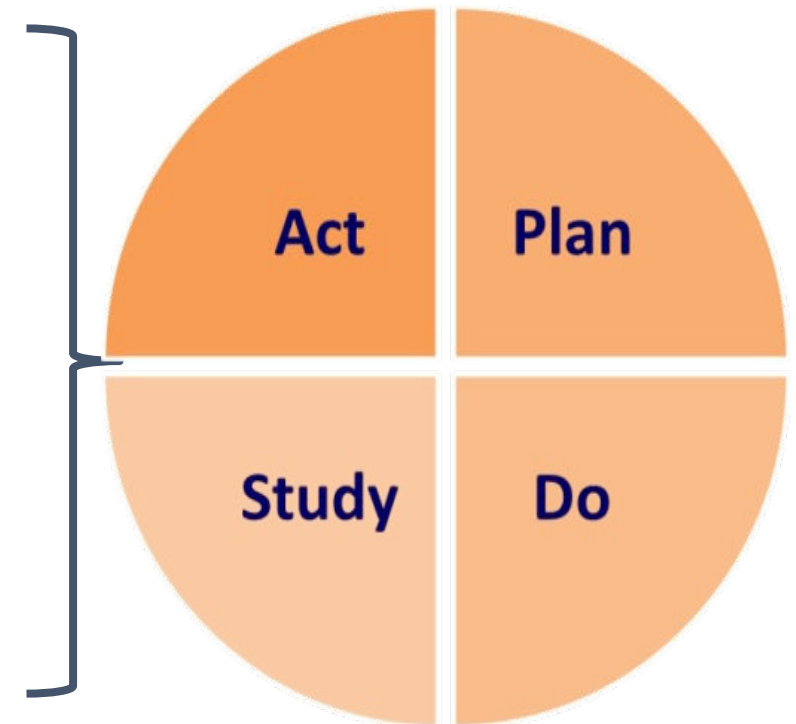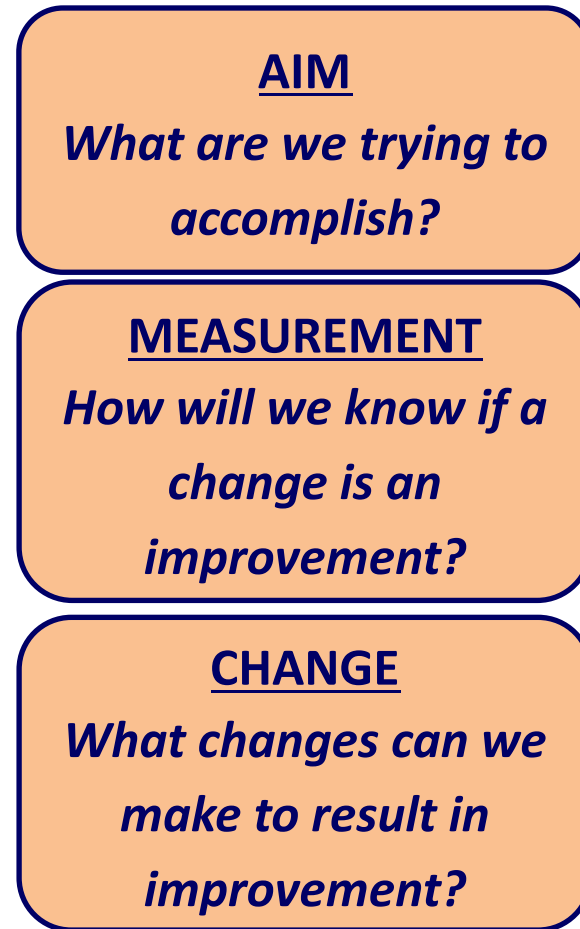
WHO releases new toolkit to support quality HIV testing services

16 November 2021 | Departmental news | Reading time: 2 min (427 words)

https://www.who.int/news/item/16-11-2021-who-releases-new-toolkit-to-support-quality-hiv-testing-services

Quality Improvement for dHTS

Implement QI

Prioritize dHTS gaps

- QI activities include root cause analysis, develop and prioritize change interventions, implement changes using PDSA cycles and,

- Monitor progress towards improvement overtime on annotated run charts

AIM
What are we trying to accomplish?

MEASUREMENT
How will we know if a change is an improvement?

CHANGE
What changes can we make to result in improvement?

Act | Plan
Study | Do

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CQUIN Quality Management for DSD CoP

2018 | **2019** | **2020** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023**

October

Launch of the Quality Management CoP

June

Begun convening the quality management CoP sessions

CQUIN hosted an all-network workshop on DSD Quality and QI

Co-created a DSD quality standards framework for less-intensive DART models – English and French versions

Developed a quality assessment toolkit for DART models.

The tool was pilot tested in three countries and is intended to serve as a complementary resource for stakeholders to assess and improve DART quality.

19 countries engaged in QM CoP

Four Quality management CoP meetings held

QI for DSD trainings held in two countries - Zimbabwe and Rwanda

Supported countries with the development of standards and indicators for less intensive models leading to eleven member countries adapting the CQUIN DSD quality standards

icap Global Health

dHTS Capability Maturity Model- Quality Standards

- Countries use Capability Maturity Models (CMM) to conduct self staging

- Domains which measure 'Quality' on the dHTS CMM include:

  - Quality of testing services 1: EQA/IQC

  - Quality of testing services 2: Proficiency Testing

  - Quality of clinical testing services

Results of the Quality domains on the dHTS CMM

CQUIN dHTS Capability Maturity Model 2023

Quality domains	CQUIN member countries																				
	1	2	3	4	5	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1: EQA/IQC																					
2: Proficiency Testing																					
3: Clinical services																					

- The varying levels of maturity on the quality domains create an opportunity for network countries to learn from each other, co-create tools and resources and work together to achieve maturity

Presentations on Quality management of dHTS

1. **Geoffrey Taasi: MOH Uganda:** Quality of HIV testing services-Establishing a system to monitor safe and ethical HIV Testing services in Uganda

2. **Zeye Masunga: Tanzania MOH:** Quality of HIV testing Services-Certification of HIV rapid testers in Tanzania: a country progress for Tanzania

3. **Ava Mrima: Jiansangu Kenya:** Recipients of Care experiences from Kenya

4. **Mtemwa Nyangulu: CDC Malawi:** PEPFAR Malawi perspective and support towards quality dHTS

Thank you!