

Increasing HIV Testing and Case Finding Among Eligible OPD Clients Using HIV Self Testing as a Screening Tool: A Quality Improvement Collaborative at Four Health Facilities

(Mankayane, Good Shepherd, Siphofaneni, Raleigh Fitkin Memorial)

GEORGETOWX UNIVERSITY
Center for Global Health Practice and Impact

Authors: P. Bongomin¹, H. Byarugaba¹, P. Mdluli¹, L. Kunene¹, P. Mapunda¹, S. Dlamini¹, E. Nyandoro¹, R. Mapaona¹, M. Beneus¹, R. Chekenyere¹, Lenhle Dube², Phumzile Mndzebele³, N. Hlengethwa¹, N. Musarapasi¹, S. Haumba¹.

¹ Georgetown University Center for Global Health Practice and Impact, Eswatini; ²Eswatini National AIDS Program; ³CDC Eswatini.

BACKGROUND

- Eswatini is on the brink of achieving all 95-95-95 UNAIDS HIV epidemic control targets for all sub-populations.
- There is therefore a need to assess cost-efficient measures to inform selection of a strategic mix of HIV testing services (HTS) approaches for different population sub-groups with the biggest gaps in case finding.
- Eswatini National AIDS Program introduced a risk-based HIV screening tool (HIVRST) in 2021. However, program results showed that the HIVRST was screening out HIV-positive clients.
- To address this challenge, Georgetown University started a Quality Improvement Collaborative (QIC), using HIV self-tests (HIVST) as a screening tool for HTS eligibility.

IMPROVEMENT AIM

- 1. To increase HTS coverage for eligible clients from 84% in August 2022 to 100% by September 2023 in 4 high volume outpatient departments (OPDs) using HIVST as a screening tool
- To increase the quarterly average number of newly diagnosed HIV clients from 18 in 2022 to 100 clients by September 2023 in 4 high-volume OPDs.

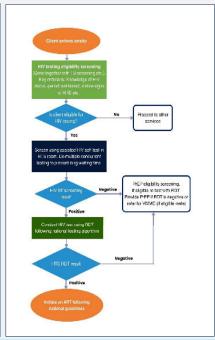
ROOT CAUSES

- High ratio of clients eligible for testing to number of HTS counsellors, therefore not all eligible are tested
- 2. Not all eligible OPD clients are screened due to gaps in patient flow
- 3. HTS perceived as a role confined to HTS counsellors
- 4. Delayed results if HIVST is unassisted
- 5. Referring clients to HTS room increases waiting time and opt outs

PROCESS FLOW

Process flow for using the HIVST as a screening tool:

- 1.HTS provider screens client for HTS eligibility
- 2.Offer assisted, multiple concurrent HIVST
- 3.Record results
- 4.Do confirmatory rapid test for HIVST positives

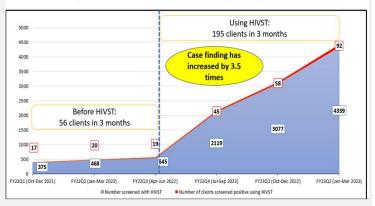


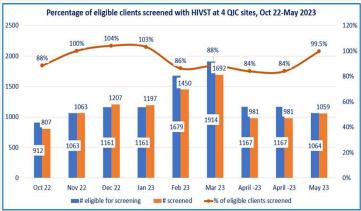
CHANGE PACKAGE

- · Refresher training of service providers
- · Conduct HTS eligibility screening together with TB and COVID-19 screening
- Conduct HTS eligibility screening by nurses at triage for those missed at screening
- Introduce use of assisted, multiple concurrent HIVST to assess for rapid diagnostic test (RDT) eligibility
- · Conduct HIVST at point of screening (do not refer to HTS room)
- · Document at all stages in the screening and testing process

RESULTS

HIV Case Finding Trends Before and After HIVST in OPD settings among QIC Sites: FY22Q1-FY23Q2





LESSONS LEARNED

- HIVST as a screening tool <u>tripled the absolute number of new HIV cases</u> <u>identified</u> in the OPD.
- For HIVST to work as a screening tool, client flow must be revised to close all the leakages. Previously, we were missing clients in the OPD who would avoid the HIV screening point.
- Involvement of the entire hospital staff in data review improved motivation and buy-in for this initiative.
- HIVST does increase HTS coverage for eligible clients in OPD. However, screening all clients attending the OPD can human resource intensive.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Eswatini National AIDS Program, Regional Health Management Teams, Facility Managers, OPD healthcare providers, GU staff, and CDC/PEPFAR for funding and TA support.