

Investigating HIV testing preferences in black, latin american and other minority ethnicities to inform the co-design of digital vending machines for HIV self-testing kits

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Introduction

- HIV testing vending machines) has shown high acceptability in men who have sex with men (MSM) and in particular accessing those who never previously tested for HIV¹.
- Black, latin american and other minority ethnicities remains disproportionately affected by HIV compared to the general population².
- The aim of this survey was to identify attitudes and perceptions towards community HIV testing and vending machines for HIV self-testing in these communities.

Methods

- A structured survey was developed with community groups, with English, French and Spanish translations.
- Outreach volunteers surveyed black, latin american and other minority ethnicity service users in South-East London
- The survey took place between September 2018 to January 2019 in a range of venues.
- The survey was available online through community websites and social media communications and supported iPad replies via volunteers.
- Respondents were shown information and pictures of the HIV self-testing vending machines, before being asked about their views on the use of these machines
- Univariate analysis by Pearson's chi-squared test for categorical data performed in Minitab.

Example of vending machines for HIV self-testing kits



Example of HIV self-testing kit



Conclusions

- 30% of respondents who never tested for HIV, report never having an opportunity they were comfortable with for HIV testing.
- The concept of vending machines to distribute HIV self-testing kits were highly acceptable amongst black, latin american, and other ethnic minority respondents and would represent an opportunity to reach those who previously never tested.
- To extend HIV testing coverage, differences in concerns and location preferences will inform and tailor development of the vending machine interface and choice of venue

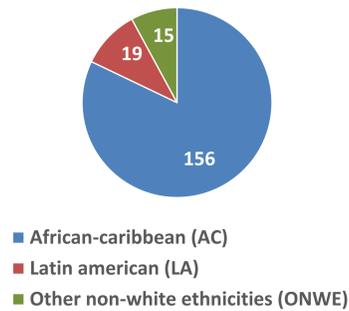
References:
 1. Vera J. Digital vending machine technology to distribute HIV self-tests to high risk men who have sex with men. 4th joint BHIVA-BASHH conference, 2019, Edinburgh, UK
 2. NASH S, Desai S, Crawford S, et al. Progress towards ending the HIV epidemic in the United Kingdom: 2018 report. 2018, Public Health England, London.

Results

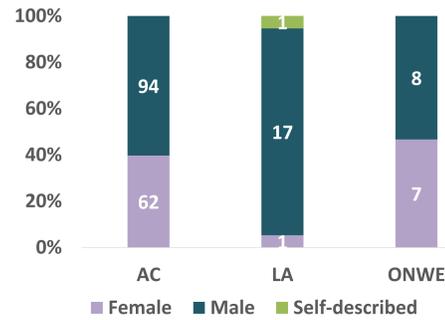
193 participants completed the survey

Demographics of survey respondents

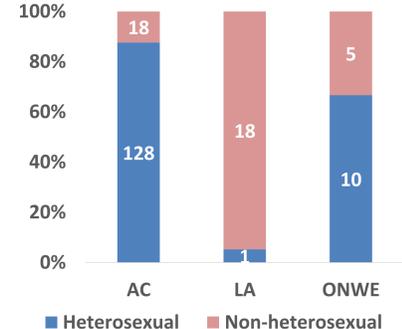
Ethnic background



Gender

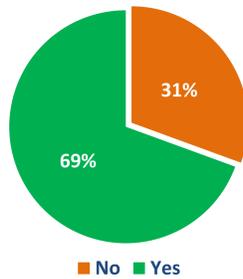


Sexuality

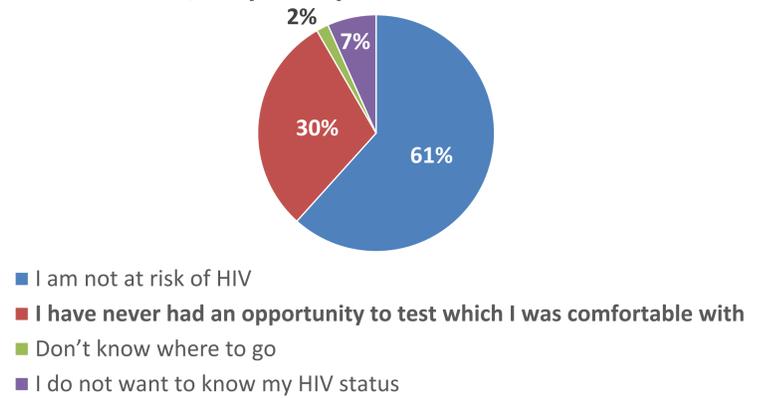


HIV testing history

Have you ever had a HIV test ever?

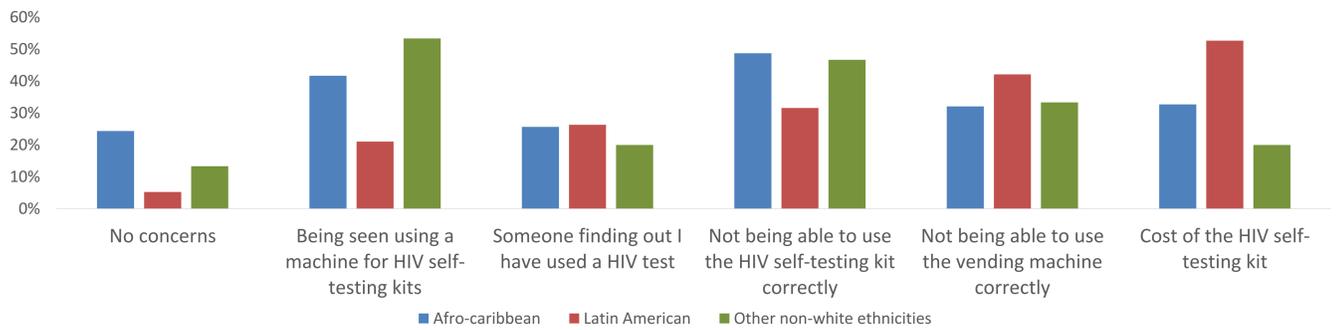


If No, Why have you not had a HIV test?

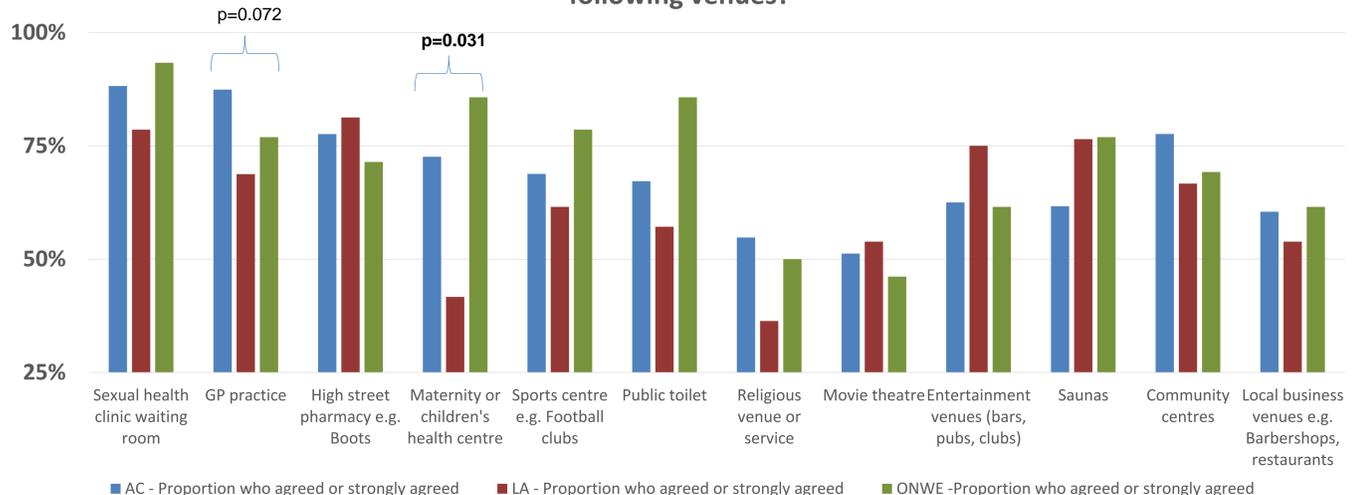


Views on the HIV self-testing kits and vending machines

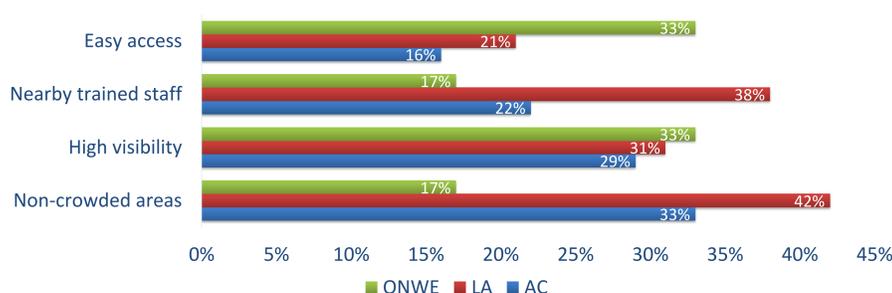
Would you have any of these concerns using a HIV self-testing vending machine? (You may choose more than one option)



Do you think a vending machine with HIV self-testing kits would be suitable at the following venues?



Which factors are most important for HIV self-test vending machine within a venue?



Would you use the HIV self-testing kit?

