

17TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE
BRITISH HIV ASSOCIATION (BHIVA)

British HIV Association
BHIVA

Dr Michael Rayment
Chelsea and Westminster Hospital, London

6-8 April 2011, Bournemouth International Centre

HINTS>

HIV TESTING IN NON-TRADITIONAL SETTINGS

Michael Rayment
On behalf of the HINTS Study Group

BHIVA Annual Conference
Thursday 7th April 2011

HINTS Study

BHIVA/BASHH/BIS Guidelines for HIV Testing advocate the development of routine HIV testing programmes in areas of HIV prevalence $>2/1000$

HINTS Study involved the establishment of testing programmes in four, general medical settings in London, all in areas of high HIV prevalence

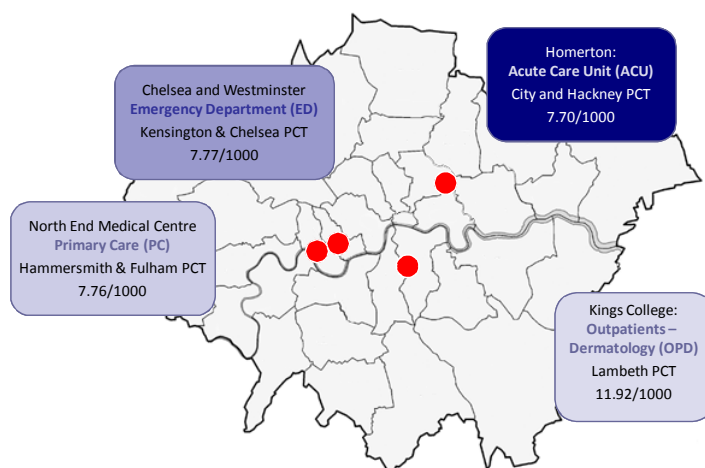


HINTS Study Primary Study Outcomes

- **Feasibility** of delivering routine HIV testing in non-traditional setting
- Staff and patient **acceptability** of testing method and site
- Experience of individuals diagnosed with HIV within this project
- Efficacy of pathways into care for newly diagnosed HIV-positive individuals



HINTS Study Sites



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Methods

- Mixed methodology, multi-site study
 - quantitative data including HIV testing behaviour, patient demographics and responses from patient and staff questionnaires
- All 16-65 year olds, not known already to be HIV positive, routinely offered HIV test
- Testing modality:

■ Oral fluid	ED, OPD, PC
■ Serology	ACU

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Methods

PRE-TESTING PHASE

Patient and Public Engagement

Oral fluid testing validation

Patient questionnaires

Staff questionnaires & focus groups

TESTING PHASE

3 Months

HIV testing

Patient questionnaires
- test accepters
- test decliners

Staff meetings

POST-TESTING PHASE

Patient interviews
- test accepters
- test decliners
- newly diagnosed

Staff focus groups

Sustainability models

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Test offer and uptake results

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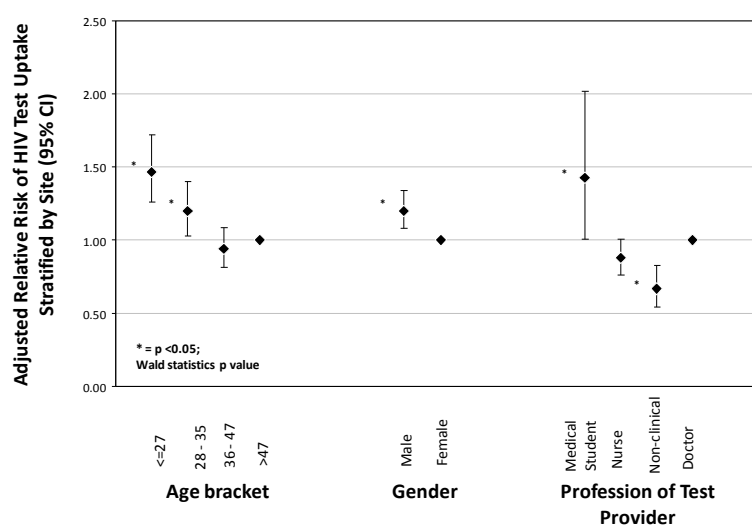
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Newly diagnosed individuals; Prevalence (per 1000) [95% CI]	8 (1.9 [0.6 – 3.2])	0 – 10.1
Proportion transferred to care	100%	

Two further individuals diagnosed by partner notification

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Multivariable Analysis of Factors associated with HIV test uptake – total population offered tests (n=6194)



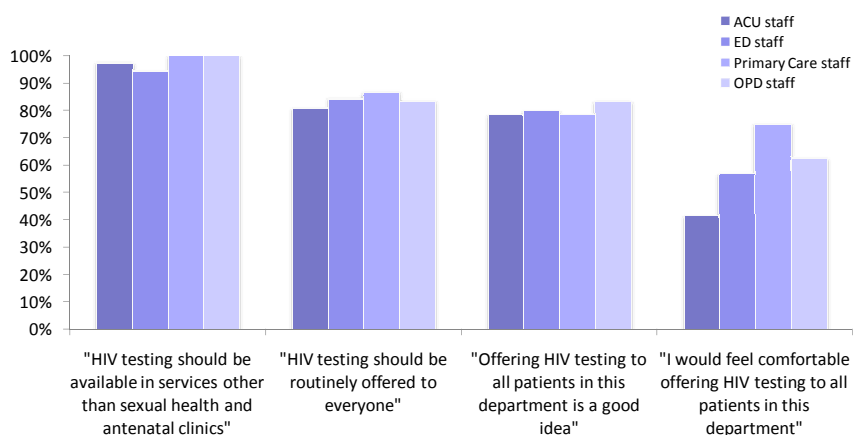
Questionnaire Respondents (n=1003)

- Systematic differences with total sampled population
- Predictors of test uptake in multivariable analysis:
 - Gender (male sex: RR 1.46 [95%CI 1.06 - 2.02])
 - Previous HIV testing behaviour (previously tested: RR 0.65; [95%CI 0.49 – 0.89])
 - MSM uptake comparable (RR 1.23; [95%CI 0.58 – 2.61])
- *"It is acceptable to me to be offered an HIV test in this setting"*
 - **92% overall agreed with this statement**

Test uptake	Proportion agreeing	p-value
Accepted test	97%	<0.001
Declined test	85%	

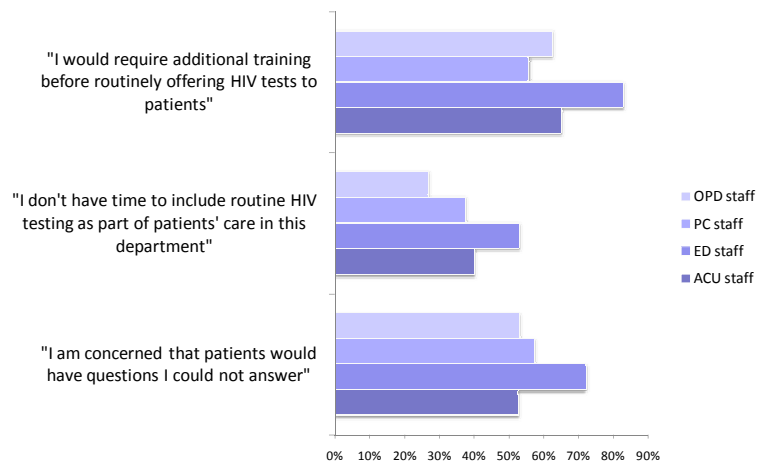
Staff attitudes towards HIV testing

- 96% staff were supportive of the need for increased HIV testing, and 84% thought it acceptable for HIV testing to be offered in their Department (n=146)
- **BUT** only 63% staff agreed they would feel comfortable offering HIV tests themselves



Staff Attitudes towards HIV Testing

- Most staff felt they would require further training to offer HIV tests, in addition to identifying operational barriers in many settings



HINTS Study - Key Messages

- Routinely offering HIV testing in non-traditional settings is a highly acceptable strategy to both patients and staff
- Uptake was high across all groups
- It as an effective strategy, identifying previously undiagnosed individuals and transferring them to care
- It is feasible to deliver HIV testing in these settings but sustainable testing will critically depend upon capacity building and training among all staff groups

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