IMPROVING PRACTICE IN HEALTH CARE SETTINGS

Ann Sullivan, SSAT, UK, for OptTEST
EU Health Programme Projects’ Symposium
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This work is part of the Optimising testing and linkage to care for HIV across Europe which has received funding from the European Union within the framework of the Health Programme

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HIV Indicator Condition Guided Testing

Opportunistic healthcare focused strategy

Indicator conditions are conditions associated with an excess risk of being HIV-positive

Routine HIV testing is cost effective when the undiagnosed HIV prevalence in the target group >0.1%

Included in a number of testing guidelines but very variable implementation countries healthcare settings conditions
OptTEST: Optimising testing and linkage to care for HIV across Europe

EU funded programme to increase HIV testing and access to treatment and care

Work streams:
- HIV Indicator Condition testing
- Transfer to Care
- Cost Effectiveness
- Stigma and Legal barriers

Test Indicator Conditions:
- Hepatitis B and C
- Pneumonia
- Infectious Mononucleosis-like syndrome

Pilot sites:
- UK, France, Spain, Poland, Estonia, Greece, and Czech Republic

Shell project and Associate Partners:
- Georgia, Ukraine, and Belarus
- Netherlands, Ireland
Indicator Condition guided HIV testing

Strategic pack
- slide set
- specialty guideline review
- missed diagnosis review and cost burden analysis
- business case proforma

Interactive service design module
- staff roles and responsibilities
- care pathways including transfer to care
- test selection
- results governance

Staff training module
- interactive
- testing scenarios
- assessment

Resource pack
- patient support
- evidence, guidelines

Quality Improvement methodology (PDSA, SPC) to increase coverage
Online Staff Training module

HIV testing in indicator conditions

- Introduction
- Check your knowledge
- Why test for HIV?
- The test
- Giving test results
- Assessment

Welcome to HIV testing in indicator conditions

Learning objectives

Key: □ Not Started □ Started □ Complete

Zoom
HIV testing in indicator conditions

HIV indicator conditions

You can see the list of indicator conditions associated with each specialty by clicking on the buttons below. We recommend that you click on your own specialty at least. Alternatively you can click here to see the full list of indicator conditions

- Respiratory/Pulmonology
- Neurology and neurosurgery
- Dermatology/genitourinary medicine
- Gastroenterology/hepatology
- Oncology
- Gynecology/Obstetrics
- Haematology
- Infectious Diseases/Internal medicine
- Rheumatology
- Ophthalmology
- Ear Nose Throat
- Nephrology
HIV testing in indicator conditions

You can see the list of indicator conditions associated with each specialty by clicking on the buttons below. We recommend that you click on your own specialty at least. Alternatively you can click here to see the full list of indicator conditions.

Yellow: Conditions which are AIDS defining among PLHIV - strongly recommend testing.

Blue: Conditions associated with an undiagnosed HIV prevalence of >0.1% - strongly recommend testing. Other conditions considered likely to have an undiagnosed HIV prevalence of >0.1% - offer testing.

Green: Conditions where not identifying the presence of HIV infection may have significant adverse implications for the individual's clinical management despite that the estimated prevalence of HIV is most likely lower than 0.1% - Offer testing.
Offering an HIV test - Jean Luc

Would you like to have an HIV test? We could do one for you today.

If the doctor offers an HIV test to the patient in the following way, how do you think this might make the patient feel?

Write your thoughts below and then click 'Confirm'.
Offering an HIV test - Jean Luc

Would you like to have an HIV test? We could do one for you today.

If the doctor offers an HIV test to the patient in the following way, how do you think this might make the patient feel?

Write your thoughts below and then click ‘Confirm’

Why does she want me to have an HIV test?
Offering an HIV test - Jean Luc

Would you like to have an HIV test? We could do one for you today.

Why is she suggesting a test? Does she think I have HIV?
Why should I be more at risk of HIV than anyone else?
How dare she suggest I might be at risk of HIV?

Continue to the following page for the next example
HIV testing in indicator conditions

Giving a positive HIV test result - Elena, Peter and Joseph

Patients' responses to a positive HIV test result can vary greatly. Here are some examples of how you could give a positive result in ways that will help them understand and process this information.

Click on the audio buttons to listen.

You can click here to read Elena's history
You can click here to read Peter's history
You can click here to read Joseph's history

You can click here to view the audio transcript
You can click here to view the audio transcript
You can click here to view the audio transcript

ZOOM
Indicator Condition guided HIV testing

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- assessment

Resource pack
- patient support
- evidence, guidelines

Quality Improvement methodology (PDSA, SPC) to increase coverage
All OptTEST countries have national HIV testing guidelines which specifically refer to HIV testing when a person presents with an HIV indicator condition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator Condition</th>
<th>ESTONIA</th>
<th>CZECH REPUBLIC</th>
<th>FRANCE</th>
<th>GREECE</th>
<th>POLAND</th>
<th>SPAIN</th>
<th>UK</th>
<th>BELARUS</th>
<th>GEORGIA</th>
<th>UKRAINE</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sexually transmitted infections</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malignant lymphoma</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
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<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anal cancer/dysplasia</td>
<td>●</td>
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<td>●</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cervical dysplasia</td>
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<td>●</td>
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<td>Herpes zoster</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hepatitis B or C (acute or chronic)</td>
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<td>Mononucleosis-like illness</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unexplained leukocytopenia/thrombocytopenia lasting &gt;4 weeks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seborrheic dermatitis/exanthema</td>
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<tr>
<td>Invasive pneumococcal disease</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unexplained fever</td>
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<td>●</td>
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<td>Candidaemia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Visceral leishmanialis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pregnancy (implications for unborn child)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
UK and European HIV testing guidelines were reviewed to produce a list of 25 ADCs and 49 ICs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Guideline</th>
<th>ADC</th>
<th>IC</th>
<th>both</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no.</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>no.</td>
<td>%</td>
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<td>HIV Mentioned</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>36</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>HIV test recommended</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>53</td>
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<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>88</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIV test recommended</td>
<td>35</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>13</td>
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</table>

Viky Hernando POSTER-01/08
Lord et al, HIV Medicine 2016
OptTEST results

HIV positivity 1.5%

Preliminary linkage to care data
57 patients; 3 known positive (not engaged with care at time of testing)
Data available 46
Linked to care 38 82%
Not linked 8 4 PWID (2 of whom also new HCV)
  2 foreign born; left the country

Stage (n=30)
  CD4 cell count 11-1041 cells/µL
  Median 338 cells/µL
  Late Diagnosis 16 53%

2 had CD4 count reported but not linked to care
HIV test offer rate: Estonia Primary Care sites

Expanded number of IC
Indicator Condition guided HIV testing: areas with potential and/or requiring further work

Strategic: National HIV and specialty guideline review

Data quality: testing and transfer to care

Implementation: quality improvement to identify effective interventions to increase testing levels

Sustainability: identify factors to sustain testing beyond life of project (data)
## OptTEST: linkage with other projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OptTEST work stream</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Euro HIV EDAT</th>
<th>SIALON II</th>
<th>HA-REACT</th>
<th>ESTICOM</th>
<th>E-DETECT TB</th>
<th>HEPCARE Europe</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transfer to care</td>
<td>testing and service mapping programmes</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Testing</td>
<td>training module and service design interactive module</td>
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<tr>
<td>Testing in Indicator Conditions</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stigma and legal barriers</td>
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<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raising awareness e.g. PIL for INF MONO for those most at risk</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<td>X</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Optimising testing and linkage to care for HIV

About OptTEST
Newsletters
Presentations

News:

OptTEST Newsletter #9
Read about OptTEST national Continuum of Care meetings in Greece and Poland, national cost-effectiveness seminars in France, Spain and Estonia - and other activities and upcoming events here.

Cost-effectiveness
WP6 presented results at a national level meeting in Estonia on the 19th December. The meeting took place in the Ministry of Social Affairs. The aim was to introduce the methods and