



UNITAID PSI HIV SELF-TESTING AFRICA

*Measuring the health impact of HIVST: using STAR
examples for future research*

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Zambart



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Goals of presentation

- Provide a quick overview of one STAR intervention: community-based distribution (CBD) of HIV self-tests (HIVST)
- Highlight data capture tools used to measure outputs, outcomes, and impacts of community distribution model

STAR evaluation: Impact of community distribution of HIVST

- Does community-based distribution of HIVST increase testing rates and rates of linkage to ART services?
- Cluster (facility) randomized design, with facility catchment areas randomly allocated to receive HIVST distribution or no distribution
- Examples from Malawi used; similar research in Zambia

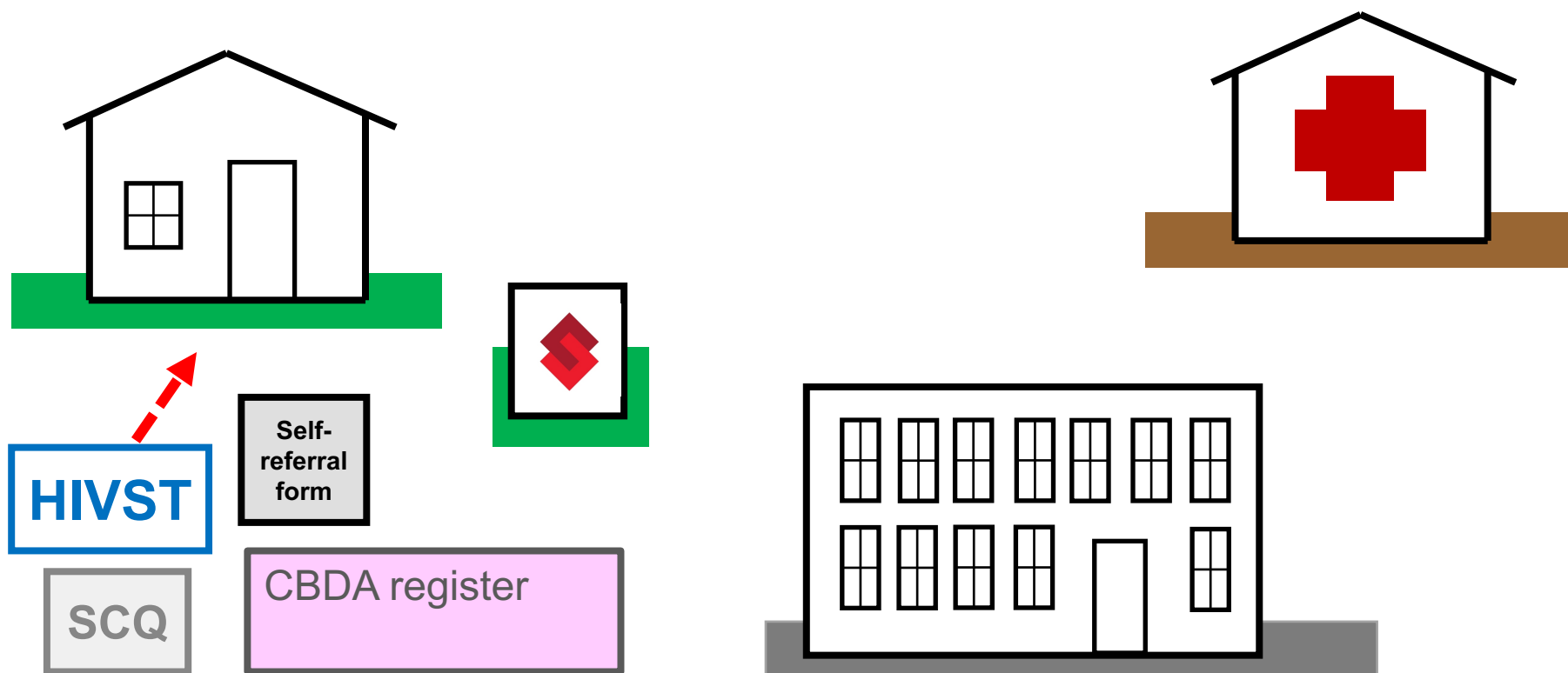
Unpacking the research question: inputs, outputs, outcomes, impacts

Inputs	Outputs	Outcomes	Impacts
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Self-test kits• Training materials• Staff time	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Test kits distributed• Information on testing and linkage disseminated	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clients use ST kits• Clients link to prevention or treatment if needed• Adverse outcomes?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• More people know their status• More PWHA on treatment

Need to know actions of CBD, client, and facility staff – collect data at **each step** of distribution process

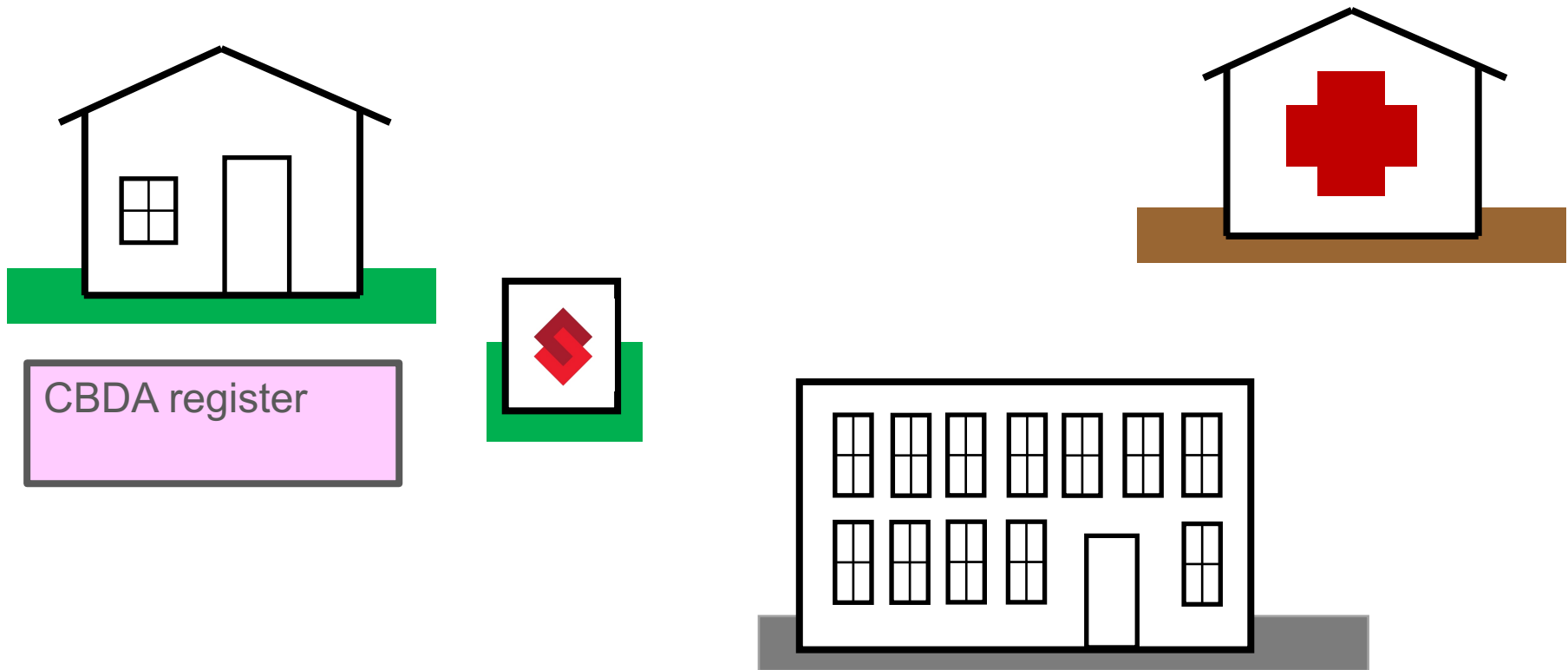
STAR CBDA intervention and data collection

1. CBDA brings self-test, self-completed questionnaire, and self-referral form to client



STAR CBDA intervention and data collection

2. CBDA completes registry entry with information on number of test kits distributed



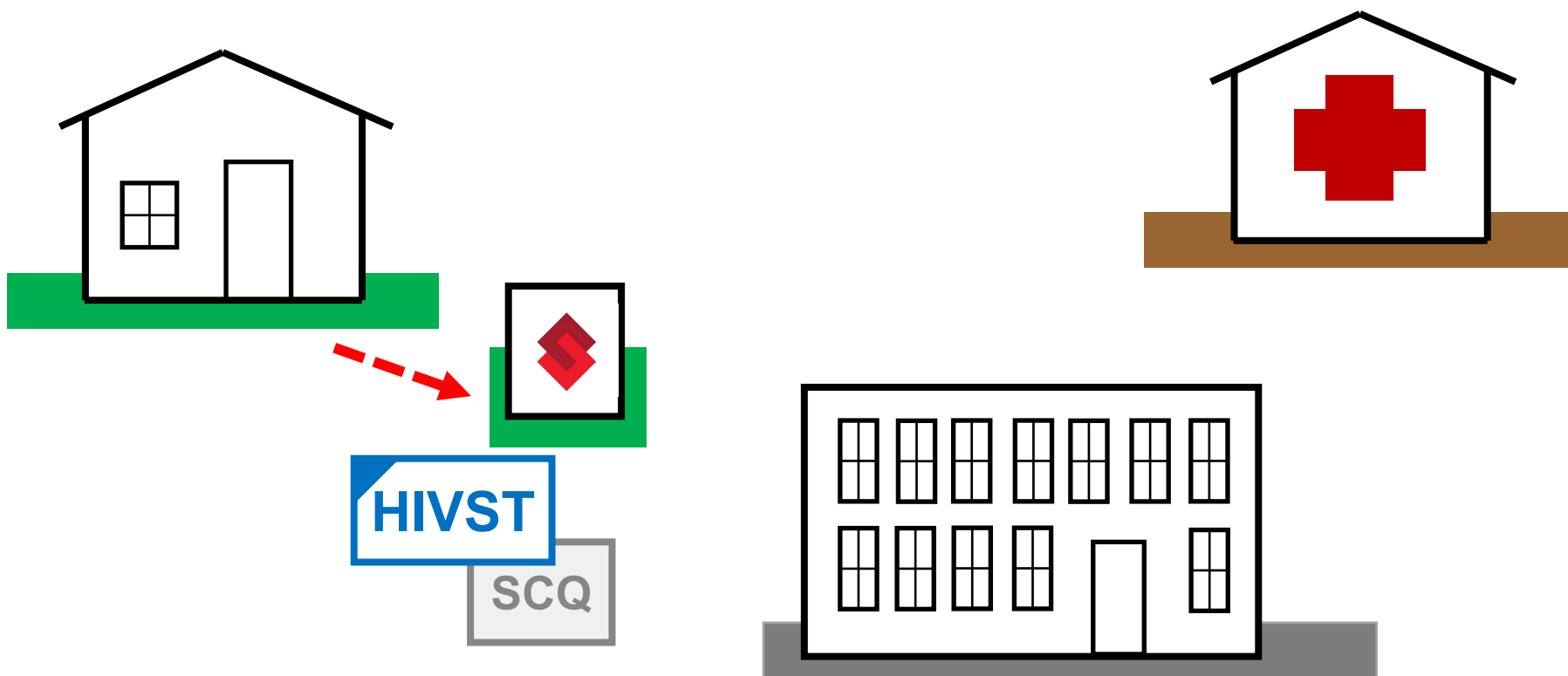
CBDA registry data form

[illegible]

- Limited information on household members (sex and age)
- Number of kits distributed

STAR CBDA intervention and data collection

3. Client completes test and drops used test kit and questionnaire in box



STAR client self-completed questionnaire

SELF-COMPLETED QUESTIONNAIRE

Chidziwitso: Zotsatira zanu za zoyezetsa za HIV sizikhala ndi dzina lanu komanso palibe munthu amene azaziwe zotsatirazo olo opereka zipangizo amene pokhapokha mutawauza zotsatirazo inu nokha. Mayankho anu azasungidwa mwachinsinsi. Chonde yankhani mwachilungamo.




Important: Your HIV result will not be linked to your name and no one including the distributor will know your result unless you disclose it yourself. Your answers will remain confidential, so please be honest.

1) Kodi muli ndi zaka zingati?
My age is Years

2) Ndine wa ☐ 1 – Mwamuna ☐ 2 – Mkazi
I am Male Female




3) Zotsatira za kuyeziyeza ndekha HIV:
My HIV self-test result is:

☐ 1 – Ndili nako Positive ☐ 2 – Sindi-kudziwa Not sure/Invalid ☐ 3 – Ndilibe Negative



4) Ngati munayezetsa, zotsatira zake zoyezetsa HIV zinali:
My last HIV test result was:

☐ 1 – Ndili nako Positive ☐ 2 – Sindi-kudziwa Not sure/Invalid ☐ 3 – Ndilibe Negative




5) Ngati muli nako, muli pa mankhwala a ART?
If positive, are you already on ART?

☐ 1 – Eya Yes ☐ 2 – Ayi No

6) Kodi mungawalimbikitse anzanu ndi ku banja kwanu kugwiritsa ntchito chipangizo choyezera cha mkamwachi?
Would you recommend this HIV test kit for self-testing to friends and family?

☐ 1 – Kwambiri Definitely yes ☐ 2 – Kokayi-kitsa Not sure ☐ 3 – Ayi Definitely no




  

7) Ngati munakamizidwa kuyezetsa, ndi ndani anakukamizani?
If forced to test, who forced you?

☐ 1 – Sindinachte kukamizidwa I was not forced
☐ 2 – Okonededwa/mamuna wanga/mkazi wanga Husband/wife or spouse or partner
☐ 3 – Kholo/wondiyang'anira/achibale ena Partner, guardian, or other relative
☐ 4 – Mzanga/kapena ogwira naye ntchito Friend or colleague
☐ 5 – Kuntchito Employer

8) Kodi inu kapena wina wake anavulalapo poyezetsa HIV?
Have you or someone else been injured as a result of HIV testing?

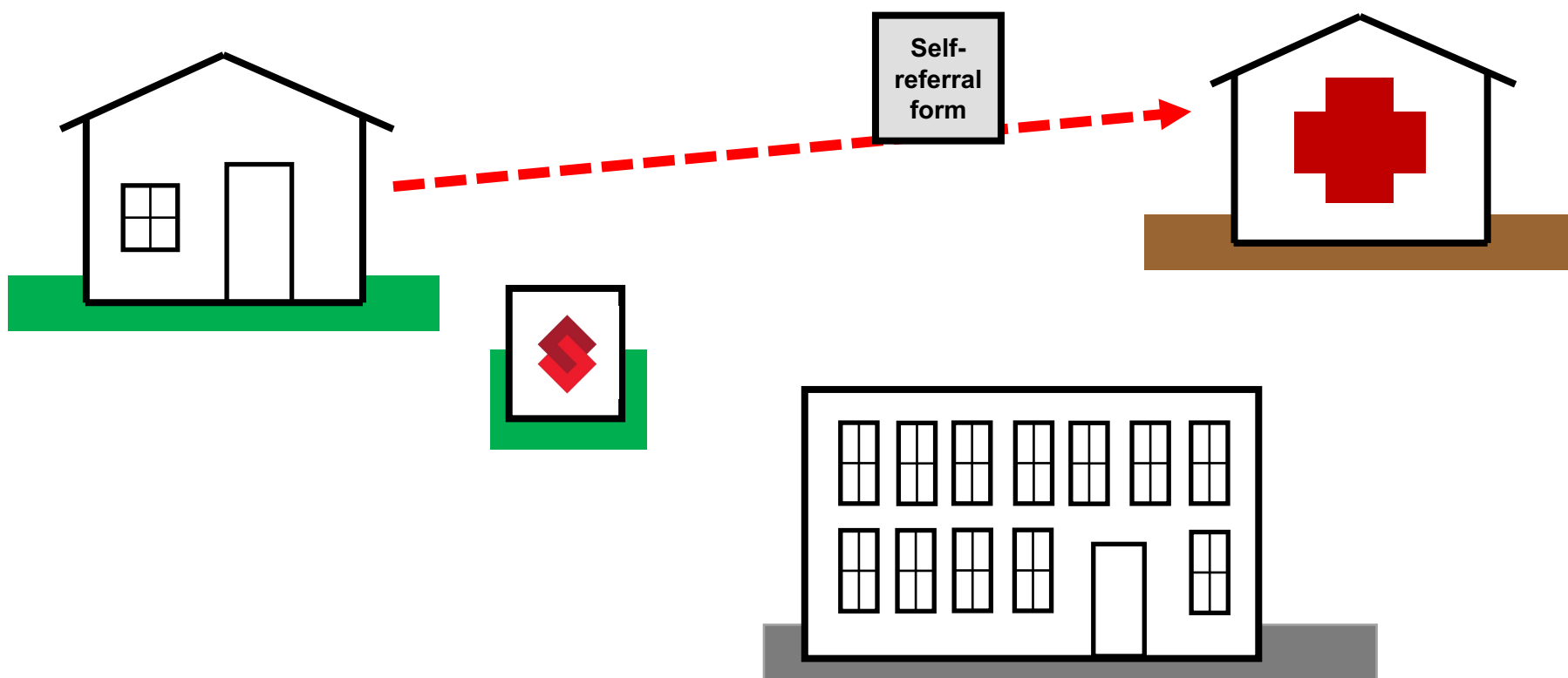
☐ 1 – Eya, panopa Yes, from this test ☐ 2 – Eya, m'mbuyomu Yes, from a previous test ☐ 3 – Ayi No

- Pictograms and words for low-literacy populations
- Includes questions on outcomes: test results, harms, satisfaction with test

STAR CBDA intervention and data collection

4. Client brings self-referral form to clinic and receives additional services as needed



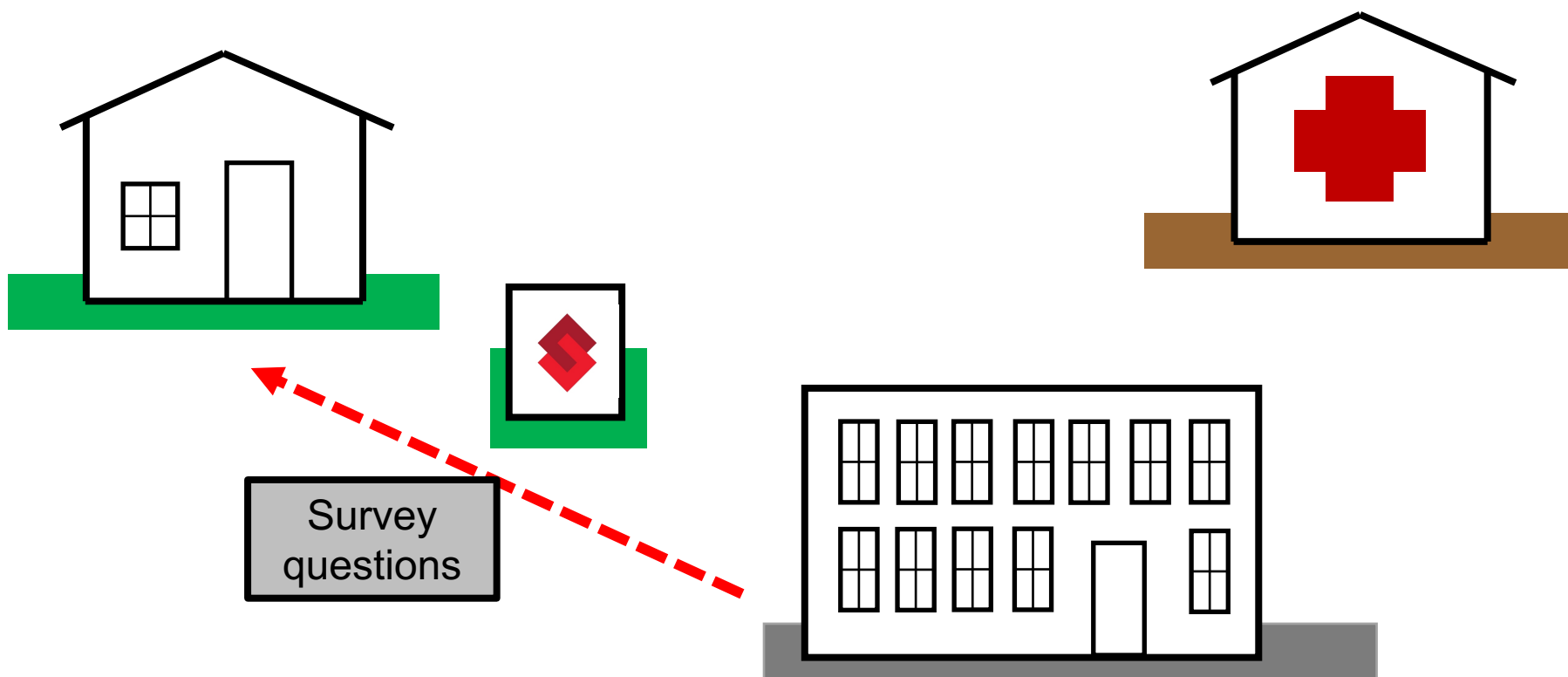
STAR self-referral form

SIDE 1: THIS SIDE CONTAINS CLINICAL INFORMATION FOR THE CLINIC									
CBDA: FILL IN THIS SECTION BEFORE REFERRING									
Name <input type="text"/>			Date referred to clinic		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>				
					<div>d d m m y y</div>				
THIS SECTION TO BE COMPLETED UPON REGISTRATION AT CLINIC									
Date registered at clinic			Facility code		ID number				
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>				
					<div>d d m m y y Facility code ID number</div>				
National HIV care number			National ART number						
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>				
					<div>Facility code ID number</div>				
If TB suspect results of smears:			Sputum 1		Sputum 2		Started on TB treatment		
			<input type="checkbox"/> Pos <input type="checkbox"/> Neg		<input type="checkbox"/> Pos <input type="checkbox"/> Neg		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
WHO staging			Blood taken for CD4		CD4 Result				
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>				
Staged by			HIV confirm		HIV care		IPT decision		
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> N/A		<input type="checkbox"/> ART <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-ART		<input type="checkbox"/> Start IPT <input type="checkbox"/> Review 3m <input type="checkbox"/> Not indicated		
IPT exclusion screen			IPT temporary exclusions						
<input type="checkbox"/> Liver disease <input type="checkbox"/> Epilepsy <input type="checkbox"/> Kidney failure <input type="checkbox"/> N/A			<input type="checkbox"/> High alcohol <input type="checkbox"/> On ART < 3m <input type="checkbox"/> TB suspect <input type="checkbox"/> TB patient						
No IPT if any checked			No IPT if any checked						
IPT rescreen due									
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>									
<div>d d m m y y</div>									

- ST kit distributor is identified for research and follow-up
- Facility ID number and health data included
- Provides data on outcomes and impact of intervention on ART use

STAR CBDA intervention and data collection

4. Survey teams visit at beginning and end of intervention to measure population impact



Household survey questions

- Data collected from members of households within the facility catchment area
- Include questions on impacts – self-reported testing and ART use – as well as outcomes
- Sociodemographic data allows us to identify whether ST use differs by important characteristics
- Data collected on harms, including forced testing and disclosure and IPV

Summary: STAR data collection tools

Survey tool	Inputs	Outputs	Outcomes	Impacts
CBDA registry	CBDA visits	Test kits and information distributed		
Self-completed questionnaire		Test kits used	Adverse events (forced testing)	
Self-referral form				Linkage to treatment
Household survey	CBDA visit	Test kit received	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Test kit used• Adverse events (forced testing and disclosure, IPV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Population testing rate• Population ART use

Benefits and drawbacks of STAR data collection tools

Benefits	Drawbacks
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Items measured in multiple ways – allows for cross-checking or triangulation• Measure items from perspective of everyone involved in community distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Different data tools may yield different results – what to do?• Large amounts of data to clean and analyse• Clients, CBDs, and facility staff all required to complete data tools – heavy burden

Thanks to...

- **Malawi investigators:** Richard Chilongosi, Professor Liz Corbett, Dr Nicola Desmond, Sarah Gibson, Pitchaya Indravudh, Moses Kumwenda, Wezzie Lora, Phillip Mkandawire, Chiwawa Nkhoma
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- Protocols and data collection tools are on the HIV STAR-LSHTM website

<http://hivstar.lshtm.ac.uk/protocols/>