



# **Characteristics of clients undergoing repeat HIV counseling and testing compared to clients newly-tested for HIV in Nyanza Province**

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**UON collaborative Meeting  
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# Program Background

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- **Family AIDS Care and Education Services (FACES)**
  - Family focused program
  - Collaboration between Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI) and University of California, San Francisco (UCSF)
  - Operational since September 2004 in Nyanza and Nairobi
- **Program areas**
  - Provider Initiated Testing and Counseling (PITC)
  - Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT)
  - HIV Care and Treatment
  - Voluntary Male Medical Circumcision (VMMC)



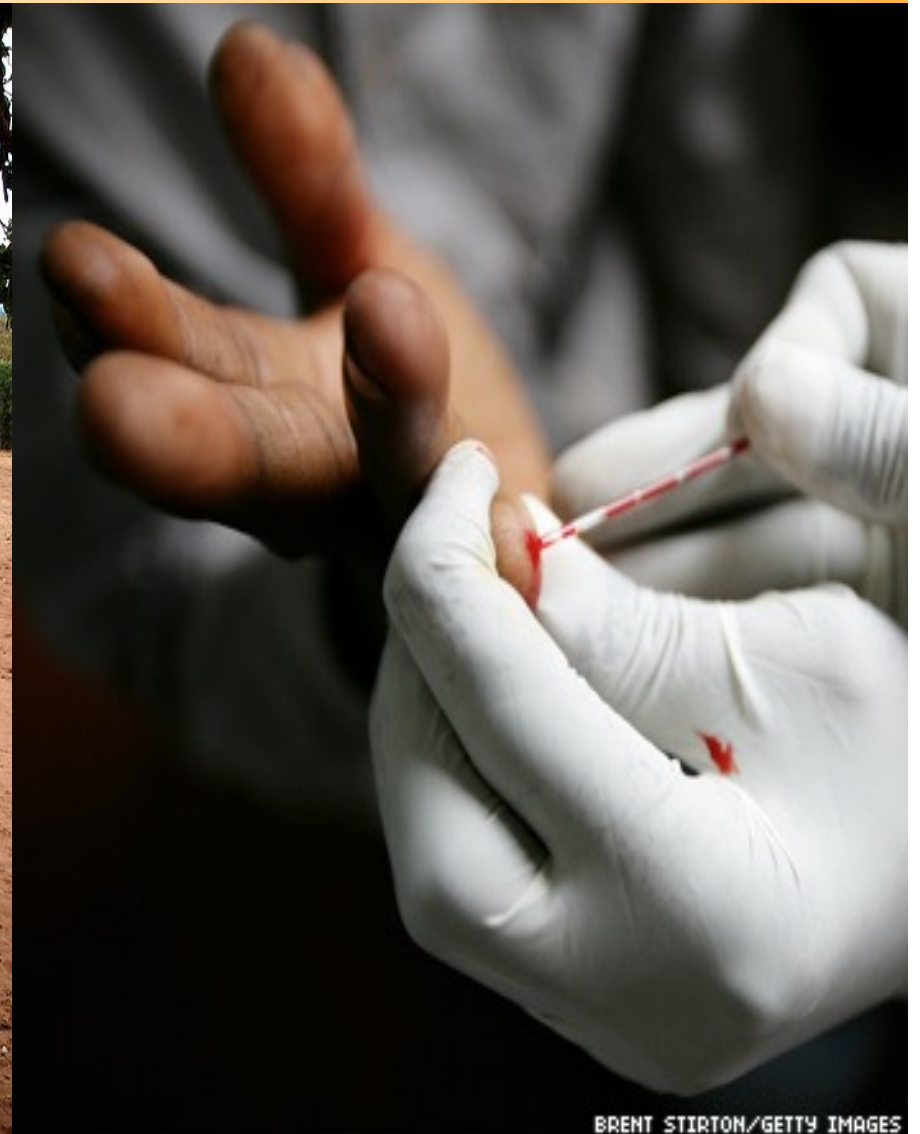
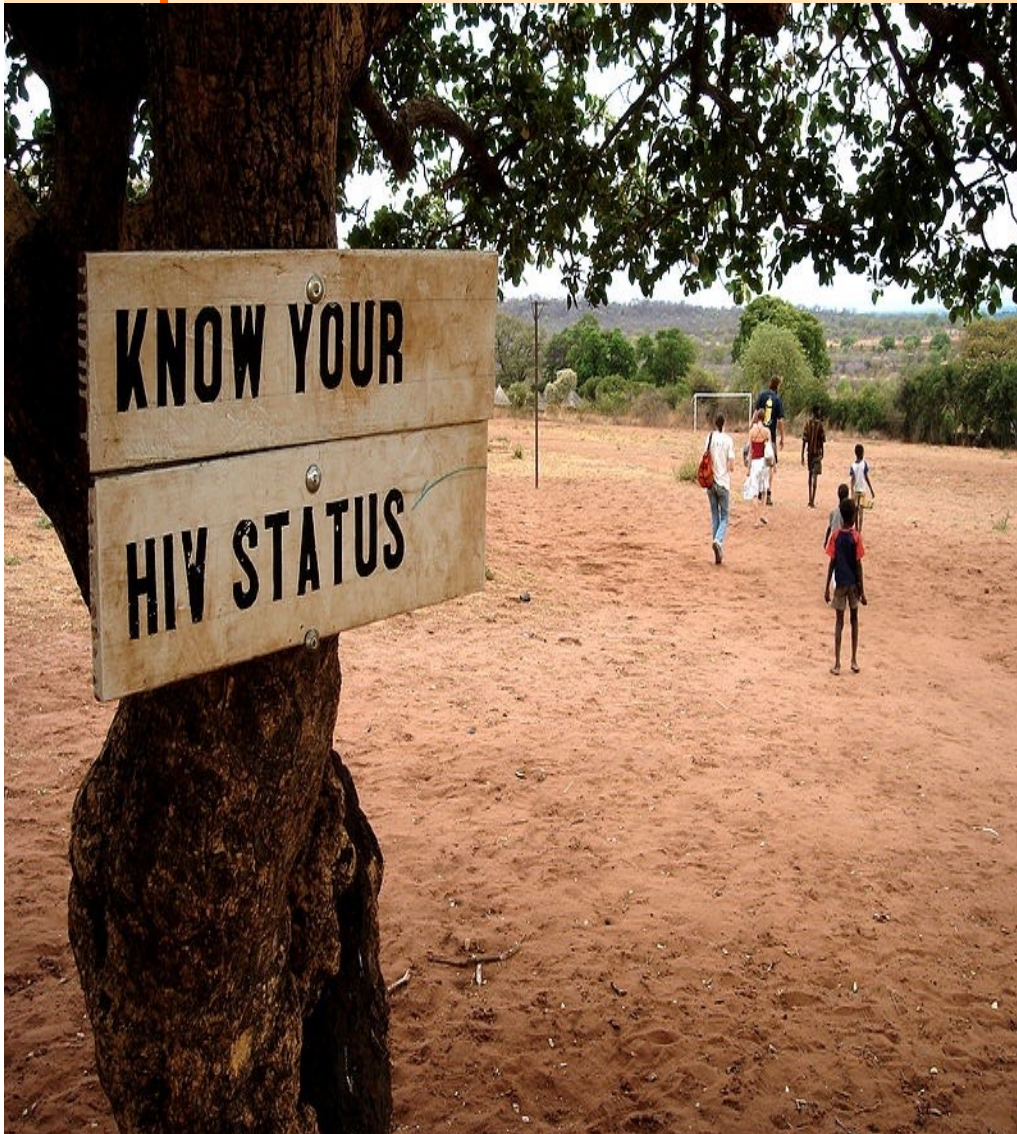
# Background

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- According to Kenya AIDS Indicator Survey 2009, only 35.6% of Kenyan adults had ever tested for HIV
- HTC is the entry point to the HIV care, treatment and further preventive programs
  - Those tested positive referred for treatment
  - Those tested negative referred for prevention measures
- Multiple HTC strategies are ongoing in the country (PITC, HBCT and VCT)
- There are naïve and repeat testers



# HTC in practice



# Study Objective

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- To identify characteristics of clients undergoing repeat HIV counseling and testing compared to clients newly-tested for HIV in Nyanza Province

# Study methods

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- Retrospective cohort study
- Proportional stratified random sample
  - Adult patients in outpatient setting
  - Tested between October and December 2011
  - 9 high volume sites in 3 districts of south Nyanza
- Data abstraction from MoH PITC registers
- Variables included age, gender, HIV status, individual vs. couples testing, test type (new/repeat) and interval to repeat test
- Descriptive statistics presented as medians or proportions
- Logistic regression used to assess differences between new and repeat HIV testers



# Results

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- Among the 555 clients sampled, the median age was 27 years (IQR 22-35)
- 365 (66%) were females
- 397 (71%) were repeat testers
- Almost all (521; 94%) tested as individuals.
- Median time to repeat test was 4 months (IQR 3-7).

# Results

- New testers were older
  - aOR=1.36 per 10 year age increase; 95% CI 1.17-1.58
- HIV prevalence among new testers was higher than among repeat testers
  - 27% vs. 13%, respectively
  - aOR 2.64; 95% CI 1.65-4.21
- No significant gender differences were found between new and repeat testers or individual vs couple visit
  - Gender: OR 1.31; 95 % CI 0.89-1.92
  - Individual vs couple visit: OR 1.21; 95% CI 0.58-2.56



# Conclusion

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- Majority of patients seeking general health services in the public health facilities have previously been tested for HIV
- Those newly tested for HIV have a higher HIV prevalence than repeat testers
- This may indicate that initial testing is reaching higher risk individuals
- HIV counselling and testing, and preventive interventions may have led to lower HIV prevalence amongst repeat testers

# Acknowledgements

- CDC
- FACES Staff
- UON meeting organizers

