



Family AIDS Care and
Education Services

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

Oyaro P, Owuor K, Ng'eno H, Awuor N, Ong'wen P, Shade
SB, Lewis-Kulzer J, Bukusi EA, Cohen CR

UON collaborative Meeting

21st to 25th January 2013

Program Background

- 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)

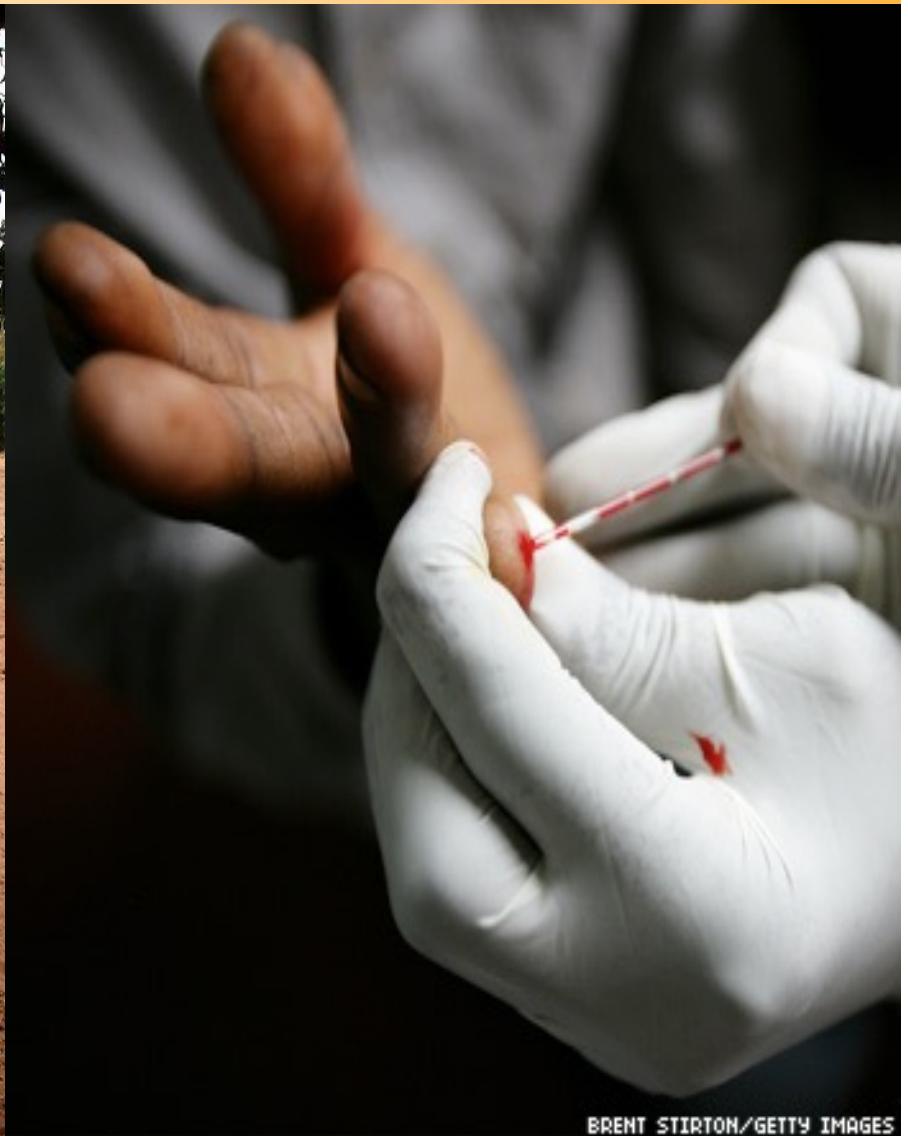
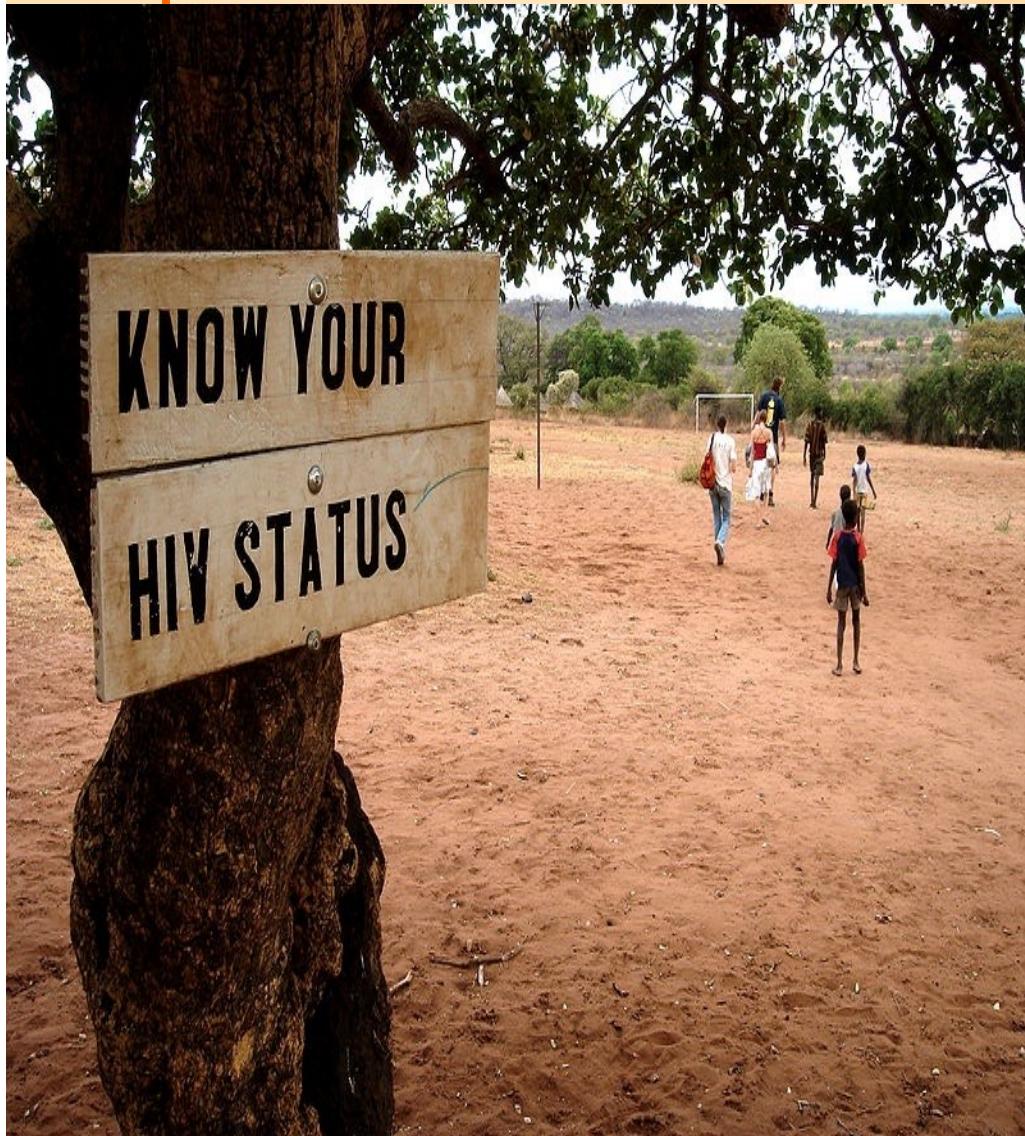


Background

- 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



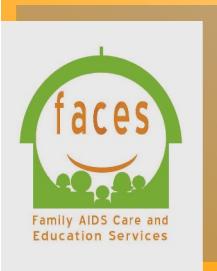
HTC in practice



BRENT STIRTON/GETTY IMAGES

Study Objective

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



Study methods

- **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**



Family AIDS Care and
Education Services

Results

- 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

- 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

