TARGETED COMMUNITY OUTREACH EVENTS TO IMPROVE UPTAKE AND YIELD OF HIV TESTING AMONG CHILDREN IN KENYA

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“The counties with the lowest median age at first sexual intercourse include Migori (15.5), Homa Bay (15.7), Samburu (15.7), Kisumu (16.4), and Siaya (16.6).”

Kenya Demographic and Health Survey 2014
BACKGROUND

Only less than 30% of children have ever been tested for HIV in the Nyanza region of western Kenya.
STUDY OBJECTIVE: To examine whether targeted community outreach events (TCOE) would increase HIV testing and identification of HIV-infected children in Western Kenya.
WHAT DID WE DO?

493 Targeted Community Outreach Events in 148 health facilities over 6 months
WHAT DID WE DO IN THE TCOES

HEALTH EDUCATION

TESTING FOR HIV

REFFERAL TO CARE
OVERALL FINDINGS

• Overall TCOE implementation did not result in an increase in uptake of testing for HIV

  Pre-TCOE, the estimated mean number of children tested per facility was 34.4 (95% CI 29.1, 40.7) compared to post-TCOE, 36.4 (95% CI 30.8, 42.9)

• yield decreased (p<0.01) at health facilities

  The estimated mean yield per facility pre TCOE was 0.48 (CI 0.40, 0.57) compared to 0.26 (CI 0.21, 0.34) during the implementation of TCEOs
FINDINGS BY GENDER

• **Pre-TCOE** more females than males per facility were tested, with estimated means of 37.4 (95% CI 31.8, 44.0) and 31.4 (95% CI 26.3, 37.5), respectively, (p.<0.01)

• Adjusting for baseline, the change in **number of males tested per facility from pre- to post-TCOE increased** compared to females, 37.6 (95% CI 30.5, 46.3) and 35.0 (95% CI 30.1, 40.6) respectively, (p<0.01)

• There was **no significant gender difference in yield** at baseline (p=0.35) or when comparing yield overtime (p=0.68).
CONCLUSIONS

• No increase in HIV testing or yield was found with TCOE implementation

• There is need to redesign TCOE and have additional approaches to improve identification of children and to further understand gender differences.

• There is need to have further cost-effectiveness examination of the TCOEs
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