

Acceptability, feasibility and costs of universal offer of rapid point of care testing for HIV in an acute admissions unit: results of the RAPID project

Dr Fiona Burns

On behalf of S Edwards, J Woods, G Haidari, J Cartledge, S Morris, R Tobin, & M Brown

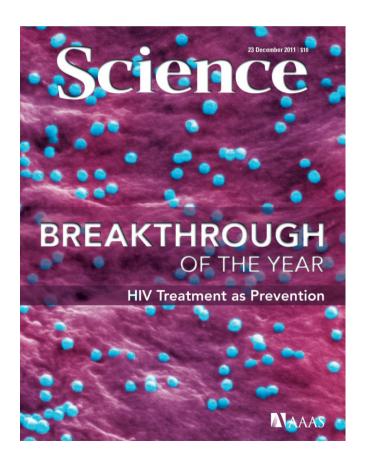
Centre for Sexual Health & HIV Research, UCL CNWL NHS Trust
University College Hospitals NHS Trust
London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine



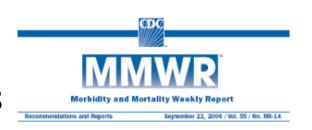


Impact of late diagnosis

- Morbidity
- Mortality
- **x** Transmission



- **x** USA
 - 2006 Revised recommendations

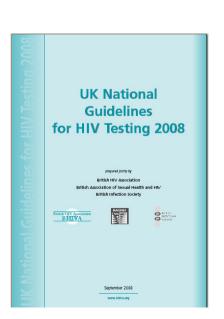


Revised Recommendations for HIV Testing of Adults, Adolescents, and Pregnant Women

× UK

- F 2011)
- 2008 National guidelines (NICE 2011)
- Testing initiatives
- * ECDC



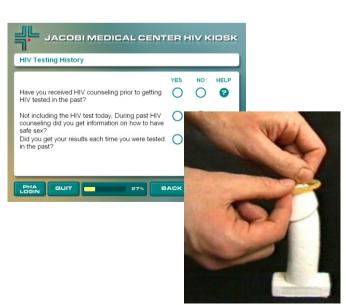




Project BRIEF

- **×** 10/05-1/09
- 28,365 patients approached in ED settings
 - 91% eligible
 - 95% tested (24,495 POCTs)
 - 116 tested HIV + (0.47%)









RAPID Design

- Health Advisor
- Multimedia tool
- **×** UCLH
 - Acute Medical Admissions Unit
- HIV testing
 - All stable patients
 - × Aged 19-65
 - **×** POCT Insti™
- Resource use data collected





RAPID in action











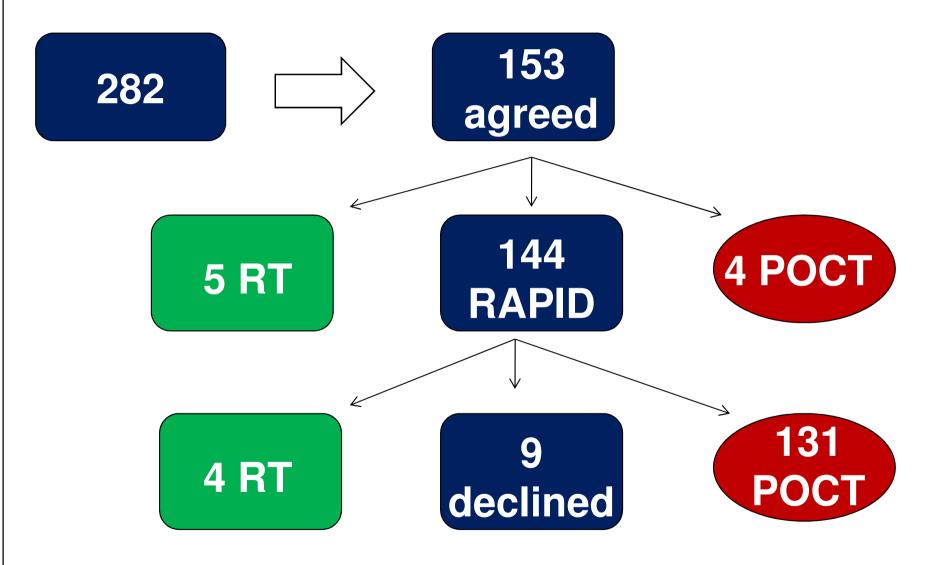




Eligible admissions to AAU (n=606)

Male	56.8%
Median age	44 (19-65)
Known HIV +	7 (1.2%)
Inappropriate or patient not present	307
Discharged	44
Patient absent	64
Too unwell	107
Cannot consent	56
Other	36
Tested already	8
Remaining	282





POCT uptake 135/144 = 93.7%



Uptake

Uptake of video by age		0.001
40+ years	43.4%	
<40 years	64.2%	
Uptake of test by age		0.476
Uptake of test by age 40+ years	71.8%	0.476

No difference in uptake of video or test by gender



Acceptability

Patients

▼POCT in AAU a good idea	97.5%
★HIV testing in AAU appropriate	96.7%
Video answered questions	81.5%
Liked information via video	89.9%

Staff (n=88)

- x90% useful or very useful
- **x**75% more likely to test
- x100% should continue



Risk profile of RAPID participants*

- **×** 44% born outside of UK
- 60% never previously tested
- Of those previously tested
 - 31% tested >5 years
 - 15% did not receive result of last test
- 21.5% reported behavioural risk

 - 2.5% IDU or sex with IDU
 - 8% previous STI
 - 4% sex with known HIV +



Risk profile of those not tested

No difference in gender, ethnicity, indicator disease status or length of stay in those participating or approached compared to those not.

- × 75 indicator disease admissions
- 71% not tested
- 27 Africans admitted
- 63% not tested



New diagnoses

- × 135 tests
- ★ 3 reactives all confirmed HIV positive
- \times 3/135 = 2.2%

- Prevalence diagnosed HIV:
 - **×** 10/606 = 1.7%



New diagnoses

- ★ British man, 48yr PCP
 - · CD4 20
- × Nigerian woman, 42yr Bacterial pneumonia
 - · CD4 40
- British man, 60yr Bleeding Haemorrhoids
 - · CD4 590



Cost estimates for first 1000 patients

	Health Advisor
Cost per hour	€ 43
Training	€ 1612.59
	(37.5 hours)
Start-up costs	€ 2042
3 Tests per hour	
Cost per patient	€ 25.48
Cost per case identified	€ 1293.60
6 Tests per hour	
Cost per patient	€ 18.99
Cost per case identified	€ 964.32



Cost estimates for first 1000 patients

	Health Advisor	Health-care Assistant
Cost per hour	€ 43	€ 16.72
Training	€ 1612.59	€ 1254.24
	(37.5 hours)	(75 hours)
Start-up costs	€ 2042	€ 2042
3 Tests per hour		
Cost per patient	€ 25.48	€ 16.66
Cost per case identified	€ 1293.60	€ 845.93
6 Tests per hour		
Cost per patient	€ 18.99	€ 14.14
Cost per case identified	€ 964.32	€ 717.87

≜UCL

Conclusions

- Offering of HIV POCT acceptable to patients
- HIV POCT feasible
- **×** Effective
- Digital media liked
- Cost efficient: €25 per patient screened (?€ 14)
 €1294 per case identified (?€718)

But

- Substantial proportion remain untested
- High proportion possibly diagnosed anyway

Supports recommendation of HIV testing all acute medical admissions



Acknowledgements

UCLH AAU staff & patients

Camden & Islington Sexual Health Commissioners

× Gilead

FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME