European Seminar VOLUNTARY COUNSELING AND TESTING

Bucharest, May 30 – 31, 2008

HIV VCT - concept and practices

A comparative assessment among HIV-testing offers in 5 EU countries

BORDERNET Project, 2005-2007



BORDERNET briefly

BORDER|NET

Four cross border pilot regions with "tandems"

Region 1:

Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (DE)

Voivodship Zachodniopomorskie (PL)

TANDEM: Lviv /UA and Rzow/PL

Region 2:

Brandenburg (DE)

Voivodship Lubuskie (PL)

TANDEM: Lviv /UA and Rzow/PL

Region 3:

Austria (AT)

Slovak Republic (SK)

TANDEM: Kosice/Slowak Republic

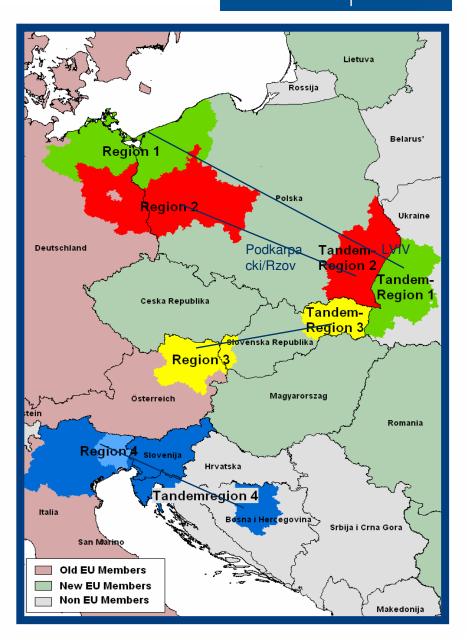
Region 4:

Regione Veneto (IT)

Slovenia (SI)

TANDEM: Rijeka/Croatia/

Tzvetina Arso SPI Research www.bor



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Goals

- Improvement of HIV/AIDS and STI prevention:
 - for general population (especially young people)
 - for vulnerable groups (MSM, Sex workers, IDUs)
 - for uninsured persons (migrants)
- Collection of regional epidemiological data on HIV and STIs
- Outline patterns of risk behaviour within selected target groups
- Improvement of standards for HIV voluntary counselling and testing
- Improvement of diagnostic and treatment of STIs



Improvement of standards for HIV voluntary counselling and testing

Changed context.....

Decrease in attention in West. Europe - successful halt of epidemic's increase and treatment achievements;

Fatigue and Déjá vu- reiteration of same old "condom use" song;



Rapid escalation of new HIV cases in East. Europe, worrisome trend (eurohiv) of spread among young people (15-24) (EST,RO,PL, BG);

Low uptake of voluntary HIV counselling and testing (esp. young people);



HIV-testing - entry gate to HIV/STIs prevention

-new priorities.....
- Adoption of additional approaches to expand assess to HIV-testing;
- Increase the uptake of HIV-testing;
 - new dillemas
- HIV-testing- exceptional status or routine screening?
- HIV-testing with or without counselling?





HIV-testing approaches (rundown)

VCT (WHO/UNADS) Client-initiated voluntary HIV- testing upon counselling	Opt-out (CDC, 2006) Routine test in all health care settings (adults, adolescents, pregnant women):	Provider-initiated (WHO/UNAIDS, 2007) Provider-initiated testing in health facilities,		
Confidential for the client (declared and ensured)	Test result reflected in medical records	•Tailored to 3 types of epidemic: low-level, concentrated and generalized		
Accompanied by counselling (not only information)	Prevention counselling should not be required	Simplified pre-test information individually/group session		
Conducted with informed consent	Separate written consent is not required (assumed unless one opts-out)	Informed consent is given individually, in private		
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HIV-testing approaches Essential contrasts

VCT

Person-centred



OPT-OUT

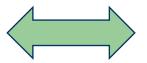
Case-centred;

Individual autonomy



Public health benefit;

Confidentiality, human rights



Public responsibility



HIV VCT-practices Assessment survey BORDERNET

Rationale

- Reflects the VCT concept;
- Assumed discrepancies between guidelines and local practice settings;
- Great differences in coverage and threshold of HIV-testing services in old and new EU countries (BORDERNET's model regions)
- Insufficient testing among certain target groups;
- Discrepancies between utilized testing-facilities and the quantity and quality of counselling oferred by them (i.e. general hospitals, private labs);

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SPI FORSCHUNG

HIV VCT-practices Assessment survey BORDERNET

Design

- Policy papers on VCT (WHO/UNAIDS, 2004);
- VCT Toolkits (Family Health International, 2005);
- Client-centred model of counselling (Humanistic Psychology, C.Rogers, 1959)
- Method: 24-items questionnaire with multiplie choice and open-ended questions;
- Administration: self-filled, individual interview, focus group

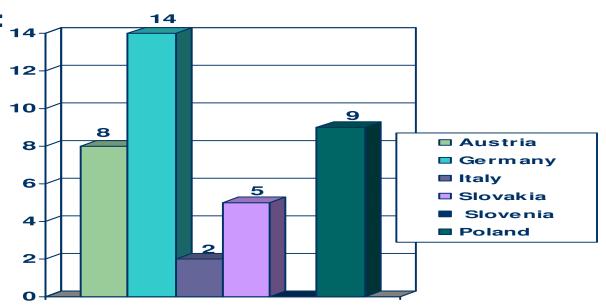
Sample

- 38 HIV-testing services
- 5 EU countries: Austria (8), Germany (14), Italy (2), Poland (9), and Slovak Republic (5)



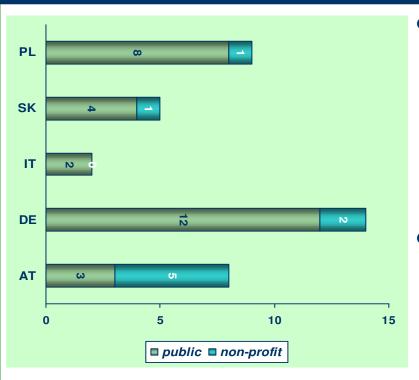
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Participants: 14





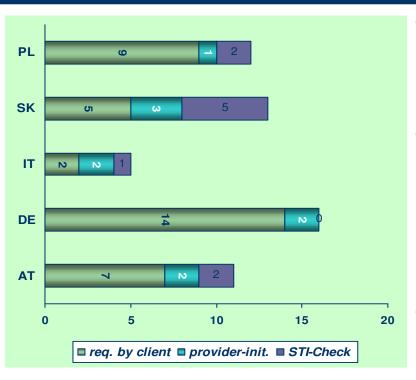
VCT survey – types of services



- The majority (29 of 38) are public, mostly in Germany (12):
 - public health office (GA),
 - clinic (in- and outpatient);
 - specialised STI service
- Non-profit (9 of 38), mostly in Austria (6):
 - AIDS-HELP (AIDS-Hilfe)
 - 2 mobile units (outreach)
 - No NGO in Italy



VCT survey – types of HIV-testing offer



- Client-initiated main HIVtesting offer (37 of 38):
 - mostly Polish, German, Austrian testing-sites
- Provider-initiated (upon detection of HIV/AIDS-related symptoms) - 10 of 38:
 - mostly health care services (only 1 Polish NGO);
 - !!!! NO DATA on OPT-OUT testing !!!!!
- STI-Check- related HIV-testing (10 of 38), mostly in Slovak Republic;



HIV-testing in antenatal counselling (1)

The Guidelines

- CDC HIV-testing promoted in the routine panel of prenatal screening;
- WHO/UNAIDS no special differentiation between pregnant women and other groups;
- Germany new instructions on HIV-test during pregnancy active offer to all pregnant women but voluntary decision/ VCT-basis



HIV-testing in antenatal counselling (2)

The Practice

- The majority services (23) offer HIV-test to pregnant women, ONLY if requested by them;
- Only 12 (5 Slovak, 5 Polish) offer provider-initiated testing BUT sporadically;
- Widespread attitudes (28 of 38 services) favouring mandatory HIV-test:

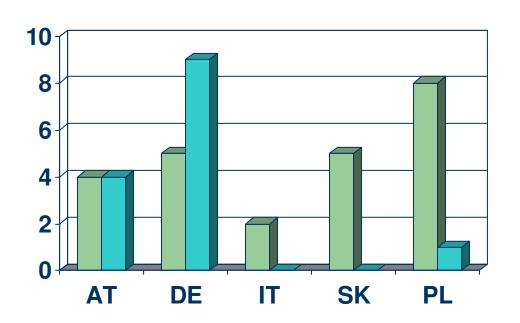
?? Provider-initiated = mandatory test ??

- No data about HIV test offered in gynaecological/SRH practices;
- Unexplored motivation and competence of antenatal care professionals (gynaecologists, midwives) to offer HIV-test counselling



HIV-testing in antenatal counselling (3)

Should the HIV-test be mandatory for pregnant women?



- **■** mandatory HIV-test
- mandatory offer, but voliuntary decision



VCT survey - The Counselling Process

Counsellors' stance (Roger's client-centred counselling model)

- Genuineness;
- Non-posessive empathy;
- Unconditional positive regard;
- Acceptance;
- Non-judgemental approach

Challenges in practice

How to maintain authenticity on routine basis?

"when you work under long waiting time pressure";

"when same clients tend to present same problems over and over again"

How to safeguard your personal boundaries?

"when you deal with highly personal and emotional topics as sexuality"

How to refrain from prejudices?

"when they do not seem to learn from the counselling", or "come for 3rd time with syphilis..."



HIV Pre-test Counselling

- Time 10 up to 60 min (on av. 15 min./Austria to 30 min./Germany);
- Standard components integrated from completely to a great extent :
 - Build trust, ensure confidentiality;
 - Provide information about HIV/AIDS, HIV test and results;
 - Assess personal sexual behaviour and risk exposure
- Optional components integrated from occasionally/ to a small extent:
 - Assess costs and benefits of risk taking for the client;
 - Identify barriers to risk reduction;
 - Explain connection between HIV and STIs and refer to other STI/SRH services;
- Missing components (often) reduced prevention effect of pre-test counselling!!!!!
 - Personal risk reduction plan,
 - Partner communication and condom use



HIV Post-test Counselling

HIV negative result

- Time 5 to 20 min: rather short, simplified to test result delivery
 "The result giving is not a counselling. One sentence and they are gone";
- ??? Delivery of test result personally in counselling conversation, hand-out in written form, on the telephone???
- Standard components:
 - Discussion of window period and re-testing
 - Personal risk reduction plan only for the majority of the Austrian services and about half of the German, Slovak and Polish

!!!! Omitted chance			
To promote	and support sat	fer sexual behavio	our choices



HIV Post-test Counselling

HIV positive result

- Time 60 to 120 min, often followed by second counselling session
 - Standard components:
 - Empathic presence, emotional support, crisis intervention;
 - Indications on medical assistance;
 - Psychological referral;
- Optional components, integrated during second session:
 - Rights and responsibilities
 - Positive living with HIV



VCT standards and quality assurance (1)

- VCT training guidelines and curricula important interface between policy guidelines (WHO/UNAIDS) and the quality of HIV-test counselling;
- Psychosocial and communication competence not yet sistematically integrated in the university study courses of the medical professions;
- HIV-test and VCT still prevailingly medicalized in many countries;
- Medical institutions still predominantly preferred as HIV-testing sites
- Psychosocial professionals (social workers, psychologists) engaged predominantly in free-standing services (NGOs)



VCT standards and quality assurance (2)

- Nationally standardized VCT training curriculum and certification: only in 9 services (Poland, monitored by the National AIDS Centre) from all 5 EU countries;
- Specific training guidelines either nationally or locally (AIDS-HELP): freestanding testing sites (in Germany - 4 services, in Austria-3);
- Management and quality control of VCT: depending on local resources and service's policy;
- Further training: sporadic practices of in-service continuous education;
- Ongoing supervision: NEVER PLANNED BUDGET FOR alias lacking



VCT standards and quality assurance (3)

Burn-out Factors

- Perceived from rather low (NGOs) to very high (public services, clinics);
- Discrepancy between time resources and work requirements ("lot of paper work");
- Lack of financial security, low recognition of non-medical performance;
- High emotional pressure working alone, being exposed ("emotional dustbin" syndrome), boredom and resignation ("rewind button" syndrom)

Copying Strategies

"Counsellor is not a full-time job"

- Team work and de-briefing;
- Supervision;
- Regular upgrade training;
- Time management proper balance counselling/prevention;
- Involvement of health workers in decision taking
- Reflection stance w.r.t. own sexuality



VCT survey- Challenges and Perspectives

ACTION NEEDS

- International exchange among practitioners;
- Update with the newest medical developments in AIDS treatment, ART, vaccination, STI diagnostic and therapy;
- Training in counselling process for medical doctors;
- Counselling skills update interactive role-play training;
- Social-legislative aspects of the counselling for HIV+ persons;

CHALLENGES

- Internationally synchronized standards of counselling
- Nationally unified training curricula and certification
- Locally further training and ongoing supervision



VCT survey - Conclusions

Prevention can't do without HIV Test



Can HIV Test do without prevention counselling?



VCT survey - Conclusions

- The issue at stake is
 NOT as much whether to
 offer counselling,
 - **BUT how to:**
- safeguard wide coverage and high quality of counselling considering the constraints of health care settings;
- advertise better low-threshold HIV-testing offers and raise awareness and attendance of clients
- conduct risk assessment in a non-stigmatizing manner;



VCT survey - Conclusions

The issue at stake is
 NOT as much whether to
 offer counselling

BUT how to:

- encourage behaviour change and risk management/reduction plan over a short-term (sometimes single-date) interaction;
- accompany the dynamic process of stepwise progress and relapses in behaviour change adopting a client-centred perspective;
- keep balance between public health benefits and human rights and authonomy



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Thank you for your attention !!!!

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