



# What Can HIV Self-Testing Look Like In Canada?

August 2020

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# Webinars for Reaching the Undiagnosed

## Objectives:

1. Describe HIV self-tests, how they work, advantages and disadvantages
2. Understand the values and preferences of at-risk individuals and their communities regarding access to HIVSTs
3. Brainstorm on how to make HIVSTs affordable
4. Explore linkage to care options, maximising synergies between personal goals of sexual health and well-being with public health goals of ending HIV transmission by 2025 (an HIV-free generation)

## Expected outcomes:

- National and provincial policies informed by values and preferences of at-risk communities
- Co-creation of a road map to move forward



# What Can HIV Self-Testing Look Like In Canada?

August 2020

- ✓ *Ease of Use*
- ✓ *Types of self-tests*
- ✓ *Advantages*
- ✓ *Accuracy*
- ✓ *How to self-test*
- ✓ *Use of web/app technology*
- ✓ *Linkage to care*

# What is HIV Self-Testing?

HIV self-testing (HIVST) refers to a process in which a person collects his or own specimen (oral fluid or blood), and then performs an HIV test and interprets the result, often in a private setting, either alone or with someone he or she trusts.

HIVST has emerged as an acceptable, safe, accurate and effective way to reach people who are at risk and may not otherwise test.

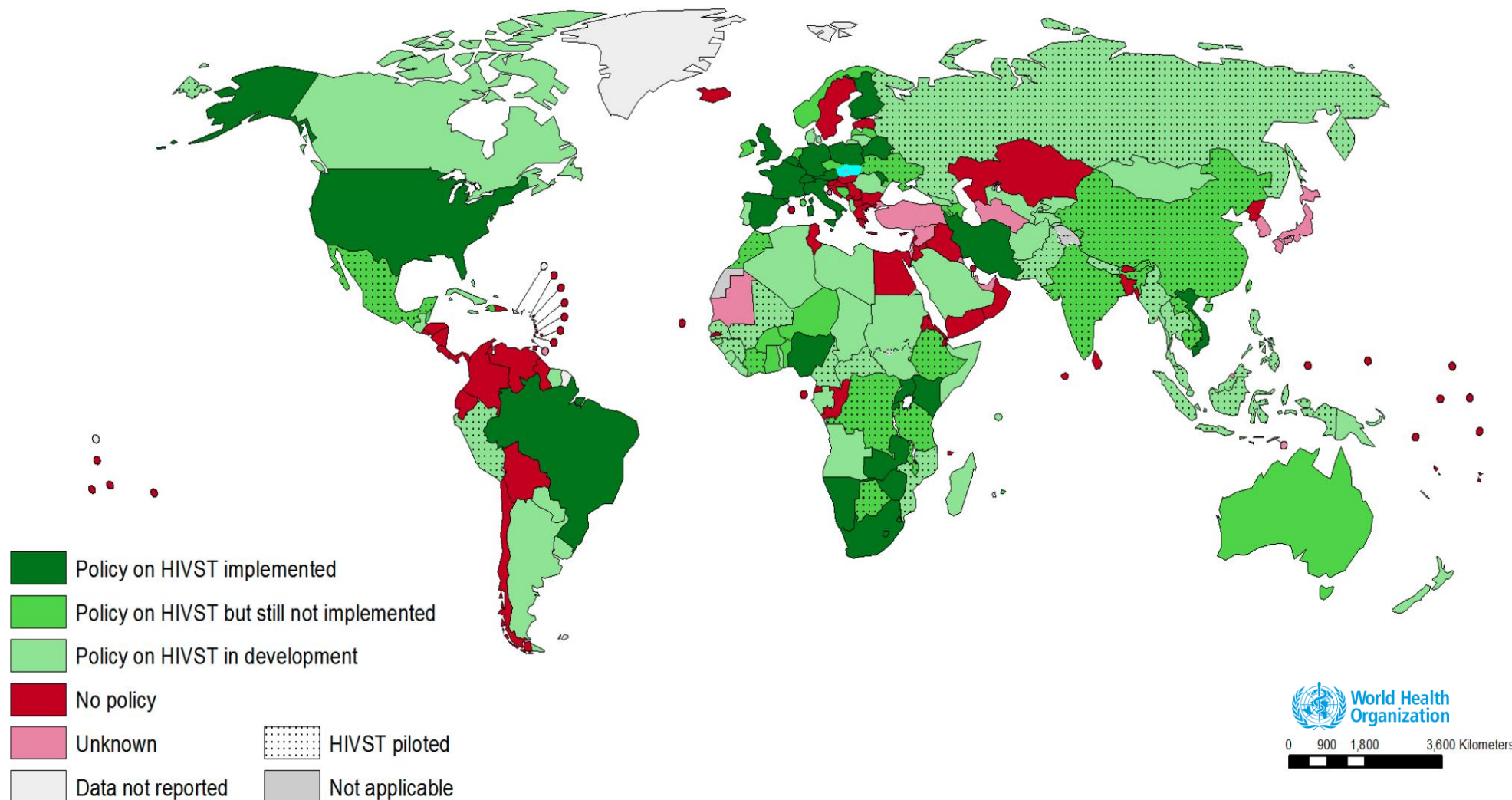
**In 2016, WHO recommended HIV self-testing to be offered as an additional approach to complement existing HIV testing services**



# 40 Countries Are Reported to Have Implemented National Policies on HIV Self-Testing (HIVST)\*



*Canada has yet to implement a national HIVST policy*





# World Health Organization



**Evidence from the WHO reports that uptake in HIV testing is improved through:**

- *Peer-led testing interventions*
- *Digital platforms that use video-based information and counselling messages*

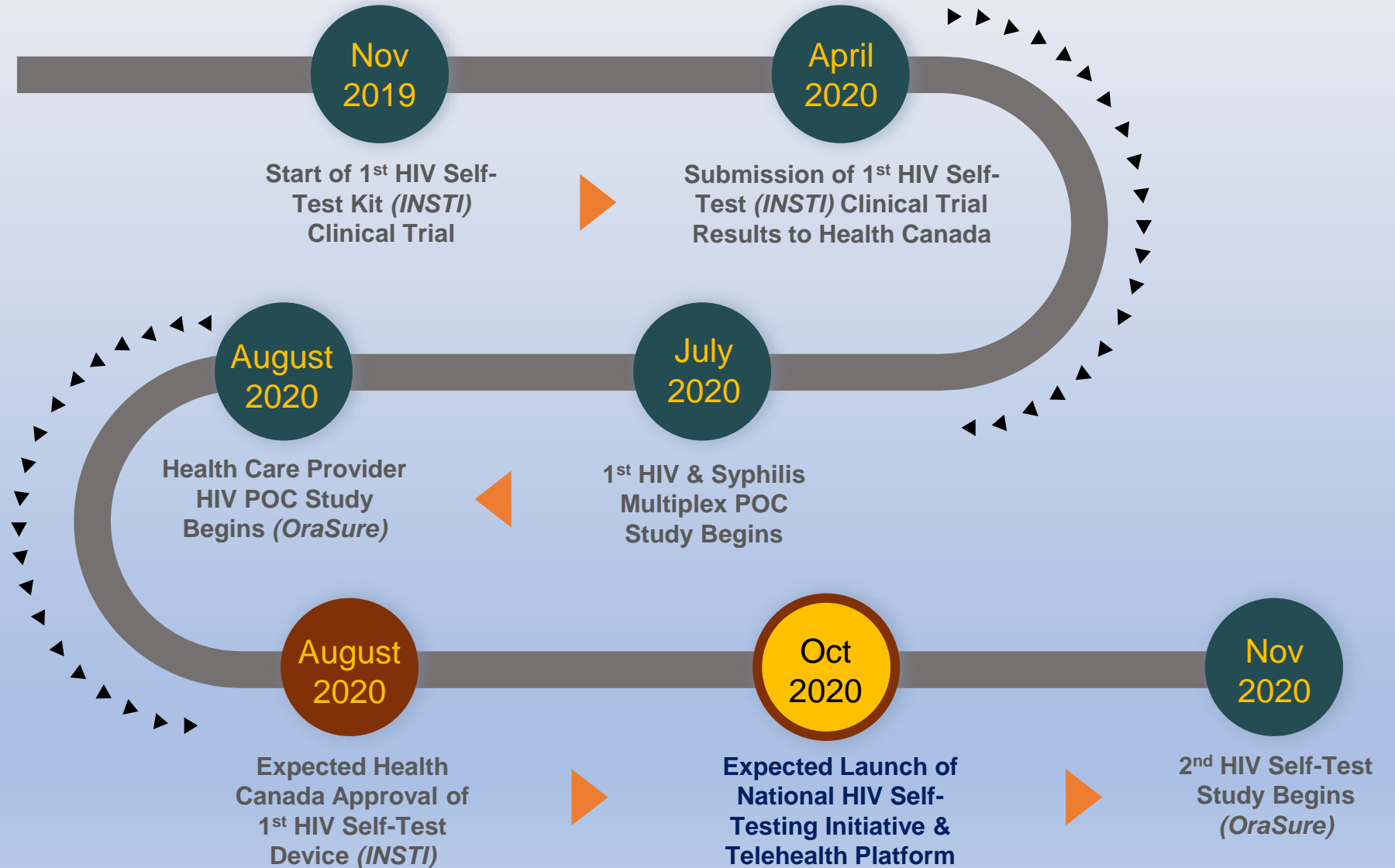
# Self Testing vs. Self Sampling

Test Type	Setting	Interpretation of Results	Time to Result
Self Testing	At Home	Assisted or unassisted using manufacturer provided guide	1-20 minutes
Self Sampling	At Home	Lab	1-3 Weeks



# The Journey To Canada's First Approved HIV Self-Test

The MAP Centre of Urban Health Solutions and the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) Centre for REACH 3.0 at St. Michael's Hospital, along with community health agencies across Canada, invested in an implementation science initiative to seek approval for Canada's first HIV self-test





# Types of HIV Self Tests

- Oral Fluid Based (OraQuick): FDA approved, CE Marked, WHO PQ, Canada license expected 2021.
- Blood Based (INSTI): CE Marked, WHO PQ, Canada license expected summer 2020.
- Both are available in boxed or pouched versions.





# How Do Self Tests Work?

Introduction of the OraQuick HIV Self Test (oral fluid)


Details on the INSTI HIV Self Test (fingerstick blood)


# OraQuick HIV Self Test


- This test uses oral fluid to check for antibodies to HIV Type 1 and HIV Type 2.
- The kit involves collection of an oral fluid sample by swabbing your upper and lower gums with the test device.
- After collecting the sample you insert the device into the kit's vial which contains a developer solution, wait 20-40 minutes, and read the test result.


## OraQuick HIV-1/2 Testing Instructions

**OraQuick Kit:**




**1.**   
Swab once around the gums, both top and bottom


**2.**   
Make sure that the swab rubs against the base of the gums

**3.**   
Insert device into Vial; then set timer for 20 minutes


**NEGATIVE RESULT**



**POSITIVE RESULT**



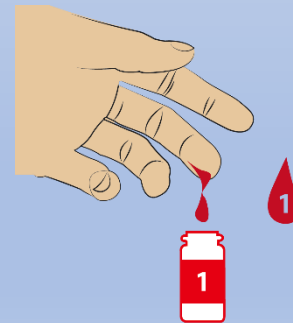
**INVALID RESULT**



Control Bar →  
Test Bar →

# INSTI HIV Self Test

- Same flow-through rapid test platform as the licensed POC INSTI HIV test, except:
- Simplified Instructions for Use
- No capillary pipette (single free flowing drop of blood)





# INSTI Test Kit Overview

## HOW DOES THE TEST WORK?

The test uses simple flow-through technology to detect HIV-1 and HIV-2 antibodies using a drop of human fingerstick blood. The test does not detect the virus itself. The test dot will only be visible if HIV antibodies are present.

The INSTI® HIV Self Test is simple to perform and very accurate, but it will only work correctly if you carefully read and follow the instructions.



# The INSTI HIV Self Test instructions are provided on one side, French on the reverse

ENGLISH

HIV Self Test  
Instructions For Use

Contents

Test Device Pouch
 Lancet
 Bandage
 Bottle 1, 2, 3

Preparation

Not for users:

- Below the age of 18
- Taking Anti-retroviral Treatment (ART)
- Who have participated in a HIV vaccine study
- With a bleeding disorder
- Afraid of needles

Before You Begin

Scan to see how the test works.

insti.com

Step 1: Collect Blood

If you have trouble collecting blood, see Questions and Answers section.

Step 2: Test

Step 3: Read Result

Read result right away.

**Negative**

Your test result is HIV negative. Result can be incorrect if you engaged in HIV risk activity in the last 3 months. **TEST** again in 3 months.

**Positive**

Two dots mean your test result is positive. You may be HIV positive. Positive results **MUST** be confirmed by a doctor.

**⚠ One dot may be lighter than the other.**

In rare instances, a faint ring may appear at the test dot; this is a positive result.

**Invalid**

Your test did not work. Control dot must appear to indicate that the test has been performed correctly. **REPEAT** the test with a new test kit.

General

**1. What is HIV and AIDS?** HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) is the virus that causes AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome) if left untreated. When a person becomes infected with HIV, the virus begins to attack his or her immune system, which is the body's defense against illness. As a result, that person becomes more susceptible to disease and infection. When his or her body loses the ability to fight diseases, that person is diagnosed with AIDS. There is no cure for HIV infection. However, treatment for HIV is highly effective.

**2. How does someone acquire HIV?** HIV spreads through contact with blood, semen, pre-seminal fluid, rectal fluid, vaginal fluids, or breast milk of an infected person. Transmission can occur from unsafe sex. It can also result from exposure to blood through the sharing of syringes or needles. Women living with HIV can pass the virus to their babies during pregnancy, childbirth, and breastfeeding. HIV is not transmitted by casual contact (sharing food, dishes, clothing, etc.), saliva, casual kissing, food preparation or insect bites.

**3. What is an antibody?** Antibodies are produced by your body's immune system in response to harmful organisms like viruses and bacteria. Their purpose is to defend against infection.

Warnings and Precautions

- Test components are harmful if swallowed due to the presence of Sodium Azide
- All blood samples should be handled as if capable of transmitting infectious diseases.
- Clean up spills.
- Keep out of the reach of children.

Storage

- Store in the original packaging in a cool, dry location between 2 to 30°C. DO NOT FREEZE.
- Do not store in direct sunlight.
- Do not open the test device pouch until you are ready to take the test.

Disposal

Discard with normal household waste or in accordance with local regulations.

Questions and Answers

**13. When can I read the result?** You can read the result instantly or within 1 hour of completing the test procedure. Make sure the control dot is present before reading your result.

**14. I have used the test but no dots appeared. What should I do?** Make sure you have adequate lighting. If no dots are visible, you may not have completed the test correctly, or collected enough blood. You will need to perform another test.

**15. What do I do if the result is positive? A Positive Result:** Consult a doctor as soon as possible and inform him/her that you have performed a self test for HIV. All positive results must be confirmed by a laboratory test. HIV is preventable and you can help to stop the spread of HIV. It is highly recommended to avoid high risk sexual behaviors to prevent passing HIV to your partner.

**16. What's Next After A Positive Result?** Having HIV does not mean you have AIDS. With early diagnosis and treatment, it is unlikely that you will develop AIDS. Discuss the next steps with your doctor or counselor.

**17. What do I do if the result is negative? A Negative Result:** As with many tests, there is a chance for false results. If you have a negative result but you were involved in an HIV-risk activity in the past 3 months, you could be in what is called the "window period" and it is recommended to repeat testing at a later date.

**18. Can any medication or medical conditions affect the result?** Always read the manufacturers' instructions for any medication you are taking before conducting the test. A false negative result can occur for the following reasons:
 

- Have been on long term antiretroviral treatment.
- Have a severe blood disorder, such as multiple myeloma.
- Have higher than normal haemoglobin.

For Questions Or Further Support

Call your provincial and territorial HIV/AIDS hotlines:

AB: 1-800-772-2437	NT: 1-800-661-0844	PE: 1-800-314-2437	YT: 1-800-661-0408 ext.
BC: 1-800-861-4337	NU: 1-800-661-0795	QC Info-Santé: 811	8323
MB: 1-800-782-2437	NS: 1-800-566-2437	Portail VIH/sida du QC:	EASTERN ARCTIC:
NL: 1-800-563-1575	ON: 1-800-668-2437 (EN),	1-877-Portail (767-8245)	1-800-661-0795
NB: 1-800-561-4009	1-800-267-7432 (FR)	SK: 1-800-667-6876	

Manufactured by:

biological Laboratories, Inc.  
406-12251 Delf Place  
Richmond, BC, Canada V6V 2K2  
Phone: +1 604-204-6784  
www.biological.com

90-1044, 90-1053 INSTI HIV Self Test  
51-1220 (Cdn) 20-Jul-2020  
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# PREPARATION

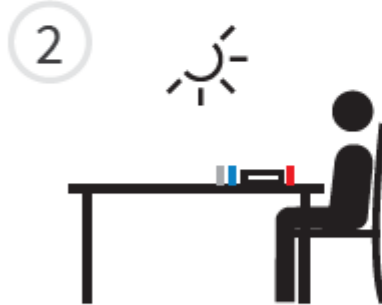
## Preparation



Use a well lit area.  
Wash and dry hands.



Open test  
device pouch.



Place test device  
on a flat surface.



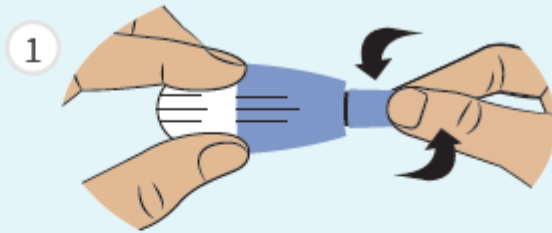
Remove cap of Bottle 1.  
Place on flat surface.  
**WARNING: Bottle 1 contains  
liquid. Handle with care.**

# Test Procedure:

## Collecting the blood

### Step 1: Collect Blood

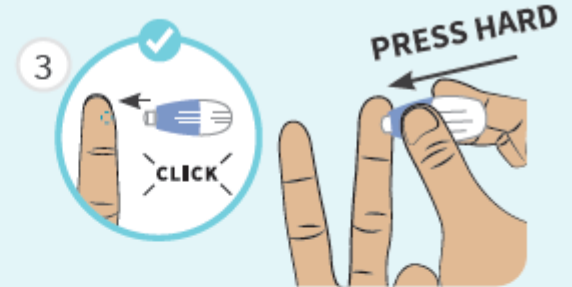
If you have trouble collecting blood, see Questions and Answers section.



Twist off tip and put aside.



Rub finger and hand **UNTIL WARM**.



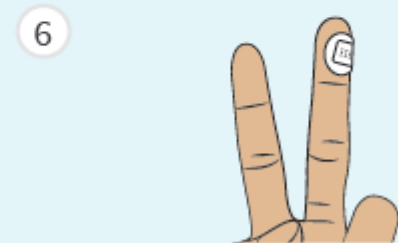
Place lancet on the **side** of finger tip.



Rub finger to create a **LARGE** drop of blood.



Let **1 drop FALL** into Bottle 1.  
Twist on cap of Bottle 1.



Apply adhesive bandage.



# Test Procedure: Conducting the Test

## Step 2: Test



Shake and pour all liquid.  
Wait until liquid disappears.



Shake and pour all liquid.  
Wait until liquid disappears.  
**TIP: Gently tap Bottle 2 to pour liquid.**



Shake and pour all liquid.  
Wait until liquid disappears.

# Test Procedure: Read the Results

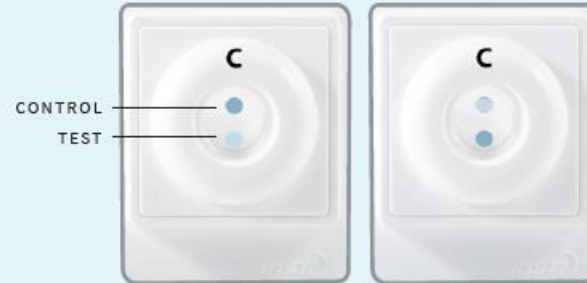
## Step 3: Read Result

Read result  
right away.



### Negative

Your test result is HIV negative.  
Result can be incorrect if you  
engaged in HIV risk activity in the  
last 3 months.  
**TEST** again in 3 months.



### Positive

Two dots mean your test result  
is positive. You may be HIV  
positive. Positive results **MUST**  
be confirmed by a doctor.

**⚠ One dot may be lighter than the other.**

In rare instances, a faint ring may appear at the test dot; this is a positive result.



### Invalid

Your test did not work.  
Control dot must appear to  
indicate that the test has been  
performed correctly. **REPEAT**  
the test with a new test kit.

The control dot only appears

- 1) if the test procedure was followed correctly
- 2) an adequate human blood sample has been added

# Is the INSTI HIV Self Test Accurate and Acceptable in the hands of Intended Users?

The clinical trial for the INSTI self-test (manufactured by the Canadian company bioLytical), provided statistically-significant indicators that the self-test is accurate, acceptable, and easy to use by self-testers from diverse backgrounds and locations. The trial was conducted in 2019/20.



Accuracy compared to lab test was > 99%

Ease of use ranged from 82% to nearly 100%

Over 95% of study participants would use the test again

Outcomes were very similar to studies conducted in African countries in 2017-2019

Revisions to the package insert will mitigate some difficulties in adequate blood sample collection and updated Q&A and linkage contact information

**ENGLISH**

**INSTI<sup>®</sup> HIV Self Test**  
Instructions For Use

**Contents**

- Test Device Pouch
- Lancet
- Bandage
- Bottle 1, 2, 3

**Preparation**

- Use a well lit area. Wash and dry hands.
- Open test device pouch.
- Place test device on a flat surface.
- Remove cap of Bottle 1. Place on flat surface. **WARNING: Bottle 1 contains sodium azide. Handle with care.**

**Before You Begin**

- Read instructions carefully before use.
- Do not use if past expiration date on outer packaging.
- Do not use if the test device pouch has been damaged.
- Do not open the pouch until you begin the test.
- Allow test to reach room temperature if stored refrigerated.

**Not for users:**

- Below the age of 18
- Taking Anti-retroviral Treatment (ART)
- Who have participated in a HIV vaccine study
- With a bleeding disorder
- Afraid of needles

**Scan to see how the test works.**  
insti.com

**Step 1: Collect Blood**

If you have trouble collecting blood, see Questions and Answers section.

- Twist off tip and put aside.
- Rub finger and hand UNTIL WARM.
- Place lancet on the side of finger tip. **PRESS HARD**.
- Rub finger to create a LARGE drop of blood.
- Let 1 drop FALL into Bottle 1. Twist on cap of Bottle 1. **DO NOT SHAKE**.
- Apply adhesive bandage.

**Step 2: Test**

- SHAKE 4 TIMES POUR ALL.** Shake and pour all liquid. Wait until liquid disappears.
- SHAKE 4 TIMES POUR ALL.** Shake and pour all liquid. Wait until liquid disappears. **TIP: Gently tap Bottle 2 to pour liquid.**
- SHAKE 4 TIMES POUR ALL.** Shake and pour all liquid. Wait until liquid disappears.

**Step 3: Read Result**

Read result right away.

**Negative**  
Your test result is HIV negative. Result can be incorrect if you engaged in HIV risk activity in the last 3 months. **TEST again in 3 months.**

**Positive**  
Two dots mean your test result is positive. You may be HIV positive. Positive results **MUST** be confirmed by a doctor.

**Invalid**  
Your test did not work. Control dot must appear to indicate that the test has been performed correctly. **REPEAT** the test with a new test kit.

**Intended Use**  
The INSTI HIV Self Test is a single use in vitro self-test for the detection of antibodies to Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 (HIV-1) and Type 2 (HIV-2) in whole blood. The test is intended for use as a self-test by users 18 years or older.

**Warnings and Precautions**

- Test components are harmful if swallowed due to the presence of Sodium Azide.
- All blood samples should be handled as if capable of transmitting infectious diseases.
- Clean up spills.
- Keep out of the reach of children.

**Storage**

- Store in the original packaging in a cool, dry location between 2 to 30°C. **DO NOT FREEZE.**
- Do not store in direct sunlight.
- Do not open the test device pouch until you are ready to take the test.

**Disposal**  
Discard with normal household waste or in accordance with local regulations.

**Questions and Answers**

**General**

- What is HIV and AIDS?** HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) is the virus that causes AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome) if left untreated. When a person becomes infected with HIV, the virus begins to attack his or her immune system, which is the body's defense against illness. As a result, that person becomes more susceptible to disease and infection. When his or her body loses the ability to fight diseases, that person is diagnosed with AIDS. There is no cure for HIV infection. However, treatment for HIV is highly effective.
- How does someone acquire HIV?** HIV spreads through contact with blood, semen, pre-seminal fluid, rectal fluid, vaginal fluids, or breast milk of an infected person. Transmission can occur from unsafe sex. It can also result from exposure to blood through the sharing of syringes or needles. Women living with HIV can pass the virus to their babies during pregnancy, childbirth, and breastfeeding. HIV is not transmitted by casual contact (sharing food, dishes, clothing, etc.), saliva, casual kissing, food preparation or insect bites.
- What is an antibody?** Antibodies are produced by your body's immune system in response to harmful organisms like viruses and bacteria. Their purpose is to defend against infection.

**About the Test**

- How does the INSTI HIV Self Test work?** INSTI HIV Self Test is a blood test for detecting HIV antibodies. The test produces result in the form of either one dot (control dot) or two dots (control and test dots). A control dot is the built-in control mechanism and is visible if the test is performed correctly. A test dot will only be visible if sample contains antibodies to HIV. The test is performed by adding a drop of blood to Bottle 1. This diluted sample is then poured into the test device followed by solutions in Bottle 2 and Bottle 3, sequentially after each solution has absorbed. The test device has absorbent pads.

**Test Results**

If you are unsure of your result you should go to a doctor to perform more testing.

**For Questions Or Further Support** Call your provincial and territorial HIV/AIDS hotlines:

AB: 1-800-772-2437	NT: 1-800-661-0844	QC: 1-800-314-2437	YT: 1-800-661-0408 ext. 8323
BC: 1-800-661-4337	NU: 1-800-661-0795	QC Info-Santé: 811	
MB: 1-800-782-2437	NS: 1-800-566-2437	Portail VIH/sida du QC: 1-877-Portail (767-8245)	EASTERN ARCTIC: 1-800-661-0795
NL: 1-800-563-1575	ON: 1-800-668-2437 (EN), 1-800-267-7432 (FR)	SK: 1-800-667-6876	

**Caution.** Harmful if swallowed. Consult Instructions for Use for single use only. Do not reuse. Use by in vitro diagnostic medical device. Sterilization using irradiation. Catalogue Number. Lot number. Manufacturer.

**Manufactured by:** biological Laboratories, Inc. 406-13251 Delf Place Richmond, BC, Canada V6V 2A2 Phone: +1 604-204-6784 www.biological.com

90-1044, 90-1053 INSTI HIV Self Test 51-122020(draft) 20-Jul-2020 © Copyright 2020. All rights reserved.



# How soon after an HIV risk should a person take the test: understanding the window period.

- The **window period** is time between **HIV** infection and the point when the test will give an accurate result. During the **window period** a person can have **HIV** and be very infectious but still test **HIV** negative. The **window period** for an HIV antibody self test is 3 months.
- A person can test as early as three weeks after exposure. Following exposure, antibodies can take time to reach detectable levels so using the self test earlier than three weeks could produce false negative results even if the exposure had led to infection.
- HIV self tests can detect antibodies as early as three weeks after exposure. However, for some people antibodies are not detectable until three months after exposure.
- So, while a person may test at three weeks, if their result is HIV negative, an HIV infection cannot be ruled out until three months after exposure.

# Under what circumstances should a person take an HIV self test?

- If there is no reason that a person could have been exposed to HIV, then there is no need to be tested for HIV.
- Deciding on when and how to take the test is a personal decision.
- Some people will choose to test frequently and others may test occasionally.
- Some people may choose to do so alone in a private setting of their choice.
- Others may want some support prior to, after or even during the self-test procedure.
- People should give careful consideration about whether they want someone else to see their results at the same time as they do. They should feel comfortable and safe with whomever and wherever they take the test, and should know who to contact if support is needed at any time.
- *Self testing is designed to **reduce**, not contribute to, the stigma often associated with HIV testing.*

## Where can a person get help with doing the test?

There are several support mechanisms available to individuals who need help with doing a self-test:

- Easy to follow instructions on how to complete the test, FAQ and contact information about support info-lines supplied with each self-test kit.
- The manufacturer's video: ([www.INSTI.com](http://www.INSTI.com)).
- Front line community agencies, sexual health clinics and AIDS Service Organizations.
- A national online access program with peers scheduled to be available in October 2020.



# What supports can community agencies provide?

- **Education:** Some people may want to learn more about the test from a staff member at a local community
- **Provide space for self testing:** have a staff person present for guidance on completion of the test and interpretation of their results. If staff are asked to help with completing the test, they should assist only by guiding the self-tester through the labelled instructions.
- **“Supervised” or “assisted” self-testing:** if provided, it is advisable that staff :
  - **Do not** complete the test on behalf of the client, especially not to conduct the finger puncture of the client’s skin.
  - **Do not** indicate to the client that they have HIV; instead, guide the client through the results interpretation section of the package insert, and remind the client that the self-test is an initial test for HIV requiring confirmatory testing if positive.
- **Referrals:** After self-testing, provide referrals to testing clinics for confirmatory testing, Pre-exposure Prophylaxis or Post Exposure Prophylaxis services, and/or other services as appropriate.
- **Support:** remind self-testers that if their result is positive, **people with HIV who receive prompt care and treatment continue to live long healthy lives.**





# Examples of potential roles for Community-Based Organizations in supporting self-testing.\*

- Promoting awareness of HIV self-testing.
- Distributing HIV self-tests.
- Being a HIV testing information source for people in your community (including to people who have not accessed your services previously). Assisting those who are interested to navigate the appropriate resources and follow-up;
- Supporting people who have a negative test in their service delivery region to link up with prevention (i.e harm reduction, PrEP, etc) and ongoing testing supports;
- Supporting people who have a positive test in their service delivery region to link with care and/or access community-based services – e.g., Peer Navigator; health care providers;
- Supporting quality control of self-test kits.

*\*Source: Evin Jones, Pacific AIDS Network*

# What **Can** HIV Self Testing Look Like in Canada?

August 2020

- ✓ HIV Self-Tests (ST)
- ✓ Linkage to care
- ✓ Options for access
- ✓ Making ST affordable

# Linkage to Care for Self Testing

# What should a person do if they get a positive HIV self-test result?

- **Get confirmation** - The HIV self-test is a screen test and all positive results will need to be confirmed by the local Public Health Laboratory to confirm or to rule out HIV infection.
- **However, if a person gets a negative self-test result and believes they were exposed to HIV within the past 72 hours** - they should go immediately to their nearest emergency department to determine whether they are a candidate for Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP). The timing of PEP is very important: it must be started within 72 hours of exposure to HIV.

# ...What should a person do if they get a positive HIV self-test result?

At any time throughout the self-testing process, individuals may benefit from the following resources:

- **Provincial Sexual Health Infoline:** can help people find follow-up testing near them to confirm their result.
- **Family doctor:** can do follow-up HIV testing and work with people who test positive to begin treatment and care.
- **bioLytical Laboratories:** the company that makes the INSTI HIV Self Test and has provided some self-testing resources. ([www.INSTI.com](http://www.INSTI.com))
- **CATIE:** a national resource centre for information about HIV and hepatitis C. email [info@catie.ca](mailto:info@catie.ca) or visit <https://www.catie.ca>.
- **Community-based HIV/AIDS services:** These local agencies support many people living with HIV. They can help with questions and concerns. They can provide emotional support, and practical supports, including help to find a doctor, and programs to help pay for treatments.
- **HIV411:** online tool providing information on local HIV and Hepatitis C programs. <https://hiv411.ca/>



# Telehealth Platform



# On•Call



**Banking-level encryption for user security and privacy protection**



**Will provides a virtual support experience through interactive video calls with peer navigators**



**Anonymous identifiers will keep you connected to support without disclosing your email or phone number**

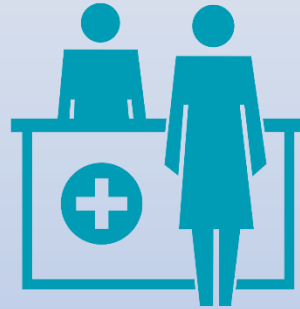
Through the support and guidance of its community partners, REACH/MAP Centre has commissioned a dedicated telehealth service using the established OnCall online platform to provide virtual peer navigation support for HIV self-testing

This secure video care platform will help connect peer navigators with individuals looking to know their status using self-testing kits through a virtual experience. Through a mobile app, users will be able to access online support resources anonymously without having to provide a phone number or email address and respect your right to privacy.

# Improving Testing and Linkage to Care



Testing in the ED



Pharmacy Based Testing



Peer Navigation



Telehealth



App-driven approaches

# The REACH HIV Action Plan Highlights



1<sup>st</sup> HIV self-test (*INSTI blood test*) expected to be licensed by Health Canada in the summer of 2020



REACH/MAP Centre will distribute an initial 60,000 free INSTI HIV self-test kits through community agencies by October 2020



A second HIV self-test kit (*Orasure oral swab test*) expected to be licensed for use by Health Canada in 2021



REACH/MAP Centre implementing an online telehealth platform to support individuals in self-testing through interactive video sessions with peer navigators through community agencies



## REACH Survey: HIV self-testing in the context of COVID-19



On-line survey (launched soon) to get information from front-line community-based workers and sector across the country about HIV self-test knowledge, and options for access and supports needed to support intended end-users to get tested and linked to care:

- *This is the 1<sup>st</sup> survey done in Canada to understand what access and linkage to care supports will be needed to inform implementation and scale-up of HIV self-testing across Canada in context of COVID-19. Please complete !! And send out through your networks !!*
- *Survey will take approximately 15 mins to complete - those who complete the survey can enter to win 1 of 5 \$200 VISA gift cards*
- *A summary of the survey results will be shared with front-line providers, AIDS service organizations and health decision-makers*

# What **Can** HIV Self Testing Look Like in Canada?

August 2020

- ✓ HIV Self-Tests (ST)
- ✓ Linkage to care
- ✓ Options for access
- ✓ Making ST affordable



# Examples of Access to HIVSTs

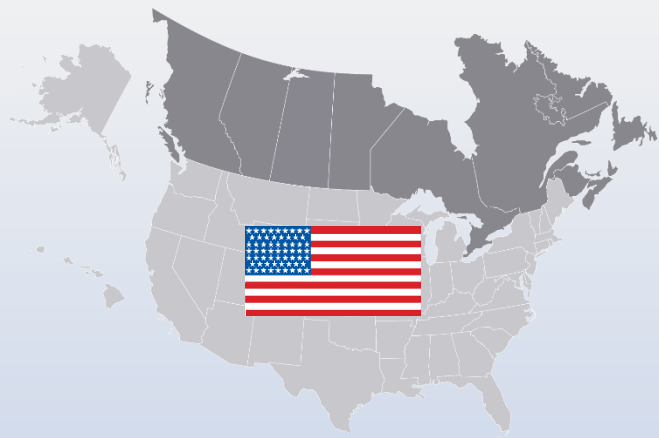


## Brazil: Anonymous Testing using Free HIVSTs

- Online site providing HIVST information, questionnaire
- Can request ST (oral or blood) to be sent to home or pharmacy

### Results:

- 23,000 participated
- More tests requested than anticipated
- 31% had never tested before
- 62% were 18-28 years of age
- More than 80% had confidence in test results



# eSTAMP: Evaluation of HIVST Among MSM Project (CDC)

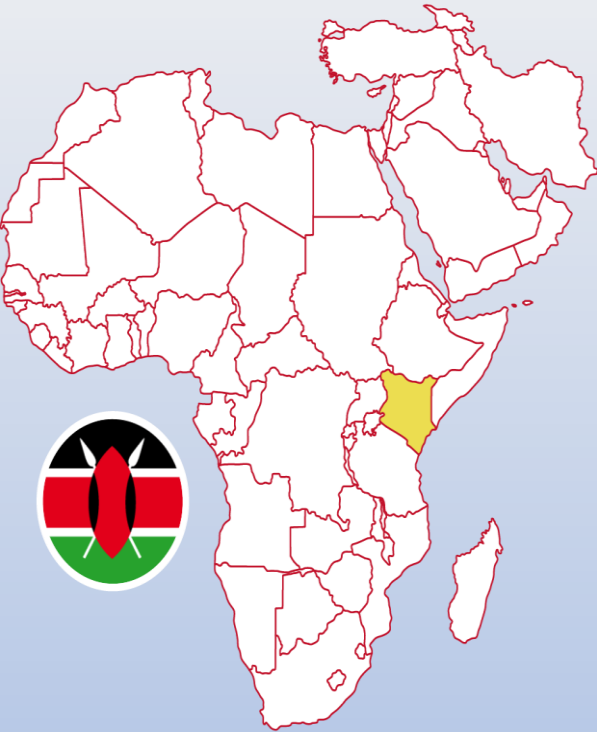
## Study:




- 2,665 MSM recruited through advertisements placed on social network, music, and dating websites frequented by MSM
- Access to online HIV testing resources and telephone counselling on request
- Half were randomly assigned to receive 2 oral and 2 blood HIV self-tests with more available on request, while the control group was not given tests
- Answered surveys every 3 months for a year

## Results:

- The ST group tested 3x more often than the control group
- Of the 36 newly identified HIV infections:
  - 26 (72%) were from those who received self-tests
  - ~50% infections were among participants who had not been tested in the preceding year. 9 of them had never been tested before
- The ST Group reported 34 newly identified HIV infections among members of their social networks with whom they shared the tests

# Kenya: reaching high risk population via text messaging



- **2,262 Male truck drivers registered with a health provider**
- **Randomised to 3 groups:**
  - Texted 3x re oral HIVST available at all clinics 
  - Texted 1x re HIV testing available at all clinics 
  - Texted 1x re general information on HIV testing 
- **Of those who tested, 65% opted for ST vs 36% standard group**
- **But 96% did not test.....**

# STAR: Distribution Models in Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe



## Distribution Models:

**628,705 Self Tests distributed using 3 models:**

- **Community based: door to door, street, markets etc**
- **Workplace**
- **Integration into HIV Testing Services (HTS)**

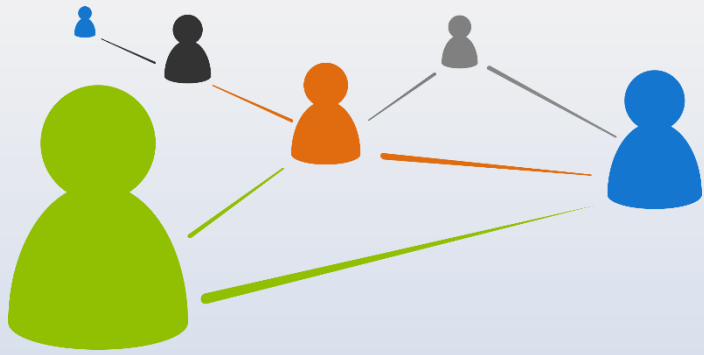


## Results:

- **119,991 individuals at 11 outreach and 1 fixed sites: 85% opted for HIVST – no difference by gender**
  - ~92% at HTS, workplace, bus terminus, truck stops vs 62% in households opted for HIVST
  - 20% were first time testers, more male than female
- **Men and adolescents contribute disproportionately to PLHIV not aware of their serostatus**

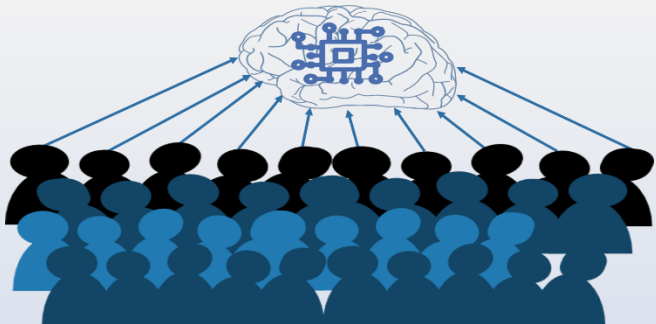


# Examples of Making Testing Affordable



# Social Innovation in Health

- A new and unconventional solution developed by various actors (communities, civil society, public sector, private sector) to a health care delivery challenge making it more inclusive, effective and affordable
- must be technologically sound and financially sustainable
- buy-in or work in synergy with healthcare system
- Should have a positive effect on people's life beyond health (equity, dignity, empowering people)



# Crowdsourcing Messaging to promote uptake of Syphilis Testing

## Open Contest:

- Designed open contest with MSM community leaders and website managers
- Invited submission of 30-sec videos taken by phone or cameras to promote uptake of syphilis testing
- Entries reviewed by a judging panel of film makers, syphilis experts, community leaders
- Winning entries received a prize and their videos were featured on MSM websites

## Results:

- Syphilis Crowdsourcing contest generated excitement within the MSM community
- Increased knowledge of syphilis and risks
- Winning videos featured on MSM websites but unable to attribute increased testing to crowdsourcing project alone



# Pay-it-Forward: Kindness is Infectious!

- **MSM STI and NGO clinics in Guangzhou, China**
- Men who come in for STI testing were randomised to pay for chlamydia and gonorrhoea testing or get tested for free.
- For those in the free testing group, they were told their testing had already been paid for by the previous tester. They were then asked if they would pay for the next tester
- **Gay and LGBTQ community participated in the design and implementation of the study**



## Results:

- 6% of 201 men in the pay group agreed to chlamydia and gonorrhoea testing vs 56% of 205 men in the pay-it-forward group
- Of 121 men who tested, 4% gonorrhoea+, 12% chlamydia+:
  - 97 (80%) this was their first gonorrhoea test
  - 104 (86%) this was their first chlamydia test
- 97 (89%) of 109 men who received testing in the pay-it-forward group donated money towards testing for future participants

**At the 2019 World Health Assembly, UNAIDS featured this initiative as one of top 12 innovations selected from hundreds of entries submitted to the Global Health Innovation Exchange.**



# HIV self-testing: Social Innovation

- **Social Business Partnerships:** between NGOs and businesses
- **Rewarding HIV-free status:**
  - conditional economic incentives for risk reduction behaviours, testing and medication adherence
  - To maximize program effectiveness, CEI programs must be designed according to contextual and population-specific factors that may determine intervention applicability and success



# Co-creating a way to move forward with HIVST

## A new paradigm for sexual health: Autonomy, Privacy, Confidence

### Access options:

#### Online



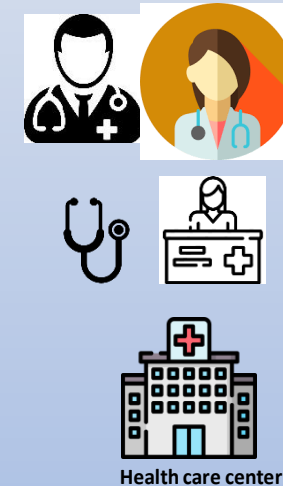
#### Commercial Venues



#### Community Venues



#### Health Facilities



### Affordability options:

#### Industry partnership



#### Social Business



#### Community Support



Opportunity to reach those who need it most with the most affordable options