

Rapid HIV Testing Experiences in Jail and Emergency Department Populations

Cook County Bureau of Health Services

Chicago, Illinois

CDC

Study Objectives

- Determine if rapid HIV testing (RT) is feasible and acceptable in high volume sites:
 - **Female intake, Cook County Jail**
 - **Cook County Hospital emergency department**
- Assess patient receipt of RT results
- Monitor entry into care following a positive rapid HIV test

*If you can't change your
circumstances, change your
perspective*

Unknown

Cook County Jail (CCJ) Female Intake

- Largest single-site jail in the U.S.
- 100,000 detainees each year
- 15% females:
 - 80+ females through intake area daily
 - 50% released in \leq 36 hours
- Study period: October 2000 – May 2001

Cook County Hospital Emergency Department (CCH-ED)

- Busiest emergency department in Chicago
- 120,000+ patient visits per year
- January 2001 conventional HIV testing
- Study period: June 2001 – February 2002

Study Methods

- Rapid test device
 - SUDS HIV- 1 Test
 - Performed point-of care
 - Reactive SUDS tests repeated in duplicate
 - All SUDS tests verified with EIA and WB
- Counseling
 - HIV+ pts scheduled for follow-up when receive results

Conventional HIV Test (CT)

Counseling and Testing Procedures

CCJ – Female Intake

- No HIV testing in Intake
- HIV counseling on tiers by health educators
- Movement to medical area for phlebotomy
- Specimen to jail lab for EIA/WB
- Detainee moved to medical area for results

CCH – ED

- Provider responsible for pre-test counsel and consent
- Nurse performs phlebotomy
- Specimen to hospital lab for EIA/WB
- Referred to CORE Clinic for results in two weeks

Rapid Test Study

Counseling and Testing Procedure

Three health educators responsible for:

Pre-test counseling

Obtaining written informed consent

Phlebotomy

Rapid testing

Results & post-test counseling

Eligibility and Acceptance

	CCJ Intake	CCH ED
# Approach	3055	7072
# Eligible	2289 (75%)	6038 (85%)
# Accept RT	988 (43%)	1652 (27%)

Rapid Test Outcomes

CCJ
Intake

CCH
ED

# rapid tested	988	1652
# received results	985 (99.7%)	1640 (99.3%)
# new HIV+	9 (0.9%)	46 (2.8%)
# entered care	2 (22%) median 50 days	36 (80%) median 13 days

Demographics

Rapid Test Positive Patients

	CCJ <i>(N=9)</i>	CCH <i>(N=46)</i>
Race		
African American	6 (67%)	37 (80%)
Hispanic	3 (33%)	7 (15%)
White	0	1 (2%)
Sex		
Male	0	38 (83%)
Female	9	8 (17%)
Median Age, yrs	34	39

Characteristics

Rapid Test Positive Patients

	CCJ <i>N=9</i>	CCH <i>N=46</i>
No previous test	4 (44%)	26 (57%)
Risk Factors		
MSM	0	14 (30%)
IDU	1 (11%)	6 (13%)
Sex Partner IDU	0	3 (7%)
Sex Partner HIV+	0	3 (7%)
No identified risk	2 (22%)	22 (48%)

Cook County Hospital Emergency Department

Cook County Hospital ED

Receipt of HIV results

January 2001 – February 2002

	Rapid	Conventional
Pts. tested	1652	149
Pts. received results	1640 (99.3%)	34 (23%)
Time to receive results	< 2 hours	14.5 days

Cook County Hospital ED Counseling, Testing, Results

Mean times (minutes)

	Pretest Counsel	SUDS Testing	Providing Results	Total
SUDS Negative (N=1606)	12.7	30.5	1.3	44.3
SUDS Reactive (N=46)	14.2	44.8	32.8	92.0

Cook County Hospital ED

Entry to Care

January 2001 - February 2002

	Rapid	Conventional
Tested	1652	149
Positive	46 (2.8%)	13 (9%)
Entered Care	30 (80%)	10 (77%)
Median days test to care	13 range 4 -114	26.5 range 10-319

Surprises

CCJ – Female Intake

- Few new HIV+ patients identified
- None of RT patients came to Screening Clinic for CT results
- Difficulties in patient follow-up

CCH – ED

- Many HIV+ patients without risk factors
- Second phlebotomy not a deterrent
- Many patients had no additional blood drawn
- Little need for psych support

Conclusions

- Point-of-care rapid HIV testing is feasible
- Performing phlebotomy early in the visit and testing in the ED contributes to timely results
- Rapid HIV testing
 - *was well received*
 - *increases the number of people who learn their test results*
 - *improves entry into care in some sites*

Conclusions

- Testing at these sites reaches many individuals who otherwise do not access HIV testing
- Sites are eager for a simpler, accurate rapid HIV test

Lessons Learned

Cook County Hospital ED

- Serves a high prevalence population that may be unaware of their HIV infection
- Sustainability requires additional support

Lessons Learned

- Garner necessary support
- Remain flexible
- Keep it simple
- Product availability

One final thought

In Illinois the HIV/AIDS confidentiality laws will have to change before positive HIV test results can legally be shared with patients prior to confirmatory testing