Routine HIV Testing and Counseling (DTC) in TB Clinical Settings Protocol

**Step 1**
**PATIENT EDUCATION**
Patient education provided while patient waits
- Group education
- Posters
- Brochures etc

**Step 2**
**INITIAL PATIENT PROVIDER ENCOUNTER**
- Provider informs patient of the importance of HIV testing
- Many persons with TB also have HIV
- Diagnosis of HIV is important for medical care
- The benefits of testing
  - Access to comprehensive care
  - Prevention of HIV infection and/or transmission
  - RESPOND TO PATIENT’S QUESTIONS AND CONCERNS

**Step 3**
**DECLINERS**
- Identify barriers to testing and try to solve them
- Repeat benefits of testing
- Encourage patient to think about returning for a test during course of TB treatment
- At next visit, discuss benefits of testing

**Step 4**
**PATIENT ACCEPTS AND GETS HIV RAPID TEST**
Rapid testing is performed by provider, next room or lab.

**Step 5**
**PROVIDER GIVES PATIENT HIV TEST RESULTS**

**Step 5 (cont.)**
**PROVIDER GIVES NEGATIVE HIV TEST RESULT**
- Provider informs patient of negative result
- Recommends testing after three months
- Gives patient brief message about prevention
- Informs patient on couple discordance and need for testing of partner
- Encourage patient to disclose HIV results to his/her partner

**Step 5 (cont.)**
**REFERRAL**
- Refer patient for counseling (if needed)
- Provider gives information on VCT sites for partner referral

**Step 6**
**PROVIDER GIVES POSITIVE HIV TEST RESULT**
- Provider informs patient of positive result
- Supports patient to accept results
- Discuss with patient on available care
- Address disclosure and partner referral
- Address nutrition issues
- Address positive living
- Refer to post test clubs and other support groups for psychosocial support

**Step 6 (cont.)**
**REFERRAL**
- To Comprehensive Care Center