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

Ministry of Health

PATIENT IN TB CLINIC

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.

PROVIDER GIVES PATIENT HIV TEST RESULTS

Step 5PROVIDER 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)
REFERAL
- 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