

Implementation of an emergency department HIV routine screening program in inner city Washington, DC: Lessons Learned and New Frontiers

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Background

Routine HIV screening in medical settings is endorsed by the CDC and the Washington, DC Department of Health (DOH). A DOH priority is implementation of HIV screening in the District's emergency departments (ED). United Medical Center (UMC) a safety net and sole hospital in Ward 8, east of the Anacostia River, services the District's poorest residents. Figure 1. Ward 8 has the highest rates of HIV in Washington, DC. (Figure 2). In 2010, UMC implemented its first HIV screening program in the ED.

Challenges and successes provide insights about strategic approaches needed to ensure program sustainability. The sought to explore alternative ED routine screening program strategies that did not rely on additional ED staff solely dedicated to HIV screening.

Figure 1. United Medical Center

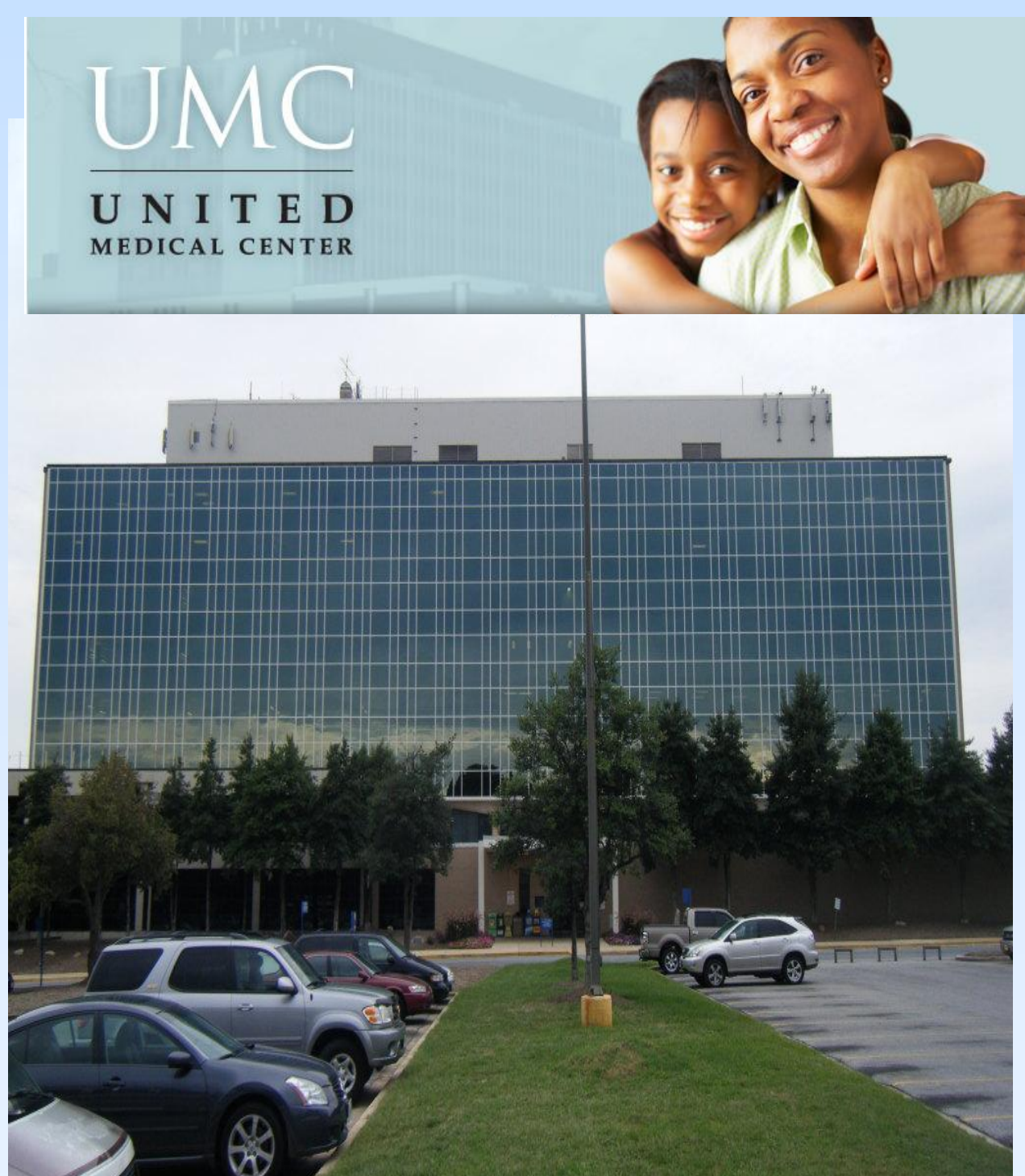
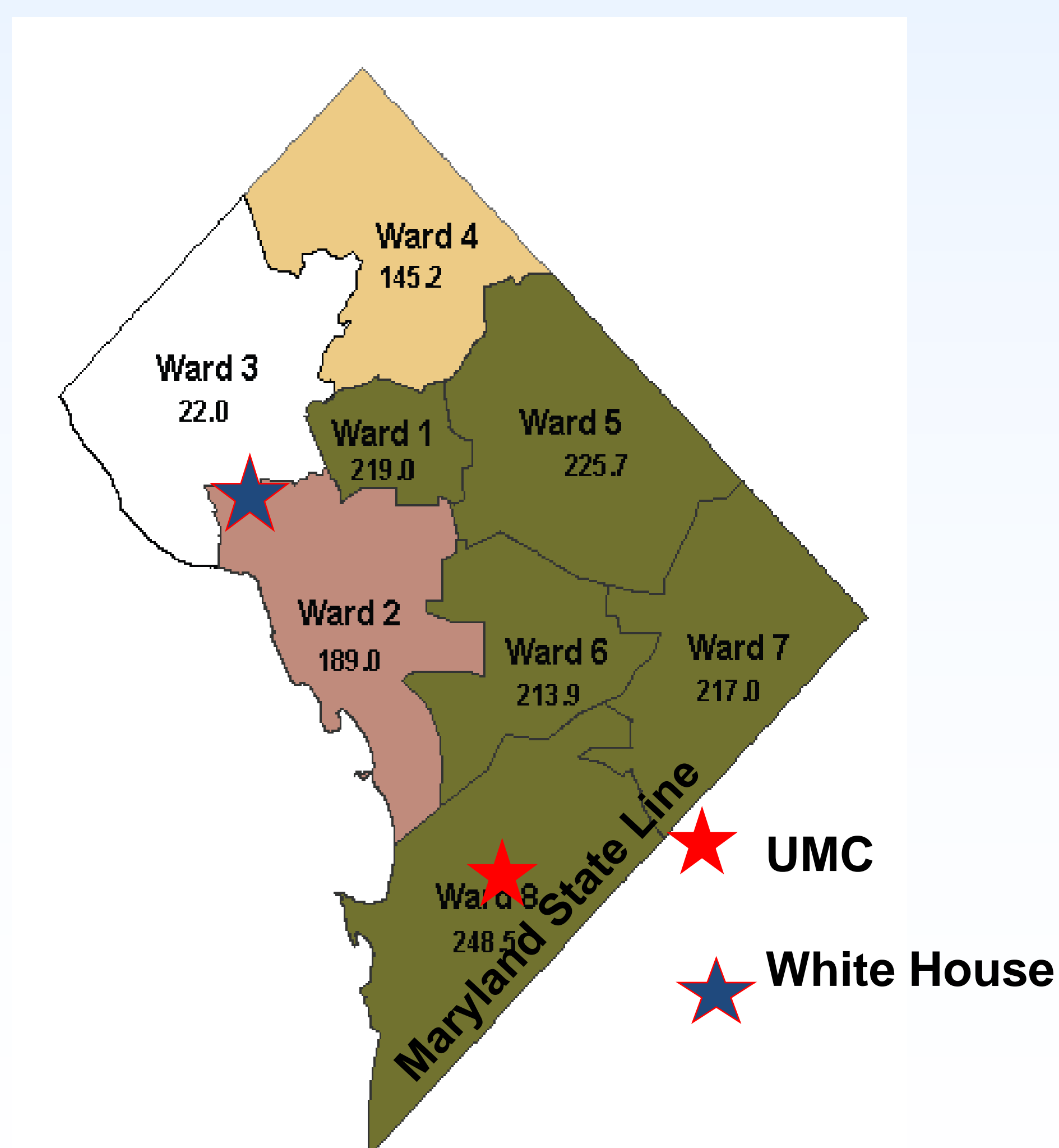


Figure 2: HIV Rates by Ward, Washington DC



Methods

Interviews were conducted by an epidemiologist among hospital administrators, leadership and clinical staff to gauge interest in and commitment or resistance to routine HIV screening

Existing ED procedures and flow were reviewed to assess opportunities to integrate HIV screening into the ED process.

To assist in anticipating barriers to routine screening implementation, existing infection control and screening policies were reviewed.

Multiple, recurring HIV-related educational sessions, including grand rounds and workshops were held for medical, nursing and social work staff.

A proposal was developed to request a standing HIV testing order for all admitted patients from the ED.

A request was made to modify the general conditions of admissions form to include HIV testing

A multi-disciplinary working group was established to develop a strategy and process for implementation of routine screening. This group consisted of the Chief nursing officer and head nurse, representatives from the laboratory, the emergency department, hospitalists group and social work.

Results

Hospital leadership including the CEO, chief medical officer, chief nursing officer and emergency department director supported implementation of routine HIV screening. Consequently, within 2 months HIV testing consent was incorporated into the general consent for care form. (Figure 3). Because no external funding was initially available, for four months routine screening was integrated within the ED triage process.

Six months later testing was shifted from triage to dedicated testers after grant support was obtained from DOH for routine screening.

Results, cont'd

Of the 1359 (~339/month) ED clients tested in triage, 31 (2.3%) were HIV-positive. Demographics for these newly-diagnosed patients included, median age 47, range (20-55). 55% were male. Of the 8415 (701/month) patients tested via dedicated testers since this change, 88 (1%) were new HIV-positives. Of these, 38% were male, median age 41 (range 17-84).

HIV testing volume plateaued between 600-800/monthly or 20% of ED volume. Repeat program assessment identified complete reliance on a designated tester model as the primary limitation in testing expansion. To expand testing volume, an HIV standing admission order is being reviewed by hospital leadership. Advanced HIV testing diagnostic capability including p24 Antigen testing via Abbot Architect was suggested as a mechanism to increase ED testing volume and identification of new and acute infections.

Figure 3. Modified General Consent Form

Lessons Learned

- Early success of the new routine screening program implementation was due to leadership and healthcare team commitment and buy-in.
- In hospital settings, reliance on designated tester models as the primary mechanism for identification of HIV infection limits the ability to expand testing.
- Dependency on external funding for testing jeopardizes long-term program sustainability.
- Transition to physician directed testing and integration of testing within the flow is likely more feasible than current approaches.
- Implementation of novel and cutting-edge testing strategies and related policies require commitment and support from hospital leadership and each member of the healthcare team.

Next Steps

- Funding secured to purchase Abbott Architect
- Standing admissions orders for routine screening will be revisited by the leadership
- Incentives will be identified for ED and primary care physicians to motivate provider behavior toward consistent HIV screening for all patients



Acknowledgments

- Frank DeLisi, CEO, UMC
- Cyril Allen, Chief Medical Officer, UMC
- UMC Medical Executive Council
- Gilead Sciences, Inc.