

Self-testing in the Emergency Department (ED) by Kiosk

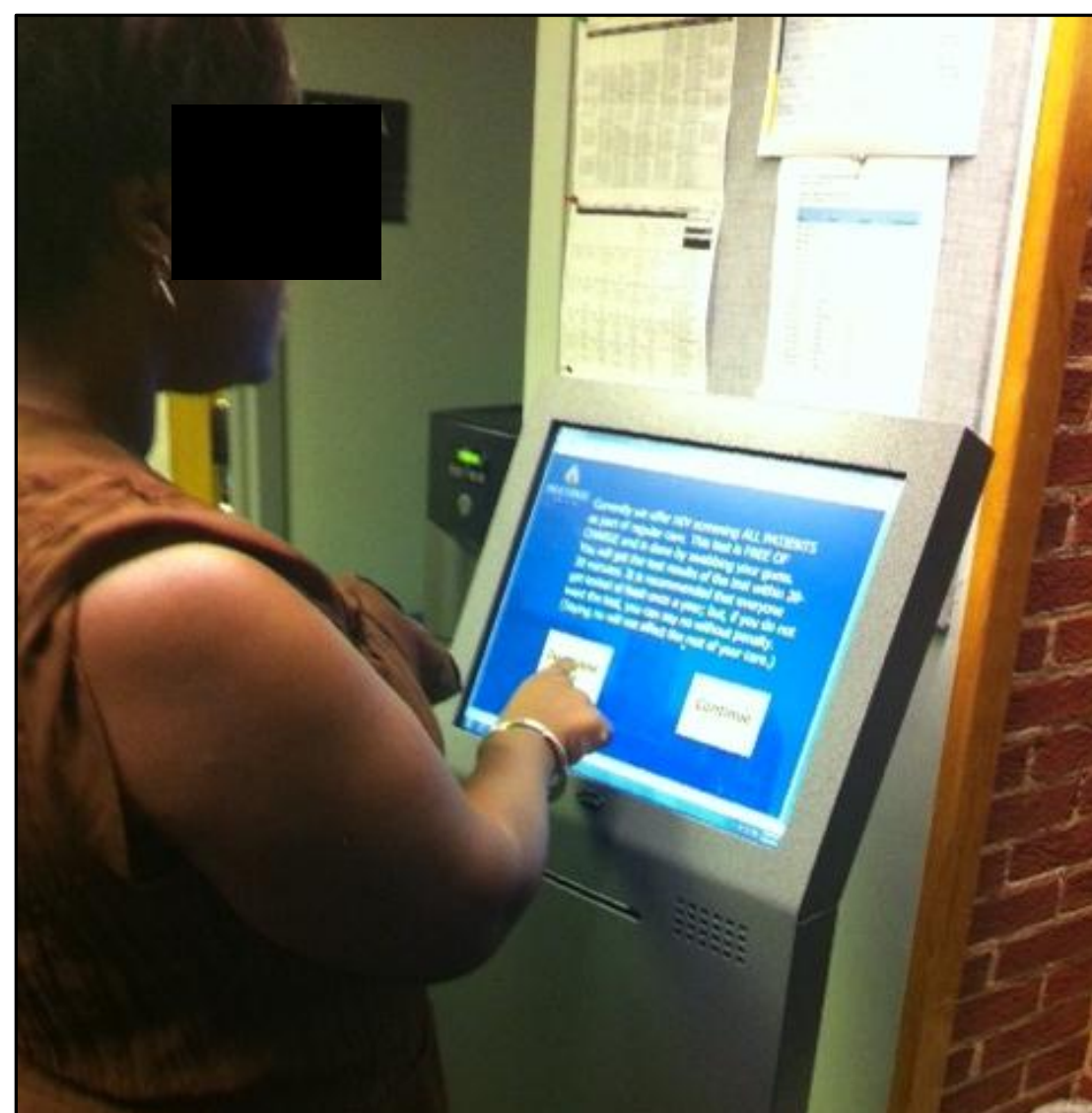
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Objective

Despite successes in nationwide efforts to integrate HIV testing as part of routine care in the emergency department (ED) challenges remain. Kiosk-directed HIV self-testing offers a novel approach to address this challenge. We conducted a pilot study to evaluate the *feasibility, acceptability, and accuracy* of having ED patients use a kiosk to conduct a rapid, point-of-care (POC) self testing before routine HIV testing.



Methods

ED patients were recruited to volunteer to perform a rapid POC HIV self-test in conjunction with the standard-of-care HIV POC test. The self-test offered was OraQuick Advance (oral fluid) test.

Consented patients performed the self POC HIV test prior to the routine standard-of-care POC HIV test. Patients aged 18-64 years without previous HIV diagnosis were eligible. Acceptability and ease of use was assessed by questionnaire.

OraQuick HIV-1/2 Testing Instructions

OraQuick Kit: TEST VIAL, SWAB

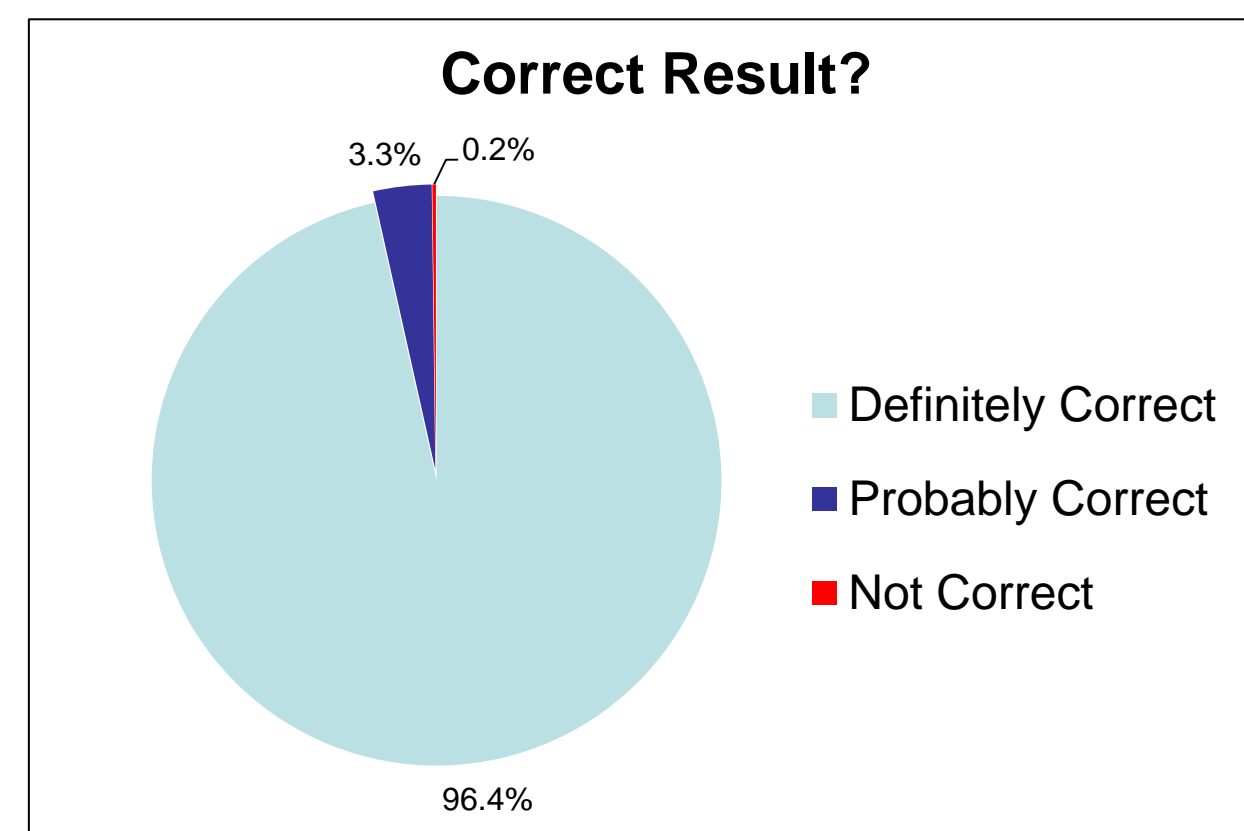
- Swab once around the gums, both top and bottom
- Make sure that the swab rubs against the base of the gums
- Insert device into Vial; then set timer for 20 minutes

RESULTS:

- NEGATIVE RESULT:** Control Bar (C) is blue, Test Bar (T) is blue.
- POSITIVE RESULT:** Control Bar (C) is blue, Test Bar (T) is red.
- INVALID RESULT:** Control Bar (C) is red, Test Bar (T) is blue.

Results

Of 955 patients approached, 473 (49.5%) consented to perform a self POC HIV test; 467 completed the test. 100% had concordant results with those obtained by health-care professionals. One newly diagnosed HIV infection was identified in a 48 year-old woman. Median age was 41 years, 59.6 % were female, 74.8% were African American, and 19.6% were White. Approximately 33% of patients would pay up to \$10 for the test, whereas 32% would pay up to \$30. Overall, 25.9% of patients preferred self-testing and 34.4% preferred health-care professional testing ($p>0.05$). For location, 26.1% preferred home self-testing and 32.8% preferred clinic/ED testing ($p>0.05$). 99.8% reported it was easy or somewhat easy to perform.



Conclusions

Kiosk initiated testing proved to be highly feasible, acceptable, and accurate method of conducting rapid HIV self-testing in this pilot study; however rates of engagement were only moderate, with almost half of patients volunteering to perform an HIV test. Patients' results were concordant with those obtained by research assistants. Most stated they would test themselves at home if an OTC were available. More research will be required to ascertain the barrier to increased engagement, as well as the practical value of more widespread kiosk-facilitated HIV testing in the ED for testing larger numbers of patients.

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