BACK TO BASICS Friendly health providers are the key to retaining adolescents living with HIV

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BACKGROUND

- Almost one-third of adolescents on treatment are lost to follow-up. \bullet
- To improve retention, services must be tailored to meet their unique \bullet needs.
- Differentiated approaches tend to focus on structural modifications to the health system – multi-month prescriptions, extended clinic hours, fast-track visits and decentralisation.

METHODS

In 2018, Paediatric- Adolescent 👗 Treatment Africa (PATA), in collaboration with the Global Network of Young People Living with HIV (Y+) conducted a cross-sectional survey with 63 young people living with HIV engaged as peer supporters at 49 health facilities in 11 sub-Saharan African countries. Countries included Cameroon, DRC, eSwatini, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe. Together, these health facilities support 55,059 adolescents and young people living with HIV.



• Health provider attitudes may impact adolescent service engagement, but they receive less attention.

Hypothetical clinic options

Clinic A	Clinic B
Friendly and kind health providers	Rude and unfriendly health providers
One-hour wait	No wait
Friendly and kind health providers	Rude and unfriendly health providers
Three-hour wait	No wait
Friendly and kind health providers	Rude and unfriendly health providers
Five-hour wait	No wait
Friendly and kind health providers	Rude and unfriendly health providers
10 km from your home	Less than 1 km from your home
Friendly and kind health providers	Rude and unfriendly health providers
20 km from your home	Less than 1 km from your home
Friendly and kind health providers	Rude and unfriendly health providers
Open until 4pm on weekdays	Open until 6pm on weekdays plus
	Saturdays
Friendly and kind health providers	Rude and unfriendly health providers
Medication dispensed for one month	Medication dispensed for three months
Friendly and kind health providers	Rude and unfriendly health providers
Medication dispensed for one month	Medication dispensed for six months

Surveys set out to quantify and compare the strength of young people's preferences for specific HIV service features.

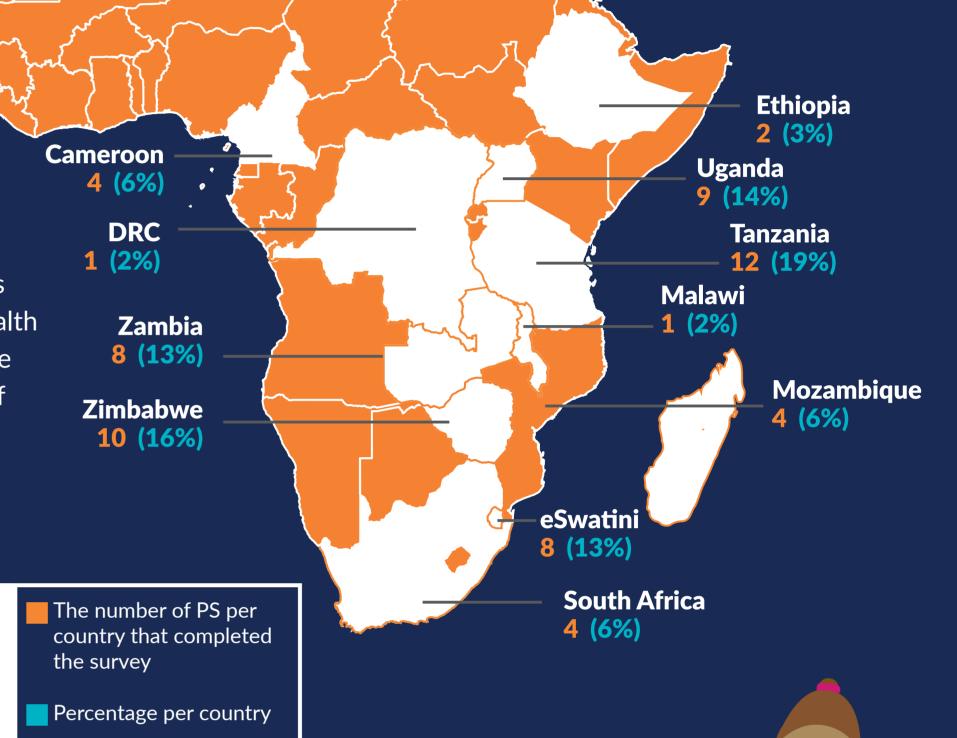
Respondents were given a series of choices between hypothetical clinics within which five attributes were varied. One of these attributes was health provider attitudes ("friendly and kind" or "rude and unfriendly"), while the other four referred to the structural features that tend to be the focus of differentiated care approaches.

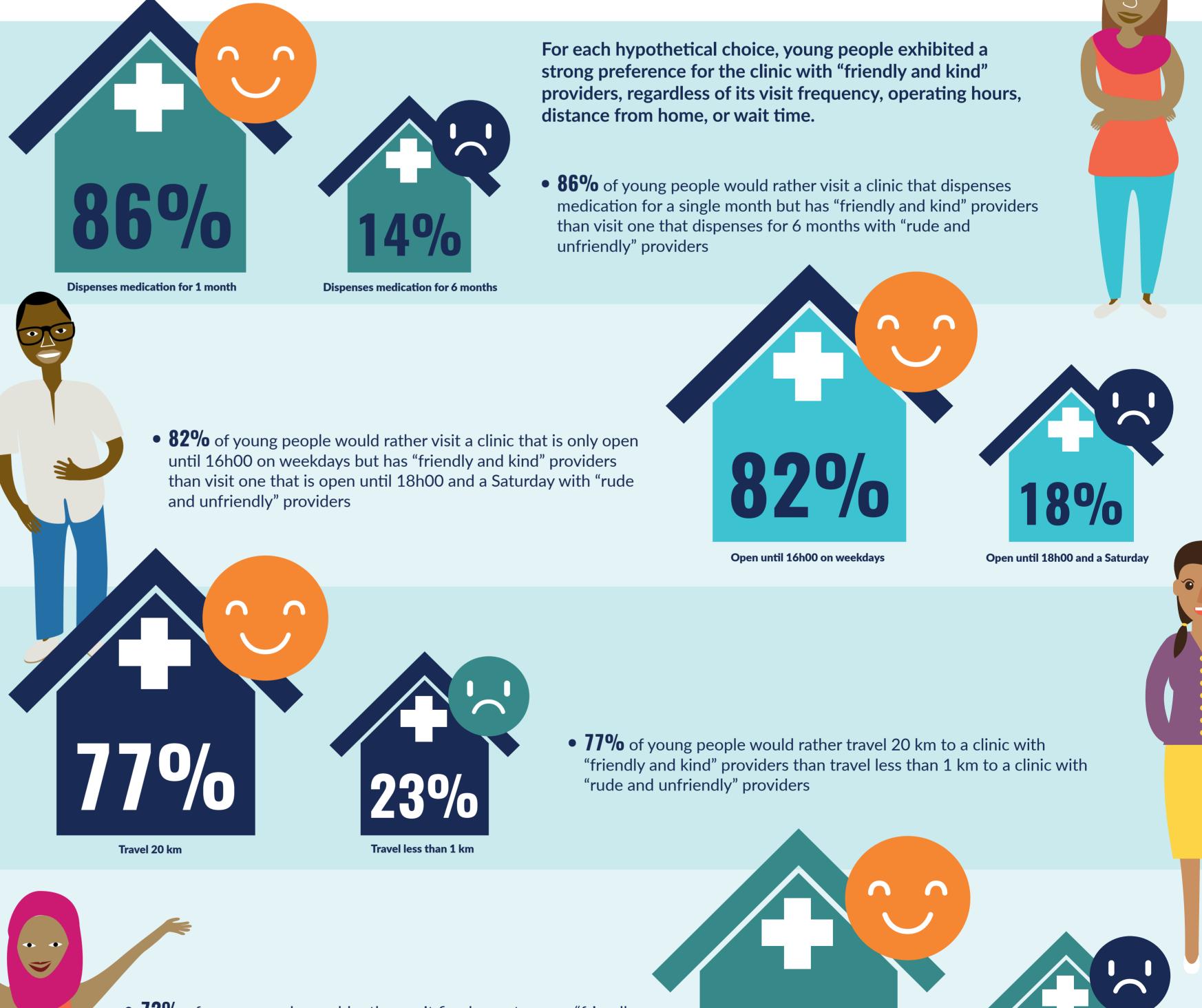
Central/ West Africa 8%

East Africa 37%

Southern Africa 56%

- 1. Wait time: No wait, 1 hour, 3 hours or 5 hours
- 2. Distance from home: 1, 10 or 20km
- 3. Visit frequency: Monthly, 3-monthly or 6-monthly
- 4. Clinic hours: Weekdays until 16h00, or weekdays until 18h00 plus weekends

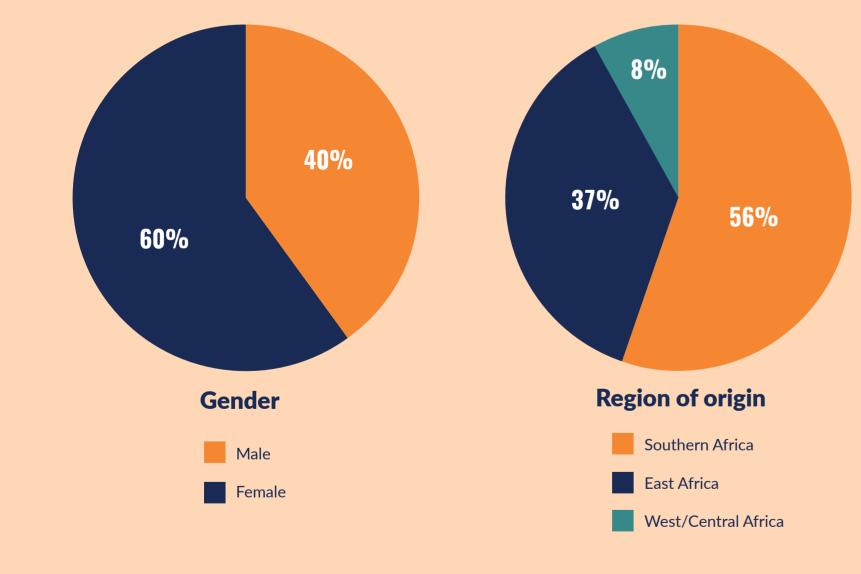




RESULTS

Data were analysed using univariate statistics to describe central tendances. Respondents had a mean age of 22 years.

Sample



CONCLUSIONS AND

• **72%** of young people would rather wait five hours to see a "friendly" and kind" provider than see a "rude and unfriendly" one immediately

• Young people were willing to accept a longer wait time, greater distance from home, more frequent visits, and shorter operating hours in order to access "friendly and kind" providers.

• For young people, positive provider attitudes are the most desired feature of care.

• Young people are willing to relinquish convenience to access client-centred providers.

• To satisfy young people's preferences and enhance the quality of the client experience, programmes should invest in health provider training and sensitisation.

