HCV SELF-TESTING IN PAKISTAN

Cluster randomized controlled study of home-based hepatitis C self-testing in Karachi, Pakistan

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Cluster-randomized controlled study

This study evaluates the impact of a home delivery based HCVST program in the general population of UC 9 and 10 in Malir district, Karachi division, Pakistan.
HCVST STUDY IN MALAYSIA
STUDY METHODOLOGY

Matched cluster identification

Randomization of clusters into intervention & control groups

Study staff visits households where a household member was not home during 1st round of screening (n=2000)

**Intervention group**
HCV Self-test kit left at participant’s home (n=1000)

**Control group**
Referral to nearby facility for HCV screening (n=1000)

Participant followed up to inquire about completion of test

Linkage to care
PRELIMINARY RESULTS
RECRUITMENT PROGRESS FROM
29 NOV 2021 – 11 DEC 2021

Participants visited 1105

- Participants enrolled 728
  - Intervention group 431
  - Control group 297
  - Present at home (RDT screening) 185
  - Other 192

- Ineligible 377
  - Age < 18
  - Moved out of study site
  - Refusals
431 participants have been recruited in intervention group (oral-fluid based HCVST).

297 participants have been recruited in control group (blood-based screening at facility).

Mean age = 36 years

85% male participants
PRELIMINARY RESULTS

IMPACT OF HCVST ON UPTAKE OF HCV SCREENING

- **Intervention (HCVST)**
  - Completed testing: 89% (385/491)
  - Did not complete testing

- **Control (standard of care)**
  - Completed testing: 14% (41/297)
  - Did not complete testing