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Quality of Care for PLHIV Across 7 Fast-Track Cities (FTCs): Assessing Interpersonal Communication in Health Facilities

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FAST-TRACK CITIES QUALITY OF CARE SURVEY

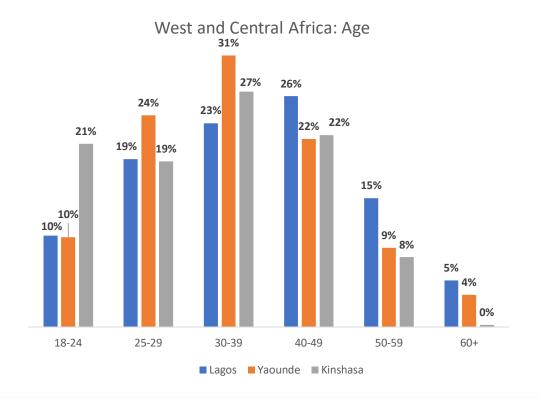
- Objective 6 of UNAIDS-IAPAC Fast-Track Cities Project:
 - 'Assess the quality of care provided to people living with HIV in Fast-Track Cities'...
- Fielded by IAPAC among PLHIV in 15 Fast-Track Cities
- 25 health facilities per city
- 55%-100% PEPFAR-funded facilities

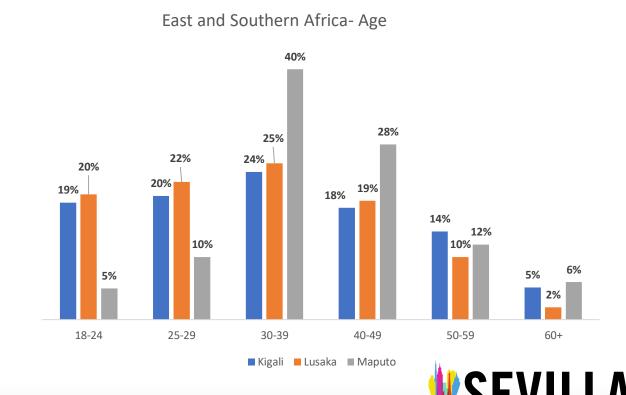
- Survey focuses on 8 domains:
 - HIV understanding
 - HIV counseling
 - Linkage to HIV care
 - Retention in HIV care
 - ART and ART adherence
 - Secondary HIV prevention
 - Whole person care
 - Interpersonal communication



SURVEY RESPONDENT DEMOGRAPHICS

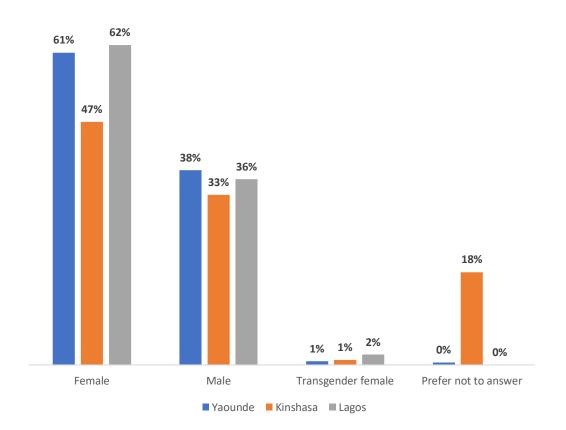
Number of Respondents						
Kigali	Lusaka	Maputo	Lagos	Yaoundé	Kinshasa	Jakarta
421	487	422	582	408	476	410



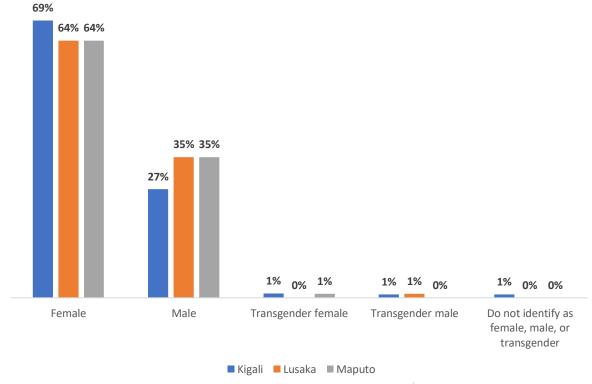


SURVEY RESPONDENT DEMOGRAPHICS

West and Central Africa: Gender

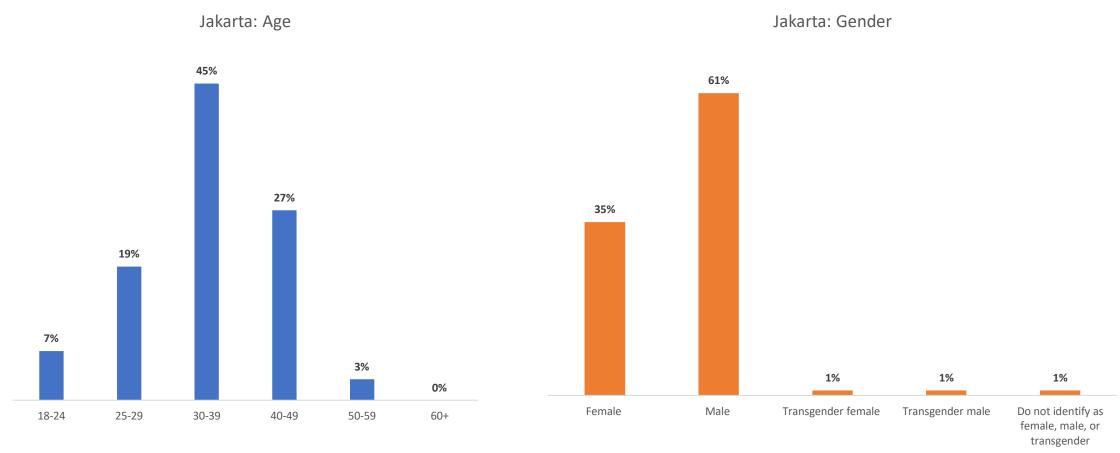


East and Southern Africa: Gender

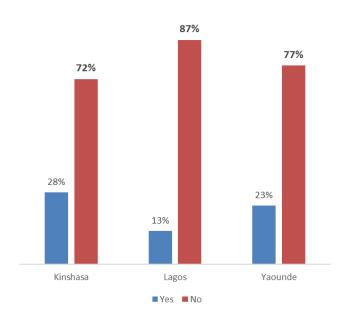




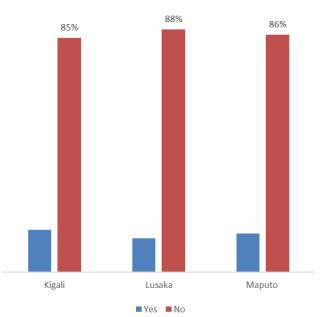
SURVEY RESPONDENT DEMOGRAPHICS

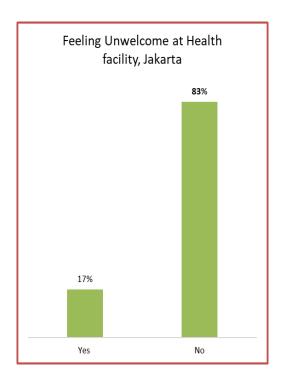


Feeling Unwelcome at Health Facility, West and Central Africa



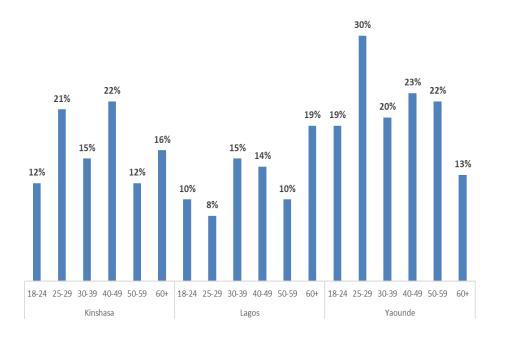
Feeling Unwelcome at Health facility, East and Southern Africa



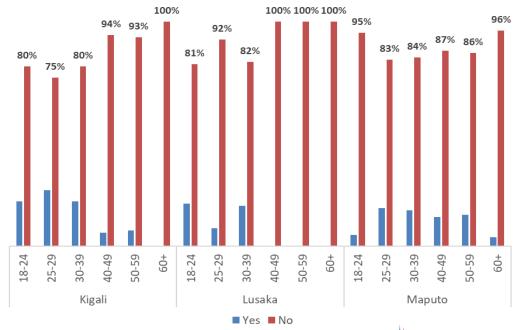


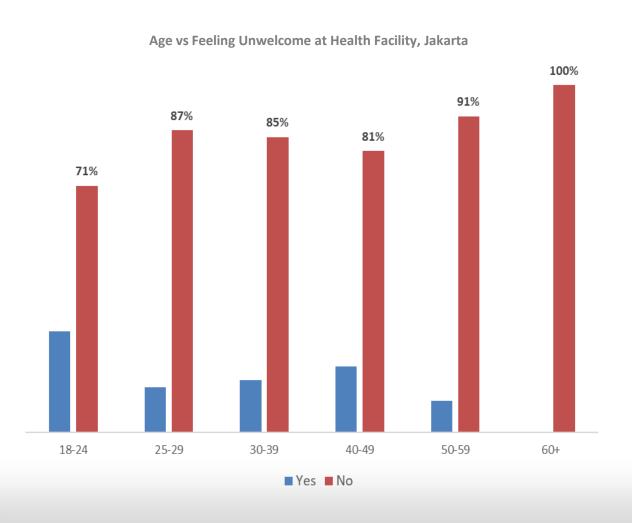


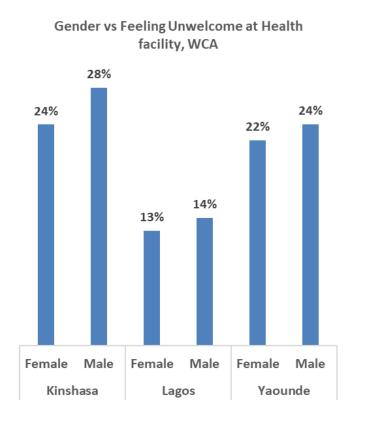
Age vs feeling unwelcome at health facilities WCA

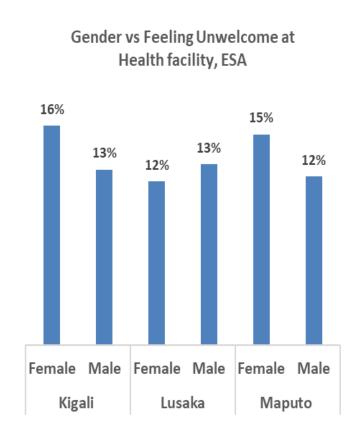


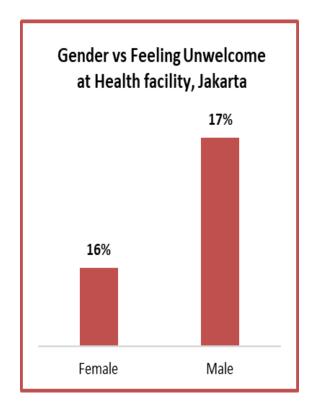
Age vs feeling unwelcome at health facilities ESA













CONCLUSION

- The results emphasize the urgent need to improve healthcare providers' verbal and non-verbal interactions in healthcare facilities.
- Ensuring a safe environment in health facilities that enables PLHIV, specifically key populations, to fully express themselves without prejudice and receive quality care tailored to specific needs.
- Establishment of platforms that encourage two-way dialogue between healthcare providers and PLHIV for collaborative efforts towards identifying effective/impactful interventions.
- Sensitization targeting community health workers on the various forms of communication and how they
 affect patient experience and in turn adherence to treatment.
- Mapping IPC approaches and practices and identifying gaps on each step of care continuum would benefit stigma and discrimination policies and interventions to improve the QoC in PLHIV healthcare settings.

