

15th Annual Conference of the
National HIV Nurses Association (NHIVNA)



National HIV Nurses Association

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27-28 June 2013- The International Convention Centre, Birmingham

MISSED OPPORTUNITIES

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BIRMINGHAM HEARTLANDS **HIV SERVICE** 

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INTRODUCTION

Early diagnosis and testing for HIV is paramount in preventing opportunistic infections and complications of late diagnosis.

- The problem identified is missed opportunities for early HIV testing.
- The aim is to reduce late diagnosis by increasing awareness.
- The objective is to educate other health professionals the importance of testing and early diagnosis of HIV.

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METHOD

A retrospective study of three patients diagnosed with advanced HIV was undertaken to identify any missed opportunities where an HIV test was clinically indicated in primary and secondary care. Past medical histories were analysed alongside the UK national clinical guidelines for HIV testing to identify opportunities where an HIV test would have been appropriate.

Clinical indicator diseases for adult HIV infection

Patients with the following specific indicator conditions should be routinely offered an HIV tests

Respiratory	Gastroenterology	Neurology	Dermatology	Oncology
<p>AIDS-defining conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Tuberculosis •Pneumocystis 	<p>AIDS- defining conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Persistent cryptosporidiosis 	<p>AIDS-defining conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Cerebral toxoplasmosis •Primary cerebral lymphoma •Cryptococcal meningitis •Progressive multifocal leucoencephalopathy 	<p>AIDS-defining conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Kaposi's sarcoma 	<p>AIDS-defining conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma
<p>Other conditions where HIV testing should be offered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Bacterial pneumonia •Aspergillosis 	<p>Other conditions where HIV testing should be offered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Oral candidiasis •Oral hairy leukoplakia •Chronic diarrhoea of unknown cause •Weight loss of unknown cause •Salmonella, shigellar or campylobacter •Hepatitis B infection •Hepatitis C infection 	<p>Other conditions where HIV testing should be offered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Aseptic meningitis/encephalitis •Cerebral abscess •Space occupying lesion of unknown cause •Guillain-Barre syndrome •Transverse myelitis •Peripheral neuropathy •Dementia •Leucoencephalopathy 	<p>Other conditions where HIV testing should be offered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Severe or recalcitrant seborrhoeic dermatitis •Severe or recalcitrant psoriasis •Multidermatomal or recurrent herpes zoster 	<p>Other conditions where HIV testing should be offered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Anal cancer or anal intraepithelial dysplasia •Lung cancer •Seminoma •Head and neck cancer •Hodkin's lymphoma •Castleman's disease

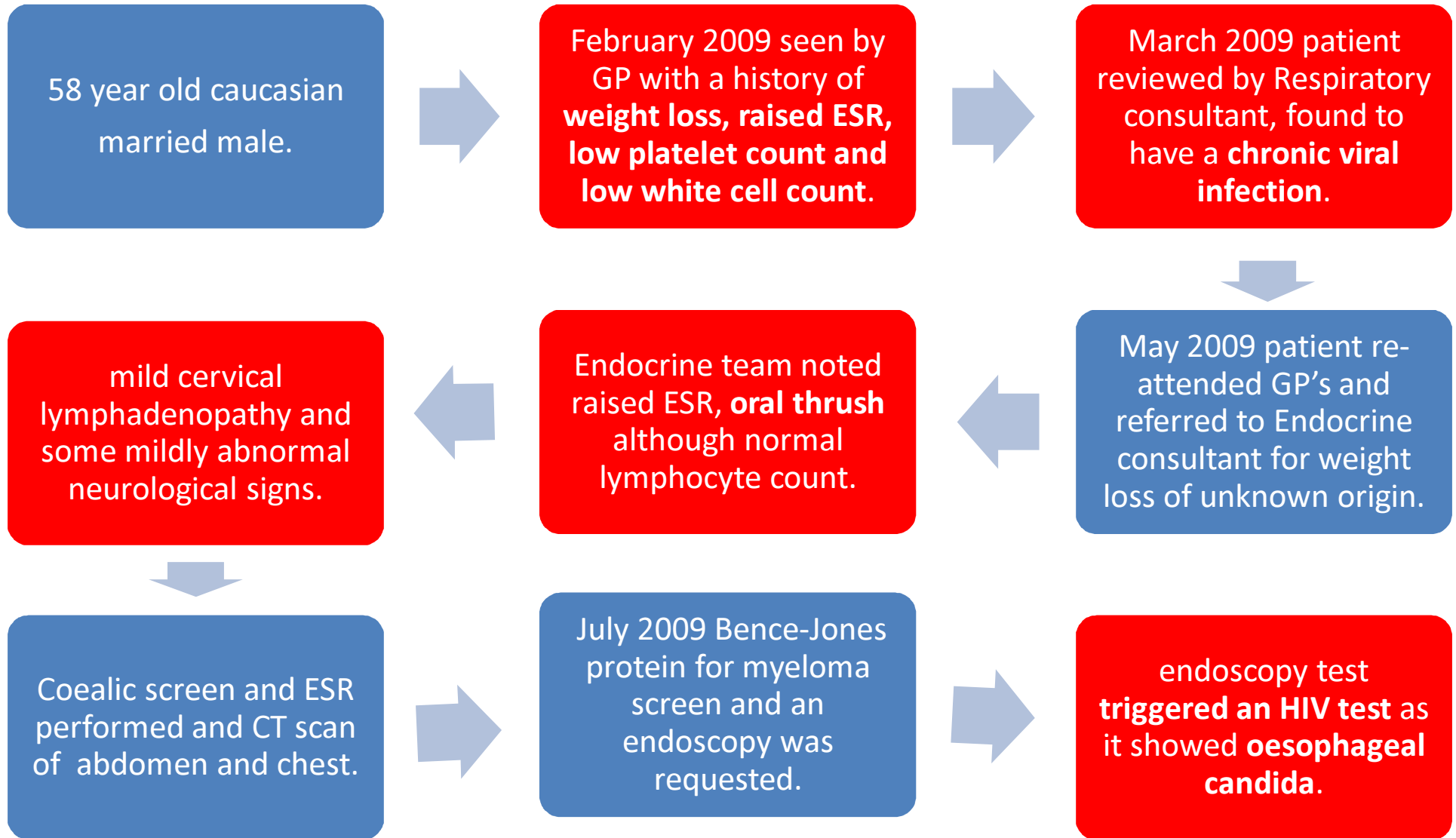
Gynaecology	Haematology	Ophthalmology	ENT	Other
<p>AIDS-defining conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Cervical cancer 	<p>AIDS-defining conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •N/A 	<p>AIDS-defining conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Cytomegalovirus retinitis 	<p>AIDS-defining conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •N/A 	<p>AIDS-defining conditions</p> <p>N/A</p>
<p>Other conditions where HIV testing should be offered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Vaginal intraepithelial neoplasia •Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia Grade 2 or above 	<p>Other conditions where HIV testing should be offered</p> <p>Any unexplained blood dyscrasia including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Thrombocytopenia •Neutropenia •Lymphopenia 	<p>Other conditions where HIV testing should be offered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Infective retinal diseases including herpes viruses and toxoplasma •Any unexplained retinopathy 	<p>Other conditions where HIV testing should be offered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Lymphadenopathy of unknown cause •Chronic parotitis •Lymphoepithelial parotid cysts 	<p>Other conditions where HIV testing should be offered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Mononucleosis-like syndrome (primary HIV infection) •Pyrexia of unknown origin •Any lymphadenopathy of unknown cause •Any sexually transmitted infection.

BHIVA/BASSHH/BIS UK National Guidelines for HIV Testing. 2008.

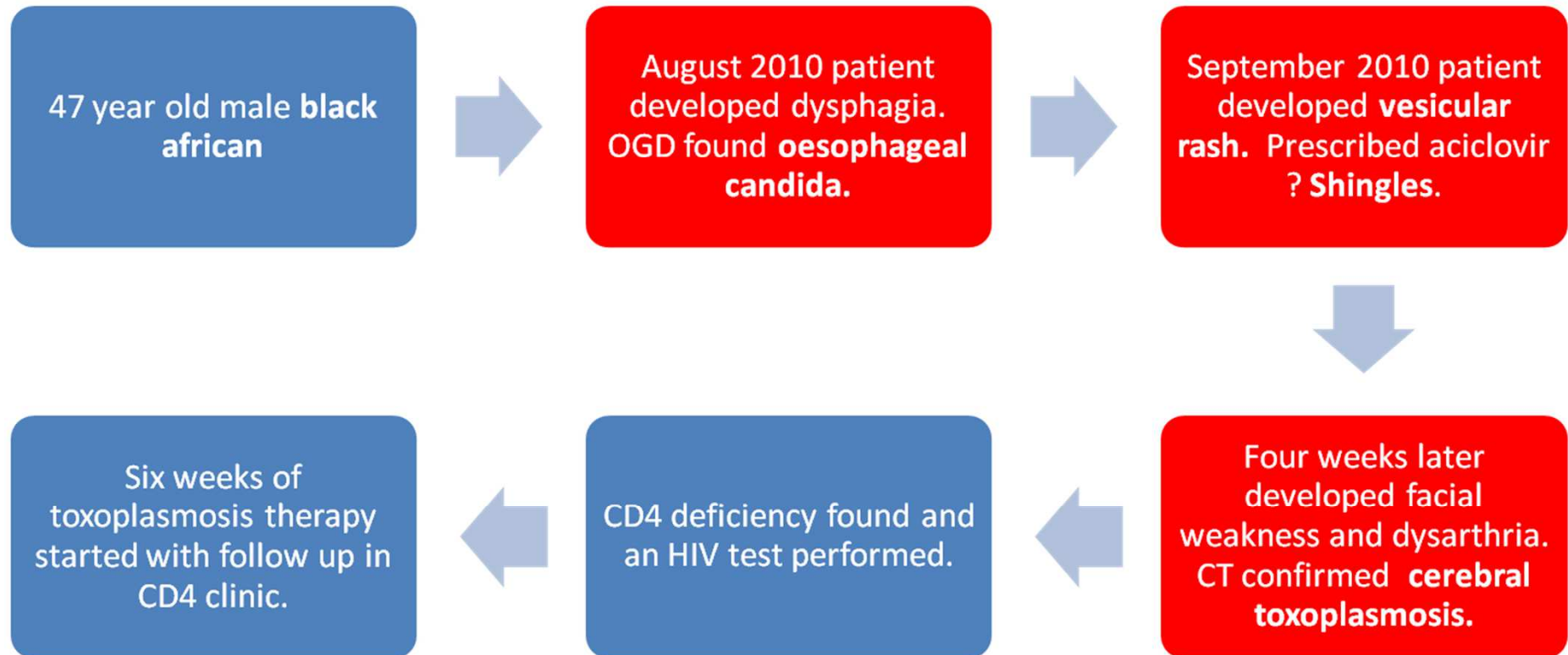
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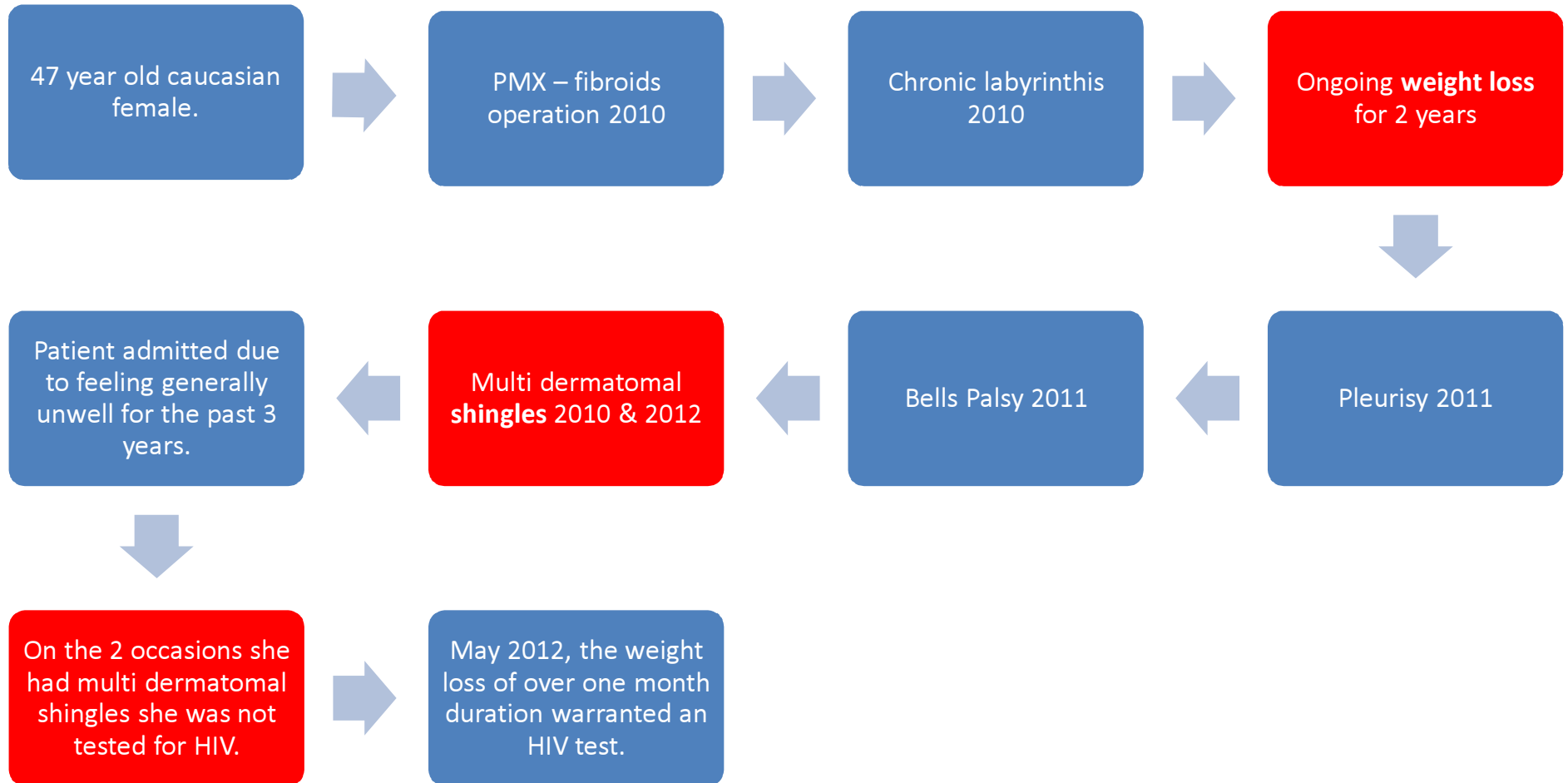
Case 1



Case 2



Case 3



- Missed opportunities for earlier diagnosis existed in primary and secondary.
- All three cases suffered weight loss and loss of appetite.
- Patients attending health care services such as primary, secondary and tertiary care should be offered a diagnostic test for HIV in accordance with current national guidelines.

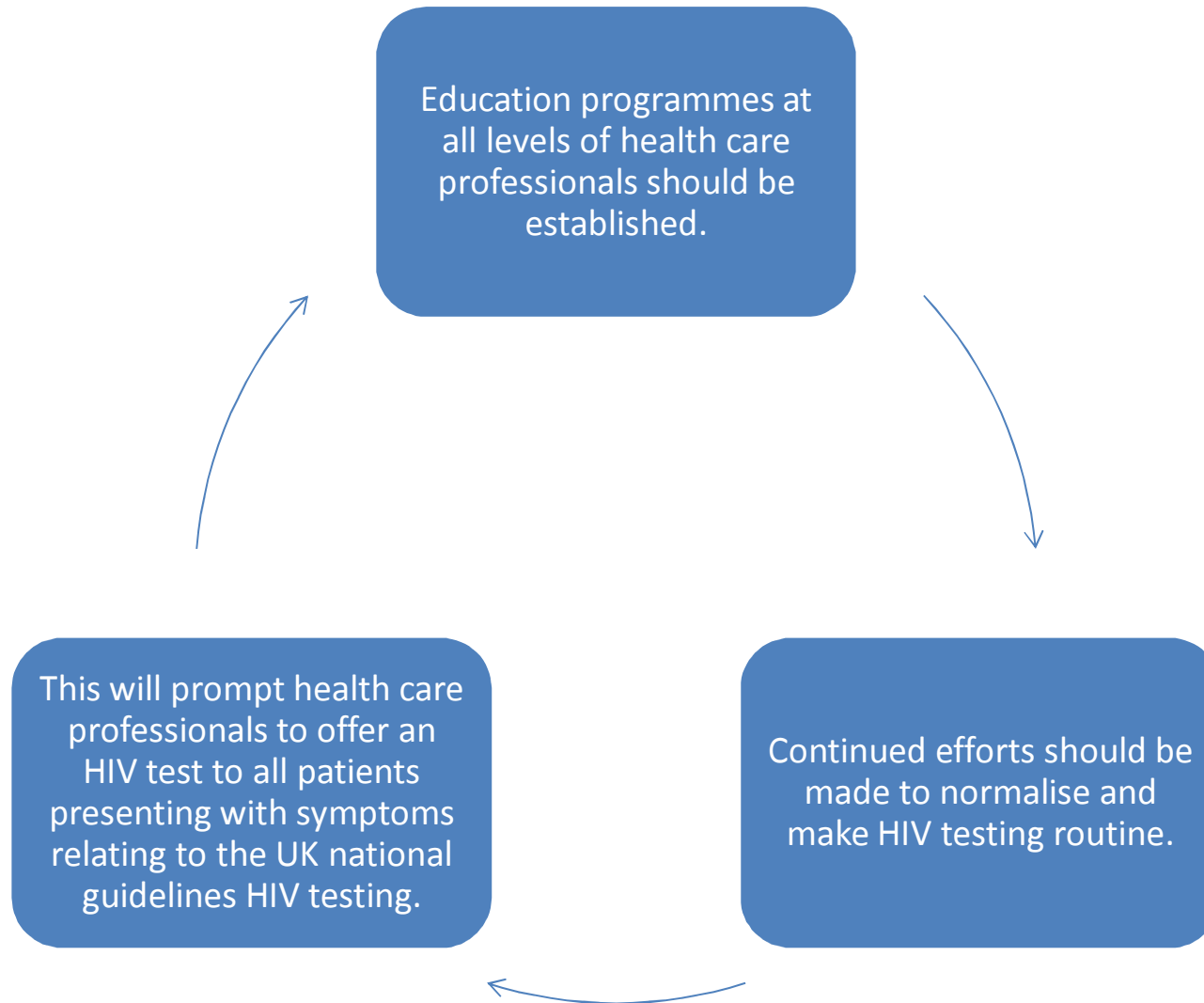
RESULTS

The analysis revealed that over a period of time patients attending primary care with clinical indicator diseases' should have prompted an offer of an HIV test. This was demonstrated in the three case studies.

Late diagnosis is associated with:

- Increased HIV mortality.
- Impaired response to HIV medication.
- Increased costs to the health care service.

RECOMMENDATIONS



There are four reasons why people are dying of advance HIV in the UK:

1. They do not consider themselves at risk.
2. HIV testing is not routinely offered in GP practices or hospitals.
3. One in four people (22,000) infected with HIV in the UK remain undiagnosed.
4. If undiagnosed they cannot receive life saving treatment and can unknowingly infect others.

REFERENCES

Clinical Indicator diseases for adult HIV infection. BHIVA/BASHH/BIS UK National Guidelines for a HIV Testing, 2008.

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www.savinglivesuk.com. 2012