

WHAT DO PEOPLE THINK ABOUT STUDY TO INCREASE HIV TESTING AND OFFER PREP IN GP PRACTICES?

WE WANT YOUR VIEWS

What

- **WE ARE LOOKING FOR PEOPLE WILLING TO PROVIDE ADVICE TO A RESEARCH STUDY** looking at increasing HIV testing and offering PrEP in GP practices
- all views will be kept confidential
- no sensitive information will be discussed
- you would be involved as an advisor to the study team and provide feedback on the plans for the study (this is different from taking part in a research interview) and have an opportunity to join the study team

When

As soon as possible! We're collecting views **this week 26th – 30th April** – please get in touch to arrange a time which suits you. It should take less than one hour.

How

However works best for you – by phone, email or in person. This might include sending you written information to get your feedback on.

Why

- Play an important role in advising a research study
- You will be **paid for your time** (£25 per hour – electronic shopping voucher)

If you would like to know more or are interested in helping, please either contact us by leaving message and contact details on the Health Advisers voicemail 0117 342 6944 or email to unitysexualhealth@uhbw.nhs.uk

Name: _____ Telephone number: _____

Email address: _____

Preferred way to be contacted (please tick): Email Text Phone call

Researcher: Jo Kesten - email jo.kesten@bristol.ac.uk Phone: 07467335134 Text: 07467335134

Project summary

The number of people with HIV in Bristol has been steadily increasing and is higher than the UK national average. The city has signed up to be an “HIV Fast Track City” aiming to eradicate new HIV infections by 2030. This can be achieved by:

1) increasing HIV testing, as people unaware they are HIV positive are at greater risk of passing the virus on to others and may only be diagnosed once their infection is advanced and they have become seriously ill. HIV positive people on effective treatment with an undetectable viral load cannot transmit HIV to others. HIV-infected patients often present to their GP several times with signs, symptoms or a diagnosis more commonly found in those with HIV before being diagnosed, but healthcare professionals often miss the opportunity to test for HIV. Primary care clinicians face obstacles to HIV testing such as HIV knowledge and training needs, lack of confidence in testing, concern about negative patient response and cost of routinely testing people. To overcome these issues, we want to investigate the impact of an education programme and funding for HIV tests to support increased HIV testing in GP practices;

2) Increasing access to pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) a pill taken by HIV-negative people to prevent them becoming infected. Currently PrEP is available on the NHS via sexual health clinics. To increase access we want to roll out PrEP via GP practices. But the feasibility and acceptability of delivering PrEP in GP practices is unknown.

We will combine an education programme for GP practice staff with funding for GP practices to test for HIV and deliver PrEP to eligible patients in high-HIV prevalence general practices in Bristol.

We will assess the impact of these actions on HIV testing rates and their results, and PrEP prescriptions in enrolled GP practices using data from Public Health England and GP records. We will interview GP practice staff to understand the perceived impact on HIV testing and attitudes towards prescribing PrEP. We will also interview patients to understand their experience of receiving PrEP via GP practices.

Primary care patients with experience of HIV testing and/or PrEP will be involved in the study design, developing study information, interpreting findings and drafting publications.