ELEMENTS OF HIV TESTING

THE PURPOSE OF THE HIV TEST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Individuals voluntarily want to</th>
<th>Precondition to access care and</th>
<th>Precondition to access treatment</th>
<th>As part of routine health screening</th>
<th>To reduce MTCT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Because of social attitudes, prejudices</td>
<td>To determine eligibility for activities, services and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>For epidemiological surveillance</td>
<td>To donate blood or organs</td>
<td>For research purposes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THE PRACTICE OF THE HIV TEST

Site and Location

- Stand-Alone Clinics
- Clinical Care Settings
- Antenatal Clinics
- Specialized Clinics

- Home
- Institutions (police stations, prisons)
- Universities
- Armed Services
- Workplace

Populations

- Health care workers
- Populations considered at “high risk” (TB, STIs)
- Pregnant Women
- Symptomatic individuals
- General Population
- Vulnerable & Marginalized
- Adolescents
- Institutionalized populations (prisoners)
- Individuals with unrelated health concerns (broken)

Components of Testing Process

- Decision of client to access services that offer HIV testing and counseling
- Pre-test counseling
- Voluntary decision of client to be tested or not be tested
- Testing
- Return of client to receive results (not necessary for rapid testing)
- Provision of results to client
- Post-test counseling and support
THE IMPLICATIONS OF A POSITIVE HIV TEST

This document was prepared by the Reference Group Secretariat

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