**ASSESSING THE UTILITY OF PMTCT PROGRAM DATA FOR HIV SENTINEL SURVEILLANCE AMONG PREGNANT** WOMEN IN SOUTH AFRICA – 2017





NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR COMMUNICABLE DISEASES







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# ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ANC	Antenatal Care
ANSUR	Antenatal HIV Sentinel surveillance
ART	Triple antiretroviral therapy
ARV	Antiretroviral drug
CD4	Clusters of differentiation 4 T-cell lymphocyte
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CI	95% Confidence Interval
CITC	Client-initiated Counselling and Testing
DBS	Dried Blood Spots
DHIS	District Health Information System
ELISA	Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
EC	Eastern Cape
EQA	External quality assessment
нст	HIV Counselling and Testing
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
HTS	HIV Testing Services
IVDs	In vitro diagnostics
LMIC	Low- and middle-income countries
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NDOH	National Department of Health
NHLS	National Health Laboratory Service
NON-ANSUR	Not participating in Antenatal HIV Sentinel surveillance
NICD	National Institute for Communicable Diseases
ODK	Open Data Kit
PDA	Personal digital assistants
PEPFAR	The United States President's emergency plan for AIDS relief

PHC	Primary Health Care
PITC	Provider-Initiated Testing and Counselling
РМТСТ	Prevention of mother-to-child transmission
PPS	Probability proportional to size
РТ	Proficiency testing
RDT	Rapid diagnostic test
RPR	Rapid Plasma Regain
QA	Quality assurance
QC	Quality control
QI	Quality Improvement
REDCap	Research Electronic Data Capture
RTQII	Rapid Testing Quality Improvement Initiative
SA	South African
SAMRC	South African Medical Research Council
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
SOP	Standard operating procedure
SPI-RT	Stepwise Process for Improving the quality of HIV rapid testing
STI	Sexually transmitted infections
UAT	Unlinked anonymous testing
UNAIDS	United Nations Joint Programme on HIV & AIDS
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WC	Western Cape Province
WHO	World Health Organization
ZA	South Africa

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**Introduction:** Antenatal surveys have been used over several years to monitor antenatal HIV prevalence; however, antenatal surveys are costly to implement. Furthermore, they usually use unlinked anonymous HIV testing, which poses ethical dilemmas in the current era of test and treat, as pregnant women living with HIV (PWLHIV) cannot be traced and referred into care. With increasing coverage of routine HIV testing for pregnant women it becomes prudent to investigate whether routine antenatal HIV testing can be used to monitor antenatal HIV prevalence.

**Aims and Objectives:** This survey aimed to assess the utility of routine prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT) program data for HIV sentinel surveillance amongst pregnant women. Primary objectives were:

- (i) to assess the quality of routinely collected PMTCT-related program data? Quality was assessed in two ways:
  1. documenting site procedures for PMTCT HIV testing and data recording (PMTCT site assessment, Activity 1A) and 2. reviewing the completeness of recorded data (PMTCT data quality assessment, Activity 1B), and
- (ii) to assess the quality of PMTCT HIV rapid testing procedures in selected facilities that represent a range of national scenarios: (Activity 2).

Methods: A national cross-sectional survey was conducted, between 20 February and 31 May 2017, in randomly selected public health facilities offering antenatal care (ANC) and PMTCT services. A sampling frame was developed using the list of facilities obtained from the 2014/15 South African National Department of Health (NDOH) District Health Information System (DHIS) dataset. This frame included 1570 facilities / sentinel sites included in the 2015 antenatal HIV and syphilis sero-surveillance survey (ANSUR) and 3113 facilities not included (NON-ANSUR). ANSUR sentinel sites are randomly selected using Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) sampling methods. Data for ANSUR are collected from a similar population for whom routine antenatal and PMTCT data are collected; however, ANSUR uses unlinked anonymous testing (UAT). A sample size of 360 facilities was selected for national estimates with a 5% error margin for the site assessment (Activity 1A). Given that the median number of women recruited per facility for ANSUR is 20, we aimed to review 20\*360 =7200 records in total for the data quality assessment (Activity 1B).

For the site assessment (Activity 1A) data were gathered by interviewing a facility staff member familiar with PMTCT service delivery practices. One cross sectional interview was conducted per facility, using the site assessment questionnaire which assessed how and where PMTCT services such as HIV testing are delivered to clients, processes and key obstacles, types of registers used for recording PMTCT indicators and alignment of activities with current national requirements.

For the PMTCT data quality assessment (Activity 1B), a retrospective review of data from facility-based registers was conducted using two different data abstraction tool formats (tick sheets and longitudinal registers). The routine data for each of the three months prior to October (the ANSUR period) i.e. July, August and September 2016, were eligible for extraction. In each facility, data collectors requested a facility-based register where antenatal and PMTCT data were recorded for first visit ANC clients. Systematic sampling involved counting the total number of women recorded under that data element for the entire month, and dividing this by the desired sample size for that month to obtain the sampling interval. For example, if 60 women were recorded for the month, and 30 record abstractions were desired, then every 2nd (60/30) record was abstracted.

For the rapid HIV testing quality assurance **(Activity 2)** a cross-sectional audit of quality assurance (QA) practices for HIV rapid testing was conducted using the adapted WHO-recommended Checklist (Tool) for the Stepwise Process for Improving the Quality of HIV Rapid Testing (SPI-RT) Version 3.0).

Data collectors used hard copies to collect data for Activities 1B and 2 (data quality assessment and rapid HIV testing quality assurance, respectively). However, site assessment data was collected electronically using hand-held personal digital assistants (PDAs) connected to web-based Mobile Researcher.

### **RESULTS:**

#### Activity 1A: Site assessment:

Data were analysed from 348 facilities. Overall, 97.4% of participants reported that their ANC facilities offered provider-initiated HIV testing and counselling (PITC), 54.3% stated they also offered client-initiated testing and counselling (CITC) during pregnancy and 21.3% reported that HIV testing was also offered on an opt-out basis. Eight one percent and 94.5% of facilities reported not experiencing stock-outs of HIV rapid and confirmatory test kits over the past 12 months respectively. An array of registers were used to document testing and results, the tick register being the commonest. Documentation of characteristics varied between registers within facilities. For example documentation of HIV testing offered was poor ranging from 20.5% (47 of 229 facilities using the laboratory specimen register) to 61.8% (107 of 173 facilities using the integrated ANC/PMTCT longitudinal register); 7.4% (17 of 229 facilities using the laboratory specimen register) to 62.8% (59 of 74 facilities using the ANC/daily PHC/ non-standardised book as a register) of facilities reported systems to document HIV test acceptance; 21.0% (48 of 229 facilities using the laboratory specimen register) to 93.6% (88 of 94 facilities using the ANC register) reported systems to document first HIV test results, and 10.0 % (23 of 229 facilities using the laboratory specimen register) to 54.3% (51 of 94 facilities using the ANC register) reported systems to document confirmatory HIV test results.

#### Activity 1B: Data quality assessment:

A total of 14778 records were reviewed; of these 10943 (74.0%) were from the PHC Comprehensive Tick Sheet registers and 3835 (26.0%) were from Integrated ANC/ PMTCT longitudinal registers (Table 3.11). This means that the final sample reviewed was almost double the minimum target for tick sheet registers. Tick sheet registers demonstrate that 6802 (66.1%) reviewed records indicated that an HIV test was performed during the first ANC visit of a client. Among these, the HIV 1<sup>st</sup> test result was only recorded in 59.4% of records reviewed. In longitudinal registers recording of CD4 count results was reviewed among those records with a recorded HIV-positive status during ANC or recorded known HIV status at first ANC (N=1228). Of these 1228, 22.1% had the CD4 count results recorded.

### Activity 2:

There was inadequate implementation of rapid HIV testing QA practices in facilities providing ANC. The percentage median overall score for HIV rapid testing QA was low with the majority of the facilities at either level 1 (37.0% of facilities) or level 2 (45.7% of facilities), and particularly low for specific sub-scores such as training and certification (median score was 35.0% of maximum score) and external quality assurance (EQA) (median core was 12.5% of maximum score). More than two-thirds of facilities were not enrolled in the EQA program. In 56.1% of facilities, testers reported not receiving training on HIV rapid testing; training on use of registers/logbooks was reportedly received only by 59.8% of facilities. A substantial percentage of facilities partially completed (31.5%) or did not complete (8.4%) key elements in the HIV registers/logbooks.

## **CONCLUSIONS:**

The site assessment demonstrated that only 3% of facilities do not report offering provider-initiated HIV testing and counselling; however, up to 19% of facilities reported a stock-out of HIV rapid test kits during the past 12 months. There are large gaps in the documentation of HIV testing uptake and results. There is a lack of standardisation of antenatal and PMTCT data systems across facilities.

The data quality assessment revealed that tick sheet registers only recorded that an HIV test was performed in 66.1% of records, and amongst these, results were recorded in only 59.4% of records reviewed. In longitudinal registers CD4 cell count results were only recorded in 22.1% of records with a recorded HIV-positive status during ANC or recorded known HIV status at first ANC (N=1228). Recording of gestational age at first ANC visit and ART uptake among those with recorded HIV-positive status is impressive and routine data could potentially be used to monitor these estimates.

The assessment of HIV QA practices revealed major gaps in the training and certification and external quality assurance domains. Overall, facilities obtained the highest median percentage score for the physical facility domain. The majority of facilities inadequately implemented rapid HIV testing QA practices and only 11.0% were found to be eligible for national site certification or close to national site certification. Routine HIV testing data at antenatal clinics data needs to be strengthened in order to monitor a) the quality of HIV testing services offered to pregnant women; and b) antenatal HIV prevalence. Documentation of PMTCT services for HIV-positive women requires improvement, specifically documentation of CD4 results, to ensure all HIVpositive pregnant women receive appropriate interventions to optimise their health and prevent MTCT. General documentation of HIV negative women tested for HIV also requires improvement, particularly for monitoring repeat testing coverage.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS:**

- Documentation of routine antenatal HIV testing data could be improved by using standardized training and logbooks.
- Routine antenatal HIV testing data quality needs monitoring with feedback to facilities, so that the data can be used to monitor antenatal HIV prevalence.
- The number of facilities trained and certified in HIV rapid testing and enrolled for External Quality Assurance needs to increase.

# DEFINITIONS

**Acquired immune deficiency syndrome:** A syndrome of opportunistic infections and diseases that can develop as immunosuppression deepens along the continuum of HIV infection (from acute infection to death.

**Antiretroviral therapy:** The use of combination of three or more ARV drugs to achieve viral suppression and is usually given for life.

Antiretroviral drugs: Medicine to treat HIV and AIDS.

**Client-initiated counselling and testing:** An HIV testing process that is initiated by an individual who wants to learn his/her HIV status (also referred to as voluntary counselling and testing [VCT]) refers to when HIV testing services (HTS) are provided within healthcare facilities for clients who present specifically for these services.

**External quality assessment (EQA) including proficiency testing (PT):** Inter-facility comparison to determine if the HIV testing service can provide the correct test status. PT involves testing of unknown samples at regular interval by the testing sites.

**Health Care Provider:** Any person providing health services in terms of any law including in terms of the Allied Health Professions Act, 1982 (Act No 63 of 1982, Health Professions Act, 1974 (Act No. 56 of 1974, Nursing Act, 2005 (Act No 33 of 2005), Pharmacy Act, 1974 (Act 53 of 1974) and Dental Technicians Act, 1978 (Act No. 19 of 1979.

Health care personnel: Health care providers and health care workers.

**Health Care Worker:** Any person who is involved in the provision of health services to a user, but is not a health care provider. This includes lay counsellors and community caregivers.

**HIV-exposed infant:** An infant born to a known woman living with HIV and or having a positive HIV antibody test result using BDS ELISA.

**HIV Rapid Test Device:** *In vitro* diagnostic of immunochromatographic or Immune filtration format for, in the case of HIV diagnosis, the detection of HIV-1/2 antibodies and/or HIV p24 antigen.

**HIV status:** Result from one or more HIV testing assays. It refers to reports of HIV positive, HIV-negative or HIV-inconclusive (inconclusive - status in whom the test results cannot lead to a definitive diagnosis (i.e. no clear HIV status, neither positive nor negative can be assigned).

**HIV testing services (HTS):** HIV counselling and testing (HCT) is now referred to as HIV testing services (HTS) to embrace the full range of services that should be provided together with HIV testing. These services include: counselling (pre<sup>®</sup> test information and post-test counselling); linkage to appropriate HIV prevention, treatment and care services and other clinical and support services and coordination with laboratory services to support quality assurance and the delivery of correct results.

**Mother-to -Child HIV Transmission (MTCT):** Transmission of HIV from a woman living with HIV to her infant during pregnancy, delivery or breastfeeding. The term is used because the immediate source of infection is the mother, and does not imply blame on the mother.

**Prevention of Mother-to -Child HIV Transmission (PMTCT):** Prevention of transmission of HIV from a living with HIV to her infant during pregnancy, delivery or breastfeeding.

**Proficiency Testing (PT):** Is the testing of blinded samples sent to a laboratory by an approved PT provider program. Most sets of PT samples are sent to participating laboratories on a scheduled basis. Accreditation organizations use them to routinely monitor their laboratories' performance.

**Provider-initiated Testing and Counselling (PITC):** HIV testing and counselling that is recommended by health care providers to people attending healthcare facilities as a standard component of medical care. It is offered routinely to all people attending a service (such as pregnant women attending antenatal care) and is recommended as an opt-out approach; that is, it remains voluntary and the decision not to take the test is left with the patient.

**Quality assurance (QA):** A part of quality management focused on providing confidence that quality requirements will be fulfilled.

**Quality control (QC):** A mechanism which, when used with or as part of a test system (assay), monitors the analytical performance of that test system (assay). It may monitor the entire test system (assay) or only one aspect of it.

Quality improvement (QI): Part of quality management focused on increasing the ability to fulfil quality requirements.

Quality management system (QMS): A system to direct and control an organization with regards to quality.

Testing algorithm: The combination and sequence of specific assays used within HIV testing strategies

**Testing strategy:** Generically describes a testing sequence for a specific objective, taking into consideration the presumed HIV prevalence in the population being tested.

# **1.** INTRODUCTION

South Africa has made remarkable progress in reducing new HIV infections, including preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCT) and improving access to triple antiretroviral therapy (ART). Between 2010 and 2015, ART coverage in South Africa increased by more than 25%; in 2016 nearly 3.4 million HIV infected people were on ART - more than any other country in the world and >95% (76% ->95%) pregnant women living with HIV were accessing ART or antiretroviral prophylaxis to prevent HIV transmission to their children.[1] Despite these improvements, South Africa still has the largest HIV epidemic in the world, housing 19% of the global number of people living with HIV, 15% of new HIV infections and 11% of AIDS related deaths.[2] Since the South African HIV epidemic is generalized and HIV transmission is predominantly heterosexual, pregnant women are the commonest sentinel population studied to determine HIV acquisition in South Africa, as they represent the sexually active adult population.[3, 4] In South Africa, over the past 25 years, annual or biennial antenatal HIV and syphilis sero-surveillance (ANSUR) has been conducted in sentinel sites during October to monitor the course of the HIV epidemic. ANSUR sentinel sites are antenatal facilities randomly selected using Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) sampling methods. PPS combines a random approach with a bias towards larger clinics, resulting in a self-weighted sample. Data for ANSUR are collected from a similar population for whom routine antenatal and PMTCT data are collected; however ANSUR uses unlinked anonymous testing (UAT).[5]

UAT-based surveillance raises ethical, methodological, and cost concerns: to prevent selection and participation bias, the UAT methodology involves the collection of anonymized blood specimens without consent; thus, the test results cannot be reported back to patients and referral into care or ensuring continuity of care, for clients living with HIV is not possible. Additionally UAT-based surveillance usually includes larger sentinel sites and duplicates HIV testing for pregnant women - one test is needed for the antenatal survey, and one test will be conducted as part of routine facility-based HIV testing.[6, 7]

The 2013 World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines recommend that countries with near universal PMTCT

coverage should use routine PMTCT-based program data to monitor HIV prevalence and trends among pregnant women. WHO guidelines further recommend that five areas need to be evaluated before a successful transition from antenatal HIV sentinel surveillance (ANSUR) to surveillance using routine antenatal HIV testing can be considered:[8]

- (1) the level of agreement between ANSUR and routine antenatal HIV test results,
- (2) the magnitude of selection bias in routine antenatal testing compared to ANSUR data,
- (3) the coverage of routine antenatal HIV testing, which should be close to 100%,
- (4) the quality of routinely collected antenatal data, and
- (5) the quality of routine HIV testing practices.

#### This survey evaluated the latter two areas of these guidelines.

Robust relevant data is critical for the monitoring and evaluating PMTCT program performance. Using program data has several benefits including a broader geographic representation and returning HIV test results, which can be directly used for prevention, treatment, care and support interventions. However, routine data quality and HIV testing methods may not meet the required standards; thus the WHO recommends that poor quality HIV testing, and any possible bias introduced in data sources should be assessed and addressed before a successful transition can occur from ANSUR to routine PMTCT program-based surveillance.[8]

There have been varying experiences regarding routine data: Poor quality of HIV testing services (HTS) and inaccurate recording of test results in antenatal care (ANC) have been reported, particularly in countries implementing immediate ART initiation.[9] Many countries such as Mozambique and Kenya have explored the feasibility of using routine PMTCT program data to complement or replace ANSUR.[8, 10] A comparison of HIV prevalence estimates between routine HIV rapid testing and sentinel surveillance results in Kenya found that 24 % of women who tested negative during routine testing were positive in the ANSUR test resulting in a low positive percent agreement of routine versus ANSUR HIV test results.[11] On the contrary, research in Mozambique demonstrated no significant differences in the median HIV

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prevalence measured at regional level using routine PMTCT data compared with survey data.[12]

In South Africa, by 2015/16 antenatal PMTCT services were offered in more than 95% of public health facilities and antenatal HIV testing uptake in public health facilities had increased to above 95%.[13] According to current guidelines, routine ANC should offer provider-initiated HIV counselling and testing (PICT), starting with group information (outlining the benefits of HIV testing), followed by an individual information session to clarify misunderstandings and an offer to test. HIV testing is voluntary and at a minimum, verbal consent for HIV testing is obtained. This should be documented in the patient's file.[14] Women who "opt-out" are offered post -refusal counselling as well as HIV testing in every subsequent ANC visit.

### 1.1 Data collection tools used in Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities in South Africa

Routine PMTCT program data have been integrated into routine ANC and these data are aggregated into the routine District Health Management Information System (DHMIS) and TIER.net. However, at the coal-face, most public-sector primary health care facilities collect ANC and PMTCT data on multiple paper- based tools. Paper-based tools increase the margin for data errors during the collation and aggregation processes.[15] According to national policy in South Africa, all patients tested for HIV should be recorded in the HCT register (Annexure H), regardless of where the HCT is done, and those who test HIV positive have their results recorded in the pre-ART register to ensure tracking of linkage to care.[14]

#### 1.2 Quality of routine data

The quality of routine PMTCT data remains poor in South Africa [15, 16], despite data quality improvement interventions.[17, 18] As recently as 2016, one study found that despite high levels of data completeness at facility and district levels, there was poor correlation between clinicbased registers and routine monthly reports.[15]

To date, South Africa has not conducted a comparison between ANSUR HIV estimates and HIV estimates from routine PMTCT-related data to assess the readiness to transition to surveillance using routine antenatal HIV testing. As a first step, a stock-take of the routine PMTCT data alone, especially routine HIV testing data, is necessary to ascertain whether it will be worthwhile to compare the two data sources. For routine PMTCT data to give accurate estimates of antenatal HIV prevalence, uptake of HIV testing during pregnancy should be optimal. The percentage of 'opt-out' clients should be negligible. Even though more than 95% of facilities report providing PMTCT services, documented uptake of HIV testing could be sub-optimal due to factors such as off-site HTS, stock-outs of HIV test kits, use of inappropriate data collection tools and procedures, poor documentation of known pregnant women living with HIV, refusals and lack of data capturing skills among facility staff. [ 11,17, 19]

### 1.3 Quality of HIV Rapid testing

Rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs) to quickly diagnose HIV infection and facilitate immediate ART initiation are critical in achieving the UNAIDS 90-90-90 targets in many lowand middle-income countries (LMIC). Although HIV rapid testing facilitates early HIV diagnosis, accurate HIV testing is critical and in most resource constrained settings, ensuring quality control (QC) poses a challenge.[20] The QC/quality assurance (QA) cycle for HIV testing assesses several dimensions including personnel competency, pre-test preparation/client preparation, sample collection, record keeping, and reporting.

Surveys conducted in South Africa have demonstrated gaps in the quality of HTS. The proficiency of the tester and the performance of the test kits impact the QA of HIV testing. [21] A study conducted in 2008 demonstrated that the sensitivity and specificity of rapid HIV tests was dependent on the proficiency of the tester, with laboratory technicians scoring highest, followed by lay counsellors, and nurses scoring the lowest.[22] Similarly, one study illustrated that the quality of counselling varies between sites and does not match the South African HCT policy guidelines.[23] while another demonstrated poor adherence to HIV testing guidelines, even though 87.3% of HIV testers had received formal training in HIV testing. [9]

In 2016, the South African National DOH developed new HIV testing services policy guidelines which emphasised monitoring and evaluation and QA in accordance with defined national standards.[24] South Africa uses the serial rapid HIV testing strategy in which a non-reactive specimen is considered as true negative. These clients are offered retesting after 3 months. An HIV positive result is documented after one reactive rapid HIV screening test is followed by a second, different reactive rapid confirmation test. The National HIV Reference Laboratory located at the National Institute for Communicable Diseases (NICD) provides guidance to the NDOH regarding the selection and approval of HIV rapid test kits included in the HIV rapid test algorithm (Annexure B).[24] Accurate recording of results in standardised facility-based registers and maternal health record is important for continuity of care. QA ensures that all the HIV testing processes follow the guidelines to prevent false positive and false negative results. Since 2014, NICD has been conducting training in "PEPFAR priority facilities" to improve HIV testing proficiency in facilities.[25]

#### 1.4 Aims and Objectives

This survey aimed to assess the utility of routine PMTCT program data for HIV sentinel surveillance amongst pregnant women.

The main research question was: What is the quality of routine antenatal PMTCT - related data in South Africa and can it be used to track antenatal HIV prevalence? In this context, we defined 'quality' as the 'completeness of facility records in documenting client information for selected PMTCT indicators.

#### **Primary objectives:**

- 1. To assess the quality (i.e. completeness) of routinely collected PMTCT-related program data in selected ANSUR and NON-ANSUR facilities that represent a range of national scenarios e.g. urban large, urban small, rural large, rural small etc:
  - a. To document site procedures for PMTCT HIV testing and data recording (PMTCT site assessment, Activity 1A)
  - b. To review completeness of recorded data (PMTCT data quality assessment, Activity 1B).
- 2. To assess the quality of PMTCT HIV rapid testing procedures in selected facilities that represent a range of national scenarios: (Activity 2):
  - a. To gather facility-level data on the protocols, physical space, and safety procedures available to conduct rapid HIV testing
  - b. To gather facility-level data on the pre-testing, testing, and post-testing procedures for rapid HIV testing
  - c. To gather facility-level data on external QC of rapid HIV testing.

# 2. METHODOLOGY

## 2.1 Data Collection

We aimed to conduct a national cross-sectional survey in 348 of the 360 randomly selected public health facilities offering antenatal care and PMTCT services. The same facilities were used to collect data for Activities 1A,1B and 2; however, Activity 2 was not assessed in 2 facilities due to logistical challenges.

#### 2.1.1 Sampling strategy and sample size

A sampling frame was developed from the list of facilities available in the 2014/15 South African NDOH DHIS dataset. This frame had 1570 ANSUR facilities and 3113 NON-ANSUR facilities, with antenatal care patient load data. Although the facilities were from all 9 provinces and different localities (urban/rural) in South Africa, the facilities were not allocated to ANSUR/non-ANSUR and urban/rural so that they represent the entire population of facilities in the respective province or locality. Thus, the approach to determining the sample size for the study was not designed for external validity at sub-regional level but to show how proportions of outcomes compare between rural and urban localities, ANSUR and non-ANSUR participating sites and various provinces.

For the PMTCT site assessment, the minimum feasible sample size allowing for an error margin of +/- 5% was 360 facilities. For the PMTCT data quality assessment, given that the median number of women recruited per facility for ANSUR is 20, we aimed to review 20\*360 records in total, to mirror the numbers that would be selected during the antenatal survey. Thus, we aimed to obtain a national-level target sample size of 7200 records from 360 facilities.

A stratified sampling method was used to select facilities from the above sampling frame to ensure that all provinces, ANSUR participation status, and locality (rural or urban setting) were included. Thus, thirty-six strata were initially generated from all the 9 provinces, with ANSUR or NON-ANSUR and rural or urban status within each province (i.e., 9 provinces by two ANSUR status and by rural/urban location). The proportion of facilities from the sampling frame contributed by each of the 36 strata was then calculated and was called the stratum facility contribution. Each stratum needed a facility contribution of at least 1% to

provide sufficient data, hence smaller strata were merged, resulting in 26 strata in the final sampling frame. The percentage contribution of each stratum to the total number of first ANC visits (ANC-1) observed routinely from these strata, was then used to determine the number of register records to be reviewed from each stratum, within the 7200 targeted sample size. Using the ANSUR target of 20 records per facility, the calculated total number of records needed to be reviewed per stratum was divided by 20 to obtain the number of facilities to be included in the study for each stratum. This number was then used to randomly select facilities within each stratum, proportional to size (size determined by number of ANC-1) and without replacement. Oversampling was purposively planned from larger facilities within each stratum to account for smaller facilities from which less than 20 ANC-1 clients per month were anticipated (See Annexure J (A) for final list with minimum target sample size per facility). This approach was taken to obtain a self-weighting sample within each stratum. Therefore, no weights would be required in the analyses process if the target sample sizes per stratum were obtained. Due to fewer facilities in the Northern Cape the target sample size in this province was adjusted by 10 additional clinical records per facility sampled from the register.

Data collectors were given the number of records to abstract from each facility prior to visiting facilities with sampling procedures detailed below.

## 2.2 Study Population and Inclusion/ Exclusion Criteria

**Inclusion Criteria:** A Public health facility offering ANC to pregnant women.

**Exclusion Criteria**: (i) Facilities with less than 20 1st ANC visits per month and (ii) facilities from peri-urban areas and (iii) mobile health facilities.

### 2.3 Data Collection Tools and Field Work Method

Epicentre was responsible for data collection and the SAMRC undertook supervisory visits to assure data collection quality control. Data collectors underwent 5 days training followed by supervisory-support and data validation visits conducted by a team of experienced trainers from NICD, SAMRC, and Epicentre. Facility managers provided written informed consent for data collectors to review facility records and all interviewed participants provided informed consent before participating in the survey. Field workers used hard copies to collect data for both the Activity 1B and Activity 2 while the Activity 1A was collected electronically using hand-held personal digital assistants (PDAs) connected to web-based Mobile Researcher.

#### 2.3.1 PMTCT Site Assessment (Activity 1A)

Data were gathered by interviewing a facility staff member familiar with PMTCT service delivery practices. One cross sectional interview was conducted per facility, using the site assessment questionnaire (Annexure C), which was adapted from the WHO guidance document for this work. The tool focussed on four types of information: how and where PMTCT services such as HIV testing are delivered to clients, processes and key obstacles to providing PMTCT services to clients, types of registers used for recording PMTCT indicators, and alignment of activities with current national requirements.[8]

#### 2.3.2 PMTCT Data Quality Assessment (Activity 1B)

A retrospective review of data from facility-based registers was conducted using two different data abstraction tools formats (Annexure D (i) and (ii) - tick and longitudinal). These were designed to abstract data from standard primary health care (PHC) tick sheet registers and integrated ANC/ PMTCT/cohort registers. The latter was included because during pilot visits to clinics, some facilities were continuing to use cohort registers despite the National Department of Health having introduced one standard tick register sheet.

The routine data for each of the three months prior to the ANSUR period i.e. July, August and September 2016, were eligible for extraction. In each facility, data collectors requested a register where antenatal and PMTCT data elements were recorded for first visit ANC clients, the data collector recorded 1 if the element was recorded and 99 if nothing was recorded. A data abstraction SOP was developed to ensure that the data abstraction process was methodologically rigorous. Systematic sampling involved counting the total number of women recorded under that data element for the entire month and dividing this by the desired sample size for that month to obtain the sampling interval. For example, if 60 women were recorded during the month of interest and if 30 record abstractions were desired then every 2nd (60/30) record was abstracted. Where the total number of clients seen were less than the

expected per month, all records for that particular month were abstracted. Abstracted data elements at first ANC visit included gestational age at booking; antenatal HIV first test; antenatal HIV first test result; CD4 test conducted, CD4 test result, ART initiated at first visit, syphilis screen test conducted, syphilis test result, TB screening conduced and TB screening result.

No client names were abstracted; each client was allocated a confidential code, which was recorded. Data collectors signed confidentiality agreements.

## 2.3.3 PMTCT HIV rapid testing quality assurance (QA) assessment (Activity 2)

A cross-sectional audit of quality assurance (QA) practices for HIV rapid testing was conducted using the adapted WHO-recommended Checklist (Tool) for the Stepwise Process for Improving the Quality of HIV Rapid Testing (SPI-RT) Version 3.0) (SPI-RT Tool (Annexure E). [8, 26]

#### 2.4 Data Entry, Analysis and Outcomes

#### 2.4.1 PMTCT Site Assessment (Activity 1A) Number of facilities practising various PMTCT service

## delivery approaches

Data were captured into Mobile Researcher.[27] SAMRC and Epicentre cleaned data and the SAMRC conducted the analysis. Descriptive statistics were used to describe the distribution of services by province and facility characteristic.

Outcomes included documenting: how HIV testing is conducted, including off-site testing; availability of viable HIV testing kits or challenges with sample transportation; types of registers used and the process of collecting information and health indicators.

#### 2.4.2 PMTCT Data Quality Assessment (Activity 1B)

Data collection was conducted over a period of three months (i.e. it was extended beyond one months) in each facility in order to achieve the minimum required sample sizes from the smaller facilities.

However, this resulted in oversampling from some sites leading to realization of more than twice of the total target sample size, i.e., 14778 records were reviewed compared to the 7200 targeted. Although there was oversampling overall, under-sampling was still observed for some strata (see Annexure J (B) for sample realization per stratum). To adjust for over- and under-sampling, the realized sample percentages per stratum were calculated and the inverse of each one used as sample weights to adjust the estimates to maintain the ANC-1 patient load proportionality across strata, and to report the results by ANSUR status, locality type and province as initially designed. The realized sample for one of the four strata in the Western Cape province was so low that a provincial average sample weight had to be used for all strata within this province.

All proportions and results in Activity 1B pertaining to review of completeness of register records have been weighted accordingly. Weights were applied to all reported proportions and estimates to adjust for under- and oversampling at stratum level (see Annexure J-B for the final sample realization by strata) and the strata specified to adjust for intra-strata correlation. Similarly adjusted confidence intervals, at the 95% default level, were calculated using the logit method. We measured data quality as the completeness and availability of the recorded data elements of interest. For each ANC data element recorded in the routine register, a value was considered complete if it was present and legible in the record field. If the data field was blank or illegible, the value was considered incomplete. If a data element was not contained in any register under examination, the value was also considered incomplete. High quality was defined as data element for which 90% of site records were complete and valid.[11] Table 2.1 summarises the numerators and denominators applied to this part of the analysis.

Descriptive statistics were used to describe prevalence of recorded data elements in facility-based registers. The logit method was used to calculate 95% confidence intervals for all estimates, using the 'proportion' function in STATA. We used non-overlapping confidence intervals to imply that true differences are likely to exist between two estimates.

Indicator	Numerator Number of records with:	Denominator		
Gestational age at ANC-1 visit	Gestational age at ANC-1 recorded	All reviewed ANC records		
*ANC client HIV first test result	HIV first test result recorded IF HIV first test at ANC-1 visit recorded	Number of records with recorded HIV first test done at ANC-1 visit		
ANC client CD4 count result	CD4 count results recorded IF CD4 count test done at ANC recorded OR HIV-positive result recorded or known HIV-positive before first ANC recorded	Number of records with recorded CD4 count test done at ANC OR HIV-positive result recorded or known HIV-positive before first ANC recorded		
<sup>~</sup> ART uptake or regimen status	ART uptake or regimen status recorded IF ANC HIV-positive status recorded	Number of records with ANC client HIV- positive status recorded		
*ANC client syphilis test	ANC syphilis test done recorded	All reviewed ANC records		
*ANC client syphilis results	ANC syphilis test results recorded IF syphilis screening done at ANC recorded	Number of records with recorded syphilis screening done at ANC		
ANC client TB screening	ANC TB screening status recorded	All reviewed ANC records		
ANC client TB symptoms	ANC TB symptoms status recorded IF recorded TB screening done at ANC	Number of records with recorded TB screening DONE at ANC		

Table 2.1: Numerators and denominators assessing data availability and completeness

\*Analysed from PHC Comprehensive Tick register sheets only; ~analysed from Integrated ANC/PMTCT longitudinal registers only. ANC- antenatal care, ANC-1 antenatal care first visit. ART - lifelong antiretroviral therapy

#### 2.4.3 PMTCT HIV rapid testing QA assessment (Activity 2)

The adapted SPI-RT Tool was used to audit sites, after adapting it to the local context. The NICD team assisted with tool adaptation due to their experience in supporting the NDOH in the HIV Rapid testing quality improvement inititiative (RTQII). As part of this assessment, data collectors observed HIV testers performing a simulated HIV rapid test. One ANC /PMTCT testing point was audited per facility.

#### 2.4.3.1 Data entry and analysis

Hard copies from the field were entered on Open Data Kit (ODK), a web-based data collection and capturing system[28], and the NICD team conducted the analysis for the adapted SPI-RT Tool data. Descriptive statistics were used to describe the distribution of facilities by province and sample size realization. The median and interguartile ranges (IQR) of the total scores and the percentage scores were determined for the overall dataset, by domain, province, geographical type (rural vs urban), PEPFAR support (being in a PEPFAR-supported district vs being in a NON-PEPFARsupported districts), and participation in ANSUR (ANSUR sentinel facilities in 2015 vs NON-ANSUR facilities. The number and proportion of facilities at the different levels of implementation were determined by province. Rank sum tests and logistic regression were used to assess statistically significant differences in scores and implementation levels between rural and urban areas, facilities in PEPFARsupported districts vs. non-PEPFAR-supported facilities, and ANSUR sentinel facilities (2015) vs NON-ANSUR facilities. Key gaps identified during the assessment which contributed to facilities obtaining low scores, were tabulated.

#### 2.4.3.2 Scoring Criteria

The adapted SPI-RT Tool Version 3.0 10/1/2015 was used to score facilities. This comprises seven domains, namely (i) training and certification, (ii) physical facility, (iii) safety, (iv) pre-testing phase, (v) testing phase, (vi) post-testing phase, and (vii) external quality assessment (EQA), that align to standard requirements (Table 3.21). For each of the seven domains data collectors assessed and ticked responses and observations under "yes", when all elements were satisfactorily present and there was evidence of compliance; "partial", when some testing elements were present but there was no evidence of consistent implementation or if there was non-adherence and "no", when an element required a written procedure but it was not available at the testing point or when documentation was unsatisfactory. In addition, field workers provided comments to explain "partial" or "no" responses. Items marked "yes" were scored 1 point, "partial"-0.5 points and "no"- 0 point each. At the end of each domain total points scored were recorded . For this study the overal total points for all sections were 64. We excluded some sections which were "not applicable"; namely, in South Africa, the EQA program does not include retesting of serum or dried blood spots (DBS) (User's guide for Site Audit for the adapted SPI-RT Tool Version 3.0 10/1/2015).[29]

This activity measured the following outcomes:

- total scores on the adapted SPI-RT Tool, determined as a total of the seven domain scores and expressed as raw totals and also as percentages of the total possible scores.
- domain or area specific scores.
- differences in median scores between rural and urban areas, facilities in PEPFAR-supported district vs. facilities not in PEPFAR-supported districts, and ANSUR sentinel facilities (2015) vs NON-ANSUR facilities.
- HIV Rapid Testing (RT) QA implementation level, which represented levels of HIV rapid test quality assurance program implementation in readiness for national certification. The HIV RT QA implementation level total percentage scores were categorised into levels 0 to 4 (Table 2.2).

#### Table 2.2 Implementation levels

Levels	Total percentage scores	Interpretation
0	<40%	needs improvement in all areas and immediate remediation
1	40- 59%	needs improvement in specific areas
2	60- 79%	facility partially ready for national site certification
3	80- 89%	facility close to national site certification
4	>=90%	eligible for national site certification

Source: WHO SPI-RT Tool Version 3.0

### 2.5 Ethical Considerations

Ethical clearance was obtained from the South African Medical Research Council (SAMRC) Ethics Committee, (EC029-9/2015), United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC, Atlanta (IRB approval) and from Provincial Ethics Committees. The study obtained permission and support from the South African National Department of Health and from provincial and district management. Written informed consent was obtained from participants before data collection.

# **3.** RESULTS

Data were gathered between 20 February 2017 and 31 May 2017. Data collection was conducted in 348 out of 360 targeted facilities for Activities 1A and 1B: 12 facilities were not visited because they were referral facilities of because of logistical challenges. Additionally, of 348 facilities visited, field workers could not collect data for Activity 2 in two facilities due to logistical challenges.

### 3.1 Activity IA - PMTCT Site Assessment

# Distribution of facilities by province, ANSUR site and locality:

Just over half of facilities assessed were from rural sites (52.6%). NON-ANSUR sites constituted 37.6% of the sample (Table 3.1).

# Table 3.1: Distribution of facilities according to province, sentinel site and locality type in South Africa

Number facilitie		%
Province		
Eastern Cape	43	12.4
Free State	17	4.9
Gauteng	81	23.3

#### Table 3.2: Facility registers used to record selected data:

	Number of facilities	%
KwaZulu-Natal	77	22.1
Limpopo	43	12.4
Mpumalanga	29	8.3
North West	20	5.7
Northern Cape	8	2.3
Western Cape	30	8.6
Sentinel site		
ANSUR	217	62.4
NON-ANSUR	131	37.6
Locality type		
Rural	183	52.6
Urban	165	47.4
Total	348	100

#### Types of registers used to record data in the facilities:

Data collectors observed five types of registers to validate interviewee responses on where certain data elements for antenatal clients were captured. The commonest register type was the tick sheet register, followed by the laboratory specimen register/ book (Table 3.2).

Registers used to record variables in selected facilities								
	Total	Y	es	Νο				
Register type	n	n	%	n	%			
PHC Comprehensive Tick Register	348	295	84.8	53	15.2			
Laboratory Specimen Register/	348	229	65.8	119	34.2			
Integrated ANC/ PMTCT longitudinal Register	348	173	49.7	175	50.3			
ANC Register//Daily PHC register/non- standardized books	348	94	27.0	254	73.0			
HCT Register	348	45	12.9	303	87.1			

PHC- primary health care facilities, ANC - antenatal care, PMTCT-prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, HCT - HIV testing and counselling

#### Key data elements recorded in each register:

An array of registers were used to document testing and results, the tick register being the commonest. Documentation of characteristics varied between registers within facilities. Table 3.3 summarises the data elements recorded in each type of site register and the prevalence of recorded data elements per register during the antenatal care visit. The date of the client visit was recorded (>68% of the time) in at least one of the five different registers, age of the client (>40% of the time) in four different registers, but this was infrequently recorded in the PHC Tick register. Education level and occupation were recorded poorly in all registers. Documentation of HIV testing offered was poor ranging from 20.5% (47 of 229 facilities using the laboratory specimen register) to 61.8% (107 of 173 facilities using the integrated ANC/PMTCT longitudinal register); 7.4% (17 of 229 facilities using the laboratory specimen register) to 62.8% (59 of 74 facilities using the ANC/daily PHC/ non-standardised book as a register) of facilities reported systems to document HIV test acceptance; 21.0 (48 of 229 facilities using the laboratory specimen register) to 93.6% (88 of 94 facilities using the ANC register) reported systems to document first HIV test results, and 10.0 (23 of 229 facilities using the laboratory specimen register) to 54.3% (51 of 94 facilities using the ANC register) reported systems to document confirmatory HIV test results. When all HIV testing activities were pooled together, it was clear that the ANC, longitudinal and the tick registers were the most commonly used for documenting activities related to HIV testing. About 90% of the facilities recorded HIV testing activities in at least one register. Another data element recorded by most facilities was the date of visit (95.1%). Over 60% of facilities also actively recorded the client's age. Less than half of the facilities recorded client demographic details such as parity and residence, in at least one register. It was also disappointing that only a quarter of the facilities recorded information on syphilis screening in any of their registers.

Characteristic recorded	ANC register /Daily PHC register/non- standardized books N=94		ANC register /Daily PHC register/non- standardized books N=94 N=45		Integ ANC/I Iongit reg	Integrated ANC/PMTCT longitudinal register		ratory imen ister	PHC Comprehensive tick register		Facilities recording in at least one register type	
					N=173		N=229		N=295		N=348	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Age	68	72.3	26	57.8	83	48.0	99	43.2	45	15.3	217	62.3
Gravidity	56	59.6	6	13.3	9	5.2	3	1.3	4	1.4	65	18.7
Parity	55	58.5	6	13.3	10	5.8	4	1.7	4	1.4	67	19.3
Residence	40	42.6	3	6.7	8	4.6	81	35.4	3	1.0	120	34.5
Date of visit	87	92.6	31	68.9	161	93.1	209	91.3	277	93.9	331	95.1
Education level	3	3.2	1	2.2	0	-	0	-	1	0.3	5	1.4
Occupation	0	-	1	2.2	0	-	5	2.2	2	0.7	10	2.9
HIV Test offered	56	59.6	20	44.4	107	61.8	47	20.5	127	43.1	183	52.6
HIV Test accepted/done	59	62.8	21	46.7	78	45.1	17	7.4	80	27.1	143	41.1
HIV 1 <sup>st</sup> test result	88	93.6	31	68.9	144	83.2	48	21.0	248	84.1	310	89.1
Confirmatory HIV test results	51	54.3	24	53.3	87	50.3	23	10.0	68	23.1	144	41.4
Any HIV test	90	95.7	33	73.3	157	90.8	76	33.2	273	92.5	325	93.4
Syphilis screening test	42	44.7	3	6.7	27	15.6	25	10.9	11	3.7	88	25.3

#### Table 3.3 Data elements recorded in each register reviewed

ASSESSMENT OF THE UTILITY OF PREVENTION-OF-MOTHER-TO-CHILD HIV TRANSMISSION PROGRAM DATA FOR HIV SENTINEL SURVEILLANCE AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN IN SOUTH AFRICA

#### Number of First Antenatal visits per month:

The number of pregnant women enrolling in ANC for a new pregnancy each month ranged between 10 and 39 at provincial level. Gauteng province reported the highest median while Eastern Cape had the lowest (Table 3.4).

# Table 3.4: Median number of pregnant women enrolling inANC service for a new pregnancy each month at facilities

Province	Median	Interquartile Range
Eastern Cape	10	[5-23]
Free State	13	[7-18]
Gauteng	39	[24-58]
KwaZulu-Natal	31	[10-78]
Limpopo	13	[9-27]
Mpumalanga)	17	[8-31]
North West	13	[7-20.5]

Province	Median	Interquartile Range
Northern Cape	12	[7.5-26.5]
Western Cape	26	[15-61]
	1	

Interquartile range = Q1 and Q3

#### On and Off-site rapid HIV testing:

Data collectors interviewed staff on HIV testing processes from 96.7% (n=348) of sampled facilities. In this context, "onsite"/ "at this site" referred to the building or compound of buildings that contains ANC services and "Off-site" referred to locations outside the building or compound of buildings that contains ANC services.

Overall, a high proportion of facilities (96.0%) conducted onsite antenatal HIV testing. Four percent of facilities reported conducting off-site HIV testing and all off-site testing was done at VCT clinics within the same facilities (Table 3.5).

#### Table 3.5: Proportion of facilities performing off-site/on site HIV rapid testing

1 1 3	'	0			
	Total	On- site		Off	-site
	N	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Locality					
Rural	183	94.5	90.1-97.0	5.5	3.0-9.9
Urban	164	97.6	93.6-99.1	2.4	0.9-6.4
Sentinel site					
ANSUR	216	95.8	92.2-97.8	4.2	2.2-7.8
NON-ANSUR	131	96.2	91.1-98.4	3.8	1.6-8.9
Total*	348	96.0	93.3-97.6	4.0	2.4-6.7

CI-Confidence Interval. \*locality and ANSUR status information missing for one facility hence the total add up to 347 but the calculated proportions are for N=348.

#### HIV testing approach:

Overall, 97.4% of participants indicated that their ANC facilities offered PICT, 54.3% stated they also offered clientinitiated counselling and testing (CICT) approach to HIV testing during pregnancy and 21.3% reported that HIV testing was also offered on an opt-out basis.

# Number of stock outs of HIV rapid test kits in the past 12 months:

Overall, the majority of facilities did not experience

stock-outs of HIV rapid test kits, HIV Screening, and HIV confirmatory assays in the last 12 months (81.0%, 81.9%, and 94.5%, respectively). Prevalence of no stock outs of HIV rapid test kits and screening tests was higher in urban than rural facilities (87.3% versus 75.4% and 89.1% versus 75.4%, respectively). There were no stock-outs of HIV confirmatory test kits in Mpumalanga and Western Cape provinces (100.0% respectively). Northern Cape and Limpopo provinces both had stock-out of HIV screening test kits of 50.0% and 58.1%, respectively) (Table 3.6).

Table 3.6: Prevalence of NO stock-outs of different HIV testing kits in the past twelve months by locality, sentinel site status, and province

	HIV rapid test kits			HIV Screening assay			HIV Confirmatory assay		
	n	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI
Locality									
Rural	183	75.4	68.7-81.1	183	75.4	68.8-81.0	183	94.5	90.0-97.1
Urban	165	87.3	81.1-91.6	165	89.1	83.2-93.1	165	94.5	89.8-97.2
Sentinel site									
NON-ANSUR	131	83.2	75.8-88.7	131	83.2	75.6-88.8	131	93.9	88.1-97.0
ANSUR	217	79.7	74.0-84.5	217	81.1	75.7-85.6	217	94.9	91.0-97.2
Province									
Eastern Cape	43	76.7	61.7-87.1	43	83.7	69.6-92.0	43	88.4	74.4-95.2
Free State	17	82.4	54.0-94.9	17	88.2	60.8-97.3	17	88.2	60.8-97.3
Gauteng	81	86.4	77.0-92.4	81	86.4	76.9-92.4	81	93.8	85.8-97.4
KwaZulu-Natal	77	85.7	75.7-92.0	77	84.4	74.2-91.1	77	97.4	90.3-99.3
Limpopo	43	58.1	42.8-72.0	43	58.1	43.1-71.8	43	95.3	82.7-98.9
Mpumalanga	29	82.8	63.9-92.9	29	86.2	67.8-94.9	29	100	-
North West	20	85.0	62.4-95.1	20	80.0	57.6-92.2	20	95.0	70.5-99.3
Northern Cape	8	50.0	17.4-82.6	8	50.0	17.4-82.6	8	75.0	31.9-95.0
Western Cape	30	96.7	79.1-99.6	30	96.7	79.1-99.6	30	100.0	-
Total	348	81.0	76.6-84.8	348	81.9	77.6-85.5	348	94.5	91.5-96.5

CI-Confidence Interval

#### Expired HIV rapid test kits:

Overall, 10.9% of facilities reported expired HIV test kits in the last 12 months. There did not appear to be a wide variation in expired HIV test kits prevalence by locality or ANSUR status. Eastern Cape, Northern Cape and Free State provinces reported a high prevalence of expired HIV test kits (27.9%, 25.0% and 23.5%), respectively while Western Cape reported the lowest prevalence (3.3%) (Table 3.7).

Table 3.7: Prevaler	nce of expired HIV	test kits in the las	st 12 months by	locality, sentine	l site status and p	province

Facilities with expired test kits in the past 12 months							
	Total	Y	Yes		lo		
	n	%	95% CI	%	95% CI		
Locality							
Rural	183	9.8	6.4-14.8	90.2	85.2-93.6		
Urban	165	12.1	8.0-18.0	87.9	82.0-92.0		
Sentinel site							
ANSUR	131	13.7	8.9-20.7	86.3	79.3-91.1		
NON-ANSUR	217	9.2	6.1-13.7	90.8	86.3-93.9		
Province							
Eastern Cape	43	27.9	16.5-43.1	72.1	56.9-83.5		
Free State	17	23.5	9.3-48.0	76.5	52.0-90.7		

Facilities with expired test kits in the past 12 months							
	Total	Y	es	No			
	n	%	95% CI	%	95% CI		
Gauteng	81	6.2	2.6-14.1	93.8	85.9-97.4		
KwaZulu-Natal	77	3.9	1.2-11.5	96.1	88.5-98.8		
Limpopo	43	14.0	6.3-28.1	86.0	71.9-93.7		
Mpumalanga	29	6.9	1.6-24.8	93.1	75.2-98.4		
North West	20	15.0	4.8-38.0	85.0	62.0-95.2		
Northern Cape	8	25.0	5.0-68.1	75.0	31.9-95.0		
Western Cape	30	3.3	0.4-20.9	96.7	79.1-99.6		
Total	348	10.9	<b>8.1-14.</b> 6	89.1	85.4-91.9		

CI-Confidence Interval

#### Facilities offering HIV re-test to known positive pregnant women:

Almost half (n=166, 47.7%) of facilities offer HIV re-test to ANC clients known to be living with HIV at first ANC visit. The confidence intervals around the estimates did not differ by locality or ANSUR status. The high prevalence of offering retesting to women known to be living with HIV was in Gauteng Province (66.7%) and Free State (64.7%). (Table 3.8).

Table 3.8 Prevalence of facilities offering HIV re-test to know	n positive pregnant women by locality,	sentinel site status, and
province		

Facilities offering HIV re-test to known positive pregnant women							
	Total	Y	es		No		
	n	%	95% CI	%	95% CI		
Locality							
Rural	183	40.4	33.8-47.4	59.6	52.6-66.2		
Urban	165	55.8	48.1-63.1	44.2	36.9-51.9		
Sentinel site							
ANSUR	217	49.3	43.1-55.5	50.7	44.5-56.9		
NON-ANSUR	131	45.0	36.9-53.4	55.0	46.6-63.1		
Province							
Eastern Cape	43	32.6	19.8-48.6	67.4	51.4-80.2		
Free State	17	64.7	39.4-83.8	35.3	16.2-60.6		
Gauteng	81	66.7	55.7-76.0	33.3	24.0-44.3		
KwaZulu-Natal	77	58.4	47.0-69.1	41.6	30.9-53.0		
Limpopo	43	7.0	2.2-19.9	93.0	80.1-97.8		
Mpumalanga	29	37.9	21.5-57.7	62.1	42.3-78.5		
North West	20	55.0	32.5-75.6	45.0	24.4-67.5		
Northern Cape	8	62.5	24.1-89.8	37.5	10.2-75.9		
Western Cape	30	40.0	24.0-58.4	60.0	41.6-76.0		
Total	348	47.7	42.8-52.7	52.3	47.3-57.2		

CI-Confidence Interval

#### Information recorded in registers indicating known positive status for pregnant women not re-tested:

Over half, 182 (52.3%) of facilities do not offer HIV re-testing to known women living with HIV. For these women, "Known positive" was mostly documented in the HIV testing registers (89.0%); 1.6% facilities did not record anything on the register fields (Table 3.9).

	Ν	Positive		Known positive		Nothing recorded		Other	
	n	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Locality									
Rural	109	0.9	0.9-0.9	90.8	90.8-90.8	0.0	-	8.3	8.3-8.3
Urban	73	1.4	1.4-1.4	86.3	86.3-86.3	4.1	4.1-4.1	8.2	8.2-8.2
Sentinel site									
ANSUR	110	0.9	0.9-0.9	89.1	89.1-89.1	2.7	2.7-2.7	7.3	7.3-7.3
NON-ANSUR	72	1.4	1.4-1.4	88.9	88.9-88.9	0.0		9.7	9.7-9.7
Total	182	1.1	1.1-1.1	89.0	89.0-89.0	1.6	1.6-1.6	8.2	8.2-8.2

#### Table 3.9 What information is recorded in registers for known positive pregnant women who are not re-tested

CI-Confidence Interval

#### Interventions for HIV known positive already on ART at first ANC visit:

Over half (58.0%) of facilities perform viral load testing for women living with HIV already on ART at first ANC and 27.9% implement adherence counselling for women living with HIV already on ART at first ANC visit. Performing a viral load did not show huge differences by locality or ANSUR status. Fourteen percent of facilities reported doing either a combination of viral load testing and adherence counselling (Table 3.10).

Table 3.10	Interventions recorded on regist	ers to indicate	e what is done for	known HIV-positive	women already on	ART at
first visit						

	Total	Viral Load test		Adherence improvement interventions		Other	
	n	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Locality							
Rural	183	52.5	45.2-59.6	33.9	27.4-41.1	13.7	9.4-19.5
Urban	165	64.0	56.4-71.0	21.3	15.7-28.3	14.5	10.0-21.0
Sentinel site							
ANSUR	217	60.6	53.9-67.0	27.3	21.8-33.7	12.0	8.4-17.1
NON-ANSUR	131	53.4	44.8-61.9	29.0	21.8-37.4	17.6	11.9-25.1
Total	348	58.0	52.8-63.1	27.9	23.4-32.8	14.1	10.8-18.2

CI-Confidence Interval

### 3.2 Activity 1B - PMTCT Data Quality Assessment

The sampling target was 7200 records from 360 facilities. A total of 14778 records were reviewed; of these 10943 (74.0%) were from the PHC Comprehensive Tick Sheet registers (Annexure F) and 3835 (26.0%) from Integrated ANC/PMTCT longitudinal registers (Annexure G) (Table 3.11).

#### Table 3.11 Total number of records reviewed in facilities across South Africa

	Total number of records	PHC Comprehensive Tick register		Integrated A Longitudin	ANC/PMTCT aal register
	N	n	%	n	%
Locality					
Urban	9430	6937	63.4	2493	65.0
Rural	5348	4006	36.6	1342	35.0
Province					
Eastern Cape	800	642	5.9	158	4.1
Free State	1429	436	4.0	993	25.9
Gauteng	7016	5121	46.8	1895	49.4
KwaZulu-Natal	1745	1745	15.9	0.0	0.0
Limpopo	1202	914	8.4	288	7.5
Mpumalanga	921	591	5.4	330	8.6
North West	568	406	3.7	162	4.2
Northern Cape	368	359	3.3	9.0	0.2
Western Cape	729	729	6.7	0.0	0.0
Total	14778	10943	100.0	3835	100.0

# Indicators analysed for completeness of recording in the PHC Tick sheet and Integrated ANC/PMTCT Longitudinal registers:

Data collectors reviewed the completeness of recording numerators and denominators of key indicators for activities known to be performed during the first ANC visit of a client. These indicators are described in Table 3.12 below. The analysis of completeness of each indicator is then presented separately for tick and longitudinal register reviews.

Table	3.12:	List c	of indicato	rs analvse	d for com	oleteness	of recording	а
10010	0	2101 0	, maieate	is amalyse	a 101 00111	0101011000	orrecording	1

Indicator	Denominator	Numerator
Gestational age at ANC-1 visit	All reviewed ANC records	Records with gestational age at ANC-1 recorded
*ANC client HIV first test result	Records with recorded HIV first test done at ANC-1 visit	HIV first test result recorded IF HIV first test at ANC-1 visit recorded
ANC client CD4 count result	Records with recorded CD4 count test done at ANC OR HIV-positive result recorded or known HIV-positive before first ANC recorded	ANC CD4 count results recorded IF (CD4 count test done at ANC recorded OR HIV- positive result recorded or known HIV- positive before first ANC recorded)
<sup>~</sup> ART uptake or regimen status	Records with ANC client HIV-positive status recorded	ART uptake or regimen status recorded IF ANC HIV-positive status recorded
*ANC client syphilis test	All reviewed ANC records	Records with recorded syphilis test done at ANC
*ANC client syphilis results	Records with recorded syphilis screening done at ANC	ANC Syphilis test results recorded IF syphilis screening done at ANC recorded
ANC client TB screening	All reviewed ANC records	Records with recorded ANC TB screening status
ANC client TB symptoms	Records with recorded TB screening DONE at ANC	ANC TB symptoms status recorded IF recorded TB screening done at ANC

\*Analysed from PHC Comprehensive Tick sheet registers only; ~analysed from Integrated ANC/PMTCT longitudinal registers only. ANC- antenatal care, ANC-1 antenatal care first visit. ART - lifelong antiretroviral therapy

#### 3.2.1 Cross-sectional (PHC Comprehensive Tick sheet) registers

The completeness of key data elements of interest in the PHC Comprehensive Tick registers is shown in the following tables:

#### Gestational age at first ANC visit

Nearly all facilities recorded the client's gestational age at the first ANC visit 98.8%. This high level of completeness in recording this data element appeared to be similar across locality, ANSUR groups and provinces (Table 3.13).



	Gestational age at first ANC visit			
	Total	Yes re	corded	
	N	%	95% CI	
Locality				
Urban	6937	98.3	97.5-98.9	
Rural	4006	99.4	98.9- 99.7	
Site type				
NON-ANSUR	2710	99.2	98.4- 99.6	
ANSUR	8233	98.6	98.0- 99.1	
Province				
Eastern Cape	642	98.8	97.2-99.1	
Free State	436	100.0	-	
Gauteng	5121	99.0	98.7-99.2	
KwaZulu-Natal	1745	99.6	99.3- 99.8	
Limpopo	914	99.6	98.9- 99.9	
Mpumalanga	591	98.5	96.6-99.3	
North West	406	100.0	-	
Northern Cape	359	100.0	-	
Western Cape	729	97.9	96.6- 98.8	
Total	10943	98.8	98.3-99.1	

CI-Confidence Interval

#### Antenatal client HIV 1st test result

Table 3.14 shows the distribution of the prevalence of recording of antenatal client HIV first test result by locality, ANSUR group and province. Overall, 6802 (66.1%) reviewed records indicated that an HIV test was performed during the first ANC visit of a client. Among these, the HIV 1<sup>st</sup> test result was only recorded in 59.4% of the records. Urban sites had a high proportion of HIV test results recorded compared to rural sites (68.0%, versus 42.3%). ANSUR sites had more than twice the number of HIV 1<sup>st</sup> test results recorded compared with NON-ANSUR sites (68.0% versus 29.4%. Western Cape and Eastern Cape provinces had 98.9% and 82.2% of records with antenatal HIV 1<sup>st</sup> test result recorded, respectively while North West, Limpopo and Free State provinces had 7.8%, 7.6% and 3.4%, respectively. Nationally- approved PHC Comprehensive Tick registers only record an HIV 1<sup>st</sup> test positive therefore "Missing /not recorded" also includes HIV negative results.

Based on these recorded first ANC HIV-positive results, plus those who were recorded to be known HIV-positive before first ANC visit (437 not yet on ART with 61 retested at ANC and 1107 already on ART with 44 retested at ANC), the estimated weighted sample HIV positivity of the first ANC visit is 52.4% (95% CI: 50.9 - 54.0) according to the Tick register records. This estimate is only internally valid to this sample and has no external validity to any geographic level, because the sample denominator is not representative of specific geographic populations. Therefore, this HIV positive proportion should not be

referenced. The high estimate could reflect the biased recording of HIV positive results and/or data collection performance bias introduced by data collectors by selecting those records which appeared more complete.

Antenatal client HIV 1st test result					
	Total	Recorded		Missing/not recorded	
	Ν	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Locality					
Urban	4692	68.0	66.1-69.9	32.0	30.1-33.9
Rural	2110	42.3	39.1-45.7	57.7	54.3- 60.9
Site type					
NON-ANSUR	1629	29.4	26.0-32.9	70.6	67.1-74.0
ANSUR	5173	68.0	66.2-69.7	32.0	30.3- 33.8
Province					
Eastern Cape	463	82.2	77.5-86.1	17.8	14.0-22.5
Free State	316	3.4	1.9- 5.9	96.6	94.1- 98.1
Gauteng	3561	16.6	15.4- 17.8	83.4	82.2-84.6
KwaZulu-Natal	806	25.1	22.0-28.5	74.5	71.5- 78.0
Limpopo	475	7.6	5.5-10.5	92.4	89.5- 94.5
Mpumalanga	283	19.9	15.4-25.3	80.1	74.7-84.6
North West	204	7.8	5.1-11.8	92.2	88.2- 94.9
Northern Cape	128	21.5	15.5-28.9	78.5	71.2-84.5
Western Cape	566	98.9	97.7-99.5	1.1	0.5-2.3
Total	6802	59.4	57.6-61.1	40.6	38.9- 42.4

Table 3.14: Preva	alence of recordi	na of antenata	al client HIV	/ first test resul	lt
10010 0.14.1100		ig of uncentate	in chichter hiv	11151 1051 10501	

Nationally- approved PHC Comprehensive Tick registers only record a HIV 1<sup>st</sup> test positive therefore "Missing /not recorded" also includes HIV negative results. CI-Confidence Interval

#### ANC client CD4 count result

A total of 123 records (out of 1963 recorded as HIV-positive) were observed with a recording of CD4 count test done during ANC. Half of these (49.9%) had the CD4 cell count result recorded. There was a higher prevalence of recorded CD4 cell count results in urban and NON-ANSUR sites (59.6% and 61.6%, respectively). Western Cape had the highest recorded CD4 cell results (83.3%), while Limpopo, Mpumalanga and North West provinces had no record of CD4 cell count result (Table 3.15). There were no data for Free State and Northern Cape provinces. Overall, confidence intervals are two wide due to the small denominators.

#### Table 3.15: Prevalence of recording of antenatal client CD4 count result

ANC client CD4 count result				
	Total	rded		
	N	%	95% CI	
Locality				
Urban	96	59.6	44.1-73.3	
Rural	27	22.1	8.3-47.4	
Site type				

ANC client CD4 count result				
	Total	Reco	rded	
	N	%	95% CI	
NON-ANSUR	20	61.6	37.1-81.4	
ANSUR	103	46.7	31.1-63.0	
Province				
Eastern Cape	58	32.9	20.5-48.3	
Free State*	-	-	-	
Gauteng	38	7.7	2.5-21.6	
KwaZulu-Natal	5	35.0	7.9-77.2	
Limpopo	1	0.0	-	
Mpumalanga	6	0.0	-	
North West	3	0.0	-	
Northern Cape*	-	-	-	
Western Cape	12	83.3	51.7-95.9	
Total	123	49.9	36.7-63.2	

NB-Only the 'Recorded' proportions are reported because of the small denominator sample sizes. \*Both denominator and numerator not available. CI-Confidence Interval

#### ANC client syphilis testing and syphilis results

Only 6 of the 10943 reviewed records indicated that clients were screened for syphilis. All the six were from urban facilities, two were ANSUR, five from Eastern Cape province and 1 from Gauteng province. The syphilis screening results were only recorded in 3 of the six facilities which were all from Eastern Cape province and Non-ANSUR.

#### ANC client TB screening

Of all the records reviewed 62.9% had documented that TB screening was performed. Table 3.16 shows how recording of TB screening was distributed. Urban sites had a highest proportion of recorded TB screening compared to rural sites (72.6% and 48.2% respectively). ANSUR sites also had better recording of TB screening compared to non-ANSUR (69.4% versus 44.1%). Western Cape province had the highest proportion of records indicating clients TB screened (95.7%) and North West province had the lowest (1.7%).

Table 3.16: Prevalenc	e of recording of antenatal	client TB screening
-----------------------	-----------------------------	---------------------

ANC client TB screening					
	Total	Reco	orded	Missing/ not recorded	
	N	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Locality					
Urban	6937	72.5	71.1-74.0	27.4	26.0-28.9
Rural	4006	48.2	46.0- 50.4	51.8	49.6- 54.0
Site type					
NON-ANSUR	2710	44.1	41.8-46.5	55.9	53.5-58.2
ANSUR	8233	69.4	68.0- 70.8	30.6	29.2-32.0
Province					
Eastern Cape	642	69.7	65.4-73.8	30.3	26.2-34.6

ANC client TB screening						
	Total	Reco	orded	Missing/ n	Missing/ not recorded	
	N	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Free State	436	10.4	7.9-13.6	89.6	86.4- 92.1	
Gauteng	5121	40.8	39.4-42.2	59.2	57.8- 60.6	
KwaZulu-Natal	1745	74.4	71.9- 76.8	25.6	23.2-28.1	
Limpopo	914	20.1	17.6-22.9	79.9	77.1-82.4	
Mpumalanga	591	27.2	23.5-31.2	72.8	68.8-76.5	
North West	406	1.7	0.9- 3.2	98.3	96.8- 99.1	
Northern Cape	359	46.3	40.6- 52.1	53.7	47.9-59.4	
Western Cape	729	95.7	94.0- 97.0	4.3	3.0- 6.0	
Total	10943	62.9	61.6- 64.3	37.1	35.7-38.4	

CI-Confidence Interval

#### ANC client TB symptoms

Out of all the 62.9% (n=5106) records with TB screening documented, only 4.2% had TB symptoms recorded. The highest prevalence of recording of TB symptoms was in rural sites (8.3%) compared to urban sites (2.4%). Eastern Cape province had the highest prevalence of recording (12.4%) while Gauteng, Mpumalanga, Limpopo and North West provinces had no TB symptoms recorded in their registers.

#### Table 3.17: Prevalence of recording of antenatal client TB symptoms

ANC client TB symptoms					
	Total	Reco	rded	Missing/ no	ot recorded
	N	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Locality					
Urban	3510	2.4	1.7-3.3	97.6	96.7-98.3
Rural	1596	8.3	6.3-10.8	91.7	89.2-93.7
Site type					
NON-ANSUR	1247	2.6	1.6- 4.0	97.4	96.0- 98.4
ANSUR	3859	4.6	3.6-5.7	95.4	94.3-96.4
Province					
Eastern Cape	480	12.4	9.7-15.7	87.6	84.3- 90.3
Free State	51	11.2	3.8-28.7	88.8	71.3-96.2
Gauteng	2024	0.0	-	100	-
KwaZulu-Natal	1367	6.5	5.3-8.0	93.5	92.0- 94.7
Limpopo	180	0.0	-	100	-
Mpumalanga	149	0.0	-	100	-
North West	9	0.0	-	100	-
Northern Cape	148	0.5	0.1-3.4	99.5	96.6- 99.9
Western Cape	698	3.6	2.4-5.2	96.4	94.8- 97.6
Total	5106	3.7	3.2- 4.2	96.3	95.8-96.8

CI-Confidence Interval

# 3.2.2 Records from Integrated ANC/PMTCT longitudinal registers

A total of 3835 ANC records were reviewed from longitudinal registers. There were no longitudinal registers reviewed in the Free State and Western Cape provinces and only 8 reviewed in Northern Cape. Indicators which could be analysed and presented in the tables below include Gestational age at ANC-1 visit, ANC CD4 count results, ANC ART uptake, ANC TB screening and ANC TB symptoms.

#### Gestational age at ANC-1 visit

Overall, 92.1% of ANC records had complete recording of timing of first ANC visit, recorded as either before 20 weeks pregnancy or after. Completeness in recording was more than 86.0% across all area localities, ANSUR groups, and provinces (Table 3.18).

#### Table 3.18: Recording of gestational age at first ANC visit

	Gestational age at first ANC visit					
	Total	Yes red	corded			
	N	%	95% CI			
Locality						
Urban	2493	90.1	89.5-91.5			
Rural	1342	93.8	92.2-95.1			
Site type						
NON-ANSUR	783	90.6	88.2-92.5			
ANSUR	3052	93.0	91.9-93.9			
Province						
Eastern Cape	137	90.8	85.7-94.2			
Free State*	-	-	-			
Gauteng	860	86.0	83.6-88.1			
KwaZulu-Natal	1798	94.9	93.6-96.0			

	Gestational age at first ANC visit					
	Total	Yes recorded				
	N	%	95% CI			
Limpopo	279	97.0	94.3-98.4			
Mpumalanga	293	87.8	83.5-91.1			
North West	152	88.6	79.1-94.2			
Northern Cape	8	88.9	50.0-98.5			
Western Cape*	-	-	-			
Total	3835	92.1	90.9-93.0			

CI-Confidence Interval. \*no longitudinal registers in the province

#### HIV positivity

The weighted ANC sample HIV positivity of the first ANC records was 31.8% (95% CI: 30.1-33.6) according to the longitudinal registers. This estimate should not be referenced as it's denominator was not designed to be representative of any geographical population with respect to estimating HIV prevalence.

#### ANC client CD4 count result

Recording of CD4 count results was reviewed among those records with a recorded HIV-positive status or recorded as 'known HIV-positive before first ANC' (N=1228). Of these, 22.1% had the CD4 count results recorded (Table 3.19). This analysis is placed on an assumption that all confirmed HIV-positive ANC clients are expected to have a CD4 count test. The recording of CD4 count results did not appear to differ much by ANSUR status or type of area locality. The two provinces with the highest prevalence of recorded CD4 results were Mpumalanga and KwaZulu-Natal provinces (35.7%, 23.7%), respectively, although even these were sub-optimal.

#### Table 3.19: Prevalence of recording of antenatal client CD4 count result

ANC client CD4 count result						
	Total	Recorded		Not recorded/missing		
	N	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
Locality						
Urban	844	24.5	19.3-26.0	77.5	74.0-80.7	
Rural	384	21.6	17.6 26.3	78.4	73.7-82.4	
Site type						
NON-ANSUR	231	20.5	15.5-26.6	79.5	73.4- 84.5	
ANSUR	997	23.0	20.3-26.0	77.0	74.0-79.7	

ANC client CD4 count result										
	Total	Reco	rded	Not recorded/missin						
	N	%	95% CI	%	95% CI					
Province										
Eastern Cape	57	8.8	3.3-21.3	91.2	78.7-96.6					
Free State*	-	-	-	-	-					
Gauteng	253	17.9	13.8-22.9	82.1	77.1-86.2					
KwaZulu-Natal	711	23.7	20.1-27.7	76.3	72.3-80.0					
Limpopo	47	14.0	6.8-26.7	86.0	73.3-93.2					
Mpumalanga	116	35.7	27.2-45.2	64.3	54.7-72.8					
North West	41	19.0	10.0-33.1	81.0	61.4- 90.2					
Northern Cape	3	0.0	-	100	-					
Western Cape*	-	-	-	-	-					
Total	1228	22.1	19.4- 24.9	77.9	75.1-80.6					

CI-Confidence Interval. \*no longitudinal registers in the province

#### ART uptake or regimen status

Of the 1228 records with HIV-positive status recorded, 84.1 % had complete recording of either 'whether or not the ANC client was on lifelong ART' or the 'specific ART regimen' they were on. Similar proportions (ranging between 83.5% and 84.5%) were observed within both locality types and within each ANSUR status. All the seven provinces which used the longitudinal registers also had high recording of ART status (ranging between 72.9% in Gauteng and 100% in Northern Cape provinces).

#### ANC client TB screening

Of all the records reviewed, 99.0% had the status of TB screening recorded as either 'screened' (73.5%) or 'not screened' (25.5%). Disaggregated analysis is not presented due to the very high coverage of recording in all sites.

#### ANC client TB symptoms

Of those with status of TB screening recorded as 'screened' (n= 2891) only 1 entry did not record the status of TB symptoms whether client had symptoms or no symptoms. Disaggregated analysis is not presented due to the very high coverage of recording.

#### 3.3 Activity 2 - HIV Rapid Testing QA

#### 3.3.1 Sample size realization:

Table 3.20 shows the distribution of facilities by province, planned sample size and sample size realization for HIV rapid testing QA. In two of 348 facilities visited, HIV rapid testing QA could not be assessed due to logistical reasons. Seven provinces achieved above 95.0% of the planned sample size for HIV rapid testing QA assessment. The majority (71.1%) of facilities assessed were in PEPFAR-supported districts and 63.9% were not antenatal sentinel sites (NON-ANSUR).

# Table 3.20: Distribution of facilities visited by province and sample size realization

Province	Planned sample size Number (%)*	Number (%) ** assessed			
Eastern Cape	43 (11.9)	43 (100.0)			
Free State	17 (4.7)	17 (100.0)			
Gauteng	86 (23.9)	80 (93.0)			
KwaZulu-Natal	78 (21.7)	77 (98.7)			
Limpopo	45 (12.5)	43 (95.6)			
Mpumalanga	30 (8.3)	29 (96.7)			
North West	20 (5.6)	20 (100.0)			
Northern Cape	8 (2.2)	8 (100.0)			
Western Cape	33 (9.2)	29 (87.9)			
Total	360 (100.0)	346 (96.1)			

\*as proportion of total number of facilities in the province \*\* As proportion of planned sample size

# 3.3.2 Overall score distribution by province and domains assessed:

#### **Overall scores**

Facilities obtained a median overall score of 39.8 (IQR 32.5 – 46.0) out of a highest possible score of 64 (see methods for detailed explanation) which corresponded to a median overall percentage score of 62.1% (IQR 50.8 – 71.9%), Table 3.21.

Table 3.21: Distribution of median score and median percentage score by service area (domain) assessed

Do	omain	Median score (IQR)*	Median score* (IQR) as percentage of highest possible score
1.	Personnel Training and certification	3.5 (1.0 -5.0)	35.0% (10.0-50.0%)
2.	Physical Facility	4.5 (4.0-5.0)	90.0% (80.0-100.0%)
3.	Safety	8.5 (7.0-10.0)	77.3% (63.6 - 90.9%)
4.	Pre-testing phase	10 (9.0-11.0)	83.3% (75.0 -91.7%)
5.	Testing phase	5.5 (3.0-7.0)	61.1% (33.3 -77.8%)
6.	Post-testing phase	7 (5.5 -8.0)	77.8% (61.1 -88.9%)
7.	External quality assessment (EQA)	1 (0.0-4.0)	12.5% (0.0-50.0%)
Overall score		39.8 (32.5-46.0)	62.1% (50.8 - 71.9%)

\* Note: the highest possible score for each domain are as follows: personnel Training and certification = 10; Physical Facility

= 5; Safety=11; pre-testing phase=12; testing phase=9; post-testing phase=9; and EQA= 8.

IQR=Interquartile Range

#### Distribution of scores by province

Table 3.22 shows that Limpopo and Mpumalanga provinces obtained highest median overall scores (71.1% (IQR 67.2-78.1%) and 70.3 % (IQR 63.3-78.1%), respectively). Free State and Northern Cape provinces obtained median percentage scores of 46.9% (IQR 43.0- 59.4%) and 43.4% (IQR 37.5-48.0%), respectively).

Province	Number of facilities	Median overall scores* (IQR)	Median overall score* (IQR) as percentage of highest possible score
Eastern Cape	43	37.0 (31.0 - 45.0)	57.8% (48.4-70.3%)
Free State	17	30.0 (27.5-38.0)	46.9% (43.0 -59.4%)
Gauteng	80	42.5 (36.3 -47.3)	66.4% (56.6 -73.8%)
KwaZulu-Natal	77	38.0 (33.0-42.5)	59.4% (51.6 -66.4%)
Limpopo	43	45.5 (43.0 -50.0)	71.1% (67.2 -78.1%)
Mpumalanga	29	45.0 (40.5 -50.0)	70.3% (63.3 – 78.1%)
North West	20	39.3 (34.8 -52.3)	61.3% (54.3 -81.6%)
Northern Cape	8	27.8 (24.0 -30.75)	43.4% (37.5- 48.0%)
Western Cape	29	33.0 (29.5 -37.5)	51.6% (46.1 - 58.6%)
Total	346 (96.1)**	39.8 (32.5-46.0)	<b>62.1% (50.8 - 71.9%)</b>

Table 3.22: Distribution of median overall and median overall percentage scores by province

\*includes all seven domains

IQR=Interquartile Range

Stratified analysis of overall scores by geographical type, PEPFAR support, and participation in 2015 antenatal survey

Facilities in PEPFAR-supported districts had significantly higher median scores and percentage scores (p- value from rank sum test: <0.001). Rural areas and NON-ANSUR facilities had slightly higher scores compared to urban and ANSUR facilities; however, this difference was not statistically significant) (Table 3.23).

Table 3.23: Stratified analysis of overall scores by geographical type, PEPFAR support, and participation in 2015 antenatal survey

	Number (%) of facilities visited	Median score (IQR)*	Median score (IQR) as percentage Score of highest possible score*	P- Value **
Locality				
Urban	163 (47.1)	39.5 (32.5-45.0)	61.7% (50.8-70.3%)	0.3
Rural	183 (52.9)	40.0 (33.0 -47.0)	62.5% (51.6-73.4%)	
Site type				
ANSUR facilities	125 (36.1)	39.5 (32.0-46.0)	61.7% (50-71.1%)	0.5
NON-ANSUR facilities	221 (63.9)	40.5 (33.0-46.5)	63.3% (51.6-72.7%)	
PEPFAR				
Facilities in PEPFAR-supported districts	246 (71.1)	42.0 (35.0-47.5)	65.6% (53.9 -74.2%)	< 0.001
Non-PEPFAR facilities	100 (28.9)	36.3 (30.5 -42.3)	56.6% (47.7-66.0%)	
Total	346 (100)	39.8 (32.5-46.0)	62.1% (50.8 - 71.9%)	

\*includes all seven domains \*\* Wilcoxon rank sum test; IQR=Interquartile Range

#### Distribution of median percentage score by domain assessed in PEPFAR supported and NON-PEPFAR facilities

The domains that had substantial difference in median percentage scores between PEPFAR and non-PEPFAR facilities were EQA (median percentage score of 25% for PEPFAR facilities vs median percentage score of 0 in non-PEPFAR facilities), testing (61.1% for PEPFAR facilities vs 44.4% for non-PEPFAR facilities), post-testing (66.7% % for PEPFAR facilities vs 77.8% for non-PEPFAR facilities), and pre-testing (87.5% for PEPFAR facilities vs 79.2% non-PEPFAR facilities). The scores for safety, physical facility, and training and certification were not substantially different between PEPFAR and non-PEPFAR facilities. (Table 3.24)

		PEPFAR	NON-PEPFAR		
Domain		Median score (IQR) as percentage Score of highest possible score	Median score (IQR) as percentage Score of highest possible score		
1.	Personnel Training and certification	35.0% (15.0-50.0%)	38.0% (10.0-50.0%)		
2.	Physical Facility	90.0% (80.0-100.0%)	90.0% (80.0-100.0%)		
3.	Safety	81.8% (68.2 - 90.9%)	77.3% (59.1 - 86.4%)		
4.	Pre-testing phase	87.5% (79.2 -91.7%)	79.2% (70.8 -87.5%)		
5.	Testing phase	61.1% (33.3 -77.8%)	44.4% (22.2 -69.4%)		
6.	Post-testing phase	66.7% (55.6 -77.8%)	77.8% (66.7 -88.9%)		
7.	External quality assessment (EQA)	25.0% (0.0 -62.5%)	0% (0.0-25.0%)		
Ov	erall score	65.6% (53.9 - 74.2%)	56.6% (47.7 - 66.1%)		

Table 3.24 Distribution of median percentage score by domain assessed in PEPFAR supported and NON-PEPFAR facilities

IQR=Interquartile Range

#### 3.3.3 Distribution of implementation levels by province

Table 3.25 shows the number of facilities classified under each implementation level. Forty-three percent (150) of facilities were at level 1 or below (with 22 facilities requiring improvement in all areas and immediate remediation); 9.8% (34) close to national certification and only 1.2% (4) eligible for national site certification. Facilities found eligible for national site certification were in Gauteng, Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal. Five provinces (Western Cape, Free State, Northern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal & Eastern Cape) had the highest proportion of facilities classified under level 1 compared to other provinces and provinces with the highest number of facilities in level 0 were KwaZulu-Natal and Western Cape (5 and 4, respectively).

#### Table 3.25: Distribution of implementation levels by province

Provinces	Number of facilities	Level 0 (<40%) Number (%)	Level 1 (40-59%) Number (%)	Level 2 (60-79%) Number (%)	Level 3 (80- 89%) Number (%)	Level 4 (>=90%) Number (%)
Eastern Cape	43	3 (7.0%)	19 (44.2%)	15 (34.9%)	5 (11.6%)	1 (2.3%)
Free State	17	3 (17.7%)	11 (64.7%)	3 (17.7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Gauteng	80	3 (3.8%)	23 (28.8%)	43 (53.8%)	9 (11.3%)	2 (2.5%)
KwaZulu- Natal	77	5 (6.5%)	34 (44.2%)	36 (46.8%)	1 (1.3%)	1 (1.3%)
Limpopo	43	0 (0%)	2 (4.7%)	33 (76.7%)	8 (18.6%)	0 (0%)
Mpumalanga	29	0 (0%)	7 (24.1%)	16 (55.2%)	6 (20.7%)	0 (0%)
North West	20	1 (5%)	8 (40.0%)	6 (30.0%)	5 (25.0%)	0 (0%)
Northern Cape	8	3 (37.5%)	5 (62.5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Western Cape	29	4 (13.8%)	19 (65.5%)	6 (20.7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
All	346	22 (6.4%)	128 (37.0%)	158 (45.7%)	34 (9.8%)	4 (1.2%)

• Level 0 site; a score of less than 40%, needs improvement in all areas and immediate remediation

• Level 1 site; a score between 40% - 59%, needs improvement in specific areas

• Level 2 site; a score between 60% - 79%, is partially ready for national site certification

• Level 3 site; a score between 80% - 89%, is close to national site certification

• Level 4 site; a score of 90% or higher, is eligible for national site certification

Stratified analysis of implementation levels by geographical type, PEPFAR support, and participation in 2015 antenatal survey

A higher proportion (14.2%, 35) of facilities in PEPFAR districts were at level 3 and 4 compared to only 3.0 % (3) of non-PEPFAR facilities. In a univariate logistic regression, facilities in PEPFAR-supported districts had 5.4 times higher odds of being at level 3 and 4 compared to non-PEPFAR facilities (Table 3.26).

A higher proportion of rural facilities (11.5%) and NON-ANSUR facilities (12.7%) compared to urban (10.4%) and ANSUR facilities (8.0%) were at level 3 and 4, however these differences were not statistically significant (Table 3.26).

Table 3.26: Stratified analysis of	implementation levels by geographical type, PEPFAR support, and participation in 2015
antenatal survey	

Province	Number of facilities	Level 0 Number (%)	Level 1 Number (%)	Level 2 Number (%)	Level 3 Number (%)	Level 4 Number (%)	Odds ratio (95% CI) *
Locality							
Urban	163	13 (8.0%)	58 (35.6%)	75 (46.0%)	15 (9.2%)	2 (1.2%)	
Rural	183	9 (4.9%)	70 (38.3%)	83 (45.4%)	19 (10.4%)	2 (1.1%)	1.1 (0.6 -2.2)
Site							
ANSUR	125	7 (5.6%)	50 (40.0%)	58 (46.4%)	8 (6.4%)	2 (1.6%)	
NON-ANSUR	221	15 (6.8%)	78 (35.3%)	100 (45.2%)	26 (11.8%)	2 (0.9%)	0.6 (0.3 -1.3)
PEPFAR	246	14 (5.7%)	75 (30.5%)	122 (49.6%)	32 (13.0%)	3 (1.2%)	
Non-PEPFAR	100	8 (8.0%)	53 (53.0%)	36 (36.0%)	2 (2.0%)	1 (1.0%)	5.4 (1.6-17.9)
All	346	22 (6.4%)	128 (37.0%)	158 (45.7%)	34 (9.8%)	4 (1.1%)	

\*univariate logistic regression assessed the odds of being at levels 3 and above (vs being at levels < 3) for facilities in PEPFAR districts, ANSUR facilities and rural facilities.

CI-Confidence Interval

# 3.3.4 Assessment results for specific questions within domains and challenges documented

The following section below provides a detailed analysis of performance by assessment questions for the seven domains assessed.

Overall median scores varied substantially by domains assessed. Two domains that scored overall median scores below 50% were external quality assessment (EQA) at 12.5 % (IQR 0.0-50.0%) and training and certification at 35.0% (IQR 10.0-50.0%) (Table 3.21).

#### 3.3.4.1 Personnel training and Certification:

Table 3.26 shows that the majority of facilities did not meet 70.0% of the elements assessed in this domain. The proportion of facilities with evidence of tester-training on use of standardised HIV testing registers and QC process were 59.8% and 52.9% respectively. Common challenges identified in this domain are listed in Table 3.27. Only a third (35.8%) of interviewees reported that all the testers had received comprehensive training on HIV rapid testing using the nationally approved curriculum, and only 20.8% had received refresher training. Documentation indicating all testers showed competency prior to client HIV testing was found only in 11.9% of facilities. The majority of facilities (84.4%) had testers that were not certified through a national certification programme, as there is no national certification process in place. The remaining 15.6% who reported being certified might have misunderstood the requirement because although trainees receive certificates of completion, this does not fulfil the requirement of a national certification program. Further analysis of challenges documented under these two domains (sub-section 3.3.4.6 below) indicated that majority (62.7.0%) of facilities were not enrolled in PT/EQA program which affected most of the assessment results/scores for both EQA and training and certification.

Table 3.27:	Personnel	training	and	Certification:	performance	by	assessment	questions	and	most	common	challenges
documente	d during ass	sessment										

Assessment questions	Yes Number (%)	Partial Number (%)	No Number (%)	Most common challenges
All testers received comprehensive training on HIV rapid testing	124 (35.8%)	28 (8.1%)	194 (56.1%)	Testers were either not trained; or if trained, there was no record/ documentation
Testers trained on the use of standardised HIV testing registers/logbooks	207 (59.8%)	27 (7.8%)	112 (32.4%)	Either not trained/no standardised register/log books on testing points
Testers trained on EQA and PT process	124 (35.8%)	16 (4.6%)	206 (59.5%)	Facility not enrolled, and PT not done at the facility
Testers trained on QC process	183 (52.9%)	9 (2.6%)	154 (44.5%)	Not trained /Trained but no record; Trained but QC logs not properly recorded; QC not done at the facility
All testers received refresher training in the last two years	72 (20.8%)	7 (2.0%)	267 (77.2%)	Refresher training received a long time ago No evidence / documentation
Record indicating all testers showed competency prior to client HIV testing	41 (11.9%)	4 (1.2%)	301 (87.0%)	Done but no recorded; Not done and no record
All testers have been certified through a national certification program	54 (15.6%)	0.0 (0%)	292 (84.4%)	No national certification process in place

#### 3.3.4.2. Physical Facility

Facilities scored the highest median percentage score (90.0%) for this domain compared to other domains (Table 3.28). The highest proportion of facilities had clean and organized testing areas (80.9%), sufficient lighting (93.4%) and secure storage space for test kits and other consumables (87.3%). Facilities scored lowest on keeping test kits in a temperature controlled environment (61.9%) and having a designated area for testing (75.1%).

Table 3.28.	Physical	Facility:	performance	by	assessment	questions	and	most	common	challenges	documented	during
assessment												

Assessment questions	Yes Number (%)	Partial Number (%)	No Number (%)	Most common challenges
Have designated area for HIV testing	260 (75.1%)	59 (17.1%)	27 (7.8%)	Room used for multiple purpose
Clean and organized testing areas	280 (80.9%)	44 (12.7%)	22 (6.4%)	Not enough space
Sufficient lighting	323 (93.4%)	8 (2.3%)	15 (4.3%)	Light not working
Kits kept in a temperature controlled environment	214 (61.8%)	63 (18.2%)	69 (19.9%)	No temperature gauge No temperature chart Test kits directly getting sunlight
Secure storage space for test kits and other consumables	302 (87.3%)	24 (6.9%)	20 (5.8%)	Not enough space Storage cupboard not locked

#### 3.3.4.3 Safety

The overall median percentage score for safety domain was 77.3%. The two areas with lowest scores within this domain were the availability of SOPs/job aids for managing spill of blood (49.7%) and use of PPE during testing (54.3%), Table 3.29.

Table 3.29. Safetv:	performance by	/ assessment o	questions and	most comm	on challenges	documented du	ırina assessment
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Assessment questions	Yes Number (%)	Partial Number (%)	No Number (%)	Most common challenges
SOPs and/or job aides in place to manage spills of blood	172 (49.7%)	53 (15.3%)	121 (35.0%)	No job aids no SOP; job aid/ SOP available but in the clinic managers' office
PPE properly used by all testers during testing	188 (54.3%)	130 (37.6%)	28 (8.1%)	Run out of apron/glove, incorrect size glove

#### 3.3.4.4 Pretesting Phase

Overall, most facilities performed relatively well in the pretesting phase domain, Table 3.30. The overall median score for this domain was 10 (IQR: 9-11) out of a maximum score of 12. This was the second highest score among the domains assessed. All elements in this domain, except one, were met by the majority of facilities. In 62.4% of facilities, HIV test kits were not labelled with initials and dates.

Table 3.30: Pretesting phase: performance by assessment questions and most common challenges documented during assessment

Assessment questions	Yes Number (%)	Partial Number (%)	No Number (%)	Most common challenges
National testing guidelines available	240 (69.4%)	18 (5.2%)	88 (25.4%)	Guidelines not available/available but kept in the manager's office/ shared between testing points; old guidelines
SOPs and job aids in place for each HIV rapid testing	253 (73.1%)	27 (7.8%)	66 (19.1%)	Job aids available but not placed in the testing room
Test kits labelled with date received and initials	116 (33.5%)	14 (4.1%)	216 (62.4%)	In most facilities, test kits were not labelled with initials and dates
Process in place for stock management	241 (69.7%)	47 (13.6%)	58 (16.8%)	
Job aids on client sample collection available and posted	223 (64.5%)	30 (8.7%)	93 (26.9%)	No job aids; Job aids available but not posted;

#### 3.3.4.5 Testing phase

The majority (66.8%) of facilities followed the correct testing procedures and (81.5%) used sample devices accurately (Table 3.31). The most common errors in sample collection were the use of inaccurate drops. Internal QC using samples provided by the NICD, was done by 50.0% facilities. Performing internal QC depends on a number of factors including: 1) samples reaching the sites 2) sites knowing know how to perform IQC, or 3) individuals at sites with knowledge on how to perform IQC but these individuals do not perform it routinely.

Table 3.31: Testing phase: performance by assessment questions and most common challenges documented	during
assessment	

Assessment questions	Yes Number (%)	Partial Number (%)	No Number (%)	Most common challenges
SOPs/ Job aids on HIV testing procedures	231 (66.8%)	55 (15.9%)	60 (17.3%)	Job aids available but not referred No SOPs and No job aids
Timers available, functional and used correctly for HIV rapid testing	164 (47.4%)	44 (12.7%)	138 (39.9%)	Available but not working/no battery; using personal watch/cell phone;
Sample collection devices used accurately	282 (81.5%)	34 (9.8%)	30 (8.7%)	Number of drops inaccurate;
Test procedures adequately followed	234 (67.6%)	63 (18.2%)	49 (14.2%)	Procedures wrong for advanced quality
Negative and positive QC specimens routinely used	170 (49.1%)	26 (7.5%)	150 (43.4%)	QC not done;/ Facility not enrolled for QC/no PT done at facility/ Not trained;/ Don't have sample;
QC results properly recorded	174 (50.3%)	13 (3.8%)	159 (46.0%)	QC not done; Facility not enrolled for QC/no PT done at facility; Not trained; Don't have sample; Done but no documentation to prove it
Assessment questions	Yes Number (%)	Partial Number (%)	No Number (%)	Most common challenges
--	-------------------	-----------------------	------------------	--
Incorrect/invalid QC results properly recorded	97 (28.0%)	5 (1.5%)	244 (70.5%)	QC not done; Facility not enrolled for QC/no PT done at facility;
Appropriate steps taken and documented when QC results invalid/incorrect	96 (27.8%)	7 (2.0%)	243 (70.2%)	Not trained; Not sure what to do with invalid result; never had invalid result
QC results reviewed by a person in charge routinely	161 (46.5%)	10 (2.9%)	175 (50.6%)	Not routinely reviewed; not reviewed at all

#### 3.3.4.6. Post-testing phase

In this domain, lowest scores were obtained due to poor recording of invalid test results, Table 3.32. Standardised registers were available in 80.1% of the facilities assessed; however, key elements were partially completed and not completed by 31.5% and 8.4% of facilities, respectively. Commonly completed elements were client names and HIV test results. Quality control (QC) elements such as assay test lot number, and expiry date were either not captured or incompletely recorded.

The majority (64.5%) of facilities correctly completed the total summaries on registers, and (49.1%) did not record the invalid repeat tests.

Table 3.32: Post-Testing phase: performance by assessment questions and most common challenges documented during assessment

Assessment	Yes Number (%)	Partial Number (%)	No Number (%)	Most common challenges
HIV rapid testing register/log book include all key elements	277 (80.1%)	56 (16.2%)	13 (3.8%)	Doesn't have all key elements
All key elements in the register/ log book recorded correctly	208 (60.1%)	109 (31.5%)	29 (8.4%)	Usually client names and HIV test results only completed; Mostly QC elements (lot number, expiry date) not captured correctly
Total summary at the end of each register compiled accurately	223 (64.5%)	54 (15.6%)	69 (19.9%)	No summary; or there is summary but inconsistent; Summary incomplete
Invalid test results recorded in the register/logbook	144 (41.6%)	9 (2.6%)	193 (55.8%)	Not recorded; Never had invalid result; Record on comment space; Document in a separate QC book
Invalid tests repeated and recorded	163 (47.1%)	13 (3.8%)	170 (49.1%)	Don't know what to do; Repeat test but not record; Report to supervisor; Never had invalid result
Registers /logbooks properly labelled and archived when full	196 (56.7%)	66 (19.1%)	84 (24.3%)	No archives

#### 3.3.4.7. External quality audit (EQA) (PT, supervision and retesting)

The overall median score for EQA was 1 (0.0-4.0) out of 8. Majority of facilities (62.7%) were not enrolled in EQA/PT program, and (32.1%) did report that the test the EQA and PT samples. More than three quarters (86.1%) of the testing points did not implement corrective action in case of unsatisfactory result (Table 3.33).

Table 3.33: External Quality Audit (	'EQA): performan	ce by assessment	t questions and m	ost common challenges	documented
during assessment					

Assessment	Yes Number (%)	Partial Number (%)	No Number (%)	Most common challenges
Testing point enrolled in EQA/ PT program	125 (36.1%)	4 (1.2%)	217 (62.7%)	Not enrolled
	111 (32.1%)	8 (2.3%)	227 (65.6%)	Not done;
Person in charge review the PT results before submission	99 (28.6%)	5 (1.5%)	242 (69.9%)	No documentation; No training; Don't have results yet
EQA/PT report received from NRL	80 (23.1%)	4 (1.2%)	262 (75.7%)	No report yet
Testing point implement corrective action in case of unsatisfactory results	43 (12.4%)	5 (1.5%)	298 (86.1%)	No corrective action; Never had unsatisfactory result; No documentation;
Testing point receive periodic supervisory visits	135 (39.0%)	3 (0.9%)	208 (60.1%)	No documentation; No supervisory visits
Feedback provided and documented during supervisory visits	92 (26.6%)	4 (1.2%)	250 (72.3%)	They give feedback verbally no documentation
Testers (if needed) retrained during supervisory visits	67 (19.4%)	1 (0.3%)	278 (80.4%)	No visit; no retraining; Visited but given feedback; not retrained;

# 4. DISCUSSION

The use of RDTs to accurately diagnose HIV in pregnant women and routine data quality is critical as South Africa has adopted the 'test and treat' approach to achieve the first 90 of the UNAIDS 90-90-90 Fast-track targets.

### ACTIVITY 1 A

Our study found major gaps in the site processes for PMTCT implementation for first ANC visits. The prevalence of stock -outs of HIV screening and confirmatory assays was around 20.0% and 0.5% respectively. Our study found that overall around 19% of facilities reported to have experienced HIV test kits stock-outs in the past 12 months. These findings are concerning given adoption of UNAIDS 90-90-90 Fast-track Targets by South Africa.

We found no uniformity in how facilities implement ART guidelines across facilities. About half of facilities reported they offer a HIV re-test to known pregnant women living with HIV. Discussions with health facility staff suggested that this was done in instances where the HIV positive status could not be verified. Although this practice is in line with the WHO recommendation: "...retesting to verify an HIVpositive diagnosis before enrolling in care and/or starting antiretroviral therapy (ART).... to assure accurate diagnosis" [30, 31], where and how this get recorded in registers can affect data quality. However, "retesting people on ART is not recommended, as there are potential risks of incorrect diagnosis, particularly for in vitro diagnostics (IVDs) that use oral fluid specimens"[30]. We also found that less than 58.0% of Known clients living with HIV already on ART have VL testing done at 1st ANC visit.

The WHO guideline recommends that 'high quality' refers to a data element for which 90% of site records are complete and valid (WHO 2013). Despite an attempt made by the SA NDOH to rationalize PHC registers by introducing one standard PHC Comprehensive Tick Register in 2015, facilities continue to use multiple non-standard registers to capture ANC client data. We found that in one facility, up to five registers were used to capture the same data element. Although 84.8% of records used PHC tick registers to record HIV 1<sup>st</sup> test result, this data element was also recorded in three other non-standard facility-based registers. This could have contributed to poor completeness and quality of records.

Our study found that overall, urban sites and ANSUR sites had better site-testing procedures and processes compared to rural and NON-ANSUR sites. We report a high prevalence of stock-outs of HIV test screening assays, off-site HIV testing and low VL monitoring for known clients living with HIV already on ART at 1<sup>st</sup> visit among rural sites compared to urban sites. NON-ANSUR sites reported low VL monitoring for known clients living with HIV already on ART at 1st visit compared to ANSUR sites. In contrast, we found a high prevalence of expired HIV test kits in urban and ANSUR sites. It is possible that clients moving between different facilities could have contributed to expired test kits in urban facilities, which is unlikely in rural areas because of fewer facilities. We also observed stark variations in site processes between different provinces with Western Cape performing better in most instances compared to other provinces.

Our results show a few encouraging findings:

- i) more than 95.0% of antenatal facilities conduct HIV testing on site (i.e. within the same building where ANC services are provided) and this provides an opportunity for accurate and timely documentation of HIV results and ART initiation for clients living with HIV.
- ii) Almost all (97.4%) facilities provide PICT and
- iii) a high proportion of facilities (84.7%) use the approved standardised PHC tick registers to document HIV 1st test results. The presence of stock-out and of expired HIV test kits makes a strong case for promoting selftesting and home testing and making these test kits commercially available and affordable, to avoid delays in HIV diagnosis.

#### ACTIVITY 1B

Our findings from data reviewed from facility- based registers for 1<sup>st</sup> ANC visit clients show that facility-based registers are incomplete and many data elements for 1<sup>st</sup> visit clients are not accurately captured. Our findings of poor PMTCT data quality support previous findings of surveys conducted in South Africa [15, 16, 18] and elsewhere. (12, 29, 30). We found that although most of data were

abstracted from records in approved PHC Tick registers, more than 3835 records were abstracted from Integrated ANC/PMTCT longitudinal registers, no longer approved by the Department of Health. It is possible that data quality could be impacted negatively in facilities that used both tick and longitudinal registers

Overall, out of a total of 14778 records reviewed, most of data elements were incompletely recorded in both tick and longitudinal registers. We found that that 6802 out of 10943 records (66.1%) recorded 1<sup>st</sup> HIV test done in PHC Tick registers with urban and ANSUR sites performing better compared to rural and NON-ANSUR sites. HIV 1st test result was recorded in 59.4% of PHC Tick registers and this varied widely at provincial level from a low of 3.4% recording in one province to a high of 98.9% recording in another province Overall, seven of the nine provinces had recording coverage of less than 26% while the Free State and Western Cape had over 80% and over 95% coverage respectively. Since PHC Tick registers are designed to record only HIV Positive results, it is likely that missing data is over-estimated since it also includes HIV negative results. The older longitudinal registers captured both HIV negative and HIV positive statuses.

The design of the currently preferred Tick register, allowing only the HIV-positive status to be recorded, challenges the use of routine data for estimating ANC HIV prevalence. This is because, it is likely to introduce a bias of better recording of HIV-positive clients ANC activities data in general and less focus on recording of HIV-negative clients' ANC activities. The HIV-positivity results calculated from the collected data between the two types of registers mirrors this potential challenge. That is, the ANC HIV-positivity estimate seen here from the longitudinal registers is 31.8% which is within the national antenatal HIV prevalence recorded between 2010 and 2014 in South Africa [5]. On the other hand, the HIVpositivity estimate from the tick register is a very high 52.4% and is likely to reflect several potential sources of bias. The first is already mentioned that the requirement to only record an HIV-positive results could introduce favourable recording of ANC client data by HIV status. The second follows the effect of the first, in that the data collectors might have been drawn towards selecting those records which appeared more complete when 'randomly' selecting the required number of records per facility. The third is that the denominator was unclear, and under-estimated, and lastly that there could have been double counting of individuals who are documented as being HIV positive. Thus, these potential biases will need to be considered carefully when routine data is used for calculating ANC HIV prevalence for any geographic population in South Africa.

Although recording of TB screening status was higher than 70% in the longitudinal register, it was somewhat disappointing in the currently preferred tick registers, with only three provinces with a recording coverage above 50%. Even though one province recorded as low as only <2%, the feasibility of excellent recording of this indicator is undeniable, as seen by a recording coverage of >95% in Western Cape. One possible way forward would be for provinces to learn from one another, share and adopt practices which improve healthcare information systems and performance.

We also found that syphilis screening was poorly recorded in PHC tick registers. Given that adverse pregnancy outcomes such as abortions, stillbirths, congenital syphilis and prematurity are strongly associated with women with syphilis,[34] WHO guidance on global processes and criteria for validation of EMTCT and syphilis recommend that more than 95% of pregnant women should be screened for syphilis and 95% of those with syphilis should receive treatment.[35] Interventions are therefore needed to re-emphasize the necessity of recording of this outcome, considering that the country's performance against the WHO recommendation cannot be assessed with the current recording status.

The poor recording of CD4 count results is expected due to the prioritization of viral load as the main indicator for monitoring HIV health.

The following could be attributed to poor data quality in facility-based records:

- Decision not to use PHC Tick registers for recording data elements which have already been captured by lay counsellors in the HCT registers, to avoid double counting when monthly statistics are compiled such as HIV 1<sup>st</sup> test done and results, STI and TB screening),
- Non-standard use of registers by different provinces and facilities; some facilities added columns in PHC tick registers such as age which they felt were important,
- Tick register stock-outs, resulting in loose photocopies of tick sheets being used,
- Issuing IPT is delayed and not always issued at ART initiation for eligible clients to prevent side effects. (Discussions with facility managers during field worker supervisory support visits).

Good coverage of data recording was also observed for some ANC healthcare indicators: coverage of gestational age at first ANC visit recording was more than 85%, antiretroviral uptake recording was above 70%. Although this study did not aim to gather the actual timing of the first ANC visit and the actual ART regimen uptake, the good recording system of these indicators is likely make it possible to report national and sub-regional estimates around these healthcare factors.

## ACTIVITY 2

Overall, the study demonstrated inadequate implementation of rapid HIV testing QA practices in facilities providing ANC. The percentage median overall score for HIV rapid testing QA was low with the majority of the facilities at either level 1 (37% of facilities) or level 2 (46% of facilities), and particularly low for specific sub-scores such as training and certification (35.0%) and EQA (12.5%). It is important for testers to follow the testing process (i.e. pre-analytic, analytic and post analytic phases. Testers may not be certified, but if competency to conduct a test is assessed and verified, coupled with on-going supervision, this may be sufficient (HTS policy). More than two-thirds of facilities were not enrolled in EQA/PT program. In 56% of facilities, testers did not receive training on HIV rapid testing; and training on use of registers/logbooks was received only by 60% of facilities.

In assessment of the completion of HIV registers/logbooks, substantial number of facilities partially completed (32%) or did not complete (8%) key elements in the record/logbook. The assessment result indicated usually client name and HIV tests result fields were complete. However, the total summary captured for each page was partially accurate or not accurate in 34% of facilities. Hence, although the completeness rate /documentation of HIV test results are high, inaccurate tallying of records could result in inaccurate estimation of HIV prevalence.

In terms of quality of rapid testing, a substantial number of facilities (33%) did not follow or partially followed correct testing procedures. Many facilities were reading the result before waiting for the stipulated time or they used inaccurate number of drops. The use of IQC specimens (routine negative and positive specimen prior to routine testing) would contribute to monitoring of accuracy of testing.

Facilities in PEPFAR-supported districts performed better which may be reflective of the effect of the additional

support provided by PEPFAR to promote QA practices in these districts.

Compared to previous assessments done targeting VCT service points, this assessment shows that antenatal service points are at slightly lower (implementation) levels of HIV testing compared to previous work conducted in VCT service points. An assessment conducted in 2015/16 in 694 VCT service points nationally, demonstrated that 64.7% of facilities were on level 2 and above compared to 56% of facilities that are in level 2 and above in this assessment. [36]

## STUDY STRENGTHS:

We used three different tools in this study to assess if routine ANC/PMTCT data on HIV testing can currently be used to monitor antenatal HIV prevalence in South Africa. We assessed PMTCT site processes, data quality, and HIV Rapid Testing QA. Field workers also used registers to validate information collected during the interview. The NICD team who are experts on RTQII and support the Department of Health were involved through all stages of the survey.

# STUDY LIMITATIONS: Activity 1A

Qualitative data on the entire ANC/PMTCT site processes, patient and information flow was not documented. This could have highlighted aspects which quantitative data collection may have missed.

#### Activity 1B:

Our analysis on data abstraction included both the nationally approved PHC tick register and the Integrated ANC/PMTCT/ longitudinal register, no longer approved by the DOH. Our record review was retrospective and the latter was included in order to accommodate facilities that may have not started to use the PHC Tick. It is possible that our findings underestimate the quality of data; data completeness may have improved with the revised versions of the PHC tick registers and the number of facilities using these may have increased over time. The actual prevalence of ANC HIV could not be estimated accurately because the study sample size was not planned to provide a valid denominator which could accurately represent an external population.

#### Activity 2:

The testing process was simulated and thus nuances of observing actual testing may have been missed.

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# 5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

## CONCLUSIONS:

- There are significant gaps in the quality of a) HIV testing services offered to pregnant women attending antenatal clinics, and b) documentation of these HIV testing services
- Gaps were also seen in documentation of PMTCT services provided to positive pregnant women, specifically CD4 testing, but this could be attributed to preferential use of viral load for HIV health monitoring.
- Although systems exist for recording antenatal and PMTCT-related information, these are not standardised across facilities.
- Gestational age at first ANC visit and ART uptake are well-recorded and thus routine data could possibly be used to report national estimates on these
- Estimating ANC HIV prevalence using the Tick register should be done with caution due to biased recording of information by HIV status, other sources could be required to accurately estimate the denominator
- Facility-level data are mostly incomplete and of poor quality.
- Many gaps exist with regards to QA of antenatal HIV testing.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS:**

- Resources should be directed towards improving the quality of HIV testing services offered to pregnant women at antenatal clinics, in order to ensure that all ANC attendees know their true HIV status and that HIVpositive pregnant women receive appropriate ART to prevent MTCT.
- Monitoring routine HIV testing data at antenatal clinics need to be strengthened with feedback to facilities to

monitor a) the quality of HIV testing services offered to pregnant women; and b) antenatal HIV prevalence.

- Documentation of PMTCT services for HIVpositive women requires improvement, specifically documentation of CD4 results, to ensure all HIV-positive pregnant women receive appropriate interventions to optimise their health and prevent MTCT.
- Registers need to be standardised across all provinces.
- National efforts should prioritise investing in data -driven quality improvement interventions and scale-up electronic data collection systems (tier.net) to properly monitor the 90-90-90 treatment targets.
- Efforts to improve HIV testing procedures and data quality should be intensified. This includes proper documentation of training and refresher trainings, providing adequate resources and consistent monitoring and follow-up (supervision) activities need to be strengthened. In this regard, the rollout of the national PT program needs to be strengthened and given higher priority.
- Quality management implementation of HIV rapid testing including training, assessing competency of testers, enrolment in PT, supervision and monitoring activities should be prioritized in facilities assessed as having level 0 or 1 implementation; these facilities require immediate remedial action or improvement in specific areas.
- Best practices should be shared between provinces.
- Focused attention should be given to rural and NON-ANSUR sites.
- We recommend that this evaluation be repeated in future (after 3yrs) and should include the qualitative assessment of site processes to evaluate progress.

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# **7.** ANNEXURES

#### ANNEXURE A

The National DOH rationalized registers to minimize the number of registers used to capture data elements for different programmes in PHC facilities. One standard PHC Comprehensive Tick Register Sheet was introduced to capture key data elements. for different programmes (including antenatal clients). However, during our survey, we found the following list of registers/ books being in different PHC facilities.

# Different records used to document data elements for first visit antenatal clients

- i) Head count register-all clients visiting the PHC facilities are recorded.
- ii) One standard PHC Comprehensive Tick Register sheet for recording all clients attending different programmes

(including antenatal clients) in PHC facilities (in some instances due to stock-outs, photocopies of tick sheets were stapled together).

- Weekly summary tally sheets to summarize from Tick registers and to compile monthly PHC statistics for the DHIS. Prior to PHC tick registers, Integrated ANC / PMTCT cohort/longitudinal registers were used.
- iv) Standard HCT registers (sometimes referred to as (PMTCT/VCT Testing Registers) used for HIV testing services.
- v) Facilities or District Implementing partners design these as laboratory specimen books or for VL monitoring or use 2 quire notebooks to collect additional data elements).
- vi) Maternity-Case records clinical records kept by clients during ANC but remain in facilities after delivery.
- i) Adult Female Patient Health Record- these are retained by facilities and completed at subsequent ANC visits.

#### ANNEXURE B

#### National HIV testing algorithm



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# ANNEXURE C



#### Annexure C: PMTCT DATA QUALITY ASSESSMENT:

#### SITE ASSESSMENT FORM

INSTRUCTIONS: Please complete this form with one designated staff member, designated by the Facility manager, who provides PMTCT HIV testing services at the ANSUR site. Provide the following information to the interviewee:

"Today we would like to ask you some questions about this clinic, how PMTCT HIV testing services are delivered and data are recorded. We are not here to assess the clinics or your performance, but rather to learn about the process of collecting information in PMTCT programmes. This process will take approximately 40 minutes to complete."

A. Site Information							
INSTRUCTIONS: This section collects basic inform	nation about the interview and the site.						
1. Today's date	/(dd/ mm / y )						
2. Interviewer's name							
3. Interviewee's name and position							
4. Site name							
5. District							
6. Province/Region							
<b>7. Setting: Would you say this clinic setting is</b> (as defined by the clinic manager)	Urban 🗌 Rural 🗌 Peri-urban						
8. Average number of pregnant women enrolling in ANC services for a new pregnance each month (check for the last three months from registers (not from staff reports)	<b>y</b> pregnant women						
B. PMTCT Programme Information							
INSTRUCTIONS: The second section collects info this site and off-site.	prmation about PMTCT HIV testing and syphilis testing services provided at						
<b>9. What is the ANC HIV testing approach</b> (Read all and tick all that apply)	<ul> <li>Opt-out</li> <li>Client-initiated counselling and testing (CICT)</li> <li>Provider-initiated counselling and testing (PICT)</li> </ul>						
10. Is ANC HIV testing done at this site							
(Explain to the interviewee that "at this site" refers to the building or compound of buildings that contains ANC services. "Off- site" refers to locations outside the building or compound of buildings that contains ANC services).	At this site <b>if Yes, skip to Question 15</b> Off-site If No, go to next question						

11.	Where is off-site ANC HIV testing done?	Off-site lab	ooratory	Care and treatment center Other (specify)						
12.	If a pregnant woman is referred to an off-site location for ANC HIV testing, when does she do her off-site HIV testing?	Always the Sometimes Rarely the	<ul> <li>Always the same day she is referred for testing</li> <li>Sometimes the same day she is referred for testing</li> <li>Rarely the same day she is referred for testing</li> </ul>							
13.	How are off-site ANC HIV test results physically returned to this facility?	Returned k Returned k Other (Spe	<ul> <li>Returned by the testing site (lab, VCT site, etc.)</li> <li>Returned by the pregnant woman</li> <li>Other (Specify)</li> </ul>							
14.	When are off-siteAlwaysANC HIV test resultsSometinphysically returned totestingthis facility?Rarely th	the same day a nes the same da ne same day a p	he same day a pregnant woman is referred for testing tes the same day a pregnant woman is referred for <b>Question</b> Section C							
15.	Please explain the ANC HIV testing	<b>15a.</b> Name of	the Screening as	say:						
	algorithm for on-site rapid testing.	15b. Name of	the Confirmatory	/ assay:						
	Write all that apply	<b>15c.</b> Name of	the assav for inde	eterminate results:						
16.	In the last 12 months, was there ever a time when HIV test kits were unavailable due to stock outs?	□ No □ Yes ⇔	<b>16a.</b> If Yes, how there in th 1 2	v many distinct instances e last 12 months?	of stock out were					
16.1	In the last 12 months, was there ever a time when the screening assay was unavailable due to stock outs?	□ No □ Yes ⇔	<ul> <li>16.1a If Yes, ho assay no</li> <li>1</li> <li>2</li> <li>3 or more</li> <li>16.1b What dic</li> <li>Used Confine</li> <li>Used ELISA</li> <li>Stopped Ho</li> <li>Other</li></ul>	ow many distinct instances t available in the last 12 m d you do? <b>matory assay used</b> <b>assay</b> CT	s of screening nonths?					
16.2	2 In the last 12 months, was there ever a time when confirmatory assay was unavailable due to stock outs?	□ No □ Yes ⇒	<ul> <li>16.2a If Yes, ho assay no</li> <li>1</li> <li>2</li> <li>3 or more</li> <li>16.2b What dia</li> <li>Used ELISA</li> <li>Stopped Ho</li> <li>Other</li></ul>	ow many distinct instances t available in the last 12 m d you do? assay CT	s of confirmatory nonths?					

16.3 In the last 12 months, was there ever a time when the supplies and transport systems to take blood to the laboratory for the ELISA assay was unavailable due to stock outs/ transport issues?	□ No □ Yes ⇒	<ul> <li>16.3a If Yes, how many distinct instances were experienced in the last 12 months?</li> <li>1</li> <li>2</li> <li>3 or more</li> <li>16.3b What did you do?</li> <li>Stopped HCT</li> <li>Other</li></ul>
16.4 In the past 12 months, was there ever a time when the HIV test kits had expired?	□ No □ Yes ⇔	<ul> <li>16.4a If Yes, how many distinct instances of the HIV test kits had expired in the last 12 months?</li> <li>1</li> <li>2</li> <li>3 or more</li> <li>16.4b What did you do?</li> <li>Stopped HCT</li> <li>Other</li></ul>
C. Patient Data Recording in the Site Regis	ters	

**INSTRUCTIONS:** This section asks about site registers, what data elements are routinely recorded in each register and when HIV test results are routinely recorded. This section asks whether each data element is recorded in: a separate ANC register,

a separate PMTCT HIV testing register (for all women who attend ANC services, not only those who are HIV-positive), a combined ANC/PMTCT register (ANC and PMTCT HIV testing records both contained in one physical register), a

laboratory register, (or other)

or if the data element is not recorded.

(These questions are only interested in site registers, not patient files or patient records retained by the pregnant woman. **Please ask to see the registers to verify that all the data elements are recorded as described).** 

Please show me which registers are used for ANC clients in this facility? Tick which apply							
Variable	A. Separate ANC register / any book designed	B. Separate PMTCT HIV testing register/HCT (for all women who attend ANC services, not only HIV-positive women)	C. Integrated ANC/PMTCT longitudinal register (ANC and PMTCT HIV testing records both contained in one register)	D. Laboratory/ specimen Register OR Specimen book used to record bloods taken	E. PHC Comprehensive Tick register	F. Other.	
In what site registers	are the followi	ng data element	s recorded (che	ck all that appl	y)?	1	
17. Age							
18. Gravidity							
19. Parity							
20. Residence							
21. Date of visit							
22. Educational level							
23. Occupation							
24. HIV test offered							
25. HIV test accepted							
26.1 1 <sup>st</sup> HIV test result							
26.2 confirmatory HIV test results following the first positive result							
27. Syphilis test result							
Note: Ask only which a used in the facility (Q2 28. On which ANC PMTCT HIV test the separate AN	pplies to the reg 9-31): visit is a woman results recorde IC register?	risters Alway r's Usuall	s 1 <sup>st</sup> visit	Usually 2 <sup>nd</sup> or 3 <sup>r</sup> Not recorded ir	<sup>d</sup> visit n this register		
29. On which ANC PMTCT HIV test the separate PM HCT register?	's Alway Ind in g/	ys 1 <sup>st</sup> visit	Usually 2 <sup>nd</sup> or 3 Not recorded i	<sup>rd</sup> visit n this register			
30. On which ANC of PMTCT HIV test in the Integrate longitudinal reg	30. On which ANC visit is a woman's PMTCT HIV test results recorded in the Integrated ANC/PMTCT longitudinal register?			Usually 2 <sup>nd</sup> or 3 <sup>r</sup> Not recorded ir	<sup>d</sup> visit a this register		
31. On which ANC PMTCT HIV test the laboratory/s	visit is a woman results recorde specimen regist	r's Alway ad in arer? Usuall	s 1 <sup>st</sup> visit	Usually 2 <sup>nd</sup> or 3 <sup>r</sup> Not recorded ir	<sup>d</sup> visit hthis register		
<b>Register Formats</b>							

INST conf	RUCTIONS: This section asks about th irm the format of the registers in use.	ne format of	of site registers. Please ask to see the current registers to	
32.	Is the site using the current nation ANC register?	al standard	Image: No	
33.	Is the site using the current nation PMTCT HIV testing register?	al standard	Image: No	
34.	Is the site using the current nation combined ANC/PMTCT HIV testing	al standard g register?	ard       No       Not applicable         r?       Yes         If no specify /comment	
35.	Is the site using the current nation laboratory testing register?	al standard	ard     No     Not applicable       Yes     If no specify /comment	
ls th labo	e site using the current national sta pratory testing register?	ndard	No Not applicable	
			The specity / comment	
E. P	Previously Known Positive Pregnant	tWomen		
INST pres	RUCTIONS: This section collects infor enting at their first ANC visit, what kind	mation abo d of PMTCT	bout pregnant women who already know they are HIV-positive upon CT HIV testing services they receive, and how their information is recorde	d.
36.	If a pregnant woman already knows she is HIV-positive upon presenting at her first ANC visit, is she still offered an HIV test for PMTCT?	□ No ⇔	<ul> <li>⇒ 36a. If No, what is recorded in the pregnant woman's "HIV test resultied in the relevant register?</li> <li>□ "Positive"</li> <li>□ "Known positive"</li> <li>□ Nothing recorded</li> <li>□ Other</li> </ul>	ılt"
36.1 36h	what is done if a pregnant woman already knows she is HIV-positive and already on ARVs upon presenting at her ANC visit?	Please explain: No		
36c.	site registers to indicate what is done (if a pregnant woman already knows she is HIV- positive and already on ARVs upon presenting at her ANC visit?) what information is recorded	Please check		
37.	Is any information recorded in site registers to indicate that a pregnant woman already knows she is HIV-positive upon presenting at her first ANC visit?	□No □Yes⇒	<ul> <li><b>37a.</b> If Yes, in which column in the relevant register is this information recorded?</li> <li>→ HIV test accepted / HIV test done</li> <li>→ HIV test result</li> <li>→ Notes/comments</li> </ul>	on
			Other	

F. \	. Women who opt-out of PMTCT HIV testing									
38.	If a pregnant woman (who does NOT already know she is HIV- positive) opts out of PMTCT HIV testing, where is this opt-out recorded?	<ul> <li>Opt-out recorded in a "HIV test acceptance" or "HIV test done" column</li> <li>Opt-out recorded in the "HIV test results" column</li> <li>Nothing recorded</li> <li>Other specify</li></ul>								
Instr	ructions: The goal of this section is to u	nderstand in more depth the flow of a pregnant woman through the clinic and								

the collection of her data. This will be done by PHYSICALLY walking through the entire process while each step is explained and recorded below. You may use information collected in sections 1-4 to probe or clarify responses. You may also use this section to further describe non-standard practices not adequately captured before now. Each time the interviewee indicates that a piece of information (e.g. age) is recorded in a certain place (e.g. ANC register), ask to look and visually verify that the information is recorded there. Make sure that the walkthrough covers each step in PMTCT HIV testing and what information is collected (e.g., age, parity, etc.), where it is recorded (e.g., registers, etc.), when it is recorded, and how it is recorded.

**39.** Please walk me through the entire process by which a pregnant woman moves through the clinic during her first ANC visit, from the time she enters to her departure. At every step of the way, please describe in detail PMTCT HIV testing procedures, when patient information is collected, where it is recorded, and who is responsible for recording it.

Please record your findings in this space

NOTE: QUESTIONS 40-43 ARE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS: Instructions: The following additional questions should be asked **ONLY** if this information was not described (or not described in sufficient detail) in Question 42 above.

#### 40. Is PMTCT HIV testing done at this site or off-site?

(PROBE: If off-site, at what point of a pregnant woman's first visit does she go to the off-site location? When and how are HIV test results returned to the clinic to be recorded in the register?)

41. Please describe the clinical flow and how information is recorded for pregnant women who already know that they are HIV-positive upon presenting at their first ANC visit.

(PROBE: Is information indicating that a pregnant woman already knows she is positive recorded anywhere? Are these pregnant women still tested for HIV?)

**42. If a pregnant woman opts out of PMTCT HIV testing, what are the procedures?** (PROBE: Is opt-out recorded? If yes, where is this recorded? Are reasons for opting out of HIV testing documented?)

#### 43. Where are PMTCT HIV test results recorded?

(PROBE: Are HIV test results recorded in one or multiple data tools? Where is this information recorded for the first time?)

44. Please document any additional notes about missing data

INSTRUCTIONS: Thank the interviewee for his or her time and assistance.

#### Annexure D

ANNEXURE D(i)									Data Co	llector n	ame										
		Provinc	:e:			_	District	·						Nam	e of faci	lity:					Data
<u> </u>	<b>IRC</b>	Registe	r type/s	used to	abtract	data:		specify:	i)	ii)		iii)		Number	of regis	ters used	l to abst	ract data	i:		
adva	ancinalife																				
				Month	of abstr	action: _					Total r	number	of 1st Al	NC visit t	his mon	th:					
Record Number		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
PREGNANT																					
Particpant ID/MRC																					
Code																					
Register page																					
Date of client visit																					
bute of chefter visit	< 13 weeks																				
1st ANC visit (Enter	14-19 weeks																				
Gestational Age)	>20 wooks																				
INMP (dd/mm/yy)	220 WEEKS																				
EDD (dd/mm/yy)																					
Gravidity																					
Parity																					
	Result(Neg/Pos																				
	Date of B.Pen																				
	(Dose1)																				
RPR	Date of B.Pen																				
	(Dose2)																				
	Date of B.Pen																				
	(Dose1)																				
Hb																					
1st ANC (Y/N)																					
On life-long ART																					
	Pre																				
e counselled and tes	Post																				
	Positive																				
V test result (Tick on	Negative																				
	Declined																				
	WHO stage (i.																				
HIV-positive	Date CTX																				
patients's	CD4 count																				
assessment	Date CD4 result																				
	given to patient																				
Life-long ART	Date Initiated																				
-inc iong Aiti	Regime		1		1															·	
	TB symptoms																				
	screened(Y/N)																			, I	
TRANSFORM	B symptoms (Y/I	V)																			
is screening and	ТВ																				
treatment	TB Diagnosis																				
	TB treatment																				
	Date IPT		1	1	1															, I	

#### Annexure Dii)

Tick Register Abstraction form

Province:	District:							
Name of facility:	Data collector name:							
Register type/s used to abtract data:	specify:i)ii)iii)_iii)iii)_iii)_iii)_iii)iii)_iii)_iii)_iiii)_iiii)_iiii)_iiiiii							
	Number of registers used to abstract data:							

Total number of 1st ANC visit this month( ie July/ Aug/Sept2016)\_\_\_\_\_

Month of abstraction: \_\_\_\_\_

	Record Number
	PREGNANT WOMEN
	Particpant ID/MRC Code
	Register page Register Row
	Date of client visit
	Particpant Age
	Antenatal 1st visit before 20 weeks
	Antenatal 1 <sup>st</sup> visit 20 weeks or later
	Antenatal client pre-test counselling for HIV
	Antenatal client known HIV positive but not on ART at first visit
	Antenatal client already on ART at 1st visit
	Antenatal client HIV 1st test
	Antenatal client HIV 1st test result
	ANC HIV 1st test declined
	Antenatal client HIV re-test
	Antenatal client HIV re-test result
	Antenatal client INITIATED on ART
	CD4 testing done
	CD4 test result
	CPT issued (Bactrim)
	Syphilis screening/RPR test
	RPR result - Pos/Neg
	Syphilis treatment dose 1
	Syphilis treatment dose 2
	Syphilis treatment dose 3
	TB screening
	TB screening Result
	IPT issued

43

#### Annexure E

# Annexure E: PMTCT HIV RAPID TESTING QUALITY ASSURANCE ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

(Checklist for Stepwise Process for improving the quality of rapid testing Version 3.0)

SPI-RT Checklist

#### PART A: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FACILITY OR TESTING POINT AUDITED

Before completing the checklist, it is important to characterize the testing point to be audited. Please provide relevant information in the summary table below.

Date of Audit (dd/mm/yyyy):	MRC ANC EVALUATION					
Testing Facility Name:	Testing Facility ID (if applicable)					
Location/Address:						
Level (Circle One and specify name)	Affiliation (Circle One)					
Region/Province/Zone:	Government					
District:	Private					
Referral center:	Faith-based Organization					
Health center:	Non-governmental organization					
Dispensary:	Other:					
Health Post:						
Other:						
Number of Testers:	Average tested per month:					
Name of the Auditor 1:	Name of the Auditor 2:					

#### PART B. SPI- RT Checklist

For each of the sections listed below, please check **Yes**, **Partial or No**, where applicable. Indicate "**Yes**" only when all elements are satisfactorily present. Provide comments for each "**Partial**" or "**No**" response. State N/A in the comments section if "not applicable" where appropriate (\*).

	SECTION	YES	PARTIAL	NO	COMMENTS	SCORE
1	PERSONNEL TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION					10
1.1	Have all testers received a comprehensive training on HIV rapid testing using the nationally approved curriculum?					
	*Note- Nationally Approved- NIMAART and PHC do not qualify. RTQII (left disk with Cherie). Need to determine if the testers have been trained appropriately in rapid testing. QA- quality assurance.					
1.2	Are the testers trained on the use of standardized HIV testing registers/logbooks? *Note- Difficult to count RN's as testers. If they haven't received training it will be a no.					

	SECTION	YES	PARTIAL	NO	COMMENTS	SCORE
1.3	Are the testers trained on external quality assessment (EQA) or proficiency testing (PT) process?					
	*Note- PT is done once a week. PT is external. Most people do not know about EQA. If two testers have done the tests- Yes					
	If neither tester have done the test- No					
	If one has done it and one has not- Partial (if 1 in a group of 4= ¼).					
1.4	Are the testers trained on quality control (QC) process?					
	*Note- Facilities may not understand QC but may understand QCTO this is linked back to 1.1. *Do they want the 2016 algorithm (new algorithm has challenges).					
1.5	Are the testers trained on safety and waste management procedures and practices?					
	*Note- Challenges around waste management and safety- the documents may be on other areas. General practices should fall under this. Documentation is important- if it is not there it doesn't exist!					
1.6	Have all testers received a refresher training within the last two years?					
	*Note- Some people, after receiving their first training, they never do training again. There must always be recorded evidence of training, we do not take word of mouth.					
1.7	Are there records indicating all testers have demonstrated competency in HIV rapid testing prior to client testing?					
	*Note- Without documentation no.					
1.8	Have all testers been certified through a national certification program?					
	*Note- (No national certification program)- scratched out because we know <b>the answer is</b> <b>no. For no answers you need comments.</b>					

	SECTION	YES	PARTIAL	NO	COMMENTS	SCORE
1.9	Are only certified testers allowed to perform HIV					
	testing?					
	*Note- scratched out because we know the					
	answer is no. For no answers you need					
1 10	Are all testars required to be re-cartified					
1.10	periodically (e.g., every two years)?					
	*Note- scratched out because we know the					
	answer is no. For no answers you need					
	comments.					
1	PERSONNEL TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION SCORE					
2	PHYSICAL FACILITY					5
2.1	Is there a designated area for HIV testing?					
	*Note- Referring to ANC. Yes, or no. Partial if the					
	area is used for other things as well.					
2.2	Is the testing area clean and organized for HIV					
	rapid testing?					
	*Nota Organizad is eventhing pood for the					
	testing there, accessible and available. Clean- is					
	everything sterile and disinfected not just things					
	thrown away.					
2.3	Is sufficient lighting available in the designated					
	testing area?					
	*Note- Observe and record, <b>do not ask this</b>					
	question.					
2.4	Are the test kits kept in a temperature controlled					
	environment based on the manufacturers					
	*Note- Observe and record- <b>do not ask this</b>					
	question. Is there a temperature gage? Are they					
	kept out in the sun? There must be records for the					
	temperature- look at a month or more to see if it					
	is regulated (one or two days will not show you					
	that). You need to understand the conditions the					
	kits must be kept in. Environment conditions +					
	explain in comments. No if neither is met.					

	SECTION	YES	PARTIAL	NO	COMMENTS	SCORE
2.5	Is there sufficient and secure storage space for					
	test kits and other consumables?					
	*Note- Secured, meaning not only the room					
	being locked but also the cabinets- must be out					
	of reach. Sufficient- It does not need to be over					
	stocked, extra stock must be in storage and not					
	shouldn't be more).					
	Both conditions met= Yes					
	Some/one condition(s) met= Partial					
	Neither conditions met= No					
2						
3	SAFETY					11
3.1	Are there SOPs and/or job aides in place to implement safety practices?					
	*Note- Things often change when we are on site.					
	This is a double question.					
	Both conditions met= Yes					
	Neither conditions met= No					
3.2	Are there SOPs and/or job aides in place on					
	how to dispose of infectious and non-infectious					
	waste?					
	*Note- This is a double question.					
	Both conditions met= Yes					
	Some/one condition(s) met= Partial					
	Neither conditions met= No					
3.3	Are there SOPs and/or job aides in place to					
	manage spills of blood and other body huids?					
	*Note- Generally in job aid and this must be in the					
	testing room, as well as the SOPs.					
3.4	Are there SOPs and/or job aides in place to					
	address accidental exposure to potentially					
	injury, splash or other sharps injury?					
	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,					
	*Note- Important to have SOPs specific to these					
	three aspect. One qualifies as a partial.					

	SECTION	YES	PARTIAL	NO	COMMENTS	SCORE
3.5	Is personal protective equipment (PPE) always available to testers?					
	*Note- This is more of an observation than a question. If <b>3.5 is partial 3.6 and 3.7 should be partial</b>					
	too.					
3.6	Is PPE consistently used by all testers?					
	*Note- This is not always easy to see as you are only there once and people may be acting differently when you are observing things. They should not skip steps. The issue here is trying to look for consistency. <b>If they ask for consistency</b> <b>its either yes or no.</b>					
3.7	Is PPE properly used by all testers through the testing process?					
	*Note- Properly is the operative term- using/ removing the equipment correctly. They do not use equipment when doing other things (infecting them). They have the correct size. Do not use soiled/torn/broken equipment. <b>Always explain if you give a partial or no.</b>					
3.8	Is there clean water and soap available for hand washing?					
	*Note- Check what type of soap it is - solid or liquid (solid is not recommended but we will not penalize for that). It must be accessible. NICD argues that without clean water it will be a partial.					
3.9	Is there an appropriate disinfectant to clean the work area available?					
3.10	Are sharps, infectious, and non-infectious waste handled properly? *Note- Wastes must be properly discarded.					

	SECTION	YES	PARTIAL	NO	COMMENTS	SCORE
3.11	Are infectious and non-infectious waste					
	job aides?					
	*Note- Two aspects- waste containers being					
	emptied regularly [at least daily] and according					
	to SOP regulations. This also depends on who is emptying the bin and do they know the SOP					
	regulations (this is very hard to determine). <b>Ask</b>					
	how often do they get emptied and who					
	correctly?					
3	SAFETY SCORE					
4	PRE-TESTING PHASE					12
4.1	Are there national testing guidelines specific to					
	the program (e.g. HTS, PMTCT, TB, etc.) available					
	*Note- Physically observe this. <b>This will either be</b>					
	yes no.					
4.2	Is the national HIV testing algorithm being used?					
	*Note- Check to see which year is being used but					
	2015 is fine for now. Observe the procedure.					
4.3	Is there a process in place for an alternative HIV					
	testing algorithm in case of expired or shortage of test kit(s)?					
	*Note- Say yes if there isn't one in South Africa					
	because we do not have the alternative in this country. <b>Don't ask the question just tick yes</b>					
4.4	Are there SOPs and/or iob aides in place for each					
	HIV rapid test used in the testing algorithm?					
	*Ninter to be and the discussion of the state					
	Note- Job aids must be displayed. If not there must be an SOP in the testing area.					
4.5	Are only nationally approved HIV rapid kits					
	available for use currently?					
	*Note- This changes among the provinces.					
	Nationally approved means screen with					
	advanced, and confirm with Abon.					

	SECTION	YES	PARTIAL	NO	COMMENTS	SCORE
4.6	Are all the test kits currently in use within the expiration date? *Note- Just check on the expiry dates. <b>Partial</b> <b>applies to two different batches open at the</b> <b>same time</b> .					
4.7	Are test kits labelled with date received and initials?					
	*Note- <b>Mark as yes</b> - this is not achievable in a South African context.					
4.8	Is there a process in place for stock management? *Note- Looking at bin cards in particular. No minimum or maximum stock established for stock- must be stock records as well.					
4.9	Are job aides on client sample collection available and posted at the testing point? *Note- Possible that they are available but not posted. Both conditions met= Yes Some/one condition(s) met= Partial Neither conditions met= No					
4.10	Are there sufficient supplies available for client sample collection? *Note- Need enough stock in the testing room for that day.					
4.11	Are there national guidelines describing how client identification should be recorded in the HIV testing register? *Note- The register is a guideline.					
4.12	Are client identifiers recorded in the HIV testing register per national guidelines and on test devices? *Note- They use names here. Check register, do not need to ask. <b>Specify if the device is not</b> <b>Iabelled.</b>					
4	PRE-TESTING PHASE SCORE					
5	TESTING PHASE					9

	SECTION	YES	PARTIAL	NO	COMMENTS	SCORE
5.1	Are SOPs and/or job aides on HIV testing procedures available and posted at the testing point?					
	*Note- Job aids- posted. SOPs- available. Tester					
	must refer to the SOPs if the job aid is not available.					
5.2	Are timers available and used routinely for HIV rapid testing?					
	*Note- Two aspects, timers are available and are					
	they routinely used. Both conditions met= Yes					
	Some/one condition(s) met= Partial					
53	Are sample collection devices (e.g., capillary					
0.0	tube, loop, disposable pipettes, etc.) used					
	accurately?					
	*Note- Both conditions met= Yes					
	Some/one condition(s) met= Partial					
	Neither conditions met= No					
5.4	Are testing procedures adequately followed?					
	*Note- Physical and in simulation- ensure they					
	stick to procedures. Observe the drops of blood					
	and drops of buffer (enough and in the right					
5.5	Are positive and negative guality control (QC)					
	specimens routinely used (e.g., daily or weekly)					
	according to country guidelines?					
	*Note- South Africa context- it is done weekly and					
	mostly on a Monday.					
5.6	Are QC results properly recorded?					
5.7	Are incorrect/invalid QC results properly recorded?					
5.8	Are appropriate steps taken and documented when QC results are incorrect and/or invalid?					
5.9	Are QC records reviewed by the person in charge routinely?					
5	TESTING PHASE SCORE					
6	POST TESTING PHASE - DOCUMENTS AND RECORDS					9

	SECTION	YES	PARTIAL	NO	COMMENTS	SCORE
6.1	Is there a national standardized HIV rapid testing					
	register/logbook available and in use:					
	*Note- If yes, need to physically check and view					
	it. Generally, the PMTCT register or the ANC					
6.2	Does the HIV testing register/logbook include all					
	of the key quality elements?					
	*Note- PMTCT and ANC register do.					
6.3	Are all the elements in the register/ logbook					
	recorded/captured correctly? (e.g., client demographics, kit names, lot numbers, expiration					
	dates, tester name, individual and final HIV					
	results, etc.)?					
	*Note- No kit name and lot number - but check if					
	they try make something similar or improvise.					
6.4	Is the total summary at the end of each page of					
	the register/logbooks complied accurately.					
6.5	Are invalid test results recorded in the register/ loabook?					
	*Note- NICD recommends asking if they ever					
	have negative results and if they ever record it?					
0.0	recorded in the register/logbook?					
	*Note- some registers don't have space for					
67	Are all client documents and records securely					
0.7	kept throughout all phases of the testing					
	process?					
	*Note- Mainly through observation.					
6.8	Are all registers/logbooks and other documents					
	kept in a secure location when not in use?					
	*Note- Ask where they keep current and old					
	registers.					
6.9	Are registers/logbooks properly labelled and					
	archived when full?					
	*Note- Observe this.					
6	POST TESTING PHASE - DOCUMENTS AND					
	RECORDS SCORE					

	SECTION	YES	PARTIAL	NO	COMMENTS	SCORE
7	EXTERNAL QUALITY AUDITY (PT, SUPERVISION AND RETESTING)					8/14
7.1	Is the testing point enrolled in an EQA/PT program?					
	*Note- <b>Yes or no.</b>					
7.2	Do all testers at the testing point test the EQA/PT samples?					
	*Note- Testing should at least be done twice a year. <b>If two or more people have done it then</b>					
7.3	Does the person in charge at the testing point review the /PT results before submission to NRL or designee?					
	*Note- <b>Yes or no.</b>					
7.4	Is an EQA/PT report received from NRL and reviewed by testers and/or the person in charge at the testing point?					
7.5	Does the testing point implement corrective action in case of unsatisfactory results?					
	*Note- If they say they do, check the documentation.					
7.6	Does the testing point receive periodic supervisory visits?					
	*Note- External QC or audit.					
7.7	Is feedback provided during supervisory visit and documented?					
	*Note- Check the documents.					
7.8	If testers need to be retrained, are they being retrained during the supervisory visit?					
	*Note- Check the documents- you can get documents from the OM.					

#### Annexure F - PHC Comprehensive Tick Register





# health

Department: Health PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NAT

# HC COMPREHENSIVE TICK

NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL DATA ELEMENT VERSION 1.0 OF 2017



#### Annexure G- Combined ANC/PMTCT Register



														?																
Year	NC RE	GIST	<u>ER</u>	Mo	nth:				Facility:																					
At entry					Client Demograp	hics				T		Exam at	1st ANC	Visit						ATT HIV Status			. 10. 10							
No.	Date (dd/r	e of Visit	ANC Clini	c (Er	ter Gest Age)	Visit tational	ed in (Tick)				Age (Enter Ag	e)		1		R	PR			Post		Cervica (Screeni	I Cancer ng Done)	<sup>1</sup> (dilimming) <sup>2</sup> (dilimming)	3 (60 mm/m)	THE COM	Date & Tost	Counselled ed (ddimm/yy)	HIVI	(Tick)
	1			s 1) wis	14-13 wes	2 20 mis	Translerr	Name and Surname	ID Number	Address and Contact Details	< 18 ≥ 1	8 (dd/mm/yy)	EDD (dd/mm/yy) Gr	rav Para	Results (NegPits)	The (if Post)	Date of 0. Peer (Dose 1) dd/mm/yy	Data of B. Peen (Dosta 2) ddmmh/y	Calo of B. Pee (Done 3) 65mm/yy	Rah (Neeg	Ĩ	Amanager ( 1997)	Panda (Tob Konsmi (Tob)	Con of Ones	Color of Come	Service and a	Pre	Post	Nog P	hat Declined
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## Annexure H- HCT Register



Annexure I- Laboratory Specimen Book/ Register



#### Annexure J

#### A: List of Facilities sampled and minimum target sample

Province	District	Facility	ANSUR status	Locality	Stratum	Minimum target number of records
Eastern Cape	A Nzo DM	Mt Hargreaves	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	3	4
Eastern Cape	A Nzo DM	St Patrick's Gateway	ANSUR	URBAN	2	15
Eastern Cape	Amathole DM	Nkanya	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	3	4
Eastern Cape	Amathole DM	Nqabara	ANSUR	RURAL	1	7
Eastern Cape	Amathole DM	Stutterheim Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	2	15
Eastern Cape	Buffalo City MM	Breidbach	ANSUR	URBAN	2	15
Eastern Cape	Buffalo City MM	EL Central	ANSUR	URBAN	2	15
Eastern Cape	Buffalo City MM	Frere Hosp	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	4	7
Eastern Cape	Buffalo City MM	Masakhane (Zwe)	ANSUR	URBAN	2	15
Eastern Cape	Buffalo City MM	Philani NU 1	ANSUR	URBAN	2	15
Eastern Cape	Buffalo City MM	Zanempilo (EL)	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	4	7
Eastern Cape	Buffalo City MM	Zwelitsha Zone 5	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	4	7
Eastern Cape	C Hani DM	Kuyasa CHC	ANSUR	RURAL	1	7
Eastern Cape	C Hani DM	Sifonondile	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	3	4
Eastern Cape	C Hani DM	Tembelihle	ANSUR	RURAL	1	7
Eastern Cape	Joe Gqabi DM	Bluegums	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	3	4
Eastern Cape	Joe Gqabi DM	Herschel	ANSUR	RURAL	1	7
Eastern Cape	Joe Gqabi DM	Hlankomo	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	3	4
Eastern Cape	Joe Gqabi DM	Jamestown Clinic	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	4	7
Eastern Cape	Joe Gqabi DM	Maclear Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	2	15
Eastern Cape	Joe Gqabi DM	Mzamomhle	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	3	4
Eastern Cape	Joe Gqabi DM	Ncembu	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	3	4
Eastern Cape	Joe Gqabi DM	Pelandaba	ANSUR	RURAL	1	7
Eastern Cape	Joe Gqabi DM	St Michael's	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	3	4
Eastern Cape	Joe Gqabi DM	Umnga Flats	ANSUR	RURAL	1	7
Eastern Cape	N Mandela Bay MM	Algoa Park Clinic	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	4	7
Eastern Cape	N Mandela Bay MM	Nomangesi Jayiya	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	4	8
Eastern Cape	O Tambo DM	Civic Centre	ANSUR	URBAN	2	15
Eastern Cape	O Tambo DM	Cwele	ANSUR	RURAL	1	7
Eastern Cape	O Tambo DM	Lutshaya	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	3	5
Eastern Cape	O Tambo DM	Mahlungulu (KSD)	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	4	7
Eastern Cape	O Tambo DM	Mhlakulo CHC	ANSUR	RURAL	1	7
Eastern Cape	O Tambo DM	Mqanduli CHC	ANSUR	URBAN	2	15

ASSESSMENT OF THE UTILITY OF PREVENTION-OF-MOTHER-TO-CHILD HIV TRANSMISSION PROGRAM DATA FOR HIV SENTINEL SURVEILLANCE AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN IN SOUTH AFRICA

Province	District	Facility	ANSUR status	Locality	Stratum	Minimum target number of records
Eastern Cape	O Tambo DM	Mqhekezweni	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	3	4
Eastern Cape	O Tambo DM	Mthatha Gateway	ANSUR	URBAN	2	16
Eastern Cape	Sarah Baartman DM	B Ngwentle	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	4	7
Eastern Cape	Sarah Baartman DM	Loerie Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	3	4
Eastern Cape	Sarah Baartman DM	Louterwater	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	3	4
Eastern Cape	Sarah Baartman DM	Masakhane (Aberdeen)	ANSUR	URBAN	2	15
Eastern Cape	Sarah Baartman DM	Nolukhanyo	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	3	4
Eastern Cape	Sarah Baartman DM	Settlers Day Hosp	ANSUR	URBAN	2	15
Eastern Cape	Sarah Baartman DM	St Francis Bay	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	3	4
Eastern Cape	Sarah Baartman DM	Twee Riviere Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	1	7
Free State	Fezile Dabi DM	Heilbron Clinic	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	7	8
Free State	Fezile Dabi DM	Rammulotsi Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	5	12
Free State	Fezile Dabi DM	Relebohile (Vrdef) Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	5	12
Free State	Fezile Dabi DM	Thusanang (Sasol) Clinic	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	7	8
Free State	Fezile Dabi DM	Tshepong (Kroon) Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	5	12
Free State	Lejweleputswa DM	Phomolong (Henn) Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	5	12
Free State	Lejweleputswa DM	Welkom Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	5	12
Free State	Mangaung MM	Fichardtpark Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	5	12
Free State	Mangaung MM	Kgalala Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	6	4
Free State	Mangaung MM	Mokwena Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	5	12
Free State	T Mofutsanyane DM	Eva Mota Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	6	4
Free State	T Mofutsanyane DM	Makoane Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	5	12
Free State	T Mofutsanyane DM	Mphohadi Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	5	12
Free State	T Mofutsanyane DM	Tshiame B Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	5	12

Province	District	Facility	ANSUR status	Locality	Stratum	Minimum target number of records
Free State	Xhariep DM	Diamond (Diamant) Hosp	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	6	4
Free State	Xhariep DM	Fauresmith Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	5	13
Free State	Xhariep DM	Lephoi Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	5	12
Gauteng	Ekurhuleni MM	Barcelona Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	8	33
Gauteng	Ekurhuleni MM	Birchleigh Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	8	33
Gauteng	Ekurhuleni MM	Bonaero Park Clinic	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	9	20
Gauteng	Ekurhuleni MM	Brackenhurst Clinic	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	9	20
Gauteng	Ekurhuleni MM	Calcot Dhlephu Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	8	33
Gauteng	Ekurhuleni MM	Chief A Luthuli Clinic	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	9	20
Gauteng	Ekurhuleni MM	Dan Kubheka Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	8	33
Gauteng	Ekurhuleni MM	Daveyton East Clinic	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	9	20
Gauteng	Ekurhuleni MM	Duduza Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	8	33
Gauteng	Ekurhuleni MM	Eden Park Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	8	33
Gauteng	Ekurhuleni MM	Emaphupheni Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	8	33
Gauteng	Ekurhuleni MM	Ethafeni Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	8	33
Gauteng	Ekurhuleni MM	First Avenue Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	8	33
Gauteng	Ekurhuleni MM	Germiston Clinic	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	9	20
Gauteng	Ekurhuleni MM	J Dumane CHC	ANSUR	URBAN	8	33
Gauteng	Ekurhuleni MM	Joy Clinic	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	9	20
Gauteng	Ekurhuleni MM	Khumalo Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	8	33
Gauteng	Ekurhuleni MM	Kingsway Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	8	33
Gauteng	Ekurhuleni MM	Kwa-Thema CHC	ANSUR	URBAN	8	33
Gauteng	Ekurhuleni MM	M Moodley Mem CDC	ANSUR	URBAN	8	33
Gauteng	Ekurhuleni MM	Magagula Clinic	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	9	20
Gauteng	Ekurhuleni MM	Payneville Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	8	34
Gauteng	Ekurhuleni MM	Phola Park CHC	ANSUR	URBAN	8	33
Gauteng	Ekurhuleni MM	Simunye (Brak) Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	8	33
Gauteng	Ekurhuleni MM	Spartan Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	8	34
Gauteng	Ekurhuleni MM	Tembisa Health Clinic	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	9	20
Gauteng	Ekurhuleni MM	Thembelisha Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	8	33
Gauteng	Ekurhuleni MM	Tswelopele Clinic	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	9	20

ASSESSMENT OF THE UTILITY OF PREVENTION-OF-MOTHER-TO-CHILD HIV TRANSMISSION PROGRAM DATA FOR HIV SENTINEL SURVEILLANCE AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN IN SOUTH AFRICA

Province	District	Facility	ANSUR status	Locality	Stratum	Minimum target number of records
Gauteng	Ekurhuleni MM	Winnie Mandela Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	8	34
Gauteng	Johannesburg MM	Alexandra CHC	ANSUR	URBAN	8	33
Gauteng	Johannesburg MM	B Molokoane Clinic	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	9	20
Gauteng	Johannesburg MM	Bezvalley Clinic	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	9	20
Gauteng	Johannesburg MM	Bosmont Clinic	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	9	20
Gauteng	Johannesburg MM	Chris Hani Hosp	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	9	20
Gauteng	Johannesburg MM	Diepkloof Prov Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	8	33
Gauteng	Johannesburg MM	Eikenhof Prov Clinic	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	9	20
Gauteng	Johannesburg MM	Elias Motsoaledi Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	9	20
Gauteng	Johannesburg MM	Florida Clinic	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	9	20
Gauteng	Johannesburg MM	Helderkruin Clinic	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	9	20
Gauteng	Johannesburg MM	Hikhensile Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	8	34
Gauteng	Johannesburg MM	Jabavu (Vusabantu) Clinic	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	9	20
Gauteng	Johannesburg MM	Lawley 2 Clinic	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	9	20
Gauteng	Johannesburg MM	Lawley Clinic	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	9	20
Gauteng	Johannesburg MM	M Maponya Prov Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	8	33
Gauteng	Johannesburg MM	Mofolo South Clinic	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	9	20
Gauteng	Johannesburg MM	OR Tambo Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	8	33
Gauteng	Johannesburg MM	Orchards Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	8	34
Gauteng	Johannesburg MM	Orlando Prov Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	8	33
Gauteng	Johannesburg MM	Protea Glen Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	8	33

Province	District	Facility	ANSUR status	Locality	Stratum	Minimum target number of records
Gauteng	Johannesburg MM	Rabie Ridge Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	8	33
Gauteng	Johannesburg MM	Sandown Clinic	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	9	20
Gauteng	Johannesburg MM	Sophiatown Clinic	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	9	20
Gauteng	Johannesburg MM	South Hills Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	9	20
Gauteng	Johannesburg MM	Weilers Farm Clinic	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	9	20
Gauteng	Johannesburg MM	Weltevreden Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	8	33
Gauteng	Johannesburg MM	Wildebees Clinic	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	9	20
Gauteng	Johannesburg MM	Windsor Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	8	33
Gauteng	Johannesburg MM	Yeoville Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	8	33
Gauteng	Sedibeng DM	A Sisulu Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	8	33
Gauteng	Sedibeng DM	Beverly Hills Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	8	33
Gauteng	Sedibeng DM	J Heyns CHC	ANSUR	URBAN	8	33
Gauteng	Sedibeng DM	Kookrus Clinic	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	9	20
Gauteng	Sedibeng DM	Ratanda Ext 7 Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	8	33
Gauteng	Sedibeng DM	Rensburg Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	8	33
Gauteng	Sedibeng DM	Sebei Motsoeneng Clinic	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	9	20
Gauteng	Sedibeng DM	Sebokeng Hosp	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	9	20
Gauteng	Tshwane MM	Dr G Mukhari Hosp	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	9	20
Gauteng	Tshwane MM	East Lynne Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	8	33
Gauteng	Tshwane MM	Eldoraigne Clinic	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	9	20
Gauteng	Tshwane MM	Lotus Gardens Clinic	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	9	20
Gauteng	Tshwane MM	Lyttelton Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	8	33
Gauteng	Tshwane MM	M Shiceka Clinic	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	9	20
Gauteng	Tshwane MM	Nellmapius Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	8	33
Gauteng	Tshwane MM	Skinner Street Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	8	33
Gauteng	Tshwane MM	Tlamelong Clinic	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	9	20
Gauteng	Tshwane MM	Ubuntu Clinic	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	9	20
Gauteng	West Rand DM	Badirile Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	8	33

Province	District	Facility	ANSUR status	Locality	Stratum	Minimum target number of records
Gauteng	West Rand DM	Bekkersdal East Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	8	33
Gauteng	West Rand DM	Eric Ndeleni Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	8	33
Gauteng	West Rand DM	Fanyana Nhlapo Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	8	33
Gauteng	West Rand DM	Luipaardsvlei Satellite	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	9	20
Gauteng	West Rand DM	ML Pessen Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	8	33
Gauteng	West Rand DM	Muldersdrift Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	8	33
Gauteng	West Rand DM	PJ Maree Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	8	33
Gauteng	West Rand DM	Simunye (West) Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	8	33
Gauteng	West Rand DM	Ya Rona Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	8	33
KwaZulu-Natal	Amajuba DM	Madadeni 5 Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	11	29
KwaZulu-Natal	Amajuba DM	Madadeni 7 Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	11	29
KwaZulu-Natal	Amajuba DM	Naas Farm Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	10	19
KwaZulu-Natal	eThekwini MM	Athlone Park Hall Clinic	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	13	10
KwaZulu-Natal	eThekwini MM	Austerville Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	11	29
KwaZulu-Natal	eThekwini MM	Bluff Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	11	29
KwaZulu-Natal	eThekwini MM	Chatsworth Centre Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	11	29
KwaZulu-Natal	eThekwini MM	Chesterville Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	11	29
KwaZulu-Natal	eThekwini MM	Glen Earle Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	11	29
KwaZulu-Natal	eThekwini MM	Grove End Clinic	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	13	10
KwaZulu-Natal	eThekwini MM	Inanda Seminary Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	11	29
KwaZulu-Natal	eThekwini MM	King Edward VIII Hosp	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	13	10
KwaZulu-Natal	eThekwini MM	KwaMashu B Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	11	29
KwaZulu-Natal	eThekwini MM	Lamontville Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	11	29
KwaZulu-Natal	eThekwini MM	Mariannridge Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	11	30
KwaZulu-Natal	eThekwini MM	Mpola Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	11	29
KwaZulu-Natal	eThekwini MM	Newlands East Clinic	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	13	10
KwaZulu-Natal	eThekwini MM	Ntshongweni Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	11	29
KwaZulu-Natal	eThekwini MM	Oakford Clinic	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	13	10
KwaZulu-Natal	eThekwini MM	Osizweni (Uml Q) Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	11	29
KwaZulu-Natal	eThekwini MM	Phoenix CHC	ANSUR	URBAN	11	29
Province	District	Facility	ANSUR status	Locality	Stratum	Minimum target number of records
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KwaZulu-Natal	eThekwini MM	Qadi Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	11	29
KwaZulu-Natal	eThekwini MM	Redcliffe Clinic	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	13	11
KwaZulu-Natal	eThekwini MM	Redhill Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	11	29
KwaZulu-Natal	eThekwini MM	Starwood Clinic	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	13	10
KwaZulu-Natal	eThekwini MM	Umlazi G Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	11	29
KwaZulu-Natal	eThekwini MM	Umzomuhle (Uml H) Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	11	29
KwaZulu-Natal	eThekwini MM	Westville Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	11	29
KwaZulu-Natal	eThekwini MM	Wyebank Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	11	29
KwaZulu-Natal	Harry Gwala DM	Nokweja Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	12	7
KwaZulu-Natal	Harry Gwala DM	Siphamandla Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	10	19
KwaZulu-Natal	Harry Gwala DM	St Margaret's Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	10	19
KwaZulu-Natal	iLembe DM	Mbekaphansi Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	10	19
KwaZulu-Natal	iLembe DM	Molokohlo Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	10	19
KwaZulu-Natal	iLembe DM	Mthandeni Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	10	19
KwaZulu-Natal	iLembe DM	Ndwedwe CHC	ANSUR	RURAL	10	19
KwaZulu-Natal	iLembe DM	Umphumulo Gateway	ANSUR	RURAL	10	19
KwaZulu-Natal	Ugu DM	Dlangezwa Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	12	7
KwaZulu-Natal	Ugu DM	Gqayinyanga Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	12	8
KwaZulu-Natal	Ugu DM	Turton CHC	ANSUR	RURAL	10	19
KwaZulu-Natal	uMgungundlovu DM	Appelsbosch Gateway	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	12	7
KwaZulu-Natal	uMgungundlovu DM	Bambanani Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	12	7
KwaZulu-Natal	uMgungundlovu DM	Bruntville CHC	ANSUR	RURAL	10	19
KwaZulu-Natal	uMgungundlovu DM	Esigodini Clinic	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	13	10
KwaZulu-Natal	uMgungundlovu DM	Imbalenhle CHC	ANSUR	URBAN	11	29
KwaZulu-Natal	uMgungundlovu DM	Mafakathini Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	11	29
KwaZulu-Natal	Umkhanyakude DM	KwaMsane Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	10	19
KwaZulu-Natal	Umkhanyakude DM	Manyiseni Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	10	19
KwaZulu-Natal	Umkhanyakude DM	Mshudu Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	12	7
KwaZulu-Natal	Umkhanyakude DM	Oqondweni Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	10	19

Province	District	Facility	ANSUR status	Locality	Stratum	Minimum target number of records
KwaZulu-Natal	Umzinyathi DM	Eshane Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	12	7
KwaZulu-Natal	Umzinyathi DM	Hlathi Dam Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	10	19
KwaZulu-Natal	Umzinyathi DM	Kranskop Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	12	7
KwaZulu-Natal	Umzinyathi DM	KwaSenge Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	12	7
KwaZulu-Natal	Uthukela DM	Cornfields Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	12	7
KwaZulu-Natal	Uthukela DM	KwaMteyi Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	12	7
KwaZulu-Natal	Uthukela DM	Ntabamhlope Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	10	19
KwaZulu-Natal	Uthungulu DM	Empangeni Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	11	29
KwaZulu-Natal	Uthungulu DM	KwaMagwaza Hosp	ANSUR	RURAL	10	19
KwaZulu-Natal	Uthungulu DM	KwaYanguye Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	12	7
KwaZulu-Natal	Uthungulu DM	L Umfolozi War Mem Hosp	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	13	11
KwaZulu-Natal	Uthungulu DM	Mabhuqweni Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	12	7
KwaZulu-Natal	Uthungulu DM	Malunga Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	12	7
KwaZulu-Natal	Uthungulu DM	Mpandleni Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	10	19
KwaZulu-Natal	Uthungulu DM	Nogajuka Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	12	8
KwaZulu-Natal	Uthungulu DM	Nseleni CHC	ANSUR	RURAL	10	19
KwaZulu-Natal	Uthungulu DM	Phaphamani Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	10	19
KwaZulu-Natal	Uthungulu DM	Richards Bay Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	11	29
KwaZulu-Natal	Uthungulu DM	Samungu Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	12	7
KwaZulu-Natal	Uthungulu DM	Thokozani Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	10	19
KwaZulu-Natal	Zululand DM	Lomo Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	12	7
KwaZulu-Natal	Zululand DM	Luneburg Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	10	19
KwaZulu-Natal	Zululand DM	Makhwela Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	12	7
KwaZulu-Natal	Zululand DM	Mason Str Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	10	19
KwaZulu-Natal	Zululand DM	Nhlopheni Clinic	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	13	10
KwaZulu-Natal	Zululand DM	Okhukho Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	12	7
KwaZulu-Natal	Zululand DM	Queen Nolonolo Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	10	19
KwaZulu-Natal	Zululand DM	Ulundi A Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	10	19
Limpopo	Capricorn DM	Chuene Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	14	15
Limpopo	Capricorn DM	Dithabaneng Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	14	15
Limpopo	Capricorn DM	Mamotshwa Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	14	15
Limpopo	Capricorn DM	Moletlane Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	14	15
Limpopo	Capricorn DM	Nthabiseng Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	14	15
Limpopo	Capricorn DM	Sehlale Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	15	8
Limpopo	Capricorn DM	Seshego IV Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	15	8
Limpopo	Mopani DM	Bolobedu Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	15	8

Province	District	Facility	ANSUR status	Locality	Stratum	Minimum target number of records
Limpopo	Mopani DM	Duiwelskloof CHC	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	15	8
Limpopo	Mopani DM	Duiwelskloof Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	15	8
Limpopo	Mopani DM	Hlaneki Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	14	15
Limpopo	Mopani DM	Julesburg	ANSUR	RURAL	14	15
Limpopo	Mopani DM	Makhushane Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	14	15
Limpopo	Mopani DM	Mamaila Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	15	8
Limpopo	Mopani DM	Mashishimale Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	15	8
Limpopo	Mopani DM	Mhlava Willem Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	14	15
Limpopo	Mopani DM	Modjadji 5 Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	15	8
Limpopo	Mopani DM	Namakgale A Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	14	15
Limpopo	Mopani DM	Nkhensani Gateway	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	15	8
Limpopo	Mopani DM	Ooghoek Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	14	16
Limpopo	Mopani DM	Relela Clinic	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	15	8
Limpopo	Mopani DM	Shitlakati Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	15	8
Limpopo	Mopani DM	Shivulani Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	14	15
Limpopo	Mopani DM	Tzaneen LA Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	15	8
Limpopo	Sekhukhune DM	Eerstegeluk Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	14	15
Limpopo	Sekhukhune DM	Mankotsane Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	15	8
Limpopo	Sekhukhune DM	Naboomkoppies Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	15	8
Limpopo	Sekhukhune DM	Phokoane Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	15	8
Limpopo	Sekhukhune DM	Probeerin Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	14	15
Limpopo	Sekhukhune DM	Schoonoord Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	14	16
Limpopo	Sekhukhune DM	St Rita's Gateway	ANSUR	RURAL	14	15
Limpopo	Sekhukhune DM	Swaranang Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	14	15
Limpopo	Sekhukhune DM	Tshehlwaneng Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	14	15
Limpopo	Vhembe DM	Kuruleni Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	14	15
Limpopo	Vhembe DM	Makahlule Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	15	8
Limpopo	Vhembe DM	Malamulele Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	14	15
Limpopo	Vhembe DM	Matsa Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	14	15
Limpopo	Vhembe DM	Ntlhaveni D Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	15	8
Limpopo	Vhembe DM	Olifantshoek Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	15	8
Limpopo	Vhembe DM	Shingwedzi Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	15	8
Limpopo	Vhembe DM	Vhufuli Tshitereke Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	14	15
Limpopo	Vhembe DM	William Eddie CHC	ANSUR	RURAL	14	15
Limpopo	Waterberg DM	Ellisras Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	14	15

ASSESSMENT OF THE UTILITY OF PREVENTION-OF-MOTHER-TO-CHILD HIV TRANSMISSION PROGRAM DATA FOR HIV SENTINEL SURVEILLANCE AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN IN SOUTH AFRICA

Province	District	Facility	ANSUR status	Locality	Stratum	Minimum target number of records
Limpopo	Waterberg DM	Mamaselela Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	15	8
Limpopo	Waterberg DM	Roedtan Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	15	8
Mpumalanga	Ehlanzeni DM	Barberton Gateway	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	18	13
Mpumalanga	Ehlanzeni DM	Dludluma Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	17	8
Mpumalanga	Ehlanzeni DM	Gutshwa Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	16	17
Mpumalanga	Ehlanzeni DM	Kaapschehoop Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	17	8
Mpumalanga	Ehlanzeni DM	Mananga Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	17	8
Mpumalanga	Ehlanzeni DM	Mbonisweni Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	16	17
Mpumalanga	Ehlanzeni DM	Mgobodi CHC	ANSUR	RURAL	16	17
Mpumalanga	Ehlanzeni DM	Mpakeni Clinic	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	18	13
Mpumalanga	Ehlanzeni DM	Ndindindi Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	17	8
Mpumalanga	Ehlanzeni DM	Nelsville Clinic	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	18	13
Mpumalanga	Ehlanzeni DM	Rolle Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	17	8
Mpumalanga	Ehlanzeni DM	Tonga Block C Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	16	17
Mpumalanga	Ehlanzeni DM	Xanthia Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	16	17
Mpumalanga	G Sibande DM	Breyten Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	17	8
Mpumalanga	G Sibande DM	Derby (Rustplaas) Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	17	8
Mpumalanga	G Sibande DM	Driefontein CHC	ANSUR	RURAL	16	17
Mpumalanga	G Sibande DM	Eerstehoek Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	16	17
Mpumalanga	G Sibande DM	Hartebeeskop Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	17	8
Mpumalanga	G Sibande DM	Iswepe CHC	ANSUR	RURAL	16	17
Mpumalanga	G Sibande DM	Kinross/Thistle Grov	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	17	8
Mpumalanga	G Sibande DM	Langverwacht Ext14 Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	16	17
Mpumalanga	G Sibande DM	Mayflower CHC	ANSUR	RURAL	16	17
Mpumalanga	G Sibande DM	Sheepmoor CHC	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	17	8
Mpumalanga	G Sibande DM	Tjakastad Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	16	17
Mpumalanga	Nkangala DM	Beatty Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	16	17
Mpumalanga	Nkangala DM	Bloedfontein Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	16	17
Mpumalanga	Nkangala DM	Empumelelweni CHC	ANSUR	RURAL	16	17
Mpumalanga	Nkangala DM	Gemsbokspruit Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	16	17
Mpumalanga	Nkangala DM	Hendrina Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	16	17
Mpumalanga	Nkangala DM	Vlaklaagte 2 CHC	ANSUR	RURAL	16	17

Province	District	Facility	ANSUR status	Locality	Stratum	Minimum target number of records
North West	Bojanala Platinum DM	Anna Legoale Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	19	14
North West	Bojanala Platinum DM	Brits Hosp	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	20	4
North West	Bojanala Platinum DM	Cyferkuil Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	19	14
North West	Bojanala Platinum DM	Hartebeesfontein Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	19	14
North West	Bojanala Platinum DM	Lebotloane Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	19	14
North West	Bojanala Platinum DM	Modderkuil Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	19	14
North West	Bojanala Platinum DM	Rietfontein Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	20	4
North West	Bojanala Platinum DM	Sandfontein Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	19	14
North West	Bojanala Platinum DM	Swartdam Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	19	14
North West	Dr K Kaunda DM	Botshabelo CHC	ANSUR	URBAN	19	14
North West	Dr K Kaunda DM	Park Street Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	19	14
North West	Dr K Kaunda DM	Stilfontein Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	19	14
North West	Ngaka Modiri Molema DM	Boikhutso Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	19	14
North West	Ngaka Modiri Molema DM	Carlisonia HP	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	20	4
North West	Ngaka Modiri Molema DM	Matshepe Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	20	4
North West	Ngaka Modiri Molema DM	Mofufutso Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	20	4
North West	Ruth Segomotsi Mompati DM	Buxton Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	19	14
North West	Ruth Segomotsi Mompati DM	Christiana Town Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	19	14
North West	Ruth Segomotsi Mompati DM	Dryharts Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	20	4
North West	Ruth Segomotsi Mompati DM	Upper Majeakgoro Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	19	14
Northern Cape	Frances Baard DM	Florianville Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	21	30
Northern Cape	J T Gaetsewe DM	Kagiso CHC	ANSUR	RURAL	21	30
Northern Cape	Namakwa DM	Bergsig (M Shapiro) Clini	ANSUR	RURAL	21	30

Province	District	Facility	ANSUR status	Locality	Stratum	Minimum target number of records
Northern Cape	Pixley ka Seme DM	Britstown Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	22	12
Northern Cape	Pixley ka Seme DM	Ethembeni	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	22	12
Northern Cape	ZF Mgcawu DM	Kakamas Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	21	30
Northern Cape	ZF Mgcawu DM	Leerkrans Sat	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	22	12
Northern Cape	ZF Mgcawu DM	Postdene Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	21	30
Western Cape	Cape Town MM	Bellville S CDC	ANSUR	URBAN	24	20
Western Cape	Cape Town MM	Blue Downs Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	24	20
Western Cape	Cape Town MM	Bothasig Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	24	20
Western Cape	Cape Town MM	Crossroads CDC	ANSUR	URBAN	24	20
Western Cape	Cape Town MM	E River CHC	ANSUR	URBAN	24	20
Western Cape	Cape Town MM	Fagan Street Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	24	20
Western Cape	Cape Town MM	False Bay Hosp	ANSUR	URBAN	24	20
Western Cape	Cape Town MM	Fisantekraal Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	24	20
Western Cape	Cape Town MM	Gustrouw CDC	ANSUR	URBAN	24	20
Western Cape	Cape Town MM	Kuyasa CDC	ANSUR	URBAN	24	20
Western Cape	Cape Town MM	Mamre CDC	ANSUR	URBAN	24	21
Western Cape	Cape Town MM	Matthew Goniwe CDC	ANSUR	URBAN	24	20
Western Cape	Cape Town MM	Michael M CDC	ANSUR	URBAN	24	20
Western Cape	Cape Town MM	Nolungile CDC	ANSUR	URBAN	24	20
Western Cape	Cape Town MM	Parkwood Clinic	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	26	5
Western Cape	Cape Town MM	Parow Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	24	20
Western Cape	Cape Town MM	Silvertown Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	24	20
Western Cape	Cape Town MM	Sir Lowry's Pass Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	24	20
Western Cape	Cape Town MM	Site B CHC	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	26	5
Western Cape	Cape Town MM	Site C Youth Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	24	21
Western Cape	Cape Town MM	Vuyani Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	24	20
Western Cape	Cape Winelands DM	Cogmanskloof Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	23	8
Western Cape	Cape Winelands DM	Touws River Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	23	8
Western Cape	Eden DM	Bridgeton CDC	ANSUR	RURAL	23	8
Western Cape	Eden DM	Conville CDC	ANSUR	RURAL	23	8
Western Cape	Eden DM	Heidelberg Clinic	ANSUR	URBAN	24	20
Western Cape	Eden DM	Lawaaikamp Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	23	8
Western Cape	Eden DM	New Horizon Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	23	8
Western Cape	Eden DM	Oudtshoornt Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	25	2

Province	District	Facility	ANSUR status	Locality	Stratum	Minimum target number of records
Western Cape	Eden DM	Riversdale Clinic	ANSUR	RURAL	23	8
Western Cape	Eden DM	Shuda GP	NON-ANSUR	URBAN	26	5
Western Cape	Eden DM	Thembalethu CDC	ANSUR	RURAL	23	8
Western Cape	Overberg DM	Buffeljagsrivier Clinic	NON-ANSUR	RURAL	25	2
Total minimum	target (to sample +2-	3 records per site)				6170

## B: Actual targeted and realised sample size by sampling strata

			TARGET SAMP	LE SIZES		REALISED SAN	IPLE
Strata	Province	ANSUR status	Number of facilities	Number of records	Contribution to total sample size	Number of extracted records	Sample realization
1	Eastern Cape	ANSUR	10	202	3%	144	71%
2	Eastern Cape	ANSUR	11	223	3%	386	173%
3	Eastern Cape	NON	14	280	4%	133	47%
4	Eastern Cape	NON	8	154	2%	137	89%
5	Free State	ANSUR	12	245	3%	368	150%
6	Free State	NON	3	54	1%	33	61%
7	Free State	NON	2	47	1%	35	75%
8	Gauteng	ANSUR	53	1060	15%	4342	410%
9	Gauteng	NON	33	669	9%	1772	265%
10	KwaZulu- Natal	ANSUR	24	476	7%	1079	227%
11	KwaZulu- Natal	ANSUR	26	518	7%	2011	388%
12	KwaZulu- Natal	NON	19	377	5%	345	92%
13	KwaZulu- Natal	NON	9	181	3%	205	113%
14	Limpopo	ANSUR	25	506	7%	776	153%
15	Limpopo	NON	20	393	5%	426	108%
16	Mpumalanga	ANSUR	17	340	5%	662	195%
17	Mpumalanga	NON	10	193	3%	210	109%
18	Mpumalanga	NON	3	58	1%	49	84%
19	North West	ANSUR	14	281	4%	499	177%
20	North West	NON	6	129	2%	69	54%

			TARGET SAMP	LE SIZES		REALISED SAM	IPLE
Strata	Province	ANSUR status	Number of facilities	Number of records	Contribution to total sample size	Number of extracted records	Sample realization
21	Northern Cape	ANSUR	5	107	1%	312	290%
22	Northern Cape	NON	3	53	1%	56	105%
23	Western Cape	ANSUR	10	192	3%	120	62%
24	Western Cape	ANSUR	18	364	5%	586	161%
25	Western Cape	NON	2	33	0%	18	54%
26	Western Cape	NON	3	63	1%	5	8%
Total			360	7200	100%	14778	

## NOTES:


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