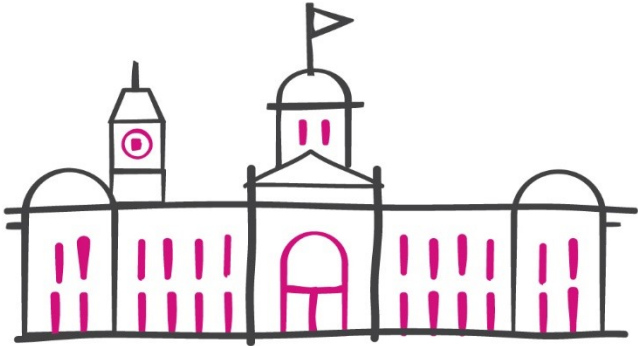


HIV, Hepatitis B and C Toolkit

Birmingham Measurement Tools Webinar Series



 **RESET**

 **RESHAPE**

 **RESTART**

Introduction



Impact and outcome measurement should be a key part of any intervention.

Measuring the impact of what we do helps us demonstrate that what we are doing is making a difference. This helps us demonstrate that an intervention is having an impact in a measurable way rather than using just stories.

Using standard tools allows us to compare different interventions impact. Combining these standard measures with standard questions on people's identity helps understand if different interventions are more effective for different groups. We can also combine them with information on the cost of an intervention and the numbers of users to look at cost effectiveness.

Without clear impact and outcome measurements it is difficult to support funding for interventions or to justify that the approach used should be continued or scaled up.



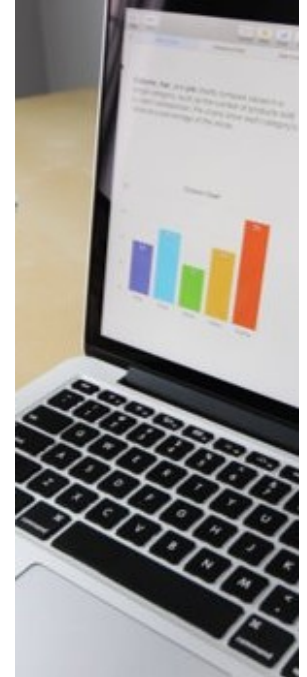
Birmingham Public Health Measurement Toolbox

The Birmingham Public Health Measurement Toolbox has been developed to standardise impact and outcome measures for interventions that are trying to improve health and wellbeing across Birmingham.

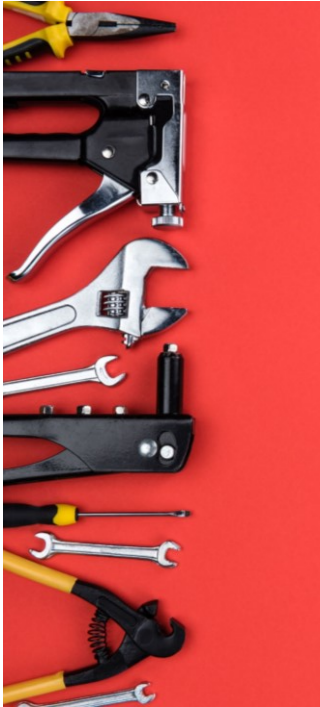
The toolbox supports organisations when they are developing projects to build the appropriate measures into their service design.

It provides clarity and transparency on how to clearly assess and measure interventions based on their focus, which can then be demonstrated clearly when applying for funding.

It allows for accurate and meaningful comparisons between different programmes and interventions to help inform decision-making.



Contents



The Tool Box is a developing set of resources to support measurement related to different areas of health and wellbeing, these include:

- Physical activity
- Smoking
- Mental Wellbeing
- High Blood Pressure/Hypertensions
- Long-acting Reversible Contraception
- HIV and Hepatitis Risk Reduction

For each section there is:

- A description of the issue/topic
- Links for local or national information on the issue/topic
- A description of the tool
- Information on any registration requirements to use the tool
- Useful links to support behaviour change and evidence-based interventions related to the issue/topic
- A case study example of using the tool in practice



HIV and Hepatitis B & C Toolkit



What are HIV and Hepatitis

- HIV is a virus that damages your immune system and weakens your ability to fight disease.
 - HIV is very preventable, especially with access to new medications
- Hepatitis B and C are viruses that can cause damage to your liver.
 - There are vaccinations to protect us against Hepatitis B, and medications to help your body fight both viruses after acquisition
- HIV and Hepatitis can both be spread by:
 - Sharing needles or injecting equipment
 - Condomless sex
 - From mother to child during pregnancy, childbirth or breastfeeding



National and Local Context

- There are approximately 95,000 people living with HIV in the UK
 - 2262 people living with HIV in Birmingham in 2022
 - 292 new diagnoses in the West Midlands in 2022, 19 of these were late stage
- There is a disproportionate rise in new diagnoses amongst women
 - 111 of new diagnoses in West Midlands were women exposed via sex with men, an increase from 70 in 2021 and 2022



National and Local Context

- 200,000 people are living with Hepatitis B and 81,000 with Hepatitis C in the UK
 - In 2022 there were 222 new diagnoses of Hepatitis B and 139 new diagnoses of Hepatitis C in Birmingham
- In October 2022, Birmingham signed up to the Fast Track Cities + initiative, aimed to target and eliminate HIV, Viral Hepatitis and TB by 2030



Testing for HIV and Hepatitis

- HIV and Hepatitis B and C can be diagnosed by a blood test
- Early diagnosis leads to better health outcomes and reduced transmission
- Identifying those who are at high risk but test negative, presents the opportunity to provide;
 - Vaccination against Hepatitis B
 - Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP)
 - Awareness of risk and behavioural change to reduce that risk



What are we aiming to measure in the tool?

Our aim is to increase the number of women who are at high risk of HIV and/or BBV who:

- understand their risk
- are vaccinated for Hepatitis B
- using Pre-exposure HIV Prophylaxis

Measure the impact of any interventions addressing this

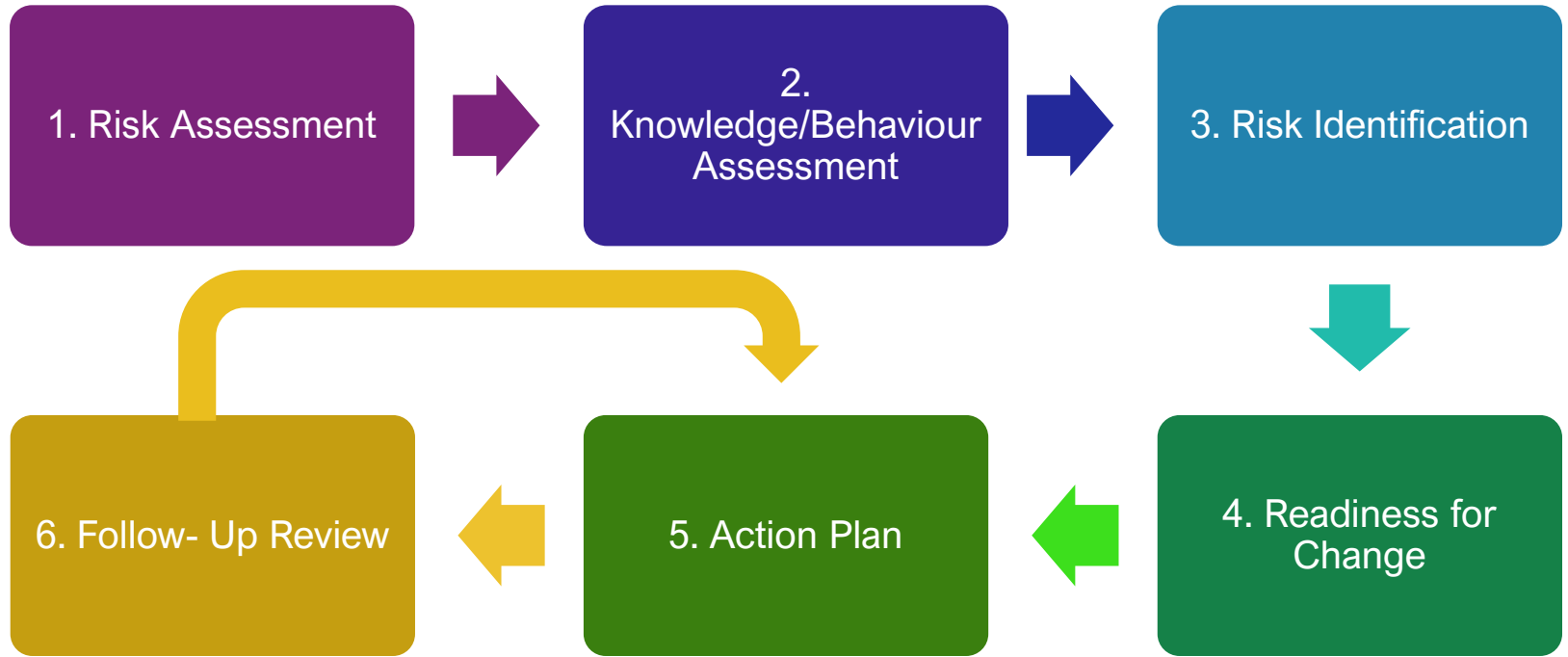


Using the tool

- This tool is intended to be used to:
 - Identify those at high risk of infection
 - Assess knowledge and understanding
 - Identify those who feel ready to make a change
 - Review and monitor progress with follow up appointments



How to use tool- flowchart



Using the tool

- The tool should be used following consent from participants
- The questions should be asked in a private setting
 - Service user should be alone, without fear of being overheard
 - Interpreting services used where appropriate
- Confidentiality will not be broken unless safety of service user/others is at risk
- Data should be stored securely and not shared without consent



Risk Reduction Tool- Risk Assessment

Risk Assessment Tool	
Were you born outside of Northern/Western Europe, USA or Australasia?	
How many people have you had sex with in the past 12 months?	
Have you ever paid, or been paid, for sex?	
Have you ever injected drugs, or had sex with someone who injects drugs?	
Are you a man who has sex with other men, or have you had sex with a man who has sex with other men?	
Have you had sex with anyone born outside of Northern/Western Europe, USA or Australasia?	
Have you ever used drugs prior to having sex?	
Have you ever been diagnosed with a sexually transmitted infection (STI)?	
Have you had sex with someone who told you that they have HIV or Hepatitis B or C?	



Risk Reduction Tool- Behaviour/Knowledge Assessment

Personal beliefs	
Are you worried about HIV, Hepatitis B or C?	
Do you know how you can acquire HIV or hepatitis B or C?	
Do you know how to prevent yourself from contracting HIV or Hepatitis B or C?	
Do you think you are personally at risk of acquiring HIV or Hepatitis B or C?	
Would you like to know more about your risk and how to reduce this?	

Knowledge Test	
There is a difference between HIV and AIDS	
Only people who have sex with many people can contract HIV	
There are vaccinations and medications to prevent against HIV/Hepatitis	
Use of alcohol/drugs can affect consistency of condom use	
Condom use can protect against HIV and Hepatitis	
Knowing HIV/Hepatitis status can lead to a better quality of life	
Having sex with someone whose status you do not know will not put you at risk of HIV	
People living with HIV need to use condoms to protect their loved ones	
People living with HIV can take treatment to prevent them from infecting others	



Risk Reduction Tool- Results and Plan

Assessment Results	
Is this person at risk?	
Does this person want to change?	
Does this person feel ready to make a change?	

Risk Reduction Plan	
Current Behaviour	Unprotected sex
Goal Behaviour	Protected sex to reduce risk of HIV acquisition
Steps to reach goal	Condoms during sex, PrEP, vaccinations etc..
Challenges to behaviour change	How to discuss with partner, attendance at clinic..
Support for behaviour change	Free condoms, access to PrEP, leaflets for THT/support
Referral made?	Eg to health advisors
Follow up/timeline for plan	By next appointment (eg 3/12 follow up)



Risk Reduction Tool- Follow up Review

Behaviour Change Review	
Review Behaviour, Goal and Steps	Using condoms with most partners, taking PrEP every day
Success/improvement?	Congratulated on increase in condom use and good adherence to PrEP, discussed vaccinations
Any further progress required	Aim to use condoms with all partners
Challenges faced	Access to condoms- multiple packs given in clinic today to support this, patient aware to attend umbrella at any time for further supply
Extra support needed/offered	
New timeframe	Follow up appointment in 3 months



Specific risks and issues to consider

- It is important to remember that the tool can potentially lead to disclosure of sensitive information and safety concerns
- Those using the tool should:
 - Have appropriate safeguarding and referral procedures in place
 - Be appropriately trained
 - Have safe and secure data storage processes



Case study

- For example, this tool could identify a high-risk service-user, having condomless sex with multiple partners
- If the service user feels ready to change, this could result in:
 - Discussions around safe sex and condom use
 - Referral to Sexual Health Services for consideration of PrEP for HIV and vaccination against Hepatitis C
 - Regular testing for BBV, to allow early diagnosis and access to treatment
- Evidence impact of intervention



Additional resources

- [Our services - Umbrella Health](#)
- [Hepatitis B vaccine - NHS \(www.nhs.uk\)](#)
- [British Liver Trust - Pioneering Liver Health](#)
- [Fast-Track Cities Plus overview | Fast-Track Cities Plus initiative | Birmingham City Council](#)
- [People First Charter - HIV Language, Person First Language](#)



Are there any questions?



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