Confidential

Country:

## Health Care Utilization and Treatment of TB/HIV coinfection

Dear TB:HIV study investigator,
Thank you very much for participating in the Health Care Utilization and Treatment of TB/HIV coinfection on-line survey
• Aim of survey: to evaluate health care provided to the TB/HIV coinfected patients at different countries/ clinics, participating in the TB:HIV Study
• Time required for completion: 15 minutes
• Reimbursed with: 100 Euro
• Deadline: 14 December, 2012.
Results for a specific clinic or country will not be reported on separately unless we have obtained acceptance from the involved clinics.
Date:
City:

Centre:	□ 100
	☐ 151 ☐ 201
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	<ul><li>☐ 951</li><li>☐ 953</li></ul>
	☐ 955
	□ 962
	☐ 965 ☐ 970
	☐ 975
	□ 989
	□ 990
Name of the hospital:	
Department:	
Name of the person completing the questionnaire:	



1.

2.

3.

Background information about the person completing this questionnaire			
Title:			
Position:			
Number of years employed at this hospital:			
How many HIV-positive patients without TB do you usually see per month?			
How many HIV-positive patients with a new TB diagnosis do you usually see per month?			
How many new TB patients without HIV infection do you usually see per month?			
Background information about hospital/department where you are employed			
Number of beds:			
Number of HIV-positive patients under regularfollow-up:			
Number of newly diagnosed HIV-positive patients over the last 12 months:			
Number of new TB cases (both smear positive and negative) diagnosed over the last 12 months among HIV-positive patients:			
Number of new TB cases (both smear positive and negative) diagnosed over the last 12 months among HIV-negative patients:			
I. INTEGRATION OF HIV AND TB SERVICES			
Are HIV and TB services for management of TB/HIV coinfected patients currently integrated in your country/city? (this question does not cover management of TB-monoinfected patients, without HIV infection)			
<ul> <li>Yes, HIV and TB services are located at the same department within one hospital</li> <li>Yes, HIV and TB services are located at different departments within one hospital</li> <li>Yes, but HIV and TB services are located at different hospitals/facilities</li> <li>Yes, other</li> <li>No</li> </ul>			
If other, please indicate:			
Are TB/HIV coinfected patients usually treated by the same doctors for both diseases?			
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Sometimes			
If HIV and TB are treated by different specialists, is there a well established collaboration? (Check all answers that apply)			



4.

5.

6.

☐ Yes, we have regular face-to-face meetings
☐ Weekly ☐ Monthly ☐ Other
If other, please indicate:
☐ Yes, we communicate regularly by phone consultations
☐ Weekly ☐ Monthly ☐ Other
If other, please indicate:
☐ Yes, we consult patients by visiting the corresponding department/ hospital
☐ Yes, other
If other, please indicate:
□ No
If HIV and TB are treated by different specialists, who can normally prescribe combination antiretroviral therapy (cART)?
<ul> <li>□ Only HIV doctors can prescribe cART</li> <li>□ TB doctors can prescribe cART in consultation with HIV doctors</li> <li>□ TB doctors can prescribe cART independently and consult with an HIV specialist later, if needed</li> </ul>
If HIV and TB are treated by different specialists, who can normally prescribe anti-TB treatment?
<ul> <li>☐ Only TB doctors can prescribe anti-TB treatment</li> <li>☐ HIV doctors can prescribe anti-TB treatment in consultation with TB doctors</li> <li>☐ HIV doctors can prescribe anti-TB treatment independently, and consult with TB specialist later, if needed</li> </ul>
Which guidelines are you using for the management of TB/HIV patients? (Check all answers that apply)
□ Local
Indicate and attach guidelines/provide internet link:
☐ National



	Indicate country and attach guidelines/provideinternet link:
	☐ International
	Please indicate which:
	<ul> <li>□ European AIDS Clinical Society (EACS)</li> <li>□ International AIDS Society (IAS)</li> <li>□ Centres for Disease Control (CDC), USA</li> <li>□ World Health Organization (WHO)</li> <li>□ BHIVA (British HIV Association)</li> <li>□ Other</li> </ul>
	Indicate and attach guidelines/provide internet link:
7.	In your country, is opioid substitution therapy (OST) available for TB/HIV patients who inject drugs (IDU)?
	<ul> <li>Yes, OST is available for all TB/HIV patients in need of OST</li> <li>Yes, but availability is limited and not all in need of OST are offered OST</li> <li>Only within research projects</li> <li>No</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>
	If other, please indicate:
	II. UTILIZATION OF HIV HEALTH CARE
8.	Do you test TB patients for HIV-infection?
	<ul> <li>☐ Yes, all patients diagnosed with TB are offered HIV testing</li> <li>☐ Yes, but not all patients diagnosed with TB are offered HIV testing</li> <li>☐ No</li> </ul>
	Please indicate approximate proportion of patients tested during last year:
9.	What are the most common reasons for not testing TB patients for HIV? (Check all answers that apply)
	<ul> <li>□ The incidence of HIV among TB patients in our country/city is very low</li> <li>□ An HIV test is not included among the routine tests for TB patients in our hospital</li> <li>□ No funding to do HIV test in TB patients</li> <li>□ Patients frequently refuse to be tested for HIV</li> <li>□ Lack of awareness among doctors</li> <li>□ Other</li> </ul>
	If other, please indicate:
10.	In general, how often are routine tests (CD4-cell count, HIV-RNA, blood test) performed among stable HIV patients without ongoing infections/diseases and not receiving combination antiretroviral treatment (cART) in the outpatient clinic?
	☐ Every 3-4 months ☐ Every 6 months ☐ Other
	If other please indicate:

11.	infections/disease in the outpatient clinic?
	☐ Every 3-4 months ☐ Every 6 months ☐ Other
	If other, please indicate:
12.	Do patients need to pay a fee for HIV services at your clinic/hospital?
	<ul> <li>Yes, all patients need to pay a fee for HIV services</li> <li>Yes, some patients</li> <li>No</li> </ul>
	If yes, some patients: (Check all answers that apply)
	<ul> <li>□ Patients without some kind of health insurance</li> <li>□ Patients without a residence permit</li> <li>□ Patients who are assessed to be 'able to pay'</li> <li>□ Other</li> </ul>
	If other, please indicate:
	Please specify what the patients need to pay a fee for: (Check all answers that apply)
	☐ Clinical consultation ☐ ART ☐ Treatment for opportunistic infections ☐ CD4 measurements ☐ HIV-RNA measurements ☐ Other laboratory investigations ☐ Other services
	If other laboratory investigations, please indicate:
	If other services, please indicate:
13.	Which guidelines for management of HIV-infection (NOT TB/HIV coinfection) do you use? (Check all answers that apply)
	☐ Local
	Indicate and attach guidelines/provide internet link:
	☐ National
	Indicate country and attach guidelines/provideinternet link:
	☐ International



	☐ EACS ☐ IAS ☐ CDC ☐ WHO ☐ BHIVA ☐ Other	
	Indicate and attach guidelines/provide internet link:	
14.	What are the criteria to start cART in TB/HIV coinfected patients (if patients are not on cART at TB diagnosis)?  As soon as possible after TB diagnosis and no later than 2 months, irrespective of CD4 cell count Depends on CD4 cell count using general guidelines for when to start cART Other	
	If other, please indicate:	
15.	What antiretroviral regimens are the regimens of choice for TB/HIV coinfected patients at your clinic? (Check all answe that apply)	∍rs
	☐ 2 NRTIs + 1 NNRTI	
	Please indicate the preferred NNRTI	
	<ul><li>☐ Efavirenz</li><li>☐ Nevirapine</li><li>☐ Other</li></ul>	
	If other, please indicate:	
	☐ 3 or 4 NRTIs	
	☐ 2 NRTIs + 1 boosted PI	
	Please indicate the preferred PI	
	<ul> <li>□ Boosted LPV (Kaletra)</li> <li>□ Boosted FOS-APV</li> <li>□ Boosted DRV</li> <li>□ Boosted SQV</li> <li>□ Boosted ATV</li> <li>□ Other</li> </ul>	
	If other, please indicate:	
	☐ Other	
	If other, please indicate:	



□ National

16.	Please indicate the preferred NRTI backbone:
	☐ TDF + FTC ☐ ABC + 3TC ☐ AZT + 3TC ☐ Other
	If other, please indicate:
17.	If efavirenz is prescribed as part of the antiretroviral regimen, what dosage do you use together with rifampicin?
	☐ 600 mg ☐ 800 mg ☐ Weight-dependent
18.	Do you routinely use Therapeutic Drug Monitoring (TDM) when administering efavirenz?
	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Sometimes
	III. UTILIZATION OF TB HEALTH CARE
20.	Do you regularly screen HIV patients for TB?
	☐ Yes ☐ Sometimes ☐ No
21.	How often do you screen HIV patients for TB? (Check all answers that apply)
	<ul> <li>☐ All patients once per year</li> <li>☐ In case of risk factors (recent contacts, CD4 cell count &lt; 200)</li> <li>☐ In case of clinical indication</li> <li>☐ Depends on funding</li> <li>☐ At time of HIV diagnosis</li> <li>☐ Other</li> </ul>
	If other, please indicate:
22.	What tests do you normally use for TB screening in HIV-patients? (Check all answers that apply)
	<ul> <li>☐ Tuberculin skin test (TST)</li> <li>☐ Interferon Gamma Release Assay (IGRA) test</li> <li>☐ Chest X-ray</li> <li>☐ Other</li> </ul>
	If other, please indicate:
23.	Which guidelines for the management of TB (NOT TB/HIV) do you use? (Check all answers that apply)
	☐ Local
	Indicate and attach guidelines/provide internet link:



	Indicate country and attach guidelines/provideinternet link:
	☐ International
	<ul> <li>□ WHO</li> <li>□ CDC</li> <li>□ BHIVA</li> <li>□ Other</li> </ul>
	Indicate and attach guidelines/provide internet link:
24.	Where are TB/HIV coinfected patients treated for their TB?
	<ul> <li>☐ At a special TB hospital</li> <li>☐ At an infectious diseases hospital/department</li> <li>☐ In an HIV clinic/department</li> <li>☐ Other</li> </ul>
	If other, please indicate:
25.	What are the standard diagnostic procedures for TB in HIV-patients at your clinic? (Check all answers that apply)
	☐ Sputum (or any other sample) microscopy ☐ Sputum (or any other sample) culture ☐ Nucleic Acid Amplification (NAA) Tests ☐ Microscopy followed by culture/NAA test ☐ Primarily only microscopy ☐ X-ray ☐ CT-scan ☐ MR-scan ☐ Other
	If other, please indicate:
26.	Do you have rapid TB diagnostic tests available at your clinic? (Check all answers that apply)
	<ul> <li>Yes, we have Xpert MTB/RIF test</li> <li>Yes, we have other tests available</li> <li>No</li> </ul>
	If other tests available, please indicate:
27.	Do you perform resistance testing to anti-TB drugs?
	<ul> <li>Yes, routinely for all positive cultures on site</li> <li>Yes, but only if resistance is suspected on site</li> <li>Yes, routinely for all positive cultures, but we have to send samples to another facility/laboratory</li> <li>Yes, only if resistance is suspected, but we have to send samples to another facility/laboratory</li> <li>Depends on funding</li> <li>No, we don't have resistance tests available</li> </ul>



	What type of resistance test do you use? (Check all answers that apply)
	<ul> <li>□ Conventional resistance tests</li> <li>□ Xpert MTB/RIF test</li> <li>□ Molecular genotypic tests</li> <li>□ Other</li> </ul>
	If other, please indicate:
	Which drugs do you test for resistance: (Check all answers that apply)
	☐ 1st line anti-TB drugs ☐ 2nd line anti-TB drugs ☐ 3rd line anti-TB drugs
28.	What is the standard initial anti-TB treatment regimen for TB/HIV coinfected patients at your clinic? (Check all answers that apply)
	Initial phase:
	<ul> <li>□ 2 months of isoniazid, rifampicin, pyrazinamide and ethambutol</li> <li>□ 2 months of isoniazid, rifampicin, pyrazinamide and streptomycin</li> <li>□ Other</li> </ul>
	If other, please indicate:
	Continuation phase:
	<ul> <li>☐ 4 months of isoniazid, rifampicin</li> <li>☐ 7 months of isoniazid, rifampicin</li> <li>☐ Other</li> </ul>
	If other, please indicate:
	☐ Rifampicin is not usually used as a part of the initial anti-TB treatment
	☐ We normally add second-line drugs as part of the initial TB regimen in HIV-infected patients (without awaiting resistance test results)
	☐ Other
	If other, please indicate:
29.	How long do you usually treat fully susceptible pulmonary TB in HIV patients?
	☐ 6 months ☐ 9 months ☐ Other
	If other, please indicate:
30.	How long do you usually treat fully susceptible extra-pulmonary TB in HIV patients?
	☐ 6 months ☐ 9 months ☐ 12 months ☐ Other
	If other, please indicate:

31. How long do you usually treat fully susceptible disseminated TB in HIV patients?					
	☐ 9 months ☐ 12 months ☐ Other				
	If other, please indicate:				
32.	Do you perform a test of cure (culture of sputum/other material) at the end of TB treatment?				
	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Sometimes				
33.	If rifampicin is not used as a part of initial anti-TB treatment, please indicate why? (Check all answers that apply)				
	<ul> <li>☐ Concern of primary resistance</li> <li>☐ Concern of drug-drug interact</li> <li>☐ Concern of side-effects</li> <li>☐ Rifampicin is not routinely ava</li> <li>☐ Other</li> </ul>	tions with antiretroviral drugs			
	If other, please indicate:				
34.	Do you have Rifabutin available	at your clinic?			
	☐ Yes, unlimited ☐ Yes, only limited ☐ No				
	35. Do you have second line anti-TB drugs available at your clinic?				
		Unlimited	Limited	Not available	
	Amikacin				
	Kanamycin				
	Capreomycin				
	Viomycin				
	Ciprofloxacin				
	Levofloxacin				
	Moxifloxacin				
	Oflaxacin				
	Ethionamide				
	Prothionamide				
	P-aminosalicylic acid (PAS)				
	Cycloserin				

	36. Do you have third line anti-TB drugs available at your clinic?				
	Clarithromycin Linezolid Thioacetazone Thioridazine Arginine TMC207	Unlimited  □ □ □ □ □ □	Limited  □ □ □ □ □ □ □	Not available	
37.	7. Do you use the directly observed therapy strategy for the treatment of TB?  Yes, for the entire duration of TB treatment Yes, but only for the intensive phase of TB treatment Yes, but only for selected patient groups No, we don't have resources/funds to perform DOT strategy No, directly observed therapy is not part of our routine management of TB.				
38.	IV. FOLLOW-UP OF TB/HIV C  Is it standard practice that patients  Yes  No, patients are referred to other  No, other	remain under follow-up in you	·		
If no other, please indicate:  39.  Our clinic/hospital has procedures in place to prevent lost to follow up of TB (and HIV) patients such as: (Check all answers that apply)				ents such as:	
<ul> <li>☐ Attempting to contact patients if they miss an appointment</li> <li>(Check all answers that apply)</li> <li>☐ By phone</li> <li>☐ Email</li> <li>☐ Postal mail</li> <li>☐ Other</li> </ul>					
	If other, please indicate:  ☐ Having appointment slots at off	-hours (e.g.early in the mornin	g, after work, weekends)		
	☐ Providing drinks/snacks at the o	clinic			
☐ Providing other diagnostic or medical services as part of TB or HIV care (e.g., viral hepatitis screening, screening, on site opioid substitution therapy etc.)				atitis screening, STI	



	☐ Providing OST along with TB treatment
	☐ Contacting other facilities providing TB, HIV care or OST e.g. NGOs, or other public and private facilities to locate patients lost to follow up
	☐ Other
	If other, please indicate:
	☐ None of the above
40.	Are there any procedures in place to gain information about the status of the patient (dead, alive, cured, still of treatment) if a patients is no longer seen in the clinic?
	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know
	If yes, please indicate: (Check all answers that apply)
	<ul> <li>□ Repeated attempts to contact the patient</li> <li>□ Contact to the patient's family and/or friends</li> <li>□ Contact to other health care facilities</li> <li>□ Contact to social authorities or OST facilities</li> <li>□ Access to the death registry</li> <li>□ Other</li> </ul>
	If other, please indicate:

