

Immediate Treatment of Curable Sexually Transmitted and Genital Infections Among Antenatal Women in Papua New Guinea.

Results of a 2014 point of care pilot study conducted at Goilana Clinic, Alotau, MBP, Papua New Guinea

Presented by Steve Badman on behalf of the Study Investigators



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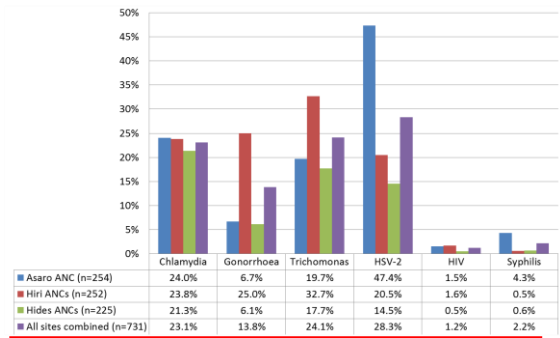


Background: STIs among pregnant women in PNG

Author	Kluflo et al, 1995	Mgone et al, 1997	Suarkia et al, 1999
Study population	206 pregnant women attending first antenatal clinic visit at Port Moresby General Hospital	155 women presenting in labour to Goroka Base Hospital	581 women presenting in labour to Goroka Base Hospital
Bacterial vaginosis	23.3 (17.7, 29.7)	-	-
<i>C. trachomatis</i>	17.7 (12.4, 24.0)	36.8 (29.2, 44.9)	34.1 (30.2, 38.1)
<i>N. gonorrhoeae</i>	-	-	-
<i>T. pallidum</i>	-	-	-
<i>T. vaginalis</i>	18.9 (13.8, 25.0)	-	-
HIV	-	-	-
HSV-2	-	-	-



More recent STI prevalence's at ANC's.



Laboratory-based STI testing strategy



Alternative? Point-of-care STI testing & treatment pilot study

Benefits:

- Quick and accurate results
- Same day treatment
- Same day contact tracing
- Reduced travel/time cost for patients
- Reduction in patient recall events
- Improved clinical effectiveness and impact on burden of disease





Aim of antenatal POC Pilot Study

- Evaluate the overall operational feasibility of point-of-care antenatal STI testing and treatment for the first time in PNG.
- In particular;**
 - Broadly assess attendee receptiveness to this new point of care testing approach.
 - Identify clinical spaces and workflow needed to operate point of care testing successfully.
 - With instruction, determine if self collected samples proved acceptable and reliable.
 - Identify if same day results and treatment were possible for attendee's.

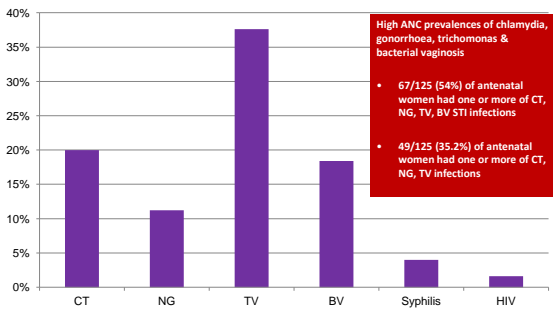


Methods

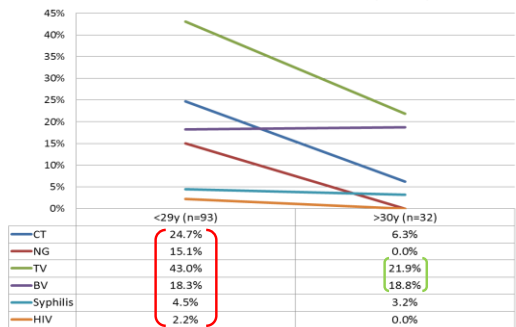
- This antenatal site chosen based on attendance rates.
- Women aged 18-35 selected based on known STI prevalence
- Attendees still had routine antenatal examinations
- Tests implemented were GeneXpert CT, NG, TV & BV Blue rapid test
- Syphilis and HIV rapid testing still done as routine
- Patients then managed based on POC test results.
- Consecutive sampling framework used from Aug to Nov 2014 until study numbers reached



Results: Prevalence of STIs among 125 antenatal women attending Golanai Clinic



Age-specific STI prevalence among antenatal women at first clinic visit, Golanai Clinic, Alotau (n=125)

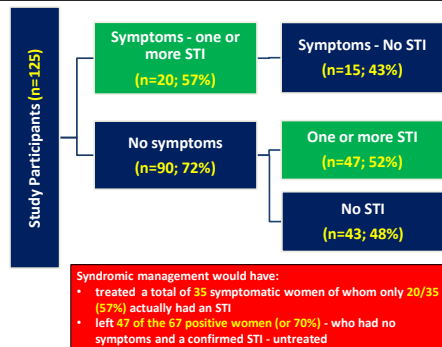


Other results

N=125	N (%)	95%CI
Socio-demographic characteristics		
Age, median of antenatal attendees	25.9	
Marital Status		
Married	108 (86)	
Single	16 (13)	
Divorced	0	
Widowed	1 (0.7)	
Clinical and laboratory findings		
1 curable genital STIs (CT, NG, TV, BV)	39 (31.2)	
2 curable genital STIs (CT, NG, TV, BV)	17 (13.6)	
3 curable genital STIs (CT, NG, TV, BV)	8 (6.4)	
4 curable genital STIs	3 (2.4)	
Any STI	67/125 (53.6)	44.4 - 62.5
% of STIs 15-24/all STIs	42/67 (63.0)	50.0 - 74.2
% of 25+ with STI/all STIs	25/67 (37.0)	25.7 - 49.9
% patients treated on same day as POC tests	58/67 (86.5)	76.0 - 93.6
% of women due to delivery for the first time	55 (44.0)	



Symptoms and treatment





Conclusions:

- Prevalence of STI's at this clinic remain high for antenatal women (like other parts of PNG).
- Many women (44%) had not delivered before.
- 70% of women with an STI were asymptomatic.
- POC approach can provide an important alternative to syndromic management and reduce unnecessary Rx.
- Attendee's and staff were enthusiastic about POC testing and same day treatment.
- Immediate treatment was possible for the vast majority (86.5%) of women with adequate resourcing.



Next Steps:

Implement large field trial to evaluate the impact of point-of-care STI diagnosis and treatment to reduce adverse pregnancy outcomes.

Design:

- Randomised cluster controlled trial
- Involving 4200 women attending antenatal clinics
- At 12 sites across Papua New Guinea
- Start 2016 (over 4 years)

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Thankyou