

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

5.1 Selection process of participants

A total of 250 women were assessed for eligibility for this study, 50 of whom were excluded because they did not meet the inclusion criteria. Of the 200 women who met the inclusion criteria, 30 declined consent for the study. Eventually, 170 women were recruited. The 170 women who were selected and included in the study were randomized into the two study groups. Both arms of the study group (Triple point of care screening and Conventional antenatal screening arm) had 85 women each randomized. In the Conventional arm, 6 did not complete the study. Figure 1 below depicts the trial profile for the study.

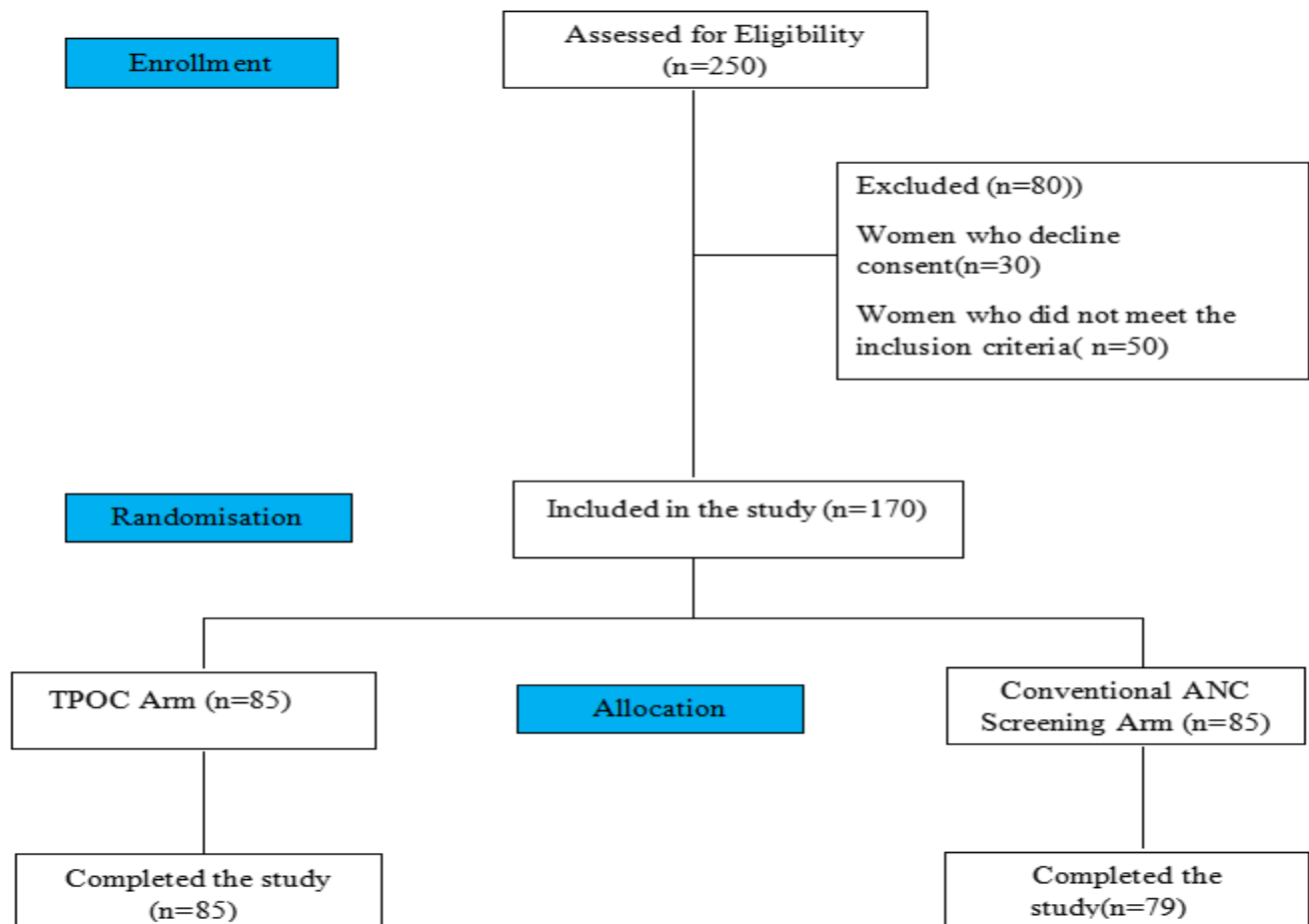


Figure 1: Consort diagram.

Table 5.1: Sociodemographic and Obstetric characteristics of the participants

Variable	Triple POC Test. Frequency (%) n =85	Conventional ANC Screening Frequency (%) n=79	Test statistics	P-value
Age (years)				
≤ 20	2(2.4)	1(1.3)	2.2	0.539
21-30	36(42.4)	38(48.1)		
31- 40	43(50.6)	39(49.4)		
>40	4(4.7)	1(1.3)	t=0.591	0.555
Mean age	31±5.4	30.5±5.0		
Education				
None	2(2.4)	0(0)	4.55	0.208
Primary	1(1.2)	3(3.8)		
Secondary	13(15.3)	18(22.8)		
Tertiary	69(81.2)	58(73.4)		
Occupation				
Housewife	7(8.2)	11(13.9)	1.628	0.804
Student	11(12.9)	10(12.7)		
Business/Trader	42(48.3)	33(41.8)		
Civil Servant	26(30.6)	25(31.6)		
Marital Status				
Single	1(1.2)	1(1.3)	0.003	0.958
Married	84(98.8)	78(98.7)		
Parity				
0	11(13.1)	14(17.9)	0.80	0.850
1	32(38.1)	27(34.6)		
2-4	36(42.9)	32(41)		
>4	5(6)	5(6.4)		
Time from home to ANC				
<30 minutes	42(49.4)	31(39.2)	2.05	0.561
30 - 59 minutes	38(44.7)	41(51.9)		
60 - 120 minutes	2(2.4)	2(2.5)		
>120 minutes	3(3.5)	5(6.3)		
History of Abortion				
Yes	39(45.9)	28(35.9)	1.675	0.196
No	46(54.1)	50(64.1)		

* t= t test statistics, POC= Point of care, ANC= Antenatal care

Table 5.1 shows the socio-demographic and Obstetric characteristics of the participants. Most of the participants in both groups are between the ages of 31-40 years of age(50.6% as against 49.4 %) for the intervention and control group respectively. Also, the majority of the participants have a tertiary level of education (81.2% compared to 73.4%) for intervention and control arm. In both groups, almost all the participants are married. It could also be observed that the majority of the participants had a parity of 2-4. Overall, the socio-demographic and obstetric characteristics of the participants in both groups were essentially similar, and there were no statistically significant differences in the sociodemographic and obstetric characteristics of the two arms.

Table 5.2: Proportion of participants who were tested for triple infections in both arms.

Parameter	Triple POCT Frequency (%) n =85	Conventional C Screening n=79(%)	AN	Test Statistic(Z- test)	P-value
No. Screened					
HIV	85(100)	78(98.7)		2.4939	0.0126
HBV	85(100)	34(43)		8.1	<0.0001
Syphilis test	85(100)	37(46.8)		7.73	<0.0001
Completed all test	85(100)	31(39.2)		8.54	<0.0001

Table 2.0 shows the proportion of clients who were tested for triple infections in the two strategies. All the clients carried out all the tests in the group which had the Triple point of care test whereas, only 31(39.2%) completed the test in the Conventional antenatal screening group.

Table 5.3: Preference of the Participants for the strategies

Parameter	Triple POCT	Conventional ANC Screening	Test Statistic	P-value
	Frequency(%)n=85	n=79		
Average turnaround time(min)	7±2	17847.27±15072.27	10.9	<0.0001
Preference for the strategy				
TPOCT	80(94.1)	74(93.7)	0.01	0.905
Conventional	5(5.9)	5(6.3)		
Preference for Referral				
TPOCT	80(94.1)	74(93.7)	0.014	0.091
Conventional	5(5.9)	5(6.3)		
Reason for preference of TPOCT				
Faster	67(83.8)	67(90.5)		
Cheaper	7(8.8)	4(5.4)		0.387
Easier	3(3.7)	3(4.1)		
Less painful	3(3.7)	0(0)		
Willingness to use POCT for other ANC Screening				
Yes	83(97.6)	76(96.2)		
No	2(2.4)	3(3.8)		0.673

TPOCT=Triple point of care test, ANC=antenatal care

Table 5.3 shows the preference of the participants in both groups to the different strategies employed in this study for participant screening for triple infections in the antenatal booking clinic. The average turnaround time for the intervention group who carried out the triple point of care test was 7 minutes $\pm$ 2 minutes while it was 17847.27 $\pm$ 15072.27 minutes equivalent to 13 days $\pm$ 11 days. This difference is statistically significant. In addition, most of the participants in both groups preferred the Triple point of care test and would want to refer other clients for this strategy and the reason for preference was that it was faster.

Table 5.4: **Relationship between sociodemographic characteristics of the participants and test completion in the Conventional antenatal screening arm.**

Variable	Completed	Not complete	Test statistics	P-value
Age (years)				
≤ 20	0(0)	1(2.1)	2.48	0.480
21-30	13(41.9)	25(52.1)		
31- 40	18(58.1)	21(43.8)		
>40	0(0)	1(2.1)		
Mean age	31±4.4	30.2±5.3	t=0.738	0.463
Education				
Primary	0(0)	3(6.2)	4.17	0.124
Secondary	10(32.3)	8(16.7)		
Tertiary	21(67.7)	37(77.1)		
Occupation				
House wife	5(16.1)	6(12.5)	0.962	0.915
Self-employed	0(0)	1(2.1)		
Student	4(12.9)	6(12.5)		
Business/Trader	13(41.9)	19(39.6)		
Civil Servant	9(29)	16(33.3)		
Marital Status				
Single	0(0)	1(2.1)	0.654	0.608
Married	31(100)	47(97.9)		
SES				
Lower	25(80.6)	45(93.8)	4.043	0.132
Middle	4(12.9)	1(2.1)		
Upper	2(6.5)	2(4.2)		
Time from home to ANC				
<30 minutes	13(41.9)	18(37.5)	2.24	0.523
30 - 59 minutes	17(54.8)	24(50)		
60 - 120 minutes	0(0)	2(4.2)		
>120 minutes	1(3.2)	4(8.3)		
Mode of Transportation				
Walking	0(0)	3(6.2)	2.06	0.358
Use of Bike	20(64.5)	28(58.3)		
Motor car	11(35.5)	17(35.4)		
SES	Socioeconomic status			

Table 5.4 shows the relationship between the socio-demographic characteristics and the completion of the triple test among the participants who had the conventional screening strategy. It could however be seen that the socio-demographic characteristics of the participants have no impact on their ability to timely carry out their routine antenatal screening.

Table 5.5: Proportion of participants who tested positive in each strategy and the prevalence of the infections.

Parameter	Triple POC test		Conventional ANC Screening		Prevalence (%)
	Frequency n=85	Positive ()	Frequency n=79	Positive ()	
	No. Screened	No. Positive	No. Screened	No. Positive	
HIV	85	2	78	2	2.5
HBV	85	1	34	3	3.4
Syphilis	85	0	37	0	0

Table 5.5 shows the proportion of participants who tested positive in each strategy. This was used to calculate the period prevalence of these infections in the sample of women tested. In both strategies, no participant tested positive for Syphilis infection while the prevalence of Hepatitis B in the studied participants during the study period was 3.4%, and that of HIV was found to be 2.5%.

