

Appendix IV

Supplementary effects of proactive case detection on access to screening and treatment adherence support for HIV and tuberculosis

In rural South Africa, households in clusters where CHWs had received additional training in proactive case finding of HIV, tuberculosis, and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) had odds (adjusted for household socio-demographic characteristics) of 1.40, 4.28, 4.70 and 15.89 of receiving HIV counselling and testing, STI screening, tuberculosis screening, and sputum collection [25,26]. Households in intervention clusters also had adjusted odds of 10, 9 and 7 of receiving antiretroviral therapy adherence support, tuberculosis direct observed therapy, and dual therapy adherence support [25,26]. In Ethiopia, proactive case detection and treatment support by CHWs for tuberculosis among the entire population of individuals led to a 101% increase in the case notification rate of smear-positive pulmonary tuberculosis, compared to a 16% increase in the control arm [29].