

Module 7: Preparation for Testing - Supplies and Kits

Purpose	To allow participants to become familiar and comfortable with the different supplies and materials required for HIV rapid testing.
Pre-requisite Modules	None
Module Time	50 minutes
Learning Objectives	<p>At the end of this module, participants will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> List and identify all the supplies required for HIV rapid testing List and identify all the components of test kits for HIV rapid testing



Module Overview

Step	Time	Activity/ Method	Content	Resources Needed
1	2 min	Presentation	Module introduction	Slides 1-2
2	15 min	Memory game	Supplies and materials	Slide 3; materials & supplies
3	10 min	Presentation	Identifying supplies & materials	Slides 4-18; materials & supplies
4	8 min	Presentation; Hands-on activity	Examining test kits	Slide 19; test kits
5	10 min	Activity	Organizing work area	Slide 20; materials, supplies, & test kits
5	5 min	Q&A	Summary	Slide 21

Material/Equipment Checklists

- PowerPoint slides or transparencies
- Overhead projector or computer w/LCD projector
- Rapid testing materials, supplies, and kits laid out on a table – have enough sets for display and passing around
- Handout: Checklist of Supplies and Materials

Teaching Guide

Slide Number	Teaching Points
1	<p><u>Module 7: Preparation for Testing – Supplies and Kits</u></p> <p>DISPLAY this slide before you begin the module. Make sure participants are aware of the transition into a new module.</p>
2	<p><u>Learning Objectives</u></p> <p>STATE the objectives on the slide.</p>
3 Game 15 Minutes	<p><u>Memory Game: Supplies and Materials</u></p> <p>DISPLAY all the materials and supplies in an exhibit area (e.g., at the back of the classroom).</p> <p>INTRODUCE each item to the participants (about 5 min):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What it is • What it is used for <p>CONDUCT the game according to instructions on the slide.</p> <p>DEBRIEF the game.</p> <p>ASK, “What materials and supplies are required for rapid testing?”</p> <p>WRITE participants’ responses on a flipchart.</p>
 <i>TIPS</i>	<p>When teaching participants <u>without a laboratory or medical background</u>, allow more time for the game. But keep in mind that keeping the time compressed makes the game more challenging and fun.</p>
4-6	<p><u>Supplies and Materials Checklist</u></p> <p>USE the checklist to see if all items are covered by the participants.</p>
 <i>TIPS</i> 7-18	<p>DISPLAY each item.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASK, “What is this item used for?” • DISCUSS the answer. <p>ALLOW participants to touch each item so they become familiar with the different supplies</p> <p>EMPHASIZE that these are examples of the types of supplies that may be used in testing sites. That is, brand names may differ from site to site.</p> <p>NOTE: Key points are listed below.</p>

Slide Number	Teaching Points
7	<p><u>Gloves</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gloves are used for safety reasons, to protect both you and the patient or client. • It is important that the proper size gloves are used. Wearing gloves that are too large may pose a safety hazard. and becomes cumbersome to work with. Also, long nails may puncture the glove making them ineffective. • Gloves must be changed between patients, and disposed of in a container labeled as bio-hazardous waste. • Never use gloves that have been previously used or are torn. <p>SPECIAL NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consider latex allergies when selecting the type of glove to use
8	<p><u>Alcohol Swabs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alcohol is used to cleanse the finger before pricking the client's finger. • Alternatively, use a bottle of rubbing alcohol and cotton wool <p>SHOW rubbing alcohol and cotton wool if they are to be used in place of alcohol swabs.</p>
9	<p><u>Cotton Gauze or Cotton Balls</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cotton balls are used to wipe away the first drop of blood, and to stop bleeding after specimen is collected. • They are single use • Contaminated and should be disposed of with other hazardous waste.
10	<p><u>Sterile Lancets</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are a variety of lancets available for use. Some are easier to use than others. • One difference in the types of lancets is the depth of the puncture made by the retractable blade. <p>PASS AROUND the lancet that will be used in-country.</p>

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11	<p><u>Pipette</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pipettes are used to collect a specified volume of blood specimen from the fingertip. • There are 2 types of pipettes commonly used. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The transfer pipette is a disposable plastic item that is used only once. Be sure to dispose of this along with other contaminated waste. ○ The automatic pipette is used to collect a specified volume of blood and is most often used in laboratories. A disposable tip is attached to the end of the pipette for collecting the blood. After use, the tip is ejected or removed and is disposed of along with other contaminated waste. ○ The loop is another tool used to collect a specified volume of blood. This is used with some kits. <p>PASS AROUND whichever pipette will be used in-country</p>
12	<p><u>Timer</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shown here are two types of timer that can be used for waiting the specified time to elapse before test results are read. • You may also use a watch, or clock.
13	<p><u>Standard Operating Procedures and Forms</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each site will also need to follow standard operating procedures, and use standard forms for recording test results.
14	<p><u>Labeling Pens and Writing Pens</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A permanent marker as seen on the left is best used for labeling test devices. • Ball point pens are used to fill in forms. • Never use pencils, especially for recording client results – results can be erased and changed....

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15	<p><u>Sharps Disposal Bins / Disinfectant Jar</u></p> <p>POINT OUT that there are many different types of disposal bins.</p> <p>SHOW an example of a jar with disinfectant and lid, which can be used in the absence of a formal disposal bin.</p> <p>REMINDE participants that all sharps containers must be labeled as bio-hazard waste. Stickers with a symbol indicating biohazard waste may be available in your area.</p> <p>EMPHASIZE that regardless of the brand or type of container, it should be one in which your hand cannot reach inside.</p> <p>ASK participants to recall what bio-hazard mean.</p>
16	<p><u>Proper Disposal of Contaminated Waste</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Image on the left – Non-Sharps contaminated waste can be disposed of in a container that does not have a closable lid. • Image on the right – All sharps must be stored in a container with a closable lid.
17	<p><u>Waste Disposal</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All containers for contaminated waste will likely not be red as seen in the previous images. Note the image on the left contains contaminated waste that has a closable lid. This floor model offers the option of stepping on the opener so that you hands will not have to touch the container.
18	<p><u>Household Bleach and Container</u></p> <p>POINT OUT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cup for measuring 1 part bleach and 9 parts water • The pen used for labeling the spray bottle • The tape used for attaching to the bottle for labeling with the expiration date. Bleach solutions lose its disinfecting power after 7 days.
19	<p><u>Examine Test Kits</u></p> <p>DISPLAY the kits that are used in-country, all the components of each test kit laid out on a table.</p> <p>SHOW the components of each kit.</p> <p>ALLOW participants to touch the kits so they become familiar with them.</p>

Slide Number	Teaching Points
20	<p><u>Organize Your Work Area</u></p> <p>STATE that having an organized workspace is key to producing quality results. It is important to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have necessary supplies placed within reach at the testing area before testing. • Keep working area neat, clean and organized. <p>EMPHASIZE that once the tester sits with the client; it will make the client even more nervous if the tester has to keep getting up to collect more supplies.</p>
<p>Activity 10 Minutes</p>	<p>ASK a participant volunteer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize a testing area with the supplies, materials, and test kits as the rest of the group observe. <p>Explain why the testing area is organized as such.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">All test materials on protective pad</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Easy access to test materials (left-handed?)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">No reaching across client (touching client with biohazard material) or across biohazard container (avoid toppling over container)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Box lids open for easy access to materials</p> <p>INVITE other participants to make comments or suggestions.</p> <p>DEBRIEF by discussing what makes a good testing area.</p>
21	<p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>ASK participants to answer the questions on the slide.</p> <p>ANSWER any questions participants may have.</p>