

Research

Post exposure prophylaxis following occupational exposure to HIV: a survey of health care workers in Mbeya, Tanzania, 2009-2010

Marcelina John Mponela^{1,2,&}, Obinna Ositadimma Oleribe³, Ahmed Abade¹, Gideon Kwesigabo²

¹Tanzania Field Epidemiology and Laboratory Training Program (TFELTP), Tanzania, ²Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences (MUHAS), Tanzania, ³Excellence & Friends Management Care Center, Abuja, Nigeria

[&]Corresponding author: Marcelina Mponela, Tanzania Field Epidemiology and Laboratory Training Program (TFELTP), Tanzania

Key words: Post exposure prophylaxis, health care workers, occupational exposure, HIV

Received: 17/07/2014 - Accepted: 18/04/2015 - Published: 15/05/2015

Abstract

Introduction: Approximately, 1,000 HIV infections are transmitted annually to health care workers (HCWs) worldwide from occupational exposures. Tanzania HCWs experience one to nine needle stick injuries (NSIs) per year, yet the use of post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) is largely undocumented. We assessed factors influencing use of PEP among HCWs following occupational exposure to HIV. **Methods:** A cross-sectional study was conducted in Mbeya Referral Hospital, Mbozi and Mbarali District Hospitals from December 2009 to January 2010 with a sample size of 360 HCWs. Participants were randomly selected from a list of eligible HCWs in Mbeya hospital and all eligible HCWs were enrolled in the two District Hospitals. Information regarding risk of exposure to body fluids and NSIs were collected using a questionnaire. Logistic regression was done to identify predictors for PEP use using Epi Info 3.5.1 at 95% confidence interval. **Results:** Of 291 HCWs who participated in the study, 35.1% (102/291) were exposed to NSIs and body fluids, with NSIs accounting for 62.9% (64/102). Exposure was highest among medical attendants 38.8% (33/85). Out of exposed HCWs, (22.5% (23/102) used HIV PEP with females more likely to use PEP than males. Reporting of exposures (OR=21.1, CI: 3.85-115.62) and having PEP knowledge (OR =6.5, CI: 1.78-23.99) were significantly associated with using PEP. **Conclusion:** Despite the observed rate of occupational exposure to HCWs in Tanzania, use of PEP is still low. Effective prevention from HIV infection at work places is required through proper training of HCWs on PEP with emphasis on timely reporting of exposures.

Pan African Medical Journal. 2015; 21:32 doi:10.11604/pamj.2015.21.32.4996

This article is available online at: <http://www.panafrican-med-journal.com/content/article/21/32/full/>

© Marcelina John Mponela et al. The Pan African Medical Journal - ISSN 1937-8688. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Introduction

HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne infectious diseases continue to be a major public health problem in developing countries including Tanzania. As the prevalence of the HIV infection continues to rise, HCWs in all geographical regions can expect an increasing frequency in the number or incidences of contacts to patients with HIV/AIDS hence putting them at risk of contracting the infection due to their occupation [1, 2]. Tanzania has an overall HIV prevalence of 5.1% with Njombe, Iringa and Mbeya regions bearing the greatest burden [3].

Globally, it is estimated that up to three million percutaneous exposures occur among HCWs; 90% occurring in least developed countries [4, 5]. Because of these exposures, up to 1000 HIV infections are transmitted annually to HCWs. In Tanzania, HCWs experience between one to nine needle stick injuries per year [6]. Occupational HIV infections in HCWs can be prevented by timely administering Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) [7]. PEP can reduce the risk of HIV infection by up to 81% if properly used [8]. Despite the high HIV prevalence in Tanzania which places HCWs at a high risk of contracting HIV at their work places there is little record of occupational exposure to HIV. There is lack of proper documentation showing the extent of PEP use among HCWs following exposure. This study assessed PEP use and its associated factors among HCWs in Mbeya region

Methods

Study design and setting

We conducted a cross sectional study in Mbeya Referral hospital, Mbozi and Mbarali Districts Hospitals from December 2009 to January 2010. Mbeya region comprises of eight districts with an estimated population of 258,000 and a 9.2% HIV prevalence; the second highest prevalence in Tanzania. The region has several health facilities including eight district hospitals, one regional hospital and one referral hospital.

Study population

All HCWs at risk of exposure to infectious materials like blood, tissue, specific body fluids and equipment or environmental surfaces potentially contaminated with HIV were eligible for this study. These included clinicians, dental personnel, laboratory personnel, nurses, medical attendants and cleaners.

Sample size and sampling

A sample size of 360 HCWs was obtained by using 52.9% prevalence of needle stick injuries in Tanzania [9]. Mbeya Referral Hospital was purposively selected because of its high number of HCWs with different specialties while the two district hospitals were selected randomly from a list of eight district hospitals. All eligible HCWs within selected district hospitals were enrolled due to the low numbers of workers while those in Mbeya Referral Hospital were randomly selected from a sample frame of all eligible HCWs in the hospital.

Data collection and analysis

Data was collected using a semi-structured questionnaire and analysis was done using Epi Info version 3.5.1 software. Descriptive

statistics were used to determine frequency of social demographic factors and chi-square test was employed to assess association among variables. Logistic regression was conducted to identify predictors for use of PEP at 95% confidence interval (CI).

Operational definitions

Occupational exposure was defined as any percutaneous injury (e.g. a needle stick prick or cut with a sharp object) or contact of mucous membrane or non-intact skin (e.g. exposed skin that is chapped, abraded, or afflicted with dermatitis) with blood, tissue, or other body fluids that are potentially infectious occurring at the workplace.

PEP Use was defined as the timely provision of ARV medication following an exposure to potentially infected blood or other body fluids in order to minimize the risk of acquiring infection; consistent with the Tanzania national infection prevention and control guidelines for Health care service. The drugs should be provided within 72 hours; recommended drugs for low risk HIV exposures are a combination of Zidovudine (AZT) and Lamivudine (3TC) while for high risk exposures triple therapy should be used i.e. Zidovudine (AZT) + Lamivudine (3TC) and Efavirenz (EFV).

Occupational PEP (sometimes called "oPEP"), taken when someone working in a healthcare setting is potentially exposed to material infected with HIV

HIV PEP Knowledge was defined as what was known by the health care worker regarding PEP use and all procedures to follow once a health worker is exposed as stipulated in the National infection prevention and control guidelines. Level of knowledge was assessed by asking five questions. HCWs correctly answered at least 3 questions then had good knowledge of PEP. A total score of 0-59 was graded as having "low knowledge" while 60-100 was graded as having "high knowledge."

Ethical clearance

Ethical clearance was obtained from Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences (MUHAS) for the entire study. Permission to conduct the study was obtained from Mbeya Region Medical officer (RMO), District Medical Officers (DMOs) and the Director of Mbeya Referral hospital. Informed consent was obtained from participants.

Results

Of the 360 eligible HCWs, 291 participated in the study. There were 206 (70.8%) females respondents. The respondents mean age was 41.6 years (SD 9.82) ranging from 21-64 years with 58% (169/291) older than 40 years. Majority of the respondents (81%; 206/291) had been married at some point in life, more than half (53.2%; 155/291) had higher education (college and university) and most were nurses (41.6%; 121/291) and medical attendants (29.2%; 85/291) as shown in **(Table 1)**.

Occupational exposure and management

Out of 291 respondents, 35.1% (102/291) had experienced occupational exposure to HIV in the last twelve months. The most exposed cadres were medical attendants 38.8% (33/85) and nurses 36.4% (44/121) respectively as shown in **(Table 2)**. The most frequent exposure was needle stick injuries (NSIs) with 64 episodes **(Figure 1)**. On average, 0.2 NSIs occurred per HCW per year. Out of 102 HCWs who experienced occupational exposure, 47 (46.1%)

reported the exposures to their supervisors. Of those exposed, 25.5% (26/102) of the exposures were from HIV positive patients and risk assessment was conducted for only nine of those who reported the exposures to their supervisor.

PEP use

Out of 102 HCWs with occupational HIV exposure, only 23 (22.5%) used PEP. Only seven (30.4%) of the latter knew the type of drugs given following the exposure. Nurses 52.2% (12/23) and medical attendants 39.1% (9/23) were the most likely groups to use PEP. All HCWs who used PEP were given the drugs within 72 hours, but only 14 of them completed the four weeks dose.

Knowledge of PEP among health care workers

Of the total respondents, 80.4% (234/291) had ever heard about HIV PEP. Of those who heard about PEP, 56.8% (133/291) had actually got PEP training most of whom were clinicians (27.8%, 37/133) while medical attendants were the least (13.5%, 18/133). On assessing level of HIV PEP knowledge, 62.2% (181/291) had low HIV PEP knowledge with all 12 cleaners and most medical attendants (90.6%, 77/85) having low knowledge. Of the total respondents, 41.9% (122/291) revealed the availability of a focal person for PEP services provision. PEP guidelines were available in all three hospitals.

Factors influencing use of HIV PEP among HCWs

In bivariate analysis, being female (cOR: 7.9, CI: 1.01-62.82), reporting exposures (cOR: 21.4, CI: 4.66-98.30), knowing HIV status of the source patient (cOR: 4.08, CI: 1.41-13.24) and PEP knowledge (cOR: 4.9, CI: 1.80-13.51) were associated with PEP use. However following multiple logistic regression in order to control for potential confounders, only three factors were statistically significant as shown in **Table 3**.

Discussion

This study assessed the prevalence of PEP use among HCWs in Mbeya region. We found a high incidence of NSIs among healthcare workers and low use of PEP. Reporting of exposures and PEP knowledge were predictors for PEP use. Up to 35% of respondents experienced occupational exposure to HIV. This percentage is lower than that of a study done in Mulago National Referral hospital in Uganda where it was observed that 82.9% of health care workers were exposed [10]. The observed difference might be due to recall bias since respondents had to remember exposures occurred in the past one year. It is also possible that Mulago being a national referral hospital, it is busier, exposing HCWs to a higher risk of exposure. The study has also shown that, the most affected cadres were nurses and medical attendants. These two cadres of HCWs interact closely with patients and are involved in the most hazardous activities like dressing wounds, injecting, cleaning, surgical operations and patients care. Other studies have similar findings [11-13].

Majority of the exposures were needle stick injuries (NSIs). Different studies have shown similar result [14-17]. The possible reasons for NSIs to be the most common exposure are ; overuse of injections and unnecessary sharps, lack of supplies (disposable syringes, safer needle devices, and sharps-disposal containers), lack of access to and failure to use sharps containers immediately after injection, inadequate or short staffing, recapping of needles after use, lack of engineering controls such as safer needle devices, passing

instruments from hand to hand in the operating theatre, lack of awareness of hazard and lack of training as shown in a study done by Wilburn and Lee respectively [18, 19]. On the average, 0.2 NSIs occurred per HCW per year. This average is much smaller than that reported by Wilburn et al, [18, 20] in African, Eastern Mediterranean and Asian populations and Mbaisi, Kenya. Another study done in Mwanza showed on the average, a HCW is pricked five times per year [21]. This difference might have been due to differences in knowledge and skills on infection prevention control measures at their respective workplaces and study design used.

Use of PEP among HCWs in developing countries is still low compared to other developed countries [22]. In this study, low use of PEP was observed compared to studies done in other developing countries (Mulago Hospital, Uganda and Thika District, Kenya) some of the reasons being inadequate knowledge on PEP, low accessibility of PEP service and perceiving NSIs as low risk [10, 23-25]

In this study, more than 50% of the exposed HCWs did not report their exposures. HCWs who reported their exposures were more likely to use PEP than those who didn't. Workers may not report these exposures for a number of reasons including; not perceiving the risk of the incident, lack of programs for PEP follow up and prophylaxis or the worker's ignorance about PEP, fear of a possible positive result and its associated stigma among other reasons. Several studies have shown underreporting of occupational exposures in their work places especially in developing countries [5, 26-28]

The study showed that, having high knowledge on PEP was a contributing factor for its use. Although more than 50% of HCWs attended PEP training, 60% of them had low level of PEP knowledge especially among the lower level cadre (medical attendants). Several similar studies have found PEP knowledge among HCWs is still inadequate [29, 30].

A number of limitations should be considered in the interpretation of these findings. Recall bias may have affected reported frequency of occupational exposure events.

Conclusion

The study showed a low rate of occupational exposure, low reporting rate of exposures together with low use of PEP following occupational exposure to HIV. Reporting of exposures and high level of PEP knowledge were significantly associated with PEP use. Health Care Workers should be trained on PEP regardless of their cadres, PEP guidelines should be provided and followed in all facilities, and bio-hazard should be properly managed and timely reporting of exposures. Hospitals should provide practical steps to reduce the rate of NSIs among HCWs and institute supportive supervision to ensure infection prevention measures are adhered to.

Competing interests

The authors declare no competing interest.

Authors' contributions

MJM: designed the study, collected data, did statistical analysis and developed initial manuscript. OO: commented on the paper and provided valuable guidance on manuscript writing. GK: supervised

the project and participated in the review of the from study design to manuscript writing and provided valuable guidance on manuscript writing. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Acknowledgments

We appreciate the financial support from the Tanzania Field Epidemiology and Laboratory Training program (TFETP) provided by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) through the African Field Epidemiology Network (AFENET) which is part of my master's dissertation at Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences (MUHAS). Many thanks should go to Dr Sheba N. Gitta and Dr Peter Wasswa from AFENET for their critical review and comments provided in preparation of this manuscript. We extend special gratitude to Mbeya Regional and Districts Health authorities for their support and allowing us to conduct this study in their respective hospitals. Special thanks to my research assistants for their tireless job in collecting the data.

Tables and figure

Table 1: socio demographic characteristics of respondent in Mbeya, 2009-2010

Table 2: occupation exposure by Cadre, Mbeya, and 2009-2010

Table 3: predictors of PEP use among Healthcare Workers in Mbeya Region- 2009-2010

Figure 1: source of HIV PEP information among HCWs, Mbeya

References

1. Butsashvili M et al. Occupational exposure to body fluids among health care workers in Georgia. *Occupational medicine*, 2012. **Google Scholar**
2. Kirakoya-Samadoulougou F et al. Are healthcare workers at higher risk of HIV infection than the general population in Burkina Faso? *Epidemiology and infection*. 2014;142(03):662-670. **PubMed | Google Scholar**
3. National Bureau of Statistics Tanzania HIV and Malaria Survey (THMIS)- HIV Factsheet by Region. 2011-12; Available from: http://www.nbs.go.tz/nbs/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=354:hiv-factsheet-by-region-thmis-2011-12pdf&catid=55:this&Itemid=145. **Google Scholar**
4. Prüss-Üstün A, Rapiti E, Hutin Y. Estimation of the global burden of disease attributable to contaminated sharps injuries among health-care workers. *American journal of industrial medicine*. 2005;48(6):482-490. **PubMed | Google Scholar**
5. Wilburn SQ, Eijkemans G. Preventing needlestick injuries among healthcare workers: a WHO-ICN collaboration. *International journal of occupational and environmental health*. 2004;10(4):451-456. **PubMed | Google Scholar**
6. Organization, WH, WHO/Needlestick injuries. World Health Organization, Occupational Health Web site: http://www.who.int/occupational_health/topics/needlinjuries/en/index.html Retrieved December, 2005. 15: p. 2009. **Google Scholar**
7. Shevkani M et al. An overview of post exposure prophylaxis for HIV in health care personals: Gujarat scenario. *Indian journal of sexually transmitted diseases*. 2011;32(1):9. **PubMed | Google Scholar**
8. Kuhar DTMD et al. Updated US Public Health Service Guidelines for the Management of Occupational Exposures to Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Recommendations for Postexposure Prophylaxis. *Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology*. 2013;34(9):875-892. **PubMed | Google Scholar**
9. Manyele S, Ngonyani H, Eliakimu E. The status of occupational safety among health service providers in hospitals in Tanzania. *Tanzania journal of health research*. 2008;10(3):159-165. **PubMed | Google Scholar**
10. Alenyo R, Fualal J, Jombwe J. Knowledge attitude and practice of staffs towards post exposure prophylaxes for HIV infection at Mulango hospital in Uganda. *East and central African J Surgery*. 2009;14(2):99-102. **PubMed | Google Scholar**
11. Clarke SP, Schubert M, Körner T. Sharp-Device Injuries to Hospital Staff Nurses in 4 Countries. *Infection control and hospital epidemiology*. 2007;28(4):473-478. **PubMed | Google Scholar**
12. Nsubuga FM, Jaakkola MS. Needle stick injuries among nurses in sub-Saharan Africa. *Tropical medicine & international health*. 2005;10(8):773-781. **PubMed | Google Scholar**
13. Salelkar S et al. Study of needle stick injuries among health care workers at a tertiary care hospital. *Indian journal of public health*. 2010;54(1):18. **PubMed | Google Scholar**
14. Rampal L et al. Needle stick and sharps injuries and factors associated among health care workers in a Malaysian hospital. *European Journal of Social Sciences*. 2010;13(3):354-362. **PubMed | Google Scholar**
15. Sharma R et al. Study of prevalence and response to needle stick injuries among health care workers in a tertiary care hospital in Delhi, India. *Indian journal of community medicine: official publication of Indian Association of Preventive & Social Medicine*. 2010;35(1):74. **PubMed | Google Scholar**
16. Gupta A et al. High risk for occupational exposure to HIV and utilization of post-exposure prophylaxis in a teaching hospital in Pune, India. *BMC infectious diseases*. 2008;8(1):142. **PubMed | Google Scholar**
17. Zhang M et al. Occupational exposure to blood and body fluids among health care workers in a general hospital, China. *American journal of industrial medicine*. 2009;52(2):89-98. **PubMed | Google Scholar**
18. Susan Wilburn Q, Eijkemans G. Protecting Health workers from occupational exposure to HIV, Hepatitis and other blood borne pathogens: from research to practice. *African Newsletter on occupational Health and Safety*. 2007. p 2. **Google Scholar**
19. Lee R. Occupational transmission of bloodborne diseases to healthcare workers in developing countries: meeting the challenges. *Journal of hospital infection*. 2009;72(4):285-291. **PubMed | Google Scholar**

20. Mbaisi EM, Wanzala P, Omolo J. Prevalence and factors associated with percutaneous injuries and splash exposures among health-care workers in a provincial hospital, Kenya, 2010. *Pan African Medical Journal*. 2013;14:1. **PubMed | Google Scholar**
21. Gumodoka B et al. Occupational exposure to the risk of HIV infection among health care workers in Mwanza Region, United Republic of Tanzania. *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*. 1997;75(2):133. **PubMed | Google Scholar**
22. Mendes R et al. Profile of occupational exposure and post exposure prophylaxis and health care workers exposed to HIV-negative source patient in 2,719 exposures reported over 5 years. *Int conf AIDS*. 2002;14:7-12. **PubMed | Google Scholar**
23. Mathewos B et al. Assessment of knowledge, attitude and practice towards post exposure prophylaxis for HIV among health care workers in Gondar, North West Ethiopia. *BMC public health*. 2013;13(1):508. **PubMed | Google Scholar**
24. Taegtmeier M et al. Working with risk: occupational safety issues among healthcare workers in Kenya. *AIDS care*. 2008;20(3):304-310. **PubMed | Google Scholar**
25. Van Oosterhout JJ et al. Challenges in HIV post-exposure prophylaxis for occupational injuries in a large teaching hospital in Malawi. *Tropical doctor*. 2007;37(1):4-6. **PubMed | Google Scholar**
26. Makary MA et al. Needlestick injuries among surgeons in training. *New England Journal of Medicine*. 2007; 356(26): 2693-2699. **PubMed | Google Scholar**
27. Sagoe CM et al. Risks to health care workers in developing countries. *New England Journal of Medicine*. 2001; 345: 538-39. **PubMed | Google Scholar**
28. Shiao JS et al. Prevalence on nonreporting behavior of sharps injuries in Taiwanese health care workers. *AM J Infect Control*. 1999;27:254-7. **PubMed | Google Scholar**
29. Chen M, Fox E, Rogers C. Post-exposure prophylaxis for human immunodeficiency virus: knowledge and experience of junior doctors. *Sexually transmitted infections*. 2001; 77(6): 444-445. **PubMed | Google Scholar**
30. Parra-Ruiz J et al. Knowledge of post-exposure prophylaxis inadequate despite published guidelines. *European Journal of Clinical Microbiology & Infectious Diseases*. 2004; 23(12): 930-931. **PubMed | Google Scholar**

Table 1: socio demographic characteristics of respondent in Mbeya, 2009-2010

Characteristics	Number N=291	Percent %
Hospital		
Mbeya Referral	191	65.6
Mbozi District	69	23.7
Mbarali District	31	10.7
Sex		
Female	206	70.8
Male	85	29.2
Age group (years)		
21-30	56	19.2
31-40	66	22.7
41-50	115	39.5
51+	54	18.6
Marital status		
Ever married	236	81.1
Never married	55	18.9
Education level		
Primary	86	29.6
Secondary	50	17.2
Tertiary	155	53.2
Cadre		
Nurses	121	41.6
Medical attendant	85	29.2
Clinicians	50	17.2
Lab. technicians	18	6.2
Cleaners	12	14.1
Dental personnel	5	1.7
Working experience (years)		
0-1	42	14.4
2-10	81	27.8
>10	168	57.7

Table 2: occupation exposure by Cadre, Mbeya, 2009-2010

Cadre	Exposed n=102		Total (%)
	Yes (%)	No (%)	
Nurse	44 (36.4)	77 (63.6)	121 (41.6)
Medical attendants	33 (38.8)	52 (61.2)	85 (29.2)
clinicians	15 (30.0)	35 (70.0)	50 (17.2)
Lab tech	6 (33.3)	12 (66.7)	18 (6.2)
Dental personnel	2 (40.0)	3 (60.0)	5 (1.7)
Cleaners	2 (16.7)	10 (83.3)	12 (4.1)
Total	102 (35.1)	189 (64.9)	291 (100)

Table 3: predictors of PEP use among Healthcare Workers in Mbeya Region- 2009-2010

Variable	Number	Crude OR	95% CI	Adjusted OR	95% CI
Sex					
Female	80	7.9	1.01-62.82	22.41	2.25-223.56
Male	22	1		1	
Age (years)					
≤ 30	18	1			
≥ 30	84	0.64	0.17-2.44		
Type of injury					
Percutaneous	68	2.9	0.90-9.37		
Splashed by blood	34	1			
Times exposed					
Once	72	3.5	0.94- 12.49		
>once	30	1			
Reporting of exposure					
Reported	47	21.4	4.66-98.30	21.1	3.85-115.62
Not reported	55	1		1	
Working department					
High risk department	32	1.22	10.46-3.27		
Low risk department	70	1			
HIV status of the source patient					
Known	55	4.08	1.41-13.24		
Not known	47	1			
PEP knowledge					
High knowledge	41	4.9	1.80-13.51	6.54	1.78-23.99
Low knowledge	61	1		1	
High risk department are: maternity wards, Theater, surgical wards and laboratory					
Low risk departments are other wards apart from those mentioned above					
Percutaneous injuries include needle stick injuries and cut with the sharp objects					

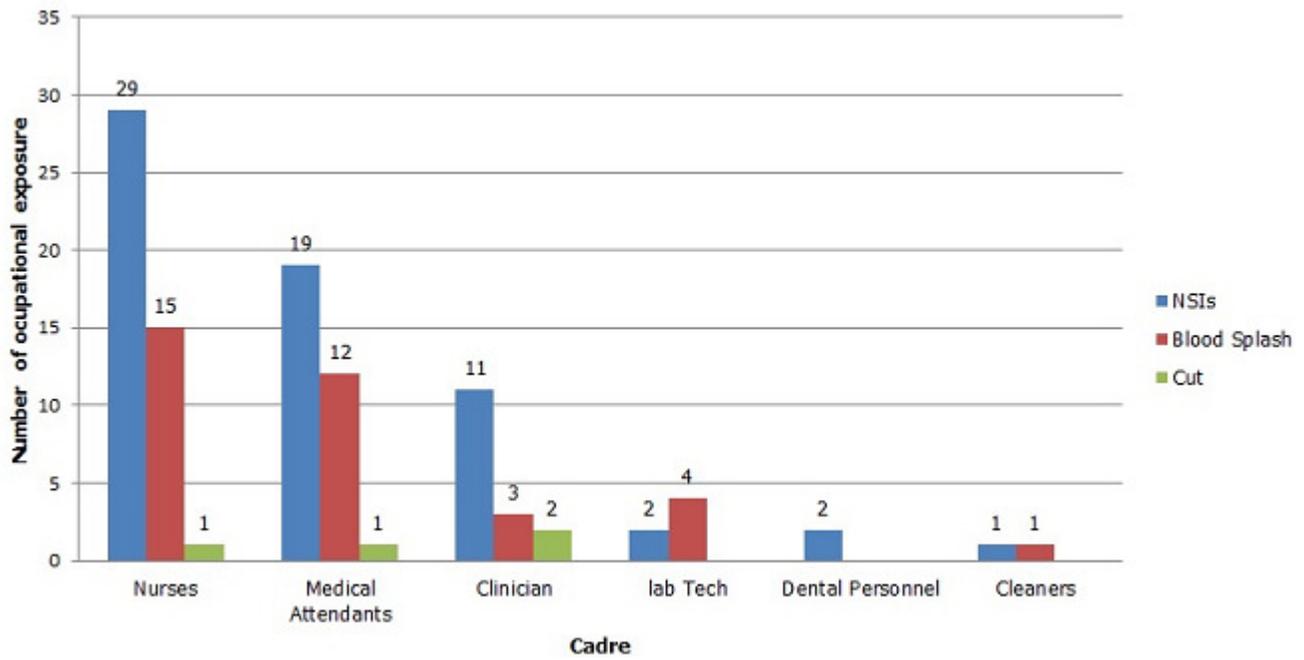


Figure 1: source of HIV PEP information among HCWs, Mbeya