Module 3
Activity: Counseling on HCV Test Results – 45 minutes

Trainer divides participants in dyads. Each dyad picks a card from card set that the trainer will provide (see role play scenarios below). Each card is a test result case scenario that they will review and use to inform on selected test result and the appropriate counseling messages the service provider will give during the skills practice. Encourage participants to use the HCV antibody results handouts, consider the client issues or concerns identified in the case scenario, and integrate all into a conversation that communicates the specific HCV screening or testing results to achieve the Goal of the session as indicated on the card.

Each participant will have 15 minutes to practice as the provider giving an HCV test result to a patient while acting out the scenario on their card. Have each dyad choose who will start as the provider. When ready tell them to begin and monitor the time.

Trainer(s) should circulate, listen-in, and offer support as requested.

After 15 minutes call time and let participants know they will have another 15 minutes to switch roles and go through the scenario again as if it’s for the first time. Encourage the new service provider to use what she/he learned from the first go round.

Call time in 15 minutes and process with the large group. Use the following questions:
  - How did you successfully promote your card scenario?
  - What seemed difficult to do and why?
  - What else was a concern for you as a provider?

Use the following as templates of case scenarios (colored by the same provider/client scenario) to create your own trainer props of activity cards.
Provider role plays

1) David is attending his first appointment at your health facility and wants to have a physical examination done since it’s been over a year since his last one. He moved into the neighborhood recently and has filled out intake forms for first time patients which include his birth date of December 17, 1960.

Goal: As a nurse practitioner you notice that David’s birthday identifies him as a person at-risk for hepatitis C infection because he belongs to the birth cohort. You begin to initiate a conversation to promote HCV screening and testing including counseling messages.

2) Madeline wants to access mental health services at your health center. She has a diagnosis of depression, a past history of injection drug use and has completed a 9 month outpatient treatment program. She is seeking to schedule therapy sessions.

Goal: You are processing Madeline’s intake documents and note that she used to inject heroin which makes you think about the potential for hepatitis C infection. You proceed to engage Madeline in a conversation to promote HCV screening and testing, including counseling messages.

3) Jaime is a 34 year old Latino currently attending the outpatient program at your clinic, and has a past history of injecting heroin. You met with Jaime earlier to talk about screening and testing for HCV. At that time he agreed to take the Oraquick HCV rapid antibody test and is now meeting with you again to obtain his results.

Goal: Jaime’s anti-HCV test result is reactive. You have to inform and encourage him to get the HCV RNA test.

4) Dante is an MSM who you’ve encouraged to take an anti-HCV test because of his clubbing life style and his occasional use of drugs and engaging in unprotected sex with partners. The last time you saw him was over 6 months prior to today. He just tested non-reactive for an anti-HCV test. But after taking the test, he stated that although he didn’t inject drugs recently, he did engage in unprotected sex with more than one partner.

Goal: Encourage Dante to return for another anti-HCV test and correlate his risk factors with counseling messages.
5) Stephanie is 53 years old and a new patient at your HIV clinic. She has never been tested for hepatitis C infection and is presently feeling very fatigued. You notice that her records show a CD4 count of 350 and her HIV viral load is around 18000. After you spoke to her earlier and discussed HCV screening and testing, she took the anti-HCV test and tested non-reactive.

**Goal:** Discuss with Stephanie the importance of the HCV RNA test and encourage her to schedule the test. Inform her that you can escort her if she’d like.

**Patient Role Plays**

1) David is attending his first appointment at your health facility and wants to have a physical examination done since it’s been over a year since his last one. He moved into the neighborhood recently and has filled out intake forms for first time patients which include his birth date of December 17, 1960.

2) Madeline wants to access mental health services at your health center. She has a diagnosis of depression, a past history of injection drug use, and has completed a 9 month outpatient treatment program. She is seeking to schedule therapy sessions.

3) Jaime is a 34 year old Latino currently attending the outpatient program at your clinic, and has a past history of injecting heroin. You met with Jaime earlier to talk about screening and testing for HCV. At that time he agreed to take the Oraquick HCV rapid antibody test and is now meeting with you again to obtain his results.

4) Dante is an MSM who you’ve encouraged to take an anti-HCV test because of his clubbing life style and his occasional use of drugs and engaging in unprotected sex with partners. The last time you saw him was over 6 months prior to today. He just tested non-reactive for an anti-HCV test. But after taking the test, he stated that although he didn’t inject drugs recently, he did engage in unprotected sex with more than one partner.

5) Stephanie is 53 years old and a new patient at your HIV clinic. She has never been tested for hepatitis C infection and is presently feeling very fatigued. You notice that her records show a CD4 count of 350 and her HIV viral load is around 18000. After you spoke to her earlier and discussed HCV screening and testing, she took the anti-HCV test and tested non-reactive.