

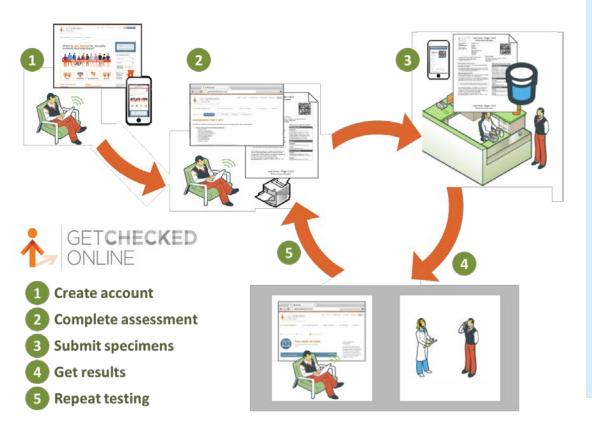
Scale-up of a novel testing service: Examining how public health policies impact the context for ongoing program implementation

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Objective

To examine contextual factors shaping the implementation of GetCheckedOnline (GCO) an internet-based testing program for sexually transmitted and blood-borne infections (STBBIs) available since 2014 in British Columbia, Canada

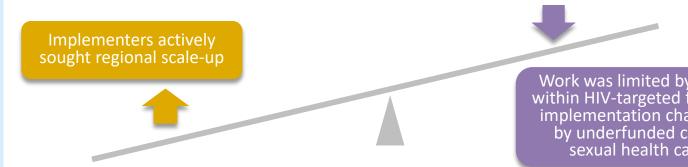


Methods

Institutional ethnography to map factors shaping regional scale-up of GCO

- Data collection: Apr 2019-Feb 2020
- 25 interviews with implementers
- 21 observations of planning and operations meetings
- Textual analysis of key documents

tasks of implementing sexual health services in British Columbia, Canada



1ST SCALE-UP PHASE (2014-2016):

- **Provincial HIV framework enabled implementers** to create the space for GCO's scale-up
- Provided the **financial and operational means** for scale-up
- Encouraged innovative programming
- Helped implementers fill in testing and health service gaps

Acknowledgements & Conflict of Interest:

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Findings

The provincial 2012 HIV framework From Hope To Health: Towards an AIDS-free Generation emerged as central to the

Work was limited by parameters set within HIV-targeted funding & service implementation challenges brought by underfunded comprehensive sexual health care provision

Disiuncture in implementers' continued task of extending the regional reach of innovative **STBBI** programming

2ND SCALE-UP PHASE **(2019)**:

- Implementers were able to draw on the work of existing interdisciplinary teams formed for the rollout of the HIV framework for GCO's scale-up
- Q Implementers had to administer tight, targeted budget funds
- Limits to scale-up were imposed by the HIV framework's allowance for co-testing only when centred around HIV – chlamydia was most commonly reported infection through GCO

Discussion

• The work of continued scale-up made visible the **discursive and material limits of the provincial HIV framework** over time Targeted policy premised on **biomedical HIV exceptionalism paradoxically opens opportunities** for scale-up of STBBI programming **while closing other possibilities** over the implementation cycle

• Policy can foreclose public health service availability, thus ongoing critical policy scrutiny is necessary to promote change



