

Module 17: Facilitator Guide for Zoom session

Facilitator Instructions: Complete the 2 activities below using these instructions and the Mod17-Zoom facilitation slides.

Suggested time: 30-40 minutes

Activity 1: Multidisciplinary discussion (start on slide 2)

Objective: Use a team-based approach to care for children with HIV (IPE)

1. Remind learners of the case (advance to slide 3):

Emmanuel is a 26-month-old boy brought to the hospital by his mother because he has failed to gain weight. The mother was diagnosed with HIV and took ART during her pregnancy. She had an undetectable HIV RNA at delivery, and the baby initially tested negative by HIV DNA. Following delivery, she stopped taking ART and started breastfeeding immediately. When Emmanuel is brought to the hospital, he is tested again for HIV and the rapid antibody test is positive. His mother mentions she has not disclosed her own HIV diagnosis to her family and that financial difficulties have made it difficult to bring Emmanuel in for a medical evaluation. Upon examination Emmanuel appears lethargic, malnourished, and dehydrated. He can walk, but is unsteady, and has unintelligible speech.

2. Explain the activity (advance to slide 4):

You will now have the opportunity to model multidisciplinary rounds in zoom breakout groups. Using a team-based approach, develop a comprehensive care plan for Emmanuel and his mother. Each health care profession represented in your group will have the opportunity to respond to the below questions from the module.

- How will you evaluate the patient and what additional information will you need to make your evaluation?
- In what ways could your health profession meet the medical and/or psychosocial needs of Emmanuel and his mother?

If you have a clinician in your group, the clinician could begin by summarizing the case and describing first steps of the clinical evaluation. That person should then take notes as each health professional describes their assessment. At the end of the discussion have the clinician or another representative summarize a comprehensive care plan for Emmanuel and his mother.

3. Move students into breakout rooms for 15-minute discussion

4. Close breakout rooms and return students back to large group

Activity 2: Ethics discussion (advance on slide 5)

Objective: Discuss ethical dimensions of caring for a paediatric patient with HIV

1. Remind students of the domains of ethics (advance to slide 6):

- Confidentiality
- Disclosure
- Stigma
- Anger
- Household disclosures
- Evaluation for child abuse
- Other socioeconomic issues

2. Explain the activity (advance to slide 7):

In your small group, discuss some of the ethical issues surrounding the paediatric population living with HIV.

3. Move students into breakout rooms for 10-minute discussion

4. Close breakout rooms and return students to large group

5. Ask some of the groups to share their thoughts. Possible answers may include the following. (Advance to slide 8 to conclude the activity.)

- Stigma and discrimination: The child or caregiver may experience stigma from their community. Children or caregivers may fear being seen as abnormal by peers, school or other individuals in the community.
- Adherence: Challenges with administering medication may affect adherence. For example, an adult cannot force a child to take a medication, as they might spit it up or refuse despite your requests.
- Dependence on caregivers: Young children are often entirely dependent on their caregiver, who may also be ill and have HIV. Illness or death of parents and siblings due to HIV is another issue, especially if the child's caregiver is actually a sibling. Conversely, the child with HIV may be responsible for the welfare of his/her younger siblings.
- Evaluating for child abuse/neglect: A physical exam or injuries can show signs of physical abuse, but often the healthcare worker will need to evaluate for this without ever asking it explicitly.
- Anger: Children may become angry at the parents or have generalized anger at having HIV.
- Household disclosure: If a child is receiving ART this may require the parent to share/disclose their own status with other family members.
- Other: Health professionals may be hesitant, anxious, or lack confidence in using ART in very young children, but this life-saving measure should be initiated as soon as possible.