

Module 5: Facilitator Guide for Zoom session

Facilitator Instructions: Complete the 2 activities below using these instructions and the Module 5 Zoom facilitation slides. Key messages are underlined.

Suggested time: 30-40 minutes

Activity 1: Sexual history role play (*advance on slide 2*)

Objective: Discuss non-judgmental strategies for taking a sexual history and recognize reasons why young women/adolescents may engage in high risk sexual practices

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

Mary is a 17-year-old girl who presents at the outpatient department (OPD) complaining of vaginal discharge which she has noticed every morning for the previous week. She lives with her grandmother who is unable to pay for Mary's school fees. As a result, Mary goes out with an older man who financially supports her. He provides her with some pocket money and other niceties.

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

You will now have the opportunity to discuss non-judgmental strategies for taking a sexual history and reasons why young women/adolescents may engage in high risk sexual practices. You will be moved to breakout rooms to take part in a role play for five minutes. In your pairs, you will choose the doctor or patient role and read the appropriate part for your role. After 5 minutes, learners should switch doctor and patient roles. This role play will be potentially difficult or uncomfortable, but it's important for them to simply do their best.

3. Move students into breakout rooms for 10-minute role play.

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

5. Guide learner reflection on the activity.

Advance to slide 6: Ask the following question: What was difficult about that role play? Have learners share their perspective from the point of view of the patient and the doctor.

Advance to slide 7: Show the empty table on zoom and ask students to list three reasons why it is challenging to take a sexual history and how to address that challenge. If students are able to, have them annotate the slide on zoom.

Advance to slide 8: Review suggested answers.

Answers:

Reasons why taking a sexual history is challenging	Strategies for making it easier to obtain sexual history
Provider discomfort or lack of experience with asking personal questions/taking sexual history	Providers should practice asking questions in education or role play with colleagues
Confidentiality or privacy concerns	Ensure patient privacy by asking questions where others cannot hear or see the visit
Lack of testing resources	Comfort with explaining syndromic approach to patients
Patient embarrassment	Establish good relationship with patient, ensure that she knows her answers to your questions are confidential
Patient not willing to answer questions	Ask open-ended questions rather than yes/no questions
Patient seems overwhelmed/anxious	Referral to peer support groups

Activity 2: Multidisciplinary discussion (advance on slide 9)

Objective: Compare multidisciplinary strategies to prevent HIV in adolescents

1. Explain the activity: (advance on slide 10)

You will now have the opportunity to compare multidisciplinary strategies to prevent HIV in adolescents. In your groups, discuss strategies from the perspective of your assigned role that could be used to support adolescents' engagement and retention in care. We will reconvene as a large group after 10 minutes of discussion and a member of each team will share what their group discussed.

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

4. Close breakout rooms and return students to large group

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5. Ask the groups to share their thoughts. *(advance on slide 12)*

Possible answers may include the following:

Multidisciplinary Team Member	Role/Activity (Answer)
Doctor/Nurse Practitioner/ Healthcare Worker	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Create a welcoming environment for adolescents• Ask open-ended questions• Listen to what your adolescent patients say• Empower your patients to speak up• Ensure you are comfortable asking difficult questions• Involve community members and peer advocates• Address barriers to accessing health care services
Community activists	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide education to community members about safe sex practices• Encourage STI screening and HIV testing• Act as a liaison between the healthcare workers and the community• Help address barriers to accessing health care services (at a policy level)
Peer advocates	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Build relationships with adolescents to encourage engagement with the healthcare system• Serve as a role model• Provide support to adolescents at risk• Empower adolescents to seek care