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Barriers to Linkage to Care for Hepatitis B Virus Infection: A Qualitative Analysis in Burkina Faso, West Africa

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Abstract. Hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection is a critical global health problem. The World Health Organization (WHO) has recently developed a global elimination strategy for HBV infection. Increasing access to screening, liver assessment, and antiviral treatment are crucial steps in achieving this goal. Little is known, however, about obstacles to linkage to care in low- and middle-income countries. Using a grounded theory approach, this qualitative study sought to characterize the diagnostic itineraries of people with chronic HBV infection in Burkina Faso, a west African country with high HBV prevalence, to identify barriers to linkage from screening to specialist care with hepatic assessment (alanine transaminase and hepatitis B e antigen or HBV DNA). We conducted 80 semi structured interviews with chronically infected people, their families, medical personnel, and traditional practitioners, and participant observation of HBV diagnostic announcements and consultations. Of 30 individuals diagnosed with chronic viral hepatitis, 18 inadvertently discovered their status through blood screening and 12 actively sought diagnosis for their symptoms. Only a quarter (8/30) were linked to care. Barriers included: 1) patients’ ability to pay for testing and treatment; 2) a formal health system lacking trained personnel, diagnostic infrastructures, and other resources; 3) patients’ familial and social networks that discouraged access to testing and HBV knowledge; 4) a well-developed demand for and provisioning of traditional medicine for hepatitis; and 5) a weak global politics around HBV. More training for medical personnel would improve linkage to care in sub-Saharan Africa. Developing effective communications between medical workers and patients should be a major priority in this elimination strategy.

INTRODUCTION

Hepatitis B and its lethal consequences are critical global health problems, with 2 billion people worldwide infected, 240 million suffering from chronic infection with hepatitis B virus (HBV), and over 780,000 deaths annually from its complications, liver cancer, and cirrhosis.1 Sub-Saharan Africa is disproportionately afflicted, with more than 8% of the population suffering from chronic HBV infection. Although all African countries now include the hepatitis B vaccine in their Expanded Programs on Immunization, people infected prior to this inclusion face a high risk of developing chronic liver disease.2 High HBV prevalence contributes to sub-Saharan Africa’s elevated liver cancer rate.3 HBV’s deleterious effects on the liver can be controlled through antiviral treatments, which often necessitate lifelong administration. For those infected, full hepatic assessment to measure the degree of liver inflammation, fibrosis, and HBV replication is a crucial step in determining indications for antiviral therapy.

Recent World Health Organization (WHO) Guidelines for the Prevention, Care and Treatment of Persons Living with Chronic Hepatitis B also recognize barriers of cost and accessibility to screening, hepatic assessment, and treatment of people with HBV, especially in sub-Saharan Africa.1 There, cost and access are thought to be important barriers to linkage to care, from screening for hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) to hepatic assessment, and from hepatic assessment to antiviral therapy.4,5 Other factors, however, may also contribute, including medical pluralism (concurrent or alternating use of allopathic and traditional medicines) and the influence of social networks on chronic carriers’ decision-making processes in low-resource, sub-Saharan African countries.6–8 Qualitative methodologies eliciting narratives of chronic HBV carriers can highlight critical, additional factors that impede linkage to HBV care in sub-Saharan Africa.

To our knowledge, very few anthropological studies examining chronic HBV carriers and linkage to care barriers in sub-Saharan Africa have been published.9,10 Other publications evaluate health worker and patient knowledge of HBV in African hospitals and barriers to screening and linkage to care among African immigrants to Europe and North America.11–14 Consequently, we conducted a qualitative study to investigate barriers to full diagnosis and linkage to care from screening to hepatic assessment among chronic HBV carriers in Burkina Faso, where HBsAg prevalence is very high (12.0%, 95% confidence interval = 11.7–12.4%).15 Drawing from WHO guidelines and common gastro-hepatological practice in Burkina Faso, we defined “hepatic assessment” as consulting a medical specialist and undergoing tests for alanine transaminase and hepatitis B envelope antigen (HBeAg) or HBV DNA, which are minimally required for evaluating treatment eligibility.1

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study setting. Burkina Faso is one of the world’s poorest countries, with a Human Development Index ranking it 183rd out of 188 countries. Poverty affects access to health care, individually and regionally. Those who cannot pay for testing and care are excluded, and poor, rural regions have less medical infrastructure and fewer qualified health workers than wealthier urban ones.16,17 Because urban areas have screening and some diagnostic capacities for HBV, we conducted this
research in the three largest cities: Ouagadougou (population 2.3 million), Bobo-Dioulasso (population 537,000), and Banfora (population 93,000). These urban populations are multi-
ethnic and multilingual, although French and the national lan-
guages, Dyula and Mossi, dominate clinical consultations.

Burkina Faso’s health-care system is organized around pri-
care clinics, regional and national structures. Patients ini-
tially seek consultations in primary care clinics, but are re-
ferred to regional hospital centers for more complex con-
ditions. Burkina Faso’s three national teaching hospitals in
Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso accept referrals from
regional hospitals and deliver specialized care.

Medical facilities are distributed unequally, posing barriers of
gеographical access and cost for any diagnosis and treatment.
Of our three research sites, the Cascades region (Banfora) suf-
fers the greatest dearth of medical structures, personnel, and
resources, with only one regional hospital and 60 primary
clinics. The Haut Bassin region (Bobo-Dioulasso) possesses
better medical infrastructure, with one teaching hospital and
138 primary clinics. The Center region (Ouagadougou) has two
teaching hospitals, five surgical clinics, and 113 primary clinics. Diag-
nostic testing (hematology, biochemistry, HBsAg, HBeAg,
HBV DNA, liver ultrasound, and rarely, liver biopsy) and
and treatment of viral hepatitis are available in public structures
in Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso. Private clinics also offer
more limited assessment services (HBeAg and liver ultrasound). In Banfora,
patients receive HBsAg and HBeAg testing. A Bobo-Dioulasso physician conducts liver ultra-
sonography there once weekly, but patients must travel to
Bobo-Dioulasso for HBV DNA testing and specialist con-

sultations. The total cost of these tests, excluding biopsy, varies but can exceed 125,000 FCFA (US$209).

“Traditional medical practitioners” are important and
numerous providers of informal medical care. They range from
pharmacists to local healers, use diverse diagnostic tools and
prescribe plant- or animal-based therapies. Ouagadougou
annually hosts the International Fair of Natural Remedies
(SIRENA), attracting west African practitioners to promote
their treatments for HBV and other disorders.

Our research occurred within a global and national con-
text of political change around viral hepatitis. In March 2015,
the WHO produced its first “Guidelines” for people with
chronic HBV, marking a major advance in the global health
response to this problem. In Burkina Faso, an expanding poli-
tical mobilization around viral hepatitis occurred during our
research. Patients’ associations organized in Ouagadougou and
Bobo-Dioulasso, advocating for increased attention to viral hep-
atitis and the provision of medical support for chronic carriers. Association leaders, gastroenterologists, and minis-
try officials also drafted a national plan for the screening,
diagnosis, and treatment of viral hepatitis, but governmental
changes since October 2014 have delayed action on it.

Data collection. We conducted this study during research
trips between 2012 and 2014. Armande Sanou, Issiaka
Bamba, and Abdoulaye Traoré reside part-time in the study
sites and have deep sociocultural knowledge of their
populations. We collected our data using in-depth individual
interviews, informal discussions, and participant observation.

We pursued 30 semistructured, individual interviews with
people with viral hepatitis. Participants were included if they
had received a diagnosis of chronic viral hepatitis. Because
many people in Burkina Faso have never undergone screen-
ing and do not know if they are infected with viral hepatis-
tis, we used purposive sampling with registers located in
Bobo-Dioulasso and Ouagadougou blood centers, patient
associations, traditional medical practitioners recognized
for their hepatitis treatments, and the Sourou-Sanou hospi-
tal (Bobo-Dioulasso). The interview process relied on inter-
view guides, pretested during a feasibility study conducted in
2010–2011. These interviews focused on local diagnostic catego-
ries related to “liver sickness,” subjective experiences of
illness and its consequences, diagnostic processes, referrals,
and therapies (Table 1).

We interviewed six family members of people with viral
hepatitis. Relying on purposive sampling, we asked partici-
pants with a viral hepatitis diagnosis if they would permit
us to interview one or more family members. Interviews
addressed their subjective experiences of the chronically
infected family member’s illness and its consequences.

We led 25 interviews with gastroenterologists, general prac-
titioners, nurses, and medical authorities at the Banfora,
Bobo-Dioulasso, and Ouagadougou hospitals and blood cen-
ters. We selected participants if they interacted professionally
with viral hepatitis patients. Interviews addressed knowledge
of viral hepatitis, challenges of screening disclosures, testing,
monitoring, and treatment of viral hepatitis patients.

We conducted four interviews with hepatitis association
leaders, referred to us through Ouagadougou gastroenterolo-
gists. Interviews addressed challenges facing those diagnosed
with chronic viral hepatitis.

We led four interviews with people undergoing viral hepa-
titis screening at the World Hepatitis Day in July 2013. These
participants were randomly selected at the screening site.
Interviews focused on knowledge of HBV and hepatitis C
virus (HCV) and reasons for undergoing screening.

Through conversations with medical personnel and partici-
pants, we identified 11 traditional medical practitioners who
had treated viral hepatitis. Interviews addressed practitioners’
knowledge and explanations of hepatitis, local terminology
for HBV and HCV, and treatment of viral hepatitis patients.

All interviews, lasting between 45 and 90 minutes, were
conducted and recorded in French, Dyula, Mossi, or Goin.
Recordings were transcribed verbatim and if not con-
ducted in French, were translated into French. Accuracy
of interview transcriptions and translations were verified by
Issiaka Bamba.

We conducted participant observations and took detailed
notes of diagnostic announcements at two blood centers,
the 2013 World Hepatitis Day in Ouagadougou, the west
African International Fair of Natural Remedies, and patient
consultations with one gastroenterologist and with traditional
medical practitioners. We also conducted and took detailed
notes of informal discussions with medical workers and
HBV patients.

Ethical approvals. The Institut Pasteur Institutional Review
Board and the Burkina Faso Committee for Health Research
Ethics evaluated the protocol and informed consent form
and provided ethical approvals for this study. All participants
received and signed an informed consent form.

Qualitative data analysis. To understand barriers to achiev-
ing linkage to care, we used a grounded theory approach.
This approach convened best to our aims of understanding
HBV, diagnosis, and treatment from multiple participants’
perspectives, especially those of chronic carriers.
Medical workers

Explain to me when you first began to suspect that you were ill. Under what circumstances and how did you obtain a diagnosis? When the health care worker announced your screening/diagnostic results, what exactly did s/he tell you? Did s/he explain its transmission? Its consequences and treatment? Did s/he refer you to another medical worker? Whom? How did you respond to this announcement? For you, what is hepatitis B? If you had symptoms, what did you do to relieve or to treat them? Do you have symptoms now? Did you share your (screening or diagnostic) results with anyone? Whom? Are you undergoing treatment currently? Why or why not? (Explain) What consequences has your screening or diagnostic result had on your life?

Family members of patients living with HBV

Tell me about how you discovered that your family member had hepatitis B. (If family member was ill, explain steps taken to identify illness). Before this result, had you heard of HBV? What did you know of it? How did this family member explain to you his/her condition? How do other people (other family members, friends, neighbors) understand his/her condition? What term is used in your local language to describe HBV? Does your family member have symptoms now? How has this diagnosis affected your family member’s life? How has it affected your life?

Traditional practitioners

For which illnesses do you most commonly treat patients? Do you specialize in a particular population or a particular illness? How did you acquire your knowledge about illnesses and their treatments? For you, how does a person fall ill? Are you aware of any illnesses that are asymptomatic during childhood but manifest themselves later in life, during adulthood? Have you heard of hepatitis or hepatitis B? What term(s) do you use to refer to it in your local language? Explain to me how you diagnose someone with hepatitis B. What treatment do you provide for someone with HBV? Are there certain life practices that HBV patients should follow?

Medical workers

If you were to explain hepatitis B in very simple terms to a patient who knew nothing about it, how would you do so? What local language term(s) would you use? How would you describe its transmission, symptoms, screening and diagnosis, treatment and prevention? Do you ever see cases in which you suspect hepatitis B? Why might you suspect HBV? What do you do in such a case? How do you think that the patients you see understand HBV? In your experience, what happens to patients after they receive a positive screening result for HBV? Do they follow through with other diagnostic tests? Why or why not? Have you referred patients to a traditional medical practitioner? Do you provide treatment of people diagnosed with HBV? Are there certain life practices that HBV patients should follow? What is the most difficult aspect of your medical work that pertains to HBV?

Tamara Giles-Vernick and Fabienne Hejoaka developed codes and transferred translated interviews and notes into NVivo (version 10) qualitative analytical software. After initial line-by-line coding, we discussed and reorganized codes to synthesize and compare larger data segments. We recoded all transcripts and notes, evaluated results generated by coding and the relationships between data, codes, and analytical categories. Local theories of hepatitis and logic underpinning participants’ decision-making emerged from this analysis.

Several strategies ensured rigorous data collection and analysis. We interviewed wide-ranging informants implicated in HBV screening, diagnosis, and treatment, to generate comparisons across diverse participants’ experiences. We triangulated qualitative evidence with published biomedical literature on HBV and discussions with viral hepatitis specialists for insight into HBV’s natural history and epidemiological risks in sub-Saharan Africa. Finally, we presented our study results in 3-day-long workshops to health workers and patients’ associations in our study sites.

**Statistical analysis.** We estimated the proportion of participants with chronic viral hepatitis who were successfully linked to care. We used Fisher’s exact test to examine the association between potential determinants and linkage to care, considering $P < 0.05$ to be statistically significant. We did not perform multivariable analysis because of the small sample size.

**RESULTS**

We conducted a total of 80 interviews and 22 hours of participant observations of consultations and screening announcements. We recruited 30 patients in the following sites: blood centers in Bobo-Dioulasso and Ouagadougou ($N = 16$), patient associations ($N = 9$), traditional practitioners ($N = 4$), and the Sourou-Sanou hospital ($N = 1$). Of our 30 interviewees with chronic hepatitis (Table 2), 21 (70%) were men, and the median age of participants was 32.5 years (interquartile range = 25–43). All patients had a diagnosis of chronic hepatitis: 27 with HBV, two with HCV, and one with HBV and HCV. Although our primary concern was with chronic HBV carriers, we included participants diagnosed with HCV in our results. Approximately one-quarter of participants (8/30) were linked to care for hepatic assessment. The following variables were found to be statistically associated with a linkage to care (Table 3): the site of screening disclosure, referral to a specialist, and information about antiviral therapies at the screening disclosure. Our qualitative analysis explains how and why these and other factors shaped participants’ linkage to care.

**Circumstances and sites of screening.** Informants underwent screening for HBsAg for multiple reasons and in diverse contexts. This screening is widely available in Ouagadougou and accessible in the Banfora hospital and the Bobo-Dioulasso hospital, blood center, and some diagnostic laboratories. Blood donors are screened free of charge.

Whether informants experienced symptoms influenced their initial screening path. Among those without symptoms ($N = 21$), 18 discovered incidentally through blood donations that they carried HBsAg. One voluntarily participated in screening World Hepatitis Day, and two others sought screening after a family member received an HBV diagnosis. One woman explained, “My husband had [HBV]. He died from it. Just before he died, he asked me to…take a test. Because I didn’t know this sickness … And when I did [she whispers], it was positive.”
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For people experiencing illness \((N = 9)\), pathways leading to an HBV screening could be convoluted. One man suffering from fatigue, low-grade fever, and abdominal pain, recounted

\[\text{The health clinic} \text{ made me do all sorts of tests and found nothing. I paid for them and took them, but the symptoms came back two days later. I took medicines and felt a little better, but afterwards the symptoms returned . . . I went to the hospital, nothing. I went to traditional healers, they gave me medicines, but these didn’t work.}\]

He therefore donated blood, thinking that the blood center would defer him if he was ill.

Screening could occur months after the onset of symptoms because informants initially explained their symptoms in other ways. Five informants self-diagnosed, explaining their symptoms in the Dyula language as “sumaya,” “sumaya ba” (“severe sumaya”), or “djokadjo” (a severe illness sometimes associated with the manipulation of occult forces). “Sumaya” is part of a semantic network used throughout west Africa to denote malaria-like illnesses associated with fever, humidity, and coolness.\(^{22,23}\) Medical personnel also use these terms in health-care settings.

When symptoms persisted, family members and friends intervened, theorizing about the cause of illness and bringing informants to a formal or informal health workers or diviners. Frequently, such explanations involved the use of occult forces and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). The brother of a long-suffering Banfora woman brought her to two diviners, who concurred that her illness resulted from a family member’s malediction. As her symptoms persisted and her neighbors whispered that she was infected with HIV, another brother arranged a consultation with a local physician who ordered an HBsAg screening.

### Table 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Marital status</th>
<th>Education level</th>
<th>HBV or HCV</th>
<th>Study recruitment site</th>
<th>Year screened</th>
<th>Screening circumstance</th>
<th>Screening disclosure site</th>
<th>Advised at screening to undergo further liver assessment?</th>
<th>Advice</th>
<th>Hepatic assessment</th>
<th>Traditional medicine</th>
<th>Antiviral therapy</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P23</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>HCV</td>
<td>Blood center</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Illness</td>
<td>Blood center</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Avoid alcohol, fat, and sugar</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>P24</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>43</td>
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<td>Postsecondary</td>
<td>HBV</td>
<td>Hospital</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Blood donation</td>
<td>Blood center</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Avoid alcohol, fat, cigarettes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>M</td>
<td>30</td>
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<td>Primary</td>
<td>HBV</td>
<td>Hospital</td>
<td>2003</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
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<td>21</td>
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<td>Secondary</td>
<td>HBV</td>
<td>Blood center</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Blood donation</td>
<td>Blood center</td>
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<td>Avoid alcohol, fat</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>Primary</td>
<td>HCV</td>
<td>Blood center</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>World Hepatitis Day</td>
<td>Blood center</td>
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<td>No treatment existed</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>Middle school</td>
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<td>Blood center</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Blood donation</td>
<td>Blood center</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Avoid alcohol, fat</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Secondary</td>
<td>HBV</td>
<td>Association</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Blood donation</td>
<td>Blood center</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No treatment existed</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
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<td>M</td>
<td>37</td>
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<td>Postsecondary</td>
<td>HBV</td>
<td>Association</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Illness</td>
<td>Blood center</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No treatment existed</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HBV = hepatitis B virus; HCV = hepatitis C virus; TP = traditional practitioner.

*Single denotes not currently married.

For November 2013, the World Health Organization named February 28 World Hepatitis Day to raise awareness of HBV and its consequences. Screening disclosure at blood centers and low-cost screening sites. The screening disclosure site and content strongly affected informants’ linkage to care (Table 3). Donors were supposed to receive screening results by visiting the blood center 2 weeks after donation, attending a prescheduled consultation, or after receiving a call from the blood center to retrieve results. The World Hepatitis Day screening provided results onsite.

Many informants found blood center disclosures brief, confusing, and wrenching. A health worker would usher the donor into a private room and rapidly explain the screening results. One woman insisted that the medical worker disclosing her result said that she had “liver cancer,” although she had undergone no other tests. Eleven recalled that they learned little or nothing about transmission, referrals, diagnostic testing, or treatment. Eight others heard erroneous information about transmission, its consequences, and possibilities for treatment. Ten recalled advice to avoid fatty foods, coffee, cigarettes, and alcohol; one concluded that dietary restrictions would “cure” her, and two others believed that fatty foods “brought on” or “transmitted” the virus. Only two participants reported receiving advice to consult a specialist and undergo additional testing; six others were referred to traditional practitioners. One young woman explained, “I tried to find out more information from the counselor at the blood bank . . . I asked, what should
I do? He said no, it cannot be cured ... he found for me.

Five donors who had not retrieved their screening results attempted donating blood again, but were informed publicly of their screening results by a secretary.

**Screening disclosure at clinics.** For those with symptoms who sought diagnosis at medical clinics (N = 6), screening disclosures were more likely to result in linkage to care. Four received advice to consult a gastroenterologist and obtain a laboratory test; two were counseled to consult a hepatologist. Another participant, tested for hepatitis at a hospital where the hepatitis association president worked as a technician, benefited from a detailed screening disclosure. Two other patients were simply handed their laboratory results. Many health personnel found screening disclosures difficult because they knew little of HBV, how to communicate about it, nor to whom to refer patients.

**Disclosure interpretations.** Patient interpretations of screening disclosures were mixed. Most informants feared the illness’s potentially fatal consequences, closely associating HBV with HIV/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). Over half of our participants (16/30) mentioned HBV, contending that HBV was “worse than HIV” because they believed that HBV was transmissible to other adults with whom they lived through kissing or sharing eating utensils. Six adopted excessive precautions, including using separate glasses, to protect other adults from their infection. Others feared that they would suffer physical symptoms and stigmatization of people with AIDS. One student called HBV “the little brother of HIV. It’s an illness that cannot be treated. If you have hepatitis B, it’s as if you have AIDS.”

Participants expressed anxiety about their futures. Some worried whether they develop liver problems. One high school student admitted, “The announcement was so brutal ... I was already digging my grave.” Others were troubled that they might infect family members, or that their illness would have detrimental material and emotional consequences. A Bobo-Dioulasso widow worried about who would care for her children if she died: “If this sickness takes me,” she confessed, “it will be difficult for my children.”

**What happened after a screening disclosure?** Eight participants obtained linkage to care and hepatic assessment. Of these participants, five recalled guidance to consult a specialist and obtain hepatic assessment; three others never received this advice, but nonetheless pursued full diagnosis. Three fully evaluated participants required only long-term monitoring; two continued monitoring, whereas the third abandoned it because of cost. Four other patients with full assessment received treatment, amounting to US$54/year in 2014 for tenofovir, and US$23/year for lamivudine: three patients received treatment of HBV, and one for HCV. One HBV patient stopped his lamivudine treatments a year before we interviewed him because monitoring and treatment were too costly. Treatment costs dropped considerably during our research, but these medications remained free of charge to people diagnosed with HIV.

The vast majority of participants (22/30) had no linkage to care. Seven expressed concerns about the cost of testing, monitoring, or any treatment, including traditional. Five were discouraged from seeking biomedical treatment because medical workers asserted that no allopathic HBV treatment existed.

Traditional medicine had a noticeable effect on participants’ postdisclosure decisions. Overall, 15 participants had ever taken traditional viral hepatitis remedies. Two were under a traditional practitioner’s care before undergoing screening. Medical personnel counseled five participants at disclosure to consult traditional practitioners: three followed up with these practitioners. After their screening disclosure, 10 more sought traditional treatments, perceiving traditional practitioners as more affordable, better treatment; two continued monitoring, whereas the third abandoned it because of cost. Four other patients with full assessment received treatment, amounting to US$54/year in 2014 for tenofovir, and US$23/year for lamivudine: three patients received treatment of HBV, and one for HCV. One HBV patient stopped his lamivudine treatments a year before we interviewed him because monitoring and treatment were too costly. Treatment costs dropped considerably during our research, but these medications remained free of charge to people diagnosed with HIV.

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per month; one informant spent over US$1,600 in 1 year on such treatments.

Family members, friends, and acquaintances influenced participant linkage to care. Eleven were encouraged by family members or friends to consult traditional practitioners. Conversely, five informants acquainted with patients’ association members and nondisclosing medical personnel received encouragement to seek more testing.

DISCUSSION

Our qualitative research revealed that nearly three-quarters of chronically infected interviewees with viral hepatitis did not achieve linkage to care with a specialist. Several factors prevented this linkage.

Our study shows that ability to pay is a barrier preventing linkage to care. Full diagnosis—an estimated US$209—and treatment in a country where gross national income per capita in 2014 was $700 and where 46.7% of the population lives below the national poverty line is very costly. Full diagnosis factors prevented this linkage. Our study confirms that access, broadly defined, is a significant barrier to linkage to care. The formal health system in three cities lacked infrastructure and other resources for hepatitis screening and liver assessment. Equally important, many medical personnel lacked HBV knowledge, stymied by the virus’s nonspecific symptomology and the complex natural history of chronic infection. They conveyed erroneous information about transmission and available treatment, including that no treatment existed; failed to refer patients to specialists; and encouraged them to consult traditional medical practitioners. These messages strongly influenced whether patients pursued further testing. Hospitals, with better trained medical personnel, tended to encourage better linkage to care.

Patients’ familial and social networks could function as barriers to full linkage to care. Family members, friends, and acquaintances (including medical workers) influenced participants to consult traditional practitioners, rather than specialists. Nevertheless, a relationship with knowledgeable health workers and hepatitis association members outside the screening disclosure site could propel them to seek full hepatic evaluation.

A well-developed traditional medicine that diagnoses and treats people with HBV and viral hepatitis constituted a barrier to linkage to care. Traditional remedies for viral hepatitis abound, and our participants demonstrated a strong demand for these services and products, perceived to be more available, effective, and less costly—even when they were not.

Finally, a weak global politics around HBV and viral hepatitis, in general, could pose a barrier to linkage to care. HBV is not included in the Global Fund for HIV, malaria, and tuberculosis to ensure free treatment and access to screening, testing, and monitoring, and Burkina Faso, like most sub-Saharan African countries, does not have a national program to control viral hepatitis. But patient associations are expanding HBV screening activities and advocating greater access to HBV monitoring and treatment in Burkina Faso.

HIV looms large in HBV health politics. Of course HBV and HIV differ, but their “material proximities”—certain symptoms, screening sites, and treatments—permitted our informants to understand HBV risks and consequences in terms of HIV. Drawing from a historical politics around HIV testing and treatment, patient associations have justly advocated HBV inclusion in the Global Fund.

Our study differs from other studies of HBV in sub-Saharan Africa, in that we focus specifically on patients’ diagnostic itineraries and the multiple barriers to linkage to care. The two other published qualitative studies in sub-Saharan Africa mention access to care as a problem, but neither addresses the problem in depth. One seeks to compare how Ivoirians and African migrants in France characterized their infections and responded to their diagnostic announcements, whereas the other addressed a Ghanaian public’s perceptions of the illness and its transmission.

Our study has two limitations. Our sample was not representative of Burkina Faso’s population. Study participants tended to come from wealthier, better educated families, thus reducing the importance of diagnostic costs in their itineraries. Our qualitative approach also relied on participants’ recollections, which can be fallible. Patients may have received information about specialist referrals or treatments during their screening disclosures, but did not remember it. If so, medical personnel nonetheless needed to communicate more effectively so that patients recalled better this advice.

Linkage to care is a crucial step in reducing liver disease among chronic HBV carriers. We found that most participants receiving positive screening for viral hepatitis did not continue with further clinical assessment. The WHO guidelines facilitating the expansion of medical infrastructure and diagnostic technologies offer important recommendations to ensure linkage to care, but our results show that training health personnel is also critical. We have developed educational materials for medical workers responsible for screening disclosures, including an announcement guide explaining HBV biology and epidemiology, reasons for full diagnosis and monitoring, and specialists to consult. After translating the guide into Moore and Dyula languages, we will submit it to the Ministry of Health for official validation and eventual use in Burkina Faso health structures. More investment in training medical personnel to communicate better the risks, transmission, and need for testing, monitoring, and antiviral treatment of viral hepatitis would be crucial step in reducing liver disease among Africa’s poorest populations.
REFERENCES


