

Self-sampling and self-testing for STIs and HIV: the case for consistent nomenclature

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At the recent BASHH Annual Conference, there were numerous presentations referring to home-sampling or testing, often-times interchangeably and inconsistently, despite these being distinct methodologies. Furthermore, by specifying 'home' as opposed to 'self', the sampling or testing is constrained to the home environment. With diagnostic advances enabling modified care pathways, we urge that these terms be used consistently.

The WHO defines HIV self-testing as 'a process whereby a person who wants to know his or her HIV status collects a specimen, performs a test and interprets the test result in private'.¹ In contrast, self-sampling requires individuals to send their specimens to a laboratory where they are

tested, and the laboratory returns the test result to the individual.

Self-sampling for HIV and STIs is currently available in the UK from a number of public and private providers. Self-testing is a nascent field, with only one HIV self-test currently licensed in the UK and validated self-tests for STIs still in development (<http://www.esti2.org.uk>).

Consistent terminology is crucial given the implications for research, policies, regulations, intervention development, programme delivery and care pathway provision (including result confirmation, treatment and partner notification). For surveillance, Public Health England's genitourinary medicine clinic activity dataset (GUMCADv2) surveillance system introduced the REF3 surveillance code in 2015 to identify individuals referred from self-testing and sampling services. While enabling an assessment of reactive test results from self-collected specimens, this code does not differentiate between self-sampling and self-testing, and will therefore need modification as self-testing expands to ensure the collection of robust surveillance data.²

As options for STI and HIV self-sampling and self-testing continue to expand, we urge colleagues to be consistent and to define the terminology used in order to limit confusion for both professionals and patients.

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