The ATTACH Study:
Adolescent Transition To Adult Care for HIV-infected adolescents in Kenya (ATTACH)

Study sponsor: National Institutes of Health, Grant Number 1R01HD089850-01
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# Table of Contents

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS .........................................................  III
INVESTIGATORS .............................................................................................. IV
SIGNATURE PAGE ........................................................................................... VI
PROTOCOL SUMMARY .................................................................................... VII
SECTION 1: BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND LITERATURE REVIEW .......... 1
  1a. Background Information ........................................................................ 1
  1b. Literature Review .................................................................................... 2
  1c. Rationale .................................................................................................. 4
SECTION 2: OBJECTIVES ................................................................................. 5
  2a. Study Objective ....................................................................................... 5
  2b. Specific Objectives .................................................................................. 5
SECTION 3: STUDY OUTCOMES ..................................................................... 6
  Table 1: Outcome, metric and data source .................................................. 7
SECTION 4: STUDY DESIGN ........................................................................... 8
SECTION 5: STUDY SITES AND POPULATIONS ......................................... 10
  5a. Study sites ............................................................................................... 10
  5b. Study population ..................................................................................... 11
  Table 2: Purposive sampling scheme and data collection details for Aim 2 ........ 12
  Table 3: Details of cluster RCT design, enrollment and data collection .......... 12
  5c. Participant inclusion criteria .................................................................... 13
  5d. Site/participant exclusion criteria ............................................................. 14
  Table 4. Inclusion Criteria for all participants/clinics .................................. 15
  5e. Randomization procedures ..................................................................... 17
  5f. Masking procedures ................................................................................. 17
  5g. Participant Withdrawal ............................................................................ 17
SECTION 6: STUDY INTERVENTION .............................................................. 19
  Table 5: Core elements of the Got Transition Program ................................ 19
SECTION 7: STUDY PROCEDURES .............................................................. 20
  7a. Programmatic data analysis and facility surveys .................................... 20
  7b. Adapt and Optimize phase ..................................................................... 22
  7c. Cluster Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT) .......................................... 30
  7d. Implementation Evaluation ..................................................................... 32
  7e. Assessment of participant compliance with study intervention .............. 36
SECTION 8: STUDY SCHEDULE ................................................................. 37
  Table 6a: Overall study schedule: 2016-2021 ............................................. 37
SECTION 9: ASSESSMENT OF SAFETY ....................................................... 38
  9a. Reporting of unanticipated problems and other events ....................... 38
SECTION 10: DATA COLLECTION .............................................................. 38
SECTION 11: STATISTICAL CONSIDERATIONS ........................................ 42
  11a. Sample Size Considerations ................................................................ 42
Table 7: Precision estimates for prevalence of retention and viral load suppression in HIV-infected adolescents .................................................................42
Table 8: Power and sample size ranges .........................................................................................................................43
11b. Overview of analysis plan ........................................................................................................................................44
SECTION 12: ETHICS/PROTECTION OF STUDY PARTICIPANTS .................................................................45
12a. Informed Consent Process ......................................................................................................................................45
12b. Participant Confidentiality ......................................................................................................................................47
12c. Potential Risks and Benefits ..................................................................................................................................48
SECTION 13: USE OF INFORMATION AND PUBLICATIONS ..........................................................................50
SECTION 14: LIMITATIONS .........................................................................................................................................50
REFERENCES .................................................................................................................................................................51
APPENDICES .................................................................................................................................................................54
**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAFP</td>
<td>American Academy of Family Physicians</td>
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<tr>
<td>AAP</td>
<td>American Academy of Pediatrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACP</td>
<td>American College of Physicians</td>
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<tr>
<td>ACT</td>
<td>Accelerating Children's HIV/AIDS Treatment</td>
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<td>AIDS</td>
<td>Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome</td>
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<tr>
<td>ATP</td>
<td>Adolescent Transition Package</td>
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<tr>
<td>ART</td>
<td>Antiretroviral therapy</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCC</td>
<td>Comprehensive care clinic</td>
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<tr>
<td>CIPHER</td>
<td>Collaborative Initiative for HIV Education and Research</td>
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<tr>
<td>EMR</td>
<td>Electronic Medical Records</td>
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<tr>
<td>FACES</td>
<td>Family AIDS Care and Education Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>FGD</td>
<td>Focus Group Discussion</td>
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<tr>
<td>HCW</td>
<td>Health Care Worker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV</td>
<td>Human Immunodeficiency Virus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IeDEA</td>
<td>International Epidemiologic Databases to Evaluate AIDS</td>
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<tr>
<td>IDI</td>
<td>In-depth interview</td>
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<tr>
<td>KNH</td>
<td>Kenyatta National Hospital</td>
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<tr>
<td>LVCT</td>
<td>Liverpool Voluntary Counseling and Testing</td>
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<tr>
<td>MoH</td>
<td>Ministry of Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>NASCOP</td>
<td>National AIDS and STI Control Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>PEPFAR</td>
<td>President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief</td>
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<tr>
<td>RCT</td>
<td>Randomized controlled trial</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOC</td>
<td>Standard of Care</td>
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<tr>
<td>TRQ</td>
<td>Transition Readiness Questionnaire</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNAIDS</td>
<td>The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UW</td>
<td>University of Washington</td>
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<tr>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>World Health Organization</td>
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PROTOCOL SUMMARY

Design

This implementation science research study aims to understand and implement best practices for adolescent “transition” from pediatric HIV care to autonomous adult care in Kenya.

To do this we will evaluate current transition procedures and rates in a large sample of HIV treatment programs, and will adapt, implement, and evaluate an Adolescent Transition Package (ATP) that combines existing transition tool and disclosure tools that have been validated in other populations.

The study will involve data abstraction and facility surveys to determine transition practices and co-factors of effective transition (AIM 1), adapting and optimizing a transition tool (AIM 2) and implementation and evaluation of the transition tool and a validated disclosure booklet (Adolescent transition package [ATP]) in a cluster RCT (AIM 3).

Population

Aim 1: Facility heads at a random sample of Kenyan clinics and routinely collected programmatic data on HIV-infected adolescents from the same clinics. Aim 2: Health Care Workers (HCWs) currently employed in HIV care services, HIV-infected adolescents and youth ages 14-24 years, caregivers of HIV-infected adolescents, facility administrators and policy makers at the national, county and program level. Aim 3: HIV-infected adolescents and youth ages 10-24 years and HCWs providing adolescent HIV care.

Sample size

Aim 1: 102 clinics providing HIV care in Kenya. Aim 2: 24 focus group discussions with adolescents and caregivers, and 68 interviews with health care workers, hospital administrators and policy makers; workshop with 12 HCWs, pilot-testing of adapted transition intervention and post pilot focus group discussions with 10-12 HCWs. Aim 3: 20 clinics providing HIV care (10 randomized to receive the ATP and 10 standard of care [SOC]), 96 interviews with adolescents and 40 in-depth interviews with HCWs, 400 pre-trial surveys with adolescents, 400 post-trial surveys with adolescents and 100 post-trial surveys with HCWs.

Treatment

Aim 3: 10 clinics will receive the Adolescent transition package

Study sites:

Aim 1: Random sample of HIV clinics in Kenya. Aim 2: Interviews and focus groups at a sub-set of clinics participating in Aim 1, working group with HCWs from throughout Kenya, pilot intervention at Kenyatta National Hospital. Aim 3: 20 HIV clinics in Nairobi, Kisumu, Homabay and Kakamega Counties.

Study Duration: 5 Years
SECTION 1: BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND LITERATURE REVIEW

1a. Background Information

With recent impetus to increase pediatric HIV diagnosis and treatment, an expanding number of HIV-infected children will reach adolescence and need to transition to adult HIV care. As has been seen with a variety of chronic diseases, there are challenges as children transition from pediatric to adult HIV care. Transitional care tools have evolved to help children, caregivers, and providers systematically optimize transition for children with chronic diseases in a variety of disease scenarios. These are largely untested or not used in settings with high HIV prevalence.

In Kenya, in large urban HIV Treatment Centers, children are seen in dedicated pediatric HIV clinics and transition to the separate adult HIV clinic at ~15-24 years of age. In other HIV Treatment Programs, children are seen on pediatric days with a team that may be identical or overlap considerably with the team providing care on separate adult care days. Finally, some clinics utilize the same team and days to offer care to children and adults, with a transition involved when a child no longer needs a caregiver/parent at visits and starts to receive independent care. In all scenarios, adult HIV care demands a higher level of autonomy and is associated with less specialized support than pediatric HIV care. **Well-conceived transitional models are needed because adolescents and young adults are a particularly vulnerable group. Adolescent HIV retention in care is lower than in adults, and adolescents have had increasing HIV-related mortality in contrast to declining mortality risk in adults.** This underscores the need for enhanced transitional care between pediatric and adult models of care.

In order for children to assume their own care, there must be accurate, well-conducted, and timely disclosure of their HIV status. However, in Kenya, we and others have noted that a large proportion of HIV-infected children have not been formally told they have HIV (disclosed) because of concerns of inadvertent disclosure to others, parental guilt regarding transmission, or concerns that the child will be unable to cope. Informing a child of any chronic illness is challenging because of a child’s developmental limitations or because caregivers desire to protect children from negative consequences. However, delayed or poor disclosure practices can result in persistent mistrust of the health system. **Without disclosure, transition to adult HIV care cannot occur.** Disclosure to the child may also improve treatment adherence, physical health outcomes, and psychological adjustment to illness and family relationships. Programs are starting to address disclosure of HIV status to children, however, there are few systematic tools for disclosure and limited evaluation of impact of these tools. There is therefore an urgent need to develop interventions to assist HCWs with the challenging, but crucial process of HIV disclosure to children and adolescents.

Transitional care is a complementary urgent priority for aging children with HIV. **With poor disclosure and transitional care, adolescents will have higher morbidity, mortality, and risk of onward transmission.** There are huge gaps in HIV transitional care evidence-base – including the lack of a clear definition of transition, lack of evidence for effective transition tools, and challenges with integration of data from systems built separately for adults and children. We propose to evaluate rates and cofactors of effective transition in HIV Treatment Programs in Kenya and to adapt, implement, and evaluate an **Adolescent Transition Package** that combines an adapted US-based transition tool and a disclosure tool associated with improved disclosure outcomes in Namibia.
1b. Literature Review

Pediatric antiretroviral treatment (ART) coverage is rapidly expanding and children are surviving to adulthood

An estimated 2.6 million children under 15 years old are HIV-infected worldwide, almost 90% in Africa (UNAIDS 2015)[1]. To date, pediatric ART coverage has lagged behind adult coverage – the WHO estimated that only 32% of HIV-infected children <14 years old received ART in 2014 compared to 41% of HIV-infected adults[2]. To address this gap, the Accelerating Children’s HIV/AIDS Treatment (ACT) program of PEPFAR, a $200 million initiative, was initiated in 2014 to provide ART for 300,000 children with HIV in Africa[3]. Access to antiretroviral therapy (ART) has already improved survival of HIV-infected children and the ACT initiative will result in an increasing number of HIV-infected ART-treated children reaching adolescence and early adulthood [4-7].

Adolescents with HIV have unique needs and high risk for poor outcomes

An estimated 2.0 million adolescents (10-19 years old) worldwide are HIV-infected, and 220,000 adolescents aged 15-19 years old were newly infected in 2014. The majority (62%) of newly infected adolescents were female[8]. Unfortunately, global estimates of adolescent HIV and ART coverage are lacking because individuals between 10-15 years of age are considered children and those >15 years of age are considered adults. This makes it difficult to derive estimates for the group of adolescents and young adults between 10-24 years of age. In Kenya, an estimated 140,000 adolescents are HIV-infected, however, data are scant regarding adolescent ART coverage[8]. In a recent programmatic analysis of 22,832 adolescents and young adults aged 10-24 receiving ART in Kenya, young adolescents (aged 10-14) had a significantly lower CD4 at enrollment into HIV care than youth aged 15-24[9]. However, 15-24 year old youth had 2-fold higher loss to follow-up than younger adolescents. In another study of global trends, adolescents aged 10-19 years were noted to have a 50% increase in HIV-related mortality between 2005-2012 compared to a 32% decrease in non-adolescents during this same period[10]. This may be due to long-term complications from perinatally acquired infection or to poor adherence or motivation to continue care. It is also possible that poor transition between pediatric to adult HIV treatment programs may contribute to poor adolescent outcomes.

Effective transition of children with HIV to self-directed health care requires disclosure of their diagnosis, however, pediatric HIV disclosure remains a challenge

In order for children to assume their own care, there must be accurate, well-conducted, and timely disclosure of their HIV status. Informing a child of any chronic illness is challenging because of a child’s developmental limitations or because caregivers desire to protect children from negative consequences[11]. The complexities of disclosure are amplified for pediatric HIV because rather than affecting only the child, HIV is often a family infection and includes concerns about stigma and transmissibility [12-14]. Caregivers and HCWs are tasked with informing HIV-infected children that they have a chronic, potentially life-threatening, highly stigmatized disease during a critical time in the child’s or adolescent’s physical and psychosocial development.

Studies in African countries have noted low rates of disclosure ranging from 3-41%, including studies of older children and adolescents [15-22]. US and European programs report rates of disclosure ranging from 17-75% [23-30]. Median ages of disclosure for children in US and European studies (7.5-10 years) are lower than in studies from Africa (8.7-15 years)[16, 23, 27-33]. Rates of disclosure in Africa remain low even in programs where the majority of children (73-85%) are receiving ART [16, 21, 32] Disclosure of HIV status requires that children comprehend information regarding the diagnosis and its implications. Thus, the age, cognitive development, and
level of education of a child can significantly influence timing of disclosure [17, 21, 26-28, 32, 34]. Because pediatric HIV may result in neurocognitive impairments, emotional/cognitive maturity may be delayed therefore also delaying disclosure. In addition, caregivers are often reluctant to inform children of their HIV diagnosis because of concerns regarding inadvertent disclosure of the family's HIV status, perceptions of the child's inability to cope with results, and guilt regarding transmission [35-40]. Caregivers may have witnessed children lose friends and social standing when their status became known [41, 42]. Caregivers, who are often also infected with HIV, may have had difficulty when they learned their own HIV status, which then impacts their perception of the benefits of disclosure. Previous studies have demonstrated that the HIV serostatus of the caregiver is a key factor in disclosure [17, 28]. Among HIV positive caregivers, studies in Europe, South Africa, and Ethiopia observed that caregivers who had disclosed their own status were more likely to have also disclosed the child's status to the child [17, 19, 27].

Despite these challenges, disclosure to the child may improve treatment adherence, physical health outcomes, and psychological adjustment to illness and family relationships.[43-46] Furthermore, late, abrupt or inadvertent disclosure often has significant adverse effects on the child’s emotional and physical health including diminished trust in Health Care Workers (HCWs) and caregivers, reduced adherence, increased rates of opportunistic infections, and fatalistic or suicidal mentalities. A 2014 national study in Kenya showed that adolescents who know their status had significantly lower rates of mortality and higher retention in HIV treatment programs[47]. Knowledge of HIV status has a potential public health benefit in that infected adolescents who know their HIV status may be more likely to use available HIV preventive interventions. The World Health Organization (WHO) and Kenyan guidelines recommend that school-aged children be fully informed of their HIV diagnosis and younger children told partial information about their diagnosis[48]. However, neither set of guidelines provides specific approaches for implementing disclosure in practice, nor do they accurately address the real world challenges HCWs and caregivers are encountering [48-50].

**Adapting validated disclosure interventions may improve disclosure rates and experiences for HIV-infected adolescents**

There is an urgent need to develop interventions to assist HCWs with the challenging, but crucial process of HIV disclosure to children and adolescents. We evaluated a disclosure tool used nationally in pediatric HIV treatment and care programs in Namibia and saw improved confidence in and comfort with disclosure in HCWs and caregivers, and improved knowledge and clinical outcomes in children exposed to the intervention[51]. The disclosure intervention is intended to be used with children aged 6-18. The centerpiece of the intervention is a 5-chapter cartoon book which uses empowering language and metaphors of body soldiers being strengthened by medicine (ARVs) and keeping the “bad guys” (HIV virus) asleep. The further the child progresses in reading the book, the more information about his or her disease and the role of medications is revealed. It is not until Chapter 5 that the words “HIV” or “ARV” are mentioned. A portion of the book is read, or re-read, at each visit by a HCW until the caregiver and child are ready to read Chapter 5 in which full disclosure occurs. The chapters are read in a highly interactive manner with each one taking approximately 5-10 minutes to complete the first time it is read. A disclosure form is attached to the patient care booklet on which the HCW notes how far in the disclosure book the child has gone at each visit and why the child thinks they are taking medicine. These notations help HCWs check comprehension and strengthen continuity across visits. A readiness assessment form helps HCWs assess the child’s and family’s readiness to engage in the full disclosure process. The intervention also includes HCW training on pediatric disclosure and the intervention tools. The Namibian disclosure intervention provides a helpful tool that could be adapted and used in other settings to improve rates and experiences with HIV disclosure.
Transition models are in standard use for varied diseases
The model for transitional care recommended by the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP), and American College of Physicians (ACP) is based on expert consensus and initiates discussion of transition at 12 years of age and includes standardized age-triggered actions to enhance transition[52]. General resources to guide transition aligned with the AAP, AAFP, and ACP Clinical Report on Transition have been recently developed by the Got Transition/Center for Health Transition Improvement (http://www.gottransition.org). These include 6 Core Elements: 1) Transition Policy, 2) Transition Tracking and Monitoring, 3) Transition Readiness, 4) Transition Planning/Integration into Adult Approach to Care, 5) Transfer to Adult Approach to Care, 6) Transfer Complete, Ongoing Adult Approach to Care. The guidance incorporates a framework that includes child, caregiver and HCW readiness for transition and involves a several year process with repeated iterative planning towards transition. This model is useful both for children who switch from pediatric to adult health care providers and for children who retain their provider but transition to an adult approach to care. In both models children need to transition to independent care when they reach adulthood. Regardless of program structure, it is important to systematically incorporate transition planning with input from primary caregivers, adolescents, and HCWs to ensure a smooth transition to autonomous care.

Transitional care models are not yet well-defined for HIV
As many children survive to adulthood with a variety of chronic diseases, models of transitional care have evolved to address the challenges of navigating transition. Recently Zhang and colleagues conducted a systematic review of transitional care models; the review identified 10 transition tools, 7 of which were disease specific, only 1 of which addressed HIV[53]. The HIV model utilized the Transition Readiness Questionnaire (TRQ), which included 21 questions to assess readiness for transition. The TRQ score improved following a transition program. However, it is not known if the TRQ was useful in predicting transition readiness. All published transitional care tools in the systematic review were from US or high-resource settings and none have been evaluated for impact on transition outcomes. The results of the systematic review illustrate the need for transition tool use and assessment in high HIV prevalence settings, such as Africa. The Collaborative Initiative for Pediatric HIV Education and Research (CIPHER) of the International AIDS Society and the IeDEA Coordinating Center Vanderbilt University convened a workshop in 2015 to focus on adolescent HIV transition[54]. As part of the workshop, Soeters and colleagues summarized data from 218 facilities in 23 countries, focusing on adolescent HIV services. In this WHO supported survey, an estimated 51% of facilities included some process to guide ‘transition’ and the mean age of transition was 18 years of age. Most clinics had clinic days dedicated to either adult or pediatric services. The 2015 CIPHER Adolescent Transition Report highlighted huge gaps in transitional care evidence-base – including the lack of a clear definition of transition, lack of evidence for effective transition tools, and challenges with integration of data from systems built separately for adults and children[54].

1c. Rationale
As many HIV-infected children on ART survive to adulthood in sub-Saharan Africa, improving systems for disclosure and transition to adult care is a high priority. There is need for better data on transition in high volume HIV clinics in Africa, and these clinics require feasible and effective systematic approaches to improve disclosure and transition. A disclosure tool used in Namibia demonstrates effectiveness and acceptability and could be adapted for use in other settings. In addition, the Got Transition model, which was developed following broad expert consensus and programmatic evaluation in US settings, has a clear framework and useful resources relevant to
pediatric HIV transition in Africa. Combining these interventions using an implementation science approach (program evaluation, adaptation and a cluster RCT) has potential to provide high quality evidence for broader use of these approaches and to improve long-term outcomes for adolescents with HIV.

SECTION 2: OBJECTIVES

2a. Study Objective
This study aims to evaluate rates and co-factors of effective transition in HIV treatment programs in Kenya and to adapt, implement, and evaluate an Adolescent Transition Package (ATP) that combines an adapted US-based transition tool and a disclosure tool associated with improved disclosure outcomes in Namibia.

2b. Specific Objectives
Aim 1: To use programmatic data (KenyaEMR and paper files) to estimate prevalence of transition and disclosure, age at transition and disclosure, and individual-level co-factors of effective transition from pediatric to adult HIV care and retention and HIV disclosure among 10-24 year olds. To determine transition practices in Kenyan clinics using a facility survey.

Effective transition will be defined as enrollment into adult care within 6 months of exiting the pediatric care and continued clinical follow-up for at least 6 months thereafter, as evidenced by a second clinic visit recorded in the EMR.

Hypothesis: Transition will occur at varied ages (median 18 years); effective transition and earlier transition age will be associated with the presence of a transition plan and adolescent friendly services at the facility, later age at child HIV diagnosis, earlier age of HIV disclosure, parent on ART, better health status of the child at enrollment into HIV care and at transfer (CD4, WHO stage, viral load), pregnancy or marital status of the adolescent, and evidence of consistent adherence and retention prior to transition.

Approach: We will perform a retrospective records review from a randomly drawn sample of clinics with electronic medical record (EMR) systems in place to determine current health indicator outcomes in adolescents. All adolescent health data for this objective will be obtained from existing medical record data, including EMR data, paper records, and the adolescent checklist. Concurrent with data abstraction, we will conduct facility surveys to determine pediatric clinic model (separate days or integrated), presence and type of transition planning approach, recommended age for transition, and available adolescent and transition services.

Secondary Analysis: To determine baseline rates and correlates of other key health indicators for adolescents with HIV, including viral suppression, CD4 count, ARV regimens and switch to second line therapy, adherence, and other sociodemographic, physical and mental health information captured in existing medical records. Information from this secondary analysis can help inform other factors delaying or influencing disclosure and transition readiness and occurrence.

Aim 2: To adapt and optimize a transition tool (Got Transition; http://www.gottransition.org/) developed in the US, for use Kenyan HIV clinics based on adolescent, caregiver, HCW, clinic and country administrator, and policy maker perspectives.

Hypothesis: The US ‘Got Transition’ tool will be adaptable and relevant for pediatric HIV transition
in Kenya.

**Approach:** We will conduct semi-structured focus group discussions with adolescents and caregivers and individual interviews with HCWs, facility administrators and policy makers to understand experiences, challenges and potential solutions for transition and use this information to adapt and refine the transition tool. We will hold a working group meeting with purposively selected HCWs to further adapt the transition tool. We will then pilot the adapted transition tool at one clinic for approximately 2-4 months during which the study team will discuss and support changes to refine the tool as needed. Following the pilot period, HCWs will take part in a focus group discussion to share their suggestions for optimizing the transition tool based on their pilot experience. Understanding personal experiences with the tool will provide an opportunity for lessons learned and continued refinement of the intervention.

**Aim 3:** To evaluate the Adolescent Transition Package (ATP) in a cluster randomized trial of 20 clinics (10 with ATP and 10 with Standard of Care (SOC) processes). The Adolescent Transition Package (ATP) will contain a validated disclosure tool and the optimized transition tool from Aim 2.

**Hypothesis:** ATP will increase proportion of younger adolescents with disclosure, will result in earlier disclosure, will increase proportion of older youth with effective transition and improve satisfaction with transition.

**Approach:** We will randomize 20 clinics to receive the ATP or no intervention (SOC) and compare disclosure and appropriate transition using pre-specified milestones among a group of adolescents with heterogeneous ages. We will qualitatively evaluate acceptability, appropriateness and feasibility of the ATP by conducting interviews with adolescents and healthcare providers from a sub-set of intervention sites, purposively selecting to interview participants from high and low performing facilities. We will also conduct pre-trial and post-trial surveys with adolescents and HCWs to quantitatively assess acceptability, appropriateness, feasibility of the ATP and implementation intervention fidelity.

**SECTION 3: STUDY OUTCOMES**

**Aim 1**
- Prevalence of transition
- Age at transition
- Co-factors for retention
- Age at disclosure
- Co-factors of disclosure
- Individual level co-factors of effective transition
- Facility level co-factors of effective transition

**Aim 2**
- Adapted transition tool

**Aim 3**
- The primary outcome is disclosure among non-disclosed adolescents and effective transition among disclosed adolescents
Disclosure will be defined as no, partial or complete disclosure. Time to disclosure and age at disclosure will also be assessed.

Effective transition with retention in care will be defined as completing a visit on the adult day or completing a visit without a caregiver and repeat visits continuing for at least 6 months after transition.

We will also evaluate other key behavioral indicators of transition identified in AIM 2 as being associated with successful transition and included in transition study tools such as clinic attendance without a caregiver present, complete comprehension of ARVs and importance of adherence, and knowledge of and future plan for HIV management. Time to and age at effective transition will also be assessed.

The intervention period is not long enough to observe all adolescents passing from disclosure to effective transition; however, the use of milestone-specific outcomes among a group of adolescents within a heterogeneous stage of transition allows assessment of the full transition process. Adolescents will be observed during the portion of the transition process that they undergo, and milestone-specific achievement within their transition stage will be assessed. For example, an adolescent who is undisclosed at the beginning of the study will be assessed for whether they have completed no, partial, or full disclosure by the end of the study. Fully disclosed adolescents will be assessed for their progression to independent care within the adult system. The specific indicators for progressing beyond disclosure will be based on the adaptation of the Got Transition tool in aim 2. The first 6 months of the intervention will be considered a "catch up" period; while outcomes will be compared during the full study period, a sub-group analysis is planned for the first 6 months to see if the effect of the intervention is greater during the “catch-up” period.

Secondary outcomes

- HCW and adolescent satisfaction with the transition process
- Selected cost measures to be used in future cost-modeling
- Age at and time to reaching transition specific-milestones

Table 1 summaries the outcomes, metrics and data sources for aim 3.

**Table 1: Outcome, metric and data source**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Analysis Type</th>
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<td>Disclosure</td>
<td>Proportion initiated disclosure intervention</td>
<td>Disclosure checklist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>adolescents</td>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion reached complete disclosure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Age at and time to disclosure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Satisfaction with disclosure</td>
<td>Post-trial surveys</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**SECTION 4: STUDY DESIGN**

**Design Overview:** We will use mixed methods approach to describe current processes, adapt intervention tools and implement a package of tools for adolescent transition to adult care. Our methods include 3 distinct processes over formative and evaluative phases (Figure 1a):

**Formative phase:**
1) A retrospective records review of adolescent HIV outcomes and health facility surveys assessing current transition practices and gaps
2) Policy maker, hospital and county administrator, HCW, caregiver and adolescent interviews and focus groups, a HCW working group meeting, and intervention pilot testing to develop, adapt, and refine the transition tool

**Evaluative phase:**
3) A cluster RCT to evaluate effectiveness, acceptability, appropriateness, feasibility, and intervention fidelity of the ATP intervention.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantitative</th>
<th>Disclosed adolescents</th>
<th>Transition</th>
<th>Proportion of adolescents who initiate and exit pediatric care</th>
<th>Transition checklist</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion with effective transition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Age at and time to transition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Satisfaction with transition</td>
<td>Post-trial surveys</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Qualitative and Quantitative</th>
<th>Adolescents and HCWs</th>
<th>ATP Implementation</th>
<th>Acceptability of ATP</th>
<th>Feasibility of ATP</th>
<th>Appropriateness of ATP</th>
<th>Intervention Fidelity</th>
<th>In-depth interviews and post-trial surveys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*Additional transition process indicators and data sources will be included after the adaptation of the transition tool. For example we will identify specific outcomes from the adapted tools to track the transition process before full transition occurs.*
Aim 1:
Retrospective Records Review: This retrospective records review will utilize routine clinic program data, including the Adolescent package of Services (APS) checklist, recently rolled out in Kenya, when available, to assess adolescent HIV health outcomes related to transition for up to 5000 adolescents enrolled in HIV care at participating facilities. We will determine rates and correlates of important transition outcomes in HIV-infected adolescents.

Facility Surveys: A survey will be administered to a facility manager or his/her designee in 102 HIV clinics selected among a random sample of all clinics with EMR systems in place. We will include a mixture of small, medium and large clinics.

Aim 2:
Adaptation Interviews and focus groups: We will conduct 8 focus group discussions with caregivers of HIV-infected adolescents, 16 focus group discussions with adolescents and youth, 38 IDIs with HCWs from 6-10 clinics participating in the facility survey and 30 IDIs with hospital administrators or policy makers at national and county level. Clinic sites will be purposively selected from among those included in the facility survey (Aim 1). We will use stratified purposive sampling to recruit adolescents and caregivers of adolescents to capture adolescents who have and have not yet transitioned to adult care. We will use purposive sampling to include clinics with varying models of providing care for youth, including models where the same providers care for adults and youth, and models where different providers care for adults and youth. We will use information from the facility survey to identify different care models. We will use purposive sampling to recruit HCWs, policy makers and hospital administrators who can speak most knowledgeably about adolescent HIV care. HCWs will also be recruited to include representation from clinics with different models of care. Interviews will be conducted with policy makers, HCWs and hospital administrators to accommodate busy schedules and ensure participation. We will purposively select policy-makers involved in assisting with development or implementation of adolescent HIV care and treatment policies in Kenya. Interviews can provide rich data about personal experiences and rationale informing decision-making. Focus group discussion can provide important information on the range of experiences and beliefs in thinking about a topic and group discussion can help stimulate thinking by other group members. Focus group discussions with adolescents and their caregivers will provide information on experiences receiving HIV care for the adolescent and opinions on support and strategies for transition.
Working Group Meeting: We will host a 2 day working group meeting with a purposively selected group of 10-12 HCWs to inform the adaptation of the Got Transition tool. We will present analyzed interview data to HCWs and use a targeted agenda to adapt tools for use in Kenyan clinics, ensuring adapted tools incorporate the views of all stakeholders. Selected HCWs will have expertise in caring for HIV-infected adolescents in varied settings throughout Kenya.

Pilot: We will pilot the adapted transition tool at Kenyatta National Hospital (KNH). HCWs in KNH will pilot the tool for approximately 2-4 months, during which the study team will meet with them to review and further refine the tool. The pilot will help further revision and adaptation of the tool in a real clinic setting.

Post-Pilot FGDs: We will conduct focus group discussions with HCWs participating in the pilot. We will ask questions to learn from their experiences piloting the Transition tool so that the tool can be revised and adapted. We will use focus groups because they are useful in fostering rich discussion between group members and participant comments stimulate the thinking and responses of others. Additionally, focus group discussions help to elicit divergent or convergent viewpoints among participants. Focus groups will be used to understand HCW perspectives on adolescent transition and how transition processes can be improved.

Aim 3
We will conduct a cluster RCT to evaluate a combined disclosure intervention and adapted transition tool (ATP) to increase disclosure among young adolescents and improve effective transition to adult care for pediatric patients. Cluster RCTs are well-suited to interventions that occur at the clinic, rather than individual level. The randomization at a clinic level allows for the traditional benefits of randomization. We will include a total of 20 clinics in the RCT, 10 receiving standard of care and 10 receiving the intervention and compare disclosure and transition outcomes between the 2 arms. We will periodically abstract routinely collected medical record information to determine proportions of adolescents with full disclosure and transitioned to adult care in addition to extracting data from study data collection tools. We will conduct pre-study baseline surveys with adolescents and post-study qualitative interviews with adolescents and HCWs in the intervention sites and post-study surveys with adolescents and HCW to assess acceptability, appropriateness, feasibility, and intervention fidelity of the tools.

SECTION 5: STUDY SITES AND POPULATIONS

5a. Study sites
Aim 1: We will perform facility surveys and abstract routinely collected programmatic data at 102 clinics in Kenya utilizing EMR systems. Clinics will be randomly selected from among clinics with EMR.

Aim 2: We will recruit HCWs from clinics throughout Kenya for the working group meeting. We will select caregivers of HIV-infected adolescents, HIV-infected adolescents, and HCWs from KNH and 6-10 facilities participating in Aim 1 for individual interviews and focus groups. We will invite policy makers from national and county level institutions and hospital administrators from facilities participating in Aim 1. HCWs from Kenyatta National Hospital will be recruited for piloting the intervention and will participate in post-pilot FGDs.
Aim 3: We will enroll 20 clinics located in Nairobi, Kisumu, Homabay and Kakamega counties. Adolescents and HCWs in intervention sites will participate in post-trial interviews, HCWs from intervention sites will participate in post-trial surveys, and a sample of adolescents in all sites will participate in pre and post-trial surveys.

5b. Study population

AIM 1:
Facility Survey: Stratified random sampling will be used to select up to 102 clinics based on clinic volume. The sampling frame of all national facilities currently using EMR will be utilized in this approach. We will exclude clinics with less than 300 patients in HIV care, given that the number of adolescents attending the clinic would be small and hard to evaluate, and divide the remaining clinics equally into tertiles. The tertiles will represent the small, medium, and large clinic sizes. Within each stratum, the clinics will be chosen using equal probability sampling and we will select 34 clinics per stratum. One or two designees per facility will be enrolled to complete the facility survey.

Retrospective Records Review: The study will include extraction of routinely collected health records of up to 10,000 adolescents aged 10-24, currently engaged in HIV care in Kenya and attending the facilities included in the facility survey.

AIM 2:
Adaptation Interviews (Table 2): We will conduct 16 focus group discussions with HIV infected adolescents aged 14-24 years, 8 focus group discussions with caregivers of HIV infected adolescents aged 14-24 years, 38 interviews with HCWs providing pediatric and adolescent HIV care, and 30 hospital administrators and policy makers identified by national and local health administration offices. We will recruit adolescents, primary caregivers and HCWs from KNH and 6-10 facilities that participated in Aim 1.

Working Group Meeting: For this aim of the study, we will enroll 10-12 HCWs from clinics throughout Kenya providing HIV care for adolescents.

Pilot: HCWs at KNH adolescent clinic will pilot the tool.

Post Pilot FGDs: We will conduct FGDs with HCWs who participated in the pilot of the tool.
Table 2: Purposive sampling scheme and data collection details for Aim 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sampling Categories</th>
<th>Clinic Design</th>
<th>Transition</th>
<th>Tools</th>
<th>Sampling Categories</th>
<th>Clinic Design</th>
<th>Transition</th>
<th>Tools</th>
<th>Healthcare Workers (N=38 healthcare workers)</th>
<th>Policy-makers &amp; Administrators</th>
<th>Health care workers</th>
<th>Focus Group &amp; Interviews to DEVELOP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2 FGDs</td>
<td>(5-6</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>6 IDIs</td>
<td>6 IDIs</td>
<td>10 IDIs</td>
<td>N = 30</td>
<td>N = 10-12</td>
<td>N = 12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2 FGDs</td>
<td>(5-6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>6 IDIs</td>
<td>10 IDIs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2 FGDs</td>
<td>(5-6</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2 FGDs</td>
<td>(5-6</td>
<td>National and County Ministry of</td>
<td>2-day workshop with</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2 FGDs</td>
<td>(5-6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2 FGDs</td>
<td>(5-6</td>
<td>Health representatives,</td>
<td>experienced HCW</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>adolescents in each</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>caregivers in each</td>
<td>leaders in HIV treatment</td>
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<td>and care provision</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>HCWs from KNH pediatric</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>adult Comprehensive Care</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Centers who implement the</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>revised transition tool</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

AIM 3:

We will enroll 20 facilities to participate in the cluster RCT. The intervention will involve working with and training HCWs at selected facilities and abstracting routinely collected programmatic data for HIV-infected adolescents aged 10-24 years attending the selected clinics (Table 3). We anticipate including up to 200 HCWs per intervention arm in the HCW training and intervention implementation and up to 2000 adolescents per arm. We will also enroll 400 adolescents to complete an anonymous pre-trial survey and 400 adolescents and 100 HCWs to complete an anonymous post-trial survey. We will conduct semi-structured interviews with up to 96 adolescents and 40 HCWs from a subset of 6 clinics included in the intervention arm of the trial.

Program data abstraction: We will abstract program level data at baseline, at RCT start at 2 years post RCT to assess outcomes. Table 3 summarizes enrollment characteristics and data collection tools in the RCT arms.

Table 3: Details of cluster RCT design, enrollment and data collection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Control arm</th>
<th>Intervention arm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Required Facility Characteristic</td>
<td>&gt;300 clients in HIV care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated number of clients aged 10-24 per clinic</td>
<td>50-500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum number of clients aged 10-24 per RCT arm</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Procedures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedures</th>
<th>Standard clinic procedures</th>
<th>Adolescent transition package</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disclosure checklist</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transition checklist</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process indicators</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Disclosure milestones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Transition milestones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>HCW, caregiver and client</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>satisfaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum number of adolescents completing pre-trial surveys</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum number of adolescents completing post-trial surveys</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum number of HCWs completing post-trial surveys</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescents completing IDIs</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCWs completing IDIs</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Justification for involvement of adolescents:

In sub-Saharan Africa, HIV-infected adolescents are at high risk of loss to follow-up and poor adherence resulting in poor outcomes. The purpose of this research is to improve adolescent HIV disclosure processes and transition to adult care, therefore improving retention in care and morbidity and mortality outcomes in HIV-infected adolescents. Collection of data about adolescents and from adolescents is necessary to determine the effectiveness of this intervention aimed at improving adolescent HIV care.

### 5c. Participant inclusion criteria

To be eligible for this study, an individual or clinic must meet the criteria listed in Table 4 below. Additional details related to participant inclusion are outlined below.

**Aim 1:**

To participate in Aim 1, facility leadership must be willing to serve as a study site. Clinics selected for Aim 1 must have an EMR system in place and be above 300 total patients in HIV care at the site. HCW designees completing facility surveys must be ≥18 years of age, employed at the facility for ≥1 year, and involved in adolescent or pediatric HIV care. Adolescent data that will be abstracted from routinely collected medical records will include information on adolescent medical care and demographic information for all adolescents ages 10-24 attending facilities included in the facility survey.

**Aim 2:**

Adolescents participating in focus group discussions must be aged 14-24 years old and must know that they are HIV positive and have attended HIV care for at least 1 year. Caregivers participating in focus group discussions must be ≥18 years of age and the primary caregiver of an adolescent ages 14-24 years old. HCWs participating in interviews should be employed at trial sites for at least 6 months prior to the interview date and provide clinical or counselling services.
to HIV-infected adolescents. Policy makers must be ≥18 years of age and employed at the national, county or HIV implementing partner (NGOs or Universities) organization in a policy making role. Hospital administrators must be ≥18 years of age and serve at an administrative and local policy making level within facilities. HCWs involved in piloting the intervention and participating in the post-pilot FGD should be ≥18 years of age, employed at KNH, and providing HIV care to adolescents at KNH.

**Aim 3:**

To participate in the RCT, facility leadership must be willing to implement the intervention. Clinics already actively using transition or disclosure tools will be excluded. Adolescent records will be abstracted for all 10-24 year olds enrolled in HIV care at participating facilities. HCWs who complete interviews or surveys must be ≥18 years of age and employed at trial sites for at least 6 months during the intervention period and providing clinical services to adolescents. Adolescents who complete the interviews must be ≥18 years or must have caregiver consent to participate if less than 18 years. Adolescents who participate in interviews must know their HIV status. Adolescents who complete the anonymous pre-trial and post-trial surveys must give oral consent or assent for participation, and be between the ages of 12 and 24 years of age and know their HIV status.

**5d. Site/participant exclusion criteria**

Facilities will be excluded if they do not meet inclusion criteria. A facility may also be excluded if anything would prevent the complete conduct of the intervention at that site and/or the collection of outcome measures. An example of this would be if a separate transition intervention was being developed at the site concurrent to our study.

An individual who meets any of the following criteria will be excluded from participation in this study: Conditions that would place the individual at increased risk or preclude the individual’s full compliance with or completion of the study.
## Table 4. Inclusion Criteria for all participants/clinics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Sampling</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Inclusion Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AIM 1: Program data abstraction</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facility Survey Site</td>
<td>HIV care clinics</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>EMR system in place &gt;300 patients in HIV care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facility Survey Designee</td>
<td>HCW</td>
<td>102 sites</td>
<td>≥18 years of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Selected as representative for clinic to complete facility survey; will</td>
<td></td>
<td>Employed at facility in clinical care for at least 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>enroll 1-2 HCWs to help complete the survey per study site</td>
<td></td>
<td>months and/or have a 1 year contract (i.e. not temporary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>staff)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Provides clinical services to adolescents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retrospective Records Review</td>
<td>Adolescents ages 10-24</td>
<td>Up to 10,000</td>
<td>-Aged 10-24 years of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All adolescents from the 102 selected facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td>-Attended clinic ≥1 time after January 1, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-Attended clinic included in facility survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aim 2: ADAPT and OPTIMIZE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working Group</td>
<td>HCWs</td>
<td>10-12 for Working Group</td>
<td>≥18 years of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Purposely selected from HCWs providing adolescent care</td>
<td></td>
<td>-Employed at clinic in Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-Employed in clinical care for at least 6 months and/or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>have a 1 year contract (i.e. not temporary staff)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-Provides clinical services to adolescents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intervention Pilot</td>
<td>HCWs</td>
<td>12 (up to 2 FGDs)</td>
<td>≥18 years of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HCWs providing care at pilot site</td>
<td></td>
<td>-Employed at KNH in clinical care for at least 6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>and/or have a 1 year contract (i.e. not temporary staff)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-Provides clinical services to adolescents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adaptation IDI and FGDs</td>
<td>Adolescents in HIV care (8 FGDs for adolescents who have not completed</td>
<td>16 FGDs and 96 adolescents total (from clinics with</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>transition, 8 FGDs for adolescents who have completed transition)</td>
<td></td>
<td>different models of care)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-Ages 14-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-Seeking treatment services at facilities assessed in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Aim 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-Knows that they have HIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-Attended clinic for at least 1 year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caregivers of HIV-infected</td>
<td>Caregivers of adolescents who have 8 FGDs and 48 caregivers</td>
<td>≥18 years of age</td>
<td>-Seeking treatment services at facilities assessed in Aim 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adolescents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aims</td>
<td>Population</td>
<td>Sample Size</td>
<td>Inclusion Criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aim 3: RCT</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cluster RCT</strong></td>
<td>Clinic clusters</td>
<td>20 clinics</td>
<td>Selected from clinics with &gt;500 clients in care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pre-trial surveys</strong></td>
<td>Adolescent</td>
<td>400 surveys</td>
<td>Selected from intervention and control sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Post-trial IDIs</strong></td>
<td>Adolescents who have completed disclosure process</td>
<td>48 (from a</td>
<td>6-10 selected from intervention sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adolescents who have completed transition process</td>
<td>48 (from a</td>
<td>6-10 selected from intervention sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HCW</strong></td>
<td>5-10 HCW selected from intervention sites</td>
<td>40 IDI</td>
<td>5-10 HCW selected from intervention sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Post-trial surveys</strong></td>
<td>Adolescent</td>
<td>400 surveys</td>
<td>Selected from intervention and control sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HCW</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Selected from intervention sites</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5e. Randomization procedures
For the RCT, 20 clinics will be randomized to receive the ATP intervention or no intervention (SOC). Depending on the heterogeneity of baseline facility factors, restricted randomization may be used to ensure an equal distribution of potentially confounding factors. Dr. Richardson (Biostatistician) will generate the randomization assignment.

5f. Masking procedures
Because this is a clinic-level intervention using a pragmatic trial design, there will be no masking procedures.

5g. Participant Withdrawal
Participants or clinics may withdraw from the study at any time or the investigator may terminate a participant’s or clinic’s participation.

Reasons for withdrawal
Reasons for a study clinic to withdraw may include: clinic closure or major changes in HIV care policies, procedures, or organizational structures that would prevent or substantially limit our ability to conduct this study.

Reasons for HCW, policy maker or hospital administrator participant withdrawal may include: discomfort or distress during the focus group discussion, interview or pilot, lack of time to participate, or job termination or relocation.

Reasons for an adolescent participant or caregiver not to complete the in-depth interviews or focus group discussions may include, lack of time, discomfort, or disinterest in answering the questions.

An investigator may terminate a participants’ or clinic involvement in the study if any medical condition or situation occurs such that continued participation in the study would not be in the best interest of the participant or clinic.

Handling of participant withdrawals
The study team will track the withdrawal of any clinic or participant during the trial. The timing and reasons for withdrawal will be recorded, and reported to the PI. HCW participants may withdraw at any time without affecting their regular job. Adolescent and caregiver participants may withdraw at any time without affecting their access to services at the clinic. The study team will record the timing and reasons for withdrawal of individual adolescent, caregiver or HCW
participants. The participant will be thanked for their time in the study and not contacted further by the study team.
SECTION 6: STUDY INTERVENTION
The Adolescent Transition Package (ATP) will include two components. The validated Namibia comic book for disclosure (to be used with children over 10 years of age) and an adapted US transition toolkit (“Got Transition”).

The disclosure tool includes a cartoon book, readiness and tracking tools used in clinic and a HCW training. The intervention progresses from incomplete to complete disclosure using a narrative about soldiers fighting the battle of infection as the rationale for taking medicine. This tool has been validated for use in Namibia.

The Got Transition model is based on health care perspectives of adolescents, caregivers, and providers and program evaluations in the US. It has 6 core elements that were iteratively developed and offer a standardized approach that can be used in varied settings (Table 5). The Core Elements address inter-related health systems components relevant to diverse HIV programs in Kenya.

Table 5: Core elements of the Got Transition Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6 Core Elements of Got Transition Program</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transition policy</td>
<td>Selected key concepts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development clinic policy on transition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and post policy</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Transition tracking and monitoring</td>
<td>Criteria for identifying eligible adolescents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tracking registry/tool development</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transition readiness</td>
<td>Regular transition discussions starting age 14</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Develop prioritized actions (joint adolescent/caregiver)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transition planning</td>
<td>Regular planning, goals re: timing of transition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer of care</td>
<td>Confirm date, assess self-care readiness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer completion</td>
<td>Elicit feedback regarding transfer, follow-up retention</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The validated Namibia booklet and the Got Transition tool can be found in the appendices.

Each clinic team in the intervention sites will implement the tools guided by the study team with at least monthly check-ins and evaluation.

The study will aim to optimize implementation of ATP over a 3-month period at each intervention site with continued clinic support throughout the course of implementation and measure the effect of the well-implemented ATP on transition outcomes over a 2-year period.
SECTION 7: STUDY PROCEDURES

Overview:
Study procedures consist of:

Aim 1: A programmatic data capture and facility survey describe phase aimed at identifying baseline rates of transition and HIV treatment and care outcomes, current HIV treatment and care procedures and policies, and barriers and facilitators to successful transition.

Aim 2: An adapt and optimize phase aimed at adapting and optimizing an adolescent transition tool.

Aim 3: An RCT phase aimed at testing effectiveness of an adolescent transition package (consisting of a validated disclosure booklet and adapted transition tool), with post study qualitative and quantitative evaluation of the intervention and implementation.

7a. Programmatic data analysis and facility surveys
Potential clinics will be identified by facility lists obtained from the Kenyan MOH. The MOH will provide the team with a list of clinics using EMR and the size of the patient population at each clinic. A random sample of clinics will be selected, based on clinic size, from among all potentially eligible clinics. Use of EMR will be confirmed for each potentially eligible clinic randomized for inclusion and new clinics will be substituted in for clinics lacking EMR. Eligible clinics will be recruited by the study team by sending letters to County health directors to request for access and a formal letter of support to enroll these clinics. After county-level approval, we will send letters to administrative teams of randomly selected clinics. The letter will have information on the objectives of the evaluation and will include a formal request for the clinic to be part of the evaluation. This will be sent with a letter of support from the respective County Health Director. Oral agreement to participate in this aspect of the study will be obtained from administrative authorities at health facilities of interest.

Programmatic data analysis
Recruitment and Enrollment
For each clinic that agrees to participate, routine clinic data will be abstracted from the EMR system and from paper forms when EMR systems are not available. The medical records collected from the patient charts will include data tracking routine services offered and laboratory measurements collected. EMR or other medical record data will be abstracted directly from clinics or from implementing partners, whichever is most convenient for the clinic. If data staff at the partner organization or at the clinic are unable to extract the data on their own, hired technicians or study staff will travel to sites and assist with data abstraction directly. All medical records for adolescents ages 10-24 attending the clinic at least 1 time between January 1, 2016 and the date of data abstraction (but not later than December 31, 2017) will be pulled.

Data Collection Procedures:
For EMR data, data will be extracted by running a standardized query of the EMR database. The query will pull serial records for all adolescents ages 10-24 years who have at least 1 visit on or following January 1, 2016 and attend a clinic selected to participate in the facility survey. This will include all data on each adolescent from January 1, 2016 up until the date when data is abstracted but not later than December 31, 2017. We will not obtain individual consent for pulling adolescent records from the EMR. We will obtain a waiver of consent to obtain this information. Data collected will obtain basic demographic and HIV-specific clinical care
outcomes as detailed in the attached file listing variables to be collected. This information is already charted as part of routine care. For paper records, data will be abstracted using Case Report Forms (CRFs) and Open Data Kit (ODK) or REDCap. We will abstract selected variables from the EMR and paper based records including: client age at enrollment, caregiver type, sex, date/age of HIV diagnosis, CD4 count or percent, date of ART initiation, attendance at pediatric or adult clinic day (data obtained from facility survey and calculated by visit dates), and presence of caregiver at the visit (in EMR counseling notes). Serial data will be obtained on follow-up at the clinic. A list of variables that will be collected is attached.

Patient data collected will contain health facility code, unique patient number (numeric code used in CCCs), sex, DOB, and other attributes. Once collected, we will remove patient IDs from all data and replace them with our own unique patient identifiers. Once all data from a facility is collected, we will not save the original data files with patient identifiers. Data will be handed to the team via encrypted hard drives and flash drives or securely through approved online data storage systems (One Drive for Business, Catalyst). Because the data was originally collected for the primary purpose of patient care, and the study is using the data in a secondary manner, we will not seek permission from the individual patients to use the data. Instead, we will request a waiver of consent from KNH ERC and UW IRBs for the use of this data.

Once obtained, the study team will follow UW-recommended procedures for transmission, storage, and access to data files. In alignment with these procedures, data will be stored on a password protected computer and secure website and data will be backed up daily to a password protected external hard disk located in the study data office. Backing up to a local external hard drive will enable rapid restoration of files in case of computer malfunction, and backing up to the external website will ensure safety of the data in case of fire/theft at the study data office.

**Facility surveys**

**Recruitment and enrollment:**

For the health facility survey, we will ask the facility manager at each facility to identify an appropriate person to participate in a facility survey. We will either call or visit eligible health facilities to make this request. The participant will be either the facility manager or a designee identified by the facility manager (such as a provider who is involved in adolescent HIV care). A script outlining talking points for recruitment is attached. The facility survey will be conducted by phone or in person. Prior to the phone or in person interview, we will make a phone call or personal visit to the facility. The purpose of this call or visit will be to discuss the study procedures and review the consent form with the potential participant. Potential participants will also be given a time to ask any questions they might have about the study. If the facility manager or designee agrees to participate, study staff will schedule a time at a later date to complete the facility questionnaire. During this initial call or visit, we will also obtain an email address for the participant to send the consent and questionnaire for their review prior to our phone or in-person scheduled time for conducting the survey interview. If the facility manager or designee does not have access to email, the study questionnaire and consent form will be mailed by G4S courier service to the individual. Sending the consent and questionnaire to the facility point-person beforehand will give him/her ample time to prepare for the survey interview and sign and return a written consent form prior to the survey time. Participants with email and participating via phone will return the signed written consent form via email or text message while those without email or access to a phone may return the signed consent form via G4S courier services. All survey participants will be reimbursed 1000 KSH to cover the shipping costs or internet access data charges for returning consent forms. Refusal to participate in the survey will have no impact or repercussions for the health provider. In the event that a selected health provider is unable or unwilling to complete the
baseline survey, they may refer the study staff member to another health provider in the facility that meets the eligibility criteria. Written consent will be given to conduct the survey.

**Data Collection Procedures:**
During the facility survey we will collect information on the following: clinic staffing, clinic volume and space, pediatric clinic model (separate days or integrated), presence and type of transition planning approach, recommended age for transition, and available adolescent and transition services. We will also gather information on available adolescent friendly services, number of adolescents in HIV care; adolescent HIV services provided; health care provider training; presence and content of disclosure and transition guidelines; ART provision, availability of peer groups; mental health assessment processes, and important services lacking in clinics. A draft form of the facility survey is attached. We request permission to modify this form to make minor changes in the wording of questions to read more appropriately or clarify confusing statements, or make minor changes and formatting of questions. These minor changes will not affect the general content of information being collected. Any questions asking for collection of new content areas will be submitted for approval as a modification.

Evaluation staff will call or visit each selected clinic and ask to speak with the facility manager or his/her designee (a provider who offers adolescent HIV services). We will capture basic demographic information on the cadre of health provider including age, sex and years of experience. In a separate file we will record the health provider’s name and contact information for purposes of scheduling the survey and mailing the consent materials. This information will not be stored with the data collected during the survey but will be linked to the provider in a separate link log document.

To minimize disruption of participation in routine clinic activities, the survey will be conducted during a pre-arranged appointment time convenient for the participant. The provider will be required to have access to a quiet, private location during the time of the interview and will be asked to identify another time for the interview to take place if a quiet private location is unavailable during the time of recruitment or their previously pre-arranged time. No reimbursement will be provided other than for reimbursing costs associated with mailing or emailing consent forms to the main office in Nairobi at 1000 KSH/participant. Once the survey interview is completed, hardcopies of survey responses will be stored without links to any identifiers, i.e. anonymously, in a locked cabinet in the UW Kenya Pediatric Studies offices in Nairobi for up to six years.

**7b. Adapt and Optimize phase**
This phase will consist of 2 steps: The **adapt step** consisting of in-depth interviews (IDI), focus group discussions (FGDs), and a HCW working group to adapt and refine the transition tool and an **optimize step** consisting of a pilot to test the tool and post-pilot FGD to inform further revision.

**Adapt phase interviews**
**Recruitment and enrollment**
A member of the study team will be stationed at the clinics to recruit HCWs, adolescents and caregivers and schedule interviews.

For focus group discussions, evaluation staff will recruit eligible adolescents or caregivers from pediatric/adolescent clinics or CCC settings. Routine clinical staff will help with recruitment.
Routine clinic staff will review patient charts and identify eligible adolescents and their caregivers. They will use patient charts to identify adolescents who meet the age criteria and know their HIV status. They will select adolescents who have and have not yet transitioned to adult care, as noted in their files. They will contact eligible adolescents and/or their caregivers to briefly tell them about the study. Caregivers and adolescents who are interested will be invited for participation and asked to meet with study staff. It will be emphasized that participation is completely voluntary. Adolescents and caregivers will be recruited for these focus group discussions until up to 96 adolescents have participated in 16 FGDs and 48 caregivers have participated in 8 FGDs, following the stratification pattern described in Table 2. Stratification for focus groups will include: whether or not they/their children have completed the transition process, and the clinic model of care. Eligible participants will undergo the informed consent (caregivers and/or adolescents ≥18 years of age) or assent process (adolescents ages 14-17). The age of majority in Kenya is 18 years of age. Adolescents who are 18 years of age or older will provide their own adult consent, without the need for parental consent. Adolescents who are between the ages of 14 and 17 will provide written assent and their parent or primary caregiver will provide written informed consent.

Specifically, adolescents who are 18 years of age or older, or caregivers of adolescents who are between 14 and 17 years of age, who are eligible to participate, will be identified by the HIV counselors and clinicians within their respective clinics and will be told about the study during a routine clinic visit or by a phone call from a routine provider. Because adolescents typically only visit the clinic every 3 months, providers will need to call adolescents (≥18) or their caregivers (adolescents ages 14-17) specifically for the purpose of recruiting them into the study. HIV counselors and clinicians involved in routine clinical care at selected clinics will be given a recruitment script with talking points to help guide them on what to say. A script outlining talking points for recruitment is attached as an appendix. Adolescents aged 18 or older, or caregivers of adolescents ages 14-17, who are interested in participating or having their adolescent participate, will be asked to either stay after their visit (if already there for an appointment) or come to the clinic on a specific selected date to sign consent forms and participate in a FGD.

When the potential participant arrives on the date of the FGD, the adolescent or caregiver/adolescent team will meet with study staff to go through a consent/assent process. Prior to conducting consent and beginning each FGD, study staff will confirm that the adolescent knows their HIV status by asking “why do you come to this clinic” and/or “why do you take medications” and “how old are you.” Adolescents and caregivers who are eligible will begin the consent/assent process. During the consent process, they will be informed of more details of the study purposes and procedures. Caregivers will be told that participation in the study will not affect their child’s or their own personal care at their clinic. Adolescents who meet the screening criteria and provide informed consent will be enrolled in the study.

Adolescents younger than age 18 cannot provide informed consent but will be asked to provide assent. For adolescents younger than age 18, an age appropriate explanation of the study purpose and procedures will be given to the adolescent and the adolescent will be asked to give their assent to participate. In addition, the parent or legal guardian of the adolescent must provide consent on the child’s behalf. Caregivers willing and eligible to have their adolescent participate will be asked to sign a written consent form. Adolescents and caregivers will each read through the consent or assent form on their own and one of the study personnel will then go through it with them verbally. Those adolescents whose caregivers provide consent and who themselves give assent will become enrolled in the study and participate in a FGD with study staff. This could be after one of their routine clinic visits or on a separate date.
Parents or caregivers with adolescents between the ages of 14 and 24 who are on regular follow up at the clinic will be eligible for the study. Parents or caregivers who are eligible to participate in the study will be identified by regular clinic staff (physicians, counselors, psychologists) during routine clinic visits or by reviewing patient charts and calling eligible caregivers. Routine clinic staff will be given a recruitment script with talking points to help guide them on what to say. A script outlining talking points for recruitment is attached as an appendix. Caregivers will be told of the study in confidence without the knowledge of their adolescent. To ensure this confidentiality, caregivers will be told of the study only when meeting individually with the healthcare worker or over the phone. Caregivers will be told that participation in the study will not affect their child’s or their own personal care at the clinic. Caregivers interested in participating will be asked to return to the clinic to meet with study staff if recruited over the phone or sent directly to study staff if recruited during routine clinic visits for a more detailed description of the study and to obtain consent to participate. If the caregiver is interested in participating, the study staff will take them through the consent process. Prior to conducting consent and beginning each caregiver FGD, study staff will confirm that the caregiver is the primary guardian of an HIV-infected adolescent by asking “why does your child come to this clinic” and “how old is the child you bring to this clinic” and “are you this child's primary guardian.” Those who provide consent and meet screening criteria are eligible to participate.

Caregivers willing and eligible to participate will be asked to sign a written consent form. They will read through the consent form on their own. One of the study personnel will then go through it with them verbally. Those who provide consent are eligible to participate in one of the study FGDs.

Consent forms for all participants are attached as appendices.

HCWs from selected clinics will be purposively sampled. All health providers (medical officers, nurses, physicians, counselors and psychologists) who currently work with HIV positive adolescents will be told about the study by study team personnel and offered the opportunity to participate. Specifically, study staff will visit the clinic and meet with health providers involved in the care of HIV infected adolescents and will verbally inform them of the study. A script outlining talking points for recruitment is attached as an appendix. Those willing and eligible to participate will be asked to give written consent to be part of an individual interview and have the discussion audio recorded. It will be emphasized that participation is completely voluntary and opting not to participate will have no repercussions on the provider’s employment. They will be asked to sign a written consent form. They will read through the consent form on their own. One of the study personnel will then go through it with them verbally and answer any questions they might have. Those who consent will participate in an individual interview conducted by the study staff.

Policy makers and hospital administrators will be purposively selected based on knowledge of their involvement in public office or employment within the hospital. Study staff will use public databases and other in-country resources to identify potential participants. Potential participants will be contacted by phone, email or in person by study staff to schedule interviews. A script outlining talking points for recruitment is attached as an appendix. Those willing and eligible to participate will be asked to give written consent to be part of an individual interview and have the discussion audio recorded. It will be emphasized that participation is completely voluntary and opting not to participate will have no repercussions on the policy maker’s or administrator’s employment. They will be asked to sign a written consent form. They will read through the consent
form on their own. One of the study personnel will then go through it with them verbally and answer any questions they might have. Those who consent will participate in an individual interview conducted by the study staff.

All participants will provide their contact information (phone, name, email if necessary) for follow-up until interview is conducted.

Data Collection Procedures:

Interviews:
We will conduct 16 focus group discussions with HIV-infected adolescents aged 14-24 years, 8 focus group discussions with caregivers of HIV-infected adolescents age 14-24 years, 38 interviews with HCWs caring for HIV-infected adolescents and 30 policy makers and healthcare administrators. During each IDI or FGD, participants will share their experiences receiving clinical care for HIV and with disclosure and transition processes at their clinics and provide feedback on areas that could be improved or strengthened. Draft guides for all interviews and focus group discussions are attached as appendices. The attached guides provide example open-ended questions. Adolescent focus group discussion questions will focus on experiences with HIV disclosure and/or transition and seeking and receiving HIV treatment and care services. Caregiver interview guides will focus on eliciting personal experiences of those involved in caring for HIV-infected adolescents centered on the topic areas of disclosure, support, and treatment services, and transition. For HCWs, discussion questions will focus on the services offered to adolescents at their facility and personal experiences with service provision to adolescents. For policy makers and administrators, discussion questions will focus on their views on what they envision as good transition practices, what would work in their setting, how this would work, and to share their experiences on challenges and successes at national or county policy level and facility level. We may also present the transition tool to the participants and ask them to provide direct feedback on the tools regarding cultural relevance and acceptability, programmatic or logistical concerns, as well as offer creative solutions for innovation.

Discussion guides will be validated by piloting the guides with study staff following initial IRB and ERC approval. During the piloting phase, interviewers and discussion leaders will have the opportunity to practice asking and phrasing questions, determine whether the organization order of the guides are appropriate, and whether there is ample time to ask all of the questions posed in the draft guides. Following piloting of draft guides, final interview guides will be developed that include optimal phrasing, timing and ordering of discussion questions. The basic content included in the guides will not change between the pilot and final versions of the guides. Guides will be submitted as modifications if the content of the interview questions change during the pilot and final guide development phase.

IDIs and FGDs will be conducted by a trained interviewer with previous experience in interviewing different populations, using a semi-structured flexible guide and will take approximately 60 minutes to 2 hours to complete. IDIs and FGDs will be conducted in Kiswahili, Luo, English or other language appropriate for the location where activities are taking place. With consent from participants, discussions will be audio-recorded. At the beginning of the interview or FGD,
Interviewers will describe the goal of the interview or discussion and information about participation, including the ability to skip questions and the confidentiality of information shared. Prior to conducting the interview or FGD, interviewers will help the participant complete a short demographic form to collect socio-demographic information about the participant. Demographic surveys are attached as appendices. During the interview or FGD, the interviewer will guide the flow of discussion and will take notes to document participants’ attitudes, non-verbal gestures, body language, and responses. The audio file may include the participant’s first name (not full name). Neither the transcribed notes from the interviews or FGDs, or transcripts, will include any personal identifiers, including the participant’s first name. If present in the audio recording, the participant’s name will be removed during transcription. For caregivers and adolescents, reimbursement for transportation costs, up to KES 600 ($6-7) per participant and if applicable, their guardian, will be provided. After completing their interviews, HCW participants will receive KES. 1000 ($11) as reimbursement for their time. Participants may also receive light refreshments while they are participating in the interview or FGD. Data will be transcribed verbatim to English and compared with audio-recordings to fill in missing information. A portion of translated transcripts will be back-translated to ensure accuracy. Collected transcript data will be de-identified. The audio recordings of discussions will be destroyed after study participation and data analysis has been completed and no later than 6 years after the interview or FGD took place. Audio files and English transcripts will be uploaded to a password protected secure website for back-up. ATLAS.ti will be used for data management and analysis.

Interview list of procedures:

a) Invitation to participate in in-depth interview or focus group discussion
b) Collection of locator information (phone number) and scheduling interview
c) Written informed consent from participants aged ≥18 years or caregiver consent and assent from adolescent if under 18 years
d) Complete demographic survey with study staff
e) Conduct in-depth interview or focus group discussion with study staff

Adapt Phase Working Group Meeting
Recruitment and Enrollment:
We will conduct a 2 day working meeting with 10-12 selected HCWs from throughout Kenya with expertise in caring for HIV infected children and adolescents. HCWs with significant experience in assisting with HIV treatment and care for HIV infected adolescents will be purposively recruited from high performing clinics from Aim 1 with already existing transition policies and practices in place and/or adolescent friendly services and programs or through referral from policy makers and administrators interviewed in aim 2. We may also recruit healthcare workers known for their work in adolescent HIV treatment and care through reviewing peer-reviewed published articles or presentations at scientific meetings. We will also recruit a subset of HCWs engaged in adolescent HIV treatment and service provision at KNH where intervention piloting will occur.

HCWs participating in the working group will be purposively selected and contacted by phone, email or in person by the study coordinator. They will be told the details of the working group, including its purpose and scope of work. A script outlining talking points used for recruitment is attached as an appendix. Those willing and eligible to participate will be asked to give written
consent to be part of the working group and have the discussions audio recorded and information about the process written up into a publishable manuscript. It will be emphasized that participation is completely voluntary and opting not to participate will have no repercussions on the HCWs employment. They will read through the consent form on their own. One of the study personnel will then go through it with them verbally and answer any questions they might have. Those who consent will participate in a 2 day workshop with study staff to refine and adapt the transition tools. All participants will provide their contact information (phone, name, email if necessary) for follow-up until the working group meeting is conducted.

Working meeting
The workshop will be led by study team members. During the workshop, we will first present synthesized data from the in-depth interviews. HCWs will also be presented with working summaries of the synthesized data to refer to throughout the workshop to ensure that the views of all stake-holders will be incorporated as much as is possible in the adapted tool. We will then introduce the Got Transition tool to the HCWs and discuss in detail each of the sections of the tool including: core elements, key concepts, data collection tools, and both qualitative and quantitative evaluation tools. The purpose of introducing the tool to the HCWs will be to create a framework from which they can develop core elements, concepts, data collection tools and evaluative measures that are suitable for their setting. HCWs will be encouraged to think about what would work in their work setting, while incorporating the views of stakeholders, rather than working from what is presented in the tool. HCWs and study team members will work to develop the core elements and key concepts as a group, we may then split the HCWs to smaller groups to refine, and develop data collection tools which will then be presented to the whole group and refined as needed. HCWs will be encouraged to be participatory and as practical as possible, and to develop the most inclusive and simplest tools that would work in the largest number of facilities in Kenya. Once a draft tool has been developed, it will be presented to the whole group and iteratively refined. We will provide reimbursement for transportation costs, accommodation and meals during the workshop and provide a per-diem allowance equal to current rates used by organizations or facilities where the HCWs work.

The workshop agenda will be developed by the study team, and daily discussions will be led by a combination of study team members and invited working group participants.

Data Collection Procedures:

Prior to the working group meeting, HCWs will complete a short demographic form to collect socio-demographic information. Demographic surveys are attached as appendices. Neither the transcribed notes from the workshop or transcripts will include any personal identifiers other than the participant's first name. Data will be transcribed verbatim to English and compared with audio-recordings to fill in missing information. A portion of translated transcripts will be back-translated to ensure accuracy. Collected transcript data will be de-identified. The audio recordings of discussions will be destroyed after study participation and data analysis has been completed and no later than 6 years after the workshop took place. Audio files and English transcripts will be uploaded to a password protected secure website for back-up. ATLAS.ti will be used for data management and analysis.

List of procedures for workshop
Listed below are all the required procedures.
  a) Invitation to participate in HCW working group meeting
b) Collect locator information (phone number) and schedule meeting dates

c) Provide a copy of the transition tool to review prior to the meeting

d) Present results of the in-depth interview

e) Provide summary document of synthesized data

f) Discussion on the Got transition tool: The discussion will focus on the following key areas
   i. Core elements
   ii. Key concepts for each core element
   iii. Draft tools or measures for key concepts
   iv. Assessment of transition activities in clinics (tools and procedures)

g) Group discussion on key elements and concepts

h) Small group discussions to develop tools and refine core elements and key concepts

i) Whole group presentations on all transition tool items, with iterative refinement

j) Presentation of refined tool

Optimize Phase Pilot Study

Recruitment and Enrollment:

HCWs from KNH will be purposively sampled. All health providers (medical officers, nurses, physicians, counselors and psychologists) who currently work with HIV positive adolescents in KNH will be told about the study by study team personnel and offered the opportunity to participate. Specifically, study staff will visit the clinic and meet with health providers involved in the care of HIV-infected adolescents and will verbally inform them of the study. A script outlining talking points for recruitment is attached as an appendix. Those willing and eligible to participate will be asked to give written consent to be part of the pilot phase that will take about 2-4 months and will be followed by post-pilot FGDs. HCWs who are unable to participate in the pilot for 2-4 months will not be included. It will be emphasized that participation is completely voluntary and opting not to participate will have no repercussions on the provider’s employment. They will read through the consent form on their own. One of the study personnel will then go through it with them verbally and answer any questions they might have. Those who consent will participate in the pilot phase of the study. HCWs participating in the piloting of the intervention will receive reimbursement for their time attending weekly meetings and performing work that is beyond their normal requested service. We anticipate paying HCWs weekly, at the weekly meetings, at a rate of $10-$30 per week which is the equivalent of approximately a 5% increase to their monthly pay.

Pilot phase Data Collection and Procedures

Enrolled HCWs will be asked to complete a short demographic survey. We will capture basic demographic information on the cadre of health provider including age, sex and years of experience. The survey will be administered after obtaining written consent. HCWs will be introduced to the adapted transition tool and trained on how to use it. The study team will also explain how the tool was developed and its anticipated use. They will be encouraged to make initial impressions on the tool and discuss any expected challenges they may have with the tool. Detailed notes will be used to capture initial feedback from the HCWs on training materials, processes, and study tools. Based on this feedback, any minor changes, as deemed necessary by the study team, will be made to the tool before the pilot phase begins. HCWs will then be given the transition tool materials to use as part of their regular work in KNH. They will be encouraged to make small changes to the tool as they work, and take note of any changes using an adaptation/implementation tracking log provided to them. The tracking log is yet to be developed, but will be submitted to the UW IRB/KNH ERC before being used by providers. This log will
capture major and minor changes, reasons for changes, date changes were made, and the challenges and successes they encounter as they use the tools and also think about innovative ways to address challenges. The log will not include personal identifying information, but will be identified by an ID number assigned to the participant. The HCWs will meet with the study team for one hour every week during the first month of implementation, and bi-monthly thereafter for the duration of the pilot testing phase. During these meetings, HCWs will discuss any changes made to the tool or implementation processes for using the tool, the rationale for changes, and any challenges they have encountered and how they handled them. HCWs will make adaptations to the tool as agreed upon during each meeting. The meetings will continue for up to 4 months or until no more changes are desired. Hard copies of detailed notes from group discussions and participant adaptation/intervention tracking logs will be stored without links to any identifiers, i.e. anonymously, in a locked cabinet in the UW Kenya Pediatric Studies offices in Nairobi for up to six years and soft copies will be stored on a password protected website and computer.

List of procedures for pilot study
a) Invite HCWs to participate in pilot study
b) Completion of demographic survey
c) Training of HCW on the adapted transition tool
d) Pilot of the tool with patients for 2-4 months
e) Weekly meetings facilitated by the study team aimed at making adaptations and changes to the tool as needed
f) Completion of study implementation log

Post-pilot FGDs
All HCWs who participate in the pilot phase will be invited to participate in the post-pilot FGDs. It will be emphasized that participation is completely voluntary and opting not to participate will have no repercussions on the HCWs employment. They will also be reminded that they do not have to participate in the FGDs even if they participated in the pilot. HCWs will provide written informed consent, separate from consent provided to participate in the pilot, to participate in the FGDs. During FGDs, participants will meet with trained moderators and note takers in private rooms. FGDs will be conducted by a trained interviewer with previous experience in interviewing different populations, using a semi-structured flexible interview guide and will take approximately 1½ to 2 hours to complete. FGDs will be conducted in English or Kiswahili and discussions will be audio-recorded. At the beginning of the focus group discussion, the interviewer will describe the goal of the focus group discussion and information about participation, including the ability not to answer questions and the confidentiality of information shared, and also ask that no names be used during the discussion. The interviewer will also remind participants not to share information about the FGD with other people, including what was discussed and who was present. Before the FGD starts, participants will receive unique identification numbers and will not be addressed with their real names during discussions so as to maintain confidentiality. They will also complete a short demographic form to collect socio-demographic information and information on their background in providing clinical care. Their socio-demographic information will be recorded in separate forms from the interview data.
The moderator will guide the flow of discussion and will document topics that generate the most discussion, participants’ attitudes, non-verbal gestures, body language, and interactions among group members. To ensure that no data are lost, notes will also be taken by a note taker during the interview. The note-taker will record; date, venue, participant information, unique identification numbers, and track participant responses. Despite our best attempts to have participant refrain from using each other’s names, the audio file may include the participant’s first name (not full name). Neither the transcribed notes from the interviews or transcripts will include any personal identifiers, including the participant’s first name. If present in the audio recording, the participant’s name will be removed during transcription. Participants will receive KES. 1000 ($11) as reimbursement for their time. Participants may also receive light refreshments during their time participating in the focus group. Data will be transcribed verbatim to English and compared with audio-recordings to fill in missing information. A portion of translated transcripts will be back-translated to ensure accuracy. Collected transcript data will be de-identified. The audio recordings of FGDs will be destroyed after study participation and data analysis has been completed and no later than 6 years after the FGD took place. Audio files and English transcripts will be uploaded to a password protected secure website for back-up. ATLAS.ti will be used for data management and analysis.

List of procedures
Listed below are all the required procedures for the FGDs.
   a) Invitation to participate in post-pilot FGD
   b) Consent for post-pilot FGD
   c) Schedule FGD date
   d) Complete Demographic form
   e) Conduct FGD

7c. Cluster Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT)
Recruitment and Enrollment:
The study team will identify 20 clinics in Nairobi, Homabay, Kakamega, or Kisumu counties that meet study eligibility criteria. These clinics may be part of those selected for aim 1 or new clinics not included in aim 1. We will use information from the facility survey to help with selection of clinics. For any selected clinic that was not part of aim 1, we will conduct the facility survey done in aim 1 before randomization using the same procedures discussed in aim 1. This will ensure we have the same clinic baseline information available for all 20 clinics participating in the RCT. Prior to initiation of the trial, we will conduct pre-trial anonymous surveys with adolescents at both intervention and control sites.

We will receive permission from county administrative teams and HIV care partners to enroll these clinics. We will then send letters to administrative teams of the selected clinics. The letter will have information on the objectives of the study and will include a formal request for the clinic to be part of the intervention. The study team will meet with clinic leadership and managers and provide more information on the study. Clinic leadership and staff in the adolescent clinic will give oral consent for the clinic to participate in the study.
Twenty clinics will be selected based on location, size, use of EMR, willingness to participate in the RCT and taking to consideration other transition interventions ongoing at the site based on information collected in the facility survey or through conversations between clinics staff and study staff when recruiting clinics not in aim 1. Clinics with transition or disclosure tools already in use will not be included in the RCT. 10 clinics will be randomized to receive the ATP intervention and 10 to receive no intervention. Depending on the heterogeneity of baseline facility factors, restricted randomization may be used to ensure an equal distribution of potentially confounding factors such as urban vs. rural site or clinic size. Dr. Richardson (Biostatistician) will generate the randomization assignment.

The study is not blinded and clinic leadership will be informed of the allocation, either to intervention or no intervention. For both groups, the study team will conduct study specific training. For intervention sites, training will include the use of the disclosure tools, transition tools and other study data collection material. Control sites will undergo training on collection of study related data.

Intervention clinics: Each clinic will select a clinic working group that will meet weekly for the first 3 months and less frequently after the first 3 months. The timing of when these meetings will occur will be determined through conversations between study staff and clinic staff. Discussions will focus on identifying implementation challenges and successes. During the first 3 months, the study coordinator will actively support the clinic in the implementation process. The clinic teams will be allowed to modify the transition tool as needed to best fit the needs of the clinic. Any changes made to the tools and rationale for change will be documented by the study coordinator in an implementation log. However, the core elements and key concepts will be preserved as much as possible.

Data collection procedures:

The study is not blinded and clinic leadership will be informed of the allocation, either to intervention or no intervention. For both groups, the study team will conduct study specific training. For intervention sites, training will include the use of the disclosure tools, transition tools and other study data collection material. Control sites will undergo training on collection of study related data.

Intervention clinics: The study will aim to optimize implementation of ATP over a 3-month period at each intervention site with continued support by the study coordinators throughout the course of implementation and will measure the effect of the well-implemented ATP on transition over a 2-year period. During the optimization phase, each clinic will select a clinic working group that will meet weekly for the first 3 months and less frequently after the first 3 months. The timing of when these meetings will occur will be determined through conversations between study staff and clinic staff. Discussions will focus on identifying implementation challenges and successes. During the first 3 months, the study coordinator will actively support the clinic in the implementation process. The clinic teams will be allowed to modify the transition tool as needed to best fit the needs of the clinic. Any changes made to the tools and rationale for change will be documented by the study coordinator in an implementation log. However, the core elements and key concepts will be preserved as much as possible. The study coordinators will also use additional evaluation tools that will be developed during the adaptation of the tool to evaluate implementation of the intervention in an ongoing way throughout the entire implementation phase.
The study will introduce new tools to be used in routine data collection at both intervention and control sites. These are the disclosure checklist and the transition log (attached as appendices). Additional study tools related to adolescent transition that are developed during AIM 2 may also be introduced. These tools will be submitted to the IRBs/ERCs for approval prior to use. During implementation, study coordinators will work with the clinic to determine the best model for data collection in each of the clinics. The data will be collected on paper forms. The new tools will contain a participant identifier, as used in the clinic. At data entry, participant clinic ID numbers will be recorded. This will allow us to link data between study tools and routinely collected patient data. Before analysis, all original patient ID numbers will be replaced with a study ID. We will use a link log to link the participant clinic identifier with the study code. The link log will be stored in a lockable cabinet in the clinic and will only be accessible to study staff. The paper forms will be stored in facilities together with other clinic records. Data will be entered using the Open Data Kit (ODK) platform or mobile REDCap on Android smart phones or study tablets. Data will be uploaded directly to the study's secure server from the smart phone or tablet that is used to collect data, at which point it will be deleted from the phone or tablet. Android phones and tablets will be password protected with a password known only to the study staff using the device. The secure server that warehouses data will be password protected and accessible only to study personnel directly involved in data cleaning and analysis. We will plan to use either wireless internet or 3G to send digital data. To protect the data, the website to which data will be uploaded will use existing well-known SSL/TLS (Secure Socket Layer/Transport Layer Security), as indicated by "HTTPS" in the URL. SSL/TLS is used by sites such as Google to protect data. All digital data will be sent and received using HTTPS.

To track intervention effectiveness for improving adolescent outcomes, we will also abstract data from EMR systems and paper forms in both intervention and control sites (adolescent checklist and other paper based forms) at baseline (before RCT start), at 6 months after RCT start and at 2 years post initiation of the RCT. We will work with data personnel in each of the facilities to develop operating procedures on data abstraction, making use of currently used systems and procedures for reporting data that are already in place at that clinic. All data handled by the study team will be handled and stored as described in aim 1 procedures.

List of procedures for the RCT

a. Meeting with clinic team and leadership to present study and study team
b. Select 20 clinics for randomization
c. Conduct baseline pre-trial surveys with adolescents
d. Training of clinic staff on the use of the ATP (intervention sites only)
e. Training on data collection tools for all sites (disclosure and transition checklists)
f. Share baseline data with clinic if available
g. 3 month intensive clinic support in implementation of the tool
h. Continuous support as needed for implementation over 2 years

7d. Implementation Evaluation
During implementation, we will use quantitative and qualitative tools developed during adaptation on the transition tool to measure how well the transition tool is implemented in the intervention sites. In addition, at the end of the intervention period, we will collect qualitative and quantitative information on the acceptability, appropriateness, feasibility of the intervention and intervention fidelity. We will gather this information through semi-structured interviews with adolescents and HCWs, HCW post-trial surveys at intervention sites, and post-trial surveys with adolescents at intervention and non-intervention sites.
Qualitative Interviews
Recruitment and enrollment:
A member of the study team will be stationed at intervention clinics to recruit potential participants and schedule interviews. We will conduct a total of 48 (estimating 8 adolescents total from up to 6 sites) individual interviews with HIV-infected adolescents who have attained full disclosure of their HIV status during the intervention period and 48 (estimating 8 adolescents total from up to 6 sites) individual interviews with adolescents who have transitioned to adult care during the intervention period. We will also conduct 40 individual interviews with 5-10 HCWs at intervention clinics. Clinics participating in interviews will be selected based on their performance during intervention implementation. We will select a range of distributions of intervention implementation success, including a mixture of high and low performing clinics.

Adolescents and HCWs will be recruited and enrolled using similar procedures as those described for interviews in Aim 2. Briefly, during clinic visits, adolescents will be invited by study staff to return to the clinic or stay after their current appointment to participate in individual interviews. Adolescents will be recruited for these in-depth interviews until they reach pre-defined target numbers (8/group/site) or reach data saturation during the interviews (no new information emerges). Before participation in in-depth interviews, each adolescent >18 years will give their consent to participate. Adolescents aged less than 18 years will give assent to participate; and their caregivers will give consent for participation. HCWs who meet eligibility criteria will be recruited by study team members to participate in the interviews. It will be emphasized that participation is completely voluntary and opting not to participate will have no repercussions on the provider’s employment or clinical care the adolescent receives in the clinic. Prior to conducting consent and beginning each adolescent interview, the interviewer will confirm that the adolescent knows their HIV status by asking “why do you come to this clinic” and/or “why do you take medications” and “how old are you.” Before participation in in-depth interviews, participants will give written consent or assent to participate. Interviews will be conducted by study staff and will be audio recorded.

During each IDI, participants will share their experiences with disclosure and transition processes at their clinics and provide feedback on areas that could be improved or strengthened. Draft guides for all interviews are attached as appendices. The attached guides provide example open-ended questions. Discussion guides will be validated by piloting practicing the guides with study staff following initial IRB and ERC approval. During the piloting phase, interviewers and discussion leaders will have the opportunity to practice asking and phrasing questions, determine whether the organization order of the guides are appropriate, and whether there is ample time to ask all of the questions posed in the draft guides. Following piloting of draft guides, final interview guides will be developed that include optimal phrasing, timing and ordering of discussion questions. While the order and phrasing of guides may change from the guides submitted to the IRB/ERC, the basic content included in the guides will not change between the pilot and final versions of the guides. Guides will be submitted as modifications if the content of the interview questions change during the pilot and final guide development phase.

Adolescent interview questions will focus on personal experiences with HIV disclosure and/or transition and seeking and receiving HIV treatment and care services. For HCWs, discussion
questions will focus on the services offered to adolescents at their facility and personal experiences with use of the transition and disclosure tools. IDIs will be conducted by a trained interviewer using a semi-structured flexible interview guide and will take approximately 60 minutes to complete. IDIs will be conducted in Kiswahili, Luo, English or other language appropriate for the location where activities are taking place. With consent from participants, discussions will be audio-recorded. At the beginning of the interview, interviewers will describe the goal of the interview and information about participation, including the ability to skip questions and the confidentiality of information shared.

Data Collection Procedures:
Prior to conducting the interview, interviewers will help the participant complete a short demographic survey to collect socio-demographic information about the participant. Demographic surveys are attached as appendices. During the interview, the interviewer will guide the flow of discussion and will take notes to document participants’ attitudes, non-verbal gestures, body language, and responses.

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The interview audio file may include the participant’s first name (not full name). Neither the transcribed notes from the interviews or transcripts will include any personal identifiers, including the participant’s first name. If present in the audio recording, the participant’s name will be
removed during transcription. For caregivers (of minor adolescents) and adolescents, reimbursement for transportation costs, up to KES 600 ($6-$7) per participant or accompanying guardian, will be provided. After completing their interviews, HCW participants will receive KES 1000 ($11) as reimbursement for their time. Participants may also receive light refreshments during their time participating in the interview. Data will be transcribed verbatim to English and compared with audio-recordings to fill in missing information. A portion of translated transcripts will be back-translated to ensure accuracy. Collected transcript data will be de-identified. The audio recordings of interview discussions will be destroyed after study participation and data analysis has been completed and no later than 6 years after the interview took place. Audio files and English transcripts will be uploaded to a password protected secure website for back-up. ATLAS.ti will be used for data management and analysis.

List of procedures for individual interviews

a) Invitation to participate in in-depth interview
b) Collection of locator information (phone number) and scheduling interview
c) Written informed consent from participants aged ≥18 years or caregiver consent and assent from adolescents if under 18 years
d) Complete demographic survey with study staff
e) Conduct in-depth interview

Pre and Post-Trial surveys

Recruitment and Enrollment:
We will conduct 400 pre-trial and 400 post-trial anonymous surveys with adolescents aged 12-24 years and 100 anonymous post-trial surveys with HCWs at both intervention and control sites to determine satisfaction with the disclosure and transition processes, and acceptability, feasibility and appropriateness of the intervention.

All adolescents attending clinic visits will be eligible to participate in the anonymous surveys. Adolescents will be recruited during clinic visits by a member of the study team. A recruitment script with guiding information is provided in the appendices. If an adolescent is interested in participating, eligibility will be assessed by clinic staff by asking adolescents a series of questions. These questions will confirm that the adolescent knows their HIV status and is within the appropriate age range to participate. Example questions that study staff might ask include: “why do you come to this clinic” and/or “why do you take medications” and “how old are you.” Adolescents who meet eligibility criteria and are interested in participating will give oral assent or consent to participate in the anonymous surveys. A recruitment script with guiding information is provided in the appendices. They will be informed that no identifiable information will be collected in the surveys and that the study teams will not collect any names. All adolescents will provide oral assent or consent to participate in the anonymous surveys. A recruitment script with guiding information is provided in the appendices. They will be informed that no identifiable information will be collected in the surveys and that the study teams will not collect any names. All adolescents will provide oral assent or consent to participate in the surveys. Since no identifying information will be collected, we will request waiver of written consent for participation in the surveys. We will also request a waiver of obtaining parental consent for adolescents ages 12-17. We are looking at evaluating transition to adult care, and many adolescents ages 12-17 will have already transitioned to adult care and be receiving care in the absence of their caregivers. All adolescents who provide oral assent or consent will be enrolled and participate in an anonymous survey.

All HCWs working with HIV-infected adolescents at intervention sites are eligible to participate in exit surveys. HCWs who meet eligibility criteria will be recruited by study team members to participate. They will be informed that no identifiable information will be collected. It will be
emphasized that participation is completely voluntary and opting not to participate will have no repercussions on the provider’s employment. All HCWs who provide oral consent will be enrolled and participate in an anonymous survey.

Data collection procedures
Pre and post-trial surveys will be collected either on paper CRFs or using ODK. These surveys are provided in the appendices. Data collected on paper forms will be entered into ODK as described earlier.

List of procedures for pre and post-trial surveys
  a. Recruitment to participate in anonymous survey
  b. Oral consent or assent
  c. Complete survey

Post-Trial procedures- Control sites:
At the end of the trial control sites will be offered study tools used in the intervention sites and will be offered training on how to use them. Any material developed including tracking tools will be shared with the control sites to allow them to use tools they find useful. Results of the trial will be presented to all sites in site close-up meetings.

7e. Assessment of participant compliance with study intervention

We will regularly monitor turn-over of trained HCWs, changes in clinic policies and procedures, and other facility-level factors that could affect intervention fidelity.
SECTION 8: STUDY SCHEDULE

An overview of the anticipated overall study schedule for is shown in Table 6a and 6b (by aim). The study will be conducted over five years. AIM 1 will be implemented in year 1. In year 2 we will complete and disseminate results of AIM 1 and complete AIM 2 and select sites for cRCT in AIM 3 as well as finalize adapted transition tool. In Y3 we will initiate the RCT with 2-year follow-up to be completed by mid-Y5. The final 6 months of the study will be used for manuscript preparation and dissemination of results of AIM 3 to community and global stakeholders.

Table 6a: Overall study schedule: 2016-2021

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<tr>
<th>Study Planning</th>
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Table 6a: Overall study schedule: 2016-2021
SECTION 9: ASSESSMENT OF SAFETY

There are no medical interventions associated with the study, therefore we anticipate no risk of serious harm to participating HCWs or adolescents. Other study risks include emotional distress associated with the sensitive nature of the disclosure and transition process, breach of patient confidentiality during data extraction or by participation in FGDs and fear of or actual loss of employment associated use of transition tools and checklists.

There is a possibility for social harm (depression, violence after disclosure, abandonment) related to disclosure of HIV status during clinical encounters. However, the possibility of this social harm would exist if this intervention were not conducted.

We will periodically monitor all study sites for unanticipated problems, and record any unanticipated problems. Monitoring will be conducted on-site through observation, follow-up data collection, and feedback from clinic leadership and staff.

9a. Reporting of unanticipated problems and other events

In compliance with federal regulations and UW policy, the Principal Investigator will notify the UW Human Subjects Division (HSD) and/or UW Institutional Review Board (IRB), Kenyan Ethics Committee, and relevant local Kenyan authorities (i.e. Ministry of Health) of any unanticipated problems within 10 business days. Any breach or possible breach of confidentiality of any participants in this study will be reported to UW HSD and/or IRB within 24 hours.

SECTION 10: DATA COLLECTION

Data collection tools submitted with this application can be found in the Appendices.

- **Prospective Data - Facility survey:** This will be administered to a health facility representative and will capture facility characteristics including pediatric clinic model (separate days or integrated), presence and type of transition planning approach, recommended age for transition, and available adolescent and transition services.

- **Prospective Data - In-depth interviews and focus group discussions:** These will be conducted using an interview or discussion guide. Guides for all proposed interviews and focus group discussions are included as appendices. Interviews and focus groups will be audio-recorded and transcribed.
• **Prospective Data - Demographic information:** We will collect demographic information for all participating in the FGD/IDIs. Demographic surveys for each population included in IDIs or FGDs are attached as appendices.

• **Retrospective and Prospective Data - Clinic records:** Adolescent clinic records from the EMR system and routinely collected paper forms will be extracted from all clinics participating in Aim 1 and at baseline, 6 months and at 24 months for clinics participating in Aim 3 to assess clinical adolescent outcomes. Data from each pull will capture all records until the previous data pull (Aim 3) or from between January 1, 2016 and December 31, 2017 (Aim 1). Examples of data will be enrollment age, CD4, viral load (where available), WHO stage, hospitalization, caregiver presence, serial visits since enrollment, pediatric or adult clinic day of attendance and reported adherence. This will be collected from the clinic medical records database or paper clinic records, a clinic partner organization, or other location where medical record data for selected clinics is being stored and managed such as the Kenyan National Data Warehouse.

• **Prospective Data - Disclosure checklist:** This will be completed at every clinic visit to obtain more detailed data on partial and full disclosure in both intervention and control sites.

• **Prospective Data - Transition checklist:** This will be completed at every clinic visit to obtain more detailed data on transition in both intervention and control sites.

• **Prospective Data - Pre-Trial surveys:** Surveys will be conducted with adolescents who have completed disclosure or transitioned to adult care. These surveys will be conducted for both intervention and control sites at the beginning of the study. Information will include basic demographics (age, schooling) and satisfaction with services received.

• **Prospective Data - Post-trial surveys:** The surveys will focus on client satisfaction based on the new adapted transition tool and will therefore be refined once the transition tool has been adapted and optimized.
  o **Adolescent post-trial surveys:** Surveys will be conducted with adolescents who have fully completed disclosure or fully transitioned. These surveys will be conducted for both intervention and control sites at the end of the study. Information will include basic demographics (age, schooling) and satisfaction with transition services received.
  o **HCW post-trial survey:** Surveys will be conducted with HCWs working at intervention sites. Information will include basic demographics, satisfaction with disclosure and transition tools and acceptability of the tools.

**Data Management Responsibilities**

A dedicated data team will be responsible for the entry, management, and monitoring of study data, in accordance with standard operating procedures. The Nairobi data team will communicate frequently with the Seattle-based study team for reporting, data cleaning, study monitoring, and interim analyses. Study data will be uploaded to the secure study cloud server using Open Data Kit (ODK) or REDCap. Open Data Kit is a secure, web-based application designed by UW faculty to support data capture for research studies. REDCap is a free, secure, web-based application designed to support data capture for research studies. The software provides 1) an intuitive interface for validated data entry; 2) automated export procedures for seamless data downloads; and 3) procedures for importing data from external sources.
Data Capture and Storage Methods

Study personnel conducting recruitment procedures will have access to direct identifiers. All study personnel involved in recruitment will be trained in the Protection of Human Subjects. The study staff involved in recruitment team will take every precaution to protect participants’ confidentiality.

- During the study, we will collect the following identifiers for participants:
  - Patient IDs for participants providing medical records – we will remove these once all data for a facility has been collected and linked.
  - Names/phone numbers for potential participants identified by clinic staff for interviews, focus groups, the working group, pilot testing healthcare workers, and facility surveys – we will destroy this information for all participants who do not elect to participate once we have finished recruitment at that clinic site. We will retain this information linked to their study ID in a secure link log for people who enroll in the study. Links between participant identifiers and study IDs will be kept for a period of 6 years after the end of the study, at which time the link between participant identifiers and study IDs will be destroyed.

- Audio-recordings will be translated and transcribed and will be stored on University of Washington supported One drive for business or other UW IT approved data storage system that becomes available after approval of the study. We will ensure that the storage website uses LMS, has industry standard security, and will be password protected.

- Facility surveys and post-trial surveys will be carried out by trained study staff members using ODK or mobile REDCap on tablets or android phones, and stored on a secure cloud server.

- Disclosure and transition checklists will be entered to ODK or REDCap by study staff members using ODK or REDCap on tablets or android phones, and stored on a secure cloud server.

- The methods of EMR data extraction in the study clinics will follow a data use agreement between the study team and site partners. We will provide a list of variables and records for a site partner designated data administrator to extract. We will receive data in a secure, password protected format (e.g. USB or cloud server). These data will be stored in a password-protected data base accessible only to authorized members of the study team.

- Until we finish collecting data and linking patient files together from the multiple data sources (paper forms and electronic medical records), we will retain unique clinic patient IDs alongside their medical record information. We will replace their unique ID with a study unique ID once all data collection from medical records at that clinic has been completed. A document that links the names from the consent forms to the study ID will be maintained for all procedures involving written informed consent. The document will be password protected and accessible only to authorized study staff. The document with the link information will be maintained in a file that does not have study data. Following completion of data collection and cleaning, the data will be in non-identifiable form (coded by study...
number only). Only de-identified information will be shared. The file containing the link between participant information and study ID will NOT be shared.

- The study PI will oversee and manage data sharing and use of data for future studies. If possible in the future, we will use these data for additional research on issues related to adolescents and/or HIV. Study participants would be able to withdraw their information from any future research up until 6 years after the study has been completed and the link log is destroyed.

- Data Collected: We will obtain names, ages (for adolescents), phone numbers and email addresses for all potential participants who are not participating in the anonymous surveys in order to contact them about the study at appropriate points in time as detailed in the protocol. This information will be provided to study staff by clinic personnel and written down. For participants who decline participation, we will store this information only until we have completed recruitment at their clinic site and will keep the information during recruitment to ensure that we do not contact them again. For participants who decide to enroll in the study and are not part of the anonymous surveys, we will keep a record of the name, age (for adolescents) and phone number (and email address for HCWs) linked to their study ID. This information will be stored separately from any data collected during the study and will be stored for 6 years.

**Data Custody and Retrieval Procedures**

All data for this study will be under the custody of the Principal Investigator, Site Leader, and authorized study staff. Data retrieval procedures will be similar for all types of data in this study. Authorized study staff members will download the datasets from the secure servers for routine quality checking and analyses. Similarly, EMR data will be retrieved from a secure server or USB, and transferred to a study computer at scheduled intervals. All downloaded data will be maintained on a secured, password-protected study computer. From these data sources, the analysts will create merged datasets for planned analyses.

**Study Records Retention**

Retention of study records will comply with UW and Federal requirement (http://f2.washington.edu/fm/recmgt/retentionschedules/gs/general/uwgsResearch#Research). All study data and link between HCW, adolescent or caregiver participant identifiers and study ID codes will be retained for 6 years following completion of the study. Audio data will be destroyed after 6 years, unless a waiver has been signed. Participant consents will be retained for 6 years after the end of the study. The link between participant identifiers and study IDs will be kept under lock and key. After this time, links to identifiable data will be destroyed.
SECTION 11: STATISTICAL CONSIDERATIONS

11a. Sample Size Considerations

Aim 1: We will base our sample size on MOH facilities with EMR systems in place and current estimates of adolescent client volumes based on total HIV clients in care. We will stratify clinics to have an equal number of small, medium and large clinics. We propose an evaluation with 102 clinics, 34 clinics per clinic size cluster, and a maximum total sample size of 10,000 adolescents. For the retrospective records review, EMR records for all adolescents aged 10-19 from selected clinics will be included in the analysis. All adolescents who have at least one visit on or after January 1, 2016 will have their medical records pulled.

Based on previous data, we anticipate that we will be able to identify at least 50 adolescents per clinic for a total of at least 5000 adolescents. Assuming a prevalence of 60%, an intra-class coefficient (ICC) of 0.05 and a clinic size of 50 we would need to select 102 clinics for estimating the expected proportion with a 2.5% absolute precision and 95% confidence. With a sample size of 5,000 adolescents who are enrolled in HIV care during the previous 12-24 months, the precision of the estimates across possible ranges (50%-90%) of prevalence of retention in care or viral load suppression will range from ±2.6% to ±1.5% (Table 5). Thus, with 5000 adolescents or more, our study will have high precision in estimating the prevalence of retention in care and HIV viral load suppression, providing valuable input for understanding impact of interventions aimed at improving these adolescent HIV outcomes.

Table 7: Precision estimates for prevalence of retention and viral load suppression in HIV-infected adolescents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Adolescents evaluated</th>
<th>Observed Prevalence</th>
<th>Events</th>
<th>CI</th>
<th>Precision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retention or suppressed viral load</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>47.4-52.6%</td>
<td>+/-2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5000</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>57.5-62.5%</td>
<td>+/-2.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5000</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>3500</td>
<td>67.6-72.4%</td>
<td>+/-2.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5000</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>77.9-82.1%</td>
<td>+/-2.1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5000</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>88.5-91.5%</td>
<td>+/-1.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aim 2: Given that the goal of the interviews conducted in this aim is to gather information on experiences with disclosure and transition and use this information to refine study tools, we believe that conducting 16 focus group discussions with adolescents (N=96), 16 focus group discussions with primary caregivers of adolescents (N=48), 38 interviews with HCWs and 30 interviews with administrators and policy makers, will give us adequate numbers to reach our study goal and enough diversity in experiences to ensure different perspectives are accurately represented in study tool refinement. A working group comprised of 10-12 HCWs with significant
expertise in providing care for HIV-infected children, adolescents and adults will be sufficient to foster rich discussions around study tools. Including only 10-12 HCWs working in the participating clinics and KNH also ensures a small enough group with varied experience to allow focused discussions and feedback. Piloting the tool in KNH, the largest referral hospital in Kenya, and with one of the first HIV clinics in Kenya, allows testing of the tool among highly experience clinical teams, handling a variety of patients with different needs. Focus group discussions with all providers piloting the transition tools is adequate to receive feedback on study tool implementation.

Aim 3: For the RCT, using a conservative estimate of 20% of clients being between 10-24 years old and each clinic having at least 500 active clients, we anticipate 200 eligible clients per clinic, for a total of 1000 eligible clients per randomization arm.

- We assume that 100 of these eligible clients will be aged 10-15 and that the rate of complete disclosure will be 15% in the control clinics based on our prior studies and the literature with increased prevalence per year of age in this age-window.
- We assume that 100 of these eligible clients will be aged 15-24 years and that 20% (n=20) will be receiving care in a pediatric program and could be eligible to transition (200 per RCT arm). During 2-year follow-up, we anticipate that in the control arm 20% will transition and 10% will transition effectively.

With 10 intervention and 10 control sites, we will have sufficient power to detect an increase in proportion of adolescents with disclosure from 30% to 50%, an increase in proportion who initiate transition from 50% to >80%, and an increase in proportion with effective transition from 10% to 20%. This assumes alpha of 0.05, 80% power, and a conservative estimate of the coefficient of variation of 0.3 (Table 6). Heterogeneity between clusters is expected to decrease with control for baseline testing rates, leading to increased power beyond that which is noted above.

Table 8: Power and sample size ranges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age 10-15</th>
<th>Outcome Control</th>
<th>Outcome Intervention</th>
<th>Number of clinics per RCT arm to detect difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N=1000 (100/clinic)</td>
<td>N=1000 (100/clinic)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disclosure process started (proportion)</td>
<td>50% 50% 50%</td>
<td>&gt;80% &gt;90% 100%</td>
<td>9 6 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disclosure complete (proportion)</td>
<td>30% 30% 30%</td>
<td>50% 70%</td>
<td>8 4 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disclosure age median</td>
<td>14 years old</td>
<td>12 years old</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-month LTFU</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age 16-24</th>
<th>Outcome Control</th>
<th>Outcome Intervention</th>
<th>Number of clinics per RCT arm to detect difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N=1000 (100/clinic)</td>
<td>N=1000 (100/clinic)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transition discussed (proportion)</td>
<td>20% 20% 50%</td>
<td>40% 60% 100%</td>
<td>6 3 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transition complete (proportion)</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transition satisfaction</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-month LTFU</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For the provider and adolescent IDIs, we will select healthcare providers and adolescents from ATP-implementing clinics for individual interviews. Clinics will be purposively selected from among all ATP-implementing clinics. We will purposively select clinics for interviews based on performance, including high and low performing sites as appropriate based on the outcome of the intervention. If the majority of clinics do well, we will purposively select a higher proportion of low performing clinics to understand why they had challenges. If the majority of the clinics do poorly, we will purposively select a higher proportion of high performing clinics to understand how they succeeded.

A total of up to 8 providers per site will be selected from among all providers on site for a total of up to 40 HCWs. HCWs will be purposively selected to represent different cadres of HCWs who provide services for adolescents and are directly involved in implementation of the ATP. We believe that 8 providers per site (40 total) will give us adequate numbers to attain saturation during data collection and enough diversity in health provider cadre to ensure different perspectives are accurately represented.

A total of up to 16 adolescents per site in 6 sites (3 high and 3 low performing sites) will be selected for interviews. We will purposively select an even number of younger adolescents (ages 14-18) and older adolescents (ages 19-24) to capture the impact of elements of the ATP related to both disclosure (younger adolescents) and transition (older adolescents). Clinic providers will assist in identifying and referring adolescents who are aware of their HIV status and have been through disclosure as well as adolescents who have transitioned to adult care. Eligibility of adolescents will be confirmed by reviewing their chart for documentation of disclosure and transition. We believe that 16 adolescents in each of the 6 sites (96 total) will give us adequate numbers to attain saturation during data collection and selecting 8 adolescents from each site from younger and older ages will provide enough diversity in experiences to ensure different perspectives are accurately represented.

11b. Overview of analysis plan

Aim 1
Follow-up at 6-month post-enrollment and annually thereafter will be determined and summarized as proportion retained for given interval (e.g., 6-month retention, 12-month retention, 36-month retention) with anticipated denominator in follow-up based on enrollment date. Cofactors for loss to follow-up will be determined using Cox regression. Potential cofactors of loss to follow-up include age at enrollment, CD4, caregiver type (biologic, mother or father), age at HIV diagnosis, sex, illness or hospitalization, and evidence of transition. Proportion with evidence of transition and mean/median age of transition will be computed. Cofactors of transition will be determined including child/adolescent age, age at HIV diagnosis, evidence of disclosure, caregiver type using logistic regression. Post-transition retention will be determined and cofactors of effective transition (documented 6-month or longer follow-up after transition) will be assessed using logistic regression.

Aim 2
Focus group discussions and interviews will be recorded and transcribed verbatim. Transcripts will be coded and thematic analysis will be conducted on the transcripts using ATLAS.ti. At least 2 researchers will independently code the data, coordinating their findings and analyses to create a comprehensive codebook and concept map. Themes related to how to culturally adapt and improve the described transition intervention, and how to improve clinical care for HIV-infected adolescents, will be identified and used to revise the implementation of the intervention.
Aim 3
The primary analysis will be an intent-to-treat (ITT) analysis.
We will use generalized estimating equations (GEE) clustered on facility level to compare differences in age-appropriate disclosure and transition proportions between control and intervention communities during baseline and intervention periods. In order to decrease variability between our sites and increase precision of our outcome measures, we will control for baseline adolescent disclosure and transition proportions in our models. We hypothesize that the increases in disclosure and transition proportions between the baseline and intervention periods will be greater among intervention than control facilities.

The first 6 months of the intervention will be considered a “catch up” period; while outcomes will be compared during the full study period, a sub-group analysis is planned for the first 6 months to see if the effect of the intervention is greater during the “catch-up” period.

Focus group discussions and interviews will be recorded and transcribed verbatim. Transcripts will be coded and thematic analysis will be conducted on the transcripts using ATLAS.ti. At least 2 researchers will independently code the data, coordinating their findings and analyses to create a comprehensive codebook and concept map. Themes related to implementation acceptability, feasibility, appropriateness and challenges and successes will be identified. Proportions satisfied with the transition and disclosure process will be compared between the 2 arms.

SECTION 12: ETHICS/PROTECTION OF STUDY PARTICIPANTS

12a. Informed Consent Process
Clinic participation
This intervention will be at facility level therefore, we will engage with the relevant HIV care partners, county health management and facility administration teams prior to entering health facilities. Because we will be collecting routinely collected program data on adolescent retention and health outcomes, we will request a waiver of individual consent of adolescent patients for abstracting clinic records.

HCW and Policy makers and administrators
HCW participants will provide written informed consent for participation in IDIs, FGDs, piloting the intervention, and the working group.

For post-trial surveys among HCWs, we will request waiver of written consent as no identifying information will be collected.

Policy makers and administrators will provide written informed consent for participation in IDIs.

Adolescent patients
The consent and assent process for IDIs and FGDs by age is described below:
1) Adolescents ages 14-17 who come with a caregiver: Written informed consent will be sought from the caregiver and written assent will be sought from the minor. We will not enroll any adolescent between ages 14 and 17 who is unaccompanied by a caregiver.

2) Adolescents >18: Regardless of whether they are accompanied, adolescents will provide written informed consent.

Pre and post-trial surveys: We will request a waiver of written assent or consent for these participants. We will also request a waiver of parental permission for adolescents ages 12-17. As we will not be collecting any personal information, breach of confidentiality is of higher risk with written documentation rather than verbal agreement. We request waiver of parental consent because many adolescents attend the care clinic independently, without their caregivers. If caregivers are present with the child participant, we will respect caregivers’ wishes if they do not want the child to complete the anonymous survey. Requirement of parental consent would be problematic for adolescents who have transitioned (eg, have assumed autonomy for their own care), and for those whose caregivers would be unavailable to come in and provide consent. Excluding these adolescents would bias the study population.

Caregivers of HIV-infected adolescents

Caregivers will provide written informed consent.

Consent Details:

A consent form describing in detail the study procedures and risks will be provided. Participants will be informed that they are free to decline participation, and that declining to give permission will have no impact on their role in this study. Participants will be informed that they are free to withdraw their permission at any time during the study.

Consent forms and information sheets will be IRB-approved, and the participant is required to read and review the document or have the document read to him or her. The study team member will explain the research study to the participant and answer any questions that may arise. The individual will sign the informed consent document prior to any study-related assessments or procedures. Participants will be given the opportunity to discuss the study with their surrogates or think about it prior to agreeing to participate. They may withdraw consent at any time throughout the course of the study. A copy of the informed consent document will be given to participants for their records. The rights and welfare of the participants will be protected by emphasizing to them that the quality of their clinical care will not be adversely affected if they decline to participate in this study.

Comprehension will be assessed by asking the participant to repeat back what was explained and encourage them to ask questions. Study staff may ask the participant questions like the following to assess comprehension:

b) "Just so that I'm sure you understand what is expected of you, would you please explain to me what you think we're asking you to do?"

c) "Describe in your own words the purpose of the study."

d) "What more would you like to know?"

e) "What is the possible benefit to you of participating in this study? What are the possible risks?"

If the participant is unable to answer these questions, study staff will go through the consent form with them again. If a participant continues to be unable to understand the study procedures and
risks and benefits, the staff person will thank them for their time and let them go without enrolling them into the study.

For all participants that are unable to read, we will ensure that the consent form is read aloud to them and that there is a witness present when they sign the consent form. We will ensure that the witness also signs the form documenting observation of the consent process and the participant's willingness to participate.

Exclusion of Women, Minorities, and Children

There are no exclusions of women or minorities. Eligibility is based on age and occupation. Adolescent patients under age 10 will be excluded from this study because the target population is adolescents and youth ages 10-24.

Translation of Materials:

We anticipate that the majority of study participants will be fluent in either Kiswahili, Luo, or English or other language appropriate for where the research study is taking place. We will generate study materials specific to each of those languages. For interviews and focus group discussions, we will ensure that the interviewer is fluent in the preferred language spoken by patients at the clinic.

We will not provide interpretation services. We will require that our research coordinator(s) and qualitative study staff be fluent in English, Swahili, Luo or another local language spoken in the region where research is taking place. Only participants who understand English, Swahili and/or Luo or another language appropriate for where the study is taking place will be eligible for the study.

At least 1 study staff member will be fluent in every language we will be creating consent and other study related materials for. We will ensure that participants speak with a study staff member fluent in their preferred language when they have questions or concerns about the study.

We will work with translators/interpreters who are fluent in English, Swahili, and other relevant tribal languages to translate consent forms to the appropriate languages. Once consents are translated and transcribed into their appropriate language, they will be back translated to English by another translator/interpreter who has not seen the original English consent form to ensure that the messages and material included in the consent form is accurate. We will correct any information in the translated consents that is not correctly back translated and get approval from the ERC for all translated study materials.

12b. Participant Confidentiality

All key personnel will be trained in the Protection of Human Subjects. The field team will take every precaution to protect participants' confidentiality. To ensure confidentiality, focus group discussions and interviews will take place in rooms where the door to the room can be shut during the discussion. Only designated study staff and the individuals involved in the focus group discussion or interview will be allowed in the room during the focus group discussion or interview.

We only will collect personal identifiers for the purposes of identifying and contacting participants about the study. This information will include the names, telephone numbers and emails for those identified as interested in participating in the study. We will not collect patient identifiers for participants completing pre and post trial anonymous surveys. Personal identifiers will be used to contact participants to remind them of their upcoming study visit and also to contact them if they fail to appear for their scheduled study visit. This information will also be used to contact them again to verify the accuracy of the information collected or to elaborate on...
clarify certain information provided during study procedures if they select the option to be re-contacted on the consent form.

All participants will be assigned a study identification number (ID). Health information and phone numbers will be recorded and stored under this study ID. Participant identifiers will be linked to their study ID and will be stored in binder in a locked cabinet separately from all other study data. Only necessary study staff will have linkage to this linkage binder.

A limited number of study staff will have access to patient identifiers and will not share this information with other study staff or with others outside of this study. Links between patient identifiers and unique study IDs will be kept for a maximum period of 6 years after the study has ended, at which time the link between patient IDs and identifiers will be destroyed. All consent forms will be kept in locked offices and file cabinets, and will be in separate files from data with identifiers.

Study staff will take strict measures to maintain confidentiality for participants. Data collected will be kept confidential and access restricted to study staff. All audio-recordings of the IDIs will be kept in a secure database. All other data will be kept in password-protected databases, in a locked study office, accessible only to study personnel. Study identifiers will be linked to coded data; clinical staff will have access to patient identifiers, but the analysts will receive only coded data. Links between patient identifiers and study codes will be kept for a period of 6 years after the end of the study, at which time the link between patient IDs and codes will be destroyed.

12c. Potential Risks and Benefits

Potential Risks

- **Physical:** There are no medical interventions associated with the study, therefore we anticipate no risk of serious harm to participating HCWs, adolescents, caregivers, hospital administrators or policy makers.

- **Other:** Other study risks include emotional distress associated with the sensitive nature of the disclosure process, breech of patient confidentiality during data extraction (adolescent clinic records), and fear of or actual loss of employment associated with disclosure and transition checklists. We are not directly enrolling adolescent clients other than to take part in in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, and anonymous surveys. However, there is a possibility for social harm (depression, violence after disclosure, abandonment) related to disclosure of HIV status during clinical encounters at HIV care. However, the possibility of this social harm would exist if this intervention were not conducted. For the FGDs, it is also possible that a participant may know another member in the discussion and by participating in the discussion the other member might learn of their HIV status. We have outlined this potential risk in the consent form.

- **Other:** There is a possibility that during a clinical encounter with a HCW using the more comprehensive tools that are part of the adolescent transition package that an adolescent patient may be more comfortable disclosing that they are suffering from previously undiagnosed mental health problems such as depression. Any patients with potential mental health problems will be referred for psychosocial support at the facility or nearest referral hospital, according to standard HIV care and treatment guidelines for adolescents at that clinic and within the country.

- **Alternative treatments or procedures:** Not applicable
• **Procedures to minimize psychological risks:** All participants will be assured that their participation is voluntary and that they may withdraw from the study at any time. Study personnel experienced with adolescents will perform the disclosure intervention. Adolescent participants will be informed that they can skip any question or stop the interview, focus group or surveys at any time. We will ask all the members in focus group discussions to protect each other’s privacy, and not to repeat anything that is said or learned once the discussion is over.

• **Procedures to minimize other risks:** Study staff will be trained to take all precautions to ensure confidentiality of participation and data collected, and will have standardized operating procedures to follow to minimize the risks of a participant’s loss of confidentiality. Risk of breach of confidentiality of study data is low, as all patient data collected will not include names and will be located on a password protected server, and encrypted prior to upload. Study staff will be trained in the importance of confidentiality during human participants training prior to study implementation.

• The systematic disclosure approach will minimize the possibility of involuntary disclosure of HIV status to an adolescent. Some adolescent patients are receiving HIV care and take ART (which may be called ‘medicine’ and not HIV medicine), but may not yet know their HIV status, because the caregiver is not ready for the child to learn this information.

• **Additional protection for children:** Additional protections will be afforded to participants in the in-depth interviews or focus group discussions. These protections will depend on adolescents’ age and whether they are accompanied by a caregiver. Adolescents accompanied by caregivers will be given the option of having their caregiver present during the interview or focus group. Adolescents will also be given the opportunity to meet with a nurse counselor, or other similar staff member, if they request to see one or if the interviewer believes they should see one following the interview or focus group discussion.

**Potential Benefits**

• **HCWs and clinics:** HCWs in the intervention sites will receive direct and immediate benefit in receipt of disclosure skills and transition tools that may improve outcomes in their facilities.

• **Adolescent client (clinic attendees):** Adolescent clients of participating health facilities may benefit directly from the improved disclosure services and transition services they receive from trained HCWs.

**Unanticipated Problems**

In compliance with federal regulations and UW policy, the Principal Investigator will notify the UW Human Subjects Division (HSD) and or UW Institutional Review Board (IRB) of any unanticipated problems within 10 business days and the Kenyan Ethics Committee, and relevant local Kenyan authorities (i.e. Ministry of Health) within 3 business days. Any breach or possible breach of confidentiality of any participants in this study will be reported to UW HSD and/or IRB within 24 hours.
Data Safety and Monitoring

A DSMP is not required for this study. However, we are planning to create an External Advisory Panel (EAP) to act in an advisory capacity to the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), the University of Washington, School of Medicine, and the University of Nairobi, to monitor recruitment, enrollment, and potential social harms of the intervention.

SECTION 13: USE OF INFORMATION AND PUBLICATIONS

Study results will be presented to all participating sites at the end of the study period. This study will comply with the NIH Public Access Policy, which ensures that the public has access to the published results of NIH funded research. It requires scientists to submit final peer-reviewed journal manuscripts that arise from NIH funds to the digital archive PubMed Central upon acceptance for publication.

SECTION 14: LIMITATIONS

We recognize that clinics utilizing EMR systems for capturing patient information may not be representative of all clinics in Kenya and that selecting only sites with EMR systems in place may limit the generalizability of our findings in Aim 1 regarding current systems in place for adolescent HIV treatment and care.

The generalizability of the intervention in this study may be limited due to the small number of clinics included and inability to have proportional geographically representation. We will rely on clinics to implement the interventions within the regular clinic schedule. Clinics may differ in implementation, we will however collect data to measure how well the intervention is implemented. One strength of this proposal is the ability of qualitative methods to uncover detailed information about questions of interest, including identification of the barriers and facilitators to successful implementation. However, due to the nature of qualitative research methods, there will only be a small number of interviews and focus groups conducted, limiting the generalizability of the data collected. Although findings may not be generalizable to a larger audience, we believe that our results can help improve current knowledge about transition and disclosure, development of appropriate tools for assisting with transition, and implementation of the ATP.
REFERENCES

8. IATT. All In to End Adolescent AIDS. http://allintoenadolescentaids.org 2015.


APPENDICES
The following documents are included as appendices in this application.

**Study Tools:**
1. Namibia disclosure booklet
2. Got Transition tool

**Data Collection Tools:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Data collection tool</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aim 1</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facility Survey</td>
<td>Facility Survey CRF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retrospective Records Review</td>
<td>Variables to be abstracted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aim 2</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescents in HIV care (48 not completed transition, 48 transitioned)</td>
<td>General - Adolescent Demographic Survey</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adolescent Focus Group Discussion Guide – Informational</td>
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<tr>
<td>Caregivers of adolescents who have and have not completed transition (48 total)</td>
<td>Caregiver Demographic Survey</td>
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<td>Caregiver Focus Group Discussion Guide – Informational</td>
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<td>HCWs involved in pediatric/adolescent HIV care</td>
<td>General - HCW Demographic Form</td>
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<td>HCW Interview Guide - Informational</td>
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<td>Policy makers or administrator heads</td>
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<td>Policy-maker/Admin Interview Guide – Informational</td>
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<td>Post-pilot FGD</td>
<td>General - HCW Demographic Form</td>
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<td><strong>Aim 3</strong></td>
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<td>Disclosure outcome</td>
<td>Disclosure Checklist (Intervention Sites)</td>
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<td>Disclosure Checklist (Control Sites)</td>
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<td>Transition outcome</td>
<td>Transition Tracking Log</td>
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<td>Pre-trial surveys</td>
<td>Pre-trial Adolescent Survey</td>
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<td>Post-trial IDIs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Facility Survey</td>
<td>Consent for facility survey</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Aim 2</strong></td>
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<td>Adolescents in HIV care (48 not completed transition, 48 effectively transitioned)</td>
<td>Adolescent Assent (Age 14-17) for Focus Group Discussion</td>
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<td>Parental consent for Adolescent Informational Focus Group Discussion (Age 14-17)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Working group</td>
<td>Consent for HCW Working group</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pilot</td>
<td>Consent for HCW Pilot Study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-Pilot</td>
<td>Consent for HCW Post-pilot FGD</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Aim 3</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pre-Trial Surveys</td>
<td>Oral consent for anonymous Adolescent Pre-Trial Survey (age ≥18)</td>
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<td>Oral assent for anonymous Adolescent Pre-Trial Survey (ages 12-17)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Post-trial IDI</td>
<td>Adolescent Assent (ages 14-17)*</td>
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<td>Oral consent for anonymous HCW Post-Trial Survey</td>
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**Consent forms:**
*Same as aim 2 document*
## Recruitment Scripts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study Activity</th>
<th>Recruitment Script</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aim 1</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Facility Survey</td>
<td>Facility Survey Recruitment Script</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Aim 2</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Adolescents in HIV care (48 not completed transition, 48 transitioned)</td>
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<td>Caregiver recruitment script for adolescent IDI and FGD</td>
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<td>Adolescent recruitment script</td>
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<td>Policy maker/Admin/HCW recruitment script</td>
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<td>Policy maker/Admin/HCW recruitment script</td>
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<td>HCW recruitment script for Workshop</td>
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<td>Pilot</td>
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<td>Pre-Trial surveys</td>
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*Same as aim 2 document*