

Protecting and improving the nation's health

Increasing the return rate of home sampling kits using behavioural insights

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Outline

- Background
- Text message development
- Trial design
- Participant flow
- Results
- Limitations
- Implications

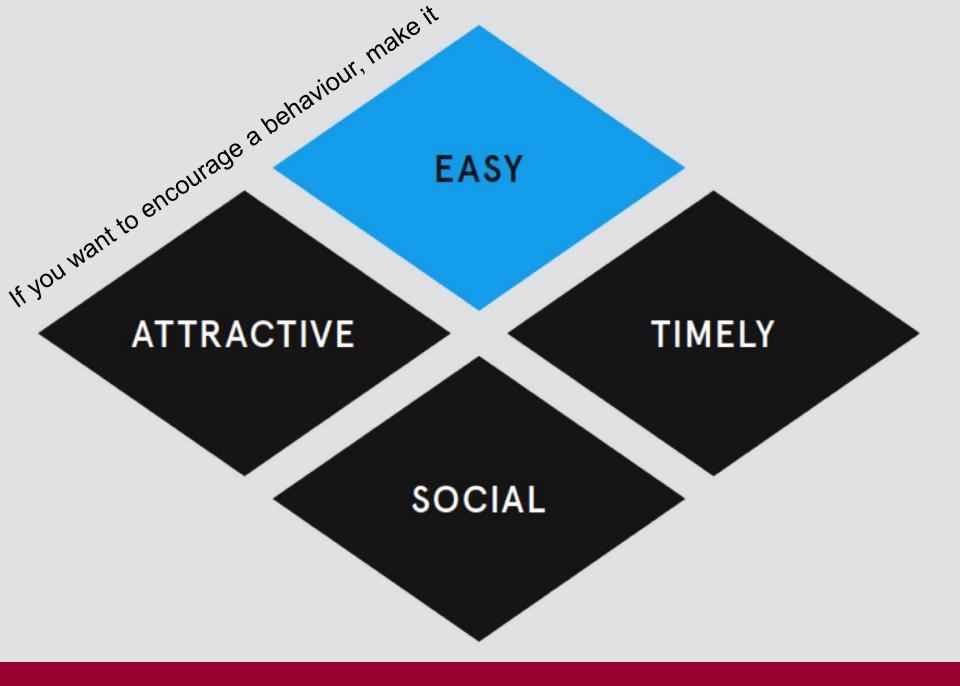
Background

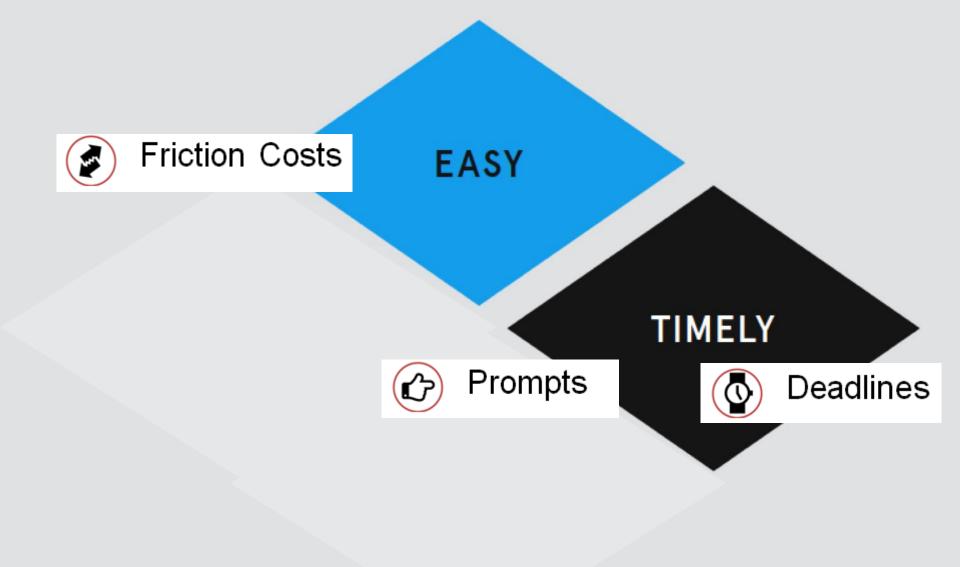
- Advances in the understanding of the impact of behavioural messaging around health care is showing that lives and money can be saved using often quite simple changes to the way that we administer healthcare.
- This research aimed to test if sending behaviourally informed SMS primer and reminder messages to individuals who ordered self-sampling kits from <u>www.freetesting.hiv</u> could increase the kit return rate.

Text message development

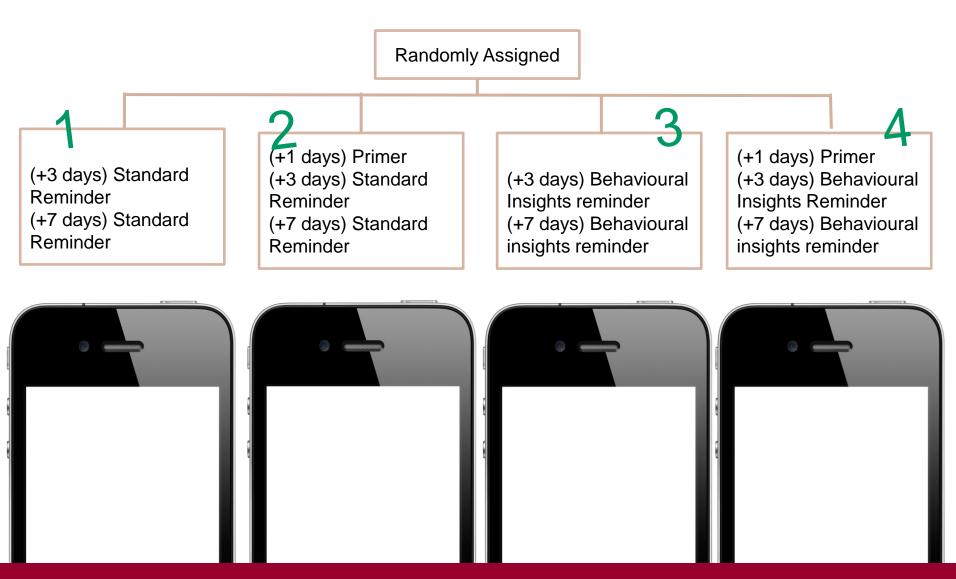
- Survey of non-returners to inform behavioural analysis
- 2 existing opportunities to apply behavioural insights & 1 additional opportunity
- Applying behavioural insights techniques to text messages



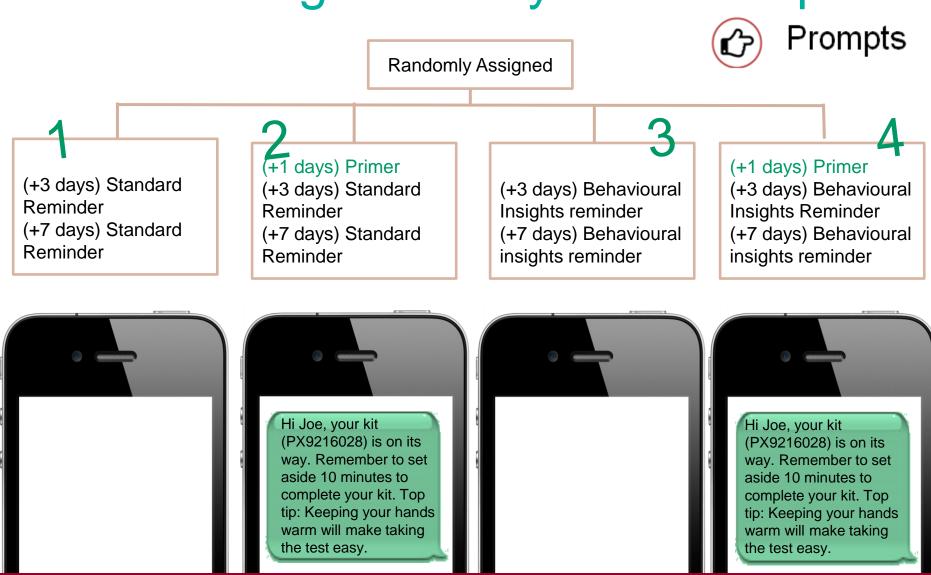




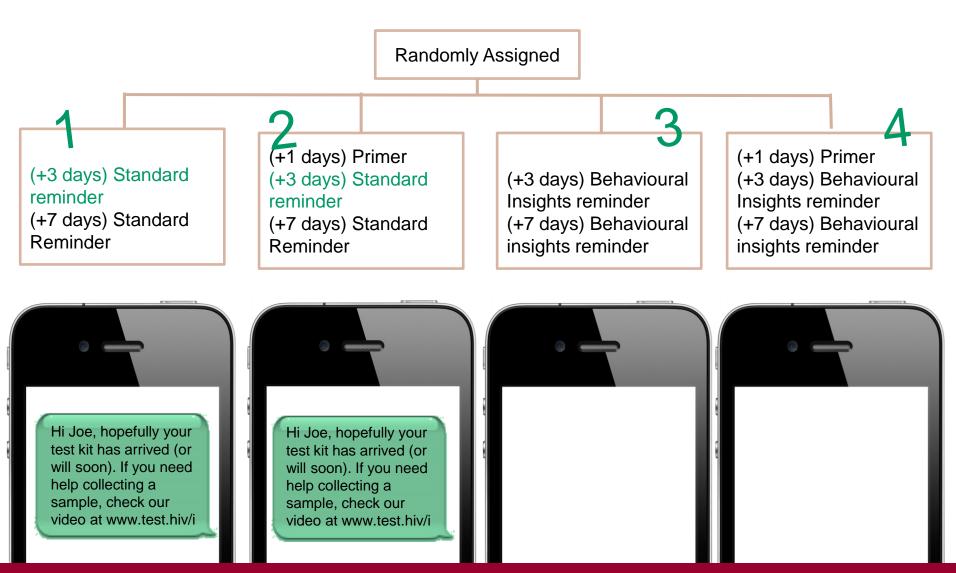
Trial design



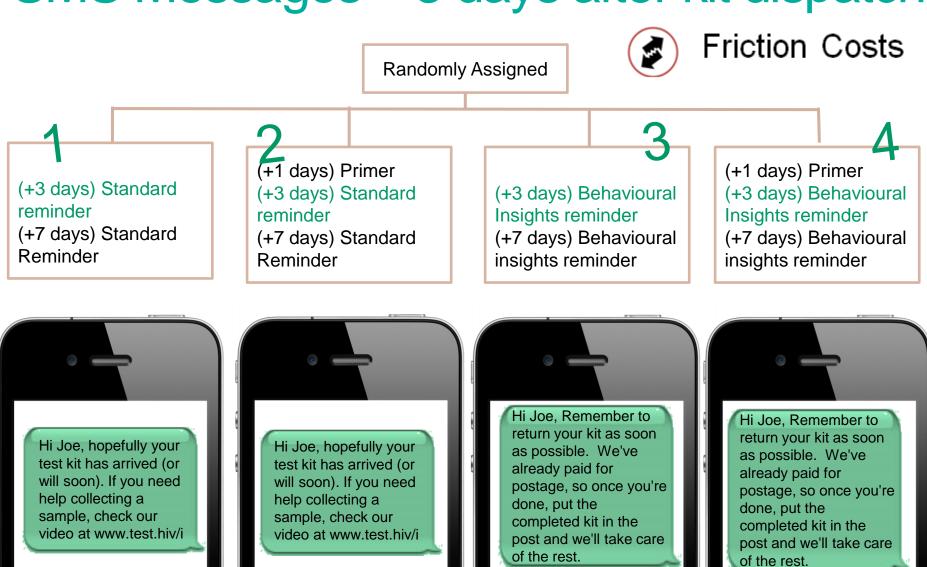
SMS Messages – 1 day after kit dispatch



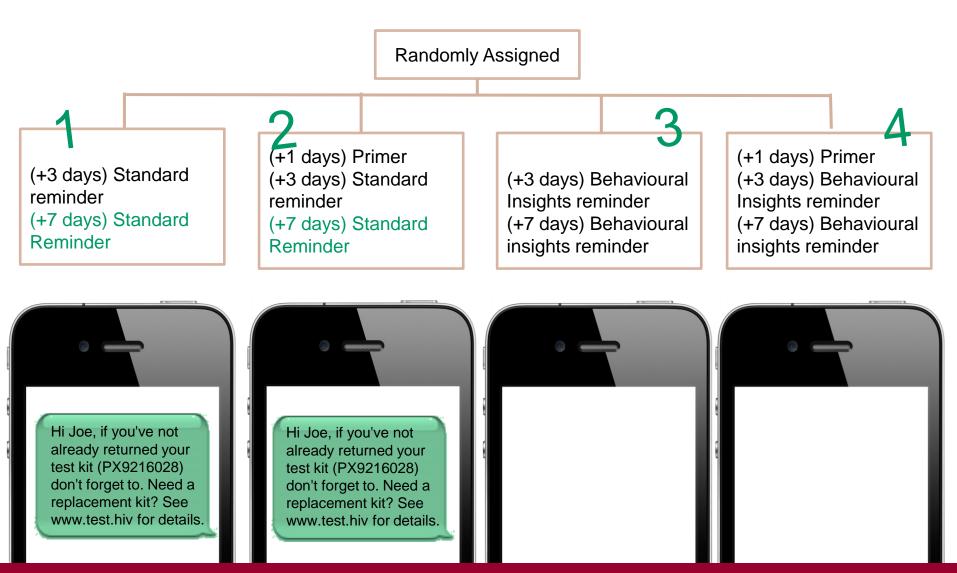
SMS Messages – 3 days after kit dispatch



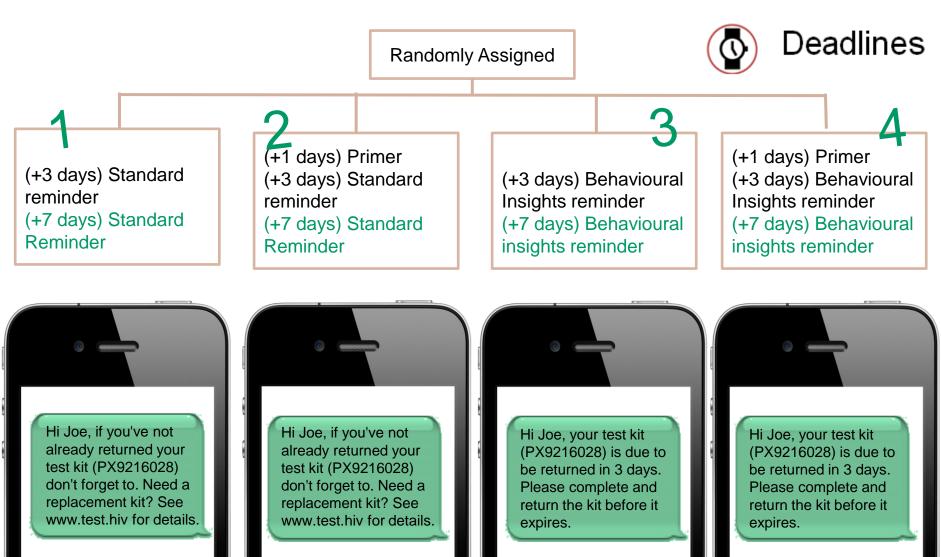
SMS Messages – 3 days after kit dispatch



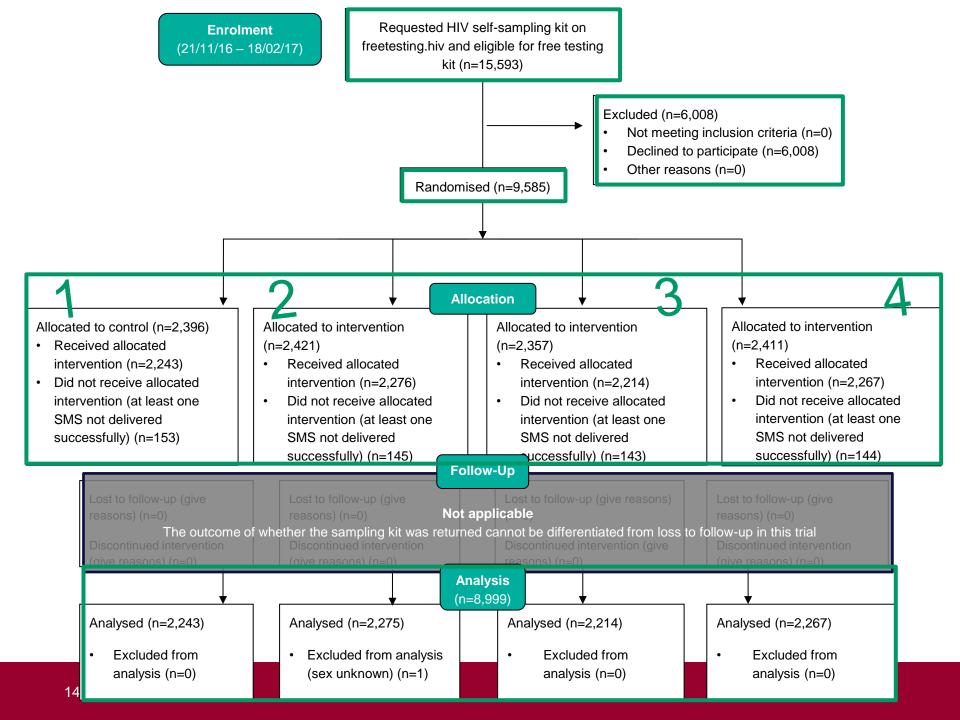
SMS Messages – 7 days after kit dispatch



SMS Messages – 7 days after kit dispatch

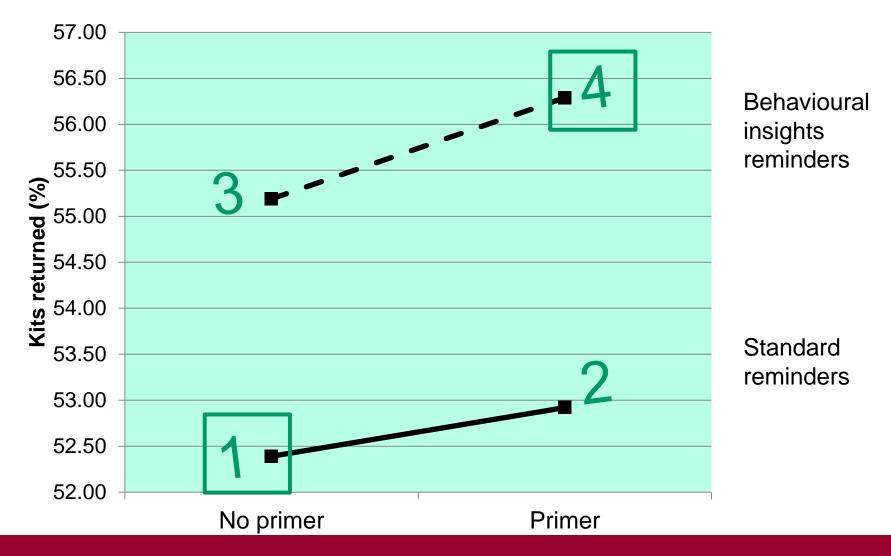


Participant flow



Results

Kit return by intervention combination



Kit return by intervention combination

	No primer	Primer	Marginal total
Standard	(1) 1,175 (52.39%)	(2) 1,204 (52.92%)	2,379 (52.66%)
reminders	(n=2,243)	(n=2,275)	(n=4,518)
BI reminders	(3) 1,222 (55.19%)	(4) 1,276 (56.29%)	2,498 (55.75%)
	(n=2,214)	(n=2,267)	(n=4,481)
Marginal total	2,397 (53.78%)	2,480 (54.60%)	4,877 (54.19%)
	(n=4,457)	(n=4,542)	(n=8,999)

How effective were the two interventions?

Trial arms	(1) No primer +	(2) Primer +	(3) No primer +	(4) Primer +
	standard reminders	standard reminders	BI reminders	BI reminders
(1) No primer + standard reminders				
(2) Primer + standard reminders	1.02 (0.91-1.15) 0.717			
(3) No primer + Bl reminders	1.12 (1.00-1.32) 0.060	1.10 (0.97-1.23) 0.127		
(4) Primer + BI reminders	1.17 (1.04-1.32) 0.009	1.15 (1.02-1.29) 0.023	1.05 (0.93-1.18) 0.462	

Interventions

Primer (2+4) vs no primer (1+3)	1.03 (0.95-1.12)	0.438
BI reminders (3+4) vs standard reminders (1+2)	1.13 (1.04-1.23)	0.003

(N=8,999)

Kit return by other factors

Kit return was also associated with:

- Age
- Sexual behaviour and gender identity
- Ethnicity
- Deprivation
- Last HIV test
- Unprotected sex with within the last 12 months
- Sex under the influence of alcohol or recreational drugs

Limitations

- Underpowered due to high drop-out level
 - Beneficial effect of primer unknown, warrants further testing
 - Large confidence intervals

Implications

- 4% increase in return rate at population level this can have a big impact.
- Low resource intensive intervention, with no additional costs to changing the wording of the messages.
- Recommendations:
 - Add behavioural insights reminder messages to existing self-sampling services.
 - Add primer if feasible, although its effect warrants further testing



Acknowledgements

PHE - Karen Tan, Luis Guerra and Anthony Nardone

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Comparisons with excluded individuals

Kit return rate for those who did not receive all messages versus those who did:

• 35.90% vs 54.19%

Kit return rate for those not randomised versus those who were:

• 55.84% vs 53.07%

Balance checks

- Intervention groups considered **balanced** in all respects
- Randomised versus non-randomised not balanced
- All messages delivered versus at least one message failed **not balanced**

