

POLICY : HIV TESTING IN HEALTH FACILITIES

ITEM B-H (8-2003)
MC 04.09.2003

POLICY FOR HIV TESTING IN HEALTH FACILITIES

RESOLVED:

1. **That** the report on the Policy for HIV testing in Health Facilities **BE NOTED**.
2. **That** the policy for HIV testing at health facilities in Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality **BE APPROVED**.



Ekurhuleni
METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY

POLICY FOR HIV TESTING IN HEALTH FACILITIES

POLICY ON TESTING FOR HIV IN HEALTH FACILITIES

1. PURPOSE

- The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the testing of persons for HIV in Ekurhuleni health facilities.
- To ensure that HIV tests done in Ekurhuleni Health Facilities comply with the highest ethical standards which respect the privacy and dignity of the clients.
- To provide guidelines which are acceptable, relevant and meet the requirements of local conditions.

2. BACKGROUND

HIV testing is frequently required in clinical and epidemiological research, observational studies, drug and vaccine trials, clinical indications, screening blood donations, after occupational exposure to infected blood or body fluids and on request by a client.

Testing for HIV infection presents serious medical, legal, ethical, economic and psychological implications in the health care setting.

HIV testing is a complex issue, with important implications, and consequences for individuals. Informing persons that they are HIV positive impacts on their quality of life and should be considered to be a major intervention.

Knowing one HIV status may have important advantages and disadvantages. The advantages may include:

- Availing oneself to health care early enough and counselling for HIV which has many benefits
- Preventing the transmission of the HIV virus to sexual partners
- Informing ones partner so that he/she can also prevent the spread of HIV
- Preventing mother to child HIV transmission

The disadvantages include:

- Mental stress, depression and despair
- Discrimination — eg refusal for insurance cover, housing loan, employment
- Stigmatisation and rejection by family, friends, sexual partners and or spouse
- Loss of a job

The advantages and disadvantages of HIV testing should, therefore, **be carefully considered and included in the informed consent forms.**

Since HIV infection is a chronic condition, reasonable persons and health care workers will attach significance to the outcome of an HIV test, especially a positive diagnosis. For these reasons, and in accordance with National policy, the constitutional guarantees of freedom and security of the person, and the right to privacy and dignity, it is advisable that this HIV testing policy be adhered to by all health personnel.

This policy applies to persons who are able to give consent, as well as to those legally entitle to give proxy consent to HIV testing terms of the law.

3. LEGAL FRAMEWORK & POLICIES

- Department of Health Nat Policy on Testing for HIV Gazette 20740, Dec ember 1999.
- Department of Health: Minimum Standards for HIV Counselling and Training (Draft Policy for Lay Counsellors Undated)
- Occupational Health and Safety Act 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993)
- Hazardous Biological Substances Regulations R. 048 1 November 1999. of the OHS Act 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993).
- Compensation for Occupational Diseases and Injuries Act 1993 (Act No. 130 of 1993)
- Labour Relations Act 1995 (Act No. 66 of 1995)
- Clinical Guidelines for the Management of HIV I AIDS : Gauteng Health Department September 2001
- HIV /AIDS Policy Guidelines for the management of Occupational exposure to HIV :Department of Health January 2000
- Law and AIDS guidelines 2002
- HIV /AIDS and THE LAW: A Resource Manual 2nd Edition May 2001
- Nursing Act 1978 (Act No. 50 of 1978) as amended.
- The Medical, Dental and Supplementary Health Professions Act 1997 as amended (Act No.89 of 1997)
- Employment Equity Act 1998 (Act No. 55 of 1998).
- Promotion of Equality and Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Act 2000 (Act Np.4of 2000).
- Mental Health Act 1973 (Act No.18 of 1973).
- Child Care Act 1983 (Act No. 74 of 1983).
- Basic Conditions of Employment Act 1993 (Act No. 137 of 1993L
- Department of Health National Patients' Rights Charter: 1 999
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights: 1948
- Department of Health Clinical trial Guidelines 2000
- Batho Pele Principles :
- Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Bill of Rights)
- Patients Right's Charter 2000

4 DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

4.1 AIDS

Acquired Immune-Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is the late and most severe stage of HIV disease and is characterised by signs and symptoms of severe Immuno-deficiency, where the body loses the ability to fight against infections because the immune system is weakened.

4.2 CONFIDENTIALITY

Prevention of disclosure or maintenance of the privacy of patients' personal identity and **all** medical information to unauthorised individuals.

4.3 EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PURPOSES

Epidemiology is the study of the distribution of diseases in society, and the application of this information for the prevention and control of disease. HIV testing for epidemiological purposes is therefore HIV testing in order to obtain information regarding the occurrence and distribution of HIV infection within society.

4.4 HIV

The Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus (HIV) is the virus that causes AIDS.

4.5 HIV TESTING

HIV testing is any form of medical testing to determine the HIV status of a person.

4.6 INFORMED CONSENT

A process by which a person **voluntarily confirms** his/her willingness to have an HIV test **after being given all appropriate information regarding the HIV test**, including the objectives, potential benefits, foreseeable risks and inconveniences of the test. By signing the consent form implies that the individual understands what the test is, why it is necessary, also the benefits, risks, and possible medical and social implications of the test result.

Informed consent is **documented by means of a written, signed and dated “informed consent form” with a witness present.**

4.7 LEGALLY ACCEPTABLE REPRESENTATIVE

An individual e.g. guardian authorised under applicable law to consent on behalf of the client.

4.8 LINKED ANONYMOUS HIV TESTING

In linked anonymous HIV testing, the blood result is linked to the patient's other clinical data, but is done without identifying the patient who remains anonymous. An independent person randomly assigns code numbers to the patient's serum prior to HIV testing. The patient's identities are then removed from the database and linked” to other data obtained before being returned to the investigators.

Patients should provide informed consent to linked anonymous HIV testing.

4.9 PRE-TEST COUNSELLING

Pre-test counselling is that counselling given to an individual before an HIV test to make sure that the individual has sufficient information to make an informed decision about having an HIV test.

4.10 POST-TEST COUNSELLING

Post-test counselling is the counselling provided when an individual receives his or her HIV test result.

4.11 PROXY CONSENT

Proxy consent is consent by a person legally entitled to grant consent on behalf of another individual. For example, a parent or guardian of a child below the age of consent to medical treatment (mentally, handicapped etc.) may give proxy consent to HIV testing of the child.

4.12 UNLINKED ANONYMOUS HIV TESTING.

This form of HIV testing is done for surveillance purposes such as the National antenatal surveys.

4.13 “WINDOW PERIOD”

The short time between being infected with HIV and testing positive. i.e. the time taken by the body to develop antibodies, usually up to 3 months.

4.14 WITNESS

A person who is impartial and independent and cannot be unfairly influenced by people involved e.g. health personnel, client, who attends the informed consent process if the client or client's legally acceptable representative cannot read or write and who reads the informed consent form and any other written information supplied to the client.

5. POLICY APPLICATION

5.1. CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH HIV TESTING MAY BE CONDUCTED

5.1.1 Testing for human immuno-deficiency (HIV) virus may be done only in the following circumstances:

- Upon individual **request**, for **diagnostic and treatment purposes**, with the informed consent of that individual.
- On the **recommendation of -a medical doctor or nurse practitioner that such testing is clinically indicated**, with the informed consent of the individual.
- As part of HIV testing for **research purposes**, with the **informed consent** of the individual and in accordance with national legal and ethical provisions regarding research.
- As part of **screening blood donations**, with the informed consent of the individual and in accordance with **statutory** provisions regarding blood donations
- As part of unlinked and anonymous testing for **epidemiological purposes** undertaken by the: national, provincial or local health or authority or an agency authorised by any of these bodies, without informed consent, provided that HIV testing for epidemiological purposes is carried out in accordance with national legal and ethical provision regarding such testing.
- Where an existing blood sample is available, and an **emergency situation** necessitates testing the source patient's blood (e.g. when a health care worker has sustained a risk-bearing accident such as a **needle-stick injury**), HIV testing may be undertaken without informed consent but only after informing the source patient that the test will be performed, and providing for the protection of privacy. The information regarding the result may be disclosed to the health care worker concerned but must otherwise remain confidential and may only be disclosed to the source patient with his or her informed consent.
- Where **statutory provision** or other legal authorisation exists for testing without informed consent.

5.1.2 **Routine testing** of a person for HIV infection for the perceived purpose of protecting a health care worker from infection is **not permissible regardless of consent**.

5.1.3 HIV testing of an **employee in the workplace is prohibited** unless justified by an order of the Labour Court, in accordance with the Employment Equity Act 1998 (Act No. 55 of 1998), Section 7(2).

5.1.4 Proxy consent may be given where the individual is unable to give consent.

5.2 INFORMED CONSENT, PRE-TEST COUNSELLING AND POST-TEST COUNSELLING

5.2.1 Testing for HIV infection at all health care facilities will be carried out with informed consent, which includes pre-testing counselling. The information regarding the result of the test must

remain fully confidential, and may not be disclosed in the absence of an overriding legal or ethical duty only with the individual's fully informed consent.

The client's comprehension must be addressed by providing information in a clear and simple style using culturally acceptable practices and the client's preferred language.

5.2.2 In the context of HIV/AIDS, testing with informed consent means that the individual has been made aware of, and understands the implications of the test.

5.2.3 Consent in this context means the giving of express agreement to HIV testing in a situation devoid of coercion, undue influence, and incentives in which the individual should feel equally free to grant or withhold consent. Written consent should be obtained.

5.2.4 Pre-test counselling should occur before an HIV test is undertaken. It should be a confidential dialogue with a suitably qualified person, such as a doctor, nurse or trained HIV counsellor, undertaken as a means of passing on information and gaining consent. Pre-test counselling should include discussions on -

- what a HIV test is, the purpose of the test
- the meaning of 'a positive result, including the practical implications such as medical treatment and care, sexual relations, psycho-social implications, work, etc.
- advantages and disadvantages of knowing ones HIV status
- assessment of personal risk on HIV infection
- safer sex and strategies to reduce risk
- coping with an HIV positive test result, including who to tell and identifying needs and support services
- an opportunity for decision making about taking the HIV test

5.2.5 Post-test counselling involves one or more sessions within' the first six (6) months and should include discussions on:

- Feedback and understanding of results.
- If the result is negative: strategies for risk reduction and possibility of infection in the 'window period'.
- If the result is positive, the following should be discussed:
 - immediate emotional reaction and concerns
 - personal, family and social implications
 - difficulties a client may foresee and possible coping strategies
 - who the client wants to share the results with
 - immediate needs and social support identification
 - follow-up -supportive counselling and follow-up medical care
 - advise on sexual practices
 - advise in nutrition, exercise etc.

5.2.6 Posters, pamphlets and other media (including videos) may be used in making information on HIV / AIDS available, but cannot be regarded as a general substitute for pre-test counselling.

5.2.7 A doctor, nurse or trained HIV counsellor should accept, after personal consultation, an individual's decision to refuse pre-test counselling and HIV testing Psychological competence in understanding and dealing with the diagnosis of a life-threatening condition, rather than educational or social status, should be the yardstick for this decision. Such a decision should only be made on a case-by-case basis and should be recorded in writing.

- 5.2.8 A doctor, nurse or trained HIV counsellor should also ensure that post-test counselling takes place as part of a process of informing an individual of an HIV test result.
- 5.2.9 Where a health care facility lacks the capacity to provide a pre-test or post-test counselling service, a referral to a counselling, agency, or another facility with the capacity to provide counselling should be arranged before an HIV test is performed and when an HIV test result is given.
- 5.2.10 Where a patient presents with recognisable HIV/AIDS specific symptoms but no facilities exist for pre-test counselling, then treatment for the specific symptom or illness proceed without an HIV test. Referral for pre-test counselling with a view to a possible HIV test must occur at the earliest opportunity.
- 5.2.11 It is considered ethically acceptable to do anonymous unlinked HIV testing without informed consent if the following criteria are met:
- Blood is routinely collected for a reason other than HIV testing.
 - After routine testing personal identities are removed.
 - Leftover blood or blood products are then used for HIV testing and
 - No other non-routine interventions including questionnaires may be done.
- 5.2.12 This policy shall apply in all facilities of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality where HIV testing is carried out.

6. CONFIDENTIALITY

6.1 CONFIDENTIAL HIV TESTING

In confidential HIV testing the following criteria shall be met:

- Adequate pre-test counselling.
- Informed consent. In the case of children, informed consent must be obtained from the parent or lawful guardian, as well as from the child if sufficiently mature. Consent for HIV testing should form part of the document for research that requires HIV testing of an individual.
- Adequate post-test counselling and
- Referral to an accessible centre for ongoing psychosocial support and basic medical care. Such a centre should provide care that conforms to National standard of care for HIV prevention and treatment including the provision of condoms.

6.2 RECORD KEEPING

All records must be kept confidential. Any breach of confidentiality must be reported to the supervisor, who should then investigate the matter and apply appropriate measures.

7. RESPONSIBILITIES

7.1 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

To ensure that this policy is applied in all the facilities under his/ her jurisdiction.

7.2 DIRECTOR FAMILY HEALTH AND PROFESSIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES:'

- To ensure compliance with this policy in all the facilities of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality.'
- To ensure provision of adequate resources (human and material) for the application of this policy.
- To ensure that all clients to be tested are afforded the Rights to privacy, dignity and autonomy.
- To ensure that there are HIV counsellors at facilities where HIV tests are. done.
- To coordinate with NGO's.

7.3 FACILITY MANAGERS

- To ensure compliance with this policy when HIV tests are done at their facilities.
- To ensure that there are consent forms always available at their facilities.
- To keep records of all HIV tests done at their facilities and also ensure that all HIV test results are kept confidential, safe in a place with limited access only to accounting officials.
- To submit summary' reports of HIV tests done in a facility to epidemiology section.
- To ensure that protective clothing and adequate equipment is available in line with the universal precautions as stipulated in the PEP policy.

7.4 TRAINERS

- To ensure that all personnel are trained in this policy.
- To ensure that this policy is included as part of induction of new health personnel.

CLIENT INFORMATION LEAFLET AND INFORMED CONSENT DOCUMENT

**YOU MUST READ THIS BEFORE THE TEST IS DONE
IF YOU HAVE ANY PROBLEM UNDERSTANDING THIS, ASK THE NURSE
OR LABORATORY ASSISTANT OR YOUR DOCTOR TO EXPLAIN IT TO YOU.**

NOTE TO THE PERSON PERFORMING THE TEST

Some applicants may not be able to read the document below, as a result of blindness, illiteracy, or any other reason. Under these circumstances, it is your responsibility to explain the contents of the document to the applicant. You have to be certain that he/she understands the contents including the fact that you need his/her consent before you may perform the test.

INTRODUCTION

This document contains the information that you have a right to be given before agreeing that your blood be tested for HIV antibodies. The HIV antibody test (sometimes called an "AIDS test") is a test that will tell you whether or not you have been infected with HIV, "the AIDS virus". Below we set out your rights with respect to this test, information about HIV and AIDS and the AIDS test, and why the Municipality want to test your blood for HIV antibodies.

WHAT ARE MY RIGHTS?

Your rights are the following:

1. **Not to be tested** for the AIDS virus without your free and informed consent.
2. **To be given all material information on the harms, risk and benefits** of taking, or not taking the AIDS test.
3. **To refuse to take the test.** If you do so, treatment will not be withheld from you.
4. **To receive pre-test counselling** upon request which is private and confidential, and which will inform you more about the test and its implications before you consent to the test. Should you in any way be unfamiliar with the issues involved, you are strongly advised to seek pre-test counselling.
5. **To have your test result treated confidentially.** An abnormal test result will be made available to your doctor if you so wish and this test result will, also be stored with the clinic records in an encoded form. This information can only be accessed by other appropriate personnel of the MUNICIPALITY with your consent. You also have the right to access this information to check that it is correct.
6. **To post-test counselling** if the test is positive or negative.

WHAT IS HIV?

HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) is the virus that causes AIDS and is sometimes called the "AIDS virus". While infected with the HIV, and before developing AIDS, you will feel well and healthy. During this time you will be able to infect other people with the virus.

In the period when you are HIV positive, but have not developed the illnesses associated with full-blown AIDS, you will be able to carry out your normal work without any difficulty. Being HIV positive will not affect the way you interact with other people at work and your work colleagues are in no danger of becoming infected with the HIV just because you work together.

WHAT IS AIDS?

AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome) is the name of a number of illnesses that develop as a result of HIV. The AIDS virus attacks the immune system and leaves it unable to fight various illnesses. More than half of the people infected with the virus will get AIDS within ten years of infection. AIDS is a serious disease that eventually leads to death. When you are sick with AIDS, you can usually no longer work.

WHAT IS THE HIV TEST?

The HIV test checks your blood for antibodies to the AIDS virus. The test can not tell you the date when you were infected, or by whom you were infected. A sample of blood will be drawn and will be sent to a pathology laboratory, where it will be tested.

HOW DO I BECOME INFECTED WITH THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS?

Almost all cases of infection result from sexual intercourse. The AIDS virus is transmitted in this way from one person to another through semen and vaginal fluids. The AIDS virus can also be passed on to babies through the mother's blood or through breast-feeding. Although rare, the AIDS virus can be transmitted by contact with infected blood for example, through blood transfusions and through sharing needles e.g. drug abuse.

Men and women of all ages, races and religious beliefs can be infected with the AIDS virus. Homosexual transmission also occurs.

AM I AT GREATER RISK TO BECOME INFECTED WITH THE HIV?

It may be necessary for you to decide whether you are at greater risk to contract the HIV and ~ what measures you should take to limit the risk.

You are at greater risk if:

1. You, or your regular sexual partner or spouse has other sexual partners. Persons who do not carry the -HIV, -and are involved in a monogamous relationship cannot become infected through sexual practices.
2. You do have more than one partner and do not follow safe sexual practices e.g. using a condom.
3. You are involved in homosexual/casual sex practices with more than one partner.
4. You use intravenous drugs and share needles or syringes.
5. You or your sex partner is infected with HIV
6. You have a history of recurrent sexually transmitted infections.

IS THERE A CURE FOR HIV AND AIDS?

At Present, there is no known cure for HIV or AIDS. Modern medical science, as well as traditional healers have searched for cures for the AIDS virus but to date these effort have been unsuccessful. It is also possible that a cure may be found in time.

However, if you are HIV positive, and you adopt a healthy lifestyle and have your HIV managed-properly by health care-workers, you can- greatly enhance your quality of life before AIDS sets in. It is therefore of the utmost importance that you keep yourself both mentally and physically healthy in spite of being HIV positive.

At present there is no known vaccine that will protect you from getting the HIV.

WHY DOES THE MUNICIPALITY TEST YOU FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?

The health care worker was pricked by a needle or sharp instrument which has your blood. Since we do not know your HIV status, the health worker might be infected from this injury and probably become HIV positive and later develop AIDS. According to law any employee who is injured on duty must be compensated for the injury. For the health worker who may become positive later the claim for compensation will not be honoured unless he/she can prove that he/she was HIV negative at the time of the injury. The health worker will also be tested for HIV to determine his/her HIV status at the time of the injury. This means that he/she cannot claim that he/she was infected by a needle or instrument from an infected person/patient.

IS THE TEST ALWAYS CORRECT? CAN THERE BE MISTAKES? WHAT IF I AM A PARTICIPANT IN A VACCINE TRIAL?

The tests used are very accurate, and are performed by registered laboratories. If your test results shows that you may be infected with the AIDS virus, you can have this confirmed by having further tests done at your own expense. If you are a participant in a vaccine trial, your HIV status will be determined taking this into account.

As with any biological test, false positive tests may occur in a small number of cases, i.e. the test shows positive when the applicant is not infected with the virus. This is not the fault of the laboratory or the Municipality.

The Municipality and laboratories follow a strict protocol to eliminate potential mistakes or reduce them to an absolute minimum.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN IF THE TEST IS NEGATIVE?

If your test result is negative this does not mean that you will not become infected in the future. Your risk of becoming infected, is increased if you have more than one sexual partner or if you engage in unprotected sex. It is also important to get prompt treatment for other sexually transmitted diseases, e.g. syphilis and gonorrhoea that make you some susceptible to the AIDS virus.

There is a time of approximately six weeks after infection when a HIV test will not detect the AIDS virus. This happens because the test for antibodies cannot detect them for a short 'while after infection. This is called the "window period". If you are in the "window period", your test results will be negative, although you are actually infected with the AIDS virus.

The chance of being in the "window period" is very small. If you suspect that you may have become infected recently and are in the "window period", you can arrange to be tested in three or more months' time at your own expense. or you can go to your nearest clinic for a free testing and counselling.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN IF THE TEST IS POSITIVE?

If your test result is positive, and you are not a vaccine participant, it means that you may have been infected with the AIDS virus. The implications of a positive test should be discussed with your doctor/nurse/counsellor.

Vaccine trial participants who test positive will have their HIV status assessed by a further test.

WHAT ARE THE HARMS AND RISK OF THE AIDS TEST?

There is no risk in having the actual test done. A small sample of blood is taken from a vein, usually in the arm. This may cause slight pain or discomfort that only lasts for a few seconds. There are no long term side effects.

However, problems may arise if the test shows that you are infected with the HIV.

1. This has led to people being stigmatised and isolated from their families and communities.
2. There may be difficulties in seeking home loans, employment as well as medical and dental treatment.
3. Psychological difficulties may also arise.

For these reasons, the Municipality will keep your test results confidential.

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF THE AIDS TEST?

If the test is negative, this can reassure you and help you to make sure you do not become infected with the AIDS virus. A positive test result can offer an opportunity to get early treatment' to change your life plans and to prevent infection of your sexual partners.

WHO SHOULD KNOW IF YOUR TEST IS POSITIVE?

In order to minimize the change of infecting other people with the virus, it is important that certain people know that you are infected. The post-test counselling session will help you to decide whom to inform, and when to inform these people.

1. Your doctor/nurse/counsellor who can advise on how to limit the spread of the illness and on the availability of treatment. He can also ensure that you understand the facts of the illness, and he can give you moral support.
2. Your sexual partner (partners) need to know. This will help limit the spread of the virus and can give you the necessary support.
3. Any potential future sexual partner need to know so that they can take the necessary precautions to prevent becoming infected.

In all these instances, you have a social and moral responsibility to disclose your HIV status.

There are certain people who do not need to know if you are infected :

- 1 Your employer
- 2 Your co-workers
- 3 Your insurance

NOTIFICATION OF TEST RESULTS

If your test result is positive:

Because a trained person should deliver the information so that you can understand clearly what the test results mean, you are asked at the end of this form to name a doctor/nurse/counsellor or clinic. Consequently, it is of the utmost importance that you think carefully about the person who should receive the results. If you do not know whom to name, please ask someone for assistance or suggestions.

You will be advised to contact this doctor/nurse/counsellor or clinic, so that the meaning of the results can be discussed with you. Please note: if you receive a letter to contact the nominated doctor, this does not automatically mean that the AIDS test results are positive. The doctor/nurse/counsellor will be fully informed and will inform you accordingly.

**ANY FURTHER ASSISTANCE ON THIS MATTER, CALL THE AIDS UNIT
TELEPHONE (011) 871-7450**

- I understand the information contained in the attached informed Consent Document.
- I freely consent to the withdrawal of blood from me.
- I freely consent to the testing of that blood.
- I understand that the results of my tests will be kept confidential, except for the disclosure of any reactive result to the doctor/counsellor/nurse whom I have named below:
- I have read the information on this form about what a test result means.
- I understand that I should contact my nominated doctor/counsellor/nurse for further information and counselling if required.
- I understand that I will pay for pre and/or post-test counselling sessions **if done privately** with a doctor/counsellor of my choice, if I desire it.
- I understand that I have the right to request and receive a copy of this form.
- I understand that details of a positive test result will be held confidentially by the Municipality on its register.

Name of nominated doctor/counsellor/nurse _____

Address _____

Postal Code _____

 Signature of person being tested Date

Name of Legal Guardian: _____

 Signature Date

Name and designation of person take the blood: _____

 Signature Date

Name of Witness _____

 Signature Date

B. ARE YOU A PARTICIPANT IN A VACCINE TRIAL

YES

NO

If yes, please supply your vaccine trial identification number _____