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RA: Research Assistant

P: Participant

{ } Indicates that details were changed or pseudonyms were used to anonymise data particularly in the second transcript

xxx words were omitted to anonymise data

- breaking into a sentence by the interviewer

… pause or drawn out words

[ ] indicates noise made, e.g. [laugh], [sigh], [pause]

[inaudible segment] Unclear section of the recording

?hospital Clinic?, ?P3? questionable text or doubt as to what was said or who said it

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| --- | --- |
| Participant ID | 16 |
| Name of Interviewer | {}{staff name} |
| Transcription date | 10 March 2016 |
| Name of transcriber | {staff name}{} |
| Abbreviations | I: Interviewer  P: Participant |

I: Morning ma, my name is {}{staff name}. I am asking that we have a discussion, an interview about IDI. I am asking that you give me your permission to speak into this thing and if you do agree that we can record our conversation?  
P: Yes I agree sir.

I: Our conversation will take long, but I do not know how long. For us to have what we call confidentiality, which is what makes a secret, so that nobody can know who {we} were interviewing, I am going to use the number 16 to replace you name. Is that okay ma?

P: It’s okay sir.

I: My first question: What do you know about the project called contact tracing? It is about doing home visits to check if the people who are staying with someone who has {TB} have not yet got infected.

P: What do I know?  
I: What do you know?

P: I don’t know anything.

I: You do not know anything?

P: Yes.

I: Eh, what do you know about TB?

P: TB, from what I hear people saying is that you will notice sweat and a consistent cough.

I: Do you know the signs of people with TB? When someone has TB, how can we tell that someone has TB?  
P: You will notice cough and the loss of weight.

I: Okay ma. The way {}this disease is passed on to another person; do you know how it is passed on to another person?

P: I don’t know but from what I have been hearing it is passed on when we cough and we do not cover ourselves. It is passed on through breathing; because sometimes I sleep with the patient, it will be passed on to me because we breath the same air.

I: About the cure, how do they say TB can be cured?

P: I know that you can cure it through treatment at the clinic; you have to take the treatment when they have detected it.

I: How long do they say the treatment takes?  
P: They say six months.

I: Six months?

P: Yes.

I: Eh, when you have a TB patient here at home, what are you advised to do to protect yourselves and the kids here at home not to get infected with TB?

P: Here no one has ever come to give us advice, as this one has TB. No one has ever advised us, and we just do thing{s} on our own. We tidy up to keep the house place clean because we heard that we have to keep the place clean.

I: Have {you} not been told that the windows should always be open and that the patients should cover themselves when they are coughing?  
P: To cover themselves?

I: Is that what you were taught?

P: Yes.

I: Okay ma, when those ladies came here last week{…}

P: Yes.

I: They were here last week. So now I want to talk about last week when they were here. That is why I said they should not be present.

P: Yes.

I: Do we understand each other?

P: Yes.

I: About their visit here, especially to check on the TB patient; how did it make you feel?

P: No no, we were very grateful because we did not suspect anything, and we did not know what was wrong. We have been going up and down to the doctors, but we did not know what was wrong.

I: Okay ma, when they were here, did they teach you anything about TB?

P: Yes, they have been explaining to us. The first thing they did when they got here was to ask us if we do open the windows, if we do look after our patient and if we sleep with the patient in the same room. We told them that we stay in the house and we all sleep in one room and they told us that we have to produce our sputum so that they can be tested for TB. Because the kids were not here when they came, they took their names down and they promised us that they will come back to test the kids.

I: That is why we are here today; they are busy testing the kids, taking them inside the car and testing them.

P: Yes sir.

I: Is there anything that you did not like with them coming here?  
P: No, I accept everything.

I: When they came here, they came with a car and parked it here at your home, isn’t it?

P: Yes.

I: What do you think your neighbours felt when they saw that car parked here, because it might be that it is not always that they see a car parked here. Did the neighbours not ask any questions why the car was here?

P: No, they never came here.

I: So, the neighbours have not yet started asking any questions?

P: No.

I: Today we came with a marked car; it is written that it is about testing people for TB and so on.

P: Yes.

I: How does it make you feel that we came with a marked car?

P: Sir, if you want to be cured, you should stop being concerned about how someone is looking at you. I accept everything, there is nothing that I undermine; I am only glad if I can be cured.

I: Okay ma, are you okay with us coming with the marked car or would you prefer that we come with an unmarked car like the one we were using last week.

P: I don’t have a problem; I wouldn’t have a problem even if it were to come.

I: You are also okay with this one?

P: Yes, it is okay.  
I: Okay ma, what do you know about HIV?

P: I don’t know anything about it, I don’t want to lie. I hear talks, but I don’t know anything about it.

I: You don’t know that it is related to HIV?

P: That is what I hear, but just like I have told you I do not know anything.

I: Okay ma, have you ever tested for HIV?

P: Yes, I got tested from a car that came to the shop to test for HIV and I was told that I am okay.

I: They said that you are okay?  
P: Yes.

I: When we do home visits, we test people for TB which is most important, and we also check if people do not have HIV.

P: Yes, the sisters told me.

I: If there is someone who wants to get tested, they give them the opportunity to get inside the car to get tested with that one that pricks the finger and after 15 minutes they are given their results.

P: Yes.

I: Do you think it is okay for that to be done or do you think people should queue at the clinic and that it should be the only place where they can get tested?

P: Even here it is okay.

I: What do you think will {be} the advantage for people to be given the opportunity to test here at home, to test for HIV at home?

P: *Mhn.*

I: You think that will be better?

P: Yes, I think that is better but if you are not available I should go to get tested at the clinic.

I: But which one do you think is better? Which one would you chose, would you chose to be tested here at home or to get tested at the clinic?

P: At home.

I: What we call disadvantages, what are the problems that you may encounter when you have to get to the clinic from here?

P: From here to get to Klitspruit I use transport.

I: Yes ma.

P: To get to the clinic, when you get {there} we have to queue and it is always full. The problem is that it is always full and sometimes you can go there for two days without getting an entry; at the same {time} you have left infants at home because I look after infants at my home.

I: Yes ma.

P: Their mothers are working, that is why I am saying it is better if {} it {is} here.

I: Yes.

P: I won’t be patient to go there.

I: Okay ma. And about TB, isn’t that last week they gave you bottles and tested you for TB?

P Yes.

I: But the results have not yet come back?

P: Yes.

I: They will come back in a week’s time.

P: Yes.

I: But if they come back showing something that indicates that someone has TB, besides from the TB patient, I mean from others.

P: Us?

I: Yes, then we will come back here to fetch that person so that we can take that person to the clinic so that the person can get treatment.

P: Yes.

I: Do you think it would have been better if they had given you letters to go to the clinic or do you think {}that it was better that they tested you for TB here at home?

P: It’s okay to be tested here at home.

I: It’s okay here at home?  
P: Yes.

I: They saved you time from going to the clinic?

P: Yes.

I: From queuing?

P: Yes.

I: And from using the transport because all of you including the kids, because all of you were supposed to go there?

P: Yes everyone.

I: Okay ma., So you said you have tested for HIV?

P: Yes, I have but it was a long time ago when my husband was still alive.

I: Okay ma.

P: Now he passed away.

I: When last did you get tested?  
P: *Mhn* I don’t remember well.

I: But has {it} been two or three years ago?

P: It was a long time ago; it is long since my husband died.

I: Okay ma.

P: I never went back for the second time.

I: About HIV, did they teach you how it is passed on to other people?

P: Yes.

I: How is it passed on to another person?  
P: Mostly it is passed on through sexual intercourse, that it is how they have explained it.

I: Through sexual intercourse with someone that has HIV, isn’t it?

P: Yes.

I: So, you are saying that it is also okay for people to be given the opportunity to get tested for it here at home?

P: Yes, there is no problem.

I: The last time you got tested, was it explained to you how it is done? And also about how you should react when you are given the results?  
P: Yes, never be afraid even if {} you have that disease.

I: But they said that you do not have it?

P: Yes.

I: Okay ma.

P: You just have to accept, even if you have it, you just have to accept.

I: Okay. When we test people for HIV, the common way is pricking on the finger and we take a drop of blood and we pour it on something.

P: I know.

I: Now there are other ways of testing for HIV.

P: Yes.

I: There is that one where you can inject someone with a big needle and draw the blood, take it for testing and after three days you get the results.

P: Yes.

I: And there is that other way of putting something that looks like an ear bud under the tongue and they put it on something, there is no blood involved.

P: Okay.

I: They take cells under the tongue or from the throat and they take it to the laboratory, where tests are done.

P: Yes.

I: Now I want you to give me your ideas. The way you see it, if people were given all the three options, do you think that most people can get tested for HIV? The problem we are having is that most people refuse to get tested. Some will tell you that they are afraid of needles, a person can tell you that being pricked on the finger is very painful and the{y} do not want to feel any pain, and some will tell you that they are afraid of those big needles.

P: And most are afraid to go to the clinic to get tested.

I: Yes.

P: So now because you are available, you should announce a date for them to come for the tests, or because most people there at the shop are afraid because there is a tavern and others could see them. But if it were at the other side, you could come and leave the papers. We can let others know, and they can come to get tested.

I: But if we were to use different ways of testing, do you think that it will improve and a lot of people will get tested?  
P: Yes.

I: Not using just that one method of pricking the finger.

P: Yes.

I: I mean using other methods, do you think that a lot of people can start getting tested?

P: Yes.

I: Even if it is done here at home?

P: Yes, that is what I think because when we got tested we were pricked on the fingers.

I: Yes.

P: So, they do not know about that one, it is only now that they will see it.

I: Yes ma. So when you look at it, do you think that we can make our job better if we were to give people such options? If we were to give them the opportunity to get tested at home, in their own privacy without anyone knowing?

P: Yes, we can also advise them.

I: Yes.

P: On what dates you will be coming here.

I: Our job requires that we visit people at their homes to check on them after we have found out that they have TB from the clinic because it is the clinic that sends us the results and tell us that there is a TB patient at Rooikraal and his name is so and so. That is when we will go there, after the clinic has informed us. That is when we go there; we do not just go there, that is why we do not go next door or there and there.

P: Yes.

I: We came because the clinic reported to us that there is a TB patient here.

I: When we are doing our job, when we enter a household, we test for TB and HIV only.

P: Yes.

I: I want to know if you think we should add other things. Those people are nurses, and they are real sisters even though they do not have on those red things.

P: Yes, I know that.

I: They are real, it is just that we work looking like this; they do have the skills to test{} for other diseases such as high blood and diabetes, they can also test for such. Would you like them to test for other diseases when they get here?

P: Yes everything, even diabetes.

I: Do you think they should only stick to HIV and TB?

P: No because sometimes you may refuse to be tested only to find out that diabetes is hidden in you and you do not know; high blood is hidden in you and you do not know. So if they test{} for other diseases they will be able to help us.

I: To save you from being diagnosed late at the clinic when the sickness has progressed?

P: You might think that you are cured only to find out that there is some virus that is hiding of a disease that you do not understand.

I: Okay ma. I want to finish now. The job that we are doing, do you think it is important work?  
P: It is very important.

I: Us visiting TB patients at home?  
P: It is very important sir, very very important.

I: For us to improve our work, to be able to reach a lot of people, what advice can you give us?

P: No.

I: Let it be you who is advising us, advise us on what you think we should do and shouldn’t do.

P: No, like I was saying that the job you are doing is very important, firstly you enter our homes with respect, you are not like the sisters we have seen before. Even if it was at the clinic not here, you are patient, you know how to talk to people, you are respectful and you show humility and you recognise others. The first thing when you {come} into someone’s house you should look what kind of a person they are. If they look down on you, you know that they are not perfect but if you see that a person is accepting you, that person is loved by everyone. If you have humility people love you; that is why I am saying that the job you are doing is people{} oriented. I saw that through us, you took your time and you were patient when you were coming here.

I: Is that all ma?  
P: Yes sir.

I: Thank you ma. I thank you for your time and the effort you have made to answer our questions, you answered very well, and I thank you.

I: We have come to the end of the interview and I have just said thank you to the participant, the time is now 11:41 and we have come to the end. Thank you.