



"I'm living my life now and no longer crying like before". Implementation lessons from the Common Elements Treatment Approach in Gauteng, SA: Targeting vulnerable populations



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BACKGROUND

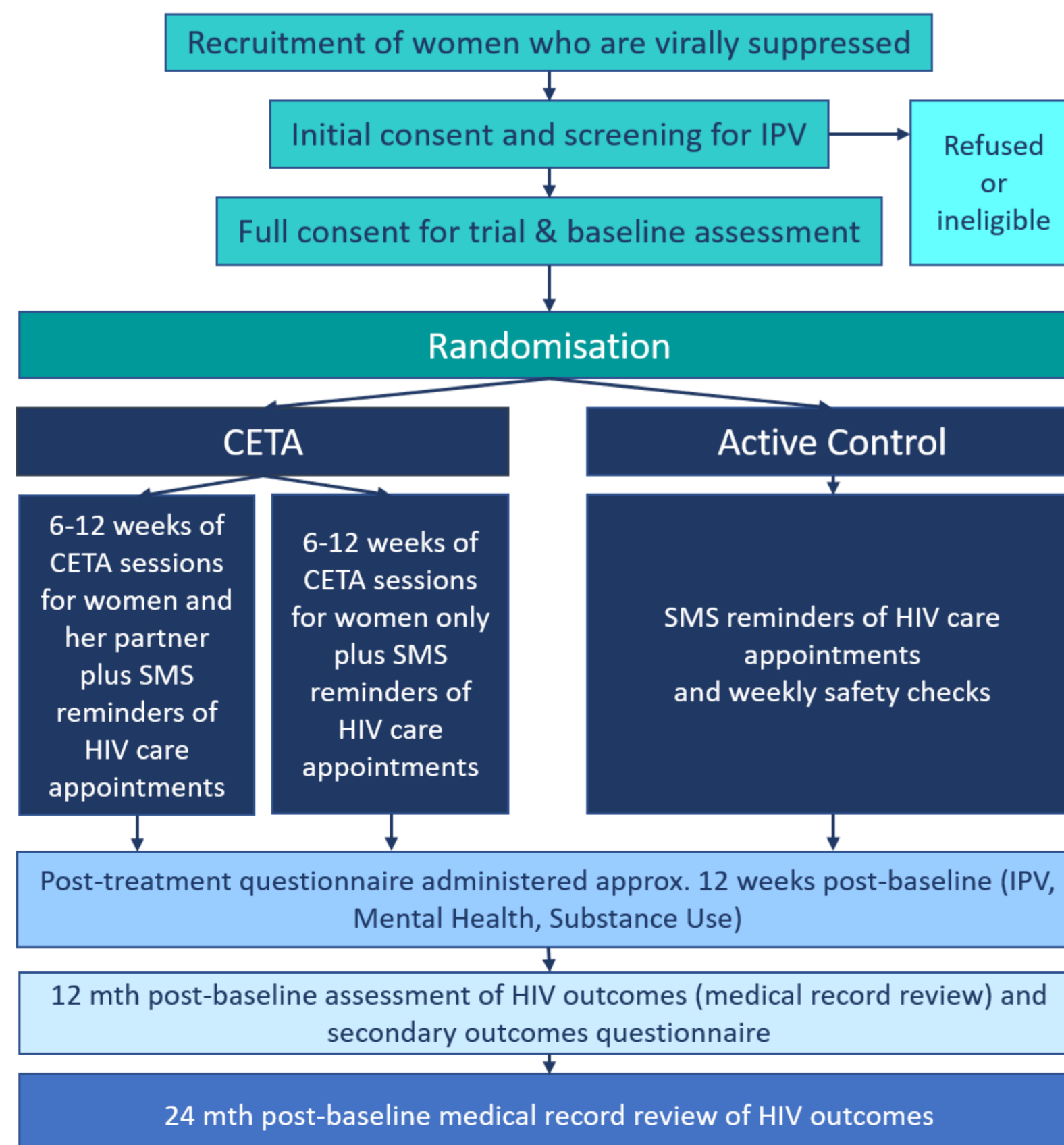
- Intimate partner violence (IPV) remains a barrier to ART adherence in South Africa which can also affect mental health
- The Common Elements Treatment Approach (CETA) can be used to address multiple mental health issues and IPV



OBJECTIVE

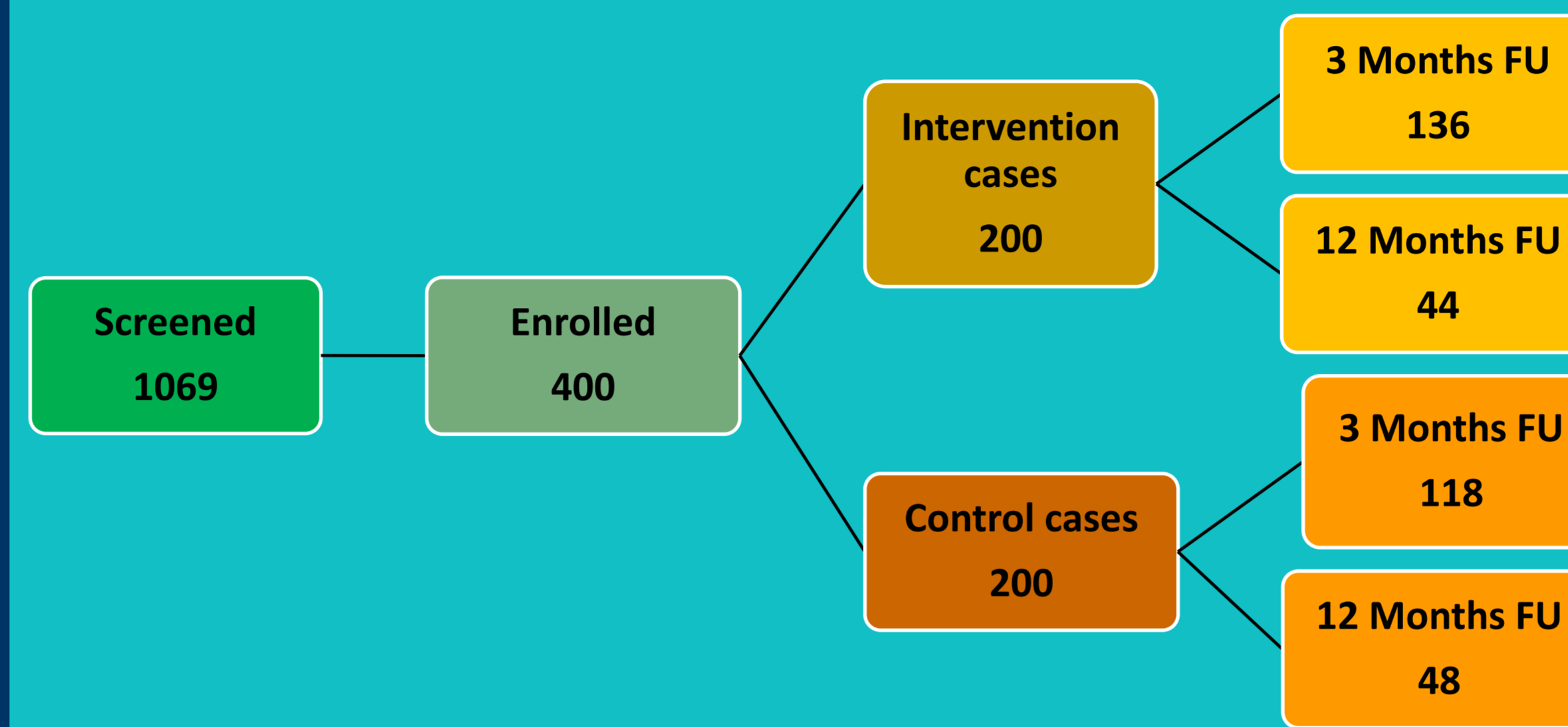
- We explore implementation science lessons from the CETA randomized control trial

METHODS



Delivery of the CETA intervention by lay counselors holds potential for providing accessible mental health services to clients in low resource settings

RECRUITMENT AND ENROLMENT



IMPLEMENTATION LESSONS

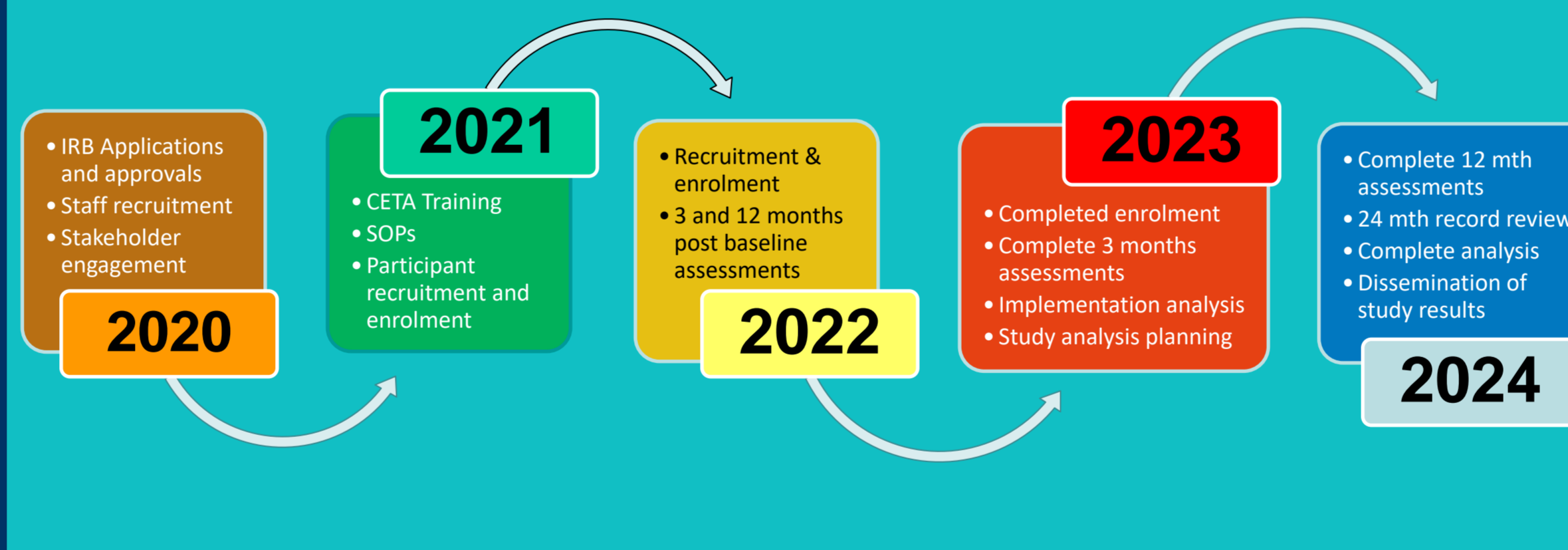
- Careful planning and training for on-going client support is essential for the success of this intervention
- Rigorous supervision and monitoring to maintain fidelity of the intervention
- Navigating and establishing referral networks for client safety is crucial

"I'm happy to be selected in the program, it was helpful to me. Since I received counselling from team, there is different in my life than before"

"I would like to thank CETA for the good work especially empowering women who are living with HIV and AIDS. I wish they can continue this works"

Thank you CETA, you are my best friend, I won't forget the support, counselling that I received. I wish you can spread great information like this around our country"

STUDY TIMELINE



CONCLUSION

- Implementation science plays a major role in understanding how and why interventions or programs are effective or may not achieve expected results. This is important both to understand the study results and applicability to the wider South African context.
- Other constructs such as acceptability, feasibility and sustainability need to be explored to support results from the randomised trial analyses.



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