




Patient Satisfaction with HIV and AIDS Services in Mizan-Tepi University Teaching Hospital, Southwest Ethiopia

This article was published in the following Dove Press journal:
HIV/AIDS - Research and Palliative Care

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Background: The World Health Organization and UNAIDS estimated that 36.9 million people were living with HIV in 2017 globally. In the same year, 1.8 million people became newly infected with HIV and 940,000 people died of AIDS-related illnesses. This study aimed to assess patient satisfaction with HIV and AIDS services in Mizan-Tepi University Teaching Hospital (MTUTH), Southwest Ethiopia.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted from December 01/2018 to January 31/2019 among 348 people living with HIV who were on highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART). A systematic random sampling technique was applied to select the study participants. Face to face interview was employed using structured questionnaires. The questionnaire consisted of socio-demographic factors, clinical factors, and patient satisfaction indicators for HIV and AIDS services. Level of satisfaction was assessed based on 24 Likert-scale items. Logistic regression analysis was carried out to identify the independent predictors of patient satisfaction with the services given.

Results: A total of 348 respondents completed the interview, of which 213 (61.20%) were male. The mean age of the respondents was 35.67 (SD=8.40). The overall level of clients' satisfaction with HIV and AIDS services was 55.2%. Educational status of secondary school and above [AOR 2.41, 95% CI: 1.24–4.69], duration of advice above 10 min [AOR 1.74, 95% CI: 1.09–2.79], CD₄ count >500 [AOR 2.20, 95% CI: 1.37–3.54], and duration of treatment of 2 years and above [AOR 1.93, 95% CI: 1.07–3.49] were identified as factors significantly associated with client satisfaction.

Conclusion: Overall, 55.20% of patients were satisfied with HIV and AIDS services given at the ART clinic of MTUTH. Educational status, CD₄ count, duration of advice, and duration of treatment were found to be independent predictors of patient satisfaction with ART services. Increasing client satisfaction is important through patient counseling and care.

Keywords: antiretroviral therapy services, client satisfaction, Mizan-Tepi University Teaching Hospital

Background

Worldwide, it was estimated that 36.9 million people were living with HIV in 2017. In the same year, 1.8 million people became newly infected with HIV and 940,000 people died of AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome)-related illnesses. More than 35 million people have died of AIDS-related illnesses since the start of the epidemic.¹

Ethiopia is among the countries highly affected by HIV (human immunodeficiency virus). There were 610,335 people living with HIV and estimated 13,556 deaths and 12,397 new infections in the country in 2017. The HIV prevalence rate

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among adults in Ethiopia was estimated to be 0.9%; the prevalence of this infection varied by region.² The global impact of the HIV pandemic, especially in the resource-limited setting, is intense. A number of countries are showing retarded economic development, decreased citizen's life expectancy, deteriorated child survival rates, and an increased number of orphans due to this infection.³

Patient satisfaction is an important indicator of the quality of health care given. Patient satisfaction often determines whether a client seeks advice and care and adheres to a prescribed treatment schedule.⁴ Literature identified different factors associated with patient satisfaction with ART services, including distance from health facilities, age of patients,⁵ marital status, occupation, income, information provision and guidance, privacy, access of toilets and interpersonal communication⁶ and being female, employed and perceiving a high number of nurses working at the treatment center.⁷ Satisfied patients are more likely to adhere to their treatment and advice given by healthcare providers. In addition to this, they will return for additional care, especially for those on long-term treatment like Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART).⁸ On the other hand, unsatisfied clients may behave differently and are likely to experience serious consequences like failure to follow treatment regimens, which results in the development of opportunistic infections and drug resistance. They may also fail to go for follow-up care and spread negative information to discourage others from using a health service.⁹⁻¹²

Even though there is a governmental effort to increase ART services and the number of clients enrolled in chronic care is increasing, patient loss to follow-up and ensuring adherence to ART regimens remain major challenges of the ART program in Ethiopia, and little has been done to evaluate patient satisfaction.^{13,14} Therefore, it was found important to undertake this study to assist in the evaluation of ART services from the patients' perspective. Furthermore, this study identifies areas of concern and generates solutions for the identified problems. This study aimed to assess the satisfaction of people living with HIV/AIDS with services given at the ART clinic of Mizan Tepi University Teaching Hospital (MTUTH).

Methods

Study Setting and Period

The study was conducted at Mizan Tepi University Teaching Hospital (MTUTH) from December 01/2018 to January 31/2019. The hospital is found in Mizan Aman

Town, 585Km Southwest of Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia. It is serving a total of 2 million people from four zones, including Bench sheko, Kefa, Sheka, and Majang, as referral center and had a total of 110 beds. About 350 clients visit the hospital daily for different services on average. The facility had more than 300 staffs including physicians, pharmacists, laboratory technicians, nurses, administrative staff members and supportive staff. There were 1733 HIV-positive patients getting services at this hospital during the study period. The patients visited the hospital monthly or every 2 months based on their adherence level. They were getting the services free of charge.¹⁵

Study Design

A facility-based cross-sectional study was employed to assess clients' satisfaction with HIV and AIDS services at MTUTH's ART clinic.

Populations

All clients who were receiving ART services at MTUTH's ART clinic were the source population. All randomly selected clients who were receiving HIV and AIDS services and fulfilled the eligibility criteria were the study population.

Eligibility Criteria

Patients who had been on ART for at least 6 months and the age of 18 years or above were included in the study, while those with difficulty in speaking, having difficulties in hearing, and who were severely ill were excluded.

Sample Size Determination and Sampling Techniques

The sample size required for this study was calculated using a single population proportion formula. Taking a 70% prevalence of client satisfaction with antiretroviral treatment services from Hossana,¹⁶ a 95% confidence level ($Z_{\alpha/2}$) and expected margin of error (d) of 5% (0.05), the sample size was calculated to be 323. Considering a 10% allowance for the non-response rate, the final sample size became 356.

Systematic random sampling was used to select the study participants. K (sampling interval) was determined by dividing the total population on ART for sample size, ie $1733/356 = 5$. An exit interview was made for every five patients.

Study Variables

Dependent variable: Clients' satisfaction with ART services

Independent variables: age, sex, marital status, educational status, occupation, residence, distance from a health facility, duration of advice, CD₄ count and duration of treatment.

Data Collection Instruments and Technique

Structured English version questionnaires were adapted from different studies.^{9,16-18} The questionnaires were translated to the local language (Amharic) and then back to English by independent translators to ensure its consistency. The Amharic version questionnaire was used to collect data. The questionnaires consisted of socio-demographic factors, clinical/facility-related factors, and patient satisfaction indicators for ART services. A 24 item-based 5-point Likert scale ranging from strongly disagree to strongly agree (1 to 5 points) was used to determine patient satisfaction on different satisfaction items. Negatively arranged questions were recorded in reverse before analysis. A one-day training was given to the data collectors on the interview tools and how to approach patients. The questionnaires were also pre-tested before the collection of entire data in Chena Hospital, which is 40 km from MTUTH. Eighteen randomly selected patients who received ART services from the clinic were interviewed. A reliability test was done for items used to measure satisfaction, giving a cronbach alpha of 0.72.

Data Processing and Analysis

The data were entered into Epi-data manager version 4.0.2.101 and exported to SPSS version 23 for analysis. Descriptive statistics such as frequency, percentage, mean, and standard deviation (SD) were used to summarize patients' characteristics. Binary logistic regression analysis was performed to select candidate variables for multivariable logistic regression. Finally, multivariable logistic regression analysis was undertaken on variables with $p < 0.25$ in binary logistic regression to identify the factors associated with client satisfaction. The association was declared significant at $p < 0.05$, and odds ratio with its 95% confidence intervals.

Operational Definition and Measurements

Services: All services provided for clients in the teaching hospital including examination, treatment, admission, referral, information, education, and counseling tests.

Patients/clients: People who were living with HIV and visited the hospital for ART service.

Satisfaction: Assessed using 24 Likert-scale items. The negatively arranged questions were recorded in reverse before calculating the scores to classify cuts of points. The mean score was calculated and patients who had a score above mean score were taken as satisfied while mean and below scores were considered as not satisfied.

Duration of advice: It was measured by asking the approximate minute the patient spent with his/her physician.

CD₄ count: Was made by revising the patient record.

Duration of treatment: was obtained from the patient by asking the number of years of treatment, including the duration in other health facilities, if he/she was transferred from other health facility.

Results

Socio-Demographic Characteristics

Of the total 356 patients selected for the study, 348 completed the interview, making a response rate of 97.70%. The mean age of the respondents was 35.67 (SD=8.40). More than half of the respondents, 213 (61.20%) were male and Orthodox Christianity in religion, 184 (52.90%). Regarding their marital status, 252 (72.40%) participants were married. One hundred sixty (46.00%) had primary education and 105 (30.20%) were merchants. Concerning ethnic composition, 105 (44.30%) of participants were Amhara. Three hundred five (87.60%) participants were from the urban setting [Table 1](#).

Facility and Patient Treatment-Related Characteristics

Almost all of the respondents had received advice from health workers, 340 (97.70%). The advice given for most clients was 10 min and above, 200 (57.50%) and the majority of the clients traveled less than 40 min to reach the health facility, 268 (77.00%). Nearly 83% of the patients were receiving the treatment for 2 years or more. Approximately 95% of the clients did not experience opportunistic infection, and TB was the most reported opportunistic infection, 11 (0.61%). Two hundred sixteen (62.10%) participants had a CD₄ count of greater than five hundred ([Table 2](#)).

Source of Information About HIV/AIDS and Its Treatments

The major source of information on HIV/AIDS and its treatment for clients in the study setting was health workers, 98

Table 1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Clients Who Were on ART at MTUTH ART Clinic, Mizan-Aman Town, South West Ethiopia, January 2019

Variables	Categories	Frequency	Percent
Age	< 30	119	34.3
	31–40	149	42.8
	41–50	60	17.2
	>51	20	5.7
Sex	Male	213	61.20
	Female	135	38.80
Religion	Orthodox	184	52.90
	Protestants	88	25.30
	Muslim	76	21.80
Marital status	Single	55	15.80
	Married	252	72.40
	Divorced/widowed	41	11.80
Ethnicity	Bench	54	15.50
	Amhara	154	44.30
	Kaficho	115	33.00
	Others*	25	7.20
Educational status	No education	63	18.10
	Primary school	160	46.00
	Secondary school	100	28.70
	Above secondary school	25	7.20
Occupation	Government employee	67	19.30
	Farmer	38	10.90
	Housewife	90	25.90
	Daily laborer	48	13.80
	Merchant	105	30.20
Residence	Rural	43	12.40
	Urban	305	87.60

Notes: *Oromo, Gurhaghe, Sheko, Majangir.

(28.20%). Clients who got information from radio, television, family members, and both radio and television were 83 (23.9%), 54 (15.5), 47 (13.5%), and 73 (21%), respectively.

Satisfaction with ART Services

The overall level of clients' satisfaction with ART services at Mizan Tepi University Teaching Hospital's ART clinic was 55.20%. The Likert scale results revealed that the mean rating values ranged from 1.67 (± 0.78) to 4.32 (± 0.93) with an overall mean rating of 3.46. The advice given on how the patients can cope with their disease ($M=4.32$ (± 0.93)) was rated the highest, whereas ideas about issues that should be improved regarding the care

Table 2 Facility and Clinical Condition-Related Characteristics of Clients at MTUTH ART Clinic, Southwest Ethiopia, January 2019

Variables	Category	Frequency	Percent
Advice	Yes	340	97.70
	No	8	2.30
Duration of advice in minute	Less than 10 minutes	144	41.40
	10 minutes and above	200	57.50
Distance in minute from health facility	Less than 40 minutes	268	77.00
	40 minutes and above	80	23.00
Duration of treatment	Less than 2 years	60	17.24
	2 years and above	288	82.76
Presence of opportunistic infection	Yes	18	5.17
	No	330	94.83
Types of opportunistic infections	TB	11	0.61
	Pneumonia	2	0.11
	Candidiasis	3	1.67
	Others	2	0.11
CD 4 count	> 500/mm ³	216	62.10
	<500/mm ³	132	37.9

given to the patients in the clinic ($M=1.67$ (± 0.78)) were rated the lowest (Table 3).

Factors Associated with Client Satisfaction

Multivariable logistic regression analysis results indicated that four variables were associated with patient satisfaction with ART services. Patients who attended secondary school and above were 2.41 times more likely to be satisfied when compared to those who were not educated [AOR 2.41, 95% CI: 1.24–4.69]. Patients who were on follow-up for 2 years and above were 1.93 times more likely to be satisfied compared to those on treatment for less than 2 years [AOR 1.93, 95% CI: 1.07–3.49]. Similarly, patients who got advice for more than 10 min were 1.74 times more likely to be satisfied when compared with those who received advice of less than 10 min [AOR 1.74, 95% CI: 1.09–2.79]. With regard to CD4 count, those patients who had a CD₄ count of 500 and above

Table 3 Level of Satisfaction and Grading of Care Services Rendered to PLWHA at MTUTH ART Clinic, Mizan-Aman Town, South West Ethiopia, January 2019 (n=348)

Items	Strongly Dis Agree F (%)	Disagree F (%)	Neutral F (%)	Agree F (%)	Strongly Dis Agree F (%)	Total	Mean (SD)
I feel when I come to the clinic	40 (11.5)	84 (24.1)	9 (2.6)	123 (35.3)	92 (26.4)	348	3.41 (1.39)
I see physicians in the clinic are concerned for my family	12 (3.4)	10 (2.9)	7 (2.0)	203 (58.3)	116 (33.3)	348	4.15 (0.87)
Clean explanation was given for why I am having tests done	9 (2.6)	15 (4.3)	0 (0)	176 (50.6)	148 (42.5)	348	4.26 (0.87)
There are a need of improvement in my care in the clinic	152 (43.7)	182 (52.3)	1 (0.3)	4 (1.1)	9 (2.6)	348	1.67 (0.78)
I am told everything I want to know about my ART drugs	12 (3.4)	16 (4.6)	1 (0.3)	183 (52.6)	136 (39.1)	348	4.19 (0.92)
During my consultation I am given little or no medical explanation	17 (4.9)	18 (5.2)	1 (0.3)	114 (32.8)	195 (56.2)	345	3.34 (1.14)
The person I see in the clinic really knows what he/she is talking about	8 (2.3)	10 (2.9)	7 (2.0)	206 (59.2)	117 (33.6)	348	4.19 (0.80)
Visiting the clinic is not a stressful occasion	61 (17.6)	90 (25.9)	7 (2.0)	123 (35.3)	66 (19.0)	347	3.12 (1.44)
I am given good advice on how to cope with HIV	11 (3.2)	14 (4.0)	3 (0.9)	146 (42.0)	174 (50.0)	348	4.32 (0.93)
No matter how long you have to wait in the clinic, it's worth it	86 (24.7)	90 (25.9)	11 (3.2)	93 (26.7)	68 (19.5)	348	2.92 (1.51)
I am satisfied with the care I receive in the clinic	18 (5.2)	31 (8.9)	2 (0.6)	129 (37.1)	168 (48.3)	348	4.14 (1.14)
It's easy to get an appointment if I need to come back to the clinic	32 (9.2)	22 (6.3)	2 (0.6)	166 (47.7)	126 (36.2)	348	3.95 (1.20)
I am given as much time as I need for my consultation	32 (9.2)	18 (5.2)	0 (0.0)	120 (34.5)	178 (51.1)	384	4.13 (1.24)
The person I see in the clinic does not understand what it's like to have HIV	147 (42.2)	146 (42)	3 (0.9)	20 (5.7)	32 (9.2)	348	1.98 (1.22)
I have no confidence in the person who is treating me	132 (37.9)	151 (43.4)	8 (2.3)	28 (8.0)	29 (8.3)	348	2.05 (1.22)
I am rarely asked which treatments I would prefer	40 (11.5)	61 (17.5)	23 (6.6)	124 (35.6)	100 (28.7)	348	3.53 (1.37)
If I had a problem, I would find it easy to get advice over the phone	14 (4.0)	16 (4.6)	3 (0.9)	160 (46.0)	155 (44.5)	348	4.22 (0.98)
My feelings about my treatment are taken into consideration	21 (6.0)	45 (12.9)	4 (1.1)	155 (44.5)	123 (35.3)	348	3.90 (1.19)
Prescriptions for new tablets are given without any explanation	149 (42.8)	147 (42.2)	0 (0.0)	27 (7.8)	25 (7.2)	348	1.94 (1.18)
I am usually told what the possible side effects of the tablets could be	16 (4.6)	23 (6.6)	3 (0.9)	149 (42.8)	157 (45.1)	348	4.17 (1.05)
I am encouraged to contact the I have a problem with my health condition	10 (2.9)	12 (3.4)	16 (4.6)	156 (44.8)	154 (44.3)	348	4.24 (0.91)
The care I receive in the clinic is just about perfect	12 (3.4)	87 (25)	38 (10.9)	126 (36.3)	84 (24.1)	347	3.53 (1.20)
Physicians are too busy to spend enough time with me	163 (46.8)	143 (41.1)	5 (1.4)	21 (6.0)	16 (4.6)	348	1.8 (1.05)
It's hard to get an appointment if I need it quickly	45 (12.9)	121 (34.8)	66 (19.0)	79 (22.7)	37 (10.6)	348	2.83 (1.22)
Overall mean satisfaction							3.46

Abbreviation: F (%), frequency (percent).

Table 4 Factors Associated with Patient Satisfaction in MTUTH ART Clinic, Mizan-Aman Town, South West Ethiopia, January 2019

Variables	Categories	Satisfaction Status		COR [95% CI]	AOR [95% CI]
		Satisfied	Not Satisfied		
Age group	Less than or equal to 35 years	102	81	1.05 [0.68–1.60]	1.09 [0.69–1.74]
	Above 35	90	75	1	1
Educational status	No education	92	33	1	1
	Primary school	66	94	0.60 [0.33–1.08]	0.64 [0.36–1.17]
	Secondary school and above	39	24	2.38 [1.26–4.48]	2.41 [1.24–4.69]*
Residence	Urban	71	134	0.75 [0.40–1.41]	0.96 [0.47–1.95]
	Rural	21	22	1	1
Duration of treatment	Less than 2 years	28	41	1	1
	2 years and above	164	114	2.09 [1.22–3.57]	1.93 [1.07–3.49]*
Duration of advice	Less than 10 minute	99	101	1	1
	10 minute and above	91	53	1.75 [1.13 –2.71]	1.74 [1.09–2.79]*
CD 4 count	Below 500	56	76	1	1
	500 and above	136	80	2.31 [1.48–3.59]	2.20 [1.37–3.54]*

Note: *P-value less than 0.05.

were 2.2 times more likely to be satisfied with the ART services provided compared to those with a CD4 count of less than 500 [AOR 2.20, 95% CI: 1.37–3.54] [Table 4](#).

Discussion

This study revealed that 55.20% of clients were satisfied with HIV and AIDS services given at MTUTH. This is higher when compared to a study conducted in Vietnam, which indicated that the overall client satisfaction with ART services was 42.90%.¹⁹ This might be because of differences in sample size and ART clinic numbers between these two studies. The sample size of the study from Vietnam was 6930 HIV-positive clients and 28 ART clinic sites, while the current study considered 356 patients and 1 study setting. Patient satisfaction level from the current study was in line with the study conducted in India, where overall patient satisfaction was 61.3%.²⁰ It was lower than the report of the study done in Midre-genet hospital Tigray, Northern Ethiopia, which showed patient satisfaction to be 75.2%,⁶ Hossana town, Southern Ethiopia 70.10%,¹⁶ study conducted in Gonder Town Health Center, Northwest Ethiopia, 75.4%⁵ and study from Bamenda Cameroon, 71.4% patients satisfied with HIV and AIDS services.⁷ Problems in the availability and quality of diagnostic facilities, infrastructure and shortage of trained human power might be a reason for lower satisfaction levels in this study.

This study revealed that patients who completed secondary school and above were 2.41 times more likely to be

satisfied with ART services compared to clients with no education. This is in line with a study conducted in Hossana Town.¹⁶ A study conducted at Gondar University referral hospital in Northwest Ethiopia also showed that the educational status of respondents was associated with satisfaction of HIV and AIDS.²¹ This might be because respondents who had high levels of education may request and access information about HIV and its related services from the facility more than uneducated and therefore they might be satisfied with the given services.

Patients who had been advised for 10 min and above were 1.74 times more likely to be satisfied compared to those who were advised for less than 10 min in the current study. This is similar to a study from West Wollega, which showed a long duration of consultation/discussion was associated with a high satisfaction score.²² If the patient and physician discussed the disease and treatment, taking enough time to misconception and different issues would be clarified for the patient. A study conducted in the Tigray region of Northern Ethiopia also suggested that patients who had interpersonal communication were more likely to be satisfied with HIV and AIDS services given.⁶ This might be due to the fact that patients understand the impact of the duration of advice on their health and hence interested in lengthy advice.

In this study, patients with a CD₄ count greater than or equal to 500/mm³ were 2.20 times more likely to be satisfied than patients with a CD₄ count of less than 500/

mm³. A recently conducted study in Vietnam also showed that a high level of satisfaction was correlated with good treatment outcomes explained by high CD4 count.²³ This might be associated with the fact that CD4 count increases with ART follow up and patients' condition improves with increased CD4 count, which may result in positive patients' perception of the services rendered.

Treatment duration was found to be significantly associated with patient satisfaction in the current study. Patients with a treatment duration of 2 years and above were 1.93 times more likely to be satisfied with ART services compared to those who were on treatment for less than two years. The development of acquaintances by patients to the environment, treatment and health workers with increased treatment duration might be a reason for increased satisfaction.

Limitations of the Study

The study design was a cross-sectional study and therefore it does not show a causal relationship. Social desirability bias from the patients' side may also affect this study.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Of the interviewed patients, 55.20% of them were satisfied with the HIV and AIDS services given by MTUTH ART clinic. Still, it is low when compared to different studies conducted in different areas. Educational status, CD₄ count, duration of advice, and duration of treatment were found to be independent predictors of patient satisfaction with ART services. Physician/health service providers should give attention especially to uneducated, new patients and have to assign sufficient time for advice. Zonal and Woreda health offices and Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region Health Bureau and Ministry of Health should work in collaboration with other stakeholders to satisfy patients with items for which patients were not satisfied.

Abbreviations

AIDS, acquired immuno deficiency syndrome; ART, anti-retro viral therapy; CD₄, cluster of differentiation 4; CI, confidence interval; HIV, human immunodeficiency virus; UNAIDS, The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; WHO, World Health Organization.

Ethics Approval and Consent to Participate

Ethical approval was obtained from the Mizan Tepi University College of Health Science Review Committee

and permission was attained from MTUTH administration. The ethical committee also approved the procedure for written consent. This study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. Also, all the fundamental ethical principles (including the respondents' written informed consent, risks, benefits and comfort of the respondents) were followed according to the research ethical guidelines. Each study participant provided written informed consent before joining the study.

Funding

No external fund was received for this work.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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