of cattle off-take and the impossibility of test-and-slaughter implementation due to ongoing diarrhoeal disease outbreaks. This study presents outcomes from further mathematical modeling and analysis. The model is a generalized representation of brucellosis transmission dynamics in cattle, this study investigated the comparative public health impact of various prevention and control strategies for the disease. Low resource availability, weak infrastructure, and unique cultural beliefs in India emphasize the demand for enhanced intersectoral collaboration in research and policy.

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**Utilization of GeneXpert MTB/RIF in the Southern Department of Haiti**

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**Program/Project Purpose**: GeneXpert is a transformative new TB diagnostic method that provides specific and sensitive results in 90 minutes. Global implementation of GeneXpert, with the endorsement of the World Health Organization, has begun in Haiti. There are currently four cities in Haiti with GeneXpert machines: Port-au-Prince, Cap-Haitien, Fond des Blancs, and Les Cayes. This is the first analysis of GeneXpert utilization at Hôpital Immaculée Conception (HIC) in Les Cayes, in the Southern Department of Haiti.

**Structure/Method/Design**: Investigators conducted semi-structured interviews of clinicians at HIC with access to GeneXpert. Those interviewees included three infectious disease physicians, one TB physician, three TB nurses, one TB laboratorian, and one TB clinic manager. Investigators also reviewed paper and electronic laboratory and patient records for TB suspects tested using AFB sputum smear and GeneXpert. Utilization of GeneXpert, information flow, and impact on patient care were evaluated. At the end of the data collection period, findings were shared with all interviewed staff at HIC, and feedback on the findings was solicited. This meeting facilitated a discussion amongst physicians, TB nurses, laboratorian, and other clinic staff about ways to streamline clinical processes and maximize GeneXpert utilization at HIC. The findings were also presented to the Director of HIC.

**Outcomes & Evaluation**: GeneXpert was first used at HIC on 5 December 2013. Since then, lack of electricity made GeneXpert unavailable for 5 weeks. Until 2 August 2014, 64 patients had GeneXpert testing. This represents only 2.6% of Ministry of Health projected utilization. No results returned on the same day. 15 (23%) tests returned No Result. Machine Error, largely due to hyperviscous sputum. Of 49 tests with results (77%), 23 (47%) were TB+. Many tested patients were already smear positive. Among 19 TB+ RIF S patients, the average time from clinical presentation to GeneXpert testing was 73 days. 11 (58%) TB+ RIF S patients were already on anti-TB therapy at the time of GeneXpert testing.

**Going Forward**: Utilization of GeneXpert at HIC is in accordance with Haitian Ministry of Health guidelines, but far below capacity. Same-day diagnosis is not currently being realized. Key goals include laboratory support for sputum preparation, educating clinicians regarding GeneXpert utilization at HIC. The findings were also presented to the Director of HIC.

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**Characterization of inpatient admission within a large HIV treatment program in Ethiopia**

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