

The context:

HIV infection continues to be one of the most devastating epidemics in the history of humankind, with consequences for the economic, social and political balance of states.

As a result, the fight against HIV infection involves, among other things, the detection of infected persons, in order to offer them treatment and to limit the spread of the virus. Screening is the gateway to the care circuit.

Problem statement:

In Morocco, 30% of PLHIV do not know their HIV status (5). This ignorance could be explained by certain limits of the classic offer of screening.

General Objective: To evaluate the acceptability and feasibility of the self-test to reach and detect key population groups in the cities of Casablanca, Marrakech, Rabat, Agadir and Tangiers.

Methodology: This is a descriptive cross-sectional study lasting 3 months (from April 1st, 2019 to July 1st, 2019). Using the mixed approach, a questionnaire was administered to a sample of 50 TS and MSM, of which female sex (TS) was the most represented with 56%.

Results: We found that key populations who decided to use the self-test based on their risk behavior accounted for 64% and Key populations who knew about the self-test were 66%.

In addition, 100% Key populations believe that the self-test is a solution to know its serological status without any risk of disclosure or stigmatization and those key pop who want the sale of the self-test is between 51-100 DH is more represented or 66%. However, there is a significant difference between the level of training and the existence of the self-test because the P-value is less than 0.05. (Pearson's chi-square = 24.066a, P = 0.0001). Given these results mentioned above, the self-test would be accepted by key populations and will be able to buy the self-test