

Patient Satisfaction with Healthcare Service Delivery in an ART Treatment Centre in Nigeria

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Abstract: Optimal Service delivery is imperative for a favorable patients' care outcome. PLWHV have social and welfare needs besides their health need. Healthcare service delivery is key to meeting these needs. This study assessed the level of satisfaction of PLWHV with the Healthcare service they are being provided with at a tertiary hospital in Nigeria. The cross-sectional study involved the use of structured questionnaire containing closed and open ended questions as an instrument for data collection, having employed the non-probability convenience sampling method to select respondents for the study. A total of 143 respondents participated in the study out of the 150 questionnaires that was distributed representing 95.3% response rate. Primary data were analyzed using Frequency, means score rating and Regression analysis after a Cronbach Alpha greater than 0.70. The study showed that services provided have significant effect on the level of patients satisfaction at ($R=0.574$, $R^2=0.305$ and $\text{sig}=0.00$; $P<0.05$). The study concludes that the four types of services provided to HIV/ AIDS patients have more effect on their level of satisfaction than other types of services. It recommends that services provided to HIV/ AIDS patients should exhibits the following twelve (12) characteristics; qualitative, prompt, unambiguous, focused, friendly, non-judgmental, elaborate, preventive, meticulous, futuristic, healthy and of good memory.

Keywords: Patients Satisfaction, HIV/ AIDS, Service Delivery

1. Introduction

Available data from Nigeria HIV/ AIDS Indicator and Impact Survey (NAIIS), stipulated that there are 1.9 Million people living with HIV/ AIDS in Nigeria. This makes Nigeria the fourth country in the world with high number of PLWHA after South Africa, Mozambique and India [2]. However, improving healthcare service delivery is essential towards achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals three (3), which as part of its goal aims to end the

AIDS epidemic by year 2030 [56]. This place a global demand on the need for countries especially developing countries to strengthen their healthcare system in order to tackle high mortality rates that can also be triggered by the burden of HIV/AIDS [44].

It is therefore worthy to note that Patients' satisfaction is a key measure of quality service delivery and positive feedback from the service utilizers [10]. This leads to the goodwill of the service providers, especially for life threatening disease like HIV/ AIDS. Client satisfaction often determines whether

a client seeks medical advice and care and adheres to a prescribed treatment schedule [21]. Today, patients are aware of their rights in terms of healthcare services and the quality of healthcare services being delivered to them [10].

PLWHA in Nigeria are faced with various challenges in accessing health care services, shortage of manpower, congested health care facilities, knowledge gap among health care providers, side effect of the drugs, high cost of treatment and fluctuating funding of the different programs for PLWHA by the Federal government of Nigeria [42, 45, 38].

They are also faced with difficulties of low socio-economic status, long waiting times, inadequate knowledge of the disease, user fees, stigma and discrimination, interference with ART therapy as well as ethical contentions due to high cost of antiretroviral drugs [42, 15].

All these and many motivated the study hence the need to assess the quality of healthcare service rendered to PLWHA as it will provide government, health care management bodies, policy makers in health matters information and international health bodies, information about how HIV/AIDS treatment program in the state have fared.

2. Statement of the Problem

Nigeria has the fourth highest burden of HIV/AIDS globally. [17]. Despite these high figures of PLWHA, there are challenges in assessing health care services. These challenges can be categorized into three; patients related, health systems related and community related challenges [45, 39]. The health related systems challenges includes, fluctuating funding of programmes and medicines for PLWHA, legal reforms to facilitated mass production of generic products for the patients, shortage of manpower especially due to high labour turnover, highly congested and poorly coordinated health care facilities, sides effect of the drugs [16, 45, 42]. Patients related challenges however include long distance to the health care facilities, poor socio-economic status, long waiting times, and inadequate knowledge of HIV [15]. Furthermore, the community related challenges includes stigma and discrimination against PLWHA, and interference by religious leaders and faith preachers, [42] Dissatisfaction with healthcare services being rendered can have serious consequences among which is treatment default by patient, loss to follow-up and reduced service utilization by the dissatisfied patient who may discourage others from using the facility. [3].

3. Methodology

The study was conducted at the University of Medical Sciences Teaching Hospital Complex (UNIMEDTH), Ondo State, Southwest Nigeria. A total of 143 respondents selected through a two-staged sampling method were recruited in the study. Using simple random sampling technique, the two ART clinics in the teaching hospital, with each one in Akure city and Ondo town centers was chosen, and a purposive sampling method was used to select respondents for the study.

Information was retrieved through administration of structured questionnaire comprising of closed questions. The research instrument was divided into five parts, part one addressed the social demographic information of the respondents, part two contained questions on patient satisfaction with the healthcare service rendered in general using SERVQUAL framework consisting of five dimensions; Tangibles, Reliability, Responsiveness, Assurance, and Empathy. Part three assessed the level of service delivery provided by the hospital using 22 indicators that tests patient's perception about services provided while part four assessed the patient's satisfaction with the specific healthcare service rendered viz a viz the four types of services provided by the health facility and part five assessed the experience of the patients during their medical visits. A five point Likert scale was used to measure the participant's rating of the nineteen (19) indicators for the five (5) dimensions. The Likert scales ranges from 5=strongly agree, 4=Agree, 3=Undecided, 2=Disagree and 1=Strongly Disagree. The data collected were analyzed using Statistical Package for social science (SPSS version 25.0), using research tools of frequency, percentage, Mean Score rating and Regression analysis.

Ethical approval was obtained from the State Ministry of Health before the research was conducted while informed consent was also obtained from respondents before the study was conducted. Also, confidentiality was ensured as there was no name requested from the respondents or any other personal information unrelated to the study objectives.

4. Results

The socio demographic characteristics of participants were highlighted in Table 1 below.

The table revealed that 26.6% of the respondents were male, giving a M: F ratio of 0.36. Majority (53.15%) of the Participants were aged 30 – 39, while 1.39%, were below 20 years, 13.28% were 20 – 29 years and 32.17% of the respondents were above 40 years. 65% of the respondents were married, 13.3% single, 8.4% divorced and 13.3% widowed. A review of the highest level of educational attainment by respondents showed that 8.4% of the respondents had no formal education, 21% didn't go beyond primary school, 54.5% stopped their education at secondary schools, 2.8% are still in tertiary institutions, 11.2% are graduates and 2.1% are post graduate students. Likewise, looking at the economic status of the respondents, 36.4% were skilled workers, 26.6% were semi – skilled workers, 23.8% were unskilled workers and 13.3% were unemployed. This occupational statistics revealed that 63.7% of the respondents have staggering economic conditions. Also, the table revealed that 55.94% of the respondents were diagnosed in the last five (5) years, which shows that many of the patients were recently infected and will have a fresh perspective on the service delivery given in the health care center.

Table 1. Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents.

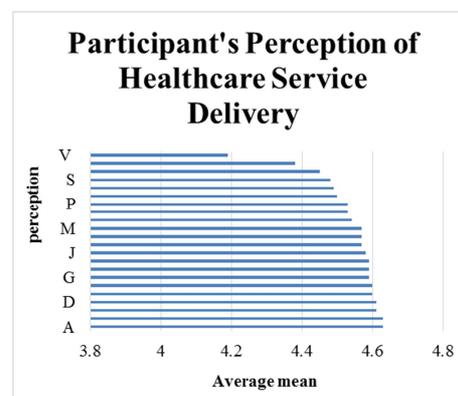
Characteristics	Frequency (%)
Gender	
Male	38 (26.6)
Female	105 (73.4)
Total	143 (100.0)
Age	
≤ 20 years	2 (1.4)
≤ 29 years	19 (13.28)
≤ 39 years	76 (53.15)
≥ 40 years	46 (32.17)
Total	143 (100)
Marital Status	
Married	93 (65.0)
Single	19 (13.3)
Divorced	12 (8.4)
Widowed	19 (13.3)
Total	143 (100.0)
Educational Status	
None	12 (8.4)
Primary	30 (21.0)
Secondary	78 (54.5)
Tertiary	4 (2.8)
Graduate	16 (11.2)
Post-Graduate	3 (2.1)
Total	143 (100.0)
Occupational Status	
Skilled worker	52 (36.4)
Semi – Skilled worker	38 (26.6)
Unskilled worker	34 (23.8)
Unemployed	19 (13.3)
Total	143 (100.0)
Years of Diagnosis	
0 – 5	80 (55.94)
6 – 10	53 (37.06)
11 – 15	9 (6.29)
16 – 20	1 (0.7)
Total	143 (100.0)

Researcher's Survey (2019).

In order to assess the level of HIV treatment service delivery at UNIMEDTHC, patients perception of the services provided was sought, using twenty – two (22) indicators as identified from various literature reviews (Figure 1). In this survey, patient were asked to rank the services provided to them in ascending order of satisfaction with the service. The service most satisfying is ranked as first while the least satisfying is ranked twenty-secondth. The first five indicators ranked by the patients includes 'the health facilities tells exactly when services will be performed' (with a mean of 4.63 and standard deviation of 0.64); 'accurate keeping of records' (with a mean of 4.63 and standard deviation of 0.69); 'health workers are polite in providing services' (with a mean of 4.61 and standard deviation of 0.54); 'patients feel safe during communication and transactions with health workers' (with a mean of 4.61 and standard deviation of 0.62); 'health workers dresses well and appear neat, showing their level of consciousness in providing services' (with a mean of 4.60 and standard deviation of 0.77).

Also, the respondents ranked the following five services least and they include 'the sympathetic and reassuring nature of the health workers to the patients' (with a mean of 4.19 and standard deviation of 1.14); 'prompt services from the health workers'

(with a mean of 4.38 and standard deviation of 0.94); 'high correlation between the hospital environment and the services they provides' (with a mean of 4.45 and standard deviation of 0.76); 'health workers are not too busy to responds to patients request promptly' (with a mean of 4.48 and standard deviation of 0.76) and 'the health care is dependable' (with a mean of 4.49 and standard deviation of 0.79).

**Figure 1.** Participant's perception of the healthcare service.**Table 2.** KEY

A	The health facilities tells exactly when services will be performed
B	It keeps its records accurately
C	Its health workers are polite
D	You can feel safe in your communication and transactions with health workers
E	Their health workers are well dressed and appear neat.
F	It provides its services at the time it promises to do so
G	Health care workers give patients personal attention
H	This health facility gives patients individual attention.
I	This health facility has your best interests at heart.
J	This health facility has operating hours convenient to their entire patients.
K	You can trust the health workers of this health facility.
L	When it promises to do something by a certain time, it does so.
M	Health workers are always willing to help patients
N	Health care workers know what your needs are
O	Its employees get adequate support to do their jobs well.
P	The health facility has up – to – date equipment
Q	Its physical facilities are virtually appealing
R	The health facility is dependable
S	Health workers are not too busy to respond to patients requests promptly
T	The appearance of its physical facilities is in keeping with the type of services provided.
U	You receive prompt service from their health workers.
V	when a patients have problem, it is sympathetic and reassuring

Researcher's survey (2019).

Depicted in Table 3 is respondents' level of satisfaction with the services provided to them using the SERQUAL five (5) dimensions of Responsiveness, Tangible, Reliability, Assurance and Empathy. They were satisfied with the Responsiveness of the system hence ranked it high with a mean of 4.53 and standard deviation of 0.47as health workers willingly provides prompt service in terms of administering retroviral drugs and correct interpretation of laboratory results. The respondents ranked Reliability next to Responsiveness as the next dimension they were satisfied with, with a mean of 4.51 and standard deviation of 0.47

revealing the dependability of the patients on the health workers expertise and accurate ability to give proper description and dosage of drug since the health workers are supervised and monitored. The respondents ranked Tangible dimension next to Reliability with a mean of 4.49 and standard deviation of 0.57, indicating that the patients believe that both the health care facility environment and the physical appearance of the health workers are appealing and

hygienic. The fourth ranked dimension is the Assurance dimension with a mean of 4.42 and standard deviation of 0.49. This revealed the moderate level of courteous behavior of the health workers towards the patients. The last dimension according to the respondents is Empathy dimension, with a mean of 4.36 and standard deviation of 0.58. This shows the moderate level of compassion showed to the patients while receiving treatment for HIV/ AIDS.

Table 3. Assessing Patients Satisfaction with the Quality of Service Delivery.

Dimensions/ indicators	Mean	Standard Deviation (SD)	Rank
Responsiveness			
Retroviral drugs are always available and administered as required	4.56	0.51	
The service equipment are always available and functional	4.54	0.54	
Health workers correctly interpret laboratory results to the patients	4.50	0.58	
Responsiveness total Mean	4.53	0.47	1 st
Reliability			
Health workers give proper description of how the drugs are to be used	4.59	0.53	
There is regular drug supply at the health center	4.57	0.49	
Health workers are adequately supervised to ensure proper care process	4.37	0.65	
Reliability total mean	4.51	0.47	2 nd
Tangibles			
The staff at the health facilities dresses neatly and professionally for the services delivered.	4.49	0.65	
The environment of the health facilities is hygienic and always clean.	4.49	0.82	
The health facilities ensures that the required equipment is available and up – to – date (modern) to attend to patient’s needs.	4.48	0.54	
Tangibles Total mean	4.49	0.57	3 rd
Assurance			
Health workers provide explanation to the patients when required	4.52	0.54	
Health workers correctly diagnose disease	4.47	0.54	
Health workers are courteous and respectful to patient	4.45	0.67	
Health workers observe privacy and confidentiality with patients information	4.41	0.82	
Health workers correctly interpret laboratory results to the patients	4.38	0.79	
Health workers are fair in providing needed services	4.32	0.79	
Assurance Total Mean	4.42	0.49	4 th
Empathy			
Health workers show adequate care when attending to patients	4.41	0.71	
Health workers are attentive and always give patients enough time to discuss their medical problems.	4.40	0.66	
Health workers are understanding and sympathetic	4.33	0.77	
Health workers provide personal care and mental support	4.29	0.76	
Empathy total mean	4.36	0.58	5 th
Overall response			
overall feeling about the services rendered at the hospital	4.46	0.52	

Researcher’s survey (2019).

The effect of service delivery on patient satisfaction was tested using regression analysis, the result of which is shown in Table 4. It revealed the statistical significance of the regression model, where the significance difference of 0.000 ($P < 0.05$) indicates that the regression model statistically and significantly predicts the outcome variable. Hence, the null

hypothesis 1 was rejected and its alternate hypothesis accepted that HIV / AIDS service delivery have significant effect on Patient satisfaction. The types of services rendered at the facility ART clinic include Counselling, Prevention, ARV therapy and Follow-up (figure 2).

Table 4. Model Summary and ANOVA table for the effect of Service Delivery on Patient Satisfaction.

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.574 ^a	.330	.305	.36429

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	8.940	5	1.788	13.474	.000 ^b
	Residual	18.181	137	.133		
	Total	27.121	142			

a. Dependent Variable: Patients Satisfaction.

b. Predictors: (Constant), Service Delivery.

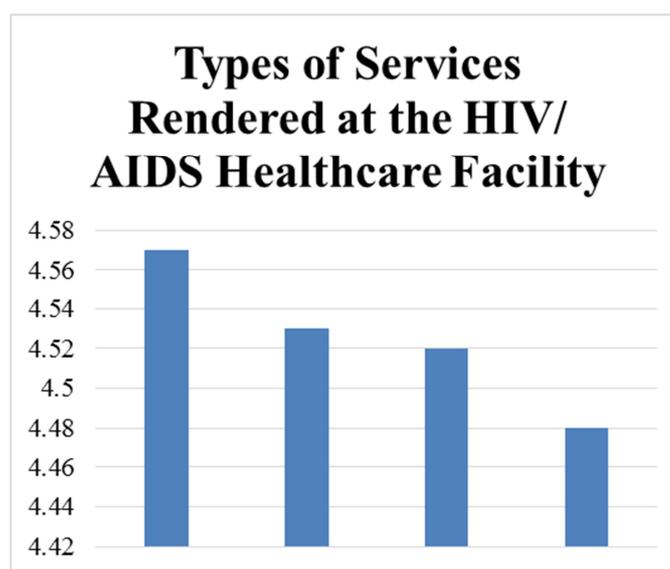


Figure 2. Health care service rendered at the UNIMEDTHC ART clinic.

The patients relate their experience during medical visits to the clinics (Table 5). They opined that the services being provided to them exhibits the following characteristics of being qualitative, prompt, unambiguous, focused, friendly, non – judgmental, elaborate, preventive, meticulous, futuristic, healthy and of good memory.

Table 5. Patients Experience during HIV Medical Visit.

Experiences	Mean	Standard Deviation	Ranks
If I had a complaint about my medical care, my providers would ignore it	2.77	0.62	1 st
It was hard for me to get my HIV medication prescriptions filled when I needed them	2.65	0.72	2 nd
When I saw my service providers, my visits got interrupted (by phone calls or other patients)	2.57	0.80	3 rd
When I asked my providers about my HIV care, it was hard to understand their answers.	2.42	0.88	4 th
I found my providers to be accepting and non – judgmental of my life and health care choices	1.85	0.97	5 th
My providers explained the side effects of my HIV medications in a way I could understand.	1.15	0.51	6 th
My providers explained to me how to avoid getting sick	1.13	0.48	7 th
My providers made sure that I understood what my lab test results (such as CD4 and viral load) meant for my health	1.13	0.49	8 th
When I go for medical care, they were careful on checking everything when treating and examining me.	1.09	0.43	9 th
My health providers explained to me what kinds of medical tests I should be getting and how often I should get them.	1.08	0.37	10 th
My health providers suggested ways to help me remember to take my HIV medications	1.08	0.36	11 th
My health providers talked to me about how to avoid passing HIV to other people and how to protect myself from getting infected again with HIV	1.04	0.29	12 th

The Co – efficient Model of Parameters of Table 6 shows the level of effect the four types of services have on patient's satisfaction. Table 6 revealed that only two types of services have statistically significant effect on patient's satisfaction. These are counseling services (sig=0.018, P<0.05) and antiretroviral therapy service (sig=0.000, P<0.05). However,

standardized beta values showed that antiretroviral therapy services (at a beta value of 0.369) have more effect on patient satisfaction than counseling services (at beta value of 0.206). This indicates how the patients want the disease eradicated from their body system as soon as possible.

Table 6. Model Summary and co – efficient of Model Parameters for the effect of the four types of services on Patient Satisfaction.

Model Summary				
Model	R	R ²	Adjusted R ²	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.607 ^a	.368	.350	1.75221

Coefficients ^a					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	9.376	1.499		6.255	.000
1 Counseling services	.693	.290	.206	2.388	.018
Antiretroviral therapy services	1.601	.427	.369	3.752	.000
Medical checkup services	.179	.246	.059	.728	.468
Prevention services	.382	.299	.102	1.275	.204

a. Dependent Variable: Patients Satisfactions.

Test of Hypotheses:

HO1: HIV/ AIDS service delivery does not have significant effect on the level of HIV/ AIDS patient's satisfactions.

HO2: Four types of services provided to HIV/ AIDS patients does not significant effect on the level of HIV/ AIDS patient's satisfaction.

Reliability test was conducted on the data collected and generated the following Cronbach's Alpha value; patients satisfaction (Cronbach Alpha value of 0.926), services provided (Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.921) and the four types of services provided (Cronbach Alpha value of 0.743). These values are higher than the 0.70 recommended in Nunnally's (1978) guideline.

5. Discussion

Being confirmed as HIV positive is mentally exerting as many people reacts negatively to the news, with feelings such as fear, anger, and a sense of being overwhelmed. Meeting the health, social and welfare needs of these group of individual goes a long way in allaying fears, ensuring a prolonged and quality living, enhance their willingness to access care as well as limit transmission of infection as the infected is better informed about the condition.

Healthcare Services rendered in the hospital, centred around meeting the health needs of these patients, is expected to generate a response from the user (the patient). The response could either be satisfactory or otherwise. Using any of these service, the user has an expectation which if met by the facility (hospital) rendering the service, the outcome is patient satisfaction, dissatisfaction if the performance falls below the user's expectation. Patient's satisfaction which has been defined as an evaluation that reflects the perceived differences between expectations of the patient to what is actually received during the process of care, is an important tool in measuring quality in healthcare delivery. It is on this background that the study was conducted to access the quality of ARV treatment care UNIMEDTHC is rendering to PLWHV in the state.

The study a predominant adult population of care recipients as more than 80% of the respondents are above 30 years old. The mental maturity of the patient, most likely the function of their age, reflected in their understanding of the disease condition, accessing care and making a good use of available service.

Patient's perception of services rendered to them by the facility revealed five (5) indicators which they were most satisfied with, which were carrying patient along in their management by informing them about the care being rendered per time and when it will be rendered, their medical records being properly kept and accounted for, politeness of healthcare worker, ease of communication with healthcare worker with assurance of confidentiality and the neat and well groomed appearance of the healthcare worker.

These first five ranked services perception revealed that

UNIMEDTH is well prepared to provider qualitative service to HIV/AIDS patients. These further shows the high level of seriousness the teaching hospital management and staff have regarding the treatment of HIV/ AIDS. This is in conformity with the Family Health International (2018) manual of preparedness for HIV/ AIDS services provision.

The health facilities telling exactly when services will be performed is an indication of its reliability, this reliability improves the patient's confidence in the system. The patients further opined that the facility keeps its records accurately, knowing when individual patients need a particular service. Likewise, record retrieval in terms of case folders is the first activity in seeking medical attention when a patient arrives in the hospital. When such records are misplaced or difficulty in retrieving is experienced, the patient can be discouraged from accessing care in that facility especially if it is a recurring occurrence. This makes the patient dissatisfied with the service provided. In institutions where separate record office is not maintained for reactive patients, the tortuous process of case folder retrieval is an avenue for exposing the patient to be stigmatized as questionings, queries, verbal interaction may ensue between patient and health record officer in the hearing of other patients that may end up in stigmatizing the seropositive patient. Its health workers politeness may contribute to the overall satisfaction recorded as studies have shown that Polite and courteous behavior of the healthcare worker is necessary in hospital services as it ensures a hospitable environ for the already distressed and most likely anxious patient patients say they can feel safe in your communication and transactions with health workers which is particularly an important virtue Due to the sensitive nature of HIV diagnosis and the stigmatization and discrimination patients are prone to which is still a major challenge in the care and treatment of the HIV positive, the ones that summon courage to access care need to have confidence in the service provider, knowing that information about him/her will not go past the four walls of the consulting room. There have been instances when stigmatization and discrimination against sreropositive patients occurred within the hospital environment, among healthcare workers who are treatment providers.

Furthermore, patients noted that the health workers are well dressed and appear neat. This will contribute positively to overall satisfaction with care as studies have shown that physical appearance influenced patient opinion of medical care [14].

Likewise, Health care workers give patients personal attention knowing that some of the basic rights of a patient are Privacy and confidentiality. When these are guaranteed, it serves towards a trustful, frank and open relationship with the doctor, thus improving patient care [45]. When patients are satisfied with the attitude of providers when these services are being delivered, treatment outcome and prognosis is expected to be positively influenced [1].

Least satisfying indicators were the sympathetic and reassuring nature of the health workers to the patients,

prompt services from the health workers, hospital environment not befitting for ART service provision, health workers willingness and promptness in answering questions and a dependable care.

These least five ranking revealed the internal mechanism of operation of the hospitals as regards providing services for HIV/ AIDS patients, especially the modus operandi of the health workers. It further revealed that though the health workers are prepared, they are somewhat complacent and unintentionally demonstrates carefree attitudes because of the status of the patients. Due to the number of patients per clinic visit, waiting might become inevitable while awaiting being seen by a doctor. Other points where waiting is probable is at medical records when retrieving case file or booking appointment, at the pharmacy where drugs will be picked up and at the laboratory. This may result to dissatisfaction in the patient. This waiting time is an important area to address for enhancing overall satisfaction ratings. The period of wait can be shortened by instituting measures such as measures like strict adherence of queue discipline, no queue jumping and First in First out (FIFO) policy and the time spent waiting can be made less boring by provision of magazines, television and other means of entertainment in the waiting room [14]. This can serve the dual function of keeping patient entertained while they wait as well as making the facility befitting for ART care service delivery.

Moreover, assessing the gap between the first five ranked indicators of service delivery perception and the last five indicators revealed that there is a psychological gap between level of readiness and level of administering treatment to HIV/AIDS patients. This shows that body language of health workers are seemingly reverse to the operations they performed.

Examining the Quality of Service Delivery and the Level of Patients Satisfaction with it, 5 indicators/ dimensions were used among which Responsiveness of the service delivered was ranked first, indicating that the health workers willingly provides prompt service in terms of administering retroviral drugs and correct interpretation of laboratory results. The next quality of the service rendered by the facility that the patients were satisfied with was Reliability dimension revealing the dependability of the patients on the health workers expertise and accurate ability to give proper description and dosage of drug since the health workers are supervised and monitored. The respondents ranked Tangible dimension as third indicating that the patients believe that both the health care facility environment and the physical appearance of the health workers are appealing and hygienic. The fourth ranked dimension is the Assurance dimension revealing the moderate level of courteous behavior of the health workers towards the patients. The last dimension according to the respondents is Empathy dimension which shows the moderate level of compassion shown to the patients while receiving treatment for HIV/ AIDS. The overall level of satisfaction in the patient the grand mean is 4.46 and standard deviation of 0.52, which revealed that the patients are highly satisfied with the general services

provided to them at the University of Medical Sciences Teaching Hospital Complex. Thus, this is conformity with the research of Tran, Dang, Thu Vu, Tran, Latkin, Ho and Ho [46].

The four (4) types of ART related service delivered in the facility were examined to find out which had an effect on patient satisfaction. Two (2) had statistically significant effect on patient satisfaction, these are counseling services (sig=0.018, $P<0.05$) and antiretroviral therapy service (sig=0.000, $P<0.05$). However, standardized beta values showed that antiretroviral therapy services (at a beta value of 0.369) have more effect on patient satisfaction than counseling services (at beta value of 0.206). This indicates how the patients want the disease eradicated from their body system as soon as possible.

6. Conclusion and Recommendations

Result from the study showed that respondents in the studied population are satisfied with the level of services provided to them gauging by their high level of perception of service delivery at an average mean of 4.54 and high level of satisfaction with services rendered at an average mean of 4.46. The result also shows that HIV/AIDS health care services have significant effect on patient's satisfaction at an R value of 0.574. Furthermore, from the difference in the correlation value of R (s) of the two regression model, between the general services provided ($R=0.574$) and the four types of services provided ($R=0.607$) to HIV/ AIDS patients and their level of satisfaction, indicates that the four major types (counseling services, ART services, Medical checkup services and Prevention of Mother-to-child transmission services) of services should be prioritized before other types of services. This will boost the healthy life of the patients as a result of their satisfaction level.

The study recommends that, services provided for HIV patients should be balance and prioritized in line with in the following order; ART services, counseling services, Prevention services and Medical checkup services. The study also recommends that health care providers in the studied population should improve in their attitudes towards patients by empathizing and discharging their services in line with international best practices. Lastly, health workers should demonstrate the following characteristics when providing services to HIV/ AIDS patients; qualitative, prompt, unambiguous, focused, friendly, non – judgmental, elaborate, preventive, meticulous, futuristic, healthy and of good memory.

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