

South Australia library

August 2007:

Table of Contents

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	4
CONFERENCES	4
DISCRIMINATION	5
GLOBAL EPIDEMIC.....	5
HEALTH & FINANCIAL ISSUES.....	6
HIV RELATED CONDITIONS.....	6
INJECTING DRUG USE	7
INTERNET	8
MEDICAL MARIJUANA	9
PREGNANCY.....	9
PREVENTION	10
SAFER SEX & RISK BEHAVIOUR.....	11
SCHOOLS/EDUCATION	13
SCIENCE & RESEARCH.....	14
SEX WORKERS	15
TRANSMISSION	15
TREATMENTS	16
WOMEN.....	16



ACSA Information Services Current Awareness Service

GUIDE TO USE

This list contains references to articles held in journals in the ACSA Library. Articles are listed under subject headings to make them easy to find. Please refer to the table of contents for the subjects included in this issue. You can request copies of these articles by following the instructions below.

1. When you locate an article you wish to read, write the **article number** and **title** on the Copyright Declaration Form at the back of this bulletin. The form may be completed in Word and returned by email or printed out and posted or faxed. Before you send the completed form back to us, ensure you have also included your **name and address** and that the form has been **signed** - a typed name is adequate if the form is being returned by email (this information is required in order for us to meet our copyright obligations). Additional copies of the form can be found on our website at <http://www.acsa.org.au/IRcas.html>
2. Email, post, fax or drop the completed form back to ACSA Information Services.
3. Requested articles will be emailed or copied and posted out to you within a week of your request. Please indicate your preference for electronic or print copies on the Copyright Declaration form.

August 2007 HIV/AIDS Journal Articles Index

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

6332

"Developing locally relevant outreach programs for same sex attracted youth in regional areas"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT - CD 16

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Lobo, R; Brown, G; Edwards, J

HEALTH PROMOTION JOURNAL OF AUSTRALIA

Volume: 18 Issue: 2 Day: Month: April Year: 2007 Page numbers: pp 109-112

Subjects:

1. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT 2. LESBIAN YOUTH(AUST) 3. GAY YOUTH(AUST) 4. RURAL COMMUNITIES

Abstract:

Issue addressed:

This paper reports on the process evaluation of the Same Sky project,1 which was aimed at developing regional community support programs for same sex attracted youth (SSAY) and their families in four regional sites in Western Australia. A multi-faceted approach modelled on successful urban outreach programs was used to build professional capacity and develop peer-based support programs in the community.

Conclusion:

Some aspects of the urban outreach models for SSAY were transportable to rural areas, others were not. Some specific problems identified were a lack of community readiness, a distrust of 'outsiders' to the community, significant differences between the needs of SSAY across regional demonstration sites, and difficulties in engaging locally based volunteers and agencies to develop and run rural outreach services.

CONFERENCES

6338

"POZ in Sydney: Notes from IAS 2007"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - CONFERENCES - CO 5

Publication Type:

ARTICLE (ONLINE)

POZ

Volume: Issue: Day: 7 Month: August Year: 2007 Page numbers:

Subjects:

1. CONFERENCES 2. RESEARCH 3. AUSTRALIA

Abstract:

Reports findings presented at the fourth International AIDS Society Conference on HIV Pathogenesis, Treatment and Prevention (IAS 2007). A biannual event, IAS is one of the most important scientific gatherings of researchers, doctors and people living with HIV.

DISCRIMINATION

6349

"Knowledge and attitudes of nursing students toward patients living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV): A Turkish perspective"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - DISCRIMINATION - DIS 34

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Bektas, H A ; Kulakac, O

AIDS CARE

Volume: 19 Issue: 7 Day: Month: August Year: 2007 Page numbers: pp 888 - 894

Subjects:

1. NURSES 2. NURSES-ATTITUDES

Abstract:

The aim of this study was to assess the knowledge and attitudes towards HIV/AIDS of nursing students in Turkey. HIV/AIDS has become one of the most serious health problems in the world. It is important to understand nursing students' knowledge and attitudes towards people living with HIV (PLHIV) because the educational preparation of nurses has been known to affect the attitudes of the nurse and the effectiveness of the care provided to PLHIV. The study was conducted with 227 nursing students from the School of Health in Antalya, Turkey during the calendar year 2005/2006. Qualitative and quantitative methods were both used to collect data for the study. Analysis of variance, t-test, Mann-Whitney U-test, Kruskal-Wallis and inductive methods were used in data analysis. The majority of nursing students in this study had a moderate level of HIV/AIDS knowledge. Students correctly answered 64.4% of HIV/AIDS-related questions in the questionnaire (Mean 28.99; SD 7.03 out of 45 points). Scores increased parallel with student grade ($F=26.925$; $p=0.000$) and age ($X^2(K-W)=35.117$; $p=0.000$). Fear of being infected and feelings of pity and empathy were the feelings most commonly indicated by the students. Students who had previous experience in caring for an AIDS patient and had known someone with HIV/AIDS were willing to care for PLHIV. Results underline the need to strengthen education on all aspects of HIV/AIDS. To improve nursing students willingness to care for PLHIV, particular emphasis should be placed on the training of nursing students as skilled nursing staff with humane attitudes towards PLHIV.

GLOBAL EPIDEMIC

6356

"New Data Indicate Lower Number of HIV/AIDS Cases in Papua New Guinea, Rapid Spread of Epidemic in Rural Areas"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - GLOBAL EPIDEMIC - GE 28

Publication Type:

ARTICLE (ONLINE)

KASIER DAILY HIV/AIDS REPORT

Volume: Issue: Day: 10th Month: August Year: 2007 Page numbers:

Subjects:

1. GLOBAL EPIDEMIC 2. EPIDEMIOLOGY 3. PACIFIC REGION

Abstract:

Data recently collected in Papua New Guinea indicate that fewer people are living with HIV/AIDS than previously estimated but that the disease is spreading more rapidly in rural areas, Health Minister Peter Barter said on Thursday, the AAP/Sydney Morning Herald reports. The new estimates -- which were collected by government health agencies with the help of overseas partners, such as AusAID -- indicate that HIV prevalence among people ages

15 to 49 is 1.28%, compared with the previous estimates of 2% (AAP/Sydney Morning Herald, 8/9).

HEALTH & FINANCIAL ISSUES

6350

"Is AIDS chronic or terminal? The perceptions of persons living with AIDS and their informal support partners"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - HEALTH & FINANCIAL ISSUES - 37

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Hoy-Ellis C P ; Fredriksen-Goldsen, K I

AIDS CARE

Volume: 19 Issue: 7 Day: Month: August Year: 2007 Page numbers: pp 835 - 843

Subjects:

1. HIV POSITIVE PEOPLE
2. HIV POSITIVE PEOPLE-PSYCHOSOCIAL ASPECTS
3. CAREGIVERS

Abstract:

Viewed as a terminal disease just a decade ago, HIV/AIDS is now often characterized as a chronic yet manageable disease. The goal of this study is to assess the perceptions of the course of the disease among persons living with AIDS and their informal support partners and to identify the themes that distinguish the differing perceptions of the epidemic. The findings from this research reveal that 41% of persons living with AIDS and 39% of their informal support partners perceive AIDS as chronic. By contrast, 37% of persons living with AIDS and 39% of the informal support partners perceive AIDS to be terminal rather than chronic. Among persons living with HIV/AIDS, those with lower levels of education and higher levels of perceived race-based discrimination were significantly more likely to view AIDS as a terminal rather than chronic condition. In addition, informal support partners in poor health were significantly more likely than others to view AIDS as terminal rather than chronic. Content analyses of the qualitative data revealed five broad themes related to the specific perceptions of AIDS, including medications, personal experience, cure, time/eventuality and education. The implications of these findings are discussed.

HIV RELATED CONDITIONS

6328

"Renal Complications of HIV/AIDS"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - HIV RELATED CONDITIONS - HRC 44

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Lynda, A

BETA

Volume: 19 Issue: 4 Day: Month: Summer Year: 2007 Page numbers: pp 27-34

Subjects:

1. HIV-RELATED CONDITIONS
2. HIV POSITIVE PEOPLE-HEALTH CARE NEEDS

Abstract:

Renal complications are common among people living with HIV; in fact, up to 30% of HIV positive individuals may have protein in their urine--a sign of kidney dysfunction. It is difficult to estimate precisely how many people develop kidney disease--and, therefore, to implement effective disease prevention or early intervention--because kidney dysfunction may be asymptomatic or may result in only vague symptoms, such as fatigue or general malaise.

Without specific symptoms, many individuals are diagnosed later in their disease course, reducing the efficacy of available treatments.

Given the risks associated with kidney disease, developing awareness of kidney function and getting the necessary tests are essential to maintaining good health with HIV. This article explains how kidney function is assessed, describes the renal complications that are most commonly seen in HIV positive people, and outlines treatment options.

INJECTING DRUG USE

6353

"HIV-Related Communication and Perceived Norms: An Analysis of the Connection Among Injection Drug Users"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - INJECTING DRUG USE - IDU 55

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Davey-Rothwell, M A ; Latkin, C A

AIDS EDUCATION AND PREVENTION

Volume: 19 Issue: 4 Day: Month: August Year: 2007 Page numbers: pp 298-309

Subjects:

1. INJECTING DRUG USE 2. INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION 3. RISK BEHAVIOUR

Abstract:

Although research has consistently shown a link between perceived norms and HIV risk behaviors, research examining interpersonal variables that may contribute to perceived norms is sparse. Verbal communication is an important mechanism for establishing, altering, and maintaining norms. In this study we assess the association between HIV-related communication and perceived norms. Baseline data from 684 drug injectors enrolled in the STEP into Action (STEP) study were analyzed. Multivariate results revealed that injection drug users (IDUs) who talked to their drug partners about HIV were less likely to perceive that they engaged in risky injection behavior ($\beta = -1.53$, $SE = 0.29$, $p < .001$). Also, exchanging sex for money or drugs ($\beta = 15.83$, $SE = 7.02$, $p = .024$), going to a shooting gallery ($\beta = 17.03$, $SE = 6.79$, $p = .013$), and having an IDU sex partner ($\beta = 15.34$, $SE = 6.58$, $p = .020$) were associated with belief that peers' practiced risky drug behaviors. These findings may be used to develop peer education HIV prevention interventions for drug users.

6354

"Interaction of Cognitive Performance and Knowing Someone Who Has Died from AIDS on HIV Risk Behaviors"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - INJECTING DRUG USE - IDU 56

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Mitchell, M M ; Severtson, S G ; Latimer, W W

AIDS EDUCATION AND PREVENTION

Volume: 19 Issue: 4 Day: Month: August Year: 2007 Page numbers: pp 289-297

Subjects:

1. INJECTING DRUG USE 2. INTRAVENOUS DRUG USERS 3. RISK BEHAVIOUR

Abstract:

This study examined the association among knowledge of someone who has died from AIDS, cognitive functioning, and performance of protective health behaviors to reduce the risk of contracting HIV. Baseline data were analyzed from a sample of 229 injection drug users

(IDUs) of heroin, a subset of the respondents from the Baltimore site of the International Neurobehavioral HIV Study. Multivariate logistic regression equations were fitted to predict risky injection drug use practices and sexual behavior based on cognitive performance scores and knowledge of someone who had died from AIDS. Among IDUs with lower cognitive reserves, knowing someone who had died from AIDS was associated with increased risk. This finding indicates that more intensive efforts may be required to reduce the risky behaviors among those IDUs with lower cognitive scores in higher risk social groups. Among IDUs with greater cognitive reserves, knowing someone who had died from AIDS was associated with decreased risk. This suggests that cognitive performance can provide protection to individuals in riskier social environments. These findings can aid in targeting HIV prevention efforts toward higher risk individuals within the IDU population.

INTERNET

6340

"HIV Denial in the Internet Era"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - INTERNET - IT 24

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Smith, Tara C ; Novella, Steven P

PLOS MEDICINE

Volume: 4 Issue: 8 Day: Month: August Year: 2007 Page numbers: e256

Subjects:

1. HIV DENIALISTS 2. INTERNET

Abstract:

It may seem remarkable that, 23 years after the identification of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), there is still denial that the virus is the cause of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). This denial was highlighted on an international level in 2000, when South African president Thabo Mbeki convened a group of panelists to discuss the cause of AIDS, acknowledging that he remained unconvinced that HIV was the cause [1]. His ideas were derived at least partly from material he found on the Internet [2]. Though Mbeki agreed later that year to step back from the debate [3], he subsequently suggested a re-analysis of health spending with a decreased emphasis on HIV/AIDS [4].

HIV denial has taken root in the general population and has shown its potential to frustrate public education efforts and adversely affect public funding for AIDS research and prevention programs. For example, the AIDS Coalition to Unleash Power (ACT UP) was for many years on the front lines of AIDS education and activism. But now a San Francisco chapter of the group has joined the denialist movement, stating on its Web site that "HIV does not cause AIDS... HIV antibody tests are flawed and dangerous...AIDS drugs are poison" (<http://www.actupsf.com/aids/index.htm>). In 2000 the chapter wrote letters to every member of Congress asking them to stop funding research into HIV [5]. ACT UP San Francisco's position has been condemned by other ACT UP chapters, such as ACT UP Philadelphia and ACT UP East Bay (<http://www.actupny.org/indexfolder/actupgg.html>). Rock stars have weighed in on the topic. Members of the group "The Foo Fighters" provided music for a soundtrack of the recent documentary, "The Other Side of AIDS" (<http://www.theothersideofaids.com/>), which questions whether HIV is the cause of AIDS. The band has spread its message that HIV does not cause AIDS at concerts [6], and it lists the HIV denial group "Alive and Well" as a worthy cause on its Web site (http://www.foofighters.com/community_cause.html).

As these challenges to mainstream theories have largely occurred outside of the scientific literature, many physicians and researchers have had the luxury of ignoring them as fringe

beliefs and therefore inconsequential. Indeed, the Internet has served as a fertile and un-refereed medium to spread these denialist beliefs. The Group for the Scientific Reappraisal of the HIV/AIDS Hypothesis ("Reappraising AIDS") noted, "Thanks to the ascendance of the internet, we are now able to reinvigorate our informational campaign" [7]. The Internet is an effective tool for targeting young people, and for spreading misinformation within a group at high risk for HIV infection.

Two excellent online fact sheets have been prepared to counter many of the most commonly used arguments to deny HIV causation of AIDS [8,9]; as such, we will not discuss these in this article. Instead, we will review the current intellectual strategies used by the HIV denial movement. Although other forms of science denial will not be specifically discussed, the characteristics described below apply to many other forms of popular denial, including denial of evolution, mental illness, and the Holocaust.

MEDICAL MARIJUANA

6337

"Marijuana or Marinol? Both Show Benefits"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - MEDICAL MARIJUANA - MM 18

Publication Type:

ARTICLE (ONLINE)

POZ

Volume: Issue: Day: 26 Month: August Year: 2007 Page numbers:

Subjects:

1. CANNABIS 2. COMPLEMENTARY THERAPIES

Abstract:

HIV-positive people have long smoked marijuana or taken its synthetic counterpart Marinol (dronabinol) to maintain their appetites and keep weight on. A new study, conducted at the New York State Psychiatric Institute and reported in the August 15 issue of the Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes, suggest that both drugs are equally effective for these purposes.

PREGNANCY

6339

"Antiretroviral Treatment and Prevention of Peripartum and Postnatal HIV Transmission in West Africa: Evaluation of a Two-Tiered Approach"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - PREGNANCY - PRE 31

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Tonwe-Gold, B et al

PLOS MEDICINE

Volume: 4 Issue: 8 Day: Month: August Year: 2007 Page numbers: E257

Subjects:

1. PREGNANCY 2. VERTICAL TRANSMISSION 3. TREATMENTS 4. AFRICA

Abstract:

Effective treatments are available to prevent AIDS in people who are infected with HIV, but not everyone with HIV needs to take medication. Usually, anti-HIV medication is recommended only for those whose immune systems have been significantly affected by the virus, as evidenced by symptoms or by the results of a blood test, the CD4 lymphocyte ("T cell") count. Treating HIV usually requires a combination of three or more medications. These

combinations (called HAART) must be taken every day, can cause complications, and can be expensive.

Worldwide, more than half a million children became infected with HIV each year. Most of these children acquire HIV from their mothers during pregnancy or around the time of birth. If a pregnant woman with HIV takes HAART, her chances of passing HIV to the baby are greatly reduced, but the possible side effects of HAART on the baby are not known. Also, most transmission of HIV from mothers to babies occurs in poor countries where supplies of HAART are limited. For these reasons, World Health Organization (WHO) does not recommend that every pregnant woman receive HAART to prevent HIV transmission to the baby, unless the woman needs HAART for her own health (for example if her T cells are low or she has severe symptoms of HIV infection). For pregnant women with HIV who do not need to take HAART for their own health, less complicated treatments, involving a short course of one or two HIV drugs, can be used to reduce the risk of passing HIV to the baby.

PREVENTION

6341

"South Africa's Experience of the Closure of the Cellulose Sulphate Microbicide Trial"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - PREVENTION - PV 40

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Ramjee, G et al

PLOS MEDICINE

Volume: 4 Issue: 7 Day: Month: July Year: 2007 Page numbers: e235

Subjects:

1. MICROBICIDES 2. CLINICAL TRIALS 3. AFRICA

Abstract:

In sub-Saharan Africa, almost 60% of HIV infections are among women [1], and the number of new HIV infections in women worldwide continues to escalate. The high incidence of HIV in many African countries provides the optimum environment for research on technologies that could prevent women from becoming infected, including microbicides. In this article, we discuss the recent highly publicised closure of a trial of cellulose sulphate (CS), which we conducted. We discuss the impact of the closure on the participants, the community at the trial site and the public at large, the public health sector, national regulatory bodies, the media, and on other ongoing microbicide trials. The local lessons that we learnt from the closure may provide guiding principles for researchers and advocates in the HIV prevention field as a whole, who may face similar situations in the future.

6344

"HIV prevention and men who have sex with women and men in México: Findings from a qualitative study with HIV-positive men"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - PREVENTION - PV 41

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Kendall, T et al

CULTURE, HEALTH & SEXUALITY

Volume: 9 Issue: 5 Day: Month: September-October Year: 2007 Page numbers: pp 459 - 472

Subjects:

1. MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN 2. BISEXUAL MEN-RISK BEHAVIOUR 3. HIV POSITIVE PEOPLE-RISK BEHAVIOUR

Abstract:

Unprotected sex between men is the major risk factor for HIV infection in México and many other Latin American countries. There is a substantial body of literature demonstrating that the relationship between sexual identity and sexual practice is not binary or causal - men who have sex with other men do not necessarily perceive themselves as gay - and there is increasing interest in HIV prevention with men who have sex with both men and women. In México, HIV prevention with men who have sex with women and men and who are not socially affiliated or identified with gay men is lacking. This paper explores the sexual histories and HIV-risk perception of HIV-positive Mexican men who indicated that they have sex with women in a screening interview and then in the context of an in-depth interview also reported having had sex with men. We consider the sexual practices and sexual and social identities of these men, examining their explanations for having sex with other men, the strategies used to affirm their masculinity, the management of their sexual identity in their social networks, HIV-risk perception before diagnosis and sexual practices after diagnosis. Recommendations are made to improve HIV prevention for men who have sex with men as well as women and who do not assume a gay or bisexual identity.

6355

"Focusing HIV Prevention on Those Most Likely to Transmit the Virus"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - PREVENTION - PV 42

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by West, G R et al

AIDS EDUCATION AND PREVENTION

Volume: 19 Issue: 4 Day: Month: August Year: 2007 Page numbers: pp 275-288

Subjects:

1. PREVENTION AND CONTROL 2. TRANSMISSION 3. HIV POSITIVE PEOPLE-RISK BEHAVIOUR 4. DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Abstract:

Despite some success in reducing HIV incidence, the global epidemic continues to grow. For every person with AIDS in developing countries placed on treatment in 2005, many others were newly infected. We need more effective prevention programs that focus interventions on those most at risk for HIV transmission (MART), particularly those with 1) high behavioral risk and 2) high viral loads due to acute or recent infection, co-infections with other diseases, high viral set points, or untreated AIDS. This article provides examples of how prevention programs can incorporate emerging testing technologies and social/behavioral approaches to reach these individuals, their partners, and the social networks where active transmission is occurring.

SAFER SEX & RISK BEHAVIOUR

6333

"Experts in Senegal Concerned About Effect of Male Circumcision Studies on Sexual Behavior of MSM"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - SAFER SEX & RISK BEHAVIOUR - SS 63

Publication Type:

ARTICLE (ONLINE)

KAISER DAILY HIV/AIDS REPORT

Volume: Issue: Day: 10th Month: August Year: 2007 Page numbers:

Subjects:

1. MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN 2. RISK BEHAVIOUR 3. CIRCUMCISION 4. AFRICA

Abstract:

HIV/AIDS experts are warning men who have sex with men in Senegal that male circumcision alone does not prevent HIV transmission and are urging MSM to use other methods to protect themselves against the virus, IRIN News reports. According to IRIN News, the warning comes after research indicated that circumcision could help prevent HIV transmission; however, the research was conducted among heterosexual men (IRIN News, 8/8).

6343

"Men who have sex with men in Southeastern Europe: Underground and at increased risk for HIV/STIs"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - SAFER SEX & RISK BEHAVIOUR - SS 64

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Longfield, K et al

CULTURE, HEALTH & SEXUALITY

Volume: 9 Issue: 5 Day: Month: September-October Year: 2007 Page numbers: pp 473-487

Subjects:

1. MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN 2. RISK BEHAVIOUR 3. EUROPE

Abstract:

This paper reports on research that aimed to identify risk factors and preventive behaviours for HIV/STIs among men who have sex with men in Bulgaria, Kosovo, Macedonia and Romania. Twelve peer researchers conducted interviews on sexual behaviour, condom use and HIV/STI awareness. Data analysis revealed common themes across countries. Sexual activity takes place both in public spaces and private homes. Many men believe that careful partner selection and closing sexual networks to outsiders mitigate risk. Risk behaviours include unprotected sex within multiple partnerships, inconsistent condom use and the use of oil-based lubricants that compromise the integrity of condoms. Perceived susceptibility for infection is low and misconceptions exist about modes of transmission. Stigma and discrimination force men into clandestine settings and relationships where safer sexual behaviour is difficult. HIV prevention programmes should convey messages through the internet and peer networks, improve access to condoms and water-based lubricant, raise awareness about STIs, link men who have sex with men to appropriate services and reduce stigma to enable safer behaviour.

6348

"Comprehension of sexual situations and its relationship to risky decisions by young adults"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - SAFER SEX & RISK BEHAVIOUR - SS 65

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Patel, V L ; Yoskowitz, N A; Kaufman, D r

AIDS CARE

Volume: 19 Issue: 7 Day: Month: August Year: 2007 Page numbers: pp 916 - 922

Subjects:

1. RISK ASSESSMENT 2. RISK BEHAVIOUR 3. HETEROSEXUALS 4. HETEROSEXUALS-RISK BEHAVIOUR

Abstract:

This research examines the nature of the relationship between comprehension of sexual situations and decisions about risky sexual behaviour by young adults. Participants were 56 heterosexual students from Brooklyn College, NY, located in a community with a relatively high prevalence of HIV/AIDS. They read a sexual encounter scenario and verbally responded to open-ended questions and made decisions about condom use. The responses were recorded, transcribed and analysed. Prior beliefs were evaluated based on participants' initial responses to the scenario. High and low risk individuals showed a specific set of beliefs about safer sex practices, and they processed information differently during comprehension of the sexual situation. Low-risk individuals focused on cues that show "risks of unprotected sex", with the goal of not taking any risks. High-risk individuals processed given information as emotionally related, with the goal of 'immediate pleasure' in the situation. These processing variables influenced the young adults' decisions to practice (or not) safer sex behaviour. Educational interventions need to be tailored for different patterns of behaviour. The goal of a customization approach is to intervene at appropriate weak links in the decision-making process, including any contradictory or unjustified beliefs, to promote safer sex behaviour.

6352

"Current Sexual Activity and Risky Sexual Behavior in Older Men With or At Risk for HIV Infection"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - SAFER SEX & RISK BEHAVIOUR - SS 66

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Cooperman, N A ; Arnsten, J H ; Klein, R S

AIDS EDUCATION AND PREVENTION

Volume: 19 Issue: 4 Day: Month: August Year: 2007 Page numbers: pp 321-333

Subjects:

1. MEN 2. OLDER PEOPLE 3. RISK BEHAVIOUR 4. HIV POSITIVE PEOPLE-RISK BEHAVIOUR

Abstract:

In a cross-sectional analysis, we investigated frequency of sexual activity and factors associated with risky sexual behavior among 624 older men, aged 49–80, with or at risk for HIV infection. During the prior 6 months, 75% reported sexual activity with at least one partner, and one quarter of both the HIV-negative and HIV-positive men had more than one sexual partner. Only 18% of the HIV-negative men and 58% of the HIV-positive men always used condoms with their sexual partners. Factors independently and positively associated with risky sexual behavior included lack of HIV infection, any drug use in the past 6 months, greater importance of sex in one's life, weekly or more frequent sexual activity in the past 6 months, and ever taking sildenafil. These results suggest that older men with or at risk for HIV infection are sexually active, participate in risky sexual behavior, and need safer sex interventions.

SCHOOLS/EDUCATION

6342

"Abstinence-Only Sex Education Programs Not Effective at Preventing Spread of HIV in High-Income Countries, Study Says"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - SCHOOLS/EDUCATION - SE 10

Publication Type:

ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Underhill, K et. al.

KAISER DAILY HIV/AIDS REPORT

Volume: Issue: Day: 26th Month: July Year: 2007 Page numbers:

Subjects:

1. SEX EDUCATION 2. HIV 3. PREVENTION AND CONTROL

Abstract:

Objective To assess the effects of sexual abstinence only programmes for HIV prevention among participants in high income countries.

Design Systematic review.

Data sources 30 electronic databases without linguistic or geographical restrictions to February 2007, contacts with experts, hand searching, and cross referencing.

Review methods Two reviewers independently applied inclusion criteria and extracted data, resolving disagreements by consensus and referral to a third reviewer. Randomised and quasirandomised controlled trials of abstinence only programmes in any high income country were included. Programmes aimed to prevent HIV only or both pregnancy and HIV. Trials evaluated biological outcomes (incidence of HIV, sexually transmitted infection, pregnancy) or behavioural outcomes (incidence or frequency of unprotected vaginal, anal, or oral sex; incidence or frequency of any vaginal, anal, or oral sex; number of partners; condom use; sexual initiation).

Conclusion Programmes that exclusively encourage abstinence from sex do not seem to affect the risk of HIV infection in high income countries, as measured by self reported biological and behavioural outcomes.

SCIENCE & RESEARCH

6351

"How can we facilitate reliable reporting in surveys of sexual behaviour? Evidence from qualitative research"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - SCIENCE & RESEARCH - SR 40

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Mitchell, Kirstin et al

CULTURE, HEALTH & SEXUALITY

Volume: 9 Issue: 5 Day: Month: September Year: 2007 Page numbers: pp 519 - 531

Subjects:

1. SOCIAL RESEARCH 2. SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR 3. RISK BEHAVIOUR

Abstract:

Methodological studies examining the veracity of sexual behaviour reports frequently focus on the source of unreliable, inaccurate or inconsistent responses. This paper, instead, explores the means by which respondents might be assisted in providing an accurate account of their sexual experience. We present findings from a survey development study (second Great Britain National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles, development phase), which used in-depth interviews to explore respondents' experiences of completing a pilot survey of sexual behaviour. Follow up interviews were conducted across the UK with 36 of the pilot survey sample (n = 897). We explored factors that aided reliable reporting in each research format (survey and in-depth interview), as well as factors facilitating consistent reporting across formats. We show that factors such as assurances of confidentiality, survey legitimacy, rapport between interviewer and respondent and perceptions of the therapeutic benefit of disclosure can assist accurate disclosure across both survey and in-depth interview. We draw

upon the strengths of qualitative methodology to make recommendations for future survey research.

SEX WORKERS

6347

"Sex work and risk behaviour among HIV-negative gay men"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - SEX WORKERS - SW 31

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Prestage, G et al

AIDS CARE

Volume: 19 Issue: 7 Day: Month: August Year: 2007 Page numbers: pp 931 - 934

Subjects:

1. SEX WORK(AUST) 2. SEX WORK(MALE) 3. SEX WORKERS 4. RISK BEHAVIOUR(AUST)

Abstract:

Gay men who engage in sex work may be at increased risk through risk behaviour outside the context of sex work. Among participants in the Health in Men (HIM) cohort of HIV-seronegative gay men in Sydney, 19.7% had ever engaged in sex work. Five percent reported being paid for sex in a six-month period during the study (2001-2006); a minority (18.3%) of these current sex workers reported unprotected anal intercourse (UAI) with clients and 62.0% reported UAI with any casual partners. The practice of sex work itself may not represent increased risk for HIV transmission but sex workers in this study were, nonetheless, at markedly increased risk in other aspects of their lives.

TRANSMISSION

6334

"Male circumcision has no role in the Australian HIV epidemic"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - TRANSMISSION - TRM 39

Publication Type:

FACTSHEET

AFAO BRIEFING PAPER Australian Federation of AIDS Organisations

Volume: Issue: Day: Month: July Year: 2007 Page numbers:

Subjects:

1. TRANSMISSION 2. CIRCUMCISION 3. MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN 4. AUSTRALIA

Abstract:

Examines the evidence that circumcision reduces the risk of HIV transmission for men who have sex with women in Africa and considers whether these findings can be applied in Australia. The authors argue that "there is no demonstrated benefit of circumcision in men who have sex with men" which is the primary means of HIV transmission in Australia and that "correct and consistent condom use, not circumcision, is the most effective means of reducing female-to male transmission, and vice-versa". Finally, the paper concludes that "African data on circumcision is context-specific and cannot be extrapolated to the Australian epidemic in any way".

TREATMENTS

6327

"TH9507: An Experimental Treatment for Lipodystrophy"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - TREATMENTS - TRE 115

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Monroe, Anne

BETA

Volume: 19 Issue: 4 Day: Month: Summer Year: 2007 Page numbers: pp 16-19

Subjects:

1. TREATMENTS-SIDE EFFECTS 2. LIPODYSTROPHY

Abstract:

As the use of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) became widespread, HIV positive individuals and their physicians began to notice changes in body fat distribution, with excess fat or fat loss noted in different areas. These body shape changes are sometimes accompanied by metabolic abnormalities, such as insulin resistance and elevated blood fats. Collectively, these changes are known as lipodystrophy syndrome.

Treatment options for lipodystrophy are somewhat limited. Growth hormone has been used with success in clinical trials to reduce visceral adipose tissue, fat that collects around the abdominal organs. A new product, TH9507, a synthetic growth hormone releasing hormone analog made by the Canadian pharmaceutical company Theratechnologies, is currently showing promise in clinical trials and may represent a new treatment option for people with some types of lipodystrophy.

6329

"Nukes, not PIs, Tied to Diabetes in Positive Women"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - TREATMENTS - TRE 116

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE (ONLINE)

POZ

Volume: Issue: Day: Month: August Year: 2007 Page numbers:

Subjects:

1. TREATMENTS-SIDE EFFECTS 2. DIABETES 3. WOMEN WITH HIV

Abstract:

Long-term use of nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs) is linked to an increased risk of diabetes in HIV-positive women, according to new data published by researchers with the Women's HIV Interagency Study (WIHS). But remaining on a protease inhibitor (PI)—drugs that have been associated with diabetes in previous studies involving both men and women—did not affect the likelihood of the life-threatening disease occurring. Prolonged non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NNRTI) use was also off the hook.

WOMEN

6336

"Higher Risk of C-Section Complications in Positive Women"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - WOMEN - WOM 64

Publication Type:
ARTICLE (ONLINE)
POZ

Volume: Issue: Day: 14 Month: August Year: 2007 Page numbers:

Subjects:

1. WOMEN WITH HIV 2. PREGNANCY

Abstract:

The rate of health problems caused by cesarean sections is 60 percent higher among HIV-infected women compared to those not infected with the virus, according to research published in the August issue of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

After undergoing C-section deliveries, Judette Louis, MD, of Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio, and her colleagues report, positive women were more likely to experience swelling of the uterus lining (endometritis), require blood transfusions, develop sepsis, and be treated for pneumonia—along with a slightly higher risk of death. The study, which took place from 1999 to 2002, followed 378 HIV-positive women and 54,281 uninfected women.

The researchers suggest that antiretroviral therapy alone substantially reduces the risk of mother-to-child HIV transmission, rendering C-sections unnecessary in most circumstances. Perinatal treatment guidelines, maintained by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, agree.

6346

"Gender relations in the context of HIV/AIDS in rural South Africa"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - WOMEN - WOM 65

Publication Type:
JOURNAL ARTICLE
by Ndinda, C et al
AIDS CARE

Volume: 19 Issue: 7 Day: Month: August Year: 2007 Page numbers: pp 844 - 849

Subjects:

1. GENDER ROLES 2. WOMEN 3. PREVENTION AND CONTROL 4. MICROBICIDES 5. AFRICA

Abstract:

Abstract

As part of the Microbicides Development Programme, we conducted formative research to explore gender relations at a site in rural KwaZulu-Natal. We were interested in gender relations and in assessing their implications for emerging female initiated and controlled HIV prevention methods in the form of microbicides. Eleven focus group discussions were conducted with men and women in the community. Participants were asked about decision making about sex, family planning and the use of condoms in heterosexual relationships. Findings suggest that gender relations in the context of HIV are complex. The findings suggest that both men and women feel that the final decision about child-bearing and the use of contraceptives rests with women since they are the ones who bear the burden of child care. This implies that it is feasible for couples to use women-initiated and controlled methods of HIV prevention.

view references (12)

