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**August 2008**

**Journal Articles  
CAS No. 60**

R/N 6530 - 6547





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## ACSA Information Services Current Awareness Service

### GUIDE TO USE

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## HIV/AIDS Journal Articles Index

### CHILDREN

6540

**"Reasons for and against maternal HIV disclosure to children and perceived child reaction"**

**Location:**

**AA VERTICAL FILE - CHILDREN- CHI 29**

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Delaney, R. Ostrom ; Serovich, J M ; Lim J Y

AIDS CARE

Volume: 20 Issue: 7 Day: Month: August Year: 2008 Page numbers: pp 876-880

**Subjects:**

1. DISCLOSURE OF HIV POSITIVE STATUS 2. CHILDREN 3. MOTHERS 4. WOMEN

**Abstract:**

*This study explores the decision making of 66 HIV-positive women regarding disclosing their serostatus to their children and the child's perceived immediate and long-term reactions. Data came from a larger investigation of the disclosure process of HIV-infected women. Children included 27 boys and 39 girls between the ages 5 and 18 years. Forty-one children knew of their mother's diagnosis and 32 were disclosed to by their mother. Results suggest that women are interested in taking a leading role in disclosing to their children and make the decision based on the child's ability to handle the information and not be psychologically harmed.*

### GLOBAL EPIDEMIC

6546

**"Too Much For Some, or Not Enough For All? The Latest International Debate: Does AIDS Get Too Much of the Pie?"**

**Location:**

**AA VERTICAL FILE - GLOBAL EPIDEMIC - GE 34**

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Quan, Andy

HIV AUSTRALIA AFAO

Volume: 6 Issue: 3 Day: Month: Year: 2008 Page numbers: PP 26-28

**Subjects:**

1. GLOBAL EPIDEMIC 2. ECONOMIC ISSUES

**Abstract:**

*Discusses the impact of the recent reduction in the estimated number of people with HIV/AIDS by UNAIDS on global funding for addressing the epidemic.*

### HEALTH & FINANCIAL ISSUES

6531

**"Coping strategies of families in HIV/AIDS care: some exploratory data from two developmental contexts"**

**Location:**

## AA VERTICAL FILE - HEALTH & FINANCIAL ISSUES - HF 52

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Palattiyil, G ; Chakrabarti, M

AIDS CARE

Volume: 20 Issue: 7 Day: Month: August Year: 2008 Page numbers: pp 1-5

### Subjects:

1. CAREGIVERS-STRESS 2. LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS 3. STIGMATIZATION

### Abstract:

*Abstract*

*Caring for a family member with HIV/AIDS presents multiple challenges that strain a family's physical, economic and emotional resources. Family carers provide physical care and financial support and deal with changes in family relationships and roles, often with little support from outside of the family. Carers in developing countries face even greater challenges, due to lack of medical and support services, poverty and widespread discrimination against those with HIV/AIDS. Little is known about how family carers cope with these challenges or about the ways that development impacts on the process of coping. The current study explored coping strategies used by family carers in two contexts, Kerala, India and Scotland, UK. As part of a larger study, 28 family carers of persons living with HIV/AIDS were interviewed -23 in Kerala and 5 in Scotland. A modified version of the Ways of Coping scale was used to assess coping strategies. Responses were compared on the total number of coping responses used as well as on selected subscales of the WOC. Differences were assessed using the Mann-Whitney U-test. The two cohorts differed significantly in terms of the coping strategies used. The carers from Scotland used a larger number of different coping strategies and scored higher on measures of problem focused coping, positive reappraisal, seeking social support, self-controlling and distancing/detachment. Respondents from Kerala scored higher on a measure of self-blame. Results are discussed in terms of the impact of community resources on coping strategies.*

## HEPATITIS

6534

**"Evidence to support belief in transmission of hepatitis C by sharing drug sniffing equipment"**

**Location:**

**AA VERTICAL FILE - HEPATITIS - HEP 40**

Publication Type:

ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Peabody, Roger

AIDSMAP

Volume: Issue: Day: 11th Month: September Year: 2008 Page numbers:

### Subjects:

1. HEPATITIS C 2. TRANSMISSION 3. DRUG USE

### Abstract:

*Hepatitis C can be detected in the nasal passage, and in straws which are inserted in the nose, report researchers in the October 1st edition of Clinical Infectious Diseases. Their findings support the hypothesis that hepatitis C can be transmitted by sharing straws or banknotes which are used to snort drugs.*

## INJECTING DRUG USERS

6533

### "The idiot's guide to smart recovery"

**Location:**

**AA VERTICAL FILE - INJECTING DRUG USERS - IDU 58**

Publication Type:

NEWSLETTER

by Steele, Maureen

USER'S NEWS

Volume: Issue: 54 Day: Month: Winter Year: 2008 Page numbers: pp 20-23

**Subjects:**

1. INJECTING DRUG USE 2. DRUG USE

**Abstract:**

*An overview of Self Management and Recovery Training (SMART) groups which are currently being run in NSW, Tasmania and Victoria. SMART Recovery groups are self-help groups based on cognitive behavioural therapy which aim to assist people who choose to stop using drugs.*

## MENTAL HEALTH

6542

### "Screening for depressive symptoms in an online sample of men who have sex with men"

**Location:**

**AA VERTICAL FILE - MENTAL HEALTH - MH 31**

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Hirshfield, S et al

AIDS CARE

Volume: 208 Issue: 8 Day: Month: September Year: 2008 Page numbers: pp 904-910

**Subjects:**

1. MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN 2. DEPRESSION 3. MENTAL HEALTH  
4. INTERNET

**Abstract:**

*Abstract*

*Depression is a debilitating disorder and relatively high rates have been reported in studies of men who have sex with men (MSM). This study was undertaken to assess the utility of screening for, and characteristics associated with, depressive symptoms in an online survey of MSM. In 2003-2004, an online cross-sectional study was conducted among 2,964 MSM from the US and Canada. Using the two-item Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-2), 18% of the study participants screened positive for depressive symptoms within the past three months. Characteristics associated with a positive PHQ-2 screen for depressive symptoms in multivariate analysis included: having less than a high school or college degree; being single (not having a primary male partner) or being married to a woman; being HIV-positive; and not having recent sex. Additionally, among men who screened positive on the PHQ-2, predictors of not having treatment from a mental health provider in the past year were: low education; being black/African American/Canadian or Hispanic; and having no primary care provider. The Internet is a viable medium to reach and screen men at-risk for depression. Future work is needed for online outreach and connection to offline assessment as well as intervention.*

6530

**"A randomized controlled study to evaluate the efficacy of an Internet-based intervention in reducing HIV risk behaviors among men who have sex with men in Hong Kong"**

**Location:**

**AA VERTICAL FILE - PREVENTION - PV 53**

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Lau, J T F et al

AIDS CARE

Volume: 20 Issue: 7 Day: Month: August Year: 2008 Page numbers: pp 1-9

**Subjects:**

1. MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN 2. RISK BEHAVIOUR 3. PREVENTION AND CONTROL 4. INTERNET

**Abstract:**

*A randomized controlled study evaluated an Internet-based HIV behavioral intervention for men who have sex with men (MSM). Hong Kong Chinese men aged =18 having engaged in oral or anal MSM behaviourism the last six months were randomly allocated into the intervention(n=140) and the control groups(n=140). Participants were interviewed anonymously at the baseline and after six months. Interventions included periodic HIV information dissemination, monitoring of risk behaviors and interactive feedback, online peer counseling and provision of a hotline. The control group only received some educational materials. Efficacy of the intervention was not supported as no statistically significant between-group differences in background characteristics, HIV risk behaviors and perceptions were observed both at the baseline and after the 6-month period. Effectiveness of online interventions should not be taken for granted and evidence-based approach is warranted.*

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6537

**"Effective partnership and adequate investment underpin a successful response: key factors in dealing with HIV increases"**

**Location:**

**AA VERTICAL FILE - PREVENTION - PV 54**

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Bernard, Diana ; Kippax, Susan ; Baxter, Don

SEXUA HEALTH

Volume: 5 Issue: 2 Day: Month: June Year: 2008 Page numbers: pp 193-201

**Subjects:**

1. HIV TRANSMISSION 2. GOVERNMENT RESPONSES(AUST)

**Abstract:**

*Background: Australia has mounted an effective response to HIV and AIDS by investing in evidence-informed policy. Recently, in response to increases in HIV in some states in Australia, the New South Wales Department of Health set up a 'think tank' to examine differences in epidemiological and behavioural data, policies, strategies and community responses in order to account for state-based differences and ensure an effective ongoing response to HIV. Methods: The National Centre in HIV Social Research undertook key informant interviews with major stakeholders to help understand differences in responses by the three*

states most affected by HIV in Australia - Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria. In parallel, the Australian Federation of AIDS Organisations completed an analysis of the investments in HIV-prevention activities targeting gay men in all jurisdictions in Australia. The Australian Federation of AIDS Organisations also analysed the strategic contexts and government responses to HIV in the three states. Results: There were significant differences between New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria in the way the HIV partnership functions. Type of prevention strategy and level of financial investment in prevention activities appear to be related to the effectiveness of the ongoing response to HIV. Conclusions: An active commitment to and adequate resourcing of HIV prevention by all stakeholders in the HIV partnership – government and non-government departments, researchers and gay community organisations – is crucial if Australia is to respond effectively to HIV among gay and other men who have sex with men.

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6538

**"Policy and strategic implications of Australia's divergent HIV epidemic among gay men"**

**Location:**

**AA VERTICAL FILE - PREVENTION - PV 55**

Publication Type:  
JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Griew, Robert  
SEXUAL HEALTH

Volume: 5 Issue: 2 Day: Month: June Year: 2008 Page numbers: pp 203-205

**Subjects:**

1. HIV TRANSMISSION 2. GOVERNMENT RESPONSES(AUST)

**Abstract:**

*Editorial from special issue of the journal Sexual Health which focusses on the increase in HIV notifications in Australia. The editorial explores the policy and practice implications of this issue of the journal.*

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6539

**"Investment in HIV prevention works: a natural experiment"**

**Location:**

**AA VERTICAL FILE - PREVENTION - PV 56**

Publication Type:  
JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Fairley, Christopher K. et al  
SEXUAL HEALTH

Volume: 5 Issue: 2 Day: Month: June Year: 2008 Page numbers: pp207-210

**Subjects:**

1. HIV TRANSMISSION 2. GOVERNMENT RESPONSES(AUST)

**Abstract:**

*The lower rates of HIV in NSW were temporarily associated with less unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners and more serosorting in NSW than other states. There was substantially more investment in HIV prevention and a stronger relationship between the State Government and the community in NSW compared with other states. If this additional investment was responsible for the lower rates*

of HIV transmission in NSW, then the cost for each prevented case of HIV was A\$31, 250.

## SAFER SEX & RISK BEHAVIOUR

6541

### "Social and Psychological Context for HIV Risk in Non-Gay-Identified African American Men who have Sex with Men"

**Location:**

**AA VERTICAL FILE - SAFER SEX & RISK BEHAVIOUR - SS 74**

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Operario, Don ; Dillard Smith, Carla ; Kegeles, Susan

AIDS EDUCATION AND PREVENTION

Volume: 20 Issue: 4 Day: Month: August Year: 2008 Page numbers: pp 347-259

**Subjects:**

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

**Abstract:**

*This study used qualitative methods to explore the social and psychological context of sexual behavior and HIV risk among African American non-gay-identified men who have sex with men. Analysis of men's narratives on their sexual behaviors revealed four social and psychological factors contributing to risk for HIV infection: (a) a tendency to compartmentalize and personally disengage from same-sex behavior, (b) traditional gender roles that reinforce men's adherence to masculine images and ambivalent attitudes toward women, (c) cultural norms that favor secrecy and privacy about any personal matters, and (d) spontaneous and unplanned sexual episodes with other men. Findings indicate that innovative HIV prevention and risk reduction strategies are necessary to reach this group and question the legitimacy of conventional sexual orientation categories for these men. Interventions must address social contextual determinants of risk, reinforce men's public identifications as straight/heterosexual, and maintain men's need for privacy about same-sex behaviors.*

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6543

### "Predictors of HIV disclosure to secondary partners and sexual risk behavior among a high-risk sample of HIV-positive MSM: results from six epicenters in the US"

**Location:**

**AA VERTICAL FILE - SAFER SEX & RISK BEHAVIOUR - SS 75**

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Rosser, B R Simon et al

AIDS CARE

Volume: 20 Issue: 8 Day: Month: September Year: 2008 Page numbers: pp 925-930

**Subjects:**

1. MEN 2. MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN 3. DISCLOSURE OF HIV POSITIVE STATUS 4. RISK BEHAVIOUR

**Abstract:**

*This study sought to identify predictors of HIV disclosure and serodiscordant*

*unprotected anal intercourse (SDUAI) among HIV-positive men who have sex with men (MSM). Between January 2005 and April 2006, 675 HIV-positive MSM were recruited into the Positive Connections intervention trial held in six US cities with intentional over-sampling of HIV-positive MSM of Color (74%) and men engaging in unprotected anal intercourse (UAI) in the previous year. Baseline survey data showed 30 and 31%, respectively, of participants disclosed to none or some of their secondary sex partners in the last 90 days. Greater disclosure to secondary partners was associated with having fewer sexual partners, being extremely out as MSM, longer HIV diagnosis, knowledge of CD4 count, detectable viral load and being white. Disclosure to all secondary partners was associated with lower SDUAI. Recommendations for prevention for HIV-positive MSM include the promotion of serodisclosure to all secondary partners and increasing comfort with, and outness about, one's sexuality.*

## **SEX WORKERS**

**6532**

**"The myth of the migrant : Laura Maria Agustin wants frank talk about migration and the sex trade"**

**Location:**

**AA VERTICAL FILE - SEX WORKERS - SW 37**

Publication Type:

NEWSLETTER

RED : A MAGAZINE FOR THE SEX INDUSTRY Rhed

Volume: Issue: 14 Day: Month: Year: 2008 Page numbers: pp 15-17

**Subjects:**

1. SEX WORK 2. SEX WORKERS

**Abstract:**

*Red interviews the author of "Sex at the Margins" about perceptions of people who engage in sex work as migrants. Agustin argues against the conflation of prostitution and trafficking.*

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**6545**

**"Whose safety? Mandatory sexual health testing in the sex industry"**

**Location:**

**AA VERTICAL FILE - SEX WORKERS - SW 38**

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Fawkes, Janelle

HIV AUSTRALIA AFAO

Volume: Issue: 3 Day: Month: Year: 2008 Page numbers: PP 6-7

**Subjects:**

1. SEX WORK(AUST) 2. SEX WORKERS 3. SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS  
4. TESTING

**Abstract:**

*Regular sexual health testing is generally common practice amongst Australian sex workers. Low rates of HIV and sexually transmissible infections confirm the reported high condom use and implementation of safe sex practices by sex workers within their workplaces. Community based sex worker organisations delivering peer education amongst sex worker communities have played an important role in the promotion and negotiation of safe sex practices and the self*

regulation of sexual health by sex workers. Free and anonymous testing has reduced barriers to sex workers' voluntary attendance.

By contrast, mandatory testing refers to the requirement to undergo a series of tests for sexually transmissible infections; blood tests, and in some cases an internal examination for a sex worker to be allowed to continue sex work. Both the requirement for testing - often without evidence of need such as risk or condom breakage - and the frequency of this testing - often monthly or six weekly - are key concerns for sex workers.

## STATISTICS

6536

### "Using mathematical modelling to help explain the differential increase in HIV incidence in New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland: importance of other sexually transmissible infections"

#### Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - STATISTICS - STA 12

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Hoare, Alexander et al

SEXUAL HEALTH

Volume: 5 Issue: 5 Day: Month: JuNe Year: 2008 Page numbers: pp 169-187

#### Subjects:

1. HIV 2. SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS-STATISTICS 3. MATHEMATICAL MODELS 4. AUSTRALIA

#### Abstract:

*Abstract. Background: Since 1999 there has been an increase in the number of HIV diagnoses in Australia, predominantly among men who have sex with men (MSM), but the magnitude of increase differs between states: ~7% rise in New South Wales, ~96% rise in Victoria, and ~68% rise in Queensland. Methods: Epidemiological, clinical, behavioural and biological data were collated into a mechanistic mathematical model to explore possible reasons for this increase in HIV notifications in MSM. The model was then used to make projections to 2015 under various scenarios. Results: The model suggests that trends in clinical and behavioural parameters, including increases in unprotected anal intercourse, cannot explain the magnitude of the observed rise in HIV notifications, without a substantial increase in a 'transmission-increasing' factor. We suggest that a highly plausible biological factor is an increase in the prevalence of other sexually transmissible infections (STI). It was found that New South Wales required an ~2-fold increase in other STI to match the data, Victoria needed an ~11-fold increase, and Queensland required an ~9-fold increase. This is consistent with observed trends in Australia for some STI in recent years. Future projections also indicate that the best way to control the current rise in HIV notifications is to reduce the prevalence of other STI and to promote condom use, testing for HIV, and initiation of early treatment in MSM diagnosed during primary infection. Conclusions: Our model can explain the recent rise in HIV notifications with an increase in the prevalence of other STI. This analysis highlights that further investigation into the causes and impact of other STI is warranted in Australia, particularly in Victoria.*

6535

**"Trends in antiretroviral treatment use and treatment response in three Australian states in the first decade of combination antiretroviral treatment"**

**Location:**

**AA VERTICAL FILE - TREATMENTS - TRE 142**

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Falster, Kathleen ET AL

SEXUAL HEALTH

Volume: 5 Issue: 2 Day: Month: June Year: 2008 Page numbers: pp 141-154

**Subjects:**

1. ANTIRETROVIRAL TREATMENTS 2. AUSTRALIA

**Abstract:**

*Abstract. Objectives: To determine if there were any differences in antiretroviral treatment (ART) use across the three eastern states of Australia, New South Wales (NSW), Victoria and Queensland, during the period 1997 to 2006.*

*Methods: We used data from a clinic-based cohort, the Australian HIV Observational Database (AHOD), to determine the proportion of HIV-infected patients on ART in selected clinics in each state and the proportion of treated patients with an undetectable viral load. Data from the national Highly Specialised Drugs program and AHOD were used to estimate total numbers of individuals on ART and the proportion of individuals living with HIV on ART nationally and by state. Data from the HIV Futures Survey and the Gay Community Periodic Survey were used to determine the proportion of community-based men who have sex with men on ART. The proportion of patients with primary HIV infection (PHI) who commenced ART within 1 year of diagnosis was obtained from the Acute Infection and Early Disease Research Program (AIEDRP) CORE01 protocol and Primary HIV and Early Disease Research: Australian Cohort (PHAEDRA) cohorts. Results: We estimated that the numbers of individuals on ART increased from 3181 to 4553 in NSW, 1309 to 1926 in Victoria and 809 to 1615 in Queensland between 2000 and 2006. However, these numbers may reflect a lower proportion of individuals living with HIV on ART in NSW compared with the other states (37% compared with 49 and 55% in 2000). We found similar proportions of HIV-positive men who have sex with men participants were on ART in all three states over the study period in the clinic-based AHOD cohort (81--92%) and two large, community-based surveys in Australia (69--85% and 49--83%). Similar proportions of treated patients had an undetectable viral load across the three states, with a consistently increasing trend over time observed in all states. We found that more PHI patients commenced treatment in the first year following HIV diagnosis in NSW compared with Victoria; however, the sample size was very small.*

*Conclusions: For the most part, patterns of ART use were similar across NSW, Victoria and Queensland using a range of available data from cohort studies, community surveys and national prescription databases in Australia. However, there may be a lower proportion of individuals living with HIV on ART in NSW compared with the other states, and there is some indication of a more aggressive treatment approach with PHI patients in NSW compared with Victoria.*

## WOMEN

6544

### "Adherence to antiretroviral treatment among pregnant and postpartum HIV-infected women"

**Location:**

**AA VERTICAL FILE - WOMEN - WOM 81**

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Mellins, C A

AIDS CARE

Volume: 20 Issue: 8 Day: Month: September Year: 2008 Page numbers: pp 958-968

**Subjects:**

1. WOMEN WITH HIV
2. PREGNANCY
3. ANTIRETROVIRAL TREATMENTS
4. COMPLIANCE

**Abstract:**

*Among women with HIV infection, pregnancy is a time when maintenance of maternal health and reduction of vertical HIV transmission are primary concerns. Few studies have examined adherence to Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) during pregnancy and in the postpartum period when the demands of childcare may significantly interfere with women's self-care behaviors. This study examined ART use and adherence in HIV-infected pregnant and postpartum women participating in the Women and Infants Transmission Study (WITS-IV) in the US. Adherence was assessed through a self-report interview during the third trimester of pregnancy and six-month postpartum. Data were also collected on demographics, biomedical markers and health related symptoms. During the third trimester visit, 77% (309/399) of women completed the self-report adherence measure; 61% (188/309) reported complete adherence. Factors associated with non-adherence included advanced HIV disease status, higher HIV-RNA viral load, more health-related symptoms and alcohol and tobacco use. At six-month postpartum, 55% (220/399) completed the measure; 44% (97/220) of these women reported complete adherence. Factors associated with non-adherence during the postpartum period were ethnicity, more health-related symptoms and WITS clinical site. Results of multivariate analyses using Generalized Estimated Equation analyses across the two visits revealed that more health-related symptoms, higher HIV-RNA viral load, increased alcohol use and clinical site were independently associated with ART non-adherence. These analyses indicate that medication adherence is more likely during pregnancy than postpartum in HIV-infected women, perhaps provoked by motivation to reduce vertical transmission and/or intensive antepartum surveillance. Further investigation is warranted to clarify factors implicated in women's decision-making process regarding ART medication adherence.*

## WORKSKILLS

6547

### "Some thoughts on workforce development in HIV education"

**Location:**

**AA VERTICAL FILE -WORK SKILLS - WS 8**

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Hamer, Jen ; Henderson, Iain ; Vermeeren, David

HIV AUSTRALIA AFAO

Volume: 6 Issue: 3 Day: Month: Year: 2008 Page numbers: pp 11-12

**Subjects:**

1. WORKPLACE ISSUES 2. TRAINING

**Abstract:**

*Discusses the challenges in developing a skilled HIV workforce in the community sector.*



