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December 2006:

**Journal Articles
CAS No. 45**

R/N 6134 - 6160



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GUIDE TO USE

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December 2006 HIV/AIDS Journal Articles Index

CHILDREN

6136

"Growing up: Perspectives of children, families and service providers regarding the needs of older children with perinatally-acquired HIV"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - CHILDREN - CHI 22

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Fielden, S. J. et al

AIDS CARE

Volume: 18 Issue: 8 Day: Month: November Year: 2006 Page numbers: pp 1050-1053

Subjects:

1. CHILDREN WITH HIV 2. CHILDREN WITH HIV-PSYCHOSOCIAL ASPECTS 3. HIV POSITIVE PEOPLE-HEALTH CARE NEEDS 4. HIV POSITIVE PEOPLE-STIGMATIZATION

Abstract:

Children with perinatally-acquired HIV are living into adolescence and adulthood. As this is a relatively new phenomenon, there is a paucity of research highlighting the complex issues that arise for these children. This qualitative case-study examines the needs of a select group of older children (9-16 years old) with perinatally-acquired HIV in the province of British Columbia, Canada through focus groups and interviews conducted with ten HIV-infected children, 11 family members and 11 service providers. The needs of this population are diverse, reflecting its heterogeneity. However, participants consistently highlighted issues of stigma, sexual health and mental health as major areas of current and future concern. Continued support, education and future planning in these areas are necessary for older HIV-infected children as they transition out of childhood.
ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR

Date indexed:

7/11/2006

6139

"Exposure to ARVs in womb does not affect child's mental development, Canadians report"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - CHILDREN - CHI 23

Publication Type:

ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Alcorn, Keith

AIDSMAP.COM

Volume: Issue: Day: Month: October Year: 2006 Page numbers: Available online at

[http://www.aidsmap.com/en/news/FDBCC883-3FD7-43EB-9445-](http://www.aidsmap.com/en/news/FDBCC883-3FD7-43EB-9445-FC0966EB509A.asp)

[FC0966EB509A.asp](http://www.aidsmap.com/en/news/FDBCC883-3FD7-43EB-9445-FC0966EB509A.asp)

Subjects:

1. CHILDREN WITH HIV 2. ANTIRETROVIRAL TREATMENTS 3. TREATMENTS-SIDE

EFFECTS

Abstract:

A prospective, controlled study reported in the October edition of the journal Pediatrics shows that exposure to antiretrovirals in the womb did not affect the neurological development of children born to HIV-positive mothers, and that maternal use of substances such as cocaine and methadone may have a greater influence on neurological development.

Date indexed:

7/11/2006

6156

"Clinton announces price cut on HIV drugs for children"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - CHILDREN - CHI 24

Publication Type:

ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Alcorn, Keith

AIDSMAP.COM

Volume: Issue: Day: Month: November, Year: 2006 Page numbers:

Subjects:

1. CHILDREN WITH HIV
2. TREATMENTS
3. ANTIRETROVIRAL TREATMENTS
4. GLOBAL EPIDEMIC

Abstract:

Two Indian companies are to supply antiretroviral treatment for children in developing countries at an annual price of around \$60 a year, former President Bill Clinton announced today in Delhi, launching a 62 country programme to be funded by the international drug purchase facility UNITAID and his foundation. The two companies, Cipla and Ranbaxy, will supply 19 antiretroviral products for children. UNITAID will provide US\$35 million and the Clinton Foundation HIV/AIDS Initiative will contribute US\$15 million, which is projected to provide treatment for 100,000 HIV-positive children in 62 countries in 2007. The Clinton HIV/AIDS Initiative (CHAI) has been contracted by UNITAID to source antiretroviral products for paediatric and second-line treatment and to negotiate reduced prices with Indian manufacturers.

Date indexed:

8/12/2006

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

6157

"Five Myths about the HIV Epidemic in Asia"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - DEVELOPING COUNTRIES - DC 18

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Godwin, Peter et al.

PLOS MEDICINE

Volume: 3 Issue: 10 Day: Month: October Year: 2006 Page numbers: pp

Subjects:

1. DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
2. ASIA
3. EPIDEMIC
4. POLICY
5. ECONOMIC

ISSUES

Abstract:

It is widely recognised that the huge population sizes of many Asian countries mean that although national HIV prevalence levels are still very low, very large absolute numbers of people are being infected each year with HIV [1]. Urgent responses are required; the effective responses by countries such as Thailand and Cambodia have shown how much can be done. As implementers who have worked with HIV/AIDS programmes in several countries in the region, we recognise the public health and welfare costs of the epidemic in Asia, and we respond to the need to "act now". We are concerned, however, about a number of misinformed beliefs, or myths, about the epidemic—myths that are widely circulating in Asia, disseminated in both public and professional discourse, and often dominating policy and political debate. We believe that these myths, if allowed to underpin and influence policy and programming and guide immediate action, have the potential to seriously jeopardise exactly the kind of focused, coherent, evidence-based programme being called for in Asia and the Pacific. In this Essay, we set out five myths that are commonly held with regard to HIV in Asia. We also suggest areas of policy that require greater clarity.

Date indexed:

8/12/2006

6160

"Putting It Together: AIDS and the Millennium Development Goals"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - DEVELOPING COUNTRIES - DC 19

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Hecht, Robert

PLOS MEDICINE

Volume: 3 Issue: 11 Day: Month: November Year: 2006 Page numbers: pp 1992-1998

Subjects:

1. DEVELOPING COUNTRIES 2. POVERTY 3. AIDS 4. GLOBAL EPIDEMIC 5. AFRICA

Abstract:

One of the most important and visionary global actions of recent years was the September 2000 commitment by 189 governments worldwide to "[make] the right to development a reality for everyone and to [free] the entire human race from want" [1]. The movement to achieve sustainable reductions across all dimensions of extreme poverty has reached an unprecedented level, with efforts primarily focused on and measured against the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs; see <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/goals.html>) [2]. To date, progress toward achieving these goals has been mixed: in some regions such as East Asia, most countries have made important gains across the board and are thus "on track," or better, for reaching many MDG targets. But in other regions, most notably in sub-Saharan Africa, a large number of countries are far behind and appear unlikely to reach, or even come close to reaching, their goals for 2015 [2]. The reasons for this are complex and often interlinked, but one stands out as a major overarching threat to development: HIV/AIDS, which kills more people than any other infectious disease and is the fourth-leading cause of death worldwide [3]. The severe health impacts of AIDS are well documented. But AIDS also affects countries' fundamental economic and social development performance, and exerts detrimental effects on many of the other MDGs. AIDS

will make it difficult if not impossible for many countries to achieve their MDG targets [4].

This Policy Forum reviews the literature on the impact of AIDS on selected MDGs, and explores the links between fighting AIDS and improving other development outcomes. It also considers the implications for developing country and donor investment strategies, arguing that expanded investment in HIV prevention—especially in new prevention tools including AIDS vaccines—is essential for attaining and upholding the MDGs.

Date indexed:

8/12/2006

DRUGS (RECREATIONAL)

6154

"Stimulant Use And HIV Risk Behavior: The Influence Of Peer Support Group Participation"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - DRUGS (RECREATIONAL) - DR 53

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Lyons, Thomas ; Chandra, Gopika ; Goldstein, Jerome

AIDS EDUCATION & PREVENTION

Volume: 18 Issue: 5 Day: Month: October Year: 2006 Page numbers: pp 461-473

Subjects:

1. RECREATIONAL DRUGS 2. DRUG USERS-RISK BEHAVIOUR 3. MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN 4. SAFER SEX 5. HIV POSITIVE PEOPLE-RISK BEHAVIOUR

Abstract:

This article focuses on the results of a study into the effect of peer support group participation on stimulant use and HIV risk behaviors. Study interviewees were men having sex with men who were involved in Crystal Meth Anonymous and other 12-step programs. The average number of reported sexual partners fell and the proportion of men having unprotected anal sex declined from 70% to 24% with entry into the 12-step program. HIV-positive men reported unprotected anal intercourse while using stimulants more often than HIV-negative men, but were less likely to engage in this behavior during recovery. Findings indicate that a reduction in sex partners is due to a fear of relapse in sexual situations and not program teachings, however, the programs encourage discussion about drug use and sexual issues.

Date indexed:

8/12/2006

GLOBAL EPIDEMIC

6155

"UK has now one of fastest growing HIV epidemics in Europe"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - GLOBAL EPIDEMIC - GE 24

Publication Type:

ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Alcorn, Keith

AIDSMAP.COM

Volume: Issue: Day: Month: November, Year: 2006 Page numbers:

Subjects:

1. GLOBAL EPIDEMIC 2. EUROPE 3. GREAT BRITAIN

Abstract:

The United Kingdom had one of the highest rates of new HIV diagnoses in Europe last year, outstripped only by Portugal, Ukraine, Estonia and Russia, according to a report from the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control published this week in Eurosurveillance Weekly. Figures compiled from HIV surveillance programmes showed that the UK had 148 new HIV diagnoses per million inhabitants in 2005, compared with 30 per million in Germany, 99 per million in France and 100 per million in Switzerland.

Date indexed:

8/12/2006

HEALTH PROMOTION

6152

"Fear appeals and treatment side-effects: An effective combination for HIV prevention?"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - HEALTH PROMOTION - HP 5

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Slavin, S ; Batrouney, C ; Murphy, D

AIDS CARE

Volume: 19 Issue: 1 Day: Month: January Year: 2007 Page numbers: pp 130-137

Subjects:

1. HEALTH PROMOTION 2. FEAR OF AIDS 3. GAY MEN(AUST)

Abstract:

Recent rises in the incidence of HIV infections among gay men in Australia have produced widespread discussion about appropriate health promotion responses. This has sometimes included calls for a return to fear-based campaigns, exemplified by the Grim Reaper advertisements in HIV. This paper discusses results from four focus groups that tested mock campaign material based on an appeal to fear. Five different poster images were tested among groups distinguished by age and HIV serostatus. Three posters used side-effects from treatments as the fear trigger and two used death from AIDS. A number of themes arose in response to the material including 'othering', shame and scepticism about HIV treatments. The meanings of these themes are explored in the light of current health-promotion theory. This data demonstrates that fear is an ineffective tool for HIV health promotion. It further demonstrates that feelings of shame and stigma are likely to be exacerbated in gay men, leading to poorer health outcomes in various ways. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Date indexed:

8/12/2006

HIV RELATED CONDITIONS

6159

"Does HIV Cause Cardiovascular Disease?"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - HIV RELATED CONDITIONS - HRC 39

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Carr, Andrew ; Ory, Daniel

PLOS MEDICINE

Volume: 3 Issue: 11 Day: Month: November Year: 2006 Page numbers: pp 1986-1987

Subjects:

1. HIV-RELATED CONDITIONS
2. CARDIOVASCULAR DISORDERS
3. ANTIRETROVIRAL TREATMENTS
4. TREATMENTS-SIDE EFFECTS

Abstract:

Cardiovascular disease is an increasing cause of morbidity in HIV-infected adults receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART). ART, particularly protease inhibitors and to a lesser extent nucleoside analogue reverse transcriptase inhibitors, can adversely affect lipid and glucose metabolism [1]. Moreover, there is a strong correlation between ART duration and the risk of myocardial infarction, an association in part linked to higher plasma levels of total cholesterol and triglyceride and to lower levels of high-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol [2]. Paradoxically, interruption of ART also appears to be associated with an increased short-term risk of cardiovascular disease [3]. These findings suggest that HIV itself may also increase cardiovascular risk, and that control of HIV replication might reduce this risk.

Date indexed:

8/12/2006

INJECTING DRUG USERS

6151

"Factors associated with HIV/AIDS high-risk behaviours among female injection drug users"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - INJECTING DRUG USERS - IDU 49

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Fitzgerald, T ; Lundgren, L ; Chassler, D

AIDS CARE

Volume: 19 Issue: 1 Day: Month: January Year: 2007 Page numbers: pp 67-74

Subjects:

1. INJECTING DRUG USE
2. WOMEN
3. RISK BEHAVIOUR
4. GENDER

Abstract:

This study examined factors associated with reporting engaging in HIV/AIDS high-risk behaviours at two different time points spaced one year apart for a sample of 185 women who were active injection drug users (IDUs). The high-risk behaviours included injecting drugs in the past six months, having shared needles in the past six months and having engaged in unprotected sexual activity in the past thirty days. Through logistic regression modelling it was identified that living with a spouse at year one was significantly and positively associated with high-

risk behaviours at both time points. Being prescribed medications for psychological or emotional problems as well as testing positive for the HIV/AIDS virus were significantly and negatively associated with reporting high-risk behaviours at both time points. These results suggest that spousal relationships may play an important role in HIV/AIDS high-risk behaviours of women drug users. An implication of this study is the need to focus on how spousal relationships and issues such as gender and empowerment should be incorporated into the design and implementation of HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment programs. The benefits of comprehensive mental health diagnosis and treatment services as well as HIV testing in reducing harm to female IDUs and their partners are also discussed. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Date indexed:

8/12/2006

LEGAL ISSUES

6138

"Australian prosecutions for HIV transmission highlight need for current UK consultations, deadlines approach"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - LEGAL ISSUES - LI 21

Publication Type:

ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Bernard, Edwin J.

AIDSMAP.COM

Volume: Issue: Day: Month: November Year: 2006 Page numbers: Available online at

<http://www.aidsmap.com/en/news/510B9BE5-C691-4FB2-908E-8C053C264E8B.asp>

Subjects:

1. TRANSMISSION 2. LEGAL ASPECTS(AUST) 3. CONFIDENTIALITY ISSUES(AUST) 4. HIV POSITIVE PEOPLE-LEGAL ASPECTS

Abstract:

Two very different criminal HIV transmission cases currently taking place in the Australian cities of Melbourne and Adelaide are raising difficult questions regarding the ramifications of the criminalisation of HIV transmission that parallel ongoing consultations from the Crown Prosecution Service and the Department of Health. These include issues of confidentiality; the role of the criminal law in protecting public health; and whether the criminal justice system has an appropriate understanding of the complex science of HIV, and HIV transmission. In Melbourne, the police are considering setting up a task force to investigate several gay men for "deliberately spreading" HIV after inadvertently obtaining their confidential medical files whilst executing a warrant to investigate a man who is currently standing trial for HIV exposure and transmission. In Adelaide, HIV itself is on trial, after a South Australian Supreme Court judge set aside two weeks to allow 'AIDS denialist' arguments to be used by the defence team who are trying to quash a man's previous conviction for HIV exposure and transmission.

Date indexed:

7/11/2006

MULTICULTURAL GROUPS

6149

"Living with HIV and migration : issues for HIV-positive people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - MULTICULTURAL GROUPS - MG 24

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Korner, Henrike

TALKABOUT PLWHA NSW

Volume: 147 Issue: Day: Month: October - November Year: 2006 Page numbers: pp 10-11

Subjects:

1. HIV POSITIVE PEOPLE 2. MIGRATION 3. HIV TESTING 4. HIV TESTING-COUNSELLING 5. CULTURAL ASPECTS

Abstract:

Migrating to a new country and living with HIV are each major life-changing events. People who need to cope with both, face some formidable challenges. This article reports on the interrelationship between living with HIV and resettling in a new country, and the impact of the Australian migration system on both.

Date indexed:

7/11/2006

SAFER SEX & RISK BEHAVIOURS

6141

"Serosorting 'not uncommon' amongst gay and bisexual men in California"

Location: AA VERTICAL FILE - SAFER SEX & RISK BEHAVIOUR - SS 35

Publication Type:

ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Carter, Michael

AIDSMAP.COM

Volume: Issue: Day: Month: October Year: 2006 Page numbers:

Available online at <http://www.aidsmap.com/en/news/D81DBAC5-7059-402D956855DB4AFCE121.asp>

Subjects:

1. RISK BEHAVIOUR 2. MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN 3. GAY MEN-RISK BEHAVIOUR 4. BISEXUAL MEN-RISK BEHAVIOUR 5. ANAL SEX

Abstract:

The overwhelming majority of gay and bisexual men in California are aware of their own and their partner's HIV status and many men choose to have unprotected anal sex with both primary and casual partners of the same HIV status, according to a study published in the October 24th edition of AIDS. The investigators recommend that recent studies showing an increase the prevalence of unprotected sex and the incidence of sexually transmitted infections should be interpreted in light of these findings and suggest that unprotected anal sex need not always imply that an individual is risking infection with, or transmission of, HIV.

Date indexed: 7/11/2006

6143

"Barebacking websites: electronic environments for reducing or inducing HIV risk"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - SAFER SEX & RISK BEHAVIOURS - SS 36

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Grov, C.

AIDS CARE

Volume: 18 Issue: 8 Day: Month: November Year: 2006 Page numbers: pp 990-997

Subjects:

1. ANAL SEX
2. MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN
3. RISK BEHAVIOUR
4. INTERNET

Abstract:

Barebacking, or intentional unprotected anal intercourse (UAI), among men who have sex with men (MSM) has been a growing concern for the public health community because of UAIs link to HIV incidence and sexually transmitted infections (STIs). Men who bareback have created online spaces through websites that host thousands of profiles throughout the US and world. Adapting two domains from person-environment theory, this study contrasted the health messages surrounding the risks of UAI within two mainstream US-based barebacking websites. One website developed intensive systems to promote harm reduction, such as encouraging frequent HIV-testing, discussing STIs with partners, and limiting the number of partners. In contrast, the other site analysed negated the seriousness of HIV and STIs, which can have clear negative outcomes for patrons whom relied on this information. This analysis implicates the need to explore electronic environments as viable tools for HIV prevention and programme development.

ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR

Date indexed:

7/11/2006

6145

"Communication of HIV viral load to guide sexual risk decisions with serodiscordant partners among San Francisco men who have sex with men"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - SAFER SEX & RISK BEHAVIOURS - SS 37

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Guzman, R. et al

AIDS CARE

Volume: 18 Issue: 8 Day: Month: November Year: 2006 Page numbers: pp 983-989

Subjects:

1. MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN
2. RISK BEHAVIOUR
3. VIRAL LOAD
4. INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION

Abstract:

The objective of this study was to estimate frequency and correlates of discussing HIV viral load (VL) with serodiscordant sex partners to guide decisions about

sexual activities among men who have sex with men (MSM). We conducted a cross-sectional survey of 573 San Francisco MSM. Among 507 who knew their HIV status, 397 (78%) were familiar with the term 'viral load', and half (n=199) had a serodiscordant partner in the prior year. These 199 respondents (n=130 [65%] HIV-positive; n=69 [35%] HIV-negative) were the focus of this analysis. A majority (n=111, 56%) discussed VL in the prior year with serodiscordant partners specifically to guide decisions about sexual risk behaviour. Discussion was more common among HIV-positive than HIV-negative participants (adjusted odds ratio [AOR], 3.5; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.6-7.6), and African Americans compared to whites (AOR, 3.7; 95% CI, 1.5-9.5). HIV-negative men who discussed VL were more concerned about becoming infected, but also more willing to engage in risky behaviour with a partner whose VL is undetectable, than men not discussing VL. Some HIV-negative men may be discussing VL to engage in higher risk behaviour upon learning of an HIV-positive partner's undetectable VL. Interventions targeting MSM should explain that while risk of transmission is likely reduced with a low blood plasma VL, it is not necessarily eliminated.

Date indexed:

7/11/2006

6146

"Circuit parties: Sexual behaviors and HIV disclosure practices among men who have sex with men at the White Party, Palm Springs, California, 2003"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - SAFER SEX & RISK BEHAVIOURS - SS 38

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Patel, P. et al

AIDS CARE

Volume: 18 Issue: 8 Day: Month: November Year: 2006 Page numbers: pp 1046-1049

Subjects:

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

Abstract:

The syphilis epidemic among men who have sex with men (MSM) in major US cities and concomitant increases in high-risk sexual behavior, have raised concerns of increased HIV transmission in this population. Therefore, to provide information for health promotion and disease awareness efforts, we investigated sexual behaviors, partner selection preferences and HIV serostatus disclosure practices of MSM at the White Party in Palm Springs, California. Circuit party attendees reported engaging in unprotected anal sex, however, a high proportion reported disclosing their HIV status. These findings suggest that some gay men are serosorting as a risk reduction strategy or implementing sexual risk reduction strategies to protect themselves and their partners. In our study, HIV-negative men were nine times more likely to report a preference for a seroconcordant sexual partner. The self-protecting attitudes of HIV-negative men in our sample outweighed the partner-protecting attitudes of HIV-positive men. This suggests that prevention interventions focusing on HIV-positive persons are warranted.

ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR

Date indexed:

7/11/2006

6147

"A model of sexual risk behaviours among young gay and bisexual men : longitudinal associations of mental health, substance abuse, sexual abuse, and the coming-out process"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - SAFER SEX & RISK BEHAVIOURS - SS 39

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Rosario, Margaret ; Schrimshaw, Eric W. ; Hunter, Joyce

AIDS EDUCATION AND PREVENTION

Volume: 18 Issue: 5 Day: Month: Year: 2006 Page numbers: pp 444-460

Subjects:

1. MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN
2. RISK BEHAVIOUR
3. MENTAL HEALTH
4. DISCLOSURE

Abstract:

Sexual risk behaviors of young gay and bisexual men must be understood within the context of other health concerns (e.g., anxiety, substance abuse), population specific factors (i.e., the coming-out process and gay-related stress), childhood sexual abuse, and other theoretical factors (e.g., safer-sex intentions). The current report proposes and longitudinally examines a model of risk factors for subsequent sexual risk behaviors among young gay and bisexual men in New York City. As hypothesized, more negative attitudes toward homosexuality, more substance abuse symptoms, and poorer intentions for safer sex were directly associated with a greater likelihood of unprotected anal sex over the following year. Furthermore, lower self-esteem, more anxious symptoms, and childhood sexual abuse were related to more unprotected anal sex indirectly through more sexual partners, sexual encounters, and substance abuse symptoms. These findings suggest that interventions targeting sexual risk behaviors of young gay and bisexual men may be more effective if they also address mental health concerns and aspects of the coming-out process.

Date indexed:

7/11/2006

6153

"Patterns of reasoning and decision making about condom use by urban college students"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - SAFER SEX & RISK BEHAVIOURS - SS40

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Patel, V L et al.

AIDS CARE

Volume: 18 Issue: 8 Day: Month: November Year: 2006 Page numbers: pp 918-930

Subjects:

1. SAFER SEX
2. HETEROSEXUALS
3. HETEROSEXUALS-RISK BEHAVIOUR
4. YOUTH-RISK BEHAVIOUR

Abstract:

HIV infection rates are rapidly increasing among young heterosexuals, making it increasingly important to understand how these individuals make decisions regarding risk in sexual encounters. Our objective in this study was to

characterize young adults safer sex behaviour and associate this behaviour with patterns of reasoning, using cognitive, information processing methods to understand the process of sexual risk taking. Sixty urban college students from NYC maintained diaries for two weeks and then were interviewed regarding lifetime condom use and sexual history. Using cognitive analysis, we characterized four patterns of condom use behaviour: consistent condom use (35.0%), inconsistent condom use (16.7%), shifting from consistent to inconsistent condom use (35.0%), and shifting from inconsistent to consistent condom use (13.3%). Directionality of reasoning (i.e. data-driven and hypothesis-driven reasoning) was analysed in the explanations provided for condom use decisions. The consistent and inconsistent patterns of condom use were associated with data-driven heuristic reasoning, where behaviour becomes automated and is associated with a high level of confidence in one's judgment. In the other two patterns, the shift in behaviour was due to a significant event that caused a change in type of reasoning to explanation-based reasoning, reflecting feelings of uncertainty and willingness to evaluate their decisions. We discuss these results within the framework of identifying potentially high-risk groups (e.g. heterosexual young adults) as well as intervention strategies for risk reduction. Further, our findings not only identify different patterns of condom use behaviour, but our investigation of the cognitive process of decision-making characterizes the conditions under which such behaviour and reasoning change. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Date indexed:

8/12/2006

SCHOOLS/EDUCATION

6135

"Internet Use among Ugandan Adolescents: Implications for HIV Intervention"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - Schools/Education - SE 9

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Ybarra, Michele L. et al

PLOS MEDICINE

Volume: 3 Issue: 11 Day: Month: November Year: 2006 Page numbers: pp 0001-0009 Available online at

http://medicine.plosjournals.org/archive/15491676/3/11/pdf/10.1371_journal.pmed.0030433-S.pdf

Subjects:

1. PUBLIC EDUCATION 2. EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH 3. INTERNET 4. AFRICA

Abstract:

Background

The Internet is fast gaining recognition as a powerful, low-cost method to deliver health intervention and prevention programs to large numbers of young people across diverse geographic regions. The feasibility and accessibility of Internet-based health interventions in resource-limited settings, where cost-effective interventions are most needed, is unknown. To determine the utility of developing technology-based interventions in resource-limited settings, availability and patterns of usage of the Internet first need to be assessed.

Methods and Findings

The Uganda Media and You Survey was a cross-sectional survey of Internet use

among adolescents (ages 12–18 years) in Mbarara, Uganda, a municipality mainly serving a rural population in sub-Saharan Africa. Participants were randomly selected among eligible students attending one of five participating secondary day and boarding schools in Mbarara, Uganda. Of a total of 538 students selected, 93% (500) participated. Of the total respondents, 45% (223) reported ever having used the Internet, 78% (175) of whom reported going online in the previous week. As maternal education increased, so too did the odds of adolescent Internet use. Almost two in five respondents (38% [189]) reported already having used a computer or the Internet to search for health information. Over one-third (35% [173]) had used the computer or Internet to find information about HIV/AIDS, and 20% (102) had looked for sexual health information. Among Internet users, searching for HIV/AIDS information on a computer or online was significantly related to using the Internet weekly, emailing, visiting chat rooms, and playing online games. In contrast, going online at school was inversely related to looking for HIV/AIDS information via technology. If Internet access were free, 66% (330) reported that they would search for information about HIV/AIDS prevention online.

Conclusions

Both the desire to use, and the actual use of, the Internet to seek sexual health and HIV/AIDS information is high among secondary school students in Mbarara. The Internet may be a promising strategy to deliver low-cost HIV/AIDS risk reduction interventions in resource limited settings with expanding Internet access.

Date indexed:

7/11/2006

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

6142

"Gonorrhoea found more frequently in the throat than any other site in gay men"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES - STD 24

Publication Type:

ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Carter, Michael

AIDSMAP.COM

Volume: Issue: Day: Month: October Year: 2006 Page numbers: Available online at

<http://www.aidsmap.com/en/news/OEOE7294-9752-4ABE-B342-EE233557287C.asp>

Subjects:

1. SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS 2. GONORRHEA 3. GAY MEN 4. MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN

Abstract:

Gay men should have regular throat swabs to check for infection with gonorrhoea, American investigators emphasise after a study conducted in San Francisco found that 6% of gay men had the sexually transmitted infection in their throat, usually without any symptoms. The study, which is published in the November 15th edition of Clinical Infectious Diseases also found that the throat was the most common site for gonorrhoea infection in gay men and that younger age and a greater number of oral sex partners were significantly associated with gonorrhoea of the throat.

Date indexed:
7/11/2006

TREATMENTS

6150

"Mandatory premarital HIV testing in Nigeria : the public health and social implications"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - TESTING - TES 21

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Uneke, C J ; Alo, M ; Ogbu, O

AIDS CARE

Volume: 19 Issue: 1 Day: Month: January Year: 2007 Page numbers: pp 116-121

Subjects:

1. TESTING 2. AFRICA 3. ETHICS 4. HUMAN RIGHTS

Abstract:

The prevalence of HIV infection among individuals referred from faith-based organizations (FBOs) in south-eastern Nigeria for mandatory pre-marital HIV screening was determined. Of the total of 319 individuals (148 males, 171 females) screened, 25 (7.8%, 95%CI: 4.9–10.7%) were confirmed HIV-positive, comprising 13 (8.8%, 95%CI: 4.2–13.4%) males and 12 (7%, 95%CI: 3.2–10.8%) females. No significant difference was observed in the association between HIV infection and gender. The highest prevalence of HIV infection (8.9%) was recorded among individuals in the 21–30 years age category, while the least HIV infection prevalence (5.3%) was observed among persons above 40 years old. There was no significant difference in the association between HIV infection and age. Mandatory pre-marital HIV screening could generate social stigmatization and infringement of the fundamental human rights of infected individuals. Voluntary counselling and confidential HIV testing and especially pre- and post-test counselling as the basis of pre-marital HIV testing are more desirable. Guidelines for the management of test-positive individuals and non-concordant couples and the safeguarding of confidentiality should be developed. Training and capacity building for religious leaders, to appropriately manage social issues associated with HIV/AIDS as it affects their organizations, are recommended. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Date indexed:
8/12/2006

6137

"New risk factors for severe liver toxicity identified in largest ever clinical trial-based analysis"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - TREATMENTS - TRE 89

Publication Type:

ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Bernard, Edwin J.

AIDSMAP.COM

Volume: Issue: Day: Month: November Year: 2006 Page numbers: Available online at

<http://www.aidsmap.com/en/news/476DD665-1530-44C3-95D5-1D8CF567AC6D.asp>

Subjects:

1. ANTIRETROVIRAL TREATMENTS 2. TREATMENTS-SIDE EFFECTS 3. CLINICAL TRIALS

Abstract:

The largest ever clinical trial-based analysis of predictors of serious liver toxicity in HIV-positive individuals starting antiretroviral therapy (ART) has identified some newly defined risk factors, including the hepatotoxic (liver damaging) potential of concomitantly administered medications; renal (kidney) insufficiency; and thrombocytopenia (low platelet count).

The study, published in the November 1st issue of the Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes also found an 8.7% incidence rate after one year on ART; confirmed that both ddI and nevirapine may carry higher risks for serious liver toxicity; and highlighted the importance of baseline screening for, and routine follow-up of, individuals with pre-existing risk factors.

Date indexed:

7/11/2006

6140

"Kaletra not associated with raised blood pressure, manufacturer review reports"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - TREATMENTS - TRE 90

Publication Type:
ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Legge, Adam
AIDSMAP.COM

Volume: Issue: Day: Month: October Year: 2006 Page numbers: Available online at

<http://www.aidsmap.com/en/news/FA166EE4-8F1F-4304-AFF1-71846144389C.asp>

Subjects:

1. TREATMENTS-SIDE EFFECTS 2. HAART 3. ANTIRETROVIRAL TREATMENTS

Abstract:

People taking a HAART combination including the protease inhibitor Kaletra (lopinavir/ritonavir) are no more likely to develop high blood pressure than those taking another protease inhibitor nelfinavir (Viracept) or the NNRTI efavirenz (Sustiva).

The research, sponsored by Kaletra's manufacturer Abbott, was presented at the recent Eighth International Workshop on Adverse Drug Reactions and Lipodystrophy in HIV in San Francisco and contradicts another study published earlier this year (Crane 2006).

That observational study suggested people taking Kaletra were at threefold higher risk of developing high blood pressure when compared to people taking other regimens, but this increased risk was largely due to increases in body mass after starting a HAART combination containing the drug.

Date indexed: 7/11/2006

6144

"Social relationships, stigma and adherence to antiretroviral therapy for HIV/AIDS"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - TREATMENTS - TRE 91

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Ware, N. C. ; Wyatt, M. A ; Tugenberg, T.

AIDS CARE

Volume: 18 Issue: 8 Day: Month: November Year: 2006 Page numbers: pp 904-910

Subjects:

1. COMPLIANCE 2. HAART 3. INTRAVENOUS DRUG USERS 4. HIV POSITIVE PEOPLE-STIGMATIZATION 5. HIV POSITIVE PEOPLE-RELATIONSHIPS 6. HIV POSITIVE PEOPLE-PSYCHOSOCIAL ASPECTS

Abstract:

Research on adherence to combination antiretroviral therapy has up to now focused largely upon problems of definition and measurement, and on the identification of barriers and supports. This paper examines the intersection between taking HAART and building a life with HIV/AIDS. Data consist of 214 qualitative interviews with 52 HIV-positive, active illegal drug users. A interpretive analysis drawing upon stigma and fear of disclosure as analytical constructs was applied to explain working tensions between efforts to develop social relationships on the one hand, and attempts to safeguard health through adherence on the other. The analysis specifies a mechanism through which stigma as a social process results in marginalization and exclusion. The hierarchical organization of multiple stigma is also noted. Loneliness and the desire for relatedness is intensified by drug use. Results suggest that persons with HIV/AIDS will not consistently subordinate other interests to prioritize adherence. Interventions aimed at supporting long-term adherence must address experienced conflicts between 'health'and 'life'. ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR

Date indexed:

7/11/2006

6158

"Emergence of Drug Resistance Is Associated with an Increased Risk of Death among Patients First Starting HAART"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - TREATMENTS - TRE 92

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Hogg, Robert S et al.

PLOS MEDICINE,

Volume: 3 Issue: 9 Day: Month: September Year: 2006 Page numbers: pp 1570-1578

Subjects:

1. TREATMENTS 2. ANTIRETROVIRAL TREATMENTS 3. HAART 4. DRUG RESISTANCE

Abstract:

Background

The impact of the emergence of drug-resistance mutations on mortality is not well characterized in antiretroviral-naïve patients first starting highly active

antiretroviral therapy (HAART). Patients may be able to sustain immunologic function with resistant virus, and there is limited evidence that reduced sensitivity to antiretrovirals leads to rapid disease progression or death. We undertook the present analysis to characterize the determinants of mortality in a prospective cohort study with a median of nearly 5 y of follow-up. The objective of this study was to determine the impact of the emergence of drug-resistance mutations on survival among persons initiating HAART.

Methods and Findings

Participants were antiretroviral therapy naïve at entry and initiated triple combination antiretroviral therapy between August 1, 1996, and September 30, 1999. Marginal structural modeling was used to address potential confounding between time-dependent variables in the Cox proportional hazard regression models. In this analysis resistance to any class of drug was considered as a binary time-dependent exposure to the risk of death, controlling for the effect of other time-dependent confounders. We also considered each separate class of mutation as a binary time-dependent exposure, while controlling for the presence/absence of other mutations. A total of 207 deaths were identified among 1,138 participants over the follow-up period, with an all cause mortality rate of 18.2%. Among the 679 patients with HIV-drug-resistance genotyping done before initiating HAART, HIV-drug resistance to any class was observed in 53 (7.8%) of the patients. During follow-up, HIV-drug resistance to any class was observed in 302 (26.5%) participants. Emergence of any resistance was associated with mortality (hazard ratio: 1.75 [95% confidence interval: 1.27, 2.43]). When we considered each class of resistance separately, persons who exhibited resistance to non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors had the highest risk: mortality rates were 3.02 times higher (95% confidence interval: 1.99, 4.57) for these patients than for those who did not exhibit this type of resistance.

Conclusions

We demonstrated that emergence of resistance to non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors was associated with a greater risk of subsequent death than was emergence of protease inhibitor resistance. Future research is needed to identify the particular subpopulations of men and women at greatest risk and to elucidate the impact of resistance over a longer follow-up period.

Date indexed:

8/12/2006

VACCINES

6134

"Criteria for Drugs Used in Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis Trials against HIV Infection"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - VACCINES - VAC 15

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Derdelinckx, Inge et al

PLOS MEDICINE

Volume: 3 Issue: 11 Day: Month: November Year: 2006 Page numbers: pp 0001-0006 Available online at

[http://medicine.plosjournals.org/archive/1549-](http://medicine.plosjournals.org/archive/1549-1676/3/11/pdf/10.1371_journal.pmed.0030454-S.pdf)

[1676/3/11/pdf/10.1371_journal.pmed.0030454-S.pdf](http://medicine.plosjournals.org/archive/1549-1676/3/11/pdf/10.1371_journal.pmed.0030454-S.pdf)

Subjects:

1. VACCINES 2. CLINICAL TRIALS

Abstract:

In this paper, we have formulated criteria to which a PREP drug should adhere based on theoretical grounds and expert opinion. According to these criteria, we have argued that 3TC would make an interesting PREP drug given its relative safety, ease of use, mode of action and pharmacology, antiviral profile, and cost-effectiveness. Whether its use will be optimal as monotherapy, or in combination with another antiviral, is still unknown. Randomised clinical trials to evaluate 3TC's efficacy in preventing new HIV infections are the only way forward..

Date indexed:

7/11/2006

WOMEN

6148

"Woman to Woman: Coming Together for Positive Change--using empowerment and popular education to prevent HIV in women"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - WOMEN - WOM 58

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Romero, Lisa et al

AIDS EDUCATION AND PREVENTION

Volume: 18 Issue: 5 Day: Month: Year: 2006 Page numbers: pp 390-405

Subjects:

1. WOMEN 2. WOMEN-EDUCATION 3. WOMEN-RISK BEHAVIOUR 4. GENDER ROLES

Abstract:

HIV risk is the product of social, cultural, economic, and interpersonal forces that create sex-role definitions and expectations that can lead to gender inequalities in health. Woman to Woman: Coming Together for Positive Change is an HIV/AIDS prevention intervention that takes into account that choices and actions may be constrained by poverty, gender roles, and cultural norms. This project educates and empowers, promotes women's perspectives, reaches women "where they are," and encourages women to speak of their experience. The following study presents the evaluation of the effectiveness of an empowerment based

participatory HIV prevention program over a 3-year period, implemented in both rural and urban settings in New Mexico, targeting over 300 women at-risk of HIV/AIDS. In addition, the practicalities of conducting participatory process and outcome evaluation with a small nonprofit with minimal budget will be discussed.

Date indexed:

7/11/2006

