

# Current Awareness Service

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**Journal Articles  
CAS No. 64**



## Contents page

<b>CAREGIVERS</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>CLINICAL CARE</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>GLOBAL EPIDEMIC</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>HEPATITIS</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>HIV RELATED CONDITIONS</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>INFECTION CONTROL</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>INTERNET</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>PREVENTION</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>SAFER SEX &amp; RISK BEHAVIOUR</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIAN PERSPECTIVE</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>WOMEN</b>	<b>9</b>



## ACSA Information Services Current Awareness Service

### GUIDE TO USE

**This service 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.**

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## HIV/AIDS Journal Articles Index

### Caregivers

6637

#### "Patients and family care givers' experiences around highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART)"

**Location:**

**AA vertical file list Caregivers CAR 6**

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Sacajiu, G : Raveis, VH, Selwyn P

AIDS CARE

Volume: 21 Issue: 12 Day: Month: December Year: 2009 Page numbers: 1528- 1536

**Subjects:**

1. CAREGIVERS 2. HAART

Patients

Patient attitudes

**Abstract:**

*Even with advances in the medical management of HIV/AIDS, it remains an important cause of morbidity and mortality. Network members are a source of support and may be designated as the patient's surrogate therapeutic decision maker. However, little is known about the role of caregivers regarding highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) and adherence to medication, especially among low income and medically underserved HIV-infected individuals. The objective of this analysis was to explore patients and their caregivers' understanding, insight, and perceptions of HAART. This was a qualitative study conducted in an urban teaching hospital in the Bronx, NY, consisting of 144 adults with advanced HIV/AIDS and their informal/familial caregivers. Patients and caregivers completed in-depth interviews and brief questionnaires. The data were analyzed using standard qualitative techniques. Themes related to HAART efficacy, side effects, and adherence were identified in the discussions with both patients and their care providers. Looking for consistencies and discordant reports of patients-caregivers dyadic experience with HAART and their association with healthcare sentiment, it was found that the accounts of both members of the dyad were more likely to reflect positive feelings about the patient's healthcare experience when they shared perceptions about the treatment, and were more likely to have a negative viewpoint when the dyad was discordant about treatment. These findings support the importance for HIV healthcare providers to include both patients and their caregivers in discussions about HAART, in order to improve their understanding of and satisfaction with the medication, and, to ultimately contribute to patients' adherence. The study also suggests that healthcare teams may enhance dialog with patients and caregivers to create therapeutic decisions to accommodate the priorities and values of the patient and their family. Clinical, educational, and evaluating tools need to be further developed and evaluation to facilitate this process.*

### Clinical care

6640

**"Vaccine beats HIV for the first time - but only by a short head "**

**Location:**

**Vertical Files Clinical care CL9**

Publication Type:  
JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Andy Coghlan.

NEW SCIENTIST.

Volume: 204 Issue: 2728 Day: Month: Oct 3-Oct 9 Year: 2009 Page numbers: 10

**Abstract:**

*Coghlan notes that vaccines beats HIV for the first time but only by a short head. He stresses that the trial results of the most recent vaccine failure, the so-called STEP trial in 2007, at first seemed to show that not only did the vaccine fail to protect, but it made recipients more, not less, prone to infection. The US Military HIV Research Program, which coordinated the trial, says that despite the small numbers involved, the result is robust, The supporting data will be disclosed in full next month at the AIDS Vaccine 2009 conference in Paris, France.*

**Global epidemic**

6644

**"How many more AIDS deaths?"**

**Location:**

**AA Vertical File - Global epidemic -GE38**

Publication Type:  
JOURNAL ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Bongaarts J Pelletier F GerlandP

THE LANCET

Volume: 375

Issue: 9709 Day: Month: January Year: 2010 Page numbers: 103-4

**Subjects:**

1. AIDS 2. HIV 3. DEATH AND DYING 4. GLOBAL EPIDEMIC

**Abstract:**

*According to our assessment, AIDS deaths peaked in 2005 at about 2.2 million deaths. This number is lower than expected from the epidemic's natural course because of an aggressive global campaign to provide antiretroviral drugs to patients with AIDS everywhere. Large cuts in the cost of such drugs and massive international support allowed rapid expansion of treatment, to reach about 3 million patients with AIDS—31% of those in need—in low-income and middle-income countries. The Millennium Development Goal is to achieve universal coverage by 2015.<sup>1</sup> Even with further expansion of treatment, the number of deaths from AIDS is expected to rise slightly by 2030 partly because of population growth, the occurrence of new infections, lack of access to AIDS treatment, and inconsistency in treatment use. The additional decline in the number of deaths from AIDS as projected by WHO5 can only be achieved by massive scale-up of antiretroviral treatment to lead to near universal access worldwide in 2015—30*

**Hepatitis**

6648

**"Validation of the MOS-HIV as a measure of health-related quality of life in persons living with HIV and liver disease "**

**Location:**

**AA Vertical files Hepatitis - HEP 47**

Publication Type:

ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Henderson WA ; Schlenk E ; Kim KH ; et al

AIDS CARE

Volume: On line version Issue: Day: Month: 5 February Year: 2010 Page numbers:

**Subjects:**

1. HIV 2. LIVER

MOS- HIV

**Abstract:**

*Background.* Management of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection with potent antiretroviral medication has transformed HIV into a chronic condition and has shifted much of the burden of disease to co-morbid conditions such as liver disease (LD). LD alone has been shown to have a significant effect on one's health-related quality of life (HRQOL). *Clinical evidence suggests that the growing number of persons living with HIV + LD may have a poorer HRQOL than persons with HIV without LD. To date, the widely accepted instrument to assess HRQOL, Medical Outcomes Study-HIV Health Survey (MOS-HIV), has not been evaluated for reliability and validity in a population of HIV-infected persons with LD. Methods.* HRQOL was prospectively assessed using the MOS-HIV in a sample of 532 HIV-infected adults on antiretroviral therapy (n=305 HIV and n=227 HIV + LD). In addition, participants completed standardized questionnaires of sociodemographics and co-morbid conditions. *Results.* The psychometric properties of the MOS-HIV were supported by testing reliability and construct, convergent, discriminative, and predictive validity. The MOS-HIV discriminated between those persons living with HIV with and without LD on the basis of the physical function subscale scores (p=0.018). *Conclusion.* This study found the MOS-HIV valid and reliable instrument in persons with HIV + LD.

**HIV related conditions**

6636

**"The phenomena of body image in men living with HIV"**

**Location:**

**AA vertical file list HIV related conditions HRC 54**

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Kelly, S : Langdon, D : Serpell, L

AIDS CARE

Volume: 21 Issue: 12 Day: Month: December Year: 2009 Page numbers: 1560- 1567

**Subjects:**

1. HIV POSITIVE PEOPLE 2. HIV POSITIVE PEOPLE-HEALTH CARE NEEDS 3. HIV POSITIVE PEOPLE-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS 4. MEN-HEALTH CARE

**Infection Control**

6634

**"Its better not to know. Percieved barriers to HIV voluntary counselling and testing amongst sub-saharan African migrant in Belgium."**

**Location:**

**AA vertical file list Infection Control IC 8**

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Manirankunda L et al

AIDS EDUCATION AND PREVENTION

Volume: 21 Issue: 6 Day: Month: December Year: 2009 Page numbers:

**Subjects:**

1. HIV POSITIVE PEOPLE 2. MIGRATION 3. TESTING 4. COUNSELLING

**Abstract:**

*This study explored perceptions, needs, and barriers of sub-Saharan African migrants in relation to HIV voluntary counseling and testing (VCT). Using an inductive qualitative methodological approach, data were obtained from focus group discussions. Results showed that participants were in principle in favor of VCT. However, they indicated that barriers outweighed advantages. Such barriers included fear of positive test results and its related personal and social consequences, lack of information, lack of preventive health behavior, denial of HIV risk, and missed opportunities. Limited financial resources were only a concern for some subgroups like young people, asylum seekers, and recent migrants. This study identified multiple and intertwined barriers to VCT from a community perspective. In order to promote VCT, interventions such as raising awareness through culturally sensitive education should be adopted at community level. At level of service provision, provider initiated HIV testing including target group tailored counseling should be promoted.*

6641

**"Switch to a raltegravir-based regimen versus continuation of a lopinavir-ritonavir-based regimen in stable HIV-infected patients with suppressed viraemia (SWITCHMRK 1 and 2): two multicentre, double-blind, randomised controlled trials**

"

**Location:**

**AA Vertical File -Infection Control- IC 9**

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Eron J Young B et al

THE LANCET

Volume: 375 Issue: 9712 Day: Month: Year: 2010 Page numbers: 396 - 40

**Subjects:**

1. ANTIRETROVIRAL TREATMENTS 2. HAART

**Abstract:**

*To reduce lipid abnormalities and other side-effects associated with antiretroviral regimens containing lopinavir-ritonavir, patients might want to switch one or more components of their regimen. Substitution of raltegravir for lopinavir-ritonavir was compared with continuation of lopinavir-ritonavir in HIV-infected patients with stable viral suppression on lopinavir-ritonavir-based combination therapy. Although switching to raltegravir was associated with greater reductions in serum lipid concentrations than was continuation of lopinavir-ritonavir, efficacy results did not establish non-inferiority of raltegravir to lopinavir-ritonavir.*

**Internet**

6639

**"Interactive acquisition and sharing: Understanding the dynamics of HIV/AIDS information networks**

"

**Location:**

**Vertical File Internet IT28**

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Veinot, TC

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR INFORMATION SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

Volume: 60 Issue: 11 Day: Month: November Year: 2009 Page numbers: 2313

**Subjects:**

1. HIV 2. HIV POSITIVE PEOPLE 3. INTERNET  
information  
networks

**Abstract:**

*HIV/AIDS information is an important resource for people affected by the disease, particularly information that they obtain from other people. Although existing studies reveal that people with HIV/AIDS (PHAs) rely extensively on personal relationships for HIV/AIDS information, they explain little about how this happens as a social process. To investigate how PHAs and their friends/family members acquire and share network-mediated HIV/AIDS information, semistructured, in-depth interviews were conducted in three rural regions of Canada. Interviews were carried out with 114 PHAs, their friends/family members, and health care and service providers. A network solicitation and chain-referral recruitment procedure was used to delineate HIV/AIDS information networks for participants. Interview data were analyzed qualitatively and compared to Haythornthwaite's ([1996]) concepts of network-mediated information processes and Tajja and Hansen's ([2006]) collaborative information behavior framework. Findings revealed that participants obtained HIV/AIDS information from their networks through five interactive processes: joint seeking, tag-team seeking, exposure, opportunity, and legitimation. The results of this study advance information behavior theory by pointing to the interactive character of information behavior and introducing new concepts to describe everyday life collaborative information behavior. This research also demonstrates the extensive interplay between health information exchange and the sharing of emotional support. The insights emanating from this study suggest that health information practice might benefit from a focus on program strategies such as building information network capacity, developing collaborative information retrieval systems and relationship-building, in addition to the more traditional library-related concerns of reference encounters, collections, and institutional Web sites*

## Safer Sex

6635

### "Perceptions of vulnerability of HIV/AIDS: a comparison of two college cohorts 1990 and 2005"

**Location:**

**AA vertical file list Safer Sex SS89**

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Teague, S

AIDS, EDUCATION AND PREVENTION

Volume: 21 Issue: (6) Day: Month: Year: 2009 Page numbers: 526-537

**Subjects:**

1. HIV POSITIVE PEOPLE-RISK BEHAVIOUR 2. SCHOOLS, COLLEGES ETC. 3. RESEARCH

**Abstract:**

*Theories of preventive health behavior posit that perceived vulnerability to health threats motivates self-protective behavior. Fifteen years after an initial study of college students' perceptions of their vulnerability to HIV, a replication was conducted on the same campus in 2005. Comparisons between cohorts on vulnerability judgements were conducted to examine whether, and to what extent, student perceptions had changed across time. Respondents in the 1990 study had judged themselves as less vulnerable to HIV/AIDS than others about whom they also made risk estimates; this pattern was replicated among 2005 respondents, even though many in both cohorts were involved in objectively risky practices. Comparisons between the cohorts on risk behaviors revealed that fewer of the 2005 students reported being sexually active, and those who were active used condoms more frequently. However,*

2005 respondents also reported more recreational drug use, and oral and anal sexual activity than the 1990 students.

## Sexually transmitted disease

6643

### "High incidence of syphilis in HIV-positive homosexual men: data from two community-based cohort studies"

**Location:**

**AA Vertical file- Sexually transmitted disease- STD**

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Fengyi J, Garrett P. et al

SEXUAL HEALTH CSIRO

Volume: 6 Issue: 4 Day: Month: December Year: 2009 Page numbers: 280-283

**Subjects:**

1. SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS 2. HIV POSITIVE PEOPLE 3. MEN(AUST) 4. RISK BEHAVIOUR 5. SOCIAL RESEARCH 6. SUPERINFECTION 7. SYPHILIS

**Abstract:**

*Background: Syphilis has re-emerged and become established in gay communities in most developed countries since the late 1990s. HIV infected men have been disproportionately affected by this endemic, but it is unclear whether this is due to behavioural or biological reasons. We report incidence and risk factors for syphilis in two community-based cohorts of HIV-negative and HIV-positive homosexual men in Sydney, Australia. Methods: Participants were recruited using similar community-based strategies in both cohorts and underwent annual face-to-face interviews. Syphilis screening was offered to all consenting participants at annual visits. Results: In the HIV-negative cohort, 21 men seroconverted to syphilis and one man had a syphilis re-infection during 2001–07, an incidence of 0.49 per 100 person-years (95% CI: 0.31–0.74). In the HIV-positive cohort during 2005–07, eight men seroconverted and one man had a syphilis re-infection, giving an incidence of 3.62 per 100 person-years (95% CI: 1.67–6.48). All nine reported a recent CD4 count of more than 350 cells  $\mu\text{L}^{-1}$ . Syphilis incidence was significantly higher in the HIV-positive cohort after adjustment for age (hazard ratio (HR) = 9.20, 95% CI: 3.63–23.31). Unprotected anal intercourse (UAI) with HIV-positive partners was significantly associated with incident syphilis in both cohorts (HR = 4.45, 95% CI: 1.37–14.45 in HIV-negative; HR = 8.67, 95% CI: 1.03–72.76 in HIV-positive). Conclusion: Syphilis incidence was almost 10-fold higher in HIV-positive than in HIV-negative homosexual men, and it was not related to a CD4 count below 350  $\mu\text{L}^{-1}$ . UAI with HIV positive partners was of particular importance in the transmission of syphilis*

## South Australian perspective

6645

### "HIV infection in South Australia"

**Location:**

**AA Vertical File - superinfection - SUP 10**

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Davey, T

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES SERVICES QUARTERLY SURVEILLANCE REPORT Royal Adelaide Hospital

Volume: Issue: No. 53 July – September 2009 Issued January 2010 Day: Month: Year: 2010

Page numbers: 4-7 ISSN 1328-0090

**Subjects:**

1. SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS 2. AUSTRALIA 3. SOUTH AUSTRALIA 4. HIV POSITIVE PEOPLE(AUST) 5. TRANSMISSION

**Abstract:**

*Summary of HIV infections on South Australia from 1985 including newly acquired infections*

## Women

6646

### "Low Bone Mass and High Bone Turnover in Postmenopausal Human Immunodeficiency Virus-Infected Women"

**Location:**

**AA Vertical Files - Women- WOM 84**

Publication Type:

by Yin M ,McMahon DJ, . Ferris DC , Chiyuan A. et al  
J. CLIN. ENDOCRINOL. METAB.

Volume: 2010; . Issue: 95 Day: Month: January Year: 2010 Page numbers: 620-629

**Subjects:**

1. WOMEN WITH HIV

Bone mass  
menopause

**Abstract:**

*HIV+ women were younger ( $56 \pm 1$  vs.  $60 \pm 1$  yr;  $P < 0.01$ ) and had lower BMI ( $28 \pm 1$  vs.  $30 \pm 1$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>;  $P < 0.01$ ) and estrone levels. Prevalence of T scores below  $-1.0$  was greater in HIV+ women at the spine (78 vs. 64%;  $P < 0.05$ ), total hip (45 vs. 29%;  $P < 0.05$ ), and femoral neck (64 vs. 46%;  $P < 0.05$ ), and Z scores adjusted for BMI were lower in HIV+ women at the same sites. Serum TNF{alpha}, N-telopeptide, and C-telopeptide were significantly higher in HIV+ than HIV- women, particularly those receiving ART. HIV+ status was independently and negatively associated with spine and hip BMD after adjustment for age, ethnicity, BMI, and alcohol.*

*Conclusion: The lower BMD, higher prevalence of low BMD, and higher levels of bone turnover markers detected in HIV+ postmenopausal minority women could place them at high risk for future fractures*

## Young people

6642

### "A precious and painful life"

**Location:**

**AA vertical files - Young People- YP 13**

Publication Type:

ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Monica Sweeney

THE LANCET

Volume: 375 Issue: 9710 Day: Month: 16 January Year: 2010 Page numbers:

**Subjects:**

1. HIV POSITIVE PEOPLE 2. BLACK AMERICANS 3. YOUTH WITH HIV

**Abstract:**

*A review of the film documentary "Precious" a newly released film which explores through the*

*journey of the central character, the prospects and life choices of young black inner city young women with HIV*

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