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July 2007:

**Journal Articles
CAS No. 51**

R/N 6300 - 6326



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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.

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July 2007 HIV/AIDS Journal Articles

COMING OUT

6317

"Azima ila Hayati: an invitation in to my life: narrative conversations about sexual identity"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - COMING OUT - COM 11

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Hammoud-Beckett, S

THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF NARRATIVE THERAPY AND COMMUNITY WORK

Volume: Issue: 1 Day: Month: Year: 2007 Page numbers: pp 29-46

Subjects:

1. DISCLOSURE 2. GAY YOUTH(AUST) 3. GAY MEN-RELATIONSHIPS(AUST) 4. ETHNIC GROUPS(AUST)

Abstract:

This paper describes a therapeutic conversation with a young gay Muslim man and his brother which was shaped by the definitional ceremony metaphor. Through deconstructing 'games of truth' in relation to attitudes to homosexuality and the process of 'coming out', space was created for this young man and his brother to realign their relationship. In the midst of the current hostile climate affecting all Arab Muslim families, this paper describes the story of two brothers and their concept of loyalty. (Journal abstract)

HEPATITIS

6318

"The users guide to Hep C testing and treatment"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - HEPATITIS - HEP 25

Publication Type:

NEWSLETTER

USER'S NEWS

Volume: Issue: Day: Month: Autumn Year: 2007 Page numbers: pp 26-33

Subjects:

1. HEPATITIS C 2. TREATMENTS 3. TREATMENTS-SIDE EFFECTS 4. TESTING

Abstract:

Covers testing, genotypes, treatments, side effects, using while undergoing treatment and testing and treatment in prison.

HETEROSEXUALS

6319

"Notes from the trenches: Peer support for positive heterosexuals"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - HETEROSEXUALS - HET 4

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Barton, D

HIV AUSTRALIA

Volume: 5 Issue: 4 Day: Month: July Year: 2007 Page numbers: pp 9-10

Subjects:

1. HIV POSITIVE PEOPLE(AUST) 2. HETEROSEXUALS 3. HIV POSITIVE PEOPLE-SUPPORT GROUPS

Abstract:

When you don't know anyone else who is positive, and you're afraid to approach services because it seems they're not for you, how do you find out about living positively? This is the dilemma faced by positive heterosexuals. Pozhet (the Heterosexual HIV/AIDS Service) began in 1993 as a tiny non government organisation (NGO) with a volunteer peer facilitator running small positive support groups. By 1998, it was a mainstream state wide service funded by NSW Health, and by 2006 in contact with nearly 500 positive straight men and women. How had we moved so far from such a small beginning, and what lessons can we share with others building peer support programs for this group of people?

6321

"Get it straight: HIV and heterosexuality"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - HETEROSEXUALS - HET 5

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Persson, A

HIV AUSTRALIA

Volume: 5 Issue: 4 Day: Month: July Year: 2007 Page numbers: pp 14-15

Subjects:

1. HIV POSITIVE PEOPLE(AUST) 2. HIV POSITIVE PEOPLE-SURVEYS 3. HETEROSEXUALS

Abstract:

The history of the epidemic in Australia is closely linked with the gay community, which has been disproportionately affected by the virus. HIV prevention and education strategies have been mainly targeted at gay men, particularly over the past 15 years. Meanwhile, HIV has receded from mainstream awareness and, today, HIV exists on the periphery of heterosexual society. It is not woven into language, relationships and awareness in the way it tends to be among many gay men. In this context, how do people who identify as heterosexual negotiate HIV-positivity? Experiences of living heterosexually with HIV are explored in the Straightpoz study, a qualitative, longitudinal study with heterosexual men and women with HIV and seronegative partners in NSW. The study commenced in 2004 and is being conducted by the National Centre in HIV Social Research in collaboration with Pozhet, Heterosexual HIV/AIDS Service, NSW. It is the first study of its kind in Australia.

INJECTING DRUG USERS

6303

"Injection Drug Users' Strategies to Manage Perceptions of Personal Risk: How Do IDUs See HIV as Having Affected Them?"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - INJECTING DRUG USERS - IDU 53

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Clegg Smith, K; Le Fevre Lillie, T; Latkin, C

AIDS EDUCATION AND PREVENTION

Volume: 19 Issue: 3 Day: Month: June Year: 2007 Page numbers: pp 245-257

Subjects:

1. INJECTING DRUG USE 2. INTRAVENOUS DRUG USERS 3. HIV 4. RISK ASSESSMENT
5. STIGMATIZATION

Abstract:

The U.S. public health community is in its 3rd decade of seeking to prevent and treat HIV/AIDS. Injection drug users (IDUs) are central to targeted HIV prevention interventions as approximately one third of new U.S. infections are attributable to injection drug use (Santibanez et al., Journal of Urban Health, 83[1], 86-100, 2006). Targeted behavior change efforts are often explicitly built upon the risk perception of targeted individuals. In this article, we consider the efficacy of behavior change based on IDUs' perceptions of elevated risk. Our qualitative analysis of 28 interviews with HIV negative IDUs in inner city Baltimore suggests that participants did not see themselves as personally affected by HIV. Rather, respondents constructed accounts in which they differentiated themselves from the type of people who are so affected, thereby creating a less stigmatizing identity. We argue that effective HIV prevention should explicitly acknowledge and address the stigmatized IDU identity, rather than assuming readiness for behavior changes.

6326

"The International Narcotics Control Board and HIV/AIDS"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - INJECTING DRUG USERS - IDU 54

Publication Type:

NEWSLETTER

by Csete, J; Wolfe, D

GMHC TREATMENT ISSUES

Volume: 21 Issue: 1 Day: Month: January-March Year: 2007 Page numbers: pp 4-7

Subjects:

1. INJECTING DRUG USE 2. POLICY 3. POLITICAL ASPECTS 4. LEGAL ASPECTS

Abstract:

Policies and programs to address the use of illicit drugs at both the national and the international level are fundamental to the success of government responses to HIV/AIDS. The United Nations resolutions have provided policy guidance and leadership, particularly in countries where measures such as Clean Needle Programs are politically unpopular. However, one international agency, the International Narcotics Control Board, which is funded by the U.N., fails to consider such guidelines and evidence-based harm reduction policies in its work.

LEGAL ISSUES

6322

"HIV on trial"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - LEGAL ISSUES - LI 22

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Cameron, S

HIV AUSTRALIA

Volume: 5 Issue: 4 Day: 20th Month: July Year: 2007 Page numbers: pp 33-36

Subjects:

1. HIV 2. TRANSMISSION 3. LEGAL ASPECTS(AUST) 4. LEGISLATION(AUST)

Abstract:

Outlines laws relating to the transmission of HIV in Australia and discusses a number of criminal prosecutions. Argues that criminalisation of HIV transmission stigmatises HIV positive people and is not an effective public health measure.

6307

"HIV diagnoses in Australia: diverging epidemics within a low-prevalence country"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - PREVENTION - PV 37

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Guy, R J et al

THE MEDICAL JOURNAL OF AUSTRALIA : EMJA

Volume: Issue: Day: 20th Month: July Year: 2007 Page numbers: Also available online at http://www.mja.com.au/public/issues/187_08_151007/guy10648_fm.html

Subjects:

1. SEROPREVALENCE
2. AUSTRALIA
3. PREVENTION AND CONTROL(AUST)
4. EPIDEMIOLOGY(AUST)
5. GEOGRAPHICAL ASPECTS

Abstract:

Objective: To describe recent trends in the diagnosis of HIV infection in Australia.

Design and setting: Analysis of national surveillance system data for 1993–2006.

Main outcome measures: Number and population rate of new HIV diagnoses by year, exposure route and demographic characteristics.

Results: Between 1993 and 2006, 12 313 new diagnoses of HIV infection were reported in Australia. From 1993 to 1999, the annual number of diagnoses declined by 32% from 1056 to 718, and then increased by 31% from 763 in 2000 to 998 in 2006. Between 2000 and 2006, diagnosis rates significantly increased in Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia. The most frequent route of HIV exposure was male-to-male sex, accounting for 70% of diagnoses. Heterosexual contact accounted for 18% of cases, with just over half of these people born in or having a sexual partner from a high-prevalence country. Exposure by injecting drug use remained infrequent.

Conclusions: The number of HIV diagnoses has risen in the past 7 years, but not in New South Wales, which has long had the highest rates. The differences in rates between states/territories are likely to be due to divergent trends in sexual risk behaviour in men having male-to-male sex, which remains the predominant route of HIV transmission in Australia. There is a need for effective, innovative and evidence-based programs for HIV prevention, particularly among men having male-to-male sex.

6315

"Diaphragms and lubricant are not effective HIV prevention for women, major trial shows"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - PREVENTION - PV 38

Publication Type:

ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Carter, M

AIDSMAP

Volume: Issue: Day: 13th Month: July Year: 2007 Page numbers:

Subjects:

1. PREVENTION AND CONTROL
2. CONTRACEPTION
3. TRANSMISSION
4. WOMEN

Abstract:

Latex diaphragms and lubricating gel provide no additional protection against HIV infection when the diaphragm and gel are used in conjunction with male condoms and after safer sex counselling, a large randomised controlled trial has found. The Methods of Improving Reproductive Health in Africa (MIRA) study included just under 5,000 sexually active women and the results are published in the July 13th edition of The Lancet.

6325

"Money, Moralism, and Microbicides: Barriers in Microbicides Development"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - PREVENTION - PV 39

Publication Type:

NEWSLETTER

by Arias, G; Jervis, C A

GMHC TREATMENT ISSUES

Volume: 21 Issue: 1 Day: Month: January-March Year: 2007 Page numbers: pp 8-9

Subjects:

1. MICROBICIDES 2. HIV 3. TRANSMISSION 4. PREVENTION AND CONTROL

Abstract:

Microbicides are potentially a significant addition to HIV transmission prevention efforts, particularly for populations who have limited capacity to negotiate for safer sex practices (women, gay men and gender and sexual minorities). However, there have been a number of barriers to producing an effective microbicide including greater difficulty in producing suitable agents than originally anticipated, a lack of investment by the pharmaceutical industry and the United States government and the stigmatisation of anal sex (in the case of rectal microbicides).

SAFER SEX & RISK BEHAVIOUR

6304

"The existence of a bug chasing subculture"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - SAFER SEX & RISK BEHAVIOUR - SS 60

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Moskowitz, D A; Roloff, M E

CULTURE, HEALTH & SEXUALITY

Volume: 9 Issue: 4 Day: Month: July-August Year: 2007 Page numbers: pp 347-357

Subjects:

1. GAY MEN-RISK BEHAVIOUR 2. GAY MEN WITH HIV-RISK BEHAVIOUR 3. HIV TRANSMISSION 4. ANAL SEX

Abstract:

This study attempted to authenticate the existence of a controversial subculture of gay men, the 'bug chasers', whose main attribute is an active desire to voluntarily contract the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), and examine the tenacity with which this subculture actually searches for seroconversion. Using a quasi-randomized survey of personal profiles, bug chasers were compared against barebackers, a culture of gay men that practice intentional unprotected anal intercourse. Bug chasers were authenticated as an observable subculture of barebackers where most reported apathy to the serostatus of their partner or an active want of a serodiscordant partner, and a preference towards practicing unprotected anal intercourse. As anticipated, two subgroups with varying tenacities were found within the sample of bug chasers. Apathetic chasers were found only to be in search of partners with

sero-ambiguous status. Ardent chasers were found only to be in search of certifiably serodiscordant partners.

6305

"The Relationship of Stigma to the Sexual Risk Behavior of Rural Men Who Have Sex with Men"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - SAFER SEX & RISK BEHAVIOUR - SS 61

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Preston, D B et al

AIDS EDUCATION AND PREVENTION

Volume: 19 Issue: 3 Day: Month: June Year: 2007 Page numbers: pp 218-230

Subjects:

1. MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN
2. RISK BEHAVIOUR
3. RURAL COMMUNITIES
4. STIGMATIZATION
5. MENTAL HEALTH

Abstract:

Most studies of risky sexual behaviors of men who have sex with men (MSM) have been conducted in cities. Few have documented risky sexual behavior of rural men despite increases in rural HIV. Fewer have addressed stigma and risk. This study explored the effects of stigma on sexual risk behavior among rural MSM. We hypothesized that stigma emanating from families, health care providers, and the communities of rural MSM would indirectly affect their sexual risk behavior through their mental health status, specifically self-esteem and internalized homophobia. A convenience sample of 414 rural MSM obtained through political, health service, and social organizations completed an anonymous self-administered questionnaire. Over half of the men reported high-risk sexual behavior. Sensation seeking directly affected levels of sexual risk while the effects of stigma on sexual risk behavior were mediated by mental health variables. Stigma related to respondents' low self-esteem, and low internalized homophobia increased risk behavior.

6311

"When serosorting is seroguessing"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - SAFER SEX & RISK BEHAVIOUR - SS 62

Publication Type:

ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Cairns, G

AIDSMAP

Volume: Issue: Day: 11th Month: July Year: 2007 Page numbers:

Subjects:

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

Abstract:

Gay men attempt to reduce their risks of acquiring or transmitting HIV using information about HIV status, the Eighth AIDS Impact Conference in Marseille heard last week, but use a complex, fallible and sometime contradictory mix of guessing and rationalisation to do so.

SCIENCE & RESEARCH

6309

"Understanding the Slow Depletion of Memory CD4+ T Cells in HIV Infection"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - SCIENCE & RESEARCH - SR 39

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Yates, A et al

PLOS MEDICINE

Volume: 4 Issue: 5 Day: Month: May Year: 2007 Page numbers: PP 948-955

Subjects:

1. CD4 COUNT 2. HIV RESEARCH 3. HIV PROGRESSION

Abstract:

The asymptomatic phase of HIV infection is characterised by a slow decline of peripheral blood CD4+ T cells. Why this decline is slow is not understood. One potential explanation is that the low average rate of homeostatic proliferation or immune activation dictates the pace of a "runaway" decline of memory CD4+ T cells, in which activation drives infection, higher viral loads, more recruitment of cells into an activated state, and further infection events. We explore this hypothesis using mathematical models.

SEX WORKERS

6300

"The Adult Film Industry: Time to Regulate?"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - SEX WORKERS - SW 29

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Grudzen C; Kerndt, P

PLOS MEDICINE

Volume: 4 Issue: 6 Day: Month: June Year: 2007 Page numbers: pp 993-996

Subjects:

1. SEX WORK 2. PORNOGRAPHY

Abstract:

The industry is putting the health of its employees, adult film performers, at risk by insisting that they work without condoms. The authors argue for regulation to protect workers.

6308

"The US Anti-Prostitution Pledge: First Amendment Challenges and Public Health Priorities"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - SEX WORKERS - SW30

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Masenior, N F; Beyrer, C

PLOS MEDICINE

Volume: 4 Issue: 7 Day: Month: July Year: 2007 Page numbers: e207

Subjects:

1. SEX WORK 2. GLOBAL EPIDEMIC 3. GOVERNMENT RESPONSES(USA) 4. POLITICAL

ASPECTS(USA)

Abstract:

Discusses the implications of the US anti-prostitution clause in the dispersal of PEPFAR funding both in terms of US constitutional law and in the provision of services to people in the sex industry globally. Authors argue against the conflation of prostitution with sex trafficking.

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

6316

"Women and HIV: Human Papillomavirus"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS - STD 27

Publication Type:

ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Highleyman, L

THE BODY

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

Subjects:

1. HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS 2. HIV 3. WOMEN WITH HIV

Abstract:

A majority of sexually active adults carry the human papillomavirus (HPV), but until recently, this virus received little public attention. This changed in 2006 with the approval of a new vaccine that can prevent infection with certain types of HPV, and thereby reduce the risk of cervical cancer.

TESTING

6301

"Costs and Consequences of the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Recommendations for Opt-Out HIV Testing"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - TESTING - TES 22

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Holtgrave, D R

PLOS MEDICINE

Volume: 4 Issue: 6 Day: Month: June Year: 2007 Page numbers: pp 1011-1018

Subjects:

1. HIV TESTING 2. HIV TESTING-GUIDELINES 3. HIV TESTING-ECONOMIC ISSUES 4. HIV TESTING-PSYCHOSOCIAL ASPECTS

Abstract:

Scenario and cost-effectiveness analyses found that for the same programmatic cost, targeted counseling and testing would diagnose more people living with HIV and prevent more HIV infections than opt-out testing.

6302

"Late HIV Diagnosis: Bad Medicine and Worse Public Health"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - TESTING - TES 23

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Valdiserri, R O

PLOS MEDICINE

Volume: 4 Issue: 6 Day: Month: June Year: 2007 Page numbers: pp 975-976

Subjects:

1. HIV TESTING 2. HIV TESTING-GUIDELINES 3. EARLY TREATMENT

Abstract:

The author discusses a new study that models the impact of the CDC's new recommendation of opt-out HIV testing in all health care encounters in the US for persons 13-64 years old.

TRANSMISSION

6312

"Is what we know about transmitted drug resistance just the tip of the iceberg?"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - TRANSMISSION - TRM 37

Publication Type:

ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Bernard, E J

AIDSMAP

Volume: Issue: Day: 11th Month: July Year: 2007 Page numbers:

Subjects:

1. DRUG RESISTANCE 2. TRANSMISSION

Abstract:

Drug-resistant HIV dominates, and persists for longer, in semen compared to blood, increasing the likelihood that onward sexual transmission will occur, according to a small Californian study published in the August 1st issue of The Journal of Infectious Diseases. An accompanying editorial notes that the prevalence – and transmission – of low-level resistance may be much higher and that this study may be “giving us a warning about a metaphorical HIV drug-resistance iceberg.”

Date indexed:

30/07/2007

6314

"Cellular infection study partially explains lower HIV infection rates through oral sex"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - TRANSMISSION - TRM 38

Publication Type:

ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Cairns, G

AIDSMAP

Volume: Issue: Day: 16th Month: July Year: 2007 Page numbers:

Subjects:

1. TRANSMISSION 2. ORAL SEX

Abstract:

A study in which slices of human mucosal tissue were infected with HIV has partially explained why HIV is caught so much more easily through anal sex than through oral sex. The study, in which tissue samples from the tonsils and the rectum were infected with two different kinds of HIV, found that rectal CD4 cells express five times as much of the CCR5

receptor molecule on their surface as tonsil cells. This is the co-receptor for R5 or M-tropic virus, the variety of HIV that is usually transmitted. Rectal CD4 cells, once infected, also produced more of this virus than tonsil cells.

The study also found that in response to infection with the other kind of HIV, X4 or T-tropic virus, tonsil cells, but not rectal ones, secreted chemicals called chemokines that blocked further access to the CCR5 receptors.

TREATMENTS

6313

"A short course of potent HIV therapy during primary infection may slow longer-term disease progression"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - TREATMENTS - TRE 113

Publication Type:

ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Thaczuk, D

AIDSMAP

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

Subjects:

1. TREATMENTS 2. HAART 3. CD4 COUNT

Abstract:

A case-control study has shown that CD4 cells may decline more slowly in HIV-positive people who take a three-month course of potent anti-HIV therapy shortly after seroconversion. The study was based on data from a recently HIV-infected cohort in London, UK, and published in the June issue of AIDS. From these non-randomised data, the researchers could not conclude that treatment during primary infection led to improved outcomes, but believe there is a pressing need to test the hypothesis in randomised clinical trials.

6324

"A Rare Moment in Time"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - TREATMENTS - TRE 114

Publication Type:

NEWSLETTER

by Huff, B

GMHC TREATMENT ISSUES

Volume: 21 Issue: 1 Day: Month: January-March Year: 2007 Page numbers: pp 12

Subjects:

1. HIV 2. TREATMENTS 3. DRUG RESISTANCE 4. DRUG RESEARCH

Abstract:

There are three new drugs coming to pharmacy shelves in the next 12 months that might conceivably herald a revolution for HIV-infected people who have developed resistance to many or most available drugs. (This group of so-called "salvage patients" also includes previously untreated people who were infected with drug resistant HIV). Thousands of people live with unsuppressed HIV infection because they cannot benefit from or cannot tolerate enough of the currently approved drugs to construct an effective combination antiretroviral (ARV) regimen. During the ten years following the first flowering of HAART in 1996, whenever researchers developed a new drug that could help highly treatment-experienced people, there often were no other new drugs to add along with it, and treatment success was short lived. Eventually, HIV physicians and patients learned that simply adding one new drug

to a failing regimen composed of previously prescribed drugs was virtually the same as using the new drug alone, the result being treatment failure due to resistance.

WOMEN

6320

"The feminisation of HIV: challenging stereotypes in HIV prevention and treatment in Australia"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - WOMEN - WOM 63

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Eisenberg, M

HIV AUSTRALIA

Volume: 5 Issue: 4 Day: Month: July Year: 2007 Page numbers: pp 11-13

Subjects:

1. WOMEN WITH HIV(AUST) 2. ETHNIC GROUPS(AUST)

Abstract:

The history of HIV is diverse. In Africa it has always been as much a disease of women as of men. However, in Western countries, including Australia, it has been a 'gay disease': it disproportionately affected gay men and was perceived as such. Australia has been relatively proactive in terms of HIV prevention among gay men and harm minimisation among injecting drug users (IDUs). The epidemiology of HIV in this country has therefore remained in several respects different from other Western countries, for instance the USA, where IDU continues to play a significant role in the epidemic. However, more recently, our gains are at risk. We have known for some time that the global face of HIV has changed. We can no longer ignore that in Australia HIV is taking on a greater heterosexual focus. Changes in immigration patterns and the intake of people from high prevalence countries, as well as infection patterns in our closest neighbouring countries, now challenge us to shift our dialogue. The major challenge is to shift our HIV framework from perceiving women as peripheral to perceiving women as central, particularly in the case of women from culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) backgrounds. This is a double conceptual challenge. It involves a radical reorientation from an almost exclusively gay focus and from CALD issues being considered an 'addition' to the mainstream.



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