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## 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

### GAY MEN

6588

#### "Men becoming visible: more light shed on men who have sex with men in Africa and India"

**Location:**

**AA VERTICAL FILE - GAY MEN - GM 53**

Publication Type:

ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Cairns, Gus

AIDSMAP

Volume: Issue: Day: 13th Month: February Year: 2009 Page numbers:

**Subjects:**

1. GLOBAL EPIDEMIC 2. MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN 3. AFRICA 4. INDIA

**Abstract:**

*The majority of men who have sex with men (MSM) in three different African countries and in Tamil Nadu State in India also have sex with women, according to two presentations and a poster at the 16th Conference on Retroviruses and Opportunistic Infections (CROI) in Montreal.*

*In Tamil Nadu, HIV prevalence is substantially higher in MSM than the general population and they could serve as a 'bridge' for HIV transmission between minority communities and women, researchers found.*

*In Africa, in the first-ever surveys of their kind, researchers uncovered communities of men with high levels of HIV risk behaviour, including injecting drug use. They found that the already-noted tendency in Africa to have long-term concurrent relationships with more than one partner – one explanation advanced for the high HIV prevalence there – was the same for MSM, with a high proportion of men engaging in "bisexually concurrent" relationships.*

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6590

#### "Serostatus Differences and Agreements About Sex With Outside Partners Among Gay Male Couples"

**Location:**

**AA VERTICAL FILE - GAY MEN - GM 54**

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Hoff, Colleen C et al

AIDS EDUCATION AND PREVENTION

Volume: 21 Issue: 1 Day: Month: February Year: 2009 Page numbers: pp 25-38

**Subjects:**

1. GAY MEN 2. RELATIONSHIPS 3. SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR 4. RISK BEHAVIOUR

**Abstract:**

*This article describes agreements gay male couples make about sex outside the relationship and how the process of making those agreements, and their perceived quality, varies depending on couple serostatus. Data include 191 couples recruited in the San Francisco Bay Area from June to December 2004. Monogamous agreements were reported by 56% of participants in concordant-negative, 47% in concordant-positive, and 36% in discordant relationships. The remaining participants reported agreements allowing sex with outside partners in some form. Agreement quality was lowest among men in discordant relationships. Overall, few (30%) reported breaking their agreements; only half of whom reported*

disclosing those breaks to their partners. Although differences in agreement type, quality, and satisfaction were found among the three couple serostatus groups, rates of breaks and their disclosure did not vary significantly by group. Future HIV prevention efforts aimed at couples must integrate both couple serostatus and relationship-based issues.

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6592

**"Importance of promoting HIV testing for preventing secondary transmissions: modelling the Australian HIV epidemic among men who have sex with men"**

**Location:**

**AA VERTICAL FILE - GAY MEN - GM 55**

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Wilson, David P et al

SEXUAL HEALTH

Volume: 6 Issue: 1 Day: Month: Year: 2009 Page numbers: pp 19-33

**Subjects:**

1. MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN 2. HIV TESTING 3. HIV TRANSMISSION

**Abstract:**

*Background:* We address the research questions: (i) what proportion of new HIV infections is transmitted from people who are (a) undiagnosed, (b) in primary HIV infection (PHI), (c) on antiretroviral therapy?; and (ii) what is the expected epidemiological impact of (a) increasing the proportion of newly acquired HIV infections receiving early treatment, and (b) increasing HIV testing rates? *Methods:* We used a mathematical model to simulate HIV transmission in the population of men who have sex with men (MSM) in Australia. We calibrated the model using established biological and clinical data and a wide range of Australian MSM epidemiological and behavioural data sources. *Results:* We estimate that ~19% of all new HIV infections are transmitted from the ~3% of Australian HIV-infected MSM who are in PHI; ~31% of new HIV infections are estimated to be transmitted from the ~9% of MSM with undiagnosed HIV. We estimate that the average number of infections caused per HIV-infected MSM through the duration of PHI is ~0.14–0.28. *Conclusions:* The epidemiological impact of increasing treatment in PHI would be modest due to insufficient detection of newly-infected individuals. In contrast, increases in HIV testing rates could have substantial epidemiological consequences. The benefit of testing will also increase over time. Promoting increases in the coverage and frequency of testing for HIV could be a highly-effective public health intervention, but the population-level impact of interventions based on promoting early treatment of patients diagnosed in PHI is likely to be small. Treating PHI requires further evaluation of its long-term effects on HIV-infected individuals.

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6599

**"Gay men's current practice of HIV seroconcordant unprotected anal intercourse: serosorting or seroguessing?"**

**Location:**

**AA VERTICAL FILE - GAY MEN - GM 56**

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Zablotska, Iryna B et al

AIDS CARE

Volume: Issue: Day: 6th Month: March Year: 2009 Page numbers: pp 1-10 Article published online ahead of print publication.

**Subjects:**

1. GAY MEN(AUST) 2. GAY MEN-RISK BEHAVIOUR(AUST)

**Abstract:**

*We explored seroguessing (serosorting based on the assumption of HIV seroconcordance) and casual unprotected anal intercourse (UAIC) associated with seroguessing. The ongoing Positive Health and Health in Men cohorts, Australia, provided data for trends in seroconcordant UAIC and HIV disclosure to sex partners. In event-level analyses, we used log-binomial regression adjusted for within-individual correlation and estimated prevalence rate ratios (PRRs) and 95% confidence intervals (95% CIs) for the association between the knowledge of a casual partner's seroconcordance and UAIC. UAIC and HIV disclosure significantly increased during 2001-2006. HIV-positive men knew partners were seroconcordant in 54% and assumed it in 13% of sex encounters (42 and 17% among HIV-negative men). Among HIV-positive men, the likelihood of UAIC was higher when a partner's status was known (Adjusted PRR=5.17, 95% CI: 3.82-7.01) and assumed seroconcordant because of seroguessing (Adjusted PRR=3.70, 95% CI: 2.56-5.35) compared with unknown. Among HIV-negative men, the likelihood of UAIC was also higher when a partner's status was known (Adjusted PRR=1.88, 95% CI: 1.58-2.24) and assumed seroconcordant (Adjusted PRR=2.12, 95% CI: 1.72-2.62) compared with unknown. As levels of UAIC remain high, seroguessing increasingly exposes gay men to the risk of HIV infection. Because both HIV-positive and HIV-negative men often seroguess, education and prevention programs should address the fact that HIV-negative men who engage in UAI due to this practice may be at high risk of HIV infection. HIV prevention should take into account these contemporary changes in behaviors, especially among HIV-negative gay men.*

**GLOBAL EPIDEMIC**

6574

**"HIV prevalence may decline because the most vulnerable are infected and die first"**

**Location:**

**AA VERTICAL FILE - GLOBAL EPIDEMIC - GE 36**

Publication Type:

ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Cairns, Gus

AIDSMAP

Volume: Issue: Day: 7th Month: January Year: 2009 Page numbers: Also available online at <http://www.aidsmap.org/en/news/AD7F6011-6C98-445C-806F-6D68B12ACC04.asp>

**Subjects:**

1. GLOBAL EPIDEMIC 2. EPIDEMIOLOGY

**Abstract:**

*The declines in HIV prevalence and incidence seen in recent years in some countries may be largely due to differences in people's susceptibility to the virus rather than behaviour change, according to a mathematical model based on a survey of Kenyan sex workers, published in the January 14th edition of AIDS.*

6603

**"Celebrating life : the U. S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, 2009 Annual Report to Congress"**

**Location:**

**AA VERTICAL FILE - GLOBAL EPIDEMIC - GE 37**

Publication Type:

REPORT

by Office of the United States Global AIDS Coordinator

Volume: Issue: Day: Month: Year: 2009 Page numbers: pp 1-60

**Subjects:**

1. GLOBAL EPIDEMIC 2. GOVERNMENT RESPONSES(USA)

**Abstract:**

*Reports on global PEPFAR activities for 2008.*

**HEPATITIS**

6586

**"Hepatitis C in HIV-positive gay men: Amsterdam, Paris, New York and UK compared"**

**Location:**

**AA VERTICAL FILE - HEPATITIS - HEP 42**

Publication Type:

ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Cairns, Gus

AIDSMAP

Volume: Issue: Day: 17th Month: February Year: 2009 Page numbers:

**Subjects:**

1. HEPATITIS C 2. SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS 3. MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN

**Abstract:**

*Several posters at the Sixteenth Conference on Retroviruses and Opportunistic Infections in Montreal examined the rise in sexually transmitted hepatitis C in gay men with HIV, each highlighting different aspects of this new epidemic. Risk behaviour was compared between New York and the UK; researchers documented an apparently separate and long-lasting epidemic of HCV genotype 4 in France (in all other cities, genotype 1 predominated); New York investigators documented rapid progression of liver fibrosis in their patients, and also treatment success rates.*

*These studies have followed on from an alarming one presented at the International AIDS Conference in Mexico last year, which found that 18% of a group of HIV-positive gay men at a single clinic in Amsterdam had hepatitis C (HCV) – a third of them with recent infection – and that its prevalence was growing rapidly. At the time, Kevin Fenton of the US Centers for Disease Control questioned the limited public health response to the outbreaks of hepatitis C in Europe and called for a greater sense of urgency.*

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6596

**"Using Math To Understand Hep. C: Patterns Paint Picture Of Who Will Respond To Treatment"**

**Location:**

**AA VERTICAL FILE - HEPATITIS - HEP 43**

Publication Type:

ARTICLE (ONLINE)

SCIENCE DAILY

Volume: Issue: Day: Month: December Year: 2008 Page numbers: Also available online at <http://www.sciencedaily.com>

**Subjects:**

1. HEPATITIS C 2. TREATMENTS

**Abstract:**

*Genetic patterns are like the tea leaves in the bottom of a cup for predicting which patients are likely to respond to medical therapy for life-threatening viruses such as hepatitis C, Saint*

Louis University researchers have discovered.

"We identified mathematical patterns, which are called 'covariance networks,' to analyze the sequence of proteins in the genes or 'genetic patterns' of hepatitis C virus in two groups of patients – those who responded to and those who resisted traditional therapy," said John Tavis, Ph.D., professor of molecular and microbiology at Saint Louis University and a lead author of the paper. "What we found will allow a doctor to predict whether or not a medication will work in a patient."

## HETEROSEXUALS

6601

### "Understanding safe sex for sero-discordant heterosexual couples"

**Location:**

**AA VERTICAL FILE - HETEROSEXUALS - HET 9**

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Persson, Asha

TALKABOUT

Volume: Issue: 161 Day: Month: February - March Year: 2009 Page numbers: pp 15-17

**Subjects:**

1. HETEROSEXUALS 2. LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS 3. SAFER SEX

**Abstract:**

*Discusses findings from the second phase of the Straightpoz study, which explores the lives of people living heterosexually with HIV in NSW, including heterosexual partners.*

## HOMOPHOBIA

6576

### "The relationship of internalized homonegativity to unsafe sexual behavior in HIV-seropositive men who have sex with men"

**Location:**

**AA VERTICAL FILE - HOMOPHOBIA - HOM 27**

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Ross, Michael W et al

AIDS EDUCATION AND PREVENTION

Volume: 20 Issue: 6 Day: Month: December Year: 2007 Page numbers: pp 547-557

**Subjects:**

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

**Abstract:**

*We studied internalized homonegativity (IH) in 675 HIV-positive men who have sex with men (MSM) from six epicenters across the United States who attended an HIV prevention workshop. Participants included 300 African American and over 150 Hispanic White and White non-Hispanic men. Higher IH was significantly associated with African American race. Compulsive sexual behavior, openness as MSM, sexual comfort, depression, education level, and importance of religion also were associated with IH and independently predicted a third of this outcome's variance. For those with higher IH, two significant paths led to unsafe sexual behavior: first, to serodiscordant unprotected anal intercourse (SDUAI) through being less "out"--thus disclosing serostatus to secondary partners less frequently, and second, to lower condom self-efficacy and SDUAI through lower sexual comfort. These data provide information on the demographic, sexual and mental health variables associated with IH. They offer an indication of the paths through which IH is associated with serodiscordant risk behavior in HIV-positive MSM.*

## INJECTING DRUG USERS

6594

**"Three million injecting drug users are HIV-positive"**

**Location:**

**AA VERTICAL FILE - INJECTING DRUG USERS - IDU 62**

Publication Type:

ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Carter, Michael

AIDSMAP

Volume: Issue: Day: 24th Month: September Year: 2008 Page numbers:

**Subjects:**

1. INJECTING DRUG USE 2. HIV 3. GLOBAL EPIDEMIC

**Abstract:**

*Approximately 16 million people worldwide inject drugs, with 3 million infected with HIV, according to a study published in the September 24th edition of The Lancet. High levels of HIV infection amongst injecting drug users were observed in south and south east Asia, eastern Europe and Latin America. However, the investigators' study was limited by a lack of reliable data from many countries, most notably in sub-Saharan Africa, an indication of the neglect of the HIV prevention needs of injecting drug users.*

## LEGAL ISSUES

6578

**"Sexually charged : the views of gay and bisexual men on criminal prosecutions for sexual HIV transmission"**

**Location:**

**AA VERTICAL FILE - LEGAL ISSUES - LI 26**

Publication Type:

REPORT

by Dodds, Catherine et al

Sigma Research

Volume: Issue: Day: Month: January Year: 2009 Page numbers: pp 1-33 Funded by the Terrence Higgins Trust

**Subjects:**

1. TRANSMISSION 2. LEGAL ASPECTS 3. GREAT BRITAIN

**Abstract:**

*Explores the views of men who have sex with men in the UK on criminal prosecution of HIV transmission. Seeks to assess the affect of prosecutions on HIV prevention efforts.*

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6579

**"Ignorance and stigma provide foundation for gay men's support of criminalisation of HIV transmission"**

**Location:**

**AA VERTICAL FILE - LEGAL ISSUES - LI 27**

Publication Type:

ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Carter, Michael

AIDSMAP

Volume: Issue: Day: 26th Month: January Year: 2009 Page numbers: Also available online

at <http://www.aidsmap.com/en/news/51C2CFFD-1979-4033-BD9E-38ABC51CDC33.asp>

**Subjects:**

1. TRANSMISSION 2. LEGAL ASPECTS 3. GREAT BRITAIN

**Abstract:**

*The majority of gay men in the UK support the use of the criminal law to punish people who infect a sexual partner with HIV, a new report published by Sigma Research shows.*

*Overall, 57% of gay men supported the prosecution and imprisonment of people with HIV who had recklessly infected a sexual partner with the virus.*

*The report, titled Sexually charged, showed that men who had never been tested for HIV were the group most likely to support the use of the criminal law in this way. Earlier research has shown that men who have never tested for HIV are the group of gay men least likely to know somebody with HIV, and often feel that HIV is not present in either their social circles or everyday life.*

**LESBIANS**

6584

**"Absent sexual scripts: lesbian and bisexual women's knowledge, attitudes and action regarding safer sex and sexual health information"**

**Location:**

**AA VERTICAL FILE - LESBIANS - LES 7**

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Power, Jennifer ; McNair, Ruth ; Carr, Susan

CULTURE, HEALTH & SEXUALITY

Volume: 11 Issue: 1 Day: Month: January Year: 2008 Page numbers: pp 67-81

**Subjects:**

1. LESBIANS 2. BISEXUALS 3. SAFER SEX 4. HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS

**Abstract:**

*Despite recent evidence demonstrating that lesbian and bisexual women are at risk of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), there is a common perception that STIs cannot be transmitted between women. This paper reports on a study in which a self-report questionnaire, completed by over 300 lesbian and bisexual women and a comparison group of heterosexual women, was undertaken to determine lesbian and bisexual women's levels of knowledge about the human papillomavirus (HPV) and their attitudes toward the HPV vaccine and cervical smear testing. Alongside this, a series of in-depth interviews with lesbian and bisexual women explored how they perceive their level of HPV risk, the reasons why they do or do not feel at risk and how they manage their sexual health in relation to their lesbian or bisexual identity. The study concludes that lesbians generally feel at low risk for STIs because they are excluded from dominant sexual scripts that inform the negotiation of safer sex practice. Lesbians are unlikely to engage with sexual health promotion targeted toward gay men or heterosexual women, yet lesbian-specific sexual health promotion does not adequately construct an alternate discourse on safer sex that lesbians can relate to their own sexual practice.*

**SAFER SEX & RISK BEHAVIOUR**

6580

**"Increase in serodiscordant casual sex among Sydney gay men at a time when HIV diagnoses have not increased"**

**Location:**

**AA VERTICAL FILE - SAFER SEX & RISK BEHAVIOUR - SS 77**

Publication Type:

ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Pebody, Roger  
AIDSMAP

Volume: Issue: Day: 28th Month: January Year: 2009 Page numbers: Also available online at <http://www.aidsmap.com/en/news/B04BD921-5883-4FE3-9D36-C2CE02342678.asp>

**Subjects:**

1. GAY MEN(AUST) 2. GAY MEN-RISK BEHAVIOUR(AUST)

**Abstract:**

*Between 2003 and 2006, there was an increase in the numbers of HIV-negative gay men in Sydney who reported having unprotected anal intercourse with casual HIV-positive partners, report researchers in the online edition of AIDS and Behavior. However the researchers do not believe that these men form "a core group of high risk men". Iryna Zablotska and her colleagues from the University of New South Wales analysed data from two cohort studies among Sydney gay and bisexual men: the Positive Health cohort of 760 HIV-positive men, and the Health in Men cohort of 1427 HIV-negative men.*

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6583

**"Is 'bareback' a useful construct in primary HIV prevention? Definitions, identity and research"**

**Location:**

**AA VERTICAL FILE - SAFER SEX & RISK BEHAVIOUR - SS 78**

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Carballo-Diéguez A et al

CULTURE, HEALTH & SEXUALITY

Volume: 11 Issue: 1 Day: Month: January Year: 2008 Page numbers: pp 51-65

**Subjects:**

1. ANAL SEX 2. RISK BEHAVIOUR

**Abstract:**

*The terms bareback and bareback identity are increasingly being used in academic discourse on HIV/AIDS without clear operationalization. Using in-depth, face-to-face interviews with an ethnically diverse sample of 120 HIV-infected and -uninfected men, mainly gay-identifying and recruited online in New York City, this study explored respondents' definitions of bareback sex, the role that intentionality and risk played in those definitions, and whether respondents identified as 'barebackers'. Results showed overall agreement with a basic definition of bareback sex as condomless anal intercourse, but considerable variation on other elements. Any identification as barebacker appeared too loose to be of use from a public health prevention perspective. To help focus HIV-prevention efforts, we propose a re-conceptualization that contextualises risky condomless anal intercourse and distinguishes between behaviours that are intentional and may result in HIV-primary transmission from those that are not.*

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6585

**"Sero-skeptics: discussions between test counsellors and their clients about sexual partner HIV status disclosure"**

**Location:**

**AA VERTICAL FILE - SAFER SEX & RISK BEHAVIOUR - SS 79**

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Sheon, Nicholas ; Sueng-Hee, Lee

AIDS CARE

Volume: 21 Issue: 2 Day: Month: February 2009 Year: pp133-139 Page numbers:

**Subjects:**

1. DISCLOSURE OF HIV POSITIVE STATUS 2. SEROSORTING 3. MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN

**Abstract:**

*Despite the current emphasis in the US on HIV testing and serostatus disclosure as HIV-prevention strategies, little is known about men who have sex with men's (MSM) perceptions of serostatus disclosure by sexual partners. This study used conversation analysis to examine recordings of HIV-test counseling sessions in order to understand how counselors and clients conceptualize and discuss sex partners' disclosure of HIV status. Of 50 test sessions audio-recorded in four publicly funded sites in Northern California, 47 sessions included a discussion about sexual partners' serostatus disclosure, in the vast majority of these (91.5%), counselors and clients avoided directly asserting their knowledge of partners' serostatus. Throughout the discussions, counselors and clients co-constructed the sense of distrust, uncertainty and unknowability of partners' serostatus. The implications of our findings for evaluating the effectiveness of HIV status disclosure as a prevention strategy are discussed.*

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6587

**"Serosorting raises the risk of STIs and HIV for German gay men"**

**Location:**

**AA VERTICAL FILE - SAFER SEX & RISK BEHAVIOUR - SS 80**

Publication Type:

ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Cairns, Gus

AIDSMAP

Volume: Issue: Day: 16th Month: February Year: 2009 Page numbers:

**Subjects:**

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

**Abstract:**

*A survey of German gay men has found that 'serosorting' – restricting unprotected sex to partners of the same HIV status – does not work as a safer-sex strategy. The survey found that serosorting in HIV positive men increased the risk of having a bacterial sexually transmitted infection (STI) like syphilis or gonorrhoea more than fivefold.*

*Serosorting was also associated with a five-times-greater risk of a recent HIV diagnosis than using condoms and/or monogamy as a strategy, and was even more risky than having no strategy. Here, though, the researchers were unable to determine if serosorting was the cause of the HIV-positive diagnosis or the result of it (i.e. newly positive men seeking out positive partners).*

*Serosorting did not raise the risk of STIs significantly in HIV-negative men, but then exclusive serosorting – having unprotected sex, but only with men known or assumed to also be negative – was a strategy only adopted by a small proportion (3%) of those who were HIV-negative.*

*The survey was conducted via gay magazines and the internet during 2007 by the Social Science Research Centre of Berlin and 8170 questionnaires were analysed. The findings were presented as a poster at the Sixteenth Conference on Retroviruses and Opportunistic Infections in Montreal last week.*

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6589

**"Methods of Promoting Safer Sex Behaviors Utilized by Men Who Have Sex With Male Casual Sex Partners"**

**Location:****AA VERTICAL FILE - SAFER SEX & RISK BEHAVIOUR - SS 81**

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Serovich, Julianne M et al

AIDS EDUCATION AND PREVENTION

Volume: 21 Issue: 1 Day: Month: Year: 2009 Page numbers: pp 1-13**Subjects:**

1. MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN 2. SAFER SEX 3. INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION

**Abstract:**

*The purpose of this article is to report results of a qualitative investigation into the methods that HIV-positive men who have sex with men (MSM) use to initiate safer sex with casual sexual partners. In-depth, qualitative interviews were conducted with 57 HIV-positive adult MSM living in a large midwestern city. Using an inductive approach to data analysis, participants revealed a typology of safer sex strategies that can be placed into four primary categorizations: having a nonnegotiable sexual behavior policy, behaviorally controlling the interaction, being verbally direct, and being verbally indirect. Strategies varied by degree of explicitness and partner involvement. Men in this study often employed multiple strategies if their partner was not initially receptive to engaging in safer sex behaviors. The strategies described can be especially beneficial to those working in the area of HIV prevention.*

*Providing MSM a variety of options to initiate safer sex may enhance current prevention efforts.*

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**6591****"Demographic and Personality Factors as Predictors of HIV/STD Partner-Specific Risk Perceptions: Implications for Interventions"****Location:****AA VERTICAL FILE - SAFER SEX & RISK BEHAVIOUR - SS 82**

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Mehrotra, Purnima et al

AIDS EDUCATION AND PREVENTION

Volume: 21 Issue: 1 Day: Month: February Year: 2009 Page numbers: pp 39-54**Subjects:**

1. RISK ASSESSMENT 2. RISK BEHAVIOUR

**Abstract:**

*Although risk perception as a motivator of precautionary behavior is a key component of several health behavior theories, this motivational hypothesis has found mixed support in the HIV/AIDS area. This may be, in part, because risk perceptions are more complex than they are treated in many studies of the motivational hypothesis. The current study examines demographic, personality, and sexual risk factors as predictors of partner-specific (main vs. casual) HIV/STD risk perceptions in a sample of 1,489 young adults. As expected, perceptions of HIV/STD risk were higher in the context of "casual" as compared with "main" partnerships. Although univariate analyses demonstrated that gender, race/ethnicity, sensation seeking, impulsivity, number of partners, and condom use all influenced HIV/STD risk perceptions, only gender, condom use, and race/ethnicity remained significant in multivariate analyses. Implications of these results for the design of efficacious HIV prevention interventions are discussed.*

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**6595**

**"Risk reduction strategies are safer for Sydney gay men than other unprotected sex practices - but less safe than consistent condom use"**

**Location:**

**AA VERTICAL FILE - SAFER SEX & RISK BEHAVIOUR - SS 83**

Publication Type:  
ARTICLE (ONLINE)  
by Pebody, Roger  
AIDSMAP

Volume: Issue: Day: 16th Month: January Year: 2009 Page numbers:

**Subjects:**

1. MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN
2. RISK ASSESSMENT
3. RISK BEHAVIOUR
4. CONDOMS
5. AUSTRALIA

**Abstract:**

*Gay men in Sydney who only have unprotected anal intercourse as part of a risk reduction strategy such as serosorting or negotiated safety have a considerably lower risk of acquiring HIV than men who have unprotected sex in other ways, report Australian researchers in the January 14th issue of AIDS.*

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**6604**

**"Something positive about serosorting?"**

**Location:**

**AA VERTICAL FILE - SAFER SEX & RISK BEHAVIOUR - SS 84**

Publication Type:  
JOURNAL ARTICLE  
by Race, Kane

HIV AUSTRALIA Australian Federation of AIDS Organisations

Volume: 6 Issue: 3 Day: Month: Year: 2008 Page numbers: pp 21-23

**Subjects:**

1. GAY MEN-RISK BEHAVIOUR
2. ANAL SEX
3. PREVENTION AND CONTROL(AUST)

**Abstract:**

*Discusses risk reduction strategies engaged in by gay men and the ways these are understood and utilised in a public health context in Australia and the United States. The author argues for the value of community attached research in understanding gay men's sexual behaviour and developing effective health promotion campaigns.*

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|-------------------------------|
| <b>SCIENCE &amp; RESEARCH</b> |
|-------------------------------|

**6575**

**"HIV non-progressor status established soon after infection"**

**Location:**

**AA VERTICAL FILE - SCIENCE & RESEARCH - SR 46**

Publication Type:  
ARTICLE (ONLINE)  
by Carter, Michael  
AIDSMAP

Volume: Issue: Day: 12th Month: January Year: 2008 Page numbers: Also available online at <http://www.aidsmap.com/en/news/55AF6B23-567D-4E30-B811-E5F0BF4508DF.asp>

**Subjects:**

1. HIV PROGRESSION

**Abstract:**

*HIV-positive patients who maintain a CD4 cell count above 500 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> for at least eight*

years after their HIV diagnosis have very low levels of HIV DNA soon after their infection with HIV and subsequently have very slow increases in this marker, French investigators report in the January 1st edition of the *Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes*. The investigators therefore believe that "early prognostic factors" are associated with long-term non-progression of HIV.

## SUPERINFECTION

6597

### "Unprotected sex between long-term partners with HIV: no evidence for superinfection"

**Location:**

**AA VERTICAL FILE - SUPERINFECTION - SUP 9**

Publication Type:

ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Alcorn, Keith

AIDSMAP

Volume: Issue: Day: 19th Month: January Year: 2009 Page numbers:

**Subjects:**

1. SUPERINFECTION

**Abstract:**

*A study of long-term HIV-positive partners who do not use condoms when they have sex with each other has found no evidence of HIV superinfection, and instead a clear relationship between long-term frequent exposure to their partner's virus and a strong immune response to that virus, suggesting that repeated exposures eventually build immunity against superinfection.*

## TRANSMISSION

6577

### "Using phylogenetic analysis and contact tracing to identify HIV transmitters possible, but legally problematic"

**Location:**

**AA VERTICAL FILE - TRANSMISSION - TRM 47**

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Bernard, Edwin J

AIDSMAP

Volume: Issue: Day: 23rd Month: January Year: 2009 Page numbers: Also available online at <http://www.aidsmap.com/en/news/6AE57FD9-D0D4-4EB4-8831-54D080D829C4.asp>

**Subjects:**

1. TRANSMISSION 2. CONTACT TRACING 3. LEGAL ASPECTS

**Abstract:**

*Identifying diagnosed and undiagnosed individuals within sexual networks through a combination of contact tracing and phylogenetic analysis may result in improved public health outcomes as long as there are no legal repercussions in doing so, according to a Californian study performed amongst acutely infected gay men published in the January 14th issue of the journal, AIDS.*

*A second phylogenetic analysis study, using pan-European data and published in February's *Journal of Infectious Diseases*, suggests that it may be chronic infection, rather than primary infection, that drives HIV transmission within such sexual networks.*

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6593

**"Oral sex risk very low, but not zero, concludes systematic review"**

**Location:**

**AA VERTICAL FILE - TRANSMISSION - TRM 48**

Publication Type:  
ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Pebody, Roger  
AIDSMAP

Volume: Issue: Day: 16th Month: December Year: 2008 Page numbers:

**Subjects:**

1. ORAL SEX 2. HIV TRANSMISSION

**Abstract:**

*The risk of HIV transmission during oral sex is very low, but not zero, conclude researchers from Imperial College and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine in the December 2008 issue of the International Journal of Epidemiology. The researchers attempted to identify all the relevant observational studies on the topic, but found that, given the lack of data, it would be inappropriate to make summary estimates for the transmission risk through oral sex.*

**TRAVEL**

6602

**"The impact of HIV-related restrictions on entry, stay and residence : and annotated bibliography"**

**Location:**

**AA VERTICAL FILE - TRAVEL - TR 6**

Publication Type:  
REPORT

by United Nations International Task Team on HIV-related TRavel Restrictions

Volume: Issue: Day: Month: December Year: 2008 Page numbers: pp 1-31

**Subjects:**

1. HIV POSITIVE PEOPLE 2. TRAVEL

**Abstract:**

*An annotated bibliography based on a desk review of research, reports and other available materials concerning the impact of HIV-related restrictions. Includes studies that focus specifically on the impacts of HIV-related restrictions on entry, stay and residence.*

**TREATMENTS**

6600

**"Adherence to HAART: processes explaining adherence behavior in acceptors and non-acceptors"**

**Location:**

**AA VERTICAL FILE - TREATMENTS - TRE 147**

Publication Type:  
JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Vervoort , Sigrid C J M et al  
AIDS CARE

Volume: Issue: Day: Month: March Year: 2009 Page numbers: pp 1-8 Published online ahead of print publication.

**Subjects:**

1. HAART 2. COMPLIANCE

**Abstract:**

*In order to explore and clarify the underlying processes which lead to (non)-adherence behavior in patients treated with highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART), a qualitative study was conducted. Thirty-seven in-depth interviews were held with 30 Caucasian HIV-positive patients. Additional data were collected by diaries kept by some participants. The analysis took place in a cyclic process; selection of themes was alternated with input of new material. Adherence to HAART is mainly influenced by the experience of being HIV positive. Acceptance or non-acceptance of HIV leads to one of two basic stances toward adherence: "being determined to be adherent" or "medication is subordinate to other priorities in life". This stance determines the commitment to therapy and influences how patients cope with adherence. Patients who are determined to be adherent find solutions to adherence problems. Patients who are not determined to be adherent solve problems only if the solution does not compromise important aspects of their lives. Insight is provided into the manner in which prevalent themes; "start of HAART", "attitude toward medication", "HAART in daily life", "contextual factors", "health and HAART" and "being informed", influence adherence behavior. Before starting HAART the focus should be on helping the patient to accept HIV as a part of life. The findings need to be taken into account in adherence-promoting interventions.*

**VACCINES**

6598

**"Canvassing CROI"****Location:**

**AA VERTICAL FILE - VACCINES - VAC 23**

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Kresge, Kristen Jill ; McEnery, Regina

IAVI REPORT

Volume: 13 Issue: 1 Day: Month: Year: 2009 Page numbers:

**Subjects:**

1. VACCINES 2. CONFERENCES

**Abstract:**

*The successes of ARV therapy and promising results with new HIV prevention strategies stoke excitement at the recent Conference on Retroviruses and Opportunistic Infections (CROI).*

**WOMEN**

6582

**"HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes among West African immigrant women in Western Australia"****Location:**

**AA VERTICAL FILE - WOMEN - WOM 82**

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Drummond, Peter D ; Mizan, Ayse ; Wright, Bernadette

SEXUAL HEALTH

Volume: 5 Issue: 3 Day: Month: September Year: 2008 Page numbers: pp 251-259

**Subjects:**

1. HIV 2. WOMEN-EDUCATION(AUST) 3. ETHNIC GROUPS(AUST)

**Abstract:**

*BACKGROUND: Most women who live in sub-Saharan countries have heard of HIV/AIDS, but there is still widespread misunderstanding about how HIV is spread, the consequences of infection, and how to protect against infection. The aim of the present study was to investigate knowledge about HIV and attitudes towards condom use in West African refugees who had settled in Perth, Western Australia, within the past 5 years. METHODS: Knowledge about transmission of HIV, myths about how HIV is spread, incorrect beliefs about protective factors, the effectiveness of condoms in protecting against sexually transmissible infections, and attitudes towards condom use were investigated by survey in 51 West African women, and in 100 Australian women for comparison. Where possible, each West African woman was matched for age and level of education with an Australian woman. RESULTS: Knowledge of HIV was poorest in the least educated West African women, but many of the more highly educated women also had misconceptions about how HIV is spread, how to protect against HIV, and the effectiveness of condoms in protecting against HIV. Moreover, most West African women held negative attitudes towards condom use. Within the Australian sample, HIV knowledge was greatest in women with tertiary qualifications, and was greater in younger than older women; in addition, attitudes towards condom use differed across the age span. CONCLUSIONS: The findings in the present study suggest that educational programs that focus on knowledge about HIV should be tailored to meet the needs and cultural sensitivities of newly emerging immigrant communities, and should target particular demographic groups within the Australian population.*



