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**Journal Articles
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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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November 2007 HIV/AIDS Journal Articles Index

ABORIGINAL PEOPLE

6386

"Everything is okay': The influence of neoliberal discourse on the reported experiences of Aboriginal people in Western Australia who are HIV-positive"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - ABORIGINAL PEOPLE - AP 10

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Newman, C E et al

Volume: 9 Issue: 6 Day: Month: November - December Year: 2007 Page numbers: pp 571-584

Subjects:

1. ABORIGINAL PEOPLE WITH HIV
2. HEALTH CARE
3. PHILOSOPHICAL ASPECTS
4. CULTURAL ASPECTS

Abstract:

While Australian Aboriginal conceptions of health have been described as holistic and collective, contemporary approaches to health services and health research are often premised on the rational, reflexive subject of neoliberal discourse. This paper considers how neoliberal conceptions of health and subjectivity arose and were negotiated in the context of a qualitative research project on Aboriginal experiences of HIV in Western Australia. Questions about 'coping', 'future' and 'life changes' stood out in the interview transcripts as examples of neoliberal discourse. This paper explores the reflexive, contextual and deflective responses to these questions and suggests they demonstrate how neoliberal discourse can produce the impression that 'everything is okay' despite the difficult social and economic conditions of everyday life experienced by many Aboriginal people. Aboriginal people with a chronic and serious infectious disease such as HIV may utilise the language of self-management and responsibility when talking about HIV with a non-Aboriginal researcher for pragmatic and utilitarian reasons. In this way, the responses of the Aboriginal participants in this study provide

CHILDREN

6379

"Is serological testing for HIV at 18 months of age in children born to HIV-infected mothers still reliable?"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - CHILDREN - CHI 28

Publication Type:

ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Egwang, T

AIDSMAP

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

Subjects:

1. CHILDREN
2. CHILDREN WITH HIV
3. SEROCONVERSION
4. TESTING

Abstract:

The age of seroreversion, at which maternal antibodies disappear and there is reversion to an HIV-negative status, in HIV-free children born to HIV-1-infected Malawian women increased between 1989 and 2003, according to the findings of a study published in the November 1st edition of the Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes. In light of these findings,

the investigators believe that the current policy of HIV serological testing in children of HIV-infected mothers need to be urgently revised.

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

6395

"Evolution of Antiretroviral Drug Costs in Brazil in the Context of Free and Universal Access to AIDS Treatment"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE -DEVELOPING COUNTRIES - DC 21

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Nunn, Amy S et al

PLOS MEDICINE

Volume: 4 Issue: 11 Day: Month: November Year: 2007 Page numbers: e305

Subjects:

1. DEVELOPING COUNTRIES 2. TREATMENTS 3. ECONOMIC ISSUES

Abstract:

Little is known about the long-term drug costs associated with treating AIDS in developing countries. Brazil's AIDS treatment program has been cited widely as the developing world's largest and most successful AIDS treatment program. The program guarantees free access to highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) for all people living with HIV/AIDS in need of treatment. Brazil produces non-patented generic antiretroviral drugs (ARVs), procures many patented ARVs with negotiated price reductions, and recently issued a compulsory license to import one patented ARV. In this study, we investigate the drivers of recent ARV cost trends in Brazil through analysis of drug-specific prices and expenditures between 2001 and 2005.

6396

"Squaring the Circle: AIDS, Poverty, and Human Development"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - DEVELOPING COUNTRIES - DC 22

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Piot, Peter ; Greener, Robert ; Russell, Sarah

PLOS MEDICINE

Volume: 4 Issue: 10 Day: Month: October Year: 2007 Page numbers: e314

Subjects:

1. DEVELOPING COUNTRIES 2. GLOBAL EPIDEMIC 3. POVERTY

Abstract:

It is often asserted that AIDS is at the core of a "vicious circle", whereby the impacts of AIDS increase poverty and social deprivation, while poverty and social deprivation increase vulnerability to HIV infection. In examining this view, it is important to distinguish between what might be called the "downstream" effects of AIDS on poverty, and the "upstream" effects of poverty upon the risk of acquiring HIV.

DRUGS (RECREATIONAL)

6405

"Prohibiting human nature"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - DRUGS (RECREATIONAL) - DR 55

Publication Type:

NEWSLETTER

by Wodak, Alex

THE HEP C REVIEW

Volume: Issue: 57 Day: Month: June Year: 2007 Page numbers: pp 28-29

Subjects:

1. DRUG USE 2. DRUG USERS 3. LEGAL ASPECTS(AUST) 4. POLICY 5. POLITICAL ASPECTS(AUST)

Abstract:

Criticism of harm reduction and drug law reform may be clever politics in the short term, but the war against drugs has been an expensive way of making a bad problem worse, said Dr Alex Wodak in his submission to a Federal government inquiry into the impact of illicit drugs on Australian families.

GAY MEN

6401

"Risk reduction' strategies don't always prevent HIV infection for gay men"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - GAY MEN - GM 35

Publication Type:

ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Carter, Michael

AIDSMAP

Volume: Issue: Day: 27 Month: September Year: 2007 Page numbers:

Subjects:

1. GAY MEN(AUST) 2. MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN 3. RISK BEHAVIOUR 4. RISK ASSESSMENT

Abstract:

Over a third of gay men with recent HIV infection due to unprotected anal sex contracted the virus after employing a "risk reduction" strategy, according to an Australian study published in the October 1st edition of the Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes.

Some of the methods of perceived risk reduction mentioned by the men were serosorting, insertive unprotected anal sex, and receptive unprotected anal sex with an HIV-positive partner who reported an undetectable viral load. The investigators believe that their study shows that risk reduction is not a substitute for consistent condom use.

GLOBAL EPIDEMIC

6398

"MAC AIDS Fund Survey of People in Nine Countries Finds Misconceptions, Stigma"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - GLOBAL EPIDEMIC - GE 29

Publication Type:

ARTICLE (ONLINE)

KAISER DAILY HIV/AIDS REPORT

Volume: Issue: Day: 15 Month: November Year: 2007 Page numbers:

Subjects:

1. PUBLIC ATTITUDES 2. HIV POSITIVE PEOPLE-STIGMATIZATION

Abstract:

A survey released on Tuesday by MAC AIDS Fund of people in Brazil, China, France, India, Mexico, Russia, South Africa, the United Kingdom and the U.S. found misconceptions about

the availability of a cure for HIV/AIDS and the consequences of the disease, as well as signs of stigma against HIV-positive people, Reuters Health reports. Nearly 50% of respondents in the nine countries said they would be uncomfortable walking next to an HIV-positive person, 52% do not want to live in the same house as an HIV-positive person and 79% do not want to date someone living with HIV/AIDS.

HEALTH & FINANCIAL ISSUES

6406

"Cardiovascular disease and HIV"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - HEALTH & FINANCIAL ISSUES - HF 40

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Havlik, Richard

GMHC TREATMENT ISSUES

Volume: 21 Issue: 2 Day: Month: April - June Year: 2007 Page numbers: pp 5-7

Subjects:

1. HIV POSITIVE PEOPLE 2. CARDIOVASCULAR DISORDERS 3. HIV POSITIVE PEOPLE-HEALTH CARE NEEDS 4. HIV POSITIVE PEOPLE-SELF CARE

Abstract:

In the past 10 years, mortality and complication rates for HIV/AIDS have fallen because of the use of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART). This experience is a remarkable success story. As a result, many now consider living with HIV a chronic disease. The average age of living HIV/AIDS patients is increasing. This increasing age in HIV patients will raise the risk of cardiovascular disease, which increases with age.

HEPATITIS

6377

"EACS: Studies underline the need for better hepatitis C treatment"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - HEPATITIS - HEP 27

Publication Type:

ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Cairns, G

AIDSMAP

Volume: Issue: Day: 2nd Month: November Year: 2007 Page numbers:

Subjects:

1. HEPATITIS C 2. TREATMENTS 3. LIVER

Abstract:

A French study presented at the Eleventh European AIDS Conference drew a stark contrast between HIV/hepatitis C (HCV)-coinfected patients for whom hepatitis treatment works and those it doesn't, and indicates that we should be offering treatment before significant liver damage has occurred – not because of it. And a Spanish study, which found a dismal prognosis for the HIV/HCV-coinfected with decompensated (end-stage) liver disease, reminds us why treatment (and better treatment) is needed.

HETEROSEXUALS

6384

"From closet to heterotopia: A conceptual exploration of disclosure and 'passing' among heterosexuals living with HIV"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - HETEROSEXUALS - HET 8

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Persson, A; Richards, W

CULTURE, HEALTH & SEXUALITY

Volume: 10 Issue: 1 Day: Month: January Year: 2008 Page numbers: pp 73-86

Subjects:

1. HIV POSITIVE PEOPLE(AUST) 2. HETEROSEXUALS 3. DISCLOSURE OF HIV POSITIVE STATUS 4. HIV POSITIVE PEOPLE-STIGMATIZATION

Abstract:

This paper explores how experiences of disclosure and passing among heterosexuals living with HIV in Australia can be meaningfully conceptualised beyond therapeutic discourses and habitual metaphors. It engages in a dialogue between qualitative research material, HIV disclosure literature and theory. It is first argued that an emphasis on the therapeutic value of disclosure in much of the literature obscures the complexities of HIV stigma as socially produced and lived. Next, the paper considers the concepts of 'the closet' and 'coming out', which have become short-hand for a range of social stigmas. Although parallels are found between the productive effects of the closet and the research material, the idea of 'coming out' fails to capture the cultural context of HIV in Australian heterosexual society. This raises questions about the contemporary tendency to invoke the closet as a presumed universal metaphor. Foucault's idea of heterotopia is proposed as an alternative way of conceptualising the lived worlds of disclosure and passing in this research study, with the hope of opening out future discussion and theorising.

INTERNET

6388

"Exploring the Internet's role in sexual compulsivity and out of control sexual thoughts/behaviour: A qualitative study of gay and bisexual men in New York City"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - INTERNET - IT 25

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Grov, C

CULTURE, HEALTH & SEXUALITY

Volume: Issue: iFirst Article Day: Month: November Year: 2007 Page numbers: pp 1-18

Subjects:

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

Abstract:

Abstract

Sexual compulsivity and the Internet have been investigated separately among gay and bisexual men for their connection to sexual risk behaviour, yet little research has addressed the intersection. This analysis explored qualitative interview data from 111 gay and bisexual men experiencing out of control sexual thoughts and/or behaviours, about the role of the Internet in their lives. For some it facilitated their problematic sexual thoughts and behaviours and, to some extent, was a distraction from important facets of their lives. Equally, men identified strategies to limit their Internet use and reduce these negative consequences. For some, the Internet was attributed to being less discriminating about partners. In contrast, other men compared the Internet to other venues for meeting sex partners (e.g. bars) and described the Internet as a medium for reducing physical (cruising online versus cruising a dark alley) and sexual (multiple partners at bathhouses versus cyber-sex only) risk. Clinically,

service providers should conduct more thorough assessments regarding the role of the Internet in the lives of patients who experience sexual compulsivity, as many individual differences exist, and there may be positive benefits that stem from Internet use.

6394

"Internet use among low-income persons recently diagnosed with HIV infection"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - INTERNET - IT 26

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Mayben, J K ; Giordana, T P

AIDS CARE

Volume: 19 Issue: 9 Day: Month: October Year: 2007 Page numbers: pp 1182-1187

Subjects:

1. INTERNET 2. HIV POSITIVE PEOPLE-INFORMATION NEEDS 3. ECONOMIC ISSUES

Abstract:

Patients are increasingly using the Internet to obtain health-related information, communicate with providers and access research. Use of the Internet to obtain health-related information by low-income patients recently diagnosed with HIV infection has not been examined. In 2005, we surveyed 126 low-income patients diagnosed with HIV infection within the last three years. Eighty-five percent of the patients were <50 years old, 63% were male, 68% were minority race, 27% were Hispanic and 61% acquired HIV through heterosexual intercourse. Twenty-eight percent never completed high school and 74% earned <\$15,000 in 2004. While 89% indicated they would like to use the Internet to access information about HIV, 52% had ever used the Internet, 28% had ever used it to obtain health-related information and only 18% had done so at least monthly for the last six months. Two-thirds of the population studied would need instruction on how to use the Internet. In multivariable regression, 2004 income \$15,000 predicted monthly Internet use to obtain health-related information. Older age, heterosexual intercourse as HIV risk factor and inadequate health literacy were independent predictors of needing instruction. The low-income population with HIV infection lags behind the general population in Internet access and may not benefit from Internet-dependent advances in health communication, including HIV-related interventions.

LEGAL ISSUES

6402

"HIV and the law"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - LEGAL ISSUES - LI 23

Publication Type:

NEWSLETTER

by McGrath, Phillip

TALKABOUT PLWHA NSW

Volume: Issue: 153 Day: Month: October - November Year: 2007 Page numbers: pp 22

Subjects:

1. DISCLOSURE OF HIV POSITIVE STATUS 2. TRANSMISSION 3. LEGAL ASPECTS(AUST)
4. LEGISLATION(AUST)

Abstract:

Changes have recently been made to the NSW Crimes Act, which relate to the intentional or reckless transmission of HIV. It is important that all people with HIV have a full understanding of the legal situation in NSW and what that means for them and their sexual partners.

POST EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS

6390

"Non-occupational post exposure prophylaxis as a biobehavioral HIV-prevention intervention"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - POST EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS - PEP 24

Publication Type:

by Shoptaw, S et al

AIDS CARE

Volume: Issue: Day: 24 Month: November Year: 2007 Page numbers:

Subjects:

1. POST EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS 2. MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN 3. RESEARCH

Abstract:

This project evaluated the feasibility and safety of a community-planned and financed program of non-occupational post exposure prophylaxis (nPEP) for 100 individuals. Individuals seeking nPEP within 72 hours of a potential HIV exposure were provided 28-day treatment using twice-daily lamivudine and zidovudine. Participants received a physical examination, HIV test and medications and were scheduled for follow-up counseling and data visits to 26-weeks. Results showed participants were highly educated (mean=14.7 years), gay identified (63%), males (95%) who experienced an atypical, high-risk sexual event. Two participants tested HIV-positive at intake, who were previously unaware of their HIV status. The strongest demand (31% of cases) was on Mondays. The index event for the majority of cases (58%) involved unprotected anal sex, with 18% reporting condom failures. Only 15% tested positive for illicit drugs at initial visit. Of those dispensed the full 28 days of medication (n=84), 63 successfully completed the treatment course (75%). Retention dropped rapidly after the initial study visit, with only 49% completing a 26-week follow-up visit. No incident seroconversions were observed. That 75% of participants completed a full course of nPEP adds to the emerging evidence regarding nPEP feasibility. This project demonstrates the need for further research in the implementation of nPEP as a biobehavioral strategy for high-risk groups within a comprehensive HIV-prevention plan.

6403

"'Well, you can do something about it, there's PEP' - HIV-positive gay men have role in telling partners about PEP"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - POST EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS - PEP 25

Publication Type:

ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Carter, Michael

AIDSMAP

Volume: Issue: Day: 5 Month: November Year: 2007 Page numbers:

Subjects:

1. POST EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS 2. HIV POSITIVE PEOPLE 3. DISCLOSURE OF HIV POSITIVE STATUS

Abstract:

HIV-positive individuals need to know of the existence of post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP), an investigator from the UK writes in an article published in the online edition of Sexually Transmitted Infections.

Dr Catherine Dodds of Sigma Research, University of Portsmouth found that many gay men

who sought PEP after unprotected sex did so after their sexual partner disclosed their HIV-positive status before or after a risky sexual encounter.

PRISONS

6404

"Talking prison needle and syringe exchange"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - PRISONS - PRI 21

Publication Type:

NEWSLETTER

by Loveday, Stuart

THE HEP C REVIEW

Volume: Issue: 57 Day: Month: June Year: 2007 Page numbers: pp 26-27

Subjects:

1. PRISONS(AUST) 2. NEEDLE EXCHANGE 3. HEPATITIS C

Abstract:

Discusses the need for needle and syringe exchange in Australian prisons to combat high levels of Hepatitis C transmission. Provides a brief summary of the 70 prison needle exchange programs operating in Europe.

SEX WORKERS

6385

"The limits of behaviour change theory: Condom use and contexts of HIV risk in the Kolkata sex industry"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - SEX WORKERS - SW 33

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Evans, C : Lambert, H

CULTURE, HEALTH & SEXUALITY,

Volume: 10 Issue: 1 Day: Month: January Year: 2008 Page numbers: pp 21-47

Subjects:

1. SEX WORKERS 2. CONDOMS 3. INDIA

Abstract:

This paper uses ethnographic data from a sex workers' HIV project in India to consider the appropriateness of individual, social/group and structural theories of health behaviour when applied to HIV-prevention initiatives. Existing theories are critiqued for their modernist representation of behaviour as determined by individual rational decision-making processes or by external structural forces, with inadequate recognition being given to the roles that human agency, subjective meaning and local context play in everyday actions. Analysis of sex workers' accounts of their sexual practices suggests that existing theories of health behaviour can only partially account for sexual behaviour change retrospectively and that they have limited predictive value with respect to the outcomes of individual sexual encounters. Our data show that these outcomes were, in fact, highly context dependent, while possibilities for action were ultimately strongly constrained by structural forces. Findings suggest that interventions need to adopt an integrated, structurally-oriented approach for promoting safer sexual practices in sex work settings. Recognising that no one model of health behaviour is likely to be adequate in explaining or predicting behaviour change encourages responsiveness to local people's agency, recognises the different (health- and non-health-related) registers of

risk with which people operate and encourages flexibility according to local contingencies and contexts.

6387

"The lives of female sex workers in Vietnam: Findings from a qualitative study"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - SEX WORKERS - SW 34

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Ngo, A D

CULTURE, HEALTH & SEXUALITY

Volume: 9 Issue: 6 Day: Month: November - December Year: 2007 Page numbers: pp 555-570

Subjects:

1. SEX WORKERS
2. RISK BEHAVIOUR
3. ECONOMIC ISSUES
4. SOCIAL ASPECTS
5. INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS
6. VIETNAM

Abstract:

To facilitate better understanding of the environment and power structures in which sex work in Vietnam takes place, this study examined the sex workers' social and economic lives, their working environment, social relationships and presentation of self in everyday social contacts and interactions. Thirty in-depth interviews and 14 focus groups were conducted with street-based and venue-based sex workers in the cities of Da Nang and Hanoi. Results show that sex workers live and work within a complex system involving multiple relationships. In any of these relations, women have limited power to protect their personal security and secure payment for services rendered. Economic hardship is a major problem facing street-level sex workers and contributes to unsafe sexual practices. Venue-based sex workers worry less about economic hardships as such, but frequently incur gambling debts. Women also reported incidents of abuse and experiences of social stigma. Although many women exhibited a strong desire to leave sex work, they found themselves trapped in the sex industry by the lack of alternative employment options. This study provides evidence that socio-psychological factors must be addressed along with risky behaviours to promote women's well-being and social integration.

STATISTICS

6397

"UNAIDS/WHO Lower Global HIV/AIDS Estimates"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - STATISTICS - STA 10

Publication Type:

ARTICLE (ONLINE)

KAISER DAILY HIV/AIDS REPORT

Volume: Issue: Day: 20 Month: November Year: 2007 Page numbers:

Subjects:

1. GLOBAL EPIDEMIC
2. EPIDEMIOLOGY

Abstract:

UNAIDS and World Health Organization have lowered their estimates of how many people are living with HIV/AIDS worldwide, Reuters/New York Times reports. According to the report, which is scheduled for release this week, about 33 million people worldwide are living with HIV/AIDS, compared with an estimate of nearly 40 million in 2006. The U.N. bodies said that better methods of data collection and increased data availability from countries show that HIV/AIDS is not quite as widespread as previously thought (Reuters/New York Times, 11/20).

The report also found that about 2.5 million people will become newly infected with HIV this year, a 40% decrease from last year's estimate primarily because of methodological changes used to derive these estimates but also to more recent reductions in incidence, the Los Angeles Times reports (Chong/Maugh, Los Angeles Times, 11/20). New cases peaked in the late 1990s and have been declining since 2001 -- when it is estimated that about 2.2 million people in sub-Saharan Africa contracted HIV, compared with an estimated 1.7 million in the region this year -- the report says.

SUPERINFECTION

6399

"High Rate of HIV Superinfection Found in Kenyan Sex Workers"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - SUPERINFECTION - SUP 7

Publication Type:

ARTICLE (ONLINE)

POZ

Volume: Issue: Day: 16 Month: November Year: 2007 Page numbers: The study referred to in this item is also included in this issue of CAS

Subjects:

1. SUPERINFECTION 2. VACCINES 3. SEX WORKERS

Abstract:

HIV superinfection -when a person is reinfected with a second strain of HIV—has been found in a cluster of female Kenyan sex workers, according to a newly published study in the online journal PLoS ONE. The new report debunks previous theories that reinfection can only occur within the first few months following an initial infection and also raises questions about the potential efficacy of preventive HIV vaccines.

6400

"Chronic HIV-1 Infection Frequently Fails to Protect against Superinfection"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - SUPERINFECTION - SUP 8

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Piantadosi, Ann et al

PLOS PATHOGENS

Volume: 3 Issue: 11 Day: Month: November Year: 2007 Page numbers: e177

Subjects:

1. SUPERINFECTION 2. VACCINES 3. SEX WORKERS

Abstract:

Reports of HIV-1 superinfection (re-infection) have demonstrated that the immune response generated against one strain of HIV-1 does not always protect against other strains. However, studies to determine the incidence of HIV-1 superinfection have yielded conflicting results. Furthermore, few studies have attempted to identify superinfection cases occurring more than a year after initial infection, a time when HIV-1-specific immune responses would be most likely to have developed. We screened a cohort of high-risk Kenyan women for HIV-1 superinfection by comparing partial gag and envelope sequences over a 5-y period beginning at primary infection. Among 36 individuals, we detected seven cases of superinfection, including cases in which both viruses belonged to the same HIV-1 subtype, subtype A. In five of these cases, the superinfecting strain was detected in only one of the two genome regions examined, suggesting that recombination frequently occurs following HIV-1 superinfection. In addition, we found that superinfection occurred throughout the

course of the first infection: during acute infection in two cases, between 1–2 y after infection in three cases, and as late as 5 y after infection in two cases. Our results indicate that superinfection commonly occurs after the immune response against the initial infection has had time to develop and mature. Implications from HIV-1 superinfection cases, in which natural re-exposure leads to re-infection, will need to be considered in developing strategies for eliciting protective immunity to HIV-1.

TREATMENTS

6378

"EACS: Kaletra monotherapy may need excellent adherence to work"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - TREATMENTS - TRE 119

Publication Type:

ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Cairns, G

AIDSMAP

Volume: Issue: Day: 31st Month: October Year: 2007 Page numbers:

Subjects:

1. TREATMENTS 2. ANTIRETROVIRAL TREATMENTS 3. COMPLIANCE

Abstract:

Two studies of using lopinavir/ritonavir (Kaletra) in a one-drug-only anti-HIV regimen (monotherapy) have both found that the success of this strategy depends on excellent adherence. In both cases, poor adherence was the biggest single risk factor associated with monotherapy failure.

6381

"EACS: One in five UK patients remains on failing therapy for over a year"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - TREATMENTS - TRE 121

Publication Type:

ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Cairns, G

AIDSMAP

Volume: Issue: Day: 29th Month: October Year: 2007 Page numbers:

Subjects:

1. ANTIRETROVIRAL TREATMENTS 2. HAART 3. VIRAL LOAD 4. GUIDELINES

Abstract:

An analysis of a large cohort of UK patients found that one in five patients remains on a failing regimen for more than a year, and one in ten for more than two years, the eleventh European AIDS Conference (EACS) was told last week. The average gap between failing therapy and change of drug regimen was 4.8 months.

6391

"Development and psychometric validation of the HIV Treatment Knowledge Scale"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - TREATMENTS - TRE 122

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Balfour, L et al
AIDS CARE

Volume: 19 Issue: 9 Day: Month: October Year: 2007 Page numbers: pp 1141-1148

Subjects:

1. TREATMENTS 2. HIV POSITIVE PEOPLE-INFORMATION NEEDS 3. HIV POSITIVE PEOPLE-HEALTH CARE NEEDS 4. COMPLIANCE

Abstract:

Accurate treatment knowledge is required for patients to successfully manage complex medical conditions. Existing HIV knowledge scales focus on disease transmission and risk factors. This is the first study to develop and validate a scale to measure HIV treatment knowledge about complex treatment issues such as adherence, side-effects and drug resistance. A total of 346 participants were recruited into this cross-sectional study. Participants included HIV-positive patients (n=130), HIV-hepatitis C co-infected patients (n=22), hepatitis C patients, (n=78), community healthcare providers (n=35) and college students (n=81). Participants completed the proposed HIV Treatment Knowledge Scale and a validated measure of general knowledge about HIV transmission and risk factors. Two-week test-retest data were collected. Results demonstrated that the HIV Treatment Knowledge Scale was significantly correlated with general HIV knowledge across all samples. Among HIV-positive patients, the HIV Treatment Knowledge Scale was positively associated with time since HIV diagnosis. HAART-experienced patients had significantly higher treatment knowledge than HAART-naïve patients. HIV-positive patients scored significantly higher than hepatitis C patients and college students on HIV treatment knowledge. Test-retest reliability (r=0.83) and internal consistency (reliability coefficient=0.90) were both satisfactory. The HIV Treatment Knowledge Scale is a novel, easy-to-administer measure demonstrating high levels of validity and reliability. It has important applications as a clinical teaching tool with patients and healthcare workers and it could be used as an outcome indicator in HIV educational intervention studies.

6408

"Anti-herpes therapy reduces genital and plasma HIV viral load in MSM not taking HIV therapy"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - TREATMENTS - TRE 123

Publication Type:
ARTICLE (ONLINE)
by Carter, Michael
AIDS MAP

Volume: Issue: Day: 13 Month: November Year: 2007 Page numbers:

Subjects:

1. TREATMENTS 2. HERPES 3. VIRAL LOAD 4. CLINICAL TRIALS

Abstract:

Daily treatment with the anti-herpes drug valaciclovir significantly reduced HIV viral load in both the blood and genital secretions of HIV/herpes simplex virus-2-infected men who have sex with men (MSM), according to a study conducted in Lima, Peru and published in the November 15th edition of the Journal of Infectious Diseases. The reduction in HIV viral load in the blood achieved with anti-herpes therapy was similar to that seen with antiretroviral monotherapy, but without monotherapy's risk of anti-HIV drug resistance.

6380

"Kaletra monotherapy can reduce levels of HIV in the brain"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - TREATMENTS - TRE 120

Publication Type:
ARTICLE (ONLINE)
by McLay, David
AIDSMAP

Volume: Issue: Day: 7th Month: November Year: 2007 Page numbers:

Subjects:

1. ANTIRETROVIRAL TREATMENTS 2. HIV-RELATED CONDITIONS 3. NEUROLOGICAL ASPECTS

Abstract:

For the first time a single anti-HIV medication, ritonavir-boosted lopinavir (Kaletra), has been shown to bring down levels of HIV in the cerebrospinal fluid. The authors of the report, published in the online edition of Clinical Infectious Diseases, assert that the medication may be of particular help to patients with HIV-associated neurologic disorders.

VACCINES

6392

"What should South African HIV vaccine trials do about social harms?"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - VACCINES - VAC 19

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Milford, C ; Barsdorf, N ; Kafaar, Z

AIDS CARE

Volume: 19 Issue: 9 Day: Month: October Year: 2007 Page numbers: pp 1110-1117

Subjects:

1. VACCINES 2. CLINICAL TRIALS 3. SOCIAL ASPECTS

Abstract:

Phase I and II HIV vaccine trials are currently underway in South Africa. Sites are being prepared for Phase III vaccine trials. Participants in these trials risk exposure to 'social harms' that may impact on participant enrolment and retention and threaten their welfare. Potential social harms should be prevented, minimised and/or addressed. This paper examines the literature on potential social harms in HIV vaccine trials. It outlines the type and severity and frequency of potential social harms and ways these have been monitored in settings in the developed world and Thailand. We argue that many of these social harms are likely to manifest in South African trials, however, it is also likely social harms may manifest differently in our setting, such as domestic violence. Therefore careful formative research is required to identify what constitutes a social harm in our setting. Measures should be carefully tailored to record such events and methods established to prevent or address these.

6407

"Merck HIV vaccine fails, trials halted"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - VACCINES - VAC 20

Publication Type:

ARTICLE (ONLINE)

by Alcorn, Keith

AIDSMAP

Volume: Issue: Day: 27 Month: September Year: 2007 Page numbers:

Subjects:

1. VACCINES 2. CLINICAL TRIALS

Abstract:

Trials of the most promising HIV vaccine to date have been halted following news that the vaccine did not protect against HIV infection, according to a press release issued on Friday by developer Merck. Vaccination in a phase II clinical trial of Merck & Co., Inc.'s investigational HIV vaccine (V520) is being discontinued because the vaccine was not effective. The announcement was made today by the co-sponsors of this clinical trial, Merck & Co., Inc., and the HIV Vaccine Trials Network (HVTN), which is funded by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID), part of the US National Institutes of Health.

The trial, called STEP, was an international phase II "test of concept" trial in uninfected volunteers at high risk for acquiring HIV infection. The independent Data Safety Monitoring Board (DSMB) for STEP reviewed safety data and results of an interim efficacy analysis of the study, and recommended that vaccination be discontinued because the STEP trial will not meet its efficacy endpoints.

WOMEN

6383

"Marriage is not a safe place: Heterosexual marriage and HIV-related vulnerability in Indonesia"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - WOMEN - WOM 67

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Jacobowski, N

CULTURE, HEALTH & SEXUALITY

Volume: 10 Issue: 1 Day: Month: January Year: 2008 Page numbers: pp 87-97

Subjects:

1. WOMEN 2. GENDER ROLES 3. HETEROSEXUAL TRANSMISSION 4. INDONESIA

Abstract:

This paper examines the link between heterosexual marriage and women's vulnerability to HIV in Indonesia. In this country, gender relations are currently dominated by traditional beliefs and practices and by religious morality. Data for the current study were collected by means of documentary analysis and archival research as well as by means of expert informant interviews. Findings suggest that traditional practices such as polygamy, early marriage and contract marriage (mut'a) play an important role in enhancing women's likelihood of acquiring HIV within the Indonesian context.

6393

"Feelings related to motherhood among women living with HIV in Brazil: a qualitative study"

Location:

AA VERTICAL FILE - WOMEN - WOM 68

Publication Type:

JOURNAL ARTICLE

by Hebling, E M ; Hardy, E

AIDS CARE

Volume: 19 Issue: 9 Day: Month: October Year: 2007 Page numbers:

Subjects:

1. WOMEN WITH HIV 2. MOTHERS 3. HIV POSITIVE PEOPLE-FAMILY 4. HIV POSITIVE PEOPLE-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS

Abstract:

A qualitative study was carried out with 12 HIV-positive women to describe their feelings

about motherhood, to learn whether they make plans for the care of their children, and to identify mechanisms of defence they use to face their seropositivity. Motherhood was seen as an essential attribute of women and a reason of living. Breastfeeding was considered a fundamental component of the maternal role. Some women made provisions with their family for the care of their children. Thinking about the possibility of their children becoming orphans made women feel impotent and guilty. Such painful feelings were minimized through mechanisms of defence like compensation, denial, rationalization and projection. Health care professionals should consider that clinical assistance and free distribution of medication are not sufficient to HIV-positive women. These women need continuous support and guidance with respect to their physical, mental and emotional health as well as that of their children.

