

# HIV Knowledge Survey

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# Background

90%

of all



living with HIV will  
know their HIV  
status

90%

of all



living with HIV will  
receive sustained  
antiretroviral  
therapy

90%

of all



receiving  
antiretroviral therapy  
will have durable viral  
suppression

# THE FOURTH 90

**90%**

diagnosed

**90%**

on treatment

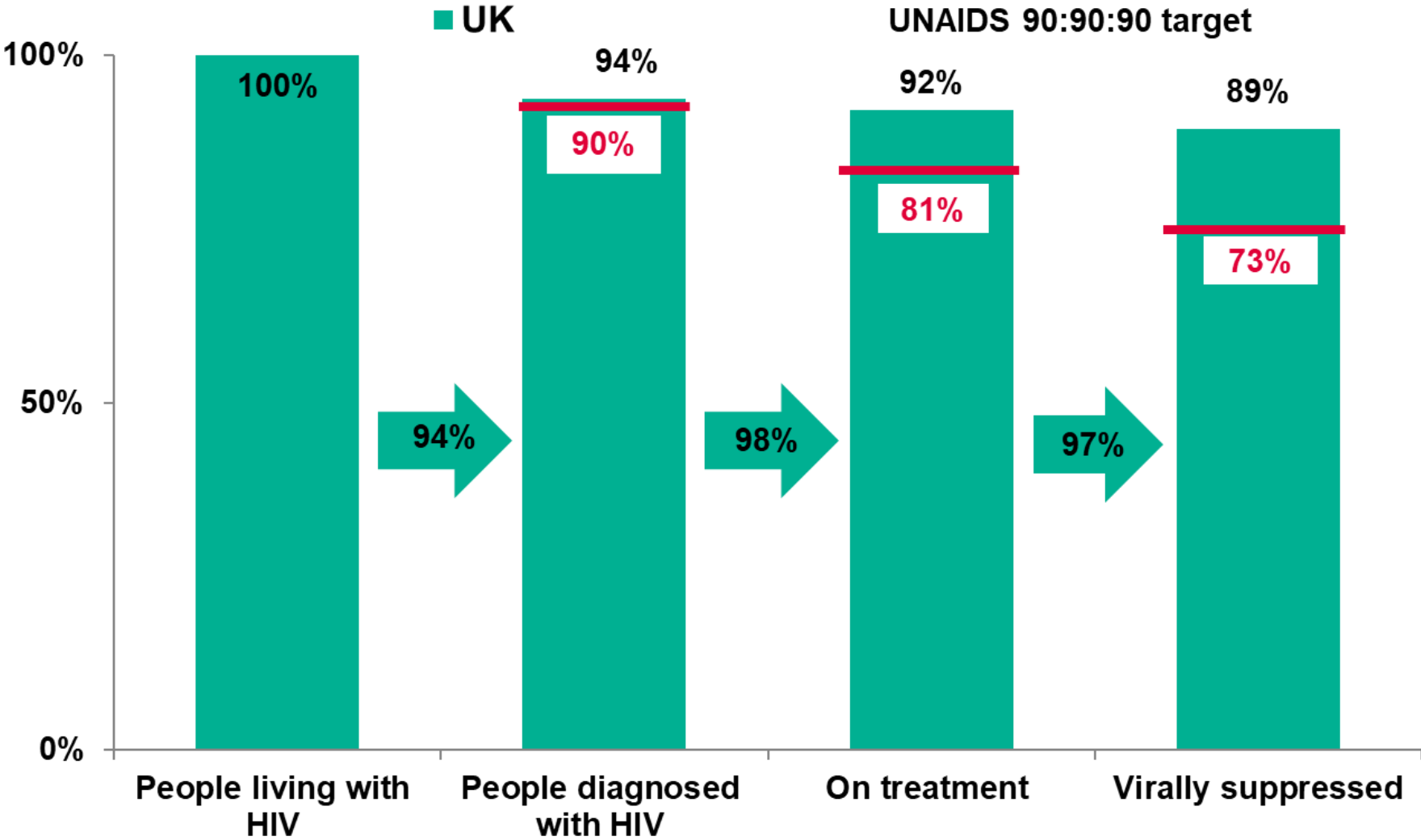
**90%**

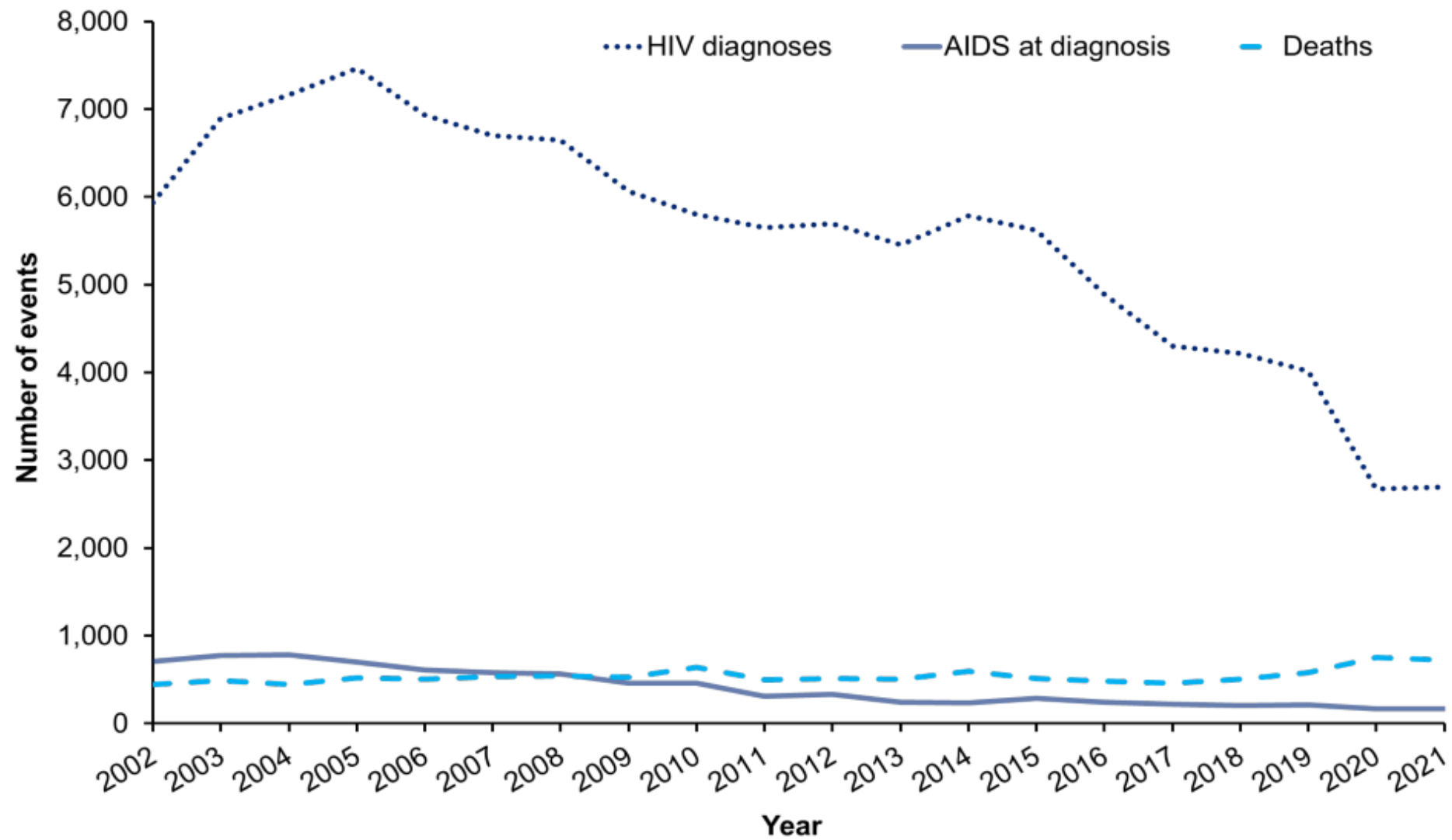
virally suppressed

**90%**

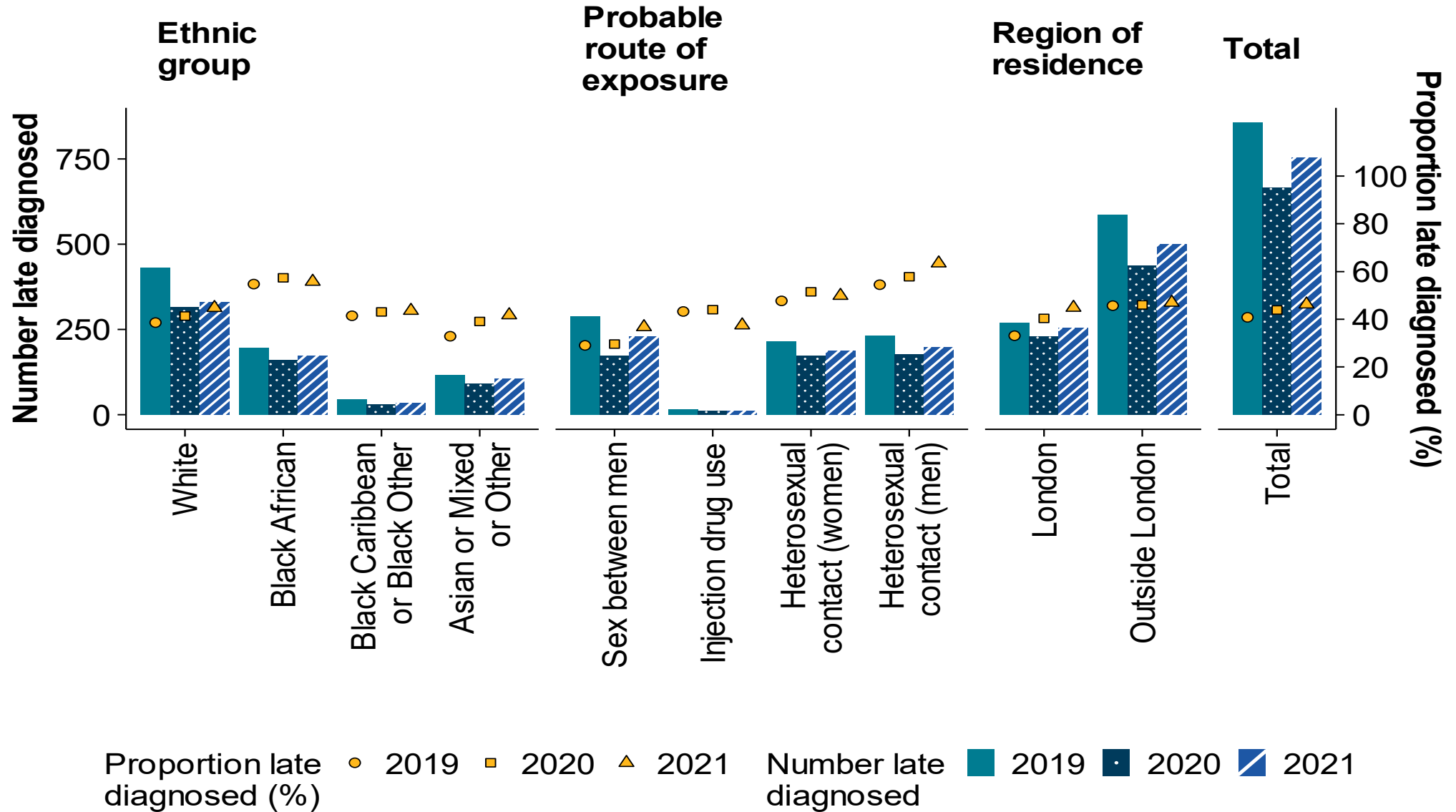
good health-related  
quality-of-life

90-90-90 targets in UK (2019 data)





# Late Diagnosis



- The number of newly diagnosed HIV infections in England are decreasing in recent years but undiagnosed HIV infection and late diagnosis are challenging issues.
- HIV op-out testing was introduced in 2021 in Emergency Department(ED) in Blackpool Victoria Hospital.
- Although we diagnosed few HIV cases by op-out testing in ED, the uptake of op-out HIV testing needs to be improved.

# Objectives

- To identify the knowledge gap regarding HIV infection in the community (people attending to BVH)
- To identify the awareness and acceptability of op-out HIV testing in ED in BVH
- To plan the strategies for education and sharing information regarding HIV infection

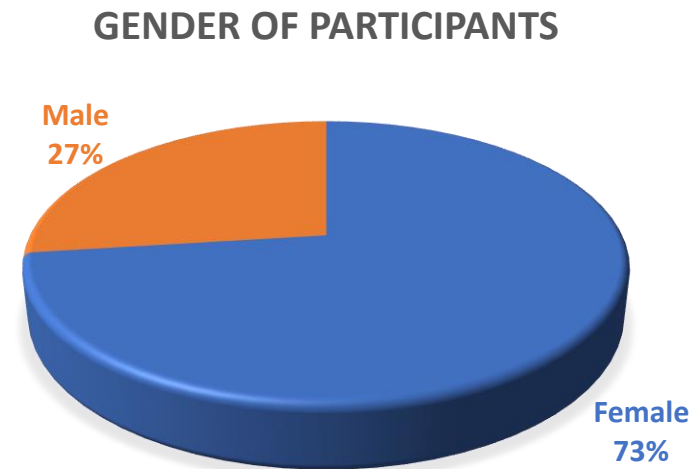


# Methods

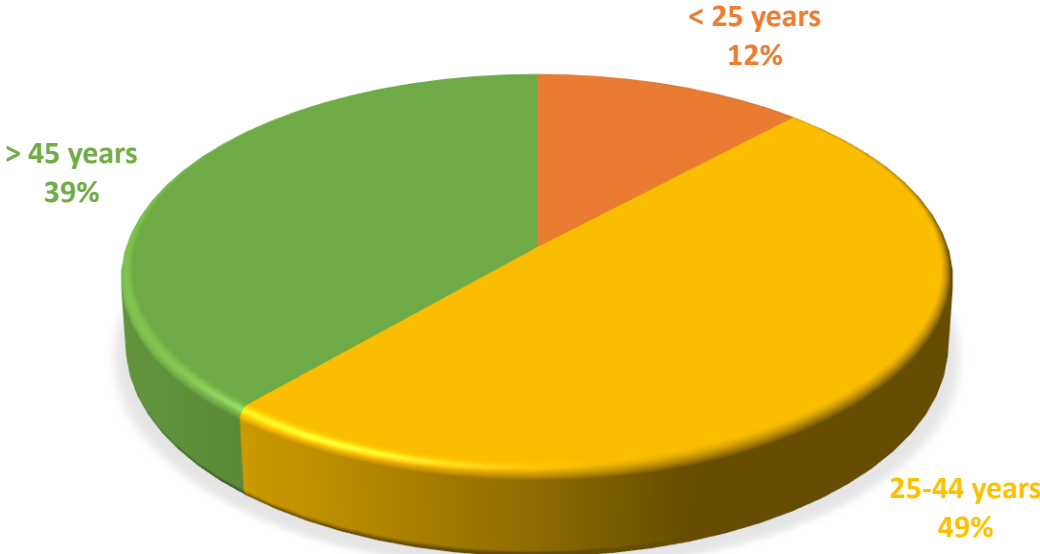
- An anonymous survey containing 12 questionnaires were handed out to the people attending our hospital during the World AIDS Day activity on 01/12/22.
- We collected data from Microsoft Teams Form and analysed in SPSS version 25.

# Results

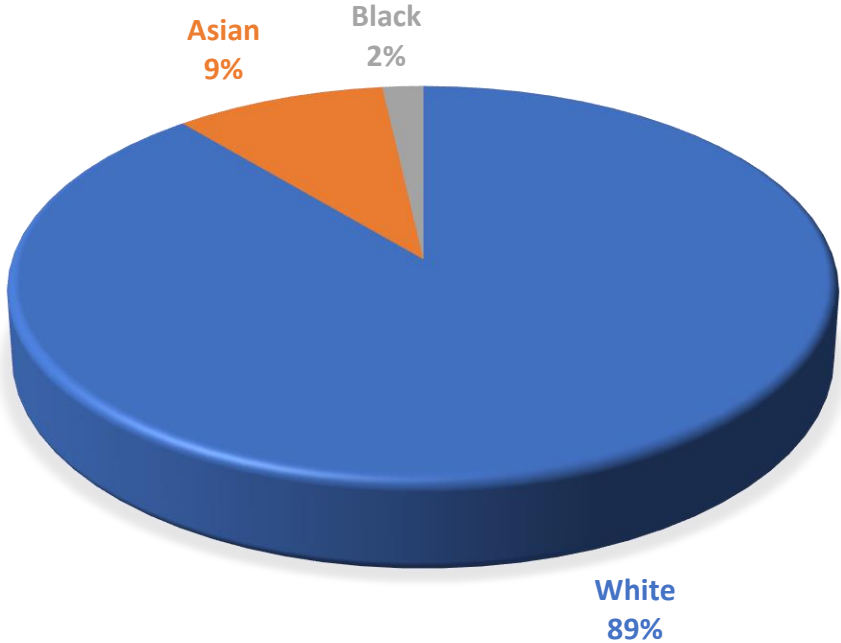
- 582 people participated in the survey.
- Most people used the paper form, a few people used the online form using QR code and also sent via mail.



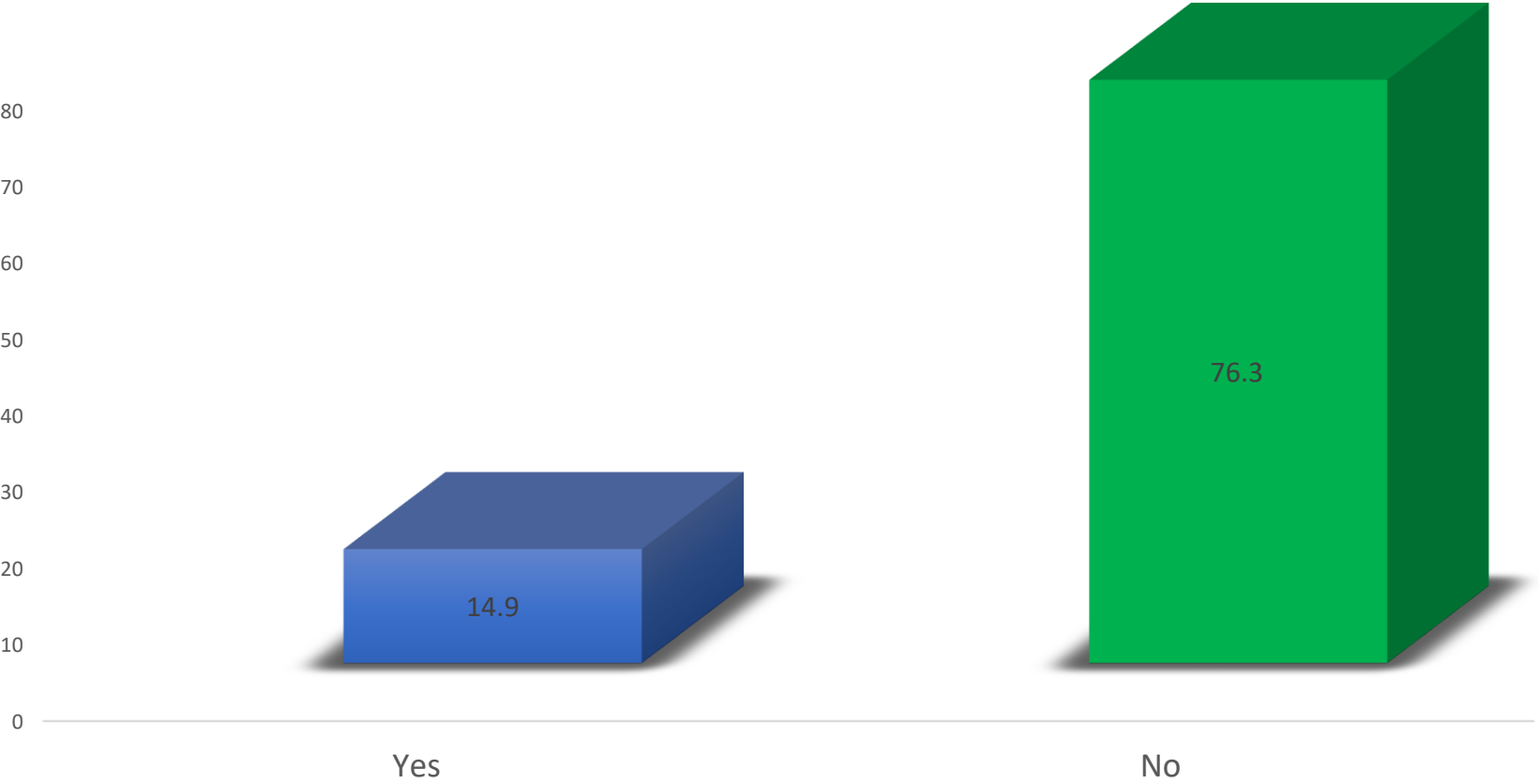
### AGE GROUPS



### ETHNICITY

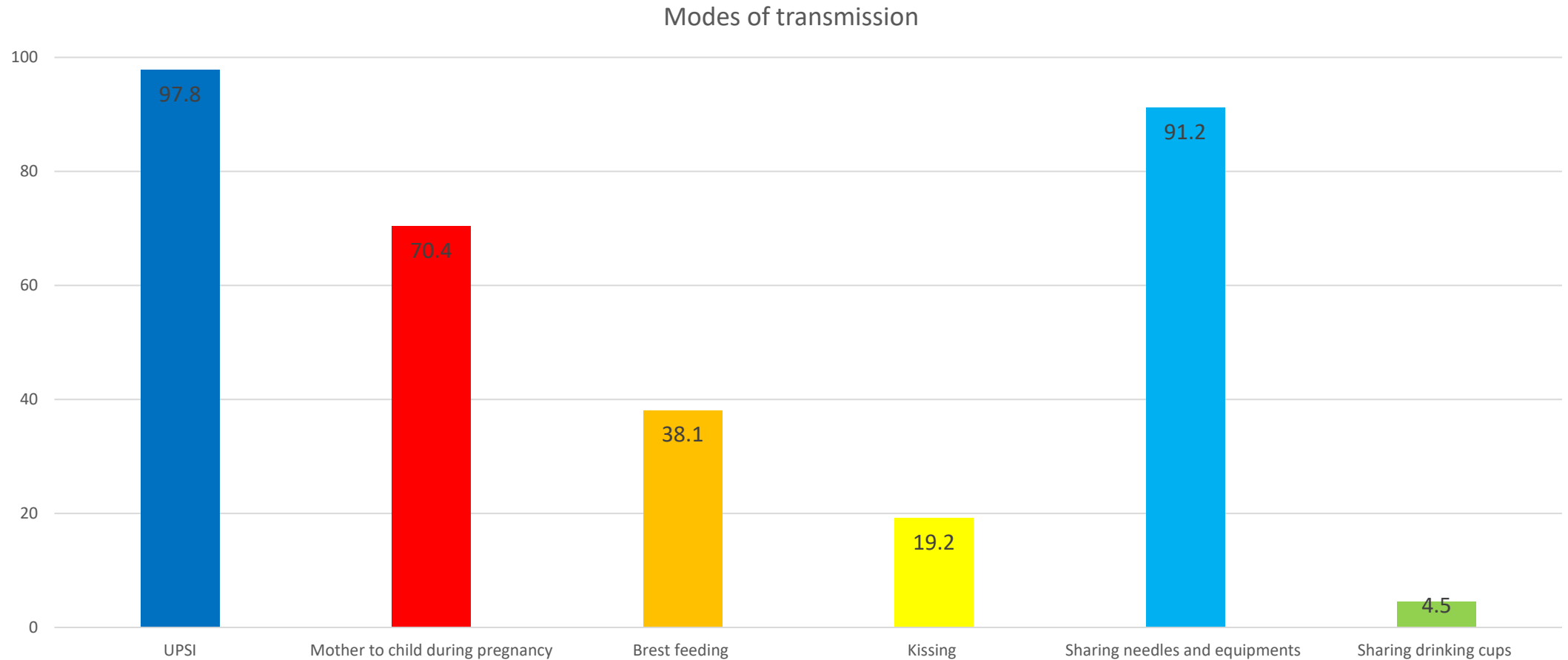


# Are HIV and AIDS the same?



# Untreated HIV can be transmitted by

Only 21.3% of participants chose all correct modes of transmission



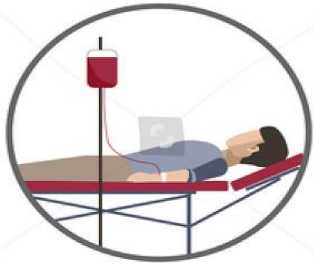
# HIV/AIDS is transmitted



UNPROTECTED  
SEX



DRUG ADDICTS



BLOOD  
TRANSFUSION



PREGNANCY



NON-STERILE  
INSTRUMENTS

# HIV/AIDS is not transmitted



TOUCHING



THROUGH FOOD



WITH A KISS

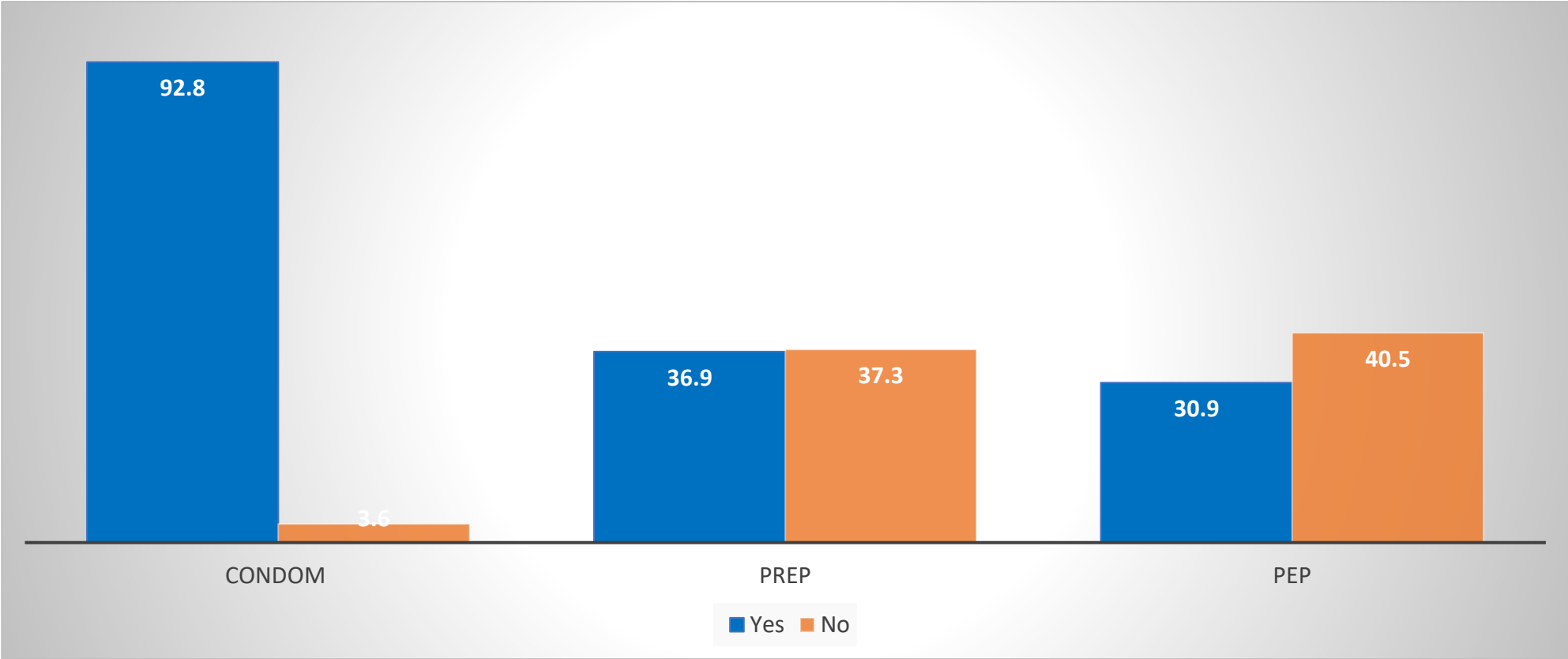


INSECT BITES



IN THE POOL

# We can stop HIV from being passed on by



# PEP

- PEP for occupation exposure -80% reduction in HIV seroconversion
- PEPSE – in MSM – conducted in Brazil in 2009 – 1.4% seroconversion in PEP group and 7.5% seroconversion in people who did not take PEP.
- Current guideline recommended that
  - PEP should be initiated within 72 hours of the exposure
  - The recommended regimen is tenofovir disoproxil 245mg/emtricitabine 200mg and raltegravir 1200mg once daily



# PrEP's Efficacy

Multiple studies have demonstrated that PrEP is highly effective when taken as prescribed.<sup>1,2</sup>

Transmission Route	Effectiveness Estimate	Interpretation
Sexual	~99%	Very high levels of adherence to PrEP provide maximum effectiveness
Injection drug use	at least 74%	This estimate is based on tenofovir alone and not necessarily when taken daily The effectiveness may be greater for the two-drug oral therapy and if used daily

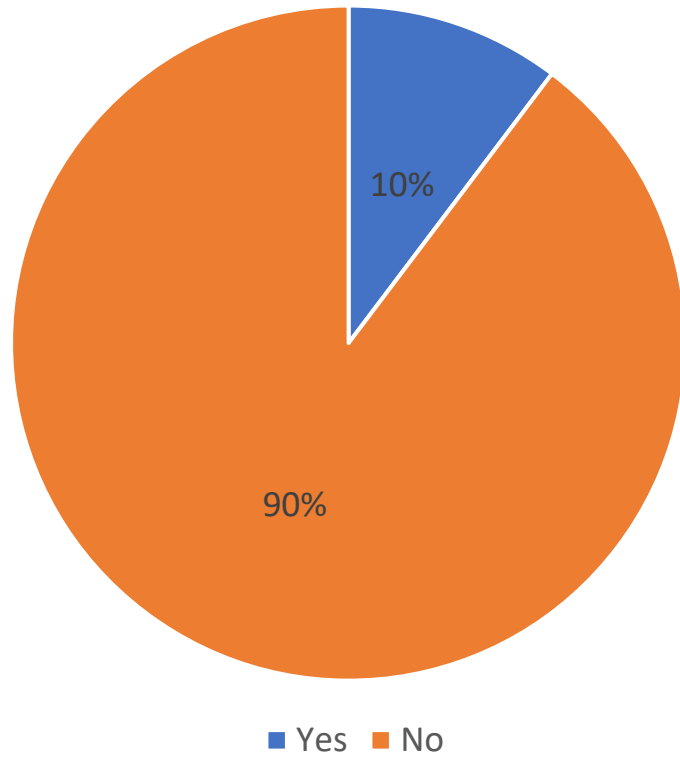
<sup>1</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Effectiveness of prevention strategies to reduce the risk of acquiring or transmitting HIV. Updated June 17, 2022. Accessed January 20, 2023.

<https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/risk/estimates/preventionstrategies.html>

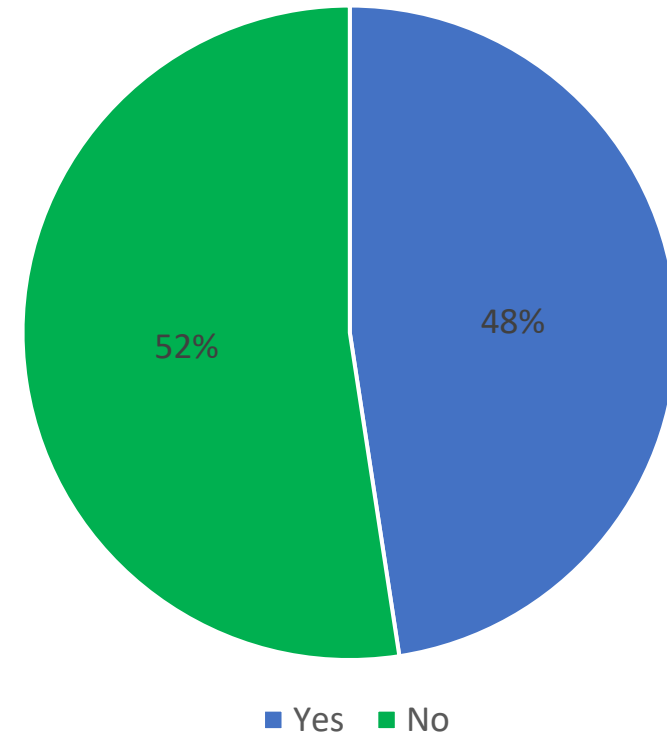
<sup>2</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, US Public Health Service. *Preexposure prophylaxis for the prevention of HIV infection in the United States—2021 update—a clinical practice guideline*. Published December 2021. Accessed January 20, 2023.

<https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/risk/prep/cdc-hiv-prep-guidelines-2021.pdf>

Have you heard of U=U?



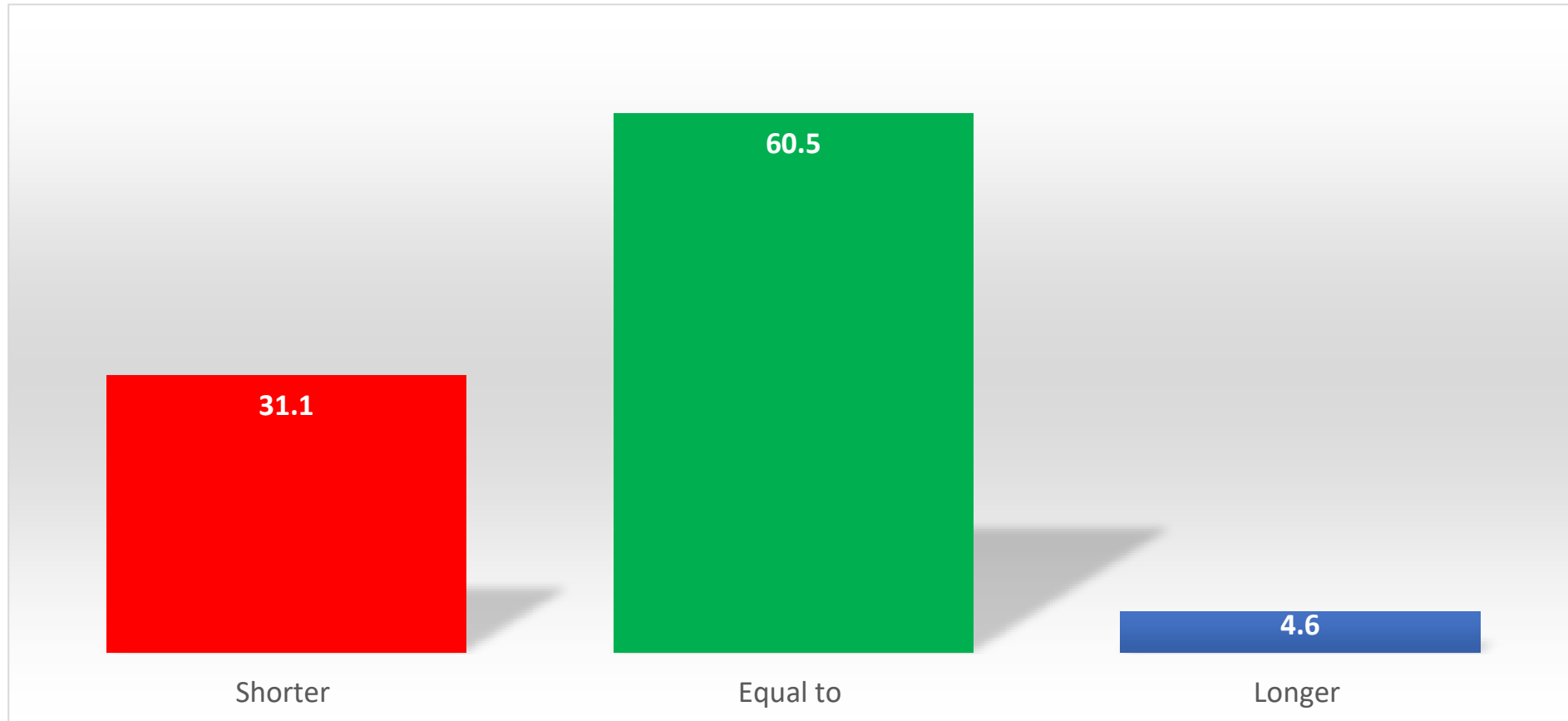
Can people with HIV pass it to their partners if they are treated with HIV medications?

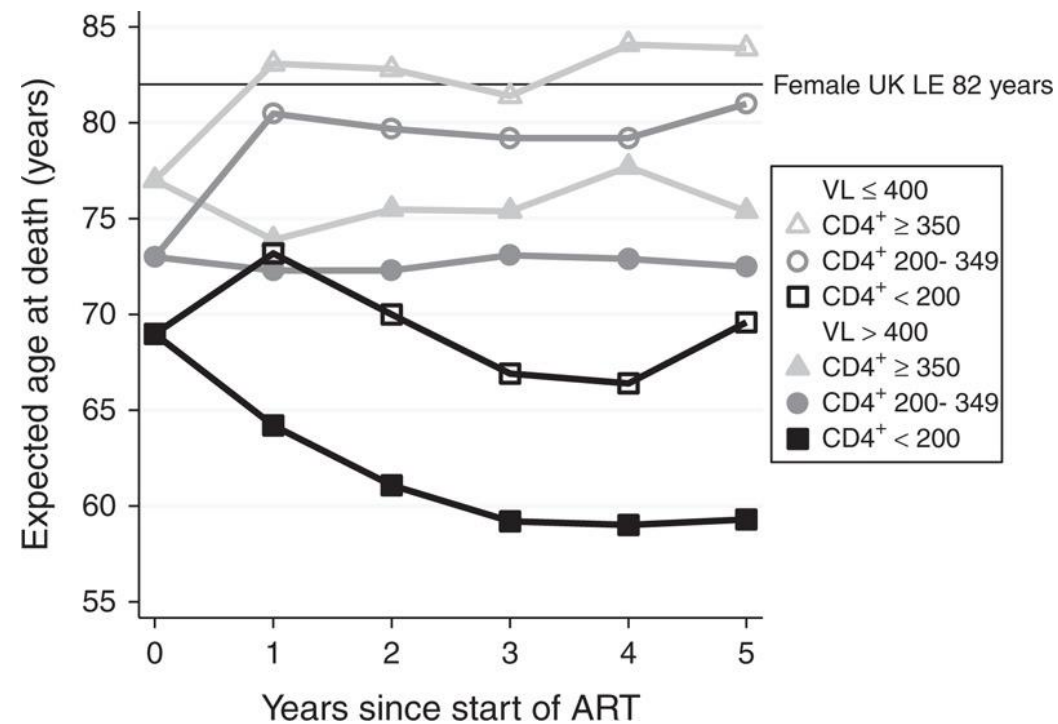
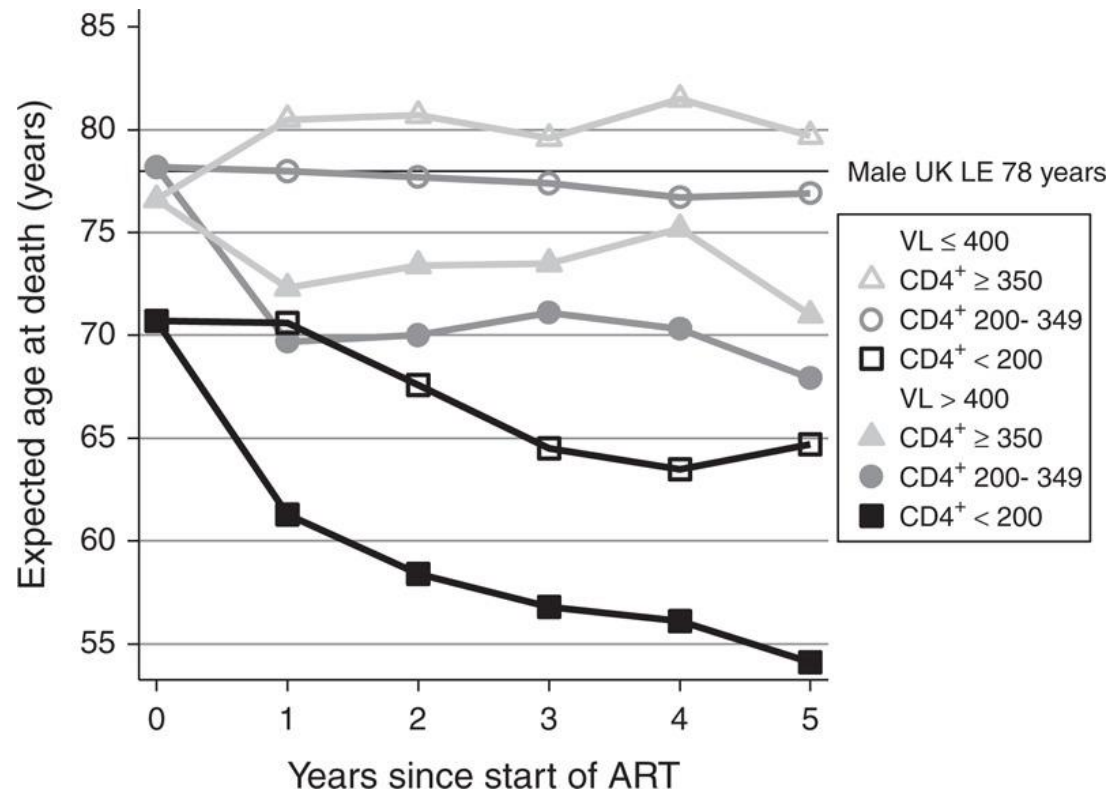


# Undetectable = Untransmissible

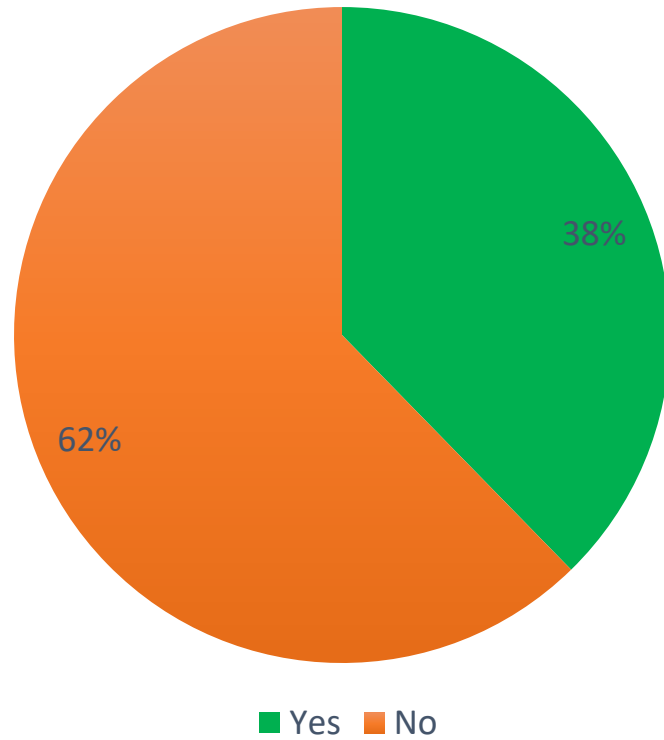
- HPTN052 (2011) – serodiscordant heterosexual couples – 17,400 participants – 96% reduction in HIV transmission
- PARTNER 1 & 2 – serodiscordant heterosexual and MSM couple, zero transmission
- Opposite Attract – MSM, zero transmission

The life expectancy of a people being treated for HIV is

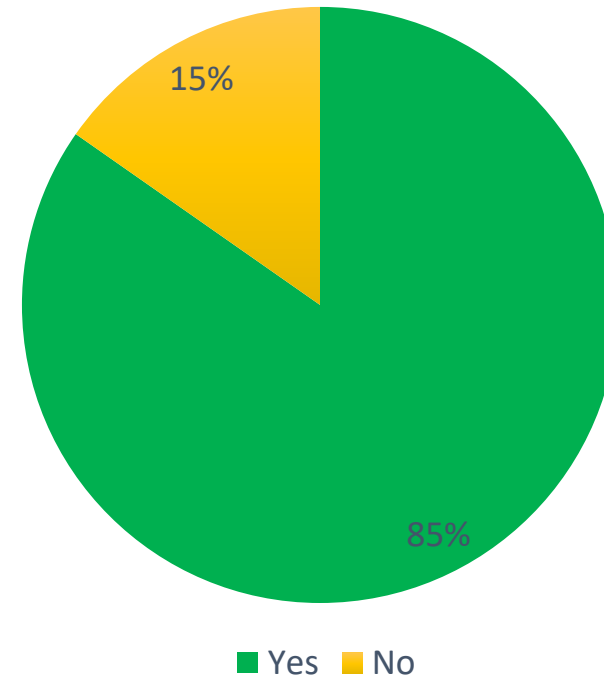




- Do you know about op-out HIV testing in emergency department?



- Would you have a HIV test yourself if you attended the emergency department?





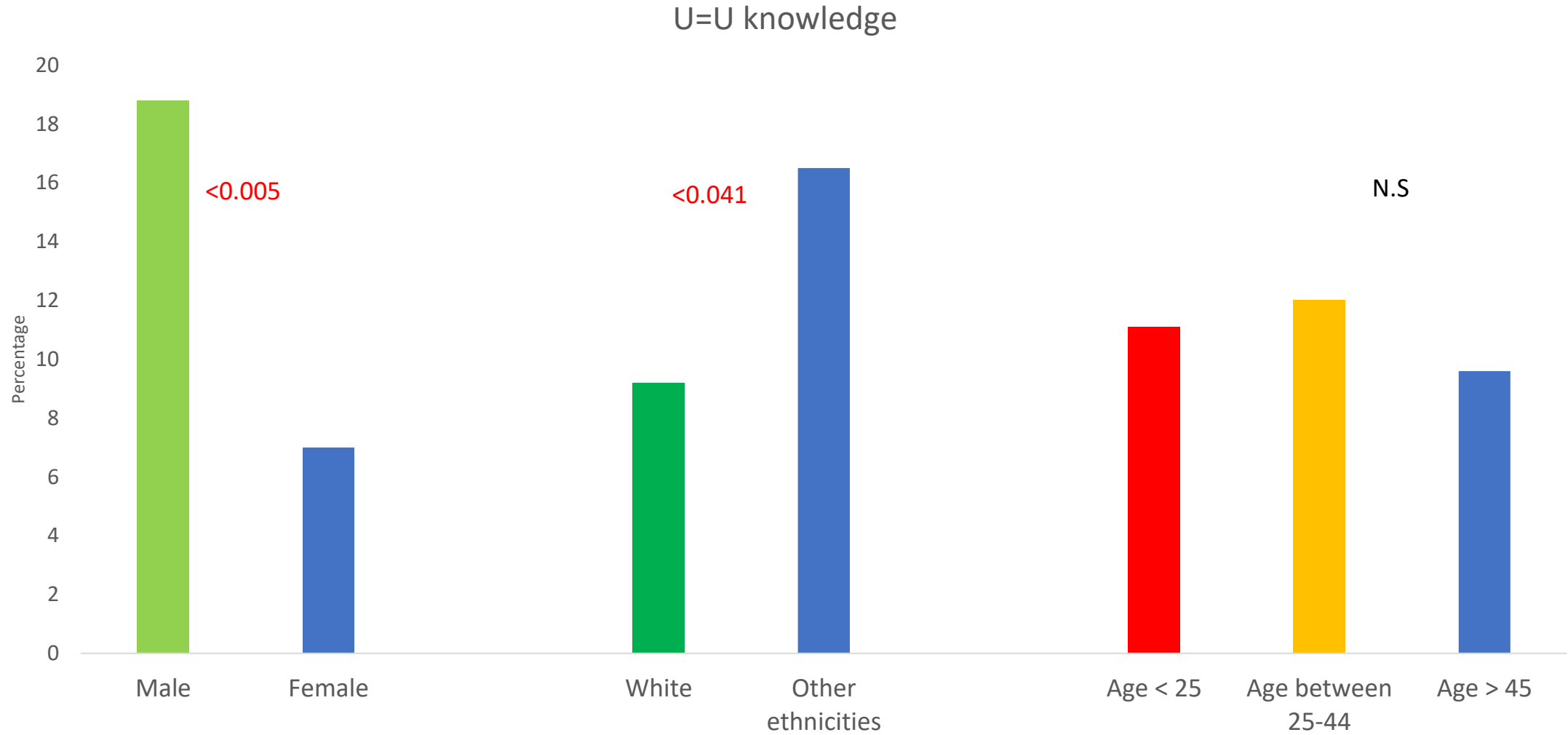
- All patients accessing primary and secondary healthcare in areas of **high** and **extremely high** HIV seroprevalence, including emergency departments
- Routine HIV testing is recommended for all individuals who have not previously tested:
- Accessing healthcare in areas of high HIV prevalence (2–5 per 1000) and undergoing venepuncture;
- Accessing healthcare in areas of extremely high HIV prevalence (>5 per 1000), whether or not they are undergoing venepuncture for another indication.



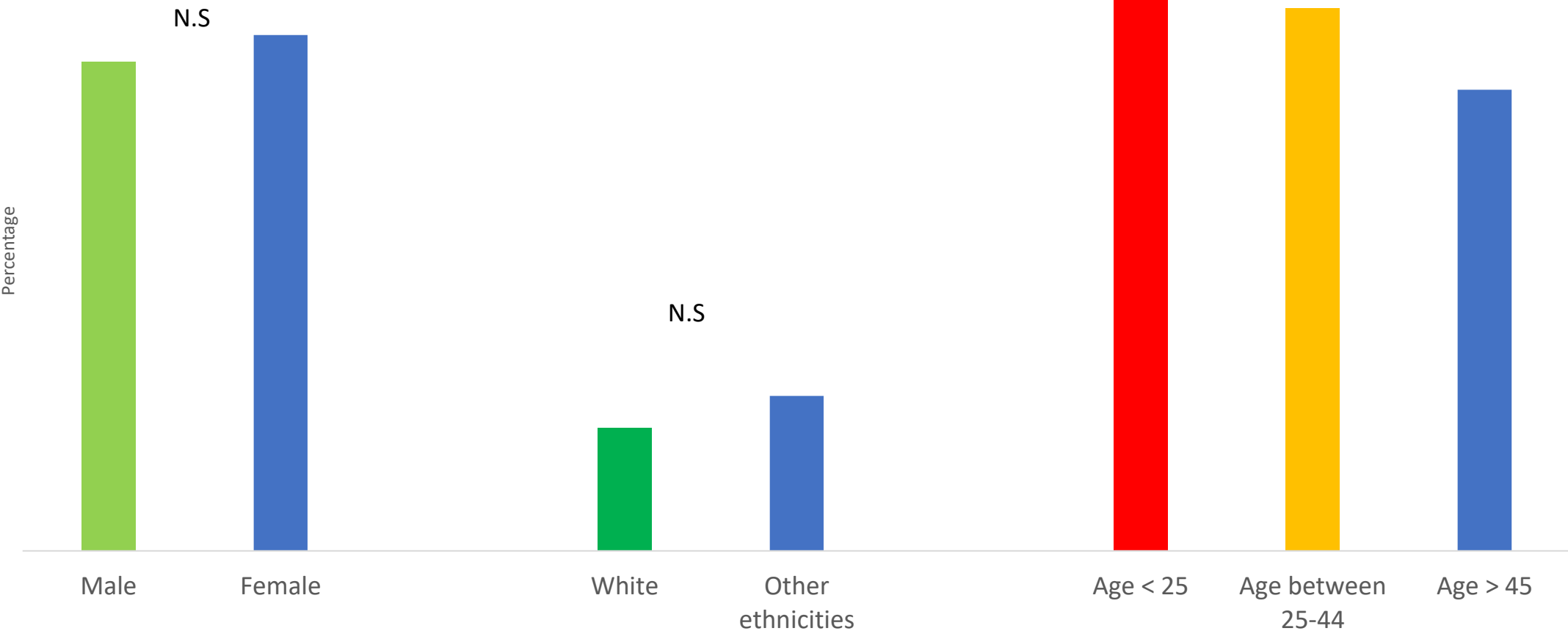
# Correctly answering all modes of transmission



# U=U knowledge



Agreed for ED HIV testing



# Discussion

- The gender, ethnicity and age groups of the participants are not normally distributed.
- The education gap can be seen among the participants.
- This survey was conducted in the hospital setting, and the results showed that knowledge regarding HIV needs to be promoted among our staff.
- Apart from hospital staffs, most of the participants are patients or companion of the patients, so they may rush to fill the survey which can affect the outcomes and interpretation.

- Regarding the opt-out testing, although **1/3** of people aware of it, **85%** agreed for testing and it is important to escalate the testing among ED patients.
- The analysis shows HIV knowledge gap is significant in **female** and **white** ethnicity.
- Although the survey does not represent the whole community, it can provide information to set up the strategy to increase the HIV knowledge among our community.

# Limitation

- It does not represent the whole community
- Some important characteristics are not in the survey (sexual orientation, high risk behaviour, STI history)
- Non-heterogeneity of the participant
- Structure of the survey form and wording

# Conclusion

- The finding shows that there is some HIV knowledge gap among the participants especially on new information such as U=U message and PrEP.
- Most people will have HIV test via opt-out testing which is an important point to highlight to scale up HIV testing in our setting.
- A wider community survey covering the whole area will provide more useful information.
- We can also adapt our survey format based on the validated questionnaires such as HIV-KQ18.
- It is also important to set the plan for the future activities and strategies to promote HIV knowledge.

# Acknowledgement

- All the team members from HIV team, ED opt-out testing group, laboratory and hospital staffs
- Gilead
- All the participants



THANK YOU

