

Improving Conversations around HIV with your PCP

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BACKGROUND

Each year about 350 Arkansans are diagnosed with HIV and 200 more with AIDS. Arkansas has one of the highest rates in the country of people living with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and AIDS not receiving regular medical care - nearly 70%. This is twice the national average and higher than surrounding states. Primary care has a critical role in every step along the continuum of HIV/AIDS care, especially in rural states like Arkansas.

The purpose of this study is to obtain pilot data to determine HIV risk behaviors and perceived barriers to testing among adult patients in a primary care clinic within the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences healthcare system. We will also test the feasibility of using electronic devices in clinic settings to collect sensitive data.

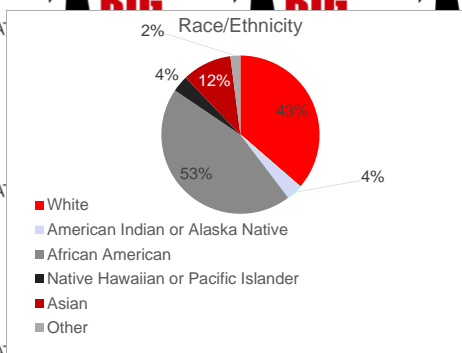
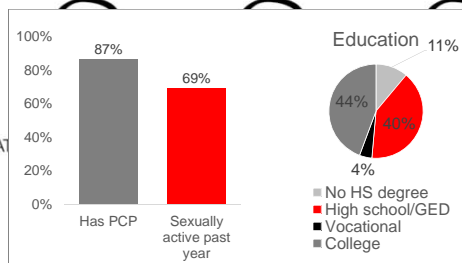
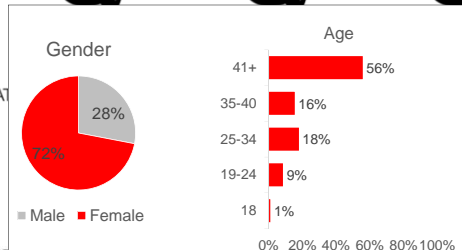
METHODS

- Adult patients 18 years and older
- Our primary care clinic
- Sample is filled (N=500).
- Patients given short instructions
- Survey on an iPad or paper
- Patient given a \$5 bill and \$1 parking token.

REFERENCES

<http://hivarkansas.org/>
<http://www.healthy.arkansas.gov/programs/Services/healthStatistics/Documents/STDsurveillance/HIVAIDSsurveillance.pdf>
JOHN MILBERG, M.P.H., 1 RUPA SHARMA, M.P.H., 2 FLORETTA SCOTT 3 RICHARD CONNER, M.D., 1 KATHERINE MARCONI, Ph.D., 1 and DEBORAH PARHAM Ph.D., 1
AIDS PATIENT CARE and STDs Volume 15, Number 10, 2001 Mary Ann Liebert, Inc.

SAMPLE

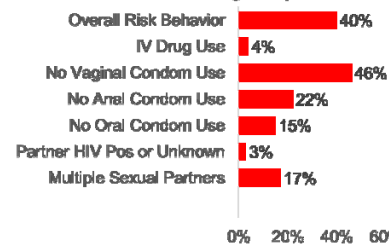


RESULTS

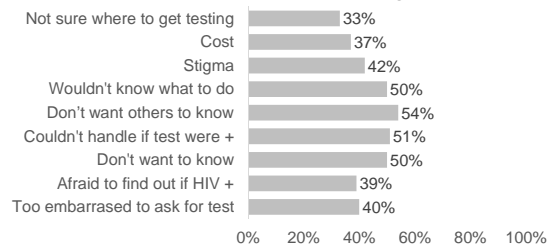
Feasibility and Acceptability

- 259 participants completed the survey (253 online using iPads and 6 on paper –not included in analysis)
- We had 52 patients refuse to take the survey

Determining Risky Behaviors



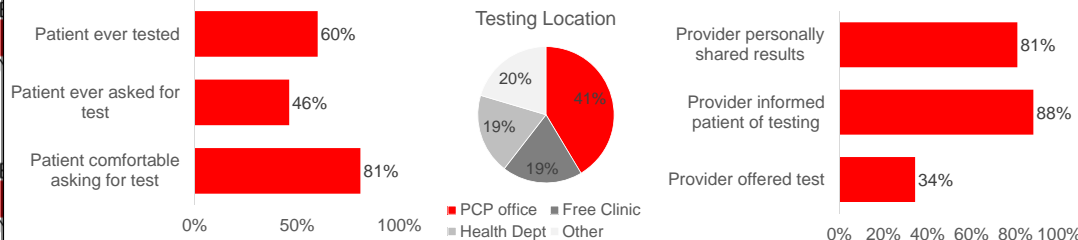
Perceived Barriers to Testing



Determining Patients Knowledge of Risk Factors

- A full qualitative analysis of open ended responses is on-going
- Most responses accurately indicated behaviors related to risky sexual activity and risky drug activity
- Of participants that reported at least one risk behavior, most (86.1%) did not consider themselves at risk for HIV exposure.

Patient/Staff Interactions regarding HIV testing and Follow-up



CONCLUSIONS

Primary care is a critical player in the prevention plan. Primary care providers have a unique opportunity to reach clients that have had a fear of being tested in the past. By gathering pilot data, we will be able to determine the barriers to testing. To reduce risk of HIV, patients need to discuss with physicians general and personal risk factors. To reduce the consequences of HIV with early treatment, HIV testing needs to occur as soon as possible. Understand the comfort level of primary care providers is a next step in our research.