

Facilitators, Barriers, and Predictors of HIV Testing Among Hispanic Women

UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI
SCHOOL of NURSING
& HEALTH STUDIES



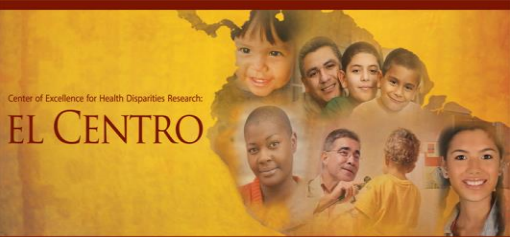
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Goals and Objectives



- Session Goal

Discuss HIV testing among Hispanic Women

- Session Objectives

1. Analyze facilitators and barriers of HIV testing among Hispanic women

2. Describe predictors of HIV testing among Hispanic women



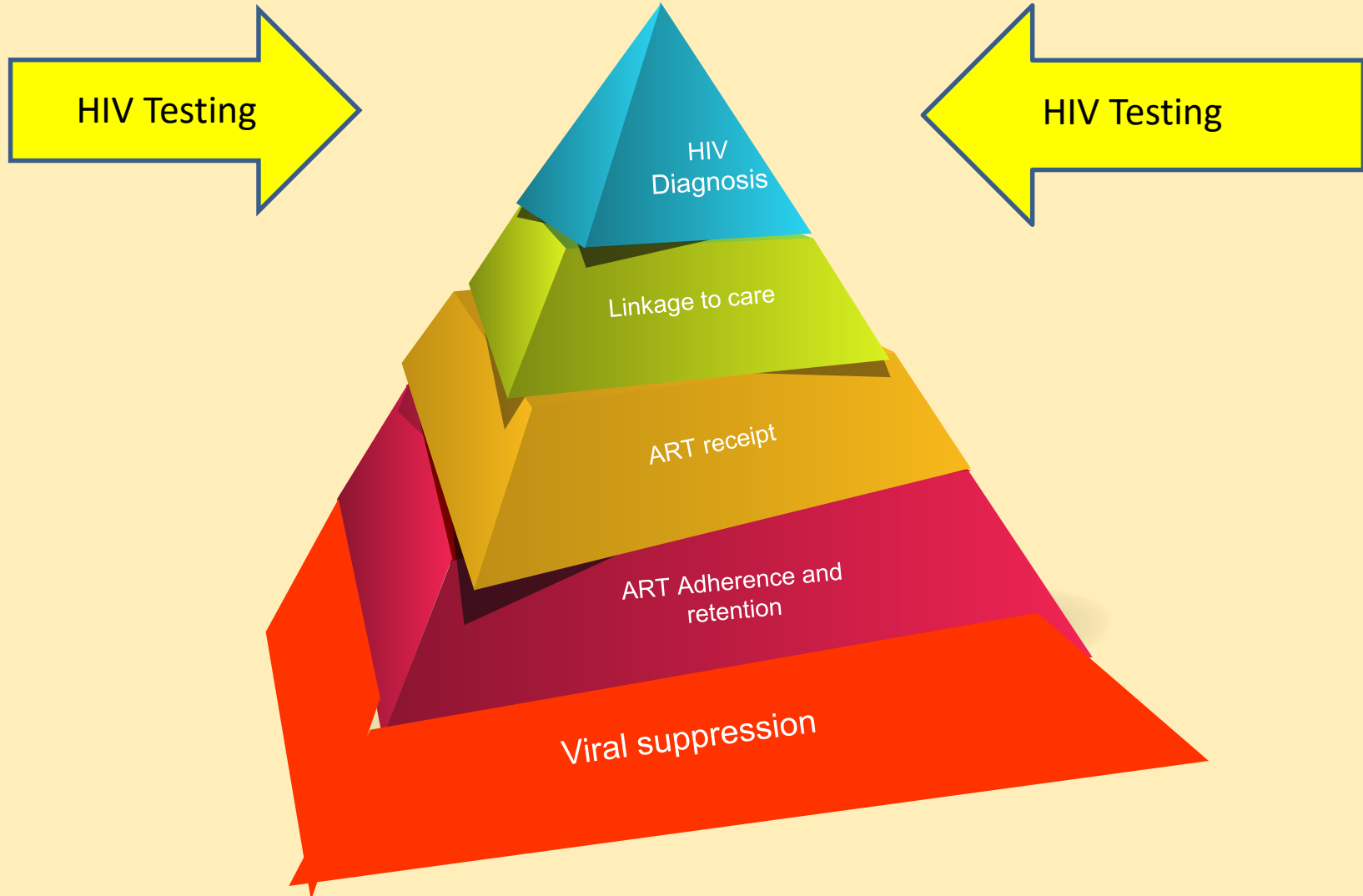
Hispanic Women and HIV



- Hispanic women are disproportionately affected by HIV/AIDS
 - Rate of infection increased by 15% from 2003-20012
 - Only 17% of US population, yet make up 23% of the new diagnosis in 2013
 - Highest rate of infection via heterosexual contact in the US



HIV Treatment Cascade



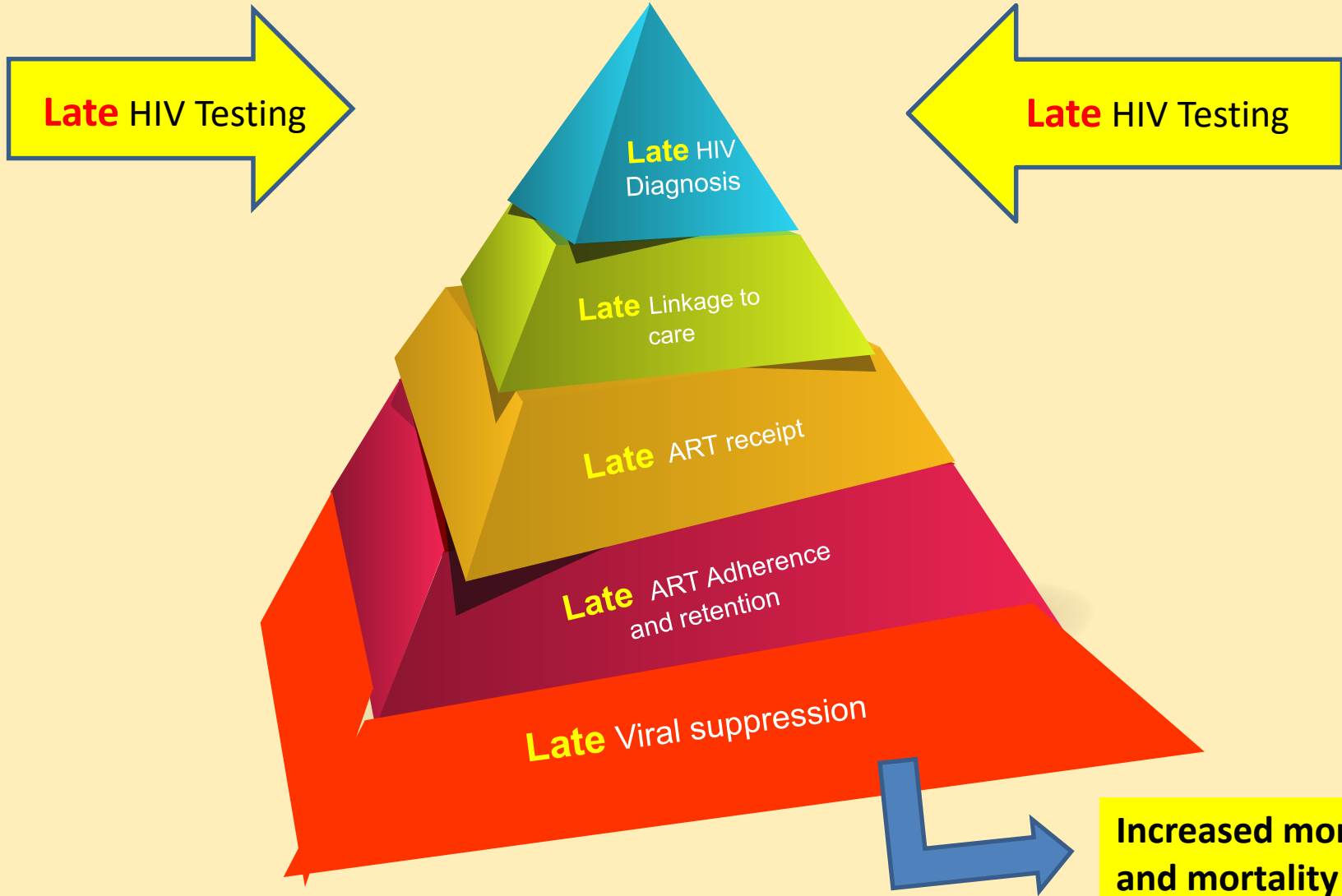
First step is to get tested...



Hispanic Women and HIV Testing



- Hispanics have lower rates of HIV testing than people of other ethnicities: 37% Hispanics tested for HIV compared to 79% Blacks and 76% non-Hispanic Whites
- 1/3rd of Hispanics test late for HIV and diagnosed with AIDS within one year compared to other ethnicities



Late testing will result in increased disease morbidity and mortality



AIM

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Analyze facilitators, barriers, beliefs, and predictors of HIV testing among Hispanic women in South Florida



METHODOLOGY

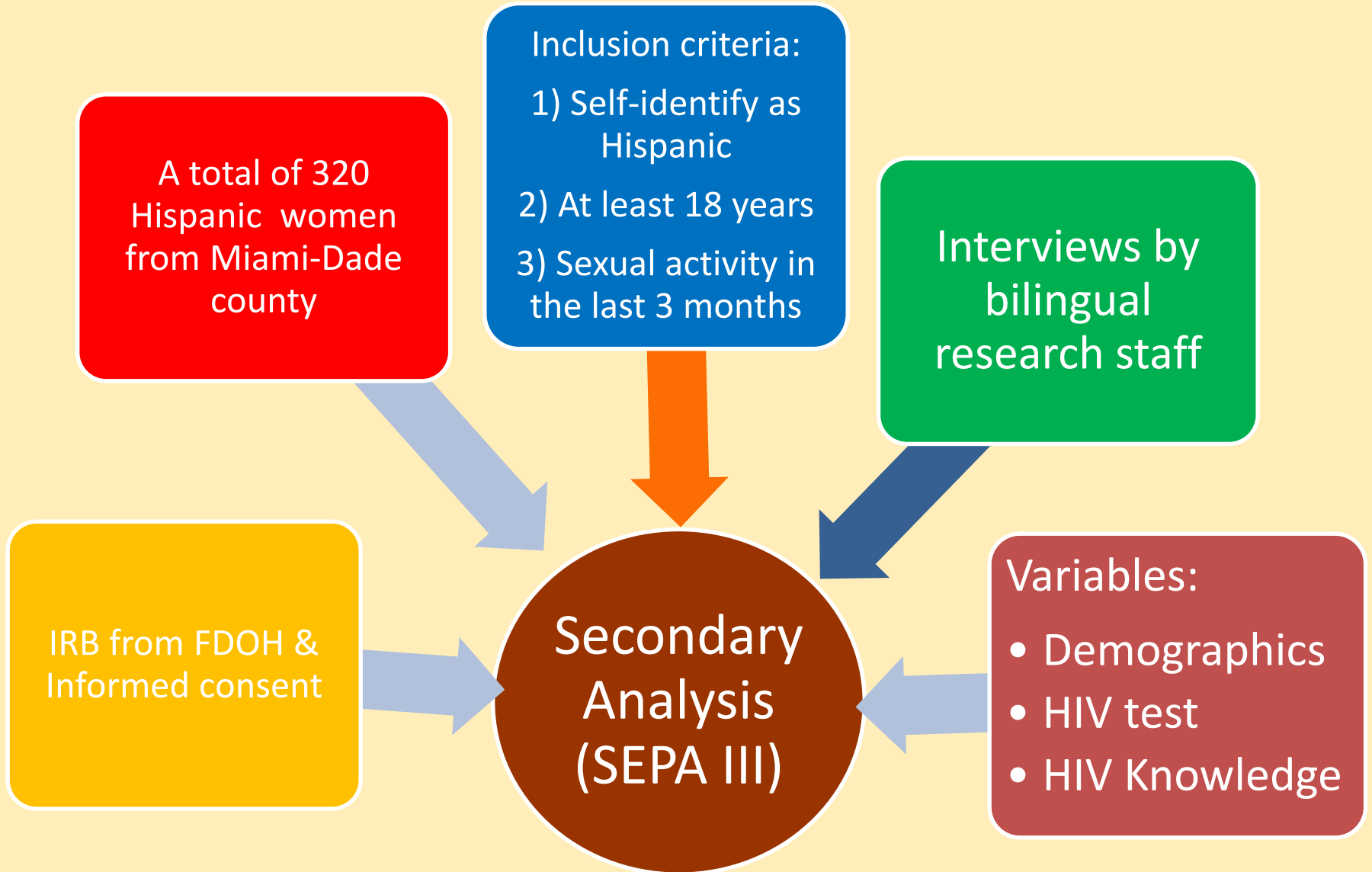


Design

- This study is a secondary analysis study that uses baseline data from a randomized controlled efficacy trial of SEPA, Salud, Educación, Prevención y Autocuidado, which translates to Health, Education, Prevention, and Self-Care (2P60MD002266-06 NIH/NIMHD).
- The parent study evaluates the effectiveness of SEPA to increase HIV prevention behaviors and to reduce the incidence of STI for Hispanic women when delivered in a real world setting by community agency personnel



Methodology





- **Demographics**

A 21-item questionnaire that has been used in Spanish and English in prior studies with Hispanic women was used. For this study, participant's age, education, country of origin, length of time in the US will be reported.



- **HIV Test Questionnaire**

This questionnaire consist of 7 questions which assess barriers, facilitators, belief and preferences related to HIV testing.

In the first 6 questions, the participants have to select a response from a given set of 10-15 possible options.

For the 7th question, participants were presented with statements related to HIV testing preferences, for which the participant had to check off from a Likert scale of “Strongly Agree” to “Strongly Disagree”

(Haines et al., 2011; Rogers, et al., 2006; Weiser et al., 2006).



- **HIV Knowledge**

This scale consists of 12 true-false items that address HIV-knowledge about: HIV transmission, prevention, and consequences

This scale has demonstrated adequate internal consistency, $\alpha = 0.74$, and has been used with Hispanic women.



Results



- Demographics

Variables	N = 320	
	Mean (SD)	% (n)
Age	34.79 (9.2)	
Country of Origin:		
Cuba		54.7% (175)
Nicaragua		9.4% (30)
Colombia		9.1% (29)
U.S		4.4% (14)
Central/South America		22.5% (72)
Average length of time in the US	8.5 (8.25)	
Average Education	13.73 (3.3)	
Preferred Language: Spanish		94% (300)



Results



- **HIV Knowledge**

- The HIV knowledge score ranged from 25 to 100 (M = 76.6, SD = 14.05)
- 223 women (69.6%) scored 83 or higher
- 15 women (4.7%) answered all questions correctly



Results



- HIV Testing (N = 320)**

HIV Test (Prior SEPA III)	%	(n)
Yes	87.5	(280)
No	12.2	(39)
Don't know	0.3	(1)



Results



- **Beliefs about HIV Testing (n= 320)**

Items	
If tested and got a positive result:	% (n)
Take better care of self	99.7 (319)
Ask partners to get tested	99.7 (319)
Get medical help	99.4 (317)
Kill or hurt self	15.0 (51)



Results



- **Beliefs about HIV Testing (n= 320)**

Items	
If tested and got a negative result:	% (n)
Happy not infected	99.1 (317)
Family and partners would be happy	97.2 (310)
Ask partners to get tested	85.9 (274)
Partners assume negative and will not test	60.6 (194)
Community will respect them more	41.4 (132)
Results mean nothing/no control over HIV status	25.5 (81)



Results



- **Facilitators of Testing (n= 320)**

Variables	% (n)
Availability of rapid testing	98.1 (312)
Offered instead of asking for one	81.6 (261)
Immediate results	82.5 (264)
Tested with a blood sample	72.2 (229)



Results



- **Facilitators of Testing for Women with a Prior Test (n = 280)**

Variables	% (n)
Recommendation by health care worker	30.7 (86)
Knew test would be confidential	29.9 (83)
Encouraged by someone who had been tested for HIV	26.7 (75)
Symptoms of illness	1.1 (3)
Blood donation	5.4 (15)



Barriers for Women that Never Tested (n= 39)



Barriers	(%, n)
No reason to believe was infected	73.7 (28)
Worried would not have social supports if the HIV test is positive	20.5 (8)
Worried other people would be told my HIV test results without consent	17.9 (7)
Testing HIV positive would force me to stop some sexual practices	17.9 (7)
No HIV testing centers close to where live or work	15.4 (6)
Afraid to know the test result	12.8 (5)
No access to good quality clinics	12.8 (5)



Barriers for Women that Never Tested (n= 39)



Barriers	(%, n)
Worried about violence from my partner related to HIV testing	12.8 (5)
No treatment available if the HIV test is positive	10.3 (4)
Fear of discrimination by health providers	10.3 (4)
Moved around so often, difficult to get tested for HIV	7.7 (3)
Was ashamed to be seen at the HIV testing site	5.1 (2)
Did not trust that the HIV test would give correct result	0
Other people advised not to test for HIV	0



Results Summary: Predictors of testing (n=320)



		Variables in the Equation						95% C.I. for EXP(B)	
		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	Lower	Upper
Step 1 ^a	age	-.002	.020	.015	1	.901	.998	.959	1.038
	living with partner	.602	.376	2.571	1	.109	1.826	.875	3.812
	education	.067	.061	1.219	1	.270	1.069	.949	1.204
	HIV knowledge	.030	.012	5.944	1	.015	1.030	1.006	1.056
	HIV rapid test is available	-.500	.365	1.882	1	.170	.606	.297	1.239
	HIV test is offered to me	.691	.278	6.184	1	.013	1.995	1.158	3.438
	get the results immediately	-.060	.185	.104	1	.747	.942	.656	1.353
	if tested with a blood sample	.163	.201	.657	1	.418	1.177	.794	1.743
	Constant	-2.088	1.362	2.351	1	.125	.124		

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: age, elc4, elc10, knowscore, hivr7a, hivr7b, hivr7e, hivr7g.



Conclusion



- The majority of the women (87.5%), participating in this study, were tested for HIV prior to their participation in SEPA III
- HIV knowledge scores were generally very high, with more than half (69.6%) of the participants scoring 83 or higher on this scale



Conclusion



Beliefs about HIV Testing

If tested and got a **positive result**:

The majority of the women (99%) would like to received medical help and would ask partners to get tested

15% would hurt or kill themselves

If tested and got a **negative** result:

Partners assume negative and will not test



Conclusion



- Recommendation by a healthcare care worker was the **most common facilitators** to testing for women with a prior HIV test
- No reason to believe they were infected was the **most common barrier** to testing for women that never tested
- HIV knowledge and HIV test being offered were the **significant predictors** of testing.



Implications



- Health care providers should offer HIV testing to Hispanic women when they provide direct care for them
- More HIV educational efforts directed to Hispanic women need to be implemented to address the HIV vulnerability
- Linkage to care needs to be addressed in women that tested positive for HIV



- Communication with the partner should be included in all HIV prevention efforts
- HIV counseling and testing is an important part of a continuum of HIV prevention and treatment service
- HIV counselors need to be trained to identify women that may hurt themselves if the result of the HIV testing is positive



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THANK YOU 😊