

HIV and Risk Reduction Research : Implications to International Research Settings

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Objectives

- Identify risk population setting in South Africa.
- Compare the similarities between Latina and the South African population in setting of HIV rates/risk intervention strategies.
- Discuss cross-cultural themes.
- Identify research-cultural link from Latina women study (Peragallo, N. et. Al) to current international research setting.

Background

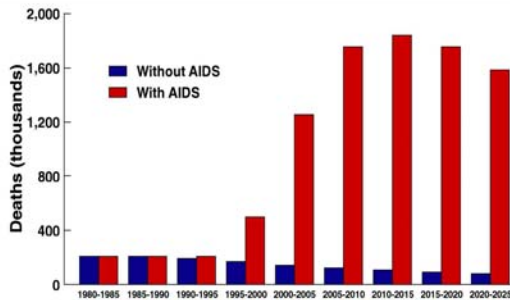
- Awareness of similarities
- Cross cultural themes.
- Expand literature reviews.



Application to Practice

- Role as Nurse practitioner in research setting.
 - Study population in this clinical trial.
- Large international trial, Phidisa Project, South Africa.
 - Prospective epidemiological study of HIV and risk related infections in South Africa Military setting.
 - Randomized study comparing 4 antiretroviral treatment arms in HIV infected individuals.

Estimated and Projected Deaths at Age 15-34, With and Without AIDS in South Africa, 1980-2025



Source: UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2002).

HIV risk in setting of South Africa

- Estimated number of cases of persons infected with HIV in South Africa prevalence rates:
 - Total prevalence- 5,300,000 21.5% (est 2003)
 - Male: 8.2%
 - Female: 13.3%
 - Estimated 29.5% pregnant women are living with AIDS

Source: The South African Department of Health Study, 2004

South Africa Demographics



- South Africa population rate:
 - African 79%
 - Afrikaans 9.6%
 - Colored 8.9%
 - Indian/Asian 2.5%
- Literacy rate: 86%

Source: CIA World Fact book, South Africa, 2005

HIV Risk reduction relationship to South Africa Culture

- HIV cultural perception affects treatment:
 - Belief systems.
 - Cultural belief to cure HIV
 - Sexual practices
 - Cultural beliefs surrounding HIV treatment.
 - Impact on family, and placement in community or village.



HIV Risk reduction relationship to South Africa (SA) Culture

- Communication
 - 11 official languages of South Africa
- HIV knowledge
 - Significance surrounding stigmatism.
 - Misconceptions of HIV.
- HIV prevention
 - Condom use.
 - Interventions aimed at safer practices/changing behavior.
 - Increased empowerment strategies.

HIV risk reduction among Latina women: applying to Clinical research practice



- Utilizing the Project SEPA intervention approach
- Similar Communities
 - Bilingual and bicultural approach towards behavioral change.

SA Culture Similarities to Risk Reduction trial Latina Women (Peragallo, N. et al)

- Affected Population
- Cultural belief systems
 - Related to HIV transmission
- The role of communication
- Changing behaviors through community empowerment strategies
- Intervention aimed at HIV education



Conclusions

- Understanding cultural practices become critical when influencing behavioral interventions.
- Similarities across different regions of the world with approach to HIV education and intervention.
- Using the SEPA strategies (Peragallo, N. et al) to address HIV disease prevention can apply to South Africa community.

Future directions

- Common threads cultural approach.
- Shift paradigms.
- Applicability