

EPIDEMIOLOGÍA

PARA LA SALUD EN TODAS LA POLÍTICAS

XXXIV REUNIÓN CIENTÍFICA DE LA SEE

XI CONGRESSO DA ASSOCIAÇÃO PORTUGUESA DE EPIDEMIOLOGIA



INFORMATION ABOUT HIV/AIDS IN KINSHASA(DRC): SOURCES, MESSAGES AND ASSOCIATED KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOURS

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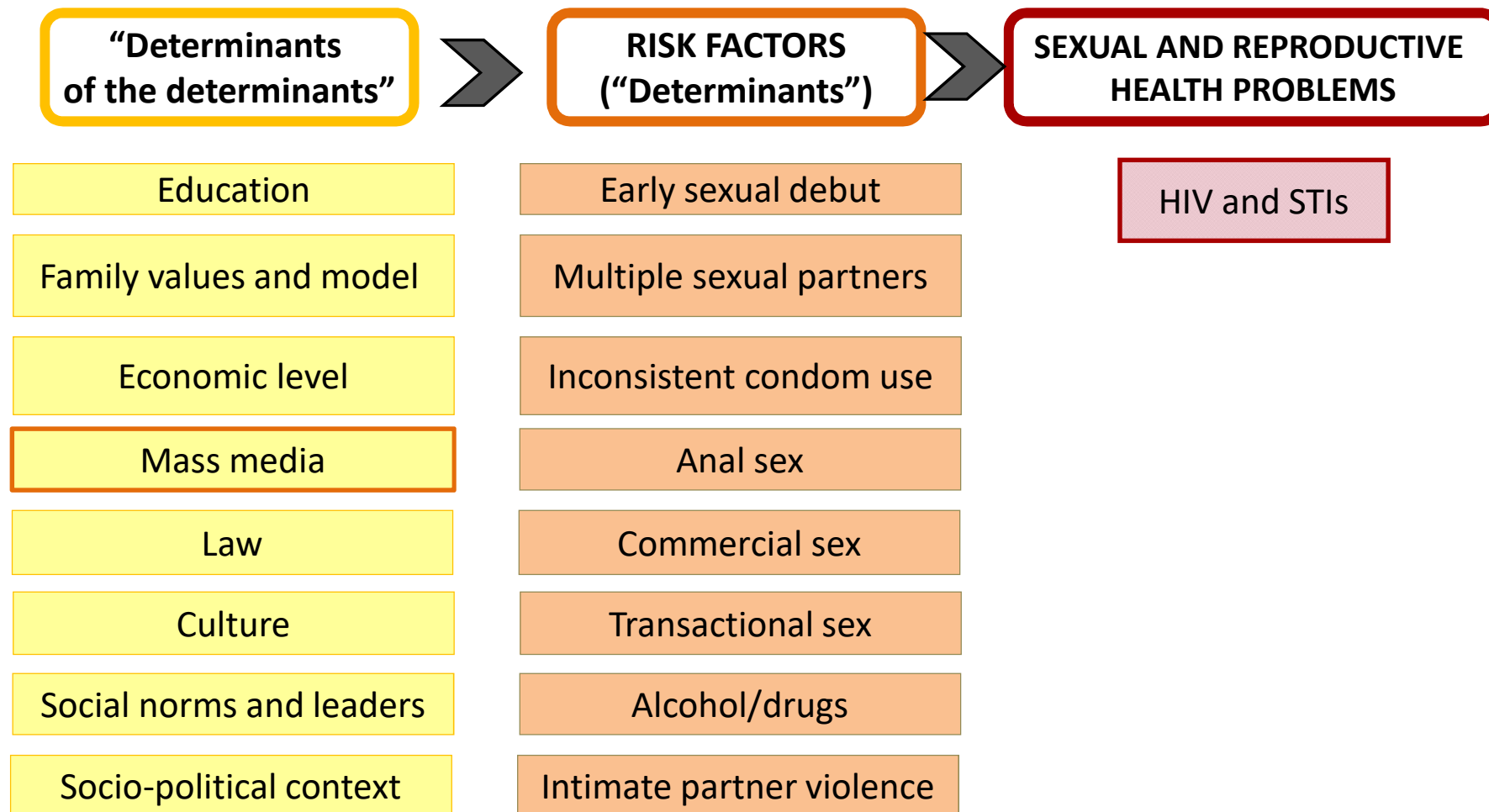
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Antecedents:



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Antecedents:

- ✓ Soon after HIV discovery the mass media present as communication strategies for HIV prevention and care.
- ✓ Today, UNAIDS still encourages a greater involvement of the mass media for the epidemic response.
- ✓ Through different information channels or multichannel approaches, can impact HIV knowledge, attitudes and behaviours.



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Antecedents:

- ✓ Get information about AIDS, its cause, HIV transmission routes, preventive measures, treatment and control.
- ✓ Get a real personal risk perception
- ✓ Incorporate social norms and perceive community support.





Antecedents:

- ✓ Sub-Saharan Africa: few data on the impact of the mass media
- ✓ DRC (since 1996)
 - Radio: main information source
 - TV: urban areas
 - Newspapers: large cities
 - The Internet and mobile phones: increasing



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Objectives:

1. Describe the access to HIV information sources and messages in Kinshasa
2. Evaluate the associations with HIV knowledge, attitudes and behaviours and with HIV status.

Methods:

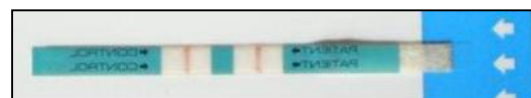
- Dec 2010- June 2012
- **PROSPECTIVE CASE-CONTROL STUDY**
 - People 15-49 yr.
 - Voluntary Counseling and Testing (Monkole Hospital, Kinshasa)



- Pre-test routine survey



- HIV TEST



- Post-test routine survey
- Post-test counseling



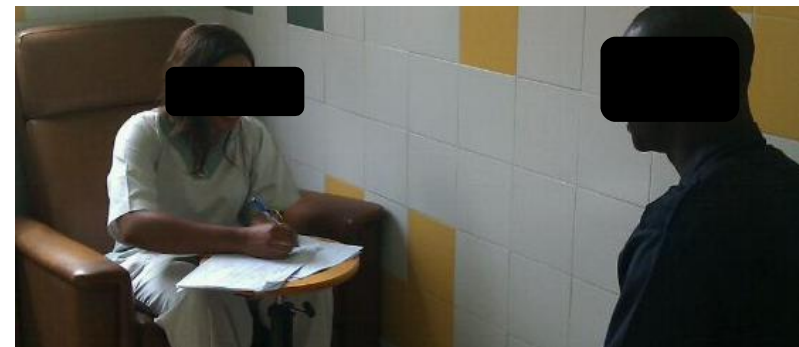
Methods:

■ PROSPECTIVE CASE-CONTROL STUDY

- Cases: HIV+ test
- Controls: HIV- test.

■ Interviewer-administered questionnaire (French/Lingala):

- Access to media
- HIV info sources and messages
- HIV knowledge
- HIV-related attitudes
- Sexual behaviours



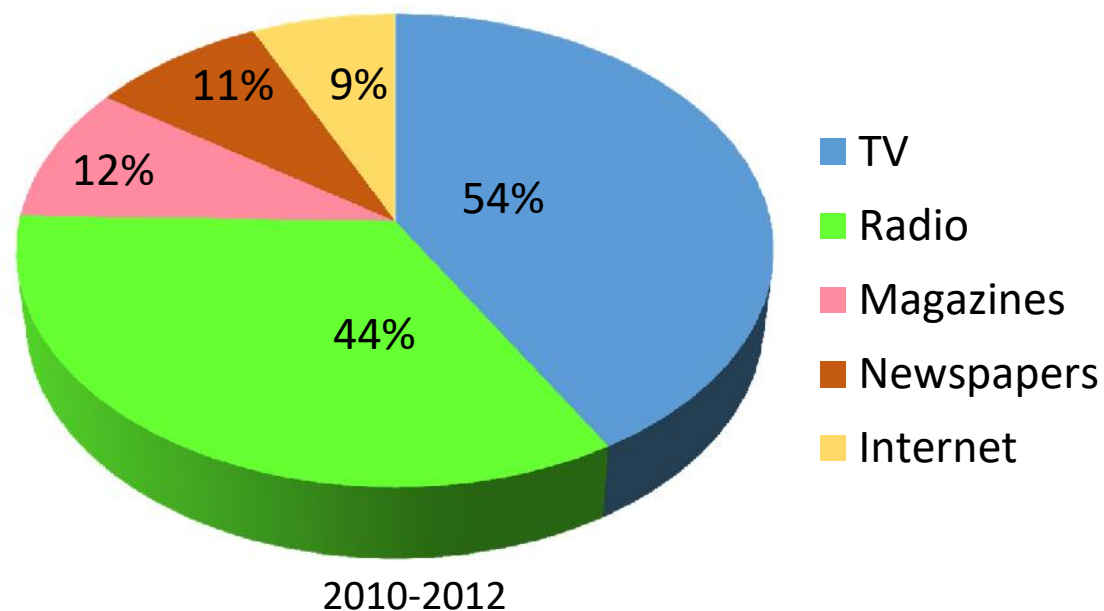


Results 1:

'How often do you use...?'

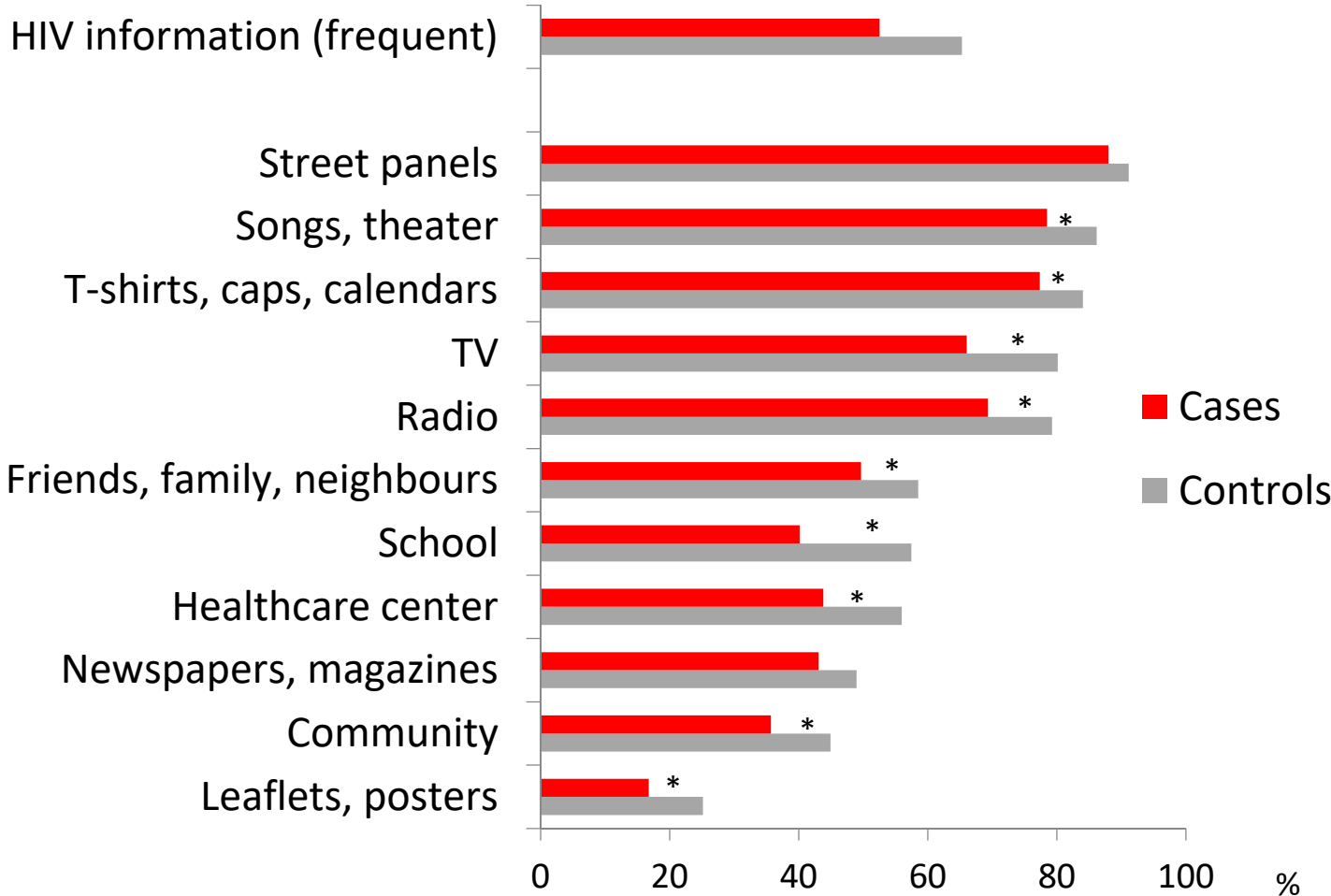
- Every day or almost every day*
- Several days a week*
- A few times a week*
- Never*
- I don't know*

Regular access to media



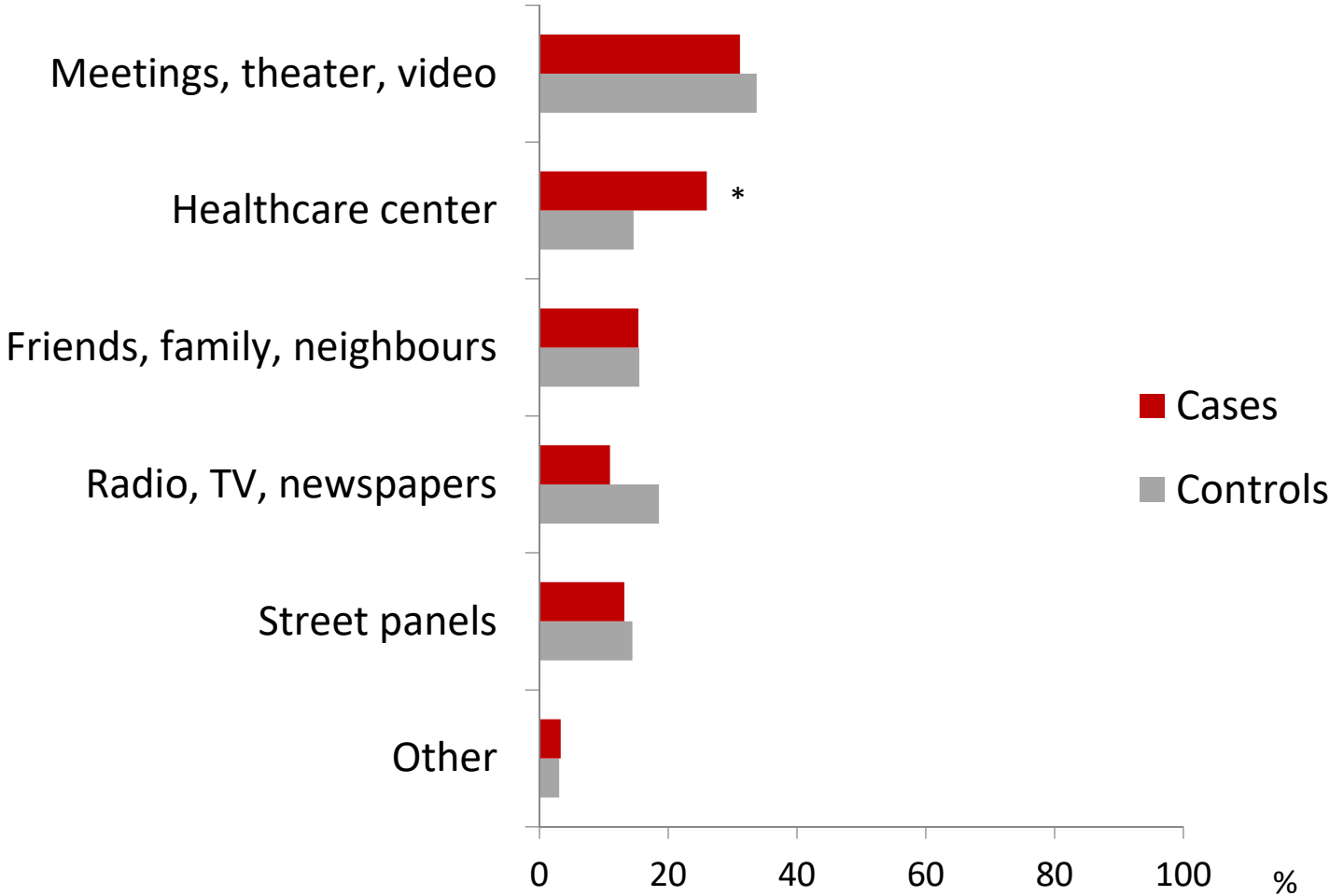
Results 1:

HIV information and sources



Results 1:

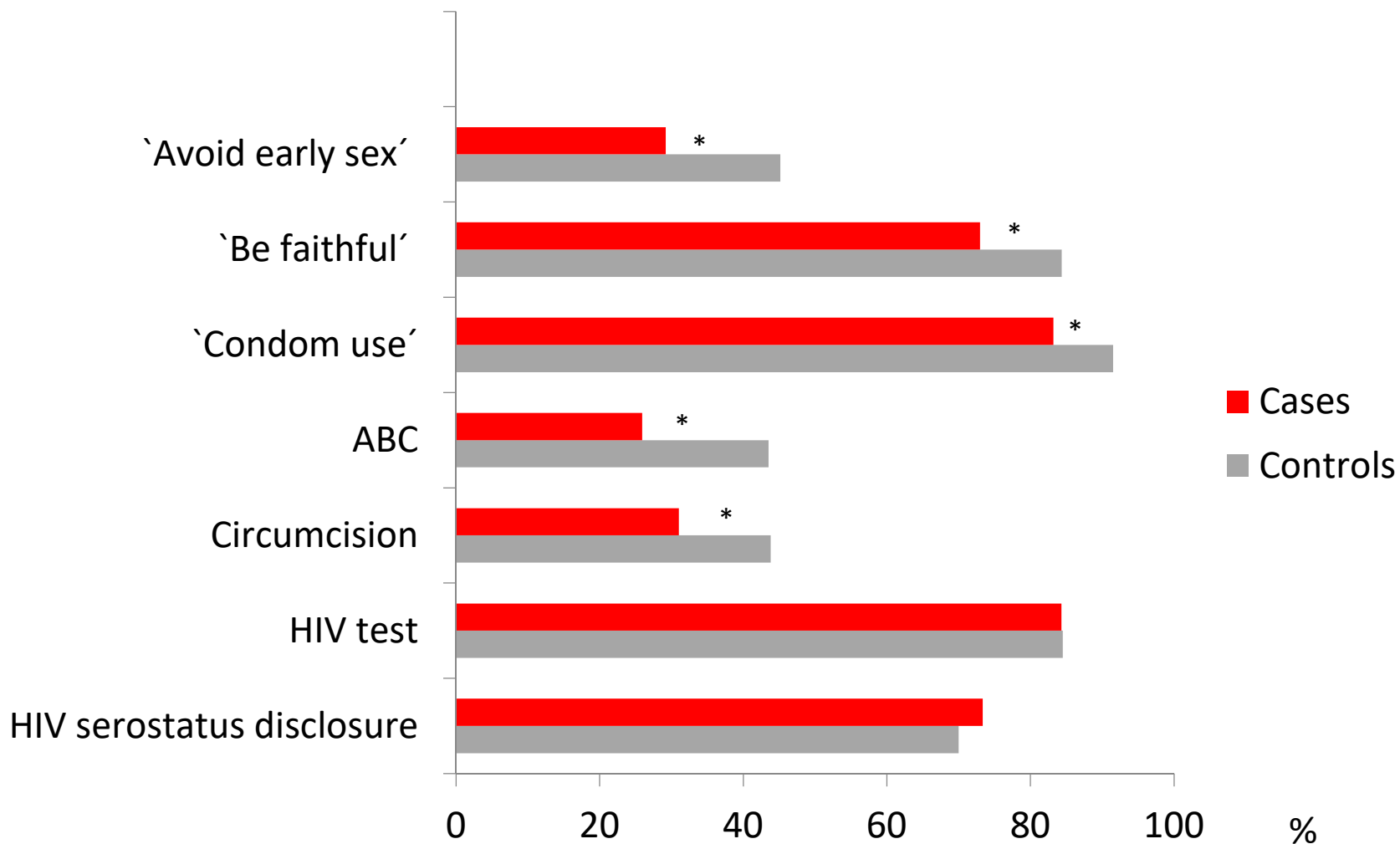
Preferred sources





Results 1:

'Ever' heard HIV preventive messages



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Results 2: HIV information – Knowledge

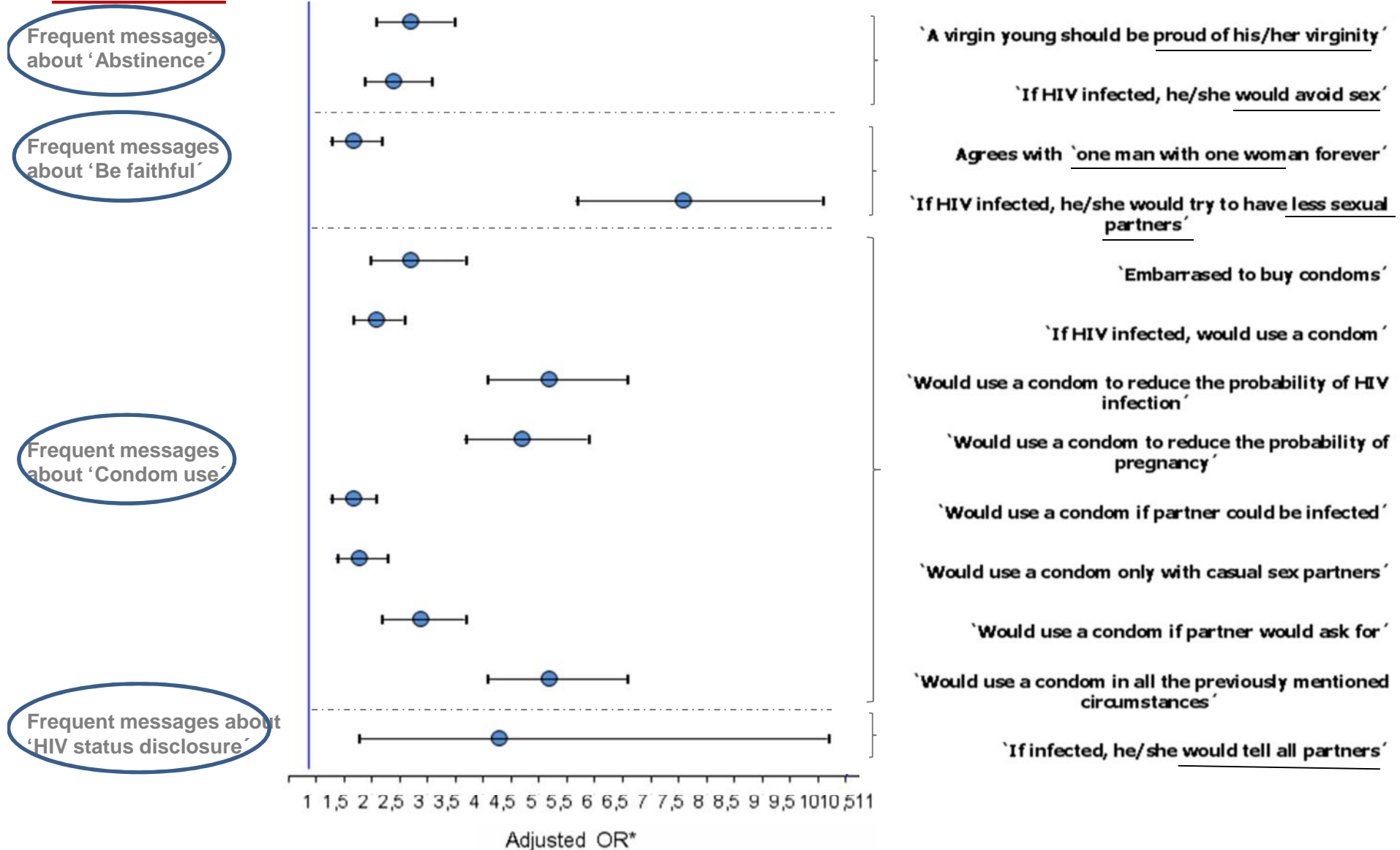
Regular exposure + HIV information			
OR (95% CI)			
	Radio	TV	Journals/Magazines
Comprehensive knowledge ^a	1.71 (1.11-2.65)	0.67 (0.43-1.03)	1.21 (0.74-1.97)
Complete comprehensive knowledge ^b	3.23 (1.72-6.08)	0.51 (0.28-0.94)	1.61 (0.88-2.95)

Adjusted for sex, age, education, economic level, HIV status, group and exposure +information from the radio, TV and print.

^a Know `B´ and `C´, reject witchcraft/God as HIV origin and HIV transmitted by mosquitoes, and know healthy-looking HIV+person

^b Additionally identifying `A´ as a way of preventing HIV.

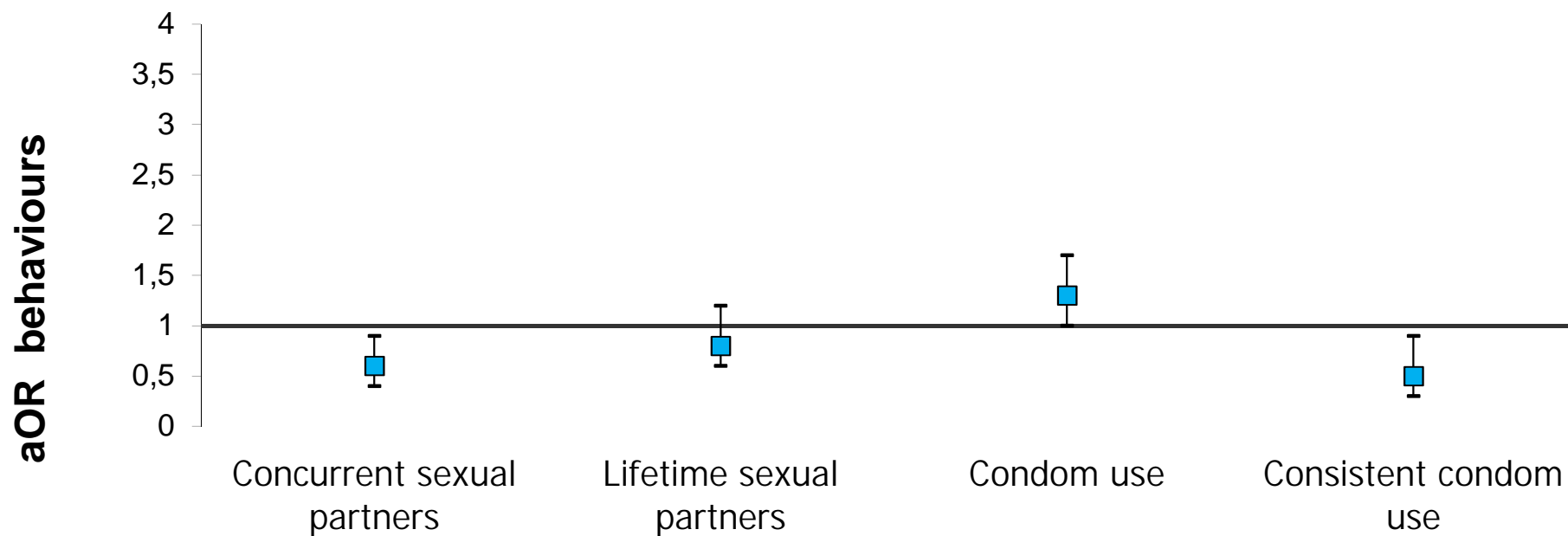
Results 2: HIV information – attitudes



*Adjusted for sex, age, educational and economic level.



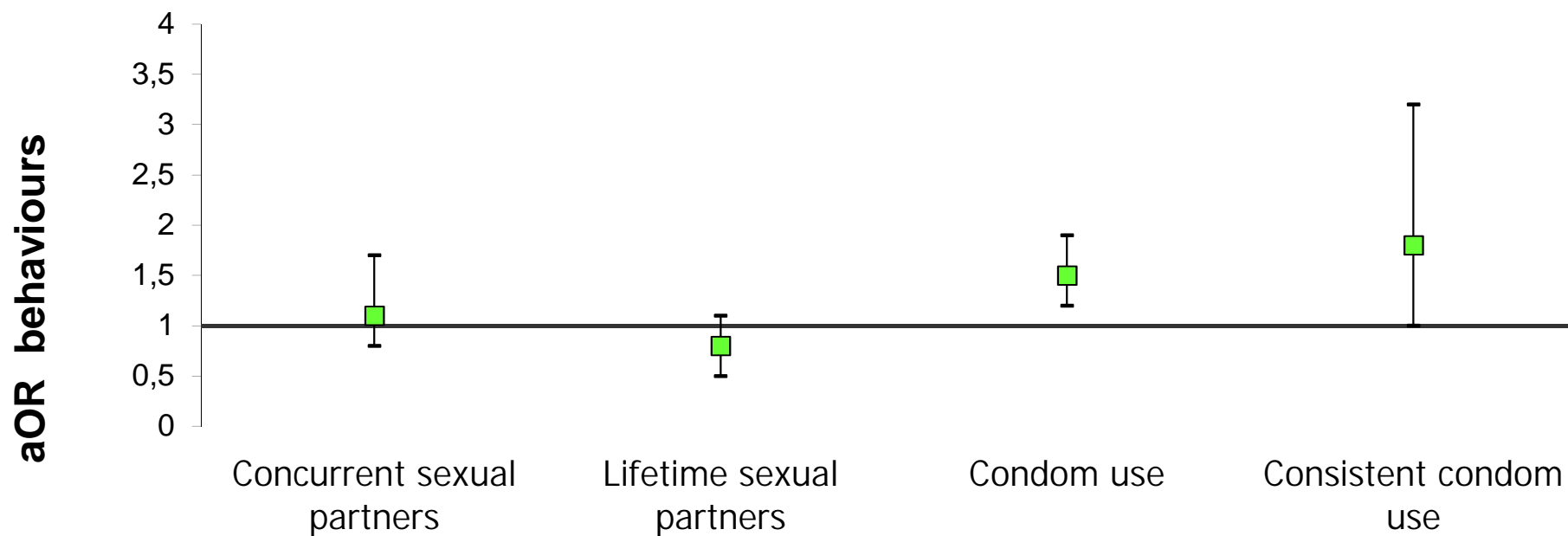
Results 2: HIV information – sexual behaviours



Info A



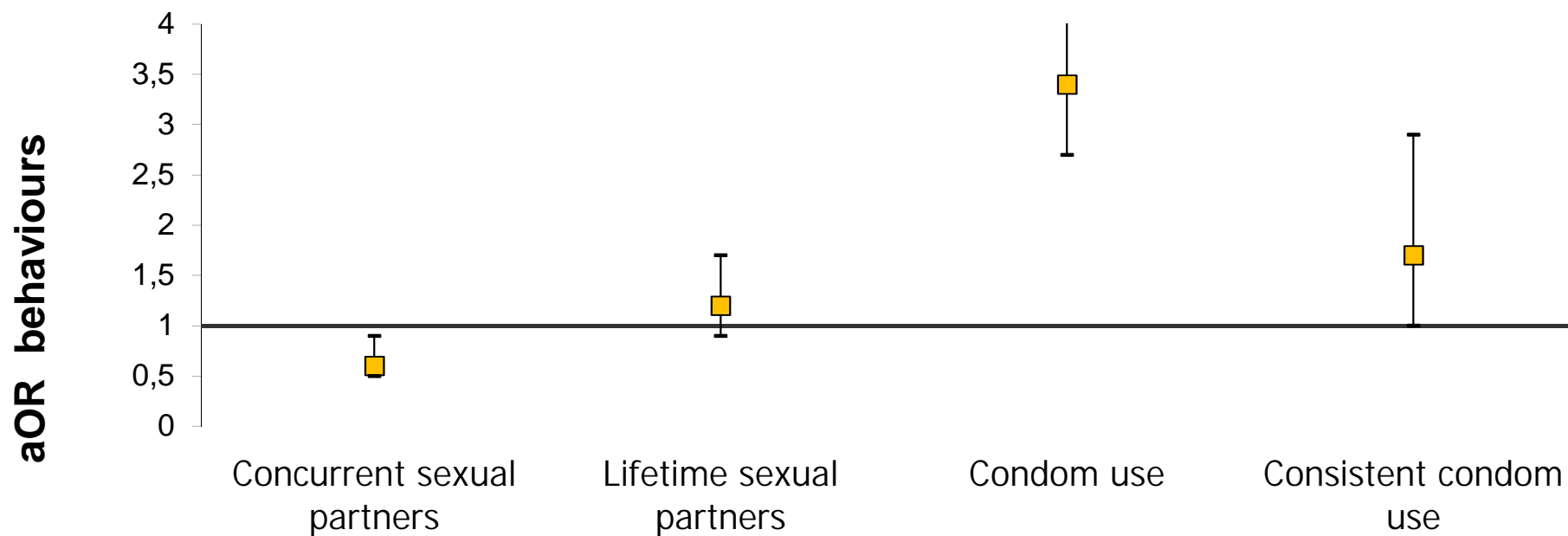
Results 2: HIV information – sexual behaviours



Info B



Results 2: HIV information – sexual behaviours



Info C

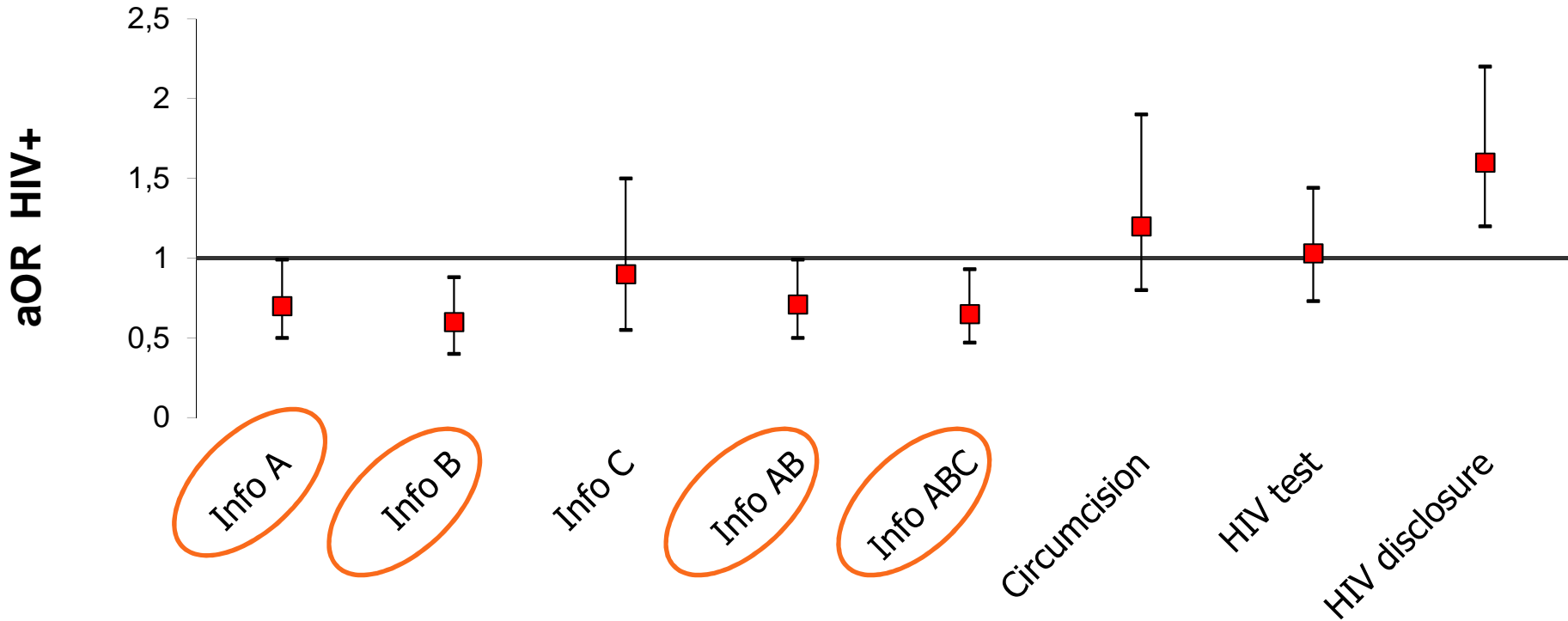
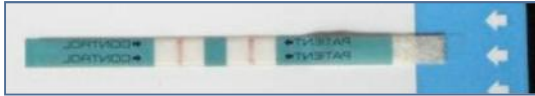


Results 2: HIV information – sexual behaviours



Info ABC

Results 2: HIV information – HIV+



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Limitations

- Participants attending a healthcare center.
- Self-report
- No information of campaign contents or languages

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Conclusions

- The main HIV information channels were street panels, dramas and radio and TV.
- Few participants had ever heard about all components of the ABC strategy of HIV prevention.
- Access to HIV information was associated with knowledge and positive attitudes towards preventive strategies.
- Information about `A` and `ABC`, were inversely associated with sexual risk behaviours and being HIV+.

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- Clement Passabosc
- Ángel Vizcay
- Miguel Barrientos
- Javier Navarro
- Other collaborators
- **1,630 PARTICIPANTS**



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Thank you