

Discussing sexual risk behaviour with HIV-infected men

Suzanne de Munnik, Nurse practitioner
Catharina Hospital, Eindhoven, The Netherlands

**Gedreven
door het
leven.**

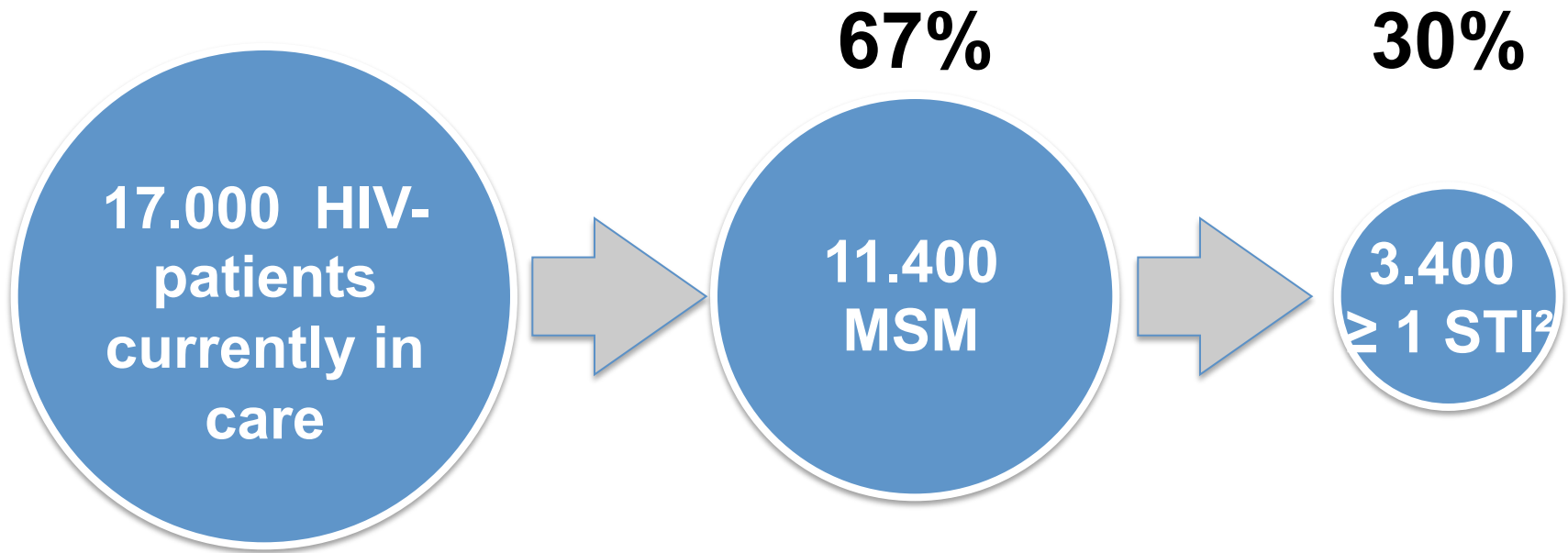


**catharina
ziekenhuis**

HIV-centers in the Netherlands



HIV in the Netherlands¹



Despite prevention programs, no decrease in last 5 years

HIV care in the Netherlands

outpatient department

- Interdisciplinary team
 - Internist-infectiologists
 - HIV-nurses
 - Consultants (social worker, psychologist a.o.)

Role HIV-nurse (n=83)

Consultation

Research

Education

Providing support,
counselling & information

- Psychological
- Social
- Behaviour



Sexual Risk Behaviour

Background

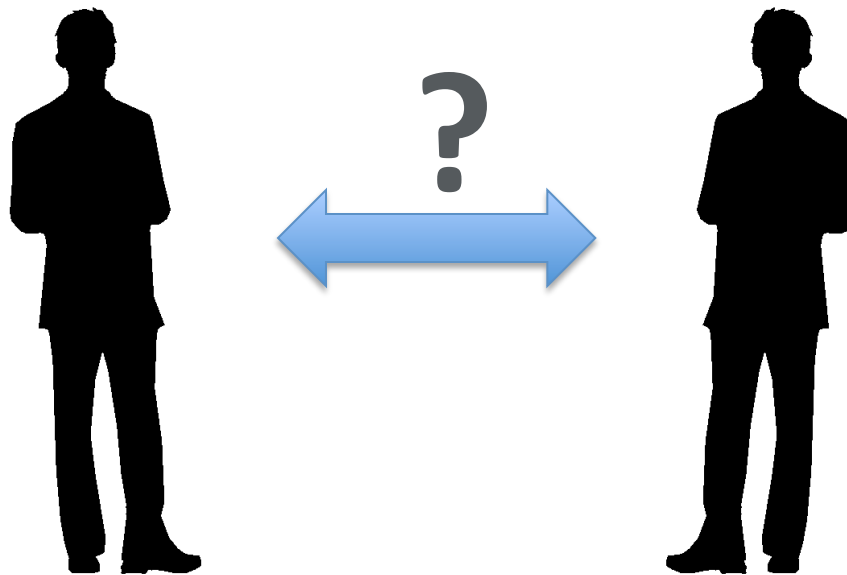
Consequences of sexual risk behaviour¹:

1. Health damage
2. Increases transmission
3. Increases costs

Aim: it is known what the HIV nurse could improve in the way of counselling

Study Objective

To define which determinants influence the discussion of sexual risk behaviour between HIV nurses and MSM

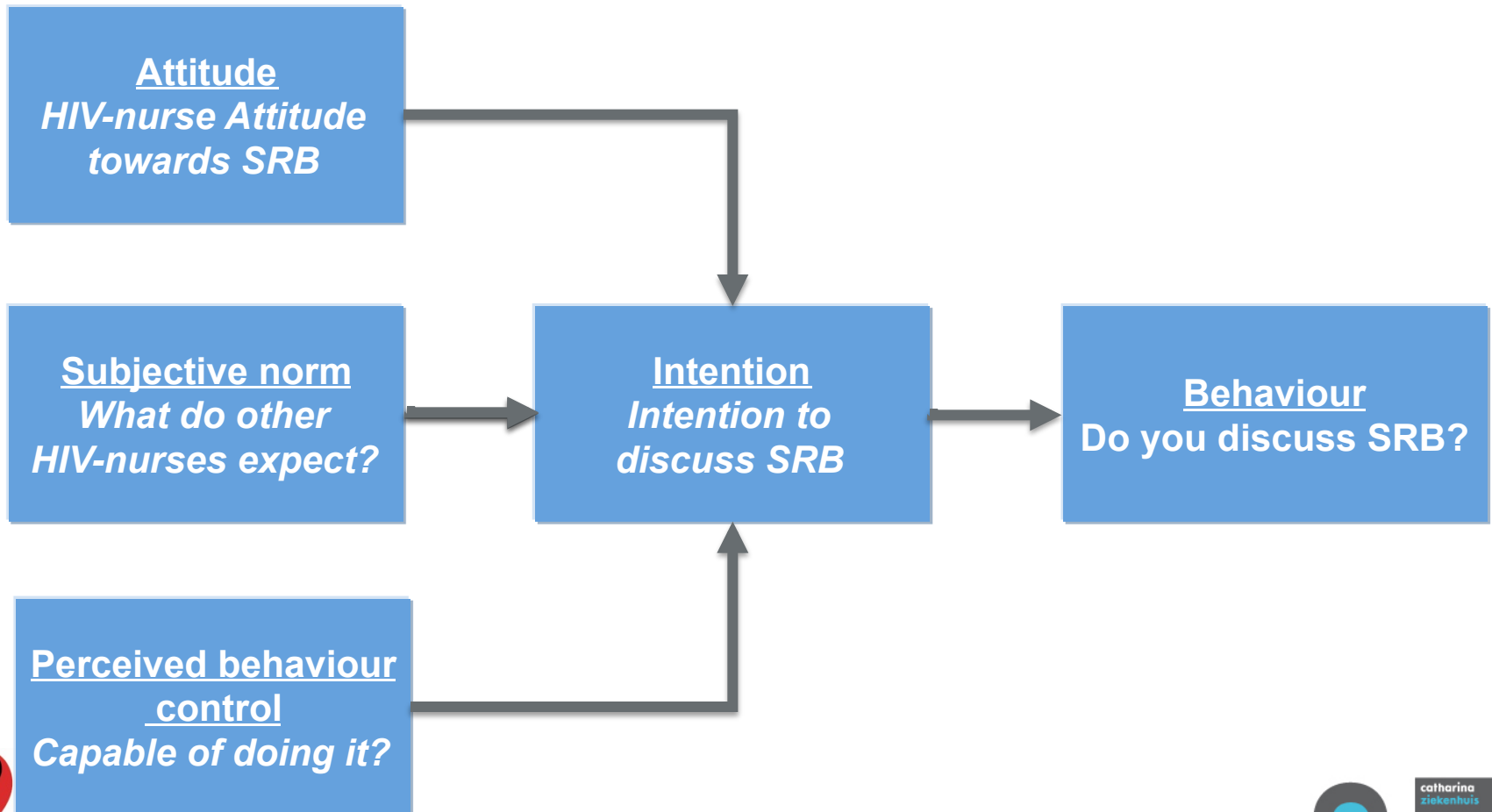


Study Methods

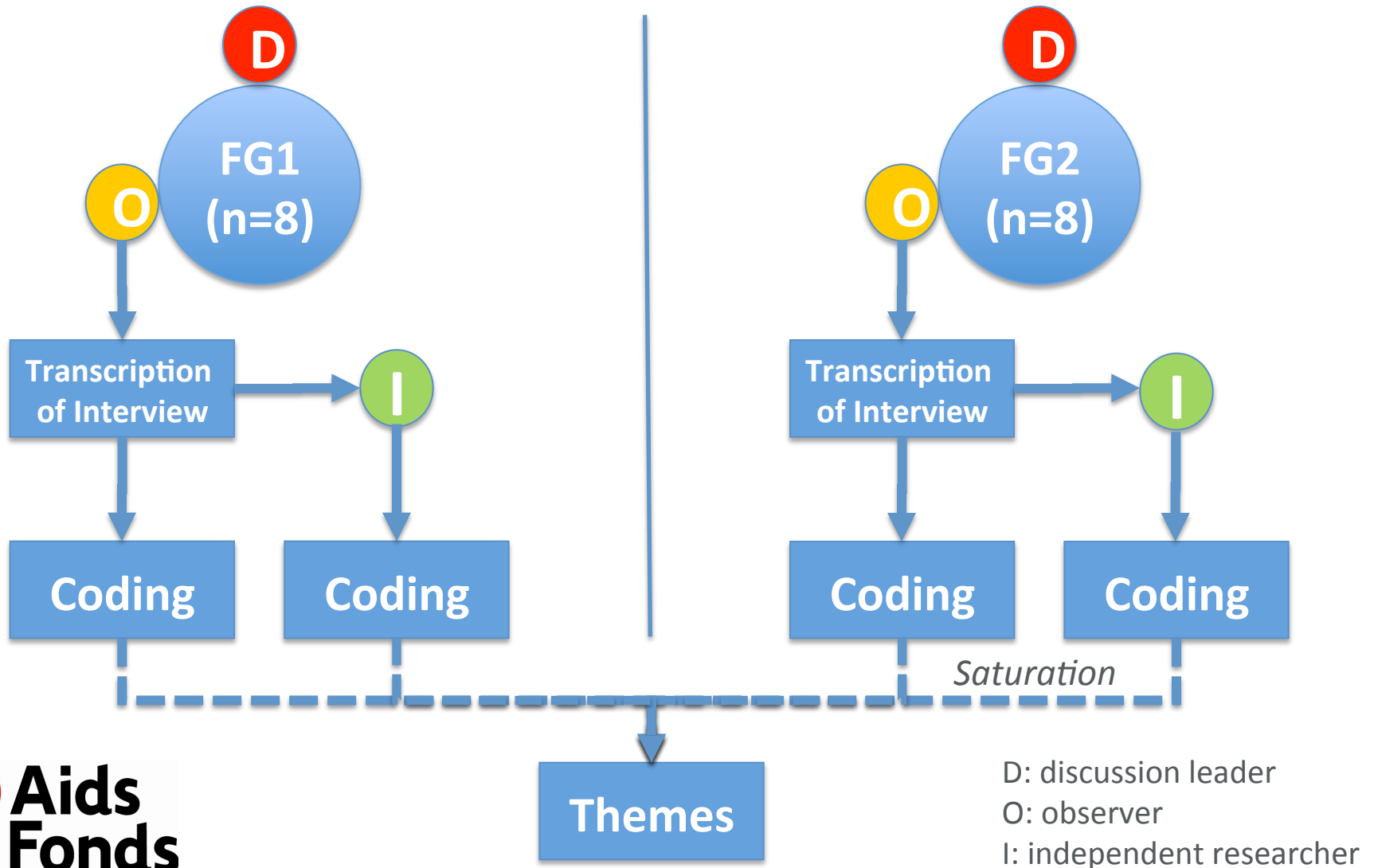
- Qualitative study
- HIV Nurses (at random selection)
- Use of focus groups sessions (3)
- Thematic analysis
- Software: ATLAS
- Theoretical framework

Theoretical Framework

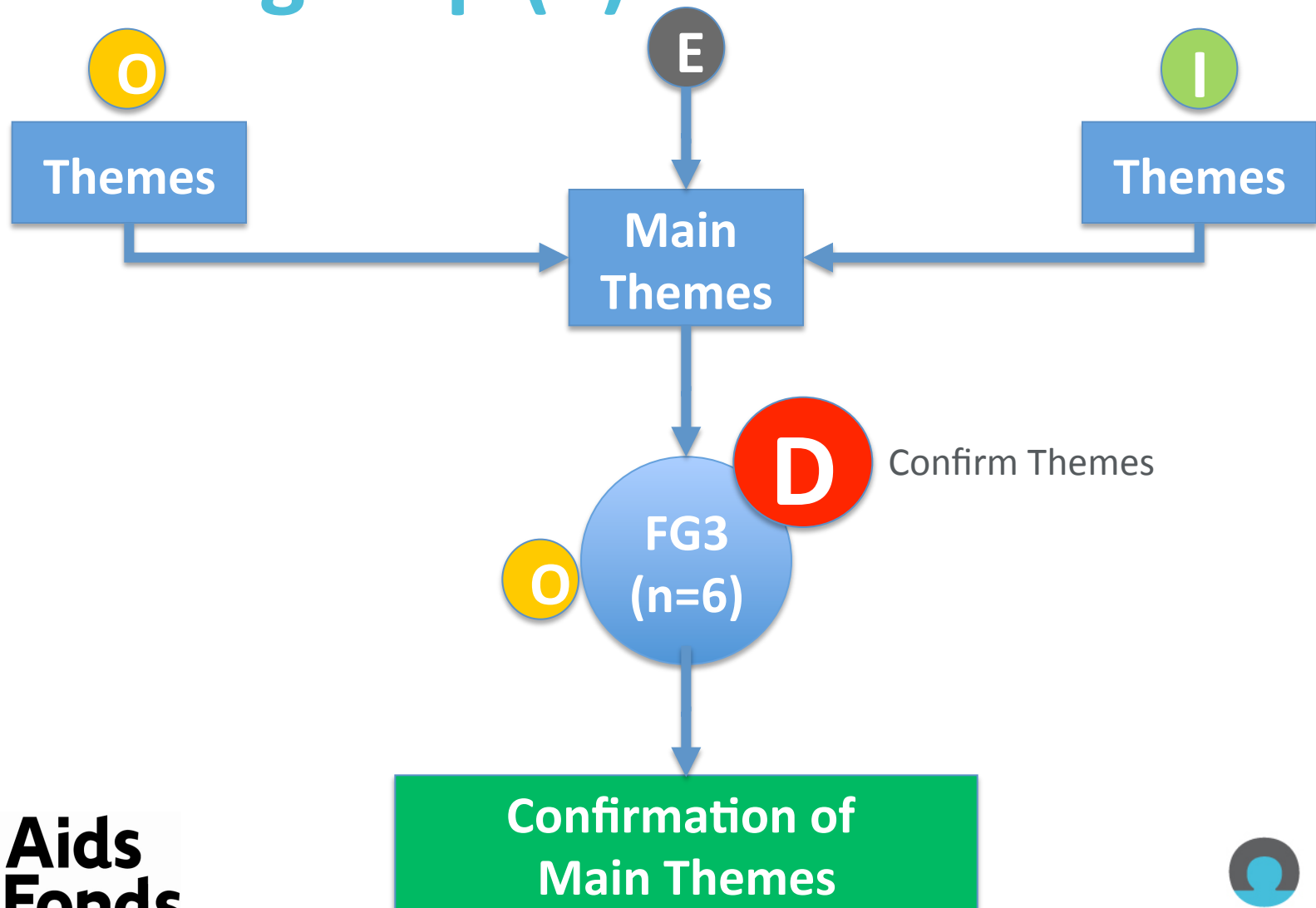
Theory of Planned Behavior¹



Focus groups (1)



Focus group (2)



Study Results (1) - Demographic Characteristics of HIV-nurses

Characteristic (N=22)		
Age	Mean (yrs)	50 (28-64)
Sex	Female	14 (64%)
Sexuality	Heterosexual	15 (68%)
	Homosexual	7 (32%)
Years in clinical practice	Mean (yrs)	12 (2-25)
Provider type	HIV-nurse	12 (59%)
	Nurse Practitioner	9 (41%)
Training/counselling in sexuality	Yes	13 (59%)

Study Results (2) – 10 Final Determinants

Determinants	Theme/ factors of influence*
Attitude	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Being patronising2. Embarrassment3. Difficult to start the subject4. Being unprejudiced5. Trust
Subjective norm	<ol style="list-style-type: none">6. Attention to prevention7. Discuss sexuality8. Change in health care subjects
Perceived behavioural control	<ol style="list-style-type: none">9. Knowledge10. Conversation skills

Discussion

- Few qualitative studies have assessed determinants to discuss sexual health in general.
- One small study: knowledge and change in health care subjects.¹
- Most themes are new and need further research.

Discussion

Strengths	Limitations
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Saturation• Researchers triangulation• Peer review• Using a theoretical framework• Inducting new theory	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Qualitative research low level of evidence• Translation to all HIV-nurses (<i>mean age approx. 50</i>)• Potential selection bias• Focus group 1 followed after training sexuality• No male HIV-nurses in FG 3

Recommendations

- Practice: Awareness of HIV nurses
- Research: To assess evidence by quantitative research
 - Online survey for all 83 members
 - Validate the most important determinants
- Needs of the HIV-patient
- Develop tailor-made intervention to be used by HIV nurses

Conclusions

- New determinants were assessed which are important in the discussion of sexual risk behavior.
- More research is needed to quantify and validate our results.

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