

# WORLD AIDS DAY 1988-2020

December 1 

World AIDS Day was first observed in 1988. Each year, organizations and individuals across the world bring attention to the HIV epidemic, endeavor to increase HIV awareness and knowledge, speak out against HIV stigma, and call for an increased response to move toward *Ending the HIV Epidemic: A Plan for America*.

The theme for the 2020 observance is “*Ending the HIV/AIDS Epidemic: Resilience and Impact*” (“*Erradicar la epidemia del VIH/SIDA: Resiliencia e Impacto*”).



**ENDING THE HIV/AIDS EPIDEMIC:  
RESILIENCE AND IMPACT**



# POLL: TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

## 1

1. Have you had an HIV test or been asked to be tested for HIV?

a) Yes

b) No

# POLL: TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

## 2

2. When you get an HIV test, the healthcare professional will share your result with...

- a. Your family/friends so that they can look after you
- b. Your sexual partners so that they can get tested too
- c. Nobody, your results will remain a secret

# POLL: TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

## 3

3. HIV can **Not** be transmitted through which of the following
- a. Shaking hands
  - b. Unprotected sex
  - c. From mother to child during pregnancy

# POLL: TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

## 4

4. True or False: HIV cannot be transmitted by a person living with HIV if they have an undetectable viral load.

- a. True
- b. False

# HIV Vulnerability in Women



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# History of Women living with HIV



- 1981: 5 women reported to have unexplained community acquired immune deficiency.<sup>1</sup>
- 1990: more than 15,000 female AIDS cases reported in US
  - Focus on preventing transmission from mother to child (vertical transmission)
- 1991: 4.5 million women around the world thought to be HIV positive (WHO, 1992)
  - Little research and presentations at scientific meetings
  - Advocacy Groups: “Women Don’t Get AIDS, They Just Die From It.”
- 1994: Landmark study ACTG 076: AZT reduces perinatal transmission of HIV by 2/3.<sup>2</sup>
- 1995: CDC documented heterosexual contact as the main source of HIV exposure for women.
  - Challenging widespread perceptions that women in US were mostly injection drug users and/or sex workers



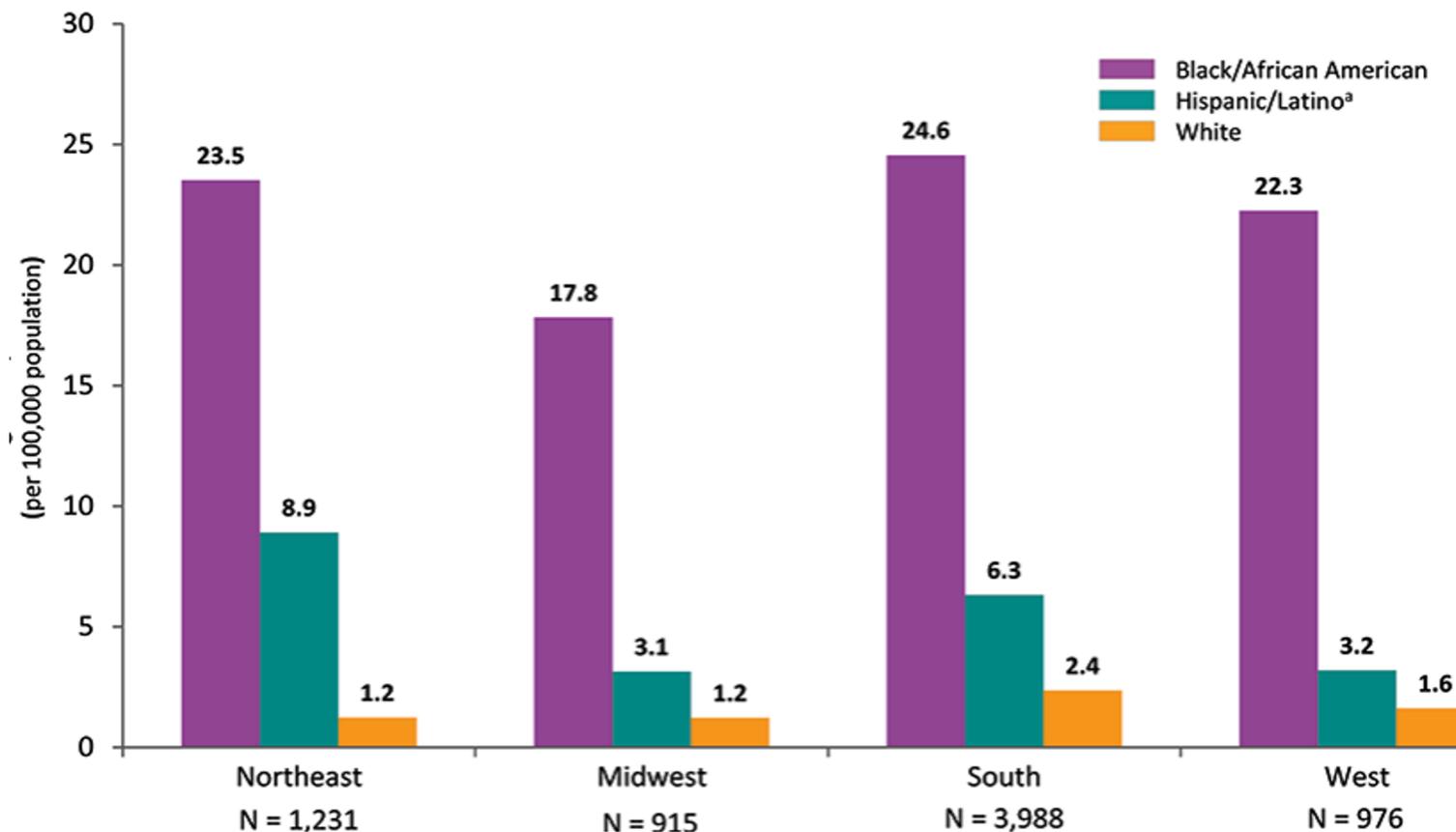
# History of Women living with HIV

- 1997: HAART or drug cocktails dramatically changed the health profile of PLWHA
- 2006: Women accounted for 27% of annual new HIV infections and 25% of those living with HIV
- Having a primary male partner became the number one risk factor for women getting HIV.

# HIV and Women, 2018

- Women account for 19% of new HIV diagnoses in 2018
  - 57% Black/African American
  - 21% White
  - 17% Hispanic/Latina
  - 85% Heterosexual Contact
    - Black women- 92%
- 2018: ~ 245,000 women living with HIV
- 1 in 9 Women living with HIV are unaware.

Rate of Diagnoses of HIV, Female, 2018 US

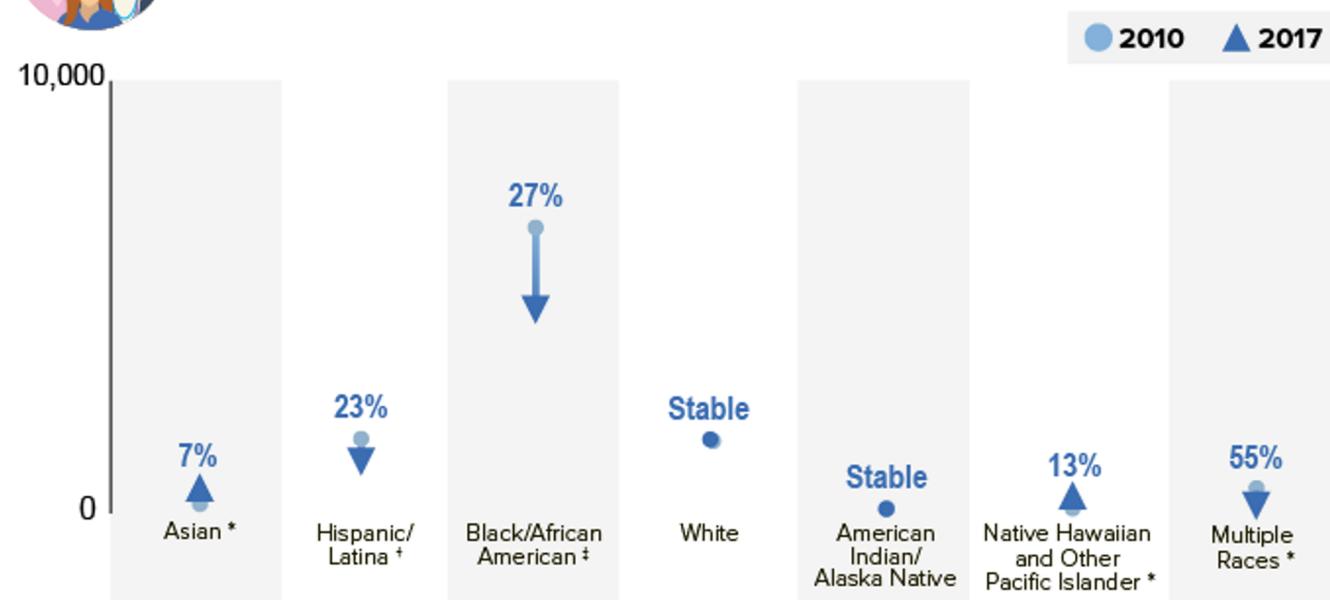


# HIV and Women, 2018

- From 2010-2017: HIV diagnoses decreased 23% among women overall



## Trends by Race and Ethnicity



## Trends by Age

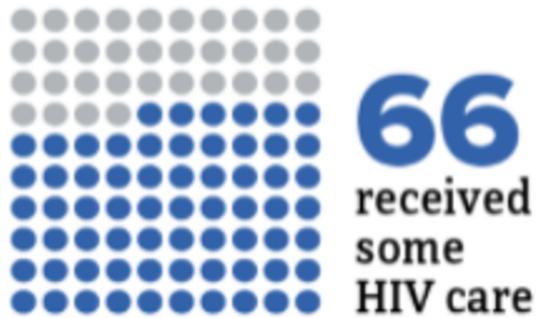


\* Changes in subpopulations with fewer HIV diagnoses can lead to a large percentage increase or decrease.

Source: CDC. [NCHHSTP AtlasPlus](https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/behav/atlasplus/). Accessed March 26, 2020.

# HIV Care continuum in Women

For every 100 women with HIV:



# HIV Vulnerability

- Structural HIV influences beyond an individual's control that puts women at a disadvantage.
- Risk reduction needs to address the cultural, socioeconomic and other contextual realities that affect sexual interactions between men and women
  - Gender roles
  - Sexuality
  - Cultural differences
  - Women's socioeconomic status and power imbalance



# HIV Vulnerability: Individual level factors



- Low perception of risk<sup>1</sup>.
- Biological factors.
- Presence of other sexually transmitted infections<sup>2</sup>
- Lack of information and skills: lack of education related to cultural norms and sexual silence
- Sexual Behavior patterns<sup>3,4</sup>
  - Condom use during last 10 vaginal sex: 33% black women (vs 18.4%)
  - Women have fewer sexual partners than men.

# HIV Vulnerability: Relationship Factors



- Traditional gender norms:
  - May contribute to struggles in condom negotiation and use with male partners
- Power differential relationships
  - Presence of physical or sexual violence
  - Sexual coercion
  - Abused women may relinquish all sexual decision-making power to their male partners.
  - Fear of partners response may keep women from initiating safer sex practices.
- Role Flexing/Adaptive Duality

# HIV Vulnerability: Socioeconomic Factors



- Economic and gender inequalities, rather than poverty influence sexual behavior<sup>1</sup>
  - Transactional sex
  - Economic dependence on partners
- Racism, discrimination, stigma and incarceration
  - Discriminatory housing and residential segregation by race
  - Internalized and external stigma.
  - ¼ of all persons LWHA have passed through a correctional facility
- Sexual Violence against women (IPV)
  - Child sexual assault or rape is associated with HIV risk<sup>3</sup>
  - Coping mechanism: substance use, increased sexual risk behaviors

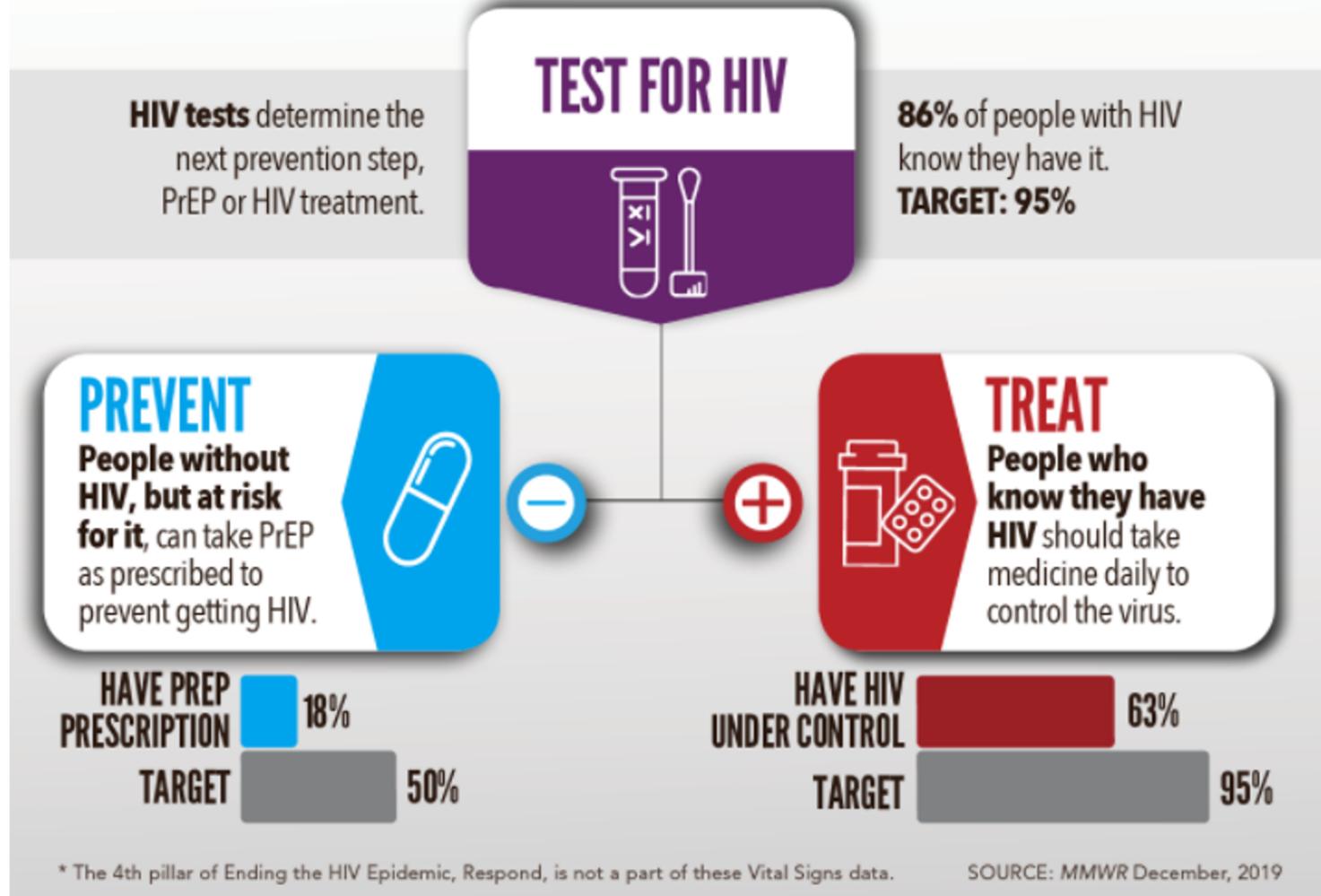
# Summary: HIV vulnerability is strongly influenced by families and communities

- Education has the strongest and most direct link to protection from HIV.
- Educate women to dismantle barriers, challenge perceptions and improve the lives of communities at risk for and living with HIV.
- Research shows that local women's movements are successful in driving social change.
  - Montgomery Bus Boycott led by the Women's Political Council
- Advocate without excluding male voices: prevention needs of heterosexual men should not be ignored.



# Ending the HIV Epidemic

## Key actions to help end the HIV epidemic\*



# POLL: TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

## 5

5. What does Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) do?
- a. Protects you from getting HIV
  - b. Prevents someone with HIV from passing on the virus
  - c. Acts as an emergency prevention method when taken up to 72 hours after exposure

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## 6

6. What is Post-Exposure prophylaxis?
  - a. An emergency contraceptive to stop you from getting pregnant
  - b. Another name for HIV treatment that you take if you have HIV
  - c. A way of preventing HIV after you have been at risk

I KNOW my HIV status, do you KNOW yours?

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Dy4\\_NpZ8O8M](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Dy4_NpZ8O8M)



# Panelist:

- Moderator: Shellye Jones, LCSW

- Content Experts

- Bridget Gordon



- Jayda Arrington



# POLL: TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

## 7

7. Do you know anyone living with HIV?

- a. Yes
- b. No

# POLL: TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

## 8

8. Is it possible for parents living with HIV to have an HIV negative baby?

a. Yes

b. No

# POLL: TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

## 9

9. True or False: All adolescents and adults age 15 to 65 years, as well as pregnant women should be screened for HIV infection.

- a. True
- b. False

# POLL: TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

## 10

10. True or False: HIV disproportionately affects African American women and girls because of vulnerabilities in gender equality and socioeconomic status.

- a. True
- b. False

# POLL: TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

## 11

11. True or False: Ending HIV/AIDS is beyond our control

- a. True
- b. False



## QUESTIONS

- Please place questions in the chat.
- No question is insignificant, discussion helps us all learn!
- A resource list and FAQ (frequently asked questions) list will be sent to you by email after the webinar is completed.



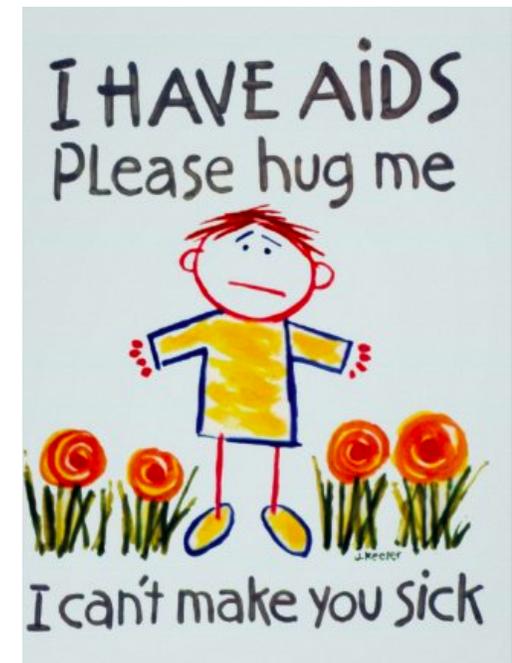
## EVALUATIONS

- Please complete your evaluation by clicking the link in the chat or using your smartphone to take a picture of the QR code.
- Your completed evaluation is your entry to the gift card drawing!

# Moment of silence

We now invite you to join us in a moment of silence to :

1. Honor those who have passed
2. Celebrate those who are living with HIV/AIDS



# Thank you



- International Awareness Committee, Foothill Alumnae Chapter, Delta Sigma Theta
  - Nychelle Toussiant, President
  - Deirdre Gay, 1<sup>st</sup> Vice President
  - Darlene Cobb, Co-Chair
  - Darlene Walker, Co-Chair
- Thomas Donohoe
- Sandra Cuevas
- LaShonda Spencer
- Shellye Jones
- Bridget Gordon
- Jayda Arrington



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LOS ANGELES FAMILY AIDS NETWORK



David Geffen  
School of Medicine