

Fundamentals of Teaching HIV Core Concept

HIV is preventable and, for the most part, a chronic manageable disease when medication is accessible.

RATIONALE

How do we teach, and why do we teach that way?

- Caring for one’s sexual health includes understanding how to prevent, test, and get treatment for HIV.
- Reducing shame and stigma should be a primary focus of HIV education. This includes the careful use of language. For instance, using HIV instead of AIDS and “sex with a condom” instead of ‘safer sex.’
- HIV education should address causes and impacts of disparities.
- It is important to treat everyone with respect, including people living with HIV and those who may be at risk for contracting HIV.
- If you have time, watch this xx-minute video retrospective that shows how perceptions of HIV have changed over the past 40+ years. Insert Link to HIV retrospective video.

TALKING POINTS

What do we say?

- HIV can be prevented by:
 1. Avoiding fluid-to-blood or fluid-to-mucus membrane contact,
 2. Not sharing needles,
 3. Choosing sex behaviors that carry less risk of HIV transmission,
 4. Using condoms during penetrative sex with a penis or shared sex toy,
 5. PrEP, a pill taken daily, or an injection taken every 2 months for HIV prevention¹
 6. PEP, a medication taken after exposure to HIV to prevent infection,²
 7. A person who is HIV positive having a viral count so low that they cannot expose another person to HIV.
- Antiretrovirals can prevent transmission from parent to child during pregnancy, delivery, or breastfeeding.
- The only way to know if someone has HIV is to get tested.
- Condoms and PrEP are both highly effective at preventing sexual transmission of HIV.
- When a person with HIV has an undetectable viral load, they will not transmit HIV to sexual partners. This is called treatment-as-prevention, Undetectable = Untransmittable, or U=U.³
- While anyone can contract HIV, there are larger disparities within the epidemic for people of color, men who have sex with men, and transgender women due to racism, lack of access to care and other forms of oppression. Individual behavior choices are not the main cause. For example, black men who have sex with men are more likely to use condoms than their white counterparts, yet still experience higher rates of HIV infection.⁴

KNOW THE FACTS

FACT: HIV stands for Human Immunodeficiency Virus. HIV is a virus that attacks the body’s immune system, making it harder for the body to fight off infection. A virus is treatable, but not curable.

FACT: People contract HIV from someone else who has it, usually through having sex or sharing needles. HIV can be transmitted through blood, semen, pre-ejaculatory fluid, rectal fluids, vaginal fluids, or breast milk.

FACT: During insertive sex with a penis, the receptive partner has a much higher risk of contracting HIV than the insertive partner. Receptive anal sex has the highest likelihood of sexual transmission of HIV.

FACT: There is little to no risk of transmission of HIV through oral sex.⁵ This includes the use of sex toys.⁶

COMMONLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT HIV

What is the difference between HIV and AIDS?

AIDS stands for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome and is a term used to describe the illnesses and symptoms that happen in late-stage HIV disease. HIV stands for Human Immunodeficiency Virus. Instead of using the term “AIDS,” medical and advocacy workers now generally refer to “HIV” or “HIV disease.”

If you are gay does that mean you will get AIDS?

Nope! HIV is transmitted through certain body fluids, pregnant parent to child and sharing needles. Transmission happens based on these behaviors happening rather than the identity of a person. You may have heard this stereotype because of the AIDS epidemic in the 1980s. Gay and bisexual men and men who have sex with men are more impacted by HIV. This is partly due to discrimination like homophobia, HIV stigma, and limited access to health care. Discrimination towards gay men was particularly severe during the 1980s when HIV emerged in the US. Now we know a lot more about HIV, including the fact that being gay does not mean someone is HIV positive. If anyone is concerned about contracting HIV, they could talk to their health care provider about it. Remember, we now have a lot of great preventative options for HIV like condoms, PrEP, PEP, U=U, medications, and clean needle exchange programs. HIV medications have come a long way since the 80s!

1 Clinician’s Quick Guide: What is Injectable HIV PrEP? CDC, August 2022. <https://www.cdc.gov/stophivtogether/library/topics/prevention/brochures/cdc-lsht-prevention-brochure-clinicians-quick-guide-what-is-injectable-hiv-prep.pdf>

2 The Basics of HIV Prevention. NIHUNAIDS, 2018. *HIV Info*, 2021, <https://hivinfo.nih.gov/understanding-hiv/fact-sheets/basics-hiv-prevention>

3 Undetectable = Untransmittable: Public Health and HIV Viral Load Suppression. *UNAIDS*, 2018, <https://www.unaids.org/en/resources/presscentre/featurestories/2018/july/undetectable-untransmittable>

4 HIV Stigma and Discrimination. *Avert*, 2018. <https://www.avert.org/professionals/hiv-social-issues/stigma-discrimination>

5 Oral Sex and HIV Risk. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2019, <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/risk/oralsex.html>

6 Can you get an STD by masturbating with objects? Planned Parenthood, 2011. <https://www.plannedparenthood.org/blog/can-you-get-an-std-by-masturbating-with-objects>