HIV Prevention Research Assessment

(Version 4.1, 20 Questions, HPR Module Assessment)

ID

Clinical studies assessing how well new medicines or medical devices help prevent new HIV infections are called *HIV prevention research*. Please indicate whether you believe the following statements to be true or false about these clinical studies. If you are unsure, feel free to select "don't know."

		True	False	Don't know
1.	Scientists test how well drugs and vaccines prevent HIV by encouraging clinical trial volunteers to engage in high-risk behavior.	T	F	DK
2.	Before people volunteer for HIV prevention clinical trials, they are given detailed information on the side effects they might experience.	T	F	DK
3.	Representation from diverse racial and ethnic groups as volunteers in clinical trials is a priority for researchers.	T	F	DK
4.	Scientists have already developed a vaccine that prevents HIV infection.	T	F	DK
5.	Volunteers for preventive HIV vaccine trials can get HIV from the vaccines being tested.	T	F	DK
6.	HIV vaccines train the body to recognize the HIV virus if a person gets infected.	T	F	DK
7.	HIV vaccines contain live HIV virus.	T	F	DK
8.	PrEP is a way to prevent HIV by taking HIV treatment medication after exposure to the virus.	T	F	DK
9.	PrEP has been shown to reduce the risk for HIV infections among gay men.	T	F	DK
10.	PrEP is an HIV prevention method intended for use by HIV-infected people.	T	F	DK
11.	Researchers do not know whether there are health risks from using PrEP for long periods of time.	T	F	DK
12.	Microbicides refer to pills taken orally to prevent HIV infection.	T	F	DK
13.	Microbicides are only being tested among women.	T	F	DK
14.	Most microbicides tested today contain HIV antiretroviral drugs which are used to treat people living with HIV/AIDS.	T	F	DK
15.	There are possible health risks associated with participating in HIV microbicides clinical trials.	T	F	DK

		True	False	Don't know
16.	The primary goal of treatment as prevention (TasP) research is to test the safety of newly developed HIV medications.	T	F	DK
17.	An HIV-infected pregnant woman who takes ARVs as prescribed will reduce the chance of transmitting HIV to her child.	T	F	DK
18.	TasP was 96% effective in preventing HIV infections in heterosexual couples.	T	F	DK
19.	Treatment of HIV-infected people with antiretroviral therapy (ART) does not reduce their chance of transmitting HIV to their partner who is not infected with HIV.	T	F	DK
20.	Prevention research has been so effective that clinical trial participants no longer need to use condoms during sexual intercourse.	T	F	DK

Please complete this form so that data may be analyzed accurately.

ID

Event _____ Date _____

With which racial or ethnic groups do you identify? (Check all that apply)

- ❑ African American/Black
- ❑ Alaska Native (Tribal Affiliation(s):_____)
- ❑ American Indian (Tribal Affiliation(s): _____)
- ❑ Asian American
- ❑ Latino/Latina/Hispanic
- ❑ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- ❑ White Caucasian
- ❑ Other (Specify: _____)
- ❑ Decline to State

How old are you?

- ❑ Under 18 years old
- ❑ 18-20 years old
- ❑ 21-24 years old
- ❑ 25-29 years old
- ❑ 30-39 years old
- ❑ 40-49 years old
- ❑ 50 years old or older

What is the highest level of education you have completed? (Check one)

- ❑ No High School Degree or GED
- ❑ High School Degree or GED
- ❑ Some College, Did Not Receive Degree or Certificate
- ❑ AA degree/Vocational Certificate
- ❑ 4-Year College Degree (BA/BS)
- ❑ Master's Degree
- ❑ Doctorate/Medical/Law Degree

What is your gender? (Check all that apply)

- ❑ Man/Male
- ❑ Woman/Female
- ❑ Transgender
- ❑ Genderqueer
- ❑ Gender Non-Conforming

What is your sexual identity?

- ❑ Straight or Heterosexual
- ❑ Gay, Lesbian, or Homosexual
- ❑ Bisexual
- ❑ I do not identify with any sexual identity
- ❑ Other (Please specify: _____)