

MSM field worker / outreach worker / peer educator
HIV and AIDS and sexuality knowledge measurement tool

Name: _____ Date: _____

Organization: _____ Country: _____

How long have you been a MSM field worker/ outreach worker / peer educator?

Months / Years of working experience: _____ years and _____ months

A: Questions about HIV and AIDS

Please mark whether you think the following statements are “true”, “false”, or “don’t know”

(Please place a cross “X” in the respective column)

Question	TRUE	FALSE	Don't know or not sure
1. A person can get HIV by having sexual intercourse with someone whose HIV status is not known or is known to be positive without using a condom			
2. A person can get HIV by sleeping in the same room with an infected person			
3. A person can get HIV by using the same bathroom as an infected person			
4. A person can get HIV by shaking hands with an infected person			
5. A person who looks healthy can be infected with HIV			
6. People can protect themselves from HIV by using a condom correctly every time they have sex			
7. A person can get HIV through mosquito bites			
8. People can protect themselves from HIV by having one uninfected sex partner who also has no other partners			
9. People can protect themselves from HIV by not having sexual intercourse with anyone			
10. A person can get HIV by getting an injection with a clean, sterile needle			

Question	TRUE	FALSE	Don't know or not sure
11. A person can get infected with HIV by sharing a needle with an infected person			
12. A person can prevent getting HIV by using the withdrawal method when having sex			
13. HIV can be transmitted through saliva and sweat			
14. If infected with HIV, usually the skin of a person feels dry and hot			
15. People with HIV usually look thin and pale			
16. There are medicines to cure HIV and AIDS			
17. A person can get HIV if he/she shares a toothbrush with an infected person			
18. One only knows if one is HIV positive or not by having an HIV antibody test from a qualified HIV testing facility			
19. Tattooing can give you HIV if the equipment used is not sterile			
20. It is safe to share a syringe with someone else, as long as you use a new needle			
21. Oral sex is safer than anal sex			
22. It is OK to have anal sex without a condom, as long as you do not ejaculate inside			
23. A person who is fat is less likely to have HIV than a person who looks thin			
24. A person with money is less likely to have HIV than a poor person			
25. Using saliva as lubricant is safer than using nothing at all			
26. STIs are transmitted mainly orally and through the penis, not anally			
27. Swallowing semen is less dangerous than receiving semen in your anus			
28. If you have dated somebody for more than 6 months, it is OK to stop using condoms			
29. It takes a lot of courage to go for HIV counseling and testing but it's worth it			
30. Having an untreated STI increases your risk for becoming infected with HIV			
31. You can have a sexually transmitted infection and not know it			

Question	TRUE	FALSE	Don't know or not sure
32. If someone looks clean and young, there is no need to use condoms with that person			
33. It is safer to have anal sex with 10 persons using a condom every time than to have anal sex with 1 person using no condom			
34. 'Dipping' (i.e. briefly inserting the penis in the anus without ejaculating) can not transmit HIV			
35. Two HIV positive people having sex and not using condoms is unsafe for them			
36. HIV is a disease that only affects foreigners			
37. Condoms come only in one size			
38. All brands of condoms are equivalent			
39. It is safe to use oil based lubricants with condoms			
40. Using condoms with spermicidal protects against HIV infection			
41. Male circumcision provides a protection against HIV			
42. It is alright not to use a condom with a man who has been circumcised			
43. The chance of getting HIV from rimming is small; however you can easily get Hepatitis or other STIs			

B. Questions about homosexuality

Question	Agree	Disagree	Don't know or not sure
44. Homosexuality occurs because boys are surrounded by girls when they are young			
45. Homosexuality is caused by a lack of male hormones (testosterone) in men			
46. Homosexuality is partly a fashion			
47. Homosexuality occurs in all cultures and all countries in the world			
48. If they do not use condoms, homosexuals have a bigger chance to get infected with HIV than heterosexuals			
49. Programs to stop homosexual feelings through training and meditation are effective			
50. Homosexuality is natural			
51. Homosexual behavior is sinful			

Question	Agree	Disagree	Don't know or not sure
52. 'Real men' can become homosexual if they socialize with homosexuals too much			
53. Having anal sex with a woman can make you homosexual			
54. Homosexuality occurs more among middle class than among lower class people			
55. Insertive anal sex is less likely to transmit HIV than receptive anal sex.			
56. MSM can use female condoms for anal sex			
57. Homosexuals are responsible for the HIV epidemic			
58. Homosexuality happens only in cities, not in the country side			

C. Questions about people living with HIV and AIDS

Question	Agree	Disagree	Don't know or not sure
59. It is best to advice people with HIV to stop having sex			
60. People with HIV or AIDS must use two condoms instead of one, just to be sure			
61. If people living with HIV take antiretroviral drugs correctly they can live a long and healthy life			
62. Some people have lived with HIV for more than 20 years			
63. When seeking casual sex, it is best to assume that everybody has HIV			
64. People have HIV because of their own fault			
65. Usually people with HIV have had more sex or drugs than people who do not have HIV			
66. In some cities, like Bangkok, more than 25% of MSM going to entertainment venues have HIV or AIDS			
67. People with HIV and AIDS should check their CD-4 count regularly			
68. For people with HIV and AIDS, peace of mind, regular exercise and a good diet will help to keep them healthy longer			

Question	Agree	Disagree	Don't know or not sure
69. A recently infected person can pass HIV to another person during unsafe sex easier than someone who has been infected for a number of years			
70. A person taking ARV and who has an undetectable viral load is as likely to pass HIV to another person during unsafe anal sex as an HIV+ person who is not on ARV			

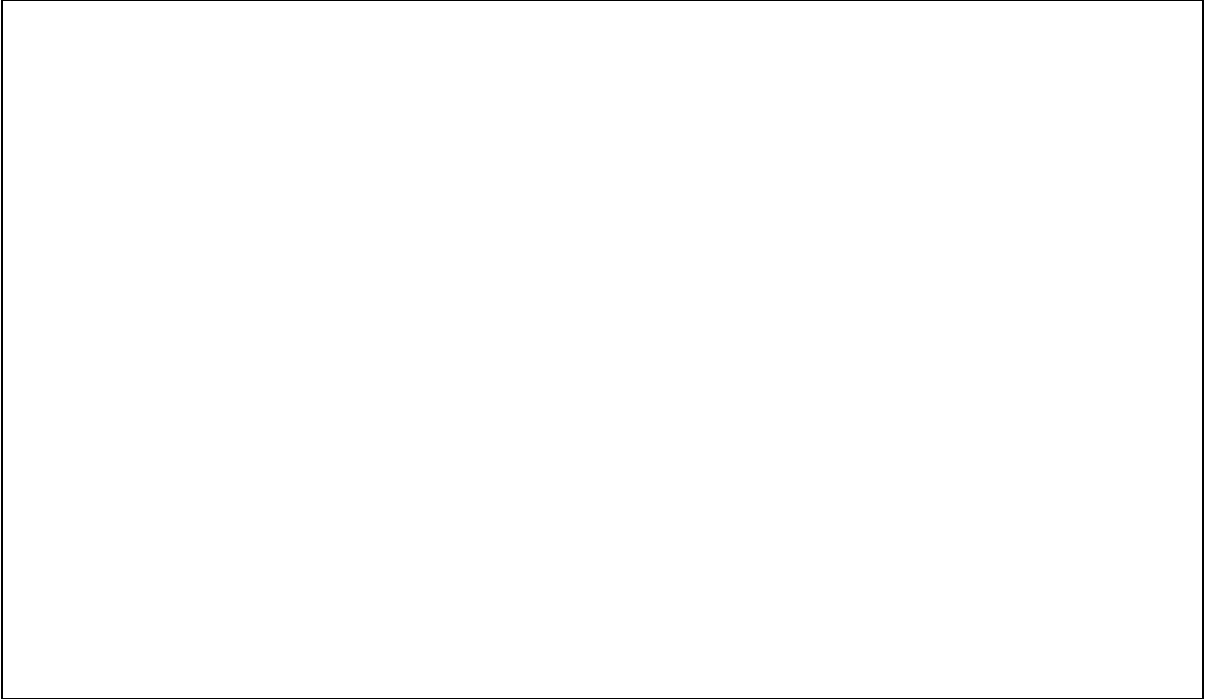
D. Open questions (there is no 'TRUE' or 'FALSE' answers in this section)

Suppose you meet a middle-aged man. He tells you he does not use condoms, because it reduces his pleasure, and he says he is only the insertive partner in anal intercourse, which he says is not a risk to HIV. What would you tell him?

Suppose you meet two men. They are boyfriends and have been dating for 6 months. They say they have been monogamous. They ask you if it is OK for them to stop using condoms. What do you advise them?

Suppose you meet a young man during your work, who has been having sex with other men for a long time. Now, his parents have arranged for him to get married to a woman. He is not sure what to do. What will you advise / tell him?

Describe the most challenging case you have dealt with in the field. What made this so difficult?
How did you handle it?



What assistance or support would you like to receive to make your work easier?

