Knowledge, attitudes and practices and HIV testing behaviours at the French Guiana-Brazilian border inhabitants
A. Carbunar, Céline Michaud, C. Dao, B. Bidaud, António Mendes, N. Garceran, Richard Botreau-Roussel-Bonneterre, S. Rhodes, E. Mosnier

To cite this version:
A. Carbunar, Céline Michaud, C. Dao, B. Bidaud, António Mendes, et al.. Knowledge, attitudes and practices and HIV testing behaviours at the French Guiana-Brazilian border inhabitants. International Symposium of LabEx DRIIHM, Oct 2019, Lyon, France. , 2019. hal-02961084

HAL Id: hal-02961084
https://hal.science/hal-02961084
Submitted on 30 Jul 2024

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L’archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire HAL, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d’enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution - NonCommercial - NoDerivatives 4.0 International License
Knowledge, attitudes, practices and HIV testing behaviors among French Guiananese and Brazilian border inhabitants

A Carbunar1,2, C Michaud1, C Dao2, B Bidaud1, A Mendes1, N Garceran1, R Botreau1,4 S Rhodes2, E Mosnier1,4
1 Centre Hospitalier de Cayenne, French Guiana. 2 Association ISanté, Cayenne, French Guiana. 3 Universidade Federal do Amapá, Oiapoque, Brazil. 4 Université des Antilles, Guadeloupe 5 Ecosystème Amazoniens et Pathologie Tropicale, EA3593, Université de la Reunion.

Background:

French Guiana is a French overseas territory located in the northern region of Brazil. The border between the 2 countries is a corridor for immigrants and a supply area for illegal gold miners “Garimperos”. For more than 10 years, the HIV prevalence rates among pregnant women in French Guiana and in Amapá have exceeded 1%, in spite of a “test and treat” program free of charge. However, the epidemic remains active in vulnerable key populations, notably among immigrants and border area inhabitants.

Methods:

- Cross-sectional and descriptive study.
- Data collection from October 2017 to February 2018 (5 months).
- Two sites: Oiapoque in Brazil and Saint Georges de l’Oyapock (STG) in French Guiana (Figure 1).

Results:

- 621 study participants: 252 (40.6%) resided in STG and 369 (59.4%) in Oiapoque.
- M/F sex ratio = 0.65 (Figure 4).
- Mean age = 35.7 (20.3-6) years old (figure 5).
- Portuguese as native language for the majority of participants (76.9%, n=478/621).

- Good level of knowledge and to not have a risky behavior have been found to be associated to a better HIV screening rate. HIV testing was also negatively linked to HIV risk behavior.
- Although the causal arrow could point either direction, this is a reassuring factor for prevention campaigns and could participate in reducing undiagnosed infections which drive the epidemic in this area. These results show the importance of developing HIV education programs. These programs should include specific interest on autochthonous and creole communities speaking as they do fewer tests and as previous studies shown have lower HIV knowledge. This suggests that this area needs more community information on HIV delivered in native languages by community health workers.

Conclusion:

Describe the level of knowledge, attitudes and practices regarding HIV among the populations living on both sides of the border between French Guiana and Brazil.

- Randomization of all participants over 18 years old according to the street of their household.
- Data collection from an anonymous structured questionnaire of 77 questions, in Portuguese or in French.
- Individual interview setting by trained local interviewers from the local UNIFAP university or from local NGOs: DPM or Isianté.
- Comparison of socio-demographic characteristics and sexual behaviors between participants of STG and those of Oiapoque.
- Multivariate logistic regression for “prior HIV testing” (ST 0.05)

Who are more likely to have made a HIV test?

Women (2.43 more likely, p<0.001).

People aged between 30 and 44 years compare to people aged between 18-29 years (OR=0.48, p=0.006) or people over 45 (OR=0.45, p<0.001).

Portuguese or French native speaker more than Creole speaking people (not significant result, OR=0.58, p=0.091) or Palluar native speaker (OR=0.39, p=0.019).

Educated respondents (but not significant in the multivariate regression, OR=1.52, p=0.069).

People with good HIV knowledge (55.9%) had 1.72 more chance to have already done a test (p=0.012).

Respondents with hight HIV risk behavior (20%) were less likely to have done a HIV test (Not significant in the multivariate regression. OR=0.63, p=0.068).

Table 2 : Factors of residing at least one prior HIV test

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>N (n=621)</th>
<th>N (n=621)</th>
<th>N (n=621)</th>
<th>p value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>330 (53.4)</td>
<td>228 (36.9)</td>
<td>415 (67)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>291 (46.6)</td>
<td>292 (43.1)</td>
<td>394 (63)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual orientation</td>
<td>Heterosexual</td>
<td>340 (54.3)</td>
<td>210 (40.4)</td>
<td>470 (36.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Homosexual</td>
<td>150 (24.3)</td>
<td>74 (14.5)</td>
<td>158 (12.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>18-29</td>
<td>138 (22.3)</td>
<td>107 (21.8)</td>
<td>245 (39)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30-44</td>
<td>143 (23.0)</td>
<td>84 (16.8)</td>
<td>227 (36.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>45+</td>
<td>143 (22.8)</td>
<td>94 (18.4)</td>
<td>237 (38.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>218 (34.9)</td>
<td>170 (28.8)</td>
<td>388 (62)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>French Guianese creole</td>
<td>210 (34.0)</td>
<td>93 (18.3)</td>
<td>153 (24.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Portuguese</td>
<td>213 (34.4)</td>
<td>96 (18.7)</td>
<td>119 (18.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amerindian</td>
<td>31 (4.8)</td>
<td>31 (6.2)</td>
<td>50 (7.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>195 (31.6)</td>
<td>136 (27.6)</td>
<td>331 (52)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education level</td>
<td>High school to University</td>
<td>182 (29.3)</td>
<td>136 (26.4)</td>
<td>318 (50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High school</td>
<td>110 (17.7)</td>
<td>73 (14.8)</td>
<td>183 (29)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Middle school</td>
<td>147 (23.6)</td>
<td>104 (20.4)</td>
<td>251 (39)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low school</td>
<td>168 (27.2)</td>
<td>111 (21.6)</td>
<td>279 (44)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Socio-demographics of survey participants

Contact: aural.carbunar@ch-cayenne.fr

International Symposium of Labex DRiHIM - 2019
Inter-Disciplinary Research Facility on Human-Environment Interactions - ANR-11-LABX-0010
7-9 October 2019 - ENS Lyon (France)