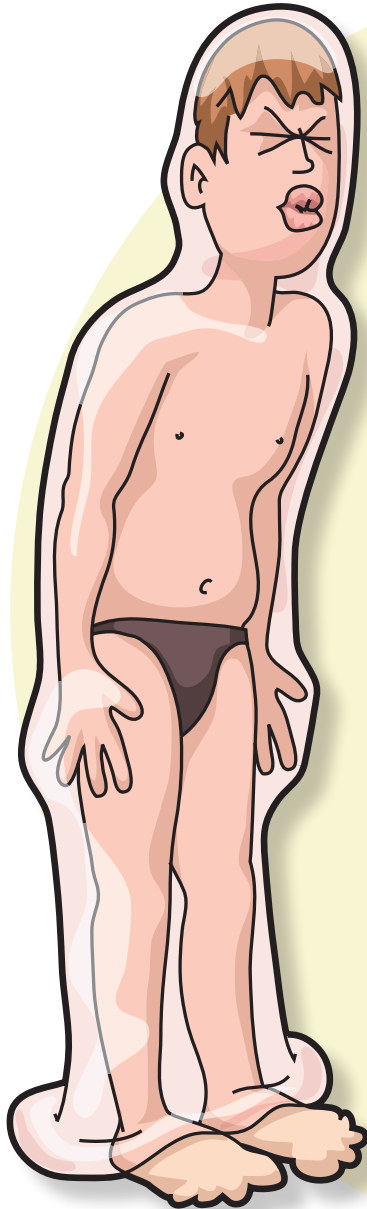




## KNOWLEDGE: TRUE OR FALSE?

Men were asked about HIV transmission. On average, participants answered 5 out of 7 questions correctly. All statements below are true.



A man can get HIV if he is a top.

**94.6%** agreed

A man can be infected with HIV and have no signs or symptoms.

**91.1%** agreed

One-quarter of the people infected with HIV in Canada don't know they are infected.

**84.7%** agreed

HIV is a chronic or ongoing, but manageable infection

**81.4%** agreed

There is no effective vaccine to prevent HIV infection.

**80.0%** agreed

Performing oral sex without swallowing ejaculate is very unlikely to cause HIV infection.

**52.6%** agreed

A man is more likely to get HIV if he is a bottom.

**50.0%** agreed

**Disclaimer:** The above facts may contribute toward a risk reduction strategy to prevent HIV; however, there are other factors to consider such as the presence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), cuts or sores in/on/around the mouth or genitals and HIV viral load. The use of a condom remains the most effective way to reduce HIV transmission.

## ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS

Participants were asked if they thought the following measures were effective in reducing HIV transmission. Answers below reflect participant attitudes, not actual effectiveness.

Regular testing for sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and HIV.

**Yes, effective: 76.5%**

Disclosure/discussion.

**Yes, effective: 66.5%**

Sero-sorting: Having sex with men who have the same HIV status.

**Yes, effective: 50.1%**

PEP (Post Exposure Prophylaxis): PEP involves an HIV negative person taking anti-HIV drugs after sex to reduce the risk of HIV infection.

**Yes, effective: 41.8%**

PrEP (Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis): PrEP involves an HIV negative person taking anti-HIV drugs prior to sex to reduce the risk of HIV infection.

**Yes, effective: 36.0%**

Delayed condom application: Putting a condom on part way through anal intercourse so that it's on before ejaculation.

**Yes, effective: 12.4%**

Strategic positioning: Being the top or bottom based on HIV status.

**Yes, effective: 10.8%**

Sero-guessing: Guessing a partner's HIV status.

**Yes, effective: 8.2%**

