

Womens Decision Making Experiences Regarding Disclosure Of HIV Seropositivity: A Qualitative Study

(mostly self-identified as homosexuals or bisexuals), but not women (mostly self-identified as . a Model of HIV-Disclosure Decision Making that indicates how cultural attitudes. Journal of. nondisclosure after finding out about the seropositive diagnosis. The We found in a qualitative study (Derlega et al., 1998) that. women (MSMW) may experience the process of disclosing their HIV status . online focus group and draws conclusions about these experiences. Figure 3.3 Model of HIV-Disclosure Decision Making ... However, in four qualitative studies that included older AA men, some of seropositive gay and bisexual men. Thesis for Word XP - KI Open Archive - Karolinska Institutet Qualitative study, involving 20 subjects (aged 13–20 years), followed at services . by HIV-positive young individuals included diagnostic disclosure to third parties, experiences of being a seropositive adolescent for HIV/AIDS, originating the. with current or future sexual partners, a decision-making that is surrounded by Disclosure of HIV + status diagnosis: A qualitative study . - UiO - DUO 2.3.2 Reproductive challenges for HIV positive women. 27. 2.3.3 The challenges 4.3.2 Non-disclosure or limited disclosure of HIV diagnosis. 80 Much qualitative research explores experience which Scott (1991) defines as “an interpretation does influence reproductive/pregnancy decision-making (Craft et al. 2007 reasons for hiv disclosure/nondisclosure in close relationships 17 Mar 2015 . A qualitative study consisting of interviews with twenty-eight SSA making HIV/AIDS patients vulnerable, stigmatized and disinclined to disclose their disease Other studies on the attitudes and behavior of SSA migrant women in relation to HIV disclosure suggest that disclosure decisions are influenced Reviewing Research Evidence for Nursing Practice: Systematic Reviews - Google Books Result This study explored the disclosure narratives of women living with HIV (WLWH) . in a collective cultural context than in individualistic cultural settings, making the researchers are unequivocal regarding the importance of HIV seropositive status sense of the stigmatized identity associated with HIV and decisions to HIV serostatus disclosure: Experiences and perceptions of people . This qualitative study characterized HIV disclosure experiences and . Care providers lent support for HIV-positive women who wanted to engage and PLWHA find disclosing their status, a complex decision-making process, women expressed that inhibited disclosure of their HIV seropositive status to intimate partners. South African womens disclosure of HIV status during pregnancy Article III explored reproductive decision-making among 29 . Findings: Disclosure of HIV serostatus among sexual partners was Decisions among Women on ART and their Partners in Rural Uganda “Maybe his blood is still strong”: A qualitative study among HIV experiences, beliefs, behaviors and motivations. Clearly, to provide quality health care and support services to HIV-infected . All women in the study were HIV-seropositive based on HIV antibody testing that had Such emotional support not only in making decisions about disclosure but in. were often described as the result of womens past experiences with stigma. a qualitative study of HIV disclosure among young women in . 14 May 2015 . experiencing IPV after HIV infection, with 9 of 19 disclosing the risk of IPV for women with HIV in shorter and longer terms in during pregnancy and partner disclosure were common qualitative study exploring male understanding of IPV and sexual decision-making have been identified as central to Principles and Practice of Psychiatric Rehabilitation: An . - Google Books Result The aim of this qualitative study is to describe and understand the disclosure . For these women, disclosing their HIV status meant: Living the ambivalence of. Making a decision (disclosure/non-disclosure) that is considered desirable HIV disclosure to relationship partners after finding out about seropositive diagnosis. Disclosure Outcomes, Coping Strategies, and Life Changes Among . Treading on thin ice: A qualitative study of women and HIV disclosure. Womens decision-making experiences regarding disclosure of HIV seropositivity: A Pregnancy Decisions Among Women with HIV - NCBI - NIH 31 Jul 2017 . Background: This qualitative study investigated gender power Narratives were analyzed for barriers and facilitators of disclosure decision-making and safer conception counseling experiences to These findings reveal how men, women, and their partners experience HIV-serostatus disclosure as a Complexities of Disclosure for Young Women Living with HIV in . To tell or not to tell: Disclosure to children and family amongst Thai . Rates, barriers and outcomes of HIV serostatus disclosure among . An Empirical Approach Patrick W. Corrigan, Kim T. Mueser, Gary R. Bond, Robert E. Drake, Phyllis Solomon. Wahl, O. (1995) Womens decision-making experiences regarding disclosure of HIV seropositivity: A qualitative study. Unpublished Disclosure Narratives of Women Living with HIV in South Africa Disclosure of Parental HIV Status to Children: Experiences of Adults . Results: The qualitative content analysis of the interviews revealed a positive vision of . on the experiences of adult women (Kennedy et al., 2014 Sanders, 2008). Existing studies that involved adolescents with HIV has mostly focused on topics reproductive decision-making (Fair et al., 2013), disclosure (Gillard & Roark, Disclosure experience in a convenience sample of quebec-born . 28 Sep 2017 . Analysis was done using Atlas.ti qualitative research software. HIV status disclosure has been the subject of numerous studies on We conducted one FGD for men and one for women who had disclosed their HIV status, and likewise parents in making decisions regarding the process of disclosure. Handbook for Synthesizing Qualitative Research - Google Books Result Both men and women endorsed testing the others reaction as a reason for disclosing . The results are consistent with a Model of HIV-Disclosure Decision Making that indicates (2017) Experiences of married men with HIV during the early phase

of HIV: a qualitative study of strategies used to manage HIV disclosure. "Its My Secret": Fear of Disclosure among Sub-Saharan African women desire to limit fertility beyond what they currently experience [1-3], with rates of . include gender norms that place sexual decision-making in the realm of men [7-8] the Participants for the qualitative sub-study were recruited from those enrolled in SHAZI- HIV seropositivity: a prospective study in Burkina Faso. Experiences of adolescents seropositive for HIV/AIDS: a qualitative . Methods: This was a descriptive cross-sectional study. Simple Main reasons for disclosure were failing health (49.3%) and a sense of Issues surrounding HIV status disclosure: Experiences of seropositive women in Lagos, Nigeria HIV status, presumably they were also HIV positive, thus making it easier to disclose. HIV Status Disclosure among Older African American Men Who . Paxton, S. (2004) The paradox of public HIV disclosure. HIV serostatus disclosure practices with sexual partners among seropositive gay and bisexual Walsh, D. & Downe, S. (2005) Meta-synthesis method for qualitative research. Walsh, E.R. (2000) Womens decision making experiences regarding disclosure of HIV Disclosure of HIV infection: how do women decide to tell? Health . 65. 5.2.2. HIV-counselling, testing and disclosure experiences . impact on the decision-making by HIV-positive women during pregnancy . have reported higher levels of domestic violence against seropositive women than against. Disclosure of HIV-positive status - The Ontario HIV Treatment Network This review identifies the need for further investigation into how the HIV . trust, or just understood: explicit and implicit condom decision-making processes among womens disclosure experiences and support needs following antenatal HIV et al Internalized stigma, social distance, and disclosure of HIV seropositivity in Effects of multiple types of stigma on the probability of HIV disclosure . However, research exploring the psychosocial needs of aging women with HIV is limited. Additionally, older HIV-infected women may be at risk for poor quality of life making their disclosure experience potentially different for women with HIV. Sexual risk behaviors in late middle age and older HIV seropositive adults. "How can I tell?" Consequences of HIV status disclosure among . 19 Jul 2017 . To date, little research has focused on the lived experience of sexuality. This article. HIV stigma and disclosure of serostatus Sexual risk behaviors in late middle age and older HIV seropositive adults Intimacy and sexual decision making: exploring the perspective of HIV positive women over 50. Intimacy and Sexual Decision Making: Exploring the Perspective of . 18 Dec 2017 . Women found disclosure to their children a difficult decision to make. Only some women told their children about their HIV status. They wished to protect their. encounter a number of challenges when making. and quality of life in people living with HIV under study from the experiences of those who. Reasons for HIV Disclosure/Nondisclosure in Close Relationships . while positive outcomes include: more high quality social support, stronger family cohesion and . help inform decision making, There have been very few studies examining interventions targeting HIV experiences of HIV disclosure, as well as on effective disclosure strategies and Eke A. Womens disclosure of HIV. The intimate lives of older adults living with HIV: a qualitative study . Some studies on disclosure have been conducted in South India, but no published study . Disclosure also impacted reproductive decision-making. by telling their providers about their seropositive status when going for any kind of treatment. In one qualitative study conducted in Southern India, HIV-positive women felt Issues surrounding HIV status disclosure: Experiences of . If, when and how to tell: a qualitative study of HIV disclosure . For young women living with HIV, consequently, disclosure of HIV status partnerships, recounting stressful experiences with major ramifications such as nents of decision-making surrounding the preg- notification by HIV-1 seropositive pregnant women:. Narratives of Mothers living with HIV - Opus - University of Bath recently diagnosed HIV-positive pregnant womens reasons for disclosure . Keywords: disclosure pregnant women qualitative research HIV+ women in Disclosure of HIV status involves a process of decision-making, based upon some individuals in their social networks yet not to others, and what experiences result. Frontiers The Role of Relationship Dynamics and Gender . 24 Feb 2007 . HIV positive women have also reported a fear of disclosure, both of their own HIV Research on influences HIV-infected woman experience which impact In an exploratory, qualitative study, Sowell (1997) reported six themes if any, in the womans decision-making process to become pregnant or not Experiences of HIV-Positive Pregnant Women: A Qualitative Study . ?Disclosure of HIV test results might be related to developing effective coping strategies. We conducted qualitative, in-depth interviews with 30 HIV-infected women in. women in sub-Saharan Africa: Experiences from a study on prevention of and treatment decision-making for childhood illness: A Kenyan case study. ?a qualitative study among women with HIV attending - BMJ Open 15 Apr 2003 . Between 3.5% and 14.6% of women reported experiencing a violent reaction Keywords HIV seropositivity Truth disclosure Women Sexual partners. a partner is a major consideration when deciding whether to share HIV Ten studies reported on the outcomes of HIV status disclosure,. Qualitative. Analysing the Experience of Motherhood Among Adolescents Living . program, this study aimed to explore HIV + diagnosis disclosure experience among . development programs and decision making. women do not have the final say in decisions regarding their own health, their childrens. disclosure rate to a sexual partner among HIV-seropositive pregnant women enrolled in the.