Introduction & Background

In 2007, GatorWell Health Promotion Services in collaboration with the Student Health Care Center and Alachua County Health Department (ACHD) began creating a free HIV testing program to offer testing to University of Florida students in a non-clinical setting. The need for this program was determined by the continued public health challenge of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), particularly among young people. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates that young people (12-24 years old) accounted for almost half of STDs in 2018 and recommends these ages be tested for HIV at least once. The National College Health Assessment (NCHA) survey results found only 12.2% of UF students reported receiving an HIV test in the past 12 months.

Main Goal: To prevent the spread of HIV infection (new infections and re-infections) among University of Florida Students.

Program Objectives:
- Deliver quality, science-based, culturally competent HIV prevention counseling, testing and referral services (to at least 75 students a year)
- Provide the provision of referrals to needed medical and psychosocial care regardless of the clients’ HIV status
- Continual enhancement in quality of counseling, testing technology, knowledge of HIV/AIDS and documentation of services

In 651-856

Program Structure

Advanced degree, primary health-care provider (e.g., physicians), or extensive experience are not necessary for effective HIV prevention counseling, though training is required for all certified HIV counselors.

It is also important that personnel responsible for implementation possess the following:
- Belief that counseling can make a difference
- Ability to engage in a supportive atmosphere and build trust with the client
- Ability and comfort with an interactive negotiating style rather than a permissive approach
- Being informed regarding specific HIV transmission risks
- Comfort in discussing specific HIV risk behaviors
- Ability to remain focused on risk reduction goals
- Support for routine, periodic, quality assurance measures

Key components of this program’s structure are:
- Client-centered HIV prevention counseling, recommended by the CDC since 1993 for HIV testing
- Especially among adolescents and persons with ongoing sexual risk behavior (e.g., newly diagnosed with HIV)
- Based on the Health Belief Model
- Training in counseling is available through the ACHD’s “HIV/AIDS 501 Prevention Counseling, Testing & Referral Services” course
- Two 25-30 minute face-to-face sessions (initial and follow-up) with a counselor
- Written consent is required to abide by laws for testing in a non-healthcare setting
- Counselors use a personalized risk assessment that encourages clients to identify, understand, and acknowledge the behaviors/circumstances that put them at increased risk for acquiring HIV
- This in-depth evaluation of risk allows the counselor to help the client consider ways to reduce personal risk and commit to a single, explicit step to do so
- Sample taken via OraSure test, which is an oral test for antibodies.
- This increase can occur through increasing number of trained testers &
- Strongly disagree
- 35
- Writing out full name
- social media to bring awareness to how
- Support for routine, periodic, quality assurance measures.
- 26
- Provide
- 10
- should be used before risky sexual
- This in
- 40
- Two
- Training in counseling is available through the ACHD (“HIV/AIDS 501 Prevention
- Reconsidering how wording and selection options are presented on evaluation
- Written consent is required to abide by laws for testing in a non

Behavioral Intentions and Knowledge

Knowledge Around Risky and NOT Risky Behaviors

Top 4 responses: Which are NOT considered risky behaviors associated with HIV transmission

Behavior

Abstinence

Kissing someone

Sharing of sex toys, multiple partners at one time, consistent condom use

Giving or receiving oral sex with a dental dam

Total students*

37

26

22

20

*Total students is out of 39 responses

False: nPEP should be used before risky sexual behavior occurs to prevent the transmission of HIV.

Methods

At the conclusion of the initial session, the student is asked to scan a QR code to complete the HIV Testing Post-Survey Application through Qualtrics.

39 initial HIV sessions since 3/18/2022

Response Rate of 96.16% with 39 responses

Behavioral Intentions after utilizing HIV testing

I will talk to my partner(s) about the importance of getting tested

I will tell my partner(s) about the importance of using condoms and/or barrier methods of preventing sexual acts

I will consistently use a condom or barrier method of choice when engaging in sexual acts

Somewhat disagree

Strongly agree

Somewhat agree

Strongly disagree

Knowledge of Behaviors Associated with HIV Transmission

Behavior

Correct

Incorrect

Correct

Incorrect

The National College Health Assessment (NCHA) survey results found only 12.2% of UF students reported receiving an HIV test in the past 12 months.

Student Acceptability and Satisfaction with HIV Testing in a Non-clinical, University Health Promotion Setting

Katherine Morgan, MS, CHWC & Samantha Evans, MS, CHES®, CHWC

GatorWell Health Promotion Services, University of Florida

"An overall quick and
comfortable experience. -UF Student Participant"

Conclusion & Recommendations

More emphasis on PrEP, nPEP and the difference between them

- NCha

- Why GatorWell?

- GatorWell’s

- Program Satisfac

- Student Acceptability and Satisfaction with HIV Testing in a Non-clinical, University Health Promotion Setting

GatorWell Health Promotion Services, University of Florida

“Super comfortable and
cultural experiences.” I highly recommend to my peers.

- UF Student Participant

References & Acknowledgements


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Program Satisfaction

Students strongly agree with the following statements:

- My tester treated me with respect (39, 100%)

- My tester addressed my questions, problems, or concerns in a clear, concise manner (34, 87.1%)

- I felt comfortable sharing my personal information with my tester (34, 87.1%)

- My tester was knowledgeable about the importance of getting tested.

- More emphasis on PrEP, nPEP and the difference between them

- Reconsidering how wording and selection options are presented on evaluation

- Writing out full name PrEP and nPEP on questionnaire to help highlight the “pr” and “post” difference between the two

- Increased education and awareness around less risky behaviors associated with HIV transmission

- While the education testers provide is tailored for each participant, they could consistently put more emphasis on

- Why GatorWell?

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