



UNC CFAR Social and Behavioral Science Research Core SABI Database

INSTRUMENT TITLE: *Perceived HIV transmissibility*

SOURCE ARTICLE: Tun, W., Celentano, D. D., Vlahov, D., & Strathdee, S. A. (2003). Attitudes toward HIV treatments influence unsafe sexual and injection practices among injecting drug users. *AIDS*, 17(13), 1953.

RESPONSE OPTIONS: 5-point Likert scale, ranging from strongly disagree (1 point) to strongly agree (5 points), or I don't know

SURVEY ITEMS:

Reduced HIV transmissibility belief (unprotected sex)

1. By taking HIV medicines, an HIV+ person reduces the chance of infecting someone with HIV through unprotected sex
2. If an HIV+ person does not have any HIV virus detected in the blood, it is harder for him/her to infect someone through unprotected sex

Reduced HIV transmissibility belief (needle sharing)

1. By taking HIV medicines, an HIV+ person reduces the chance of infecting someone with HIV through sharing needles
2. If an HIV+ person does not have any HIV virus detected in the blood, it is harder for him/her to infect someone through sharing needles

TERMS OF USE:

Individuals may use this information for research or educational purposes only and may not use this information for commercial purposes. When using this instrument, please cite:

Tun, W., Celentano, D. D., Vlahov, D., & Strathdee, S. A. (2003). Attitudes toward HIV treatments influence unsafe sexual and injection practices among injecting drug users. AIDS, 17(13), 1953.

When presenting results using any survey information you obtained from the SABI, please acknowledge the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Center for AIDS Research (CFAR), an NIH funded program P30 AI50410.