Community Level Determinants of HIV Among Key Populations

Search Protocol

Authors: Baral et. al

Background/justification

Key populations, including Female Sex Workers, Men who have sex with Men and People who inject Drugs have a disproportionate burden of HIV/AIDS. Key populations are characterized with significantly greater HIV prevalence in many settings. These key populations are subject to structural, community, and individual-level determinants associated with a higher HIV prevalence. There is a lack of information regarding community level determinants of HIV prevalence such as stigma, enacted and perceived, discrimination, and social cohesion. This review aims to systematically review the studies that have examined the community level impact on HIV among key populations.

Search Criteria

Inclusion Criteria:

- Type of Study: Any study design that included biological confirmatory testing of HIV amongst sex workers, men who have sex with men, and people who inject drugs, transgender people
- Time Period: Studies published after 2000 were included to limit the information to the current context for key populations.
- Language: English, French, Spanish
- Publication Type: Peer-reviewed literature only.
- Geographic Considerations: Low and middle income countries
- Minimum information included: Sample method, sample size, location, and biological HIV testing results, significant risk factors, measures of association: Odds ratios, adjusted odds ratio, HRR, HR, chi-square, etc

Exclusion Criteria

- Studies published before 2000
- Studies in high income countries
- Grey literature

Study quality assessment

Due to the overall objective of obtaining epidemiological trends amongst key populations, sources will not be excluded on the basis of quality provided that they meet all the inclusion criteria and exclusion criteria as defined above.

First and second reviewers conduct parallel screening of titles found in the search. If either one or both of the two reviewers selects a title for abstract review, the abstract will be obtained and both reviewers independently assess for inclusion in the full article review. If either one or both of reviewers selects the abstract for full article review, the article will be pulled for full article review.
SUPPLEMENTAL DIGITAL CONTENT

Data extraction strategy

The following fields will be extracted for each source reviewed:

- Source reference
- Source type (journal article, abstract)
- Country
- Sampling methods
- Sample size
- Any community level determinant including variables that address stigma, discrimination, stereotyping, prejudice, homonegativity, alienation, social perception, and are significantly associated with HIV prevalence, including the measure of the association and the confidence interval.

Search Terms

**Electronic Database:** The National Library of Medicine's MEDLINE database is one of the most comprehensive sources of health care information in the world and will be searched using the PubMed interface.

**Search Terms PubMed:**

**HIV**

SUPPLEMENTAL DIGITAL CONTENT

Key populations


Community level determinants