**Safer Conception Visit Code 01.00**

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| Screening ID:   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   *Site Study Screening Number* | Participant ID:   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   *Site Study Couple I/P Chk* | Visit Date:   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   *dd mm yy* |

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|  | **Safer Conception** *Items 1-13 are interviewer-administered questions and should be read aloud directly as written.* | | | | | | | |
|  | *Do not read the options*  *aloud but mark all that a*  *participant mentions.* | **1.** What things **can couples do** to reduce risk when trying to  conceive a baby? | **2.** What things **would you be willing to do** to  reduce risk when trying to conceive a baby? | **3.** What things **would your partner be willing to do** to reduce risk when  trying to conceive a baby? | | | **4.** What things **have you done** to reduce  risk when trying to  conceive a baby? | |
| a | Male circumcision |  |  |  | | |  | |
| b | Artificial insemination |  |  |  | | |  | |
| c | Sperm washing |  |  |  | | |  | |
| d | Self-insemination |  |  |  | | |  | |
| e | Use condoms except  during the most fertile days |  |  |  | | |  | |
| f | Use PrEP |  |  |  | | |  | |
| g | Have my partner use ARVs |  |  |  | | |  | |
| h | Get treatment for STIs |  |  |  | | |  | |
| i | Comment |  | | | | | | |
| j | *None* |  |  |  | | |  | |
| *I am going to read you some statements about HIV and pregnancy. For each statement, please tell me if you think it is “True,” “False,” or if you “Don't Know.” If you do not know, that is OK. Many people have not been counseled or taught about this information. Please do not guess.* | | | | | | | | |
| **5** | If a woman has HIV, her baby will always be born with HIV. | | | | **Yes** | **No** | | **Don’t know** |
| **6** | An HIV infected person taking ARVs is less likely to transmit HIV during sex than an infected person not taking ARVs. | | | |  |  | |  |
| **7** | Circumcision reduces the chances that a man can become infected with HIV | | | |  |  | |  |
| **8** | If a man is circumcised, the woman cannot become infected with HIV from him. | | | |  |  | |  |
| **9** | A woman is most fertile about 2 weeks after her period. | | | |  |  | |  |
| **10** | Sperm washing is a service offered at some hospitals that can remove HIV from a man’s semen so that his partner can become pregnant without getting HIV | | | |  |  | |  |
| **11** | An HIV uninfected man with an infected female partner can make her pregnant without putting his penis inside (by inserting semen into her vagina with a needle-less syringe). | | | |  |  | |  |
| **12** | When the partner of an HIV infected person tests negative, the test has made a mistake. | | | |  |  | |  |
| **13** | If an HIV infected man has sex without condoms with an HIV uninfected woman even once, she will definitely become infected with HIV. | | | |  |  | |  |

**Completed by:** *(initials/date) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

**Forms Instruction**

**Item-specific Instructions:**

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| **Screening ID** | Screening IDs will be assigned from the site list and are unique to the individual. They are numeric and should be assigned sequentially. The Index Screening ID is assigned to the HIV-positive participant, and the Partner Screening ID is assigned to the HIV-negative participant. |
| **Participant ID** | Participant IDs are assigned from a list provided by the PROJECT. They are assigned once eligibility has been determined and the subject has been enrolled. The Participant ID should be left blank until the eligibility status of the participant is known. If eligible, the Participant ID should be entered and initialed and dated (if being added on a different date). If the participant is not eligible, then the Participant ID should be left blank. |
| **Items 1-4** | These items are similar but each one asks a different question. For each of these items, read the question aloud as written. Do not read out the possible responses (a-j) but allow participants to describe any strategies they use to reduce their HIV risk when trying to conceive.  Read this introduction aloud before the questions: *“There are some things that couples can do to reduce the risk of HIV transmission when they want to have a baby.”* |
| **(b) “Artificial**  **insemination”** | Artificial insemination refers to using medical technology to insert sperm into a woman. |
| **(c) “Sperm**  **washing”** | Sperm washing refers to a process used when the man is HIV infected. His sperm are washed to greatly reduce the chance that any HIV is transferred to the woman during the artificial insertion process. |
| **(d) “Self insemination”** | Self-insemination is when an HIV infected woman uses a needle-less syringe to insert sperm into herself. The sperm can be ejaculated into a water-based male condom or a clean cup. With this method, the HIV uninfected male partner does not need to come directly into contact with her vaginal fluid. |
| **(e) “Use condoms**  **except during**  **the most fertile**  **days”** | There are certain days during a woman's monthly cycle when fertility is greatest. Women can identify these days and use condoms on all days during a month ***except*** these few days to limit the risk of HIV transmission between partners. |
| **(i) “Comments”** | Use this space to describe any other methods the participant uses or would use to reduce HIV risk while trying to conceive a baby. |
| **Item 9** | The most fertile period occurs about 2 weeks after menses. Since most women have menstrual cycles that last approximately 4 weeks, this is the same as saying that the most fertile period is 2 weeks prior to menses. |