## Men who have sex with men and human immunodeficiency virus testing in dental practice

## [Hombres que tienen sexo con hombres y detección del virus de la inmunodeficiencia humana en odontología]

## Elizondo, J.E. a,b,c, Treviño, A.C.d, Violant, D.b, Rivas-Estilla, A.M.e, Álvarez, M.M.a,f

<sup>a</sup>Programa de Posgrado en Biotecnología, Grupo de Investigación en Biofármacos e Ingeniería Biofarmacéutica, Escuela Nacional de Posgrado en Ciencias e Ingeniería, Instituto Tecnológico de Monterrey, Monterrey, Nuevo León, México

<sup>b</sup>Programa de Posgrado en Odontología, Escuela de Doctorado, Universitat Internacional de Catalunya, Sant Cugat del Vallès, Barcelona, Spain

<sup>c</sup>Departamento de Ciencias Básicas, Escuela Nacional de Medicina, Instituto Tecnológico de Monterrey, Centro de Estudios para el Desarrollo Sostenible, Monterrey, Nuevo León, México

Objective: To explore the attitudes of men who have sex with men (MSM) towards the implementation of rapid HIV-1/2 testing in the dental practice, and to evaluate MSM's perceptions of stigma and discrimination related to sexual orientation by dental care professionals. Methods: Cross-sectional study using a self-administered, anonymous, structured analytical questionnaire answered by 185 MSM in Mexico. The survey included sociodemographic variables, MSM's perceptions towards public and private dental providers, and dental services, as well as their perception towards rapid HIV-1/2 testing in the dental practice. In addition, the perception of stigma and discrimination associated with their sexual orientation was explored by designing a psychometric Likert-type scale. The statistical analysis included factor analysis and non-hierarchical cluster analysis. Results: 86.5% of the respondents expressed their willingness to take a rapid HIV-1/2 screening test during their dental visit. Nevertheless, 91.9% of them considered it important that dental professionals must be well-trained before administering any rapid HIV-1/2 tests. Factor analysis revealed two factors: experiences of sexual orientation stigma and discrimination in dental settings, and feelings of concern about the attitude of the dentist and dental staff towards their sexual orientation. Based on these factors and cluster analysis, three user profiles were identified: users who have not experienced stigma and discrimination (90.3%); users who have not experienced stigma and discrimination, but feel a slight concern (8.1%), and users who have experienced some form of discrimination and feel concern (1.6%). Conclusion: The dental practice may represent a potential location for rapid HIV-1/2 testing contributing to early HIV infection diagnosis. © 2017 **SESPAS** 

SciVal Topic Prominence

Topic: HIV | Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome | people living

Prominence percentile: 43.466

## Author keywords

AIDS serodiagnosis; Cross-sectional studies; Dental staff; HIV/AIDS prevention; Men who have sex with men; Mexico; Psychometrics; Public health dentistry

Indexed keywords

EMTREE	medical	cluster analysis; cross-sectional study; dental practice; dental procedure;
terms:		dentist; diagnosis; factor analysis; human; Human immunodeficiency virus 1;
		Likert scalemajor clinical study; male; men who have sex with men; Mexico;
		nonhuman; perception; psychometry; public health service; questionnaire;
		screening test; serodiagnosis; sexual orientation; stigma; adult; attitude to
		health; cross-sectional study; dental procedure; psychology; self report; sexual
		and gender minority; social discrimination; social stigma
MeSH:		Adult; AIDS Serodiagnosis; Attitude to Health; Cross-Sectional Studies; Dental
		Care; Humans; Male; Self Report; Sexual and Gender Minorities; Social
		Discrimination; Social Stigma

ISSN: 02139111Source Type: Journal

Original language: English, SpanishDOI: 10.1016/j.gaceta.2017.04.008

PubMed ID: 28647133Document Type: Article

• Publisher: Ediciones Doyma, S.L.