

Exploring the Experiences and Related Care Gaps among Women Living with HIV in Canada using Concept Mapping of Canadian HIV Women's Sexual and Reproductive Health Cohort Study (CHIWOS) Findings

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The authors have no conflict of interests to declare

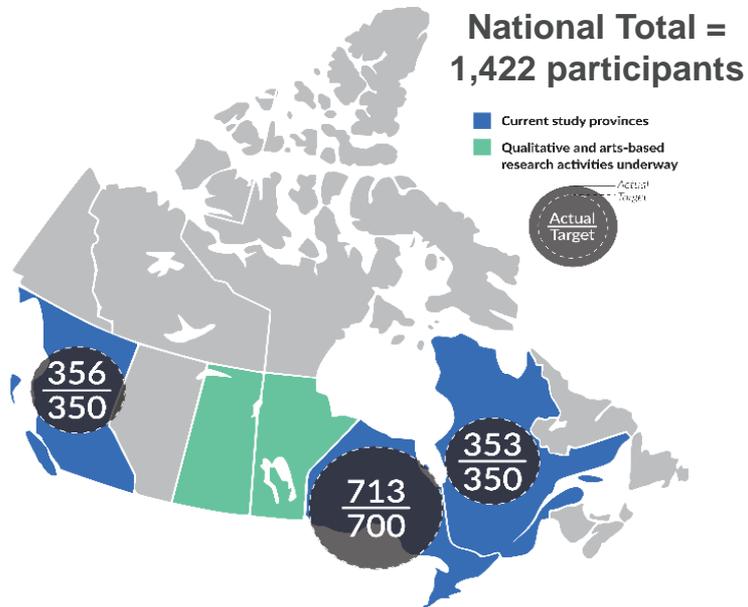
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Acknowledgements: We would like to thank all of the women living with HIV who participated in CHIWOS, the community organizations, and wider team that supports CHIWOS.

Background & Research Question



CHIWOS is a multi-site (BC, ON, QC), **community-based**, prospective cohort study¹.

- Our **aim** was to 1) visualize concepts of CHIWOS findings, and 2) identify overarching gaps in care and health needs.

1. Loutfy, M., de Pokomandy, A., Kennedy, V. et al. (2017). Cohort Profile: The Canadian HIV Women's Sexual and Reproductive Cohort Study (CHIWOS). *PLoS One*, 12(9): e0184708.

Concept Mapping is a graphical tool for organizing knowledge developed by Novak².

- It is constructed using a set of concepts (nodes) in which relationships between concepts are shown through arrows and linking words.

Research Question

- Among women living with HIV who participated in CHIWOS, what are their experiences regarding their psychosocial determinants of and clinical, mental, and sexual and reproductive health outcomes and access to and quality of healthcare?

2. Novak, J. D., & Musonda, D. (1991). A twelve-year longitudinal study of science concept learning. *Am Edu Res J*, 28(1): 117-153.

Methods

Cmap Tools software was used to create our concept maps.

- 1) Individual maps were created for **all** CHIWOS quantitative conference abstracts and publications written, under review, or near submission before August 1, 2019 (N=59/116).
- 2) We then **created 6 overview concept maps** (available upon request).
- 3) Finally, we took these 6 concept maps to **create one image** to tell the stories the women shared with us.

Twenty-three consultation sessions were held with CHIWOS PIs and PRAs to create and validate the visuals.

How to Read a Concept Map:

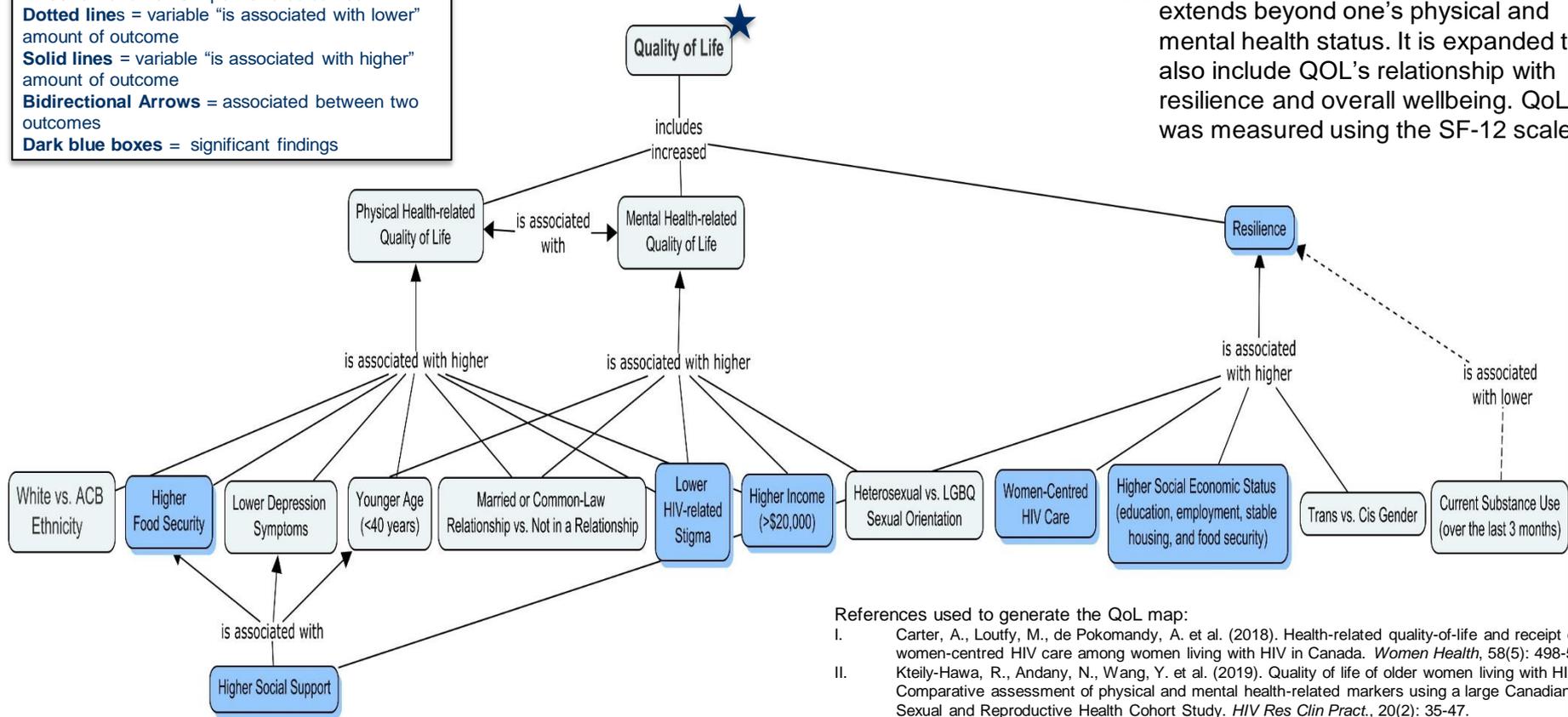
- 1) Read the first block at the top of the visual – this is the main theme of the concept map.
- 2) Next, read the second tier of blocks – these are the main outcomes of the included publications.
- 3) Continue reading the diagram from the bottom, and from left to right.

Example Concept Map: Quality of Life

– for ALL Women (N=4 publications)

Legend:
Direction of arrows = points to outcomes
Dotted lines = variable “is associated with lower” amount of outcome
Solid lines = variable “is associated with higher” amount of outcome
Bidirectional Arrows = associated between two outcomes
Dark blue boxes = significant findings

★ Our definition of Quality of Life (QoL) extends beyond one’s physical and mental health status. It is expanded to also include QoL’s relationship with resilience and overall wellbeing. QoL was measured using the SF-12 scale³.



A total of 6 overview concept maps were created for Quality of Life (N=4), HIV Care (N=11), Psychosocial & Mental Health (N=19), Sexual Health (N=9), Reproductive Health (N=11), and Trans Women Living with HIV (N=5).

References used to generate the QoL map:

- I. Carter, A., Loutfy, M., de Pokomandy, A. et al. (2018). Health-related quality-of-life and receipt of women-centred HIV care among women living with HIV in Canada. *Women Health*, 58(5): 498-518.
 - II. Kteily-Hawa, R., Andany, N., Wang, Y. et al. (2019). Quality of life of older women living with HIV: Comparative assessment of physical and mental health-related markers using a large Canadian Sexual and Reproductive Health Cohort Study. *HIV Res Clin Pract.*, 20(2): 35-47.
 - III. Kteily-Hawa, R., Warren, L., Kazemi, M. et al. (2019). Examining multilevel factors associated with the process of resilience among women living with HIV in a large Canadian cohort study: A structural equation modeling approach. *J Int Assoc Provid AIDS Care*, 18: 2325958219871289.
 - IV. Logie, C., Wang, Y., Kazemi, M. et al. (2018). Exploring social ecological pathways from resilience to quality of life among women living with HIV in Canada. *AIDS Care*, 30(sup5): S67-S75.
3. Ware, J., Kosinski, M., & Keller, S. (1996). A 12-item short-form health survey: Construction of scales and preliminary tests of reliability and validity. *Med Care*, 34(3): 220-233.

Conclusion: Draft Single Summary Diagram – Describing the Health Experiences of Women Living with HIV

Key Findings:

- Women's health experiences are complex with multiple facets contributing to their quality of life.
- Meso-level and macro-level factors in the form of social determinants of health and structural barriers impact their quality of life.
- Resilience is high among women.
- Social support, enhancing resilience, and accessing women-centred HIV care are ways women are addressing barriers in their lives.

KT Plan:

- 1) Publish findings in BMJ Open.
- 2) Present at the next CHIWOS women's retreat in 2022.
- 3) Direct future research efforts to address gaps in Indigenous women's health needs.



Version date: March 23, 2021

- We are continuing to consult with CHIWOS PIs and PRAs to refine the diagram.
- We are creating a similar diagram for **all** women living with HIV.