

GETTING TESTED

You should get tested at least once a year.

This is especially important if...

- You have had unprotected sex with more than one partner
- Your partner is having sex with someone other than you
- You have been/are currently in an abusive relationship
- You have shared or are now sharing needles
- You have had/are having sex with someone who has HIV or a history of drug use
- You or your partner have been incarcerated
- You had a blood transfusion between 1978 and 1985



RESOURCES

You don't deserve to be abused and there are people who care.

Contact a domestic violence program in your community or call the

NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE:

1.800.799.SAFE (7233)
TTY: 1.800.787.3224

NATIONAL SEXUAL ASSAULT HOTLINE
1.800.656.HOPE (4673)

TEEN DATING HOTLINE
1-866-331-9474

NATIONAL HIV HOTLINE
1-800-CDC-HOTLINE (232-4636)

LOCATE HIV TESTING SITES
<http://hivtest.cdc.gov/>



Scan to Learn more about
NNEDV's Positively Safe Project

IF YOU ARE HAVING UNPROTECTED SEX YOU NEED TO BE TEST MORE OFTEN

RED FLAGS FOR DV

- Wants to move too quickly into the relationship
- Hits, slaps, punches, pushes, or uses threats
- Sabotages job or controls all the money
- Excessively jealous
- Criticizes, makes derogatory comments, or places blame
- Withholds medical treatment or medication
- Threatens to reveal your HIV status
- Deceptive or overly charming
- Controls your birth control and condoms
- Uses technology to track you, views your emails and social media
- Uses your immigration status to keep you in the relationship



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NNEDV.org

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MADE POSSIBLE**
BY THE GENEROUS FUNDING FROM



Addressing the Intersection of
Domestic Violence & HIV/AIDS





WHAT HIV MEANS TO YOU

Today, living with HIV means being able to live a long, healthy life. HIV is now considered a chronic, manageable disease and medical research has provided various medications that suppress the virus.

Testing has advanced so that results can be determined rapidly and can even be done in the comfort of your own home. Typically the window of time from exposure to a positive test will be 3-12 weeks. If you believe you were exposed and test negative during this time, you will want to be retested.

If diagnosed with HIV, it is important to be connected to medical care as soon as possible to begin taking medication. When taken as prescribed by a doctor, antiretroviral medications can make the virus undetectable in the body and untransmittable to another person.

While HIV is manageable with medical support, advocates and medical professionals are encouraging everyone to do their part to prevent the spread of HIV.



PREVENTING HIV

Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP)

A daily prescription medication, that can help reduce the risk of acquiring HIV through sex. When taken consistently, the HIV risk through sex is reduced by about 99%.

You must be HIV-negative before starting and while taking PrEP, therefore HIV testing prior to starting and while taking is required.

For more information talk to your doctor or visit Truvada.com.

Condoms

When used correctly, condoms can reduce the risk of HIV transmission by at least 80% (WHO.int). Additionally, condoms have the added benefit of protection against other sexually-transmitted infections (STIs) and pregnancy.

Testing

Getting tested regularly lets you know your status. Before engaging in sex with a new partner, discuss HIV and STI testing. Some HIV tests can provide you results in as little as 20 minutes.

For an HIV testing location near you, go to: hivtest.cdc.gov.



The number of HIV diagnoses among women has tripled since 1985, and unprotected sex with men is the most common way women acquire HIV.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

POWER AND CONTROL IS A PATTERN OF COERCIVE, CONTROLLING BEHAVIOR THAT CAN INCLUDE PHYSICAL ABUSE, EMOTIONAL OR PSYCHOLOGICAL ABUSE, SEXUAL ABUSE OR FINANCIAL ABUSE.

○ 1 in 4 women and 1 in 7 men have been victims of severe physical violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime. (CDC.gov)

○ 1 in 7 women and 1 in 18 men have been stalked by an intimate partner during their lifetime to the point in which they felt very fearful or believed that they or someone close to them would be harmed or killed. (CDC.gov)

○ If an abuser has access to a firearm, the victim is more than 5 times more likely to be killed. (J.C. Campbell, et al., "Risk Factors for Femicide in Abusive Relationships: Results from a Multisite Case Control Study,")

○ The most dangerous time for victims is when they are leaving or have left the relationship. (Bachman, R., et al., U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics. Violence Against Women: Estimates From the Redesigned Survey 1.)

○ At some point in their lives, 43.8% lesbian women and 61.1% of bisexual women have experienced rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner, as opposed to 35% of heterosexual women. (CDC.gov)

○ 26% of gay men and 37.3% of bisexual men have experienced rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime, in comparison to 29% of heterosexual men. (CDC.gov)

○ A 2016 report found that more than half (54%) of transgender individuals have experienced intimate partner violence. (transequality.org)

