

EMBARGOED UNTIL: 22 July at 16:30 CEST

REGIONAL FACT SHEET

The AIDS Treatment for Life International Survey (ATLIS 2010), conducted on behalf of the International Association of Physicians in AIDS Care (IAPAC) and with funding for the survey from Merck & Co., Inc., is a multi-country, comparative, treatment awareness survey that examines global attitudes and perceptions of HIV disease. ATLIS 2010 reveals, on a global scale, that there is a critical gap in patient-physician conversations that may negatively impact patients' overall long-term health, quality of life, and treatment outcomes. While patients are having conversations with their healthcare providers (HCPs), these discussions do not focus on individual patient needs, including chronic illnesses, treatment side effects, or co-morbid conditions.

Between 100 and 200* people living with HIV and AIDS were surveyed in 12 countries to ensure a statistically significant sample. The total number of surveys completed was 2,035 from five regions around the world:

- **North America:** United States
- **Europe:** France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Spain and the United Kingdom
- **Asia-Pacific:** South Korea and Australia
- **Latin America:** Brazil
- **Africa:** South Africa and Côte d'Ivoire

Key Regional Findings						
Key Metric	Global Total	North America	Europe	Asia-Pacific	Latin America	Africa
HCP-Patient Communication About Factors Impacting Long-Term Wellness						
Respondents who discussed transmission of the disease	54%	42%	59%	31%	63%	52%
Respondents who discussed past health status	51%	58%	52%	49%	56%	39%
Respondents who discussed other health issues	44%	62%	44%	53%	48%	26%
Respondents who discussed new medication options	43%	48%	46%	35%	43%	31%
Respondents who discussed pain they have been experiencing	42%	46%	45%	25%	42%	36%
Respondents who discussed smoking	38%	44%	40%	38%	23%	35%
Respondents who discussed family history of cardiovascular disease (CVD)	28%	31%	31%	20%	20%	23%
HCP-Patient Communication About Co-Morbid Conditions						
Respondents who discussed depression	47%	62%	45%	49%	46%	47%
Respondents who discussed sleep disorders (e.g., insomnia, nightmares)	38%	39%	39%	34%	36%	37%
Respondents who discussed gastrointestinal issues	35%	34%	39%	26%	35%	25%
Respondents who discussed high cholesterol	34%	58%	32%	39%	38%	18%
Respondents who discussed hepatitis C virus	31%	29%	38%	21%	26%	13%
Respondents who discussed high blood pressure	29%	42%	26%	30%	27%	32%
Respondents who discussed heart disease	19%	25%	17%	23%	20%	21%

Key Regional Findings						
Key Metric	Global Total	North America	Europe	Asia-Pacific	Latin America	Africa
Side Effects of HIV/AIDS Treatments						
Respondents who believe that possible treatment benefits outweigh the side effects	74%	84%	74%	79%	75%	66%
Respondents who do not like how medications make them feel	40%	36%	42%	42%	40%	35%
Respondents who do not like how medications make them look	36%	37%	35%	40%	36%	34%
Respondents who believe side effects are noticed by others	30%	26%	32%	21%	26%	34%
Respondents who have discussed the side effects they are currently experiencing with their HCP	75%	64%	80%	66%	74%	69%
Knowledge of Adherence and HIV Treatment Resistance						
Respondents who never missed a dose of their HIV/AIDS treatment in the past month	57%	45%	50%	47%	89%	73%
Respondents who said they know what HIV resistance is	78%	82%	81%	90%	74%	62%
Respondents who believe HIV resistance is a "good thing"	18%	35%	15%	14%	16%	24%
Respondents who believe HIV resistance is a "bad thing"	82%	65%	85%	87%	84%	76%
Respondents who correctly identified the proper meaning of HIV resistance when presented with several options	57%	72%	63%	62%	44%	28%
Stigmas Surrounding HIV/AIDS that Impact Respondents Most						
The person with HIV/AIDS has or does engage in risky behavior (sexual promiscuity, drug use, prostitution)	47%	41%	49%	71%	29%	40%
People with HIV/AIDS do not live a long time	35%	32%	37%	36%	24%	37%
People with HIV/AIDS should be avoided	34%	42%	35%	44%	33%	22%
HIV/AIDS is easily transmitted through normal everyday activities (holding hands, sharing food or a drink)	29%	26%	33%	37%	21%	13%
People with HIV/AIDS look different	22%	21%	22%	28%	18%	23%
None of the above	22%	25%	18%	8%	40%	30%

**Countries with completion of at least 200 surveys include Brazil, France, Germany, Italy, South Africa, Spain, U.K. and the U.S.*

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References

1. ATLAS Global Report, April 2010