# Factors associated with internal HIV-related stigma score among people living with HIV in Mauritius: Results from the People Living with HIV Stigma Index (2017)



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## **BACKGROUND**

HIV-related stigma is a major barrier to HIV control and prevention.



In Mauritius, the estimated HIV prevalence was 0.8% in 2016. The epidemic is concentrated among key populations such as People Who Inject Drugs (PWIDs).

Aim: identify factors associated with an internal stigma score among People Living With HIV (PLHIV) who responded to the Stigma Index survey Mauritius.

#### **METHODS**

The Stigma Index is a cross-sectional survey which recorded the experiences of PLHIV related to external and internal stigma.

It was conducted in 2017 by the community-based organization PILS, in Mauritius, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, and with the support of UNAIDS and Global Fund.

Participants were recruited via a snowball sampling in National Day Care Center for the Immunosuppressed and Methadone Substitution Sites.

We assessed the HIV-related internal stigma with a score (0 to 7), with one point added for each of the seven feelings experienced due to serological status.

A negative binomial regression model was used to identify characteristics associated with the internal stigma score.

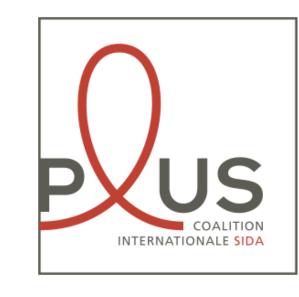
## **RESULTS**

Table 1: Factors associated with internal stigma score using multivariable negative binomial regression (N=415)

Variable	n	%	aIRR [95%CI]	p-value
Sex				
Male	268	64.6%	1.00 [1.00, 1.00]	•
Female	130	31.3%	1.33 [1.05, 1.68]	0.017
Trans	17	4.1%	0.67 [0.38, 1.18]	0.164
Age				
15-24 years old	35	8.4%	1.00 [1.00, 1.00]	•
25-49 years old	319	76.9%	1.66 [1.10, 2.49]	0.014
50+ years old	61	14.7%	2.33 [1.46, 3.69]	<0.001
PWID				
No	145	34.9%	1.00 [1.00, 1.00]	•
Yes	270	65.1%	1.28 [1.03, 1.60]	0.029
<b>Current employment</b>	status			
Full time	109	26.3%	1.00 [1.00, 1.00]	•
Part-time	126	30.4%	1.61 [1.24, 2.19]	<0.001
Unemployed	180	43.4%	1.57 [1.20, 2.05]	<0.001
Lost a job or another	source of i	ncome*		
No	282	68.0%	1.00 [1.00, 1.00]	•
Yes	53	12.8%	1.32 [1.00, 1.75]	0.060
Not applicable	80	19.3%	1.05 [0.81, 1.37]	0.686
At least one stigma e	xperience ir	n family,		
friends and communi	ity contexts	5		
No	195	47.0%	1.00 [1.00, 1.00]	•
Yes	220	53.0%	2.18 [1.75, 2.72]	<0.001

\*In the last 12 months





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Among **415** participants:

65%

were male (n=268)

were aged **25 to 49** (n=319)

were unemployed (n=180)

were PWIDs (n=270)

63%

49%

had at least one feeling of internal stigma (n=260) felt guilty (n=202)

After adjustment on age, several factors were significantly associated with an increase in the internal stigma score in the final multivariate model (N=415) (Table 1).

### CONCLUSION

These results highlight the impact of social and economic factors on the experience of internal stigma.

Interventions aiming to reduce internal stigma experienced by PLHIV in Mauritius, and elsewhere, should not be limited to the individual level; they must also target community, structural and policy levels.

Discussions are currently underway regarding how to integrate these results within PILS community-based services.