SAFETALK
Good Evidence – Risk Reduction

INTERVENTION DESCRIPTION

Target Population
• Sexually active HIV-positive adult clinic patients

Goals of Intervention
• Increase safer sex practices

Brief Description

SafeTalk is an individual-level intervention that includes four consecutive monthly, one-on-one motivational interviewing-based counseling sessions based on a thirteen step protocol that encourages client autonomy. Each session is conducted by a trained counselor and uses motivational interviewing to enhance motivation, self-efficacy, and skills to foster safer sex behavior change. In addition to the monthly sessions, the intervention includes a series of four audio CD/booklet pairs that help prepare patients for each session, and a fifth audio CD/booklet pair that provides tailored safe sex information. The intervention also includes four booster letters, each linked to the content of the preceding sessions. The intervention emphasizes setting small realistic goals that are based on harm reduction.

Theoretical Basis
• Motivational Interviewing (MI)
• Social Cognitive Theory

Intervention Duration
• Four consecutive 40-60 minute monthly sessions

Intervention Settings
• HIV clinic
• Telephone

Deliverer
• Trained counselor

Delivery Methods
• Audio CDs
• Counseling
• Goal setting
• Printed material
• Risk assessment
• Skills building

INTERVENTION PACKAGE INFORMATION

An intervention package is not available at this time. Please contact Carol E. Golin, MD, University of North Carolina, Gillings School of Global Public Health, Department of Health Behavior, 310 Rosenau Hall, Campus Box 7440, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27599-7440.

Email: carol_golin@med.unc.edu for details on intervention materials.
The original evaluation was conducted in North Carolina between 2006 and 2009.

**Key Intervention Effects**
- Reduce unprotected sex with HIV serodiscordant sex partners

**Study Sample**
The baseline study sample of 490 HIV-positive adults was characterized by the following:
- 71% African American, 20% White, 8% Other
- 65% Male, 35% Female
- 38% MSM
- Mean age of 43 years
- 25% did not complete high school; 33% graduated high school or obtained a GED; 42% completed at least some college or technical school training

**Recruitment Settings**
HIV clinics

**Eligibility Criteria**
Patients were eligible if they were at least 18 years old, HIV-infected, receiving HIV treatment at one of the three study sites, English-speaking, cognitively able to complete consent and counseling, self-reported having oral, anal, or vaginal sex in the last 12 months, were not deemed to be too sick to participate, had attended the study clinic more than once, and had not participated in another safer sex MI program in the previous 6 months.

**Assignment Method**
HIV-positive adults (N = 492) were randomly assigned to 1 of 2 groups: SafeTalk intervention (N = 248) or New Leaf attention-matched comparison (N = 244).

**Comparison Group**
The New Leaf attention-matched comparison focused on nutrition and physical activity to prevent cardiovascular disease. It consisted of 4 consecutive monthly one-on-one counseling sessions, lasting approximately 40-60 minutes, delivered by a trained counselor, and mirrored the SafeTalk format and materials.

**Relevant Outcomes Measured and Follow-up Time**
- Sex behaviors (including unprotected anal or vaginal sex† with any partner, unprotected anal or vaginal sex† with a sero-discordant [HIV-negative or unknown serostatus] partner in the last 3 months) were measured at 4, 8, and 12 months post-enrollment, which translates to during intervention, immediate post-intervention and 4 months post-completion of intervention.*

**Participant Retention**
- SafeTalk Intervention:
  - 74% retained at 8 months (immediately after intervention)*
  - 62% retained at 12 months (4 months after completion of intervention)*
• New Leaf Comparison:
  ▪ 77% retained at 8 months (immediately after intervention)*
  ▪ 63% retained at 12 months (4 months after completion of intervention)*

Significant Findings
• Intervention participants reported significantly greater reduction in number of unprotected anal or vaginal sex acts† with an HIV serodiscordant partner than comparison participants at 4 months after the completion of intervention (B = -1.86, SE = 0.92, p = 0.04).*

Considerations
• This intervention fails to meet the best-evidence criteria due to less than 70% retention rate per arm at the 12 month assessment (4 months after the completion of intervention).*
• At the 8 months assessment (immediately after completion of intervention), intervention participants reported a significant reduction in the number of unprotected sex acts† with an HIV serodiscordant partner (p<0.0001) and unprotected anal or vaginal sex acts† (p<0.0001) than comparison participants. The findings did not meet the criteria for follow-up time point.
• There was a significant difference between those lost to follow-up and those retained with regard to participants’ sexual preference (p = 0.001), gender (p = 0.0357), and time since HIV diagnosis (p = 0.0344), with a larger proportion of participants retained in the study reporting being MSM, male, and being diagnosed less than 1 year ago. *

*Information obtained from author
†Unprotected sex measured as sex without a condom

REFERENCES AND CONTACT INFORMATION


Researcher: Carol E. Golin, PhD
University of North Carolina
Gillings School of Global Public Health
Department of Health Behavior
310 Rosenau Hall, Campus Box 7440
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27599-7440
Email: carol_golin@med.unc.edu