

WOMEN'S INTERAGENCY HIV STUDY

QUESTION BY QUESTION SPECIFICATIONS

HPV KAB: HPV INFORMATION

The purpose of this study is to determine the participant's knowledge of human papillomavirus (HPV) and cervical cancer prevention. Thus, while it is appropriate to supply information about the questionnaire and to attempt to clarify wording, no coaching should be given about how to respond to questions. Doing so would bias the results.

SECTION A: GENERAL INFORMATION

This section at the beginning of the form should be completed before administering the *HPV KAB*. Record the actual time you began the *HPV KAB* in the space provided for "Time Module Began" (Question A7) and the actual time you ended the questionnaire in the space denoted "Time Module Ended" (Question A8). Remember to use leading zeros. For example: 08:00.

- A9. Ask the participant if she remembers how the *HPV KAB* form was administered to her at prior visits; was it self-administered or interviewer-administered? If the form is being administered to a 2011/12 recruit, enter "-9" for **Question A9** and proceed to **Question A10**.
- A10. The form should be administered to the participant in the same manner as it was previously. If the form was previously self-administered (Question A9=1), circle "1" and have the participant read and complete the form on her own. If the form was previously interviewer-administered (Question A9=2), circle "2" and read the form to the participant. If the response to Question A9 was "I don't know" (Question A9= -8) or if the participant is a 2011/12 recruit, ask the participant how she would prefer to have the interview administered during this visit and circle the appropriate response.

Please read the introduction to the participant. If the participant has questions, emphasize that, except when the questionnaire asks for all responses that are true for her, we are looking for the single best answer. Also emphasize that studies have shown that few U.S. women know the answers to these questions, and if she doesn't know the answer, she should simply say so and not try to guess. Participants who decline to participate should have a notation made, but need not proceed further. Women who decline may be provided with an answer sheet.

SECTION B: HPV INFORMATION

Hand the participant **Section B**. If the interviewer is reading the questionnaire to the participant, review the questionnaire with her, recording responses. If the participant is completing it privately, provide a pen or pencil, and collect the completed questionnaire. Please check to make sure that all questions are answered.

If the participant self-administered the questionnaire and items are blank, ask if they are intentionally blank or if they were missed. If missed, ask the participant to complete the best answer. If intentionally blank, ask if this was because the participant doesn't want to answer or didn't fully understand the question. If the participant declines to answer any question, write a "-7" in the margin. If the participant did not understand the question, attempt to clarify the question without supplying the answer.

- B1. The participant should choose one of four possible answers about what is the human papillomavirus (HPV).
- B2. The participant should circle all answers that she feels are true for people with HPV.
- B3. The participant should choose one of four possible answers about what part of the body is checked by a Pap test.
- B4. The participant should choose one of five possible answers about how often a Pap test should be done for women without HIV.

- B5. The participant should choose one of five possible answers about how often a Pap test should be done for women with HIV, outside of a research study.
- B6. The participant should choose one of six possible answers about the purpose of a Pap test.
- B7. The participant should choose one of six possible answers about what it means to have an abnormal Pap test.
- B8. The participant should circle all answers that she feels are true about follow-up after an abnormal Pap test.
- B9. The participant should circle all answers that she feels are true about what makes women more likely to get cervical cancer.
- B10. The participant should choose one of three possible answers about if cervical cancer can be prevented.
- B11. The participant should choose one of three possible answers about if she has heard about the HPV vaccine called Gardasil. If “yes,” she should complete **Question B11a**. If “no,” or if she is not sure, then the participant should skip to **Question B12**.
- B11a. The participant should circle all answers regarding where she heard about the HPV vaccine called Gardasil.
- B12. The participant should circle all answers that she feels are true about what the vaccine is meant to prevent. All participants should attempt to respond to this question even if they have not heard about the HPV vaccine called Gardasil.
- B13. The participant should choose one of three possible answers about the recommendations for administration of the HPV vaccine for HIV-infected women.
- B14. The participant should circle all answers that she feels are true about the recommendations for who should receive the HPV vaccine.
- B15. The participant should choose one of five possible answers about how important it is for HIV-infected women to have regular Pap tests.
- B16. The participant should choose one of five possible answers about how important it is for HIV uninfected women to have regular Pap tests.
- B17. The participant should choose one of five possible answers about how important the HPV vaccine is for preventing cervical cancer.
- B18. The participant should choose one of five possible answers about how likely she would be to recommend the HPV vaccine to female relatives and friends.

Answer sheet:

After collecting the completed questionnaire, give the participant the answer sheet. Ask if she needs it read to her, and do so if she requests that. Offer to help clarify concerns or further questions. The HPV vaccine is currently not indicated for women over the age of 26 years, and it has not been tested in HIV-positive women or women with more than a few lifetime sexual partners, so whether WIHS participants would benefit is unclear at this time.