

Am I at risk for HIV?

You are at risk if you:

- Shared needles
- Had sex (vaginal, anal or oral) with someone who injects drugs with needles
- Had sex with someone who has HIV, or someone who is at risk for HIV
- Had many sex partners
- Have been sexually assaulted
- Had a sexually transmitted disease (STD)

You may have HIV even if you look and feel healthy.

Get tested to know your status.

Ask Your Healthcare Provider:

- ✓ Am I at risk for HIV?
- ✓ How can I lower my risks for getting HIV, or giving HIV to others?
- ✓ What does my HIV test result mean?
- ✓ How can I take care of myself?

HIV Rapid Testing is available at Cornell Scott-Hill Health Center.

All services are confidential.

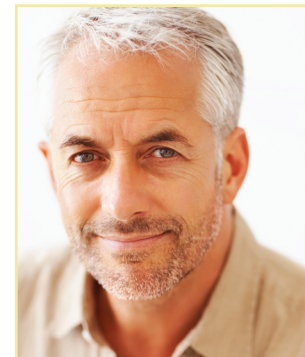
Those without medical insurance will not be turned away!

Infectious Diseases Division

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It is important to know your HIV status. If you know you are HIV positive, you can take steps to manage your HIV and reduce your risk of spreading HIV to others. If you are negative, you can learn ways to lower your risk for getting HIV.

HIV RAPID TEST



What is a HIV Rapid Test?



Cornell Scott-Hill Health Center
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HIV Rapid Test FAQs

What is the rapid test?

- The rapid test detects if you have HIV. HIV is the virus that causes AIDS.
- You will find out your result the same day you take the rapid test.

How does the rapid test work?

- The rapid test looks for HIV antibodies in your body.
- If HIV antibodies are found this means you likely have HIV.

What happens during the test?

- You will meet with a counselor who will explain the test and answer your questions.
- A healthcare provider will take a small amount of blood from your finger, or may use a cotton swab on your gums.
- The results will be ready in a few minutes.
- The counselor will tell you your result and explain what it means.

Who will know my result?

- All HIV Testing is confidential.
- No one can see or receive your test results without written approval from you.

A Negative Test Result

A negative test result means that no HIV antibodies were found in your body at the time you were tested.

This means:

- You do NOT have HIV.

Or

- You do have HIV, but your body has not made HIV antibodies yet.
 - It can take up to 3 months, or sometimes up to 6 months, for antibodies to appear.
 - Your counselor may suggest you take the test again if you engaged in any risky behavior 6 months before taking the test.

A negative test does not mean you can't get HIV in the future.

Take steps to lower your risk.

A Positive Test Result

A positive test result means HIV antibodies may be in your body.

A positive test result from a rapid test needs to be confirmed by another test that is sent to a lab. Results for lab tests take up to 2 weeks.

If your lab results are positive:

- You have HIV.
- You can give HIV to other people
 - During sex (vaginal, anal or oral).
 - If you share needles.
- If you are pregnant you can pass the virus to your baby during pregnancy, during childbirth, or by breastfeeding.

Talk to your provider about certain medicines that greatly reduce your baby's risk for getting HIV.

A counselor can help you deal with a positive result. They can:

- Help you understand your results.
- Set up the second lab test to confirm your status.
- Answer any questions you have.
- Refer you to services such as HIV Risk Reduction and Medical Care.