Introduction
• Disclosure is an important step in limiting transmission of HIV.
• There is a lack of research on non-pregnant women’s role in HIV disclosure.
• Disclosure has been found to be influenced by various power dynamics like gender or relationships.

Objective of the Study
The purpose of my research was to review previous studies on disclosure and power to understand what power women maintain in HIV disclosure conversations with their intimate partners, both as the disclosers and one’s being disclosed to.

Methods
• I conducted a scoping review.
• I searched 4 databases for relevant articles, then reviewed and selected articles based on previously determined inclusion criteria.
• Of the selected articles, I pulled out relevant results and synthesized the information resulting in a paper.

Results
• 10 articles were selected for the review (see detailed methodology on the right)
• Study Characteristics
  • Population: Women Living with HIV (WLWH) or have an Intimate Partner with HIV
  • Location: 4 studies conducted in North America, 5 in Africa, and 1 in Europe
  • Methods: 5 qualitative and 5 quantitative studies. Most studies used interviews, surveys, or questionnaires to conduct their research.

Included Studies in Review

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High-level title</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Design</th>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disclosure and power dynamics within interactions</td>
<td>Women (2016)</td>
<td>Qualitative</td>
<td>Synthesis</td>
<td>Co-first author WHM (age 22-58)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relationship, communication use and disclosure</td>
<td>Chaplin et al. (2013) and Malawi</td>
<td>Qualitative</td>
<td>Synthesis</td>
<td>Women in Malawi who were HIV positive (30-50)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disclosure and risky sexual behaviors among WHM</td>
<td>Lutker et al. (2011) and Cameroon</td>
<td>Quantitative</td>
<td>Synthesis</td>
<td>Women infected with HIV (25-35)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managing HIV status disclosure to intimate partners</td>
<td>Vitoria et al. (2011) and South Africa</td>
<td>Qualitative</td>
<td>Synthesis</td>
<td>Women in South Africa (20-30)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disclosure and marriage</td>
<td>La Quia et al. (2010) and Zambia</td>
<td>Quantitative</td>
<td>Synthesis</td>
<td>Women in Zambia (25-45)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disclosure based on relationship and gender dynamics</td>
<td>Whetsel et al. (2017) and South Africa</td>
<td>Qualitative</td>
<td>Synthesis</td>
<td>Women lives in South Africa (20-30)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relationship dynamics with intimate partner and disclosure</td>
<td>Poobalan et al. (2017) and UK</td>
<td>Quantitative</td>
<td>Synthesis</td>
<td>Women infected with HIV (20-40)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disclosure and relationship dynamics</td>
<td>Jairaj et al. (2013) and U.S.</td>
<td>Quantitative</td>
<td>Synthesis</td>
<td>Women infected with HIV (18-35)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disclosure and power over body</td>
<td>Quaynor et al. (2007) and Canada</td>
<td>Qualitative</td>
<td>Synthesis</td>
<td>Women infected with HIV (25-35)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disclosure and relationship dynamics</td>
<td>Skitmore et al. (2011) and Nigeria</td>
<td>Quantitative</td>
<td>Synthesis</td>
<td>Women infected with HIV (20-40)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Five Themes emerged:
1. Knowledge of Partner’s HIV Status
   - 70.2 to 94.77% of WLWH disclosed their status to partners
   - 19.4 to 54% of the women studied did not know the HIV status of partner
2. Strength of Intimate Relationships and Disclosure
   - Disclosure was higher when relationship was stronger
3. Influence of Structural Factors on the Power to Disclose
   - Legal systems
   - Gender dynamics/norms
   - Economic status and level of Education
4. Disclosure and Safer Sexual Practices
   - Disclosure by WLWH is not always linked to safer sex
   - Men have a lot of control over contraceptive use (e.g., condoms, birth control)
5. Sexual Agency of Women through (non) disclosure
   - Disclosure can lead to loss of sexual agency

Discussion
• There is a variety in the disclosure patterns of HIV status to intimate partners.
• More committed relationships are related to greater disclosure by WLWH to their partners and vice versa.
• Factors, such as a WLWH’s economic status, the legal systems, etc. impact disclosure conversations.
• Women lack sexual and bodily agency even with disclosure.

Questions
• What are the best interventions to take to strengthen the power and agency of women within these disclosure conversations?
• How can we empower couples/partners given the impact that the strength of the intimate partnership has on disclosure?

Conclusion
• The power women have within the disclosure conversation is impacted by various intersecting factors.

Acknowledgements
I would like to thank the University of Malaya and specifically Dr. Rumana Saifi and Dr. Nur Afiqah Mohd Salleh for their support throughout this process. I additionally would like to acknowledge the CHW and the Global Health Program for their funding and support.