RESULTS

Retrospective Chart Review (n = 198)

![Chart showing gender distribution among patients presenting late to HIV care.]

- **A**: Gender distribution among late presenters.
- **B**: CD4 count at first visit.
- **C** & **D**: Level of education and CD4 count at first visit.

**In-person Interviews (n = 26)**

- **A**: Do you have a partner or partners with HIV?
- **B**: Do you know how HIV is spread from person to person?
- **C**: If yes, when did you learn about this?

**Conclusions**

- **Retrospective Chart Review**
  - Age and education level followed a normal distribution, with gender skewed female and CD4 count at first visit skewed very low (0-50).
  - Less education has no bearing on the likelihood of presenting late in disease course.
- **In-person interviews**
  - Very few subjects admitted having HIV-positive partners, indicating persistent stigma and/or reluctance to discuss disease with their partners.
  - Though many correctly identified how HIV is spread, few had this knowledge before diagnosis.

**Future Directions**

- Run statistical analyses on gathered data.
- Explore correlations between variables, e.g., does the very low count group skew toward one gender, age, or education level?
- Compare our studied late-presenting population to the remaining new patients from 2015-16.
- Create messaging to reach the at-risk demographics that make up this late-presenting group.

**References**


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