

## AIDS 2020 Track D abstract submission categories

<b>Track D – Social and behavioural research</b>	
<b>Social science theories, methods and social production of knowledge</b>	
D1	Community engagement in research and research dissemination
D2	Knowledge translation and dissemination of research and programme outcomes
D3	Mixed methods, integrated approaches and synergies in HIV research and intervention
D4	Qualitative and ethnographic methods in HIV research
D5	Role of social and behavioural science in biomedical responses
D6	Social and behavioural concepts and theories
D7	Strengthening social and behavioural data collection and analysis
<b>Living with HIV</b>	
D8	Adaptation to living with HIV for individuals, families and communities
D9	Ageing with HIV: Evolving and additional needs and responses
D10	Confronting stigma: Lessons learned
D11	Experiences and impacts of antiretroviral therapy
D12	Growing up with HIV: Specific needs and interventions for children and adolescents
D13	HIV and the workplace: Policies, responding to stigma and/or discrimination, unemployment, return to work and rehabilitation
D14	Living with HIV and co-infections and/or co-morbidities
D15	Pain management and palliative care
D16	Peer support: Lessons learned, access to services and health outcomes
D17	Positive health, dignity, psychological well-being and mental health
D18	Prevention interventions and their effects on the lives and relationships of people living with HIV
D19	Sexual and reproductive health, fertility, family planning, pregnancy and abortion
<b>Social and structural drivers and contexts</b>	
D20	Conceptualizing social and structural factors and their impacts
D21	Dynamics of social status and power: Sex, gender, age, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation and disability
D22	Economic transitions and social and cultural changes affecting HIV and the HIV response
D23	Humanitarian crises and HIV
D24	Intergenerational and/or transactional sex
D25	Media, cultural and religious representations of HIV and of key populations
D26	Migration and HIV
D27	Political and structural factors
D28	Prisons and other closed settings
D29	Sexual- and/or gender-based violence and exploitation (including in conflict settings)

D30	Societal stigma towards people living with HIV and key populations
D31	Socioeconomic differences: Poverty, wealth and income inequalities
D32	Violence and conflict: Political, social, structural, interpersonal and family-based
<b>Key populations and other vulnerable populations: Behavioural, social and cultural issues and contexts</b>	
D33	Gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men
D34	Intersectional identities and multiple vulnerabilities to HIV and co-infections
D35	Other populations vulnerable in specific contexts
D36	People who use drugs (including by injection)
D37	Sex workers
D38	Transgender people
D39	Young key populations
<b>Sexuality, gender, relationships and sexual cultures</b>	
D40	Adolescents, sexuality and relationships
D41	Gender issues and gendered relationships
D42	Gender-transformative approaches
D43	Sexual concurrency and sexual networks
D44	Sexualities and sexual cultures: Meanings, identities, norms and communities
<b>Behavioural, social and structural aspects and approaches</b>	
D45	Access to and models of integrated HIV and other services, such as harm reduction, SRHR, TB, NCDs and mental health
D46	Access to appropriate healthcare services (including for co-infections and co-morbidities)
D47	Antiretroviral therapy (including treatment as prevention)
D48	Awareness, information and risk perception regarding HIV transmission and prevention
D49	Combination HIV prevention
D50	Community mobilization and demand creation
D51	Community-based approaches (including empowerment, outreach and service delivery)
D52	Comprehensive sexuality education
D53	Condoms and lubricants
D54	Couples- or family-centred approaches
D55	Development and poverty alleviation
D56	Financial incentives, micro-finance and other economic approaches
D57	Harm reduction
D58	HIV testing (including HIV self-testing)
D59	HIV vaccine (including acceptability and behavioural factors impacting efficacy)
D60	Interventions to reduce stigma and discrimination
D61	Other behavioural approaches
D62	Post-exposure prophylaxis
D63	Pre-exposure prophylaxis
D64	Prevention of vertical transmission

D65	Promotion of abstinence, monogamy and/or sexual fidelity
D66	Risk compensation: Conceptualization, assessment and mitigation
D67	Safe housing, social protection and other care and support for people affected by HIV
D68	School-based sexual education, life skills and gender equality education
D69	Sero-adaptive behaviours: Preference, practice and impact
D70	Strategies to recruit and retain populations (e.g., from hot spots)
D71	Traditional and complementary healthcare approaches
D72	Use of technology, such as M-health
D73	Voluntary medical male circumcision