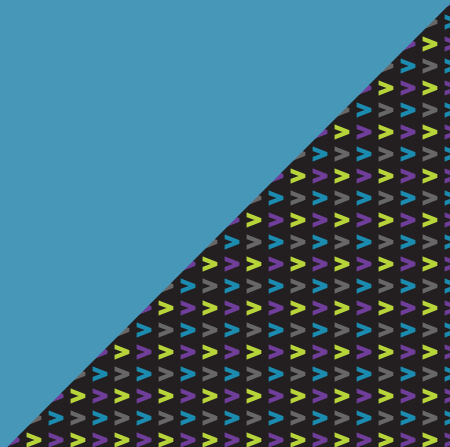


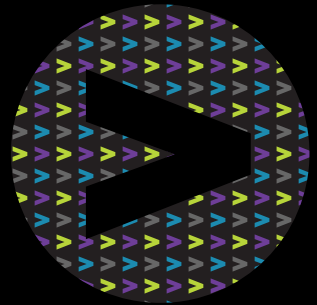
ARE YOU GREATER THAN AIDS?

WE  **AIDS**
greaterthan.org/pride



**HIV BEGAN ONE
PERSON AT A TIME.
AND IT WILL END
ONE PERSON
AT A TIME.**

**TOGETHER WE CAN
DO THIS...**



5 WAYS YOU CAN BE GREATER THAN AIDS

KNOW

Get The Facts About HIV/AIDS

.....

TALK

Start the Conversation

.....

PROTECT

Use Condoms

.....

GET TESTED (& Treated)

Know Your Status

.....

TAKE ACTION

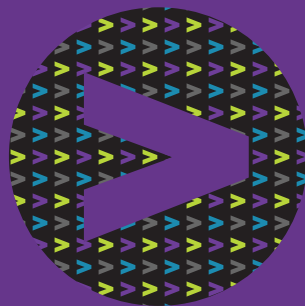
Get Involved

GET STARTED!

greaterthan.org/pride

**1 IN 5 GAY MEN IN
MAJOR U.S. CITIES
IS LIVING WITH HIV...**

**AND HALF DON'T
KNOW IT.**



KNOWLEDGE > IGNORANCE

TAKE CARE AND BE AWARE.



How Does Someone Get HIV?

HIV is primarily spread through unprotected sexual contact (sex without a condom), including anal, vaginal and oral sex. HIV can also be spread by sharing needles. Saliva, tears or sweat have never been shown to cause an HIV infection. There is a remote risk from deep, open-mouth kissing if there are sores or bleeding gums and blood is exchanged. HIV is not spread through closed mouth kissing or casual contact such as holding hands or hugging. HIV cannot be acquired from a toilet seat, eating utensils, or drinking glasses.

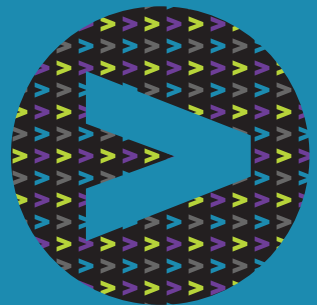
Are There Increased Risks For Gay And Bisexual Men?

Since the start of the epidemic, gay and bisexual men have been severely affected by HIV/AIDS. Today, more than half of all new infections are among men who have sex with men (MSM), the only risk group for which new infections are on the rise. While anyone—gay or straight—who has unprotected sex or shares needles is at risk for HIV, the higher prevalence of HIV among MSM means a greater risk of being exposed with each sexual encounter.

Is There A Vaccine Or Cure For HIV?

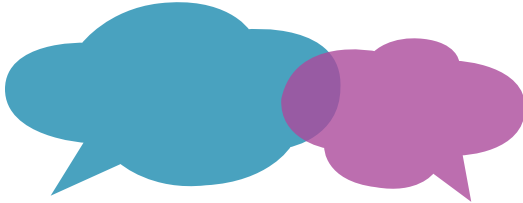
There is no vaccine to prevent HIV or cure for those who are already infected, but there are medications that help people with HIV live longer and healthier lives. For someone who is HIV positive, it is important to know as soon as possible to determine the best treatment.

**YOUR
VOICE
IS YOUR
STRENGTH.**



TALKING > SILENCE

COMMUNICATION IS KEY.



Get In The Know

Read up. Knowing the facts about HIV will make you feel more confident and help you answer any questions your partner might have. Greater Than AIDS can help you prepare. For more information check out greaterthan.org/pride.

Take Charge

Don't wait for your partner to bring up HIV. It's your health and your life. You may find that he is relieved that you brought it up. Explain this isn't about lack of trust, it's about taking care of each other. If you're having trouble talking about your HIV status with your partner, it might be helpful to get guidance from a counselor at a clinic or local AIDS organization.

Time It Right

Start the conversation when you have time and privacy, and before things start to heat up. If you are feeling a little nervous—and a lot of people do—it's okay to say so. The other person probably is too. If you are informed and have thought through what you want to say, it will be a lot easier.

Listen

After you have said what you want to say, listen. This lets you know where you are in agreement and what areas require more discussion.

**IF YOU
HAVE SEX,
USE CONDOMS.**

**IT'S AS SIMPLE
AS THAT.**



SAFE > SORRY

PROTECT, RESPECT.



Choosing A Condom

According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), latex condoms, when used consistently and correctly, are highly effective in preventing the sexual transmission of HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, as well as reducing the risk of other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). Polyurethane condoms may be used by those with an allergy to latex. Natural membrane condoms (sometimes called “natural” condoms or those made of animal skin) are less effective and are not recommended for protection against HIV or other STDs.

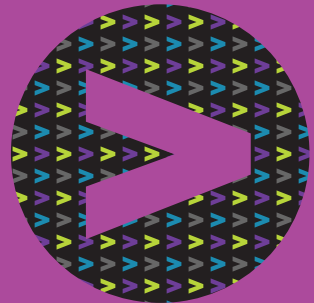
Using A Condom Correctly

- > Choose a condom made of latex (or polyurethane, if you're allergic to latex)
- > Check that the expiration date on the condom has not passed
- > To open the package, tear gently on the side (not with teeth or scissors)
- > Use a pre-lubricated condom or apply a small amount of water-based lubricant inside and outside the condom to prevent rips
- > The rolled condom should be placed over the head of the penis when it is hard
- > Pinch the tip enough to leave a half-inch space for semen to collect
- > Holding the tip, unroll the condom all the way to the base of the penis
- > The condom should fit snugly—but not too tight—so that it won't slide off or break
- > If you start to put on a condom inside-out, don't use it. Throw it out and get a new one
- > If the condom rips, stop immediately and use a new condom
- > Immediately after ejaculation, hold the base of the condom and slowly withdraw the penis—while it is still hard

If the condom breaks and you think you may have been exposed to HIV, see a health care provider right away to find out whether you should start on post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP). PEP needs to be started within 72 hours of sex in order to be effective.

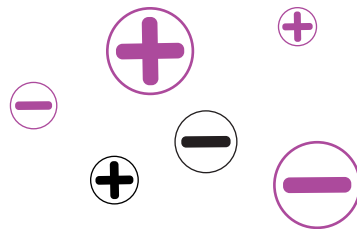
**HIV TESTING
IS NOW FAST AND
PAINLESS...**

AND SAVES LIVES.



KNOWING > DOUBT

SHOW YOUR PRIDE. GET TESTED.



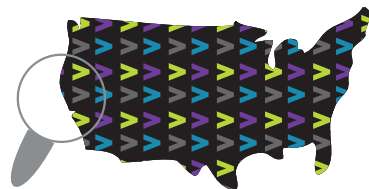
Who Should Get Tested For HIV?

The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends that sexually-active gay and bisexual men get tested at least once a year. Some state and local health departments encourage more frequent testing. Even though HIV testing is recommended as part of routine medical care, health care providers may not test for HIV (or other STDs) unless you specifically ask for it. The only way to know for sure is to ask to be tested.

If you are not comfortable talking with your health care provider or if you don't have one, there are free or low-cost clinics that provide testing. To find a location in your area, visit hivtest.org.

What Kinds Of Tests Are Available?

The two most common HIV tests are oral tests and blood tests. Oral tests use a non-invasive swab to collect cells from the inside of the mouth and can provide a result in 20 minutes. Blood tests use a sample of blood, either from a finger prick or a larger sample often drawn by a needle from the inner arm and generally take a few weeks to come back from a lab.



How Does An HIV Test Work?

Most HIV tests check for antibodies that the body produces once infected. It can take as long as three to six months after exposure for these antibodies to be measurable on a test. During this time, you could test negative for HIV but still be infected and able to transmit the virus to others. It is important to get re-tested at least six months after exposure to confirm diagnosis.

Greater Than AIDS is an unprecedented collaboration among public and private-sector partners in response to the HIV/AIDS crisis in the United States. Through a national media campaign and targeted community outreach, Greater Than AIDS aims to increase knowledge and understanding about HIV/AIDS and confront the stigma surrounding the disease among those most affected.

ACTION>APATHY

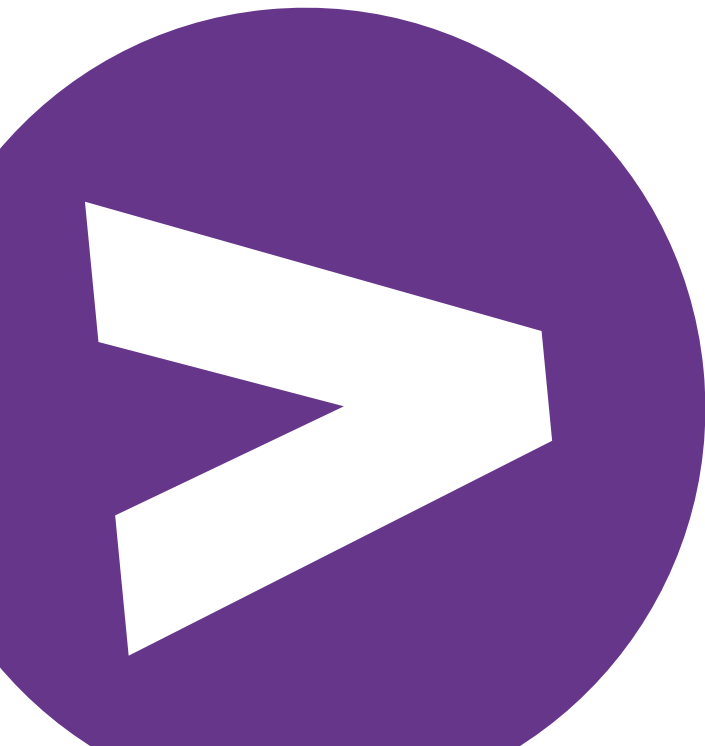
JOIN THE CONVERSATION



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WE>AIDS
greaterthan.org/pride