

Supplementary material 1

Combined Pre-Post HIV/AIDS and NACP Questionnaire

Participant Information and Consent

Pre-Session Ethical Statement:

You are being invited to take part in this pre-session questionnaire designed to understand your existing knowledge and perspectives about HIV/AIDS and the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP). Your participation will help us improve the effectiveness of the session. Your responses will be kept strictly confidential and used only for academic and research purposes. No personal identifiers will be collected or disclosed. Participation is entirely voluntary, and you may withdraw at any point without penalty. By proceeding, you confirm that you have read and understood this information and voluntarily consent to participate.

1. I have read the information provided and voluntarily agree to participate in this questionnaire.

☐ [] Yes

2. Age

☐ [] 19 years

☐ [] 20 years

☐ [] 21 years

☐ [] 22 years

☐ [] 23 years

3. Gender

☐ [] Male

☐ [] Female

☐ [] Other

Knowledge and Understanding

4. Which of the following is NOT a primary mode of HIV transmission?

- ☐ Unprotected sexual contact
 - ☐ Sharing contaminated needles for injecting drugs
 - ☐ Mother-to-child during pregnancy, childbirth, or breastfeeding
 - ☐ Sharing food and utensils with an HIV-positive person
5. The concept Undetectable = Untransmittable (U=U) primarily implies:
- ☐ HIV is cured if the viral load is undetectable.
 - ☐ A person on effective ART with an undetectable viral load cannot sexually transmit HIV.
 - ☐ HIV can only be detected in advanced stages of infection.
 - ☐ HIV testing is unnecessary if the person feels healthy.
6. Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) is primarily used for:
- ☐ Treating HIV-positive individuals
 - ☐ Preventing HIV infection in HIV-negative individuals at high risk
 - ☐ Post-exposure management after a potential HIV exposure
 - ☐ Curing HIV in newly infected individuals
7. In India, the national program for HIV/AIDS control is known as:
- ☐ National Health Mission (NHM)
 - ☐ National AIDS Control Programme (NACP)
 - ☐ National Disease Control Program (NDCP)
 - ☐ Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP)
8. Which of the following services is provided by an Integrated Counseling and Testing Centre (ICTC)?
- ☐ Only HIV diagnostic testing
 - ☐ Pre-test and post-test counseling with testing
 - ☐ Direct provision of ART

- ☐ [] Management of opportunistic infections

9. Prevention of Parent-to-Child Transmission (PPTCT) aims at:

- ☐ [] Preventing HIV among injecting drug users
- ☐ [] Preventing sexual transmission between partners
- ☐ [] Preventing mother-to-child HIV transmission
- ☐ [] Preventing transmission through blood transfusions

Knowledge of Policy and Program Structures

10. The first phase of the National AIDS Control Program (NACP-I) was launched in:

- ☐ [] 1985
- ☐ [] 1992
- ☐ [] 1999
- ☐ [] 2007

11. In which phase of NACP was the District AIDS Prevention and Control Unit (DAPCU) established?

- ☐ [] NACP-I
- ☐ [] NACP-II
- ☐ [] NACP-III
- ☐ [] NACP-IV

12. Which Act was passed during the NACP-IV Extension (2017–2021)?

- ☐ [] National Blood Safety Act
- ☐ [] Right to Health Act
- ☐ [] HIV and AIDS Prevention and Control Act, 2017
- ☐ [] National Viral Hepatitis Control Act

13. NACP-V (2021–26) targets a reduction in annual new HIV infections by:

- ☐ [] 50%
- ☐ [] 70%
- ☐ [] 80%
- ☐ [] 100%

14. Targeted Interventions (TIs) mainly focus on which group?

- ☐ [] Pregnant women and infants
- ☐ [] Elderly population
- ☐ [] High-risk groups (FSW, MSM, IDU)
- ☐ [] General population

15. For how long does HIV/AIDS treatment continue?

- ☐ [] 6 months
- ☐ [] 9 months
- ☐ [] 12 months
- ☐ [] Lifelong

16. Which population is considered the bridge population in TI programs?

- ☐ [] Children and adolescents
- ☐ [] Migrants and truckers
- ☐ [] Sex workers
- ☐ [] People living with HIV (PLHIV)

Attitudes and Perceptions (Likert Scale)

17. Rate your agreement with the following statements (1 = Strongly Disagree, 5 = Strongly Agree):

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
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Healthcare providers play a key role in reducing HIV-related stigma.					
Understanding social challenges of PLHIV is as vital as clinical knowledge.					
Fear of social judgment can prevent individuals from seeking testing/treatment.					
Public health efforts should address societal inequalities.					
Medical students should understand ethical considerations around HIV/AIDS.					

Open-ended Questions

Pre-session:

18. What are you hoping to learn or understand from the upcoming sessions on HIV/AIDS and the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP)?
19. What aspects of HIV/AIDS beyond clinical management do you find most challenging or interesting from a Community Medicine perspective?

Post-session:

Post-Session Ethical Statement:

You are invited to participate in this post-session questionnaire to assess the knowledge and views gained from the HIV/AIDS and NACP sessions. Your responses will remain confidential and are used purely for research and academic improvement purposes. No personal identifying information will be shared. Participation is voluntary, and you can choose to withdraw at any time without consequence. By completing this questionnaire, you confirm informed and voluntary consent to participate.

20. What did you learn or understand from the sessions on HIV/AIDS and the National AIDS Control Program?
21. What aspects of HIV/AIDS beyond clinical management do you find most challenging or interesting from a Community Medicine perspective?

Session Feedback (Post-Session Only)

22. Please rate the session aspects (1 = Strongly Disagree, 5 = Strongly Agree)

Aspect	1	2	3	4	5
Overall engagement and interactivity of the sessions					
Clarity of explanations for complex public health concepts					
Effectiveness of the Myth-or-Fact activity					
Usefulness of the Case Study Challenge					
Success in addressing social stigma and community perception					
Value of the Guest Speaker from ICTC/ART Centre/NACP					
Relevance of the session to your future medical role					