questionnaires with 15 objective questions were applied, covering transmission, symptoms, stigma, prevention, and HIV treatment. Fifty individuals participated in the pre-test and 39 in the post-test. Good knowledge was defined as a correct answer rate ≥80%. Data were analyzed using frequency measures.

Results: Most participants were male (52%), heterosexual (74%), and had medium or higher educational level (70%). Baseline knowledge was satisfactory for transmission (92%) and treatment (90%), but insufficient for differentiating HIV from AIDS (64%) and, especially, for knowledge about PrEP and PEP (27%). After the intervention, performance improved significantly, with an average 18% increase in correct answers; the most notable gain was in PrEP and PEP knowledge (84%, 66%, and 56% in specific questions). However, some misconceptions related to social stigma, such as perceptions about infection in older adults and fidelity as an absolute form of prevention, persisted with only a small reduction in correct responses.

Conclusion: The educational intervention was effective in increasing knowledge about HIV, especially in the most deficient areas such as PrEP and PEP. However, the data indicate the need for continuous educational actions, adapted to local realities and focused on stigma reduction. Strengthening health education is essential to achieve the global epidemic control targets established by UNAIDS.

Keywords: HIV, Health promotion, Pre-exposure prophylaxis, Post-exposure prophylaxis, Serophobia.

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892

KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTIONS OF MEDICAL STUDENTS ABOUT LGBT+ HEALTH: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY CONDUCTED IN AN ACADEMIC CENTER

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Introduction/Objective: The LGBT+ population has historically been marginalized and stigmatized by society, resulting in impacts across various social spheres, including healthcare. Medicine has several shortcomings in understanding the specificities of the LGBT+ community, and gaps in professional training are evident. This cross-sectional study aimed to analyze medical students' knowledge and perceptions about LGBT+ health in an academic center.

Methods: An online questionnaire via Google Forms was conducted with 204 participants. Data were analyzed statistically using SPSS. STROBE guidelines (Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology) were followed in the study's preparation.

Results: Median age was 22 years (IQR 20–24). The analysis showed a low frequency of reading about LGBT+ health (43.6% never read and 41.2% rarely read), and only 45.1% know the National Policy for Comprehensive LGBT Health. Regarding medical students' perceptions and barriers faced in caring for the LGBT+ population, most participants (50.5%) fully agreed that LGBT+ health should be part of the curriculum. Despite this, only 13.7% felt fully prepared to care for this population. A shift in class themes across course cycles was observed: the internship focused mainly on sexually transmitted infections (STIs) (74.2%), while the basic cycle addressed more human rights (44.6%). Students who value inclusion of LGBT+ health in the curriculum were predominantly women (78.1%). Among participants who do not consider LGBT+ health important in the curriculum, 71.7% reported not knowing about LGBT+ health specificities.

Conclusion: The LGBT+ population still faces significant barriers to dignified and equitable healthcare access. Gaps in medical training directly affect both newly graduated physicians and the quality of care offered to this vulnerable population. An urgent and deep review of medical school curricula is needed, going beyond merely mentioning diversity. It is essential to implement continuous and comprehensive training, including specific faculty development, inclusive teaching materials, and promotion of an academic environment free of stigma.

Keywords: LGBT+ health, Medical students, Health education, Sexual and gender minorities, Observational study.

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893

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PRE- AND POST-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS IN THE CONTEXT OF COMBINED HIV PREVENTION AMONG PROFESSIONALS (PHYSICIANS, NURSES, AND PHARMACISTS) IN THE OUTPATIENT CLINIC OF A REFERENCE HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES

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Introduction/Objective: HIV infection remains a relevant public health challenge, especially among key populations. Strategies such as combined prevention, integrating biomedical, behavioral, and structural measures, have been fundamental in addressing the epidemic. In this context, pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) and post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) stand out as effective approaches whose effectiveness depends on technical knowledge and appropriate indication by health professionals.

Methods: Cross-sectional study conducted with 20 health professionals (physicians, nurses, and pharmacists) working