



Long Beach Department of Health and Human Services Mobile Clinic

HIV Testing Information

Should I get tested?

The following are behaviors that increase your chances of getting HIV. If you answer yes to any of these questions, you should definitely get an HIV test. If you continue with any of these behaviors, you should be tested every 6 months. Talk to a health care provider about an HIV testing schedule that is right for you.

- Have you injected drugs or steroids or shared equipment (such as needles, syringes, works) with others?
- Have you had unprotected vaginal, anal, or oral sex with men who have sex with men, multiple partners, or anonymous partners?
- Have you exchanged sex for drugs or money?
- Have you been diagnosed with or treated for hepatitis, tuberculosis (TB), or a sexually transmitted disease (STD), like syphilis?
- Have you been sexually active or shared needles with someone who is HIV positive?
- Have you had unprotected sex with someone who could answer yes to any of the above questions?

If you have had sex with someone whose history of sex partners and/or drug use is unknown to you or if you or your partner has had multiple sex partners, then you have more of a chance of being infected with HIV. Both you and your partner(s) should get tested for HIV, and learn the results, before having sex for the first time. For women who plan to become pregnant, testing is even more important. If a woman is infected with HIV, medical care and certain medications given during pregnancy can lower the chance of passing HIV to her baby. All women who are pregnant should be tested during each pregnancy, at least once in the first trimester and again in the third trimester.

How do HIV tests work?

Once HIV enters the body, the immune system starts to produce antibodies – (proteins that are part of the immune system that recognize invaders like bacteria and viruses and mobilize the body's attempt to fight infection). In the case of HIV, these antibodies cannot fight off the infection, but their presence is used to tell whether a person has HIV in his or her body. In other words, most HIV tests look for the HIV antibodies rather than looking for the HIV virus itself. The most common HIV tests use blood to detect HIV infection. Tests using saliva or urine are also available. Some tests take a few days for results, but rapid HIV tests provide results the same day. All positive HIV tests must be followed up by another HIV test to confirm the positive result. Results of this confirmatory test can take a few days.

**For questions about the Mobile Clinic or future testing locations, contact:
Susan Alvarado at (562) 570-4270. We are out in the field everyday, so please leave a
message and we will call you within 24 hours. We look forward to serving you!**

For an updated copy of this month's schedule, go online to
<http://www.longbeach.gov/health/services/clinics/hiv-aids-clinic/>



Long Beach Department of Health and Human Services Mobile Clinic

Providing **FREE** rapid HIV testing with finger stick.
Results the same day!



Take charge of your health and get tested. Get free health education, counseling, referrals, condoms and lubes. **Testing dates and locations for July 2019:**

<i>Date</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Time</i>
Tues, July 2	Martin Luther King Jr Park (Orange Ave & 20 th St)	12 pm to 4pm
Thurs, July 11	LBCC – PCC (Orange Ave & Alamitos Ave)	10 am to 2 pm
Mon, July 15	Anaheim Street & Lime Avenue	10 am to 2 pm
Tues, July 16	Long Beach Blvd & Willow Street	10 am to 2 pm
Wed, July 17	Atlantic Avenue & 45 th Way	10 am to 2 pm
Wed, July 24	Bixby Park (Ocean Blvd & Cherry Avenue)	12 pm to 4 pm
Thurs, July 25	Magnolia Avenue & Pacific Coast Hwy	10 am to 2 pm
Wed, July 31	Seaside Park (Chestnut Ave & Cowles Street)	10 am to 2 pm

* Schedule is subject to change.