An HIV/AIDS Educational Workshop for Adolescents

Sharron Anne Daggett, San Jose State University

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Abstract
Adolescents are threatened with infection by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS). Data reveal that the number of adolescents infected with HIV is increasing. Adolescent risk taking behaviors and lack of preventive education are major factors associated with this rise. Family nurse practitioners (FNPs) who care for adolescents have a duty to offer their patients preventive health care. Adolescents can participate by attending HIV and AIDS prevention workshops that will present them with facts. Adolescents who attend these workshops will gain the knowledge to protect themselves against HIV and AIDS. The workshop in this study was initiated in a school setting; the results of this workshop showed that the adolescents' knowledge on HIV and AIDS prevention did increase. It is anticipated that similar results would occur in the health care setting.

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Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), the virus that causes acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), is a slow acting retrovirus. The objective of this study was to determine if an HIV/AIDS education intervention program for adolescents between the ages of 11 to 18 years would increase knowledge about HIV/AIDS and self-efficacy in assertiveness skills compared to traditional HIV/AIDS information.

In 2019 alone, 460,000 [260,000-680,000] young people between the ages of 10 to 24 were newly infected with HIV, of whom 170,000 [53,000-340,000] were adolescents between the ages of 10 and 19. Each year countries update their AIDS Impact Model in Avenir Health’s Spectrum software to develop the latest estimates for the HIV epidemic. Supported by UNAIDS, WHO and UNICEF these estimates are used to inform programme and policy decisions for HIV epidemic response. Useful links AIDS Education and Training Centers. Discuss developmental aspects of adolescents and young adults that heighten their risk of acquiring HIV and that impede testing and treatment efforts. Describe strategies for reducing acquisition and transmission of HIV among adolescents. Summarize the approaches for successful transition of young adults with HIV into adult primary care HIV practice settings. Lesson Contributors. Authors. How HIV and AIDS affect adolescents and youth. In 2015, an estimated 29 adolescents acquired HIV every hour. There were 250,000 [180,000–340,000] new HIV infections among adolescents in 2015. Of these, 65% occurred among adolescent girls (4). At a time when AIDS-related deaths are declining rapidly in other age groups, AIDS-related deaths among older adolescents aged 15–19 are not declining. Worldwide in 2015, 1.8 million [1.5 million–2.1 million] adolescents (aged 10–19 years) were living with HIV.