

Get Free Sexual Behaviour And Hiv Aids In Europe Comparisons Of National Surveys Social Aspects Of Aids Pdf For Free

The Impact of AIDS: Psychological and Social Aspects of HIV Infection Aug 06 2021 This volume contains a selection of key contributions to the discussion on the psychological and social implications on HIV infection. It contains up-to-date and authoritative papers by senior practitioners and researchers in the field of the psychological and social aspects of HIV infection. The book will appeal to those involved in providing care

Sexual Behaviour and HIV/AIDS in Europe Sep 19 2022 Sexual Behaviour and HIV/AIDS in Europe is the first book to compare the major population surveys on sexual behaviour and HIV/AIDS carried out in Europe in recent years. Leading European researchers explore the differences and similarities between European countries in patterns of sexual behaviour and responses to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. As well as providing an empirical and methodological base for future research, the comparative analyses lead researchers, policy makers, health-educators and the media to new insights and a deeper understanding of issues that are of central concern in many countries. The chapters include discussion of data on sexual initiation, homosexual and bisexual behaviour, sexual practices, sexual partners, risk behaviour, STDs, preventive practices, the normative context, knowledge of HIV/AIDS, and attitudes towards people with HIV/AIDS. The book results from a major European Concerted Action, funded by the European Union Biomedical and Health Research programme (BIOMED), and coordinated by the Centre d'Etudes Sociologiques of the Facultes Universitaires Saint-Louis, Brussels, Belgium. It follows *Sexual Interactions and HIV Risk*, published in 1997.

Sexual Behaviour and AIDS in the Developing World Oct 28 2020 Based on the findings of a research project conducted by the World Health Organisation, this book contains unpublished material on AIDS-related knowledge and sexual behaviour in countries in Africa, Asia and South America, including: Cote d'Ivoire; Kenya; Lesotho; Mauritius; Tanzania; Sri Lanka; Singapore; Thailand and Brazil. The book provides an in-depth comparative analysis of the findings from 16 key surveys in the original research programme, the aim of which was to identify baseline levels of sexual and other risk behaviours. The text is intended to be of use to a wide range of readers, including those working in health education, social and behavioural research, anthropology, social medicine and sexual behaviour research.

Preventing and Mitigating AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa May 15 2022 The AIDS epidemic in Sub-Saharan Africa continues to affect all facets of life throughout the subcontinent. Deaths related to AIDS have driven down the life expectancy rate of residents in Zambia, Kenya, and Uganda with far-reaching implications. This book details the current state of the AIDS epidemic in Africa and what is known about the behaviors that contribute to the transmission of the HIV infection. It lays out what research is needed and what is necessary to design more effective prevention programs.

At Risk? Sep 26 2020 Young females are at three times higher risk of contracting HIV than their male counterparts in Jamaica. Using Jamaica's 2004 Knowledge, Attitudes, Behaviour and Practices survey, this research investigates factors contributing to HIV/AIDS-related risky behaviors of young females. Risk perception as a function of knowledge and as an influence on behavior is also examined. The findings reveal that only older females, 25 to 49 years, practice safer behaviors in response to increased knowledge. This highlights the disjunction between knowledge and behavior, emphasizing the need for a holistic approach to addressing the social context within which adolescents are put at risk.

Learning from HIV and AIDS Nov 21 2022 Different professional and academic disciplines have addressed the HIV/AIDS pandemic from a variety of perspectives, using different analytical approaches. By bringing these together in one volume, *Learning from HIV/AIDS* provides a more complete picture of this multi-faceted disease - from the biological and social factors which facilitate HIV transmission - to the powerful cultural and political forces which fuel the pandemic. Chapters from contributors working on the aetiology, treatment and prevention of HIV/AIDS identify how their work has helped predict the spread of HIV and has improved the survival of those infected. Yet interventions to reduce the spread of HIV have had limited success, and few HIV-infected individuals have access to combination drug therapies. Written for students and researchers, and taking an interdisciplinary perspective, this book demonstrates that progress in developing effective and acceptable interventions can only be achieved through collaboration between the biological, medical and social sciences.

National Behaviour Change Interventions Strategy (HIV/AIDS/SRH). Jun 16 2022

Preventing AIDS Jun 23 2020 Public health has a legacy of neglect regarding social and behavioral research. Too often, prompted by technical and scientific progress, we have ignored even marginalized-the vital "human element" in health thinking and practice. Thus, for example, while family planning programs focused on providing a choice among safe and effective contraceptive methods (a supremely worthy goal), the central issue of sexuality and sexual behavior was generally neglected. Similarly, the enormous and important efforts to develop rapid and reliable diagnostic and treatment methods for sexually transmitted diseases helped divert attention away from the crucial issues of sexual practice. In short, we seem to have difficulty addressing the fundamental behaviors-including sex, drug taking and other intoxications, and violence-that are central to the major causes of preventable morbidity, disability, and premature mortality in the world today. Our collective reluctance to examine and understand ourselves is also expressed in the oft-repeated pipedream that scientific progress will "take care of" the HIV / AIDS pandemic by delivering a preventive vaccine, an effective cure, or both. Yet even a cursory glance at the relationship between scientific/ technical progress and health shows that meeting the scientific challenges is only one step toward effective application of the vaccine or drug. It is typical, not atypical, that hepatitis B vaccine is only now becoming relatively freely available to large populations in the developing world, more than a decade after the vaccine's licensure.

Nelson Mandela/HSRC Study of HIV/AIDS Sep 07 2021 Over 20 years ago Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) was first documented and more than 15 years ago HIV was first identified as a causative agent for AIDS. Since then, the epidemic has spread throughout the world, but at an uneven pace. It is estimated that more than 60 million people worldwide have lived with HIV/AIDS since the beginning of the epidemic and 20 million of these have died (UNAIDS 2002). HIV/AIDS now affects every country in the world. Despite advances made in knowledge about HIV prevention, the disease continues to spread. Globally, sub-Saharan Africa is the most severely affected, with the Southern African Development Community (SADC) being home to half of the estimated 24 million people living with HIV/AIDS in this region (UNAIDS 2000). Country level estimates of HIV infection are usually based on surveys of women attending antenatal clinics. In South Africa over the past decade, this has been the primary means of monitoring the spread of HIV. Antenatal surveillance systems provide countries with a low-cost tool for regularly monitoring key aspects of the HIV epidemic. For example, the data can be used to track the epidemic in different parts of a country or among a specific age cohort. The antenatal survey's major usefulness is to track trends of HIV infections over time.

Assessing AIDS Prevention Feb 18 2020 In most countries, primary prevention programmes against the HIV / AIDS epidemic have been implemented. Broadly speaking, three levels of intervention can be identified: - national campaigns directed to the general population; most of them are multi phase campaigns aimed at providing information about HIV transmission and protective behaviour; they use the various mass media channels and are mainly directed to sexual behaviour modification; - community-based interventions, addressed to specific target populations; these populations have been typically selected according to both the high risk of infection (gay men and prostitutes) and the difficulty to reach the members of these communities (intravenous drug users); - individual testing and counselling, often supported by public funds or large non-governmental organizations. Major efforts have been devoted to the development and the implementation of these preventive programmes, both in terms of human resources and financial support. On the other hand, in most countries, far less energy has been put into the evaluation of these campaigns. This gap is not explained by the fact that evaluation of AIDS/HIV campaigns is a totally new challenge in terms of methodology: there are classical methods, developed over twenty years and used in other fields of prevention.

Community Perception of Various Aspects of Sexual Behaviour and HIV/AIDS in Pimville, Soweto Oct 20 2022

HIV/AIDS and Behaviour Change Jan 31 2021 HIV/Aids has become a household term in South Africa. Most people are aware of the existence of the disease and how it is transmitted. Several people have used this information as the impetus for behaviour change but there are many individuals who have not heeded this call and have not made any significant changes to their lifestyles. This is reflected in South Africa's high infection rate. It would seem as if, for various reasons, people know how to protect themselves but have not used this knowledge to guard against possible infection. The purpose of this study is to explore the reasons why people have not changed their behaviour and to identify possible techniques that can be used to amend this situation. This will take the form of an intensive three-day prevention workshop where participants will be asked to think critically about their own behaviour. The aim of the programme will be to discuss, demystify and debate ideas. How will this programme be designed? The researcher will make use of focus groups consisting of Technikon students who will offer their thoughts and opinions. Once these focus groups have been conducted the researcher will undertake an intensive analysis of the data and identify certain key issues. A literature review will then follow. Therefore, the foundation of this programme will be based on the ideas of the participants, the researcher's ideas and some points from formal behaviour change theories. The goal of this study is to add to the already growing body of HIV/Aids prevention literature and to design a programme that is useful and relevant.

Assessing the Social and Behavioral Science Base for HIV/AIDS Prevention and Intervention Jul 17 2022 Introduction -- Understanding the epidemic -- Learning from lives : individuals within a social context -- Understanding high-risk communities -- Making a difference : controlling the epidemic through social intervention -- Intermediate technologies in medically based prevention trials -- Evaluating results.

Sexual Behaviour and HIV/AIDS Knowledge Among Women in Zambia Jan 23 2023

Risk and Protective Factors Related to HIV-risk Behavior Dec 30 2020

Sexual Interactions and HIV Risk Dec 22 2022 How sexual risk is negotiated between partners is an area of considerable theoretical interest, with the dominant models of analysis focusing on individual decisions to engage in sexual behaviour and relying on "rational" decision-making. This work, based on the findings from work coordinated by the Centre d'Etudes Sociologiques in Brussels, offers a social critique of the theories and perspectives which have currently been brought to bear in the study of sexual risk behaviour and HIV. Leading European researchers offer a conceptual framework for analysis based on sexual interactions and their social context. The practical relevance of new perspectives on sexual behaviour in the context of HIV/AIDS prevention is also discussed.

Aids Oct 08 2021 Some 12 years into the epidemic, with an effective preventive vaccine or therapy against HIV disease still to be found, this book reflects on the contributions of social and behavioural research to the development of interventions for prevention. After over a decade's work documenting HIV and AIDS-related knowledge, attitudes and behaviour, social researchers have begun to focus more clearly on perceptions of sexual safety and risk, and the factors that contribute to these. The issues addressed by the book were examined during three major conferences in 1994: the annual conference of the British Sociological Association, the 2nd International Conference on the BioPsychoSocial Aspects of AIDS and the Xth International Conference on AIDS. The book brings together key papers presented at each of these conferences, documenting issues of focal concern to social researchers, policy makers and health educators in the mid-1990s.

Sexual Behaviour and Risks of HIV Infection Dec 10 2021

Lives in Transition May 23 2020

University Students HIV/AIDS Knowledge, Information, Sexual Behaviour and Perceptions of Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) Nov 16 2019

Desk Study on Sexual Behaviour and Reproductive Health of Children and Young People in Zimbabwe May 03 2021

Aspects of the Law Relating to AIDS Apr 02 2021

Developing Effective Policies for HIV/AIDS Education practice in Sub Saharan Africa: The Case of Urban Schools of Malawi: A synergy of pupils needs, policies and practice Aug 26 2020 HIV/AIDS has been named the Sub Saharan disease. In countries that have achieved significant declines in HIV prevalence, young people have registered the biggest behavioural changes. It means they hold the keys not only to our understanding of the epidemic, but more importantly, to the efforts required to stem the tide of infections. However, the majority of young people are ignorant of how to prevent transmission, have low compliance to condom use, which is in some cases accentuated by misconceptions about HIV/AIDS transmission and have insufficient knowledge regarding transmission and avoidance behaviours. As such, consensus on feasible preventive interventions target young people, particularly those in schools. It is on this premise that the book unlocks the key pillars in effective HIV/AIDS education policies and practices. The study has drawn upon the experiences of selected Urban Schools in Malawi to explore the needs of young people in classroom, the extent to which the classroom practices respond to the needs, and the factors influencing these using questionnaires, interviews, lesson observations, and document analysis. Malawi typically represents most Sub Saharan African countries in terms of challenges faced by education systems. Given the similar cultural settings of the people of Sub Saharan Africa, the findings and recommendations of the study generalises to the education systems of Sub Saharan Africa to a greater extent. The book shows the need for open discussion climates on HIV/AIDS issues despite a conservative cultural and religious adult world that is not open. It has also identified a need for explicit and accurate knowledge on HIV/AIDS issues, opportunities to acquire behavioural skills for HIV prevention, and involvement of external speakers in classroom HIV/AIDS education. Current classroom practice does not address the pupils' needs adequately. Factors influencing this can be linked to lack of policies responsive to culture and religion, ineffective and inadequate teaching policy guidelines, and lack of a policy prioritising HIV/AIDS education. The findings suggest that in future, effective HIV/AIDS Education needs to be informed by the pupils' needs. To address these needs, support from the wider society and related policies, coupled with appropriate management and classroom practice will be required. The book is therefore an indispensable tool for education systems in Sub Saharan Africa. It provides an effective model for [...]

Risk Behaviour and Hiv/Aids Among Ethiopian University Students Feb 24 2023 Risk behaviors are those behaviors that can have adverse effects on the well-being of the students and might prevent them from future successes both in their studies and lives. Because they include behaviors that have negative effects; like risk sexual behaviors, alcohol, drugs, etc., which can significantly impact their lives and the lives of their friends. The assessment on some of the universities in Ethiopia shows that the students are in many behaviors of concern to the educators, family, government, religious organizations, a health and to the public as the future of the country depends on them and on the way we treat them. The risk-behaviors observed also has link to a host of other health compromising behaviors such as engagement in risk sexual behaviors which exposes them to the infection of sexually transmitted diseases including HIV. Besides, the source of information and knowledge in the university to bring behavioral change is not significant. It is shown that even the most effective strategies are insufficient in preventing the risk behaviors and the transmissions of the HIV and AIDS.

HIV/AIDS Knowledge and HIV-risk Behaviour in Individuals who Received Pre-HIV Test Counselling at the Louis Pasteur Primary Health Care Centre Apr 21 2020

HIV/AIDS Behavioral Surveillance Survey (BSS) Ethiopia 2006 Mar 01 2021

Support Needs and Sexual Behaviour of Hiv Positive Latin American Men Having Sex with Other Men Living in Amsterdam Mar 13 2022

Household Survey of HIV-prevalence and Behaviour in Chimanimani District, Zimbabwe, 2005 Jun 04 2021 In 2002, the Human Sciences Research Council was commissioned by the WK Kellogg Foundation to develop and implement a five-year intervention project focusing on orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) in southern Africa. In collaboration with several partner organizations, the project currently focuses on how children, families and communities in Botswana, South Africa and Zimbabwe are coping with the impact of HIV/AIDS. The aim of the project is to develop models of best practise so as to enhance and improve support structures for OVC in the southern African region as a whole. This report forms part of a series that examines the work undertaken as part of the Kellogg OVC Intervention Project from 2002 to 2005.

South African National HIV Prevalence, Incidence and Behaviour Survey, 2012 Jan 19 2020

Understanding and Preventing HIV Risk Behavior Nov 28 2020 In almost 20 years of tackling the AIDS epidemic, one theme has consistently emerged: the solution to stopping the spread of the AIDS virus, HIV, rests with individual behaviour. The critical question is: how can people be influenced to change risk behaviours related to sexual activity and drug use? This volume brings together some of the most respected researchers in the area of reducing the transmission of HIV. Their work represents the state-of-the-art research on safer sex and drug use. The issues discussed include: adolescents at risk from AIDS; denial, motivation and behaviour; and special populations.

AIDS, HIV and Mental Health Nov 09 2021 A concise, critical account of the mental health aspects of HIV infection in the early 1990s.

AIDS, Behavior, and Culture Apr 14 2022 AIDS, Behavior, and Culture presents a bold challenge to the prevailing wisdom of "the global AIDS industry" and offers an alternative framework for understanding what works in HIV prevention. Arguing for a behavior-based approach, Green and Ruark make the case that the most effective programs are those that encourage fundamental behavioral changes such as abstinence, delay of sex, faithfulness, and cessation of injection drug use. Successful programs are locally based, low cost, low tech, innovative, and built on existing cultural structures. In contrast, they argue that anthropologists and public health practitioners focus on counseling, testing, condoms, and treatment, and impose their Western values, culture, and political ideologies in an attempt to "liberate" non-Western people from sexual repression and homophobia. This provocative book is essential reading for anyone working in HIV/AIDS prevention, and a stimulating introduction to the key controversies and approaches in global health and medical anthropology for students and general readers.

The Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and the Sexual Attitudes and Behaviour of Adolescents with Learning Difficulties/disabilities Jul 05 2021

Social and Psychological Aspects of HIV/AIDS and their Ramifications Jul 25 2020 This book has assembled an array of chapters on the social and psychosocial aspects of HIV/AIDS and their impact on HIV/AIDS and related behaviours. The book addresses key areas of HIV and AIDS, including, but not in any way limited to, care-seeking behaviour, adherence, access, psychosocial needs and support services, discrimination and the impact the epidemic has on various sectors of the economy. The book has seventeen chapters; seven chapters deal with social aspects of HIV/AIDS, four with psychosocial aspects of HIV/AIDS, and the remaining six chapters with the impact of social and psychosocial factors on HIV/AIDS and related behaviours. The book is an essential reading for academics, students and other people interested in the field of HIV and AIDS.

A Sexual Health Ready Reckoner Aug 18 2022

HIV/AIDs in Ghana, Women's Sexual Behaviour; a Research Agenda Jan 11 2022

HIV/AIDS Perception and Sexual Behaviour Among Nigerian University Students Oct 16 2019

HIV/AIDS awarness and behaviour Feb 12 2022

Network Epidemiology Dec 18 2019 Over the past two decades, the epidemic of HIV/AIDS has challenged the public health community to fundamentally rethink the framework for preventing infectious diseases. While much progress has been made on the biomedical front in treatments for HIV infection, prevention still relies on behaviour change. This book documents and explains the remarkable breakthroughs in behavioural research design that have emerged to confront this new challenge: the study of partnership networks. Traditionally, public health research focused on the "knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP)" of individuals, an approach designed for understanding health-related behaviour like seat-belt wearing and cigarette smoking. For HIV and other sexually transmitted infections, however, there are at least two

people involved in transmission. This may not seem like a big difference, but in fact it changes everything. First, it means that your risk depends on your partners — and on their partners, and their partners: it depends on your position in the network of partnerships. Consider, for example, the rise of infections among monogamous women. Second, it means that individuals are not free to simply change their behaviour — condom use, or abstinence, needs to be negotiated with a partner. Both the epidemiology of risk and constraints to behaviour are therefore a function of the partnership network. And our ability to design effective prevention strategies depends on our ability to measure and summarize that network. Using the traditional research designs, you would not see this network at all — you would only see the unconnected nodes. The key to solving this problem lies in Network Analysis, before now a relatively obscure subfield in Sociology. For empirical studies of networks to become feasible, however, many problems had to be solved. This book documents the rapid progress that has been made. It brings together eight pioneering studies that have sought to map the networks that spread infection around the world. Each chapter reviews the questions that drove the study, the changes in methodology that were needed to implement the network survey, the mistakes and successes encountered, and the central findings that the network design made possible. An introduction provides an overview of network survey design, a glossary provides a summary of network terminology, and example questionnaires from each study provide a template for further research. This is a unique and valuable resource for the international public health research community.

Exploring Social-cultural Barriers to Behaviour Change Among the Traditional Initiators on Practices that Promote HIV/AIDS Transmission Mar 21 2020

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