



HIV/AIDS PREVENTION

9/18/2008

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Session Objectives

- At the end of this session participants should be able to;
 - Identify common risk factors for HIV transmission
 - Describe ways of reducing HIV transmission

Factors in Prevention

- Prevention interventions should address common modes of HIV transmission in Tanzania
 - Heterosexual intercourse is the most common mode of transmission
- Key Factors in Heterosexual Transmission:

- Frequent change of sexual partners
- Alcohol consumption
- Unprotected sexual intercourse
- Presence of STIs and poor access to STI treatment

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- Social-economic vulnerability of women and young people
- Economic hardships
- Mobility & loss of social cohesion
- Lack of knowledge of serostatus

Prevention

Ways to reduce heterosexual transmission of HIV:

- Improve Counseling and Testing services
e.g.
 - Make VCT more accessible
 - Provider initiated testing
- Behavior change communication
- Provide ART for eligible patients
- Address HIV prevention among positives



Behavior Change

- Reduce number of sexual partners
- Safer sex practices, including consistent, correct use of condoms
- Supportive social environment to change social norms and sustain behavior change
- Reduce stigma and discrimination against people with HIV, encouraging disclosure
- Promotion of male circumcision

BCC Interventions

- Interventions and communications can be targeted at the general population or at high risk groups and tailored accordingly,
- Communication Interventions
 - Interventions to reduce high risk sexual behaviors
 - Interventions aimed at changing situation that support high risk sexual behavior



Implementing BC

- BC approaches
 - Community drama
 - Peer education sessions
 - Group discussions with youth
 - Social marketing of condoms
 - Creating social norm change to support risk reduction



Strengthen STI management

- Why focus on STIs
 - STIs share similar risk factor with HIV infection
 - HIV influences the clinical feature of conventional STI
 - STI increase the risk of acquisition or transmission of HIV
- Management
 - Syndromic management of STI

Voluntary Counseling and Testing Intervention

- Voluntary Counseling and Testing is the first step in Prevention and Care
- HIV testing should be accompany by counseling
- Health care workers should offer HIV counseling and testing to all patients (PITC)
 - TB clinic
 - ANC
 - General OPD
 - Chronic care clinics

Role of Care and Treatment in Prevention



Access to care and treatment in prevention programs helps to:

- Provide hope to those seeking to know their status
- Restore body image and dignity to PLHA and thereby reduce stigma
- Promote disclosure and positive living
- Reduces the risk of transmission in pregnancy



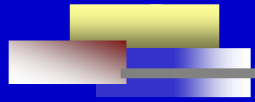
Prevention for positives

- Provide knowledge
- Provide motivation for behavior change
 - If sexually active
 - Protection for themselves
 - Protection of sexual partners
 - Disclose, partner reduction
 - Abstinence
 - Reinforce positive behavior
 - Discuss what they will do when sexually active
- Maintain positive living and sustain behavior



Male circumcision

- There is evidence on protective effect of MC on STIs and HIV acquisition
- It should be offered where possible
- The general public should be informed of the following
 - It does not prevent HIV transmission to women
 - It does not replace other interventions but complements them
 - **TO STILL USE OTHER INTERVENTIONS**



Q&A

DISCUSSION