| 7th-8th grade HIV/AIDS Learning Objetives | KNOW•Curriculum |
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**Question: What does HIV stand for?**

Answer: Human Immunodeficiency Virus, this is the virus that causes AIDS

**Question: What does AIDS stand for?**

Answer: Acquired Immunodeficiency Disease Syndrome

**Question: What does STD and STI stand for?**

Answer: Sexually Transmitted Disease, Sexually Transmitted Infection

**Question: How is the HIV virus transmitted from one person to another?**

Answer: When blood or body fluids from an HIV positive person enters the body of another person.

**Question: Can you tell by looking at someone if they have HIV or AIDS?**

Answer: No, with the advances in medical treatment and medicine people can live long healthy lives and they do not look or act any different.

**Question: What are the behaviors that put a person at risk for getting HIV and STI’s ?**

Answer: IV drug use, sharing used needles, sharing tattoo or body piercing equipment, blood to blood contact, infected mother to baby, having unprotected sexual intercourse. If you come into contact with a person’s blood or body fluids you could be at risk of HIV, hepatitis B or hepatitis C, or other blood borne illnesses.

**Question: Can you get HIV / AIDS from shaking hands, hugging, kissing, insect bites or sharing a toilet with someone?**

Answer: No, these are not behaviors that involve the exchange of blood or the body fluids that can transmit the virus. The HIV virus is only transmitted between humans and cannot live on inanimate objects.

**Question: What are the body fluids that contain and can transmit HIV and AIDS?**

Answer: Blood, Semen, Vaginal Secretions, Breast Milk

**Question: How can HIV, AIDS and STI’s be prevented?**

Answer: By not having sexual intercourse, not sharing needles, no blood to blood contact, wearing latex gloves and other personal protective equipment when coming into contact with body fluids.

**Question: What is the definition of Abstinence?**

Answer: The practice of restraining from doing something, typically alcohol or sexual intercourse. Abstinence is the **ONLY** 100% way to prevent pregnancy, contracting HIV or STI’s.

**Question: What are some of the benefits of being abstinent from sexual intercourse?**

Answer: No risk of HIV or STI’s, no risk of pregnancy, protects your health and future plans, and increases mutual respect between partners, leads to stronger longer lasting relationships.

**Question: What are some of the refusal skills to use for not engaging in risky behaviors?**

Answer: Just say “No” and say it like you mean it. Explain why, for example “I’m not ready to have sex”. Suggest an alternative, for example “Let’s watch a movie instead”. Leave the situation if you need or want to, if someone is not respecting your decision. Call or get help from a trusted adult if needed.

**Question: What is a condom?**

Answer: A stretchy piece of latex material that fits over the penis and prevents body fluids and germs from passing from one person to another during sexual intercourse; therefore helping to prevent the transmission of infections such as HIV, AIDS and STD’s.

**Question: What is the number one reason for condom failure?**

Answer: Improper use. Directions for use are printed on the box.

**Question: Is a condom 100% effective at preventing the transmission of HIV, AIDS and STI’s?**

Answer: No, some STI’s are transmitted outside the coverage area of the condom and also because of user error.

**Question: What should you do if you suspect you might have HIV or a STI?**

Answer: Stop having sexual intercourse, talk with a trusted adult if you can, get tested at your doctor’s office or any clinic, tell your sexual partner so they can get tested too.

**Question: When should a person get tested for HIV and STI?**

Answer: Anytime they have symptoms, have unprotected sexual intercourse, have a change in sexual partners, and insist your sexual partner is tested as well.

We don’t hear about HIV/AIDS in the news much anymore but it is still a concern as, there are hundreds of people who have been diagnosed with an HIV infection in Washington according to the Center for Disease Control (2017). The spread of other blood borne pathogens are just as worrisome, for example Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C along with other viruses. These are all really good reasons to protect yourself.

Please contact me with any questions. bjoja@rosaliaschools.org

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