HIV & AIDS

It's not WHO we are, it's WHAT we do

AIDS Prevention Education State Law

- A. Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) prevention education shall be taught in the public schools of this state. AIDS prevention education shall be limited to the discussion of the disease AIDS and its spread and prevention. Students shall receive such education:
- 1. at the option of the local school district, a minimum of once during the period from grade five through grade six;
- 2. a minimum of once during the period from grade seven through grade nine; and
- 3. a minimum of once during the period from grade ten through grade twelve.
- B. The State Department of Education shall develop curriculum and materials for AIDS prevention education in conjunction with the State Department of Health. A school district may also develop its own AIDS prevention education curriculum and materials. Any curriculum and materials developed for use in the public schools shall be approved for medical accuracy by the State Department of Health. A school district may use any curriculum and materials which have been developed and approved pursuant to this subsection.
- C. School districts shall make the curriculum and materials that will be used to teach AIDS prevention education available for inspection by the parents and guardians of the students that will be involved with the curriculum and materials. Furthermore, the curriculum must be limited in time frame to deal only with factual medical information for AIDS prevention. The school districts, at least one (1) month prior to teaching AIDS prevention education in any classroom, shall conduct for the parents and guardians of the students involved during weekend and evening hours at least one presentation concerning the curriculum and materials that will be used for such education. No student shall be required to participate in AIDS prevention education if a parent or guardian of the student objects in writing to such participation.
- D. AIDS prevention education shall specifically teach students that:
- 1. engaging in homosexual activity, promiscuous sexual activity, intravenous drug use or contact with contaminated blood products is now known to be primarily responsible for contact with the AIDS virus;
- 2. avoiding the activities specified in paragraph 1 of this subsection is the only method of preventing the spread of the virus;
- 3. sexual intercourse, with or without condoms, with any person testing positive for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) antibodies, or any other person infected with HIV, places that individual in a high risk category for developing AIDS.
- E. The program of AIDS prevention education shall teach that abstinence from sexual activity is the only certain means for the prevention of the spread or contraction of the AIDS virus through sexual contact. It shall also teach that artificial means of birth control are not a certain means of preventing the spread of the AIDS virus and reliance on such methods puts a person at risk for exposure to the disease.
- F. The State Department of Health and the State Department of Education shall update AIDS education curriculum material as newly discovered medical facts make it necessary.

HIV/AIDS Prevention Education Law

70 O.S. 11-103.3

Why is this important?

- AIDS related deaths *world-wide* last year:
  - 2,500,000
- People in the *United States* living with HIV/Aids:
  - Over 1.1million
- People in *Oklahoma* living with HIV/AIDS:
  - 6,376

Why is this important to YOU?

- Almost half of all new HIV infections are occurring in people

UNDER THE AGE OF 25

So…what is HIV?

H	•human
I	•immunodeficiency
V	•virus

Then what is AIDS?

A	•acquired
I	•immune
D	•deficiency
S	•syndrome

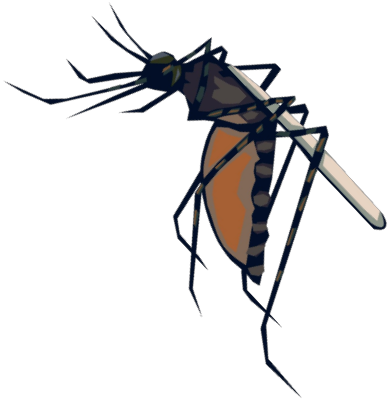
How do people get HIV?

- Does one get it from…..









HIV is NOT spread through casual contact!

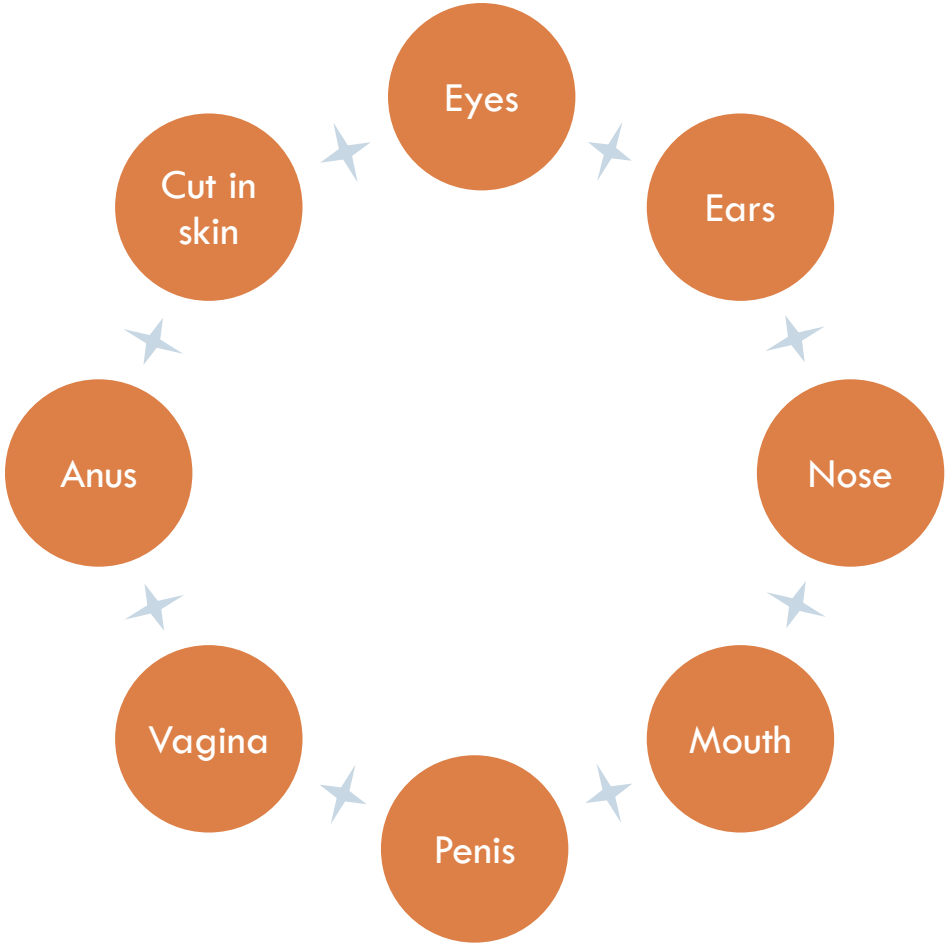
Most common ways HIV is spread

- Sexual Activity
  - 84%-88% of new infections
- Sharing Needles
  - 12%-16% of new infections
- Mother to Child
  - Less than 1% of new infections
- Blood Transfusion
  - Less than 1% of new infections

But HOW?

- HIV can live in 4 body fluids
  - Blood
  - Semen
  - Vaginal Fluid
  - Breast milk

Add a point of entry



Transmission of HIV



Scenarios of



- Unprotected Sex
  - Oral
  - Anal
  - Vaginal
- Sharing of Needles
  - Drugs
  - Tattoos
  - Piercings
- Mother to Baby
  - Pregnancy
  - Childbirth
  - Breast milk

Symptoms of HIV

- Many people who are infected with HIV have **NO symptoms** at all for 10 years or more.

- It is estimated that 300,000-500,000 people in U.S. have HIV, but **do not know it.**

- Symptoms **vary** from person to person. Some people who are infected with HIV report having flu-like symptoms 2-4 weeks after exposure.

Testing

- How to get tested
- When to get tested
  - "Window period"



Window period

- The period of time after you may have been exposed to HIV, but before a test can detect it (up to 3 months)

IMMEDIATELY CONTAGIOUS



How can you tell?

- YOU CAN'T!
  - Getting tested is the only way to know



If there is medicine, so what?

- EXPENSIVE
  - $10,000-$70,000 a year
- Side effects
  - C*onstant* diarrhea, nausea, migraine
  - Heart Disease
  - Many, many, many, many more!
- Drug resistance

Absolute, 100%, foolproof way…

ABSTINENCE

Next best choice…

- Condoms
  - Are not 100% effective, but will GREATLY reduce risk if used correctly and consistently!
  - **THE WHOLE TIME, EVERYTIME!**

Other things to consider…

- Drugs
- Alcohol



Teacup Video



Where to get tested

- County Health Department (free)
- Planned Parenthood
- RAIN Oklahoma (free)
- Guiding Right

To learn more

- 211
- Oklahoma HIV/AIDS Information Hotline (800) 535-2437
- CDC National HIV/AIDS Hotline (800) 342-2437
- National HIV/AIDS Hotline (800) 243-7889
- Native American HIV/AIDS Hotline (800) 238-2437
- Spanish HIV/AIDS Hotline (SIDA) (800) 344-7432
- STD National Hotline (800) 227-8922

We now know

- The definitions of HIV & AIDS
- How HIV is transmitted
- How to protect ourselves

It's not WHO we are,
but WHAT we do that puts us at risk!

QUESTIONS?