

GRADE 9

STORM WARNINGS: TEENAGERS AND AIDS
20 MINUTE VIDEO

1. What type of fears are associated with AIDS?
2. Discuss why it is important for teenagers to be aware of the risks of AIDS.
3. Who is affected when someone is diagnosed with AIDS?
4. Explain how an individual's judgment is changed while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.
5. What precautions can a person take to lower the risk of becoming HIV positive?
6. What impact can being HIV positive have on a individual's future?

STORM WARNINGS: TEENAGERS AND AIDS
20 MINUTE VIDEO

1. What type of fears are associated with AIDS?
 - a. It kills
 - b. If you get AIDS, you die
 - c. You get it from sex
 - d. There is no cure
 - e. You don't know who has AIDS
 - f. You get SO sick
 - g. You die slowly

2. Discuss why it is important for teenagers to be aware of the risks of AIDS.
 - a. It has to get into your body, not casual contact
 - b. To know the risks of transmission and that you can pass AIDS on to others
 - c. Condoms are not 100% safe
 - d. To protect yourself

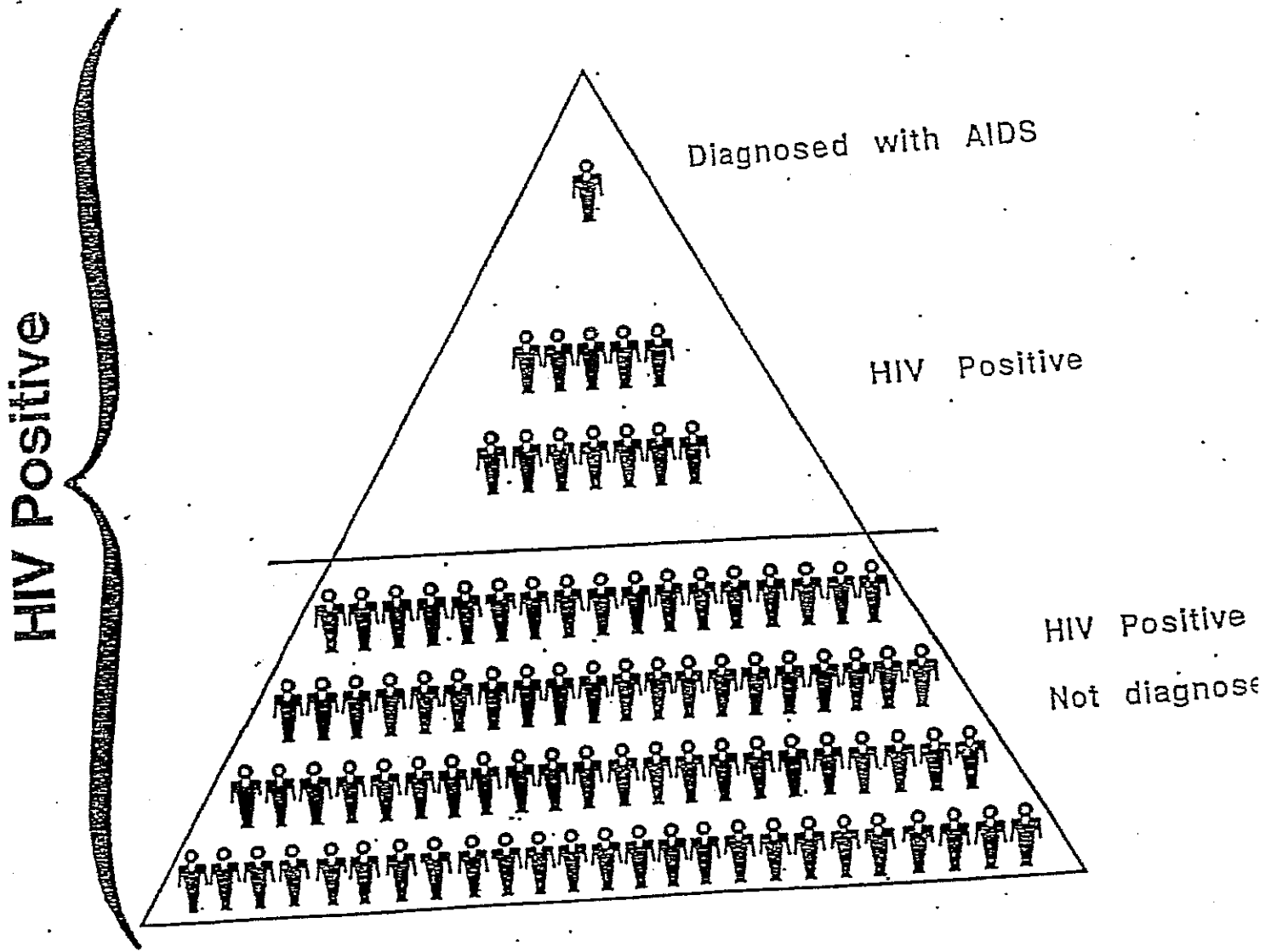
3. Who is affected when someone is diagnosed with AIDS?
 - a. Friends
 - b. Family
 - c. Boy/girl friends

4. Explain how an individual's judgment is changed while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.
 - a. When under the influence of any drug it is easy to make bad decisions.
 - b. Don't make the choice to lessen your reasoning skills.

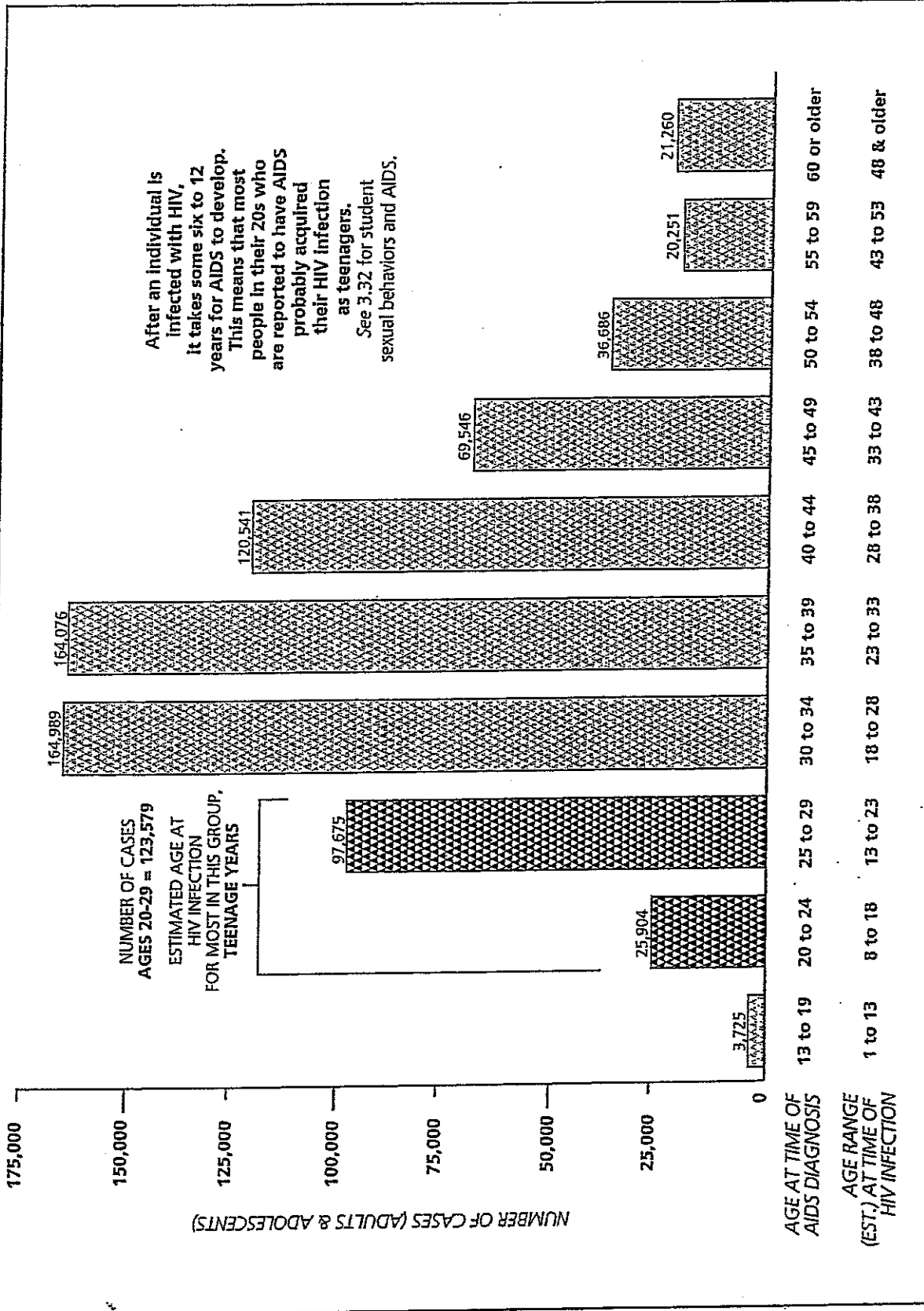
5. What precautions can a person take to lower the risk of becoming HIV positive?
 - a. Practice abstinence
 - b. Wait to have sex
 - c. Use condoms
 - d. Do what is best for; don't give into pressure

6. What impact can being HIV positive have on an individual's future?
 - a. No energy
 - b. No cure
 - c. Shortened life

HIV/AIDS POPULATION

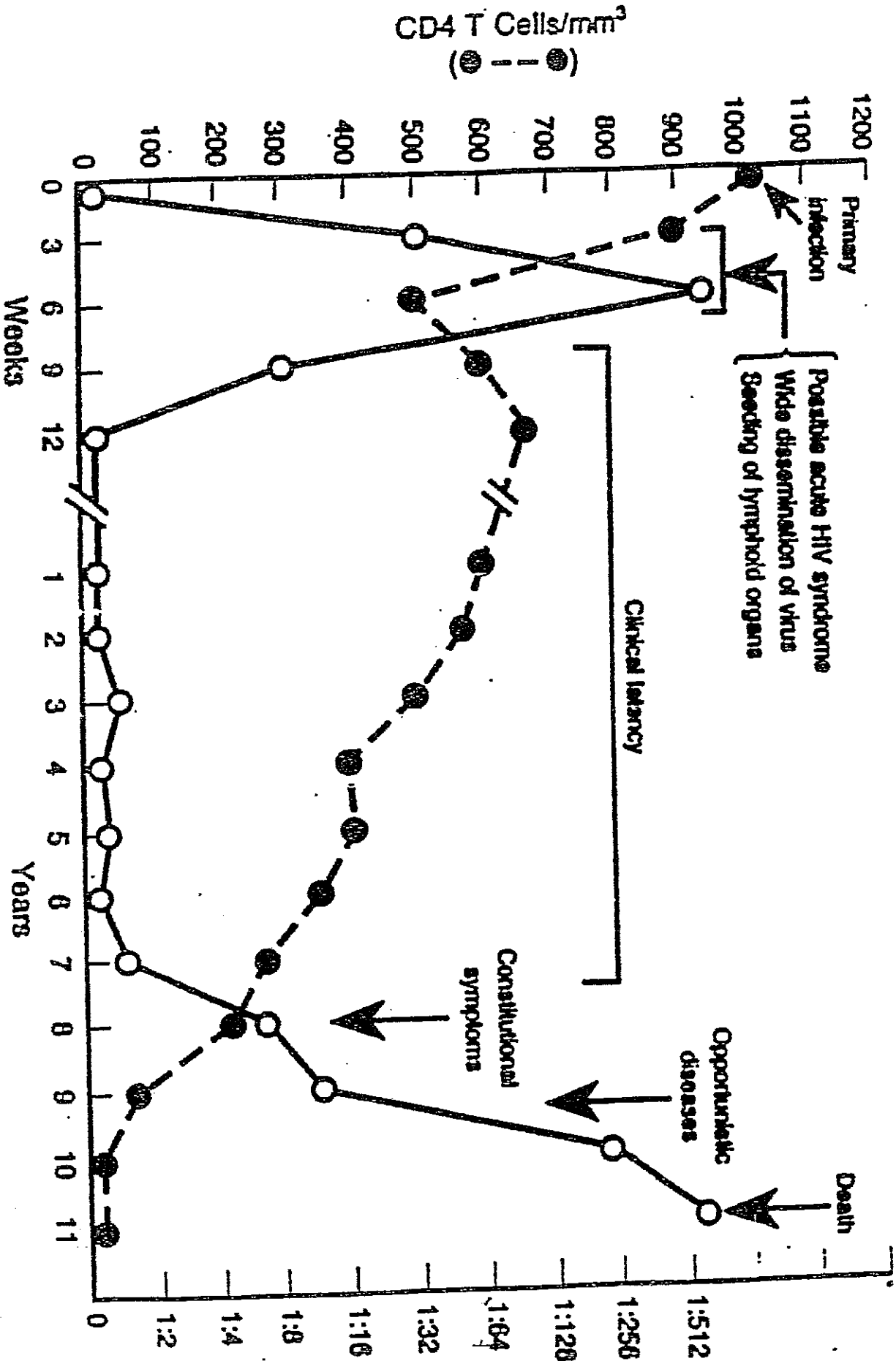


Reported* AIDS Cases Through 1999, by Age Groups, with Possible Age at HIV Infection



*The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) estimates that about two-thirds of AIDS and HIV cases are reported.

HIV/AIDS Stages of Infection



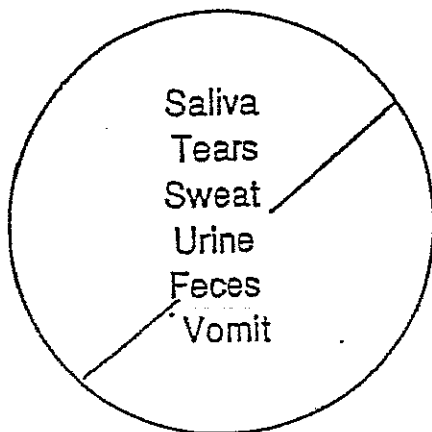
HIV/AIDS TRANSMISSION

Fluids

- 1) BLOOD
- 2) SEMEN
- 3) VAGINAL FLUIDS
- 4) BREAST MILK

Methods of Transmission

BLOOD	SEXUAL	MOTHER TO CHILD
Needle Sharing Transfusion 1) Pre 1985 2) Post 1985 Accidental Needlestick Tattoo (Self-administered) Steroid Use	Intercourse	Inutero Birth Canal Breast Milk



Non-transmission fluids

- Conditions required for HIV infection to occur:
- 1) Virus must be present
 - 2) Need enough infectious fluid (a large enough "DOSE")
 - 3) Need direct exposure-access to the bloodstream

GRADE 8-DAY 3.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Explore attitudes about AIDS and listen to the opinions of peers.
2. Prepare for real-life situations which students or their friends may encounter.
3. Clarify and reinforce the concept that AIDS is not spread through casual contact.

MATERIALS:

1. One set of situation cards 1-5

PROCEDURE:

1. Discuss the difference between "reasonable concern" and "unreasonable fear".
2. Use situation cards in small groups to practice identifying feelings and solving problems around the issue of AIDS.
3. Discuss as a whole class and summarize the activity.
4. Assign homework. (optional)

Small Group Exercise: Situation 1

A Seattle elementary teacher contracted AIDS in October and his pneumonia and fatigue forced him to take a health leave. It is now summer. The pneumonia is in remission and his physician says he will be well enough to resume teaching this September. He feels pretty good and plans to re-enter the classroom. School district policy supports his decision.

What do you think?

- * Should he be allowed to teach?
- * Would the age level of the children make any difference?
- * Who should know about his condition? anyone?, staff?, parents?, students? community?
- * If they do know about his illness, what are some potential responses from the principal? other teachers? students? parents?
- * Would your opinion be the same or different in the person didn't have AIDS, but was HIV positive?
- * Other ideas?

Small Group Exercise: Situation 2

Rumor began to surface in a high school health class that a student had tested positive for AIDS. The school nurse and teacher asked for help from the District Health Office.

What do you suggest?

- * Should they report this to the principal?
- * Should they talk to the student themselves and try to find out the truth?
- * Should they tell the class they know it isn't true (even if they don't know) and not to worry?
- * Should they tell the class it's none of their business and forbid them from discussing it?
- * Should they ignore the situation and hope it blows over?
- * Other suggestions?

Small Group Exercise: Situation 3

A high school girl is extremely worried about her older brother. He told her a couple of years ago that he was gay. Now he lives in another state and they communicate by mail. He has been writing her for several weeks reporting symptoms which don't go away: fever, cough, diarrhea. She has urged him to take a blood test, but he refuses; he says it can't be AIDS. She can't stop thinking about him and breaks down crying during an AIDS assembly.

What do you suggest?

- * Should she talk to her parents? If so, what should she say?
- * Should she try to get the money to fly to see her brother?
- * Should she try not to think about it because there is nothing she can do anyway?
- * Should she find out about local support groups that help relatives of people with AIDS (PWA'S)?
- * Should she ask her friends or school counselor for advice?
- * Other suggestions?

Small Group Exercise: Situation 4

A little girl is HIV positive. She has been attending a preschool in Washington State where the teacher knows about her health status, but parents and other students do not. She has been doing well. She is feeling fine and acquiring new skills. She is ready for public kindergarten this fall and her mother intends to send her.

What do you think?

- * Should she be allowed to go?
- * Who (if anyone) should know about her status?
- * Should any precautions be taken by the teacher? (if the teacher knows)
- * As a parent, would you want to know if your child was in class with and HIV positive child?
- * As a parent, would you want other parents or kids to know if your child was HIV positive?

Small Group Exercise: Situation 5

A man with AIDS, who is often a guest visitor to Seattle AIDS classes was on TV to talk about his experiences. Later that week, he was taking his clothes to his regular cleaners when a woman came in behind him. She pointed at him and yelled, "Aren't you the guy with AIDS who was on TV?". The man said "Yes". The woman yelled at the clerk demanding that she not accept the man's clothing. The customer said she would never come to that shop again, and she would tell all her friends to stay away if the clerk took the "AIDS infested clothes".

What should the clerk do?

- * Get angry and demand that the man leave immediately?
- * Apologize and ask the man to leave with his clothes?
- * Try to contact the store manager to solve the problem?
- * Ask them both to leave while she decides what to do?
- * Take the man's clothes and ask the woman to leave?
- * Suggest that the woman call the AIDS hotline to ask about her fears?
- * Other ideas?