# PHE 101 Public Health Interventions Worksheet

For use in completing Milestone Three (items in blue) and Milestone Four (items in green).

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| Name: Jennifer Worrell | Public health issue summary: Infectious Diseases regarding Aids and HIV |

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| Intervention One: | Impact of Educational Intervention on Knowledge Regarding HIV/AIDs among adults |
| Source: | Sharma, M. (1). Impact of Educational Intervention on Knowledge Regarding HIV/AIDS among Adults. Journal of Nepal Health Research Council, 6(2), 102-106. |
| Theoretical basis of the intervention: | This study looks at the affects of educational based interventions that focuses on bettering the understanding of HIV/AIDs in adults in the South East Asian region by monitoring their past and prior knowledge previously and currently after receiving educational based intervention. While also revealing the distinction amongst the pre and post-test information and knowledge on HIV/AIDs in adults. This consisted of a group of 67 adults to measure research variables conducted by a pre-experimental structured interview. The group were Local Communities Organization (LCO) members in pre and post-test. Inferential and descriptive statistics was used with the analyzed data obtained. |
| Strategy level(s): | The strategy levels primarily relating in this study focused on the primary intervention strategy. Which related back to, prevention of self from exposure to HIV/AIDS by collecting data on how many adults had prior knowledge or current knowledge on HIV/AIDs while comparing it to adults who have received an education intervention which showed the affects of overall knowledge obtained in these adults. |
| How the intervention addresses social determinants: | The intervention discussed the social determinants by acknowledging that the areas focused in this study were adults that are in South East Asian region who are of the most diverse countries as far as degradation of environment, poverty, and economic migration. Out of these people most learned their prior knowledge from television and radio, however the number of people who knew the truth about the meaning, mode of transmission of HIV/AIDs, and whether HIV was a life long disease was substantially lower percentage than those who received the educational intervention. The post-test after intervention results doubled in percentage compared to the pre-test.  |
| Public health organizations involved: | N/A |
| Subdisciplines involved: | Maharajgunj Nursing Campus, Chairperson of Research Committee Professor Dr. IndiraSingh, members of research Committee in. |
| Specific services provided: | A pre-test and post-test was provided |
| Comments/Other information: | N/A |

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| Intervention Two: | An intervention study to enhance AIDS awareness among underprivileged population in Chandigarh |
| Source: | Bhatia V, Swami H M, Kaur AP. An intervention study to enhance AIDS awareness among underprivileged population in Chandigarh. Indian J Dermatol Venereol Leprol 2004;70:87-91 |
| Theoretical basis of the intervention: | The non-government organization (NCO’s) has successfully created awareness through mass media campaigns in urban areas of India. This study observes the current launch of the government of India’s intense programs for AIDs (STDs) and (RTIs) awareness campaigns for families in slum and rural areas in Chandigarh, India using awareness interventions. Anganwadi workers went house to house in a 4-day span in 12 villages and slums passing out educational information regarding AIDs which were the pre-camp activities. The people were organized by ages of 15-49 throughout the rural and slum areas. They were detected and treated for STDs and were provided IEC activities such as dance, drama, talks, and posters. The Department of Community Medicine received data on people aging 15-49 years of age from slums and villages. To represent all areas, they randomly contacted 30-40 people from 6 slums and 4 villages. A baseline was obtained and another time one week after the completion of camp. In the pre-intervention phase there were 323 enrolled, and in the post-intervention phase there were 320 enrolled. |
| Strategy level(s): | The strategy levels primarily relating in this study focused on the primary intervention strategy. The focus was to create awareness through out the rural and slum areas through interventions consisting of camps and other associated factors. |
| How the intervention addresses social determinants: | The social determinant in this study was exclusively positioned over the poverty-stricken areas such as the slums and villages in rural areas which are extremely low to no income families. They were successfully able to obtain during so by creating awareness interventions consisting of pre-camp activities, detecting, and treating STDs, providing IEC activities through dance, dram, talk, and posters. |
| Public health organizations involved: | National AIDs Control Programme, State AIDS Control Society, and Department of Community Medicine, National AIDS Control Policy of the Government of India |
| Subdisciplines involved: | N/A |
| Specific services provided: | Services provided pre-camp activities, detecting, and treating STDs, IEC activities |
| Comments/Other information: | N/A |

**Submit this worksheet for Milestones Three and Four using this naming convention: Milestone3WorksheetLastName.doc/docx and Milestone4WorksheetLastName.doc/docx**