

1. What do you think puts someone at risk for HIV?

2. Have you ever been tested for HIV?

Yes No

If Yes, why did you get tested?

3. Are you worried about getting HIV?

Yes No

If No, why not?

4. When was the last time you had sex without a condom?

5. Would you like to learn more about HIV?

Yes No

If Yes, how would you like to learn?

A Lecture

A Short Video

Talking to your doctor

Age_____ Gender: M/F Ethnicity_____ Primary Language: Spanish/Haitian/English/Other

HIV is preventable!

1. Always wear a condom!

Using condoms protects you **and** your partner. Use them **every time** you have sex. Tell your partner you will not have sex without a condom. If you do not have condoms, ask us where you can get them for free.

2. Talk to your partner about Condoms.

Talking about sex is hard but important. You or your partner can get STDs from other partners. Someone may have an STD and not know it. Use condoms with **every** partner. Talk to your partner about having other partners. If possible, try to **reduce** the number of partners you have.

3. Don't share needles.

Sharing needles can put you at risk for diseases like HIV and Hepatitis C. Do **not** share your needles or use other people's needles. If you have to share needles, **clean** them first using household bleach.

4. Don't abuse alcohol or drugs

When you drink too much or use drugs, you don't make safe choices. Avoid sex while you are using drugs or alcohol. Try to drink **less** than you drink now. Try to quit drugs.

5. Talk to us!

There is no weakness or shame in talking to your doctor about HIV. It may seem hard at first, but we can work with you to find ways to better **protect** yourself and your partner.

Remember!

- ◆ **Always** wear a condom.
- ◆ You can get HIV from sharing needles **or** having sex without condoms.
- ◆ The **only** way to tell if you have HIV is to get an HIV test.
- ◆ HIV makes your immune system weak so your body can't fight infections.
- ◆ You **cannot** get rid of HIV once you have it.
- ◆ You **can't** get HIV by working with someone who has it.



Let's Talk About HIV



Learn what HIV is and how you can protect yourself



Photo courtesy: mhpsalud.org

What is HIV?

HIV stands for **Human Immunodeficiency Virus**. When you have HIV, your body can't fight infections and diseases anymore.

HIV infection can lead to **AIDS**. Your body cannot get rid of HIV.

Once you have HIV, you always have it.

Could I get HIV?

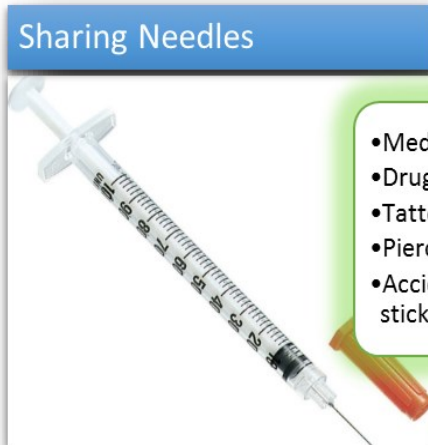
HIV can happen to **anyone**, including married couples, women, men, and children.

Having sex without a condom with an infected person **even once** can put you at risk.

How do I get HIV?

HIV is spread through four body fluids: semen, blood, vaginal fluid, and breast milk.

HIV can pass from person to person by:



- Medications
- Drugs
- Tattoos
- Piercings
- Accidental needle stick



- Using condom incorrectly
- Not using a condom
- Using a condom with only some partners

HIV is a Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD) like syphilis, gonorrhea, and hepatitis C.

STDs are spread through sexual contact with another person.

You can **NOT** get HIV from:

- Tears
- Sweat
- Feces/urine.

You also **can't** get HIV from touching things like dishes, toilet seats, or door knobs used by a person with HIV.

You can't get HIV by working with someone who has it.

How do I know if I have HIV?

You can't tell if someone has HIV by looking at them. Most people with HIV infection **don't** look sick. Someone may have HIV and not know it.

The only way to tell if you have HIV is to get an HIV test.

Sometimes, when a person first becomes infected, he or she may fever, headache, sore throat, fatigue, rash, and sores in the mouth. These signs can be different for everyone and some may not show any signs at all.

Protect Yourself. *It shows that you care about your health and want to stay strong.*

El VIH es prevenible!

1. Siempre use condones!

El uso de condones lo protege a usted y a su pareja. Úselos cada vez que tenga relaciones sexuales. Déjele saber a su pareja que no tendrá relaciones sexuales sin un condón. Si usted no tiene condones, pregúntenos donde los puede conseguir gratuitamente.

2. Hable con su pareja sobre el uso de condones.

Hablar sobre el sexo es difícil pero muy importante. Usted o su pareja pueden contraer una enfermedad venérea de otras parejas sexuales. Es posible que alguien tenga una enfermedad venérea y no lo sepa. Use condones con toda pareja sexual. Si es posible, trate de reducir el número de parejas que usted tiene.

3. No comparta agujas.

Compartir agujas lo pone en riesgo de contraer enfermedades como el VIH y Hepatitis C. No comparta sus agujas o use agujas de otras personas. Si usted tiene que compartir agujas, lávelas usando blanqueador.

4. No abuse del alcohol o drogas.

Cuando usted bebe mucho o usa drogas, no toma buenas decisiones. Evite relaciones sexuales cuando este tomado o endrogado. Trate de beber menos de lo que bebe ahora. Trate de parar de usar drogas.

5. Hable con nosotros !

Hablar con su médico sobre el VIH no es señal de debilidad o debe causar pena. Puede que sea difícil al principio, pero juntos podemos encontrar maneras de protegerlo a usted y su pareja.

Recuerde!

- **Siempre** use condones.
- Usted puede contraer el VIH compartiendo agujas o teniendo relaciones sin usar condones.
- La única manera de saber si usted tiene el VIH es haciéndose la prueba del VIH.
- El VIH debilita su sistema inmunológico y este hace que su cuerpo no pueda combatir infecciones.
- Usted no puede librarse del VIH después de ser infectado.
- El VIH no se puede contraer trabajando al lado de alguien que lo tenga.



Hablemos Sobre el VIH



Edúquese sobre lo que es el VIH y como protegerse



Photo courtesy: mhpsalud.org

¿Qué es el VIH?

Las siglas VIH significan Virus de Inmunodeficiencia Humana. En una persona que tenga el VIH, su cuerpo no puede combatir infecciones o enfermedades.

La infección del VIH puede conducir al SIDA. El cuerpo no se puede liberar del VIH.

Después de contraído, el VIH se tiene por vida.

¿Puedo yo contraer el VIH?

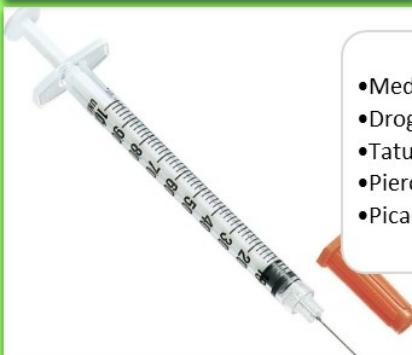
Cualquier persona puede contraer el VIH, incluyendo personas casadas, mujeres, hombres y niños. Tener relaciones sexuales sin condón con una persona infectada **una sola vez** lo pone en riesgo to contraerlo.

¿Cómo se contrae el VIH?

El VIH se propaga por 4 fluidos corporales: semen, sangre, fluido vaginal y leche materna.

El VIH se puede pasar de persona a persona por:

Compartiendo agujas



- Medicamentos
- Drogas
- Tatuajes
- Piercing
- Picadas de agujas

Sexo sin proteccion



- Usando condones incorrectamente
- No usando condones
- Usando con solo unas personas

El VIH es una enfermedad venérea, igual que la sífilis, gonorrea y la Hepatitis C.

Enfermedades venéreas se propagan por contacto sexual con otra persona.

Usted no puede contraer el VIH de:

- Lagrimas
- Sudor
- Heces/orina.

Usted tampoco puede contraer el VIH tocando cosas tales como platos, silla del inodoro o manijetas de puertas usadas por una persona contagiada por el VIH.

EL VIH no se contagia trabajando al lado de una persona contagiada.

¿Cómo yo puedo saber si tengo VIH?

Usted no puede identificar a una persona con el VIH solo mirándola. La mayoría de personas con el VIH **no se ven** enfermas. Algunos puede que lo tengan y no lo saben.

La única manera de saber si tiene el VIH es haciéndose una prueba del VIH.

Hay veces, que después que una persona es infectada, él o ella tengan fiebre, dolor de cabeza, garganta agrietada, fatiga, sarpullido, o llagas en la boca.

Estas señales pueden ser diferente en cada persona, y puede que algunas no tengan ninguna.

Protéjase. *Usted ha demostrado que le interesa su salud y quiere mantenerse saludable.*

Ou Ka Prevente SIDA!

1. Toujou mete kapot

Le'w mete kapot li proteje'w ak patne'w. sevi avek li chak fwa ou fe sex. Di patne'w ou pap fe sex san kapot. Si w pa gen kapot, mande nou kibo ou ka jwenn yo gratis.

2. Pale avek patne w de kapot

Pale de sex difisil men li impotan. Ou mem ak patne'w ka rive gen STDs de lot patne nou te avek. Gen moun ki gen STD e ki pa konn sa. Sevi ak kapot ak chak patne. Pale avek patne'w de lot patne ou lot patne ou genyen. Sil possib, diminye nimewo patne ou genyen.

3. Pa Pataje zegwi

Patage zegwi ak lot ka mete'w nan dange pou pran malady takou SIDA ak Hepatitis C. Pa jam pataje zegwi'w oubyen sevi ak zegwi lot moun. Si'w oblije pataje zegwi, lave li avan avek klorox.

4. Pa abuse alkol ak drogs

Le'w bwe twop oubyen sevi ak drogs ou pa fe bon chwa. Evite fe sex le'w ap sevi drogs ak alkol. Esesye bwe mwens ke ou bwe kounye a. Eseye pa fe drogs.

5. Pale ak nou!

Pa gen febles ak wonte le'w pale ak dokte'w de SIDA. Li ka paret difisil avan, men nou ka travay avek ou pou jwenn pi bon fason pou proteje tet ou ak patne'w.

Sonje!

- Toujou mete kapot.
- Ou ka pran SIDA le ou pataje zegwi oubyen le ou fe sex san kapot.
- Sel jan ou konen ou gen SIDA se le w fe examen SIDA.
- SIDA fe system immunité w feb epi ko w vinn pa kapab goumen ak infeksyon yo.
- Ou pa ka debarase w de SIDA siw vinn genyen'l
- Ou pa ka gen SIDA si'w travay avek yon moun ki genyen'l.



Ann Pale de SIDA



Aprann kisa SIDA ye e kijan ou ka proteje tet ou



Photo courtesy: mhpsalud.org

Kisa SIDA Ye?

SIDA se yon maladi kote moun pedi anpil immunite celile nan ko'l. Le'w gen SIDA, ko'w paka goumen infeksyon ak maladi yo anko.

Infeksyon SIDA ka ba'w AIDS. Ko'w pa ka debarase'l de SIDA.

Le'w gen SIDA, wap toujou genyen'l.

ESKE'm Ka Gen SIDA?

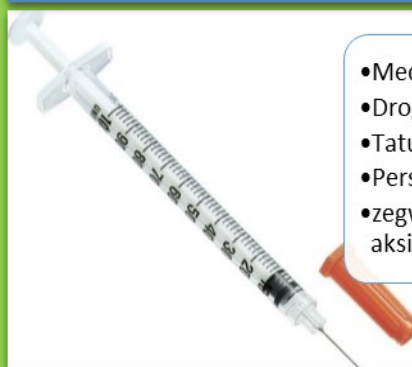
SIDA ka rive nimpot moun, mem moun ki marye, koup, famn, gason, ak timoun. Le'w fe sex avek yon moun san kapot ki infekte yon sel fwa ka mete la vi'w an dange.

Kijan Mka Pran SIDA?

SIDA ka propaje nan dlo nan ko'w kat fason: sperm, sang, vagin sekresyon ak let tete.

SIDA ka pase de yon a moun a yon lot tankou:

Patage zegwi



- Medikasyon
- Drogs
- Tatuai
- Perse ko'w
- zegwi pike 'w pa aksidan

Rapo sexuel san proteksyon



- Le'w pa byen mete kapot
- Ou pa mete kapot
- Sevi ak kapot avek kek patne pa tout

SIDA se yon maladi ki transmet sexuel (STD) tankou syphilis, gonorrhea, e hepatitis C.

STDs propaje pa kontak sexuel avek yon lot moun.

Ou pa ka gen SIDA de:

- Dlo ki sot nan je w
- Pespirasyon
- Poupou/pipi

Ou pa ka gen SIDA tou si'w manyen bagay tankou asyet, chez twalet, pwagne pot ke yon moun ki gen sida sevi avek.

Ou Pa ka Gen SIDA si wap travay ak yon moun ki genyen'l.

Kijan poum konen si'm gen SIDA?

Ou pap ka konen si yonmoun gen SIDA pendan wap gade'l. Laplipa moun ki infekte ak SIDA pa semble yo malad. Gen moun ki gen SIDA ki pap mem konen.

Sel jan ou ka konen ou gen SIDA se si ou pran examen SIDA

Gen de fwa, le yon moun fek gen infeksyon an, li ka gen fyeve, maltet, malgoj, fatigue, bouton, e maling nan bouch. Sign say o ka diferan pou tout moun e genyen ki ka pa mem montre sign ditou.

Proteje Tet ou. Li montre ke ou renmen sante w e ou vle rete ferm.

LET'S TALK ABOUT HIV TEACH BACK FORM

DIRECTIONS

1. Review the pamphlet with the client. Pay particular attention to the **Blue text** by asking if the client has any questions regarding the information.
2. Perform teach back on the material by asking the questions outlined in section 1. Use YES or NO to indicate if the client had any difficulty answering the questions. If the client does not answer correctly, provide feedback using the correction prompt.
3. Ask the client to rate their agreement with each statement given in section 2.
4. Include any comments or feedback in the Comment Box.

Demographics:

Age_____ Sex (Circle one): M F Other Married (Circle one)? Y N

Ethnicity_____ Primary Language_____

SECTION 1: SAY: We've talked many HIV topics. I want to make sure I explained it all clearly. Could you tell me **[ASK]**

Concept	Question	Correct? (Y/N)	Correction Prompt
Definitions	What is the only sure way to tell if someone has HIV?		HIV Test
Transmission	How can someone get HIV?		Unprotected sex, needle sharing
HIV Myths	Can you get HIV by working with someone?		No, HIV is not spread by tears, sweat, feces/urine
Protection	What are two ways you can protect yourself from HIV?		Reduce partners, use condoms every time, don't share needles.

SECTION 2: SAY: On a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 meaning “Definitely not” and 5 meaning “Definitely Yes”, how much do you agree with the following: **[READ]**

	Definitely Not 1	Probably Not 2	Maybe 3	Probably Yes 4	Definitely Yes 5
I can correctly use a condom every time I have sex.					
I am worried about getting HIV.					
I think condoms will help protect me from HIV.					
Condoms are hard to get.					
If I get HIV, I will get very sick.					
I can talk to my partner about wearing a condom before we have sex.					
Only people who “sleep around” get HIV.					
I DO NOT think it’s important to use condoms every time I have sex.					
HIV tests are NOT easily available.					
HIV is a big health problem for farmworkers.					
I can reduce my alcohol use before I have sex.					
I am worried about getting HIV from other workers.					
I would feel better if my partner got tested for HIV.					
My partner/friend would make fun of me for using condoms.					
If I got HIV, it would be more serious than other diseases.					
This talk was useful for me.					
I learned more about HIV from this talk than I knew before.					

Comments Box: Please include any additional client comments below

Farm Worker HIV Education PA Feedback

Thank you for a successful Fall Clinic! We are gathering vital feedback for the HIV education that we piloted this weekend. Your feedback will help us improve the education materials and lay the foundation for an effective HIV prevention program. Based on your experiences using the materials, please answer the following:

* Required

1. Do you feel this educational HIV training is needed in the farm worker population that you served? *

Mark only one oval.

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

2. Which HIV related topics do you believe are most relevant for the population? *

Please select 3

Check all that apply.

- Appropriate condom usage
- Basic introduction to HIV
- HIV Transmission
- HIV Symptoms
- Hepatitis/HIV coinfections
- Tuberculosis/HIV coinfections
- STDs/HIV cofinfection
- Mental Illness/HIV comorbidity
- Substance Abuse/HIV comorbidity
- Other:

Brochure Feedback

The following questions assess your experience using the trifold brochure that was given to patients for HIV education.

3. On a scale of 1-5, with 5 indicating very useful, please rate the usefulness of the content in the "Let's Talk about HIV" *

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	
Not useful at all	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Very useful

4. On a scale of 1-5, with 5 indicating very appropriate, please rate the appropriateness of the length of the "Let's Talk about HIV" *

Mark only one oval.

1 2 3 4 5

Very Inappropriate Very Appropriate

5. On a scale of 1-5, with 5 indicating very easy, please rate the difficulty of using the "Let's Talk about HIV" brochure *

Mark only one oval.

1 2 3 4 5

Very Difficult Very Easy

Logistics

The following questions assess your experience of incorporating the training materials into your patient encounter.

6. How did you administer the training? *

Check all that apply

Check all that apply.

- My translator conducted the training alone
- I conducted the training through a translator
- I conducted the training myself
- Other:

7. On a scale of 1-5, with 5 indicating very easy, please rate the difficulty of conducting the training through the translator alone *

Mark only one oval.

- 1 Very Difficult
- 2 Difficult
- 3 Neutral
- 4 Easy
- 5 Very Easy
- My translator did not conduct the training alone

8. On a scale of 1-5, with 5 indicating very easy, please rate the difficulty of conducting the training with translator assistance *

Mark only one oval.

- 1 Very Difficult
- 2 Difficult
- 3 Neutral
- 4 Easy
- 5 Very Easy
- I did not conduct the training with translator assistance

9. On a scale of 1-5, with 5 indicating very easy, please rate the difficulty of conducting the training yourself *

Mark only one oval.

- 1 Very Difficult
- 2 Difficult
- 3 Neutral
- 4 Easy
- 5 Very Easy
- I did not conduct the training alone

HIV Teachback Form

The following questions assess your experience using HIV form that you were asked to complete with the patients. Focus on the front page, which included four questions to review with the patient.

10. How frequently did you use teach back in your HIV education?

Mark only one oval.

- Every time
- Almost every time
- Occasionally
- Almost never
- Never

11. If you did not use teach back, why not?

Check all that apply

Check all that apply.

- Patient time constraints
- Clinic time constraints
- It was not useful for this population
- It was not necessary
- It was difficult to translate
- Did not understand how to use teach back
- I always used teach back
- My translator conducted the trainings
- Other:

12. If you did use the teach back questions, did you find the questions helpful in reviewing the information in the brochure?

Mark only one oval.

- Yes
- No
- Unsure
- My Translator conducted all of my trainings
- I did not use teach back

13. What other kinds of materials would help you facilitate HIV training?

Check all that apply

Check all that apply.

- Flip chart with diagrams for observers and instructions for facilitators
- Condom for demonstration
- Other:

14. Do you have any additional feedback about the training that would help us improve it?

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Thank you!

Your feedback and support is vital to this project. Thank you for your contribution. For any inquiries, please contact Mitali Thakore at mitali.thakore@emory.edu
