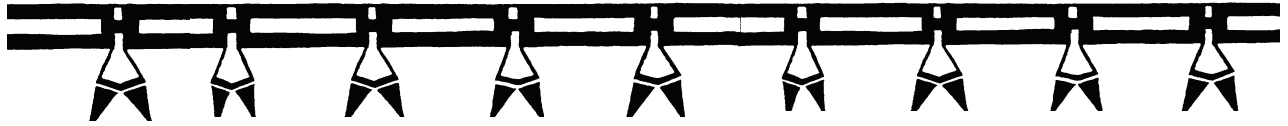


# 16: HIV/AIDS - Part 1



## What are we going to do today?

Today we will begin learning about HIV/AIDS risks.

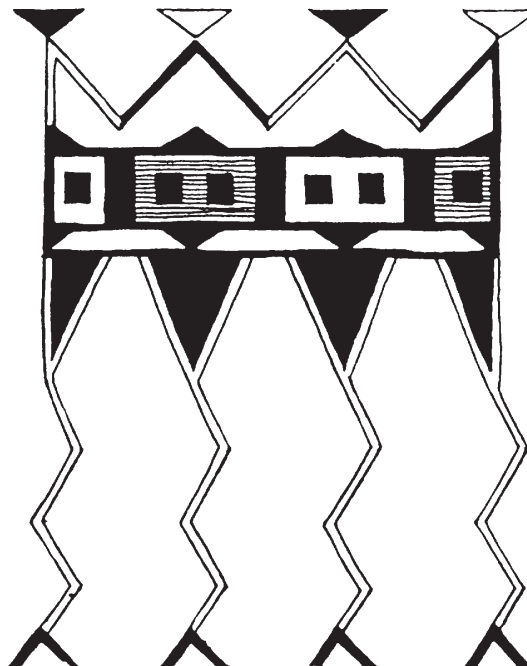
## What am I going to learn today?

By the end of today, you will be able to:

1. Identify your personal strengths and weaknesses in HIV/AIDS knowledge.
2. Identify at least two reasons teens are not normally worried about getting HIV/AIDS.
3. Describe local, regional, and national HIV/AIDS data.
4. Describe at least two challenges to preventing HIV among Native Americans.
5. Describe the experience of simulating the spread of HIV.

**Man has  
responsibility, not  
power.**

*Tuscarora*



# NOTES

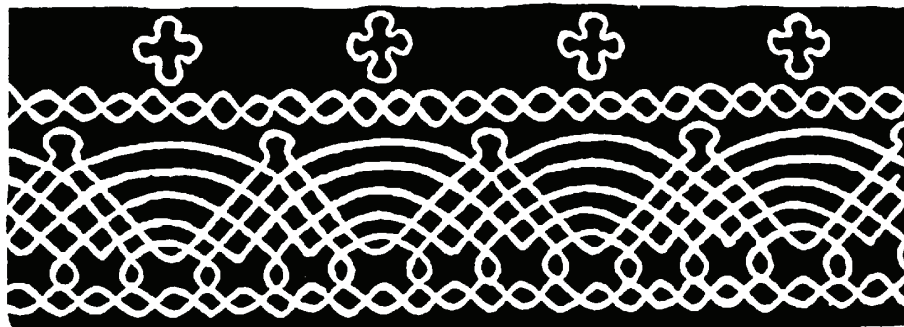


# HIV/AIDS True or False—Part I

TEAM: \_\_\_\_\_

- |   |      |       |
|---|------|-------|
| 1. Most people who have HIV look sick.  | TRUE | FALSE |
| 2. No case of HIV/AIDS has ever been caused by social (dry) kissing.                                    | TRUE | FALSE |
| 3. You can't get HIV during oral sex.   | TRUE | FALSE |
| 4. A person can get HIV from one sexual contact.  | TRUE | FALSE |
| 5. Keeping in good physical shape is the best way to keep from getting HIV.                             | TRUE | FALSE |
| 6. Condoms make sex completely safe.  | TRUE | FALSE |
| 7. A shower after sex reduces the risk of getting HIV.  | TRUE | FALSE |
| 8. By having just one sex partner at a time you can protect yourself from getting HIV.                  | TRUE | FALSE |
| 9. HIV doesn't typically go through unbroken skin.  | TRUE | FALSE |
| 10. Cum (semen) and blood can carry HIV.  | TRUE | FALSE |
| 11. A person must have a lot of different sex partners to be at risk for HIV.                           | TRUE | FALSE |
| 12. If the man pulls out (withdraws) before orgasm, he cannot spread or get HIV.                        | TRUE | FALSE |
| 13. A negative result on an HIV test can happen even when somebody has HIV.                             | TRUE | FALSE |
| 14. It's more important for people to protect themselves against HIV in big cities than in small towns. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 15. Only receptive anal sex transmits HIV/AIDS.   | TRUE | FALSE |
| 16. Many people in the U.S. who have HIV don't even know they have it.                                  | TRUE | FALSE |
| 17. Anal sex (in the butt) is risky.  | TRUE | FALSE |
| 18. Mutual masturbation and body rubbing are low risk for HIV.  | TRUE | FALSE |
| 19. There are no HIV-infected people on Indian reservations.  | TRUE | FALSE |
| 20. When they are first infected with HIV, some people get flu-like symptoms that soon go away.         | TRUE | FALSE |

- |   |      |       |
|---|------|-------|
| 21. If you have unprotected intercourse with a person who is HIV positive, you will always become infected. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 22. If a mosquito bites a person with AIDS then bites you, you can become infected.                         | TRUE | FALSE |
| 23. You can get AIDS in a swimming pool or on a toilet seat.  | TRUE | FALSE |
| 24. Teenagers can't get AIDS.   | TRUE | FALSE |
| 25. If you have HIV and have a baby, your baby will definitely be born with HIV.                            | TRUE | FALSE |



# Challenges to Preventing HIV among Native Americans<sup>1</sup>

Just knowing someone's race or ethnicity doesn't mean you can predict whether they are more likely to get an STD. But, there are certain things that people do or experience that can make it more likely that they will get an STD. Unfortunately, some of these things affect Natives and raise our chances of getting STDs and HIV.

What are some things that increase our risk?

## STDs

Having an STD can increase the chances of getting or spreading HIV. Native Americans have high rates of STDs compared to non-Natives.

## Drug & Alcohol Use

People who use illegal drugs or who abuse alcohol are more likely to do risky sexual behaviors—like not using a condom—when they are high or drunk. Native Americans use more illegal drugs than non-Natives.

## Tribal Variation

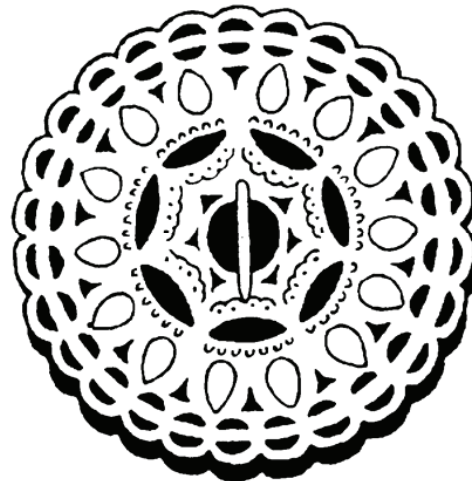
To work, HIV prevention efforts have to fit the specific needs of individual groups. Because each tribe has its own culture, beliefs, and practices, it can be hard to tailor these efforts for specific Native groups—like Native youth in the Pacific Northwest or LGBTQ Native Youth in the Southwest.

## Poverty

Issues related to poverty (like low education levels and poor use of health care services) can increase the risk for HIV infection. About 25% of Natives live in poverty—that is twice as high as the U.S. as a whole. As a result, compared to non-Natives, fewer Natives graduate from high school, Natives use health care services less, Natives suffer more from many sicknesses, and Natives live shorter lives.

## HIV Testing

For many Native Americans, getting an HIV test isn't easy. This is because many of us live in small, rural communities, far away from towns and cities that may have places you can go to be tested for HIV. Many Natives don't want to be tested in their own communities, because they know too many people who work in the clinic.



1 Source: CDC, <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/resources/factsheets/aian.htm>.

# NOTES

What are three things you learned today about HIV/  
AIDS?

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

