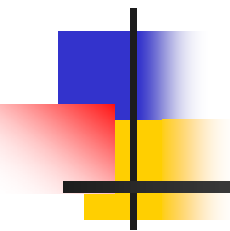
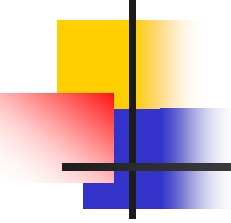


**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE AND
EPIDEMIOLOGY**



**Effectiveness of the Project on
Community Action for
preventing HIV/AIDS on
Injecting Drug Users**

Nguyen Anh Tuan

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- **Project Community Action on Preventing HIV/AIDS** was implemented in 5 provinces Dien Bien, Quang Tri, An Giang, Kien Giang and Dong Thap from 2001 to 2004 in order to control HIV transmission among high-risk behaviours and from them to the community



Specific objectives of the project

1. To increase the percentage of people with good understanding/awareness and to gradually change the behaviour of the population (with a focus on teenagers and target groups with high risk) on prevention of HIV/AIDS transmission.
2. To support the HIV/AIDS prevention activities in the areas with high risk (hotspots) to control the risks of HIV/AIDS transmission.
3. To increase the percentage of STD patients being examined and treated. To strengthen the capacity of HIV/AIDS/STI surveillance.
4. To enhance the management capacity for those working in the field of HIV/AIDS prevention and control.
5. To strengthen the care and support activities for people living with HIV/AIDS in the community.



METHODS

- Target provinces in the project include Dien Bien, Quang Tri, An Giang, Kien Giang and Dong Thap
- Conducted the baseline survey before implementing project and exit survey before finishing the project
- Sampling methodology was used for both baseline and exit surveys
- Social mapping was to understand networks and risk behaviour of high-risk groups.
- Geographical mapping was to identify the shooting gallery and number of managed IDUs in every districts.



METHODS

- Sample size: 360.
- 180 were selected from the managed IDU in district level
 - Collected the districts and managed IDU number in each district.
 - 15 clusters were selected by PPS method
 - Selected randomly 4 IDU from managed list to interviewed.
 - Interviewed IDU introduced 2 other IDU for interviewing.
- 180 were selected from mapped shooting galery.
 - 15 clusters were selected randomly by PPS method.
 - In each shooting galery, selected randomly 4 IDU for interviewing.
 - Interviewed IDU introduced 2 other IDU for interviewing.



INDICATORS FOR EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS

SEXUAL BEHAVIOURS

- Sexual intercourse with FSW in the last year
- Consistent condom use with FSW in the last year
- Sexual intercourse with casual partner in the last year
- Consistent condom use with casual partner in the last year
- Sexual intercourse with regular partner in the last year
- Consistent condom use with regular partner in the last year

DRUG INJECTING

- Drug injection in the past month
- Sharing syringes and needles in the past month



INDICATORS FOR EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS

VOLUNTARY COUNSELLING AND TESTING

- Voluntary HIV testing and received the results

SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT OF STI

- Getting STI symptoms in the last year
- Used public treatment
- Used private treatment

MISUNDERSTANDING ABOUT HIV TRANSMISSION

- HIV transmission through sharing meals with PLWHAs
- HIV transmission through direct touch on PLWHAs



INDICATORS FOR EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS

RECEIVED HIV INTERVENTION PREVENTION ABOUT

- Condom
- Referral STD treatment
- Clean Syringes and needles
- Peer educators



COLLECTING DATA ABOUT DIFFERENT INTERVENTIONS

Behaviour Change Communication (BCC)

- Number of broadcast TV (national and local) was transmitted
- Number of broadcast radio (national and local) was transmitted
- Information Communication was published on newspaper and journal (national and local)
- Number of mass media campaigns for target groups
- Types and number of communication documents (leaflet, booklet, brochure, cassette, tapes, VCD, ...)
- Show propaganda on HIV prevention (theatre, sing)
- Number of talking and number of participants on BCC for each target population group



COLLECTING DATA ABOUT DIFFERENT INTERVENTIONS

Peer, outreach and education at community

- Number of peer educators was trained,
- Number of collaborator was trained,
- Number of target groups was outreached (FSW, IDU, Long-distance truck driver, youth, PLWHA, PLWHA family).
- Having instruction documents for peer educators and collaborators?

Condom distribution

- Number of condom was sold,
- Number of condom was distributed for agent,
- Number of condom was distributed for target groups,

Syringes and needles distribution

- Number of syringes and needles was distributed (Dien Bien)
- Number of syringes and needles was collected



COLLECTING DATA ABOUT DIFFERENT INTERVENTIONS

Voluntary Counselling and Testing

- Number of VCT was set up (based on MOH standardization),
- Number of staffs was trained,
- Number of clients was visited for counselling by groups.
- Number and type of supplied equipments,
- Number of HIV lab technicians,
- Number of counsellors
- Number of clients was received pre-test, post-test counselling in the last 3 months.

STI

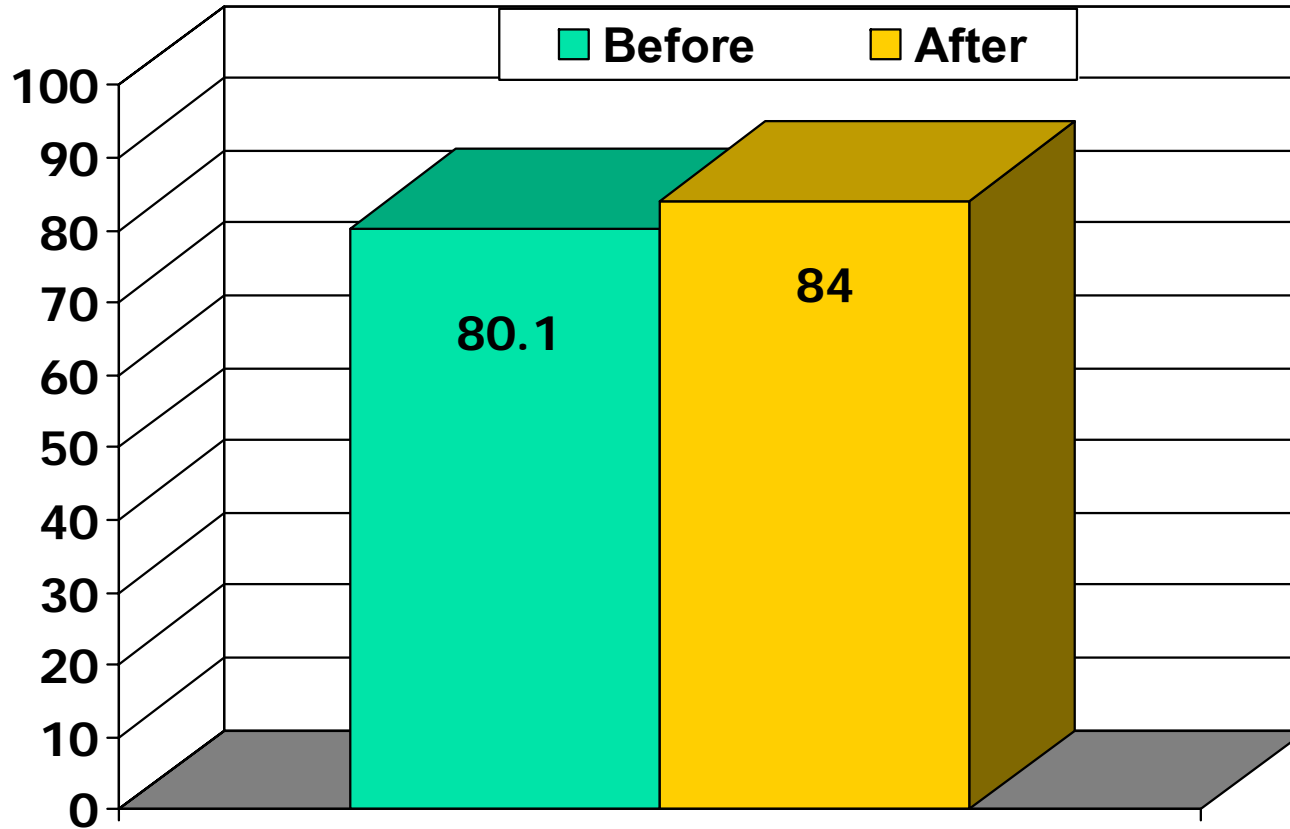
- Number of STI clinics was upgrade about equipment, drugs,
- Number of staff was trained and retrained,
- Number of patients was visited by gender, age, risk groups



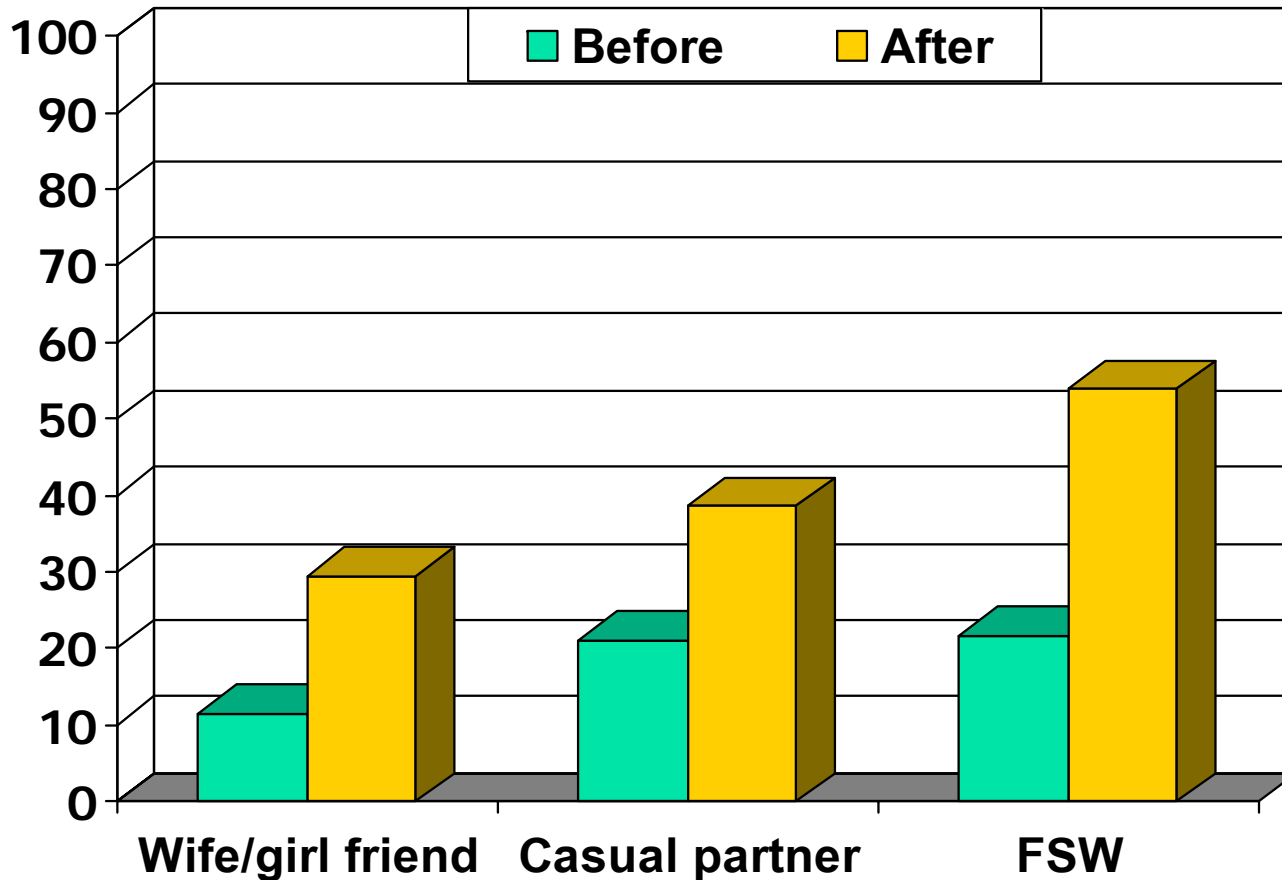
SAMPLES FOR INTERVIEWING AND HIV TESTING

	Baseline survey	Exit survey
1. Lai Chau	359	359
2. An Giang	360	360
3. Kien Giang	400	360
4. Dong Thap	274	376
Total	1393	1455

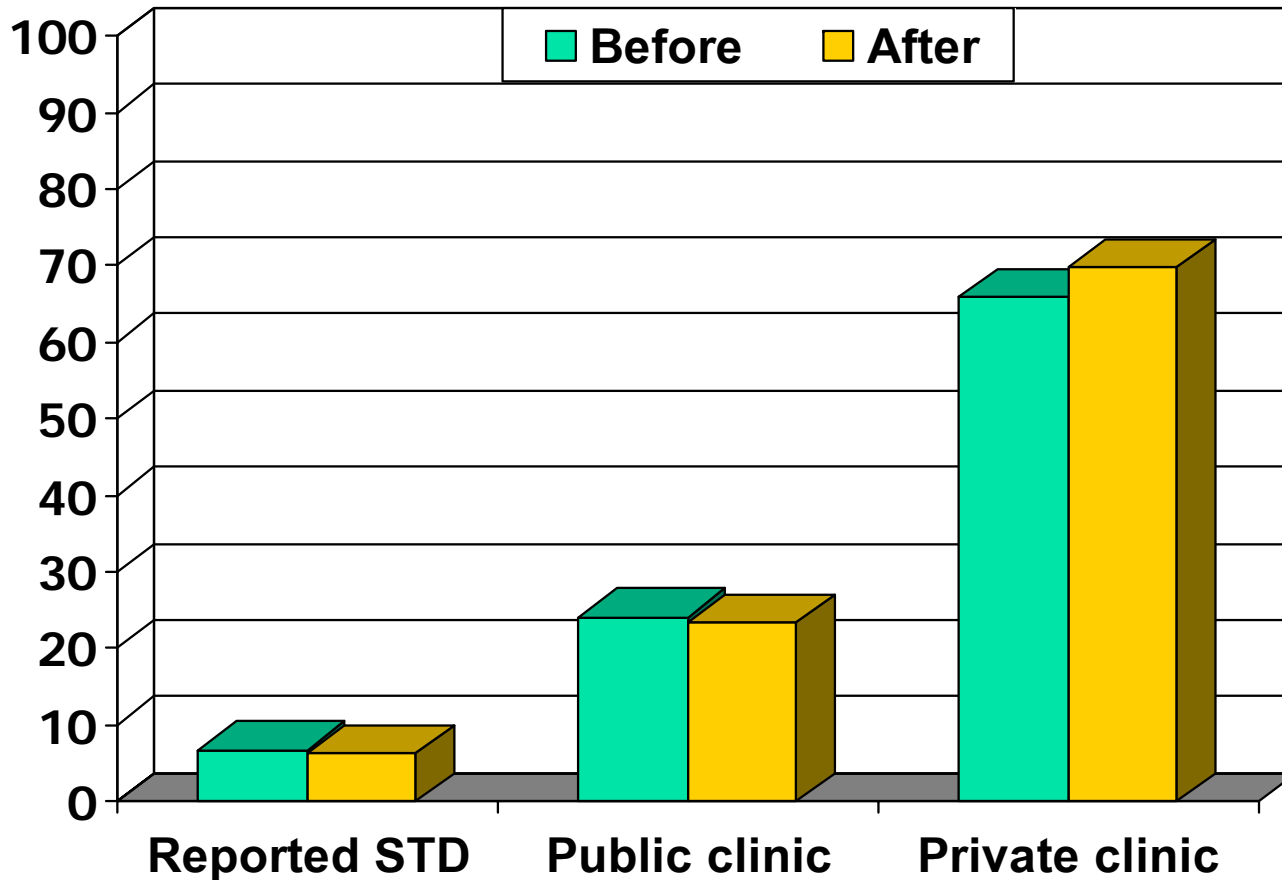
DID NOT SHARING SYRINGES AND NEEDLES IN THE PAST MONTH



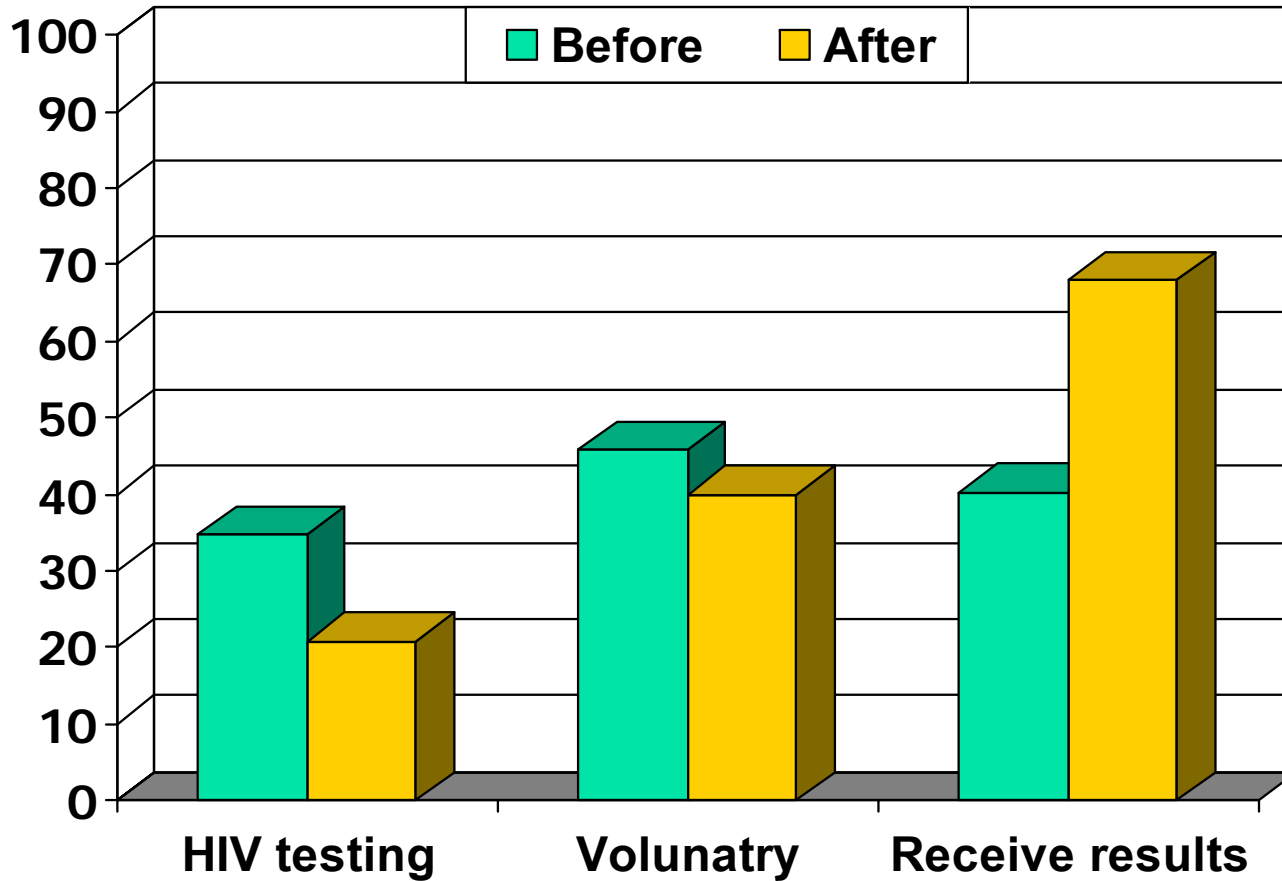
CONSISTENT CONDOM USE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS



REPORTED STD AND TREATMENT CLINIC

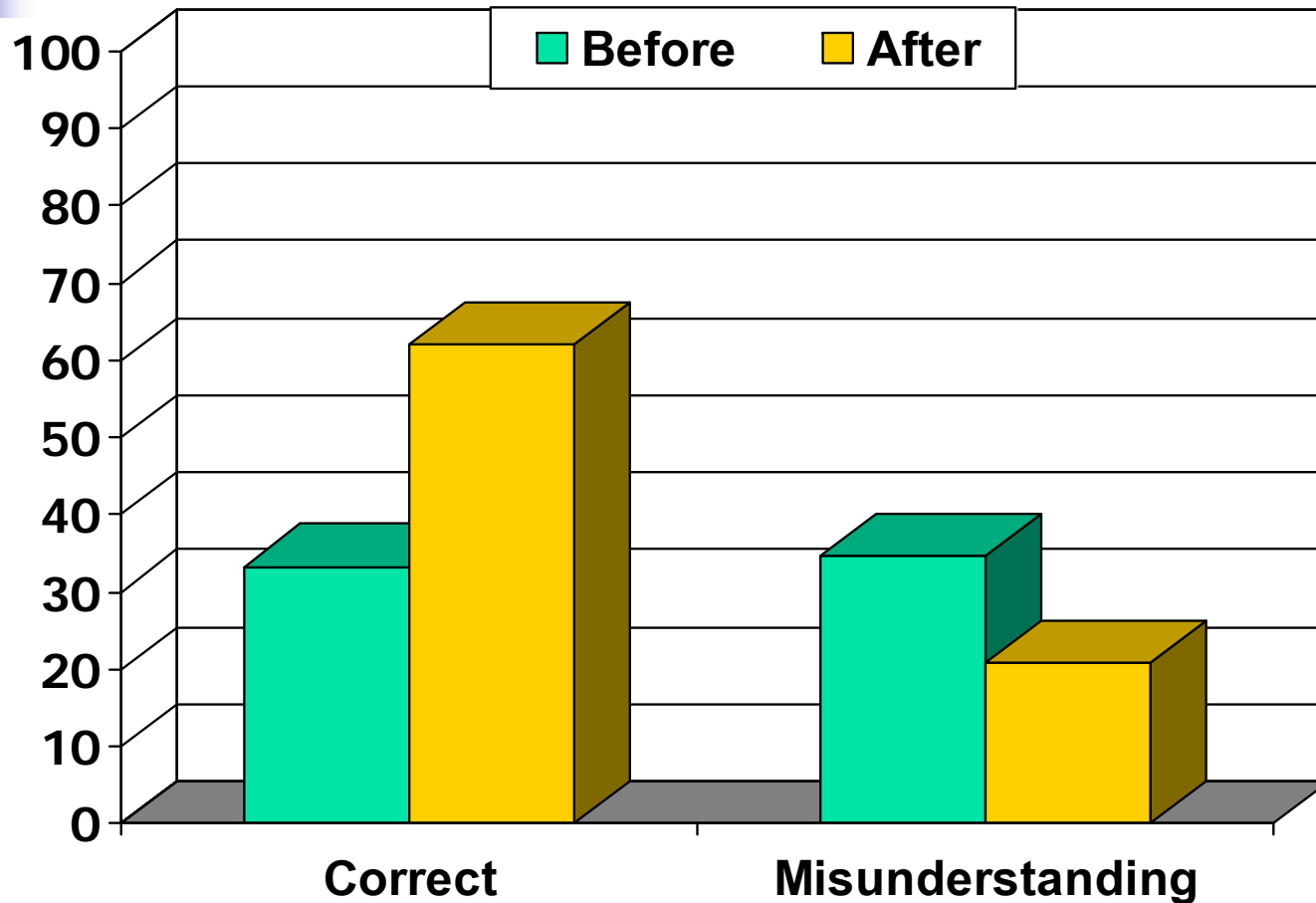


HIV TESTING

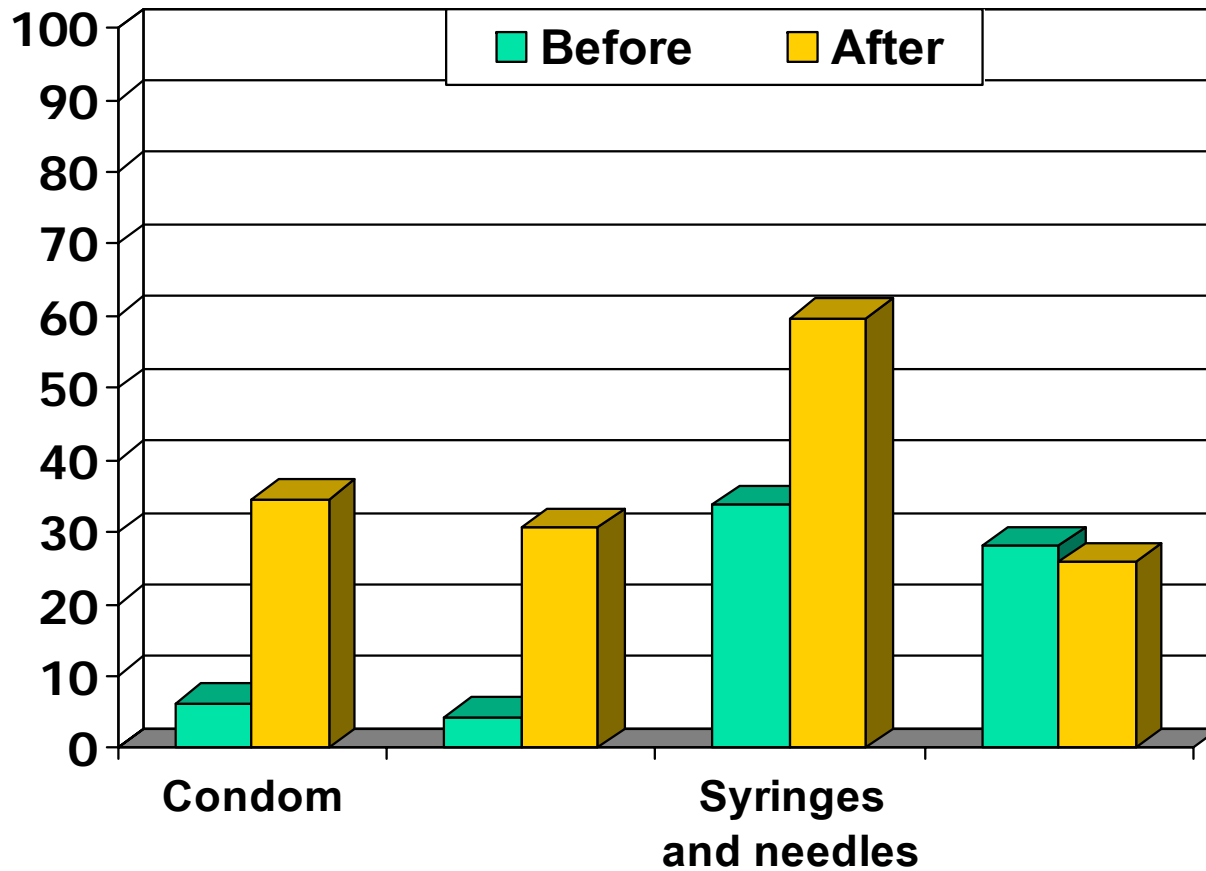


KNOWLEDGE ON HIV PREVENTION

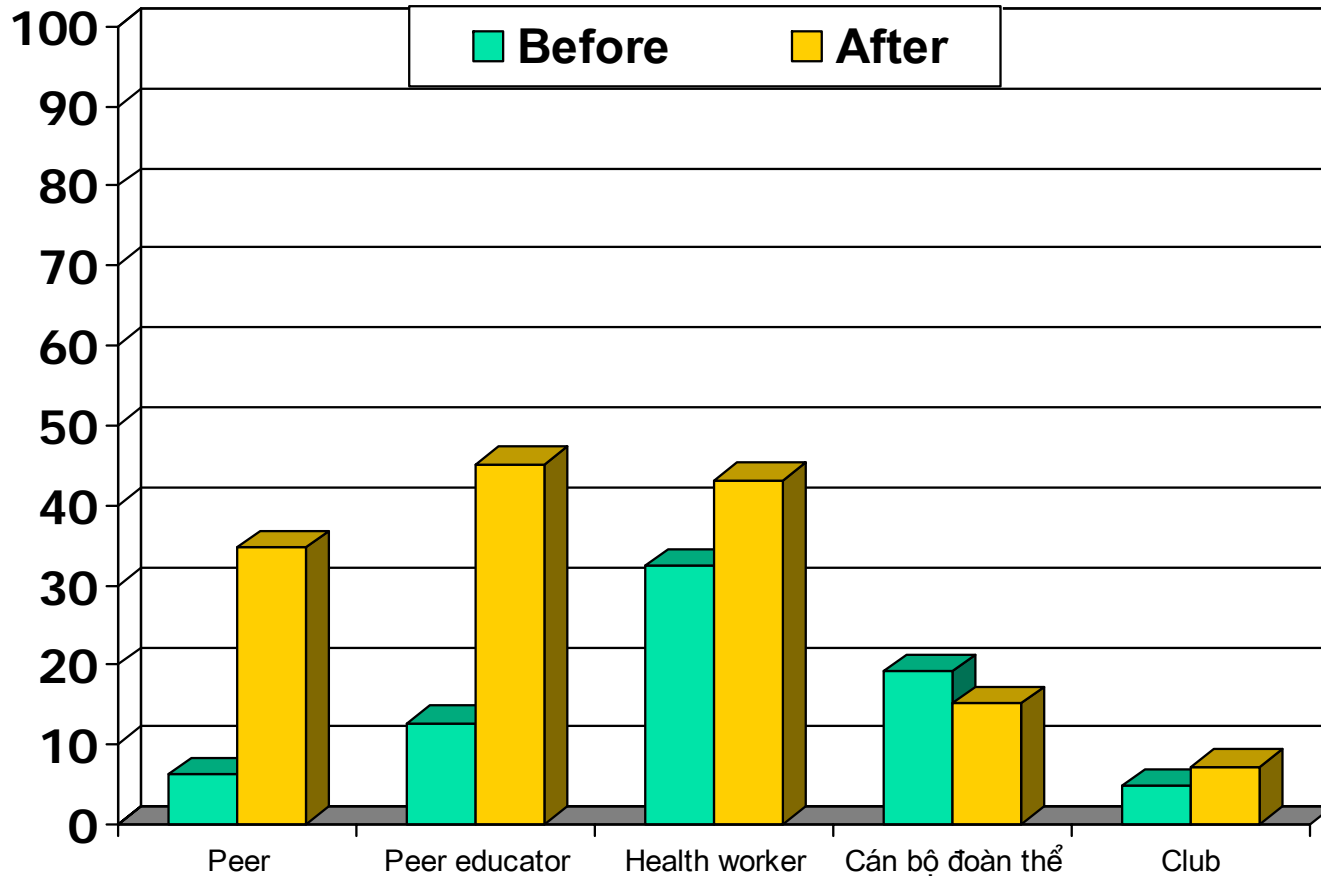
Đúng: Luôn sử dụng BCS, chung thủy một bạn tình, không dùng chung BKT
Sai: Lây qua tiếp xúc trực tiếp với người nhiễm HIV, n chung với người nhiễm HIV, và qua muỗi đốt



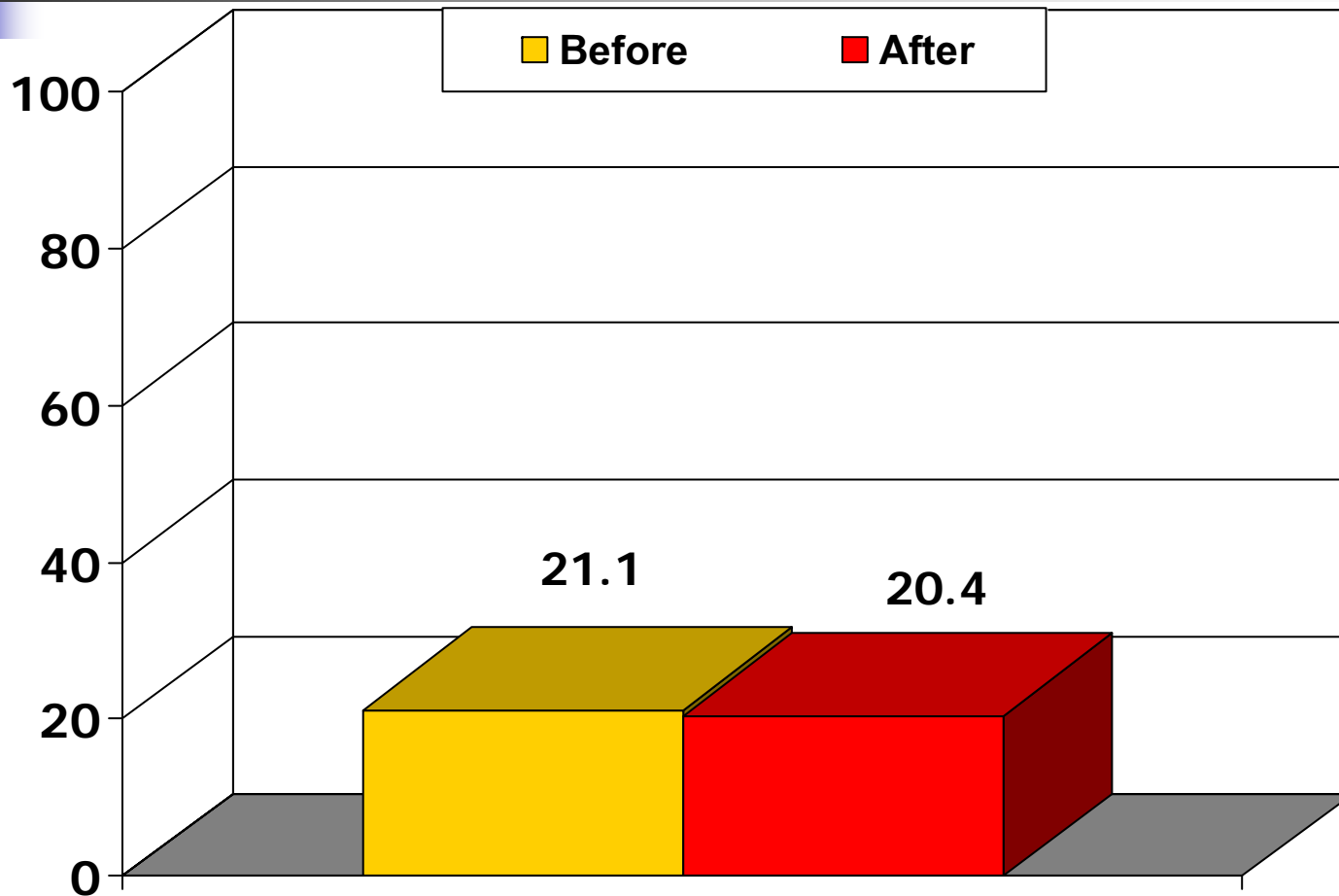
RECEIVED HIV PREVENTION SERVICES



RECEIVED HIV PREVENTION INFORMATION



HIV PREVALENCE





Project was archived proposed objectives

1. Proportion of knowledge on HIV transmission was increased and risk behaviors for HIV infection were decreased.
2. Supporting activities on HIV/AIDS prevention in the hot spot were implemented. The outcomes were showed through comprehensive activities and the services that high-risk groups were received
3. HIV prevalence for 4 provinces was not changed very much, HIV prevalences in Dien Bien and An Giang were showed that the HIV epidemic was break out and intensive intervention will be urgently needed
4. Need to evaluate more concrete and complete
5. Project gave many good and not good lesson learns about for the next projects.