"HIV AWARENESS IN SCHOOLS"

by:

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HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) has been spreading around the country. The disease attacks and destroyed immune system. HIV was found in vaginal fluid, semen, anal fluids and breast milk. If you are pregnant with HIV you can pass the disease with your baby’s body. HIV cannot transmitted through urine, sweat or saliva. Once HIV was develop a condition where immune system starts not functioning it can lead to death (Nazrul, 2012).

In 2003, US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) gave notice to the public an HIV prevention that give importance to the increasing proportions of person living with HIV who have the knowledge of their seropositive or seronegative(serostatus). CDC prepared a national prevention goal in reducing new infections by 50% by 2005, making a larger number of seronegative or seropositive knowledge as a main goal. The main goal of the article are to review the national epidemiologic consequences of seronegative or seropositive knowledge and the significant question of how far awareness could reach CDC’s goal of a 50% incidents infections(Holtgrave,Pinkerton, 2007).

In the Philippines there said to be a report that HIV was continuously spreading with new cases from 2017 with the percentage with 3, 147 percent since 2007. In February 2018 report according to Philippine Department of Health 11,103 were new cases (Rgence, 2018).

School children now are vulnerable to the threat of being infected if HIV/AIDS – which was exactly unrecognized to their ancestor a few decades ago. The contagious spread of HIV/AIDS is now proceeding with a fast pace among young people. Studies
have reported that young people from important part of those active in STI (sexually Transmitted Infection). Program managers and law makers have always entrust that schools can act as a main point for dispersing knowledge and awareness (Lal, Nath,Badhnan,Ingle, 2008).

School-based HIV/AIDS education and tested actions to improve the strategy for giving information to 17 years under. Although, incapacity among teachers for providing sensitive knowledge to students can cause to non-performance in terms of reaching goals (Salma, Oliveras, 2013).

Worldwide it is still a battle for us to stop not only STD but sexual health problems, early pregnancy and abortion which young students are involved. Both public and private sectors plays important part in arising problem of STD. Joining hands and trainings for professionals can help in imparting sex education and preventing misinterpretations. Sexual health and gender-sensitivity education must be integrated in school curriculums and should be delivered by trained teachers in an age-appropriate and culturally-sensitive manner. We all knew that this is very delicate matter which considerations and limitations are required.

References: