

EBS 147 HIV /AIDS AND OTHER ENDEMIC DISEASES
FOUR-YEAR BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (B. ED)
FIRST YEAR, SECOND SEMESTER QUIZ 1, AUGUST, 2020

MARKING SCHEME

1. Explain five ways in which AIDS-related stigma and discrimination can cause the spread of HIV/AIDS.

Solution

- Stigma has caused those infected with HIV and affected by the disease to feel guilty and ashamed, unable to express their views and fearful that they will not be taken serious.
- The shame stigma causes, silences open and honest discussion about the disease. Note that when there is discussion about the epidemic it creates awareness and make people well informed about it leading to positive response to it.
- Stigma often leads politicians and policy makers to deny that there is a problem, and take fast and effective action against the epidemic.
- Stigma can cause PLWHAS to feel despair and depression and avoid accessing health care and support services.
- Stigma undermines prevention efforts by making people afraid to find out HIV status and seeking treatment for fear of how others will react.
- Stigma may cause those at risk or already infected to continue risky behaviours in the belief that doing differently would raise suspicion about their status.
- Stigma may cause people with HIV and AIDS to be seen as the problem, rather than part of the solution to containing and managing the epidemic.

1 mark each for point - $1 \times 5 = 5$

1mark each for explanation- $1 \times 5 = 5$

Total -10marks

2. Discuss five socio-cultural and economic factors that make females vulnerable to HIV and AIDS.

Solution

- **Early Sexual activity:** Females are exposed to early sexual activity as compared to boys. Most men prefer having sex with younger women and girls. These men may already have other partners so they might be infected.
- **Sexual Abuse/Sexual Violence:** Females are often targets of sexual abuse which includes rape and defilement. This can occur at work places even among educated women, during job hiring, promotion etc. teachers could also abuse students for good grades and favours.
- **Pressure to have Children:** Women are socially recognized if they have children: This sometimes leads them into relationships which they would not otherwise engage in making them exposed to HIV infection.
- **Truancy and Broken Homes:** This often leads to streetism. These girls tend to indulge in prostitution adultery in exchange for money, shelter. possession etc.
- **Peer Pressure:** Adolescent girls are are persuaded to indulge in sexual relationships by their peers
- **Societal acceptance of polygamy and extra marital affairs by men:** This leaves women with little or no say to their sexual health
- **Widowhood Inheritance:** Some customs allow a man to marry his dead brother's wife. If the man is HIV positive, the widow becomes infected.
- **Funerals, Festivals etc:** During such gatherings, people take in alcohol, get excited, make friends and may engage in unprotected sex which may get the woman infected if the man is HIV positive.

1 mark each for point - $1 \times 5 = 5$

1mark each for explanation- $1 \times 5 = 5$

Total -10marks

3. Discuss five significant themes a counselor may consider during post - testing counselling encounter with a client.

Solution

1. **Relationship establishment /Settling the Client-** Ask the client how he feels after blood was drawn. Congratulate him for wanting to hear results. This is done to calm the client. The counselor may invite the client to ask any questions on his mind. This is to prepare the client psychologically to receive test results.

2. **Sharing the news with the Client-** When the client is ready the counselor gives the results in a neutral tone. Counselor ensures that the client understands what test result Positive means client is infected with HIV and Negative means no antibodies for HIV were detected. Counselor asks client to tell him what the results means. This is to check for any misconception and misinformation.
3. **Client's reaction to the test results-** Counselor assesses emotional status of client by asking him how he feels. Room must be given to express emotional feelings.
4. **Responding to Client's needs-** Counselor then allows the client to talk about what action he intends to take. This behaviour integration requires that the client makes immediate plans for partner notification and modify risk reduction strategies depending on test results.
5. **Crisis Intervention** – This is often necessary after an HIV Positive test result is given. Make sure the client has support after he leaves your office. A person in crisis should not be left alone. Plan the next few hours and days with your client. If a client shows suicidal tendencies, emergency hospitalization should be arranged.

1 mark each for point - $1 \times 5 = 5$

1mark each for explanation- $1 \times 5 = 5$

Total -10marks

Any 2 questions-10+10=20 marks