

MODULE B

More Understanding
and Less Fear

HIV TRANSMISSION CASE STUDIES

9
EXERCISE

This is an option to Exercises B4, B6 or B8



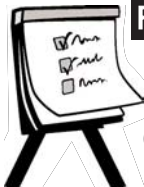
OBJECTIVES

Participants will be able to:
Describe how and why HIV cannot be transmitted from one person to another through non-sexual contact



TIME

1 hour



PREPARATION

Write the following case studies on cards and tape on the wall.

- A family member who is HIV positive cuts her finger when she is cooking. The blood falls into the food. What is the risk involved?
- A woman is cleaning up after a small child (with HIV) who has had lots of diarrhea. She has cuts on her hand. What is the risk involved?
- A few men are sharing a carton of Chibuku (maize beer) in a bar. One of the men has sores on his lips and blood gets into the Chibuku. What is the risk involved?
- A person is injured in a car accident and is rushed to the hospital by a good Samaritan who comes across the accident soon after it happened. At the hospital the nurse on duty can't find gloves. She says to herself: "I don't know the HIV status of this person. If I touch him, I might be infected. What am I going to do?"

ACTIVITIES

Group Discussion

CASUAL CONTACT CASE STUDIES

Ask participants to select one of the case studies or write their own. Ask them to analyze the situation, using the QQR Fact Sheet. Ask each group to explain why there is no risk in this situation.

EXAMPLES

PLHA cooking and blood gets into food

The blood is outside the body so HIV will not last long. It will be killed by the heat of the cooking. Enzymes in our saliva and stomach acid will also kill the HIV.

Cleaning the child who has had lots of diarrhea

During the cleaning, the cleaner may come into contact with feces and blood. However, there is no risk involved. Why? PLHA's blood does not go into the body of the person who is cleaning.

Road Accident

When you cut yourself, blood flows out. If you rub hands together you can't push blood inside you because it naturally flows out.

