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KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND SELF-REPORTED SEXUAL BEHAVIORS AMONG SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN PAPUA AND WEST PAPUA PROVINCES, INDONESIA

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Papua and West Papua Provinces have the highest prevalence of HIV/AIDS among all provinces in Indonesia. In 2009, 94.4% HIV/AIDS cases in Papua province were transmitted through heterosexual intercourse and HIV/AIDS cases among 15–19 years age group were in the fourth rank. A study in 2007 revealed 46.9% Junior High School students had misconception on HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention. Previous studies also found high-risk sexual behaviors in some Papuan cultures, including multiple sex partners and early initiation of sexual activity. These features motivated Diarsvitri, to carry out the 2009 Reducing the Risk of HIV/AIDS Intervention Trial for Young Papuans Study.

Sixteen Senior High Schools were randomly selected and agreed to participate to either receive the reproductive health education program or act as a control group. Students of Year 11 from the selected schools (N=1082) took a pre-test and two months later, a post-assessment test.

The aim of this study was to analyze the association between knowledge of 25 HIV/AIDS and reproductive health questions on the pre-test and the self-reported sexual behaviors before the intervention. We also used qualitative method to explore perspectives and experiences on sexuality.

Results showed more than 50% of students had limited knowledge on HIV testing, safe sex and STDs prevention. Although female students had better knowledge test and demonstrated less sexual intercourse experiences (28.5% compared to 46.5% of males), they carried a more unfavorable condition related to the impact of premarital sex, including pregnancy and unsafe abortion.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND HIV/AIDS EDUCATION PROGRAM FOR YOUNG PEOPLE IN PAPUA AND WEST PAPUA PROVINCES, INDONESIA

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The aim of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of the reproductive health and HIV/AIDS education program in changing young people's knowledge, attitudes and behavior intention associated with HIV/AIDS and sexuality. Sixteen Senior High Schools were randomly selected and agreed to participate to either receive the program or act as a control group. Students of Year 11 from the selected schools (N = 1082) took a pre-test and two months later, a post-assessment test. Changes in knowledge, attitude and behavior intention between the two groups were compared using a mixed model.

Findings showed that the intervention was associated with 0.11 points of better knowledge (95% CI: 0.083–0.117), 0.13 points for

better attitude (95% CI: 0.092–0.272) and 0.18 points for better behavior intention (95% CI: 0.105–0.332) after adjusting for age, gender, previous sexual experience, ethnicity and pre test mean score.

Thus, the reproductive health and HIV/AIDS education proved to be effective in changing knowledge, attitudes and behavior intention of students and it is important to include it in the school curricula.

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PEDIATRICIAN, TAKE CARE OF ADOLESCENT: PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SEXOLOGICAL TRAINING OF FAMILY PEDIATRICIANS

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Introduction: Adolescents are interested in existential and ideological issues which involve their choices in terms of identity and sexuality. From predominantly diadic relationships with the same sex, they go through the experience of being part of a group and move to the first affective experiences with the other sex.

Objective: Pediatricians need to receive psycho-sexological training in order to better hold the affective and relational factors expressed by the adolescents.

Material and methods: The method foresees the integration of medical, psychological, anthropological, sociological and pedagogical knowledge, applied by psycho-sexologists in different ways and with different goals.

Training courses with frontal lessons were used on predetermined topics and training sessions with clinical case discussions, submission of tests directly completed by participants. Each psycho-sexological training takes about five hours.

Results: During 2008–10, 4 training courses for 120 pediatricians were organized by 2 pediatricians and 2 psycho-sexologists in the provinces of Turin and Vercelli (Italy).

Conclusions: To give family pediatricians the necessary tools to safeguard the psycho-sexual health of adolescents and recognise their sexual habits, in order to guide them to make the right relational and affective choices, while maintaining the relationship with adults within the process of individuation and separation.

Pediatricians who have received a psycho-sexological training will not only look at the anatomic-physiological aspects of sexual development, but also take account of the intimacy which expresses the adolescent's sexuality.

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A QUALITY EVALUATION OF TRAINING PROGRAMME ON CLINICAL SEXOLOGY IN CHRONIC RENAL INSUFFICIENCY PATIENTS

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Introduction: Chronic Renal Insufficiency negatively impacts on patients' affective and relational experiences, thus compromising their quality of life. The training programme aims at providing a correct sexological background to health professionals in order to prevent the onset of pathological relationships in CRI patients. The course focuses on counselling and active-selective listening tools to deal with any sexual issue that may be brought up and ensure a comprehensive care of patients.

Material and methods: 67 members of the dialysis staff participated in the course and gave a qualitative evaluation by answering a series of questions. The Sternberg triangle test and a body perception test on "sensitive body zones" were submitted and completed. Besides frontal lessons, the didactical method included interactive discussions after slide presentations, movies or readings. Didactic brochures were provided.

Results: 84% of the staff felt better informed on how to deal with sexual issues in dialysis patients. 86% appreciated the course design

and didactical method. 82% found the course useful and relevant for their profession. 69% found the duration of the course appropriate (12 hours). 31% felt the need for more sessions.

Conclusions: Gaining awareness of one's own behaviours and rigidities often greatly improves relationships with patients, ensuring a better quality of life for patients and a better professional life for caregivers.

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PROGRAM EVALUATION "SEX EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN—SEC"

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Introduction: The evaluation of sex education programs in Portugal for the first cycle, hasn't been subject of research. As such, it remains the need to get started in this branch.

Objectives: We intend to evaluate a sex education program for the students of third grade, which was prepared according to directions of the law n.º 60/2009 in Portugal.

Method: The SEC program consists of five sessions, totaling six hours. For the evaluation of the program we have used a qualitative methodology based on interviews before and after application on a sample of two groups of students between 8 and 9 years old: 16 students were in the experimental group (participants of the ESC) and 11 in the control group. The interviews were analyzed using content analysis.

Results: Before implementing the program, both groups had some knowledge in the area of sexuality. On the other hand, had misconceptions and numerous gender stereotypes. After the SEC application, we found an increase in knowledge in the experimental group, compared with the control group, but in both groups persisted gender stereotypes.

Conclusion: Our results indicate that the sex education law is unable to meet the specific needs of this age group by not stressing the importance of working in the sex education programs for the first cycle, the gender stereotypes and therefore, gender inequalities.

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A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO POSTGRADUATE TRAINING IN SEX THERAPY, SEXUALITY COUNSELING AND SEXUALITY EDUCATION: LOCAL AND DISTANCE LEARNING MODELS FOR HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS

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Objective: Addressing sexual health concerns of patients has been an emerging concept for several decades. However, there have been very few training opportunities that would prepare health and mental health care providers for such a responsibility. The authors propose a post-graduate interdisciplinary model for health professionals in social work, medicine, nursing and psychology who seek specialized, focused training in sexual health.

Methods: An 18 month model which includes both residential and distance learning was developed based on the extant literature on sexual health education and sex therapy, and in consultation with the American Association of Sexuality Educators, Counselors, and Therapists (AASECT). Program faculty are exclusively AASECT certified sex therapists and educators.

Results: The first cohort of 29 completed the program in 2010. A second cohort is in training. Enrollment for the 3rd cohort is in process and includes international applicants. As the first cohort began training, 71% of participants in the first cohort reported having 'no' or 'average' knowledge of sexual health and treatment of sexual problems and 61% of participants reported having 'above average' or 'very great' comfort

in discussing what they knew about sexual health. At conclusion of the training program, 15% of the cohort reported 'average' knowledge and 85% reported 'above average' or 'very great' knowledge of sexual health and treatment of sexual problems and 96% reported 'above average' or 'very great' comfort in discussing what they knew.

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IDENTIFYING PREDICTORS OF VARIABILITY IN SEXUAL HEALTH KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES AMONG UK YOUTH FOR MAIN SOURCES OF SEX EDUCATION

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Objective: According to the NIH system, the UK has one of the highest rates of unwanted pregnancy in Europe. The main objective is to explore predictors of sexual health knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) among youngsters in the UK.

Methods: Study is based on a Web-based survey carried out between December 2009 and March 2010 (n = 689) among youngsters between the ages of 15 and 20 in the UK. Descriptive and a robust multiple linear regression models were used and a 41-item KAP Scale (Cronbach's alpha > 0.7).

Results: Among sexually active, use of condoms at last sex was 55.9%. Controlling for socio-demographic characteristics and clustering of the data, predictors identified for higher levels of sexual health KAP are: parents as main source of sex education, females, and lower numbers of sexual partners.