

MPRC
MULTICULTURAL
PREVENTION
RESOURCE
CENTER

file copy

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April 13, 1987

Asian AIDS Advisory Committee

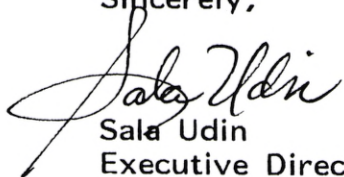
Dear Friends,

Enclosed please find the finalized version of the copy for the Asian AIDS Brochure. You have all done great work and it, is appreciated.

This copy is now being typeset by the graphic artist. Once I have received a knock up from her of the final product I will send it to you for feedback. This copy is also going out to the translators so they can get started.

If new ideas or concerns emerge, please don't hesitate to call me.

Sincerely,


Sala Udin
Executive Director

ASIANS ARE NOT IMMUNE

Because you value your life and the lives of those closest to you, you should learn how you can protect yourself and also prevent the spread of the AIDS disease in the (specific Asian group) community and in other Asian communities. (Specific Asian group) and other Asian groups are not immune to AIDS. Men, women, and children of the (specific Asian group) community as well as other Asian groups, whether American born or immigrants, have gotten AIDS.

WHAT IS AIDS?

AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) is a deadly disease caused by a virus that breaks down the body's immune system, leaving the body vulnerable to life-threatening illnesses.

HOW IS AIDS SPREAD?

The AIDS virus is transmitted through sexual contact and direct blood-to-blood contact, such as by the sharing of needles by drug users. The disease may be passed from a mother to her unborn child during pregnancy or at birth. Some AIDS cases have been caused by blood transfusions, but the blood supply is now mostly safe due to donor screening for the AIDS virus. There is no danger in acquiring AIDS from donating blood. There is no cure or vaccine for AIDS. What we can do to battle the disease is to learn how to stop the spread of AIDS in our community.

CAN I GET AIDS FROM TOILET SEATS?

AIDS is not transmitted by casual contact. You cannot get AIDS from shaking hands, hugging, coughing, sneezing, drinking

from someone else's glass, or eating food handled by someone who has AIDS. You cannot get AIDS from toilet seats, public pools, hot tubs, spas, or insect bites.

HOW CAN I PROTECT MYSELF AND OTHERS?

Since you can get AIDS through blood, semen, and vaginal secretions directly entering your body, men and women should use condoms during sexual intercourse. Condom use ("safe sex") is important in stopping the spread of the AIDS virus among (specific Asian group). If you have sex with a prostitute, use condoms.

Drug users should not share needles. If needles are shared, they should be flushed twice with full-strength bleach and twice with water between each use.

You cannot tell who has the AIDS virus by how healthy a person looks. So always use condoms when having sex, and the bleach method when using needles.

WHO CAN GET AIDS

(Specific Asian group) and other Asian groups are not immune to getting AIDS. Anyone can transmit or become infected with the AIDS virus. However, you are at high risk for exposure to the AIDS virus if:

- you are a man who has or has had sex with another man;
- you share or have shared needles during drug use;
- you have or have had sex with someone from either of the above groups.

WHAT CAN I DO?

The best way to deal with the AIDS epidemic is to:

- follow precautions and guidelines described in this brochure;
- communicate openly with your family or someone you trust about subjects not easily discussed: sex and drug use. Talking about these subjects may mean the difference between life and death.

In comparison to other ethnic groups, the incidence of AIDS among (specific Asian group) and other Asian groups is relatively low. We can keep this number low and prevent AIDS from spreading by learning and sharing correct information about the disease.

Remember: Asians are not immune from getting AIDS.

The following organizations, some of them bilingual, can answer any questions you may have about the disease:

END

CANTONESE AIDS ANTIBODY TEST VIDEO SCRIPT
English Language Script Corrected Per MPRC

A. INTRODUCTION AND ANONYMITY

ON: CAMERA

Open on a nonthreatening
supportive atmosphere
or a medical office with
one of two speakers
(doctor or scientist-
educator image).

Speakers selected for
ability to project and
communicate in a
reassuring, culturally and
linguistically appropriate
way and can illustrate on
chalkboard.

For visual reinforcement,
we will use the basic
instructional media tools
available, e.g., illustra-
tions, transparencies,
easels, etc.

While one speaker is
talking, another is
facilitating or pointing.

We recognize and commend the
courage of your decision.

We respect the fact that you cared
to take the HIV Antibody Test
to find out if you have been
infected with the virus that
causes AIDS.

It's natural to feel a little
tense and uncertain before one
takes a test, especially a medical
test.

So we'd like to help you prepare
for the test by giving you some
facts about AIDS, the HIV Antibody
Test and how to keep your good
health.

When this videotape is over, you
should be able to answer:

What is AIDS?

What is the HIV Antibody Test?
and what can the test tell me?

The HIV Antibody Test is available
free of charge at Alternative Test
Sites in San Francisco. This is a
program of the San Francisco
Department of Public Health.

A. ANONYMITY (Continued)

Many people are concerned that they might face insurance or employment discrimination if the result of their test were revealed. Your ANONYMITY is guaranteed if you take the test at an Alternative Test Site. You can get test results at Alternative Test Sites without revealing your personal identity. The test and all education, counseling and referral services are free at Alternative Test Sites.

B. WHAT IS AIDS?

ON CAMERA: PRESENTER

Now then, what is AIDS?

AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) is caused by a virus (HIV or ^{human} immunodeficiency virus) that damages a person's immune system. The medical name of the virus is HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus. HIV infects the blood and actually destroys the body's defense against diseases. The virus that causes AIDS can weaken and destroy a person's immune system to the point where he or she cannot fight off even mild infections and will eventually become unprotected to life-threatening diseases of all kinds, such as tuberculosis, pneumonia and cancer. Thus, our body's immune system will be made useless. When this happens, one has AIDS.

C. THE IMMUNE SYSTEM

OC: PRESENTER

How does the HIV destroy the immune system? To answer that question, we must examine the immune system a little more. How does it normally work to fight disease?

OC: PRESENTER

Whenever any germs enter our ~~systems~~ *systems*, our bodies respond by producing antibodies.

VO: PRESENTER

Begin series of illustration panels (full-screen drawings) that depict elements of immune system vs. germs. Visually dissolve from panel to panel to tell story.

When the immune system is working well, the antibodies will find the harmful, disease-carrying germs and grab on to them.

The antibodies will signal the body's immune system to destroy the invading germs. Then the body sends another kind of cell, the T-Cell, to attack and kill the germs.

Mounted on easels, panels utilized by speakers for added emphasis & indication. Each panel will be supered with a title-caption: i.e., ANTIBODIES, T-CELLS, NORMAL IMMUNE SYSTEM.

The T-cells are the most important parts of the immune system. The T-cells organize the work of all other cells and direct the battle against the invading germs.

C. IMMUNE SYSTEM (Continued)

OC: PRESENTER

Begin a 2nd series of illustrated panels showing immune system vs. HIV. These illustrations are used to help continue the flow of information.

This is how the body's defense or immune system normally works. But against the virus that causes AIDS, the immune system is attacked, weakened and destroyed. The HIV actually attacks and destroys the body's immune system itself. The immune system keeps sending out antibodies to grab on to the HIV, but the antibodies, for an unknown reason, can't grab on to the HIV.

SUPER: HIV DESTROYS
IMMUNE SYSTEM

Destruction of the body's immune system and its key parts - the T-cells - leaves a person defenseless against fatal, opportunistic diseases.

D. HOW AIDS IS TRANSMITTED

OC: PRESENTER

How can I get infected with the HIV? How is AIDS spread? The HIV is passed on to another person through the exchange of, or contact with, infected blood, semen or vaginal fluid. The HIV enters our bloodstreams from the blood, semen or vaginal fluid of an infected person who has the HIV in his or her body. There are 3 ways you can get the AIDS virus:

VO: PRESENTER

FULL SCREEN ART CARD
LISTING ITEMS

- 1) sexual intercourse: vaginal, anal or oral - without a condom;
- 2) exchange of blood products:
 - a) injection of drugs through sharing of contaminated needles;
 - b) blood transfusions 1979-1985;
 - 3) from an HIV ~~infected~~ ^{infected} -mother to her child during pregnancy.

D. TRANSMISSION OF AIDS (Continued)

VO: "Stock" shots of romantic couple If someone has the HIV in his or her blood, the HIV will also be in his semen or her vaginal fluid. If you do not use a condom and have oral, anal or vaginal sexual intercourse with an infected person, the HIV can infect you.

VO: PRESENTER
STILL PHOTO OF NEEDLES
(or on-camera demo) When a person infected with the HIV shoots drugs (injects drugs with a needle), a small amount of infected blood could stay in or on the needle being used, and the HIV would definitely be in or on the needle, too. If you shoot drugs and use a needle after an infected person has used it, the HIV can get into your body.

VO: PRESENTER
STILL PHOTO: BLOOD
BANK OR HOSPITAL
SUPER: 1979-85
UNTESTED BLOOD If you had a serious accident, operation or blood transfusion between 1979 and 1985 and were given blood at that time, there is a small chance of infection with HIV. This is because blood given to hospitals during that time wasn't tested for HIV. All donated blood is now tested using the HIV Antibody Test. You should take the test to find out if you've been infected.

PREGNANT WOMAN PIX A woman infected with HIV can give it to her child possibly during her pregnancy, childbirth or later on during breastfeeding.

E. SPECTRUM OF RESPONSE TO HIV INFECTION

OC: PRESENTER

After infection or exposure, it takes anywhere from 2 weeks to 6 months for HIV antibodies to appear. Not everyone who is infected with the HIV gets sick. In some people, the HIV enters the bloodstream and does nothing, remaining dormant (asleep), for as long as 8 years, maybe even longer. During this time, the person looks and feels healthy, unaware of infection, but is capable of spreading the HIV to others.

VO: CARD: ARC
AIDS-related complex

Some people with the HIV won't get AIDS but may contract ARC, a less severe form of AIDS.

OC: PRESENTER

An unknown percentage of antibody-positive people will develop AIDS. A diagnosis of AIDS is made only after finding specific life-threatening diseases that do not normally occur in healthy people and only after a prolonged period of persistent and recurring symptoms. The two most common diseases associated with AIDS are Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia (PCP) and Kaposi's Sarcoma (KS), a cancer. There is no cure, no vaccine for AIDS.

F. RISK REDUCTION

OC: PRESENTER

How can I protect myself from getting the HIV?

The following rules will help you to protect yourself, your family and your friends from the risk of the HIV.

OC: PRESENTER

1) If you have sex with someone, use safe sex practices. Always use a condom during intercourse.

PRESENTER DEMONSTRATES
HOW TO CLEAN NEEDLES

2) Don't use the same needle that someone else has used before. ~~that~~

~~that~~ If that's impossible, clean the needles with bleach. Your life may depend on taking this simple precaution. Better still, do not inject drugs.

VO: STILL PHOTO

SUPER: 1978-85

3) If you received blood from a hospital between 1979 and 1985, you can take the HIV Antibody Test to find out if the HIV is in your blood. If you don't know whether you were given a blood transfusion between 1979 and 1985, you can call the hospital or your doctor to ask.

G. THE ANTIBODY TEST

OC: PRESENTER How can I tell if I have been infected with HIV?

 You can take a blood test. It's called

 SUPER: HIV ANTIBODY the HIV Antibody Test.

 This test will tell you whether you

 have been infected with HIV.

VO: PRESENTER A small amount of blood will be drawn

 FULL SCREEN CARD from you for the test. It takes time

 to study the test carefully.

OC: PRESENTER DEMON- Your test results should be ready in

 STRATES (or SHOTS about two weeks.

OF SIMULATED PROCEDURE Remember, this is not a test for AIDS

IN CLINIC SETTING) itself. This test will not determine

 if you now have or will get AIDS in the

 future. It will only tell you if you

 have the signs of the virus or

 antibodies in your blood.

 If you decide to take the test at an

 Alternative Test Site, you will be

 given a number to identify your blood

 test sample. This number does not

 reveal your personal identity.

OC: PRESENTER When you return to the test site to get

 your results, present your number, and

 a health counselor will explain the

 results to you in private. You will

 also receive a referral list to use for

 further assistance if desired.

H. INTERPRETING TEST RESULTS

OC: PRESENTER What does it mean if the test is negative?

VO: PRESENTER NEGATIVE means there is no sign of the
ART CARD: NEGATIVE HIV or antibodies in your blood at this
MEANS NO HIV ANTIBODIES time.

OC: PRESENTER There are 2 possible reasons why your test is negative:

VO: LIST ON ART CARD 1) You have not been infected with HIV;

2) You have been infected with HIV, but it has not had time to show up in the blood. (Sometimes it takes 6 months after infection for the appearance of antibodies.)

H. INTERPRETING TEST RESULTS (Continued)

OC: PRESENTER

What if the test comes out POSITIVE?

FULL SCREEN CARD:
POSITIVE DOESN'T MEAN
AIDS. YOU HAVE
ANTIBODIES TO HIV.

A positive result means the test found antibodies to the HIV in your blood.

FULL SCREEN CARD:

This does not mean you have AIDS. It means there are HIV antibodies in your blood, that you have been infected with HIV. You will not necessarily get AIDS, but if you are not careful, you can give the HIV to other people.

Again, remember that a positive test result doesn't always mean that you will get AIDS or ARC. Some people don't.

OC: PRESENTER

But it does mean that you have been infected with the HIV, and you must be careful not to be exposed to it again.

I. BRIEF REVIEW

OC: PRESENTER

To review:

AIDS is a deadly disease caused by a virus that destroys a person's immune system. The antibody test will tell you whether you have been infected by the HIV.

VO: SIMULATION
SHOTS OF PROCED-
URE

A small amount of blood will be drawn from you. Your test result will be ready in about 2 weeks. Remember, this is not a test for AIDS. It will not tell you if you have AIDS. It will only tell you whether you have the signs or antibodies of the virus in your blood. If you have been infected with the HIV, the test should be positive for antibodies.

VO: CARD:
NEGATIVE = NO
SIGN OF HIV

Negative means there is no sign of the HIV in your blood at this time.
But you aren't absolutely safe from HIV.
Reduce your risk: always practice safe sex and use sterile needles.

VO: CARD:
POSITIVE =
INFECTION

Positive means there are signs or antibodies to the HIV in your blood.

REVIEW (Continued)

OC: PRESENTER A positive result doesn't mean you have AIDS. It means you have antibodies to the virus that causes AIDS.

SUPER: POSITIVE
DOESN'T MEAN AIDS. You will not necessarily get AIDS,
YOU HAVE ANTI- but if you are not careful, you can give
BODIES TO HIV. the HIV to other people.

OC: PRESENTER Remember that doctors and scientists all around the world are working day and night to find a cure, treatment or vaccine for this deadly disease. They are learning more every day. Keep in touch with your doctor or clinic and follow all advice carefully. Watch your health, eat well, sleep well and keep your spirits up.

OC: Thank you.

RECEIVED

APR 11 1994

RECEIVED

APR 19 1988

DK	_____	ZS	_____
SU	_____	ET	_____
CFW	_____	RC	_____
JC	_____	LJR	_____

From: Tom Kim, Emiko Omori, & Chris Chow - Producers
To: Zarinah Shakir, Project Coordinator, ABRAXAS
Date: December 10, 1987

See comments
1/25/88

Draft: Antibody Test Video Treatment

By coming in voluntarily for a medical test or procedure, an Asian client has made a serious decision that he/she might have a medical problem.

In this context, the Asian client is expecting a straight-forward approach in relating the needed facts.

At this point, the consensus of our consultants is that a basic talking-head concept utilizing the respected Asian doctor-image would be the most appropriate and effective presentation.

The presenter will be selected on the ability to project and communicate in a reassuring, culturally and linguistically appropriate manner.

The bilingual consultants will also participate in the rehearsals and the final editing to ensure language quality.

Key points about the meanings of the test results would be emphasized, highlighted, and repeated for reinforcement at least three times in the tape.

e.g., IF THE TEST RESULT IS POSITIVE, REMEMBER---THE TEST
IS NOT PERFECT.
DO NOT ACCEPT A POSITIVE TEST RESULT WITHOUT
ADDITIONAL TESTS THAT ARE NEEDED TO CHECK IF IT IS
RIGHT OR WRONG.

Interwoven among the key emphases would be more in-depth discussion of the following topic areas:

- Assurance of anonymity and confidentiality.
- Preview of the tape presentation.
- What AIDS is and is not and How AIDS is transmitted.
- How the ^{HIV} ~~AIDS~~ virus(disease-carrier) enters and behaves in the blood.
- What the Immune system is.
- What Antibodies are.
- What the Antibody Test is.
- The procedure of the Antibody Test.
- The interpreting of the Antibody Test results.

(more)

- The spectrum of human responses to ^{HIV} AIDS virus infection.
- Health promotion, risk education, and the avoidance of the AIDS virus infection.
- Referrals to other services.
- Recap: Confidentiality.

The length of the video will be between 10 and 15 minutes.

Illustrations, graphics, or charts may be used when deemed appropriate.

Computer-generated "animation" or cartoon-animation may be used if deemed appropriate by the producers and consultants.

The language on the primary audio track will be the target group's language, in this case, Cantonese Chinese. A secondary audio track will be used to carry an English-language voice-over that can be switched on for the benefit of monolingual-English-speakers.

The physical setting for the video will be a medically-oriented background.

#

December 7, 1987

A. WHAT IS AIDS?

AIDS is a deadly disease that makes our bodies too weak to fight off other diseases. It is caused by a virus that gets into our blood. Not everyone who gets the virus will get AIDS, but nearly everyone who gets the virus can pass it on to other people.

B. HOW DO OUR BODIES FIGHT DISEASE?

Our blood is the part of our bodies that fights disease. Whenever any kind of germ enters our blood stream, the body makes cells in our blood that act as alarms.

These alarm cells find the harmful germs that have entered the body, and grab on to them. ~~These cells are called anti-bodies.~~ ^{T cells} ~~make antibodies~~ ^{are called T cells}

should be rewritten
The ~~antibodies~~ send out a signal, and the body sends another kind of cell, a fighter cell to attack and kill the germs. These fighter cells are called T-cells. This is why we we don't always get sick when we are around people who are sick. When we eat well, sleep well and are clean in our personal habits, we help our bodies stay strong enough to fight off disease.

C. WHAT HAPPENS WHEN THE ~~AIDS~~ VIRUS GETS IN OUR BLOOD?

^{that causes AIDS}
No one understands why yet, but when the ~~AIDS~~ virus ^{that causes AIDS} gets in our blood, the anti-bodies can't grab on to it. The body sends T-cells to kill the virus, but the T-cells get killed instead. When they are dead, there is nothing left to protect us from any germ that wants to come in. When this happens, we have AIDS.

Some people who get the ~~AIDS~~ virus do not get AIDS. They get what is called ARC: AIDS-Related Complex. ARC is related to AIDS and ARC shows the early signs of AIDS, like fever, night sweats, swollen glands, weight loss, and diarrhea, ~~but they do not die.~~

^{that causes AIDS}
Remember, very few people who get the ~~AIDS~~ virus never show any signs of being sick. But the ~~AIDS~~ virus is in their blood and they can pass it on to their friends and family.

The people who get the ~~AIDS~~ virus and have AIDS will show the same signs of illness as people with ARC, ~~but those with AIDS will continue to get sicker and sicker and eventually die.~~ ^{along with infections that can lead to death.}

D. HOW DOES THE ~~AIDS~~ VIRUS GET INTO OUR BLOOD?

^{that causes AIDS}
The ~~AIDS~~ virus gets into our blood from the blood, semen or vaginal fluid of a person who has the ~~AIDS~~ virus in their body. There are four ways this can happen:

1) If someone has the ~~AIDS~~ virus in his or her blood, it is also in his semen or her vaginal fluid, and if you have sex with someone who has the ~~AIDS~~ virus, the ~~AIDS~~ virus can move into your body that way.

2) If a person who has the ~~AIDS~~ virus shoots drugs, a small amount of blood could remain on the needle. The ~~AIDS~~ virus would surely be on the needle. If you shoot drugs and use a needle after someone who has the ~~AIDS~~ virus has used it, the ~~AIDS~~ virus can get into your body along with the needle.

(more)

3) If you had a serious accident or operation between 1978 and 1985, and you were given blood, there is a small chance that the blood had the AIDS virus in it. Also, if you have the bleeding disease called hemophilia, and receive blood regularly, any blood you received between 1978 and 1985 may possibly have the AIDS virus.

This is because blood given to the hospitals were not tested for the AIDS virus before.

4) If you have a cut on your body, and blood, from a person with the AIDS virus comes into contact with your cut, the AIDS virus could enter your body that way. But this is very rare, and unlikely to happen unless you work in a hospital or other place where you handle other people's blood a lot.

An pregnant woman infected with the virus during pregnancy can give it to her offspring.
E. HOW CAN I PROTECT MYSELF FROM GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS?

The following rules will help you to protect yourself, your family, and your friends from the AIDS virus.

1) If you want to have sex with someone, wait a while and get to know that person first. Get to know if that person is careful about who he or she sleeps with, or if he or she shoots drugs or has been having sex with people who do.

This will cut down your risk, but remember: ANYONE AND EVERYONE CAN GET AIDS. So, when you do have sex, USE A CONDOM every time.

2) If you shoot drugs, DO NOT USE a needle after someone else has used it. Use disposable needles. If that is impossible, learn how to sterilize needles with Clorox. Your life depends on the few extra ~~minutes~~ *seconds* it will take to do it.

3) If you received blood from a hospital between 1978 and 1985, you can take the ANTI-BODY TEST to find out if the AIDS virus is in your blood stream. If you were in the hospital during those years and do not know if you were given blood, you can call the hospital to find out.

your drugs. can be on the
4) Do not allow other people's blood, urine, feces, semen, or vaginal fluid to get into your body. Do not use someone else's personal things like toothbrushes, or razor blades. These could have small amounts of blood on them. If working around blood is part of your job, wear gloves, keep cuts tightly bandaged, and be very careful.

REMEMBER, ANYONE AND EVERYONE CAN GET AIDS!

blood in the future, the risk is very small, since all blood is now tested before it is given to people.

4. Do not let other people's blood, urine, feces, semen or vaginal fluid get into your body. Do not use someone else's personal things like toothbrushes or razor blades. These things could have small amounts of blood on them. If working around blood is part of your job, wear gloves, keep cuts tightly bandaged, and be very careful.

Remember: ANYONE AND EVERYONE CAN GET AIDS!

F. AREN'T I SAFE IF I JUST STAY AWAY FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE SICK WITH AIDS?

No! The biggest danger is from people who have the ~~AIDS~~ virus in their blood but do not have any signs of illness and do not know they have the virus. Doctors say that the ~~AIDS~~ virus can be in a person's blood for as long as 8 years before any signs of illness appear.

If you have a friend or family member who already has AIDS, you are safe if you do not have sex or share needles or blood with them. Give them your love and support. You cannot get AIDS from being near them or hugging them, or even from their sneezes or coughs, ~~kissing the~~

G. HOW CAN I TELL IF I HAVE THE ~~AIDS~~ VIRUS ^{that causes AIDS} IN MY BLOOD?

You can take a blood test. It is called the ~~AIDS HIV~~ ~~antibody test~~, ~~or sometimes~~ the HIV antibody test, which is its medical name. It is called this because it shows whether or not blood has the antibody cells in it that the body makes to grab on to and hold the ~~AIDS~~ virus ^{that caused AIDS}.

A small tube of your blood will be needed for this test. It takes time to study it carefully. Your test answer will be ready in ~~three or four weeks~~ ^{approximately two weeks}.

H. WHAT DOES IT MEAN IF MY TEST IS POSITIVE?

If ~~AIDS~~ antibodies are found in your blood, then your test is said to be positive. If your test is positive, it does not mean you will get AIDS. But it does mean that the ~~AIDS~~ virus has gotten into your blood, and that you could give it to someone else. You must take very good care of your health, and you must protect your friends and family.

Sometimes tests can be wrong. If your test is positive, ~~more tests should be done to make sure~~. ^{3 additional tests are done to ensure the test results are accurate.}

1. WHAT DOES IT MEAN IF MY TEST IS NEGATIVE?

If your test is negative, that means that no ~~AIDS~~ antibodies were found in your blood. This could mean that you have never gotten the ~~AIDS~~ virus. But there are two other reasons you might get a negative test answer.

It takes our bodies 2 to ~~12~~ weeks to start making antibodies after the ~~AIDS~~ virus gets into ~~the~~ some people, it can take as long as 6 months. So it is possible that the ~~AIDS~~ virus entered your body during the last 6 months before your test, and that your body has not made antibodies yet. To be sure, another test should be taken again in 3 months.

Also, a very, very few people never produce antibodies, so their tests will be negative even though the ~~AIDS~~ virus is in their blood.

Remember: A negative test does not mean that you can never get AIDS and that you don't have to protect yourself. You must do everything you can to stay free of the ~~AIDS~~ virus *that causes AIDS*.

2. IF MY TEST IS POSITIVE, WHO SHOULD I TELL?

You must, of course, think about the health and well being of people who are or have been close to you in ways that could have passed the virus to them. Be responsible and tell the people who are in danger of getting the ~~AIDS~~ virus from you. *through sex, sharing of needles.*

However, you should know that some employers and insurance companies have been very unfair to people who have *been tested or are* positive. ~~tests~~. If they are in no personal danger from you but could cause problems for you, you do not need to tell them.

3. IF MY TEST IS POSITIVE, WHAT SHOULD I DO?

~~First of all, have another test. They are not always right.~~ Then Remember that this does not always mean that you will get AIDS or ARC. Some people don't. But it does mean that you have been exposed to the ~~AIDS~~ virus. You must be very careful not to get exposed to it again. You must take good care of your health, eat well, sleep well, keep your thoughts positive and keep your spirits up. Our minds and emotions DO play an important part in our health. Do everything you can to protect yourself, your friends and your family.

Remember that doctors and scientists all around the world are working day and night to find a cure for this disease. They are learning more every day, and a cure could be found at any time. Keep in touch with your doctor or clinic and follow their advice carefully.

move seeking medical care higher on the priority list

AIDS ANTI-BODY TEST
INFORMATION SCRIPT

(CHINESE VIDEO)

Chris Chow, Tom Kim, Emiko Omori

December 1, 1987

*How does this
relate to the first
part?*

Your body can take anywhere from two to ¹² ~~eight~~ weeks and even up to six months to start producing antibodies. A second test, six months after refraining from any "high risk behavior" might be advisable. ~~Also--very rarely--some people never produce HIV antibodies, even though they have the virus.~~

It is important to realize that a negative result does not mean that you can never get AIDS.

E. THE IMPORTANCE OF RISK EDUCATION AND HEALTH PROMOTION.

No one wants to get AIDS. You can reduce the chances of getting AIDS by knowing how AIDS is spread.

First of all, ANYONE AND EVERYONE CAN GET AIDS.

Doctors think that AIDS is spread when you get the blood of ^{a person infected with the virus} ~~an AIDS victim~~ into your own bloodstream. SO DON'T USE, OR SHARE NEEDLES (also called "hypos") FOR ANY REASON. ~~Also, be very careful if you, or anyone you know, has to have a blood transfusion.~~

Doctors also believe that you can get AIDS by having sexual intercourse with a man or a woman who already has ~~AIDS~~ ^{the virus}, because blood and semen carry the virus. This is why some people think it is best to avoid sex with someone you don't know well. If you do have sex, it is important to use a condom, so that you protect yourself.

Following these basic rules will help you protect yourself, your friends, and the people around you. ~~Doctors still don't know everything about how AIDS is spread, though. Every day, more facts are discovered, so try to "keep up" and other rules to avoid AIDS are announced.~~

F. ITS ANONYMITY, AND THE IMPORTANCE OF YOUR BEING CAREFUL ABOUT WHO TO SHARE TO RESULTS WITH.

If you are going to take the antibody test, who are you going to tell if the results are positive? Think about telling anyone who has been, or is, close to you. Think about how the news is going to affect them.

It is important, though, to be careful about who you share test results with. Test information has been used unfairly by employers and insurance companies. Be responsible to your family and friends, but, at the same time, don't let yourself be hurt.

G. TEST PROCEDURE

Approximately 1 teaspoonful
~~An ounce~~ of your blood will be needed for the test. Your blood will be studied carefully. Since this takes time, you will need to come back ~~3 or 4 weeks~~ *approximately 2 weeks* after your blood is taken, in order to find out the test results.

H. THE SPECTRUM OF HUMAN RESPONSES TO HIV INFECTION.

HIV infection weakens the body so much that, when you get it, you cannot fight off illnesses that would usually not hurt you. Since people react to infection in different ways, HIV can lead to different kinds of illnesses. Doctors call such illnesses "ARC," or AIDS related complex.

Even if you have an HIV infection, it is difficult to be sure what sicknesses you will get. Doctors believe that your physical condition, attitudes and approach to health all play a role in determining what illnesses will affect you, as well as how they will affect you.

Need to discuss no symptoms but still infectious to others.



Multicultural
Training
Resource
Center

July 25, 1988

ABRAXAS
file

Dr. Patricia Evans
San Francisco Department of Health
AIDS Office
1111 Market Street, 3rd flr.
San Francisco, CA 94102

Dear Pat:

Enclosed please find a copy of the HIV Antibody Testing video for the Cantonese and Vietnamese communities. This is your copy. Enjoy!

Sincerely,

Zarinah Shakir
Program Coordinator, AIDS Dept.

/zs
encl.

From: Peng Ngin, Asian AIDS Project
Lianne Chong

To: Second Writers for ABRAXAS Antibody Testing Program
brochures (Chinese, Tagalog, Japanese, Vietnamese, Lao and
Cambodian).

Re: Re-writing instructions

1. Second Writer will receive all material from Lianne
Chong:
 - a. Revised copy written by Writer # 1
 - b. Focus Group comments (comments on brochures and/or
cassette tapes)
 - c. Moderator's comments
 - d. Asian AIDS Project's suggestions
 - e. Original English copy
2. Discuss rewriting with Lianne Chong
3. Rewrite into indigenous language in a culturally
sensitive manner.
4. Translate indigenous language copy from #3 to English.
(English version will be reviewed by Asian AIDS Project
and San Francisco Department of Public Health).
5. Reviewers' suggestions will be incorporated into
indigenous copy.
6. Any changes in #5 will be documented in English.

If there are questions, please call Lianne Chong at 243-9958
or Peng Ngin 929-1304.

Asian AIDS Project Suggestions
to Writer # 2

To Writers for Chinese, Tagalog, Japanese, Vietnamese, Lao
and Cambodian Writers # 2

1. Rewrite brochure in a culturally sensitive manner. This may involve use of words that are more appropriate. However, accuracy of information should not be sacrificed for appropriateness. If necessary, use additional words in parentheses to convey the message.

2. The intended audience is the "general _____ community." Here, we are using "general" to cover as many individuals as possible: males and females, young and old, heterosexual and gay, highly educated and those who are less educated but literate, etc. Hence, the readability level of the brochure should be at a level which will cover as many subgroups as possible.

3. Writer # 2 should look out for signals of vagueness and cultural inappropriateness. For instance, if in response to questions like "Who does it mean if the test is positive?" or "What is the AIDS antibody test", Focus Group participants are not able to answer, this means that the brochure is not clear.

4. These are the minimum elements that must be present in the pre-test brochure:

4a. These are the minimum elements that must be present in the pre-test brochure:

EXPLAIN THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PRE AND POST TEST
BROCHURE

a. What is the Antibody Test

b. What are the limitations and implications of test results.

c. Risk reduction and health promotion guidelines

d. Where to turn for follow-up services

e. Recipients of seronegative results must be warned against interpreting the results as freedom to resume or continue high risk behavior. They must also be warned that no test is 100% accurate and there is a slight chance of a false negative, so if they have been engaging in high risk behavior, they should retest in six months.

f. Seroequivocals (those who do not test negative or positive) must be told clearly that after repeated testing, the results were inconsistent and it could not be determined whether the blood sample was positive or negative. The only way to tell is to retest.

g. It will be important to support these people through their anxiety, frustration and fear triggered by this kind of result. They will sometimes need to be reminded of the initial reasons they decided to test in the first place. And they must be encouraged to adopt risk-reduction practices just as if they were seropositive, until they receive the results of a second blood sample.

h. People whose results are seropositive require special sensitivity, knowledge and skill. The shock of the news of a positive result will be devastating for some recipients, who will not absorb much of what information is offered by the counselor at the time. Later, they will come back to the brochure for the answers to their many questions.

They must be reminded that a positive result is not a death sentence. And that the locus of control must not be surrendered to the virus; with a change in lifestyle, they may well extend their lives and health for many years.

i. Many Asians are concerned about the effects of the test results on immigration and naturalization issues. At this time, there are no agencies which has the resources to counsel Asians about this. But it should be mentioned in the brochure that all Asians who are concerned about their immigrant status should find out as much as possible about the implications of the test before taking the test. For now, the Asian AIDS Project's phone number (386-4815) should be used as a resource number on all brochures.

j. All post-test brochures should also list AIDS resource phone numbers such as the San Francisco AIDS Foundation 863-2437 (863-AIDS) hotline.

k. All pre-test brochures should contain the Antibody Testing Program phone number for making appointments to get a test. The number is 621-4858. At this time, there are only English and Spanish speaking operators. A Cantonese operator might be available in the future. There are no plans for operators for other languages.