

# How to prevent hiv



Essay: How to prevent HIV 2:./ Increasingly obvious are the adverse effects of HIV/AIDS toward human beings™ health and safety and larger and larger is the number of human beings that have realized the fact that HIV/AIDS can be effectively prevented under proper control, nowadays it has been an inevitable trend for each and every one of us to explore the different approaches for the prevention of HIV/AIDS so that we can more or less avoid the sufferings it bring and can instead live a happy life. Moreover, there are many publications relevant to such issue from different authors as have put forward different approaches for the prevention of HIV/AIDS due to the differences of personal ideas. The wide spread of HIV/AIDS has in the meantime led to the appearance of the debate on the effective approaches for it, which can be described as whether this should be a behavioral approach that focuses upon the individual actions of high-risk groups or the continued spread of the virus should be linked to broader social, economic and political forces operating from the local to the global.

Therefore the following will be the comparison of two contemporary researches on HIV/AIDS from my own point of view with the above debate topic born in mind. The first paper HIV risk environment for Ghanaian women: challenges to prevention written by Judy E. and John K., published in 2002 on PERGAMON, is about the analysis of the HIV risk environment for Ghanaian women as this place is one with high rates of HIV infection and women™s vulnerability together with other kinds of challenges to prevention is right the reason that have made them become the victims of HIV in a way or another (July E. & John K., 2002). While the second article Privileging prevention, gender responsibility: an analysis of the Ghanaian campaign

against HIV/AIDS written by Caroline Faria, published on September 26th, 2008 of Routledge, is related with the comprehensive campaign against HIV/AIDS from a wider scope so as to benefit people as many as possible . To put it more specifically, the basic outline of the first article is at first introducing the background information of Ghana including political and economic environment, cultural traditions in that the author holds that they are significantly related with the prevention of HIV.

And then the author applies some life experiences concerned with HIV, such as often poor & sometimes destitute, asking boyfriends for money as well as paying cash or carrying death, in order that all the readers can have a more vivid idea toward the specific topic. Later comes the reflections on prevention that are the condom use, mandatory HIV testing, taking care of oneself, education programs, which are also the author™s conclusions in some way from my perspective. Then as for the basic outline for the second one, it is firstly the critical discourse analyses of HIV/AIDS to give the readers a clear idea about HIV/AIDS so that they will have the determination to prevent it. And then what follows are the barriers that are existent for the prevention of HIV/AIDS through the illustration of the politics and problems of funding: debates around treatment in resource-poor settings. Finally comes the Ghanaian campaign against HIV/AIDS: privileging prevention in the Journal of Hope™ , which is taken as an example for how to get through the aforementioned barriers so as to successfully prevent HIV. The conclusions the author draw are the possibilities for treatment which are patents, pharmaceutical pricing and health care capacity. Combining these two articles, one author of the first paper is engaged in the faculty of nursing and

the other one is involved in the institute of statistical, social and economic research, leading to the paper™s being in the disciplines of social science and medicine.

While the author for the second article takes part in the department of geography, thus we can easily imagine that this department for the second paper is social and cultural geography. Though both articles discuss women and HIV, the methodological differences that inform perceptions of women are very visible and the different perception will directly affect and help shape health interventions. Women stated in the first article are rather vulnerable under the influence of factors like gender, unequal power relationships and poverty, while women in the second article are competent enough to prevent HIV/AIDS so that they spare no efforts to face it and search for each and every possibility for treatment, such as patents, pharmaceutical pricing, health care capacity and so on. Both articles have both referred to gender and unequal gender relations incorporated in each analysis that women are vulnerable more or less in this matter or that. Specifically speaking, women in the first article are vulnerable and passive to prevent themselves from being maltreated by disease and women in the second article are victims of HIV/AIDS.

The first article is about the prevention of HIV/AIDS from an individual of what they have to do personally while the second article is the analysis of what the whole group of people has to do for the achievement of the successful implementation of not being infected. After reading the above two articles, I have got an idea that the prevention of HIV/AIDS should be a matter of both individual and group thing so that the incidence of it can be decreased more or less, contributing to the elimination of it in the end. It is hoped that each and every person can all try their best to prevent the disease for the sake of themselves as well as their dearest ones. ?-Z?