



Research on HIV Awareness in Pakistan

One of the primary goals of the HIV/AIDS Education Project in Pakistan is to spread awareness of HIV/AIDS in Pakistan. Widespread HIV awareness is necessary to reduce stigma against people with HIV and AIDS, and to help prevent the further spread of HIV and AIDS. This PDF contains a list of research articles that look into the awareness of and attitude toward HIV in various communities and populations in Pakistan.

Evaluation of Knowledge and Awareness of HIV/AIDS among Medical, Dental and Nursing Students of Healthcare Institution in Karachi, Pakistan

Shafique, A. Ahad, et al. "Evaluation of knowledge and awareness of HIV/AIDS among medical, dental and nursing students of healthcare institution in Karachi, Pakistan." *Pak. J. Surg.* 35(2), 114-19 (2019). ([Link to Full Article](#))

Abstract

Objectives: To determine the knowledge and awareness of HIV/AIDS among medical, dental and nursing students of health care institution in Karachi – Pakistan. Study design: Descriptive cross-sectional study.

Place and Duration: This survey was conducted in the Liaquat College of Medicine and Dentistry, Karachi. The survey was initiated on the 30th November, 2018 and was concluded on the 20th January, 2019.

Method and Materials: A total of 230 questionnaires were distributed among the first-year students of all the three disciplines. Approximately 187 filled questionnaires were obtained of which 165 questionnaires were found to be properly filled and were considered as valid. A questionnaire was used to evaluate the knowledge and awareness of HIV/AIDS.

Results: According to the results attained 75% of the participants have knowledge of the spread of disease and from the study it can be said that majority of students tend to have basic knowledge of HIV/AIDS. The students of nursing discipline are the ones that do not have proper level of knowledge and awareness.

Conclusions: Overall Knowledge and awareness of medical and dental students about HIV/ AIDS communicability and route of transmission is adequate but students of nursing discipline are the ones that do not have proper level of knowledge and awareness. Nursing students must be made aware and should understand the importance of treating HIV/AIDS patients.

Knowledge, Attitude, Practices and Awareness Regarding HIV/AIDS among University Students of Islamabad and Rawalpindi, Pakistan

Rehan, Muhammad, et al. "Knowledge, Attitude, Practices and Awareness Regarding HIV/AIDS among University Students of Islamabad and Rawalpindi, Pakistan." *Ann. Pak. Inst. Med. Sci.* 12(2), 86-89 (2016). ([Link to Full Article](#))

Abstract

Background: The study was conducted to assess the awareness regarding Knowledge, Attitude and Practices about HIV/AIDS in the community of Rawalpindi and Islamabad.

Methods: The study was conducted in Rawalpindi and Islamabad with age of 18 years and more. The data was randomly selected from 120 people having qualification of undermatric/matric/graduation/masters and above through questionnaire. The duration of the study was one year from April 2012 to March 2013.

Results: Study showed that media is major source of awareness through Television (81.7%) and News Paper (67.5%). It was seen that 48.3% knew the difference between HIV and AIDS. 53.3% knew the signs and symptoms of HIV/AIDS but more than 46% did not know clinical features. Most of the community (79.2%) knew about the mode of transmission but small percentage (20.8%) did not have knowledge about transmission of disease. 85.8% knew about mode of prevention of HIV/AIDS. More than 80% of the participants suggested for compulsory screening of HIV/AIDS whereas a small percentage (up to 20%) did not suggest. Attitude of community was mix reply with positive attitude (58.3%) and negative attitude (41.7%). About 40% were in favor of health insurance whereas around 60% feel no need of health insurance to the HIV/AIDS patients. 70% of the participants recommended to maintain the confidentiality of patient while 30% gave negative reply. Community was opinion that health awareness would reduce (96.7%) the risk of disease while only a small percentage (3.3%) thought for having no impact on prevention.

Conclusions: The study showed sufficient knowledge and awareness but negative attitude of community towards patients of HIV/AIDS.

Knowledge and Beliefs of Adolescents Regarding Sexually Transmitted Infections and HIV/AIDS in a Rural District in Pakistan

Raheel, Hafsa, et al. "Knowledge and beliefs of Adolescents regarding Sexually Transmitted Infections and HIV/AIDS in a rural district in Pakistan." *J. Pak. Med. Assoc.* 57(1), 8-11 (2007). ([Link to Full Article](#))

Abstract

Objective: To assess the knowledge and beliefs of adolescents (15-19 years girls and boys) regarding sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and HIV/AIDS.

Methods: A community based cross-sectional survey was conducted in October 2002 in a rural district (Mirpurkhas) of Sindh province, Pakistan.

Results: A total of 428 adolescent girls and boys were interviewed. Only 44% correctly named at least one STI, while 55% knew at least two modes of transmission for HIV/AIDS. Adolescents with education greater than or equal to secondary level, those who were able to read the newspaper, possessed electricity in their homes and were allowed to meet their friends once in six months had significantly more HIV/AIDS knowledge.

Conclusion: We conclude that rural adolescents of Sindh need more knowledge regarding STIs including HIV/AIDS. There is a need to formulate strategies to raise the levels of awareness and knowledge among adolescents regarding these conditions. Our findings indirectly support the use of mass media and peer education strategies to provide factual information to adolescents