



RESULTS OF A QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY ON HIV/AIDS EDUCATION IN ELEMENTARY AND 8-YEAR GRAMMAR SCHOOLS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

National Institute of Public Health, 2023



Office of the National HIV/AIDS Programme Manager

RESULTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY ON HIV/AIDS EDUCATION IN ELEMENTARY AND 8-YEAR GRAMMAR SCHOOLS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Anna Kubátová, Alena Fialová, Jiří Stupka

National Institute of Public Health, 2023

Results of the questionnaire survey on HIV/AIDS Education in Primary and Multi-Year Grammar Schools in the Czech Republic

Anna Kubátová M.D.

Alena Fialová, M.A., Ph.D.

Jiří Stupka, B.Sc.

Acknowledgements:

The investigation on HIV/AIDS education was carried out in cooperation with the National Institute of Public Health (NIPH), the Public Health Institute based in Ústí nad Labem (PHI Ústí n. L.), and the Public Health Institute in Ostrava (PHI Ostrava). Ivan Tomášek, M.D. (PHI Ostrava), Andrea Zinková, M.D. (PHI Ústí n. L.), and Anna Milerová, M.Sc. (PHI Ústí) all participated in the project. We would also like to thank Assoc. Prof. Lidmila Hamplová, M.A., Ph.D. from the University of Medical Sciences in Prague for her assistance.

The questionnaire survey was financially supported by a special-purpose increase of funds for addressing HIV/AIDS in the Czech Republic for 2022, and the questionnaire processing was financially supported by a special-purpose increase of funds for addressing HIV/AIDS in the Czech Republic for 2023 (the so-called "More active approach").

© National Institute of Public Health, 2023

Issued by: National Institute of Public Health, Šrobárova 49/48, 100 00 Praha 10

First Issue, Praha 2023

Graphic design: National Institute of Public Health

ISBN 978-80-7071-443-0 (pdf)

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	
Table of Contents	3
Introduction	4
Methods	5
Results	6
Questionnaire Survey of Students	6
Knowledge of the Students	6
Students' attitudes towards HIV-positive people.....	8
Students' Information Resources	8
Student Behaviour	9
Questionnaire Survey among School Prevention Methodologists.....	10
Conclusion	13
References.....	14
Attachments	15
Questionnaire for students in Czech	15
Questionnaire for students in Ukrainian	18
HIV/AIDS Questionnaire for prevention methodologists	21

Introduction

A survey on HIV/AIDS education was conducted in cooperation with the National Institute of Public Health (NIPH), the Public Health Institute based in Ústí nad Labem (PHI Ústí n. L.), and the Public Health Institute in Ostrava (PHI Ostrava).

The aim of the survey was to find out the current knowledge and attitudes in the field of HIV/AIDS among students of the 7th, 8th and 9th grades and students of multi-year grammar schools and to find out, through questionnaires filled in by school prevention methodologists, **how HIV/AIDS education is being carried out** and what form of teaching teachers consider optimal. The investigation was a follow-up to research conducted in 2015 (1) by the NIPH. The results of the two surveys are compared.

The survey was carried out in accordance with the National Programme on HIV/AIDS in the Czech Republic for the period 2018-2022 (2). Paragraph 1.9 of this document instructs the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports to continue implementing education for a healthy lifestyle, including sex education and destigmatization of non-heterosexuality, the primary prevention of HIV and STIs, as well as the prevention of risky behaviour among adolescents. Paragraph 5.4 then calls for a mapping of the scope and implementation of primary HIV/AIDS prevention in primary and secondary schools.

Methods

The survey was prepared during the year 2022 and **implemented from October 2022 to January 2023 in a random selection of schools across the country. A total of 48 primary schools and multi-year grammar schools and the humanitarian organization MRIYA UA z.s.** took part in the survey. The investigation had two parts: the first part targeted students who completed anonymous questionnaires on a voluntary basis. It contained 21 questions (some with sub-questions). The questionnaires were prepared in Czech and in Ukrainian for those students who study in Czech schools but whose native language is Ukrainian. The first part of the questionnaire, intended for students of primary schools and multi-year grammar schools, focused on students' knowledge of HIV/AIDS. Questions 1-13, which were closed-ended, measured students' knowledge, while question 4 had ten short sub-questions, making a total of 22 questionnaire items. Questions 14-21 focused on attitudes towards the HIV positive, information sources, and students' behaviour. Only one answer was possible for each question. The second part of the survey focused on school prevention methods and the way HIV/AIDS issues are taught at school. Each questionnaire was filled out using prepared forms and then converted into an electronic form. The actual assignment and collection of the questionnaires filled in by students was carried out by the expert staff of the National Institute of Public Health, **the Public Health Institute based in Ústí nad Labem, and the Public Health Institute in Ostrava** and selected regional public health authorities (Regional Public Health Authority of the Hradec Králové Region, based in Hradec Králové, Regional Public Health Authority of the Olomouc Region, based in Olomouc) in agreement with the management of the selected schools. Subsequently, the questionnaires were converted into an electronic form. Data processing was performed by the staff of the Department of Biostatistics of the NIPH.

The data was processed by SPSS 24.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). As continuous variables did not meet the assumptions of a normal distribution, nonparametric methods were used for testing. The chi-square test and Mann-Whitney tests were used. P-values less than 0.05 were considered statistically significant.

The investigation was voluntary and anonymous, and as a result, there was no need for review by an ethics committee.

Results

Student Questionnaire Survey

A total of 3 011 students completed the student questionnaire (2 906 in Czech, 105 in Ukrainian). There were 1 479 boys, 1 395 girls, and 137 students who did not indicate their gender. In total, 1 049 students (34.9%) attended grade 7, 966 students (32.1%) attended grade 8, 990 students (32.9%) attended grade 9, and 6 students did not indicate the grade they were in.

Knowledge of the Students

A list of all questions and the percentages of correct and incorrect answers, including the numbers of all answers, is given in Table 1.

Number	Question	Answer			Number
		Correct	Incorrect	Don't know	
		%	%	%	N
1	What is HIV?	56.7	25.9	17.4	2966
2	What is AIDS?	61.5	22.4	16.1	2932
3	Can a person who looks healthy be HIV positive?	87.5	3.1	9.4	2953
4.1	Can HIV be transmitted by unprotected sex?	91.1	2.4	6.5	2995
4.2	Can HIV be transmitted by insect bites?	65.6	15.7	18.7	2988
4.3	Can HIV be transmitted by shaking hands?	79.2	9.1	11.7	2986
4.4	Can HIV be transmitted by sharing a toilet?	45.6	31.6	22.9	2979
4.5	Can HIV be transmitted through blood?	85.3	4.4	10.3	2995
4.6	Can HIV be transmitted by sharing needles?	85.5	4.6	9.9	2997
4.7	Can HIV be transmitted by a casual kiss?	62.0	18.8	19.2	2989
4.8	Can HIV be transmitted from an HIV-positive mother to her baby through the placenta?	55.0	11.2	33.8	2968
4.9	Can HIV be transmitted by hugging?	90.5	2.3	7.2	2997
4.10	Can HIV be transmitted by sharing a razor or a toothbrush?	36.9	39.3	23.8	2975
5	Can mutual fidelity between partners reduce the risk of infection?	51.5	23.4	25.1	2976
6	Can the risk of infection be reduced by using a condom every time a person has sex?	72.1	10.3	17.6	2980
7	Can a person become infected with HIV during their first sexual encounter?	75.7	5.7	18.6	2993
8	Does hormonal contraception protect against HIV infection?	45.0	13.2	41.8	2973
9	Who can a person get HIV from?	77.0	11.9	11.1	2949
10	How long after a risky situation should a person be tested for HIV to get a reliable result?	13.0	67.7	19.2	2982
11	Is it possible to completely cure an HIV infection?	54.7	17.8	27.4	2975
12	What is pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP)?	24.4	12.2	63.4	2964
13	What is post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP)?	31.6	7.4	61.0	2978

Table 1: Students' knowledge of HIV/AIDS according to correctly answered questions

The most common error was in determining when one should go for a test after a risky situation (only 13.0% answered correctly). For the most part, the students did not know what pre-exposure prophylaxis and post-exposure prophylaxis were (24.4% and 31.6% answered correctly). On the other hand, 87.5% of the students knew that even a healthy-looking person can be HIV positive, that HIV is transmitted through unprotected sex (91.1%), blood (85.3%), sharing needles (85.5%), and that HIV is not transmitted by shaking hands (79.2%) or hugging (90.5%).

The average score of the 2,532 questionnaires was 13.5 points, and the median was 14 points. **Students' knowledge gradually increased in the higher grades:** in the seventh grade, the average score was 12.0 points (median 13 points), in the eighth grade, 13.5 points (median 14 points), and in the ninth grade, 15.2 points (median 15 points). **Students' knowledge was not dependent on gender. The knowledge of students from smaller municipalities was 0.6 points statistically significantly lower ($p < 0.001$) than that of students from larger municipalities.** Knowledge between students from grammar schools and those from primary schools was statistically significantly ($p < 0.001$) different, **with students from grammar schools scoring on average 2.7 points higher.** The **knowledge levels of Czech and Ukrainian students were statistically significantly different ($p = 0.004$),** with Czech students achieving on average of 13.6 points and Ukrainian students achieving on average of 12.4 points.

When comparing students' knowledge with the 2015 survey, in most knowledge-based questions, students showed a **statistically significant deterioration in the percentage of correct answers** (Table 2). The largest observed deterioration was for question 8, whether hormonal contraception protects against HIV infection, where there was a deterioration of more than 20 percentage points (20.1 pp). The next large decrease in success was in question 5, whether partner fidelity can reduce the risk of infection, where there was a decrease of 17.1 pp. In contrast, there was an increase in knowledge in question 9, which asked from whom a person can get HIV, and in question 13, which asked what post-exposure prophylaxis is, where there was an increase of 15.6 pp and 17.0 pp, respectively.

Question number	Study (percentage of correct answers)		p-value
	2022 (%)	2015 (%)	
1	56.7	70.0	< 0.001
2	61.5	66.7	< 0.001
3	87.5	90.5	0.002
4.1	91.1	97.3	< 0.001
4.2	65.6	69.9	0.003
4.3	79.2	88.1	< 0.001
4.4	45.6	51.6	< 0.001
4.5	85.3	93.3	< 0.001
4.6	85.5	92.1	< 0.001
4.7	62.0	67.1	0.001
4.8	55.0	69.9	< 0.001
4.9	90.5	95.0	< 0.001
5	51.5	68.6	< 0.001
6	72.1	83.2	< 0.001
7	75.7	82.4	< 0.001
8	45.0	65.1	< 0.001
9	77.0	61.4	< 0.001
10	13.0	11.3	0.102
11	54.7	66.0	< 0.001
13	31.6	14.6	< 0.001

Table 2: Comparison of students' knowledge of HIV/AIDS from the 2022 and 2015 studies

Students' attitudes towards HIV-positive people

Attitudes towards HIV-positive people were measured by two questions from the Global AIDS Monitoring. **When asked, "Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?" less than one-third of the students (873 students, i.e., 29.4%) answered yes, 48.9% (1451 students) answered no, and 21.8% (646 students) answered that they didn't know.**

When asked, "Do you think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative?" approximately half of the students (1,494 students, i.e., 50.2%) answered yes, 27.6% (821 students) said no, and 22.2% (660 students) said they didn't know.

Students' attitudes towards HIV-positive people correlated positively with their knowledge of HIV/AIDS; the more knowledgeable the students were, the more HIV-friendly their attitudes were. The students who agreed that they would buy fresh vegetables from an HIV-positive vendor or thought that children who are HIV-positive should be able to go to school with children who are HIV-negative scored 2.7 and 2.24 points higher, respectively, than the students who disagreed.

When compared to the 2015 survey, there was a slight decrease in positive attitudes. When asked, "Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?" 31.0% of students answered in the affirmative in 2015.

When asked, "Do you think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative?" more than half of the students (52.2%) answered in the affirmative in 2015.

Students' Information Resources

When asked, "Do you think you have enough information about HIV and AIDS?" almost 60% of the students answered definitely or rather no (1 789 students, i.e., 59.9%), 868 students (i.e., 29.1%) answered definitely or probably yes, and 328 students (i.e., 11.0%) answered they didn't know. Compared to the 2015 survey, the proportion of students who think they do not have enough information has increased from 41.6% to 59.9%.

HIV/AIDS was most often discussed at school once (1,158 students, 39.0%), more than once by 425 students (14.3%), and 1,390 students (46.8%) said they did not discuss HIV/AIDS at school. A total of 145 students indicated the specific name of the primary prevention programme they had attended. The most frequently mentioned programmes were Game against AIDS (21 students) and Be HIV-negative, Protect Your Life (20 students).

More than a third of the students (1 073 students, 37.1%) reported that their main source of information about HIV/AIDS was school or the internet (1 058 students, 36.6%). Further sources included family (439 students, 15.2%), other sources (203 students, 7.0%), and friends (120 students, 4.1%). A graphical representation of these responses is presented in Figure 1.

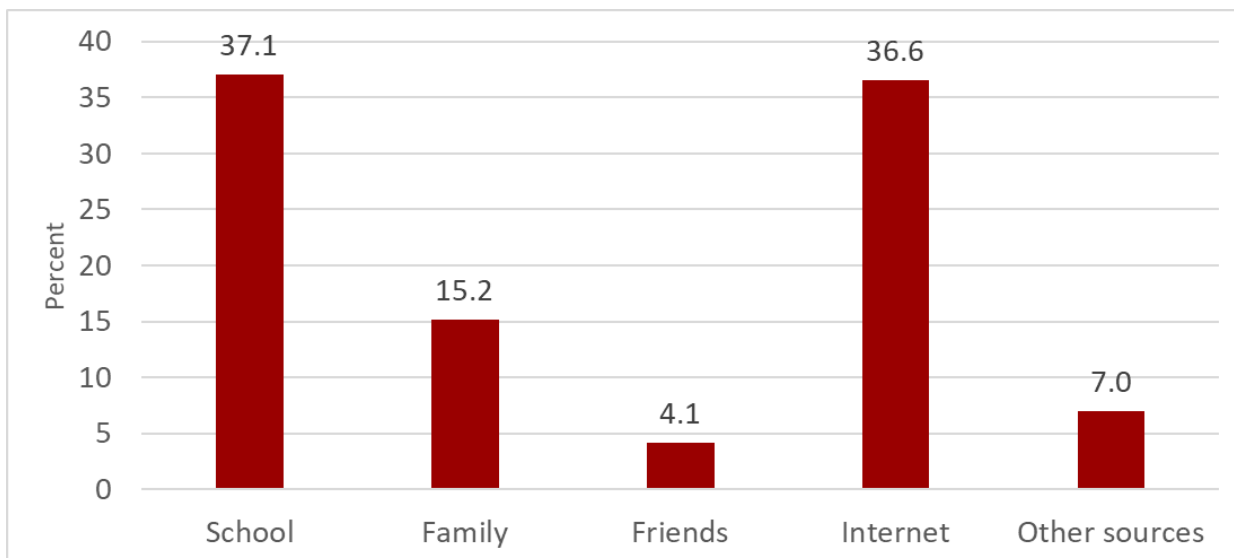


Figure 1: Percentage representation of the responses to the question, "Where do you get most of your information about HIV and AIDS?"

Student Behaviour

When asked, "Do you think you are being safe so that you don't get HIV?" more than two-thirds (2,036 students, or 69.0%) answered **yes**. The answer „no“ was selected by 122 students (4.1%), and the answer „I don't know“ was recorded by 791 students (26.8%). Compared to the **2015** survey, there was a **decrease** in the answer „yes“ from 75.2% to 69.0%, while there was an increase in the percentage of the „I don't know“ answers from 19.4% to 26.8%.

Students were also asked a question „What is your preference in terms of protecting yourself from HIV infection?“ where they could indicate multiple options. The most frequent answers were **condom use (85.9%, 2 566 students)** and **not injecting drugs (72.9%, 2 177 students)**. The other answers and their percentages are shown in Figure 2.

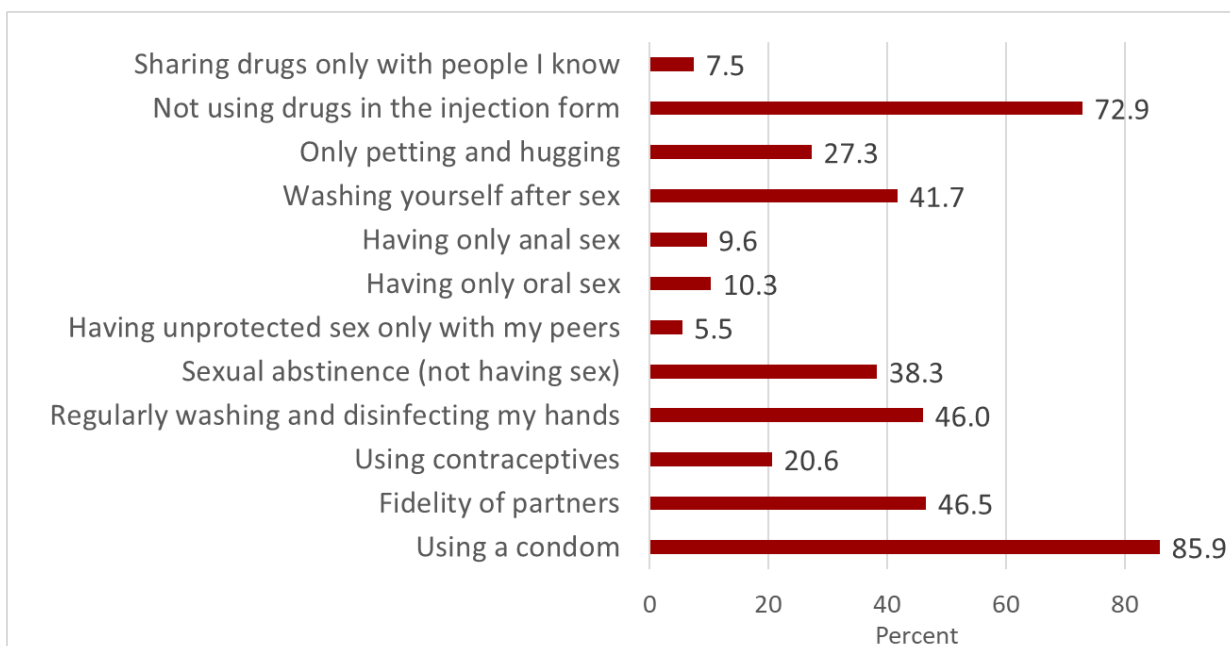


Figure 2: Percentage representation of the responses to the question, "What is your preference for protection against HIV infection?"

Questionnaire Survey among School Prevention Methodologists

A questionnaire regarding the implementation of HIV/AIDS education was completed by school prevention methodologists from 47 schools. **Almost all schools (95.7%) indicated that they taught HIV/AIDS and other STDs as part of their compulsory education**, except for two schools (4.3%).

HIV/AIDS is most often included in the subjects of Biology (42 schools, i.e., 89.4%), Health (34 schools, i.e., 72.3%), Civics (18 schools, i.e., 38.3%), or other subjects (11 schools, i.e., 23.4%): Czech, Family Education, English, and Chemistry. The percentage of schools that indicated the inclusion of HIV/AIDS in their compulsory education by subject is shown in Figure 3.

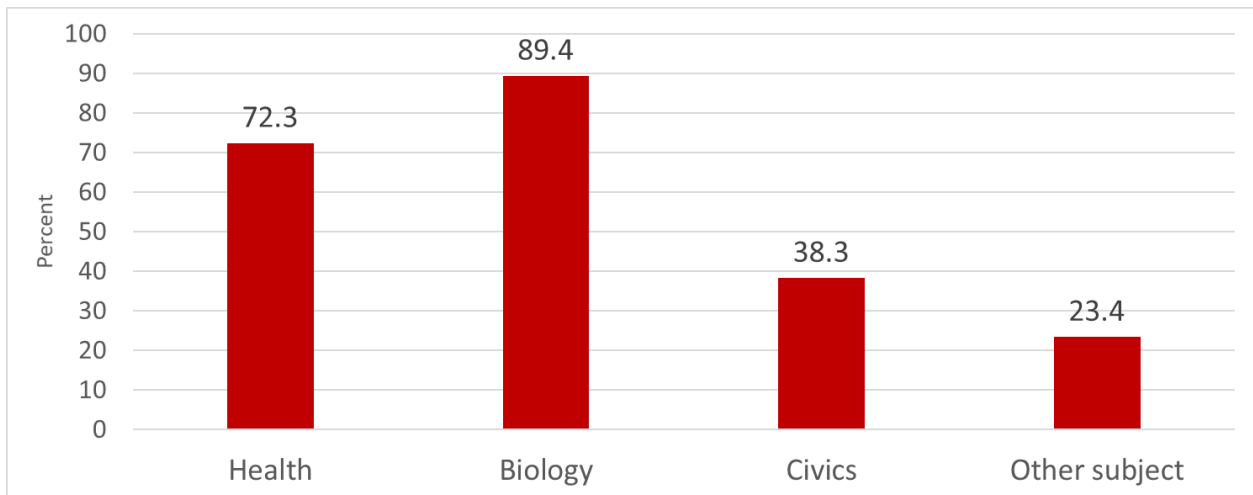


Figure 3: Percentage of schools that include HIV/AIDS in compulsory education, by subject.

The **majority of schools (97.9%) reported that they include HIV/AIDS in cross-cutting topics**. It was most often included in the topic of personal and social education, which was reported by 44 schools (93.6%), and in multicultural education, which was included in 15 schools (31.9%). Figure 4 shows the percentage of schools according to the representation of each cross-cutting topic.

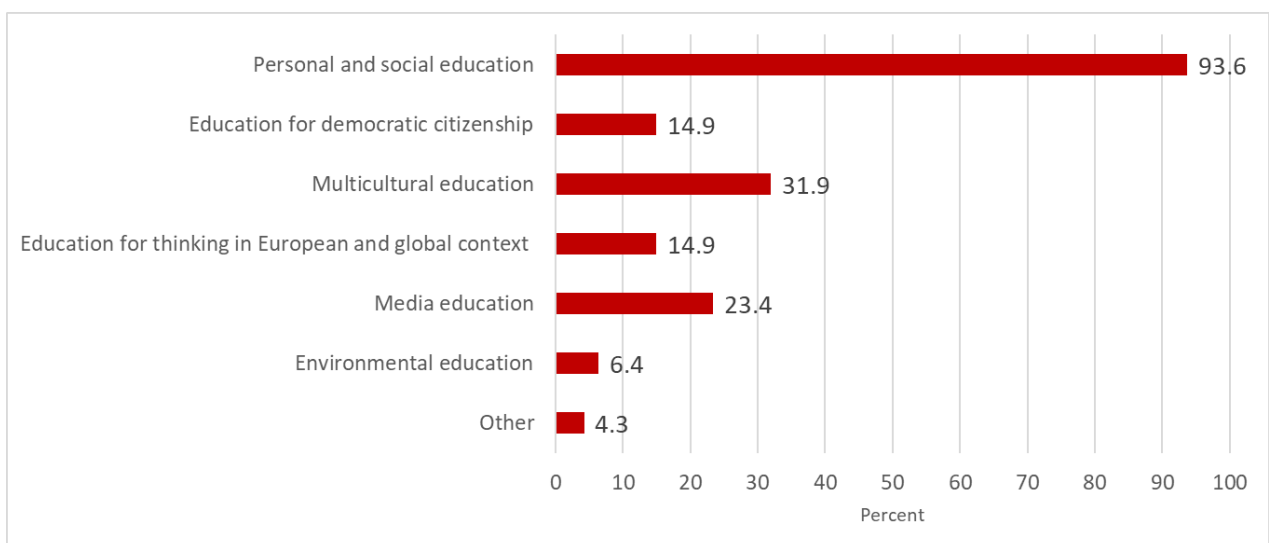


Figure 4: Percentage of schools (according to cross-cutting topic) reporting that HIV/AIDS is addressed in cross-cutting topics

Schools have typically used several forms of teaching to teach about HIV/AIDS. **Video lessons (short videos, e.g., YouTube) were most commonly used (41 schools, i.e., 87.2%), followed by leaflets and booklets (33 schools, i.e., 70.2%).** Other forms of teaching included discussion with students, the use of textbooks, and working with the internet and films. Compared to the **2015** survey, there was an increase in the preference for short videos, which was reported by only 68.4% of the schools in the previous survey. The percentage of use of health education materials in schools by type and a comparison of the 2023 and 2015 surveys is shown in Figure 5.

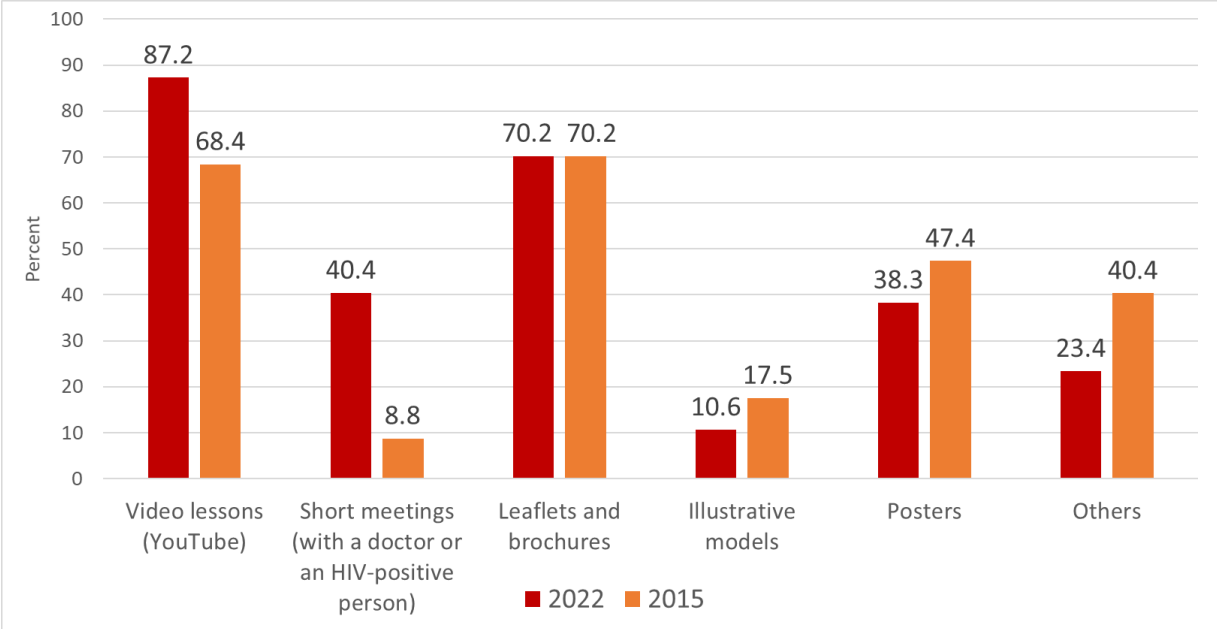


Figure 5: Percentage representation of the use of health education materials in schools by type

The total amount of time spent by schools on HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases in grades 7 – 9 (second to fourth year of multi-year) **averaged 8.7 instructional hours** in the study population (with a range of 2 – 28 instructional hours and a median of 7.0 hours). The amount of time spent in each grade is shown in Table 3.

	7th grade	8th grade	9th grade
Mean	2.0	3.5	3.4
Median	2.0	3.0	3.0
Minimum	0	0	0
Maximum	14	10	10

Table 3: Time allocation (in hours) for HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases by grade

According to the survey, **29 schools (61.7%) use external lecturers** to teach about HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. The most frequently mentioned organisations are the National Institute of Public Health (8 schools), Public Health Institute based in Ústí nad Labem (5 schools), Czech Red Cross (4 schools), Public Health Institute in Ostrava (3 schools), People in Need (3 schools), Regional Public Health Authority (3 schools), and MP Education Ltd. (3 schools).

In 9 schools (19.1%), the students completed the interactive educational programme Game against AIDS, whereas only 1 school (11.1% of the schools where the Game against AIDS programme is implemented) claimed their students were actively involved in the educational programme as peer tutors.

Seven schools (14.9%) were aware of World AIDS Day, but in none of the schools surveyed had the students ever joined the Red Ribbon collection.

In 13 schools (27.7%), the teachers receive continuous training on HIV/AIDS and other STDs, while in some schools only selected teachers are trained, e.g., biology teachers.

The most common options for improving the quality of HIV/AIDS education were a ready-made presentation for teaching with professionally approved content (35 schools, i.e., 74.5%), a discussion with a doctor (25 schools, i.e., 53.2%), and training seminars for teachers (23 schools, i.e., 48.9%). The percentage of the schools that reported improved teaching is shown in Figure 6.

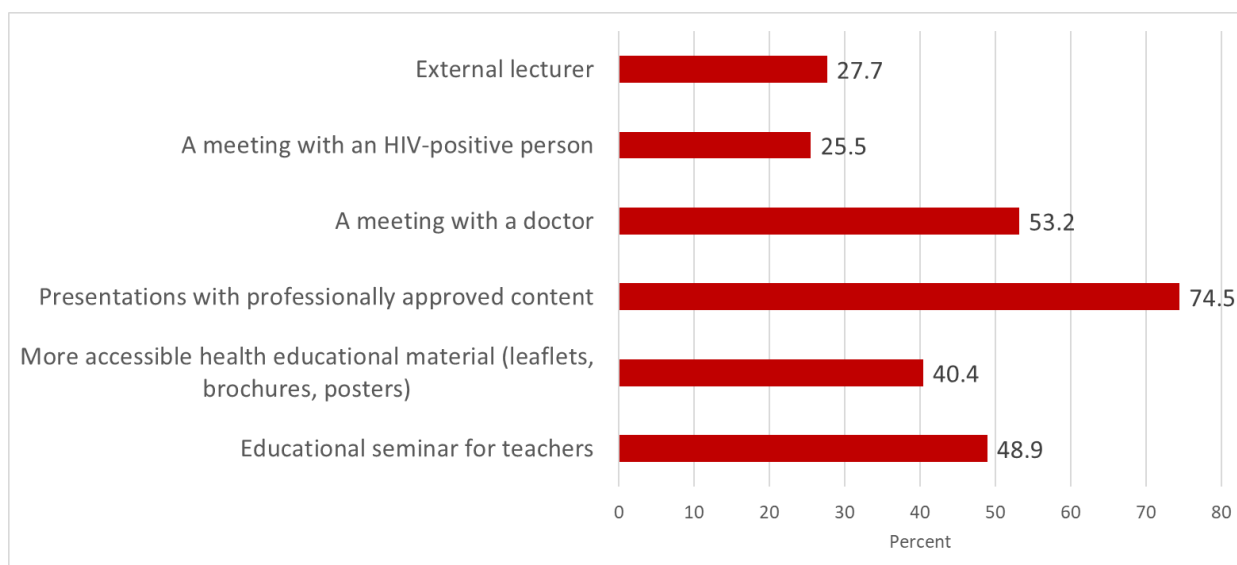


Figure 6: Percentage of schools that reported improving HIV/AIDS education, by option

Conclusion

The questionnaire survey on the implementation of HIV/AIDS education in primary schools and multi-year grammar schools in the Czech Republic conducted in the period 2022–2023 provided an initial assessment of the knowledge of 3 011 students of HIV/AIDS, their attitudes towards people living with HIV, and their sources of information on this issue.

The results of the survey show that 87.5% of the students know that even a healthy-looking person can be HIV positive, that HIV is transmitted through sexual contact (91.1%), blood (85.3%), sharing needles (85.5%), and that HIV is not transmitted through hugging (90.5%). The gaps in knowledge of the students were most evident in the incorrect identification of the time at which one should go for a test after a risky event (13.0% correct) and in the knowledge of pre-exposure and post-exposure prophylaxis (24.4% and 31.6% correct). Of a total maximum of 22 points, the students scored an average of 13.5 points when answering all the knowledge-related questions correctly. Students' knowledge gradually increased in the higher grades. Knowledge was not gender-specific. Students from small municipalities scored on average 0.6 points less than students from large municipalities. Students from grammar schools scored on average 2.7 points higher than primary school students. The average score related to the knowledge of the Czech students was 1.2 points higher than the score related to the knowledge of the Ukrainian students. According to the survey, less than one-third of the students (29.4%) would buy fresh vegetables from an HIV-positive vendor, and about half of the students (50.2%) think that HIV-positive children should attend school together with HIV-negative children. These responses indicate that attitudes towards HIV-positive children in this age group are not very supportive.

With regard to information sources, less than a third of the students (29.1%) believed that they had enough information about HIV/AIDS. Approximately half of the students (53.2%) reported that they had encountered HIV at school at least once or more times. School was cited as the most common source of information (37.1%), along with the internet (36.6%). It should be noted that this survey was conducted among students who had attended school during the previous two years of the COVID-19 pandemic, with all the limitations that the situation entailed.

The questionnaire survey carried out in the Czech Republic in the period 2022–2023 among school prevention methodologists showed that the schools devoted an average of 8.7 teaching hours to HIV/AIDS during the school year for students in grades 7–9, mainly in the compulsory subjects of biology (89.4%), health (72.3%) or civics (38.3%). The most frequent use of material in teaching was in the form of video lectures and short videos (87.2%), leaflets and brochures (70.2%). The majority of schools (61.7%) used cooperation with external lecturers and in less than a third of the schools (27.7%), teachers were regularly trained in HIV/AIDS. As far as the most appropriate way to improve the quality of HIV/AIDS education is concerned, the school prevention methodologists selected an already prepared presentation for teaching with professionally approved content (74.5%) or a training seminar for teachers (48.9%).

The above findings are not in line with the government-approved National Programme on HIV/AIDS in the Czech Republic for the period 2018–2022 (2) or for the period 2023–2027 (3), Objective 7a. The results of this national survey show that the issue of HIV/AIDS prevention in primary schools needs to be intensively addressed, which is a society-wide priority, also in view of the need to reduce stigma against people living with HIV in society.

References

1. Šikolová V, Fialová A. Results of the questionnaire survey on teaching HIV/AIDS in primary schools and grammar schools [Internet]. Prague: NIPH; 2015 [cit. 2023-07-30]. Available from: <https://www.prevencehiv.cz/dokumenty/vyzkum/dotaznikove-setreni.pdf> Czech.
2. Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic. National HIV/AIDS Programme in the Czech Republic for the period 2018-2022 [Internet]. Prague: Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic; 2017 [cit. 2023-08-13]. Available from: <https://www.mzcr.cz/wp-content/uploads/wepub/14810/32413/Národní%20program%20řešení%20problematiky%20HIV/AIDS%20v%20ČR%20na%20období%202018–2022.pdf> Czech.
3. Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic. National HIV/AIDS Programme in the Czech Republic for the period 2023–2027 [Internet]. Prague: Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic; 2023 [cit. 2023-09-07]. Available from: https://www.mzcr.cz/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/NP_HIV_AIDS-2023-2027.pdf Czech.

Attachments

Questionnaire for students in the Czech Republic

Dear students,

We would like to ask you to fill out an anonymous questionnaire concerning your knowledge and attitudes in the field of HIV/AIDS. Your answers will be included in a nationwide cross-sectional study mapping students' knowledge and attitudes towards HIV/AIDS. The results will be used to improve HIV/AIDS prevention in schools.

Please complete the questionnaire conscientiously and independently.

Thank you for taking part in our survey.

Name of school:

City/town:

Age: 12 years 13 years 14 years 15 years 16 years

Gender: male female other

Grade:

Date of completion of the questionnaire:

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT HIV AND AIDS?

1. What is HIV?

a) the same as AIDS b) the virus that causes AIDS c) the human deformation virus d) I don't know

2. What is AIDS?

a) the same as HIV b) acquired immunodeficiency (immunity)

c) treatable skin and lymph node involvement d) I don't know

3. Can a person who looks healthy be HIV positive?

a) yes b) no c) I don't know

4. Can HIV be transmitted in the following ways?

Answers to the following sub-questions always: a) yes b) no c) I don't know

- 4.1 unprotected sex,
- 4.2 insect bites,
- 4.3 shaking hands,
- 4.4 shared use of the toilets,
- 4.5 blood,
- 4.6 sharing needles,
- 4.7 a common kiss,
- 4.8 from the HIV-positive mother to the baby through the placenta,
- 4.9 hugging,
- 4.10 using the same razor or toothbrush.

5. Can partner fidelity reduce the risk of HIV?

- a) yes
- b) no
- c) I don't know

6. Can the risk of contracting HIV be reduced by using a condom every time I have sex?

- a) yes
- b) no
- c) I don't know

7. Can a person become infected with HIV during the first sexual encounter?

- a) yes
- b) no
- c) I don't know

8. Does hormonal contraception protect against HIV infection?

- a) yes
- b) no
- c) I don't know

9. Who can a person get HIV from?

- a) only from a person with AIDS
- b) from someone with HIV
- c) from some animals
- d) I don't know

10. How long after a risky situation (e.g., unprotected sex) should a person be tested for HIV to get a reliable result?

- a) as soon as possible
- b) in a week
- c) in 2-3 months
- d) in a year
- e) I don't know

11. Is it possible to completely cure an HIV infection?

- a) yes
- b) no
- c) I don't know

12. What is pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP)?

- a) administration of medicaments before a risky sexual encounter
- b) radiation therapy
- c) transmission of multiple infections at once
- d) I don't know

13. What is post-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP)?

- a) administration of medicaments before a risky sexual encounter or injury of the skin (deep puncture, cut)
- b) radiation therapy
- c) transmission of multiple infections at once
- d) I don't know

14. Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?

- a) yes b) no c) I don't know

15. Do you think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative?

- a) yes b) no c) I don't know

16. Do you think you have enough information about HIV and AIDS?

- a) definitely b) probably yes c) probably not d) definitely not e) I don't know

17. Was the issue of HIV/AIDS discussed at school?

- a) yes, repeatedly b) once c) no

18. Have you ever participated in HIV and AIDS prevention programmes?

- a) yes b) no

If so, please write the name of the program:

19. Where do you get most of your information about HIV and AIDS? (select one)

- a) from school b) from my family c) from my friends d) from the internet
e) from another source (specify the source)

20. Do you think you are being safe so that you don't get HIV?

- a) yes b) no c) I don't know

21. What is your preference for HIV protection? (more options can be selected)

- using a condom
- fidelity
- using hormonal contraception
- regular hand washing and disinfection
- sexual abstinence (not having sex)
- unprotected sex with only young people (peers)
- having only oral sex
- having only anal sex
- washing well after every episode of unprotected sex
- only petting and cuddling without sex
- not using injection drugs
- in the case of drug use, sharing needles, syringes and drug solutions only with people I know

Questionnaire for students in Ukrainian

Любі учні та студенти,

просимо Вас заповнити анонімну опитувальну анкету, що стосується знань і відношення щодо області ВІЛ/СНІД. Ваші відповіді будуть включені у загальнодержавне поперечне дослідження, що досліджує знання і відношення учнів у області ВІЛ/СНІД. Результати будуть призначені для підвищення якості профілактики ВІЛ/СНІД у школах.

Анкету, будь ласка, заповнюйте свідомо і самостійно.

Дякуємо Вам за співпрацю.

Назва навчального закладу:

Місто/село:

Вік: 12 років 13 років 14 років 15 років 16 років

Стать: чоловік жінка інша

Клас:

Дата заповнення анкети:

ЩО ВИ ЗНАЄТЕ ПРО ВІЛ ТА СНІД?

1. Що таке ВІЛ?

- a) те саме, що і СНІД b) вірус, який викликає СНІД c) вірус деформації людини d) не знаю

2. Що таке СНІД?

- a) те саме, що і ВІЛ b) синдром набутого імунodefіциту
c) виліковне ураження шкіри та лімфатичних вузлів d) не знаю

3. Може людина, яка виглядає здоровою, бути ВІЛ-позитивна?

- a) так b) ні c) не знаю

4. Чи може ВІЛ передаватися наступними способами?

Завжди відповідайте на наступні підпитання: a) так b) ні c) не знаю

4.1 незахищеним статевим актом,

4.2 укусом комах,

- 4.3 рукостисканням,
- 4.4 спільним користуванням туалету,
- 4.5 через кров,
- 4.6 спільним використанням шприців і голочок,
- 4.7 звичайним поцілунком,
- 4.8 від ВІЛ-позитивної матері на дитину, через плаценту,
- 4.9 через обійми,
- 4.10 спільним користуванням леза бритви, зубної щітки.

5. Чи може взаємна вірність партнерів знизити загрозу зараження ВІЛ?

- a) так
- b) ні
- c) не знаю

6. Чи може знизити користування презервативів при кожному статевому акті загрозу зараження ВІЛ?

- a) так
- b) ні
- c) не знаю

7. Чи може людина заразитися ВІЛ вже при першому статевому акті?

- a) так
- b) ні
- c) не знаю

8. Чи захищає гормональна контрацепція від зараження ВІЛ?

- a) так
- b) ні
- c) не знаю

9. Від кого може людина заразитися ВІЛ?

- a) тільки від людини з СНІД
- b) від ВІЛ-позитивної людини
- c) від деяких тварин
- d) не знаю

10. Через який час після ризикової ситуації (наприклад: незахищений статевий акт) потрібно людині зробити тест на ВІЛ, щоб результат був надійним?

- a) щонайшвидше
- b) через тиждень
- c) через 2-3 місяці
- d) через рік
- e) не знаю

11. Чи можливо ВІЛ інфекцію повністю вилікувати?

- a) так
- b) ні
- c) не знаю

12. Що таке доконтактна профілактика (ДКП/PrEP)?

- a) вживання ліків до ризикового статевого акту
- b) лікування опромінюванням
- c) перенесення більшої кількості інфекцій водночас
- d) не знаю

13. Що таке постконтактна профілактика (ПКП)?

- a) вживання ліків після ризикового статевого акту чи поранення шкіри (глибоким уколуюванням, порізом)
- b) лікування опромінюванням
- c) перенесення більшої кількості інфекцій водночас
- d) не знаю

14. Чи купили б Ви свіжі овочі від ВІЛ-позитивного продавця?

a) так b) ні c) не знаю

15. Як ви вважаєте, ВІЛ-позитивні діти мають мати право відвідувати школу разом з дітьми, які ВІЛ-негативні?

a) так b) ні c) не знаю

16. Як ви вважаєте, у Вас достатньо інформації про ВІЛ та СНІД?

a) рішуче так b) напевно так c) напевно ні d) рішуче ні e) не знаю

17. Чи розглядали Ви тему ВІЛ та СНІД у школі?

a) так, і повторно b) так, один раз c) ні

18. Чи приймали Ви участь у якійсь програмі профілактики ВІЛ та СНІД?

a) так b) ні

Якщо так, зазначити назву програми:

19. Звідки Ви отримали найбільше інформації про ВІЛ та СНІД? (обрати один з варіантів)

a) у школі b) від родини c) від друзів d) з інтернету
e) з іншого джерела (зазначити якого)

20. Як Ви вважаєте, Ви поведетеся достатньо безпечно для того, щоб уникнути зараження ВІЛ?

a) так b) ні c) не знаю

21. Який спосіб захисту від зараження Віл інфекцією Ви обираєте? (можна вибрати кілька варіантів)

користування презервативом

вірність партнерові

вживання гормональної контрацепції

регулярне миття і дезінфекція рук

сексуальне утримання (не мати секс)

незахищений статевий акт мати тільки з молодими особами (ровесниками)

практикувати тільки оральний секс

практикувати тільки анальний секс

після кожного незахищеного статевого акту ретельно помитися

практикувати тільки пещення і обійми без статевого акту

не вживати наркотики шприцами

у випадку вживання наркотиків використовувати голку, шприц та рідину наркотиків тільки з особами, які знаю

HIV/AIDS Questionnaire for prevention methodologists

1. Are you teaching about HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases as part of compulsory education?

yes no

If not, specify a reason:

2. In which subjects do you address HIV/AIDS and other STDs? (you can select more than one option)

Health

Biology (Science)

Civics

another subject:

3. What cross-cutting topics do you include in your teaching of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases? (you can select more than one option)

personal and social behaviour

education for democratic citizens

multicultural education

thinking in European and global context education

media education

environmental education

others:

4. What form of these materials do you use in your class? (you can select more than one option)

video lessons, short videos (YouTube)

meetings (with a doctor or an HIV-positive person)

leaflets and brochures

illustrative models

posters

others:

5. How much time do you spend on HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases in Grade 7?
..... hours

6. How much time do you spend on HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases in Grade 8?
..... hours

7. How much time do you spend on HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases in Grade 9?
..... hours

8. Does your school use external lecturers to teach about HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases?

yes no

If so, specify the organization they are in: (you can select more than one option)

National Institute of Public Health

Public Health Institute based in Ústí nad Labem

Public Health Institute in Ostrava

Czech AIDS Help Society (ČSAP)

Podané ruce

People in Need

Czech Red Cross

Kolping Society

Others:

9. Have your students participated in the educational programme "Game Against AIDS"?

yes no

If you answered yes, are your students actively involved as peer tutors?

yes no

10. Does your school pay attention to World AIDS Day?

yes no

If you answered yes, are your students involved with the Red Ribbon Collection?

yes no

11. Do your teachers receive continuous education on HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases?

- yes no

12. Which of these options would contribute to improving the quality of teaching about HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases at your school? (you can select more than one option).

- educational seminars for teachers
- better accessibility to material concerning health behaviour (leaflets, brochures, posters)
- ready-made professionally approved presentations for teaching
- meetings with a doctor
- a group-meeting with an HIV-positive person
- an external lecturer
- others: